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A NEW  
ENGLISH DICTIONARY  
ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES;

FOUNDED MAINLY ON THE MATERIALS COLLECTED BY

The Philological Society.

EDITED BY

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WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF MANY SCHOLARS AND MEN OF SCIENCE.

VOLUME VI.

L M

By HENRY BRADLEY,

HON. M.A. OXON., HON. PH.D. HEIDELBERG; FELLOW OF THE BRITISH ACADEMY.

N

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OXFORD:  
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS.

1908

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## PREFACE TO VOLUME VI.

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THIS volume, of which a large part of the cost of production has been defrayed by the munificence of the Goldsmiths' Company, contains L and M, edited by Henry Bradley, and N, edited by W. A. Craigie. It may be remarked that in several recent Dictionaries the space occupied by the part of the English vocabulary here treated amounts almost exactly to one-tenth of the whole.

For observations on the etymological and other characteristics of the words included in the three divisions of this volume, and for detailed statistics relating to the number of words of various classes, and the number of quotations, the reader is referred to the separate prefaces to L, M, and N. The following recapitulation of some of the figures there given may be found convenient:—

	Main words.	Subordinate words.	Special combinations.	Obvious combinations.	Total of words.	No. of quotations.
L (528 pages)	7,049	2,669	2,342	2,929	14,989	65,440
M (820 " )	12,988	6,422	2,986	3,636	26,032	99,255
N (277 " )	3,484	2,298	440	1,570	7,792	36,859
	<u>23,521</u>	<u>11,389</u>	<u>5,768</u>	<u>8,135</u>	<u>48,813</u>	<u>201,554</u>

The aggregate numbers for the first six volumes of the Dictionary are as follows:—

Main words.	Subordinate words.	Special combinations.	Obvious combinations.	Total number of words.
130,219	34,047	25,165	21,349	210,780





## PREFACE TO THE LETTER L.

THIS half-volume, containing the words with initial L, includes 7,049 Main words, 2,342 Special Combinations explained and illustrated under these, 2,669 Subordinate entries, and 2,929 Obvious Combinations; in all 14,989 words. Of the Main words, 1,945 are marked † as obsolete, and 330 are marked || as alien or not completely naturalized\*.

In the prefatory note to G it was pointed out that the portion of the English vocabulary under that initial letter was characterized by the entire absence of the words with Greek, Latin, French, and English prefixes, which under nearly all the other letters of the alphabet are abundant, and by the unusually large number of words (chiefly of Old English, Scandinavian, or early French origin) expressing notions of extreme generality, which have branched out into a great variety of special senses. The L portion of the vocabulary is also distinguished by both these characteristics, and the consequence is that the L words, like the G words, have in this work a proportionately much larger space than is allotted to them in dictionaries which do not follow the historical method of treatment.

The proportions in which the component linguistic elements of the English language are represented in the words with initial L are probably not far from the average. The native English element has numerically only the second place; but it comes unquestionably first with regard to the importance of the words belonging to it, and the amount of space which they occupy in the Dictionary. Typical examples of the wide and often interesting ramification of meaning characteristic of this oldest portion of the language may be seen under *lady*, *land*, *lay* vb.<sup>1</sup>, *let* vb.<sup>1</sup>, *lie* vb.<sup>1</sup>, *life*, *light* sb., adjs. and vbs., *long* adj., *look*, *lord*, *lose* vb.<sup>1</sup>, *lot*, *love* sb.<sup>1</sup>, vb.<sup>1</sup>, *lust*, *lusty*. The Scandinavian words are perhaps somewhat less numerous than in some other letters, but several of them, as *law*, *leg*, *loft* (whence *lofty*), *loose* adj. and vb., *low* adj., are more than ordinarily frequent in use, and rich in variety of senses and applications. The Romanic and Latin words outnumber those from all other sources together. Many of them, as usual, are of rare occurrence; but the great importance of this element may be seen from such examples as *label*, *labour*, *language*, *large*, *letter*, *liberty*, *library*, *line*, *liquid*, *literature*, *locomotive*, *lodge*—to mention only a few of the most prominent. The Greek derivatives are mainly scientific terms of modern formation; among those of earlier introduction and wider currency are *lexicon*, *lexicography*, *logarithm*, *logic*. The quasi-suffixes *-loger*, *-logian*, *-logic*, *-logical*, *-logue*, *-logy*, representing the terminal elements in certain Greek compounds of *λόγος*, and in derivatives of these, are so common in English that it has been found convenient to treat them in special articles. From Dutch or Low German we have the important words *luck* and *loiter*, besides several others little used or obsolete. The list of Celtic words is even shorter than usual; whether it should include *leop* sb.<sup>1</sup> is doubtful; the only other L words of Celtic origin that are at all widely known are *loch*<sup>1</sup> (*lough*), *leprechaun*, and *lymphad*. Of words from extra-European languages there are the Hebrew *leviathan*, *Levite*, *log* sb.<sup>2</sup>, the Arabic *latic*, *leban*, *lohoch*, the Indian *lac*<sup>1</sup>, *lac*<sup>2</sup>, *languoty*, *langur*, *lascar*, *lat*, *lathee*, *lingam*, *lodh*, *loot*, *lootie*, *lota*, *lungi*, *lunkah*, the Chinese *langshan*, *li*<sup>1</sup>, *li*<sup>2</sup>, *liang*, *likin*, *ling* sb.<sup>3</sup>, *litchi*, *longan*, *loquat*, the Malay *lauchara*, *lata*, *lorikeet*, *lory*, the African *lamba*, *leche*, *lhianba*, *limbo*<sup>2</sup>, *loa*, *lobola*, and the South American *llama* and *lucuma*.

In a very large number of instances the etymology of words will be found to be more correctly stated or more fully discussed than in any previous English dictionary. Attention may be specially called to the etymological notes on *lad*, *larch*, *lass*, *laudanum*, *lavendar*, *law-abiding*, *lawn* sb.<sup>1</sup>, *lectern*, *Lenten*, *leprechaun*, *less*, *lewd*, *ligure*, *like* adj., *lobby*, *lobe*, *lobster*, *locomotive*, *lodge*, *lose* vb.<sup>1</sup>, *louver*, *lozenge*, *lucern*<sup>1</sup>, *lymph*. In the articles on the suffixes *-let*, *-leve*, *-like*, *-ling*<sup>1</sup>, *ling*<sup>2</sup>, *-ly*<sup>1</sup>, *-ly*<sup>2</sup>, the history and functions of these formations are explained with greater fullness than has been attempted elsewhere.

The material originally collected for the letter L was laboriously and efficiently sub-edited, about twenty-five years ago, by Mr. W. M. Rossetti, whose work was continued by the Rev. C. Y. Potts, of Ledbury. Subsequently the portion from *L* to *Lusus* was taken in hand, for the incorporation of the new quotations, by the late Mr. E. C. Hulme, and that from *Lut-* to the end of the letter by Mr. E. Warner, of Eltham. The work of these gentlemen was completed in 1885-6, since which time a large mass of additional material has been accumulated.

\* The following table illustrates the scale of this work as compared with that of certain other Dictionaries:

	Johnson.	Cassell's 'Encyclopædic' (including Sup- plement 1902).	'Century' Dict.	'Funk's Standard.'	Here.
Total words recorded in L	1,286	7,320	7,719	8,017	14,989
Words illustrated by quotations	1,068	2,211	2,503	762	11,469
Number of illustrative quotations	4,017	2,787	6,279	999	65,440

The number of quotations in the L portion of Richardson's Dictionary is 3,321.



## PREFACE TO THE LETTER L.

Amongst those who have rendered assistance in the preparation of the articles in this half-volume, especial thanks are due to Prof. Sievers, of Leipzig, M. Paul Meyer, of Paris, Prof. Napier, of Oxford, Prof. Kluge, of Freiburg-im-Breisgau, and Prof. Morsbach, of Göttingen, for help in the treatment of etymological questions; to Mr. James Platt, jun., for information relating to the origin and history of words from American and other little-known languages; to Dr. W. Besant, of Cambridge, and Prof. Love, of Oxford, for help with terms of mathematical and physical science; to Prof. J. K. Laughton, for much information on the nautical uses of words; to Prof. J. Cook Wilson, of Oxford, for important suggestions relating to the article *Logic*; and to Sir Howard Elphinstone, Bart, and Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., M.P., for information on the legal sense of *Lien*. The verification, in the British Museum Library, of references to books not accessible at Oxford has been done, at no small cost of time and labour, by Mr. E. L. Brandreth. Mr. R. J. Whitwell, of Oxford, has frequently rendered help of various kinds. Dr. Furnivall's multifarious services to the Dictionary have been no less abundant than in the former volumes.

The proofs have been regularly read, and many valuable suggestions furnished, by Lord Aldenham, the Rev. Canon Fowler, of Durham, Dr. W. Sykes, F.S.A., of Exeter, Mr. W. H. Stevenson, M.A., the Rev. Prof. Skeat, the Rev. W. B. R. Wilson, of Dollar, Mr. A. Caland, of Wageningen, Holland, and latterly by Mr. H. Chichester Hart, who has supplied many important additional quotations. The first 64 pages had the advantage of being read in proof by the late Dr. Fitzedward Hall, whose invaluable services have been acknowledged in all the foregoing instalments of the work.

The assistants who have worked with me in the preparation of this half-volume are Mr. G. F. H. Sykes, B.A., Mr. Walter Worrall, B.A., Mr. C. T. Onions, M.A., Mr. W. J. Lewis, Mr. H. J. Bayliss, Miss E. S. Bradley, and (in the later portions) Mr. James Dallas.

OXFORD, JULY, 1903.

HENRY BRADLEY.

## ADDITIONS AND EMENDATIONS.

**Lability.** Earlier example:—1554 in *Mail. Club. Misc.* III. 11855. 65 The labilite and breuitie of tymes maneris and of men in this wale of teiris beand considerit.

**Labyrinthine, a.** Earlier example:—1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 99 These Laborinthine Seas.

**Lachrymous, a.** Earlier example:—1490 CANTON *Encyclos* viii. 35 Lachrymous and playnyng sorowes.

**Lake, sb.<sup>3</sup>** The reference to LETCH *v.* in the etymology should be to LEACH *v.*<sup>2</sup>

**Lamantin.** Earlier example:—1666 J. DAVIES tr. *Rochefort's Caribby Isl.* 1. xvii. 103 A certain fish by the French called Lamantin, by the Spaniards Namantin and Manaty. *Ibid.* 300 Their not eating of salt, Swines-flesh, Tortoises, and Lamantin.

**Lamba.** Earlier example:—1729 DRURY *Madagascar, Journal* 234 The Corps being . . wrapped up in a Lamber, or perhaps two Lambers.

**Landaulet.** Earlier example:—1771 *Patent Specif.* No. 997 The fore part of the head of a landawlet is constructed with a bingé [etc.].

**Land-tax.** Delete the first quot.

**Lantern, v.<sup>2</sup>** Example:—1815 *Paris Chit-Chat* (1816) II. 184 He was himself very near being lanterned in the streets of Paris by a group of the *fauxbourg Saint Antoine*.

**Lark, sb.<sup>2</sup>** Phrase, *To make a lark of* = 'to make game of':—1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxix. (1885) 385 Don't make a lark of me, hang it!

**Lathe, sb.<sup>4</sup>** The Ger. *lade* is used in the same sense, and should have been cited as cognate.

**Lawn, sb.<sup>1</sup> 3 b.** For an explanation of the torture of the 'lawn', see 1569 JEWEL *Expos.* 1 *Thess.* Wks. 1848 VII. 42-3. (Cf. *linen-ball*, LINEN B 5.)

**Ledger, sb.<sup>1</sup> b.** Earlier examples:—1401 in Wylie *Hen. IV.* IV. 198 [Items of expenditure] 19 portos, 3 liggers. 1444 in *Dugdale's Mon.* VI. 1427 Duo portiphoria . . alias nuncupata lyggers.

**Leetle, a.** Earlier example:—1687 PHILLIPS *Don Quixote* 496 The Taylour . . held up five leetle Cloaks.

**Legitimate, a.** Earlier example of *legitimate drama*:—1821 BYRON *M. Fazio* Pref. 18 note, While I was in the sub-committee of Drury Lane Theatre . . we did our best to bring back the legitimate drama.

**Let, sb.<sup>1</sup> 2.** Earlier instance (*attrib.*):—1819 *Examiner* 7 Feb. in *Haslitt's Table Talk* (1870) 118 IIs [Cavanagh the fives-player's] blows were not . . let balls like the Edinburgh Review.

**Lettice.** See also LITUIT.

**Liberty** 2 b. Earlier instance of *liberty of conscience*:—a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 364 To suffer euerie man to leaf at libertie of conscience.

**Lieutenant-general** 2. Earlier example:—1589 [T. CATES] *Sir F. Drake's W. Ind. Voy.* 5 We descried another tall ship . . vpon whom Maister Carleill, the Lieutenant Generall, being in the Tiger, vndertooke the chase. [C. 'commanded the land forces against the Spanish West Indies' (Dict. Nat. Biog.).]

**Lifelihood.** Delete quot. 1484: *lynchode* is an error in the modern reprint for *lynelode*.

**Lift, sb.<sup>2</sup> 11.** Add to the definition:—Also = LOCK *sb.*<sup>2</sup> 9 c. For the quotation read as follows:—1825 [see LOCK *sb.*<sup>2</sup> 9 c]. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

**Lighthouse.** Earlier example:—1622 BACON *Hist. Hen. VII* 142 They . . were executed . . at diuers places vpon the Sea-Coast . . for Sea-markes or Light-houses, to teach Perkins People to auoid the Coast.

**-lock, suffix,** in mod. Eng. occurring only in *wedlock*, represents OE. *-lāc*, the second element of numerous compounds (usually neuter: rarely masc.) in which the first element is a sb. OE. had about a dozen of these compounds (those in which *-lāc* means 'offering', LAKE *sb.*<sup>1</sup>, are not counted); in all these the second element may be rendered 'actions or proceedings, practice', as *brýðlāc* nuptials, *heafolāc*, *feohlāc*, *heafolāc*, warfare, *hæmedlāc*, *wiflāc*, carnal intercourse, *reafslāc* robbery, *wedlāc* pledge-giving, also espousals, nuptials, *witlāc* punishment, *worðlāc* calumny. The *-lāc* of these compounds should probably be identified with *lāc* play, sport, LAKE *sb.*<sup>2</sup>; the words meaning 'warfare', which may have been the earliest examples of this use, may be compared with the synonymous compounds in *-plega* play. Of the OE. compounds of *lāc* three (*brýðlāc*, *feohlāc*, *reafslāc*) survived into early ME., and *wedlāc* still survives with altered meaning. In ME. the suffix was sometimes assimilated in form to the etymologically equivalent but functionally distinct Scandinavian *-lāik*. A few examples, not recorded in OE., appear in early ME.: *dweomerlak* (DEMERLAYKE), FERLAC, SCHENDLAC, TREWLAC, WOHLAC (the last from a *vlh*-stem, *woj-* to woo); but none of these survived later than the 14th century.

**Long standing.** The origin of this phrase seems to be illustrated by the following passage:—a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* 1. (Arb.) 34 Except a very fewe, to whom peradventure blood and happie parentage, may perchance purchase a long standing vpon the stage.

**Look, v.** The synonymous MDu. *loeken* should have been cited as cognate.

**Loot, sb.<sup>1</sup>** See LUTE *sb.*<sup>3</sup>, which is etymologically identical.



# KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

## I. CONSONANTS.

b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, z have their usual values.

g as in *go* (gəu).  
h ... *ho!* (həu).  
r ... *run* (rən), *terrific* (te'ri:fɪk).  
ɹ ... *her* (hɛɹ), *farther* (fɑːrðɛɹ).  
s ... *see* (sɛ), *cess* (ses).  
w ... *wen* (wen).  
hw ... *when* (hwen).  
y ... *yes* (yes).

þ as in *thin* (þɪn), *bath* (bɑθ).  
ð ... *then* (ðen), *bath* (bɑθ).  
ʃ ... *shop* (ʃɒp), *dish* (dɪʃ).  
tʃ ... *chop* (tʃɒp), *ditch* (dɪtʃ).  
ʒ ... *vision* (vɪʒən), *déjeuner* (deʒəneɪ).  
dʒ ... *judge* (dʒʌdʒ).  
ŋ ... *singing* (sɪŋɪŋ), *think* (θɪŋk).  
ŋɡ ... *finger* (fɪŋɡɜ).

FOREIGN.)  
ñ as in *French nasal*, *environ* (aŋvɪroŋ).  
lʲ ... It. *seraglio* (se.ä'li'o).  
nʲ ... It. *signore* (sɪn'jore).  
ɣ ... Ger. *ach* (aχ), Sc. *loch* (lɔχ, lɔχʷ).  
χʲ ... Ger. *ich* (ɪχʲ), Sc. *nicht* (nɪχʲt).  
ʁ ... Ger. *sagen* (zä'ʁɛn).  
ʁʲ ... Ger. *legen*, *regnen* (le'ʁʲɛn, re'ʁʲnɛn).

## II. VOWELS.

### ORDINARY.

a as in *Fr. à la mode* (a la mod').  
aɪ ... *aye=jes* (ai), *Isaiah* (ə'zai.ä).  
æ ... *man* (mæn).  
ɑ ... *pass* (pas), *chant* (tʃɑnt).  
au ... *loud* (laud), *now* (nau).  
ʊ ... *cut* (kʊt), *son* (sʊn).  
e ... *yet* (yet), *ten* (ten).  
ɛ ... *survey sb.* (sɜːveɪ), *Fr. attaché* (ataʃe).  
ʒ ... *Fr. chief* (ʃɛf).  
ə ... *ever* (evə), *nation* (neɪʃən).  
ɔɪ ... *I, eye* (ɔɪ), *bind* (baɪnd).  
ʔ ... *Fr. eau de vie* (ə də vɪː).  
i ... *sit* (sit), *mystic* (mɪstɪk).  
ɪ ... *Psyche* (saɪˈki), *react* (riˈækt).  
o ... *achor* (æˈkoɪ), *moral* (mɔːrəl).  
oɪ ... *oil* (ɔɪ), *boy* (bɔɪ).  
o ... *hero* (hɪˈro), *zoology* (zɔːlɒdʒi).  
ʊ ... *what* (hwɒt), *watch* (wɒtʃ).  
ɸ, ɸ\* ... *got* (gɒt), *soft* (sɒft).  
|| ɔ ... Ger. *Köln* (kœln).  
|| ɔ̄ ... Fr. *peu* (pø).  
u ... *full* (fʊl), *book* (bʊk).  
iu ... *duration* (diʊrɛɪʃən).  
u ... *unko* (ʊntə), *frugality* (fɹu-).  
iu ... *Matthew* (mæˈju), *virtue* (vɜːtɪu).  
|| ü ... Ger. *Müller* (müˈlɛr).  
|| ǖ ... Fr. *dune* (dün).  
o (sec i, ɛ, ɔ, ɔ̄, ü) } see Vol. I, p. xxiv, note 3.  
i, u (see ɛ̄, ɔ̄) }  
' as in *able* (ɛɪb'l), *caten* (ɪt'n) = voice-glide.

### LONG.

ā as in *alms* (āmz), *bar* (bār).  
ū ... *curl* (kūl), *fur* (fū).  
ē (ē̄) ... *there* (ðē̄), *pear*, *pare* (pē̄).  
ē̄ (ē̄̄) ... *rein*, *rain* (rē̄n), *they* (ðē̄).  
ē̄ ... Fr. *faire* (fē̄).  
ō ... *fir* (fō), *fern* (fōn), *earth* (ɔp̄).  
ī (ī̄) ... *bier* (bī̄), *clear* (klī̄).  
ī̄ ... *thief* (hī̄), *see* (sī̄).  
ō̄ (ō̄̄) ... *boar*, *bore* (bō̄), *glory* (glō̄ri).  
ō̄ (ō̄̄) ... *so*, *sow* (sō̄), *soul* (sō̄l).  
ō̄ ... *walk* (wō̄k), *wart* (wō̄t).  
ō̄ ... *short* (ʃō̄t), *thorn* (hō̄n).  
|| ȳ ... Fr. *cœur* (kō̄r).  
|| ȳ̄ ... Ger. *Göthe* (gō̄tē), Fr. *jeune* (ʒō̄n).  
ū̄ (ū̄̄) ... *poor* (pō̄), *mourish* (mō̄rɪʃ).  
iū̄, uū̄ ... *pure* (piū̄), *lure* (liū̄).  
ū̄ ... *two moons* (tū̄ mū̄nz).  
iū̄, uū̄ ... *few* (fiū̄), *late* (liū̄t).  
|| ȳ̄ ... Ger. *grün* (grū̄n), Fr. *jus* (ʒū̄).

### OBSCURE.

ǣ as in *amœba* (ām̄bā).  
ǣ̄ ... *accept* (ǣksept), *maniac* (mē̄niæk).  
ǭ ... *datum* (dā̄təm).  
č ... *moment* (mō̄mēt), *several* (sev̄rəl).  
č̄ ... *separate* (sə̄pəɪt).  
č̄̄ ... *alled* (ǣlɛd), *estate* (ē̄stē̄t).  
ĩ ... *vanity* (vǣniti).  
ř ... *remain* (rēm̄ɛn), *believe* (bē̄lɛv).  
ǭ̄ ... *theory* (p̄t̄ōri).  
ǭ̄̄ ... *violet* (vō̄iōlēt), *parody* (pǣrɔ̄di).  
ǭ̄̄̄ ... *authority* (ɔ̄p̄ɔ̄riti).  
ǭ̄̄̄̄ ... *connect* (kə̄nɛkt), *amazon* (ǣmǣzɔ̄n).  
iū̄, uū̄ ... *verdure* (vɜ̄ɔ̄diū̄), *measure* (mɛ̄ʒiū̄).  
ǣ̄̄ ... *altogether* (ɔ̄lt̄ɔ̄gēð̄).  
iū̄̄ ... *circular* (sō̄kiū̄lār).

\* ɸ the o in soft, of medial or doubtful length.

|| Only in foreign (or earlier English) words.

## In the ETYMOLOGY.

OE. e, o, representing an earlier æ, are distinguished as ɛ, ɔ (having the phonetic value of ɛ and ɔ, or ɸ, above); as in *ende* from *andī* (O.I.G. *anti*, Goth. *ander-s*), *menn* from *mann*, *en* from *an*.



# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. [in Etymol.] ... = adoption of, adopted from.  
*a* (as *a* 1300) ... = ante, before.  
*adj.*, *adj.* ... = adjective.  
*absol.*, *absol.* ... = absolutely.  
*abst.* ... = abstract.  
*acc.* ... = accusative.  
*ad.* [in Etymol.] ... = adaptation of.  
*adv.*, *adv.* ... = adverb.  
*advb.* ... = adverbial, -ly.  
*AF.*, *AFr.* ... = Anglo-French.  
*Anat.* ... = in Anatomy.  
*Antiq.* ... = in Antiquities.  
*aphet.* ... = aphetic, aphetized.  
*app.* ... = apparently.  
*Arab.* ... = Arabic.  
*Arch.* ... = in Architecture.  
*arch.* ... = archaic.  
*Archæol.* ... = in Archæology.  
*assoc.* ... = association.  
*Astr.* ... = in Astronomy.  
*Astrol.* ... = in Astrology.  
*attrib.* ... = attributive, -ly.  
*bef.* ... = before.  
*Biol.* ... = in Biology.  
*Bob.* ... = Bohemian.  
*Bot.* ... = in Botany.  
*Build.* ... = in Building.  
*c* (as *c* 1300) ... = circa, about.  
*c.* (as 13th c.) ... = century.  
*Cat.* ... = Catalan.  
*catachr.* ... = catachrestically.  
*Cf.*, *cf.* ... = confer, compare.  
*Chem.* ... = in Chemistry.  
*cl. L.* ... = classical Latin.  
*cogn. w.* ... = cognate with.  
*collect.* ... = collective, -ly.  
*colloq.* ... = colloquially.  
*comb.* ... = combined, -ing.  
*Comb.* ... = Combinations.  
*Comm.* ... = in commercial usage.  
*comp.* ... = compound, composition.  
*compl.* ... = complement.  
*Conch.* ... = in Conchology.  
*concr.* ... = concretely.  
*conj.* ... = conjunction.  
*cons.* ... = consonant.  
*Const.*, *Const.* ... = Construction, construed with.  
*Cryst.* ... = in Crystallography.  
*(D.)* ... = in Davies (Supp. Eng. Glossary).  
*Da.* ... = Danish.  
*dat.* ... = dative.  
*def.* ... = definite.  
*deriv.* ... = derivative, -ation.  
*dial.*, *dial.* ... = dialect, -al.  
*Dict.* ... = Dictionary.  
*dim.* ... = diminutive.  
*Du.* ... = Dutch.  
*Ecll.* ... = in ecclesiastical usage.  
*ellipt.* ... = elliptical, -ly.  
*e. midl.* ... = east midland (dialect).  
*Eng.* ... = English.  
*Ent.* ... = in Entomology.  
*erron.* ... = erroneous, -ly.  
*esp.*, *esp.* ... = especially.  
*etym.* ... = etymology.  
*euphem.* ... = euphemistically.  
*exc.* ... = except.  
*f.* [in Etymol.] ... = formed on.  
*f.* (in subordinate entries) ... = form of.  
*fem.* (*rarely f.*) ... = feminine.  
*fig.* ... = figurative, -ly.  
*F.*, *Fr.* ... = French.  
*freq.* ... = frequently.  
*Fris.* ... = Frisian.  
*G.*, *Ger.* ... = German.  
*Gael.* ... = Gaelic.

*gen.* ... = genitive.  
*gen.* ... = general, -ly.  
*gen. sign.* ... = general signification.  
*Geol.* ... = in Geology.  
*Geom.* ... = in Geometry.  
*Goth.* ... = Gothic (= Mæso-Gothic).  
*Gr.* ... = Greek.  
*Gram.* ... = in Grammar.  
*Heb.* ... = Hebrew.  
*Her.* ... = in Heraldry.  
*Herb.* ... = with herbalists.  
*Hort.* ... = in Horticulture.  
*imp.* ... = Imperative.  
*impers.* ... = impersonal.  
*impf.* ... = imperfect.  
*ind.* ... = Indicative.  
*indef.* ... = indefinite.  
*inf.* ... = Infinitive.  
*infl.* ... = influenced.  
*int.* ... = interjection.  
*intr.* ... = intransitive.  
*It.* ... = Italian.  
*J.*, (*J.*) ... = Johnson (quotation from).  
*(Jam.)* ... = in Jamieson, Scottish Dict.  
*(Jod.)* ... = Jodrell (quoted from).  
*L.* ... = Latin.  
*(L.)* (in quotations) ... = Latham's edn. of Todd's lang. [Johnson].  
*lang.* ... = language.  
*LG.* ... = Low German.  
*lit.* ... = literal, -ly.  
*Lith.* ... = Lithuanian.  
*LXX.* ... = Septuagint.  
*Mal.* ... = Malay.  
*masc.* (*rarely m.*) ... = masculine.  
*Math.* ... = in Mathematics.  
*ME.* ... = Middle English.  
*Med.* ... = in Medicine.  
*med.L.* ... = mediæval Latin.  
*Mech.* ... = in Mechanics.  
*Metaph.* ... = in Metaphysics.  
*MHG.* ... = Middle High German.  
*midl.* ... = midland (dialect).  
*Mil.* ... = in military usage.  
*Min.* ... = in Mineralogy.  
*mod.* ... = modern.  
*Mus.* ... = in Music.  
*(N.)* ... = Nares (quoted from).  
*n. of action.* ... = noun of action.  
*n. of agent.* ... = noun of agent.  
*Nat. Hist.* ... = in Natural History.  
*Naut.* ... = in nautical language.  
*neut.* (*rarely n.*) ... = neuter.  
*NFr.*, *NFr.* ... = Northern French.  
*N. O.* ... = Natural Order.  
*nom.* ... = nominative.  
*north.* ... = northern (dialect).  
*N. T.* ... = New Testament.  
*Numism.* ... = in Numismatics.  
*obj.* ... = object.  
*Obs.*, *obs.*, *obs.* ... = obsolete.  
*occas.* ... = occasional, -ly.  
*OE.* ... = Old English (= Anglo-Saxon).  
*OF.*, *OFr.* ... = Old French.  
*OFris.* ... = Old Frisian.  
*OHG.* ... = Old High German.  
*OIr.* ... = Old Irish.  
*ON.* ... = Old Norse (Old Icelandic).  
*ONF.* ... = Old Northern French.  
*Opt.* ... = in Optics.  
*Ornith.* ... = in Ornithology.  
*OS.* ... = Old Saxon.  
*OSL.* ... = Old Slavonic.  
*O. T.* ... = Old Testament.  
*OTeut.* ... = Original Teutonic.  
*orig.* ... = original, -ly.  
*Paleont.* ... = in Paleontology.  
*pa. pple.* ... = passive or past participle.  
*pass.* ... = passive, -ly.

*pa. t.* ... = past tense.  
*Path.* ... = in Pathology.  
*perh.* ... = perhaps.  
*Pers.* ... = Persian.  
*pers.* ... = person, -al.  
*pf.* ... = perfect.  
*Pg.* ... = Portuguese.  
*Philol.* ... = in Philology.  
*phonet.* ... = phonetic, -ally.  
*phr.* ... = phrase.  
*Phren.* ... = in Phrenology.  
*Phys.* ... = in Physiology.  
*pl.*, *pl.* ... = plural.  
*poet.* ... = poetic.  
*pop.* ... = popular, -ly.  
*ppl. a.*, *ppl. adj.* ... = participial adjective.  
*pple.* ... = participle.  
*Pr.* ... = Provençal.  
*prec.* ... = preceding (word or article).  
*pref.* ... = prefix.  
*prep.* ... = preposition.  
*pres.* ... = present.  
*Prim. sign.* ... = Primary signification.  
*priv.* ... = privative.  
*prob.* ... = probably.  
*pron.* ... = pronoun.  
*pronunc.* ... = pronunciation.  
*prop.* ... = properly.  
*Pros.* ... = in Prosody.  
*pr. pple.* ... = present participle.  
*Psych.* ... = in Psychology.  
*q.v.* ... = quod vide, which see.  
*(R.)* ... = in Richardson's Dict.  
*R. C. Ch.* ... = Roman Catholic Church.  
*refash.* ... = refashioned, -ing.  
*refl.*, *reil.* ... = reflexive.  
*reg.* ... = regular.  
*repr.* ... = representative, representing.  
*Rhet.* ... = in Rhetoric.  
*Rom.* ... = Romanic, Romance.  
*sb.*, *sb.* ... = substantive.  
*Sc.* ... = Scotch.  
*sc.* ... = scilicet, understand or supply.  
*sing.* ... = singular.  
*Skr.* ... = Sanskrit.  
*Slav.* ... = Slavonic.  
*Sp.* ... = Spanish.  
*sp.* ... = spelling.  
*spec.* ... = specifically.  
*subj.* ... = subject, subjunctive.  
*subord. cl.* ... = subordinate clause.  
*subseq.* ... = subsequently.  
*subst.* ... = substantively.  
*suff.* ... = suffix.  
*superl.* ... = superlative.  
*Surg.* ... = in Surgery.  
*Sw.* ... = Swedish.  
*s.w.* ... = south western (dialect).  
*T. (T.)* ... = in Todd's Johnson.  
*techn.* ... = technical, -ly.  
*Theol.* ... = in Theology.  
*tr.* ... = translation of.  
*trans.* ... = transitive.  
*transf.* ... = transferred sense.  
*Trig.* ... = in Trigonometry.  
*Typog.* ... = in Typography.  
*ult.* ... = ultimate, -ly.  
*unkn.* ... = unknown.  
*U.S.* ... = United States.  
*v.*, *vb.* ... = verb.  
*v. str.*, or *w.* ... = verb strong, or weak.  
*vbl. sb.* ... = verbal substantive.  
*var.* ... = variant of.  
*wd.* ... = word.  
*WGer.* ... = West Germanic.  
*w.midl.* ... = west midland (dialect).  
*WS.* ... = West Saxon.  
*(Y.)* ... = in Col. Yule's Glossary.  
*Zool.* ... = in Zoology.

Before a word or sense.  
† = obsolete.  
‡ = not naturalized.  
In the quotations.  
\* sometimes points out the word illustrated.

In the list of Forms.  
1 = before 1100.  
2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200).  
3 = 13th c. (1200 to 1300).  
5-7 = 15th to 17th century. (See General Explanations, Vol. I, p. xx.)

In the Etymol.  
\* indicates a word or form not actually found, but of which the existence is inferred.  
:- = extant representative, or regular phonetic descendant of.

The printing of a word in SMALL CAPITALS indicates that further information will be found under the word so referred to.



# L.

**L** (el), the twelfth letter of the modern and the eleventh of the ancient Roman alphabet, represents historically the Gr. *lambda* and ultimately the Semitic *lamed*. The earliest known Semitic forms of the character are *𐤋* and *𐤌*; both these occur in early Greek inscriptions; the latter was adopted from the Greek into the Latin alphabet, and is the ancestor of the modern Roman forms, but in Greece itself was superseded by the inverted form *𐤏*, which eventually became *Λ*.

The sound normally expressed by the letter is the 'point-side' consonant, i.e. a sound produced by the emission of breath at the sides, or one side, of the oral passage when it is partially closed by contact or the 'point' of the tongue with the gums or palate.

In phonetic treatises *l* is used as a general name for consonants produced by lateral emission of breath, whether the stoppage is produced (as above) by the 'point', or by some other part of the tongue; thus we speak of a 'guttural *l*' and a 'palatal *l*' as occurring in various foreign languages.

The 'point-side' consonant admits of considerable diversity in mode of articulation and consequently in acoustic quality. The Eng. *l* differs from that of Fr. and Ger. in being uttered with the 'front' of the tongue more concave; hence its sound is 'duller' or 'thicker'. Its precise place of articulation varies according to the nature of the adjacent sounds. In Eng. it is normally voiced; an unvoiced *l* occurring only as a 'glide' connecting the voiced *l* with a preceding or following unvoiced consonant. Like *r* and the nasals, *l* may be used as a sonant or vowel (in the phonetic notation of this Dictionary indicated by 'l'); but this occurs only in unstressed syllables, as in *little* (lit'l), *buckled* (bʊk'ld).

The mod. Eng. *l* represents not only the OE. *l*, but the OE. *hl* (early ME. *th*) and *wl*.

In certain combinations an original *l* has regularly become silent, after having modified the sound of the preceding vowel. In most of these cases the *l* is still written, and serves to indicate the pronunciation of the preceding vowel. The following combinations of letters (when occurring in the same syllable, or in derivatives of words in which they were tautosyllabic) may be regarded as compound phonetic symbols of almost unvarying value: *alf* (af), *alve* (av), *alm* (am), *alk*, *auk* (ʊk), *aulm* (ʊm), *olk* (ʊk). In many dialects, esp. in Sc., the instances in which an original *l* regularly disappears are much more numerous than in standard Eng.; cf. Sc. *awful*, *low*, *cal*, etc.; in Sc. the regular representative of *ohl* is *ow*, as in *low*, *pow*.

**I. 1. Illustrations of the literary use of the letter.**

c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* iii. (Z.) 6 *Semivocales* syndon seofan: *f, l, m, n, r, s, x*. 1530 *Palsgr.* 32 The soundyng of this consonant *L*. *Ibid.* 46 So often as *l* cometh before *h* having his aspiration... it is the error of the printers whiche knowe nat their owne tonge. 1588 *Shaks. L. L. L.* iv. ii. 60 If Sore be sore, then ell to Sore, makes fiftie sores O sorell! Of one sore I an hundred make by adding but one more *L*. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemau's Fr. Chirurg.* 24/1 Wordes in the which manye R. R. R. and L. L. L. come. 15.. *Gude & Godd. B. Calendar* (S. T. S.). Where ye shal finde a Capital *L* there begin for the finding of Lent. 1727-52 *Chambers Cycl.* s.v. *L*, The French lous d'ors have a cross on them consisting of eight *L*'s interwoven, and disposed in form of a cross. 1893 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 5/2 There are pedantic persons who would bid us pronounce the 'l' in 'salmon'. 1897 *Spectator* 2 Jan. 13/1 For the sake of Learning, with a capital 'L'.

2. An object shaped like the letter *L*. (Also written *ell*.) a. An extension of a building at right angles to the main block, giving the whole the shape of the letter *L*.

1879 *Webster, Suppl. s.v.*, *L* (of a house). 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 358/2 An *L* of the house where she was born is still standing.

b. A pipe-joint connecting two pipes at right angles; an elbow-joint (*Knight Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1884).

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *L-shaped* adj.; *L desk*, a reading-desk of which the ground-plan is of the form of the letter *L*.

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1874 *Micklethwaite Mod. Par. Ch.* ix. 57 That glorious compromise called an *L* desk. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 332/2 It is... an *L*-shaped room. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 347 An *L*-shaped pad.

**II. Symbolical uses.**

4. Used like the other letters of the alphabet to denote serial order; applied e.g. to the twelfth (or more usually the eleventh, either *I* or *J* being often omitted) group or section in classification, the eleventh sheet of a book or quire of a MS., etc.

1850 *Forshall & Madox Wyclif's Bible* Pref. xxxi. [Manuscripts] E, L, and P frequently agree together in differing from the other copies. 1899 *N. E. Daily Mail* 16 Feb. 5, Companies L, D, and H of the Californian Volunteers. 1899 *Sir A. West Recoll.* I. iv. 104 He had carefully put it [an umbrella] away under the letter *L*.

5. In *Cryst.*, *h*, *k*, *l* are used to denote the quantities which determine the position of a plane.

1868 *Dana Min.* Intro. 28. 1895 *Storv-Maskelyne Crystallogr.* ii. 19.

6. The Roman numeral symbol for Fifty.

As in the case of the other Roman numeral symbols, this was originally not the letter, but was identified with it owing to coincidence of form. In the ancient Roman notation *L* (with a stroke above) represented 50,000.

1484 *Caxton Fabes of Foge* iv. xl or l crownes.

**III. 7. Abbreviations.**

*L*=various proper names as Lionel, Lucy, etc. *L*=Lord, Lordship (pl. *LL*); lawful (money); in *Bot.*, Linnaeus; Latin; in Stage directions, left; in abbreviations of degrees, Licentiate, as *L. D. S.*=Licentiate of Dental Surgery; (*Chem.*) Lithium. *L* or *l* (*L. libra*)=pound of money (formerly also in weight, now lb.), now often repr. by the conventional sign £; e.g. 100*l.* or £100; see also *L. s. n.* The three *L*'s (see quot. 1867). *l*=in ship's log-book, lightning; in references, line, as bk. 4, l. 8; in solmization, *la*. *l. b. w.* (*Cricket*), leg before wicket; *l. c.* (*Printing*), lower case. *L. C. M.* (*Arith.*), least common multiple. *L. M.* (*Prology*), long metre. See also *LL*, *LXX*.

1527 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 117 My lord, we your seruandis... hes ressaunt your l. guid mynd... touching your l. brig of Dee. 1554 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 218 It was... ordered by the L. L. 1577 *Ibid.* 389 Appointed by order from their L.Ls. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commv.* (1603) A b, If your L. vouchsafe to receive it. 1637 *Hevlvn Ansv.* Burton 61 Your dealing with my L.L. the Bishops. 1684 *Acts Tomnage & Poundage* 86 Alabaster the Load. 1702 *cos. ood.* 1684 R. Waller *Ess. Nat. Exper.* 103 A mass of 500*l.* of Ice. 1701 Dr. Wallis in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 329 An allowance of 20 *£* a year. 1715 *Burnet Own Time* (1724) I. 591 An 100000 *£* was given. 1774 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1887) XIV. 299 To pay said sum of £54 14 0, *L.* money. 1795 in Lillywhite *Cricket Scores* (1862) I. 190 Hon. J. Tufton, lbw, b Wells... 3. 1858 *Simmons Dict. Trade, L. A. C.*, an abbreviation used by the dispensing surgeon or chemist, implying that he is a 'licentiate of the Apothecaries Company'. 1865 *Derby Mercury* 26 Apr., A... dividend of 1*s.* in the *£*. 1867 *Smvth Sailor's Word-bk.*, *L*. The three *L*'s were formerly vaunted by seamen who despised the use of nautical astronomy; viz. lead, latitude, and look-out... Dr. or Captain Halley added the fourth *L*—the greatly-desired longitude. 1870 *Hooke's Stud. Flora* 127 Cratægus, *L.* Hawthorn, Whitethorn. 1885 *Law Jnl.* 17 Jan. 38/2 A salary of 4*l.* a week. 1891 W. G. Grace *Cricket* i. In *Out-door Games* 17 You should all know how difficult it is to get any one lb.w. when [etc.].

**La** (lā), *sb.* *Mus.* [Orig. the first syllable of *L. labii*: see *GAMUT*.] The name given by Guido d'Arenzo to the sixth note in his hexachords, and since retained in solmization as the sixth note of the octave; also (now rarely) used as in Fr. and It. as a name of the note A, the sixth note of the 'natural' scale of C major.

c 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 292 Sol and ut and la. 1597 *Morley Intro. Mus.* (1771) 4 There be in Musick but vi. Notes, which are called vt, re, mi, fa, sol, la. 1605 *Shaks. Lear* i. ii. 149 O these Eclipses do portend these divisions. Fa, Sol, La, Me. c 1645 *Howell Lett.* (1650) II. lv. 77 The other... will drink often musically a health to every one of these 6 notes, Ut, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La; which, with his reason, are all comprehended in this examer, *Ut Relevet Miserum*

*Fatum Solitogue Laboris.* 1811 *Busby Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Solmization*, Of the seven notes in the French scale, only four were for a while used by us, as *mi, fa, sol, la*.

**La** (lā, la), *int.* [Cf. *Lo* (OE. *lā* and early ME. *la*).] An exclamation formerly used to introduce or accompany a conventional phrase or an address, or to call attention to an emphatic statement; † also *la you*. In recent use, a mere expression of surprise. Now only *dial.*, *vulgar.*, and *arch.*

1598 *Shaks. Merry W.* i. i. 86, I thank you alwaies with my heart, la: with my heart. *Ibid.* 324 You doe your selfe wrong indeede—la. 1601 — *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 111 La you, and you speake ill of the diuell, how he takes it at heart. 1694 *Congreve Double Dealer* iv. ii. O la now! I swear and declare, it shan't be so. 1749 *Fielcing Tom Jones* iv. xii. La, ma'am, what doth your la'yship think. 1839 *Dickens Nich. Nick.* x. La, Miss La Creevy, how very smirking. 1844 *Willis Lady Jane* ii. 311 He'd a caressing way—but, la! you know it's A sort of manner natural to poets! 1881 *Besant & Rice Chapt. Fleet* III. 239 'La, sir,' she asked, 'Is it the voice of your sweetheart?'

† b. Repeated (a) as a refrain; (b) as an expression of derision. *Obs.* (Hence *LA-LA* adj., = 'so-so', poor.)

1578 *Gude & Godd. B.* (S. T. S.) 138 Christ... Qubhik meiklie for mankynde, Tholit to be pynde, On Croce Cruellie. La. La. *Ibid.* 83 La Lay La. 1607 *Shaks. Timon* iii. i. 22 [He] hath sent to your Lorphism to furnish him: nothing doubting your present assistance therein. *Luc.* La, la, la, la: Nothing doubting sayes he?

**La**, *obs.* form of *LAW*, *LAY* v., *LO* int.

**Laace**, *obs.* form of *LACE*.

**Laache**, *obs.* f. *LATCH* v.; var. *LASHE* *Obs.*, *lax*.

**Laad**, **Laade**, *obs.* forms of *LOAD*, *LAD*.

|| **Laager** (lā'gər), *sb.* Also *lager*. [S. African *Dn. lager*=G. *lager*, *Dn. leger* (see *LEAGUER*).] A camp, encampment; among the S. African Boers, a temporary lodgement in the open marked out by an encircling line of wagons.

1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 202 Their tents and waggon were drawn up on every side of the farm-house... The Boers informed me that all their countrymen, and also the Griquas, were thus packed together in 'lagers', or encampments. 1883 *Standard* 7 Sept. 5 Captain Mansell, with the native police force, has been obliged to go into lager at Ekowe for safety. 1891 R. W. Murray *S. Africa* 177 Lager was formed that same evening about five o'clock. 1899 *Times* 25 Oct. 5/2 Our men dashed forward to carry the lager with bayonets.

|| **Langer** (lā'gər), v. [f. *LAAGER* *sb.*] *trans.* To forin (wagons) into a lager; to encamp (persons) in a lager; also with *up*. Also *absol.* or *intr.* Hence *Laagered ppl. a.*, *Laagering vbl. sb.*

1879 *Daily News* 1 Mar. The waggon were not 'laagered' or drawn up so close as to make it difficult to force the camp. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 222 The laagered waggon their sole protection. 1883 *Standard* 17 May 5/4 Four hundred Boers, laagered in Stilleland, have threatened to attack Mankoroane. 1894 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 5/2 The Army Service Corps were drilled in laagering. 1896 *Tablet* 22 Feb. 290 We stopped firing at about seven o'clock, and laagered up for the night.

**Laak**, *obs.* form of *LACK*, *LAKE*.

**Laan**, **Laar**, *obs.* forms of *LAWN*, *LORE*.

**Laard**, **Laas**, *obs.* forms of *LARD*, *LACE*.

**Laat**, **Laat**, *obs.* forms of *LATE*, *LOATH*.

**Lab** (læb), *sb.* *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 4-5 *labbe*, 8 *labb*. [Belongs to *LAB* v.] A blab, tell-tale.

c 1386 *Chaucer Miller's T.* 323, I nam no labbe Ne though I seye I am not lief to gabbe. c 1422 *Hoccleve Sereslaus's Wife* 549, I neuere was yit of my tonge a labbe. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 282/2 Labbe, or he that can kepe no counsel, anubicus. 1746 *Exmoor Solding* (E. D. S.) 25 Ees dedent thenk tha hadst a be sich a Labb o' tha Tongue. 1847 *Halliwells*, *Lab*, a tittle-tattle; a blab. Also called a lab-o-the-tongue. *West.*



† **Lab** (læb), *v. Obs.* [? Onomatopœic; cf. Du. *labben* = *klappen* 'garrir, blaterare, fabulari' (Kilian).] *trans.* and *intr.* To blab. Hence *Labbing ppl. a.*

1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B. xl. 102* No þinge þat is pryue publice þow it denere, Neyther for lone laude [*M.S. B. lab*] it nout ne lakke it for enuye. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xiii. 39 Noper for lone labbe hit out ne lakke hit for non enuye. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Epil. Merch. T.* 10 Of hir tonge a labbing shrewe is she. c. 1475 *Parthenay* 3751 By your labbing tonges longing.

**Labadist** (læ-badist), *Eccel. Hist.* [ad. F. *Labadiste*, f. *Labadie*; see -IST.] A follower of Jean de Labadie (1610-74), who seceded from the Roman Church and founded a sect holding Quietist views. So **Labadism**, the doctrines or practice of Labadists.

1733 CHAMBERS *Civil Suppl.* *Labadists.* 1882-3 SCHAFF in *Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* 11. 1604.

† **Labant**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *labant-em*, pr. ppl. of *labare*.]

1297 *Bailey* vol. II, *Labant*, sliding, falling down, wavering. **Labardo**, obs. form of LEOPARD.

**Labarinth**, obs. form of LABYRINTH.

**Labarum** (læ-bārūm). [*L.*; = Gr. *λαβρόν*, of unknown origin.] The imperial standard adopted by Constantine the Great (306-337 A.D.), being the Roman military standard of the late Empire modified by the addition of Christian symbols; hence *gen.*, a symbolical standard or banner.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Labarum*, a military streamer, or flag, also a Church Banner, or Ensign. 1682 WHEELER *Journal. Greece* II. 189 On the South-side... is the Labarum; which is a Knot, consisting of the first Letters of *Χριστός*, which the Christian Emperours, from Constantine, placed in their Banners. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* 54 A labarum was not deemed too much for the old founder of these walls. 1850 SIR J. STEPHEN *Ess. Eccel. Biog.* (ed. 2) I. 347 The Labarum of Luther was a banner inscribed with the legend, 'Justification by Faith'. 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Ant. Art* § 213. 206 Constantine wears the labarum and the phoenix. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Sp.* (1873) iii. 106 That body of sacred truth... should now be inscribed upon the common labarum.

† **Labascate**, *v. Obs.* [erron. f. L. *labascere*, inceptive f. *labare* to totter.] *intr.* 'To begin to fall or slide' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

† **Labascency**. *Obs. rare*-. [ad. L. *\*labascencia*, noun of state f. *labascere* to totter: see -ENCY.] Tottering state or condition.

a. 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 174 He that can take commission from his own sloth, to let fall the third of a friendly intercourse, betrays a labascency and a languor in his amicable resentments.

**Labba** (læ-bā). [? Native name.] One of the caviar, *Cologenys paca*, native to Guinea.

1825 WILKINSON *Wanderings* i. (1879) 92 The Tapir, the Labba, and Deer, afford excellent food. 1876 C. B. BROWN *Brit. Guinea* II. 25 [He] went... to procure some game for us, and returned with three fine labba (*Cologenys paca*).

**Labbe**, obs. form of *let be*: see *LET v.*

**Labdacism**: see LAMBACISM.

**Labdanum** (læ-bdānūm). Also 6, 8 *lapdarm* [mod. *L.*; form of L. *labdanum*.] = LADANUM. 1502 *Le Franc's Chirurg.* v. ii. 334 Labdanum. 1502 *Travels. Iron.* (1811) 234 [In list of spices] Labdanum. 1533 *East. Helthe* (1541) 112, 113 Things good for a colde head: Labbes: Galingale: Labdanum. 1611 CORCORAN, *Labdanum*; a fat, clammy, transparent, and sweet-smelling Gumme. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 93 Labdanum per 100 Weight 02 60. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia* II. (1825) 1. 307 Hills green with flowering shrubs, and in particular with labdanum. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 152 The resinous balsamic substance called Labdanum. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* 101 Heap cassia, sandal-buds, and stripes of Labdanum.

**La-bee**, obs. form of *let be*: see *LET v.*

**Labefact** (læ-b'fækt), *ppl. a. rare*. [ad. L. *labefactus*, pa. ppl. of *labefacere*: see LABEFY. Cf. It. *labefatto* (Florio).] Shaken, tottering.

1874 BUSHNELL *Forgiveness & Law* i. 86 The integrity of the heathen world in general is just so far labefact, prostitute, and morally rotted away, as it has religiously abounded in expiations.

† **La-befact**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *labefacere*: see LABEFY.] *trans.* To shake, weaken. c. 1540 ABP. PARKER *Corresp.* (1853) II. Not with covert inventions to labefact the credence of the people.

† **Labefactate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *labefactat-*, ppl. stem of *labefacere*, freq. of *labefacere*: see LABEFY.] *trans.* To cause to totter or fall. 1657 TOMLINSON tr. *Renoi's Disp.* 428 It labefactates houses by its weight.

**Labefaction** (læ-b'fækt'fən). *rare*. [ad. L. *labefaction-em*, n. of action f. *labefacere* (see prec.).] = next.

1775 JOHNSON in *Boswell*, There is in it [the 'Beggars' Opera] such a labefaction of all principles as may be injurious to morality.

**Labefaction** (læb'fækt'fən). [*n.* of action corresp. to LABEFY: see -FACTION.] A shaking, weakening; overthrow, downfall.

1620 VENER *Via Recta* II. 41 A suddaine labefaction of the liuer. *Ibid.* vii. 123 It... resisteth the corruption of humors, and labefaction of the vitall and naturall parts. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 36 (1794) II. 41 We should... join them in promoting the labefaction of all human government. 1834 GLADSTONE in *Liddon Life Pusey* (1893) I. xiii. 309 Until the whole body of Churchmen is in such

a state that all will be... secure against labefaction. 1878 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. v. 321 To private difficulties and causes of labefaction such as these, must be added several notable measures of confiscation which took place within the same limits of time.

† **La-befy**, *v. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *labefacere* (f. root of *labare* to fall, totter + *facere* to make): see -FY.] *trans.* To weaken, impair.

1620 VENER *Via Recta* viii. 178 Not... to oppress and labefe the digestive faculty... with too great variety of meats.

**Label** (læ-bél), *sb.* Forms: 4 *lable*, 4-6 *labelle*, 5-7 *labell*, 6 *labil*, 4-6 *label*. [*a. OF. label* (also *labele*) ribbon, fillet, file (in *Her.*); of obscure etymology; by some scholars thought to be of Teut. origin (cf. OHG. *lappa*: see LAP sb. 1). The synonymous OF. *lambel*, *lambel* is app. a variant: see LAMBEAU.]

1. A narrow band or strip of linen, cloth, etc.; a fillet, ribbon, tassel; the infula of a mitre.

c. 1300 *Sir Benes* 974 King Ermin... 3af him a scheld gode & sur Wip þre eglen of asur, þe champe of gold fil wode i-digt Wip þif lables [*M.S. s. lables, M.S. v. lables*]; of seluer brijt. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 129, I wyl recompense the with a labell, *reponam appendice quadam*. 1530 PALSGR. 237/1 *Labell, houppe*. 1554 HULOET, A labell hanging on each side of a mitre, *infula*. Labells hanging down on garlands, or crowns, *lemnisci*. 1564 tr. *Jewel's Apol. Ch. Eng.* P. vj b, Peter... sytting in his Chaire, with his triple Crowne full of lables. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 335 Broade beneath and sharpe aboue, in fashion somewhat like to the label of a bishops Mitre. 1597-8 B. HALL *Sat.* iv. ii. 24 A knit night-cap... With two long labells button'd to his chin. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Ch. Exemp.* III. xv. 79 Persons... whose outside seemed to have appropriated religion to the labells of their frontlets. 1874 SIMPSON *Gloss. Eccel. Terms* 199 s.v. *Fillet*, The labells of a bishop's mitre.

† 2. A small strip of paper or parchment attached to a document by way of supplement to the matter contained therein; hence, a supplementary note, comment, or clause, a codicil. Also *fig. Obs.*

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 331 Certis if þise popis bulles shulen be understonden wip sich a label, þen-ne þei weren not profitable to þe purchasour ne to þe churche. — *Sel. Wks.* II. 399 And so sich cursing of popis is tokene of blessing of God. And if þe Churche were wel enforced of þis sentence, wip hise labellis, men shulden not drede feyned cursingis, ne lette for hem to see Cristis lawe. 1562 *Apol. Priv. Masse* (1850) 39 It is but a very fond dalliance to brawle upon the labells before you agree upon the original verity. The true sense of this little sentence, *This is my body that shall be delivered for you*, is the root and the original of all such labells as we teach. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* iv. i. 57 Ere this hand by thee to Romeo seal'd, Shall be the Labell to another Deede... this shall slay them both. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. v. 430 When I wak'd, I found this Labell on my bosome. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Ch. Exemp.* III. 75 Make us... read our duty in the pages of revelation, not in the labells of accidental effects. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I. 80 It was presented to the King without any such saving label. 1658-1706 PHILLIPS, *Labels*... little pieces of parchment cut out long-ways, and hanging upon Indentures, or other kinde of writings.

† 3. *Astron. and Surveying.* In an astrolabe or a circumferenter, a narrow thin brass rule used chiefly in taking altitudes. *Obs.*

c. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 22 Thanne hastow a label, that is schapen like a rowle, save that it is streit & hath no plates on either ende with holes. 1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* vi. Intro. (1636) 607 This Labell is divided into 90 degrees twice set done therein with Arithmetical figures. 1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* (ed. 3) II. xiii. 50 The Astrolabe is a round Instrument flat on either side... Upon the Center is a moveable Label or Ryler... whereupon is placed two Sights. *Ibid.* 51 The degree and part of degree that the Label lies on is the height of the Sun above the Horizon.

† 4. *gen.* A slip or strip of anything; a narrow piece (of land); a clamp (of iron); etc. *Obs.*

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 282/4 *Labelle, labellum*. 1577-87 HARRISON *England* I. x. in *Holinshead* I. 34 By north of the Brier, lieth the Rusco, which hath a Labell or Byland, stretching out towards the southwest. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Ch. Exemp.* xv. 39 They... 'sealed the grave, and rolled a great stone at the mouth of it' and as an ancient tradition says, bound it about with labells of iron. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. 125 Where Balak met Balsam, standing as it were on his tiptoes on the very last labell of his land, to reach forth welcome to that false prophet. 1679 *Hist. of Jeter* 5 The flesh and skin hung down in long Collaps and Labells. 1682 WHEELER *Journal. Greece* III. 249 Its Lungs... consisting of a thin, skiny Substance... divided into two Labells, placed on each side, and filled with Air; which being let out, those Labells shrunk together. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 335 Nine fryingpan-plates... clasped together by turning up 4 Labells which are ordinarily fixt to the lower plate.

5. *Her.* A mark of cadency distinguishing the eldest son of a family and consisting in a band drawn across the upper part of the shield having (usually three) dependent points (*label of three points*); cf. FILE sb. 2 5. † Also, one of the dependent points (or *lambeaux*).

1394 in Rymer *Federa* (1709) VII. 763 Habent justum Titulum hereditarium ad portandum, pro Cresta sua, unum Leopardum de Auro, cum uno Labello Albo. † a. 1412 LVGG. *Two Merchants* 868 For now of trowthe no man can contrive A verray seel or thenprent i-grave Without a label his armes hool to save. 1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 35 My best herte of gold with angellys and a ruby with iiij. labellys of white innamyll. 1486 Bk. St. Albans, *Her.* f. vii b, Off armys barrit and of labellis borne in armys. c. 1500 *Sc. poem on Heraldry* 44 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* etc. 95 Nobillis bere mekis, to mak be knawin, ther dochtyntes. The fader the boie, the eldas son deffer[e]nt, quibiche a labelle; a cressent the secound. 1564 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 107 [see FILE

sb. 2 5]. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. vi. (1660) 33 The Labell of the Heire apparent (saith Wryley) is seldom transferred unto the second brother. 1611 COTG., *Lambel*,... a File with three Labells pendant. *Ibid.*, *Pendante*, a labell pendant. c. 1640, 1727 [see FILE sb. 2 5]. 1708 CHAMBERLAYNE *State Gt. Brit.* I. II. v. (1743) 58 The Arms of the Prince of Wales at this Day differ from those of the King only by addition of a Label of three points. 1863 BOUTELLE *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* ix. 46 A Label is sometimes borne as a sole Charge. *Ibid.* xiv. 153 A silver label of five points.

6. A narrow strip of material attached to a document to carry the seal.

1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. 344 An instrument or wrytynge, at y<sup>e</sup> which hyng many labellys with seayls. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camd.) 64 For writing, flourishing, and embellishing and guilding the subscrip<sup>o</sup>n and labells of a lre sent to the Czars of Russia. a. 1680 BUTLER *Licentious Age* Chas. II. 142 Until the subtilty of their conjurers Seal'd up the labells to his soul, his ears. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 131 On this Label of Lead, the Heads of the two Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul are impressed from the Papal Seal. 1738 BIRCH *App. to Life Milton* M's Wks. I. 88 He did stitch the silk Cord or Label of that Seal with silk of the Colours of the said Label, and so fixed the Label and Seal to the said Commission.

7. A slip of paper, cardboard, metal, etc. attached or intended to be attached to an object and bearing its name, description, or destination. (The chief current sense.) Also *fig.*

1679 *Roxb. Ball.* (1883) IV. 549 Let several Labels from their months proceed, To note the different Tribes of the Holy Seed: Here, Root and Branch; there, Down with Babel, down! 1680 DRYDEN *Sp. Frier* I. 1, About his Neck There hung a Wench; the Label of his Function. 1701 C. MATHER *Magn. Christi* III. III. (1852) 556 A poor Indian having a label going from his mouth, with a *come over and help us*. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 261 The hamper was directed by a label on the cording. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Vernes Anecd. Paint.* (1789) IV. 155 Sometimes a short label (in or on Hogarth's figures) is an epigram, and is never introduced without improving the subject. 1773 *Lond. Chron.* 7 Sept. 248/3 Labels for bottles. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. xv. 129 A collection of books... is viewed through glass doors, their outside and labels are visible to the child, but the key is carefully kept. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*, II. With a brass label and number round his neck. 1841 FORBES *Eleven Yrs. Ceylon* I. 131 'Fine cold-drawn castor-oil' was found printed on the label. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 4 To the critic of the schools, ever ready with the compendious label, he is the revolutionary destructive. 1888 A. K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* vii, Poison that is bought at a drug-store usually has a label on the bottle.

b. An adhesive postage-stamp, bill-stamp, or the like. (Now only in official language.)

1840 in Philbrick & Westoby *Postage Stamps Gt. Brit.* (1881) 46, I beg to enclose you two specimens of the Penny and Twopenny stamped Covers and Envelopes, and two of the Penny adhesive Labels. *Ibid.* 47 Sheets of 1d. Labels containing 240 Stamps. 1861 *Brit. Postal Guide* Jan. 14 Postage Stamps. Every Postmaster is required to have on hand a sufficient stock of postage labels and embossed penny envelopes.

8. *Arch.* A moulding over a door, window, or other opening; a dripstone.

1823 in NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 587. 1850 PARKER'S *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Dripstone*, The term *Label* is borrowed from heraldry, and therefore in strictness is only applicable to the straight form which is used in Perpendicular work, which resembles the heraldic label. 1851 TURNER'S *Dom. Archit.* II. 10 The arches have no projecting label. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Med. Archit.* I. vi. 225 As the junction of the arch with the wall above was but slightly marked a small projecting moulding was introduced which we call the drip-stone or label.

9. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (sense 7) *label-licking*, *-paster*; *label-cloth*, cloth used for the making of labels for books; *label-ink*, ink used in the marking of labels; † *label-lolling a.*, projecting like a label (sense 7); *label-mould*, -moulding = sense 8; † *label-seal*, a seal attached to a document by a 'label'; *label-stop Arch.*, a boss or corbel supporting the end of a label or dripstone.

1891 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 2/3 The manufacture of book cloth, tracing cloth, 'label cloth', and grey cloth. 1863 *Forbes's Man. Elem. Chem.* (ed. 9) III. 683 [It] forms a most excellent 'label-ink' for the laboratory, as it is unaffected by acid vapours. 1899 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 3/4 'Label-licking', which is practised largely in thread mills and aerated water factories. 1915 SIR E. HOBY *Curry-combe* v. 237 These mushrumps (grounded upon a lesse motive) may not be questioned, though nothing so evident as a blaring 'label-lolling tongue, which without the helpe of a Muffler, could not be so well concealed. 1878 McVITTIE *Ch. Ch. Cath.* 69 Over the large pointed arch is a 'label-mould'. 1830 MAS. BRAY *Fitz of Fitzford* iv. (1884) 33 A well-turned archway, ornamented with the oak-branch and the 'label-moulding'. 1889 PASK *Eyes Thames* 172 They have been book-binders, boot-closers, 'label-pasters', and such like. 1679 WILLOUGHBY in *Mansell's Narr. Pop. Plot* 21 A Commission, with thirteen 'Label-seals, and as many Names thereto. 1894 C. G. HARPER *Marches of Wales* 132 A carefully rendered little head... carved on the 'label-stop of the canopy.

**Label** (læ-bél), *sb.* 2 *Bot.* [ad. L. LABELLUM.]

† a. ? A segment of a leaf (*obs.*). b. The lip of a ringent corolla.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* iv. § 16 If the Leaves be much indented or jagg'd, now we have the Duplicate; wherein there are divers plants in one Leaf, or Labels of a Leaf. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 162 The flower stands on a three inches long foot-stalk, is made like the flowers of the Aristolochia... the label being covered with a yellowish farina. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Label*, same as *Labellum*.

**Label** (læ-bél), *v.* Also 9 *label*. [f. LABEL sb. 1] *trans.* To affix a label to, mark with a label.



1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N. i. v. 265*, I will give out diuers schedules of my beautie. It shalbe Inuentoried and euery particle and vtensile labell'd to my will: As, Item two lippes indifferent redde [etc.]. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary 2 Aug.*, The Queen . . . employed the Princess Royal to label them [books]. 1790 W. HASTINGS *Let. 2 Dec.* in Boswell *Johnson* (1793) 111. 315 A parcel containing other select papers, and labelled with the titles appertaining to them. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc. II.* 309 Common ashes are solemnly labelled as fell poison. c. 1865 J. WYLLOR in *Circ. Sci. i.* 313/2 This may be labelled 'oxygen mixture'. 1885 *Law Times LXXXVIII.* 385/2 The due diligence of the consignors in labelling and delivering the goods to the carriers. 1893 MATHESON *About Holland 22* A carriage labelled *Niet rooken*.

b. *fig.* To describe or designate as with a label; to set down in a category (as so and so).

a. 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect. ii.* (1858) 59 This foolish and wicked system of labelling men with names. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1872) 277 We cannot label Voltaire either spiritualist or materialist. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 293 He despatches the bad to Tartarus, labelled either as curable or incurable. 1881 M. ARNOLD *Byron in Macm. Mag. XLIII.* 376 It would be most unjust to label Byron . . . as a rhetorician only.

Hence **La'bell'ing** *vbl. sb.* Also **La'beller**.

1871 *Echo 8 Feb.*, The public . . . condemn us for labelling the Poison. . . By inserting this in your next issue you will greatly oblige one of the labellers. 1895 *Athenaeum 17 Aug.* 219/3 A labelling of Welsh names. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Mar. 2/1 Bottle fillers, washers, and labellers.

**Labellate** (læb'el'et), *a. Zool.* [f. L. LABELLUM + -ATE 3.] (See quot.)

1846 DANA *Zooph. (1848) 432* Labellate . . . Long-lipped, or in shape nearly like the blade of a shovel. . . It passes into the dimidiata form.

**Labelled** (læ'b'eld), *a.* [f. LABEL *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] *a. Her.* Of a mitre; Having labels or infule (of a particular tincture). *Labelled line* (see quot. 1753). *b. Arch.* Having a label or drip-stone. *c.* Marked with a ticket bearing the name, description of contents, etc. of the article.

1870 LEVINS *Manip. 49/37* Labelled, *insulatus*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, Labelled *line*, in heraldry, a term used by some to express the line in certain old arms, called more usually urdee or champagne. Others apply the same word to express the patee or dovetail line, called also the inclave line by Morgan. 1841 R. P. WARD *De Clifford II. x.* 115 A castle . . . with . . . its towers, and labelled windows. 1863 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop. xxi.* 358 Arg., on a cross sa., a mitre labelled or. 1895 *Bookseller's Catal.*, Leech himself in a nightcap sitting by the fire with a labelled bottle on the mantelshelf.

**Labelloid** (læbe'loid), *a. Bot.* [f. next + -OID.] Lip-like, lip-shaped.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 275 Perianthium minute, either a single labelloid lobe, or an urceolate 6-toothed body. || **Labellum** (læbe'l'm), [*L.* 'little lip', dim. of *labrum* lip.]

1. *Bot.* The lower division or 'lip' of an orchidaceous corolla, often enlarged or curiously shaped.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 263 Sometimes it [sc. the anther] stands erect, the line of dehiscence of its lobes being turned towards the labellum. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec. vi.* (1873) 154 This orchid has part of its labellum or lower lip hollowed out into a great bucket. 1884 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 882 The labellum of *Megacalanium falcatum*.

2. *Ent.* One of a pair of tumid lobes terminating the proboscis of certain insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol. III.* 361. + **La'bent**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *lābent*, pr. pple. of *lābi* to fall.] 'Falling, sliding, fleeting, running, or passing away' (Bailey 1727 vol. II).

+ **Labeon**, *labion*, *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *labeōnem*, *labiōnem*, augmentative, f. *labium* lip.] One who has large lips.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* (1653) 175 The same or worse must befall these artificial Labions, for their Lips must need hang in their light, and their words stick in the birth. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Labions*, blabber-lipped persons.

**Laberinth**, *-ynth*, *obs.* forms of LABYRINTH.

**Labey** (læ'bi). *Sc.* Also 9 *labey*, *lebbie*. [Of obscure origin; cf. Gael. *lebbag* 'little shred or fragment' (M<sup>L</sup> & D.); also LAP *sb.*] A loose garment or wrap; the lappet or skirt of a coat.

a. 1597 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliii. 190 The hirdis and hinde men in their labels lay. 1811 A. SCOTT *Poems, Country Smiddy* 68 (Jam.) His new coat labey. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Lebbie*, the lap or fore-skirt of a man's coat. 1890 J. SERVICE *Thir Notandums* iv. 20 The labies of his Sark.

**Labia**: see LABIUM.

**Labial** (læ'biāl), *a. and sb.* [ad. med. L. *labiāl-is*, f. *labi-um* lip. Cf. F. *labial* (1690 in Furetière).] *A. adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the lips.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xi. 107 Lip-Gallantry, or certain labial fashions invented by diverse Nations. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-Friend* xix, The olfactory examination was favourable, so he put his mouth to it—the labial essay still more so. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy. ii.* 157 The labial muscles that swelled with Vehement evolution of yesterday Marsellaisses. 1867 JEAN INGELOW *Lily & Lute* ii. 108 More than I can make you view, With my paintings labial. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* i. iii. § 3. 161 The volume of the mouth is divided into two bent tubes of which the first may be termed the *lingual* passage as its front extremity is formed by the tongue, and the second, the *labial* passage.

*b. spec. in Anat., Zool., etc.* Pertaining to a lip, lip-like part, or LABIUM; having the character or functions of a lip.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr. s.v. Vein*, Labial veins, the lip

veins, whereof there are two on each inner side, both of the upper and under lip. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 227 Labial Glands. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 356 *Palpi Labiales* (the Labial Feelers). 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 211 The lips and labial tentacles of the ordinary bivalves. 1879 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 230 Labial cysts are very common, and are usually met with on the inner side of the labia. 1881 MIVART *Cat 27* The membrane lining the mouth abounds in small glands, those within the cheeks and lips being termed buccal and labial respectively.

*c. Labial pipe*: an organ-pipe furnished with lips, a flue-pipe.

1852 SEIDEL *Organ 21* An organ . . . which contained the following labial or languet registers. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* viii. App. 280 The flame is also affected by various D's of an adjustable labial pipe. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* iv. (1878) 23 Flue-pipes are also called *Labial*, or lip-pipes.

2. *Phonetics*. The distinctive epithet of those sounds which require complete or partial closure of the lips for their formation, as the consonants p, b, m, f, v, w, and the 'rounded' vowels.

1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* II. 87 The Hebrews name their letters, some guttural . . . ; others dentall . . . ; & so they call others, labiall, that is letters of the lips. c. 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* i. vii. I beginning to lay my grunbles of labial, dental, and guttural soundes and symboles. *Ibid.* A labial letter can not symbolize a guttural syllab. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. xiv. 379 The Vowels, as they are distinguished into *Labial*; being framed by an emission of the Breath through the Lips [etc.]. 1865 TAYLOR *Hist. Man.* iv. 73 Words containing labial and dental letters.

*B. sb.*

1. A labial sound.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. xiv. 380 The Labials are represented by two curve Figures for the Lips. a. 1709 W. BAXTER *Let. in Gloss. Antiq. Rom.* (1731) 409 The third Sort are Labials formed by the Lips alone. 1849-50 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlvj. You have but the same four letters to describe the salute which . . . you bestow on the sacred cheek of your mistress—but the same four letters and not one of them a labial. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* Ser. II. iv. 162 It is a fact, that the Mohawks . . . have no p, b, m, f, v, w—no labials of any kind.

2. A labial part or organ, e.g. one of the plates or scales which border the mouth of a fish or reptile, one of the labial palpi of insects.

1885 W. K. PARKER *Mammalian Desc.* II. 46 The finished labials (lip-cartilages) of the types just referred to.

Hence **La'bially** *adv.*, with a labial sound or utterance.

1798 H. T. COLEBROOKE *tr. Dig. Hindu Law* (1801) I. xxvii. Sometimes pronounced gutturally, sometimes labially.

**Labialism** (læ'biāl'iz'm), *Phonetics*. [f. LABIAL + -ISM.] Tendency to labialize sounds; labial pronunciation.

1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 810/2 In one set [of cognate words] we see the phenomenon of labialism; in the other assimilation, but no touch of labialism.

**Labialize** (læ'biāl'ize), *v. Phonetics*. [f. LABIAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To render (a sound) labial in character; to 'round' (a vowel). Also *absol.* Hence **La'bialize** *ppl. a.*

1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* i. iii. § 3. 160 Round or Labialized Vowels. *Ibid.* 162 That (u) is almost (a) labialized or rounded. *Ibid.* 163 By merely neglecting to labialize, (u, u) are converted into (a, v). 1874 SWEET *Hist. Eng. Sounds* 74 The *i* has been gutturalized and labialized into *u* by *l*. 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's Law* § 57. 140 The labialized *A's*.

Hence **La'bialization**, the action of labializing or the condition of being labialized; 'rounding' (of a vowel).

1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* i. iii. 74 The vowels differ by the important distinction of labialisation. 1877 SWEET *Primer Phonetics* § 36. 13 Rounding, . . . a contraction of the mouth cavity by lateral compression of the cheek passage and narrowing of the lip aperture, whence the older name labialization.

**Labiate** (læ'biāt), *a. and sb.* [ad. mod. L. *labiāt-us*, f. LABI-UM: see -ATE 3.] *A. adj.*

1. *Bot.* a. Lipped: applied to flowers which have the corolla or calyx divided into two parts opposed in such a way as to suggest lips; bilabiate. *b.* Belonging to the N.O. *Labiate*, consisting of herbaceous plants and under-shrubs, characterized by flowers of the form above described, opposite leaves, and usually square stalks, e.g. the mints, ground-ivy, the dead nettles, etc.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Labiate Flowers* (among Herbalists) are those that have one or two Lips; some of which represent a kind of Helmet, or Monk's Hood. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* iv. 46 The white Dead-nettle bears a monopetalous labiate flower. 1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) I. 334 When the two lips are separated from each other by a wide regular orifice, . . . the corolla is said to be labiate or ringent. 1862 BELLEW *Miss. Afghanistan* 451 The greensward . . . was covered with a variety of labiate herbs, amongst which the wild thyme, mint, basil, sage, and lavender were recognized. 1881 *Sci. Gossip* 254 The black horehound and other labiate plants.

2. *a. Anat. and Zool.* Formed like or resembling in shape, function, etc. a lip or labium. *b. Ent.* Of an orifice: Having thickened, fleshy margins.

In recent Dicts.

*B. sb. Bot.* A labiate plant.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vi. (1862) 95 Order XLIV. Lamiaceae—Labiate. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Flowers* III. (ed. 4) 196 The common bugle, . . . one of the labiates. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* i. 19 Generally in the Labiates, the corolla has the lower lip adapted as an alighting board for insects.

**Labiated** (læ'bi-ē'ted), *a. Bot. and Zool. ? Obs.* [Formed as prec. + -ED.] Lipped, labiate.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 173 Small stalks, having . . . many white labiated flowers. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 26 The labiated shape of the calyx. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* i. xii. 333 In some [Annelidans] [the mouth] is simple, orbicular or labiated.

**Labiatiflorous** (læ'bi-ē'tisfō'rōs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *labiātus* LABIATE + -flōr-us (f. flōr-, flōs FLOWER) + -OUS.] Having a labiate corolla. Also **La'biatifo'ral a.** (in recent Dicts.).

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Labiatiflorus* . . . labiatiflorous. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 417 Labiatiflorous. Said of certain Compositae with bilabiate corollas.

**Labidometer** (læbid'ōm'ētr), *Surg.* [f. Gr. λαβίδο-, λαβίς forceps + μέτρον -METER. Cf. F. *labidomètre*.] An instrument consisting of a pair of obstetric forceps with a graduated scale attached for measuring the size of the foetal head.

1853 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 9).

+ **Labies**, *sb. pl. Obs.* [Plural of \**labie*, \**laby*, ad. LABI-UM. Cf. obs. F. *labie* (Coigr.).] Lips.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 Civ. Vt a shepherde sawe the labies of a sore harde, flynty, wan, and blacke . . . he wold haue no dowte for to cut it.

**Labile** (læ'bil, læ'bil), *a.* Also 5 *labyl*, 7 *labil*. [ad. L. *lābil-is*, f. *lābi* to slip, fall, LAPSE: see -ILE. Cf. F. *labile*.]

1. Liable or prone to lapse. + *a.* Prone to fall into error or sin; *Theol.* liable to fall from innocence (*obs.*). *b.* Of a fund, etc.: Lapsable.

1447 BOKENHAM *Scyntys* (Roxb.) 147 My labile mynde and the dulnesse of O. wts. 1678 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* III. 109 The supralapsarian Divines, who make man as labile the object of reprobation. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* iv. 149 All Creatures being finite and free, must necessarily, by their Nature, be labile, fallible and peccable. 1894 *Forum* June 449 These funds are no more labile than any other form of trust or mortmain.

+ 2. Apt to slip away, slippery. *lit. and fig. Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Labile*, slipperie, unstable. 1654 J. R. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 14 Now a man would think we had him sure; but his nature is labile and slippery.

3. Prone to undergo displacement in position or change in nature, form, chemical composition, etc.; unstable. Now only in *Physics* and *Chemistry*.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 340 Pitagoras [said] that each thing or matter was ever gliding and labile. 1654 J. R. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* § 1 Wood . . . can . . . be made thin, labile and inconsistent. 1878 FOSTER *Physiol.* II. v. 363 More labile than tissue proteid and yet more stable than the circulating proteid. 1889 FURDON-SANDERSON in *Nature* Sept. 26 Protoplasm . . . comes to consist of two things . . . of acting part which lives and is stable, and of acted-on part which has never lived and is labile, that is, in a state of metabolism. 1894 LD. SALISBURY in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 40 The genius of Lord Kelvin has recently discovered what he terms a labile state of equilibrium.

4. *Electr.* Said of the application of a current by moving an electrode over an affected region instead of holding it firmly at one part.

1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893 A. S. ECCLES *Sciatica* vi. 65 With the anode labile over the foot, leg, and thigh. 1896 ALLWELL's *Syst. Med.* I. 369 The battery current labile over the affected muscles.

Hence **La'bility**, proneness to lapse, instability of form or nature.

1646 GAULF *Cases Consc.* 34 Vanity of Science, error of Conscience, lability of innocence. 1654 J. R. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* xi. § 32. 247 Consistence or lability, are not essential to wood and water. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* v. (1790) 216 But Sensibility and Intelligence, being by their Nature and Essence free must be labile, and by their Lability may actually lapse, degenerat [etc.].

**Labimeter**, *Surg.* [ad. F. *labimètre*, incorrectly f. Gr. λαβίς (nom.): see LABIDOMETER.] = LABIDOMETER.

1853 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 9).

**Labio-** (læ'bio), taken as comb. form of L. *labium* lip, (*a.*) in *Phonetics*, with the sense 'formed with lips and (some other organ)', as *labio-dental* *adj.* and *sb.*, *labio-guttural*, *-lingual*, *-nasal*, *-palatal* (hence *labio-palatalize* *vb.*), *-velar* *adjs.*; (nonce-wd.) *labio-palato-nasal* *adj.*; (*b.*) *Path.*, 'affecting or having to do with the lips and (some other part)', as *labio-alveolar*, *labio-glosso-laryngeal*, *-pharyngeal*, *labio-mental* [*L. mentum* chin], etc. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888). Also *la'biomancy* [*Gr. μαντεία* divination], lip-reading.

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 71 P. and B. are Labial: Ph. and Bh. are \*Labio-dental. *Ibid.* 138 The Labiodentals. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 405 The labial and labio-dental consonants. 1887 COOK *tr. Sievers' O. E. Gramm.* 100 A sonant spirant, either labial or labio-dental. 1874 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* iv. xi. § 2 No. 7. 1353 Labials . . . Labio-dentals . . . \*Labio-linguals. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 82 Progressive \*labio-glosso-laryngeal paralysis. 1897 ALLWELL's *Syst. Med.* IV. 862 In labio-glosso-laryngeal paralysis anaesthesia of the larynx has been observed. 1879 H. NICOT in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 632/1 French and Northern Provençal also agree in changing Latin *q* from a \*labio-guttural to a \*labio-palatal vowel. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 283 So . . . skill'd was she in this Art (which we may call 'Labiomancy'), that . . . when in this Art (which might lay but her hand on their lips) so as to feel the motion of them, she could perfectly understand what her bedfellows said. 1812 *Europ. Mag.* LXII. 287 [Title of article.] Labiomancy. 1874 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* iv. xi. § 2 No. 7. 1353 Granting that consonants may be labialised, or palatalised, or \*labio-palatalised. 1867



O. W. HOLMES *Guardian Angel* ii. (1891) 16 A sort of half-suppressed labio-palato-nasal utterance. 1894 LINDSAY *Latin Lang. Index*, \*Labiovelar Gutturals.

**Labion**, variant of LABEON.

**Labiose** (lă'bi-ous), *a. Bot.* [f. LABI-ATE, with substitution of suffix.] (See quot.)

1833 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* i. ii. § 7. 119 If the [polypetalous] corolla... resembles what is called labiate in gamopetalous corollas, it is termed labiose.

**Labirynth**, -ynth, obs. forms of LABYRINTH.

|| **Labium** (lă'bi-um). [L. = 'lip'.] A lip or lip-like part. (Cf. LABRUM.)

1. *Anat.* † *a.* One of the sides of the aperture of a vein. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 28/4 When we bend the elbow, both the labia or lippes of the vein do separate themselves.

b. Chiefly in pl. labia, in full labia pudendi: The lips of the female pudendum; the folds of integument on either side of the vulva.

1723 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 174 The Labia, or Lips of the great Chink. 1806 *Med. Jnl.* xv. 21 When the uterus remains within the labia. 1872 THOMAS *Dis. Women* 101 An ichorous, fetid, nauseating fluid bathes the labia majora. 1879 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 229 In women, the labium may be the seat of an inguinal hernia.

2. In insects, crustaceans, etc., the organ which constitutes the lower covering or 'floor' of the mouth and serves as an under lip. (Cf. LABRUM.)

1828 STARR *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 209 They [Myriapoda] have... a labium or lip without palpi, formed of under portions. 1862 in *Goldsmith's Nat. Hist.* II. 575 The mouth has usually two mandibles, a labium, or lip below, and from three to five pairs of jaws. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 245 When those gnathites are fused in the middle line the so-called labium is formed.

b. *Couch.* The inner lip of a univalve shell.

1839 SOWERBY *Conch. Man.* 54 Labium, or inner lip. Is used to express that side of the aperture which is nearest the axis, and generally contiguous to the body whorl, the lower part of this, when sufficiently distinct from the part which overlaps the body whorl, is called the Columella. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 240 The labium, or columellar lip.

3. *Bot.* The lip, esp. the lower or anterior lip, of a labiate corolla. (Cf. GALEA.)

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, Labium, the Lip, the exterior part of a labiate or ringent corolla. It is distinguished into upper and lower; but sometimes the upper lip is called the labium, and the lower galea. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 419 A bilabiate corolla or calyx... is cleft into an upper (superior or posterior) and a lower (inferior or anterior) portion or lip (labium).

4. The lip of an organ pipe (Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms*).

|| **Lablab** (lă'b-lăeb). [Arab. لبلاب lablāb.] The Egyptian or black bean, a native of India, but naturalized in most warm countries.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, Lablab, the Dolichos Lablab of Linnaeus. 1866 TYEAS *Bot.*, Lablab, a genus of tropical pulse formerly included in Dolichos. The two recognised species are natives of India, but... they are now found naturalised in most tropical countries. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains India* 161 Of the numerous forms of Lablab the majority are eaten as a green vegetable.

**Labor**: see LABOUR.

† **Laborant**. *Obs.* [ad. L. laborant-em, pr. ppl. of laborāre to LABOUR.] A laboratory workman; chemist's assistant; a working chemist.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* ii. iii. (1848) 105 As I am wont to reverence vulgar Chymists, I then envy'd their Laborants, whose employment requires them to attend the Fire. 1680 — *Exper. Chem. Fruct.* i. 39 We caused the Laborant with an iron rod dexterously to stir the kindled part of the Nitre. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* xviii. 203 Glauber... a very Chymist or Laborant, and nothing at all of a clear Philosopher.

† **Laborate**, *v. Obs. rare.* In 7 labourate. [f. ppl. stem of L. laborāre to LABOUR.] *trans.* To elaborate.

1662 J. CHANDLER tr. *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 298 The transpiring or breathing thorow of Spirits labourated in the heart.

† **Laboration**. *Obs. rare* — 1. Also 5 -a-ion. [ad. L. laboratiō-em, n. of action f. laborāre to LABOUR.] Working, work, labour.

c 1460 ASHBY *Poems* 77 Wisdom must haue grete application in meche redyng and other laboracion. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, Laboration, a labouring.

**Laboratorial** (lă'b-ōrăt-ō-ri-āl), *a.* [f. LABORATORY + -AL.] Pertaining to the laboratory.

1862 H. MARRVAT *Yr. in Sweden* II. 368 A large glass bowl, with a laboratorial spout. 1881 *Nature* xxiii. 509 Their courses of instruction whether lectures or laboratorial.

**Laboratorian**, *a. and sb. rare.* [f. LABORATORY + -AN.] *A. adj.* = prec. *B. sb.* A chemist who works in a laboratory.

1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 155 Young laboratorians at home... will not be slow to show their dexterity. *Ibid.* 173 The laboratorian chemists can liquify this metal.

**Laboratory** (lă'b-ō-răt-ō-ri-um), *a.* Also 7 laboritary, laboratory. [ad. med. L. laboratō-ri-um, f. L. laborāre to LABOUR: see -ORY. Cf. F. laboratoire, It., Sp., Pg. laboratorio; also ELABORATORY.]

1. A building set apart for conducting practical investigations in natural science, orig. and esp. in chemistry, and for the elaboration or manufacture of chemical, medicinal, and like products.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* iii. 191 Wee commonly provide that

they bee prepared in our laboratorie. a 1637 B. JONSON *Mercury Viind.* Induction, A Laboratory or Alchemist's work-house. 1683 WILKING in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 258 For seeing y<sup>e</sup> Laboratory... 00 00 06. 1691 WOOD *Atth. Oxon.* II. 392 He had a Laboratory to prepare all Medicines that he used on his Patients. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 248 His best pieces were representations of chymists and their laboratories. 1802 *Med. Jnl.* viii. 87 To establish in London a laboratory, or manufacture of artificial mineral waters. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos. Introd.* 9 The greater number of the experiments were made in the laboratory of the Royal Institution. 1881 SIR W. THOMSON in *Nature* 435 The electro-magnetic machine has been brought from the physical laboratory into the province of engineering.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1664 POWER *Exper. Philos.* i. 65 The Soul (like an excellent Chymist) in this internal Laboratory of Man, by a fermentation of our nourishment in the Stomach [etc.]. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 461 Fissures and caverns of rocks are the laboratories, where such operations are carried on. 1814 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 15 The soil is the laboratory in which the food is prepared. 1860 MAUV *Phys. Geog. Sea* xviii. § 740 Like the atmosphere it [the sea] is a laboratory in which wonders by processes the most exquisite are continually going on. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* ii. viii. 260 A notion neatly turned out of the laboratory of the mind.

2. *Mil.* 'A department of an arsenal for the manufacture and examination of ammunition and combustible stores' (Voyle *Milit. Dict.* 1876).

1716 *London Gaz.* No. 5439/3 The Ammunition Laboratory... was... set on Fire. 1804 WELLINGTON *Lett. in Gurw. Desp.* (1837) III. 528 The arsenal, the laboratory [etc.], are under his immediate superintendence. 1846 GREENER *Gunnery* 85 A fuse, invented... by... a person employed in the laboratory at Woolwich.

3. *Metallurgy.* 'The space between the fire and flue-bridges of a reverberatory furnace in which the work is performed; also called the kitchen and the hearth' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

1839 UAR *Dict. Arts.* etc. 822 The flame and the smoke which escape from the sole or laboratory pass into condensing chambers. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 393 The laboratory is 9 feet long, 6 feet 9 inches wide, and connects with the chimney, a feet 6 inches square, by a flue.

4. *attrib.* as laboratory apparatus, chemist, experimenter, fire, forge, furnace, machinery, man, (sense 2) stores, work; laboratory-chest, a chest containing ammunition and explosive stores.

1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 145 As the botanist does with plants so does the 'laboratory-chemist' with the salts. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) D d. A 'laboratory-chest' is to be on board each bomb-vessel, in the captain's cabin, in which all the small stores are to be kept. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 5/2 Most of this evidence has had to be tested by 'laboratory' experiments. 1870 TYNDALL *Heat* v. § 185. r48 My assistant dissolved the substance in a pan over our 'laboratory fire. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* iv. 78 Whether the chemist may not effect in his 'laboratory-machinery' a similar intercombination of deoxidised carbonic acid and water. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 449 Coal heavers, dustmen, 'laboratory-men, and others who work among dry powdery substances. 1828 SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* 8 Ammunition and 'Laboratory Stores. 1881 LOCKYER in *Nature* 318 Whether we passed from low to high temperatures in 'laboratory work.

† **Laboriferous**, *a. Obs. rare* — 0. [f. L. laborifer (f. labor- + -fer bearing) + -OUS: see -FEROUS.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Laboriferous, that takes pains, that endures labour, painful, difficult.

**Laborinth**, -ynth, obs. forms of LABYRINTH.

† **Labioriose**, *a. Obs.* — 0 [ad. L. laboriōs-us (see LABORIOSUS).] 'Laborious, pains-taking' (1727 Bailey vol. II).

**Laboriosity** (lă'b-ō-ri-ōs-ī-ti). *rare.* [f. L. laboriōs-us (see next) + -ITY. Cf. F. laboriosité.] Laboriousness.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Laboriosity, painfulness, laboriousness, or laborosity. 1840 BLACKW. *Mag.* XLVIII. 132 Numberless folio and quarto dissertations... attest their invincible laborosity. 1842 BLACKIE in *Tait's Mag.* IX. 749 The lumbering laborosity of dead grammars and dictionaries.

**Laborious** (lă'b-ō-ri-ōs), *a.* Also 6 -yous (0. [ad. F. laborieux (12-13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) or ad. L. laboriōs-us, f. labor LABOUR: see -IOUS.]

1. Given to labour or toil; doing much work; assiduous in work, hard-working.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 90 If thou wolt here Of hem that whilom vertuouse Were and therto laborious. c 1407 SCOGAN *Moral Balade* 69 Therefore laborious Ought ye to be, beseeching god... To yeve you might for to be vertuouse. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 318 Thinhabitautes are men of good corporature... and laborious. 1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) 5 The limbs of your industry are so strong and laborious. a 1648 LO. HERBERT *Autobiog. Life* (1886) 192 He... was observed seldom or never... to sweat much, though he were very laborious. 1697 DAYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 242 All... combine to drive The laxy Drones from the laborious Hive. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 21 ¶ 5 Laborious Ben's Works will bear this Sort of Inquisition. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* i. 17 Their own steel and iron, in such laborious hands, become equal to the gold and rubies of the Indies. 1857 LO. DUFFEIN *Lett. fr. High Latitudes* (1857) 78 Those calm laborious minds... pursuing day by day with single-minded energy some special object. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 9 He was always serious in meaning and laborious in matter.

b. = LABOURING ppl. a. 1.

1777 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* I. 280 By this means... a greater

number of laborious men are maintained, who may be diverted to the public service. 1795 BURKE *The Scarcity Wks.* VII. 378 The moral or philosophical happiness of the laborious classes.

2. Of actions, conditions, etc.: Characterized by or involving labour or much work; toilsome. † Of wages: Hardly earned. *Obs.*

14. Chaucer's *Friar's T.* 130 (Corpus MS.) My office [is] ful laborious. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfr.* (W. de W. 1531) 83 Nothyng is more... laborious to kepe, than is virginite. 1549 LELAND (title) The laborious Journey and Serche of Johan Leylande for Englandes Antiquities. 1607 TOPSELL *Hist. Four-f. Beasts* (1658) Pref., I have not any access of maintenance, but by voluntary benevolence for personal pains, receiving no more but a laborious wages. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* vii. 15 Hate not laborious worke, neither husbandrie. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 72 To scorn delights, and live laborious dayes. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iii. 127 Shall I the long laborious scene review. And open all the wounds of Greece anew? 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 204 ¶ 11 Forced jests, and laborious laughter. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 202 The subject of minute and laborious disquisition. 1845 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1889) 1. 7 In a laborious anxiety to be correct, they have evaporated away all the spirit of their book. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. iv. 33 These days were laborious and instructive. 1878 JEVONS *Primer Pol. Econ.* 43 The great advantage of capital is that it enables us to do work in the least laborious way.

b. Of concrete objects: Entailing labour in construction or execution; involving much elaboration. † Also (*rare* — 1), Causing wearisome toil.

1555 EDEN *Decades To Rdr.* (Arb.) 49 The laborious Tabernacle which Moyses builded. 1666 PERYS *Diary* 14 July, Up betimes to the office to write fair a laborious letter. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 105 The long laborious Pavement here he treads. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xlvii. A most laborious and long-winded letter. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* ProL. 20 Laborious order ivory sphere in sphere. 1866 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. iii. 45 We have a large and laborious outfit to arrange.

3. *Midwifery.* Attended with severe labour.

1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 148 Very apt are they to be with child, and very laborious when they beare children. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 23 Labours in such Circumstances are generally laborious. 1754-64 SHELLE *Midwifery* I. 242 Laborious births. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Labor, Laborious, or Instrumental... that requiring the use of extracting instruments for its completion... also called Difficult Labour.

† 4. Pertaining to labour. *Obs. rare* — 1.

1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* II. lxxvi. (1660) 89 Me thinks that they should change their trade [sc. that of the theatre] for shame Or honour't with a more laborious name.

**Laboriously** (lă'b-ō-ri-ōs-ly), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a laborious manner; with labour or assiduous toil.

c 1510 MORE *Picus Wks.* 16 Thei, that... in the space of this temporal death laboriously purchase themselves eternal death. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* viii. 65 The Experiment was laboriously try'd. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xi. 597, I chuse laboriously to bear A weight of woes. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I (1830) III. i. 12 Never was there a Monarch who employed his pen so laboriously. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. xviii. 180 The laboriously-earned results of the expedition. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 934/2 The... beams of the... ceiling... were laboriously carved.

**Laboriousness** (lă'b-ō-ri-ōs-nēs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Laborious character or condition; assiduity in work; toilsomeness.

1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 89 That great laboriousness they so much frame to themselves. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 38 To strenuous minds there is an inquietude in overquietness, and no laboriousness in labour. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* i. 135 The exceeding Laboriousness of my Work. 1818 HALLAM *Middle Ages* (1853) II. 62 Masdeu, in learning and laboriousness, the first Spanish antiquary. 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 32 Leaf and stem disinterring itself With infinite laboriousness.

† **Laborosity**. *Obs. rare* — 0. [f. L. laboriōs-us (see next) + -ITY.] Laboriousness.

1656 (see LABORIOSITY).

† **La'borous**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 4-7 laborous, 5 -ose, 5-8 labourous, 6 -orouse, -orus, 5-6 -erous, Sc. laubo(u)r(ous). [a. OF. laboros, -us, labouroux: -L. \*laboriōs-us, f. labor LABOUR (cf. doloriōsus, f. dolor): see -OUS.] = LABORIOUS.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 130 Myn offyce is ful laborous [Corpus MS. laborious]. a 1450 Fysshynge w. angle (1883) 4 Huntynge haukyng and fowlyng be so laborous & greuous bat [etc.]. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. iii. 125 Whether all laborose pinges be not to be suffrid for euerlasting lif? c 1460 ASHBY *Poems* 87 Be ye therin right laborous. c 1470 HENAY *Wallace* xi. 958 His labourous mynd on other materis wrocht. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. vi. 199 Quhow thow may all labourous pane sustene. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 72 We ned not a longer or more laborous profe. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbert* 266 For husbands life is labourous and hard. 1593 T. HVL *Gardening* 3 Then must you dig a pit (although y<sup>e</sup> same will be very labourous). 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parmass.* 153 Why should we undertake the laborous business of dividing the world into equal partitions? 1704 *London Gaz.* No. 4057/3 After a labourous... March. 1782 T. VAUGHAN *Fash. Follies* I. 67 Reading and writing... were too laborous [ed. 2 (1810) laborious] for the nerves of a man of fashion.

Hence † **La'borously adv.**, † **La'borousness**.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. v. 69 Opir, bat... desirien laborously pinges euerlasting. *Ibid.* iii. xxxvi. 106 Pat bat is laborously gotten by mannys witte. 1530 FALSGR. 237/4 La'bourousnesse, laboriōsité. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* iii. x. (1860) 11. 275 He laborously and studiously discussed controversies.



**Labour, labor** (lā'bor), *s*. Forms: 4-5 *labore*, 4-6 *-ur*, *-oure*, 5-6 *Sc. labour*, 4- *labour*, 5- *labor*. [a. OF. *labor*, *labour* (mod.F. *labour*), ad. L. *laborem* labour, toil, distress, trouble. Cf. Pr. *labor*, *laor*, Sp. *labor*, Pg. *lavor*, It. *labore*.]

As in *favour*, etc., the spelling with *-our* is preferred in the British Isles, while in the U.S. *-or* is more common.]

1. Exertion of the faculties of the body or mind, esp. when painful or compulsory; bodily or mental toil. *Hard labour*: see *HARD*, a. 18 b. † *To do one's labour*: to exert oneself, make efforts (to do something).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23699 Pan sal it [be erth] blisit be and quit o labour, and o soru, and sit. 13... E. E. *Allit*, P. A. 633 Why schulde he not her [i.e. innocents'] labour allow? c 1386 *CHAUCER Prior's T.* 11 To telle a storie I wol do my labour. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10770 Hit were labour to long hir lotis to tell. 1484 *Caxton Fables of Aelian* (1889) 2 He that wyll have... worship and glorie may not have hit withoute grete labour. 1533 *Gau Richt Vay* (1888) 93 O heinliche fader gifz vs alsoa necessar thingis to our corporal sustentatione be our aune richus labour. 1535 *COVERDALE Eccl.* ii. 18, I was weery of all my labour, Which I had taken vnder the Sonne. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* civ. 23 Man goeth forth vnto his worke: and to his labour, vntill the evening. 1619 *DRAYTON Idea* lix, Labour is light where Loue... doth pay. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 1021 So he with difficulty and labour hard Mov'd on, with difficulty and labour hee. 1752 *HUME Pol. Disc.* i. 12 Everything in the world is purchas'd by labour, and our passions are the only causes of labour. 1781 *COWPER Hope* 20 Pleasure is labour too, and tires as much. 1827 *LYTTON Falkland* 15 Nothing seemed to me worth the labour of success. 1833 *TENNYSON Lotus-Eaters* 87 Ah, why should life all labour be?

personified. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4994 With hir Labour and Travaille Logged been. 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 82 Nature... Still grants her bliss at Labour's earnest call. 1804 *GRAHAME Sabbath* 2 Mute is the voice of rural labour.

transf. 1848 *COMBE Digest*, 267 The stomach, having less labour imposed upon it, will require less blood.

b. Phr. *Labour in vain*, lost labour.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* Prol. 181 [They] halden hem vn-hardy and here conselle feble, And leten here labourer lost & alle here longe studye. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 293 Whan he sigh... that his labour was in veine. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxvi. 13 The leill labour lost, and leill service. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxviii. 2 It is but lost labour that ye ryse vp early. 1615 T. ADAMS *England's Sicken*, to Let Nature doe her best, we dwelt at the Signe of the *Labour-in-vaine*. Only Christ hath washed vs. a 1670 *HACKETT Abb. Williams* i. (1693) 67 That Commision ended at *Labour in vain*; not, as the old Emblem is, to go about to make a Black-moor white, but to make him that was White to appear like a Black-moor. 1679 *DRYDEN Fr. & Cr.* ii. ii. The sign-post for the *labour in vain*. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physick* (1762) p. xviii, Add to the rest (for it is not labour lost) that old unfashionable medicine, Prayer.

† c. Bodily exercise. (Cf. Gr. *noúos*.)

1584 *COGAN Haven Health* i. (1612) 1 Labour then, or exercise is a vehement moouing, the end whereof is alteration of the breath or winde of man. 1666 *HARVEY Morb. Angl.* x. (1672) 28 Moderate labour of the body is universally experienced to conduce to the preservation of health.

† d. An alleged term for a 'company' of moles.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* f.vj b, A Labor of Mollis. 2. *spec.* in modern use: Physical exertion directed to the supply of the material wants of the community; the specific service rendered to production by the labourer and artisan.

1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. I.* Intro. 2 The annual labour of every nation is the fund which originally supplies it with all the necessaries and conveniences of life, which it annually consumes. *Ibid.* i. v. 35 Labour, therefore, is the real measure of the exchangeable value of all commodities. 1798 *MALTHUS Popul.* iv. iv. (1806) II. 348 If the population of this country were better proportioned to its food, the nominal price of labour might be lower than it is now. 1835 *Edin. Rev.* XLIII. 14 The... remedy is to diminish the supply of labour. 1842-59 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.*, *Labour*, a term in masonry employed to denote the value of a piece of work in consideration of the time bestowed upon it. 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* i. iii. § 1 (1876) 28 Labour is indispensable to production, but has not always been production for its effect. 1863 *BARRY Dockyard Econ.* 45 The difficulty of organising labour, particularly in masses, is well known. 1885 *Act 48 & 49 Vict.* c. 36 Preamble, Doubts have arisen as to whether or not it be lawful for an employer of labour to permit electors in his regular employ to absent themselves.

b. The general body of labourers and operatives, viewed in its relation to the body of capitalists, or with regard to its political interests and claims. Chiefly attrib. (see 8).

1880 S. WALPOLE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 228 Labour... was gradually discovering the truth of the old saying, that God helps those who help themselves. *Mod.* The parliamentary representation of labour.

3. An instance of bodily or mental exertion; a work or task performed or to be performed. *A labour of Hercules*, a *Herculean labour*: a task requiring enormous strength. *Labour of love* (see *LOVE* sh).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2229, I rede we bigin a labourer... and make a toure. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 11 If that a pigmei schulde make him redy to conficte after the labours of Hercules... plenerly finischede. 1535 *COVERDALE Rev.* xiv. 13 Yee the sprete sayesth, that they rest from their labours. 1539 *TAVERNER Prov.* 34 Labourers ones done, be swete. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* i. ii. 257. 1599 - *Much Ado* ii. i. 380. 1604 E. G[AIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. vii. 226 They are two insupportable labours in searching of the metall; first to digge and breake the

rockes, and then to drawe out the water all together. 1617, 1732 [see *HERCULEAN* a. 3]. 1702 *ROWS Tamerl. Ded.*, When they shall reckon up his Labours from the Battle of Senef. 1732 *LAW Serious C.* iii. (ed. 2) 32 Whose lives have been a careful labour to exercise these virtues. 1835 *LYTTON Rienzi* i. i. 4 My labours of the body, at least, have been light enough. 1871 *DAVIES Metric Syst.* ii. 29 The rich treasures of their labours.

4. The outcome, product, or result of toil. Also pl. Obs. exc. arch. [Cf. L. *hominumque boumque labores*, Virgil.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1986 3eildes til your creatur be tend part o your labour. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 7 Y... intende to compile a tretyss... excerpte of diuerse labores of auctores. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* civ. 44 They toke the labours of the people in possession. 1550 *CROWLEY Epigr.* 307 To worke what they can, and lye on theyr labours. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 12 Others haue laboured, and you may enter into their labours. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 688 The waxen Labour of the Bees. 1709 *SWIFT Vind. Bickerstaff Wks.* 1755 II. i. 174, I saw my labours, which cost me so much thought and watching, bawled about by common hawkers. 1720 *POPE Iliad* xviii. 556 Five ample plates the broad expanse [of the shield] compose, And godlike labours on the surface rose. 1736 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 176 The Thing they want is the peaceable Possession of their Labours.

† 5. Trouble or pains taken. (Occas. pl.) Obs.

14... *Sir Benes* (MS. O.) 228 'Haua this', he sayde, 'for thy labour!' 1520 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 27 The auditors... be diligent and take labors herapon. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* ii. i. 139 If it please you, take it for your labour; And so good-morrow Seruant. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 2 The Emperour got for his labour the name Pupillus. a 1656 *USSHER Power of Princes* II. (1663) 141 He caused the Fellow to be soundly whipped for his labour.

† b. *esp.* The exertion of influence in furthering a matter or obtaining a favour. *To make labour*: = *LABOUR* v. 13. Obs.

1454 T. DENYES in *Paston Lett.* No. 199 (1897) I. 274 Atward my wif was sum dele easid bi the labour of the Wardeyn of Flete, for the cursid Cardenale had sent hir to Newgate. 1461 J. PASTON *ibid.* No. 408 II. 35, I undirstand ther shall be labour for a coroner that day, for ther is labour made to me for my good wyll here. 1482 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* ccxlviii. 315 By labour of lordes that wente bynter ther was a paymenten taken that ther was no harme done. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 22 Preamble, I pray you make labour unto my Lady Warwyk to write to the King of France. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 42 § 2 Without any further sute or labour to be made to kynges highnes... for the same. 1542 *UDALL in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camd.) 2 Your labour for my restitution to the roume of Scholemaster in Eton. 1565 *Stow in The 15th c. Chron.* (Camd.) 136 Y<sup>e</sup> paryshe of S. Marie Magdalen in Mylkestret, makynge labour to y<sup>e</sup> byshope, had by hym a mynister apoyntyd to serve them with communion that day.

6. The pains and efforts of childbirth; travail. Phr. in labour.

1595 *SPENSER Epithal.* 383 Sith of womens labours thou hast charge, And generation goodly dost enlarge. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* xxv. 16 Rachel traueiled, and she had hard labour [COVERDALE: the byrth came harde vpon hir]. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* v. i. 18 The Queens in Labor They say in great Extremity, and fear'd Shee'l with the Labour, end. 1799 *Edin. Jnl.* II. 477 [She] had then been in labour about two hours... Interrogating her afterwards respecting her former labours [etc.]. 1819 *SHELLEY in Dowden Life* (1887) II. 308 She has... brought me a fine little boy, after a labour of the very, very mildest character. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* vi. (ed. 4) 34 In the first labour the woman's power and especially the labour, including the uterine, power is the greatest.

b. fig.

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* III. vii. 81 With Newes the times with Labour, And throws forth each minute, some. 1612 *BACON Ess., Beauty* (Arb.) 208 As if nature were rather busy not to erre, then in labour to produce excellency. 1634 *HEYWOOD Maydenhead, well lost* I. B 3 b, My brain's in labour, and must be delivred Of some new mischeife. 1665 *MANLEY tr. Grotius Low C. Warres* 121 And now that sentence is brought forth, wherewith... the Warre had now been in labour for the space of nine years. 1797 T. HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. lxxv. 29 We beheld... the mountain incessantly in labour.

† 7. Eclipse. [A Latinism.] Obs.—1

1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* ii. 679 Teach me the various Labours of the Moon, And whence proceed th' Eclipses of the Sun [La defectus solis varios, lunæque labores].

8. attrib. and Comb.: simple attrib., as *labour-sphere*; (sense 2 b) *labour bank*, *leader*, *member*, *party*, *question*; objective and objective gen., as *labour-easing*, *-saving*, *-worthy* adjs.; instrumental, as *labour-bent*, *coarsened*, *dimmed* adjs.; also *labour book*, a book containing accounts of labour employed; † *labour-fellow*, fellow-labourer; † *labour-house*, a laboratory; *labour-market*, the supply of unemployed labour considered with reference to the demand for it; *labour-pains*, pains of childbirth; *labour-show* *Obstetrics*, the mucous discharge streaked with blood which immediately precedes the occurrence of labour; *labour-starve* v. *trans.*, to impoverish (land) by expending too little labour upon it; *labour-time* (see quot.); *labour-yard*, a yard in a workhouse or prison, where enforced labour is done by the inmates.

1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 Aug. 135/3 The Chartists are raising subscriptions to establish a bank, to be called the 'Labour Bank'. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Nov. 609 The... 'labour-bent back of the labourer. 1893 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Dec. 665 Taking notes from farmers' 'labour-books. 1866 *HOWELL Vend. Life* xx. 345 Her 'labour-coarsened hands. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Heine's Grave* 89 The weary Titan!

with deaf Ears, and 'labour-dimmed eyes. 1837 *WHEELWRIGHT tr. Aristoph.* I. 196 The fertile vine, whose tendrils bear The 'labour-easing grape. 1549 *COVERDALE*, etc. *Erasm. Par.*, Phil. 9 My 'labourfellowes in y<sup>e</sup> gospell. 1557 N. T. (Geneva) 1 *Thess.* iii. 2 Timothyus... our labour fellowe in the Gospel of Christe. 1712 *BLACKMORE Creat.* 169 Did chymic chance the furnaces prepare, Raise all the 'labour-houses of the air? 1892 *ZANGWILL Bow Myst.* viii. 113 A hand was laid upon the 'labour leader's shoulder. a 1618 *WELSTED Spectacles* ix. (Grosart) II. 298 Th' idle Lubber, 'labour-loathing. 1861 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Audi Alh.* III. 149 The expenditure consequent on this, is thrown into what people call the 'labour-market. 1876 H. FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* ii. iv. 146 The home labour-market is relieved by emigration. 1895 *Whitaker's Almanack* 134 The House of Commons... Liberals, 267 (including 4 'Labour Members). 1754-64 *SMELLIE Midwifery* I. 197 If it is delivered without any other assistance than that of the 'labour-pains the birth ought to be called natural. 1799 *ADOLPHUS Mem. Fr. Rev.* I. 2 The dauphiness... was unexpectedly seized with labour-pains, and delivered. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 18 May 3/1 The position attained by the new 'Labour party. 1888 E. BELLAMY *Looking Backward* v, What solution, if any, have you found for the 'labour question? 1777 *ADAM SMITH* (Worcester), A 'labour-saving machine. 1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 110 Only too thankful for any labour-saving contrivance whatsoever. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 60 *Leucorrhœa Nabothi*, 'Labour-show. 1868 J. H. NEWMAN *Verses Var. Occasions* 140 Severed... From thy loved 'labour-sphere. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 2/6 The land of Lincolnshire... was 'labour-starved. 1898 J. ARCH *Story of Life* viii. 183 Hundreds and hundreds of labour-starved acres. 1887 *KIRKUP in Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 212/1 The 'labour-time which we take as the measure of value is the time required to produce a commodity under the normal social conditions of production with the average degree of skill and intensity of labour. 1640 *FULLER Joseph's Coat* ii. (1867) 116 It will be a 'labour-worthy discourse. 1856 *READE, Never too late* x, He went into the 'labour-yard, looked at the cranks [etc.].

**Labour, labor** (lā'bor), *v*. Forms: 4 *laborie*, -y, *labre*, 4-5 *labore*, -er, 4-6 *laboure*, 5-owre, *Sc. lauber*, 5-6 *labur*, *Sc. laubour*, 6 -or, -ur, -yr, 4- *labor*, 5- *labour*. [a. F. *labourer* (early *laborer*, 10th c.), ad. L. *labōrāre*, f. *labōr-*, *labor* (see prec.). Cf. It. *lavorare*, Sp. *labrar*, Pg. *lavar*.]

In mod. Fr., Sp., and Pg. the word is chiefly restricted to the specific sense 'to plough', the wider sense having passed to the vb. represented in Eng. by *TRAVAIL*.]

1. Transitive senses.

1. To spend labour upon (the ground, † vegetable growths, etc.); to till, cultivate. Now *poet.* or *arch.* Also, in recent use, to work (a mine).

13... E. E. *Allit*, P. A. 503 To labor wyne watz dere be date. c 1700 *HENRY Wallace* viii. 1607 The abill ground gert labour thrifely. 1481 *CAXTON Godfrey* viii. (1893) 29 They laboured no londe by eryng. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxxxviii. 223 The landes were voyde and nat labourd. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 123 The grond that i laubry. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iii. 197 He gaue her landes and steddings, with seruantes to labour thame. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 82a, To labor the Lords vineyard. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii. 18 Labouring the soile, and reaping plenteous crop. 1696 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 5) s.v., To Labour the Ground, is to manure the Ground by removing the Earth. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 115 ¶ 5 The Earth must be laboured before it gives its Increase. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 411 The English labourer... bazards much when he labours land for himself. 1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's* xxviii, The garden was weeded, and the glebe was regularly laboured. 1833 [see *LABOURED* ppl. a.]. 1876 *MORRIS Sigurd* II. 140 Fair then was the son of Sigurd as he toiled and laboured the ground. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Sept. 2/1 A claim must be properly laboured by the owner or by someone paid by him.

2. *gen.* To spend labour upon; to work upon; to produce or execute with labour. (Also with cogn. obj.) Obs. or arch.

c 1430 *Filgr. Lyf Manhode* II. ix. (1869) 99 Litel rouht hire of spinnyng, or to laboure ooper labour. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 67 In eny other welle whiche hathe be labored by diuerse kynges of Egipte. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 4 Now haue I ymagyd and cast all myn hool weik of bis welle; which I schal labour to 3ou lxxxix. dayes and v., ere it be performyd. 1523 in 10th Rep. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 328 All manere goods and marchandis as shalbe labored, tracted, and adventured by any of the inhabitants of this cite. 15... *WYTHALS Dict.* (1568) 11/4 Claye labored to make pottes. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* vii. 24 With this Rabbinicall rubbish... haue you laboured a lomie and sandie building. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 1 Whether it be by deuising any thing our selues, or reusing that which hath bene laboured by others. 1623 *WHITBOURNE Newfoundland* 82 The othere are to labour the fish at land, (of which sixteene) seven are to be skillfull headders, and splitters of fish. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 82 They... labour Honey to sustain their Lives. — *Aeneid* vi. 859 Anvils, labour'd by the Cyclops Hands. 1725 *POPE Odys.* viii. 317 A wondrous net he labours. 1830 *TENNYSON Poems* 111 Love laboured honey busily. I was the hive and Love the bee. 1832 *STANDISH Maid of Tan* 8 The diamond labour'd from the mine.

† b. *To labour one's needs*: to work for one's livelihood. Obs.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6688 A man... That... wol but only bidde his bedis, And never with honde labour his nedis.

† 3. To use labour upon in rubbing, pounding, or the like; hence, to rub, pound, beat, etc. (Cf. *work* vb.) Obs.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* v b, Take y<sup>e</sup> white of an egge, & labur thesame in a sponge. 1544 *PHAER Regim.* (1560) Sijij b, Laboure the sope and the rose water well together. *Ibid.* S vi b, Red coral... hanged about the neck, wherupon the childe should oftentimes labour his gummes. 1569 R. ANDROSE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* iv. iii. 25 Boyle them,



laboring them with the spatter. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 79 As he trotteeth, labour his contrarie side with the calfe of your leg. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 486 Take to every six gallons of water one gallon of the finest honey, and put into the boorn, and labour it together half an hour.

4. To belabour, ply with blows. *Obs. exc. dial.*  
1594 CAREW *Huall's Exam.* Wits xiii. (1596) 211 The Ass. . . if he be laboured with a cudgell, he setteth not by it.  
1645 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 177 Our horse did so fast labour y<sup>e</sup> w<sup>th</sup> their longe tucks y<sup>e</sup> they could not endure it. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 639 Take a Plant of stubborn Oak; And labour him with many a sturdy Stroak.  
*mod. Sc.* He took a stick an' laubor'd [or labber'd] the beast terrible w<sup>th</sup> d.

5. To work at or treat laboriously; to take great pains with (a matter); to work out in detail, to elaborate. Now almost exclusively in *to labour a point, a question*, and similar expressions.

1449 PRECOCK *Repr.* I. xvi. 91 So precise and vnlacke-able occupation to be had and labored among hem. 1548 UDALL *Erasmus Par.* Pref. 13 b, Verai fewe studentes dooe vse to reade and laboure anye one autour in anye one particular facultee or discipline. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xiii. § 5. 220 Science of government, which we see is laboured and in some part reduced. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheomastix* II. xi. § 4 (1622) 317 Which point, hee . . . hath laboured exactly, with much finenesse and subtilty. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lii, The Invention of the New-River-Water was much labored. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 92 ¶ 12 These lines, laboured with great attention. c 1750 SHENSTONE *Solitude* 20 How the nightingales labour the strain. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 78 Th' accomplished plan That he has touch'd, retouch'd, many a long day Labored, and many a night pursued in dreams. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Pence* iv. Wks. 1842 II. 357 Though he labours this point, yet he confesses a fact . . . which renders all his labours utterly fruitless. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marbles* II. 225 In a single figure, parts are often highly laboured. 1863 C. CLARKE *Shakesp. Char.* x. 254 The reason why the poet has so laboured the character of his hero. 1892 A. J. BALFOUR *Sp. in Standard* 11 Apr. 3/5, I do not desire on the present occasion to labour this proposition.

† b. = ELABORATE v. 2. *Obs.*  
1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 373 In the cavity of this ventricle the vitall spirits are laboured. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. vi. 96 The Heart . . . is the fountain of Life and labors the vitall Spirits.

6. To endeavour to bring about (a state of things); to work for or with a view to (a result); to work hard for (a cause or the like). (*Cf.* 12.) *Obs. or arch.*  
In early legal use often associated with *sue*.

1439 E. F. WILLS (1882) 118 The mater so to be labored and seywd that he be constrained theyr to do bit. 1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 40 If any wil labour the contrarye. 1484 *Certificate in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 42 ¶e foresaid forged and untrue testimonnyall, shewed [read sewed] & labord by be said Richard Davis. 1523 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 328 If any such parson . . . shall sue or labour any such writte. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* II. i. 2, Two things I must labour, That neither they upbraid, nor you repent you. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage, Descr. India* (1864) 28 The Mother of Ecchebar . . . laboured a peace, but not preuailling, fell sicke. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xviii. (1647) 109 [She] laboured his cause day and night. a 1661 *Worthies* (1840) III. 2 When Shat-over woords . . . were likely to be cut down, the university by letters laboured their preservation. 1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* II. i. Dram. Wks. 1725 IV. 303 Is this a Song to be sung at such a time when I am labouering your Reconciliation? 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* 52 And labour that first palm of noble minds, A mainly sound of terror from the tomb. 1793 BURKE *Observ. Cond. Minority* Wks. 1842 I. 612 How much I wished for, and how earnestly I laboured, that re-union. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. III. iv. 621 In labouering the ruin of Nujeeb ad Dowlah.

† 7. To endeavour to influence or persuade; to urge or entreat. (*Cf.* 13.) *Obs.*

1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 404 II. 31 Tudyndham, Stapylton, and Heydon, with theyr affynite labur the Kyng and Lords unto my hurt. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* IV. title, The butterfly . . . fleeth into the tree: laboring the flies to haue the ant heerd speake ere he die. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* III. 1225/7 He was laboured and solicited daillie by wise and learned fathers, to recant his dinelish & erroneous opinions. 1598 SPENSER in *Wks.* (ed. Grosart) I. 539 The landlords . . . began . . . to labour the Erle of Tireone vnto their parte. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 604 Hee began cunningly to labour diuers of the noblemen one by one. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 119 Yet would not the French King deliver him up to King Henry (as hee was laboured to doe). 1633 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. iii. 75 [He] laboured the King . . . earnestly for their pardons and obtained it.

† b. To advocate strenuously, urge (a matter).  
1477 *Paston Lett.* No. 785 III. 172 That ye schuld labur the mater to my maister. 1616 F. COTTINGTON in *Buckleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 183 Much it is laboured there that he should come as ordinary, and not for a small time.

† 8. (with *compl.*) To bring into a specified condition or position by strenuous exertion. *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 1823 Per is a woman . . . bat hether hath labored me owt of mercilly. 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* 171 Loke if thou haue not laboured him oute of his house or ground. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 134, I have beene laboured generally favour firme. 1811 *Second Maiden's Trng.* v. ii. in *Hazl. Dodgley X.* 465 Our arms and lips Shall labour life into her. Wake, sweet mistress! 1615 T. ADAMS *Spirit. Navigator* 34 Whiles he labours them to Hell, winde and Tide are on his side. a 1617 P. BAYNE *Ephes.* (1658) 17 Men must labour their hearts to a sense of the worth of the benefits. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 16 To labour the eye to see darknesse. 1655 MOURRET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 151 Drink . . . a good Draught of your strongest Beer . . . and then labour it out, as Plowmen do. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 65 Sisypheus that labours up the Hill The rowling Rock in vain.

† 9. To impose labour upon; to work (an animal); to use (the body or its parts, *occas.* the mind) in some work. *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. xvii, The hors was passynge lusty and freshe by cause he was not laboured a moneth afore. c 1500 Yng. *Children's Bk.* in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 19 A byrde hath wenges forto fle, So man hath Armes labored to be. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 303 b, Thou were so ferre our laboured & faynt for payne. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxi. 3 A yonge cowe which hath not bene laboured, ner hath drawn in the yocke. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 46 A pastyme . . . where every parte of the bodye must be laboured. 1638 *Tarlton's Test.* Cjb, My fore-horse . . . being let blood and drencht yesterday, I durst not labour him. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1298 This Idols day . . . Labouering thy mind More then the working day thy hands.

† b. To cause to undergo fatigue. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 1298, I trowe . . . that our gode man Hath yow laboured sith the night bigan. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13490 A tempest hym toke . . . Pat myche laburt the lede er he lond caught. 1496 Bk. St. Albans, *Fishing* (1810) h v, Yf it fortune you to smyte a grette fysshe with a smalle harnays: thenne ye must lede hym in the water and labour him there tyll he be drownd and ouercome. 1632 J. FEATLY *Hou. Chast.* 25, I will not labour your eares with the many and vulgar arguments to prove a God.

† 10. To burden, overwhelm, oppress, distress.

1450-1530 *Myrr.* Our Ladye 240 The drede of god, by which she was ful sore laboured & troublede. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 19 Sore labouyng with gret febulnes and wakenes. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* IX. xviii. (1632) 908 Nature being sore laboured, sore wearied and weakened.

II. Intransitive senses.

11. To use labour, to exert one's powers of body or mind; in early use chiefly said of physical work, *esp.* performed with the object of gaining a livelihood; to exert oneself, toil; to work, *esp.* to work hard or against difficulties.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 26, I wol helpe þee to labore whil ny lyf lastiþ. *Ibid.* 117 We haue no lymes to labore [C. ix. 135 laboure] with. *Ibid.* 259 Pat fysyk schal . . . beo fayn . . . his fysyk to lete, And lorne to labre wile lond leste lyfode faile. *Ibid.* B. xv. 183 Panne wil he some tyme Labory in a lauendrye. c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 387 He . . . preyde hem to labouren in this nedde, And shapen that he faillie nat to spede. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 267 Not . . . to laboure on þe lawe as lewde men on plowes. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) vi. 64 Thei tylen not the Lond, ne thei laboure noughte. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 862 He . . . Hade laburt so longe, hym list for to rest. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abt. & Lim. Mon.* xiv. (1835) 142 This serche . . . hath be a digression from the mater in wich we laboure. 1542 BRINKLOW *Compl.* XVI. (1874) 40 He that laboryth not, let him not eate. 1611 BIBLE *Iza.* xlix. 4, I have laboured in vain, I have spent my strength for nought. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxx. 181 It is not enough, for a man to labour for the maintenance of his life. 1658 FRYER *East India & P.* 111 Who Run . . . or else Dance so many hours to a Tune . . . when they labour as much as a Lancashire man does at Roger of Coverly. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 239 Those who laboured at the oars. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 16/2 [He] labours hard over his proofs of the book.

*indirect pass.* 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 22 You must be instructed and laboured with to be a good child.

† b. *refl.* in same sense. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 981 (1009), I mene as though I laboured me in this, To enqueren which thing cause of which thing be. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* C viij b, Grette in contemplation of heuently thynges and a tylyar in labouryng hymself. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 171 b, The more y<sup>e</sup> enforcest & labourest thy selfe in y<sup>e</sup> begynnynge.

12. To exert oneself, strive (for some end); to endeavour strenuously (to accomplish or bring about something).

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxxxvii. (1495) 836 They . . . laboured to helpe eche other wyth all theyr myghte. c 1430 LVGD. *Assembly of Gods* 847 Laboryng the Seruycy of God to Multiply. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* LXXI. 10 Is nane of ws . . . Bot labouris ay for vithris distruction. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, They laboured . . . to knowe the natures of thynges in this worlde. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxv. 7, I laboured for peace. — a *Macc.* iv. 7 Iason the brother of Onias laboured to be hye prest. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. iv. 131 They which saile from West to East, labour alwaies to be out of the burning Zone. 1611 BIBLE *Iza.* xxii. 4, I will weepe bitterly, labour not to comfort me. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 191 For your highness' good I ever labored More than mine own. 1682 DRYDEN *Mac Flecknoe* 157 When false flowers of rhetoric thou wold'st cull, Trust nature, do not labour to be dull. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 95 ¶ 4 True Affliction labours to be invisible. 1766 GOLDSM. *Pic. W.* xxv, I laboured to become cheerful. 1766 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* VII. Most earnestly did she labour to prove the probability of error. a 1864 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1873) III. v. 387 Water is constantly labouring to reduce all the inequalities of the earth to a single level. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VII. § 3 (1882) 371 Parker was labouring for a uniformity of faith and worship amongst the clergy.

† 13. To exert one's influence in urging a suit or to obtain something desired. *Const.* (a person).

1475 *Plumpton Corr.* 31, I have receaved from you diuers letters . . . that I shold labour to Sir John Pilkinton, to labor to my lord of Gloucester or to the king. *Ibid.* 51 This day com Wylliam Plumpton to labor for Haveray Parke. 1533 MORE *Apol.* VIII. Wks. 860/2 If I desired a manne to geue me a thyng, and laboured much to hym therefore. c 1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 236 He laboured to the Pope to have a dispensation. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* I. 188/1 His coosen . . . who was about to labour to the king for his pardon.

14. To move or travel, *esp.* with implication of painful exertion or impeded progress. *lit. and fig.* Now rare.

a 1400-50 Alexander 4814 þai labourde vp a-gayn þe lift an elueen dais. c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlii. 82 Nasciens that In the se was Abrod, Ypp and down laboured. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxiv. 34 The kyng . . . retourned agayne into Englande, and laboured so longe that he came to Wyndesore. 1530 PALSGR. 600/2 This horse is nat very fayre, but he laboureth well on the waye. . . it chemine bien. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* vii. 3 Let about two or three thousand men goe vp . . . and make not all the people to labour thither. 1715-20 POPE *Iliaid* XII. 458 He poised, and swung it round; then, tossed on high, It flew with force and labour'd up the sky. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic of Hades* 1.3 The stream Which laboured in the distance to the sea.

b. quasi-trans. *To labour one's way*; to pursue it laboriously.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxiii. 231 Laboring our way with great difficulty upon the ice-belt.

† c. To make little progress, suffer impediments.

1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persae.* 360 The job was labouring for three years space. 1765 L. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. iii. 360 A petition of Capt. Hutchinson and others labored, although their title was originally derived from the Indian sachems and proprietors, and the lands had been long possessed.

15. To be burdened, troubled, or distressed, as by disease, want, etc.; to be trammelled by or suffer from some disadvantage or defect. *Const. under* (also *† of, with, on, in*).

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE VII. 345 Lawberand [v. r. laubourit] in mynd thai had beyne all that day. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 16 No maruaille . . . if the eye in colour labouring, this Muscle sometime be affected also. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 106 Whereby vnprofitable marishes were drained . . . and such places relieved as laboured with the penury of waters. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 69 This our shaken Monarchy, that now lies labouring under her throws. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 15 Speech labours of a blinde crampe, when it is too concise, confused or obscure. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writings* Pref. general xi, Men of very excellent spirits may labour with prejudice against so worthy an Authour. a 1677 BAAROW *Euclid* (1714) Pref. 3 Seems . . . to labour under a double Defect. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 746 The wheasing Swine With Coughs is choak'd, and labours from the Chine. 1709 BERRKLEY *Ess. Vision* § 83 The visive faculty . . . may be found to labour of two defects. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 267 ¶ 3 Aristotle himself allows, that Homer has nothing to boast of as to the Unity of his Fable. Some have been of opinion, that the *Æneid* also labours in this Particular. 1769 WARBURTON *Lett.* (1809) 434, I was then labouring on my old rheumatic disorder. I have not yet got rid of it. 1784 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 113 From time to time he laboured with profound sighs. 1839 in *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) I. 273 Some timid conservatives . . . labour in the same mistake. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two V. Ago* (1877) 416 You are labouring under an entire misapprehension. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. iv. 210 If be laboured under a perpetual toothache.

† 16. Of women: To suffer the pains of childbirth; to travail. Also *fig. Obs.*

1454 *Paston Lett.* I. 274 Aftr she was arested she laboured of hir child, that she is with all. 1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S *Distyll. Waters* K. iv. Yf a woman drone it, the chyldre shoide dye, and she shoide labour before her ryght tyme. 1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. *Com. Prayer, Litany*, All women labouryng of chyldre. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 521 When great thyngs labouring perish in their birth. 1604 — *Oth.* II. i. 128 But my Muse labours, and thus she is deliuer'd. 1653 *Parish Reg. Finghall, Yks.* (M.S.), Baptised Elizabeth the daughter of John Parke of Wensley, whose wife laboured at Burton in her journey homeward. 1711 POPE *Temple of Fame* 212 Here, like some furious prophet, Pindar rode, And seem'd to labour with th' inspiring God.

17. Of a ship: To roll or pitch heavily at sea.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 40 We say a ship doth Labour much when she doth rowle much any way. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. vi. 104 The ship laboured very much in a hollow sea. 1819 BYRON *Yuan* II. xli, The ship labour'd so, they scarce could hope To weather out much longer. 1840 R. H. DANA *Def. Mast* xxv. 82 The ship was labouring hard under her top-gallant sails.

Labour: see LABOUR.

† La'bourable, a. *Obs.* [a. F. *labourable* (1409 in *Hatzl.-Darm.*) *arable, f. labourer to LABOUR.*] Capable of being laboured or worked.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* lxvii. (1893) 112 A londe . . . ful of . . . good felde labourable. 1545 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Sp.* XCIX. 23, I am Sunday moste honorable: That day all thynges laborable Ought for to rest. 1611 CORCA, *Labourable*, labourable, workable, fit to be wrought on; also, navigable. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 21 Three Foot of good Mould, very soft or labourable on the Top. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Leg.* II. 274 To drain the swampy Marshes of this vast extended Level: and to render the whole Labourable.

Labourage (lɔːbərəʒ). Also 5 labourrage, 9 laborage. [a. F. *labourage* (12-13th c. in *Hatzl.-Darm.*), f. *labourer* to LABOUR. In sense 3, f. LABOUR sb. + -AGE.]

† 1. Ploughing; *concr.* ploughed or cultivated land. *Obs.*

1475 Bk. *Noblesse* 65 Labouragis and approwementis of londes and pastures. *Ibid.* 70 In tilieng, ering, and labourage of his londs to bere corne and fruit. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 286 Whiche by huntyngey endomageth gretely cornes, grasse, or other labourages.

† 2. Labouring, labour, work. *Obs.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* VI. x. (1889) 205 They returned to theyr labourage. 1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Arbeydinge*, labourage, labouring, or taking pains.

3. Payment for labour.

1826 M.S. *Bill of John Earle, Hull*, Laborage, Shipping, and Wharfage 4s. 1890 *East. Morn. News* 14 Feb. 3/5, I allude specially to the question of labourage, which shows a very great increase.



**Laboured, labored** (lā'berd), *pp. a.* [f. LABOUR v. + -ED.]

1. † Cultivated, tilled, ploughed (*obs.*); also, of a mine, worked.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 58 Whereon he earst had taught his flocks to feede, And laboured lands to yield the timely eare. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 414 Root up wild Olives from thy labour'd Lands. 1833 TENNYSON *Enone* 113 Or laboured mine undrainable of ore.

† 2. Employed in labour; hard worked; oppressed with labour or toil. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 232 Your King, whose labour'd spirits Fore-wearied in this action of swift speede. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 291 What time the labour'd Oxe In his loose traces from the furrow came. 1682 DRYDEN *Dk. Guise* I. 1, Turn'd out, like labour'd Oxen, after Harvest.

† b. Worn with use. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xiii. 21 The edges of the plow-shares, and mattocks, & forckes, and axes were laboured, and the poyntes blont.

3. Wrought, produced, or accomplished with labour; highly elaborated; hence in depreciatory sense, performed or accomplished only by the expenditure of excessive toil or tedious elaboration, and consequently showing indications of heaviness or want of spontaneity. Also, of physical action: Heavy, performed with great effort.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. iii. 17 In framing an Artist, art hath thus decreed, To make some good, but others to exceed, And you are her labour'd scholar. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Eclog. B. Jonson* 65 The marbled Glory of thy labour'd Rhyme. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 202 Labour'd columns in long order plac'd. 1740 PITT *Æneid* x. 759 High in my Dome, are Silver Talents roll'd with Piles of Labour'd and Unlabour'd Gold. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* v. v. There is not perhaps in the whole *Æneid* a more grand and laboured passage than the description of Vulcan's cavern in *Etna*. 1826 J. FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 84 Other writing of a laboured and tedious kind. 1856 OLINSTEAD *Slave States* 215 A labored investigation of evidence. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 15 The dialogue is generally weak and laboured. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 156 The laboured bent of the engines. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 72 Laboured mounds, that a foot or a wanton stick may subvert.

**Labourer, laborer** (lā'berə), *[f. LABOUR v. + -ER.]* One who labours.

1. One who performs physical labour as a service or for a livelihood; *spec.* one who does work requiring chiefly bodily strength or aptitude and little skill or training, as distinguished, e.g., from an artisan (often with defining word prefixed, as *agricultural, bricklayer's, dock, farm, mason's labourer*, etc.).

*Statute of Labourers*; the mod. designation of the statute *De Servientibus* (23 Edw. III.), regulating the rate of wages. c 1325 *Poem temp. Edw. II* (Percy) lxx, A wretched labourer That lyveth by hys hond. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 6 It maketh me drawe out of the way In solein place by my selfe, As doth a laborer to delve. 1442-3 *Durham Acc. Rols* (Surtees) 275 Will'o Harpur laborere laboranti infra Infirmarym, 75. 7d. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* III. xi. 113 As Kyng Pellinore rode in that valey he met with a poure man a labourer. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* IV. xi. 91 With fire and swerd to persew and down throught The laboraris [L. colonos] descend from Dardanus. 1543 tr. *Act 23 Edw. III* heading, Here begynneth the Statute of Labourers. 1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI.* c. 15 § 4 No Person... shall... let or disturb any... Brickmaker, Tile-maker, Plummer or Labourer. 1590 GREENE *Newer too late* (1600) 119 The labourer to the fields his plough-swaynes guides. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) F 44, *Travailleurs*, the ordinary, or labourers, &c. employed to assist in fitting out shipping for the sea. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 342 Common labourers earn between one shilling and one shilling and three pence a-day. 1847 JAMES CONNELL xx, I am a labourer by trade. 1878 JEVONS *Primer Pol. Econ.* 77 Bricklayers' labourers refuse... to raise bricks to the upper parts of a building by a rope and winch. 1891 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 3/1 An intelligent villager—not a labourer, but a man of the working-class.

† b. *Mil.*

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. V* 56 b, The pyoners cast trenches and the labourers brought tymbre. *Ibid.*, *Hen. VIII* 114 Of bill men five. M. of pioners and laborers. *ii. M.* vi. C.

c. **Labourer-in-trust**: one of a number of officers (ranking next below the 'clerks of works') who formed part of the staff employed for the repairs of the royal palaces. The office ceased to exist in 1824.

1853 W. JERDAN *Autobiog.* IV. 52 He became what is called a labourer-in-trust on the establishment which has the charge of the Royal palaces. 1884 *Trans. Lond. & Middlesex Archæol. Soc.* VI. 486 Mr. Adam Lee, the Labourer-in-Trust of the Houses of Parliament.

2. *gen.* One who does work of any kind, a worker. a 1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1348 Swych laborer þe kythe heore in þys lyf, þat god bi soule... Reioice may. c 1511 1st *Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) 33/1 They be... great labourers. 1552 *Child Marriages* (1897) 97 The said Ellin was taken for an honest wenche and a good laborer. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 55 Which Kine are of the smallest body, and yet the greatest labourers. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* x. 7 The labourer is worthy of his hire. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* Wks. 1825 IV. 25 To the labourer, every interruption is a refreshment. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* ix. (1877) 176 In the kingdom of heaven it is God who seeks his labourers, and not they who seek Him.

3. One of the class among colonial insects that performs the work of the community; a 'worker'. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. ii. 67 Since I nor wax nor honie can bring home, I quickly were dissolved from my hine To give some Labourers room. 1781 SWEATHMAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 145 The working insects, which, for

brevery, I shall generally call labourers. 1834 McMURTRIE *Cuivier's Anim. Kingd.* 430 The neuters or labourers... as to size, are intermediate between the males and females.

Hence † **Laubress**, a female labourer.

1570 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 10 For Clementes paynes in the kychen a daye, labress. 1809 *Spirit Publ. Frills.* (1810) XIII. 164 Two other fellow-labouresses.

**Labourhood** (lā'berhūd), *rare*—†. [See -HOOD.] Laborious condition, laboriousness.

1858 BAILEY *Age* 21 A life of most melodious labourhood. **Labouring, laboring** (lā'berɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LABOUR v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. LABOUR; performance of labour or work; cultivation (of land); † travail of child-bearing; laboured or heavy motion, etc.

c 1400 *Rem. Rose* 6593 That he ne shal... With propre hondis and body also, Gete his fode in labouring. 1486 *Nav. Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 23 Mariners reteyned for the... labouring in casting out of the ballast. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xcvi. 228 There was no labouring of the yeth. 1524 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 329 The... made against the laboring of writts. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 57 Thou variet no more from picking of Purses, then giuing direction, doth from labouring. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 35 b/2 Some women ar as yet not vsed unto the labouring of childe. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* II. 31 To vse breuitie, and auoyde much labouring of the worke. 1619 VISCT. DONCASTER *Let. in Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 134 There had bene some... underhand labouring... to promote the Duke of Bavaria. 1644-5 CHAS. I *Let. Wks.* (1662) 332 There were great labourings to that purpose. 1748 *Alison's Voy.* I. v. 56 To render the ships stiffer, and... prevent their labouring in hard gales of wind. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan. The heavy labouring of the brig. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xxiv. 158 He... pressed one hand hard at his breast to quiet the labouring of his heart. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Apr. 2/1 Doing a bit of dock-side labouring.

*attrib.* 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. i. 4 Vpon a labouring day. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 356 By labouring time is understood, that time, in which that tenant... is ploughing. 1856 OLINSTEAD *Slave States* 55 A slave woman is commonly esteemed least for her laboring qualities.

b. *concr.* A farm. *Sc.*

1782 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Observ. Scot. Dial.* 181 A labouring, a farm. a 1814 J. RAMSAY *Scot. & Scotsm.* in 18th c. (1888) II. ix. 180 My noble hostess took me then (1792) to see her labouring or farm.

**Labouring, laboring** (lā'berɪŋ), *pp. a.* [f. LABOUR v. + -ING.]

1. That labours or toils; *esp.* (of persons) performing or engaged in unskilled labour, as in *labouring man, population*.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxiv. (1495) 361 In the enentyde labouryng men ben rewarded and payed and goo to reste. 1504 ATKINSON *Tr. De Imitatione* I. ii. 154 A pore homely labouryng man. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccl.* v. 12 A labouryng man slepeth sweetly, whether it be litle or noch that he eateth. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* XI. i. 121 Labouring Art can neuer ransom nature From her inaydible estate. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 8 Labouring Countrie people for the most part brew their own Beer. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 330 Of labouring Pioners A multitude with Spades and Axes arm'd. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 808 The waxen Work of labring Bees. 1725 POPE *Odys.* XII. 526, I... oar'd with labring arms along the flood. 1797 BURKE *Reg. Peace* III. (C. P. S.) 219 We have heard many plans for the relief of the 'Labouring Poor'. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XV. 421 Other writers did their best to raise riots among the labouring people. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life Southern C.* 194 The labouring lads often amuse themselves searching for these creatures [bats].

b. Of cattle: Engaged in or used for labour.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xxv. 49 Labouryng horses and mares. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 57 Stables for labouring Cattle, such as Oxen and Horses. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* III. xix. 312 The custom of killing laboring oxen.

† 2. Of a woman: Suffering the pangs of childbirth, travelling. Also *transf. Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 61 The midwife shall sit before the labouryng woman, a 1700 DRYDEN (*Worc.*) The laboring mountain must bring forth a mouse. a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Quack* Wks. 1730 I. 64 Cure hogs of measles, visit labouring swine.

3. Striving or struggling against pressure or some obstacle; that is in trouble or distress; (of the heart, etc.) struggling under emotion or suppressed feeling; also in physical sense, heaving, palpitating; (of a ship) rolling or pitching heavily. (Often with more or less direct reference to 2.)

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 51 [They] besought the Apostle that with his woontie pyte to [read he] wolde succre this labouryng virgyne. 1586 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. ii, I'de passe away my life in penitence... To make atonement for my labouryng soule. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* III. ii. 163 [The blood] Being all descended to the labouring heart. 1604 — *Oth.* II. i. 189 Let the labouring Barke climbe hills of Seas Olympus high. 1693 in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 88 When Falern Wines the labring Lungs did fire. 1706 ROWE *Ulyss.* II. i, Her labouring Heart is rent with Anguish. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* I. 268 Her labring bosom blotted with her tears. 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* v. xxx, The vest Drawn tightly o'er his labouring breast. 1850 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxx. 389 The labouring vessel of the state was guided into port by his policy. 1878 WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xvii. 202 The thought of it weighs more and more heavily on the labouring mind.

† b. Of the moon: Eclipsed. (A Latinism.)

1638 WILKINS *New World* I. (1684) 9 She was able to make noise enough to deliver the labouring Moon. 1665 GLANVILLE *Seepis Sci.* xix. 122 Nor do the eager clamors of

contending Disputants yield any more relief to eclipsed Truth; then did the sounding Brass of old to the labouring Moon. [1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 665 While the labouring Moon Eclipses at their charms.]

4. **Labouring oar**: the oar which requires the most labour to work it; hence *fig. esp.* in *phr.* To pull, tug, ply the labouring oar: to take a great or arduous share of the work.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* v. 157 Three Trojans tug at ev'ry lab'ring Oar. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 141 ¶ 1, I shall still let the labouring Oar be managed by my Correspondents. 1779 HUME *Dial. conc. Nat. Rel.* XI. (ad fin.) II. 443 Tug the labouring oar. 1894 W. B. CARPENTER *Son of Man among Sons of Men* iv. 106 They vainly ply the labouring oar. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Mem. & Impressions* 386 Having found it difficult to pull a labouring oar on the City Council, without neglecting other duties.

Hence **La'bouringly adv.**, laboriously.

1862 LYTTON *Strange Story* II. 276 Reason is coming back to her—slowly, labouringly.

**Labourless, laborless** (lā'berləs), *a.* [f. LABOUR sb. + -LESS.] Without, devoid of, or unaccompanied by labour; requiring no labour; doing no labour.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Schism* 694 There (labour-less) mounts the victorious Palm. 1675 HOBBS *Odys.* (1677) 225, I doubt thou ne'll wilt labour any more, But rather feed thy carcass labourless. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 70 This labourless Hercules. 1880 TENNYSON *Voyage of Macthine* viii, Bread enough for his need till the labourless day dipt under the West. 1888 RIVS *Hilbert Lect.* 643 A fabled age of labourless plenty and social equality.

† b. Not requiring fatiguing toil. *Obs.*

1630 BRERWOOD *Sabbath* 48 In forbidding of worke, .. they intend not your peice abstinence from any light and labourlesse worke. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 109 Such light and labourlesse workes were no transgressions.

**Laboursome, laborious** (lā'berləsəm), *a.* [f. LABOUR sb. + -SOME.]

† 1. Given to labour; hard-working; = LABORIOUS I. *Obs.*

1551 EDW. VI *Pod. Ess.* Lit. Rem. (1857) II. 481 So ought ther no part of the commonwealth to be labourisom in his vocation. 1575 85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* III. 46 The vineyard that shall fruitifie must fall into the hands of a skilful and labourisome husbandman. 1607 MARKHAM *Catal.* I. (1617) 79 The braine of a man being a busie and labourisome work-maister. 1620 — *Farwe. Husb.* II. xvii. (1668) 75 Although it [the ant] be but a little creature, yet it is so labourisome, that [etc.].

2. Requiring, entailing, or accompanied by labour; = LABORIOUS 2. Now *rare* or *dial.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 28/1 The painefull diligence, and the labourisome industrie of a famous lettered man M. Peter White. 1594 T. B. *La Primand. Fr. Acad.* II. 33 Those studies, which seeme labourisome in youthfull yeares, are made right pleasant rest unto old age. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 59 (Qo. 1604), Hath... wrong from me my slow leane, By labourisome petition. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 350 A way... very labourisome and painfull to trauell. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 150 The laborisome journey which leads towards the obtaining of Supreme Honors and Dignities. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., We have a lang labourisome hill to climm. 1898 TRASK *Norton-sub-Hamden* 33 Life was labourisome, but not without hope.

† b. Of land: Difficult of cultivation. *Obs.*

1604 E. GRINSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. ii. 208 The like hath God done for this land so rough and labourisome, giving it great riches in mines.

3. Of a ship: 'Subject to labour or to pitch and roll violently in a heavy sea' (1850 *Rudin. Nav.* 128).

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 127 What makes a Ship Roll and labourisome in the Sea? 1764 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 80 1 Most... died in the passage, it beng so very long, and the ship so very labourisome. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 336 The... topsail should be the last... sail taken in, in a labourisome ship.

Hence **La'bourisomely adv.**, laboriously; **La'bourisomeness, laboriousness.**

1552 EDW. VI *Yrnl. Lit. Rem.* (1857) II. 420 They had... passed many a strait very painfullly and laborisomly. 1561 DACS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 68 b, 'And they have no rest, &c.', signifie not any labourisomes or paynefulness, but a continual holdyng on and tunable agreement in praysing God. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerot.* 6b, Which immence... forme... mounting up labourisomly foote by foote, conteyned 1410 degrees or steppes. 1880 RHODA BROUGHTON *Second Th.* I. i. ix. 152 It seems as if to each breath a heavy stone were tied, so labourisomely does he drag it up.

**Labrador** (læ-brādər), the name of a large peninsula in British North America, used *attrib.* in the following specific collocations: **Labrador blue**, the tint of blue reflected from labradorite; **Labrador duck**, a sea-duck of the north-east coast of North America, *Campolemus labradorius*; **Labrador falcon**, a very dark variety of gersalcon found in Labrador, *Falco labradorius*; **Labrador feldspar**, spar, stone (also simply *labrador*) = LABRADORITE; **Labrador hornblende** = ENSTATITE (so called because it comes from Labrador and resembles hornblende); **Labrador tea**, either of the two shrubs of the genus *Ledum* (N.O. *Ericaceæ*) of North America, viz. *L. latifolium* and *L. palustre*, which have evergreen leathery leaves that have been used for tea.

1881 A. LESLIE *Nordenskiöld's Voy. Vega* II. xi. 55 If... one walks along the beach on the snow which at ebb is dry... there rises at every step one takes an exceedingly



intense, beautiful, bluish-white flash of light, which in the spectroscopic gives a one-coloured "labrador-blue" spectrum. 1834-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 151 The "Labrador duck" is now extinct, or at least very nearly so. 1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 324 "Labrador Felspar" is smoky-grey. 1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 221 "Labrador Hornblende." 1819 BAKEWELL *Min.* 315 Hypensthenite, Labrador Hornblende. 1799 W. TOOKE *View of Russ. Emp.* I. 121 If we except window-mica, and a little "Labrador spar." 1778 WOLFE in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 23 The "Labrador stone" is also a Feldspar. 1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 324. I conclude Labrador to be specifically different from common felspars. 1834 ALLAN *Min.* 134 A grey felspar totally distinct from the species Labrador. 1784 M. CUTLER in *Life, Fossils, & Cor.* (1888) I. 103 Large beds of what is called the "Labrador tea," of a very aromatic taste and smell. 1882 *Garden* 29 Apr. 1886/2 Labrador Tea... is really a good and distinct hardy bush.

**Labradorite** (ləbrəd'raɪt). *Min.* [f. prec. + -ITE. (Named *Labradorstein* by Werner in 1780, because it came from Labrador.)] A kind of felspar, which shows a brilliant variety of colour when turned in the light.

1814 ALLAN *Min.* 18 Opalescent [felspar], Labrador stone. Labradorite. 1850 DAUBENY *Atomic Theory* xii. (ed. 2) 417 Recent lavas... are made up principally, of labradorite, a silicate with 1 atom only of acid, and of hornblende or augite.

Hence **Labradoritic** *a.* In mod. Dicts.

**Labral** (lə'brəl), *a.* [f. LABR-UM + -AL.] Pertaining to a labrum or lip-like part.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 259 A suture... connected with the labral suture by one or two sutures. † **Labras**. *Obs. rare*—*l.* Pistol's blunder for *Labra*, pl. of *labrum* lip.

1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* I. i. 166, I combat challenge of this Latine Bilboe: word of denial in thy labras there.

**Labratory**, rare obs. form of **LABORATORY**.

† **Labrax** (lə'bræks). [mod. *L.*, a. Gr. λαβράξ.] 'A ravenous sea-fish, perh. the *loup de mer*, bass' (Liddell and Scott); *Ichthyol.*, a genus of fishes of the perch family, including the sea-bass.

1854 BADHAM *Halicut*. ii. 19 Oppian... strongly recommends as bait a living labrax, if you can get one.

**Labret** (lə'brɛt). [f. LABR-UM + -ET.] An ornament consisting of a piece of stone, bone, shell, etc. inserted in the lip.

1857 A. ARMSTRONG *N. W. Passage* vii. 193 In the Esquimaux... we observed the lower lip perforated in the males, for the admission of labrets or lip ornaments. 1872 R. F. BURTON *Zanzibar* I. iv. 113 As a rule, the South American 'Indians' pierce for their labrets the lower lip. 1884 J. G. BOURKE *Snake Dance of Moquis* xxii. 243 They do not tattoo, do not use nose-rings or labrets.

**Labrinth**, obs. form of **LABYRINTH**.

**Labroid** (lə'brɔɪd), *a.* and *sb.* *Ichthyol.* [ad. mod. *L. Labroidea*, *f. Labrus*, generic name, *f. labrum* lip: see -OID.]

**A. adj.** Pertaining to the family *Labridæ* or superfamily *Labroidea* of acanthopterygian fishes of which the typical genus is *Labrus*.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 262/1 Those Labroid fishes which approach the genus *Labrus* in having the lips thick and fleshy. 1854 *Reader* No. 86. 239/3 A new Labroid genus allied to *Trochocopus*. 1892 *Athenæum* 26 Mar. 407 2 The labroid fishes of America and Europe.

**B. sb.** A labroid fish.

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sci.* (c. 1865) II. 96/2 Sparoids, labroids. 1865 *Reader* No. 110. 143/2 Fishes which... pass to the type of Labroids and Lophioids.

**Labrose** (lə'brɔʊs), *a.* [ad. *L. labrōs-us*, *f. labrum* lip.] Having (large) lips; see also quot. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Labrose*, that has a Brim, Border, or Bank. Also in recent Dicts.

† **La-brons**, *a. Obs. rare*—*o.* [f. LABRUM + -OUS, after *L. labrōsus*.] = prec.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Labrons*, that hath a brim, bank or border. Also that hath great lips.

† **Labrum** (lə'brʊm). Pl. *labra*. [*L.*, cogn. w. *LABIUM*.] A lip or lip-like part. (Cf. *LABIUM*.) **a.** In insects, crustaceans, etc.: A part forming the upper border or covering of the mouth. **b. Conch.** The outer lip of a univalve shell.

1816 T. BROWN *Elem. Conchol.* 154 *Labra*, the lip. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 381 In the *Ephemerina* the parts of the mouth except the labrum and palpi appear to be mere rudiments. 1834 McMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 301 A mouth composed of a labrum, two mandibles, a ligula, and one or two pairs of jaws and branchiæ. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* x. (1867) 237 [Pterygotus] The mouth... protected by a large heart-shaped labrum. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 240 The labrum, or outer lip... is the expansion, or continuation of the body of the shell, on the right margin of the aperture. 1880 HUXLEY *Cray-Fish* ii. 51 In front, the mouth is overlapped by a wide shield-shaped plate termed the upper lip or labrum.

† **Labruscose**, *a. Obs. rare*—*o.* [f. *L. labrusca*, -um wild vine and its fruit.] (See quot.)

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Labruscose*, full of or abounding with wild Vine or Briony.

**Laburnum** (lə'bʊrnəm). Also 8 *liburnum*. [*L.* (Pliny).] A small leguminous tree, *Cytisus Laburnum*, a native of the Alps, much cultivated on account of its profuse racemes of bright yellow flowers. Applied also to other species, as *C. alpinus* (Scotch laburnum), and similar plants of other genera (see quot. 1898).

1598 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. lxxvi. 741 Of Anagyris, Laburnum, and Arbor Juda. Laburnum... The flowers do grow very thick together hanging by a very slender stem. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* IV. 290 The Flowers [of *Anagyris foetida*] also grow out in little bunches, like the other Laburnum but larger. 1754 DODSLEY *Agriculture* ii. 387 And pale laburnum's pendent flowers display their different beauties. 1764 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 11 June, We have a tree... the wood of which is of full as fine a red as mahogany, namely, the Liburnum. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 149 Laburnum, rich in streaming gold. a 1821 KEATS *Ep.* 271 The dark-leaved laburnum's drooping clusters. 1850 TENNYSON in *Mem.* lxxiii, Laburnums, dropping-wells of fire. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.*, Laburnum, Native, the Tasmanian Clover-tree, *Goodenia lotifolia*. Laburnum, Sea-coast, also called Golden Chain, *Sophora tomentosa*.

**b. attrib.**, as *laburnum chain*, gold, yellow.

1893 N. GALE *Country Muse* Ser. II. 2 The glory of laburnum-gold. 1899 *Daily News* 23 May 2/3 The laburnum chains are dwarfed. *Ibid.* 27 Feb. 6/6 Rose-pinks, laburnum-yellows, leaf-greens.

**Labyrinth** (lə'bɪrɪnθ), *sb.* Forms: 6 *labor-yinth*, *lab(e)rynth*, -*irynth*, 6-7 -*arynth*, 7-*erynth*, -*irynth*, -*orynth*, 7-8 *poet. lab'rynth*, 6-*labyrynth*. [ad. *L. labyrinth-us*, a. Gr. λαβύρινθος, of unknown (prob. non-Hellenic) origin. Cf. *F. labyrinth* (1418 in *Hatz-Darm*).]

1. A structure consisting of a number of intercommunicating passages arranged in bewildering complexity, through which it is difficult or impossible to find one's way without guidance; a maze.

**a.** With references to the structures so named in classical antiquity.

1387 TRAVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 9 p. 5 matir, as laboritus, Dedalus hous, haf many halkes and humes... wyndynges and wrynkylynges. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. cxxxviii. 277 This house, after some wryters, was named, *labor intus* or *Deladus* (or *Labyrinthus* or *Dedalus*) werke. 1549 *Compl. Scott.* vi. 64 Dedalus made the labyrinth to keep the monstir minotaurus. 1591 SHAKS *1 Hen. VI.* v. iii. 188 'Thou mayest not wander in that Labyrinth, There Minotaurus and vgly Treasons lurke. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Rome* 22 Crete will hoast the Labyrinth. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 99 The Labyrinth built up in the lake of Mœris without any iot of timber to it. *Ibid.* II. 578 This Labyrinth in Crete is counted the second to that of Egypt: the third is in the Isle Lemnos: the fourth in Italy. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii. 112 Theodorus... the builder of the Lemnian labyrinth.

**b.** In mod. landscape gardening, a maze formed by paths bordered by high hedges.

1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 298, I sawe a fine Labyrinth made of boxe. 1665 PEPPYS *Diary* 25 June, Here were also great variety of other cycloic plants, and several labyrinths. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., Labyrinths are only proper for large gardens, and the finest in the world is said to be that of Versailles. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 7 The labyrinth [at Chantilly] is the only complete one I have seen, and I have no inclination to see another: it is in gardening what a rebus is in poetry.

2. *transf.* An intricate, complicated, or tortuous arrangement (of physical features, buildings, etc.).

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 465 A maze labyrinth of small veins and arteries. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 277 Co. What chance good Lady hath bereft you thus? *L.* Dim darkness, and this leafy Labyrinth. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 415 The scented dew Betrays her [sc. a hare's] early labyrinth. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) II. xiii. 133 Leyden lies... in the midst of a labyrinth of rivulets and canals. 1778 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. ii. 122 He was entangled in a labyrinth, formed by an incredible number of small islands. 1843 LYTTON *Last of Barons* I. iv. 56 He suddenly halted... to find himself entangled in a labyrinth of scattered suburbs. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xii. 400 The labyrinth of peristyles and pediments in which their children dwell.

† **b. Rushy labyrinth** = Gr. ἐκ σχοίνων λαβύρινθος (Theocritus), applied to a bow-net of rushes. *Obs.*—1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii. 42 The rushy labyrinths of Theocritus.

**c. (a) Metallurgy.** A contrivance of winding channels used for distributing and separating the ores in the order of the coarseness of grain. **(b)** A chamber of many turnings for the condensation of fumes arising from dry distillation, etc. (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1839 *Ure Dict. Arts*, etc., *Labyrinth*, in metallurgy, means a series of canals distributed in the sequel of a stamping-mill; through which canals a stream of water is transmitted for suspending, carrying off, and depositing, at different distances, the ground ores.

3. *Anat.* A complex cavity hollowed out of the temporal bone consisting of a bony capsule (*osseous labyrinth*) and a delicate membranous apparatus (*membranous labyrinth*) contained by it; the internal ear. In birds, 'the membranous capsule which encloses the end-organs of the auditory nerve' (Newton *Dict. Birds* 1893, 180).

1666 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Labyrinth*. In Anatomy, the Third Cavity in the innermost part of the Ear, resembling the Shell of a Snail. 1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 125, I search'd for the Labyrinth, or *Lineæ Semiculares*, but could find none. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 126/a The Labyrinth is made of three Semicircular Pipes, above half a Line wide, excavated in the *Os Petrosum*. 1840 G. V. ELIUS *Anat.* 290 There is... a fluid... contained in the osseous labyrinth, and in it the membranous labyrinth floats. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ix. 393 A labyrinth composed of three semicircular canals is also almost universal.

**b.** Applied to other organs of complex or intricate structure (see quot.).

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.*, *Birds* I. i. (1824) II. 212 It is some-

times also seen that the wind-pipe makes many convolutions within the body of the bird, and it is then called the labyrinth. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Labyrinth*, a name given to the cells in the lateral masses of the ethmoid bone... *L., ethmoidal*, the irregularly divided space formed by the anterior, middle and posterior cells of the ethmoid bone... *L., olfactory*, the convoluted structure formed by the upper end of the middle turbinate bones.

4. *fig.* A tortuous, entangled, or inextricable condition of things, events, ideas, etc.; an entanglement, maze.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich.* III. 47 When the Earle was thus... escaped all ye dangerous labyrinthes and snares that were set for him. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxx. K b, The Geometer... without practise... shall fall into manyfoulde errors, or inextricable Labyrinthes. 1606 SHAKS, *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 2 How now Thersites? what lost in the Labyrinth of thy furie? 1622 MALVENS *Ang. Laws-Merch.* 211 All will run into a Labyrinth and confusion. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 74 We shall run our selves into a... Labyrinth of words, and lose the matter. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 I. 17 The more deeply we penetrate into the labyrinth of art, the further we find ourselves from those ends for which we entered it. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* v, Unravelling the labyrinth of mind. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* i, He found himself... involved in the labyrinth of mercantile concerns without the clew of knowledge necessary for his extraction. 1823 LAMB *Ella* Ser. I. *South-Sea Ho.*, She traced her descent, by some labyrinth of relationship... to the illustrious, but unfortunate, house of Derwentwater. 1828 MACAULAY *Est.*, *Hallam* (1851) I. 53 In this labyrinth of falsehood and sophistry the guidance of Mr. Hallam is peculiarly valuable. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Ser.* iv. 92 Even in the dark labyrinth of evil there are unexpected outlets. 1885 *Latv Times* LXXIX. 130/1 To thread the labyrinth of the statutes under which London is governed.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *labyrinth cave*, *thread*; *labyrinth-like*, -*stemmed* *adjs.*; *labyrinth fret* *Arch.* (see quot.); *labyrinth vesicle* *Anat.*, a cavity or furrow in the labyrinth of the ear.

1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* viii. xi, From slavery and religion's "labyrinth" caves Guide us. 1842-59 GUILT *Archit. Gloss.*, "Labyrinth Fret", a fret, with many turnings, in the form of a labyrinth. 1851 PENROSE *Athen. Arch.* 56 The labyrinth fret beneath the mutes. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxii. 22 In "Labyrinth-like" turns, and twinnings intricate. 1855 RICHARDSON *Geol.* 302 The labyrinth-like arrangement of the dentine, from which Professor Owen derived the name *Labyrinthodon*. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. iv. 240 Its forests are sombre-leaved, "labyrinth-stemmed." 1893 in Joanna Baillie *Collect. Poems* 210 Life's "labyrinth-thread" deceives, and seems but sand. 1898 BELL tr. *Gegebenaur's Comp. Anat.* 44 The "labyrinth-vesicles of the Vertebrata."

**La'byrinth**, *v.* [f. LABYRINTH *sb.*] *trans.* To enclose in or as in a labyrinth; to arrange in the form of a labyrinth.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* ix. 201 Close labyrinth'd here the feign'd Omniscent dwells. 1830 KEATS *Lamia* II. 53 How to entangle... Your soul in mine and labyrinth you there. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1851) II. iii. § i. v. The purple clefts of the hill side are labyrinthed in the darkness.

**Labyrinthical** (lə'bɪrɪnθɪkəl), *a. rare*. [f. LABYRINTH *sb.* + -AL.] Labyrinthine. Hence **La'byrinthally** *adv.*

1669 *Add. Hopeful Yng. Gentry Eng.* 42 The soul is... more labyrinthally and securely imprisoned. 1797 *The College* 42 Each lymphatic fills from myriad springs its labyrinthal rills. 1881 *Arctic Cruise of the Corwin* 30 (Cent.) The labyrinthical ice mazes of the Arctic.

† **La'byrinthed**, *a. Obs. rare*—*l.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Full of labyrinths or complications.

1650 tr. *Causin's Ang. Peace* 57 Thorow the labyrinthed Successions of so many Ages.

† **La'byrinthial**, *a. Obs.* Also -*all*. [f. as prec. + -IAL.] Labyrinthine.

a 1550 *Image Ipoer.* II. 310 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 426 By lawes absynthyall And labyrinthyall. a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 34 He o'er the Universe presides, And Labyrinthical Casualties guides.

**Labyrinthian** (lə'bɪrɪnθiən), *a.* Also 7 -*ean*, 7, 9 -*ean*. [f. LABYRINTH *sb.* + -IAN.] = LABYRINTHINE, in various senses.

1588 J. HARVEY *Discourse Probleme* 42 This intricate Labyrinthian monument. 1597-8 B. HALL *Sat.* (1753) 48 His linnen collar labyrinthian set. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* xii. iii. 332 To guide me through the labyrinthean maze In which my brain's intangled. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. vi. § 7. 647 The Labyrinthian head of Martius could not allow of such plaine reason. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 15 The Labyrinthian Mazes and web of the small arteries. 1742 VOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 1029 The labyrinthian turns they take The circles intricate, and mystic maze. 1837 FRASER'S *Mag.* XVI. 71 The labyrinthian mazes of a female heart. 1854 BAKEWELL *Geol.* 43 This peculiar labyrinthian structure of the teeth. 1864 HAWTHORNE *Grimshawe* xxi. (1891) 286 It is a labyrinthian house for its sire. 1900 H. W. SMYTH *Grk. Melic Poets* p. xcii, Clews to guide us through the labyrinthian mazes of the theme.

**Labyrinthibranch** (lə'bɪrɪnθɪbræŋk). *Ichthyol.* [ad. mod. *L. Labyrinthibranchii* (see below), f. Gr. λαβύρινθος LABYRINTH + βράγχια gills.] One of the *Labyrinthibranchii*, a family or division of acanthopterygian fishes. So **Labyrinthibranchiate** *a.*, pertaining to the *Labyrinthibranchii*, which have labyrinthine gills.

**Labyrinthic** (lə'bɪrɪnθɪk), *a.* [ad. late *L. labyrinthicus*, a. Gr. λαβύρινθος, f. λαβύρινθος LABYRINTH.] = LABYRINTHINE, in various senses. **Labyrinthic cavity**: the labyrinth of the ear. *L. teeth* (see quot. 1888).



1641 VICARS *God in Mount* 20 Its craft and labyrinthical intricacies [sc. of an oath]. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 529 The labyrinthine paths of hypothesis and fiction. 1811 SHELLEY *St. Irvyne* x, Thence was I led into a train of labyrinthine meditations. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1853) 20 In that labyrinthine combination, each Part overlaps, and indents, and indeed runs quite through the other. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 536/2 In many fishes the labyrinthine cavity forms one with that of the cranium. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 762/2 The complicated or labyrinthine structure exhibited by transverse sections of the teeth of typical Labyrinthodonts. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* Labyrinthine teeth, teeth which have numerous radiating, sinuous, vertical grooves, which penetrate their substance and interdigitate with similarly shaped processes of the pulp-cavity; as in the Labyrinthodont.

**Labyrinthical** (læbiri'nþikəl), *a.* rare. [Formed as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1628 DONNE *Serm.* xlviii. 486 Poor intricate Soule! Riddling perplexed labyrinthical. 1670 SWAN *Spec. Mundi* 449 The ears be like certain doors, with Labyrinthical entries, and crooked windings. 1681 H. MORE *Expos. Dae.* Pref. 19, I preferred it before what was more operose, intricate and labyrinthical. 1879 [LINGHAM] *Sci. of Taste* v. 141 Our laws are a labyrinthical fabric of artificial and incomprehensible complexity.

Hence **Labyrinthically** *adv.*

1849 CARLYLE *Irish Journ.* 115 The muddy meanders of Cork harbour labyrinthically indenting it.

**Labyrinthiform** (læbiri'nþifɔrm), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *labyrinthiformis*, f. *labyrinthus* LABYRINTH: see -FORM.] Having the form of a labyrinth; characterized by sinuous and intricate conformations, markings, etc.; *Ichthyol.* having labyrinthine gills.

1835 KIRBY *Abd. & Inst. Anim.* II. xix. 295 Her next labour is to spin a spiral or labyrinthine line. 1868 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 657 The pharyngeal apparatus being labyrinthiform. 1870 *tr. Pouchet's Universe* 253 The anabas...fills with water a labyrinthine cavity which is also situated above its branchiae. 1883 F. DAV *Ind. Fish* 30 The labyrinthine climbing-perch and its allies.

**Labyrinthine** (læbiri'nþain, -in), *a.* [f. LABYRINTH *sb.* + -INE.]

1. Pertaining to, or of the nature or form of, a labyrinth; having or consisting of many intricate turnings or windings.

1747 SPENCE *Polymetis* (L), She [Ariadne] preserved him in the labyrinthine mazes of Crete. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* i. 53 The long and labyrinthine aisles. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* II. vi. (1862) 163 The midgets are celebrating their airy and labyrinthine dances with an amazing adroitness. 1863 N. HAWTHORNE *Our old Home* 240 The lanes, alleys and strange labyrinthine courts. 1863 H. W. BATES *Naturalist on Amazon* iv. 132 A large flat Helix with a labyrinthine mouth. 1872 NICHOLSON *Paleont.* 351 The parietes of the teeth are deeply plaited and folded, so as to give rise to a complicated 'labyrinthine' pattern in the transverse section of the tooth. 1876 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 172 Your labyrinthine magnificence at Burlington House.

2. *fig.* Intricate, complicated, involved, inextricable.

1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* I. Wks. 1890 X. 158 To follow the discussion through endless and labyrinthine sentences. 1853 F. W. ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iv. (1872) 45 An entangled, labyrinthine enigma. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Jan. 161 (Browning) is apt to entangle the reader in labyrinthine thoughts.

3. Pertaining to the labyrinth of the ear.

1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 101 Labyrinthine disease. **Labyrinthodont** (læbiri'nþɔdɔnt), *Palæont.* [mod.L. (R. Owen), f. Gr. *λαβύρινθος* LABYRINTH + *ὀδόντ*, *ōdōnt* tooth: cf. note s.v. GLYPTODON.] Any of the large fossil amphibians of the genus *Labyrinthodon*, characterized by teeth of labyrinthine structure having the enamel folded and sunk inward.

1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* vii. 132 The numerous and gigantic labyrinthodonts...as large as rhinoceros. 1854 R. OWEN in *Circ. Sci.* (c1865) II. 97/2 The extinct gigantic lizard-like toad, called *Labyrinthodon*. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xvi. 294 The batrachian or frog-like labyrinthodont.

**Labyrinthodont** (læbiri'nþɔdɔnt), *sb.* and *a.* *Palæont.* [Formed as prec.]

*A. sb.* = prec.

1849-50 OWEN in *Todd Cycl. Anat.* IV. 867/2 A singular family of gigantic extinct Batrachians which I have called 'Labyrinthodonts'. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* viii. 201 The crocodilian news or labyrinthodonts of the Carboniferous.

*B. adj.* Having labyrinthine teeth; *spec.* pertaining to the genus *Labyrinthodon* of fossil amphibians.

1867 SMYTH *Coal* 39 Amphibian Labyrinthodont reptiles. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiv. 254 Those labyrinthodont reptiles that come boldly into force in the Permian and Triassic eras.

**Lac**¹ (læk). Forms: *a.* (6 lacha, lacta), 6-9 lacca, (7 lacka, 8 laca, lakka). *B.* 6-8 lack(e), (7 lache, 7-8 lacque, 8 lacc, 8-9 lacque), 7-lac. [ad. Hindustani *lākḥ* = Prakrit *lakkha* = Skr. *lākṣhā*, also *rākṣhā*. Cf. *F. laque*, *Pr.*, *Sp. laca*, *It. laccia*.]

1. (Also *gum-lac*.) The dark-red resinous incrustation produced on certain trees by the puncture of an insect (*Coccus* or *Carteria laca*). It is used in the East as a scarlet dye. The incrustated twigs are called *stick-lac*; the resin broken off the twigs and

trituated with water to remove the colour is called *seed-lac*; melted, strained, and formed into irregular thin plates, it is known as *shell-lac* or *SHELLAC*.

*a.* 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 21 marg., *Lacha, Laca, or Lacta*, is ye gumme of a tree wherewith silke is colored. 1621-62 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 217 Lacca (a gum there made by Ants, as here Bees make Wax). 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 934 Mauna and Gum Lacca he clearly shews to be Spontaneous Exudations. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Lacca*. A tincture of gum lacc may be thus prepared. 1763 W. LEWIS *Comm. Phil. Techn.* 223 Lacca...is found incrustated on sticks or branches of trees. 1809 WILFORD in *Asiat. Researches* IX. 65 This Amber of Ctesias is obviously the Indian Lacca, which has many properties of the Amber.

*B.* 1618 T. BARKER in *St. Papers Col.*, *E. Indies* 1617-21 (1870) 159 Saffron, gumlac, indigo, copper. 1664 J. DAVIES *tr. Mandelslo's Trav.* II. (1669) 122 At Bantam...they sell store of Lacque, whereof they make Spanish wax. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 273 Gum Lac is the House of a large sort of Ants, which they make on the Boughs of Trees. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Gum*, Powder of Oister-shells, or Gum Lacque in Powder. 1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 385 White lac, in its dry state, has a saltish and bitterish taste. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 550 Lac...is deposited in different species of trees in the East Indies, namely, the *ficus indica*, *ficus religiosa*, and *rhamnus fijiuba*. 1877 C. W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 15 The different varnishes and lacs remain soft and sticky.

+2. The colour of lac; crimson. Also, a pigment prepared from lac. *Obs.* (Cf. LAKE *sb.* 6.)

1677 GREW *Colours Plants* iii. § 13 Spirit of Sulphur on a Tincture of Violets turns it from blew to a true Lacque, or middle Crimson. 1689 MARVELL *Instr. to Painter* 636 Scarce can burnt iv'ry feign a hair so black, Or face so red, thine other and thy lack. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 659 There are three sorts of lacque; the fine Venice lacque, the Columbine lacque, and the Liquid lacque.

+b. An extractive pigment; = LAKE *sb.* 6. 3.

1682 *Weekly Memorials* 27 Mar. 74 He also teaches us a way of preparing a sort of *Lacca*, or Paint, out of every Flower, by which it may be drawn or pictur'd in its own... Native Colour.

+3. The varnish made from lac; also applied to various resinous varnishes used for coating wood, etc.; = LACQUER 2 *a.*, 2 *b.*

1598 W. PHILLIPS *tr. Linschoten* I. lxviii. 117 Desks, Targets, Tables [etc.]...that are all covered and wrought with Lac of all colours and fashions. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 985 No Arts are to be met amongst them, that are not known in Europe, except that of making Lacca. 1697 DAMPIER *Joy.* (1729) II. 1. 24 The Lac with which Cabinets and other fine Things are overlaid. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Indies* I. ii. 126 The Lac is clear enough, but always clammy.

4. Ware coated with lac or lacquer.

1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Mandelslo's Trav.* I. (1669) 24 Boxes of Lacque or Silver. 1861 C. P. HODGSON *Resid. in Japan* 28 By degrees, the eye becomes accustomed to old lacque. Old lacque is, like old lace, inimitable. 1888 *Pal. Mall* G. 11 Feb. 3/1 The gems of Mr. S.'s unrivalled collection are here to show the supreme masterpieces in 'lac'.

5. *attrib.*, as *lac-panel*, *-resin*, *-tree*, *-varnish*; *lac-cochineal*, the insect that produces lac (*Coccus laca*); *lac-dye*, a scarlet dye prepared in India from lac; *lac-lake*, the purple or scarlet pigment obtained from lac.

1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* III. 191 The 'lac cochineal'. 1846 POPE's *Jrnl. Trade* p. xxxi, Cochineal, Indigo. \**Lac-dye*. 1883 Cassell's *Fam. Mag.* Oct. 633/1 Comparatively few people know how the lac-dye they read of in commerce is produced. 1895 *Daily News* 24 May 6/6 A gold box...with old 'lac panels'. 1876 PREECE & SIEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 296 The 'gum lac resin' is employed to consolidate the carbon-panoxide of manganese mixture. 1763 W. LEWIS *Comm. Phil. Techn.* 331 The species, called by Mr. Miller the true 'lac tree, was found to contain, in its bark...a somewhat milky juice. 1688 G. PARKER & J. STALKER *Japaning* I The other [strainer] for your 'Lacc-varnish'. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 178 Make a paste of chalk and lac varnish.

Hence + *Lac v. trans.*, to cover or varnish with 'lac'; to lacquer.

1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 275 And then with a Brush [they] lay it smooth on any thing they design to Lac. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Indies* I. xi. 125 They make fine Cabinets, both lack'd and inlaid with Ivory. *Ibid.* 126 They lack wooden Dishes and Tables, but not so well as in China.

**Lac**², *lakh* (læk). *Anglo-Indian*. Forms: 7 laches, 1e(c)k, leake, lacque, laquesaa (? from Skr.), 7-9 lak, lack, 9 lac. [ad. Hindustani *lākḥ* = Skr. *lākṣha* masc. and neut., *lākṣhā* fem.] One hundred thousand: *a.* of things in general; *occas.* used for an indefinite number; *b. spec.* of coins, esp. in a *lac of rupees*.

*a.* 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. vi. (1614) 478 Every Laches containeth an hundred thousand yeares. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* lviii. 225 There was slain...sixteen Laquesaas of men, each of which an hundred thousand. 1698 J. FRYER *E. India & P.* 104 With Lamps to the Number of two or three Lacques, which is so many Hundred thousand on our Account. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 62/2 The troops of that country [China] were upwards of three lacs of horsemen. 1804 MRO. WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* (1877) 454 Calamities would fall on lacs of human beings. 1820 T. MAURICE *Hist. Hindostan* I. i. iv. 126 Four Vngs, or forty-three lacs and twenty thousand yeares. 1881 LUBBOCK in *Nature* No. 618. 407 The Laccadives...meaning literally the 'lac of islands'.

*b.* 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xvii. (1614) 544 Every Crou is a hundred Leakes, and every Leake a hundred thousand thousand [sic] Rupias. 1615 CORVAT *Lett. fr. India*

in *Crudities* (1776) III. L. 6, The whole Present was worth ten of their Leakes, as they call them; a Leak being ten thousand pound sterling. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* III. i. ix. 18 Great sums of money are reckoned by Leks, Crouls. 1692 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras in Old Time* (1861) I. 262 A lak of Pagodas. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 145 Whilst Patriots of presented lacs complain, And Courtiers bribe to excess arraign. 1802 VOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Great Cry & Little Wool* Wks. 1812 V. 175 The lacs are not easily got Nor honestly made in a hurry. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin*, xliii. Making rather too free with jaghires, lakhs, gold mohurs. 1871 MATEER *Travancore* 72 The annual revenue of the Travancore State amounts...to about forty lacs of rupees.

*Lac*, *obs.* form of LACK *sb.* 1 and *v.* 1

*Laca*, *lacc*, *laccia*: see LAC¹

*Laccage*: see LACCAGE

*Laccar*, *obs.* form of LACQUER

**Laccate**, *sb. Chem.* [See -ATE¹.] A salt of laccic acid.

1794 PEARSON *Table Chem. Nomencl.* § 31.

**Laccate** (læk'et), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *lacca* LAC¹ + -ATE².] Of leaves: Having the appearance of being lacquered. In some mod. Dicts.

**Lacce**, **Lacch** *e*, *obs.* forms of LACK *v.* 1, LATCH *v.*

**Lacchesse**, *obs.* variant of LACHES.

**Laccic** (læk'sik), *a. Chem.* [f. mod.L. *lacc* a LAC¹ + -IC. Cf. *F. laccique*.] Only in *laccic acid*, the acid procured from lac.

1794 PEARSON *Table Chem. Nomencl.* § 31 Laccic Acid. 1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 277 Laccic acid is obtained from stick-lac.

**Laccin** (læk'sin). [f. as prec. + -IN. Cf. *F. laccine*.] The colouring principle in lac.

1838 THOMSON *Organic Bodies* 552 A colouring matter, a peculiar body to which he [Dr. John] gave the name of laccin.

**Laccolite** (læk'ɔlit). *Geol.* [f. Gr. *λάκκος* a reservoir + -LITE. So named by Gilbert in 1877.] A mass of igneous rock thrust up through the sedimentary beds, and giving a dome-like form to the overlying strata.

1877 GILBERT *Rep. Geol. Henry Mts.* II. 19 For this body the name *laccolite*...will be used. 1896 *Pop. Sci. Trnl.* L. 241 These are connected...with Plutonic plugs, laccolites.

Hence **Laccolitic** *a.*, pertaining to a laccolite.

1877 DUTTON in Gilbert *Rep. Geol. Henry Mts.* 69 Laccolitic nuclei. 1879 *Nature* XXI. 179 It is not likely that the Henry Mountains are the only ones constructed on the laccolitic type.

**Laccolith** (læk'ɔlɪθ). *Geol.* [f. as prec. + λίθ-*os* stone.] = LACCOLITE.

1879 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 840 The laccolith, as is seen, rests on horizontal strata.

**Lace** (lē's), *sb.* Forms: 3-4 las, 4-5 laas, (4 lasse, *Sc. laise*, 5 laace), 5-7 lase, (5 *St. les*, 6 laze, *Sc. lais*, 4-lace. [ad. OF. *lacz*, *las* (mod.F. *lacs*, with etymologizing spelling), f. popular L. \**lacium* (L. *laqueum*) a noose. Cf. *It. laccio*, *Sp.*, *Pg. lazo*.]

+1. A net, noose, snare. Chiefly *fig. Obs.*

13... *K. Alis*. 7698 Woman the haveth bycought: Woman the haveth in hire las! c1386 CHAUCER *Ant's T.* 2389 Vulcanus had caught thee in his las. 1430-40 LYDGE *Bochas, Dance Machabree* (1554) 222 Sithens that death me holdeth in his lace. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. i. 6 b j. How they myghte eschewe the laces and temptacions of the deuyll. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* II. (1600) O 3 b. Thus folded in a hard and mournfull lace Distrest sate hee. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* II. xx. The king had snared been in lous strong lace. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 973 And yet if the polype can get and entangle him once within his long laces, hee [the lobster] dies for it.

+2. A cord, line, string, thread, or tie. *Obs.* exc. *spec.* as in 3 *a.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 15880 (Gött.) Þar he [Iudas] liured his maistr up þai bunden had wið las [Cott. lazas]. c1340 *Ibid.* 22967 (Fairf.) I salle...breke þaire handis & þair laces. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 237 They taughten him a lace to braide. 1405-6 *Acc. Rolls Durham* (Surtees) 400 Cum...lacez et anulis pro ridellis. 1412-20 LYDGE *Chron.* Troy III. xxii. And hym to treyne [they] layde out hoke & lase. a1425 WYNTOUN *Orig. Cron.* IV. x. 1231 Off gold thraywn all lyk a les. 1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 42 A stoon and a reed lace with a knoppe. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* I. xviii. (1889) 27 The ratte beganne...to byte the lace or cord. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* XII. 6 Or euer the syluer lace be taken awaye. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. viii. (1647) 123 Pitie it was that Rahab's red lace was not tied at his window.

+b. *transf.* and *fig. Obs.*

a1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 4 To seke the place where I my selfe had lost, That day that I was tangled in the lace. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 200 Abowte whose leaves there growe and creepe certeyne cordes or laces. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xx. 30 The roote hath many small strings or threddy laces hanging thereby. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. II. 143 The red scarlet lace of Christs blood, must be entortled and interwoven into a bracelet, with a white silken thred of holiness and regeneration. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. iv. 103 Some fancy a small Lace of land (or rather a thread for the narrowness thereof) whereby Naphtali is tyed unto Judah.

3. *spec.* *a.* A string or cord serving to draw together opposite edges (chiefly of articles of clothing, as bodices, stays, boots and shoes) by being passed in and out through eyelet-holes (or over hooks, studs, etc.) and pulled tight. Cf. *boot-, shoe-, stay-lace*.



† *Under lace*: under the bodice; in ME. poetry = 'under gore'.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1330, I schal gif yow my girdel, bat gaynes yow lasse. Ho last a lace lyztly, bat leke ymbe hir sydez. 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 843 And shod he was with greet maistrey, With shoon decoped, & with laas. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Baptista* 1208 To quham I ame nocht worthi loute na of his schone be laise tak oute. c1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 79 To wenen bat be lace of oure ladi smok listh hem of children. c1440 *Ipomydon* 326 (Kölbing) He.. drew a lace of sylke full clere, Adowne than felle hys mantyll by. c1440 *Bone Flor.* 1817 They.. betoke hur to the marynere, That lovely undur lace. 1534 *More Picus Wks.* 30 Ne none so small a trifle or conceyte, Lase, girdle, point, or proper gloue strait. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. ii. 49 She was indeed a Pedler's daughter, and sold many Laces. 1611 *Bible Exod.* xxviii. 28 They shall bind the brestplate.. unto the rings of the Ephod with a lace of blew. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* i. x. 28 Sprinkling water in her face, and cutting her laces, they made her fit abate. 1676 GREW *Anat. Flowers* i. § 3 As Teeming Women, gradually slaken their Laces. 1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 96 Like so many Thongs or Laces whereinto a piece of Leather had been cut. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* i. 193 The Flowers bear a resemblance to tags at the End of long Laces. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) i. xvi. 106 When I recovered, [I] found.. my laces cut, my linen scented with hartshorn. 1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 133 He taught himself the make Of laces, tagged and tough. 1885 *Law Rep., Q. B. D.* XV. 360 The two ends were rivetted or laced together with metal rivets or leather laces.

¶ Formerly sometimes used to render *L. fibula* 'brooch'.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* x. 83 He sente to hym a golden lace [*L. fibulam*]. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 283/1 *Lace, fibula, laqueum.* 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 6/35 *A lace, fibula.*

† b. A cord used to support something hanging, e.g. a sword; a baldrick, belt. Obs.

c1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol.* 21 His hat heng at his bak down by a laas. 1490 CANTON *Eneydos* xvi. 63 Eneas.. had a bystorie.. hangyng at a silken lase by his side. a1533 LO. BERNERS *Heon* xxii. 66 He hade about hys necke a ryche borne hangyng by two lases of golde. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 115 His quaver by his naked thys Hang in a siluer lase.

† 4. ? *transf.* from 3 a. In building: A tie beam; a brace. Also, a panelled ceiling (= *L. laquear*). a1300 *Cursor M.* 1728 Noe.. self festind bath band and lace. *Ibid.* 8778 Quen al was purueid on be place, And bunden samen balk and lace. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 283/1 *Lace of an howserofe, laqueara.* 1592 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 235 Settinge in a lace to Posterne Bridge layle. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 58r A man may.. bestow them [beams] againe fast enough without laces to bind them.

5. Ornamental braid used for trimming men's coats, etc.; † a trimming of this. Now only in *gold lace, silver lace*, a braid formerly made of gold or silver wire, now of silk or thread with a thin wrapping of gold or silver.

a1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 239 Flatte golde of Dammaske with small lace myxed betwene of the same golde, and other laces of the same so goying traverse wyse, that the grounde lytle appered. 1591 GREENE *Disc. Coynage* iii. 36 The Tayler had.. so much gold lace, beside spangles, as valued thirteene pound. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Pence* ii. Surely, thought I, This [a rainbow] is the lace of Peaces coat. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* 135 Garters deepe fringed with gold lace. 1681 DRYDEN *Prol. to Univ. of Oxford* 16 Iack bat a copper lace to drudget suit. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3703/4 Mary Presbury.. Gold and Silver Lace-seller. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* § 2. 67 So without more ado they got the largest Gold lace in the Parish, and walkt about as fine as Lords. 1787 O'KEEFE *Farmer* ii. iii. But now a saucy Footman, I strut in worsted Lace. 1791 POWELL *Johnson* an. 1749, In a scarlet waistcoat, with rich gold lace, and a gold-lace hat. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lace*, the trimmings of uniforms.

† b. *transf.* A streak or band of colour. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. (Cf. *LACE* v. 6.) 1613 [see GUARD sb. 11 c].

6. A slender open-work fabric of linen, cotton, silk, woollen, or metal threads, usually ornamented with inwrought or applied patterns. Often called after the place where it is manufactured, e.g. *Brussels lace*. For *bobbins*, *chain*, *pillow*, *point*, etc. *lace*, see the first member. Also *BONE-LACE*, *BRIDE-LACE*.

1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* i. v. 50 The men satte at home spinnyn, and woorkyng of Lace. 1613 (*title*) The King's Edict prohibiting all his Subjects from using any Gold or Silver, either fine or counterfeit; all Embroiderie, and all Lace of Millan, or of Millan Fashion. 1715 GAY *Epist. Earl Burlington* 118 The busy town.. Where finest lace industrious lasses weave. 1837 CORNIE *Microg.* 208 Manufactured fabrics, such as lace, blond, muslin, [etc.]. *transf.* 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xi. (1878) 211 In the shadows lay fine webs and laces of ice.

7. A 'dash' of spirits mixed with some beverage, esp. coffee. (Cf. *LACE* v. 1 and *LACED ppl.* a. 6.) In quot. c1704 the meaning may be 'sugar', as Johnson supposes. (Cf. quot. a1700 s.v. *LACED ppl.* a. 6.) c1704 *Prator Chamelon* 26 He drinks his coffee without lace. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 448 p. 1 He is forced every Morning to drink his Dish of Coffee by itself, without the Addition of the *Spectator*, that used to be better than lace to it. 1755 JOHNSON, *Lace*, sugar. A cant word. [With quot. c1704.]

8. General comb.: a. simple attributive, as (sense 3 a) *lace-hole*, (sense 6) *lace-curtain*, *-tracery*, *-trade*, *-work*, *-worker*; *lace-like* adj. b. objective, as *lace-buyer*, *-designer*, *-dresser*, *-maker*, *-making*, *-mender*, *-seller*, *-weaver*. c. instrumental and

parasynthetic, as *lace-covered*, *-curtained*, *-edged*, *-loaded*, *-trimmed* adjs.

1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1391/4 Taken.. from two \*Lace-buyers.. two Geldings. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* ii. A dainty 'lace-covered parasol fell over the edge. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmarole* 128 Dainty. 'lace-curtained windows. 1890 *Daily News* 16 Apr. 2/4 Thomas Argyll.. 'lace-designer. 1879 E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Man.* 31 'lace-edged antimacassars. 1871 *Figure Training* 34 At the age of fourteen or thereabouts, the front rows of 'lace-holes may be omitted. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 45 All the species of dragon-fly, with the exception of one or two, being characterised by very clear, 'lace-like, pellucid wings. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. ii. 125 Lacelike curves of ever-gaining, ever-receding foam. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* iii. 86 The strapping, state-fed, 'lace-loaded lacqueys of the Mansion House. 1589 RIDER *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, A 'Lace-maker, *fibularius*. 1611 COTGR., *Passemientier*, a Lace-maker. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* i. v. § 9, 100 Weavers and lacemakers. 1835-37 SOUTHEY in *Cowper's Wks.* i. 202 'Lace making was the business of the place. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vii. 227 'Lace-menders examine every piece, and mend, with needle and thread, every defect. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3793/4 Gold and Silver 'Laceseller. 1890 \*ROLF BOLOREWOOD *Miner's Right* xiv. 185/1 A faint 'lace-tracery of mist. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Lace*, The 'lace trade of Nottingham. 1894 *Daily News* 5 June 8/4 Scarves of crepon with 'lace-trimmed ends. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5327/1 The Company of 'Lace-Weavers at Augsburg. 1802 *Brooks's Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s.v. *Loche*, Famous for watchmakers, laceweavers, goldsmiths. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottolton Legacy* xxiv. 242 A white cravat the ends of which were in open 'lace-work. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* ix. 173 Numbers of stones with very pretty lacework of various patterns. 1865 *Daily News* i Oct. 2/2 His sister, another 'laceworker, is in charge of the family during their sojourn in London.

9. Special comb.: *lace-bark* (tree), (a) a West Indian shrub (*Lagetta lintearia*), so called from the lace-like layers of its inner bark; (b) in New Zealand, *Plagianthus betulinus*, ribbon-wood; *lace-border*, a geometrid moth (*Acidalia ornata*) with a broad lace-like border to the wings; *lace-coral*, a fossil polyzoan of the family *Fenestellidae*; *lace-fern*, (a) a small elegant fern (*Cheilanthes gracillima*) having the under side of the frond covered with matted wool; (b) any of the several species of the genus *Hymenophyllum*; *lace-frame* (see *FRAME* sb. 13 b); *lace-glass*, Venetian glass with lace-like designs; † *lace-head*, a head-dress of lace; *lace-leaf* (plant), *Ouvirandra fenestralis*, of Madagascar; *lace-lizard*, an Australian lizard (*Hydrosaurus varius*); *lace-man*, a man who manufactures or deals in lace; *lace-paper*, paper cut or stamped in imitation of lace; *lace-pigeon* (see *quots.*); *lace-pillow*, the pillow or cushion which is laid on the lap of a woman engaged in making pillow-lace; *lace-plant*, ? = *lace-leaf plant*; *lace-runner* (see *quots.*); † *lace-shade*, a lace veil; *lace-tree*, ? = *lace-bark tree*; *lace-wing* (fly), a fly with delicate lace-like wings, esp. one of the genus *Chrysopa*; also *lace-winged fly*; *lace-woman*, a woman who works or deals in lace.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 371 The Lagetto or \*Lace-bark Tree. The bark is of a fine texture, very tough, and divides into a number of laminae. 1830 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 76 In Jamaica a species is found which is called the Lace Bark Tree. 1865 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 79 The 'Lace Border (*Acidalia ornata*). 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 239 The 'lace or fringe-fern.. grew in wild profusion. 1895 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 6/1 Selling a couple of old 'lace-frames to some Frenchmen for 200l. apiece. 1883 MOLLETT *Dict. Art* 156 There are six kinds of Venetian glass.. (6) Reticulated, fligree, or 'lace glass. 1884 *Mag. of Art* Feb. 155/2 Briati.. was especially celebrated.. for his beautiful work in lace-glass. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-T. Misc.* (1733) i. 35 Shou'd a.. Flanders 'lace head.. Gar thee grow forgetful. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* XV. 78 He will hear of lace-heads and ruffles. 1866 *Trans. Bot.* (1870), 'Lace-leaf plant, *Ouvirandra*. 1880 J. SIBREE *Jr. Gt. African Isl.* iv. 100 This is the Lace-leaf plant, or water-yam; in scientific phraseology, *Ouvirandra fenestralis*. 1881 F. MCCOY *Prodromus Nat. Hist. of Victoria* 4 Dec. (Morris), The present 'Lace Lizard is generally arboreal. 1669 PEEVS *Diary* 26 Apr., Calling at the 'lace-man's for some lace for my new suit. 1737 FIELDING *Miser* v. vii, The laceman will be here immediately. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Dec. 3/1 A laceman of a good many years' standing. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 143 The 'Lace Pigeon.. They are valued on account of.. the peculiarity of their feathers; the fibres, or web of which, appear disunited from each other throughout their whole plumage. 1859 BRENT *Pigeon Bk.* 54 The Lace or Silky Pigeon.. The fibres of the feathers are all disunited.. which gives them a lacy or silky appearance. 1793 COWPER *Lt.* 9 Jan. in T. Wright *Life* (1892) 260 The 'lace pillow is the only thing they dandle. 1865 C. KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* 111. x. 205 The jingling rhymes sung by young girls while engaged at their lace-pillows. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 426 A plant.. called the 'lace-plant', from the extreme delicacy and beauty of its foliage. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vii. 225 The term *embroidery* does not seem to be much used in.. the Nottingham lace-trade, most of those who work on net with the needle being termed 'lace-runners'. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* (1831) 275 Her 'lace-shade.. half veiled and half revealed her graceful figure. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 460 The public may.. see in our stoves the rare 'Lace tree of Jamaica. 1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 491 The beautiful 'Lace-wing Flies, or Hemerobiidae.. Several species of the Lace-works are also called.. Golden Eyes. 1826 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 94 The beautiful 'lace-winged flies (*Hemerobius*). 1609 B. JONSON *Silent Wom.* ii. iii, Tailors, lineners, 'lace-women, embroiderers. 1896 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 2/2 She is a lacewoman in the Exhibition.

**Lace** (lēs), v. Forms: 4 *lacye*, 5 *lacyen*, (lyce), 5-6 *lase*, 6 *Sc. laise*, 7 ? *leese* (sense 2 d), 4- *lace*. Pa. *ppl.* 3 *l-laced*. [ad. OF. *lacier* (F. *lacier*): see popular 1. \**laciare* to ensnare, f. \**laciium*: see *LACE* sb. Cf. Pr. *lassar*, Sp. *lazar*, Pg. *laçar*, It. *lacciare*.]

† 1. *trans.* To catch in, or as in, a noose or snare; to entangle, ensnare. Obs.

c1400 *Rom. Rose* 3178, I trowe never man wiste of peyne, But he were laced in Loves cheyne. 1426 LVGD. *De Guil. Pilgr.* (E. E. T. S.) 13,076 Folkys vnder my demeyne, Swych as be lacyd in my cheyne. c1485 *Digby Myst.* v. 580 Fortune in wordes worspe me doth lace.

2. To fasten or tighten with, or as with, a lace or string; to tie on; to fasten the lace of. In mod. use *spec.* to fasten or tighten (boots, stays, etc.) with a lace or laces passed alternately through two rows of eyelets. Also with *down, on, together*.

a1225 *Ancre. R.* 420 Sum wummon.. werec.. be strapeles adun to hire uet l-laced full nesare. c1300 K. Horn 870 Horn his brunie gan on caste, And laced hit wel faste. c1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 81 Hir shoes were laced on hir legges hye. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxvi. 121 Pal er.. laced togdyer with lacez of silke. c1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 3933 He kist be clathes as hai hade bene lased And on the saint body brasyd. 1530 PALSGR. 600/2, I wyll lace my doublet first for takyng of colde. 1590 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iii. ii. 46 A paire of bootes that have been candle-cases, one buckled, another lac'd. 1672 WISEMAN *Treat. Wounds* i. iv. 43, I caused a straight stocking to be laced on both legs. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 75 p. 8 To see me often with my Spectacles on lacing her Stays. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuilder's Assist.* 129 Lacing the Mizon. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. viii. 380 The galeon was.. provided against boarding.. by a strong net-work.. which was laced over her waist. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 286, I lace and unlace ladies stays of the first fashion, every day of my life. 1789-96 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 35 They fix the rein-deer to a kind of sledge.. in which the traveller, well secured from cold, is laced down. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xiii. 255 Oftentimes he laced and oftentimes he unlaced his mantle. 1885 *Law Rep., Q. B. D.* XV. 360 The two ends were.. laced together with.. leather laces.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxiii. 466 Heil beo whom he godh in vr flesch was laced. a1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. viii, Hir glitterand hair that wes full gowdin, Sa hard in lufe him laist. 1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 35 When he sawe the perill of us all, lincd and laced to the daunger of hym selfe. 1578 N. BAXTER tr. *Calvin on Jonah* 64 Jonas.. stood harde lased [L. quasi constructis], because [etc.]. 1860 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 298 Each series of facts is laced together by a series of assumptions.

c. *intr.* (quasi-pass.) To admit of being fastened or tightened with laces.

1792 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* III. 37 She walling, in most piteous case, Of stubborn stays—that would not lace. 1888 P. FURNIVALL *Phys. Training* 6 Shoes.. should.. lace from the toe, as high up the foot as is possible.

d. *Naut.* 'To apply (a bonnet) by lacing it to a sail' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). Also with *on*. (Cf. F. *lacier*.)

1635 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chatham Soc.) 169 You may take off the main bonnet and top bonnet.. and in a short time you may lace them on again. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 16 Leese in [ed. 1684 *Lace* on] your Bonnets.

3. To compress the waist of (a person) by drawing the laces tight. With qualifying adv. (*straitly, tight*, etc.). Also *fig.* To lace in: to compress the waist of (a person) by lacing. Similarly, to lace down.

a1566 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* (1571) B iv, Whiche bothe are in vertue so narrowly laced, that [etc.]. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom.* Abingt. (Percy Soc.) 107, I do not love to bee last in, when I goe to lase a rascall. 1668 R. STEELE *Husbandman. Call.* x. (1672) 262 They grow crooked by being lac'd too strait. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III. x, Like Mrs. Primly's great Belly; she may lace it down before, but it burnishes on her Hips. 1825 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 23 Jan. (1894) II. 230 Rather straitly laced in her Presbyterian stays. 1882 *World* 21 June 18/1 The bodice.. laced in a waist of twenty inches.

b. *refl.*, and *intr.* for *refl.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 195 Better advised are the Venetian Dames, who never Lace themselves. 1871 *Figure Training* 9 To lace or not to lace. *Ibid.* 99, I can, if disposed, lace in to sixteen inches.

4. *trans.* To thread or interlace (a fabric of any kind) with a lace, string, or the like; to embroider. Chiefly in *pa. ppl.*

1483 *Wardon Acc.* in *Antiq. Repert.* (1807) I. 30 The fore-saide canopies sowed with oon ounce of silk, and lyced with 1 lb. xj unces of grene threde. 1576 TURAEV. *Venerie* 21 You shall have a net made of strong thred laced with a thong. 1630 R. N. Camden's *Eliz.* ii. 68 Silkes, glittering with gold and silver, eyther embroydered or laced. 1774 WEST *Antiq. Furness* p. xxii, Marle and soil, laced with fibres of vegetables. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pot.* vii. v. (1881) 253 We.. lace the air with telegraph wires. 1880 *Paper & Print. Trades Jnl.* No. 32. 38 Oblong vellum binding laced with cat-gut.

b. To pass (a cord, etc.) in and out through a fabric by way of ornament, through holes, etc. † Also with *in*. Also *fig.*

1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1631) II. 108 To lace in a prayer, a blessing, a thanksgiving. 1880 ZAEHNSOORF *Art Book-binding* (1890) xiv. 57 The boards having been squared, they are to be attached to the book by lacing the ends of the cord through holes made in the board.

c. To intertwine, to place together as if interwoven.



1883 HALL CAINE *Coburn*, of *Cril*. vi. 176 The poet..lacing and interlacing his combinations of thought and measure.  
1889 F. M. PEARO *Paul's Sister* I. viii. 218 Lucy..laced her white fingers across her forehead.

† d. *nonce-use*. To pierce repeatedly with shots.  
1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* x. 21 Whereupon the Gunner at the next shot, laid the Admiral through and through.

5. To ornament or trim with lace.  
1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iv. 20 Cloth a gold, and cuts, and lac'd with silver. 1670 LADY M. BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 21 The under pettycoat very richly laced with two or three sorts of lace. 1727 SWIFT *Further Acc. E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. i. 161 Have not I clothed you in double royal, ..laced your backs with gold. 1760 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* II. 354 A chair covered with velvet, and laced with gold. 1841 JAMES BRIGAND xxvi. The king was habited .. in black velvet richly embroidered and laced with gold.

6. To mark as with (gold or silver) lace or embroidery; to diversify with streaks of colour.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. v. 8 Looke Loue what envious streaks Do lace the seuerling Cloudes in yonder East. c 1600 — *Sonn.* lxvii. That shine by him advantage should atchieve, And lace it selfe with his societie. 1605 — *Macb.* ii. iii. 118 Here lay Duncan, His Silver skinne, lac'd with his Golden Blood. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* i. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 81 The verge of heaven Was ring'd with flames, and all the upper vault Thick lac'd with flakes of fire. 1648 GAGE *West. Ind.* xvii. (1655) 113 A pleasant and goodly valley, laced with a River. 1850 WHIFFLE *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) I. 280 The gloom of his meditations is laced with light in all directions. 1850 *Beck's Florist* 200 Very smooth, stout petal laced with rosy purple. 1860 KINGSLEY *Misc.* II. 259 A Waterfall of foam, lacing the black rocks with a thousand snowy streams. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *After Icebergs* 67 Boats .. freighted with the browner cord, laced occasionally with a salmon. *Ibid.* 139 The ocean with its waves of Tyrian dye laced with silver.

† b. *Painting. absol.* To insert streaks of any colour, e. g. white. *Obs.*

1634 PEACHAM *Genl. Exerc.* 74 It is the best white of all others to lace or garnish, being ground with a weak gumme water.

c. *intr.* Of a flower: To acquire the streaks of colour prized by fanciers. (Cf. LACED *pph.* a. 4.)  
1852 *Beck's Florist* 210 The varieties [of pinks] generally laced very well.

7. To lash, beat, thrash.

1599 [see 3]. 1615 BAND, *Ruffs & Cuffs* (Halliwell) 10 If I meet thee, I will lace thee roundly. 1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subj.* v. iv. He was whipt like a top; I never saw a whore so lac'd. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Life of Aesop* 11 Go your ways .. or I'll lace your coat for you. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) 1, To lace, *caedo, verbero*. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xxi. (1857) 234 A .. switch .. waiting to leap out implike and lace my quivering palm. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-book*, *Lace*, to beat or punish with a rattan or rope's end.

† 8. *Cookery*. To make a number of incisions in (the breast of a bird). *Obs.*

1658 T. MAYERNE *Archimag. Anglo-Gall.* No. 36. 33 Take a Wigeon .. or Mallard .. and with your knife lace them down the breast. a 1704 *Complaisant Servant-Maid* (ed. 7) 33 Lace down the Breast on both sides. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxvi. 38 Cut off the legs, lace the breast down each side.

9. To put a 'lace' of spirits (or † of sugar) into (a beverage); to mingle or 'dash' (with spirits).

[1677: see LACED *pph.* a. 1. 6.] 1689 NIECE G. *Fr. Dict.* II. s. v. To lace Coffee, *mettre un peu de Sucre dans une tasse de Caffé*. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xi. He had his pipe and his tea-cup, the latter being laced with a little spirits. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. ix. (1878) 84 Polly loves a mug of ale, too, and laced with brandy. 1881 *Blackie, Mag.* CXXIX. 195 Abraham began by lacing his cups for him. 1898 STEVENSON *St. Ives* 53 A jug of milk, which she had handsomely laced with whiskey after the Scottish manner.

10. *Comb.* as *lace-boots*; also *lace-up* adj. and sb.  
1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 272 Strong lace-boots coming just over the ankle. 1836 DICKENS *St. Bos* (1850) 45/2 To fit a pair of lace-up half-boots on an ideal personage. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 22 A stout pair of lace-ups. 1851-61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 410 He wore the heavy high lace-up boots, so characteristic of the tribe.

Hence *lacing* *pph.* a. *nonce-use* = INTERLACING.

Also *lacer*, one who laces, in *comb.* *light-lacer*.  
1871 *Figure Training* 48 So far as I have observed, tight-lacers are, as a rule, active, brisk, healthy young people. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount & Mere* xiii. 99 We catch glimpses of it sometimes through the lacing branches.

LACED (l'ist), *pph.* a. 1 [f. LACE v. + -ED.]

† 1. Of a plant: Entwined with a climbing plant.

1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helth* iii. v. (1541) 60b, Lased sauerie. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* 90 We call in england sauerie that hath doder growinge on it, laced sauerie; and tyme that hath the same, laced tyme. 1555 EDOEN *Decades* 200 The herbe which we canle lased sauerie. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1740.

2. Of shoes, etc.: Made to be fastened or tightened with laces.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg.* Treat. i. xxiii. 124 A pair of laced Stockings. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3275/4 One pair of new Laced Shoes. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 447 The laced stocking was much used, and is particularly recommended by Wiseman. 1874 T. HAROV *Far fr. Maddling Crowd* viii. He wore breeches and the laced-up shoes called ankle-jacks.

3. Ornamented or trimmed with lace: a. with edgings, trimmings, or lappets of lace. b. with braids or cords of gold or silver lace.

a. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* II. i. Wks. 1874 V. 23, I left your lac'd linen drying on a line. 1673 E. BROWN *Trav. Germ.* (ed. 1677) 112 Two Feather-Beds, with a neat laced sheet spread over. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5881/3 A fine Valencia groundred laced Suit of Night Clothes. 1765

H. WALPOLE *Vertues Anecd. Paint* (1786) III. 221 They are commonly distinguished by the fashion of that time, laced cravats. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 82 Mother bends her laced and feathered head in distant signal from the table top.

b. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. v. (1848) 314 A Lac'd, or an Imbroider'd suit .. would, now, make a Man look .. like .. a player. 1786 MAO, D'ARBLAY *Diary* 12 Aug. We met .. such superfine men in laced liveries, that we attempted not to question them. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Indians* (1844) II. iv. 398 His coat .. was a laced frock.

4. Diversified with streaks of colour. Of birds: Having on the edge of the feathers a colour different from that of the general surface. Of a flower: Marked with streaks of colour.

1834 MUDIE *Brit. Birds* I. 74 The principal ones [fancy pigeons] are .. the Jacobine, the Laced [etc.]. 1867 TEGE-MEIER *Pigeons* xxiii. 177 Examples of very good laced Fantails. 1882 *Garden* 7 Oct. 312/2 The edged, tipped, or laced Dahlias require a good deal of shading. 1888 *Poultry* 27 July 377 Hen nicely laced on breast.

† 5. *Laced mutton* (slang): a trumpet. *Obs.*

*Mutton* was used alone in the same sense. The adj. may mean 'wearing a bodice', possibly with a pun on the culinary sense LACE v. 8, though the latter is not recorded so early.

1578 WHETSTONE *Prom. & Cass.* I. iii. Bijj. And I smealt, he loud' lace mutton well. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 102. 1599 N. BRETTON *Phisition's Let.* You may .. eat of a little warm mutton, but take heede it be not Laced, for that is ill for a sickie body. 1607 R. C. tr. *II. Stephen's World of Wonders* 167 The diucll take all those inaried villians who are permitted to eat laced mutton their bellies full. 1694 MOTTEUX *Kabelis* iv. Prol. (1737) p. lxxxiij. With several coated Quails, and lac'd Mutton.

6. Of a beverage: Mixed with a small quantity of spirits. (But see quot. a 1700; also 1687 in LACE v. 9.)

1677 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* III. i. Prithee, captain, let's go drink a dish of laced coffee, and talk of the times. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Laced Coffee*, Sugar'd. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 317 r. 39 Mr. Nisby of opinion that laced Coffee is bad for the Head. 1819 *Anderson's Cumberland. Ball.* 108 Set on kettle, Let aw teake six cups o' lac'd tea. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* Summer No. 14/2 He took a sip at his laced coffee.

7. Of the spokes of a bicycle: Set so as to cross one another near the hub.

1885 *Cyclist* 19 Aug. 1107 2, 52in. Rudge bicycle No. 1, laced spokes.

† 8. *Laced stool*: ? one made with a cane or rush seat, or one with a cloth seat stretched by cords.  
1649 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 212, I give vnto my daughter Anna .. a greene chaire and foure laced stools.

9. *Comb.* as *laced-jacketed*, *-waistcoated* adjs.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VII. 405 A couple of broadc'd or laced-waistcoated toupets. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. F.* lxviii. The laced-jacketed band of the Life Guards.

† LACED, *pph.* a. 2 *Her. Obs.* Also 5 lassed, 6 lased. [more correctly *lassed*, for *lessed*, pa. pple. of LESS v.] Lessened, diminished.

1486 Bk. *St. Albans, Her.* b. ij. b. A lassed cotarmure is on the modis part. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 98 A gentlewoman borne, wedded to one, hating no cote Armour, they hauing issue a sonne, .. The same sonne .. may beare her cote armour, during his life, with a difference Cynquefoyle, by the curtesie of armes, and this is called a lased cote armour. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 66 She must be an heiire to her ancestour, or els her issue can not beare the Laced coat.

**Lacedæmonian** (læs'dēmō'nīān), a. and sb. [f. L. *Lacedæmoni-us*, Gr. Λακεδαιμόνιος (f. *Lacedæmōn*, Gr. Λακεδαίμων) + -AN.] A. adj. a. Of or pertaining to Lacedæmon (Sparta) or its inhabitants. b. Of speech or correspondence = LAONIC. B. sb. A native of Lacedæmon.

1780 COWPER *Let.* 16 Mar., Wks. 1837 XV. 50 Till your letters become truly Lacedæmonian, and are reduced to a single syllable. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* II. xv. 168 Their clothing was so thin that 'a Lacedæmonian vest' became proverbial. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* iv. 87 If any one wishes to converse with the meaneast of the Lacedæmonians. 1900 *Daily News* 15 Mar. 6/3 The 46th owed their name of 'The Lacedæmonians' to their colonel's stirring speech on the ancient Spartans.

**Lace-piece.** *Shipbuilding.* [? f. LACE sb. 4 + PIECE.] The part of the prow of a wooden vessel above the cut-water and behind the figure-head. Also called *lacing* (see LACING *vbl.* sb. 3 d). 1874 THEARLE *Nav. Archit.* 64 The main rails extended generally from the catheads to the lace piece.

**Lacerability** (læs'serābiliti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The condition of being lacerable.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 713/1 Simple lacerability is frequently set down to softening.

**Lacerable** (læs'serāb'l), a. [ad. late L. *lacerabilis*, f. *lacerare* to LACERATE. Cf. F. *lacerable*.] That may be lacerated, susceptible of laceration.

1566 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1666 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xxii. 51 The Lungs .. must necessarily lye open to great .. damages .. because of their thin, and lacerable compostructure. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 346/2 The bronchi are .. easily lacerable tubes. 1879-89 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* vii. (ed. 4) 40 The uterus .. may be extremely thinned and easily lacerable.

**Lacerant** (læs'serānt), a. *nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *lacerant-em*, pres. pple. of *lacerare* to LACERATE.] Of a sound: Tearing, harrowing.

1888 HOWELLS *Annie Kilburn* xxv. The bell .. called the members .. with the same plangent, lacerant note that summoned them to worship on Sundays.

**Lacerate** (læs'serāt), *pph.* a. [ad. L. *lacerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *lacerare* to LACERATE.]

1. Mangled, torn, lacerated. Also *fig.* Distracted.

1542 HEN. VIII *Declar.* 205 Our realme hath the ben for a season lacerate and torne by diuersitie of titles. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 281 That this town [Alexandria] should now be brought to so lacerate a condition, that was for many ages one of the most ample. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* II. viii. His hands transfix'd, And lacerate with the body's pendent weight. 1878 SYMONDS *Sonn. Campanella* xxviii. Now stays with limbs dispersed and lacerate.

2. *Bot. and Zool.* Having the edge or point irregularly cut or cleft as if torn; jagged.

1776 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. Expl.* Terms 384 *Lacerum*, lacerate, where the Margin is variously divided, as if torn. 1794 MARTYN tr. *Roussseau's Bot.* xxvi. 380 Many varieties .. with lacerate leaves and simple ones. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 324 Folia thin, .. sometimes lacerate.

b. In combining form *lacerato-*; as *lacerato-dentate*, *-subdivided*.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 225 Lamellæ thin, lacerato-dentate. *Ibid.* 706 Small; .. sometimes lacerato-subdivided.

Hence *lacerately adv.*, in a lacerated manner, with laceration. In recent Dicts.

**Lacerate** (læs'serēt'), v. [f. L. *lacerāt*, *pph.* stem of *lacerare*, f. *lacer* mangled, torn.]

1. *trans.* To rend, tear, mangle; to tear to pieces, tear up. Also, † to separate by violence.

1592 WILMOT, etc. *Taucrad & Gism.* v. i. G3. The dead corps Which rauous beasts forehate to lacerate. 1633 BROME *Antipodes* iv. ix. In signe whereof we lacerate these papers. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* II. v. 48 If the Heat breaks through the Water with such fury, as to lacerate, and lift up great quantities or bubbles of Water, it causeth what we call Boiling. 1791 COWPER *Thiad* v. 354 He crush'd the socket, lacerated wide Both tendons. 1798 MARSHALL *Garden.* xviii. (ed. 2) 283 So .. the fibres will not be lacerated. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* vii. 232 Shells and langrage lacerate the ground. 1868 FARRAR *Silence & V.* vi. (1875) 107 If they could show you how their feet have been lacerated by the thorns. 1880 *Times* 18 Sept. 9 4 Jagged rocks .. will rend and lacerate the helpless being.

2. With immaterial objects and *fig.*; esp., to afflict, distress, harrow (the heart).

c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) III. 6 The Wars that have lacerated poor Europe. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 17 Mar., Necessity of attention to the present preserves as .. from being lacerated .. by sorrow for the past. 1780 — *Let. to Laverne* 20 Jan. in *Boswell*, The continuity of being is lacerated. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Elleanor's Vict.* I. ii. 33 How cruelly the old heart was lacerated by that bitter letter. 1871 R. W. DALE *Ten Commandm.* ii. 54 The writers of the New Testament make no attempt to lacerate the heart by insisting on the details of our Lord's sufferings.

Hence *lacerating vbl. sb.* and *pph.* a.

1816 BYRON *Parisina* xx. Scars of the lacerating mind Which the Soul's war doth leave behind. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxxxi. Will Ladislaw's lacerating words. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* vii. (1878) 54 The lacerating of a mother's heart. 1893 *Athenæum* 19 Aug. 263 3 The lacerating pangs of neuralgia.

**Lacerated** (læs'serētd), *pph.* a. [f. LACERATE v. + -ED.] In senses of the *vbl.* *lit.* and *fig.*

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxxvii. 358 The lacerated Empire of the Romaines, though with griefe, Disclaim'd the Brutaines. 1612 WOOLLALL *Surg. Mat.* Wks. (1653) 304 Observe in great lacerated wounds, as followeth, &c. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 183 (*Bourbonnais*) He finds the lacerated lamb of another's flock. 1809 *Med. Journ.* XXI. 209 The following Case of lacerated Urethra. 1818 CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 238-9 To seize bold of .. parcels .. of the lacerated country. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 536 Under the soothing influence of female friendship, his lacerated mind healed fast. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 364 Large lacerated wound 3 inches long.

b. *Bot.* = LACERATE a. 2.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Leaf*, Lacerated leaf. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 101 Stigmas .. either 2 and lacerated, or discoid and 4-lobed.

**Laceration** (læs'serēt'jān). [ad. L. *laceration-em*, n. of action f. *lacerare* to LACERATE. Cf. F. *laceration*.] The action or process of lacerating; an instance of this.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 5/2 Through the lacerations of some vayne or artery. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 344 The orifice .. doth .. enlarge it selfe without feare of laceration or tearing. a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1849) 38 Forbearing all lacerations .. and woundings of one another. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 88 The nitrons .. exhalations .. force out their way, not only with the breaking of the cloud, but the laceration of the ayre about it. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (1735) 167 The Effects are, Extension of the great Vessels, Compression of the lesser, and Lacerations upon small Causes. 1783 P. PORT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 26 The difference between dilatation and laceration of the peritoneum. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Convers.* Wks. II. 236/1 The scars and lacerations on your arms. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. v. § 32 (1875) 115 No mental revolution can be accomplished without more or less of laceration.

**Lacerative** (læs'serätiv), a. *rare.* [f. L. type \**lacerātivus*, f. *lacerare* to LACERATE.] Tending to produce laceration.

1666 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xiii. 32 The continual afflux of lacerative humours. 1879-89 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xviii. (ed. 4) 140 This arises from lacerative injury.

† **Lacert** <sup>1</sup>. *Obs. rare.* Also 6 *laserte*. [ad. L. *lacerta* or *lacertus*, in the same sense.] A lizard.

1382 WYCLIF *Levit.* xi. 30 A lacert, that is a serpent that is clepid a liserd. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 44 A muscule .. of the likenes of the little beast called a Laserte. 1585 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* Bijj. Sprylike it ouer with the Ashes of a grene Lacerte burnt. 1610 J. DENTON *Acc.*



*Estates in Cumberland.* (1887) 128 His seal was a griffin eating a lacert. 1695 PHILLIPS, *Lacert*, a lizard.

† **Lacert**<sup>2</sup>. Obs. [a. OF. *lacerte*, ad. L. *lacertus* the fleshy part of the arm (? similitive use of *lacertus* lizard; cf. *musculus* muscle, lit. 'little mouse').] A muscle.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1895 Every lacerte in his breast adoun is schent with venym and corrupcioun. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 292 If he hole of he feste .. touche he place of he lacertis of be ers. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Cij b, Lyke as those two beestes [the lizard and mouse] are hyg in the middle and scender towarde the tayle so is the muscle or lacerte. 1586 VIGO *Wks.* 287 b, There is a great lacert which hath two heads and keepeth the bone of the adjutorie that it be not displaced on that side. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Lacert*, .. the Brawny part of the Arm.

**Lacertian** (lās'ert-iān, -fān), a. and sb. [f. L. *lacert-a* lizard + -IAN.] A. adj. Of or pertaining to the lizards or *Lacertilia*; lizard-like, saurian.

1843 in HUNBLE *Dict. Geol.* 1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* viii. 155 The lacertian type—that exhibited in the lizards of the present day. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* xv. 338 The lacertian reptiles.

B. sb. A lacertian; a lizard.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 265/2 Under the family name of Lacertians Cuvier arranged—1st. The Monitors. 2nd. The Lizards properly so called.

**Lacertid** (lās'ert-id). [ad. mod. L. *Lacertidæ*: see -ID<sup>3</sup>.] A lizard of the family *Lacertidae*.

In some mod. Dicts.

**Lacertiform** (lās'ert-if'orm), a. [f. L. *lacerta* lizard + -(-)FORM.] Having the form of a lizard; lacertian. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

**Lacertilian** (lās'ert-i-liān), a. and sb. [f. mod. L. *Lacertili-a* pl. the lizard tribe + -AN.]

A. adj. Belonging to the *Lacertilia*. B. sb. An animal of the order *Lacertilia*.

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sci.* (c 1865) II. 63/2 Lacertilian order. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 551 Its lacertilian affinities are well shown in its long and rat-like tail.

So **Lacertilioid** a. = prec. A. In mod. Dicts.

**Lacertine** (lās'ert-oin), a. [f. L. *lacert-a* lizard + -INE<sup>1</sup>.]

1. = LACERTIAN.

1839-47 *Topog. Cycl. Anal.* III. 910/2 The Lacertine Sauria are possessed of an inverted intermittent organ. 1863 *Reader* 31 Oct. 502 The lacertine tail curves round again to the level of the forehead. 1882 *Academy* No. 509. 75 The ornament consists chiefly of serpentine and lacertine creatures interlaced.

2. Of ornament: Consisting of intertwined lizard-like figures.

1863 *Sat. Rev.* 448 A lacertine open-work ornament, terminating in a monster's head. 1886 *Quaritch's Catal. MSS.* 3408 Painted in interlacing or lacertine patterns.

**Lacertoid** (lās'ert-oid), a. [f. as prec. + -OID.] Lizard-like; pertaining to the super-family *Lacertoidae* of lizards. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

† **Lacertose, lacertous**, a. Obs. Also 5 *lacertos*, 6 *lazartus*. [ad. L. *lacertōsus* (OF. *lacertos*), f. *lacertus* LACERT<sup>2</sup>: see -OUS.] Consisting of muscles; having large muscles; muscular.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 107 (*Ashm. MS.*) he skyn þat is aboue þe brayn panne is lacertose [*Add. MS.* lacertos] and ful of þicke flesche. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Cij b, The other is fleshe musculus or lacertous y<sup>t</sup> is harde as bawme styffe or knotty. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* iii. (1888) 25 The Skinne of the head is more lazartus, thicker, and more porrus than any other skinne of any other member of the body. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lacertose*, having great Brawns, brawny, musculus, sinewy. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lacertous*, having or full of muscle, lacertos.

**Lacery** (lā'seri). [f. LACE sb. + -ERY.] Lace-like work.

1893 LADY BURTON *Life Burton* II. 66 The flutings of the open-work are delicate in the extreme, and the general effect is a lacery of stone.

**Lacet** (lā'set). [f. LACE sb. + -ET.] (See quotes.) 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Lacet stitch*, another term for Half Stitch. *Lacet work*, this work is made with a braid known as Lacet Braid, which is either of silk or cotton, and woven of various widths and descriptions. 1883 *Standard* 26 June 3/3 'Lacet'. in principle is braid or tape shaped into a design, the 'brides' and pattern supplemented with lace stitches. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* July 500/2 The lacet point is a needle-made lace.

**Lacey**, variant of LACY.

**Lach**, obs. variant of LASH, LATCH, LAUGH, LAW.

**Lacha**, obs. form of LAC<sup>1</sup>.

† **Lachanize**, v. Obs. rare<sup>-o</sup>. [ad. Gr. λαχανίζω to gather vegetables.] 1623 in COCKERAM.

† **Lachanopolist**. Obs. rare<sup>-o</sup>. [f. Gr. λαχανοπώλης a seller of vegetables (f. λαχανον a vegetable + πώλης a dealer) + -IST.] A green-grocer. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Lachanopoll**. Obs. rare<sup>-o</sup>. [ad. Gr. λαχανοπώλης (see prec.)] = prec.

† **Lache**, v. Sc. and north. Obs. rare. Also 6 *latche*. [ad. OF. *lacher* (F. *lâcher*): popular L. \**lascāre* = class. L. *laxāre*, f. *laxus* loose, LAX.]

a. trans. To be careless about, to neglect, slight.

b. intr. To be negligent, to lag, loiter.

a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 13 To lache any gude dedis þat we sall do þat may turne vs till helpe.

1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* xii. x. 146 And mony tymys hym selvyne hes accusyt, That he sa lang had lachit and reffusyt

To ressaue gladly the Troiane Ene. 1530 PALSGR. 604/1, I lache, I lagge, I tary behynde my company, je tarde... You ever lache whan you be sente upon an erande. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* (1617) iii. 4 If either of the match horses shall latch or linger behind.

**Lache**, early form of LASH a. Obs., slack.

**Lache**, obs. form of LAC<sup>1</sup>, LATCH v.

**Lache**, var. LETCH dial., wet ditch, bog.

† **Lachedness**. Obs. In 5 lachednesse, latchednes, nesse. [f. \**lached*, pa. pple. of LACHE v. + -NESS. Cf. *lacheness*, LASHNESS.] Laxness or slackness (of mind); remissness.

1484 CAXTON *Royall Bk. d'vj*, After [forgetfulness] cometh latchednes, that maketh a man lachous and appayreth fro day to day so moche that he is al recreant and defaylling. — *Ordre of Chynualry* 72 Latchednesse and cowardyse. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xxxvi. 36aa, Feere of dethe folowth; Desyre of shrewdnes; Lachednesse of vertue; and weakness of courage.

**Lacheness**, var. LASHNESS Obs., slackness.

**Laches** (læt'sjēz), sb. Also 4 *lacheesse*, 5 *laches* (se, 7 *laches*, *lacheesse*, 4-7 *lacheesse*. [a. OF. *lacheesse*, AF. *lacheesse*, *laches*, f. OF. *lache*: see LASH a. and -ESS<sup>2</sup>. For the form cf. *riches*.]

† 1. Slackness, remissness, negligence; also, an act or habit of neglect. Obs.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. ix. 32 They wore the monnes lyf l-lost thorw lacheesse [1377 lacheesse] of himselfe. 1390 GOWER *Conf. II.* 1 The firste point of slouth I calle Lacheesse. c 1420 *Gout. Lordships* (E. E. T. S.) 82 Some .. engendryn sleuthe and lacheesse. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 284 Lacheesse [v.rr. laches, lacheesse], or tarrynyng, mora, tarditas. 1494 *Will. Montgomery* (Somerset Ho.), To pardone me of the laches of my prevy thythes.

2. Law. Negligence in the performance of any legal duty; delay in asserting a right, claiming a privilege, or making application for redress.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 87a, No laches may be adjudged by the lawe in him y<sup>t</sup> hath no discrecion. a 1626 BACON *Maxims & Uses Com. Law* iv. (1630) 23 The reason of these cases is the default and laches of the grantor. 1660 R. SHERINGHAM *King's Suprem. Asserted* iv. (1682) 24 No laches, folly, infancy, or corruption of blood can be judged in him. 1741 ROBINSON *Gavelkind* ii. ii. 172 The Laches of the Husband in gaining an actual Seisin by Entry. 1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 261 Though there be no default or laches on the part of the devisee himself, the devise fails. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 493 The right of renewal may be forfeited by the laches of the tenant, in not applying for a renewal within the time mentioned in the lease. 1845 STEPHEN *Blackstone* II. 304 It is indeed laid down generally as a maxim, that no laches or negligence shall be imputed to an infant. 1894 *Times* 5 Feb. 3/3 To decide whether the party applying has not, by laches or misconduct, lost his right to the writ.

b. trans. Culpable negligence in general.

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* ii. 1. 58 We may visit on the laches of this ministry the introduction of that new principle and power .. Agitation. 1874 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lii. (1873) 153 His conduct had shown laches which others .. were free from. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* I. 146 If he became temporarily abstracted while musing .. the dog .. would be sent round .. to .. warn him of his laches.

† **Laches**, a. Obs. Also 5 *laches*, *latches*. [alteration of *lache*, LASH a., influenced by LACHES sb. or LACHOUS.] a. Loose, lewd, wanton. b. Lax, careless, remiss. Hence † **Lachesness**.

c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* i. x. in *Anglia* VIII. 145/41 Fonnend wymmen .. þat wiþ hir vntoune and laches songes kyndelip þe fyre of lechery. *Ibid.* 146/41 Woon to 30w þat are laches, slepyng in softe shetys. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 428 II. 72 For cause y<sup>e</sup> wer to laches, and cam not in tyme, the mater yede a mys. 1481-4 *Ibid.* No. 859 III. 279 Her mynde hathen be other weys occupyed than as to huswifery, whyche symeth welle by the lachesnes of the tytlye of her landes. 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 11 § 1 Some of the said shiriffes .. haue ben negligent and laches.

† **Laches, lache'sse**, v. Obs. [f. LACHES sb.] a. intr. To be idle, careless. b. trans. To neglect, slight. Also with *inf.* as object.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* i. xxiv. (1859) 29 He, as a fool, hath lached, and lost his tyme in veray vanyte. c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 6 Tymorously he dreed to laches the precepts of the Apostle. *Ibid.* 52 Your Patronne by speccial pruylege grawntid of God to yow 3e laches to calle. 1478 *Paston Lett.* No. 811 III. 216 Let it not be lachesyd, but with effect applyed now.

**Laches**, obs. form of LAC<sup>2</sup>.

† **Lachesis** (lāk'sēsis). Zool. [mod. L., a. Gr. Λαχέσις the name of one of the Fates.] A genus of venomous American snakes of the rattlesnake family (*Crotalidae*).

1872 DARWIN *Emotions* iv. 109 In the Lachesis .. the tail ends in a single, large, lancet-shaped point or scale. 1887 *Homoeopathic World* 1 Nov. 492 The writer speaks of a firm .. using 250 'Lachesis' .. tails per annum.

**Lachet** (tē, obs. form of LATCHET.

† **Lachous**, a. Obs. In 5 lacheous, lachous. [f. *lache*, LASH a. + -OUS.] Negligent. Hence † **Lachousness**, remissness, neglect.

1484 CAXTON *Royall Bk. d'vj*, When he is slawe, lachous and slowful to do wel. — *Ordre of Chynualry* 45 In the a squyer whyche arte lachous and slowe to be a knyght. 1496 *Will. Huse* (Somerset Ho.), Lacheousnes & slownes of my labours. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) ii. vii. 102 Unclennes is a slouth and lachousnes to accomplyshe y<sup>e</sup> commandementes of god.

† **Lachrymable, lachrymable**, a. Obs. [ad. L. *lachrymābilis*, f. *lachrymā-re* to shed tears.]

1. Meet for tears or weeping; lamentable.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vii. 32 To make hir to ouerthrowe & to bryng hir in-to exyle lachrymable. 1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* 1. 228 The hevy and lachrymable successe of Rome. 1566 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* 1. 359 To vthers hufe is richt lachrymabill. 1594 2nd Rep. Dr. Faustus in Thomas E. E. *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 373 The most lachrymable sight. 1648 J. QUARLES *Fons Lachrym.* A 7 Never were .. Lamentations more requisite than in these Lachrymable Times.

2. Expressive of mourning; tearful.

1609 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Holy Rood* (Grosart) 28/1 In Groines, and Sighes, and Lachrymable Noise. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarchie* iii. (1655) 158 Musicke can shew us which are the lachrymable notes.

† **Lachrymabund**, a. Obs. [ad. L. *lachrymābundus*, f. *lachrymā-re*: see prec.] 'Weeping ripe, big with tears' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

† **Lachryma Christi** (lāk'krimā kri'stōi). Also 7 *lachrymae Christi*, and simply 9 *lachrima*, 8 pl. *lachrimae*. [L. = It. *lagrima* (or *lagrime*) di Cristo Christ's tear (or tears).] A strong and sweet red wine of southern Italy.

[1611 CORVAT *Cruditates* (1776) II. 72 Their *Lagryme di Christo* .. so toothsome and delectable to the taste. 1670-81 BLOUNT, *Glossogr.*, *Lachrymae Christi*. 1731 FIELDING *Author's Farce* ii. i, Tokay I have drank, and Lachrimae I have drank. 1800 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 44 The Parsons should grow misty On good *Lac Virginitis*, or *Lachryma Christi*. 1842 LYVTON *Zanoni* i. iii, The old lachrima, a present from the good Cardinal. 1880 *Maqm. Mag.* X.II. 237 The 'red fat sweet and gratefully poignant wine' .. called Lachryma Christi.

**Lachrymal** (lāk'krimāl), a. and sb. Also 6 *lachrimall*, 6-7 *lachrymally*, 8 *lachrimall*, 8-9 *lachrymal*. [ad. med. L. *lachrymalis*, *lachrymālis* (Lanfranc), f. L. *lachrima*, *lacruma*, OL. *lacruma*, cognate with Gr. *δάκρυ* a tear. Cf. OF. *lachrimel*, *lachrymal* (F. *lachrimāl*).]

The *ch* of the prevailing spelling of this and the related words is due to the med. L. practice of writing *ch* for *c* before Latin *r*; cf. *anchor*, *pulchritudo*, *sepulchre*. The *y*, in med. L. a mere graphic variant of *i*, has been retained in mod. Eng. orthography from the erroneous notion that *lachrima* is an adoption of Gr. *δάκρυμα*. The theoretically correct spelling *lachrym* has at present no currency, but some writers have adopted the half-correction *lachrym*.]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to tears; occas. characterized by, or indicative of, weeping. Of a vase: Intended to contain tears.

1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* (1809) III. iii. 70 A lachrymal scene. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* (1861) 149 Collecting the drops of public sorrow into his volume, as into a lachrymal vase. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Methodism Wks.* 1854 I. 299 The lachrymal and suspicious clergy. 1837 MARKHAM *Dog-Fiend* ix, Small-bones made up a lachrymal face. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Intell.* ii. iv. 52 (1864) 297 The lachrymal effusion is an accompaniment of grief.

2. Anat. and Phys. Applied to the organs concerned in the secretion of tears, as *lachrymal canal*, *duct*, *gland*, *sac*, etc., and to structures forming part of these organs, as *lachrymal bone*, *sinus*, etc. *Lachrymal fistula*, one situated between the skin of the cheek and the interior of the lachrymal sac.

[c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 252 *Fistula lachrymalis*.] 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 40/1 Archigenes hath cauterised the lachrymal fistles with liqefacted leade. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 367 The fistules which are between the lachrymal corners of the eyes and the nose. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Lachrymal-Point* [= L. *punctum lachrymale*], a Hole in the Bone of the Nose, by which the matter that makes Tears passes to the Nostrils. 1727 BRADLEY *Fram. Dict.* I. s.v. *Eye*, It .. readily closes up all lachrymal Fistulas. 1780 BLIZARD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 239 The internal surface of the lachrymal sac. 1787 HUNTER *Ibid.* LXXXVII. 438 The lachrymal gland is small. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* III. 78 From these lachrymal ducts .. the tears flow through the ducts of the nasal bones. 1855 HOLDEN *Human Osteol.* (1878) 101 The lachrymal bone is situated .. on the inner wall of the orbit. 1868 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 803 Many antelopes possess lachrymal or sub-orbital sinuses. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* ix. 235 The secretion of the lachrymal canal is carried away as fast as it forms. 1879 HARLAN *Eye-sight* ii. 27 The lachrymal apparatus consists of the gland for secreting tears and the passages for draining them off.

3. nonce-uses. Resembling a tear or tears.

1607 BREWER *Lingua* iv. i. H, A great quantity of drop shot both round and lachrymal. 1829 GALT in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 143 The milk was pale and lachrymal.

B. sb.

1. pl. The lachrymal organs.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Pj b, Lykewyse they [cauters] be applyed to y<sup>e</sup> lachrymalles to consume the superflue fleshe. 1844 [see LACHRYMATORY B. 2].

b. Anat. A lachrymal bone.

1872 MIVART *Anat.* 85 The lachrymals are small bones, one of which is placed at the anterior part of the inner wall of each orbit.

2. pl. Lachrymal performances; fits of weeping. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. xiv. 291 Something .. that made her laugh in the midst of her lachrymals. 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) IV. 28 Do have done with these perpetual lachrymals.

3. = LACHRYMATORY sb. 1.

1769 R. GRIFFITH *Gordian Knot* II. 16 Certain urns, stiled Lachrymals. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's Roost* (1855) 94 His rooms were decorated with .. old vases, lachrymals, and sepulchral lamps. 1851 Mrs. BAOWING *Casa Guidi Wind.* 31, I would but turn these lachrymals to use, Fill them with fresh oil.

**Lachrymary** (lāk'krimāri), a. and sb. [f. L. *lachrymā* a tear + -ARY<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup>.] = LACHRYMATORY.



1705 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 188 What a Variety of Shapes in the Ancient Urns, Lamps, Lachrymatory Vessels [etc.]. 1854 LADY LYTTON *Behind the Scenes* I. ii. iv. 242 The aforesaid capacious handkerchief... might have served as the general lachrymatory of a joint stock widows' company.

† **Lachrymate**, *v. Obs.* [f. *L. lacrimare* to weep: see -ATE<sup>3</sup>.] (See quotes.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Lachrymate*, to lament, to bewail. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lachrymate*, to weep, to drop with moisture.

**Lachrymation** (lækrim'atjən). [*ad. L. lacrimatio-nem*, n. of action f. *lacrimare*, f. *lacrima* tear.] The excretion or shedding of tears; weeping.

1572 *Scholeho. Wom.* 767 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* IV. 134 Mighty Sampson two wiles had... The first him caused by lachrymation His problem to hear. 1651 BIGGS *New Dispens.* 181 There doth weep forth the lachrymations of an ichorous substance. 1863 R. F. BURTON *Abokola* I. 204 The priest will squirt capicum... into the eyes of the accused, and lachrymation proves guilt. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* vi. 171 A strong light acting on the retina, when in a normal condition, has very little tendency to cause lachrymation.

**Lachrymatory** (lækrimat'jəri), *a. and sb.* [*ad. L. type \*lacrimatōrius*, f. *lacrimare*: see prec.].

**A. adj.** Of or pertaining to tears; tending to cause a flow of tears. Of a vase: Intended to contain tears.

**a** 1849 FOR *Loss of Breath* Wks. 1864 IV. 303 A thousand vague and lachrymatory fancies took possession of my soul. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told Tales* II. xiii. 210 Drinking out of... a lachrymatory vase, or sepulchral urn. 1873 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect.* vii. § 3. 328 The presence in the lachrymatory secretion of extremely minute globular particles of equal size.

**B. sb.**  
1. A vase intended to hold tears; applied by archaeologists, with doubtful correctness, to those small phials of glass, alabaster, etc., which are found in ancient Roman tombs.

1658 SIA T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 23 No. Lachrymatories, or Tear-bottles attended these rural Urns. 1711 KEN *Hymnoth. Poet.* Wks. 1721 III. 72 Magdalen's Tears... her Lachrymatory daily fill'd. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Calcedonia* I. i. iv. 147 There have been dug up here... a Roman lachrymatory, and also a pig of lead. 1842 CARLYLE in *Mem. Lit. Tennyson* (1897) I. 214 There is in me what would fill whole Lachrymatories, as I read.

2. *humorously*. A pocket-handkerchief.  
1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 208 Women will be stationed in the pit with white cambric lachrymatories, to exchange for those which have become saturated with the tender tears of sympathy. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 331/1 Our lachrymals were unheeded, our lachrymatories never called into requisition.

† **Lachryme**, *Obs. rare*—1. In 5 lachryme. [*ad. OF. lacrimere*, *ad. L. lacrimare*.] *intr.* To weep.  
1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 104 Thenne she began somewhat for to lachryme & syghen vpon the bed.

† **Lachrymental**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. In 7 all. [*f. L. lacrima*, after the analogy of *adjs.* ending in -mental.] Mournful, tearful.

1625 A. HOLLAND in J. DAVIES *Scourge of Folly* (Grosart) 81 Divers deadly elegies, compild... In Lamentable Lachrymental rimes.

**Lachrymiform** (lækrimis'fɔrm), *a. Bot. and Zool.* Also *g* *incorrectly* lachrymæform. [*f. L. lacrima* a tear + (-i)FORM.] Having the form of a tear; tear-shaped.

1866 *Treas.* Bot. 654/1 *Lachrymæform*, tear-shaped; the same as Pear-shaped, except that the sides of the inverted cone are not contracted.

**Lachrymist** (lækrimist). [*f. L. lacrima* tear + -IST.] One addicted to tears; a weeper.

1620 J. MELTON *Astrolog.* 18 These Gold-engendering Chymists, are Archymists, rather Lachymists, and make all those that follow them, Lachymists. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxia* i. x. 135 The Lachymists, that gaze on Gold. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 229 Yet the man who could move an audience to tears... was any thing but a lachrymist by temperament.

**Lachrymo-nasal**, *a.* [*f. lachrymo-*, used as comb. form of *L. lacrima* tear + NASAL.] Pertaining both to the lachrymal and the nasal bone.

1883 MARTIN & MOORE *Verteb. Diss.* 105 Anterior to the orbito-temporal fossa the triangular lachrymo-nasal opening.

**Lachrymose** (lækrim'ɔs), *a.* [*ad. L. lacrimosus*, f. *lacrima* tear.]

† 1. Having the nature of tears; liable to exude in drops. *Obs.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 264 As for wax, its begotten of the lachrymose and gummose parts of plants.

**b. Bot.** Bearing tear-like bodies.  
1871 M. C. COOKE *Handbk. Brit. Fungi* I. 113 *Agaricus (Hebeloma) fastidialis*,... gills broad, edges often lachrymose.  
2. Given or ready to shed tears. Of the eyes: Suffused with tears.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Lachrymose*, full of Tears, sorrowful. 1812 *Examiner* 23 Nov. 737/1 What [is there] in my Lord Eldon but a lachrymose impotence? 1815 T. L. PEACOCK *Nightmare Abd.* (1817) 94 A very lachrymose and morbid gentleman of some note in the literary world. 1858 THACKERAY *Virgin.* lxix. (1878) 565 The eyes that were looking so gentle and lachrymose but now, flame with sudden wrath. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 383 Disease of this nature is sometimes attended with lachrymose depression.

**b. Of a tearful character; calculated to provoke tears; mournful.**

1822 M. A. KELTY *Osmond* I. 89, I want something now in the way of sentiment; tender, lachrymose. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 331/2 Lachrymose doggerel. 1884 *Manch. Examiner*

1 Nov. 5/1 Mr. Maciver dealt with the subject in a lachrymose and declamatory fashion.

Hence **Lachrymosely** *adv.*; **Lachrymosity**, the quality or condition of being lachrymose.

1834 CAMPBELL *Mrs. Siddons* II. xiii. 391 As I cannot bear to think of her gloomily, I have not written her life lachrymosely. 1839 LADY LYTTON *Chevelay* (ed. 2) I. i. 3 Those gentlemen who write the most liberally and lachrymosely about the errors of female education. 1880 VERN. LEE 18th C. in *Italy* vi. 270 The dullness, the vulgarity, the falseness, the lachrymosity of the *Sposa Persiana*.

**Lachrymous** (lækrim'ɔs), *a. rare.* [*f. L. lacrima* tear + -OUS. Cf. *OF. lacrimens*.] † *a.* Of an ulcer: Exuding drops like tears (*obs.*). *b.* = LACHRYMOSE 2.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 216 An excellent remedy against any lachrymous or weeping ulcers. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* II. 399 Bidding performed by servants lachrymous.

**Lacht**, *Sc. f. LAW, Low a.; pa. t. of LATCH.*

**Lachter**, *Sc.* [? cogn. w. *ON. lagð-r* of the same meaning.] *a.* A flock of wool. *b.* A lock of hair.

1776 *Bothwell* in *Herd's Collect.* I. 84 He gied me... Three lachters of his yellow hair. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. VIII. 402/3 Keeking aye in the maiden's face ilka lachter he lays down.

**Lachter**, *Sc. form of LAUGHTER 2.*

**Lacing** (læ'sɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [*f. LACE v. + -ING 1.*]

1. The action of the *vb.* LACE, in various senses.

*c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1646 Gigginge of sheeldes, with layneres lacing. 1577 FENTON *Col. Ep.* 13 To breake your fast standing and whilst your armour is in lacing. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in *Wordsworth Each. Biog.* (1853) II. 114 What paines she took... with lacing in of her bodie. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 248/2 For cutting, edging, stiffening, and for lacing. 1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. lxxxvi. (MS.) To help the ladies in their dress and lacing. 1871 *Figure Training* 75 The lace... at the first lacing was moderately tight. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, Lacing, the union by means of laces of the ends of leather belting used in driving machines. 1893 H. VIZETELLY *Glaives Back* I. ii. 41 The sound lacing which the young rascal should inevitably receive.

2. *concr. or quasi-concr.* *a.* That which laces or fastens; a fastening, tie; a shoe-string. *b.* Ornamental braiding for men's clothes (cf. *LACE sb. 5*). *c.* The coloured border on the petal of a flower; also, a similar marking on the feathers of birds. *d.* A small quantity of spirits mingled with some beverage.

*a.* *c* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 744 He ne couthe never fynd righte The lacyng of his wede. *c* 1400 *Apol. Lollards* 34 Neher is no man worpi to opun be lasing of his scho. 1591 R. PERCIVAL *Sir. Dict.*, *Abrochadure*, lacing of a coat. *structura*. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 48 Studding sails are generally brought to with a lacing. 1881 *Confess. Frivolous Girl* 120 Canvas shoes with colored lacings.

*b.* 1593 *Rotherham Peoffie's Acc.* 24 Paid... for towentene yeardes of lacing, [etc.] 25. 1611 COTGER, *Passement*,... a lace, or lacing. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Quality* (1808) I. 27 He... began to cut, and rip, and rend away the lacings of his suit, without sparing cloth or seam. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 3/2 The half-state uniforms are made of royal blue cloth, with gold lacings.

*c.* 1850 *Beck's Florist* 144 Pinks whose delicate lacings are spangled with the early dew. 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 202/1 [The] colour and lacing [of a Gold-laced Polyanthus].

*d.* 1862 *Athenæum* 27 Sept. 396 So long as [water] be... united with a proper 'lacing' of wine or brandy.

3. In various technical uses: *a.* Bridge-building. (See quot. 1885.) *b.* Mining. (See quot. 1883.) *c.* Math. A complex of three or more endless cords so arranged that they cannot be separated, though no two are interlinked. *d.* Naut. and Ship-building. (See quotes. *c* 1850 and 1867.)

*c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 128 Lacing, one of the principal pieces that compose the knee of the head, which runs up to the top of the hair bracket, and to which the figure and rails of the head are secured. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Lacing, rope or cord used to lace a sail to a gaff, or a bonnet to a sail. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, Lacing, 1. timbers placed across the tops of bars or caps to secure the roof between the gears. 2. Strips or light bars of wrought iron bent over at the ends and wedged in tight between the bars and the roof. 1885 WADDELL *Syst. Iron Railr. Bridges Japan* 246 Lacing, a system of bars, not intersecting each other at the middle, used to connect the two channels of a strut in order to make them act as one member.

4. *attrib.*, as *lacing-bar*, -*silk*; *lacing-cutter*, *lacing-hook* (see quotes.).

1558 *Richmond. Wills & Invent.* (Surtees) 127, iij ounce of lasing silke. 1884 *Knight Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, Lacing Cutter (Leather), a knife with a gage, to preserve the width of the strip. Lacing Hook (Boot), hooks on the margins of the upper, over which a lace is caught side by side alternately to close the opening of the shoe. 1885 WADDELL *Syst. Iron Railr. Bridges Japan* 246 Lacing Bar, a bar belonging to a system of lacing.

† **Lacinia** (læ'sɪniə). Pl. *laciniae*. [*L. = lappet*.]

1. *Bot.* A slash in a leaf, petal, etc.; the slender lobe thus produced.

1599 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 65 Their... Leaves are... divided into narrower and deeper Laciniae or Jags. 1760 J. LEE *Introd.* Bot. i. xii. (1765) 27 The Variations of the Corolla in respect to Number concern either Petals, or Laciniae, Segments. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 190 Five nerves... continued through the axes of the laciniae. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 191 Flowers... white, with rose-coloured laciniae.

2. *Ent.* The apex of the maxilla, esp. when slender. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 446 Slender laciniae or lappets fringed with hairs. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 161 Proboscis short, with... sulcated lacinia. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inw. Anim.* vii. 402 The galea and lacinia of the maxilla.

**Laciniate** (læ'sɪniət), *a. Bot. and Zool.* Also *geron.laciniate*. [*f. prec. + -ATE 2*.] Cut into deep and narrow irregular segments; jagged, slashed.

1760 J. LEE *Introd.* Bot. III. v. (1765) 179 Laciniate, jagged; when they are variously divided into Parts, and those Parts in like manner indeterminately subdivided. 1794 MARTYN tr. *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiv. 337 Five or six lobes, laciniate on their edges. 1816 T. BROWN *Elem. Conchol.* 154 Laciniate. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1202/1 Having the branches... finely laciniate. 1856 8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 800 Phasianella... Body margined by a laciniate membrane. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 16 *Chelidonium majus*... A variety occurs in cultivation with laciniate petals.

*b. Comb.*, as *laciniate-leaved*; also in pseudo-L. combining form, *laciniato-denticulate*, -*palmate*.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 322 Lamellæ crowded. laciniato-denticulate. *Ibid.* 543 Fronds stout, multifid, laciniato-palmate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 174 The 'Cut-leaved Elde', a laciniate-leaved variety.

**Laciniated** (læ'sɪniətəd), *pp. a.* Also 8 laciniated. [*f. as prec. + -ED 1.*] = *prec.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. 118 That [sc. Aspin] whose leaves are laciniated. 1734 DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 465 A Bank of Vapours, not curved at Top... but laciniated, or broken. 1748 HILL *Hist. Anim.* 124 The subulated, echinated and laciniated Cochlea. 1806 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 16 With many-cleft laciniated pencil-form lobes. 1850 *Beck's Florist* 189 The pinnules deeply laciniated and tufted.

**Lacinia-tion**. [*f. LACINIA*: see -ATION.] A cutting into laciniae or fringes.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 196 The slender laciniations of the upper margin of the crest-like folia are half or three-quarters of an inch long.

**Laciniform** (læ'sɪnɪfɔrm), *a. Ent.* [*f. LACINIA + (-i)FORM*.] (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 332 Laciniform... when they [the base-covers] are long, of an irregular shape, and appear like lappets on each side of the trunk.

**Laciniolate** (læ'sɪniələt), *a. Bot.* [*f. mod.L. \*laciniola*, dim. of LACINIA + -ATE<sup>2</sup>.] Delicately fringed; having minute laciniae. In mod. Dicts.

**Laciniose** (læ'sɪniəʊs), *a.* [*ad. L. laciniosus*: see next.] = LACINIOUS 1. In some recent Dicts.

† **Lacinious**, *a. Obs.* [*ad. L. laciniosus* (sense 2, f. *lacinia*: see LACINIA and -OUS).]

1. *Bot.* Having many laciniae.

1657 TOMLINSON *Kenou's Disp.* 217 The first [Mugwort] is latifolious, lacinious and marginally dissected.

2. *fig.* Full of folds or windings; hence, overloaded, prolix, redundant.

1652 URQUHART *Fevel* 113 The sweet Labyrinth and mellifluous aufractuosity of a Lacinious delectation. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. of Annot.* 132 Mr. Swan returns a long lacinious answer, winding and turning to and fro.

† **Lacinula** (læ'sɪniələ), *Bot.* [*mod.L., dim. of LACINIA*.] A diminutive lacinia; the inflexed point of the petals of the *Umbelliferae*.

1856 in HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*.

Hence **Lacinulate** *a.* [-ATE<sup>2</sup>], furnished with lacinulae.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

**Lack** (læk), *sb. 1* Forms: 3-5 lac, 4-6 lak(e), (5) laak, 5-6 lakke, 5-7 lakke, 6-8 *Sc.* laik, 4-lack. [Early ME. *lac* corresponds to MLG. *lak*, MDu. *lac* deficiency, fault, blame (mod. Du. *lak* masc. calumny). Cf. LACK *a.*]

† 1. A defect; failing; a moral delinquency, fault, offence, crime; rarely, a natural blemish. To give the lack of: to impute the fault of. *Obs.*

*c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 258 Fader & sune & holi gost on god in brimnesse inne be nis lac ne lest au3 alle holmesse. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1820) 29 Constantyn... Brak his feaute sone, of treson it is lak. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Egipciane* 657 And for my lake be put away. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 955 If I do that lakke... in the nexte ryuer do me drenchen. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 99 She hath no lith without a lack. *c* 1400 *Octavian* 1394 And all maner of hors he knew, Bothe the lake and the vertu. *c* 1420 *Lydg. Assembly of Gods* 369 For in hys talking no man cowde fynde lak. 1443 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 213 Esaw wolde have founde a laak, Cause that Jacob was put out of prees. *c* 1450 *Mirour-Saluacioun* 2744 That man... to the ordeignance of godde of his synne gyes the lakke. 1532 *More Confut. Tindale* Wks. 507/1 Yet haue I before at large opened you y<sup>e</sup> lakke therof. 1555 LATIMER *Serm.* (1584) 204 The lakke is not in the law, but in vs. 1598 Q. ELIZ. *Plutarch* II. 123 The Curius more profit yeldt his foes than good vnto himself; that tellet them their Lacks.

† *b.* Without lack: without defect, flaw, or fault, whether physical or moral; also, without fail. *Obs.*

*c* 1300 *Havelok* 191 He garte the erl suere, That he sholde yemen hire wel, Withuten lak. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 95 Fair scho was... & gode withouten lak. *a* 1340 *HANPOLE Psalter* xvi. 4 Pou allowed it as wipouten lake [v.r. lakke]. *c* 1400 *Sworde Bah.* 1185 The botelles of bawme withoute lake. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xi. 109, I am thy lorde, with-outyn lak. *c* 1460 *Urbanitatis* 86 in *Babees Bk.*, Lette by Ry3th sholdur folow his bakke, For nurtur þat ys, with-outen lakke.

† 2. *Sc.* A fault that brings disgrace; disgrace, reproach, shame. (Often coupled with *shame*.) *Obs.*



c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 644 For thru it haldine wes bar name in gret lak and in schame. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 820 Off us be found no lak eftir to reid. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* ii. x. 46 Schamfull hir to sla, Na victory, bot lak following alsua. 1560 *ROLLAND Cr. Venus* 1. 455 To schame & lak thir twa thair seruand drawis. 1603 *Philotus* lvii. To slay ane taine man, war bot lak allace.

† b. Blame, censure for a fault. *Obs.*

14. *How Good Wife taught Dau.* 230 in *Barbour's Bruce*, The company guhar that tak sail neur chap fortouten lak. 1542 *UDALL Erasmus. Apoph.* 174 He dyd not stayne ne putte to lakke or rebuke hys royall autoritie in geuyng sentence of iudgement.

3. Deficiency, want, need (of something desirable or necessary); also, an instance of this. In early use often *pl.*

c 1398 *CHAUCER Fortune* 5 But natheles, the lak of hir favour Ne may nat don me singen [etc.]. c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 158 Lak of discrecioun causeth gret blyndenesse. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* 108 Manye vnhelpis and manye lakis of helpis. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxi. 13 Lak of spending dois him spur. 1534 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. xxii. (1847) 285 That affection happeth in very few, but that either the cause is lack of faith, or lack of hope, or finally lack of wit. 1549 *J. CHERE in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 8 Among other lakis I lack painted bucrum. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 3 The lakke [of barley] is more commonly supplied with oates. 1588 *Exhort. Subjects in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 105 Remember the remedies, supply the lakes, remove the impediments. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* v. i. 68 Many that are not mad Have sure more lakke of reason. 1652 *BROME Mad Couple* iii. Wks. 1873 I. 48 The ablest [servant] that any Lady of your larks and longings ever bestow'd a favour on. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. 1. 441 We shall not need to say what lack Of Leather was upon his Back. 1753 *Life J. Frith* (1829) 75 He being driven to necessity and lack of money, was forced [etc.]. 1849 *RUSKIN Sev. Lamps* i. § 11. 21 It is less the mere loss of labour that offends us, than the lack of judgment implied by such loss. 1874 *BLACKIE Self-Cult.* 64 No genius and no talent can compensate for the lack of obedience.

b. No lack (of): Enough, plenty (of).

c 1305 *Land Cokayne* 29 Per n'is lac of met no clop. 1611 *BIBLE Exod.* xvi. 18 He that gathered lile, had no lakke. 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU Tale Tyme* vi. 109 There was no lak of loyalty among our people. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* x. There seems to be no lak in this great mansion. 1870 *MAX MÜLLER Sci. Relig.* (1873) 101 There is no lak of materials for the student of the Science of Religion.

c. For (occas. by, from, through) lack of: for want (rarely loss) of.

c 1286 *CHAUCER Manciple's Prol.* 48 On the Manciple he gan nodde faste For lakke of speche. — *Sgr.'s T.* 422 She swoweth now and now for lakke of blood. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace v.* 827 For lak off blud he nycht no forthir gang. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 147 b. Y<sup>e</sup> many for lakke of mortifeyng tatech not of this feest. c 1560 *A. SCOTT Poems* (S. T. S.) xiii. 16 Throw lak of speich I thollit ry! grit distress. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* i. 61 He..slew some of them with his fist for lack of another weapon. 1775 *BURKE Sp. Conc. Amer. Wks.* III. 88 By lack whereof they have been oftentimes touched and grieved by subsidies given. 1781 *BURNS 'Tibbie, I have seen the day'*, For laik o' gear ye lightly me. 1816 *SCOTT Tales My Landlord Ser.* i. Intro. 'Those who came to my Landlord for liquor, and went thirsty away for lack of present coin. 1884 *BOSANQUET Lotze's Metaph.* 226 A fourth dimension, now unknown to us from lack of incitement to construct it.

d. Proverb.

1546 *J. HEYWOOD Prov.* (1867) 8 In loue is no lakke. 1619 *DRAYTON Idea* lix. In Love there is no lack, thus I begin.

4. The state of being in want; indigence, straitened circumstances. Also, the condition of wanting food; famine, starvation.

1555 *L. DIGGES (title)* A prognostication of right good effect...contayninge...rules to iudge the wether, .. with a breife iudgement for euer of Plentie, Lacke, Sicknes [etc.]. 1563 *Honolies* ii. *Agst. Gluttony* (1859) 306 Pinched by lakke and poverty. 1568 *T. HOWELL Newe Sonets* (1879) 156 Where one wee see to be prefeere, three liue for lakke as starued. a 1605 *POLWANT Flyinge* iu. *Montgomerye* 737 Woodtyk, hoodpyk, ay like to liue in lakke! 1681 *W. ROBERTSON Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 797 Lack or want, *indigentia*.

† 5. The fact that a person or thing is not present; absence. *Obs.*

1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmus. Par. Matt.* xviii. 92 So greued with the lak of one lost shepe. 1575 *LAUCHAN'S Let.* (1871) 53 Not so goodly az Paradis...yet better a great deel by the lak of so vnhappy a tree. 1596 *LADY PEMBROKE Lay Clorinda* 89 in Spenser's Wks. (Globe) 563/1 Whilst we here, wretches, waile his private lack. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* iv. (1625) 98 Shewing the lakke of the matter or substance which it hath lost.

6. quasi-concr. a. The thing wanted. *rare.*

1549 *CHEKE Hurt Sedil.* (1641) 28 That men..needing diuers things, may in litle roome know where to finde their lak. 1599 *HAKLVT Voy.* II. ii. 65 Knowing that out of his countrey the Realme of England might be better serued with lakkes, then hee in comparison from vs. 1848 *W. H. BARTLETT Egypt to Pal.* vi. (1879) 138 One great lak here and elsewhere is the green sod.

† b. The weight deficient in a specified quantity; short weight. *Obs.*

178a *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 135 The average of weight hath been only 2 grains 153 decimals lak per lb. which was paid by the moneyers at the scale.

† *Lack*, sb.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* [See *ALACK* *int.* and *GOOD* a. 6b.] Only in the exclamation *Good lack!*

1638 [see *GOOD* a. 6b]. 167a *H. MORE Brief Reply* 134 Good lack I. 1775 *SHERIDAN St. Patrick's Day* ii. iii. Good lack, good lack, to think of the instability of human affairs. 1777 — *Sch. Scandal* iii. ii. Good lack, you surprise me! 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* iii. 822 'Good-lack', quoth James, 'thy sorrows pierce my breast'.

† *Lack*, sb.<sup>3</sup> *Obs. rare* — [ad. F. *lacs*, a special use of *lacs* noose.] An instrument formerly in use for extracting a foetus; = *FILLET* 2 c.

1754-64 *SMELLIE Midwif.* I. 250 Different practitioners had recourse to different kinds of fillets or lacs.

† *Lack*, a. *Obs.* Also 5 lakke, 6 lakks. [ad. or cogn. with ON. *lak-r* = O'Fent. \**lako*, cogn. with *LACK* sb.<sup>1</sup> The mod. Dn. *lak* insipid, luxurious, may possibly be connected.]

1. Of a quantity in measurement: Short, wanting. 1479 *Surtres Misc.* (1890) 20, vj yerdes, ane ynche lakke. 1589 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary XXXII.* 79 A yeard lakke nale tuffe taffete, iij. ij. 1644 *NYE Gouerny and Alphab.* (1670) 16 Your degree of Random is four and three quarters, or five lak one quarter.

b. Little lack of: not far short of (a specified condition).

1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* May 264 Sicke, sicke, alas, and little lack of dead.

2. Missing.

1591 *HARRINGTON Orl. Fur.* xviii. xxviii. When he found his wife and men were lack.

3. Sc. Deficient in quality, inferior, poor.

14. *How Good Wife taught Dau.* 56 in *Barbour's Bruce*, And hear honour, bettir thing, And lawar stat, lakar clething. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 98 The lakeish ship, that is his lot within, May sayll us down on to a duffuld ded. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hou.* i. 534 Diuers vthers.. Quhaiss lakkest weed was silkis ourt brouderit. 1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 245 As to the laik money printed at his awin comand before he was Regent.

*Lack* (lak), v<sup>1</sup> Forms: 2 lacen, 3 laken, 4 lac, 4-6 lakyn, lake, lakke(n), -in, -yn, 4-7 lak, lakke, (6 lacce), 6-7 Sc. laik, 4 lakky (*s.v. dial.* 8 lakkee, 9 -y); *pa. pple.* 4 i-lakked. [f. *LACK* sb.<sup>1</sup> or a. Cf. MDu. *laken* to be wanting, to blame (mod.Du. to blame, despise, condemn).]

† 1. *intr.* To be wanting or missing; to be deficient in quantity or degree. In early use const. with dative or to. *Obs.* (But to be lacking is current; see *LACKING ppl. a.*)

a 1775 *Cott. Hom.* 233 Wat lacede zeu an alle mire rice bat gie [etc.]. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1231 Iid-like hem gan dat water laken. 136a *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. v. 238 And thaum hi lyfode lakke letten I nulle that vche mon schal habben his. c 1386 *CHAUCER Sec. Nuns T.* 498 Thir lakkeith no thyng to thine outter eyen That thou nat blynd. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Marhade* iv. ix. (1869) 181 A crooked stafme lakkeith for to cholle with. c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xi. (1885) 137 A subsidie...as shall accompyse that wich shall lakke hym off such liuvelod. 1515 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) 11. 758 His drift covertly conveyed, lacked not in helping forth his brother Duke of Clarence to his death. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI 154 b. In him lakked neither good will nor courage. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius Catech.* 85 Ye..effectual grace of sa gret a sacrament can na wayis laik heirin. 1611 *BIALE Gen.* xviii. 28 Peraduenture there shall lakke fue of the fiftie righteous. 1849 *C. BRONTE Shirley* iv. 36 A man in whom awe, imagination and tenderness lack.

† b. To be a defaulter, to be absent. *Obs.*

c 1465 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 5 Many yeiris hast bou lakkyd owte of this londe. 1467 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 386 Yf eny of the xlvij lakke or disease.

† c. To be faulty or defective; to offend; (with dative) to offend against. *Obs.*

13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 723 Fyfty..Pat neuer lakked by laue, bot loued ay troupe. c 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 994 Bot gif I lak in my leid, that nocht til allie is.

† d. = *Lao* v. (Cf. also *LACHIE* v. b.)

1775 *S. THAYER Jm.* (1867) 14 The people are very weak and begin to lack in the rear, being so much reduced with hunger and cold.

2. *trans.* To be without, not to have; to have too little of; to be destitute of or deficient in.

c 1320 *R. BRUNNE Medit.* 883 Ful feyn pey wulde Ihesu down taken Nut strenghe and ynstrumetys botte pey lakkyu. 1470-84 *MALORY Arthur* iv. x. For though I lakke wepen, I shall lakke no worship. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Alysoun* iv. Thow redrest not to me al my gold...For of hit I lakke four hundred peeces. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b. Ascribe it...to my insufficiency and ignorance, whiche lakke both lernyng and eloquence. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 76 Not laiking na thing that belangit to weir. 1588 *UDALL Diotrephe* (Arb.) 10 Rather than hee [Judas] woulde lakke money he woulde sell Iesus Christ himselfe. 1611 *BIALE Luke* viii. 6 It withered away, because it lacked moisture. c 1680 *BEVERIDGE Serm.* (1729) I. 183 What can they lakke who liue with him? 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* i. 73 Learning we lack, not books. 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* i. xii. I could have laughed—but lacked the time. 1833 *MRS. BROWNING Prometh. Bound Wks.* 1850 I. 149, I lack your darning. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xii. 88 Though not viscous, the ice did not lack the quality of 'adhesiveness'. 1870 *MRS. RIDDELL Austin Friars* iv. Luke Ross felt his life lacked something. 1880 *MISS BRADDON Just as I am* vii. Dorothy's face lacked colour and brightness.

† b. with cannot: To do or go without. *Obs.*

1551 *ASCHAM Let. to E. Raven* 20 Jan. Wks. 1865 I. ii. 256, I was afraid when I came out of England to miss beer; but I am afraid when I shall come into England, that I cannot lack this wine. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. vi. 22 The forlorne mayd did with loves longing burne, And could not lakke her lovers company. 1592 *BABINGTON Notes on Gen.* vii. (1639) 29 The raine from above and the fountaines beneath are things we cannot lakke.

† c. To perceive the absence of; to miss. *Obs.*

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iii. iii. 318 Poore Lady, shee'l run mad When she shall lakke it. 1605 — *Macb.* iii. iv. 84 My worthy Lord Your Noble Friends do lakke you. 1607 — *Cor.* iv. i. 15, I shall be lou'd when I am lak'd.

3. To need, stand in need of. † *Frequent* in the salesman's cry *What d'ye lack?* (*Obs.*)

1530 *PALSGR.* 601/1, I lakke, I want a tbynge. 1535 *COVERDALE James* i. 5 Yf eny of you lakke wysdome let bim axe of God. 1547-8 *Ordre of Communion* 7 Lackyng comfort or counsaill. 1614 *B. JONSON Barth. Fair* ii. 1. What do you lakke? what is't you buy? what do you lakke? rattles, drums, halberts, [etc.]. 1668 *DRYDEN Evening's Love* v. i. Wks. (1883) 111. 363 To draw us in, with a what-do-you-lak, as we passed by.

4. *intr.* To be short of something. Now *rare*. † Also *simply*, to be in want.

1523 *Lo. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cxviii. 141, I shall go abrode...and gette vytayle..for within a whyle we shall lakke. 1560 *ROLLAND Cr. Venus* 1. 33, I alone of sic curage did laik. 1599 *MARSTON Sco. Villanie* ii. v. Wks. 194 Liu'd he now, he should lakke, Spight of his farming Oxe-stawles. 1611 *BIALE Prov.* xxviii. 27 He that giueth vnto the poore, shall not lakke. 1809 *E. S. BARRETT Setting Sun* 111. 144 Though individuals may lack of breeches. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 87/1 Coffee...we were compelled to crush, lacking of a coffee mill.

† 5. *trans.* To find 'lacks' or faults in; to find fault with, abuse, blame, reproach, vituperate. Also *absol. Obs.* (*Sc. and north. dial.*)

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Conc.* 797 He loves men bat in ald tyme has bene, He lakkes ba men bat now are sene. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xi. 2 Thanne Scripture scorned me..And lakked me in Latyne. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xvi. 78 Me is lob...to lakky eny secte. a 1425 *WYNTOUN Orig. Cron.* ix. xlii. 1475 Yhe wene to lak, bot yhe commend. c 1475 *Rauf Coilgear* 87 First to lofe, and syne to lak, Peter! It is schame. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. iv. 200/1 The flatterer laketh and bacytheth al tho that hee hateit. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1856) 11. 102 In euerie land with all leid we are lakkit. 1558 *Q. KENNEDY Compend. Tract.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 98 Love or lak, prayse or condempne. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xliii. 17 Thy leiving no man larks.

† b. To lack (gerundial inf. passing into an adj. phrase): to blame, blameworthy. *Obs.*

Scott seems to have taken the phrase to mean 'wanting', on the analogy of *to seek*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9037 Quilk er to lac, quilk er to laue, Pair sun werkes will pam proue. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 194 He sais behind bi bak..Wordes bat er to lak. c 1480 *Lytile Childr. Bk.* 761n *Babes Bk.*, Ne drynk beynde no mannes bakke, For yf pou do, thou art to lakke. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* ii. xxvii. If Bruce shall e'er find friends again..Old Torquil will not be to lak with twice a thousand at his back. 1848 — *F. M. Perth* xiii. Your house has been seldom to lack, when the crown of Scotland desired...wise counsel.]

† 6. In weaker sense: To depreciate, disparage, 'run down'. *Obs.* (Chiefly *Sc.*)

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xv. 198 As a lyoun he loketh there meit lakkeith his werkes. c 1400 *Gamelyn* 276 Felaw he seyde why lakkest thou his ware. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* viii. 906 Thocht he we best, no nothir lak we nocht. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* i. Pref. 275 Na man will I lakkin or despyse. 1533 *GAU Rycht Vay* 17 Thay that lichtlis and lakkis thir neiburs guidis to ousers. 1691 in *RAY S. & E. C. Words* 104. 17.. *RANSAN The Cordial* 12. 1 Is that the thing ye're lakking? *Proverb.* 1546 *J. HEYWOOD Prov.* (1867) 10 Better lakke then lakke. 1598 *BARRETT Theor. Warres* vi. i. 224.

7. *Comb.* in various adjs. and sbns. indicating the absence or want of what is signified by the second member, as *lack-beard*, *brain*, *grace*, *mind*, *sense*, *wit* sbns.; *lack-laughler*, *life*, *linen*, *pity*, *spittle*, *thought* adjs.; *lack-learning*, *love* adjs. and sbns.; *lack-all*, one who is in want of everything; hence *lack-allism* (nonce-wd.); † *lack-looks*, a woman who is wanting in good looks; *lack-stock* (nonce-wd.), one who has no money in stocks. Also *LACK-LAND*, *LACK-LATIN*, *LACK-LUSTRE*.

1850 *CARLYLE Latter-d. Pamph.* i. 46 Vagrant \*Lackalls, foolish most of you, criminal many of you, miserable all. 1886 *W. GRAHAM Social Problem* 7 Both the labourers and the lack-alls who do not labour. *Ibid.* 8 The great intermediate and most anxious class, whose condition shades into \*lack-allism. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* v. i. 196 For my Lord \*Lack-beard there, he and I shall meet. 1596 — *1 Hen. IV.* iii. 137 What a \*lacke-braine is this? 1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* 277 We should...consider it as a \*lack-grace returned from transportation. 1850 *BLACKIE Aschylus* i. 48 Many force \*Lack-laughter faces to relax Into the soft lines traced by joy. 1590 *DAVIDSON Reply to Bancroft* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* 516 So is there no shaft that oftner flieth out of their bag against others, than the boult of \*lack learning. 1602 T. CAMPION *Art Eng. Poetic* in *Ascham's Scholien.* (1863) 261 In those lack-learning times...began that kind of Poesie...which we abusively call Rime and Meeter. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 176 The name of *parliamentum inductum*, or the lack-learning parliament. 1837 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Essay & Friar* i. (1844) 16 Our common nomenclature still bears testimony to the lack-learning of ancient times. 1889 *J. HIRST in Archæol. Instit. Jm.* No. 181. 32 The dreamy, \*lack-life, symbolic and ideal creations of the Assyrians. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 134 You poore, base, rascally, cheating, \*lacke-Linnen-Mate. 1861 K. H. DIGBY *Ch. St. John* (1863) 325 The fustian rascal and his poor lack-linen mate. 1618 *OWLES Alm.* Our \*lack-looks and barren-beauties. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* ii. ii. 77 Pretty soule, the durst not lye Neere this \*lacke-loue, this kill-curtiesie. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxxxi. 3 Only the lack-love signor, a wretch from sickly Pisaurum. 1889 H. KNOLLYS *Life Japan* 17 \*Lack-minds...whose stagnant curiosity is satisfied by staring over the ship's side. 1881 *CIRA, ROSSSETTI Pageant*, etc. 122 Self stabling self with keen \*lack-pity knife. 1881 J. M. BROWN *Stud. Life* 9 Many a \*lacksense in *Blackw. Mag.* CXXXI. (1882) 123/2, I have not words to express the chopped straw, \*lack-spittle, dry-chewing feel I experience in reading them. 1820 *SOUTHLEY Lett.* (1856) III. 212 We poor lacklands and \*lackstocks who have to earn our livelihood. 1849 — *Epist. Anniversary* 17 Sauney and sentimental, with an air So \*lack-thought and so lack-a-daisical. 1667 *DRYDEN Sir Martin Mar-all* iv. i. Wks. (1883) 111. 53 A concealed \*lack-



wit, a designing ass. 1809 E. S. BARRETT *Setting Sun* I. 40 Alexander, the Lackwit.

**Lack** (læk), *v.* 2 *Obs. exc. dial.* Also *g lacky*. *trans.* To beat.

171455 *Hunt. Hare* 141 Thei leyd at her with mallus strong As fast as they might lacke. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lacky*, to beat severely. *Devon.*

[**Lack**, *v.*, a spurious word explained in some Dicts. 'to pierce the hull of (a vessel) with shot', is evolved from *lact* = 'laced' (in quot. for *LACE* *v.* 4 d), misunderstood as 'lacked' by Kingsley (*Westward Ho!* xx and xxviii).]

**Lack, Lacka**, obs. forms of *LAC* 1 and 2.

**Lackadaisical** (lækədə'zīkəl), *a.* Also *8 -daisical, 9 -daisycal*. [*f.* LACKADAISSY + -IC + -AL.] Resembling one who is given to crying 'Lackaday!'; full of vapid feeling or sentiment; affectedly languishing. Said of persons, their behaviour, manners, and utterances.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 61 (*Pulse*), Sitting in my black coat, and in my lack-adaisical manner, counting the throbs of it. 1807 ANNA PORTER *Hungary*. Bro. vi. (1832) 77 What do you cast up your lack-adaisical eyes at, Forshiem? 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* vi. (1870) 146 No man has written so many lack-adaisical, verses as he. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* I. 357 Lackadaisical loitering on the banks of the Arve. 1852 R. S. SURTESS *Sponge's Sp.* Tour lxviii. 384 The .. lackadaisical misses whom he could love or not, according to circumstances. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. v. 149 They [Miss Seward's Letters] are affected, sentimental, and lackadaisical to the highest degree.

Hence **Lackadaisicality, Lackadaisicalness**, the quality of being lackadaisical; **Lackadaisically adv.**, in a lackadaisical manner.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 166 They conceive the eternal .. lackadaisicalities touching the matter of Walter Scott's 'more last dying words'. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iii. (1863) 59 Her father's odd ways .. and her mother's odd speeches, and her sister's lack-adaisicalness. 1829 LYTTON *Deverex* iv. 14, 'I think I am', reiterated the dead man, very lackadaisically. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xii. 121 He stands .. with one leg drawn up, and his ten fingers interlaced lackadaisically. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 132 If Ministers refuse replies .. Don't charge them with .. lackadaisicality.

**Lackadaisy** (lækədə'zi), *int. (sb., a.)* [Extended form of LACKADAISSY.] = LACK-A-DAY, hence as *sb.* the utterance of the interjection; an instance of this; as *adj.* = LACKADAISSICAL.

1792 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) Wks. III. 38 The Swain, in Lack a daisy sort, Held down his head as sorry for't. 1825 R. P. WARD *Tremaine* II. xii. 121 She, with many lack-a-daisies, begged her to come in and dry herself. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lackadaisy*, *lack*; alas!

**Lack-a-day, int.** *Obs. or arch.* [Aphetized form of ALACK-A-DAY.] = ALACK-A-DAY.

1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* ii. 11, Good lack-a-day, ha, ha, ha. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* i. vi. 189 Lack-a-Day, Sir, everything will be dwindled away to just nothing. 1719 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. ix, Good-lack-a-day! why there now, who would have thought it! 1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary Nov.*, I wish all the cloth were like him; but, lack-a-day! 'tis no such thing. 1820 W. TOOKE *tr. Lucian* I. 455 Lackaday; they are gone every mother's son. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvie's xvi.* (1875) 127 Ah, lack-a-day! it's a troublesome world!

**Lackage** (lækədʒ). In *g* *lackage*. [*f.* LACK *v.* + -AGE. (Cf. Anglo-Latin *lacta* in *Du Cange*.)] Deficiency of coins below standard weight.

1840 RUDING *Annals Coinage* I. 283 In his [Edw. IV's] fifth year it was enacted [in the Irish parliament] that the noble of due weight should be of the value of ten shillings .. and that for lackage of weight in such pieces of gold they should be refused. *Ibid.* 284 It was enacted, in his seventh year, that the lackage in weight should not be a cause for refusing the money, but that the value of such lackage should be paid in current silver.

**Lacke**, obs. form of *LAC* 1, LACK.

**Lacked** (lækt), *ppl. a. rare.* [*f.* LACK *v.* 1 + -ED 1.] That one has been (long) without.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iii. 27 My long lacked Lord.

† **Lacken**, *v.* *Obs. rare* 1. [*f.* LACK *sb.* + -EN 6.] *trans.* To depreciate, disparage.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., If I give out I set highly by it, I should lacken it as much by making such a Fondling the Penman of it.

† **Lacker**. *Obs.* [*f.* LACK *v.* 1 + -ER 1.] One who lacks. *a.* One who blames or disparages. *b.* One who is missing or wanting.

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. iv. 200/2 Comonly grete prayrsers be grete lackers. 1618 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Wits Pilgr.*, etc. (Grosart) 241 The lack of one may cause the wrack of at: Although the lackers were terrestrial gods Yet wil they ruling reel, or reeling fall.

**Lacker**, variant of *LACQUER sb.* and *v.*

† **Lacket**. *Obs. rare* 1. [*ad.* OF. *laquet*, obs. *f. laquais*.] A lackey.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 26 [They sent back] theyr lackettis, and pagis .. in ii. shippes.

**Lackey, lackey** (læk'i), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 6 *lakay, -ey, -ye, lackeie, lacquie, 6-7 lackie, 6-8 lacky, 7 lacquay, -aie, la(ck)quay, lacquay, lacquey, 6- lackey, lacquay; pl. 6- lackeys, lacqueys, etc.; also 6 lackels, -yes, 7 lack(e)yes, 7-8 laquies, 6-9 lackies. β. Sc. 6 alakay, al-lacay, 7 allakey.* [*ad.* F. *laquais*, in OF. *pl. laquais, laquetz*, also *alakays, (h)alagues* (whence the

*β* forms), in 15th c. a kind of foot-soldier, subsequently a footman, servant. The etymology is obscure; cf. Sp., Pg. *lacayo*; It. *laccie* is from Fr.]

1. A footman, esp. a running footman; a valet.

*a.* 1529 *Supplic. to King* (E. E. T. S.) 52 His wiffe, her gentle woman or mayde, two yowmen, and one lackey. 1596 MUNDAY *Silvayn's Orator* 354 How manie Noble men doe burst their lacqueis legs with running. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iii. 1067 Lackies before her chariot must run. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 159 The lackey rides, and the Prince goes on foote. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 44 ¶ 1 The Coachman with a new Cockade, and the Lacqueys with Insolence .. in their Countenances. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* ii. *Notes* Wks. I. 160 He was wronged by his lacquey, and overcharged by his washerwoman. 1849 CORDEN *Speeches* 10 Popes and potentates have run away in the disguises of lacqueys. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* ii. ii. (1866) 146 He was not her lackey, and .. she might send some one else with her errands.

*β.* 1538 *Sc. Ld. Treasurer's Acc.* in Pitcairn *Crimin. Trials* I. 292, ix. Pagis, iiii. Allacayis, iiii. Multaris. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* ii. 1035 At ilk bridle ane proper Alakay. 1600 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 212/2 Ane allakey put ane steil bonnet on his heid.

*b.* *fig.* † A constant follower (*obs.*); one who is servilely obsequious, a toady.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 10, I thinke Simonie be the bishops lackey. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 72. 37 There are some flowers that are the Laquies of the sun. 1692 WASHINGTON *Milton's Def. Pop.* iii. (1851) 100 In Pollicocks no Man more a Lackey and Slave to Tyrants than he. 1880 SPURGEON *J. Ploughm.* Pict. 25 It is right to be obliging, but we are not obliged to be every man's lackey.

2. A hanger-on, a camp follower. *Obs. or arch.*

1556 *Acc.* in Sharpe *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 193 Payd to xiiii gonnors and a lakye lixs. 1580 NORTH *Mitarch* (1676) 427 Slaues, .. Lackies, and other Stragglers that followed the camp. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* v. viii. 185 Like to lawlesse lackies that follow the campe. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* ii. i. 122 The .. lackeys and dross of the camp—false alike to Henry and to Edward.

3. = *lackey-moth* (see 4).

1857 STANTON *Brit. Butterflies & Moths* I. 156 *Clisio-campa castrensis* (Ground Lackey). .. *C. neustria* (Lackey). 1866 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 42 The Lackey (*Bombix neustria*).

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *lackey-boy, -brat, -slave*; also *lackey-like* *adj.* and *adv.*; *lackey-caterpillar*, the caterpillar from which the lackey-moth is developed; *lackey-moth*, a bombycid moth of the genus *Clisio-campa* (for the origin of the name see quot. 1816).

1575 TURBERVILLE *Faulconrie* 371 By misfortune or negligence of your 'lackey boyes. 1677 *Lovers Quarrel* 73 in Hazl. E. P. P. II. 256 Away this lacky boy he ran. 1599 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* i. iii. Wks. 180 Shall thy Dads 'lacky brat Weare thy Sires halfe-rot finger in his hat? 1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosm.* (Grosart) 371 Sweat before Vertue 'lacky-like doth rin To ope the gate of Glory sempitern. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 19 The Sieur Longchamp's .. most lackey-like Narrative. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xxx. 577 The 'Lackey moths are so called on account of the bright colours of the caterpillars, which are striped and decorated like modern footmen. 1890 ELEANOR ORMEROD *Injur. Insects* (ed. 2) 292 The caterpillars of the Lackey Moth are injurious to the leafage of apples. 1611 CHAPMAN *Liad* v. 207 Like a 'lackey slave.

Hence various nonce-words. † **Lackeyan** *a.*, of or pertaining to a lackey; **Lackeyed** *ppl. a.*, attended by lackeys; **Lackeyism**, the service or attendance of lackeys; **Lackeyship**, the condition or position of lackeys; lackeys collectively.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. 120 The little blind Boy, .. Love, would not lose the occasion offered to triumph upon a Lackyan Soul. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxi. [xiv.] ¶ 5 For our pleasure the lacqued train .. moves in review. 1830 *Examiner* 706/2 Creating a hereditary lackship in the servant's hall. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav.* Phys. III. ii. xiv. 64 As he is awkward in all his operations he cannot enter the ranks of lackship. 1843 CARLYLE in Froude *Life Lond.* (1884) I. 312 Sound sleep for a few hours, and a lackey to awaken you at half-past six. It is over now, all that lackeyism, thank God!

**Lackey, lackey** (læk'i), *v.* Forms: see the *sb.* [*f.* LACKEY, LACQUEY *sb.*]

† 1. *intr.* To do service as a lackey, esp. as a running footman; to run on errands, dance attendance, do menial service. Frequently *fig.* of persons and immaterial things. *Const. after, by, to, upon*; also, *to lackey it. Obs.*

1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* ii. iii. Civ. I must lackey and come lugging greybound and hound. 1592 LYLIV *Galathia* iv. ii, Cupid .. you shall .. lackie after Diana all day. 1593 MARLOWE *Lucretia's Dom.* l. iv. (1657) B xjb. *Atv.* Shall they thus tread thee down, which once were glad To Lackey by thy conqueering Chariot wheels? 1604 DEKKER *King's Entertainment*. 323 The Minutes (that lackey at the heels of Time) run not faster away then do our joyes. 1613 HEYWOOD *Brasen Age* i. 178 I'le lackey by the wheresoe'er thou goest. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* v. 131 Who would willingly Lackey along so vast a lake of brine? 1633 STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* ii. iii. (1821) 243 Making him lackie it by his horse side on foote like a common Horseboy. 1640 N. FIENNES in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 381 Let the high and great Censure of the Church no longer lacquay after Fees. 1642 HALES *Tract on Schism* 13 This abuse of Christianity to make it Lackey to Ambition, is a vice for which [etc.]. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 28 The whole of this is eternitie .. that share of it that lackies it by the worlds side is time. 1676-7 HALE *Contempl.* ii. 73 Intellect, that in the Throne should sit, Must lackie after Lust. 1677 MANTON *Christ's Tempt.* iv. Wks. 1870 I. 205 That his power and goodness should lacquay upon, and be at the beck of, our idle and wanton humours. 1678

CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 864/1 It being Indecorous that this Divine .. Power should constantly lacquay by and attend upon natural generations. 1697 DRYDEN *Jenid* Ded. e 3, He is a Foot-Poet, he Lacquies by the side of Virgil at the best, but never mounts behind him.

2. *trans.* To wait upon as a lackey; to attend closely upon; to dance attendance upon. Chiefly *transf. and fig.*

1599 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* ii. vii. Wks. 203 Note no more, Vnlesse thou spy his faire appendant where That lackies him. 1612-15 BR. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* xix. ii, Elijah .. had lacquied his coach, and tooke a peaceable leave at this Townes end. 1629 FORD *Lovers' Mel.* i. ii, [He] Lackies his letters, does what service else He would employ his man in. 1646 BOYLE in *Life* Wks. (1772) I. 29, I saw one poor rogue, lacquied by his wiffe. 1649 DRUMM, OF HAWTH. *Fam. Ep.* Wks. (1711) 144 So many dangers and miseries lacquying them. 1764 CURRIE *Independence Poems* II. 2, I see Men .. lacquay the heels of those Whom Genius ranks amongst her greatest foes. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* II. 505 The syllable *ty* .. came over in the suite of the Norman families of words, and lacqueys only its early connexions. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 671 Why should it lacquay unlearned opinion, and .. submit to become the mere registry of popular judgment? 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*, 402 The artificial method proceeds from a principle the reverse of this, making the spirit lackey the form. 1881 Q. Rev. Apr. 319 He had lacquied and flattered Walpole.

Hence **Lackeying ppl. a.**

1819 KEATS *King Stephen* i. iv. 42 The generous Earl .. with a sort of lackeying friendliness, Takes off the mighty frowning from his brow.

**Lacking** (læk'ing), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* LACK *v.* 1 + -ING 1.]

1. The condition of being without or in want of (something); deficiency.

1377 LANGR. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 26 And as low as a lombe for lackyng of that hym nedeth. 1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* xix. xiii. (1495) 872 The body is pale .. for scarsye and lackyng of blood. 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) i. liii, 'This nought is no thing elles but derkenes of consceyence, a lackyng of loue and of lyghte. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxi. (Percy Soc.) 100 Where that is mesure there is no lacking. 1543 *tr. Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 13 The seller shall allow or rebate at the same pryncy to the Byar .. asmoche money as suche lackyng [f. *defuide*] after the rate shall amount to. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV* 233 At every table were apoynted v. or vi. gentlemen .. to se them served without lackyng. 1851 MOIR *Birth Flowers* iv. Poet. Wks. (1852) I. 133 The Dreamer wist not what might be The thing a-lacking.

† 2. The action of blaming, the condition of being blamed; blame, censure. *Obs.*

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* iii. ii. 112 Nothing by reason of that, turneth in-to thy praisyng ne lackyng. 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. xxii, To suffre at that may falle, ease or uncase: prayssyng or lackyng.

**Lacking** (læk'ing), *ppl. a.* [*f.* LACK *v.* 1 + -ING 2.]

1. Of things: Not at hand; missing; also, short in quantity.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 145 Except ij yerdes lacking in alle. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 82 The Rood with a paire of Clappers Lacking. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* ii. 13 Neither shalt thou suffer the salt of the Covenant of thy God to bee lacking from thy meat offering. 1879 TYN-DALL *Fragm. Sci.* (ed. 6) II. ii. 11 Flour was lacking to make the sacramental bread. 1881 EVANS in *Speaker's Comm.* V. T. III. 241 Historical materials are lacking.

2. Of persons, etc.: Deficient, falling short, in want; also, defaulting. † Of a limb: Crippled. Of a district: Destitute.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 18 Clisophus the Sycophant of Philip feigned himself lame, because his Master had through a wound a lacking legge. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 310 The lean and lacking corners of the empire produce the most hardy and robust people. 1838 CHALMERS *Wks.* XIII. 186 He may regard God in the light of a jealous exactor and himself in the light of a lacking tributary. 1868 NETTLESHIRE *Browning* i. 44 The tree must give me its leaf or I must go lacking. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 23 In all kindly qualities he was utterly lacking. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 61 Grant .. This same law found lacking now.

**Lackland** (læk'land), *sb.* and *a.* [*f.* LACK *v.* 1 + LAND *sb.*] *A. sb.* One who has no landed possessions; one who rules over no territory. *B. adj.* Of persons: Having no land.

Used by mod. historians as a rendering of *L. Sine Terra* (c. 1196 Will. Novoburg. *Hist.* ii. xviii.), *AF. Sans terre* (c. 1367 *Enlog. Hist.* v. cxii.), the designation of King John. Trevisa *tr. Higden's Polychron.* vii. xxxii. calls him 'Iohn wip oute landes'; Grosart and Stowe 'Without land'.

1594 GREENE *Looking Glass* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 40 How cheere you, gentleman? you crie 'no lands' too; the Judge hath made you a knight for a gentleman, hath ddd you sir John Lack-land. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 255 Iohn surnamed Sine terra, that is, Without Land (*marg.* Or nicknamed Iohn Lack-land). 1622 ROWLANDS *Good News & Bad* 12 What remedy against Fortunes raging fits, But lue like other lacklands, by my wits? 1646 BUCK *Rich. III.* i. 6 Sobriquets .. Sansterre, Lackland. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* i. ix. 330 John who inherited no territory .. was thence commonly denominated Lackland. 1820 [see *lack-stowk*, LACK *v.* 1]. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 126 John, King of England, surnamed Sansterre or Lackland, a common appellation of younger sons, whose age prevented them from holding fiefs. 1881 *Spectator* 22 Jan. 120 Whatever the lacklands of the League may say to the contrary. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 21 July 3/2 If they voted for the lackland lawyer they would in the winter starve. 1890 CARDL. VAUGHAN in *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Aug. 2/3 The transference .. of the great commons of England to the rich created a lackland and beggared poor.

**Lack-Latin** (stress even or variable), *sb.* and *a.* [*f.* LACK *v.* 1 + LATIN *sb.*] † *A. sb.* One who knows little or no Latin; chiefly in *Sir John Lack-latin*,



a name for an ignorant priest. *Obs.* **B. adj.** Ignorant of Latin; unlearned.

**c 1534** SIR F. BYGOD *Treat. conc. impropriations* Cvj. Is it not great pitye to see a man to haue thre or foure benefices .. whiche he neuer cometh at, but setteth in euery one of them a syr John lacke laten, that can scarce rede his porteus. **1552** LATIMER *Serm. St. Andrew's Day* (1584) 236 [The patron] will .. hyer a Syr Iohn Lacke Latin, whiche shall say seruice. **1608** J. DAY *Law Triches* 1. i. (1881) 11 Your selfe and such lacke-Latin Aduocates Infect the heart. **1614** JACKSON *Creed* iii. iii. § 5 We are bound to believe the Church's decisions read or explicated unto us (by the pope's messenger though a Sir John Lack-latin). **1649** G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Rich. II. 343 'Tis but in Ayre, as on the Earth, one Cause; Wee haue our Lack-Latins, and They, their Dawes. **1832** J. HODGSON in J. RAINE *Mem.* (1858) II. 257 That sad lack-Latin prelate Lewis Beaumont.

† **Lackless** (læk'less), *a. Obs.* [f. LACK sb.1 + -LESS.] Without fault or blame; faultless, blameless. *Const. of.*

**1377** LANGL. *P. Pl. B. xl.* 382 If a man miȝte make hymself good to be poeple, Vch a lif wold be lakles. **1500** CHESTER *Pl. (E. E. T. S.)* vii. 544 He said to me sleeping, that shee lakles was of sinne.

**Lack-lustre** (stress even or variable), *a.* and *sb.* [f. LACK v.1 + LUSTRE.]

**A. adj.** Wanting in lustre or brightness: orig. of the eyes, countenance, etc., after Shakespeare.

**1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L. II. vii.* 21 He drew a shialk from his poake: And looking on it, with lacke-lustre eye, Sayes [etc.]. **1872** V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) III. clxxii. 257 With hollow and lack-lustre eye. **1812** BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. vi. Through each lack-lustre, eyeless hole. **1844** DICKENS *Mark. Chuz.* iii. From a gaudy blue to a faint lack-lustre shade of grey. **1883** BLACK *Shandon Bells* xxii. Existence in these foul-smelling lanes .. seemed a lack-lustre kind of thing.

**B. sb.** The absence of lustre or brightness. *rare* -1. **a 1788** POTT *Chirurg.* Wks. II. 92 The eyes have now a languor and a glassiness, a lack-lustre not easy to be described. **1847** in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence **Lacklustrous** *a.*, wanting in lustre, dull. **1834** *New Monthly Mag.* XL. 80 The most lacklustrous of all games.

**Lackquaie**, -ay, *obs. forms of LACKEY.*

**Lacky**, dial. f. LACK v.; *obs. f. LACKEY.*

**Lacmoid** (læk'moid), [f. LACMUUS + -OID.] A coal-tar colour used in dyeing. In some mod. Dicts.

**Lacmus** (læk'mūs), [ad. Du. *lakmoes*, f. *lak* LAC sb.1 + *moes* pulp.] = LITMUS.

**1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 258 The tincture of lacmus. **1812** J. SMYTH *Fract. of Customs* (1821) 150 Litmus, or Lacmus, in the Arts, is a blue pigment, formed from Archil.

**Laconian** (læk'ōni-ān), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Lacōni-a* (f. Gr. *Λακων* Laconian) + -AN.]

**A. adj.** Of or pertaining to Laconia or its inhabitants; Lacedaemonian, Spartan. **B. sb.** An inhabitant of Laconia.

**1602** *Metamorph. Tabaco* 41 The rude Laconians, whom Lycurgus care Bar'd from the traffick of exotick ware. **1842** FRICHAUD *Nat. Hist. Man* 201 The Laconians differ in manners and address from their neighbours the Arcadians.

**Comb.** **1580** NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 44 Some had reason which said heretofore, to speak Laconian-like, was to be Philosopher-like.

**Laconic** (læk'nik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-ikē, 7-ique, 7-8-ick. [ad. Gr. *Λακωνικός* (L. *Lacōnicus*), f. *Λακων* Laconian. Cf. *f. laconique*.]

**A. adj.**

1. Of or pertaining to Laconia or its inhabitants, made or written in Laconia; Lacedaemonian, Spartan. Now *rare*.

**1583** *Exec. for Treason* Pref. (1675) A iij. Plutarch often quotes the Delphick and Laconick Commentaries. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 613 There be many other Emeraude .. taken forth of the mountain Taygetus in Laconia, and those therefore be named Laconick. **a 1683** SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* iii. vi. (1704) 251 This was not peculiar to the severe Laconic Discipline. **1807** ROBINSON *Archaeol. Graec.* II. i. 131 The River Eurotas, which runs into the Laconic Gulf. **1850** CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 5 The Laconic keys consisted of three single teeth, in the figure of the letter E. [Cf. *clavem laconicam*, Plant. Most.]

**b.** Characteristic of the Laconians; Spartan-like.

**1787** J. ADAMS *Def. Constit. Govt.* Pref., Wks. 1851 IV. 287 The latest revolution that we read of, was conducted .. in the Grecian style, with laconic energy.

2. Following the Laconian manner, esp. in speech and writing; brief, concise, sententious. Of persons: Affecting a brief style of speech.

**1580** JAS. VI in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 28 To excuse me for this my laconike writting I ame in suche haist. **a 1625** BEAUM. & FL. *Little Fr. Lawyer* v. i. If thou wilt needs know .. I will discover it .. with laconic brevity. **1667** E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. Intro. (1684) 6 Brevity and a Laconick stile is aimed at all along. **1668** DAVENANT *Man's Master* II. 1. Wks. 1874 V. 32 This laconic fool makes brevity ridiculous. **1736** POPE *Let. Swift* 17 Aug., Wks. 1871 VII. 345. I grow laconic even beyond laconicism. **1800** MAS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. 149 This cold laconic note .. let down all Emma's hopes. **1833** H. MARTINEAU *Berkeley Banker* II. ii. 29 'None but friends, I see,' said the laconic Mr. Williams. **1850** KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxix. (1879) 311 That .. laconic dignity, which is the good side of the English peasants' character. **1888** ANNA GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* iii. 'Trust me' was his laconic rejoinder.

**B. sb.** (The adj. used absolutely.)

† 1. A laconic speaker. *Obs.*

**1628** J. GAULE *Pract. Theor. Paneg.* 22 The most compendious Laconick with a reinserted Parenthesis of *(et tribus*

*dicam verbis*) amongst many words, will promise to dispatch in Three. **1692** L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxcii. 467 It was the ill hap of a Learned Laconique, to make use of Three Words, when two would have done .. his business hardly.

2. Laconic or concise speech. *pl.* Brief or concise sentences.

**1718** ADDISON *Let. to Swift in Swift's Lett.* II. 540 Shall we never again talk together in laconic? **1871** E. F. BURN *Ad Fidem* xvi. 341 A man's hand writes startling laconics on the wall.

† 3. = LACONICUM *Obs.*

**1715** LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 55 Laconic, the Sweating Room in the Palestæ.

† **Laconical**, *a. Obs.* [f. LACONIC *a.* + -AL.]

= LACONIC *a.*

**1576** FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 236 The Epistles of Nucillus were so Laconical and shorte. **1586** T. B. *La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 121 Laconical sayings, that is, short and sententious. **1603** HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 338 Proposing forth a straight and laconical manner of life. **1627** Bp. HALL *Epist.* I. v. 282 All that Laconical discipline pleased him well. **a 1658** CLEVELAND *Poems* (1677) 134 The Spartans .. studying their Laconical Brevity. **1698** FRVER *E. India & P.* 362 Distinctions and Laconical Evasions.

**Laconically** (læk'nikālī), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] After the manner of the Laconians or Spartans, esp. in brevity of speech.

**1631** WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 572 He .. writ thus to the Abbot Laconically .. Who answered as briefly. **1631** BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlee.* (1641) 298 Farre be it from me to be so .. Laconically severe. **1741** POPE *Let. to Warburton* 28 Dec. Wks. 1751 IX. 254. I write, you know, very laconically. **1823** LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 32 The king laconically replied, that he should wait for the English .. till Friday. **1851** ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 206 The 'Christian Remembrancer' .. has taken notice of my answer very laconically. **1873** G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xiv. 109 'Donkeys' he answered laconically.

**Laconicalness**, *rare* -1. Laconical quality. **1830-1** BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) XI. 104/2 The laconicalness of the observation.

**Laconicism** (læk'nisiz'm), [f. LACONIC *a.* + -ISM.] = LACONISM 2 and 2 b.

**1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.* **Laconicism**, a short speech, containing much matter. **1694 tr. *Gracian's Courtier's Oracle* Pref. A iij. This made the learned .. Author affect a certain vigorous Laconicism in all his writings. **1736** [see LACONIC 2]. **1789** MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 374 Graceful without diffusion, and terse without laconicism. **1801** *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 207 note, Highly as the laconicism of Buonaparte has been admired we [etc.]. **1865** R. F. BRATON (title) Wit and Wisdom from West Africa, a book of .. Idioms, Enigmas, and Laconicisms.**

† **Laconicly**, *adv. Obs. rare.* = LACONICALLY.

**1709** *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 53. 3/2 When he Laconicly Harang'd.

|| **Laconicum** (læk'nikūm), [L., nenter of *Lacōnicus* LACONIC, sc. *balneum* bath.] The sweating-room in the bath, so called from having been first used by the Spartans.

**1666** in PHILLIPS (ed. 5). **1832** GELL *Pompeiana* I. v. 86 The hot air of the laconicum. **1857** BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 226 The upper floor bricks, or tiles .. formed the floor of the laconicum.

**Laconism** (læk'kni'z'm), [ad. Gr. *λακωνισμός*, f. *λακωνίζω* to LACONIZE. Cf. *f. laconisme*.]

1. Partiality for the Lacedaemonians; the practice of favouring the Lacedaemonian interest. *rare*.

**1655** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 118/2 Xenophon .. was banished for Laconism, upon his going to Agesilaus. **1869** A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* II. III. ii. 375 'Laconism' was with increasing plain-spokenness designated as treason against the national interests of Athens.

2. The habit or practice of imitating the Lacedaemonian manners, esp. in brevity of speech.

**1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 146 Laconisme, laconismus. **1607** WASHINGTON *Opt. Glass* 31. I doe here passe the limits of laconisme. **1669** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. x. 109 Is not Laconisme, or a short stile, provided it be full and evident, best? **1697** J. COLLIER *Ess.* II. 120 And as the Language of the Face is universal, so 'tis very comprehensive. No Laconism can reach it. **1791-1823** D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 205/1 This spiritual laconism invigorated the apm of men. **1836** BLACKW. *Mag.* XL. 484 There is a good tone of laconism hit off in that dialogue. **1858** JULIA KAVANAGH *Adèle* I. i. 6 His will was brief to laconism.

**b.** A laconic speech; a short and pithy sentence.

**1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 35 The hand of Providence writes often by abbreviations .. which like the Laconism on the wall, are not to be made out but by a hint or key. **1791-1823** D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 393/1 The 'laconisms' of the Lacedaemonians evidently partook of the proverbial style. **1838** D. JERROLD *Men Charac.* *Chr. Smob* III. Wks. 1864 III. 426 The highway laconism of 'your money or your life'.

† **Laconist**, *Obs. rare* -o. [ad. Gr. *λακωνιστής*, agent-n. f. *λακωνίζω* to LACONIZE.] One who imitates or takes part with the Lacedaemonians.

**1570** in LEVINS *Manip.* 147.

**Laconize** (læk'kni'z), *v.* [ad. Gr. *λακωνίζω*, f. *Λακων* LACONIAN: see -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To favour the Lacedaemonians; to imitate their customs or mode of speech; to side with them in politics.

**1603** HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 205 If he be disposed to laconize a little .. he would .. say: He is not. **1792-1823** D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 392/1 The philosopher assures those who in other cities imagined they laconised .. that they were grossly deceived.

2. *trans.* To bring under the Lacedaemonian dominion or form of government.

**a 1873** LYTTON *Pausanias* II. iii. (1878) 420 We will Laconise all Hellas.

Hence **Laconizing** *vbl. sb.* and *pl. a.*

**1792-1823** D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 393/1 The very instances which Plato supplies of this 'laconising' are two most venerable proverbs. **1869** A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* II. III. ii. 372 The dangerous consequences of his Laconizing tendency. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 118 The mistake of the Laconizing set in supposing [etc.].

**Lacque**, *obs. form of LAC.*

**Lacquer**, **lacker** (læk'kər), *sb.* Also 6-leckar. 6-7 laker, 7 laccar, laquer, 7 lacre. [ad. *obs.* *f. lacre* (17th c.) a kind of sealing wax = Sp., Pg. *lacre*, 16th c. It. *lacra*, Pg. *alacre*, *laquar* (Yule); an unexplained variant or derivative of Pg. *laca* Lac. **Lacquer** is the later form, influenced app. by *f. lacque* LAC sb.1.]

† 1. = LAC sb.1. *Obs.*

**1579** HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1598) I. 432 Enquire of the price of leckar, and all other things belonging to dying. **1582** N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Indies* 33 marg., Laker is a kind of gum that procedeth of the Ant. **1633** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xvii. (1663) 58 Oxen .. laden with .. Ivory, Wax, Lacre, Benjamin, Camphire and Gold in Powder. *Ibid.* lii. 207 They caused .. a great deal of Lacre, which is like unto hard Wax, to be dropped scalding hot upon me. **1714** *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 45 Lacker for Paint or Dying.

2. *a.* A gold-coloured varnish, consisting chiefly of a solution of pale shellac in alcohol, tinged with saffron, anatta, or other colouring matters; used chiefly as a coating for brass.

**1673** MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* n. Wks. II. 243 His soul seemed to have set up a gilt vehicle of the new lacker. **1697** EVELYN *Nunim.* vi. 215 A sort of fine Varnish or harder Laccar. **1708** *Brit. Apollo* I. No. 2. 3/1 Lacquer [is performed] with Leaf Silver, ting'd to a Gold colour, by a Varnish compos'd of Rectify'd Spirits and Gums. **1773** *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 326 The best apartments .. have usually a broad cornish of lacquer, or false gold, round their coved ceilings. **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 731 To make Lacquer of various Tints. **1855** BROWNING *Old Pictures* *Florence* xxxii. No civic guards, all plumes and lacquer. *Fig.* **1681** T. FLATMAN *Herac. Ridens* (1713) I. No. 37. 241 They have got such a trick of gilding this Pill of Damnation with the spiritual Lacker of a safe Conscience and Protestant. **1863** MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* ii. 30 The thin superficial lacker with which Miss Phoebe was coated.

*b.* Applied to various kinds of resinous varnish, capable of taking a hard polish, used in Japan, China, Burmah, and India for coating articles of wood or other materials; chiefly the 'Japanese lacquer', obtained from the *Rhus vernicifera*. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* I. (1720) 400 Lacquer which is used in Japanning of Cabinets. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 19 Nov. 2/1 Lacquer is the sap of the lacquer-tree, *Rhus vernicifera*, drawn off by making incisions in the bark during the rainy season. **1889** *Nature* 31 Oct. 655 Japanese lacquer is the product of a tree, the *Rhus vernicifera*.

3. The class of decorative articles made of wood coated with lacquer (sense 2 b), and often inlaid with ornaments of ivory, mother-of-pearl, or metal; chiefly made in Japan, China, and India. Also *pl.* works of art of this kind. **1895** *Daily News* 17 May 6/2 Rare specimens of the finest old lacquers by great masters. *Mod.* Really good Japanese lacquer is not easy to procure.

4. *Comb.*: † lacquer-hat (see quot.); lacquer-tree, the tree (*Rhus vernicifera*) that yields Japan lacquer; also, a similar tree in S. America; lacquer-ware = sense 3; lacquer-work, the making of lacquer-ware; also = lacquer-ware; lacquer-wort, ? = lacquer-tree.

**1705** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), \**Lacker-Hat*, a Hat made without stiffening. [1863] *Bates Nat. Amazon* vii. (1864) 175 Its borders were composed in great part of .. Lacre-trees, whose berries exude globules of wax resembling gamboge.] **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 2/2 The cultivation of the lacquer tree has rapidly declined. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* I. (1729) 409 They make very fine 'Lacquer-ware'. **1705** *Land. Gaz.* No. 4166/5 Laden with raw Silks, China Lacker-Ware, and Salt-Petre. **1861** C. P. HODGSON *Resid. Japan* 28 It is .. disgraceful for a Japanese to part with old lacquer ware. **1669** PERVIS *Diary* 23 Apr., Sir Philip Howard and Watson (the inventors, as they pretend, of the business of varnishing and 'lacker-work'). **1878** J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* (1879) 105 In Japan Princes are said to have engaged in lacquer-work. **1659** TORRIANO, *Silphione*, 'lacker-wort, some say it is an hearb yielding the gum Benjamin.

**Lacquer**, **lacker** (læk'kər), *v.* Also 8 laccar.

[f. LACQUER sb.] *trans.* To cover or coat with lacquer; hence *gen.* to varnish; occas. of the material: To serve as a varnish for. Also with *over*.

**1688** G. PARKER & J. STALKER *Japanning* xviii. 56 To lacquer in Oyl, such things as are to be exposed to the Weather. **1692** *Land. Gaz.* No. 2813/4 The places appointed for receiving Guns, and Pistols .. or other Ironwork to be Lacquer'd .. are [etc.]. **1720** DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xviii. (1840) 315 Her stern .. was now all lackered. **1745** J. MASON *Self-Knowledge*, III. viii. (1853) 210 A smooth and shining varnish, which may lacker over the basest Metal. **1822** *Imison Sci. & Art* II. 14 The best material for the lamp furnace is brass lackered. **1830** LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 129 The Black Lac of the Burmah country, with which the natives lacker various kinds of ware. **1859** L. OLIPHANT *China & Japan* II. x. 227 A very handsome china bowl, curiously lacquered inside.

*transf.* and *fig.* **1705** T. BRADBURY *Serm.* 5 Nov. 101 They may have Names that are lacca'd over with a false Divinity. **1720** *Gay Poems* (1745) II. 22 From patches justly plac'd they borrow graces And with vermilion lacker



o'er their faces. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 65 p. 2 A pretty fellow lacquers his pale face with as many varnishes as a fine lady. 1807 OME in *Lect. Paint.* iv. (1848) 336 The knowledge of his principle... served only to lacquer over poverty of thought and feebleness of design. 1831 *Edin. Rev.* LIII. 223 Lackered over with an outer coating of fair-seeming.

**Lacquered, lackered** (læ'kərd), *pp. a.* [f. LACQUER *v.* + -ED.] Covered or coated with lacquer; varnished.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 22737 Lackered Ware Trunks. 1731 SWIFT *Answ. Simile* 115 Apollo stirs not out of door Without his lacker'd coach and four. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 379 They are composed of... lacquered copper-plates. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* vi. With spears in their hands like lackered area railings. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcombes* II. 240 The other passed into the club in his lacquered boots. 1859 L. OLIIVANT *China & Japan* II. x. 227 A lacquered cabinet, very highly finished.

*transf. and fig.* 1805 SIR M. A. SUEE *Rhymes on Art* (1806) 42 Life a listless, lacker'd gloom. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxiii. 241 The thief's face... wore the snug, lackered look of a fortunate scoundrel. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcombes* I. 74 His lacquered moustache. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtak's Fancies* (1885) 94 Knowledge, the golden f—lacquered ignorance!

**Lacquerer, lackerer** (læ'kərə), [f. LACQUER *v.* + -ER.] One who coats with lacquer; one who lacquers. *lit. and fig.*

1845 MIALI in *Nonconf. V.* 265 Mr. Macaulay, the best lacquerer of historic ware which modern times have furnished. 1884 *Bham Daily Post* 24 Jan. 3/4 Lacquerer Wanted, used to Brass Bedstead Work. 1899 C. J. HOLMES *Hokusei* 43 The lacquerer Korin alone seems to have stiffened the sweetness of his country with a proportionate measure of strength.

**Lacquering, lackering** (læ'kəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LACQUER *v.* + -ING.] The action or process of coating with lacquer; varnishing. Also *quasi-concr.*, the coat of lacquer laid on.

1688 G. PARKER & J. STALKER *Japaning* xxi. 64 To make Lackering shew like Burnisht Gold. 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* II. 314 This is in fact rather lacquering than staining. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Far. Churches* 301 Lacquering, which is the usual method of finishing brass-work. 1877 SIR R. ALCOCK in *Art Jnl.* June 16/2 In some cases the lacquering is in relief.

*b. attrib.*, as *lacquering-stone* (see *quot.*).

1854 TOMLINSON *Cycl. Useful Arts* II. 104 In brasswork factories, a lacquering-stone, with a broad flat top, is used for holding the articles which are to be heated preparatory to lacquering.

**Lacquey, lacquie, -y**: see LACKEY.

**Lacre**, variant of LACQUER.

**Lacrim-**: see LACHRYM-

**Lacrosse** (læ'krɒs). [F. *la* the + *crosse* a hooked stick.] A North American game at ball, introduced into England from Canada. In the general arrangements it resembles hockey or football, but the ball is a small one, driven and caught with a CROSSE.

[1763 A. HENRY *Trav.*, The Indians call the game baguaway. By the French in Canada it is named 'le jeu de la crosse'. 1805 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 18 Passed... a prairie called Le Cross, from a game of ball played frequently on it by the Sioux Indians.] 1867 (title) *Laws of La Crosse*. 1884 S. E. DAWSON *Handbk. Canada* 225 Lacrosse is the national game of Canada, practised by the Indians long previous to the arrival of Europeans.

*b. attrib.*, as *lacrosse-man*; *lacrosse-stick* = CROSSE.

1882 *Sun* 14 May 6/5 The lacrosse men greeted this with hisses and groans.

Hence **Lacro'sser**, one who plays at lacrosse.

1884 *Sporting Times* 9 June 3/5 The lacrossers of the South [of England].

**Lacrym-**: see LACHRYM-

**Lacta-**: see LACT.

+ **Lactaceous**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *lact-*, *lac* milk + -ACEOUS.] Milk-like, milky.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 18 The cause is a watery, sharp, salt, lactaceous humour.

+ **Lactage**, *Obs.* [f. L. *lact-*, *lac* milk + -AGE. Cf. OF. *laitage* (s. F. *laitage*.)] Milk produce.

1753 SHUCKFORD *Creation & Fall Man* Pref. 98 Abel did not sacrifice a Lamb; but perhaps only some Wool and Cream, of the Lactage, and Growth of the Firstlings of his Flock.

**Lactagogue** (læ'ktägəg), *a.* [f. L. *lact-*, *lac* milk + Gr. *ἀγαγός* leading.] Adapted to produce a flow of milk.

1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 389 Tonic, alterative, aphrodisiac, demulcent, and lactagogue.

**Lactamide** (læ'ktämd), *Chem.* [f. L. *lact-*, *lac* milk + AMIDE.] The amide of lactic acid.

1848 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 2) 389 Lactide... combines with ammonia, forming lactamide.

**Lactant** (læ'ktänt), *a. rare*—0. [ad. L. *lactant-em*, *pr. pple.* of *lactare* to suckle.] Suckling. 1727 in BAILEY (vol. II).

**Lactarene, lactarine** (læ'ktärin). [f. as next + -ENE, -INE.] A preparation of casein from milk, used in printing calico.

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*. 1860 O'NEILL *Chem. Calico Printing* 166 Lactarine and other preparations of milk... are employed for fixing ultramarine and similar colours.

**Lactarius** (læ'ktäriəs), *a. rare*—0. [f. L. *lactarius* LACTARY + -OUS.] = LACTARY *a.*; 'applied to some of the agarics which yield a milky Vol. VI.

juice' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). Hence **Lactariously adv.** (*jocular nonce-wd.*) on milk diet.

1775 C. STURGES in *J. Granger's Lett.* (1805) 167 Her little boy goes on lactariously well.

+ **Lactarium** (læ'ktäriəm). [L. neut. of *lactarius* pertaining to milk, f. *lact-*, *lac* milk.] An establishment for the sale of milk; a dairy.

1809 *European Mag.* LX. 22 Our milk houses are called lactariums. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 103 He [S. Crisp, d. 1784] was the instructor of the Lactarium in St. George's Fields.

**Lactary** (læ'ktäri), *a. and sb. rare.* [ad. L. *lactarius*, f. *lact-*, *lac* milk.]

*A. adj.* Of or pertaining to milk; concerned with milk. + Of a plant: Yielding a milky juice.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. x. 323 Why also from Lactary or milky plants which have a white and lacteous juice dispersed through every part, there arise flowers blue and yellow? 1657 TOMLINSON *Kenou's Disp.* 263 A Lactary and a ferulaceous Herb. 1727—51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Column, Lactary Column*, at Rome [= L. *lactaria column*]. 1892 L. D. LYTTON *King Poppy* 1. 381 The Titular Head Of the State's Lactary Department, she.

*B. sb.* + *a.* (See *quot.* 1623.) *Obs.*—0. *A. dairy.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Lactarie*, She that selleth milke. 1669—81 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.*, *Dict. Rust.*, *Lactary*, a Dairy-house. 1755 in JOHNSON. Hence in mod. Dicts.

**Lactate** (læ'ktät), *Chem.* [f. LACT-IC + -ATE.] A salt of lactic acid.

1794 PEARSON *Table Chem. Nomencl.* § 24 *Lactates*, compounds of Acid of Milk with different Bases. 1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 317 Lactate of lead...; lactate of iron...; lactate of copper. 1899 CAGNEY *Jakub's Clin. Diagn.* vi. (ed. 4) 234 Crystals of lactate of lime occur in the discharges of children.

**Lactation** (læ'ktä-fən), [*n.* of action f. L. *lactare* to suckle. Cf. F. *lactation*.]

1. The action or process of giving suck to an infant; suckling.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. ix. § 2. 233 Lactation, giving suck. 1806 *Med. Jnl.* XV. 215 The remote causes of nervous diseases, &c. viz. in... Lactation. 1836—7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* I. App. 410 By the end of the full period of lactation, it has... reached the full proportion of the adult. 1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* ii. 48 During the periods of lactation and pregnancy. 1879 KNOX *Princ. Med.* 18 Prolonged lactation also causes giddiness.

2. The process of secreting milk from the mammary glands.

1857 J. H. WALSH *Dom. Econ.* 559 The establishment of lactation is the turning-point of the lying-in-room.

**Lactéal** (læ'ktäl), *a. and sb.* Also 7 lacteall. [f. L. *lacteus* (f. *lact-*, *lac* milk) + -AL.]

*A. adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to milk; consisting of milk. *Lactéal fever*, milk fever.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Lactéal*, or *Lacteous*, milky, milk white, or made of milk. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, Lactéal fevers, a term used by medical writers to express what the women call milk fevers. 1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 443 Restoring a certain degree of order in the process of lactéal secretion. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 70 The lactéal organs of the dugong are placed on the breast.

*jocularly*. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 14 Apr. She proceeded very quietly to give him [her infant] a lactéal lunch. 1882 SALA *Amer. Revist.* (1885) 246 The animals [cows]... are driven home, there to yield their lactéal tribute.

*b. Resembling milk; milk-white. rare*—1.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. xii. Like the lactéal stones which heaven pave. 1658 [see 1].

2. Of a vessel, etc. in the animal body: Conveying a milky fluid, *sc.* chyle.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 66 The Stomach and guts, and their appendent Vessels, the lactéal Veins. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 66 There should have been some lactéal Veins formed. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Influm.* 357 Substances which... the lactéal absorgents refuse to take up. 1843 J. G. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. v. 144 They have lactéal vessels, or lymphatics.

Hence **Lacteally adv.** (Webster, 1864).

*B. sb. pl.*

1. *Phys.* The lymphatic vessels of the mesentery, originating in the small intestine, and conveying the chyle from thence to the thoracic duct; chyloferous vessels.

1680 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 290 How it should pass the Lacteals, or with the blood through the other small capillaries. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 63 Driving by their Peristaltic Motion the Chyle into the Lacteals. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 17 p. 8 [Against vivisection.] He surely buys knowledge dear, who learns the use of the lacteals at the expence of his humanity. 1809 *Med. Jnl.* XXI. 296 Air will be absorbed from it by the lacteals as well as chyle. 1822 34 *Good's Bk. Nat.* I. 275 The vessels are called lacteals, from the usual milky appearance of the liquid they absorb and contain. 1885—8 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) 169 The absorption by the lacteals of matters from the affected parts of the intestine.

+ 2. *Bot.* The lactiferous ducts.

1672—3 GREW *Anat. Plants* II. iii. § 25 (1682) 68 The Lacteals of Dandelion.

**Lactean** (læ'ktän), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] + *a.* = LACTEAL *a.* 1 *b. (obs.)*. *b.* = LACTEAL *a.* 2. (In mod. Dicts.)

1659 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* I. 25 Blaeu saith, This Lactean whiteness and clearness ariseth from a great number of little stars, constipated in that part of Heaven.

**Lactein** (læ'ktän), *Also -ine.* [ad. mod. L. *lactina* (F. *lactéine*), f. L. *lacte-us*; see LACTEAL

and -IN, -INE.] Solidified milk obtained by evaporation.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lactein*, 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lacteine*.

**Lacteous** (læ'ktios), *a.* [f. L. *lacte-us* (see LACTEAL) + -OUS.]

1. Of the nature of milk; milky.

1646 [see LACTARY *a.*]. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 174 There is a lacteous, and a caseous part therein. 1696 J. EDWARDS *Demonstr. Existence God* II. 101 Others reckon it to be a lacteous excrement.

*fig.* 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 188 Professors who were forever assiduously browsing in vales of Enna... slowly secreting lacteous facts.

2. Resembling milk; of the colour of milk. + *Lacteous circle*: the Milky Way. + *Lacteous star*: one belonging to the Milky Way.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 211 Though we leave out the Lacteous circle... yet [etc.]. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrat. Chym.* 278 The lacteous crenor or milky juice. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 48 Two small and very weak springs, of a lacteous colour but no such taste. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 24 Numerous numbers must be content to stand like lacteous or nebulous Stars. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 278 Lacteous (*lacteus*), white with a slight tint of blue.

+ 3. = LACTEAL *a.* 2. *Obs.*

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* III. 8 The Lungs are suitable for Respiration... the Lacteous Vessels for the Reception of the Chyle.

Hence **Lacteously adv.**, in a lacteous manner (Webster, 1864).

+ **Lactesce**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. In 7 lactescs. [ad. L. *lactescere*; see LACTESCENT.] *intr.* To become milky.

1696 W. COWPER in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 305 By evaporating such Urine by heat, as in a Spoon over a Candle it will lactesc and become thick.

**Lactescence** (læ'ktəsəns), [f. LACTESCENT; see -ENCE.]

1. A milky appearance; milkiness.

1684 5 BOYLE *First Min. Waters* 57 We perceiv'd a light lactescence to be produc'd, and a whitish Precipitate very slowly to subside. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 139 The solution of soap mixes smoothly and causes a slight lactescence. In mod. Dicts.

2. *Bot.* An abundant flow of sap from certain plants when wounded, commonly white, but sometimes red.

1760 LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. xx. (1765) 216 Lactescence, Milkiness, is when a copious Juice flows out on any injury done to the Plant. In mod. Dicts.

+ **Lactescency**, [f. as prec.; see -ENCY.] = LACTESCENCE 1.

1757 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* I. 124 A solution of saccharum Saturni... left the upper parts of the water clear and colourless, but formed a lactescency towards the bottom.

**Lactescent** (læ'ktəsənt), *a.* [ad. L. *lactescens*, *pres. pple.* f. *lactescere*, inchoative vb. f. *lactere* to be milky, f. *lact-*, *lac* milk.]

1. Becoming milky; having a milky appearance.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 752 Concerning lactescent Blood in a man... whose Blood always turn'd into Milk. 1757 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* I. 135 Saccharum Saturni being added to the solution, precipitated a thick lactescent cloud. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 63 The lactescent juice of the former [lettuce] is powerfully narcotic. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 196 The urine assumes a turbid, purulent, or lactescent aspect.

2. Of plants: Yielding a milky juice.

1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 606 Cheggio, a lactescent plant, found in Cambaja. 1724 SWITZER *Pract. Gard.* VII. LVIII. (1727) 308 Common ladies thistle... on account of its lactescent quality. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* II. Limnocarhis, a genus belonging to Butomaceæ, is lactescent. 1880 in GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 417. 2.

3. Used for: Producing or secreting milk.

1796 DUNCAN *Ann. Med.* I. 236 Tension of the nipples of lactescent women at the sight of a child. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 478 The entire skin of the abdomen forms a pocket, inclosing the lactescent organs.

**Lactic** (læ'ktik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *lact-*, *lac* milk + -IC.] Of or pertaining to milk. *Lactic acid*: C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, the acid formed in sour milk. *Lactic fermentation*, the souring of milk, induced by certain bacteria, which decompose the milk sugar.

1790 KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 121 Lactic acid. 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* II. 139 The lactic acid is found in sour whey. 1874 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxiv. 367 Lactic acid is contained in sour milk, and is formed from sugar by a peculiar change called the lactic fermentation. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 163 Treatment was by port-wine, salicylate of soda, and lactic acid spray.

**Lactide** (læ'ktid), *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IDE.] A substance, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, formed by the decomposition of lactic acid.

1848 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 2) 389. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 368 Lactic acid... when heated, forms lactide, and dilactic acid.

+ **Lactifer**, *Obs. rare*—1. [a. late L. *lactifer* milk-bearing, f. *lact(i)-*, *lac* milk + -fer bearing.] A lactiferous vessel.

1673—4 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. I. ii. § 16 (1682) 109 The outmost which make the other Rings [of the Bark] in Arched Parcels, are the Lactifers.

**Lactiferous** (læ'ktifərəs), *a.* [f. L. *lactifer* (see prec.) + -OUS.]

1. Of animals and their organs: Producing, secreting, or conveying milk.



1691 RAV *Creation* i. (1692) 144 He makes the Breasts to be . . . Glandules . . . made up of an infinite number of little Knots or Kernels, each whereof hath its excretory Vessel or lactiferous Duct. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* i. 171 The females of lactiferous animals have another natural inlet of pleasure or pain from the suckling of their offspring. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biol.* (1813) i. 15 The class of animals denominated . . . Mammalia, comprehends all those which nourish their offspring by means of lactiferous glands or teats. 1822-34 GOSSET *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 193 Perfect milk in every separate lactiferous tube.

2. Of plants and their organs: Conveying or yielding a milky fluid.

1673-4 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. II. iv. § 10 (1682) 133 The Lactiferous and Resiniferous Vessels of Plants. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 487 He finds sap vessels to be . . . Lymphaducts and Lactiferous. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 198 Lettuces running to seed . . . are known to be more particularly lactiferous. 1854 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. iv. 409 Plants are likewise furnished with lactiferous ducts or tissue.

Hence **Lactiferousness**, the quality of yielding milk in abundance.

1879 *Punch* 1 Nov. 195/2 The natural lactiferousness of the Alderney.

† **Lactific**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. *L. lact.* + *-ic*, *cf. F. lactifique*.] Milk-producing. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xciv. The lactific virtues which do reside in this herb.

So † **Lactifical**, *a.*, in the same sense.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lactifical*, milk-breeding, milk-making, milk-yielding. 1676 in COLES; 1721 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Lactification**, *Obs. rare* -1. [See prec. and -FICATION.] The making or secreting of milk.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 106, I shall only mention five; . . . Chylification, Sanguification, Assimilation, Lactification, and Spermiification.

**Lactiflorous** (læktiflōrəs), *a. rare*. [f. *L. lact.* + *-flor-em* flower + *-ous*.] Having flowers white like milk. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

**Lactifluous** (læktiflūs), *a.* [as if f. *L. \*lactiflu-us* (after the analogy of *melifluus*, f. *lactifluus*, f. *lac* milk + *-flu-*, stem of *fluere* to flow) + *-ous*.] Flowing or abounding with milk.

1774 CURTIS *Flora Lond.* (1777) i. xxxv. Most plants of this Genus [*Euphorbia*] contain in them this milky and gummy substance . . . and this lactifluous property. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 82 And that, lactifluous, from whose flower-tipped stem . . . the Caraccan Indian drains, At day-dawn, creamy draughts.

† **Lactiform**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. *L. lact.* + *-form*.] In the form of milk, like milk.

1681 in tr. *Willis Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab.

**Lactifugal** (læktifigāl), *a. Med.* [f. next + *-al*.] Acting as a lactifuge. In mod. Dicts.

**Lactifuge** (læktifudz), *Med.* [f. *L. lact.* + *-fuge*.] A medicine which retards the secretion of milk. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

**Lactin** (læktin), *Chem.* Also *-ine*. [f. *L. lact.* + *-in*.] = LACTOSE.

1844 FOWNES *Chem.* 364 Sugar of milk; lactine. 1858 *Ibid.* (ed. 7) 410. Lactin.

**Lactivorous** (læktivōrəs), *a. rare*. [f. *L. lact.* + *-vor-us* devouring + *-ous*.] Milk-devouring.

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 314 Babies . . . Noisy lactivorous animalcule. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

**Lacto-** (læktō), used as combining form of *L. lact.*, lac milk; as in **Lactobutyrometer**, an instrument for estimating the amount of butter in a given quantity of milk. **Lactocole** = GALACTOCOLE. **Lacto-phosphate**, a salt of lactic and phosphoric acids in combination. **Lacto-protein**, a normal albuminous constituent of milk. **Lactoscope** [see -SCOPE], an instrument for ascertaining the purity of milk from the amount of resistance it offers to the passage of light. **Lacto-thermometer**, an instrument for ascertaining the temperature of milk.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 25/1 Graduated Cream Glasses, \*Lactobutyrometer. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, \*Lactocole. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 335 The syrup of the lacto-phosphate of lime. 1864 *Reader* No. 86, 239/2 A new albuminoid substance found in milk . . . lacto-proteine. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, \*Lactoscope, . . . an instrument invented by M. Doane, of Paris, for ascertaining the opacity of milk, and thus estimating the richness of the fluid in cream. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 25/1 Milk Thermometers . . . \*Lacto-Thermometer.

**Lactometer** (læktōmētər), [f. LACTO- + -METER.] An instrument for gauging the purity of milk.

1817 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 219 A Lactometer, for ascertaining the comparative value of each cow's milk in a dairy. 1872 *Echo* 8 Oct. 5 Milk which was proved by the lactometer to be more than half water.

**Lactone** (læktōn), *Chem.* [f. *L. lact.* + *-one*.] (See quot.)

1848 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 2) 389 Another product of the action of heat on lactic acid, is lactone, a colourless volatile liquid. Hence **Lactonio**, *a.*, of or pertaining to lactone.

[**Lactory**, an erroneous form of LACTARY.]

**Lactose** (læktōs), [f. *L. lact.* + *-ose* 2. *cf. F. lactose*.] A saccharine substance present in milk, commonly called sugar of milk.

1858 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 7) 410 Sugar of milk; lactin; lactose. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 396 Lactose, or milk sugar, occurs only in the milk of mammalia.

† **Lactosuria** (læktosiūrīā), *Path.* [quasi-Latin, f. prec. + Gr. *ospor* urine + *-ia*.] (See quot.) 1866 A. FRINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 73 Milk-sugar is present in the urine of females during lactation. This condition is lactosuria.

† **Lactucarium** (læktukēriŭm), [mod. L., f. *L. lactuca* lettuce.] The inspissated juice of various kinds of lettuce, used as a drug.

1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 165 Dr. DuRoi has described the different modes of obtaining lettuce juice, by him called lactucarium. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 541 French lactucarium is formed into circular cakes 1½ inch in diameter.

**Lactucic** (læktukik), *a. Chem.* [f. as next + *-ic*. *cf. F. lactucique*.] **Lactucic acid**: a crystalline acid found in the juice of the *Lactuca virosa*.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 159 Lactucic acid was discovered by Plaff. 1865-72 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 465.

**Lactucin** (læktuſin), *Chem.* [f. *L. lactuca* lettuce + *-in*. *cf. F. lactucine*.] A crystalline bitter substance contained in lactucarium.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 206.

**Lactyl** (læktil), *Chem.* [f. *L. lact.* + *-yl*.] An organic radical derived from lactic acid. Also *atthib*.

1868 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 10) 764 Lactyl Chloride is a colourless liquid.

**Lacuna** (lækiŭnā), Pl. lacunæ, lacunas. [a. *L. lacūna* a hole, pit, f. *lacus* LAKE sb. 4. *cf. LACUNE*.]

1. In a manuscript, an inscription, the text of an author: A hiatus, blank, missing portion. Also *transf.*

1663 SIR R. MORAY in *Lauderd. Papers* (Camden) I. 181 You do well to leave no Lacunas in your letters. 1694 GIBSON in *Lett. Hist. Men* (Camden) 228 The lacuna of his behaviour in Holland, Dr. Gregory perhaps may be able to make up. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* IV. v. (1863) II. 326 The context which fills up the numerous lacunæ of the time-worn inscription. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ix. 256 The description given . . . is followed by a lacuna in the manuscript. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bot. Myst.* 147 There were various lacunæ and hypotheses in the case for the defence.

2. Chiefly in physical science: A gap, an empty space, spot, or cavity. *a. gen.*

1872 PROCTOR *Est. Astron.* xxiv. 303 The gaps and lacunæ are left relatively clear of lucid stars. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 107 Fluid lacunæ . . . are of frequent occurrence in nepheline. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 15 May 637 The curious lacuna in the field of vision, known as the blind spot.

*b. Anat.* A mucous follicle; also, a space in the connective tissue giving origin to a lymphatic' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lacunæ* are certain small Pores or Passages in the Neck of the Womb. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 175 Between this Muscle (Sphincter) and the inner membrane of the Vagina, there are several little Glands, whose excretory Ducts are called Lacunæ. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 77 Inflammation seals the orifice of the follicle and the lacuna is converted into a cyst containing pus.

*c. Anat.* One of the small cavities in the bone substance which contain the bone corpuscles or osteoblasts (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* i. 109 They [pores] soon arrange themselves in sets, each of which . . . discharges itself into a small cavity or lacuna. 1859 [see LACUNA a.]. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. ii. 57 The observation of . . . the Haversian canals and the lacunæ of bones.

*d. Zool.* One of the spaces left among the tissues of the lower animals, which serve in place of vessels for the circulation of the body fluids.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. iii. 566 Minute capillary ramifications (in flukes) terminating in small oval shaped sacs or lacunæ.

*e. Bot.* An air-space in the cellular tissue of plants, an air-cell. Also, a small pit or depression on the upper surface of the thallus of lichens.

1836 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* 948 [Lichens] *Lacunæ* are small hollows or pits on the upper surface of the frond. 1856 in HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 41 In Tuburcinia, the minute cells are compacted into a hollow sphere, having lacunæ communicating with the interior.

**Lacunal** (lækiŭnāl), *a.* [f. LACUNA + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a lacuna, resembling a lacuna.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. (1848) 58 The intermediate lateral pores or lacunal spaces. 1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 86 A bone lacuna, situated within a semi-circular indentation in the dentine, gives the appearance of a lacunal cell. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 77 Another form of lacunal inflammation is where the lacuna inagna in the roof of the urethra continues inflamed.

**Lacunar** (lækiŭnār), *sb. Arch.* Pl. lacunars, lacunaria (lækiŭnēriā). [a. *L. lacūnar*, f. *lacūna*: see LACUNA.] *a.* The ceiling or under surface of any part, when it consists of sunk or hollowed compartments. *b. pl.* The sunken panels in such a ceiling.

1666 PHILLIPS, *Lacunar* (in Architect.), the flooring or planking above the Porticoes; a cieled roof arched or fretted. 1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1727-1800 in BAILEY. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 587 *Lacunaria*, or *Lacunars*, panels or coffers formed on the ceilings of apartments, and sometimes on the soffits of coronæ in the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders. 1845 *Athenæum* 11 Jan. 48 On the grounds of the coffers forming the lacunaria of the ceilings.

**Lacunar** (lækiŭnār), *a.* [f. LACUNA + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to a lacuna or lacunæ; consisting of or characterized by lacunæ.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* p. cv. The circulation is always more or less extensively lacunar, even arteries may be wanting. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i. (1877) 57 The venous system remains more or less lacunar. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bury's Phaner.* 430 The zone of lacunar parenchyma . . . surrounds the vascular bundles. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 743 The only affection that can be confused with this mycosis is chronic lacunar tonsillitis.

**Lacunary** (lækiŭnārī), *a.* [f. LACUNA + *-ary* 2; after *F. lacunaire*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a lacuna; consisting of or resembling lacunæ.

1857 E. C. OTTÉ *Quatrefores' Rambles* Nat. II. 289 Lacunary passages connected these two cavities together. 1868 P. M. DUNCAN *Insect World* Introd. 14 On reaching the interior of the head it opens in the lacunary inter-organic system.

2. *Math.* **Lacunary function** (see quots.). **Lacunary space**: an area in a plane, every point of which is the affix of a value of the variable for which a given function has no determinate values.

1893 CAYLEY in *Q. J. Jnl. Math.* May 281 A function such as this, existing only for points within a certain region and not for the whole of the infinite plane, is said to be a lacunary function. 1893 A. R. FORSYTH *Theory Functions* § 37. 141 Weierstrass was the first to draw attention to lacunary functions as they may be called. *Ibid.* 143 The first step in the construction of a function which shall have any assigned lacunary space.

† **Lacunate**, *v. Obs. rare* -0. [f. *L. lacūnāt-*, ppl. stem of *lacūnāre*, f. *lacūna*.]

1623 COKERAM, *Lacunate*, to make ditches or holes.

Hence † **Lacunation**, a making of holes.

1658 in PHILLIPS. 1676 in COLES.

**Lacune** (lækiŭn), [Anglicized form of LACUNA. *cf. F. lacune*.]

1. = LACUNA 1. Now rare.

1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 43 Which . . . I look upon as a very Great Lacune in his Scheme. 1784 HENLEY in *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 189 note, There being a lacune in his transcript of the original. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Robbards Mem.* II. 450 He could trust to his extempore eloquence for supplying the lacunes of his text. 1887 *Dublin Rev.* July 213 In the episcopal succession there are some few lacunes which there are no data to fill.

2. = LACUNA 2.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. (1848) 35 The various cavities, lacunes, or pores in the tissues of the animal.

**Lacune**, *obs. form* of LAGOON.

**Lacunose** (lækiŭnōs), *a.* [ad. *L. lacūnōs-us*, f. *lacūna* LACUNA.] Abounding in lacunæ: *a.* Having many cavities or depressions; furrowed, pitted; *spec. in Nat. Hist.*

1816 T. BROWN *Elem. Conchol.* 155 *Lacunose*, having the surface covered with small pits. 1826 KIRBY & ST. *Entomol.* IV. 270 *Lacunose* (lacunatus), having a few scattered, irregular, broadish but shallow excavations. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 56 These latter have either a smooth, warted, spinulose, or lacunose epispore.

*b.* Of a manuscript: Full of gaps or hiatuses.

1804 R. ELLIS *Fables of Phædrus* 9 The lacunose condition of both MSS. at this part of Book iv.

¶ In combining form *lacunoso-*: **lacunoso-so-fistulose** *a. Bot.*, having lacunæ and fistulæ; **lacunoso-sorugose** *a. Bot.*, wrinkled with irregular furrows.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 655/2 *Lacunoso-rugose*, marked by deep broad irregular wrinkles, as the shell of the walnut, or stone of the peach. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 13 Ribs slender, solid, not lacunoso-fistulose, as in the preceding.

Hence **Lacunosity**, lacunose quality.

1895 *Athenæum* 31 Aug. 290/2 The vocabulary conveys a general impression of lacunosity and inconsistency.

† **Lacunous**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. LACUNA + *-ous*.] Resembling a hollow or lacuna.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 272 This lacunous hollow of the upper lip, between the nostrils and the upper lip.

**Lacunulose** (lækiŭnālōs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. *L. lacūnula* (dim. of LACUNA) + *-ose*.] Minutely lacunose.

1882 TUCKERMAN *N. Amer. Lichens* i. 61 [*Flarmelia*] *lophyrea*. Ach. i. lobes flattish lacunulose, flexuous.

**Lacuscular** (lækōskiŭlār), *a.* [f. *L. lacuscul-us* (dim. of *lacus* LAKE sb. 4) + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to a small pool; frequenting small pools.

1878 J. COLQUHOUN *Moor & Loch* (1880) I. 266 Perhaps the most lacuscular is the tuft.

**Lacustral** (lækōstrāl), *a. rare* -0. [f. as next + *-al*.] = LACUSTRINE.

1843 in HUMBLE *Dict. Geol.* 1865 in PAGE *Handbk. Geol. T.*

**Lacustrine** (lækōstriŭn), *a. and sb. rare*. [f. as next + *-ian*.] *A. adj.* = LACUSTRINE 1 b.

*B. sb.* An inhabitant of a lacustrine dwelling.

1865 *Reader* 8 July 30 The waters of the Lake of Constance have been so low this winter as to allow important researches to be made concerning the lacustrine habitations. 1884 W. WESTALL in *Contemp. Rev.* XLVI. 70 There is ample evidence that the Lacustrines of the Bronze Period had reached a high degree of civilization.

**Lacustrine** (lækōstrin), *a.* [f. as if *L. \*lacustris* -f. *lacus* LAKE sb. 4, after the analogy of *palustris*, *paluster*, f. *palud-*, *palis* marsh) + *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to a lake or lakes. Said esp. of plants and animals inhabiting lakes, and *Geol.* of strata, etc., which originated by deposition at the



bottom of lakes; also with reference to 'lake-dwellings' such as those of prehistoric Europe. *Lacustrine age, period*: the period when lake-dwellings were common.

1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* i. iii. 49 The lacustrine and alluvial deposits of Italy. 1833 *Ibid.* III. 220, I collected six species of lacustrine shells. 1843 *PORTLOCK Geol.* 165 The clays and sands... on Lough Neagh... were of lacustrine origin. 1850 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* i. (1874) 9 Lacustrine plants. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. i. 38 The lacustrine habitations of Switzerland. 1868 *PEARCE Water-Farm.* iii. 30 The stream we design to cultivate must possess no lacustrine head. 1869 *LUBROCK Preh. Times* ix. (ed. 2) 291 The bones generally occur in the lacustrine shell marl. 1875 *EMERSON Lett. & Soc. Aims, Prog. Cult. Wks.* (Bohn) III. 225 Who would live in the stone age... or the lacustrine? 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 143 Lacustrine Delta. The alluvial tract formed by a river at its embouchure into a lake. 1879 *RUTLEY Study Rocks* iii. 15 Identified with a marine or a lacustrine fauna. 1880 *HARTING Brit. Anim. Extinct* 3 Wild boars... wallowing... in lacustrine mire.

|| **Lac Virginis.** [*L.*, *lit.* milk of the Virgin.]  
† 1. Some cosmetic. Obs.

1477 *NORTON Ordin.* v. in Ashmole *Theat. Chem.* (1652) 77 As Water of Litharge which would not misse With Water of Azot to make *lac virginis*. 1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* C2, She should have noynted your face over night with *lac virginis*. 1641 *FRENCH Distill.* (1651) v. 142 This salt... is as good as any *lac virginis* to clear, and smooth the face. 1668 *SIR R. SOUTHWELL in Phil. Trans.* XX. 88 This maketh the *Lac Virginis* for the common Wash.

2. A kind of wine; ? = G. *Liebfräulein*.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 44 The Parsons should grow misty On good *Lac Virginis*, or *Lachryma Christi*.

**Lacy** (lè'si), *a.* Also **laoey**. [*f.* *LACE sb.* + *y* 1]  
Consisting of, or having the appearance of, lace.

1804 in *Charlotte Smith's Convers.* I. 57 Eluding him, on lacey plume The silver moth enjoys the gloom. 1823 *GALT Entail* I. xv. 112 A thin mist, partaking more of the lacey character of a haze than the texture of a vapour. 1848 *SARA COLERIDGE in Q. Rev.* Mar. 439 To display the lacey veinwork of a leaf apart from the cellular tissue. 1883 *MISS BROUGHTON Belinda* I. i. ix. 157 Clad in one of those lawnly, lacey gowns.

**Lacye, -yn**, obs. forms of *LACE v.*

**Lad** (læd), *sb.* 1. Forms: 4 *ladde*, 6-8 *Sc. lawd*, 7 *ladd*, 5- *lad*. [*ME. ladde*, of obscure origin.

Possibly a use of the definite form of the pa. pple. of *LEAD v.*; in *ME. lad* is a dialectal variant of *led* pa. pple. The use might have originated in the application of the plural *ladde* elliptically to the followers of a lord. Actual evidence, however, is wanting. It is noteworthy that a 'Godric Ladda' attests a document written 1088-1123 (*Earle Land Charters* 270). If this cognomen be (as is possible) identical with *ME. ladde*, its evidence is unfavourable to the derivation suggested above.

Quite inadmissible, both on the ground of phonology and meaning, is the current statement that the word is cognate with the last syllable of the Goth. *juggalaun's* young man; the ending *-laun's* (stem *-lauda- ad*), *landi- sb.*, which does not occur as an independent word, has in compounds the sense 'having (a certain) growth or size', as in *haeculaun's* how great, *svalaun's* so great, *samaun's* equally great. The Celtic derivations commonly alleged are also worthless: the Welsh *llawd* is a dictionary figment invented to explain the feminine *Yodes* (in *Dictionaries lloides*), which Prof. Rhys has shown to be shortened from *herlodes*, fem. of *herlawd*, *a. ME. herlot* *HAKLOR*; and the Irish *lath* does not exist in either the earlier or the later sense of 'lad', but means 'hero' or 'champion'.

† 1. A serving-man, attendant; a man of low birth and position; a varlet. Obs.

1300 *Havelok* 1786 'Hwat haue ye seid', quoth a ladde. 13... *E. F. Alit.* P. C. 154 Many ladde her forth-lep to lauc & to kest. 1377 *LANGLE P. Pl. B.* XIX. 32 To make lordes of laddes Of lond that he wyneeth. c1380 *Sir Ferunh.* 4451 And wepen art þou; þow laderd prout? c1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 8280 Whan Serenides the King had, Glad she was, and called a lad. c1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 390 Pis ladde [Jesus] with his lesyngs has oure lawes lorne. c1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 43 Lord and lad, to my lawd both lowte. 1513 *BROADSHAW St. Werburga* I. 1015 A lad to wedde a lady is an inconuenient. c1530 *L. Cox Rhet.* (1899) 77 He had with hym syngyng laddes and women seruantes. 1530 *LYNESAY Test. Paypynge* 391 Pandaris, pythankis, custronis, and clatteraris, Loupis vp frome laddis, sine lyechis among lardis. 1535 *COVERDALE I Sam.* ii. 15 Or euer they burned the fatt, the prestes lad [Vulg. puer] came, and sayde [etc.]. 1549-50 in *Swayne Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 277 Smythe the carpenter for j dayes Labor for his seruante Clerke and his ladde for takyng downe of the tymber. 1721 *KELLY Scot. Provi.* 240 Lay up like a Laird, and seek like a Lad.

2. A boy, youth; a young man, young fellow. Also, in the diction of pastoral poetry, used to denote 'a young shepherd'. In wider sense applied familiarly or endearingly (sometimes ironically) to a male person of any age, esp. in the form of address *my lad*. *Lad of wax*: a shoemaker.

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 283/1 *Ladde*, or knave, *garcia*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 206/1 *A Ladde*, *ubi* a knaffe. 1535 *COVERDALE Provi.* xxii. 15 Foolishnes sticketh in the herte of y<sup>e</sup> lad, but y<sup>e</sup> rod of correction driueth it awaye. 1554 *LATIMER Serm.* (1584) 321 First he is a childe; afterward he becommeth a ladde; then a yong man, and after that a perfect man. 1564 *A. Scott Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 53 Lymer lawdis and litle lassis. 1596 *SHAKS.* 1 *Hen. IV.* i. ii. 112 *Prin.* Where shall we take a puer to morrow, lacke? *Fal.* Where thou wilt Lad. 1600 *DEKKER Honest Wk. II.* Dram. Wks. II. 115 How woe old Lad, what doest cry? 1602 *VARIETIES* (1893) 78 Why, well said, my laddis of metall. 1608 *WILLET Hexapla Exod.* 789 Our blessed Sauour... said to his disciples, children, or lads, haue ye any meate? a 1650 *Captain Carr* 30 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 81 'He not giue over my house', shee said,

'neither for Ladds nor man'. 1709 *BYRON Lit. Rem.* (1854) I. i. 6 The other two sizers, one sophister, the other a Lancashire lad of our year. 1717 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Pope* 1 Apr. The young lads... divert themselves with making garlands for their favourite lambs. 1724 *Dr Fox Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 269 The old lad was not to be caught. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 201 Requesting you as a brother lad of wax to make me some of your tight shoes. 1829 *HOOE Eug. Aram* viii. My gentle lad, what is't you read? 1856 *R. M. BALLANTYNE Snowflakes & Sunbeams* xxviii. 390 What did you say struck you, Harry, my lad? 1871 *R. ELLIS tr. Catullus* lxxviii. 4 Lovely the lady, the lad lovely, a company sweet. 1885 *RUSKIN Præterita* I. v. 140 All handsome lads and pretty lasses.

† b. A man of spirit and vigour.

a 1553 *UDALL Royster D.* iv. vii. Arb. 71, I trowe they shall finde and feele that I am a lad.

3. *Sc.* A sweetheart.

1725 *RANSAY Gentle Sheph.* v. ii. And am I then a match for my ain lad? 1781 *J. MAYNE Logan Braes in Chambers's Cyc. Eng. Lit.* II. 493 While my dear lad maun face his fies Far, far frae me. 1786 *BURNS Dream* xiv. Ye royal Lasses dainty, Heav'n... gie you lads a plenty.

4. *attrib.*, as *lad-porter*; † *lad-age*, the age of boyhood; *lad-bairn*, *-wean* *Sc.*, a male child.

1605 *SYLVESTER Du Burtas* II. iii. 1 Location 170 Here have I past my 'Lad-age fair and good. 17... *Herd's Collect. Sc. Songs* (1776) II. 149 This maiden had a brow 'Lad-bairn. 1821 *GALT Ann. Parish* xix. 180 There was a greater christening of lad bairns than had ever been in any year during my incumbency. 1894 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 5/3 A 'lad porter on the... Railway. 1821 *HOGG Jacobite Relics* II. 175 Bonny orphan lad-weans twa.

Hence the *nonce vds.* **Lad-dress**, a girl, lass; **Lad-daisism**, the condition or character of a lad; **Lad-dhood**, the state of being a lad.

1768 *H. WAIPOLE Corr.* (1837) II. 4/7, I know that he is a very amiable lad and I do not know that she is not as amiable a laddess. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 80 They... emerge into the full and perfect imago of little lord's... without any of those intermediate conditions of laddism, hobble-de-hoyism [etc.]. 1883 *Spectator* 28 Apr. 543 Youth or laddhood was now protruded further into life. 1891 *Century Mag.* Nov. 61 In this region I grew to laddhood.

† **Lad**, *sb.* 2. Obs. rare. A thong. Hence

† **Lad-ded** *a.*, thonged.

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 283/1 *Ladde*, *thwonge* (*K.* *thoung*, *S.* *thang*, *ligula*. *Laddyd*, *ligulatus*. 1847 *HALLIWELL, Lad*, a thong of leather; a shoe-latchet.

**Lad**, obs. pa. t. and pple. of *LEAD v.*

|| **Ladanum** (lædānūm). Also 6 (*anglicized*) **ladane**. [*L. ladanum*, *ῥῑdanum*, *a. Gr. λᾶδανον*, *λῆδανον*, *f. λῆδον* mastic. Cf. *LABDANUM* and *LABDANUM*.]

1. A gum resin which exudes from plants of the genus *CISTUS*, esp. *C. ladaniferus* and *C. creticus*, much used in perfumery and for fumigation.

c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 179 B ladanī ʒ i, & resoluē it in ʒ iij of oil of mirtilles. *Ibid.* 188 Ollum ladanī. 1551 *TURNER Herbal* i. K vj. Ladanum... hath the propertie to bind to gether to warme, to make softe and to open the mouthes of the veynes. 1568 *SKENE The Pest* (1860) 31 Eikand thairill... sa meikill of ladane as salbe thoct expedient. 1611 *COTGR.* *Ladane*, the sweet Gumme Ladanum. 1634 *PEACHAM Gentl. Exerc.* i. xii. 40 Sists (that beareth that excellent gumme Ladanum). 1648 *HERRIK Hesper.* (1860) 194 How can I chuse but kisse her, whence do's come The storax, spiknard, myrrhe and ladanum. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl.* I. 161 The balsam called Ladanum... is produced by the *Cistus creticus*.

† 2. = *LABDANUM*. Obs.

1627 *tr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 21 The compound Opiates are Treacle, Methridate, Ladanum, &c.

**Ladde-borde**: see *LARBOARD*.

**Ladden**, rare obs. pa. pple. of *LADE v.*

**Ladder** (lædər), *sb.* Forms: 1 *hlæder*, *hlæd-der*, 2-4 *leddre*, 4 *Kent. lheddre*, 3-5 (6 *Sc.*) *ledder*, 4-5 *leddir(e)*, *leddydr*, 3-4 *laddre*, 4 *laddir*, 6- *lader*, 6-7 *lather*, 4- *ladder*. [*OE. hlæd(d)er* str. fem., corresp. to *OFris. hleder*, *hladder*, *MDn. lèdere* (Du. *leer*, also *ladder* from *Fr.*), *OHG. leitara* (MHG., mod.G. *leiter*):—*O*Teut. \**hlaidrjā*, *f.* Teut. root \**hlai-* (whence *LEAN v.*):—*Aryan* \**klē-*: cf. *Gr. κλίμαξ* ladder.]

1. An appliance made of wood, metal, or rope, usually portable, consisting of a series of bars ('rungs') or steps fixed between two supports, by means of which one may ascend to or descend from a height.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 209 Þær was gewuna þæt folc... jæt hie æfter hlæddrum up to ðæt glasenum fæte astigon. c1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xxviii. 12 þa geseah he on swefne stanðan ane hlædre fram eorðan to heofenan. a 1100 *Cerefa in Anglia* (1886) IX. 263 Hlædre, horscamb and seacara. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1607 He... sa2... fro ðe erde up til beuene bein, A leddre stonden. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 310 Hii... cables vette ynowe & ladden & leours. c1340 *Cursor M.* 3779 (Fairf.) In slepe a ladder him þo3t be seyghe fra be firmament ri3t to his eyghe. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* x. 642 Thai set thair ladder to the wall. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 4761 þai wonyn on the wallis lightly with ladders. 1560 *J. DAVIS tr. Scidane's Chron.* our Time 159 The Emperour gongye forth as farre as the ladder of the shippe to mete him, receaueh him in. 1587 *FLEMING Contn. Holinshead* III. 356/1 A lather of fourteen staves would but reach to the top. 1621 *J. SANVOY Ovid's Met.* xiv. (1626) 298 [He] oft a lather tooke To gather fruit. 1726-7 *SWIFT Gulliver* I. i. 25 That several ladders should be applied to my sides, on which... the inhabitants mounted. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xl, Kit mounted half way up a short ladder.

† b. *esp.* The steps to a gallows. Chiefly in phr. to bring to the ladder. *Groom of the ladder* (jocular): a hangman. Obs.

a 1533 *L.D. BERNERS Hon* lix. 204 [Iuoyin] commaundyd a xxx. men to lede hym to y<sup>e</sup> galows &... they causyd the nyntrell to mount vp on y<sup>e</sup> ladder. 1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* Wks. 1883-4 V. 138, I... should haue been hanged, was brought to the ladder... and yet for all that scap'd dancing in a hempen circle. *Ibid.* 151 Casting mee off the ladder. *Ibid.* 185 A fiddler cannot turne his pin so soone, as he [an executioner] would turn a man of the ladder. 1601 *DENT Path-w. Heaven* 311 Many... haue bene brought to the gallows, and haue confest vpon the ladder, that [etc.]. a 1640 *DAY Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 72 A kinsman of myne that is grome of the ladder and yeman of the corde. 1655 *GURALL Chr. in Arm.* xix. (1669) 233 2 The offer of a pardon comes too late to him that has turn'd himself off the Ladder.

c. *fig.* Also in phr. † *To draw up the ladder after itself* [*cf. F. après lui il faut tirer l'échelle*]: to be unapproachable. *To see through a ladder*: to see what is obvious. *To kick down the ladder*: said of persons who repudiate or ignore the friendships or associations by means of which they have risen in the world.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Dis is sunfulla monna ledlre. a 1225 *Anon. R.* 354 And forð þet David hefde fæos two stalen of þisse ledlre, þaþ he king were, he clomb upward. 1340 *Ayenb.* 246 Þis is le laste stape of þe lheddre of perfeccion. 1377 *LANGLE P. Pl. B.* xvi. 44 The Fende. With a ladder there-to, of lesyngs aren the ronges. 1477 *KARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes* 77 Men sette niche store by the foresayde science and was their opynion that it was the ladder to go vp into alle other sciences. 1593 *SHAKS. Kich. II.* v. i. 55 Northumberland, thou ladder where-withall The mounting Bullingbrooke ascends my Throne. a 1625 *COKE in Gutch Coll. Chr.* I. 133 It is not the true way... for men to raise themselves by ladders of detraction. 1670 *LASSLES Vp. Italy* 1. 87 After the Donio, I saw the Church of the Annuciata, which draweth up the Ladder after it for neatness. 1794 *NELSON in Nicolas Disp.* (ed. 2) I. 449 Duncan is, I think, a little altered; there is nothing like kicking down the ladder a man rises by. 1843 *L. FEYRE Life Trav.* Phys. I. i. iv. 74 With these two houses alone I have worked up the medical ladder of my life. 1848 *THACKERAY Book of Snobs* vii. (1872) 27 She struggled so gallantly for polite reputation that she has won it: pitilessly kicking down the ladder as she advanced degree by degree. 1852 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* vi. 37 Can't ye see through a ladder, ye black nigger? 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* 1876 II. vii. 73 He now began to climb the ladder of preferment afresh.

2. With qualifying words indicating its use, construction, position, etc., as *fire*, *extension*, *refuge*, *scaling*, *step-ladder*, etc. Also *Naut.*, as *accommodation*, *bowsprit*, *entering*, *gallery*, *quarter*, *stern ladder*. Also *JACOB'S LADDER*.

1626 *CAPT. SMITH Acad. Ing. Sea-men* 13 An entering ladder or cleare. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Ladders*, the Bolt-spirit-ladder, at the Head-head, made fast over the Bolt-sprit, to get upon it. 1758 *SHARP in Naval Chron.* VIII. 154 He got into a boat from the stern ladder. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Ladder*, *Accommodation Ladder*, is a sort of light stair-case, occasionally fixed on the gangway of the admiral, or commander in chief, of a fleet. *Ibid.*, *Quarter-Ladders*, two ladders of rope, depending from the right and left side of a ship's stern.

3. Applied to things more or less resembling a ladder. Often with qualifying words, as *cheese*, *cooper's*, *paring ladder* (see *quots.*); *fish ladder* (see *FISH sb.* 1 7).

1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* III. 318/2 The paring Ladder, or Coopers Ladder... By the help of this all Barrel Staves or Boards are held fast and sure while the Work-man is paring or shaving them. *Ibid.* 335/1 A Cheese Ladder... serveth to lay over the Cheese Tub for the Cheese Fat to rest upon, while the Dairy Woman presseth the Whey out of the Cruds. *Ibid.* 339/2 The Cart Ladders are the Crooked peeces set over the Cart wheels to keepe Hay and Straw loaden off them. 1851 *Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 376 Scotch cart... with ladders complete, so as to be used as a dung or harvest cart. 1875 *Plain Needlework* to a Crochet needle (to pick up the ladders in stockings). 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Ladder*, a notched cleat or stick in a bookcase, for supporting shelves. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 90 Two Salmon Ladders, One Jumping Ladder, One Swimming Ladder. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Ladder*, a series of mud buckets which are carried up and down in an oblique direction, for emptying and refilling in dredging operations. 1890 *Wesleyan Methodist's Mag.* Mar. 162 A woven-ladder tape for Venetian blinds, in lieu of hand-made ladders. 1892 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 3/3 The flowers are formed into ruches, which trim the skirt and are carried up the sides, with a ladder of ribbons between the lines.

4. In names of plants, as *Christ's ladder* (see *CHRIST s.*). *Ladder to Heaven* see *quots.*. Also *JACOB'S LADDER*.

1640 *PARKINSON Theat. Bot.* 699 Wee in English [call it] *Salomons* Seale most usually, but in some countries the people call it *Ladder to Heaven*,... from the forme of the stalke of leaves, one being set above another. 1760 *LEE In-trod. Bot.* App. (1765) 316 *Ladder to Heaven*, *Cenallaria*. 1879 *BRITTON & HOLLAND Plant-n.*, *Ladder to Heaven*. (1) *Polemonium carolinum*, L. (2) *Polygonatum multiflorum*.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple *attrib.*, as *ladder foot*, *rung*, † *stale*, *stave*; b. objective, as *ladder-climber* (in *quot. fig.*); c. instrumental, as *ladder-travelling*; *ladder-bridged* *adj.*; d. similitive, as *ladder-path*, *road*; *ladderwise* *adv.*

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Aug. 8/2 The 'ladder-bridged crevasse. 1870 *Even. Standard* 17 Sept. The 'ladder-climbers, who now direct the affairs of Paris. c1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* v. (*Parl. Beast's*) xliii. Syne furth him led, and to the gallows gais, And at the 'ladder-fute his leif he



tais. 1814 S. ROGERS *Jaquiel*. Poems (1839) 26 Up many a ladder-path he guided. 1828 J. R. BEST *Italy as it is* 30 We had descended many steps of the ladder-road. 1620 in *Swayne Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 171 For a peecce of Timber to make Ladder Rungs, 12d. a 1225 *Ancr. N.* 354 Peos two [pings] scheme and pine. beoð þe two lēddre stalen þet beoð uprith to þe heone. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 293/1 Lēddyr stafe, scalarium. 1608 WILLIET *Hexapla Exod.* 606 As ladder staves they were equally distant one from another. 1855 *Cornwall* 156 The ladder-travelling is rendered less fatiguing, by being varied and broken up into short journeys. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boethius* i. pr. 1. 7 Be-twine bothe lettars, ladderwise, certain steps wer marked.

6. Special comb.: ladder-braid, a kind of braid made on the lace-pillow; ladder-carriage, one for conveying fire-ladders (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); ladder company, detachment *Mil.* (see quot.); ladder-dance (see quot.); hence ladder-dancer; ladder-dredge, a dredge having buckets carried round on a ladder-like chain (*Cent. Dict.*); ladder-like *a.*, resembling a ladder, gradational; also *adv.*; ladder-man, 'in a fire-brigade, a member of a hook-and-ladder company' (*Cent. Dict.*); ladder party = ladder detachment; ladder point, a form of ladder stitch; ladder shell, a marine shell of the genus *Scalaria*, a staircase-shell, wentlettrap; ladder stitch, a cross-bar stitch in embroidery; ladder-truck, a vehicle for carrying fire-ladders and hooks; ladder-walker = ladder-dancer; ladder way, a 'way' by which one descends or ascends by means of a ladder, (*a*) in the deck of a ship, (*b*) in the shaft of a mine; ladder-work, work done with the help of a ladder, e.g. house-painting, etc. (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

1824 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 43 Ladder braid. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* i. ii. 87 The men told off to one ladder (4 files or more, according to length of ladder) form a 'ladder detachment' and the detachments for one line of ladders form a 'ladder company', or 'ladder double company'. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iii. v. 173 The 'Ladder-dance': so called, because the performer stands upon a ladder, which he shifts from place to place, and ascends or descends without losing the equilibrium, or permitting it to fall. 1709 *STERLE Tatler* No. 12 18 Ladder-dancers, Rope-dancers, Jugglers. 1859 *Cornwallis New World* i. 21 A ladder-like flight of steps. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bry's Phæder*. 303 Parallel bundles, connected in a ladder-like manner by transverse branches. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 565 The great parallel terraces over which, ladderlike, the neighbouring Congo has cut its bed. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* x. 181 A gradual ladder-like rise [of temperature]. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* i. ii. 98 It is always advisable to have officers and non-commissioned officers, with ladder parties. 1891 A. H. CRAWFORD *Gen. Crawford & Light Div.* 230 Fleming fell leading the ladder party at Badajoz. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 186 Ladder stitch, there are two kinds of this stitch, the open, called 'Ladder Point', or Point d'Echelle, in which the bars forming the stitch are taken across an open space, and the closed, known as Jacob, and Ship Ladder, in which the bars are worked on to the material itself. 1771 STEELE *Spect.* No. 258 3 Why should not 'Ladder-walkers, and Posture-makers appear again on our Stage? c. 1850 *Rudin. Navis*. (Weale) 128 Ladder-ways, the openings in the decks wherein the ladders are placed. 1875 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 77 A shaft large enough to allow of ample pumping space, a good ladder-way [etc.].

Hence *nonce-words*. Ladderless *a.*, having no ladder; Laddery *a.*, resembling a ladder.

1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 455 Short flights of abrupt ladder-steps. 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 78 They were separated from the surface by sixty feet of ladderless shaft.

**Ladder** (lædər), *v.* 7 *Obs.* [f. LADDER *sb.*] *trans.* To scale with a ladder; to furnish with a ladder or with ladders. Also *absol.*

a 1578 LINDSEY (Piscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 191 His friends came rushing forward to ladder the walls. 1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 173 The men of Leith, looking for na uther thing bot. to haue ladderit and winn the hous. 1643 *Session Rec. in Hist. Brechin* (1867) 232 To Alexander Talbert for ladderding the church 3s. 4d. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 188 They came from their Stations by Planks laid from His unto their Stones, and otherwise they could not, without ladderding up and down.

Ladder, *obs.* form of LATHER.

**Laddered** (lædəd), *a.* [f. LADDER *sb.* + -ED<sup>2</sup>.] Furnished with a ladder; † of a rope, made into a ladder.

1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* i. ii. Attempt not to ascend My chamber-window by a ladder'd rope. 187 J. STEVENSON *Child's Gard. Verses* (1895) 81 He [the sun] Into the ladder'd hayloft smiles. 1892 LD. LYTTON *King Poppy* iv. 83 Their ladder'd scaffolds swarm'd, as high in heaven.

**Laddie** (lædi). Chiefly *Sc.* [f. LAD *sb.* + -IE.] A young lad, a lad. (A term of endearment.)

1546 *BALE Eng. Votaries* i. (1550) 16 b, He had a laddy waytynge on hym called Benignus. 1721 RAMSAY (title) *Yellow Haired Laddie*. 1728 — Soger Laddie. 1789 BURNS *Ep. to Dr. Blacklock* vi, I hae a wife and twa wee laddies. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 51, I ken naething agen the laddie. 1884 ANNIE SWAN *Dorothea Kirke* xvii. 155 'Aunt Janet?' 'Ay, laddie'.

† **Lade**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* Also 1 *hlōd*, 3 *ladd*. [f. LADE *v.* (OE. *hlād* is commonly compared with ON. *hlāð* stack, pile, and interpreted 'mound', because it renders L. *agger*; but the sense of 'burden' is possible.)] *a.* Draught. *b.* Load, burden, lading.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxi. 160 Besittað hie utan... & beað hiere hlōd to [L. *comportabilis aggerem*]. c 1200 ORMIN 19313 We lodenn alle twinne ladd Of his godnesses welle. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1663 With hym laught a yong knyght Ech on other laid good lade. 1508 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 220 That they may be in our sayde landis and lordshippis for too hye and gader lade and freith and cary awaye, or doo to be caryed awaye and conueied into the sayde kyngdom of England.

**Lade** (lād), *sb.* 2 [app. a variant of LEAD *sb.* 2 (which occurs much earlier in the same sense); perh. confused with *lade*, the regular *Sc.* and northern form of LODE, OE. *lād*. The synonymous LEAT is not etymologically related.]

1. A channel constructed for leading water to a mill wheel; a mill-race. (Often in comb. *mill-lade*.) Chiefly *Sc.*

1808-80 JAMESON, *Lade*, *lead*. 1862 *Act* 25 & 26 *Vict.* c. 97 § 6 The construction or alteration of mill dams, or lades, or water wheels so as to afford a reasonable means for the passage of salmon. 1864 A. McKAY *Hist. Kilmarlock* (1880) 106 A corn-mill, which was driven by a lade that flowed through the same spot. 1868 *Perthshire Jnl.* 18 June, Some fine sport was enjoyed; but the salmon on two or three occasions made a rush into the lade and escaped.

2. A *sb.* *lade*, with a sense 'channel, water-course, mouth of a river', has been evolved by etymologists from place-names in which the last element is *-lade* (OE. *gelād* channel, as in *Crecca-gelād* Cricklade); the interpretation has been suggested by LADE *v.* The word was admitted into Bailey's and Johnson's *Dicts.*, and has occasionally been used in literature.

1643 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* To Rdr. 34 How many learned men have mistaken the name of a place neere Oxford called Creklade? as if it sauored of Greeke, when it is but old English, and signifies *Ostium riui*, a place where some Creeke or little brooke doth lade or empty it selfe into a greater water. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lada* in old Records, - a Lade, Lading, or Course of Water. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Lade*, a Passage of Water, the Mouth of a River. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereward* II. xi. 180 Cotinglade - seemingly a lade, leat, or canal through Cottingham Fen to the Westwater. 1873 H. KINGSLEY *Oakshott* xxvi. 184 Every trickling tiny lade, every foaming brook, told its own story.

**Lade** (lād), *sb.* 3 *local*. [? f. LADE *v.*] A board or rail fixed to the side of a cart or waggon to give greater width.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2188/4 Lost... a short turn Waggon, with two pair of Harness and a Cart Saddle, with Wheel Lades. 1847 in HALLIWELL. 1875 BLACKMOR *A. Lorraine* III. v. 72 The vice-president's cart was in the shed close by, and on the front lade sat Bonny.

**Lade** (lād), *v.* Forms: 1 *hladan*, (*ladan*), 3 (*Orm.*) *laddenn*, 4 *hlade*, 6 *lade*, 7 *laid*, 2, 3, 4- *lade*. *Pa. t.* 1 *hlōd*, (*once* *zehlōd*), 3-4 *lode*; *weak* 5- *laded*. *Pa. pple.* 1 (*39*) *hladen*, 4 *i-lade*. 4-6 (*8 Sc. poet.*) *lade*, (6 *ladden*, *Sc. ladin*), 4-*laden*; *weak* 5 *ladyd*, 6- *laded*. [*Com. Teut. str. vb.*: OE. *hladan* (*hlōd*, *zehlāden*), corresp. to OFris. *hlada*, OS. *hladan* (*Du. laden*), ON. *hlaða* (*Sw. ladda*); with consonant-ablaut the word appears in OHG. *hladan* (*G. laden*), Goth. (*af*) *hlapan* - OTeut. \**hlap*-, *hlāp* - pre-Teut. \**klāt*-, parallel with \**klad*- in OSI. *klasti* to place. The general Teut. senses are those represented by branch I; branch II is peculiar to Eng., but OS. has the sense 'to put (liquor) into a vessel', as a particular application of a sense similar to 2 below. Another derivative of the root is MHG. *luot* burden, mass, multitude: - OTeut. \**hlōpā*; in the OE. *hlōp* booty, multitude, OLG. *hlōtha* booty, this type seems to have coalesced with OTeut. \**hlanpā*.

The *pa. t.* has from 15th c. been conjugated *weak*. The *pa. pple.* is still usually strong when used in the senses of branch I; in those of branch II it is now always *weak*.]

I. To load.

1. *trans.* To put the cargo on board (a ship). Also (now only in *passive*) to load (a vehicle, a beast of burden).

*Beowulf* (Z.) 896 Sæbat zehlōd. *Ibid.* 1897 *Pa* wæs on sande sægeap naca hlāden herewædum. 13. - *Coer de L.* 1384 Thritene schyppys i-lade with hyvys Of bees. *Ibid.* 1388 Another schyp was laden. With an engyne hyghte Robynet. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 197 A boot pat was so hevy lade wip men þat folowed hym þat it sanke down. a 1420 HOCLEVY *De Reg. Princ.* 983 To lade a cart or fill a barwe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. vi. 211 Our kervalls howis ladis and prymys he With huge charge of silnir. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccl.* xii. 12 The chefest that is amonge ywe, shall lade his shoulders in the darcke, and get him awaye. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xlii. 26 They laded their asses with the corne. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 69 5 Our Ships are laden with the Harvest of every Climate. 1830 SCOTT *Demond.* ix, A foreign ship richly laded with wines. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvi. (1856) 325 A sledge, kept laden to meet emergencies. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Arct.* 817 He... help'd At lading and unlading the tall barks.

b. To load (a person) with gifts, etc., (a tree, branch) with fruit; to charge or fill abundantly. Now only in *pa. pple.* *laden*, loaded, fraught, heavily charged with. † Also, to lade up.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* iv. 22 When he myght fynde the messagers of Charlemayn, he charged and laded them alle

with riches of thoryent. 1484 — *Chivalry* 4 A tree wel laden and charged of fruyte. 1609 CAPT. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* 9 With every man a bundle of sedge and bawins still throwne before them, so laded up the Lake, as [etc.]. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Hush.* 130 Corn. the earlier it is sown, cæteris paribus, the better laden it is. 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* xiii. *Act* 72 Than apples fairer, when the boughs they lade. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Plant* iii. 112 A northern whirlwind. Shook the boughs thus laden. 1847 WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) i. 231 Shores laden with all kinds of beauty. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iv. 67 These sandstones are laden with a profusion of fossils. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xxiii. 279 Her eyes were laden with tears. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 47 [The air] must have become laden with moisture.

c. To burden, load oppressively; chiefly in immaterial sense. Now only (somewhat arch.) in *pa. pple.*, burdened with sin, sorrow, etc.

1538 STARKEY *England* i. ii. 28 Yf we be thus lade wyth ignorance. a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* iii. ii. (Arb.) 41 Doth not loue lade you? 1555 EDEN *Decades* 159 It is not lawful for any to lade his neighbours wauls with rafters. 1602 *Life T. Cromwell* ii. iii. 93 Lade him with irons. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl. v.* ii. 123, I...do confesse I haue Bene laden with like frailties. a 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 54 To lade no one man with too much preferment. 1655 CULPEPPER & COLE *Riverius* xv. vi. 420 Miserable Woman-Kind is commonly laded with manifold Diseases. a 1656 *Br. Hall's Breath. Devout Soul* 168 Saviour, thy sinner is sufficiently laden, with the burden of his iniquities. 1724 RAMSAY *Health* 143 Phimos, who by his livid colour shews Him lade with vile diseases. 1841 LAKE *Arab. Nts.* i. 90 Laden with the sin which they had committed.

2. To put or place as a burden, freight, or cargo; now only, to ship (goods) as cargo.

*Beowulf* (Z.) 2775 Him on bearm hlōdon bunan and discas sylfes dome. a 1000 RYDER *D. ii.* (Gr.) 1c. me [on] hrycg hlade, þæt ic habban sceal. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 2901 (Gr.) Ongan þa ad hladan. a 1300 K. Horn 1409 Ston he dude lade, And lym therto he made. 1472 *Waterford Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 309 From the porte that the saide merchandise is lade unto the porte of the said citie. c 1489 CAXTON *Spines of Aymon* xxviii. 580 Tenne fet he stones & mortar in grete plente. and I promyse you that reynawd laded more atones than xv. other dyde. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 3 No person... shall enbore or lade... any wheate... in anie picard. 1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1612 A Legorn ship... bound to Tunis with moneys to lade Corn. 1799 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 347 He had his Vessel seized by the Genoese, when lading wine for our Fleet. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* viii. 261 It is impossible to lade or deliver Cargoes. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commu.* III. vi. cxiv. 641 The surplus products... must be laded on board the vessels.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE ix. 704 Quhen thai off hay was ladan most bysse. 1611 BIBLE *Neh.* iv. 17 They that bare burdeus, with those that laded. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 202/1 As many light ships come in the last evening Tyde to lade. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 179 At this High-land of Ariquipa, is good anchoring, where Vessels use to lade. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 450 A pier, at which vessels... lade and unlade.

3. To lay a burden of (guilt) upon. Also *absol.* 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxii. 8 Make a battlement aboute thy rofe, that thou lade not blande vpon thine house yf eny man fall therof. a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 196 Him seemeth that the shade Of his offence again his force assays By violent despair on him to lade.

4. To load or charge (a gun); also, to load (cartridges) in a gun. *Obs.*

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* iii. viii. (1810) 569 Going to lade her againe, their Gunner was slaine at his Peerce. 1635 LD. LINDSEY in Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* iii. (1704) 335/1 To command the Gunners to laid Carriages. 1690 *Mor. Ess. Present Times* vii. 129 Cannon-like, will discharge but once till they are new Laden.

II. To draw water.

5. *trans.* To draw (water); to take up or remove (water or other fluids) from a river, a vessel, etc., with a ladle, scoop, or by similar means; to bale. † *occas.* with cogn. obj. (Now chiefly *techn.* and *dial.*)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosh.* John iv. 7 Cuom iuf of ðær byrig to ladanne [*Rushin*, *hladanne*] wæter. c 1000 *Ass. Gosh.* John ii. 9 *Pa* þenas soðlice wiston þe þæt wæter hlōdon. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 180 Ænne ealdne munuc wæter hlādenne. c 1200 ORMIN 14044 *Gab.* and ladeþ upp & berþþ itt Till þaldermann onn hiefeð. *Ibid.* 19313 We lodenn alle twinne ladd Of his godnesses welle. c 1330 *Arth. & Merv.* 1475 (Kölbing) *Pal.* Pe water vp loden þo Al way bi to & to. 1340 *Ayene*. 178 Also ase hit behoueth offe þet ssp ladeð out þet wæter þet alneway gef in. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 283/2 Ladin or lay wæter. *uallia*. c 1550 *Merlin* 37 Thei hadde a-wey the erthe, and fonde the water, and dede it to laden oute. 1530 *Palsgr.* 600/1, I lade water with a scoop or any other thing out of a dytche or pytte. a 1648 *Digby Closet Open.* (1677) 8 Then lade forth your liquor and set it a cooling. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Smelling Silver* 114 It is laded out and cast into long square bars. 1725 BRADLEY *Fant. Dict.* s.v. *Brewery*, The first Wort... must be pumped or laded off into one or more Coolers. 1784 TWANLEY *Dairying* 47 To lade off the Whey clear from Curd. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 585 By lading the glass out of one pot into another... with copper lades. 1842 J. AIRTON *Domest. Econ.* 332 Out of this underbuck you must lade the ale-wort into the tun-tub.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1612-15 *Br. Hall Contempl.* N. T. ii. v. She did not think best to lade at the shallow channel, but ruhs rather to the well-head. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. v. (1772) i. 149 Or with their hats lade [for fish] in a brooke. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. vi. 279 You must gradually lade out of the second Copper.

† 6. To empty by 'lading'. *Obs.*

c 1532 *Du Wes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 1020 When a man doth come to the great see for to lade [*F. espuser*] it.



1593 SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI. iii. 139 Like one that . . . chides the sea. . . Saying he'll lade it dry. 1628 BR. HALL *Old Reliq.* (1686) 73 We are not they who think to lade the sea with an egg-shell.

† 7. *trans.* Of a ship: To let in (water). *Obs.*

1412-20 LYOG. *Chron. Troy* i. iii. The ship. . . was so staunch it myht no water lade. 1530 PALSGR. 601/1, I lade, I take in water, as a ship or bote that is nat staunched. . . This bote ladeh in water a pace.

8. *Comb.* The verb stem used in comb. with names of vessels used in lading, as *lade-bowl*, *-bucket*, *-gallon* (dial. *gawon*, *gorn*), *†-mele* [? ME. MELE, bowl], *-pail*.

1420 *Inu. in Linc. Chapter Acc. Bk.* A. 2. 30 ff. 69, 1 'ladebottle. 6d. 1891 *Hartland Gloss.*, \*Lade-bucket, a small dipping-bucket, used in brewing, &c. 1575 *Bul-fur's Practicks* (1754) 234 The air sall have . . . the best brewing leid, the mask fat, with tub, barrelis, and 'laid-gallon. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, \*Lade-gawon, . . . a vessel for lading out liquid. 1847 HALLIWELL, \*Lade-gorn, a pail with a long handle to lade water out with. *Derb.* Also called a *lade-pail*. 1579 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 401 Bruers measures, as barrelis, kilderkins, firkins, runlets, 'lademeales, gallons. 1558 *Ludlow Churchv. Acc.* (Camden) 87 Paid for a vesselle and a 'lad payle to putt in lyme. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Lade pail*. A late-pail (or lade-pail) is commonly used for dipping hot water from a copper, or for making cider.

Lade, Sc. and north. form of LOAD sb.

Ladeborde: see LARBOARD.

† Laded, *pph. a.* [f. LADE v. + -ED<sup>1</sup>] = LADEN. 1630 DRAYTON *Descr. Elysium* 3 Pomegranates . . . Their laded branches bow. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 75 The laded Boughs their Fruits in Autumn bear. 1708 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1859) IV. 58 Very few of the enemy's privateers . . . will . . . out-sail one of our laded vessels.

† Ladel. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. lade LODGE sb. + -EL<sup>1</sup>] ? A little path, by-path.

1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* i. iii. (Skeat) l. 42 By sniale pathes, that swyne and hogges hadden made, as lanes with ladelis their maste to seche.

Laden (lād'n), *v.* Also 6 Sc. *ladin*, *ladne*, *laiden*, 7 *laidin*. [f. LADE v. + -EN; but perh. partly a Sc. var. of LOADEN *v.*] *trans.* = LADE v. 1514 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 89 The . . . gudis that happinis to be input and ladin in the samyn schippis. 1521 *Ibid.* 142 The losing and lading of s-chippis. 1579 MUNDAY in Hakluyt *Foy.* (1589) 151 Every prisoner bring most grievously laded with yrons on their legges. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 356 To lade him with deceitful leisingis, criminable crymes, and talleis vntreue. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 147 Trees . . . laded with . . . fruits. 1652 GAUL *Magdalen* 303 They . . . used him with all curtesie, and laded him with gifts. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Foot* (1748) II. No. 63. 94 Let each Mule carry his own Burthen, and not laden him further. 1808-18 JAMIESON, *Ladenin time*, the time of laying in winter provisions. 1885 Mrs. C. L. PIRKIS *Lady Lovelace* I. i. 19 He laded him self obediently with Edie's belongings. 1890 CUSHING *Bull. i' th' Thorne* II. xiii. 243 The air was laded with the fragrance of jasmine.

Laden (lād'n), *pph. a.* [str. pa. pple. of LADE *v.*] Burdened, loaded, weighed down (*lit.* and *fig.*). Often in comb. with sb., as *sorrow-laden*; also *HEAVY-LADEN*.

1595 MAYNARD *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 3 A man entering into matters with so laden a foote, that the other's meat would be eaten before his spit could come to the fire. 1693 DRYDEN *David's Met.* xiii. Act 118 The laden boughs for you alone shall bear. 1790 T. WARTON *Eclog.* iii. 94 Where . . . clust'ring nuts their laden branches bend. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. v. 70 The better . . . impulses of a laden spirit. 1857 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Laden*, the state of a ship when charged with materials equal to her capacity. 1868 LYNCH *Rivulet* clxii. ii. Now mount the laden clouds, Now flames the darkening sky. 1897 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 7/1 The laden trains start hence.

Laden, *obs.* form of LATEN, brass.

Lader (lād'ər), ? *Obs.* [f. LADE v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>] One who lades; *esp.* one who freights a ship.

1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 Hen. VIII. c. 9 § 3 The said owner or lader of the said picard bote or other vessel. 1552 *Act* 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 14 § 7 The Buying of any Corn . . . by any such Badger, Lader, Kidder or Carrier. 1626 *Impeachment. Dk. Buckh.* (Camden) 42 The name of the lader of the fore-said hides. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 9 A Lader of Corn or Grain. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 494 The Goods . . . appear to have been . . . restored . . . to the Masters of the Ships in which they were laden; and, by the Customs of the Sea, the Master is in the Place of the Lader, and answerable to him.

Lade Sterne, *obs.* form of LODESTAR.

La-di-da (lād'idā), *slang.* [Onomatopoeic, in ridicule of 'swell' modes of utterance. Cf. HAW-HAW.] A derisive term for one who affects gentility; a 'swell'. Also *attrib.* or *adj.* = LARDY-DARDY.

c. 1883 in *Atkin House Scraps* (1887) 166 The young 'un goes to music-halls And does the la-di-da. 1893 GUNTER *Baron Montez* iii. viii. 77 That French brother of his, Frank, the Parisian la-di-da. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Jan. 3/2, I may tell you we are all homely girls. We don't want any la-di-da members.

† Laded, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. LADY sb. + -ED.] Lady-like; soft, gentle.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [i.] viii. 20 Sores are not to bee anguish't with a rustick pressure; but gently stroaked with a Laded hand.

Ladify: see LADIFY.

Ladin, *obs.* Sc. f. LADEN *v.*; *obs.* Sc. pa. pple. of LADE *v.*

Lading (lād'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. LADE v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>]

1. The action of the verb LADE; the loading of a ship with its cargo; the bailing or ladling out of water, etc. *Bill of lading* (see BILL sb. 3 10).

1500 *Galway Arch. in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 391 In lading and discharging of his goodes. . . into forayn realmis. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves*, *Lusoria* xxv. (1677) 32 Most we have fire still glowing under us, Only that we with constant Lading may Keep our selues cool? 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* ii. (ed. 2) 121 Where the Water is put over by the Hand-bowl, or what is called Lading over. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 589 The transfer of the glass into the cuvettes, is called lading.

2. *concr.* That with which a ship is laded; freight, cargo. † Also *transf.* (see *quots.* 1611, 1621).

1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxvii. 10 Syrs, I perceive that thys vyage wilbe with hurte and damage, not off the ladinge and shippe only: but also off oure lyues. 1611 COTGR., *Prendre son sel*, to swill, quaffe, carouse; to take in his lading, or his liquor, to the full. 1621 MOLLÉ *Canevar*, *Liv. Libr.* v. xiii. 369 Drunkards . . . when they have their lading of wine. 1669 NARROWORTH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sen. Late Voy.* i. (1691) 7 With much ado I got off a boats lading of Water. 1670 *Ibid.* (1711) 91, I was bound for China, and . . . had rich Lading for that Country. 1709 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4598 4 Two Ships lading of . . . Russia Rhine Hemp. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xxi. (1857) 303 A small sloop . . . entered the frith, to take in a lading of meal. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 169 The crews were saved, but much of the lading was lost or damaged. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 184 A lading of great rarities. *fig.* 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxv. When mighty Love would cleave in twain The lading of a single pain.

† 3. A place where cargoes are laded. *Obs.*

1594 NORDEN *Spec. Brit. Essex* (Camden) 10 It is inuironed with creekes, which leade to certayne ladinges, as to Landmyer lading, . . . where they take in wood.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lading-can* (dial.), *† gin, hole, utensil, well*.

1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, \*Lading can, a small tin can, containing two or three quarts, used for taking hot water out of a boiler. [Common in the north midlands and Yorkshire.] 1497 *Narr. Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 103 'Lading gynne. . . j. *Ibid.* 104 Lading gynnes . . . iij. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 589 *Glass-making*. In this operation 'lading' ladles of wrought iron are employed, which are plunged into the pots through the upper openings or 'lading holes. 1872 HARDWICK *Trad. Lanc.* 189 The only 'lading or baling utensil employed by the miserable sinner should be a limpet shell. 1769 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 14 Aug. The 'lading-well in this ill-fated George Lane lies shamefully neglected.

Ladiship, variant of LADYSHIP.

Ladisman, variant of LODESMAN.

Ladkin. [f. LAD sb. + -KIN.] A young lad.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. iii. xxxi, Tharrhon that young ladkin light.

Ladle (lād'l), *sb.* Forms: 1-2 hlædel, 3 ladele, 4-5 ladel, 5 laddil, ladill, ladyl, ladyll 6, 5-7 ladell(e), 6 ladil, 7 ladul, 5- ladle. [OE. hlædel, f. hladan LADE *v.*: see -EL.]

1. A large spoon with a long handle and cup-shaped bowl, used chiefly for lading liquids.

a 1000 OE. *Gloss.* in Haupt's *Zeitschrift* IX. 418 Antlia, mid hlædel. a 1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* (1886) IX. 264 Cytel, hlædel, pannan. c. 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 187/94 Sethpe salt heo home And mid ladeles on is wondene it casten. 1377 *LANG.* P. Pl. B. xiv. 274 A ladel bugge with a longe stele, That cast for to kepe a crokke to saue the fatte abouen. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1162 The cok yscalded, for al his longe ladel. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 283/2 Ladylle, pot sponne, concus. 1468-9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) I. 92, 2 laddils et 1 scomer de cupro pro coquina, 23d. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 36 Some stird the molten ewre with lades great. 1602 PLAT *Delights for Ladies* Recipe lii. You must have a fine brass ladle to let run the sugar vpon the seedes. 1680 BOYLE *Exper. Prodnc. Chym. Princ.* i. iv. 48 The materials of Glass, having been . . . kept long in fusion, the mixture casts up the superfluous salt, which the work-mentake off with Ladles. c. 1718 *Prior Ladle* 135 A Ladle for our silver dish Is what I want. 1744 BERKELEY *Let. Far Water* § 2 Wks. 1871 III. 462 Stir . . . with a wooden ladle, or flat stick. 1773 *Lond. Chron.* 7 Sept. 248/3 Punch ladles. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian P'cess* II. 54 Jaffa contains some fine marble fountains, to which ladles are attached by chains, for the convenience of the stranger who is athirst. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Paying-ladle*, an iron ladle with a long channelled spout opposite to the handle; it is used to pour melted pitch into the seams. 1895 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 3/5 An egg-and-ladle race.

2. In various technical applications.

a. *Gunnery.* 'An instrument for charging with loose powder; formed of a cylindrical sheet of copper-tube fitted to the end of a long staff' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). Also a similar instrument for removing the shot from a cannon.

1497 *Narr. Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 85 Charging ladells . . . ij. Rammers. . . ij. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 185 We . . . could not avoyd the danger, to charge and discharge with the ladell, especially in so hotte a fight. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* viii. 34 The Master Gunner bath the charge of the ordnance, and shot, powder, match, ladles[etc.]. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) 14 b, Cannon are charged . . . with an instrument, termed a ladle. 1851 DOUGLAS *Narr. Gunnery* (ed. 3) 518 To practise with the Eprouvette, charge it with a small quantity of loose powder, by means of a ladle.

b. *Founding.* A pan with a handle, to hold molten metal for pouring. Also in *Glass-making*, a similar instrument used to convey molten glass from the pot to the cuvette.

1493 *Cath. Angl.* 206/2 A Ladylle for yettynge, *fusorium*. 1495 *Narr. Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 195 Ladylles of iron to melt lede. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 404 Ladles are of three or four different sizes, and are used for melting the

solder. 1839 [see LADING *vbl. sb.* 4]. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Ladle*, a vessel into which molten metal is conveyed from the furnace or crucible, and from which it is poured into the moulds.

† 3. Applied to the cup of an acorn. *Obs.*

1599 A. M. tr. Gabeltuner's *Bk. Physicæ* 172/1 Take of the best Aquavita: a quart. . . and Akorne dishes or Laddes.

4. One of the float-boards of a water-wheel.

1611 COTGR., *Aubes*, the short boordes which are set into th' outside of a water-mills wheele; we call them, laddes, or aue-boords. 1673-4 GREW *Anat. Plants* iii. vii. § 6 (1682) 138 The Laddes and soles of a Mill-wheel are always made of Elm. 1731 BRIGHTON in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 11 The Laddes or Paddles 14 Foot long. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

† 5. *Sc.* 'A burghal duty charged on grain, meal, and flour, brought to market for sale; also, the proceeds or income obtained from that duty'. Also, 'The dish or vessel used as the measure in exacting this duty' (Jam. *Suppl.*). *Obs.*

1574 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 14 The casualiteis of the mercat callit the Laddil is sett to Robert Millare, melem-an, quhill Whitson tysday nixtocum.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ladle-staff*, *-washer*; *ladle-shaped adj.*; *ladle-board* = LADLE 4; *ladle-dues* *Sc.* (see sense 5); *ladle-furnace*, a gas furnace in which the metal to be melted is contained in a ladle; *ladle-man*, † (a) (see *quot.* 1750); (b) a workman who uses a ladle (sense 2 b); *ladle-shell* (*local U. S.*), a name for certain large shells (*Fulgur*, *Sycotypus*, etc.), which are or may be used as ladles in baling out boats, etc. (*Cent. Dict.*); *ladle-wood* *Bot.*, the wood of a S. African tree (*Cassine Colpoon*, used for carving *Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1744 DESAGULIERS *Exper. Philos.* II. 92 Therefore the 'Ladle-board is stuck by twice the Matter. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 197 To knock off the Floats or Ladle-boards from the wheels. 1853 GLENN *Power Water App.* 148 The floats or ladle-boards. 1832-53 *Whistle-Binkle* (Scott. Songs. Ser. II. 120 *note*, Farmer of 'ladle-dues'. 1880 *Cooly's Cycl. Tract. Receipts* (ed. 6) 1. 772 'Ladle furnace. This takes ladles up to 6½ inches diameter, and will melt 6 to 8 lbs. of zinc in about 15 minutes. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. i. 184 An Insect seldom, or never, misses attacking our green Cherries with so much Diligence and Fury, as to spoil great Numbers of them, by eating into their very Stone; and, because of this hollow Operation, we call them 'Ladlomen, or the Green Fly, or Bug. 1884 St. James's *Gaz.* 13 June 11/1 Thomas Green, a ladleman . . . was fearfully scalded all over the body. 1885 *Census Instructions* 93 *Bessemer Steel Manufacture* . . . Ladle Man. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 384 [The clay] is beaten in with a 'ladle-shaped instrument attached to a long handle. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 68 Put the Ladle home to the Chamber steadily holding your Thumb upon the upper part of the 'Ladle-staff. 1470 85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. v. 219 What arte thou but a luske and a torner of broches and a 'ladyl wessher.

Ladle (lād'l), *v.* [f. LADLE sb.] *trans.* a. To fit up a water-mill, with ladle-boards. b. To lift out with a ladle. Also with *out*.

1525 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 55 Ladillyng of myll, making of the flodde dykes. c. 1532 DU WES *Intrud. Fr. in Palgr.* 945 To ladle, *espuser*. 1858 LYTTON *What Will He do* i. iv. Vance ladled out the toddy.

*transf.* 1873 G. C. DAVIS *Mount. & Mere* xiii. 102 Insinuate your fingers softly under him and ladle him out.

Ladleful (lād'lful), [f. LADLE sb. + -FUL 2.]

As much as fills a ladle.

c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 8 Pan caste a ladel-ful, or more or lasse, of boier per-to. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* A ij b. The first ladleful had a snake as soft as pap. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 900 The . . . Cook . . . cast a Ladle-ful of Boiling Water in his Face. 1727 SWIFT *Wonder of all Ws.* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 56 He takes a pot of scalding oyl and throws it by great ladleful directly at the ladies. 1871 C. GIBSON *Lack of Gold* vi. He raised the ladleful of the liquid and allowed its contents to drip into the glass.

Ladler (lād'lər), [f. LADLE v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>]

1. One who lades.

1875 WHYTE MELVILLE *Katerfelto* i. (1876) 4 'A fine!' objected the punch-ladler, judicially. 1885 *Census Instructions* 89 *Rollad Plate Glass Making*: Ladler.

2. *Sc.* 'The customer of the ladle in the grain market' (Jam. *Suppl.*).

1643 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1881) II. 57 It is to be remembered that the Ladleiers has receavt seavine ladils. 1644 *Ibid.* 71 The ladillars hes gottin seavine ladils.

Ladlike, *a.* [f. LAD<sup>1</sup> + -LIKE.] Resembling a lad; in *quots.* † churlish, unknighly (cf. LAD<sup>1</sup> 1).

1450-70 *Gologros & Gau.* 95 Yhit ar th latis vnlufsum and ladlike. *Ibid.* 160 He was ladlike of laitis.

Ladne, *obs.* Sc. form of LADEN *v.*

Ladner, var. LARDNER *Obs.*

Ladron. Also 8 Sc. *ladron*, *laydron*, *latherin*, 7, 9 *ladron*, 9 *lath(e)ron*. [a. early OF. *ladron* (see LABOUR): -L. *latrōn-em* robber. In mod. use ad. Sp. *ladron*: -L. *latrōn-em*.]

1. *Sc.* (Stressed *ladron*.) Used as a vague term of reproach: Rogue, blackguard.

c. 1557 LYNDSEY in *Pinkerton's Sc. Poems* (1792) II. 8 Quhair hes thow bene, fals ladrone lown? 1706 J. WATSON's *Collect. Poems* I. 11 But when Indemnity came down, The Laydron caught me by the Thraple. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* iii. xv, Whisht, ladren. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 90 Maggy wha fu' well did ken, The hurking Latherin's meaning. 1887 SERVICE *Dr. Duguid*, Thou impident latheron!

*attrib.* 1811 GALT *Ann. Parish* xxiv. 159 She . . . would not let me . . . mess or mell with the latron lasses of the clachan.



2. (lādry'n.) Used *occas.* in books on Spain or Spanish America for: A highwayman. Also *attrib.* (see quot. 1867).

[1626 SHIRLEY *Brothers* v. iii. (1652) 62 *Ped.* I am become the talk of every *Picaro* and *Ladron*.] 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 17 With the protection of our redoubtable Squire, Sancho, we were not afraid of all the ladrones of Andalusia. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt*. ix. 74 There are other ladrones besides the Indians. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-book*, *Ladron* ship, literally a pirate, but it is the usual epithet applied by the Chinese to a man-of-war. 1883 L.D. SALTOUN *Scraps* I. ii. 189 They would have been bold ladrones that molested any travellers conducted by him.

† *Ladry*, *Sc. Obs.* [a. *F. ladrière*, lit. leprosy, f. *ladre* (see *Lazar*).] Impure discourse.

14. *How Good Wife taught Dan.* 86 in *Barbour's Bruce*, Thoil thaim nocht rage with ryaldry, Na mengill thame with neurith lady. 1491 *Priests of Pells* 17 Thay luft nocht with lady, nor with lown, Nor with trumpours to travel throw the town. 1500 *Rat's Raving* iii. 184 Luf nocht raging na rebaldry, Na our loud lauchtyr na lady, For maner makis man of valour.

**Lad's love.** *dialect.* [cf. *Boy's love*.] The Southern-wood (*Artemisia Abrotanum*).

1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lad's love*, the herb southern-wood. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 58 Sprigs of lad's-love. 1851 MAYHEW *London Labour* I. 137 Southernwood (called 'lad's love' or 'old man' by some). 1884 J. HATTON in *Harper's Mag.* July 234 1/2 *Roses*, and 'lad's love', or 'old-man'.

**Lady** (lādī), *sh.* Forms: 1. hlāfdiz, hlāfdī, hlāf, hlāfdiz, Northumb. hlāfdia, Mercian hlāfdia, 2-4 hlēdi, 3 hlēdi, hlēvedi, hlā(e)di ē, lafvodi, laefdi, leivodi, leofdi, levede, *Orm.* laffdz, 3 4 lavedi, levedi, -y, 4 laidi, -y, lavede, laidy, ledy, lefyde, levidi, -y, levedie, levidi, hlēvedi, -y, levidi, 4-5 lavedy, lefy, lade, 4-7 ladi(e, -ye, (*pl.* ladi(e)). 6. *sc.* ledy, 9 *arch.* ladye, 4- lady. [OE. *hlāfdige* wk. fem.; f. *hlif* bread, *LOAF* + root *afg* to knead; see *DOUGH*.]

Like the corresponding masc. designation *hlāford*, *LORD*, the word is not found out-side Eng. (the Icel. *lādr* is adopted from ME.). The etym. above stated is not very plausible with regard to sense; but the attempts to explain *hlāfdige* as a deriv. of *hlāford* are unsatisfactory: the fem. suffix in OE. is *-ige*, not *-e*, and the unliant in the first syllable is difficult to explain on this supposition.

The OE. *lād*, being regularly shortened in ME. before two consonants, yielded regularly *lād* and *lād* according to dialect. The ME. *lādī*, *lēdi*, is represented by *Sc. ledy*. The other form *hlāfi* (= 'lavedi' became *hlāfēdi* (3 syllables), and by regular development *hlāfēdi*; afterwards the *e* became silent and the *v* was dropped; hence the mod. Eng. form.

The genitive sing. (OE. *hlāfdigum*) became by regular phonetic change in ME. coincident in form with the nom.; hence certain syntactical combs. have the appearance of proper compounds, as *lady-bird*, *lady-day*, *lady-chapel*.

I. As a designation for a woman.

† 1. A mistress in relation to servants or slaves; the female head of a household. *Obs.*

The 18th c. instances in brackets seem to represent a re-development of this sense from sense 6 a.

825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlii. 2 Sive sive exan menenes honum hlāfdian hirc. 1000 *Laus of Penitents* ii. § 4 in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* II. 184 xif hwylic wif .. hire wifman swingð & heo purh þa swingle wyrd dead .. fæste seo hlāfdige. vii. 22a. 1100 *Ag. Voc.* in W. Wulcker 310 26 *Interfessiones*, hircdes moder 33de hlāfdige. 1225 *Anc. R.* 4 Ant þeos riwe nis bute vorto serui þe oðer. þe oðer is ase lēdi: þeos is ase buten. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 967 Forð siðen zhe bi abram ase. Of hire leuedi nam zhe no kep. 1382 *Wyclif Ps.* cxlii. 2 As the eȝen of the hondmaide, in the hondis of hir ladi. — *Prov.* xxx. 23 Bi an hand woman, whan she eir eir of hir ladi. [1718 *Freeholder* No. 17. 116 Her Maid .. lipps out to me that her Lady is gone to Bed. 1745 *Swift Direct. Servants* iii. (1745) 50 When you are sent on a Message, deliver it in your own Words .. not in the Words of your Master or Lady.]

2. A woman who rules over subjects, or to whom obedience or feudal homage is due; the feminine designation corresponding to *lord*. Now *poet.* or *rhetorical*, exc. in *lady of the manor*. † In OE. used *spec.* (instead of *cwen*, *QUEEN*) as the title of the consort of the king of Wessex (afterwards of England).

1000 O. E. Chron. an. 918 Her Æðelfrēde forðerde Myrcena hlāfdige. 1038-44 *Charter of Ælfrine* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 76 Eadweard cinge and Ælfgyfu seo hlāfdige, and Eadgyde arcebisceop. 1205 *LAV.* 6310 Bruttes nemmede þa laȝen æfter þa lafuedi. 1382 *Wyclif Isa.* xlvii. 7 Thou aggregatedst the 30c gretti, and seidest, In to euermor I shal ben a ladi. 1387 *Grevisa Higden* (Rolls) IV. 129 þe laste lady of Cartage hadde riȝt suche a manere ende as Dydo þe firste lady hadde. 1450 *Merlin* 362 'And also', quod she, 'I am lady of the reame cleped the londe susteyne'. 1481 *Caxton Myrr.* ii. ii. 65 Asia the grete. take the name of a queene that somtyme was lady of this regyon and was callid Asia. 1564 *Winflet Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. 1888 I. 10 We suspect nocht zoure gentle humanitie .. to be offendit with vs zour pure anis, bot our Soueraine Ladyis fre liegis. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. Intro. 4 Great Ladye of the greatest Isle. 1630 *RISDON SURR. Devon* § 43 (1810) 50 Beatrice de Vallibus was lady of this land. 1633 *Milton Arcades* 105 Bring your Flocks, and live with us, Here ye shall have greater grace, To serve the Lady of this place. 1711 *Act 9 Anne* in *London Gaz.* No. 48701 Any Lord or Lady of a Manor might appoint several Game-keepers. 1832 *TENNISON Dream Fair Wom.* 97 No marvel, sovereign lady: in fair field Myself for such a fadale had boldly died.

† b. *transf.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

1225 *Anc. R.* 176 Pet flesch wolde awilgen & bi comen to ful itowen toward hire lēdi, 3if hit nere iheaten. 1382 *Wyclif Isa.* xlvii. 5 Thou shalt no more be clepid the

ladi of reumes [1611 the *Ladie of kingdoms*]. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus* s. v. *Auspex*, *Musa auspice* .. the *ladi* of learning beyng our guide. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* xvi. 265 This Spirit of ours .. was free of it selfe, and *Ladie* of the bodie, and therefore could not receyve her first corruption from the bodie. 1591 *SPARRY tr. Cattan's Geomancie* B 2 b, By the influence of the Sunne she [the Eagle] hath a marvellous property, which is, to be *Lady* of all other birdes. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commur.* (1603) 107 Rome, once the *Lady* of the world. 1610 *HEALEY Epictetus* (1636) 79 Beware that thou hurt not thy minde, the *Lady* of thy workes, and thine actions governesses.

c. A woman who is the object of chivalrous devotion; a mistress, 'lady-love'.

1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* I. 811 Many a man hath love ful dere y-bought, Twenty winter that his lady wiste, That never yet his lady mouth he kiste. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xviii. (Percy Soc.) 83 You are my lady, you are my masteres, Whome I shall serve with all my gentylties. 1547 *SURREY in Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 20 A praise of his loue: wherein he reproceth them that compare their Ladies with his. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. ii. 436. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 71 This evening being May euen; and we .. chose Ladies, and did ceremoniously weare their names in our Caps. 1867 *TENNISON Window* 120 Never a line from my lady yet! Is it ay or no? 1881 *ROSSETT House of Life* viii, My lady only loves the spee of Love.

3. *spec.* The Virgin Mary. Usually *Our Lady* = *L. Domina Nostra*, and equivalents in all mod. European langs. † *Our Lady's bands*: pregnancy.

900 *CYNEWULF Crist* 284 Cristes beġnas cwepað ond singað þæt hu sie hlāfdize halzum meahum wuldorweordes. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 He was iboren of ure lēdi Zeinte Marie. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 161 Maidene maide and heuene quen and engle laȝe. 1200 *ORMIN* 217 Ure deore hlāfdiz was þurh Drihten nemmedd Marȝe. 1325 *Metz. Hom.* 100 Ilke day denotely Herd scho messie of our Lēdye. 1410 *LOVE Bonavent. Mirr.* ii. 28 (Gibbs MS.) Pan come þeþe forþemore to þe house of our lady cosyn Elizabeth. 1513 *MORE* in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 761 By Gods blessed *Lady* (that was euer his othe). 1553 *BECON Reliques of Rome* (1563) 233\* Ye shall also praye .. for the women that bene in our Ladyes bandes and with childre. 1555 *Articles imputed to Latimer* in *Foxe A. & M.* (1563) 1309 2 No doubt our lady was, through the goodnes of God, a good & a gracious creature. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* II. v. 63 O Gods Lady deare, Are you so hot? marrie come vp I trow. 1797 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian* xi, On the morning of our high festival, our Lady's day, it is usual for such as devote themselves to heaven to receive the veil. 1832 *TENNISON Mariana* iii, Low on her knees herself she cast, Before Our Lady nurmurd she.

† b. *Our, the Lady in March*, or *lent*: the Annunciation, Mar. 25. *Our Lady in Harvest*: the Assumption, Aug. 15. *Our Lady in December*: the Conception, Dec. 8. (See *LADY-DAY*.)

c. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9080 Vr leuedy [vrr. leuedi dai, lefdi dai] in decembre. 1483 *CAXTON Dialogues* (E. E. T. S.) 268/21 Our lady in marche. *Ibid.* 28/23 Our lady in heruest. 1862 *Acc. E. E. W. Wray in Antiquary* XXXII. 213 A great froe from Martinmas till almost y<sup>r</sup> Lady in lent.

† c. An image of the Virgin Mary. *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Idolatry* III. (1859) 225 Christophers, Ladies, and Mary Magdalenes, and other Saints. 1606 *ARRAIGN. late Traitors* D 1 b, Their [Papists'] kissing of babies, their kneeling to wdden Ladies.

4. A woman of superior position in society, or to whom such a position is conventionally or by courtesy attributed. Originally, the word connoted a degree equal to that expressed by *lord*; but it was (like its synonyms in all European langs.) early widened in application, while the corresponding masc. term retained its restricted comprehension. In mod. use *lady* is the recognized fem. analogue of *gentleman*, and is applied to all women above a loosely-defined and variable, but usually not very elevated standard of social position. Often used (*esp.* in 'this lady') as a more courteous synonym for 'woman', without reference to the status of the person spoken of. See also *FINE LADY*, *YOUNG LADY*.

As the traditional association of *lady* with *lord* still survives, the former is a title of ostensibly higher dignity than *gentleman*. Hence, and not directly as the result of the sentiment of gallantry, the customary order of words in 'ladies and gentlemen'.

1205 *LAV.* 24715 Alle þa lāddies leoneden 3eond walles to bihalden þa dȝocðen. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 Aȝke þes cwenes, þes riche cuntesses, þes modie lāddis. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3280 Many was þe vayne leuedi þat icome was þe to. 1349 *Ayent.* 215 Þe grete lhorde and þe grete lueyedes. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2968 When þat lovely ladi hade listened his wordes .. for ioye sche wept. 1377 *LANGL P. P.* B. xviii. 335 Vlyke a lussarde with a lady visage. 1386 *CHAUCER Knt. T.* 898 A compagne of ladies .. clad in clothes blake. 1486 *Ek. St. Albans* F vj, A Beuy of Ladies. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (W. de W. 1531) 268 Labouryng & seruyng for these two ladyes, Lya & Rachel. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) vi. 27 A lord to lufe a silly lass, A leddy lass, for luf, to tak Ane propir page. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* II. i. 192 What Lady is that same? 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 296 For Ladies and women to weepe .. it is nothing vncomey. 1611 *BEAUM. & FL. Knt. Burn. Pestle* III. iv, To punish all the sad enormities Thou hast committed against ladies gent. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* in *Sylva*, etc. (1729) 100 Keep your Wall and Palisade-Trees .. sharp'd like a Lady's Fan. 1674 *DARVEN Epit. Misc.* (1685) 289 A Country Lip may have the Velvet touch, Tho' She's no Lady, you may think her such. 1702 *ADDISON Dial. Medals* I. Wks. 1721 I. 438 We find too on Medals the representations of Ladies that have given occasion to whole volumes on the account only of a face. 1768-74 *TUCKER Let. Nat.* (1834) I. 246 This is giving the ladies' reason, 'It is so because it is'. 1791 *COWPER Retired Cat* 38

Linen .. such as merchants introduce From India, for the ladies' use. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xviii. (1860) 414 It appears to be an established maxim .. that a lady loses her dignity when she condescends to be useful. 1886 *MISS MULLOCK K. Arthur* i. 11 Poor lady! .. But if she were a real lady she would never be an opera-singer. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 960/1 She was born, in our familiar phrase, a lady, and .. throughout a long life, she was surrounded with perfect ease of circumstance.

b. *vocatively.* (a) In the singular, now confined to poetic or rhetorical use. (b) In the plural, the ordinary term of oral address to a number of women, without reference to their rank; corresponding to 'Madam' in the singular.

The uneducated, esp. in London, still often use 'Lady' in the sing. as a term of address for 'Madam' or 'Ma'am'.

1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* III. 519 Lady, graunte us now good fame. 1400 *Soudowe Fab.* 1889 Noe, certes, lady, it is not I. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* II. i. 285 *Pedr.* Come Lady, come, you have lost the heart of Signior Benedicke. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 277 What chance, good Lady, hath berct you thus? *Ibid.* 310, I can conduct you, Lady, to a low But loyal cottage. 1808 [see *GENTLEMAN* 4b]. 1819 *SHELLEY Cenci* v. ii. 172 Know you this paper, Lady?

† c. *Lady errant*: a humorous feminine analogue of 'knight errant'.

1643 *CARTWRIGHT (title) The Lady Errant.* 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* VI. vii. 364 Conscientious Catholics conceived these *Lady Errants* so much to deviate from feminine .. modesty .. that they zealously decried their practice.

d. Applied to fairies.

1628 *MILTON Vacation Exerc.* 60 At thy birth The Fairy Ladies daunc't upon the hearth. 1650 *K. Arthur's Death* 235 in *Furnivall Percy Folio* I. 506 He see a barge from the land goe, & hearde Ladyes houle & cry.

e. Phrasological expressions. *Lady of the lake*,

(a) the designation of a personage in the Arthurian legends, Nimue or Vivien; † (b) a nymph; † (c) a kept mistress. *Lady of pleasure*, a courtesan, whore. *Lady of easy virtue*, a woman whose chastity is easily assailable. *Lady of the frying-pan*, a jocular term for a cook. *Lady of Babylon*, of *Rome*, abusive terms for the Roman Catholic Church, with reference to the 'scarlet woman' of the Apocalypse. † *Lady of honour*, † *lady of presence*, a lady who holds the position of attendant to a queen or princess (cf. *maid of honour*); similarly *lady of the bedchamber*, *lady-in-waiting*.

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* I. xvi. 73 What damoyse is that? said Arthur. That is the lady of the lake, said Merlyn. 1530 *PALSGR.* 237 i *Lady* of presence, *damoiselle d'honneur*. 1536 *HEN. VIII Let.* 10 Jan. in *Hallivell Lett. Eng. Kings* (1846) I. 352 At the interment [of Katharine of Aragon] it is requisite to have the presence of a good many ladies of honour. 1599 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 127 They bene all Ladyes of the lake leight [E. K. Gloss, *Ladies of the lake* be Nymphes]. 1645 *MASSINGER New Way* II. i, Thou shalt dine .. With me, and with a lady. *Marrall*. Lady? What lady? With the Lady of the Lake, or Queen of Fairies? 1631 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 187 The Lady Willoughby .. now one of the Ladies of Honour attendant upon the Queene. 1637 *SHIRLEY (title) The Lady of Pleasure.* 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) I. 447 He hath no such cloisters or houses for ladies of pleasure. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* III. i. 869 The difference Marriage makes 'Twixt Wives, and Ladies of the Lakes. 1708 *MORTEUX Rabelais* (1737) V. 217 Kept-Wenches, Kind-hearted-Things, Ladies of Pleasure, by what .. Names soever dignified. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Lady of easy virtue*, a woman of the town, a prostitute. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* III. x. 4 The lady of the frying-pan .. was assisted in her cookery by the coachman. 1809 [see *EASY* a. 12]. 1858 *TROLLOPE Barchester* T. xx. 150 The ordeal through which he had gone, in resisting the blandishments of the lady of Rome. 1860 — *Castle Richmond* I. v. 83 The pope, with his lady of Babylon, his college of cardinals [etc.]. 1864 *Mrs. H. Wood Mrs. Halli.* II. xii. 205 Making the avowal as freely as though he had proclaimed that his mother was lady-in-waiting to the Queen.

5. A woman whose manners, habits, and sentiments have the refinement characteristic of the higher ranks of society.

1861 *Geo. ELIOT Silas M.* I. xi. 185 She had the essential attributes of a lady—high veracity, delicate honour in her dealings, deference to others, and refined personal habits. 1880 C. E. NORTON *Ch.-building Med.* Ages II. 40 Her [Venice's] gentlemen were the first in Europe, and the first modern ladies were Venetian.

6. As an honorific title.

a. A prefix forming part of the customary designation of a woman of rank. Also in *My lady*, an appellation used (chiefly by inferiors) in speaking to or of those who are designated by this prefix.

In the 15-16th c., *The (or My) Lady* was prefixed to the Christian name of a female member of the royal family, as 'Princess' is now. With regard to the use of the prefix in the titles of the nobility of the British Isles, usage has varied greatly at different times, but the following rules are now established: (1) In speaking of a marchioness, countess, viscountess, or baroness (whether she be such in her own right, by marriage, or by courtesy), the prefix *Lady* is a less formal substitute for the specific designation of rank, which is not used in conversational address: thus 'the Marchioness (of) A.' is spoken to, and informally spoken of, as 'Lady A.' (2) The daughters of dukes, marquises, and earls have *Lady* (more formally, e.g. on a superscription, *The Lady*) prefixed to their Christian names. (3) The wife of the holder of a courtesy title in which *Lord* is prefixed to a Christian name is known as 'The Lady John C.' (4) The wife of a baronet or other knight ('Sir John C.') is commonly spoken of as 'Lady C.', the strictly correct appellation 'Dame Mary C.' being confined to legal documents, sepulchral monuments, and the like.



c 1489 CANTON *Blanchardyn* Ded. 1 Unto the right noble puyssant & excellent pryncesse, my redoubted lady, my lady Margarete, duchesse of Somersete. 1509 in *Fisher's Wks.* (1876) 288 The moost excellent pryncesse my the kynges graundame. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 238 b, The Ladye Marques Dorset. 1555 GRIMALD in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 113 An Epitaph of the ladye Margaret Lee. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* 1. ii. *Stage direct.*, Enter the Coarse of Henrie the sixt . . . Lady Anne being the Mourner. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* vii. 21 Who selected him . . . to see the Lady Margarets Reader. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xi. § 235 The general's wife, the lady Fayrefax. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* Dram. Pers., Lord Touchwood, . . . Sir Paul Plyant . . . Knight. . . Lady Touchwood. . . Lady Plyant. a 1715 BURNET *Owen Time* 1. (1724) 1. 19 Lady Margaret Dowglas was the child so provided for. *Ibid.* iii. 353 The Lady Bellasis, the widow of the Lord Bellasis's son. 1719 PRIOR (title) Verses spoken to Lady Henrietta Cavendish-Holles Harley, Countess of Oxford. 1766 *Gentl. Mag.* XXXVI. 1031 Lady North, — of a son. *Ibid.*, Lady Anne Conway, eldest daughter to the Earl of Hertford. 1833 TENNYSON (title) Lady Clara Vere de Vere. 1864 — *Aylmer's F.* 190 My lady's Indian kinsman. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* II. xiv. 148 Lothair danced with Lady Flora Falkirk, and her sister, Lady Grizel, was in the same quadrille.

b. Prefixed to the names of goddesses, allegorical personages, personifications, etc. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1205 LAV. 1198 *Leafdi* Diana: leoue Diana heze Diana, help me to neode. c 1425 LVGG. *Assembly of Gods* 239 My lady Diane, the goddess. 1508 DUNBAR *Gol. Targe* 74 Thare saw I . . . The fresch Aurora, and lady Flora schene. *Ibid.* 210 A wofull prisonere To lady Beautee. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* ii. (Arb.) 160 If that same worthy pryncesse lady money did not alone stop up the waye betwene vs and our luyning. 1565 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* i. iii. B vj, Thus grannte you must, that feare of wronge set ladye laue in forte. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 20 [Those] that make so small accompt of religion and good lyfe, otherwyse then of their belly God and ladye pleasure. a 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 487 Ladye Venus dwels at the signe of the luic bush.

c. Prefixed to titles of honour or designations of dignified office, as an added mark of respect. *Obs.* or *arch.* *Lady Mayoress*: see *MAYORESS*.

c 1386 CHAUCE *Priores' Prolog.* 13 My lady Prioresse. 1530 PALSGR. 237/1 Lady maystres, dame diounevr: gouernante. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. iii. 169 You shall haue two noble Partners with you: the old duchesse of Norfolk, and Lady Marquess Dorset. 1638 FORD *Fancies* iv. ii, Are you not enthroned The lady-regent? 1710 STAFFORD, *Adv.* Author iii. 167 The Method of expostulating with his Lady-Governess. 1721 STAYVE *Eccle. Mem.* II. i. 3 The Lady Mary, the Kings daughter, appointed for the lady godmother. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 8 Aug., The lady-directress of the ball . . . had her conveyed to another room. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xii, 'They call me Lady Abbess, or Mother at the least, who address me', said Dame Bridget.

d. Prefixed to designations of relationship, by way of respectful address or reference. (Cf. *F. Madame votre mère*, etc.) *arch.*

15. . . *Roberte the Deuyl* 522 in *Hallitt E. P. P.* I. 239 And when he sawe hys mother goyng, He sayde, alas, Lady mother, speake with me. 1528 MORE *Dial.* iii. xii. Wks. 227/2 But were I Pope. By my soule quod he, I would ye wer, & my lady your wife Poppes too. 1602 2nd *Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* ii. vi. 983 A Turkey Pie, or a piece of Venison, which my Lady Grand-mother sent me. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* iv. ii, Your business with my lady-daughter toss-pot? 1655 DRYDEN (title) Lines in a Letter to his Lady Cousin Honor Driden. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xv. v, Answer for yourself, lady cousin. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* vi. xxi, But that my lady-mother there sits lonely in her castle-hall. 1820 W. TOOKER tr. *Lucian* I. 730 As to your lady-bride, I envy not her beauty. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* i. iv. 15, I bow'd to his lady-sister as she rode by.

7. Wife, consort. Now, as in the original use, chiefly restricted to instances in which the formal title of 'Lady' is involved in the relationship. In the 18th and the former half of the 19th c. the wider use was prevalent in polite society, but is now regarded as vulgar, esp. in the phrase *your good lady*.

c 1205 LAV. 2864 Swa be king hailte, to wrōschepe his laefdi. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 517 Sire here sal borne be a barne of bi blithe lady. 1483 CANTON *G. de la Tour* cxxxv. M v b, A grete lady, which was lady to a baron. 1613 ORGAN *Specif. Worcester Cathedral*, St Jo Packinton & his Lady. 1686 S. SEWALL *Diary* 23 Sept., Gov. Bradstreet is gone with his lady to Salem. a 1715 BURNET *Owen Time* ii. (1724) I. 338 About the end of May, Duke Lauderdale came down with his Lady in great pomp. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 7 The lady of a noble Venetian . . . is indulged with greater freedom in this respect. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) II. 98 (*Sword*) The Marquis . . . supported his lady. c 1796 T. TWINING *Trav. Amer.* (1804) 87 She was granddaughter of Mrs. Washington, the President's lady. 1796 LAMB *Lett. to Coleridge* Corr. & Wks. 1868 I. 11 It has endeared us more than any thing to your good lady. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* (1833) 1 'My dear Mr. Bennet', said his lady to him one day, 'have you heard' [etc.] — *Sense & Sens.* (1879) 1 By a former marriage, Mr. Dashwood had one son; by his present lady, three daughters. 1825 WATERTON *Wand.* S. Amer. iv. ii. 313 The unfortunate governor and his lady lost their lives. 1841 *L'pool Mercury* 11 June 1854 On Thursday, the 3d instant, the lady of Thomas William Phillips, Esq. . . of a daughter. . . On Monday last, at Everton, the lady of Thomas Shaw, Esq., of a daughter. 1841 C. ANDERSON *Anc. Models* 101 An organ was lately given by the estimable lady of the Rev. J. B. Stonehouse . . . to the church of Oswton. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Lavos Eng.* (1874) II. 608 As where it [i.e. a peerage] is limited to a man and the heirs male of his body by Elizabeth, his present lady. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* vii. (1861) 71 'How's your health, Colonel Sprowle'. 'Very well, much obliged to you. Hope you and your good lady are well'.

## II. In transferred applications.

† 8. A queen at chess. *Obs.*

c 1489 CANTON *Sons of Aymon* xxii. 478 The duk rycharde . . . helde in his bande a lady of yvery, wherwith he wolde have gyven a mate to yonnet.

9. A kind of butterfly; now *painted lady*.

1611 FLORIO, *Papiglione*, any kind of Ladie or butter-flie. 1846 EMBLETON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 171 Not a single specimen has been observed of the Peacock, Wood Lady, Wall Brown, or the Dark Green Aglaia. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Panmix* I. 197 This 'painted lady' was the name by which a certain gaudy butterfly was known.

10. The calcareous structure in the stomach of a lobster, serving for the trituration of its food; fancifully supposed to resemble the outline of a seated female figure.

1704 SWIFT *Bath. Bks.* Misc. (1712) 253 Like the Lady in a Lobster. 1796 J. ADAMS *Diary* 28 July Wks. 1851 III. 421 To-day, at dinner, seeing lobsters at table, I inquired after the Lady, and Mrs. B. rose and went into the kitchen to her husband, who sent in the little lady herself, in the cradle in which she resides. 1804 FARLEY *Land. Art Cookery* (ed. 10) 47 Take out their bodies, and what is called the lady.

11. The smallest size of Welsh (and Cornish) roofing slates. (Cf. *COUNTRESS, DUCHESS*.)

1803 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 109 He had delivered to the defendant eight thousand Countresses and eleven thousand Ladies. 1859 GWILT *Archit.* II. ii. (ed. 4) 501 Ladies are generally about 15 in. long, and about 8 in. wide. 1893 BROWN *Opening Rly. to Delabole* xxiii, We've countess, duchess . . . doubles, ladies, slabs, and flags.

12. A female hound. (Cf. 14 b, and *lady pack* in 16.)

1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Aht. Harb.* x. 80 Nineteen couple are they of ladies, with the cleanest of heads and necks.

13. Naut. (See *quots.*)

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 43 A Lady's Hole, or Place for the Gunner's small stores, which Stores are looked after by one they call a Lady, who is put in by turns to keep the Gun-room clean. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Workbk.*, *Lady of the Gun-room*, a gunner's mate, who takes charge of the after-scuttle, where gunners' stores are kept.

## III. In Combination.

14. appositively (quasi-adj.). a. Prefixed, with the sense 'female', to designations of employment, office, function, etc., which are ordinarily applied to men, as in *lady actor, citizen, clerk, critic, doctor, farmer, friend, guest, page, president, reader, singer, superintendent, tyrant*, etc.

1684 OTWAY *Atheist* ii. i. Wks. 1728 II. 29 The Lady-Tyrant of your Enchanted Castle. a 1687 WALLER *Wks.* (1729) 222 Prologue for the Lady-Actors. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* Epil., The Lady Critics who are better Read, Enquire if Characters are nicely bred. 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1896) II. 109 She has a fine voice, and has great merit, for a lady singer. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 9 Instead of hunting for . . . a wealthy widow, or a rich lady citizen, he retired to his country seat. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 91 Bring home with you That sweet strange lady-friend. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* ii. (1893) 428 A good sort of lady-farmer. 1827 G. DARLEY *Sylvia* 110 Or any lady-page that soothes a steed whose neck she hardly smoothes. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxx, If our observant lady readers can deduce any satisfactory inferences from these facts, we beg them by all means to do so. 1848 BLACKW. *Mag.* Aug. 186 Miss Martineau is lady-president of the gossip school. 1860 G. H. K. in *Pac. Tour.* 137 These hinds . . . are the lady-superintendents of an educational institution for young stags. 1890 'ROLF BOLDEWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 333 The first lady-doctor ever seen at Rainbar. 1891 ARGUS (Melbourne) 7 Nov. 9/2 The 'lady doctor' has become an institution in Victoria. 1894 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 3/2 To the lady clerks is allotted half the ledger keeping.

b. Used jocularly for 'female' with names of animals.

1820 SHELLEY *Cedipus* II. i. 157 Gentlemen swine, and gentle lady-pigs. 1832 IRVING *Alhambra* II. 33 The very beetle woots its lady-beetle in the dust. 1887 G. R. SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 37 The dog . . . had five beautiful puppies afterwards, it being a lady-dog. 1894 G. R. O'REILLY in *Pop. Sci. Monthly Nov.* 7 One . . . night an old lady cobra surprised me by depositing a number of living young ones.

c. Prefixed to designations of employment usually associated with inferiority of social rank, to denote that the person is or claims to be regarded as a lady. Cf. *lady-help* (see 16 below).

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 94 Some lady-nurses . . . forego not an hour's amusement. 1873 *St. Paul's Mag.* II. 233 He, a dignified ecclesiastic butler, with a perfect palate for port, to be levelled with a pert little chit of a 'lady-housekeeper'. 1898 *Advt. in Westm. Gaz.* 11 July 2/3 Lady-Cook, also Lady-Parlourmaid wanted. . . lady-nurse and man kept.

15. Obvious combinations: a. attributive (pertaining to a lady or ladies), as *lady-bower, -chamber*; (characteristic of or befitting a lady), as *lady-air, -fingers, -look, -slang, -trifle*; (consisting of ladies), as *lady portion, train, world*. b. similitative, as *lady-clad, -faced, -handed, -looking, -soft* adjs. c. instrumental, as *lady-laden* adj.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Eupheme* ix, She had a mind as calm as she was fair, Not lost or troubled with light 'lady-air. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xv. 253 What, I say, had I to do, to take upon me lady-airs, and resent? 1832 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 19 The burlythane . . . oft in 'lady-bower' would long remain. 1853 MERIVALE *Rom. Rep.* xi. (1867) 323 This tender nursing of a patrician 'lady-chamber' was climbing mountains on foot. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Prolog. 129 But while they talk'd, above their heads I saw The feudal warrior 'lady-clad. c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (Bannatyne) 120 He was very lusty, berles, and 'lady

facit. 1831 HOWITT *Seasons* (1837) 317 Rose-wood desks, where 'lady-fingers' pen lady-lays. 1728 RAMSAY *Archers diverting themselves* 28 The 'lady-handed lad. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 24 June 4/4 Every balcony . . . was 'lady-laden'. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 4, I have never seen any one in her station who possessed so thoroughly that undefinable charm, the 'lady-look. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xx. 291 So 'lady-looking a person, and an heiress to boot. 1866 WHITTIER *Marg. Smith's Jnl.* Prose Wks. 1889 I. 11 His daughter, Rebecca, is just about my age, very tall and lady-looking. 1890 'ROLF BOLDEWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 165 The 'lady portion of the guests. 1821 'P. ATALL' (title) *The Hermit in Philadelphia*, Second Series, containing some Account of Young Belles and Coquettes. . . Dandy-Slang and 'Lady-Slang. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 15 This Cauzan I have seen very good hors-men vse, but with such a temperate and 'Lady-soft a hand, that [etc.]. 1717 E. FENTON *Poems* III The 'Lady-Train dispers'd, the pensive Form of Agamemnon came. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 165, I some 'Lady trifles have resernd' Immovent toys. 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 21 Nov., Being herself a performer of reputation in the 'lady world, she [etc.].

16. Special comb. (in many cases orig. syntactical uses of *lady* genitive, in sense 3): *Lady-altar*, an altar in a Lady-chapel; *lady-apple*, a kind of small apple, with a red waxy-looking skin; valued chiefly for its ornamental appearance; also *attrib.*; *Lady-bell* (also *Our Lady bell*), a bell for ringing the Angelus; *lady-bug dial*, and *U.S.* = *LADY-BIRD*; *lady-chair*, a seat formed by the hands of two persons standing facing each other: each person grasping his own left wrist with his right hand, and the right wrist of the opposite person with his left hand, or *vice versa*; *lady-clock* = *LADY-BIRD*; *lady-court*, the court of a lady of a manor (in mod. Diets.); *lady-crab*, a name given variously to certain species of crabs remarkable for elegance of colouring or form; (Our) *Lady ove*, even, the day before a *Lady-day*; *lady-fluke* (see *quot.*); *lady-fly* = *LADY-BIRD*; *lady-fowl*, a name for the smew or the widgeon; *lady-help*, a woman engaged to perform domestic service on the understanding that she is to be considered and treated by her employers as a lady; *lady-killer humorous*, a man who is credited with dangerous power of fascination over women; so *lady-killing* sb. and adj.; *Lady-meat* (also *Lady's meat*), alms given in Our Lady's honour *arch.*; *lady-monger contemptuous*, a 'lady's man'; *lady-pack*, a pack of female hounds; † *lady-pear*, some variety of pear; (Our) *Lady-psalter*, the 'PSALTER of the Blessed Virgin Mary'; *Lady-quarter*, the quarter in which *Lady-day* occurs; *Lady-tide*, the time of the year about *Lady-day*; † *lady-wit*, an effeminate pretender to culture; *Lady-worshipper*, one who worships the Virgin Mary. Also *LADY-BIRD, LADY-COW*, etc.

1898 *Weekly Reg.* 16 July 68 Mrs. Franks . . . presented a carved oak 'lady-altar in memory of her late father. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakst.* iii. (PATERSON) 50 Joe, with his cheeks like 'lady-apples. 1876 T. HARVEY *Elthelberta* (1890) 24 The girl with the lady-apple cheeks. 1541 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 8 For mendyng of the whele of our 'Lady belle. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* viii. in *Ch. Bells Devon* 395 Six other bells from the roof tower, called the Lady Bells. 1787 GROSE *Pop. Superstit.* in *Province. Gloss.*, etc. 64 It is held extremely unlucky to kill a cricket, a 'lady-bug, a swallow [etc.]. 1869 MRS. STOWE *Oldtown Folks* xxvi. 298 Tina . . . insisted upon it that we should occasionally carry her in a 'lady-chair over to this island. 1848 C. BROWNE *J. Eyre* (1857) 253 That was only a 'lady-clock, child, 'flying away home'. 1894 HALL CAINE *Maxxman* 113 A lady-clock settled on her wrist. 1882 *Castell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 200 The Velvet Fiddler Crab . . . in the Channel Islands is known as the 'Lady Crab, from its velvet coat. 1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 63 *Platyonichus ocellatus*, lady crab. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim.* Life 171 Their motions . . . resembling those of our common lady-crab. 1306 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 219 This was on oure 'Levedy even. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 255 The Quene his wife was delivered of a daughter, on our lady Eve before Christmas. 1603 OWEN *Pembroke* (1891) 191 At vsual feastes that ys the one on our lady Eve in March, the other at Maye Eve. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 323 'Lady fluke. The Holibut, *Hippoglossus vulgaris*. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Thursday 83 This 'lady-fly I take from off the grass. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 209 Lady-fly with freckled wings, Watch her up the tall bent climb. 1772 RUTTY *Nat. Hist.* Dublin I. 335 The 'Lady-Fowl . . . is much esteemed in the London market . . . the Male being distinguished by the name of Easterling, and the female strictly called the Lady-fowl. *Ibid.* 336 The cock Lady-fowl is entirely distinct from the cock Widgeon. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds.* *Lady-fowl*, said to be a name of the Widgeon. 1875 *Punch* 11 Sept. 98/1 In poor genteel families, 'lady-helps could hardly expect any wages. 1881 MISS BRADDON *One Thing Needful*, I suppose we must call this paragon of yours a lady-help. 1811 ORA & JULIET II. 197 Upwards of twenty sat down at table, amongst whom was the 'lady killer, or Colonel Sackville. 1884 *Graphic* 4 Oct. 362/1 He had been a lady-killer in his day, and was by no means out of the hunt yet. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 192 'Ladykilling coterie. 1837 MARRIAT *Dogfiend* I, 'Pretty lady-killing', muttered the sergeant. 1898 K. S. SUTTERS *Ask Mamma* I. 2 Nature had favoured Billy's pretensions in the lady-killing way. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. ix. 284 Many an alms was given for Mary's sake, and the food, so set aside, went by the name of 'lady-meat'. 1879 E. WATERTON *Pietas Mariana* 115 Bread and meat given in our Lady's love were called Saint Mary's loaf, and Ladyment.



1597 1st Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* iv. i. 1236 This haberdasher of lyes, this brachidochio, this 'ladyemunger. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. i. 378 He serv'd two Prentiships and longer I 'th' Mystery of a Lady-Monger. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 10 He did not quite fancy making one of that crowd of irregular-horse who appear on a Wednesday at Crick or Misterton, to the unspeakable dismay of the Pythchley 'lady pack. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Dec. 4/1 Crossing the Swift brook the lady pack made play across the meadows beyond at a rare pace. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* in *Sylvia* etc. (1729) 223 Sugar-Pear, 'Lady-Pear, Amadot, Ambret. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 113 'Te seie eche day our 'Ladi sauter. 1547 *Homilies* i. *Good Wks.* III. (1859) 61 Papistical superstitions and abuses. 'Lady Psalters and Rosaries. 1803 in *Naval Chron.* XV. 217 The men working in 'Lady Quarter, 1802. 1888 *Bill-heading at Maidstone*, 'Ladytide. 1894 *Athenæum* 17 Mar. 341/1 The practice of sending sheep to be kept in the Weald districts from Michaelmas to Ladytide is not wholly abandoned. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* To Rdr. 6/1 Some 'Lady-wits that can like nothing that is not as compos'd as their own hair, or as smooth as their Mistresses Looking-glasse. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 893/2 If God do make men that have some deuotion, whiche are 'Ladie worshippers [etc.].

b. In names of plants: lady-bracken, the brake, *Pteris aquilina*; lady-fern, an elegant fern, *Adiantum Filix-femina*; lady-key (s), (a) the primrose, *Primula veris* (Britten and Holland *Plant-n.* 1879); (b) (see quot.); lady-lords (see quot.).

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* June 278/1 Having removed the heather and decayed leafs of 'lady-bracken which covered the inscription. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Lady-bracken*, the female fern. 1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 I. 73 Groves o' the 'ladyfern embowering the sleeping roe. 1850 CAPERN *Ball. & Songs* 137 A crown of lady-feru she wore. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 14 The great tuft of lady ferns. 1887 *Kent. Gloss.*, 'Lady-keys, same as Lady-lords. 'Lady-lords, lords and ladies; the name given by children to the wild arum.

17. Specialized collocations with the genitive lady's (occas. ladies'): lady's companion, a small case or bag arranged to hold implements for needlework, etc.; ladies' fair? *nonce-wd.*, a bazaar; ladies' gallery, a gallery in the House of Commons reserved for ladies; lady's gown, a gift made by a purchaser to the vendor's wife on her renouncing her life-rent in her husband's estate? (Cassell); lady's hole, (a) *Naut.* (see quot.); (b) a card game (also my lady's hole); lady's hood *Sc.*, the omentum of a pig; lady's ladder, 'shrouds rattled too closely' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); lady's loaf = lady meat (sense 16); lady's maid, a woman servant whose special duty it is to attend to the toilet of a lady; lady's or ladies' man, a man who is devoted to the society of women and is assiduous in paying them small attentions; ladies' school, a school for the education of 'young ladies'; lady's wind *Naut.* (see quot.); 'lady's woman, (a) ?one who professes devotion to Our Lady; (b) a lady's maid.

1844 MARG. FULLER *Wom.* 194 C. (1862) 35 Governors of 'ladies' fairs are no less engrossed by such a charge, than the governor of a state by his. 1807 OUIDA *Massachusetts* xvii. The speaker's box... is much more comfortable than the 'Lady's Gallery. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild.* Assist. 43 A 'Lady's Hole, or Place for the Gunner's small Stores, which Stores are looked after by one they call a Lady. 1732 Mrs. FENDRIVES *Lett. to Mrs. A. Granville in Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* 385 We got early into our inn, played at my lady's hole, supped, and went early to bed. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 11. 273 From whist, that charms the noble's soul, To kitchen putt and lady's hole. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 I. 133 What black puddins!—and oh what tripe! Only think of the 'lady's hood and monypies!—Then the marrowbones. 1875 T. E. BRIDGETT *Our Lady's Downy* 242 Ladies, which naturally accompanied fasting, were also given in our Lady's honour. Indeed this was so constant a practice, that it acquired a peculiar name as Lady's meat or 'Lady's loaf. 1808 *Ann. Reg.* 71 Elizabeth Daniels, 'lady's maid, said Sir A. Paget always visited at the house. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxix. The man who sang the song with the lady's maid. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* (1878) I. iii. 23 The German governess and the Parisian lady's-maid still attended upon Vane's daughters. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 423 A slave at court, elsewhere a 'lady's man. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* vii. vii. (Rildg.) 23. I should have chosen the youngest, and the most of a lady's man. 1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-Buddle Pap.* Pref. (1887) 10, I am not... a ladies' man. 1891 N. GOULD *Double Event* 149 They told me you were not a ladies' man, Mr. Smirke. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. iv. He had an order for another 'Ladies' School... door-plate. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXII. 700/2 A gentle breeze blew from the Shore... a 'lady's wind', sailors would call it. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 885/2 Hee [St. Paul] saith not women but simple women, as if he said, these little 'Ladies women [orig. *ees petites bigotes*], that woulde eat the crucifix (as we say) which make a shewe of great deuotion. 1748 SMOLLETT *Red. Ranc.* xi. The deplorable vanity and secondhand airs of a lady's woman.

b. In names of plants.

Lady's here is in origin a shortening of *Our Lady's*, and became familiar through the 16th c. herbalists; in more recent times ladies' has in some cases been substituted, the change being perhaps assisted by the old spelling ladies of the possessive singular. The designation is usually given to plants of a more than usual beauty or delicacy. (Cf. G. Marien-, frauen-, and F. de notre Dame.)

Lady's bedstraw (see BEDSTRAW); lady's bower, clematis; lady's comb, the Shepherd's Needle, *Scandix Pecten*; lady's delight, the violet; lady's foxglove, the Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*; lady's glass, looking-glass, *Campanula Speculum*; (Our) Lady's hair, (a) the

grass *Briza media*; (b) *Adiantum Capillus-veneris*, also called Venus' hair; 'lady's linen, ? = LADY-SMUCK; 'lady's milkwort, a name for Lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*; 'lady's mint, *Mentha viridis*; lady's navel [adaptation of *L. umbilicus Veneris*], a name for Navelwort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus*; 'lady's signet = LADY'S SEAL; lady's thimble, (a) the Heath Bell, *Campanula rotundifolia*; (b) the Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); lady's thumb *U. S.*, *Polygonum Persicaria*; 'lady's tree (see quot.). See also LADY'S FINGER, LADY'S GLOVE, LADY'S LACES, etc.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxxvi. (1633) 887 'Ladies Bower is called in Latine *Ambuxum*. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Ladies Bower*, (*Clematis*), a Plant, which... is fit to make Bowers and Arbors, even for Ladies. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. App.*, Lady's Bower, *Clematis*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccc. 884 The Ladies call it *Scandix*... of others *Acus Veneris*, and *Acus Pastoris*, or Shepherds Needle, wilde Cheruill, and 'Ladies Combe. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) L. s.v. *Comb*, Lady's comb, *Pecten Veneris*. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie P.* v. (1861) 46 Flower-de-luces, and 'lady's-delights. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 248 Great White Mullein... 'Ladies Foxglove. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. civ. § 4. 356 It is called... Venus looking glasse, *Speculum Veneris*, or 'Ladies glasse. 1551 'Ladies heyre [see *HAIR* sb. 4 b]. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccclvii. 983 In English black Maiden haire and Venus haire, and may be called our Ladies haire. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. 135 Briza or ladies' hair. 1761 W. STUKELEY *Palæogr. Sacra* (1763) 25 Botanists... show a very particular regard to the fair sex... as we may well conclude from so many names they give to plants; ladies fingers, lady's traces, 'lady's linen... lady's slipper, etc. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1740 'Ladies, or Venus looking glasse. 1677 GREW *Anat. Plants, Colours* *Plants* i. § 15 (1682) 271 The youngest Buds of Ladys-Lookingglass. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, 'Lady's (Our) Milkwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccv. 553 In English Speare Mint, common Garden Mint, 'our Ladies Mint [etc.]. *Ibid.* cxliii. § 3. 424 Navelwort is called... in English Pennywort, Wall Pennywort, 'Ladies nauell, and Hipwort. 1611 COTGR., *Escudler*, Hipwort, Wall-pennywort, Ladies-nauell (an hearbe). 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cxi. 299 The black Bryony is called *Sigillum Sanctæ Mariæ*; our 'Ladies Signet. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 134 *Campanula rotundifolia*, Blue-Bells; 'Ladies' Thimbles. *Ibid.* 158 Our little girls glove their fingers with them [*Digitalis purpurea*] and call them Ladies' thimbles. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 601 In ancient time, the ignorant multitude, seeing a Birch tree with green leaves in the Winter, did call it our 'Ladies Tree, or a holy tree, attributing that greenness to miracle.

Hence *La-dydom*, the realm of ladies. *La-dyish* a., resembling a lady, having the objectionable characteristics of a 'fine lady'. *La-dyism*, the manners or behaviour of a lady (cf. *young-ladyism*). *La-dyness*, (a) cf. quot. 1538; (b) effeminacy.

1538 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 403 By reason of their lady [a wooden image of Our Lady] they have been given to much idleness; but now that she is gone, they be turned to laboriousness, and so from ladyness to godliness. 1785 [E. PERRONET] *Occas. Verses, Who & What is a Man?* 135 Powder'd fops of ladyness. 1830 *Examiner* 773/1 The whining of an artificial and lady-ish City Miss. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 568 Accustomed to the atmosphere and language of Ladydom. 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate* Cov. xxi. Miss Molasses, the pink of propriety and 'what-would-mamma-say' ladyism.

Lady (*læ'di*), v. [f. LADY sb.]

† 1. *trans.* To make a lady of; to raise to the rank of a lady; to address as 'lady'. *Obs.*

1607 MARSTON *What you will* i. l. Wks. 1887 II. 337 *Iaco*. Nay, sir, her estimation's mounted up. She shall be ladied and sweet-madam'd now. *Ran.* Be ladied? Ha! ha! 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) Aij b. Widowes with their heapes of hoarded gold, That would be Ladied though a month to hold.

† 2. To render lady-like or feminine. *Obs.*

1656 W. MONTAGUE *Accompl. Wom.* 121 It is to be feared that Ladies too Chevaliere, are beyond modesty: Men too much Ladyed, are short of Manhood.

† 3. *intr.* To lady it: to play the lady or mistress. (Cf. *to lord it, queen it*.) *rare.*

1600 BRETON *Pasquill's Mad-cappe* 27 A lacke will be a Gentleman And mistress Needsless Lady it at least. a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* I. (1672) 140 That great seven-hilled City still Ladies it over the Nations of the Earth. 1868 W. CORY *Lett. & Tracts* (1897) 252 My lawn with a single harebell ladying it over the grass.

Lady-bird (*læ'di-bārd*). [In sense 1, f. LADY sb. 3 (genitive, as in LADY-DAY). Cf. G. *Marien-huhn*, *Marienkafer*, *Marienwürmchen*.]

1. The common name for the coleopterous insects belonging to the genus *Coccinella*.

1704 A. VAN LEUWENOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1615 Flies, in likeness to Cow-ladies or Lady-birds, as some call 'em. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* II. 9 Many years ago, those [sc. the banks] of the Humber were so thickly strewn with the common Lady-bird (*C. Septempunctata*, L.) that [etc.]. 1861 DELANER *Fl. Gard.* 169 Encourage lady-birds... which eat or rather suck the aphides.

2. A sweetheart. (Often used as a term of endearment.)

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. iii. 3 What Lamb: what Lady-bird... Where's this Girl? 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* ii. i. Is that your new ruffe, sweet lady-bird? 1656 R. FLETCHER *Poems* 176 A Cant. of Lacques, and a Lady-bird. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Lady-birds, Light or Lewd Women. 1858 LYTON *What will he do* i. xiv. Let us come into the town, lady bird, and choose a doll.

Lady chapel. Orig. Our Lady (or Lady's) chapel. A chapel dedicated to the Virgin, attached to large churches, generally situated eastward of the high altar.

1439 in *E. Eng. Wills* 114 A Cth wex to mynstere and to serue to the vse of the Salue of oure lady chapel yn the said church of seynt Austyns. 1553 T. ROSE in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) II. 2084/2 I was called agayne into Christs church within their Ladies chapel (as they termed it). a 1562 G. CAVENTISH *Wolsey* (1893) 78 And there... in our Lady Chappell he sayd his service & masse. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 339 Queen Katherin... was buried at Westminster, in our Ladies Chappell. 1718 B. WILLIS *Mitred Abbess* I. Index 2 The Lady Chapel [in text our Ladys Chappell] adorn'd and other parts of the Church improved. 1880 *Times* 8 June 4/1 There was a chancel at the east end, and at the side a 'Lady chapel'—each with its altar.

Lady-cow (*læ'di-kou*). [f. LADY sb. 3 (genitive, as in next). Cf. G. *Marienkuh*.]

1. = LADY-BIRD. (Cf. COW-LADY.)

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. 1. *Trophies* 274 [Goliath says to David:] O Lady-cow [Fr. *la petit Damercau*]! Thou shalt no more be-star thy wanton brow With thine eyes rays. 1630 DRAYTON *Muses Elia.* viii. 70 The Lady-Cow: The dainty shell upon her backe Of Crimson strew'd with spots of blacke. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 8 note, Wasps, Bees, and Lady-Cows. 1868 *Daily News* 15 Aug. The earth for several miles adjoining the river Severn... was thickly covered with insects commonly called 'lady cows'.

2. *nonce-use*. A term of mock dignity for a cow.

1649 LOVEACE *Poems* (1864) 63 A rev'rend lady-cow draws neere.

Lady day (*læ'di-dæ*). Orig. Our Lady day.

[f. LADY sb. 3 (genitive: see the etymological note on the word).] A day kept in celebration of some event in the life of the Virgin Mary. Now only March 25th, the Feast of the Annunciation; formerly also Dec. 8th, the Conception of the Virgin, Sep. 8th, the Nativity, and Aug. 15th, the Assumption.

1297 [see LADY sb. 3 b]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 + 65 On our lady day als-soo, Pe syn was first wrought. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 37 It hapned that oure lady day felle on the sonday. c 1450 *Merlin* 120 This was on oure lady day in septeembre. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 2 Then was a grete wynter of frost and colde that lastyd from newyeres daye unto our lady day the Annunciation. 1578 *Scotter Manor Roll* (N. W. Linc. Gloss.), Every one shall take vppr ther tuppes or ranimes before the first ladie daye. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Dame*, *L'assumption nostre Dame*, Our Ladie day in Haruest. 1665 *Wood Life* 15 May, Rent which was due the last Our Lady day. 1888 M. ARNOLD in *19th Cent.* Jan. 27 On Lady Day he [Shelley] was summoned before the authorities of his College.

Lady-fish (*læ'di-fis*). A name applied in various parts of the world to many different species of fish, as *Albula vulpes*, *Harpe rufa*, *Scomberesox saurus*, *Sillago domina*.

1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 341 The Lady-Fish, being a very small Sort taken off Cape St. Lucas. 1884-5 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 137 A single species (*Albula vulpes*) the bone-fish or lady-fish of our Atlantic coasts. 1895 *Daily Tel.* 25 Sept. 2/2 The dainty, long-jawed beings which in the Soudan were called 'lady-fish'.

Ladyfy, ladyfy (*læ'di-fai*), v. [f. LADY sb. + -FY.] *trans.* To make a lady of; to give the title of 'Lady' to. Hence *Ladyfyed ppl. a.* (*colloq.*), having the airs of a fine lady.

1602 DEKKER *Satromastix* Wks. 1873 I. 221 He enter into bond to be dubb'd by what day thou wilt, when the next action is layde upon me thou shalt be Ladyfyed. 1622 ROWLANDS *Good Nerves & B.* 7 She... would be Madam'd, Worship'd, Ladyfyed. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* IV. iv. He made a knight, And your sweet mistress-ship ladyfyed. 1682 Mrs. BEHN *City-Heiress* 61 How, Mrs. Ladyfy'd! This is an excellent way of disposing an old cast-off Mistress. 1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.*, *Ladyfyed*, lady-like. [1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* III. xxxiii. 229 Azubah had certainly grown wonderfully fine ladyfyed in the last year or two.] 1885 T. MOZLEY *Kemur. Towns*, etc. II. 222 They could hardly be restrained from ladyfying every plain Mrs. who came near them.

† Ladyhead. *Obs. rare*—! In 4 ladyhede.

[f. LADY sb. + -HEAD.] = LADYSHIP.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 40 Whan she goth to here masse That time shall nought overpasse, That I napproche her ladyhede.

Ladyhood (*læ'di-hud*). [f. LADY sb. + -HOOD.]

1. The state or condition of being a lady; the qualities pertaining to a lady.

1820 COLERIDGE *Lett., Convers.*, etc. I. 42 She often represents to my mind the best parts of the Spanish Santa Teresa ladyhood by nature. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* xli. A lady about five-and-forty... with delicate features and an air of perfect ladyhood.

2. Ladies collectively; the realm of ladies.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 63 The gallantry of ladyhood is abroad. 1879 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 46 That wonderful storehouse... preserves for us an inimitable picture of the knighthood, ladyhood, and yeomanry of the Middle Ages.

Ladykin (*læ'di-kin*). [f. LADY sb. + -KIN.] A little lady; occas. used as a term of endearment.

1853 MISS SHEPPARD *Ch. Austerlitz* I. 321, I had missed it in my room—that baby of mine, that doll, that ladykin. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 315 The young ladykin whom the solemn vowing concerned had lingered on the choir screen. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah, Camel-driver* 46 'Ha, Ladykin, Still at thy frolics, girl of gold?' hanged be.

Ladykind. *rare*. [f. LADY sb. + KIND, after *womankind*.] The lady or female portion of a party; also loosely, a woman.



1829 SCOTT *Yrnl.* 24 Mar. This morning our sportsmen took leave, and their ladykind .. followed after breakfast. 1878 E. J. TAFLAWNY *Shelley, etc.* (1887) 107 An ordinary lady-kind would have screamed.

**Ladyless** (lādīlēs), *a.* [f. *LADY sb.* + *-LESS*.] Having no lady; unaccompanied by a lady.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* viii. xxvi. Sythen I am lady les I will wyn this lady. 1858 MORRIS *K. Arthur's Tomb* 37 Perchance, indeed, quite ladyless were best. 1888 BAYCE *Amer. Commu.* III. vi. cv. 518 At hotels their [women's] sitting-room is .. sometimes the only available public room, ladyless guests being driven to the bar or the hall.

**Ladylike** (lādīlōik), *a. and adv.* [f. *LADY sb.* + *-LIKE*.] **A. adj.**

1. Of a woman: Having the distinctive appearance or manner of a lady. Also (in early use chiefly) said *sarcastically* of men: Effeminately delicate or solicitous about elegance or propriety. † In a personification: Comparable to a lady; queenly.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 30 And Madera, famous for the Wines which grow therein, and the lady-like Island of all the Atlantique sea. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 179 Some of these so rigid, yet very spruce and Ladylike preachers, think fit to gratify as their own persons, to town their hearers and spectators. 1756 COWPER *Lett. to Town Wks.* (1837) XV. 262 Those lady-like gentlemen, whom we may distinguish by the title of their mother's own sons. 1813 *Examiner* 8 Mar. 156/2 Miss Smith is a very lady-like actress. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* viii. (1879) 196 He is a very lady-like poet. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxi. Tell me now, how look I, thus disposed on the couch— languishing and ladylike, ha? 1854 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 199 A pretty, ladylike, rather silly young woman.

2. Befitting a lady; resembling what pertains to a lady; sometimes with deprecatory sense, effeminately delicate or graceful.

1886 WARNER *Alb. Eng. lit.* ix. (1592) 37 With fingers Lady-like. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* ii. 686 The dew-drops on her silken hide Her tender constitution did declare Too lady-like a long fatigue to bear. 1698 CROWNE *Caligula* i. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 358 A manly daring soul lurks deep, Under this gentle lady-like outside. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 31 After a few days of these coy lady-like compliances on his side, we grew into a more conversable temper. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xvii. 137 Perhaps you mean no more than to give a little specimen of Lady-like pride in those words. 1816 SCOTT *Artif. xi.* The controversy began in smooth, oily, lady-like terms, but is now waxing more sour and eager as we get on. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 216 Her lady-like spirit would have scorned the idea of selling them. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 53 You have not a very lady-like way of expressing yourself. 1890 L. FALCONER *Mile. lxx* i. (1892) 20, 'I hope you will teach Evelyn some of these pretty things,' said Mrs. Merrington. 'There is something so ladylike about them.' 1900 SKEAT *Chaucer Canon* 139 Both [poems] .. are wholly lacking in interesting touches of personal character. Whatever opinions they express are of a highly genteel and ladylike order.

Hence **La dylike**.

1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* (1882) 305 He remembered the charm of her perfect ladylikeness.

† **B. adv.** As a lady does; in the guise of a lady. *Obs.*

a 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 126 Nor didst thou two years after talk of force, Or, lady-like, make suit for a divorce. c 1650 Roxburgh *Ballas* (1888) VI. 544 Achilles he was in disguise, When first he heard of this enterprise, He Ladylike with a Lady lay.

**Ladyling** (lādīdīng), *rare*. [f. *LADY sb.* + *-LING*.] A little lady.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 137 Ladylings and lordlings dancing, piping, harping. 1895 F. THOMPSON *Sister Songs* 5, I bid them dance, I bid them sing, For the limpid glance Of my ladyling.

**Lady-love**. Also pseudo-arch. **ladye-love**. [f. *LADY sb.* (in sense 1 *appositive*; in sense 2 *attrib.*.)]

1. A lady who is loved; a sweetheart. A supposed example quoted from R. Wilson's *Coblers Prothesie* (1594) is not to the point; Venus is called 'Lady Love' by more than one of the dramatists persons.

1733 THEOBALD'S *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* i. ii. 102 Your Lady-love [1623 Ladies love]. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* iv. xix. With favour in his crest, or glove, Memorial of his lady-love. 1841 JAMES BRIGAND ii. What man is there without a lady-love. 1871 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. xxxii. 331 She begged the King to consent to his marriage with his lady-love.

2. Love for ladies.

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. xl. The minstrel who .. Sang lady-love and war.

**Ladyly**, *a. Obs. exc. as nonce-wd.* Also 5 ladyly. [f. *LADY sb.* + *-LY*.] Befitting or characteristic of a lady, ladylike.

13.. E. E. Allit. P. A. 773 Over alle oþer so hy3 þou clambe, To lede with hym so ladyly lyf. 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3254 In a surcott of sylke .. with ladyly lappes the lengthe of a 3erde. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 12 b. He brought to his mynde her fair and fresche colour—her ladyly maytē and her noble facon and corpulence. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 385 We do not refer to the fashionable annuals, through very ineffectual bulletins of lordly and ladyly inanity. † **Ladyly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec. + *-LY*.] In a manner befitting a lady; as a lady.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxvi. 129 This duchesse .. nolde therto assente .. and excused here ful ladyly.

**Lady's cushion**. Also 6 Our Lady's cushion. † **a.** The plant Thrift, *Armeria maritima*. *Obs.* **b.** The Mossy Saxifrage, *Saxifraga hypnoides*.

1598 LYTE *Dodoens* iv. l. 509 That kinde of grasse whiche groweth by the sea syde, is called .. in English our Ladies quishion. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. clxxvii. 483 In English Thrift, Sea grasse, and our Ladies Cushion. 1794 MARTYN VOL. VI.

*Rousseau's Bot.* xix. 271 From the manner of its growth in a thick tuft, it [mossy Saxifrage] has acquired the English name of Ladies Cushion. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* iii. (ed. 4) 201 The Lady's cushion—mossy saxifrage.

**Lady's finger, lady-finger**. *Pl. occas. ladies' fingers.*

1. *sing. and pl.* The plant *Anthyllis vulneraria*, the Kidney Vetch.

Also applied dial. to various other plants, as *Lotus corniculatus* (formerly called *lady-finger grass*): see Britten and Holland *Plant-n.*

1670 RAY *Catal. Plant. Angl.* 24 *Anthyllis leguminosa* ... Kidney-vetch, Ladies finger. 1743 in W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandry* (1750) II. i. xv. 148 Your Lady-finger-grass (or Bird's-foot Trefoil, which is the Botanical Name). 1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 842 Kidney Vetch, or Ladies' Finger. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 36 *Anthyllis vulneraria*, variety *Dillenii*, Lady's-fingers, occurs .. all along the coast.

2. Applied to various objects of long and slender form. **a.** A kind of cake (cf. *finger-biscuit*). ? *Obs.*

1820 KEATS *Cap & Bells* xlviii. Steep Some lady's-fingers nice in Candy wine. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 1.6 Honey and ladies' fingers for tea.

**b. Austral.** A kind of grape. Also, a banana. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 90 The very finest ladies'-fingers, sweet-waters, and muscatels. 1893 MRS. C. PRAED *Outlaw & Lawmaker* II. 91 They were sitting .. in the banana grove, whither Elsie had gone on pretext of finding some still ungathered 'Lady's fingers'.

**c. U.S.** (a) A variety of the potato; (b) One of the branches of the lobster; (c) A variety of apple. (*Cent. Dict.*)

**Lady's glove**. Also 6 7 Our Ladies, 7 8 ladies' gloves, 9 lady glove. [Orig. *LADY sb.* 3.] The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*. The name has been applied to several other plants, e. g. † Lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*; Fleawort, *Inula Conyza*; the Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus* (dial.).

1538 FLYOT *Dict. Addit.* *Bacchar* .. an herbe .. some do call it .. our ladies gloves. 1611 COTGR. *Gantelle*, the hearbe called Fox-gloves, our Ladies gloves. 1621 BEAUM. & FL. *Pigron* v. vi. Full of pincks, and Ladies gloves [mod. ed. lady-gloves]. Of hartes ease too. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii. iv. § 3. 86 Sage of Jerusalem, Ladies-glove [marg. *Pulmonaria*]. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 361 Ladies Gloves. The virtues of this plant [fleawort] are to warm and dry; but it is also an opener. 1879 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Lady glove, *Digitalis purpurea*. *Ibid.*, Lady's glove, *Lotus corniculatus*.

**Ladyship** lādīshīp, *sb.* Forms: see *LADY* and *-SHIP*. Also 7-8 *colloq. in ship*.

1. The condition of being a lady; rank as a lady. a 1225 *Anr. R.* 100 3if þu hauest uorjten nu þi wuðfulle leddishipe, — go & folwe þeos get. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 And trukie for a mon of laun þe heuenliche laured & lulin her ladihschipe. 13.. E. E. Allit. P. A. 577 More haf I of ioye & blysse here-inne, Of ladihschyp gret & lyuez blom. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* iii. iii. How dost thou like Thy ladyship, Zanthia? 1771 *Contempl. Man* II. 152 This Lady did not enjoy her Title long—she died in the fifth Year of her Ladyship. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* Wks. 1874 II. 134 What facility and plenteousness of knighthood, lordship, ladyship, royalty, loyalty! 1874 TROLOPE *Lady Anna* iv. 26 He hated the countess-ship of the countess, and the ladyship of the Lady Anna.

2. The personality of a lady. In *her, your ladyship*, a respectful substitute for *she, you*, referring to a lady; in mod. use only to one whose rank is designated by the titular prefix 'Lady'. Also used *sarcastically*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 191 She .. drof hym forthe, vneþe list her knowe That he was seruant vn to hir ladihschipe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 332 Ne trawes not, tru lady, þat I take wolde Thy ladyship to losse, ne in lust holde. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3715, I leue it to your ladyship þis lange no3t vnknown. a 1500 *Flower & Leaf* lxxi. Yet I would pray Your ladyship .. That I might knowe .. What that these knyghtes be in rich armour. 1551 CROWLEY *Pleas. & Pam. Ded.* I thought it my duty to dedicate the same unto your Ladyshippes name. 1600 SHAKS. *A. V. L.* i. ii. 120 If it please your Ladyships, you may see the end. 1650 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 174 Lord Jermy in a jeering manner, as her ladyship conceived, told her he hoped now shortly Sir Edward Herbert would returne to Paris. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* ii. v. O Mem, your Laship stand to peruse A Pecquet of Letters. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 37 P. 1, I waited upon her Ladyship pretty early in the morning. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1865) II. 134 Her ladyship is in a huff. fig. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iii. i. 119 Thou Fortunes Champion, that do'st neuer fight But when her humorous Ladyship is by To teach thee safety.

† **b. concr.** = *LADY*. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 301 My sone, of that unkindship, The which toward thy ladyship, Thou pleignest, for she woll the nought, Thou art to blamen of thy thought.

**c. nonce-use.** One who is called 'her ladyship'. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 386 Constant at routs, familiar with a round Of ladyships, a stranger to the poor.

† **3.** Kindness or beneficence befitting a mistress. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 128 This maide .. To whom this lady hath behote Of ladyship all that she can To vengen her upon this man. *Ibid.* III. 66 That quod the queene. I wol do the such ladyship, Whereof thou shalt for evermo Be riche.

4. A district governed by a lady. *nonce-use.*

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 46 P. 3 All that long Course of Building is under particular Districts or Ladyships, after the Manner of Lordships in other Parts.

Hence **Ladyship v. (nonce-wd.) trans.**, to give the title of 'Your Ladyship' to. Also to *ladyship* it.

1813 E. S. BARRETT *Heroine* (1815) III. 9 'Ladyship! Oh, her ladyship!' and away he cantered, ladyshipping it, till he was out of hearing. 1820 *Hermist in London* IV. 165 He so ladyshipped Lady — what's her ugly name, that it was quite disgusting.

† **Lady-silver**. *Obs.* Also 5 ladesilver. [? f. *LADY*; possibly because payable at Lady-day.]

1425-6 *Durh. MS. Burs. Roll*, vjs. viij. rec. pro ladesilver ejusdem ville per annum. 1536-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 672 Et de 6s. 8d. rec. de eodem Coll. pro ladesilver debiti. tenentibus *ibidem*.

**Lady's laces**. † Also lady-laces. The striped garden variety of *Phalaris arundinacea*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. iv. 5 The grasse called in Latine *Gramen sulcatum*, or *Pictum*; and by our English women, Ladies Laces, because it is stript or furrowed with white and greene strakes, like silke laces. 1611 COTGR. *Aiguillettes d'armes*, the hearbe, or grasse, called Ladies laces, white Cameleon grasse, painted, or furrowed grasse. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lady-laces*, a sort of striped Grass. 1713 J. PRETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 179 Painted Grass, or Ladies Laces. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 97, I .. Tried through the pales to get the tempting flowers, As lady's laces, everlasting peas.

† **Lady's longing**. *Obs.* In 7 ladies longing; also 6 lady longing. A variety of apple.

1591 LYLLY *Endym.* III. iii. 38 For fruit these, fritters, medlers, hartichokes and ladylongings. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* in *Sylva*, etc. (1729) 213 Apples. The Ladies Longing, the Kirkham Apple, John Apple [etc.]. 1676 WOURCELYNE *Cyder* (1691) 211 There is a curious apple newly propagated, called Pome-appase. I suppose this is that which is called the Ladies Longing.

**Lady's mantle**. Also 6 Our Ladies, 6 8 ladies. [*LADY sb.* 3; cf. *G. Frauen-, Marien-mantel*.] A common name for the rosaceous herb *Alchemilla vulgaris*. Also applied, with qualification, to other species (see quot. 1864).

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 82 *Alchimilla* .. is called in english our Ladies Mantel or syndow. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. xcviij. 140 Great Sanicle or Ladies Mantell, growth in some places of this country. 1611 COTGR. *Alchimille*, Lions foot, Ladies mantle, great Sanicle. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xv. 167 Ladies mantle has a calyx of one permanent leaf dividid into eight segments. 1864 SOWERBY *Brit. Bot.* (ed. 3) III. 140 Silvery Lady's-Mantle. *Ibid.* 141 Alpine Lady's Mantle. 1882 *Gl. Words* 673 Silken Alpine lady's mantle rare.

**Lady-smock**. Also lady's, ladies' smock. A common name for the Cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis*. (Applied locally also to *Convolvulus sepium*.)

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 905 Ladies-smockes all silver white. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. xviii. 203 They are commonly called in Latine, *Flos Cuculi*; in English Cuckowe flowers. at the Nampwich in Cheshire. 1. Lady smockes. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (1659) 121 Dispose That lady-smock, that pansie, and that rose Neatly apart. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiii. 325 Ladies Smock, (forgive the vulgar name) has the calyx gaping a little. 1796 II. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) 1. 83 Some of the convolvuluses, vulgarly called lady's-smock. 1874 T. HARDY *Farfr. Madding Crowd* I. 239 Clear white ladies' smocks. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 96 Chains of lady's-smock.

**Lady's seal**. ? *Obs.* Also 6 Our Ladies seale. 1. The plant Solomon's Seal, *Polygonatum multiflorum*.

? 1516 GRETE *Herball* Zijj. Sigillum sancte marie or sigillum Salamonis is al one herbe that is called Salomons seale or our ladies seale. 1870 *Treas. Bot.*, Lady's seal, *Convolvulus Polygonatum*.

2. The Black Bryony, *Tamus communis*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iii. xlvii. 383 Our Ladies Seale hath long branches, flexible, of a wooddisse substance. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. ccviii. 722 Called .. in English blacke Bryonie, wilde Vine, and our Ladies Seale. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 30 The Black Vine, which some have given the name of our Lady's Seal.

**Lady's slipper**. Also 6 Our Ladies slipper, 8-9 ladies' lady slipper.

1. A common book-name for the orchidaceous plant *Cypripedium Calceolus*. Also applied occas. to the cultivated calceolaria, and the Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cvii. 359 Ovr Ladies Shooe or Slipper, hath a thicke knobbed roote. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. 422 The Ladies Slipper .. its singular, large hollow inflated nectary. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 116 *Lotus corniculatus*, commonly called Lady's Slipper. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* ii. 266 One extremely rare British species, the Lady's Slipper (*Cypripedium Calceolus*). 1894 WILKINS & VIVIAN *Green bay tree* II. 161 The boxes of geranium and lady-slipper in the window.

2. ? *U.S.* The garden-balsam, *Impatiens balsamina* (*Cent. Dict.*).

**Lady's thistle**. Also 6 Our ladies, 6-7 lady, 8-9 ladies' thistle. [Cf. *G. Frauentistel*, Du. *Vrouwentistel*.] The thistle *Carduus Marianus*.

1552 ELYOT *Dict. s.v. Spina*, *Spina alba*, Our ladies Thistle. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iv. lxii. 525 Our Ladies Thistle groweth .. in rough untolled places. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 634 Lady Thistles. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 63/2 The Lady-Thistle is our common Thistle. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 100 Milk Thistle. Ladies Thistle. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 436 Ladies' thistle. *Carduus marianus*.

**Lady's traces, tresses**. Also 6-9 lady, ladies' traces, lady's traces. Name for the plants of the genus *Spiranthes* (N.O. *Orchidaceae*); also locally applied to grasses of the genus *Brisa*. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 70 Satyrion .. bryageth



further whyte floures in the ende of harueste, and it is called Lady traces. 1578 *Lyte Dodoens* ii. lvi. 222 The sweete Orchis, or Ladie traces are moste commonly to be found in high, untilld, and dry places. 1597 *GERARDUS Herbal* i. cii. 168 Friezland Ladie traces hath two small round stones or bulbcs. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Satyrion à trois couillons*, Triple Orchis, or triple Ladies traces. 1794 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. 419 The spiral Ophrys commonly called Triple Ladies' Traces. 1842 C. W. JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl.*, *Brisa media*, common quaking grass; ladies' tresses. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 310 *Neottia spiralis*, Lady's tresses, an orchideous plant about six inches high.

|| **Læn** (læn). *O.E. Law.* [OE. *læn*: see **LOAN**.] An estate held as a benefice.

1088 in *Birch Cart. Sar.* III. 329 þa ʒewat Eadric ær Ælfheh cwideleas & Ælfheh ʒeng to his læne. a 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 115/36 *Præcarium*, landeslæn. 1844 *LINGARD Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. K. 371 National property at the disposal of the king, to be distributed by him as laens (loans) or benefices. 1876 *DIGBY Real Prop.* i. i. § 2. 17 The person having the 'læn' possessing only the usufructuary enjoyment to a greater or less extent.

b. **Comb.**: læn-land, land held as 'læn'; læn-right, beneficiary right.

985 in *Kemble Codex Dipl.* III. 217 Fif hida ðe Oswald . . . bocap Eadric . . . swa swa he hit ær hæfde to lænlande. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 117 Lænlands, or benefices. *Ibid.* 153 In property held by læn-right possessions, privileges and obligations devolved upon the eldest born. 1874-5 *STRUBBS Const. Hist.* I. v. 77 Either bookland or folkland could be . . . under the name of lænland, held by free cultivators.

**Læotropic** (læotrōp'ik), *a.* Also *erron. leio-*. [f. Gr. *laio-* s left + *trōpik-* turning, f. *trōpē* a turn.] Opposed or turning to the left: said of the whorls of a shell; opposed to *dextrotropic*.

1883 [see **DEXTROTROPIC**].

**Læsed**, **Læsson**, variants of **LESED**, **LESION**.

|| **Læt** (læt). *Hist.* [OE. *læt* (found only once) = OIIG. *līg* (? descendant of a freedman; glossed *libertinus*): -O'leut. \**læto-*, app. related to OE. *lætian* LET v.1.] The Old English designation for a person of status intermediate between that of a freeman and a slave.

a 1000 *Laws Ethelb.* (Liebermann) § 26 Gif læt of slehð, þone selestan xxx scil. forðelde; ʒif þane operne of slehð, l. scillingum forðelde; ðam þridðan xl scillingum forðelden. 1875 *STRUBBS Const. Hist.* I. iv. 64 The three ranks of læn, the noble, the freeman, and the læt.

† **Lættable**, *a.* Obs., rare. [ad. L. *lætābilis*, f. *lætārī* to rejoice, f. *lētus* joyful.] 'Worthy to be rejoiced at' (Cockram, 1623).

† **Lætation**. Obs. Also 7 *lætation*. [ad. L. *lætation-em*, f. late L. *lētāre* to render fertile, f. *lēt-us* fertile, joyful.] A manuring; also quasi-concr. manure.

(Frequent in Evelyn; in the Advertisement prefixed to ed. 3 of *Sylva*, 1699 he says that 'the meaner capacities' among his readers may 'read for lætation, dung'.)

1664 *EVELYN Sylva* I. ii. (1670) 11 Meliorating barren-ground with sweet and comminuted lætations.

**Lætic** (læt'ik), *a.* *Hist.* [ad. late L. *lætīcus*, f. *lētus* (see below); the word is usually viewed as adopted from Teut. \**læto-* (see **LET**).] Of or pertaining to the *læti*, a class of non-Roman cultivators under the later Roman empire, who occupied lands for which they paid tribute.

1839 *KRIGTLEY Hist. Eng.* I. 129 At a subsequent period [in Roman history] lands denominated Lætic were given in the interior of the provinces to larger bodies of the Barbarians on similar condition. 1874 *STRUBBS Const. Hist.* I. vi. 161 As the freemen were mingled more or less with lætic or native races. 1892 C. M. ANDREWS *Old Eng. Manor* Intro. 39 Portions of the Teutonic lætic organization may have lingered in Kent.

**Lætificant**, *a.* rare. [ad. L. *lætificant-em*, pres. ppl. of *lætificāre* to make glad, f. *lætificus* gladdening, f. *lēt-us* joyful.] Of a medicine: Cheering, stimulating.

1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 28 Vapours work powerfully upon the Spirits . . . by lætificat Medecines. . . &c. 1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Lætificans*, lætificant.

† **Lætificate**, *v.* Obs., rare. [f. L. *lætificāt*, ppl. stem of *lætificāre* (see prec.).] *trans.* To make joyful, cheer, revive. 1623 in *COCKRAM*.

Hence † **Lætification**, rejoicing; also, a making joyful. † **Lætificative** *a.*, adapted to cheer.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) i. 26 The shepherds of Cristes birthe made lætification. 1623 *COCKRAM* ii. *Reioycing*, . . . lætification. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 386 Storax is a good ingredient for cordial and lætificatione antidotes.

**Lævigate**, obs. form of **LEVIGATE**.

**Lævo**, **levo-** (lævo), used as combining form of L. *laevus*, in the sense 'turning or turned' to the left', in physical and chemical terms, chiefly having reference to the property possessed by certain substances of causing the plane of a ray of polarized light to rotate to the left (cf. **DEXTRO-**). Among these are: a. **Lævoogy rate**, **lævoogyrous** *adjs.*, characterized by turning the plane of polarization to the left. **Lævo-rotation**, rotation to the left. **Lævo-rotatory** *a.*, = **LEVogyRATE**. b. **Lævo-compound**, a chemical compound which causes lævo-rotation. **Lævo-glucose** = **LÆVULOSE**. **Lævo-racemic**, **Lævo-tartaric** acid, the modifica-

tions of racemic and tartaric acid which are lævo-rotatory. Hence **Lævo-racemate**, **-tartarate**, the salts of these.

a 1856 *HAYDN* (Cent. s.v. *Levoogyrate*), If the analyser has to be turned from right to left to obtain the natural order of colours, the quartz is called left-handed or 'lævoogyrate'. 1853 \**Levoracemic* acid [see **DEXTRO-** b]. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 283 With each electrode, diverging currents produce dextro- and converging ones 'lævo-rotation'. 1873 *Fowkes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 779 Both are 'lævo-rotatory'. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 216 When the urine is lævo-rotatory after trituration with Fehling. 1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Ferment.* 6 Paratartaric acid easily splits up . . . into dextro-tartaric and 'lævo-tartaric acid.

**Lævulin**, **levulin** (læv'ulīn). *Chem.* [f. LÆVULOSE + -IN.] A substance resembling dextrin, obtained from the roots of certain composite plants. Hence **Lævulinic**, only in *l. acid* (see quot. 1888).

1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lævulin*, C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. . . *Lævulinic acid* . . . C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. 1897 *Naturalist* 44 The root contains . . . also sugar, levulin, while its juice exposed to the air ferments.

**Lævulose**, **levulose** (læv'ulōs). *Chem.* [f. L. *læv-us* left + -ULE + -OSE.] The form of **GLUCOSE** which is lævo-rotatory to polarized light; fruit-sugar. (Cf. **DEXTROSE**.)

1871 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* 396 In manna and honey mixed with levulose, or left-handed glucose. 1878 *KINGZETT Anim. Chem.* 404 Cane sugar is first resolved into dextrose and levulose before it ferments. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 386 Cane sugar is partly left unchanged, partly converted into glucose and levulose.

Hence **Lævulosane** [+ -ANE] (see quot.).

1876 *HARLEY Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 792 Heated to 338° lævulose loses water and is converted into levulosane.

**Lafayette** (lafey'et). *U.S.* [f. the name of the French general Lafayette.]

1. A scænioid fish of the Northern United States (*Liostomus xanthurus*).

1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, Lafayette fish (*Liostomus xanthurus*), a delicious sea-fish, which appears in the summer in great abundance at Cape Island on the Jersey coast. . . The name Lafayette. . . was given it on account of its appearance one summer coinciding with the last visit of General Lafayette to America.

2. A stromateoid fish (*Stromateus triacanthus*). 1884-5 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 215 A much smaller species . . . otherwise known as 'Lafayette' or 'Cape May goodie'.

**Laf'e**, obs. f. **LAVE** *sb.*; obs. Sc. f. **LOAF** *sb.*

**Laf'erk**, obs. Sc. form of **LARK**.

**Laff**, **Laffe**, obs. forms of **LAUGH**, **LAVE** *sb.*

**Lafful**, obs. form of **LAWFUL**.

**Laft**, Sc. form of **LOFT**.

**Laft** (e, obs. pa. t. and pa. ppl. of **LEAVE**.

**Lafter**, dial. form of **LAUGHTER** 2.

**Lafully**, obs. form of **LAWFULLY**.

**Lag** (læg), *sb.* 1 and *a.* [Belongs to **LAG** v. 2; the origin and mutual relation of the words are obscure.

In some parts of England *lag*, *seg*, *lag*, or *foggie*, *seggie*, *laggie*, are used in children's games as substitutes for 'first, second, last' (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Fog*). This suggests the possibility that *lag* may have originated in the language of sports as an arbitrary distortion of *last*; but even in that case the word may have coalesced with a homophone of independent origin. The current hypothesis that the adj. is a Welsh *llag* (earlier *llac*), Ir. and Gael. *lag*, slack, weak, is highly improbable. There is some affinity of sense between *lag* and *LACK* *a.* and *v.* (cf. *to come lag* and *to come lack*); the former might conceivably be an alteration of the latter under the influence of words like *FLAG* *v.* 1, *FAG* *sb.* 2 Cf. further *MDa. lakke* to go slowly (Kalkar).

**A. sb.** 1. The last or hindmost person (in a race, game, sequence of any kind). Now *rare* exc. in schoolboy use.

1514 *BARCLAY 1st Eclogue* in *Cyt. & Uplondysm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xii. In the tavern remayne they last for lag. 1567 *DRANT Horace's Ep. Bvj.* Since each man braggcs, the lagge of vs A shendefull shame him take. 1611 *COTGR. s.v. Dernier*, *Le dernier le loip le mange*. . . lags come to the lash. 1641 M. FRANK *Serm.* vii. (1672) 112 *The novissimus vivorum*, the lag and lag of all a very scum of men. 1687 *MIEGR Gt. Fr. Dict.* ii. *Lag*, a School-Word that signifies the last, *le dernier*. As the Lag of a Form, *le dernier d'une Classe*. 1700 *DRYDEN Hind.* i. 337 In threats the foremost, but the lag in fight. 1776 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (ed. Ford) II. 39 The omission of H—and B—and my being next to the lag [in the nomination of delegates] gave me some alarm. 1777 *JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 25 Oct. How long do you stay at Bright-helmstone? Now the company is gone, why should you be the lag? 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 310 Ward first mounted the stage and Cannon was no lag. 1859 *FARRAR J. Home* iv. 38, I say, Julian, I vote we both try for lag next trials. It'd save lots of grind. 1890 A. LANG *Sir S. Northcote* I. 15 Stafford Northcote occupied the undistinguished place of 'lag' in his form.

b. **Comb.**: lag-out (= 'last out'), the name of a boys' game.

1845 in *Brasenose Ale* 76 No marble in circles on the hall-step rolls. We cannot play lag-out, nor yet three-boles.

† 2. *pl.* What remains in a vessel after the liquor is drawn off; dregs, lees. *Obs.*

151. *Regul. Housch. Earl Northumb.* (1770) 57 That Vinegar be made of the brokyn Wyne. . . And that the Laggcs be provide by the Clerks of the House and markd after they be past drawell that they can be set no more of broche. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* III. 65 Transmutations . . . of old lags of Sacks or Malmesies . . . into Muskadels. 1615 *MARKHAM Eng. Housew.* II. iv. (1668) 116 Laggcs of Claret and Sack.

1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 21 Muskadel is sophisticated with the Lags of Sack.

† 3. The lowest class. (Cf. *lag-end*.) *Obs.*—1

1607 *SHAKS. Timon* III. vi. 90 The Senators of Athens, together with the common legges [Roue (1709) and later editors lag] of People.

4. [from the vb.] The condition of lagging.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 114 When Spaniard meets Spaniard, then comes, not the tug, but the lag, of war.

b. **Physics**. The retardation in a current or movement of any kind; the amount of this retardation. *Lag of the tide*: the interval by which the tide-wave falls behind the mean time in the first and third quarters of the moon.

1855 *OGILVIE Suppl. s.v.* The lag of the tide. . . The lag of the steam-valve of a steam-engine. 1882 *CHAMBERS in Nature* XXI. 399 The remarkable lag which takes place in the occurrence of the critical barometric epochs at the more easterly stations. 1892 *Electrical Engineer* 16 Sept. 287/1 It is obvious that at the point where B cuts the axis the induction is a maximum; hence if there were no 'magnetic lag' and no currents in the iron, this point should occur at the same time as that at which the current is a maximum.

**B. adj.**

1. † Last, hindmost (*obs.*); belated, lingering behind, lagging, tardy (now *rare*). (In early instances only *absol.* or *predicative*, and hence hardly distinguishable from the *sb.*) † (*To come*) lag of: short of, too late for, or in arrear of.

1552 *HULOET*, *Lagge* and last. 1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* v. v. Fiv b. Haue not we well hunted, of blessing to come lagge? 1589 R. HARVEY *Th. Ferv.* 22 Beshrow him that comes lagge in so good a course. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* II. i. 90 Some tardie Cripple. That came too lagge to see him buried. 1605 — *Lea* i. ii. 6, I am some twelve, or fourteen Moonshines lag of a Brother. 1612 *Two Noble K.* v. iv. 8 Beguile The gout and rheum, that in lag hours attend For grey approachers. 1624 *SIR C. MOUNTAGU in Bucleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 260 Your neighbour will struggle so long for place as he will be cast lag. a 1639 T. CAREW *To Mistress in Absence* 31 There seated in those heavenly bowers, Wee le cheat the lag and lingering hours. 1678-9 *DRYDEN & LEE* *Edipus* II. i. Then hell has been among yee. And some lag fiend yet lingers in the grove. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* I. 594 A fourth person, who comes lagge, as having lately appeared in print . . . tells us . . . he died. 1742 R. BLAIR *Grave* 731 Even the lag flesh Rests. 1785 *BURNS Address Deil* iii, An' faith! thou's neither lag nor lame. 1834-53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Scott. Songs) Ser. II. 100 Lauchie had looms, but was lag at the weaving.

b. as an exclamation at play (see quot. 1869). 1609 *ARMIN Maids of More-Cl.* C3 *Boy*. Now John, ile cry first. Ioh. And ile cry lagge. I was in hobbies loke. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Lag* or *Lag last* is said by boys when playing at pitch and toss, or other games, in order that they may bespeak the last pitch.

2. Special collocations (sometimes hyphenated): lag-end, the hinder or latter part, the lag end (now *rare*); † lag-man, the last man, the one who brings up the rear; † lag-tooth, a wisdom tooth (from its late appearance). Also **Comb.**: lag-bellied *a.*, ? slow-paced, tardy.

1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* v. i. 24, I could be well content To entertaine the Lagge-end of my life With quiet hours. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 37 The Essex calfe or lagman, who had lost the calues of his legs by gnawing on the horselags. 1611 *FLORIO, Sophronisteri*, the two teeth which grow last when a man is about twentie yeares ould, lag-teeth. 1624 *HEWWOOD Gunak.* i. 17 In the lagge end of the same troupe were driven a certaine number of faire and goodlie oxen. 1822 *HOOO Lycus the Centaur* 6 From the lag-bellied toad To the mammoth. 1857 *MRS. MATTHEWS Tea-Table* 7. I. 204 A shelter . . . where they may . . . wear away the lag-end of their madnes.

**Lag** (læg), *sb.* 2 Also 7 *lagg*. [app. a. ON. *lagg*, recorded only in the sense 'rim of a barrel' (cf. 1 b); but the Sw. *lagg* means also 'slave', whence *laggkär* vessel composed of staves, cask.]

1. A stave of a barrel. Now *dial.*

1672 *HOOLE Comenius' Vis. World* 165 The Cooper . . . maketh Hoops of Hassel-roots . . . and Lags of Timber. 1676 *Burgery of Sheffield* 209 For mending the church yatis and barrel laggcs and nayles 45. ad. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.*

† b. (See quot.) *Obs.* rare. — 0.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 108/1 *Lag*, is a piece put into the top of a Barrel staff that is broken off at the Grouping.

2. One of the staves or laths forming the covering of a band-drum or a steam boiler or cylinder, or the upper casing of a carding machine.

1847 *Specif. Sykes' & Ogden's Patent* No. 11798 On these bands [in a carding engine] we fix a continued series of lags or small blocks of wood. 1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

3. **Comb.**: lag-link, a link for holding a lag or bar (*Cent. Dict.*); lag-machine, a machine for shaping wooden lags (see sense 2); lag-screw, (a) a flat-headed screw used to secure lags to cylinders or drums; (b) U.S. = *coach-screw*.

1873 J. RICHARDS *Woodworking Factories* 26 Almost any kind of shafting can be hung with safety on wood screws, or lag screws. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Lag-machine*.

† **Lag**, *sb.* 3 *Obs.* [Of unknown origin; cf. G. *lache* cleft or mark in a tree. Cf. **LAG** v. 5.] A cleft or rift in timber. Also **Comb.**, as *lag-clift* (unless *lagge* in quot. 1579 be the adj.).

1579 *HVLL Ord. Bees* (1608) 24 The stocke thus cut asunder at both the ends, cover with a faire sheete, lest any lagge clifts appeare after the cutting. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Midl. Counties* II. 333 The 'lag' . . . is a cleft, or rift, reaching sometimes from the top to the bottom of the stem, and, perhaps, to near its center.



† **Lag**, *sb.* *Cant.* *Obs.* Also 6 lagge. [Possibly *f. lag*, *LAGE v.* to wash.] *Lag of duds*: a 'buck' or 'wash' of clothes.

1567 *HARMAN Caveat* 86 We wyll fylche some duddes of the Ruffemans, or myll the ken for a lagge of duds. 1622 *BEAUM. & FL. Beggar's Bush* v. i. If it be milling of a lag of duds. 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Lag-a-duds*, a Buck of Cloths. As we cloy the *Lag of Duds*, come let us Steal that Buck of Cloths. 1775 in *New Cant. Dict.*

**Lag** (*læg*), *sb.* *Cant.* [*f. LAG v.*]

1. A convict who has been transported or sentenced to penal servitude.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lag*, a convict under sentence of transportation. 1828 'Jon Bee' *Living Pict. Lond.* 39 A few are 'returned lags'. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 383 It was no uncommon thing to see an old 'lag' enlarged for good conduct. 1894 H. NISRET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 232 As Wilrake was walking along the beach, he met a lag who had got his ticket-of-leave.

2. A term of transportation or penal servitude.

1821 *HAGGART Life* 84 Another prisoner... under sentence of lag for fourteen stretch. 1896 *Daily News* 13 May 9/5, I have had a look round with another man who did a lag with me.

3. *Comb.*: lag-fever, -ship (see quot.).

1811 *Lex. Balatran*, *Lag-fever*, a term of ridicule applied to men who being under sentence of transportation, pretend illness, to avoid being sent from gaol to the hulks. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lag ship*, a transport chartered by government for the conveyance of convicts to New South Wales; also a hulk or floating prison.

† **Lag**, *sb.* *Obs. rare*. ? A flock (of geese).

1624 *MOUNTAGUE New Gagg*, To Rdr., Hee hath stopped the mouths of all Protestants for euer; the proudest of them dare not *hiscere* hereafter against Himselfe, or any one of his Lagg. 1816 This Goose the Gagger may put his Gagg into the Bils of many of his owne Gaggles, as well as into others Laggess. 1896 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *A-lag*, *Cum.*, the sporting term for a flock of geese.

† **Lag**, *v.* *Obs.* [Of obscure origin; cf. *DAG v.*, *CLAG v.*]

1. *trans.* To dabble, render wet or muddy.

[c. 1300 Implied in *BELAG v.*] c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 283 Laggdy, or bedrablyd, *labefactus*, *paludosus*. Laggyn, or drablyn, *palustro*.

2. *intr.* To dabble, become wet or muddy.

1682 *BUNYAN Holy War* 230 Let them [your new garments] not lag with dust and dirt.

**Lag** (*læg*), *v.* 2 Also 6-7 lagg, 6-8 lagge. [See *LAG sb.* 1 and *a.*]

1. *intr.* To fail to maintain the desired speed of progress; to slacken one's pace, as from weakness or sloth; to fail to keep pace with others; to hang back, fall behind, remain in the rear. Often with *behind* adv. or const. after, *behind* preps.; also with *on*.

1530 *PALSGR.* 601/1, I lagge behynde my felowes, *je trahye*. 'Why lagge you ever behynde on this facion?' 1570 *LEVINS Manih.* 10/23 To Lag, *fatigare*, *fatiscere*. 1607 *TURNEUR Rev. Trag.* II. Erh, To prigion with the Villaine. Death shall not long lag after him. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 173 The admiral... began to lagge a sterne, and with him other two shippes. 1651 *DAVENANT Condiibert* III. iii. xvi, And laggd like Baggage Treasure in the Wars. 1657 *MILTON P. L.* x. 265, I shall not lag behind, nor erre The way, thou leading. 1697 *DRYDEN Aeneid* XII. 379 He lags and labours in his flight. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 137 ¶ 4 His Master... wondered what made the lazy young Dog lag behind. 1748 *JOHNSON Van. Hum. Wishes* 313 Superfluous 'lags' the veteran on the stage. 1800 *WORDSWORTH Brothers* 363 He, at length Through weariness, ... lagged behind. 1801 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Knapsack* (1832) 298 My poor fellows, how they lag! 1824 W. LIVING *Trav.* II. 107 Suffering them [his mules] to lag on at a snail's pace. 1837 — *Capt. Bonneville* II. 46 He grew silent and gloomy, and lagged behind the rest. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* II. iii. (1871) 260 When they had crossed three or four fields without a check, Arthur began to lag. 1897 *ALLbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 492 If the sign is present, the upper eyelids lag, not closely following the movements of the eyeballs.

b. of immaterial things and fig.

1591 *SHAKS.* 1 *Hen. VI.* III. iii. 34 Fortune, in fauor makes him lagge behinde. 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) III. 498 And this our Gildas [the Fourth]; who laggeth last in the team of his name sakes. 1703 J. SAVAGE *Let. Autients* vi. 40 We lagge in the care of Things of no kin to us. 1713 *SWIFT Cadmus & Vanessa* 355 Ideas came into her mind. So fast, his lessons lagged behind. 1762 *FOOTE Lyr.* III. Wks. 1799 I. 322 Think how the tedious time has lagged along. 1775 *BURKE Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 44 When we speak of the commerce with our colonies, fiction lags after truth. 1820 W. LIVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 94 The vocal parts generally lagging a little behind the instrumental. 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU Fr. Wines & Pol.* vi. 84 Business lagged in every department of the administration. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* xvii. ii. (1872) VII. 14 Military preparation does lag at a shameful rate. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* vi. § 6. 332 The work lagged for five years in the hands of the bishops. 1892 *ELECTRICAL Engineer* 16 Sept. 287/2 The maximum induction lags behind the maximum magnetising force.

2. *trans.* To cause to lag; to retard, to tire.

*Obs. exc. dial.*

1570 [see 1]. 1632 *HEYWOOD 1st Pt. Iron Age* v. Wks. 1874 III. 338 The weight would lagge thee that art wont to flye. 1638 R. BRATHWAITE *Psalm* cli. 298 Thine Armourous load, but laggis faint heart, for flight the more unfit. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Lagg'd*, tired as with carrying a load.

† 3. *trans.* To drag after one.

1530 *PALSGR.* 601/1 He laggeth the dogge at his horse tayle: *il trahye le chien a la queue de son cheual*.

Hence † **Laggd ppl.** *a.*, delayed, tardy.

1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* i. i. Wks. 1856 I. 75 O, I could eate Thy fumbling throat, for thy lagd censure.

**Lag** (*læg*), *v.* 3

† 1. *trans.* To carry off, steal. *Obs.*

1573 *TUSSER Hush.* xx. (1878) 54 Some corne away lag in bottle and bag. Some steales, for a iest, egges out of the nest. 1816 *Id.* xxxvi. 86 Poore cunninge, so bagged, is soone over lagged.

2. *a.* To transport or send to penal servitude.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lag*, to transport for seven years or upwards. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xvi, They'll ask no questions after him, fear they should be obliged to prosecute, and so get him lagged. 1870 *READ Put Yourself in His Place* II. 288 Let Little alone, or the trade will make it their job to lag you.

b. To catch, apprehend.

1847 *DE QUINCEY Schlosser's Lit. Hist. Wks.* 1858 VIII. 58 Aladdin himself only escaped being lagged for a rogue and a conjurer by a flying jump after his palace. 1858 A. MAYHEW *Paved w. Gold* iii. i. 252 They tell him adventures of how they were nearly 'lagged by the constables'. 1891 *NAT Gould Double Event* xxxiv, I'm a dead un. You'll never lag me alive, you cur!

**Lag** (*læg*), *v.* 4 [*f. LAG sb.* 2] *trans.* To cover

a boiler, etc.) with wooden 'lags', strips of felt, etc. 1887 *EWING in Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 488 ¶ The loss of efficiency due to this cause will therefore be greater in an unprotected cylinder than in one which is well lagged or covered with non-conducting material. 1888 in *Sheffield Gloss.* 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Lagging a boiler*, covering a boiler in a steamship with some material to keep in the heat. 1898 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 423 Lagged outside with layers of felt two centimetres thick.

**Lag**, *v.* 5 *dial.* [*f. LAG sb.* 3] (See quot.)

[1570] *LEVINS* renders *lag v.* by *fatiscere*, which it is barely possible may be meant to express the sense of this *vb.* along with that of *LAG v.* 1] 1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, *Lag*, to crack or split from the centre like wood from heat or hasty drying. 1888 in *Sheffield Gloss.*

**Lag**: see *LAGE Cant.* (*sb.* and *v.*).

**Lagan** (*lægán*), *Lav.* Also 6 lagen, 7-8 lagon, ligan, 9 lagend. [*a.* OF. *lagan*, *laguen*, *lagand* (whence mod. *L. laganum*); perh. of Scandinavian origin, from the root of *LIE*, *LAY vbs.* Cf. ON. *lagn*, pl. *lagnir*, 'a net laid in the sea' (Vigl.).

The spelling *lagnir* seems to be due to pseudo-etymology.] Goods or wreckage lying on the bed of the sea. Cf. *FLOTSAM* and *JETSAM*.

[1800 *Carta de Dunevic* in *Stubbs Sel. Charters* (1895) 211 De ewagio de wrec et lagan.] 1531 *Charterparty* in R. G. MARSDEN *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (1894) 37 Vt the sayd shype take any pryse purchase any floton or lagan. 1533 *Id.*, Flotezon or lagon. 1591 *Articles conc. Admiralty* 21 July § 6 Any ship, yron, leade, or other goods floating or lying under the water or in the depth, of which there is no possessor or owner, which commonly are called Floton, Jetson, and Lagan. 1605 *COKE Rep.* v. (1624) 106 b Lagan (vel *collus ligan*) est quand [etc.]; translated in quot. 1641. 1622 *PALLIS Stat. Sewers* (1647) 18 [citing Coke] Flotsam, Jetsam, and Lagan are goods on or in the sea, and... they belong to the King. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 193 Lagan is such a parcell of goods as the Mariners in a danger of shipwracke cast out... and fasten to them a boigh or corke, that so they may fynde them... These goods are called Lagan or Ligan à ligando. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* I. II. x. 143 To the Lord High Admiral belongs... a Share of all lawful Prizes, Lagon, that is, goods lying in the Sea, on Ground. 1805 *KINGSLEY Heret.* I. vi. 171 Prowling about the shore after the waifs of the storm, deserted jetsom and legend. 1894 *Act* 57-8 *Vict.* c. 60 § 530 In this Part of this Act... 'wreck' includes jetsam, flotsam, lagan, and derelict found in or on the shores of the sea or any tidal water.

Hence † **Lagander**, an officer (at Calais) who takes charge of lagan or wreckage.

1526 in *Dillon Customs of Pale* (1892) 86 If ther be anie manner of Wracke found by the sea coste, it muste be presented to the Lagander or to the Sergeante... broughte to the foresaide Lagander's hous.

† **Lagarto**, *Obs.* [*Sp. lagarto*: see *ALLIGATOR*]. An alligator.

1577 *FRAMPTON Joyful News* II. 73 b, Pimple stones... whiche are founde in greete quantitie in the maves of Caimanes, y<sup>e</sup> are called Lagartos. 1596 *RALEIGH Discov. Guiana* 48 We saw in it [the Orenouke] divers sorts of strange fishes, & of marvellous bignes, but for Lagartos it exceeded, for there were thousands of those vglie serpents. 1600 *HAKLUYT Voy.* III. 489 In this river we killed a monstrous Lagarto or Crocodile.

† **Lage**, *lag*, *sb.* *Cant.* *Obs.* Also 7 lagge.

[Origin and phonetic form uncertain.] Water; urine.

1567 *HARMAN Caveat* 83 *Lage*, water. 1610 *ROWLANDS Martin Mark-all* E. 3, *Lagge*, water or pisse. 1641 *BAUME Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 391, I bowse no Lage, but a whole Gage of this I'll bowse to you. 1665 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* I. v. (1680) 46 *Lage*, water. 1676-1708 *COLES Lage*. 1899 *MATSELL Voc.* (Farmer), *Lage*.

Hence † **Lage** (*v.* *a.* *intr.* To make water.

b. *trans.* To water (spirits). Also, to wash off.

1567 *HARMAN Caveat* 85, I will lagge it of with a gage of beneboone... I will washe it of with a quart of good drynke. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lage*, to make water. To lag spirits, wine, &c., is to adulterate them with water.

**Lagen**, *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 6 lagon, 7-9 lagan. [*ad. L. lagōna*, *lagōna*, flagon, *ad. Gr. λάγνος*.] A liquid measure (see quot.).

1570 *LEVINS Manih.* 163/44 A Lagon, *lagena*. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.*, *Clerk of the market*, is an officer, whose dutie is to take charge of the kings measures... as of elns, yards, lagens. 1676 *COLES, Lagen*, a measure of six Sextaries. 1841 *TYTLER Hist. Scot.* (1879) I. 237 With an obligation to sell their ale to the abbott at the rate of a lagan and a half for a penny. 1891 J. TAIT *Two Cent. Border Ch. Life* II. 218 The lagan was equal to 7 quarts.

**Lagen**, variant of *LAGGIN*.

† **Lagenarious**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. L. lagēna* a flagon + *-ARIOUS*.] Flagon-shaped.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disph.* 241 Four sorts of Cucurbites, the greater, the lesser, or the lagenarious.

**Lagen**, *Lagene*, *obs.* fl. *LAGAN*, *LAGGIN*.

**Lagenian** (*lādž'nian*), *a.* *Zool.* [*f. L. lagēna* + *-IAN*.] Like or pertaining to the genus *Lagena* of *Foraminifera*, having a straight chambered shell.

1890 in *WEUSTER*.

**Lageniform** (*lādž'nifm*), *a.* *Zool.* and *Bot.* [*f. as prec.* + *-IFORM*.] (See quot.)

1826 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* IV. 268 Lageniform... bellying out and then ending in a narrow neck, something like a bottle. 1862 M. C. COORE *Man. Bot. Terms*, *Lageniform*, shaped like a Florence flask. 1868 W. B. CARPENTER *Microscope* (ed. 4) § 382, 500 The shell of *Nodosaria* is obviously made up of a succession of Lageniform chambers.

**Lager beer** (*lāg'z, bī'z*). Also simply *lager*. [*ad. G. lager-bier* beer brewed for keeping, *f. lager* a store + *bier* beer.] A light beer, consumed largely in Germany and America, and to some extent in England.

1853 *USE Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) I. 153 Beers at present brewed in Germany... 11. Wheat *Lager-beer* (slowly fermented). 1858 *N. Y. Express* June (Bartlett), The German drinks his lager, and drinks it apparently in indefinite quantities. 1863 *DICKY Federal St. H.* 80 Neither for love nor money could a stranger obtain a drink more intoxicating than lager beer. *attrib.* 1882 *SALA Amer. Rev.* 1885 401 Tinware shops, butchers', bakers' and lager beer Saloons.

† **Lagetta**, *lagetto*. [*West Indian*.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees of the W. Indies (N.O. *Thymelaeaceae*); also called *lace-bark*.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 371 The Lagetto or Lace-Bark tree. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 492 Specimen of the Lagetta Tree, and its lace-like bark, from Jamaica.

**Laggard** (*læg'gād*), *a.* and *sb.* Also 9 laggart. [*f. LAG v.* 1 + *-ARD*.]

*A. adj.* Lagging, hanging back, loitering, slow. Chiefly of living things, their actions, and attributes. Occas. of days, time, etc.

1702 *ROWE Tamerlane* IV. i, Tho' Laggard in the Race... I will pursue the shining Path thou tread'st. 1706 [WARD] *Wooden World Disserted* (1708) 31 [The press-gang lieutenant] beats up all Quarters... and drives the laggard Dog along the Streets, with as much noise and Bustle as Butchers do Swine to Smithfield. 1713 J. HUGHES *Ode to Creator World* 4 Decrepit Winter, laggard in the Dance... A heavy Season does maintain. 1747 *COLLINS Passions* 112 Than all which charms this laggard age. 1814 *SCOTT Lord of Isles* xviii, And Lemmox cheer'd the laggard hounds. 1842 *MANNING Sermon* xvi. (1848) I. 235 Ours is a... laggard obedience at the best. 1871 *PALGRAVE Lyr. Poems* 91 My heart outruns these laggard limbs. 1889 *JESSOP Coming of Friars* IV. 183 The Angel of Death moves at no laggard pace.

*B. sb.* One who lags behind; a lingerer, loiterer.

1808 *SCOTT Marm.* v. xii. A laggard in love, and a dastard in war. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 8, He meant to let the laggards off for a long pull and a hearty fright. 1860 *RAWLINSON Herodotus* IV. ix. lxxvii. 449 They declared themselves to deserve a fine, as laggards. 1876 *TAIT Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci.* x. (ed. 2) 259 Formed of the laggards, as it were, which have been thrown out of the race.

Hence **Laggard v.**, to play the laggard. Also **Laggardism**, **Laggardly adv.**, **Laggardness**.

1835 *PUSEY Let. to Newman* in Liddon, etc. *Life Pusey* (1893) II. i. 8 [It] hardly seems to come heartily, because it has not come before, but comes laggardly. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* xv. viii. (1872) VI. 40 Austrians mainly are gone laggarding with D'Arenberg up the Rhine. 1865 *Sut. Rev.* XIX. 756/1 The in-olent contempt of labour on the one hand, and the petty aping of laggardism and polite inanity on the other. 1899 *GOLDBURN Purs. Holiness* I. 10 That laggardness of will.

**Laggen**, variant of *LAGGIN*.

**Lagger** (*læg'z*), *sb.* 1 [*f. LAG v.* 2 + *-ER* 1.]

1. One who lags or hangs back; a lingerer, loiterer.

1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. xvii. 18 Theyr hole host... are all a horsebacke... without it be the traundals and laggars of the oost, who folow after a foote. 1682 *DRYDEN Duke of Guise* IV. ii. The guard is mine, to... lash the laggars from the sight of day. 1789 *Mrs. Piozzi Journ. France* I. 286 The mob... lash the laggars along with great indignation. 1844 *STANLEY Arnold* I. iv. 235 Himself always keeping with the laggars, that none might strain their strength by trying to be in front with him. 1852 R. S. SERTES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* II. 291 The laggars were stealing quietly up the lanes and by-roads. 1878 *FR. A. KENBLE Record Girlhood* II. iv. 131 The laggars who would fain have fallen a few paces out of the sound of the dreary parrotty of her inventory.

2. *slang.* A sailor. [? A distinct word: cf. *LAGE*.]

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lagger*, a sailor.

**Lagger** (*læg'z*), *sb.* 2 *Cant.* [*f. LAG v.* 3 or *sb.* 6] A convict undergoing or having undergone penal servitude.

1819 *Sporting Mag.* III. 230/2 The laggars had an interest as to the result. 1880 S. LAKEMAN *Kaffir-Land* 19 Many of them were what they termed at the Cape, laggars... men who, having got away from Norfolk Island, or other pen-folds for black sheep, lag behind, under the guardianship of Dutch laws.

† **Lagger**, *v.* *Obs.* [? *f. LAG v.* 2 + *-ER* 2; but cf. *Icel. lakra* to loiter.] *intr.* To lag, linger, loiter.

1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* *Ded.* (1865) 2 Heere my harte laggard on the hope of your Majesty's judgement. 1622 R. PRESTON *Godly Man's Inquis.* II. 49 They shall neuer come to the Lord, that laggar by the way.



**Laggin** (læ'gin). *Sc.* and *north*. Also **laggyne**, **lagene**, **8 legen**, **8-9 laggen**, **9 lagen**. [f. ON. *legg* of the same meaning: see **LAG sb.**<sup>2</sup> The identification of the suffix is uncertain; it may be -ING<sup>2</sup> (cf. **LAGGING vbl. sb.**<sup>3</sup>).]

1. The projecting part of the staves at the bottom part of a cask or other hooped vessel.

1878 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 111, 522/1 That... be edge of be bottom, entring within the laggyne be pairit outwith, toward be nethir syde. 1893 in *Northumbld. Gloss.*

b. = **LAG sb.**<sup>2</sup> i. ? Obs.

1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words, Laggins*, staves.

2. The inner angle of a wooden dish, between the sides and the bottom.

1786 BURNS *Dream xv*, But or the day was done, I trow, The laggins they ha'e clautet Fu' clean that day. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 24 When on the teable furst they set The butter'd sops, sec greasy chops, 'Tween lug and laggins! oh what fun, To see them girn and eat!

transf. 1842 *Chr. Jnl.* 399 The 'laggin' of the Sower-pot.

3. Comb.: **laggen-gird**, a hoop securing the bottom of a tub or wooden vessel. Phr. *To cast a laggen-gird*: to have an illegitimate child.

1718 RAMSAY *Christie Kirke Gr. III. ix*, I... coast a Legen-girth my sell, Lang or I married Tammie. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 406/2 Ye'll souk the laggin-gird off the quagha, and mar yere minstrelsy and our mirth.

**Lagging** (læ'gin), *vbl. sb.*<sup>1</sup> [f. **LAG v.**<sup>2</sup> + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action or condition of **LAG v.**<sup>2</sup>

1600 HOLLAND *Living vi. vii*, 221 What means this strange and unwanted lagging behind? 1862 *DANA Man. Geol.* 41 The westward tropical flow is due simply to a slight lagging of the waters. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 123 This is called the priming and lagging of the tides. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* 11, 915 Cardiac irregularity is a frequent consequence of tobacco-smoking, lagging and intermission being the earlier forms of it.

**Lagging** (læ'gin), *vbl. sb.*<sup>2</sup> [f. **LAG v.**<sup>3</sup> + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] A sentence or term of imprisonment or penal servitude. Also *attrib.* (see quot. 1812).

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lagging matter*, any species of crime for which a person is liable on conviction to be transported... Speaking of a person likely to be transported they say lagging dues will be concerned. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xliii, If they do [get fresh evidence], it's a case of lagging. 1844 *Port Phillip Patriot* 22 July 2/6, I remained with him five years after I served my 'lagging'.

**Lagging** (læ'gin), *vbl. sb.*<sup>3</sup> [f. **LAG v.**<sup>4</sup> + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the vb. **LAG**<sup>4</sup>.

1. The action of covering a boiler, an arch, a wall, etc., with strips of wood or felt.

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 516/1 This may be... prevented by careful 'lagging' with non-conductors of heat. 1895 HATCH & CHALMERS *Gold Mines of Rand v.* 121 Side lagging is seldom necessary after the first 50 or 100 feet. *attrib.* 1884 *Leisure Hour* Sept. 531/2 The old engine-house was exchanged for part of the old lagging shop.

2. *pl.* and *collect. sing.* The material with which this is done. Also *attrib.*

1851 *Pract. Mech. Jnl.* 111, 242 The boiler is covered with lagging and Russia sheet iron. 1867 'BEN BRIERLEY' *Marlocks Merriton* 68 The fence (his own making) was but a rickety fabric of 'laggins', worn-out treadles [etc.]. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Laggins*, the part of the wooden frame work upon which the stones are laid when building an arch. 1870 *Spon's Dict. Engineering* 11, 479 The term bolster has also been applied to the pieces of timber placed across the ribs of the centering of an arch to support the vousoirs; but these are more generally known by the name of laggings. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Lagging*, planks, slabs, or small timber placed over the caps or behind the posts of the timbering.

**Lagging** (læ'gin), *pl. a.* [f. **LAG v.**<sup>2</sup> + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That lags; behindhand, lingering, loitering, tardy.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. iii. 214 Foure lagging Winters, and foure wanton springs End in a word. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. i. § 4 The lagging money which was last sent thither. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* viii, 25 Come, Lucifer, drive on the lagging Day. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* l. 280 A lagging Line Of babling Curs [shall] disgrace thy broken Pack. 1813 SCOTT *Trevelyan* iii. xxxiii, A lofty lay Seem'd thus to chide his lagging way. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Democracy* i. 6 The slaves came with a lagging step. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxxiii, The eager woman hastened his lagging mouth.

Hence **La ggingly adv.**

c. 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* 111, 50 Moves heavily and laggingly along. 1872 LEVER *Ld. Kilgobbin* xxxvi. (1875) 210 Thoughts that came laggingly.

**Laggon**, variant of **LAGEN**.

**Laggoose** (læ'gūs). *a.* (See **GREY LAG GOOSE**.)

† *b.* *Gill Laggoose*: a personification of sloth.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* lxxxv. (1878) 174 Beware of Gill laggoose, disordring thy house.

**Lagh**, *e*, *lah*, *he*, obs. forms of **LAUGH**, **LAW**, **LOW**.

**Laght**, *lah*, *he*, obs. pa. t. of **LATCH v.**<sup>1</sup>

**Laghter**, -*ir*, etc., obs. forms of **LAUGHTER**.

**Laghtnes**, obs. form of **LOWNESS**.

**La-g-la-st**. [f. **LAG v.**<sup>2</sup> + **LAST adv.**] One who lags or lingers to the very last. Also *attrib.*

1830 JAMES DARNLEY ix. 41 He'll be lag last. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 634 The laglasts, springing simultaneously out of bed, turned the late quiet dormitory into a very noisy assembly-room. 1864 *CHR. ROSSETTI Goblin Market*, etc. (1884) 84 One day in the country is worth a day and a year of the dusty, musty, lag-last fashion That drowsed elsewhere. 1869 [see **LAG a.** i. b].

† **La-gly**, *adv.* Obs. rare -*o*. [f. **LAG a.** + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] 1611 FLORIO, 149 *Directamente*, lastly, lagly, behind all.

**Lagomorph** (læ'gōmɔr). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *λαγώς* hare + *μορφή* form.] One of the *Lagomorpha*, a group of rodents of which the hares form one family. Hence **Lagomorphia**, having the form and structure of a hare.

1884 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 423 The lagomorphs (hares), almost exclusively of the northern hemisphere.

|| **Lagomys** (læ'gōmɪs). *Zool.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *λαγώς* hare + *μῦς* mouse.] The tailless hare, the typical genus of the group *Lagomyidae* of rodents.

1869 LUBBOCK *Præh. Times* ix. 297 The lagomys, or tailless hare, has been identified by Prof. Owen among the bones from Kents Cavern.

**Lagon**, obs. form of **LAGAN**.

**Lagonite** (læ'gōnɪt). *Min.* [f. It. *lagone* LAGOON<sup>2</sup>; named by Huot, 1841: see -ITE.] A hydrous borate of iron from the Tuscan lagoons.

1850 *DANA Min.* 446 Lagonite. An earthy mineral of an ochreous yellow color. 1868 *Ibid.* (ed. 5) 600 Lagonite... occurs as an incrustation.

**Lagoon**<sup>1</sup> (læ'gūn). Also 7-9 *lagune*, and 7-9 in It. form *laguna*, pl. *lagune*. [ad. F. *lagune*, ad. It. and Sp. *laguna*: -L. *lacuna* pool.]

1. An area of salt or brackish water separated from the sea by low sand-banks, esp. one of those in the neighbourhood of Venice.

1612 in *Crit. & Times* Jas. I. (1848) 1. 84 He was observed that day to row to and fro in the laguna towards Murano, to see what show his house made. 1673 *RAY Journ. Low C.* 8 The Lagune or Flats about Venice. 1697 DAMPIER *Voyages* l. 241 They went into a Lagune, or Lake of Salt-water [on the Mexican coast]. The mouth of this Lagune is not Pistol-shot wide. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5497/2 People... have come over the Lagune on the Ice.

1763 W. ROBERTS *Nat. Hist. Florida* 8 This river... forms a lagune at the mouth. 1789 *Mas. Piozzi Journ. France* l. 187 Covering the lagoons with gaiety and splendour. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* 1. 32 The ornithorhynchus, ... an animal peculiar to the lagoons in New South Wales. 1818 SHELLEY *Lett.* Pr. Wks. 1888 11. 237 He took me in his gondola across the laguna to a long sandy island. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Ann. Leigh* vii. 715 God alone above each, as the sun O'er level lagoons. 1874 *LYELL Elem. Geol.* i. 4 'Lagoons' nearly separated by sand bars from the ocean.

1883 F. M. PEARO *Contrad.* i. 1 Behind them and beyond the lagoons lay the tossing and flying waves of the Adriatic. 2. The lake-like stretch of water enclosed in an atoll.

1769 *COOK Jnl.* 4 Apr. (1893) 55 Found it to be an Island... of an Oval form, with a Lagoon in the Middle, for which I named it Lagoon Island. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 326 Reefs of coral rock, generally disposed in a circular form, and enclosing a lagoon. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xv. (ed. 2) 254 Inside the rim of land, there is a shallow lake, or lagoon, of clear green water.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lagoon-channel*; *lagoon-island*, an atoll; *lagoon-whaling*, the occupation of hunting the grey-whale in the Californian lagoons (*Cent. Dict.*).

1845 DARWIN *Joy. Nat. xx.* (1852) 452 This is one of the lagoons (lakes) or atolls of coral formation. *Ibid.* 469 The depth within the Lagoon-channel... varies much.

Hence **Lagoonish a.**, characterized by the presence of lagoons; **Lagoonless a.**, having no lagoon.

1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 348 The numerous creeks, islands, and inlets in this lagoonish... coast are minutely described. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* ii. (1879) 142 Sometimes the lagoon closes up, and a lagoonless island is the result.

**Lagoon**<sup>2</sup> (læ'gūn). *rare.* [Anglicized form (after Lagoon<sup>1</sup>) of It. *lagune*, augmentative of *lago*: -L. *lacus* LAKE *sb.*<sup>4</sup>] In Tuscany, the basin of a hot spring from which borax is obtained.

1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 882 Larderellite... Occurs at the Tuscan lagoons. 1885 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* iii. i. § 2 (ed. 2) 218 The lagoons of Tuscany.

|| **Lagophthalmus** (læ'gɒfθælmɔs). *Path.* [mod. L., ad. Gr. *λαγώφθαλμος* adj. 'hare-eyed' (i.e. unable to close the eyes, as the hare was supposed to be), f. *λαγώς* hare + *ὀφθαλμός* eye. The disease is called by Galen τὸ λαγώφθαλμον.]

A morbid condition, in which the eye remains wide open. Also called || **Lagophthalmia**, and in anglicized form + **Lagophthalmia**. Hence **Lagophthalmic a.**, pertaining to, or affected with, lagophthalmus.

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Lagophthalmus*. 1656 BLOUNT, *Lagophthalmia*. 1676 COLES, *Lagophthalmia*. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lagophthalmia*, *Lagophthalmic*, *Lagophthalmus*.

**Lagopode** (læ'gɒpɒd). [ad. Gr. *λαγώπους*, f. *λαγώς* hare + *πούς*, *πούς* foot.] A ptarmigan. (Cf. **LAGOPUS**.) In some mod. Dicts.

**Lagopodous** (læ'gɒpɒdɔs), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Having feet like those of a hare; having the foot thickly covered with feathers or fur.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

**Lagopus** (læ'gɒpɒs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *lagopus* (see **LAGOPUS**) + -OUS.] Of certain plants: Having rhizomes resembling a hare's foot.

In some mod. Dicts.

† **Lagopus**. *Obs.* [a. L. *lagopus*, Gr. *λαγώπους*, f. *λαγώς* hare + *πούς* foot.] A bird with a foot resembling that of a hare; the ptarmigan.

1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 385 Some... Birds... live upon the highest tops of the Alps, and that all the winter too... as... the Lagopus among birds. 1773 BARRINGTON in

*Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 224 The Lagopus, of which M. de Buffon gives an engraving, is in its winter plumage.

**Lagotic** (læ'gɒtɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. *λαγώς* hare + *ωτ-*, *ōs* ear + -IC.] Having ears like a hare's.

In some mod. Dicts.

|| **Lagre** (læ'gr). [Fr.] In sheet-glass making: A sheet of perfectly smooth glass, placed between the flattening stone and the cylinder to be flattened. 1883 H. CHANCE *Princ. Glassmaking* 129 The flattening-stone, from the slight irregularities of whose surface it is protected by a lagre or sheet of glass laid upon the stone. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 148 In his furnace is a stone with a piece of glass on it; upon this so-called 'lagre' the cylinder lies with its split side uppermost.

**Lagune**, variant of **LAGOON**<sup>1</sup>.

**Lagwort** (læ'gwɜrt). [f. **LAG v.**<sup>2</sup> + **WORT**.] The plant *Petasites Vulgaris* (Britten & Holland).

1702 in J. K. *Dict.* 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Syrup*, The Roots of Lagwort, Eliacampne, Smallage and Fennel.

**Lahe** (n, lah'jenn, obs. forms of **LAUGH v.**

**Lah**, pa. t. and pa. ppl. of **LATCH v.**<sup>1</sup>

† **Lahter**. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *leahter*, 2 *lehter*, 3 *lehter*. [OE. *leahter*, f. *Otent*. \**lahan* (OE. *lean*) to blame.] A vice, sin, crime.

c. 900 *Tr. Bædd's Hist.* iii. xi. [xiii.] (1890) 190 Ic ma synnum & leathrum beowde, þonne Godes leodum. 971 *Blickl. Heim.* 163 Ne hic nænig leahter ne drefde. a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 In þes deofles heriscle fiteð agen us his iherred gewerzed gastes, and unþeawas and unwraste lahtres. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 79 Ðe fule lehtres him holden bunden on here þraþsche. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 156 Non empti stude ðe heorte to underuongen fæliche lehtren.

**Lahter**, obs. form of **LAUGHTER**.

**Lai**, obs. f. **LAY sb.** and *v.*, and of *lay*, pa. t. **LIE**.

**Laic** (læ'ik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 6-7 *laik* (e), (7) *laycke*, 7-8 *layick* (e), 7-9 *laick* (e), 6- *laic*. [ad. late L. *laicus*, Gr. *λαϊκός*, f. *λαός* the people. Cf. **OF. laic**, *laïque*.]

**A. adj.** Of or pertaining to a layman or the laity; non-clerical, secular, temporal; = **LAY a.**

1562 WINSET (title) The last Blast of the Trompet of Godis worde... Put furth... At the desyre of ye inferior ourdore of Clergie, and laic men. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 105 marg. Thrie ourdours of the Realme, Ecclesiastick, Nobilitie, and the laik sorte. 1626 MEADE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. 111. 220 It understands the King not to be merely laic, but a mixed person. 1634 SIR T. HEARNES *Trav.* 86 A well voiced boy from the... top of their Churches sings Eulogies to Mahomet... and then each Laycke Pagan falls to devotion. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII.* (1867) 38 To avoid the appearance at a laic King's court. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persæ*. 10 The prosecution [of Socrates] was truly laic. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Imperf. Sympathies*, A kind of secondary or laic-truth is tolerated, where clergy-truth—oath-truth, by the nature of the circumstances, is not required. 1861 FULLOCH *Eng. Furit.* ii. 291 The common life, clerical and laic, is of a very coarse kind.

**B. sb.** One of the laity; a layman or lay person; one who is not an ecclesiastic.

1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 297 He sendis messingeris... with the syre crosse in their handes... sulde shaw it out to al man haith laikis and kirkmen. 1609 BR. HALL *Disuas.* fr. *Poperie* Wks. (1627) 642 How wretchedly and fearfully must their poore layicks needs die! 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 167 If he be a Laick, he shall be excommunicated from every Christian thing. 1739 J. TRAFF *Right, overmuch* 10 For unletter'd Laicks to take upon them to expound or interpret the Scriptures. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Johnson* 261 The clergyman was now become an amphibious being, that is to say, both an ecclesiastic and a laic. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 245 A committee of thirty-two members, half laics and half clergymen. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Antiq.* iv. (1861) 114 No person, whether laic or priest. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* l. i, Laics and barons, thro' The random gifts of careless kings, have grasp'd Her livings.

**Laic**, variant of **LAKE sb.**<sup>2</sup> *Obs.*, play.

**Laical** (læ'ikəl), *a.* Also 6 *lai*, *laycall*. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. Also *occas.*, non-professional.

1790 *Rolls of Parlt.* i. 60/2 Exactionibus... per quas plus extorquent de populo quam omnes Cur' laycales. 1563-87 *Foxe A. & M.* (1596) 1050/1 The distinction used to be made between the priests communion and the laical communion. 1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* iii. x. 408 The faithful laycall people. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* x. (1739) 603 The Canon Law... declares that every Laical Person who... shall take a Bribe for a Presentation... shall be excommunicated. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiogr.* (1859) 106 This religious house... is almost laical. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) l. 557 No complaint is so common as fever; none in which mankind, whether professional or laical, are so little likely to be mistaken. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 175 A phrase commonly indicated in laical literature by the same sign which serves for Doctorate in Divinity. 1886 *Athenæum* 17 July 79/2 The special circumstances of Dulwich make its headmastership one more laical... than that of other leading schools. *absol.* 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* *Wise Sp.* 180 In all ages the Clerical will flatter, as well [as] the Laical.

Hence **Laicality**, the state or condition of a layman; **Laically adv.**, in a laical manner; after the manner of a layman. In mod. Dicts.

**Laicization** (læ'isəizɪʃən). [f. next + -ATION. Cf. **F. laïcisation**.] The action or process of rendering lay or subjecting to lay control.

1881 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 37/2 The example of England was frequently quoted in support of this process of 'laicization'. 1884 *Ch. Times* 13 June 445/3 There is one reform which we desire to see carried out... that is what we may call the laicisation of the parish churches. 1889 *Times* 5 Jan. 5/3 The laicization of the hospitals has provoked, and still



provokes, extreme irritation. 1896 *Speaker* 25 July 102/2 The laicisation of elementary education may easily be exaggerated.

**Laicize** (lā'isəiz), *v.* Also -ise. [f. LAIC *a.* + -IZE. Cf. F. *laïciser*.] *trans.* To make lay; to deprive of a clerical character; to secularize, *esp.* to commit (a school, etc.) to the direction of laymen; to make (an office) tenable by laymen.

1870 *Nonconformist* 30 Nov. 1133 A measure tending .. to laicise .. the constitution and government of the Universities. 1882 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 491 Clerical fellowships have been extinguished, and the Headships of Houses laicised. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 16 June 3/2 The proposal to laicize the names of the Paris streets, and banish therefrom the word 'Sainte'. 1896 *Edin. Rev.* July 211 It is competent for the authority to laicise a public school.

Hence **Laicizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Laicizer**, one who laicizes. **Laicism** (see quot. 1796). 1796 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 185 This occasional exercise of the priestly function was denominated laicism, and represented as sacrilegious usurpation of the sacerdotal rights. 1884 *Athenæum* 19 July 79/3 The laicizing of the staff of masters. 1890 *Ch. Rev.* 22 Aug. First we had the laicizing of the dons, then the marrying of the fellows. 1891 *Tablet* 2 May 691 In five years the laicisers have squandered 15 millions of francs. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 24 Aug. 133/3 Certain laicizing Catholics. 1897 *Dowden Jr. Lit.* 73 Whether it had its origin in a laicising of the irreverent celebration of the Feast of Fools.

**Laid** (lāid), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of LAY *v.*] In various senses of the vb. + Of a design: Deliberately framed. **Laid drain** (see quot. 1811); **laid paper** (see quot. 1839); **laid wool**, tarry wool; **laid-work** (see COUCHING *vbl. sb.* 2, quot. 1884). (Cf. *best-laid*, *NEW-LAID*.)

a 1547 *SURREY Aen.* II. 954 My shoulders broad, and laid neck [L. *subjectaque colla*] with garments can I spread. 1697 in *Perry Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch. I.* 46 A laid designe to obstruct .. the business .. of the College. 1720 *OZELL tr. Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. iii. 169 There seemed to be a laid Design of making away with all the Senators. 1733 *BERKELEY Vind. Theory Vision* § 5 Wks. 1791 I. 374, I think one may observe a laid design gradually to undermine the belief of the Divine Attributes and Natural Religion. 1790 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Laid*, just frozen. When water is slightly frozen, it is said to be *laid*. Norf. 1805 *SOUTHEY Ballads*, etc. Poet. Wks. VI. 266 The Old Dragon's own laid egg was this. 1805 *FORSYTH Beauties Scotl.* II. 127, 253 lib. of what is called laid wool to the stone. 1811 G. S. KEITH *Agric. Surv. Aberl.* 426 It is generally found advisable to use a *laid drain*, i.e. a row of stones laid on each side, .. and a course of flat stones laid above these. 1818 J. HASSELL *Rides & Walks* II. 106 Mr. Staines manufactures wove drawing papers and laid writing ones. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 373 Observing that the laid wires should be parallel with the axis. 1839 *URK Dist. Arts* 97 A strong raised wire is laid along each of the cross bars [of the mould] to which the other wires are fastened; this gives the laid paper its ribbed appearance. 1880 *Paper & Printing Trades Jnl.* xxx. 8 The thick cream laid paper on which this work is printed. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 6/1 There are many good standing pieces [of wheat] .. a laid crop being quite a rarity, except in some of the fens. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 July 10/1 Harvest labour .. is .. much greater for laid fields than for good standing crops.

b. of rope, with some defining word prefixed, as *cable-laid*, *hawser-laid*, *short-laid*, *soft-laid*, *twice-laid*, for which see the first member.

c. with adverbs, as *down*, *out*, *up*; + *laid in* = 'inlaid'.

1598 *Inv. in Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) III. 325 A bedstead of walnuttree varnished vpon layd in worcke. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780), *Laid-up*, the situation of a ship when she is either moored in a harbour during the winter-season, or laid by, for want of employment; or when by age and craziness she is rendered incapable of further service. 1827 *STEWART Planter's G.* (1828) 390 An ill laid-out place .. is, generally speaking, the work of the owner. 1851 *GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 34 A laid out tub of coals is a tub of coals containing stones or foul coal beyond a certain specified quantity, usually one quart. 1852 C. W. H. [OSKINS] *Talpa* 60 However good in their way broad principles, and laid down courses of cropping or of treatment may be. 1882 *DE WINDT Equator* 22 In the midst of beautifully laid-out gardens, is the .. Palace of the Raja.

**Laid** (e, Sc. and north. form of LOAD *sb.* +

**Laidly** (lāidli), *a.* Now Sc. and arch. (with allusion to ballad use). Also 4 *laithly*, 5 *lathely*, 6 *laithlie*, 7, 9 *laidlie*, 8 *laily*. [Northern var. of LOATHLY.] Offensive, hideous, repulsive.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2406 (Götl.) Sore i me drede, Par wewend bi pis laithly lede. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 491 He .. lete sa lathely a late. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* IV. viii. 100 Wynis gude Anon returnit into laithlie blude. 1567 *Gude & Godly Ball.* (S. T. S.) 40 Lickand the fyth furth of his laithlie flesche. a 1605 *POLWART Flying v. Montgomerie* 132 With laithlie language, loud and large. a 1800 *Laily Worm & Machrel* II. in *Child Ballads* (1884) I. 316/1 She has made me the laily worm, That lies at the fit o the Tree. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 177 When first the destrier eyed the laily thing, it swerved aside. 1849 *LYTTON A. Arthur* VI. lxvi. The lailydest widows find consoling mates. 1878 *10th Cent.* 992 Her laily widow, whose income was better than his looks. 1884 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 326 Long black boats, outriggered, and manned, as one might think, by a lot of overgrown black spiders, so long, so lank, so 'laily' are the crew.

**Laid-sterne**, obs. form of LOADSTAR.

+ **Laidure**, obs. [a. F. *laideur*, f. *laid* ugly.] Ugliness, deformity.

1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 431 b/1, I wold fayne sisteyn on my lyppe suche laydure or shame as long as I shal lyne soo

that alle the enyl vyce of sweryng were lefte and caste out from alle our royaume.

**Laiet**, **Laiety**, obs. ff. LAIR *sb.*, LAYER, LAITY.

**Laipe** (o), obs. form of LAY FEE.

**Laigh** (lēx), *a.*, *adv.*, and *sb. Sc.* Also 4-9 *laich* (e, 5 *laych*, 4 *lawch*, 5 *lauch*. [See LOW *a.*]

**A. adj.** = LOW *a.* in various senses: Near the ground, not elevated; + inferior in rank or quality; not loud.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* XIII. 651 And it, that wondir lawch wer ere, Mon lowp on loft in the contrere. c 1375 *Sc. Troy. bk.* II. 1719 Now as hillis hie yt schauris Now set laich with ane nobir skiff. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* x. 622 The lauch way till Enrawn thair ryd. 1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 119 Go hence then, lounis! the laich way in Abyssis. 1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 75 Finding the lennt stane of the bak zet to be sumquhat laiche. 1693 *Scot. Presbyt. Elog.* (1738) 124 Christ .. rode upon an Ass, which is a Laigh Beast. 1728 *RAMSAY Last Sp. Aliser* xxv. Sic are but very laigh concerns, Compar'd with thee. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Apr. 162/2 The commissioners .. shall meet in the laigh council-house, Edinburgh. 1816 *Scot. Antiq.* i. A sharp-looking old dame .. who inhabited a 'laigh shop', anglic, a cellar. 1881 *STEVENSON Thrawn Janet* Wks. 1895 III. 253 It's a lang, laigh, mirk chalmir. *Ibid.* 257 When a' of a sudden he heard a laigh, uncanny steer upstairs. 1894 *CROCKETT Lilac Sunbonnet* 74 One of the farms at the 'laigh' end of the parish.

**B. adv.** In a low position; to a low point; in a low tone.

1583 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 349 Laich in a lymbus, whair they lay. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vii. 2 Quhen he saw the vertues of the Bruse .. and how laich [he] was brocht. 1792 *BURNS Bessy & Spinnin Wheel* i. I'll set me down and sing and spin, While laigh descends the simmer sun. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 18 Speyk laichir, man; she'll maybe hear ye. 1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* 20 But—laigh in your ear, man—I'm maybe no very keen on the other side.

**C. sb.** a. A hollow. b. A low-lying ground. 1111 *Chart. Aberbrothok* (Advoc. Libr. MS.) 79 Passand eist downwart to the greyn laigh to Gemylis myr. 1768 *Ross Helenore* (1789) 47 A burn ran in the laigh, ayont there lay As many feeding on the other brack. 1798 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XX. 232 The whole laigh of Moray had been covered with the sea in the year 1010. 1811 G. S. KENN *Agric. Surv. Aberl.* 172 Low wet lands, called *laighs*.

**Laik**, *Sc. form of LACK*; variant of LAKE.

-**laik**, *suffix*, in the Ormulum written -le33e, in northern and north-midland texts usually -laik, -layk(e), in the Ancrer Riwle (MS. Nero) and a few other 13th c. texts -leic, -lec, -loik; appended in ME. to adjs. to form sbcs. of quality, none of which have survived into mod. Eng. Etymologically it represents the ON. -leik-r str. masc. which (with a parallel form -leike wk. masc.) is the ordinary suffix in ON. corresponding functionally to the Eng. -ness; its use in Eng. must have originated in words adopted from Scandinavian, as *golle33e* (Orm.) from ON. *gölleikr*; but already in the Ormulum (c 1200) it is added freely to native English adjs., as in *clenne33e* cleanness, *greddile33e* greediness. Ormin has in all 28 words of this formation; in some instances he originally wrote -nesse, but -le33e has been substituted 'in a ruder but apparently contemporary hand' (editorial note in *Orm.* II. 349); the reason was perh. metrical, as -le33e and -nesse were in Ormin's prosody equivalent only before a vowel. Except in the Ormulum the suffix is somewhat rare, and no instance is known of its being appended to an adj. of Romanic origin.

The ON. -leik-r corresponds in form with the OE. suffix -lāc (usually neut., rarely masc.), now -lock (q.v. for the etymology); but in function the two are distinct, the ON. suffix being appended only to adjs., and the OE. suffix only to sbcs. or verb-stems to form sbcs. expressive of action. Occasionally the suffix representing OE. -lāc was in northern or north midland texts written -laik, so that it became coincident in form with the Scandinavian suffix, e.g. in *duimeraik* (Alex.), *wedlaik* (R. Brunne).

**Laike**, variant of LAKE *v.*, *sb.* 2, *sb.* 3

**Laili**, variant of LEAL.

**Laily**, variant of LAIDLY *a.*

+ **Lain**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* Also 5-6 *layn* (e, 6 *lane*. [f. LAIN *v.*; cf. ON. *leyni* neut., hiding-place, f. *leyni* in secret.] Concealment; chiefly in *with-out* (or *but*) *lain*, without concealment or disguise.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13066 (Cott.) I sal spek of his sisters tua, þat was martha, wit-ten lain, and als sua mari magdalain. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 146 I kepe not layn, truly Syn thay cam by you last, An o'hre way in hy thay sought. 1525 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* I. 306 To say the suith þat lane. 1560 *ROLLAND Crt. Venus* III. 760 The fourt I can find 3yt withoutin lane. 1575 *Wyfe Lapped in Morrells Skin* 83 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* IV. 184 Her mother doth teach her, without layne To be mayster of her husband another day.

+ **Lain**, *sb.* 2 *Obs.* Also 6 *laine*, 6-7 *lane*. [? f. *lain* pa. pple. of LIE *v.*] A layer, a stratum.

1577 *HARRISON England* II. xii. (1877) I. 235 In plastering .. of our fairest houses ouer our heads, we vse to laie first a laine or two of white mortar tempered with haire, vpon laths. 1584 *R. Scot. Discov. Witcher.* xiii. xxx. 279 The bottome being no deeper than it may containe one lane of corne or pepper glewed thereupon. 1697 *PLOT Oxfordsh.* 260 After every six inches thickness of Corn, a stratum of Pebbles, .. then Corn again to the same thickness, and so SSS [i. e. stratum super stratum] to ten lains apiece. c 1682 J. COLLINS *Making of Salt* in *Engl.* 121 The Meat .. is

pack'd .. with Salt betwixt every Lane or Lay. 1706 *PHILLIS* (ed. Kersey), *Laines* (in Masonry), Courses or Ranks laid in the building of Stone or Brick-walls.

**Lain**, *v.* *Obs. exc. Sc.* Forms: 4, 6 *leyn* (e, 6-7 *lean* (e, 7 *lene*), 4-5 (9 *Sc.*) *layn* (e, 4-6 *lane*, *lain* (e. [a. ON. *lagna* to conceal, corresponding to OE. *lāgnan* to deny, OS. *lōgnian* (Du. *loochen*), OHG. *lōgnen* (MHG. *lōgnen*, G. *längen*, *leugnen*), Goth. (and O'Ent.) *laugnjan*; f. O'Ent. \**laugn* str. fem. represented by OHG. *longna* denial, ON. *laun* Sw., Da. *løn* secrecy, concealment; f. Teut. root \**laug-* (: *leug-* : *lug-*): see LIE *sb.* 1, v. 2

Phonologically some of the forms might descend from OE. (Anglian) \**lēgnan*; but the examples seem to show the specially ON. development of sense.]

*trans.* To conceal, hide; to be silent about, disguise (a fact). Also *absol.* Not to or at (lain): not to be concealed. Hence **Laining**, *vbl. sb.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1549 (Cott.) In sua lang time, es noight to lain, þe planetes all ar went again. *Ibid.* 2738 (Götl.) Abraham .. fra þe wil i noight leyne mi priuite. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 906, I wol it nougt layne. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Symon & Iudas* 162 Of our kine gyf þou wil frane, we are hebreis, nocht to layne. 1410 *Morte Arth.* 419 Gret wele Lucius, thi lorde, and layne noghte þise wordes. c 1400 *Fwaine & Gawe* 703 Thou mon be ded, es noight at laine. For my lord that thou has slayne. c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 100 But þai layned it to his flader. c 1420 *Arnow. Arth.* xxxiii. Hit is atted the quene wille Qwi schuld I layne? c 1440 *Fork Myst.* xxv. 101 This tydyngis schall haue no laynyng. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 648 Makdule .. in nothing wald lane. How Makcoby bayth wyfe and barnis had lane. 1598 R. BERNARD *tr. Terence, Adolphus* III. iii. He lained nothing [i. nihil retinuit]. 1638 *BRATHWAIT Bessie Bell* iv. 'Las, maidens must faine it; I love though I laine it. a 1650 *Earle Westmord.* 120 in *Furnivall Fery Folio* I. 305 Duke John of Austria is my Masters name, he will neuer Lene it vpon the sea. a 1802 *Jamie Telfer* xxx. in *Child Ballads* (1890) IV. 7/1, I winna layne my name for thee. 1862 *HISLOR Prov. Scot.* 212 Women and bairns layne what they ken na.

**Lain**, *pa. pple. of LIE*.

**Laine** (lāin), *local*. A name given to certain tracts of arable land at the foot of the Sussex Downs.

1794 *Ann. Agric. XXII.* 219 Rent of the arable, including the laines, is 15s. per acre. *Ibid.* 230 The laines or bottoms .. Laine land or arable. 1797 *Ibid.* XXVIII. 124 His course is what is called in Sussex three laines, that is, wheat once in three years. 1881 *SAWYER Land Tenure Brighton* in *Proc. Incorp. Land Soc.* 95 [Outside the boundaries of Brighton] were five large tracts of land, known as the Tenantry Laines, and called the East Laine, Little Laine, Hilly Laine, North Laine, and West Laine. These laines were again divided into furlongs. The 'Tenantry flock' was .. when taken from the Down, invariably kept in the fallow lands or grattens in the 'Tenantry Laines'. 18 *Spectator* No. 2137, 574 (Cent; reference erroneous) Light falls the rain on link and laine.

**Lainer** (lēnər), *Obs.* in literary use. Also 4-7 *layner*, 5-7 *laner*, 5 *lanyr*. [a. F. *lanière*; afterwards re-adapted as *lanyer*, corrupted into LANYARD.] A lace, strap, thong, lash.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 1646 Gigginge of sheeldes, with layners [Camb. MS. laneyers] lacinge. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) V. 269 Hire hosen .. it-eyced wyl layners all aboute. 1411 *Sir Beues* 2753+85 (MS. F.) Hese layners [printed layners] he took anon And fastenyd hys hawberk hym vpon. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 286 v. Lanere, ligna. c 1450 *Mertin* 697 A-noon brake the layners that he had bounden vp his hosen of stiell. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 338/1 Layners or lachettes of theyre skynne were cutte oute of theyr back. — G. de la Tour Cj b, VI I shold sytte lowe I myght breke my poyntes or layners. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 37 Layners for the truss perell .. j. 1610 *HOLLAND Candens Brit.* I. 542 An oxe hide cut out into very small laners, that we call Thongs. 1616 *BULLOKAR, Layners* [printed Layners], thongs of lether. *Mod.* (Essex) This whip wants a new lainer.

**Laing**, *Sc. form of LONG*.

**Laipe**, obs. *Sc. form of LAP* *v.* 1

**Lair** (lēir), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1 *lezer*, 3-6 *leir*, 5 *layere*, 5-7 *lare*, *layre*, 5-7 *leyre*, 6-7 *leare* (e, *laire*, *laier*, (*lieare*), 6-9 *layer*, 9 *Sc.* *layre*, *dial. leut*, 4-*lair*. See also LAYER. [OE. *leger* str. neut., corresponding to OFris. *leger* lying, situation, OS. *legar* neut., bed, bed of sickness (Du. *leger* bed, camp), OHG. *leger* masc., bed, camp (mod. G. *lager*, influenced by *lage*, lying, situation), ON. *legir* neut., seduction, Goth. *ligir* masc., bed :—O'Ent. \**legro*, f. root \**leg-*: see LIE *v.* 1]

+ 1. The action or fact of lying. *Obs.*

*Beowulf* (Gr.) 3043 Se [sc. se draca] wæs fiftiges fotre-meaces lang on lezere. c 893 *ÆLFRED Oros.* I. i. 823 Mid þan langan lezere þæs deaðan mannes inre. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* VIII. iv. 70 All the beists war Reparatir weyll eftyr thair nychtis lair. 1631 *MARKHAM Way to Get Wealth* v. II. xviii. (1668) 87 Touching the keeping of Corn after it is thrashed and drest, it is divers ways to be done, as by stowage or place of lear.

+ b. A lying with a person; fornication. *Obs.* 1296 *Durham Halmote Rolls* (Surtees) i. Eda filia Pater Noster pro leyr, 6d. 1332-3 *Ibid.* 13 De Ivetta Horner pro leyr in adulterio, 2s. 1361 *Ibid.* 27 De Christiana ancilla Willelmi capellani pro leyr cum capellano, 2s.

+ c. Of land: The state of lying fallow. *Obs.*

1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 20 a, The Tiller .. is driuen to giue it at least seven or eight yerres leyre.

2. The resting place of a corpse; a grave, tomb. Now only *Sc.*, a plot in a graveyard.

c 1000 *Laws Northumb.* *Priests* § 62 in *Schmid Gesetze* 370



polize he elenes legeres. c1000 Sax. *Leechd.* 111. 288 Unsc he was on life beo on legeres swa he mote. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2293 Sir Arthur. . . dede thare to the layere thare the kynglygges. c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. x. 3243 He chesyd his layre in lill Kelswe. c1470 *HARDING Chron.* LXXXIV. iii. The mynster church. . . of Glastonbury, where now he hath his leyre. 1535 *STEWART Chron. Scot.* (1858) 1. 118 Anc feild full fair, Quhair that him self befor chesit his lair. a 1578 *LINDSAY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) 1. 154 Sanct Salvatouris collidge quhairin he maid his lair verri curcouslie and costlie. 1882 *McQUEEN in Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 162 Some of the inhabitants . . . had their family 'lair' or burying-place in the graveyard of a village. 1890 [Notice in Stromness Ch.-yard] The Committee appointed by the Heritors to take charge of the new Burial Ground have had before them alternative plans for placing of lairs.

3. That whereon one lies down to sleep; a bed, couch. † *At or to lair:* in or to bed. † *To take one's lair:* to take to one's bed. Now chiefly with some reference to sense 5 b.

a 1000 *Wife's Compt.* 34 Frynd leger weardab þonne ic on uhtan ana gonge. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 He beð neðer þanne he er was, also fro sete to leire. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29091 In askes and in laire, and weeping and vnesies lair. c1425 *Dispute Mary & Cross* 96 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) App. 200 My love I lulled vppe in hys lair. 1494 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1730) 372½ His wiff was liand in cheld bed lair. 1619 H. HUTTON *Follicis Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 35 Robin has for tobaccho sold his chaire, Reserving nothing but a stoole for 's lair. 1633 T. ADAMS *Comm.* 2 *Pet.* i. 9 (1865) 107 The physician coming to his patient inquires the time when he took his laire. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* 11. 24 The shepherd . . . on the sloping pond-head lies at lair. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* (1838) 13 Wretchedness . . . shivers hunger-stricken into his lair of straw. 1851 *MAYNE REID Scalp Hunt.* xx. 139 There were 'laire's' among the under-wood, constructed of branches. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log of a Sea-waif* 160 The villainous den beneath the top-gallant-forecastle, far in the fore-part of the ship, which is the lair of seamen in most English ships.

*transf.* and *fig.* 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* iv. iv. Till stretch'd upon the bloody lair Each rebel corpse was laid! 1821 *SHELLEY Prometheus. Umb.* 1. 687 We inake there our liuid lair.

4. A place for animals to lie down in. a. for domestic animals. † Also, a haunt or range. Now *spec.* an enclosure or large shed for cattle on the way to market.

By Spenser, if the reading be correct, used pseudo-arch. for 'pasture'.

c1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* 1. 52 Take heed ek if the dwellers in that lair Her wombis sidis, reynnysswelle or ake. 1513 *DOUGLAS Fenis* 1111. Prod. 44 All stoyr and cattall seyst in thair lair. 1573 *TUSSER Hush.* cxiii. (1878) 206 Borne I was. . . In Essex lair, in village faier, that Riuen-hill light. 1595 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. viii. 29 More hard for hungry steed t'abstaine from pleasant lair. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Minde's Mel.* Ps. xxiii. 5 He makes my laire In feedis so fare. 1640 *BLUETT Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 110 The warmest parts of many Pastures, which Sheep and Cattell chuse away for their laire. 165. *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 233 Nature shall provide . . . Mossy Caverns for their Evening lair. 1725 *BADLEY Fann. Dict.* s.v. Cove, You must . . . fill up the Holes carefully that are in the Cow-house-yard or Layer. 1810 in *Ridgway's Surv. Devon* 406 Each flock of sheep has its particular range. . . These places are called lairs. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* 11. 105 Low of distant cattle . . . dropping down to lair. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 22 Aug. 5/5 These lairs . . . are tolerably comfortable places, and the cattle have food and water while staying there. 1887 *Times* 27 Aug. 11/4 Hay, straw, and forage for use in the lairs.

b. for beasts of chase or of prey. *Phr.* *At lair:* in his or their lair.

1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* 115. 1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 31 b. All the nimble Citizens of the wood beooke them to their Laire. 1626 *BRETTON Fantasticks, Summer* (1837) 324 The stately Hart is at Layre in the high wood. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 457 Out of the ground up rose, As from his laire the wilde Beest. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* iii. 294 Fierce from his Laire springs forth the speckled Pard. 1840 *THIRLWALL Greece* vii. iv. 96 They were hunted like wilde beasts into their lairs. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* I. ii. 535 In that forest was the lair Of a great boar.

*transf.* and *fig.* 1814 *BYRON Lara* ii. ix. He had hoped quiet in his sullen lair. 1850 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* iii. vii. 383, I had stirred in its lair the serpent-hatred of years. 1870 *SPURGEON Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxxii. 6 Before the great devouring floods leap forth from their lairs.

c. of other animals.

1841 *BROWNING Pippa* 167 That mossy lair of lizards. 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life, Fate Wks.* (Bohn) 11. 324 Every creature, —wren or dragon,—shall make its own lair. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling v.* (1880) 182 A fish feeding in his lair.

5. *Agric.* Nature or kind of soil, with reference to its effect on the quality of crops, or of the animals pastured upon it.

1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 178 The tyllar wyll . . . shone it as poyssone leyre. 1530 *PALSGR.* 237½ Layre of a grounde, *terrois* [r]. 1573 *TUSSER Hush.* (1878) 141 What lair much better then there, or cheaper (thereon to doo well?) 1610 *FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey* i. viii. 45 Virgill infers the best layer for Tillage to be an Earth which is blackish and darke. 1616 *SURPLET & MARKH. Countrey Farme* 117 Sheepe bred either of a fruitful ground, and rich leare, or vpon barren ground, and poore leare. 1623 *MARKHAM Cheape & Good Hush.* (ed. 3) 104 Leare, which is the earth on which a Sheepe lyeth, and giueth him his colour, is much to be respected; the red Leare is held the best. 1655 *MOFFET & BENNETT Health's Improv.* (1746) 158 Chuse the Female before the Male [rabbit], . . . and both from out a chalky Ground and a sweet Layer. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 135½ Sheep at their Lear. Some say, Feeding or Grasing. 1799 A. YOUNG *Agric. Lincs.* 211 Where the soil is so good as to run well to grass good layers are easily formed. 1847 *Fruil. R. Agric. Scot.* viii. 1. 64 Manure is used heavily on clover-layers. *fig.* 1565 *JEWELL Repl. Harding* (1611) 355 Lacke of Deuo-

tion both in the people and in the Priest, is a good leare to breed Masses. 1602 *BRETTON Wonders worth hearing* (Grosart) 8/1 His Bride and hee were both Rabbits of one Laier.

6. *Comb.* : lair-holder *Sc.*, the owner of a grave; † lair-stall, †-stead, a grave within a church; † lair-stone, a gravestone; † lair-stow, a burial-place.

1864 N. B. Mail 2 Nov. The subcommittee of the 'lair-holders' thought it would [etc.]. 1541 *Mem. Kipon* (Surtees) 111. 195 Pro denariis debitis pro le 'layrestall infra ecclesiam. 1672 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 338 For laying downe layerstalls, 5s. 1559 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 1853 130. I gyue for my 'lare stede in the church iii'. iiiij<sup>d</sup>. 1538 *Inuent.* in *Archæologia* LI. 71 Iim the laton on the 'larestones, vid. 1565 *Wills & Int.* N. C. (Surtees) 1835 247 For his lairstone in ye church iii'. iiiij<sup>d</sup>. c1632 in *Brand Hist. Newcastle* (1789) 1. 370 note, One swea tree with two rolles for taking and laying down lairstones. c1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* (Th.) I. 430 Ypolitus ða bebyrigde ðone halgan lichaman on ðære wudewan 'leger-stowe. c1205 *LAY.* 22874 Me nom alle þa dede & to leirstowe heom ladden.

**Lair** (lē-ā), sb.2 Now dial. Also 4, 8 laire, 4-5 layre, 4-5, 9 laire, 8 laier. [a. ON. *leir* (Sw. *ler*, Da. *leer*):—OTeut. type \**laizō-n*,? cogn. w. *laimo*-LOAM.] Clay, mire, mud. † *Under lair:* under the ground.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 519 O watur his blod, his fless o lair, His hete o fir, hijs and of air. a 1340 *Hampole Psalter* lxviii. 18 Out take me of the lair that J. be not infested. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4445 All sall leue 3ow at be laste and in-to laire worth. c1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 213 One Lazar . . . Lay loken vndir layre fro lymme and fro light. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. 276 My short legs could not step ouer this lair or sinking mire. 1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.*, *Lairer*, soil, dung. Ess. and Suff. *Lare*, a quagmire. N. 1803 W. S. ROSE *Amadis* 76 He sees two damselfs o'er the laire advance. 1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Words*, *Lair*, mire, dirt. 1893 *Northumbd. Gloss.*, *Lair*, mud, 'sleck', quicksand; or any soft yielding surface. 1895 *CROCKETT Men of Moss Hags* 31 He was covered with the lair of the moss-hags.

† **Lair**, sb.3 *Obs.* Also 5-6 layer, 6 leyar, leire, laire. A ewer.

1491 *Will of Vaughan* (Somerset Ho.), A layer of siluer ouer gilt. 1508 *Spenselles L. Marye* 25 in *Camden Misc.* (1895), No saltie, cuppe, or layer. . . set on the borde. 1565 in *Leland's Collect.* (1770) i. n. 691 The Communion Table was richly furnished with Plate . . . viz. . . Two great Leires, garnished with stones. 1576 in H. Walpole *Virtue's Anecd.* *Paint.* (1736) 1. 287 A fair lason and lair gilt.

**Lair** (lē-ā), v.1 Also 2 leire. [f. LAIR sb.1] † *trans.* To prostrate, lay on the ground.

a 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 Þe rihte bileue and þe soðe lue. . . ben leirede and slaine on his heorte.

2. a. *intr.* To lie, repose (on a bed). b. Of cattle: To go to their lair. c. *trans.* To place in a lair. Also *refl.* To find one's lair. d. To serve as a lair for; in quot. 1870 *fig.*

1607 *TORSELL Serpents* (1658) 766 Vnder this herb a Snake full cold doth leir [= *L. lucet anguis sub herba*]. 1652 G. SWINOCK *Life of Christ* Pref. O how sad is it that so many precious souls should be laring on their beds of security and idleness. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* 11. 74 The berries of the bramby wood . . . Which, when his cattle lair he runs to get. 1851 *MAYNE REID Rifle Rangers* i. 13 The jaguar is not far distant, 'laired' in the secret depths of the impenetrable jungle. 1853 *ALEX. SMITH J. Life Drama* x. 183 I'd rather lair me with a fiend in fire Than look on such a face as hers to-night. 1870 *LOWELL Cathedral Poet.* Wks. (1879) 453 As a mountain seems To dwellers round its bases but a heap Of barren obstacle that lairs the storm. 1890 *Daily Tel.* 22 May 5/6 At this moment there are over 7,000 beasts laired in Deptford Market.

**Lair** (lē-ā), v.2 Also 6 laire. [f. LAIR sb.2] 1. *intr.* To stick or sink in mire or bog.

a 1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks.* (1846) 1. 86 Some Scottismen . . . not knowing the ground laired, and lost their horse. a 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 252 In the quhill passage one of their great peices of ordinance lair. 1785 *BURNS Winter M.* iii. Silly sheep, wha . . . thro' the drift, deep-lairing, sprattle. 1805 *Stale, Leslie of Powis* 74 (Jam.) His cattle sometimes laired in the waggie. 1880 in *Antirum & Down Gloss.* 1897 *CROCKETT Lads' Love* xxix. 290, I feared o' lair' in the moss myself.

*fig.* 1859 *CAIRNS in Life* (1895) 438 The subject [origin of Evil] is the deepest bog in which the human mind can lair.

2. *trans.* To cause or allow to sink in mire or a morass. Also *refl.*

a 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xx. 46 Thow wald not rest but raik, And lair thee in be myre. a 1578 *LINDSAY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) 1. 405 They come to ane place callit the Solloun moss. . . and thair in lair and mischeifit thair horse. 1722 *RAMSAY Three Bonnets* iv. 76 But past relief lair d in a midding, He's now oblig'd to do her bidding. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. iii. xlv. 510 In Scotland . . . Cattle venturing on a 'quaking moss', are often mired or 'laired'. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtonshire* 76 Watery flows, in which sheep and cattle sometimes lair themselves. 1894 *CROCKETT Raiders* (ed. 3) 213 They say that King Robert. . . laired and bogged a hale army o' the English there.

*fig.* a 1810 *TANNAHILL Poems* (1846) 83 Some . . . polemic wight. . . Wha lairs himself in controversy.

**Lair**, obs. f. LAYER; *Sc. f.* LORE, learning.

**Lairage** (lē-rēdz). [f. LAIR sb.1 or v.1 + -AGE.] 1. The placing of cattle in a lair or lairs.

1881 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 2/6 The lands and buildings at Birkenhead approved by the Privy Council for the landing or lairage of foreign animals. 1881 *Cork Constitution* 12 Apr. The housing and lairage of stall-fed cattle.

2. a. *collect.* Space where cattle may lie down and rest. b. An establishment where cattle are placed in lairs.

1883 *Summary* 26 July 6/4 Cattle lairage will be provided. 1887 *L'pool Daily Post* 14 Feb. 3/7 He visited the lairages and found several oxen suffering from suppurating wounds on the head. 1893 *Standard* 15 Aug. 5/1 The butchers . . . prefer to attend the lairages at Birkenhead.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1871 *Daily News* 16 Sept., His duty being to collect the outdoor lairage accounts. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 26 July 7/2 Increasing the lairage accommodation at Deptford Cattle Market. 1883 *ROSEH Prince. Rating* 25 Lairage dues, levied on the consignees of foreign cattle. 1896 *Times* (weekly ed.) 599½ Lairage-slaughtered beef and mutton.

**Lairbar**: see LARBAR.

**Laird** (lē-ād). *Sc.* Also 5-7 lard(e). [The regular *Sc.* form of LORD (repr. northern ME. *laverd*), surviving only in a special sense.

The southern form *lord* was as early as the 14th c. introduced into Scottish use in the English senses of the word. The native form *lord* appears occasionally in the 15th c. instead of *lord*; for examples see LORD sb.]

A landed proprietor. In ancient times limited to those who held immediately from the king.

c1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 103 Pure feris. . . That, with the leif of the land, Will cum to the corne 3ard At ewyn and at morn. 1508 *KENNEDIE Flying w. Dunbar* 515, I sall get bairn to the laird of Hillhouse. 1535 *STEWART Chron. Scot.* (1858) 1. 65 Our all the land lord or laird was nane, Bot he tike part at that tyme with the tane. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 177 The laird of Cessford . . . meites him. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* ii. § 19 A petition drawn up in the names of the nobility, lairds, clergy and burgesses, to the King. 1716 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5424½ Our Detachment burnt the Laird's House. 1721 *RAMSAY Whin-Bush Club* i. Tho', to my loss, I am nae laird, By birth, my title's fair. 1786 *BURNS Twa Dogs* 51 Our Laird gets in his racked rents. 1846 *McILLOCH Acc. Brit. Emp.* (1854) II. 205 By the lesser barons were meant the proprietors of the smaller class of estates, provincially called lairds. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 138 note, In Scotland every tenant in capite, holding in ward and Blench, continued to be reckoned as a baron and was known as the Laird.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-words*). **Lairdness**, a laird's wife; **Lairdie**, a petty laird; **Lairdly a.**, having the rank or quality of lairds; **Lairdocracy** [after aristocracy], lairds as forming a ruling class.

17. . . in Hogg *Garg. Relics* (1819) I. 83 Wha the deil hae we gotten for a king But a wee wee German lairdie? 1819 *Metropolis* 111. 83 The Highland and Border Lairdies. 1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 123 The Scotch lairdocracy may take it into their heads. 1857 *Aiton Domestic. Econ.* 51 The Court of Teinds, . . . by their cruel bias to the lairdocracy, starve the ministers of the kirk. 1863 *BURTON Book Hunter* 10 Her sister lairdesses were enriching the tea-table conversation with broad descriptions of the abominable actions of their several spouses. 1877 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXI. 46 He yet was descended from an ancient lairdly stock in that northern county.

**Lairdship** (lē-ād'ship). [f. LAIRD + -SHIP.] 1. The condition or dignity of a laird. Also quasi-*concr.* Lairds as a whole.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 395 The august shadow of lairdship lay heavy on society. 1870 *RAMSAY Remin.* (ed. 18) p. xxviii, The annals of 'Forfarshire Lairdship'.

2. The estate of a laird.

1649 *BP. GUTHRIE Mem.* (1702) 91 Mr. A. M. . . having been . . . preferred to the Lairdship of Balvaird. a 1693 *Urguhart's Kabeals* iii. ii. 26 He wasted . . . the Revenue of his Lairdship. 1725 *DE FOE Journey thro' Scot.* (1729) 4 (Jam.) A lairdship is a tract of land with a mansion house upon it, where a gentleman hath his residence. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xi. When ye tak up the lairdship, ye maun tak the auld name and designation again. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Ab.* II. ii. 182 An estate held directly of the crown was a lairdship.

*fig.* 1794 *BURNS Contented wi' Little* ii, My Freedom's my lairdship nae monarch dare touch.

**Lairg(e)**, obs. *Sc.* form of LARGE.

**Lairlock**, obs. form of LARK.

† **Lairwite**. *Old Law.* Also 1 lezerwite, 3 leawrite, 4 leayrewite. [OE. *legerwite*, f. *leger* lying, LAIR sb.1 + *wite* fine.] A fine for fornication or adultery, esp. of a bondswoman.

[a 1135 *Laws of Hen. I.* xliii. § 23 in Schmid *Gesetze* 447 Si quis blodwitem, fightwitem, legerwitem et hujusmodi forisfaciat.] c1230 *Hali Meid.* 47 Pu. . . waldes warpe me as wreche iþi leawrite. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 97 Leyrewite, amendes for liggyng by a bond woman. 1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.* s.v. *Adultery*, The penalty of this sin was called Lairwite by our Saxons.

† **Lairy**, sb. *Obs. rare*°. In 6 layris, 7 lairie.

1598 *FLORIO, Counta*, . . . any birds hatching or sitting, a nestfull, a lairie [1611 lairie], an eyas.

**Lairy** (lē-ri), a. Also 4 lay(e)ry. [f. LAIR sb.2 + -ry.] † a. Earthly, filthy (*obs.*). b. Boggy, miry, swampy.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xviii[i]. 36 [32], I lepe ouer all þe thomy and þe lairy besynes of his p[ar]d. c1340 — *Prose Tr.* (1866) 13 All þat it duellis in it lyftes abowne layery lutes and vile couantes. 17. . . *Donald & Flora* 19 (Jam.) Did any [fewes]. Come near the lairy springs. 1855 *MORTON Cycl. Agric.* II. 724 *Lairy* (Scot.) wet, swampy. 1897 *CROCKETT Lads' Love* xxix. 290 Wallowing mid-thigh in the lairy depths of the Muckle Flowe.

**Lais**, obs. *Sc.* form of LACE.

**Laisar**, -er, obs. forms of LEISURE.

**Laise**: see LEASE v.

|| **Laissez-aller** (lē-ze ə-le; Fr. *lâse ale*). Also *laissez-aller*. [Fr.; as next + *aller* to go, i.e. let (persons or things) go.] Absence of restraint; unconstrained ease and freedom.



1842 THACKERAY *Miss Løve* Misc. Ess. (1885) 310 As Wilder said with some justice, though with a good deal too much *laissez-aller* of tongue. 1862 — *Philip II.* xxi, Sir John... was constrained to confess that this young man's conduct showed a great deal too much *laissez-aller*.  
attrib. 1818 LADY S. MORGAN *Flor. MacCarthy II.* iii. 178 He... found or fancied in her what he called the 'delicious *laissez-aller* ease of a charming French woman'.  
1832 LD. LYTON *Godolphin* xx, 'Those well-chosen *laissez-aller* feasts. 1839 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* Pref., A magnificent high-handed *laissez-aller* neglect.

|| **Laissez-faire** (lɛˈsɛ fɛˈʁ; Fr. lɛsɛ fɛʁ). Also **laisser-faire**. [Fr.; *laissez* imp. of *laisser* to let + *faire* to do, i.e. let (people) do (as they think best).]

*Laissez faire et laissez passer* was the maxim of the French free-trade economists of the 18th c.; it is usually attributed to Gournay (Littre s. v. *laisser*).

A phrase expressive of the principle that government should not interfere with the action of individuals, esp. in industrial affairs and in trade. Also attrib. Hence **Laissez-faireism**.

1825 [MARQ. NORMANBY] *Eng. in Italy I.* 296 The *laissez-faire* system of apathy. 1848 *Simmonds's Colon. Mag.* Aug. 338 Mammonism, *laissez-faireism*, Chartism, currency-restriction [etc.]. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xiv. 352 Shall we not call that also a *laissez-faire* that is almost wicked in its indifference. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* May 696 The 'orthodox' *laissez-faire* political economy. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 168 *Laissez-faire* is the motto, the gospel, of the person who lives upon the work of another.

**Laist**, Sc. form of *Laced* pa. pple. of *LACE* v.

**Laistoff**, -stowe, variants of *LAYSTOW*.

† **Lait**, sb.<sup>1</sup> Obs. Forms: 1 *lézet* (u), *lîzet* (u), -yt, *lêzê*, 2-4 *leit*, 2, 4 *leyt*, 3 *lîzt*, 4 *laite*, *layt* (e), *leyzt*, 4-5 *leate*, *late*, 6 *layth*. [OE. *lêget*, *lîget* masc. and neut., *lîgetu* fem., f. *lêg*, *lîeg* flame. Cf. *LAIT* v.<sup>1</sup>] Lightning; occas. flash of fire.

c. 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. iii. (1890) 268 Drihten... lēzetaz sceotad of heofonum. 971 *Blickl. Rom.* xi After þam wolcne cymep lēzetu. c. 1000 *Ang. Gosp. Matt.* xxviii. 3 Hys ansyn was swylce lîzēt [c. 1160 *laite*, leyt]. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Heore cþem scean swa dē þe leit a-monge þunre. c. 1205 *LAV.* 25599 Me þuhte... þat þa sægdon to berne of leite & of fure. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 683 Ech dunt þote list [MS. B. lēyzt] as it were and pondring. 13... *Gauz. & Gr. Knt.* 109 He loked as layt so lyzt. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 66 Lhapp þæt smēfter þe layt. 1382 *Wyclif Exod.* ix. 23 The lord 3af... dyversly rennyngne leyts upon the erthe. c. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* 482 Leit gooth out of the east and apperith into the west. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xvii. xi, Ther felle a sodeyne tempest and thonder layte and rayne. ? 1500 *Chester Pl.* 11. 85 Leate, thounder, and ertþ beganne to quake, Therof I am adreade. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* ii. 121 Thondryng and layth, ertþ-quake moost terrible.

† **Lait**, sb.<sup>2</sup> Obs. [f. *LAIT* v.<sup>2</sup>] In 5 *laytt*. Searching, search.

c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiv. 238 Lefe syrs, let be youre laytt and lōke that ye layn.

† **Lait**, v.<sup>1</sup> Obs. Forms: 3-4 *leite* (n), 5 *layt*, *pa. t.* 3 *leitid*, 5 *layt*, *laytid*. [? OE. \**lêgellan*, f. *lêg*, *lîeg* (:-*laugi*-s) flame; cognate and parallel formations are Goth. *lauhatjan*, OHG. *lohazjan*, *lohezen*, -*on*, *lougazzan*.] intr. To flash, gleam, lighten. Hence † *Leitende* (= \**laiting*) ppl. a. c. 1205 *LAV.* 18539 Ofte he hire lokede on & leitide mid cene. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1370 Ihe leitende fur, het warpen eoch fot. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 13 Ich loki ne mei, swa þæt liht leomeð ant leitid. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 356 Ne kumeð non into Parais bnt þurh þisse leitende sward. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 95 The thunder-stroke smit, er it leite. c. 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P) 2228 Hyt laytid, thondred, and reynned among. *Ibid.* 2234 Hyt raynyd ne thondryd hyt nout sythen thou wentist out of thys toun.

**Lait** (lɛɪt), v.<sup>2</sup> Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 4 *latt*, 4-5 *layte*, *laite* (e, 5-9 *late*, 9 *laite*. [a. ON. *leita*, corresponding to OE. *wiltian* to behold, Goth. *wiltōn* (περιβλέπειν); related by ablaut to ON. *lit-r*, OE. *wlita* aspect, appearance, OS. *wliti* face, form, Goth. *wlīt-s* face, and ON. *lita*, OE. *wiltan* to look.]

1. *trans.* To look or search for; to seek; try to find. Also with *inf.* or *clause* as object.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7323 Omang þir puple sal þou latt A stalworth man þat saul haite. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 277 He lurkkes & laytes where watz le best. a 1350 *St. James* 305 in Horstun. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 101 Grathly up he laites and lukes All his bagges and all his bokes. a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 255 The grete Godd for to layte Fynde hymne whenne he may. a 1400 *Yvain & Gauz.* 2371 Auentures for to layt in land. a 1400-1450 *Alexander* 2341 (Dubl.) Lates ane oþer lodesman, alsod more of stenth. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 111 Vin-witty men 3e were To lepe ouere lande to late a ladde. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words*, To late, Cumb. to seek. 1787 *Grose Prov. Gloss.*, *Lait*, to seek any thing hidden. N. 1864 *ATKINSON Stanton Grange* 122 Now, all you can do is to late her poor little body. 1891 — *Moorland Par.* 136 Are you laiting goud?

† b. To search or look through; to examine. 13... *St. Erkenwold* 155 in Horstun. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 269 We haue oure librarie laited þes longe senene dayes.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To look, search. Also *dial.* To look for a word; to hesitate in speech.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5975 Quar-to suld ye ferrer laite. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 97 Sayde þe lorde to þo ledez, layt 3et ferre. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7669 All... laited afur þe lede with a light wille. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* x. 137 And this is, who wyll late, The sext moneth of hyr conceyate, That geld is cald. *Ibid.* xviii. 180 Thise ar the commaundmentys

ten, who so will lely layt. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumberltd. Ball.* 87 He ne'er lies a teale without laitin.

**Lait**, Sc. and north. form of *LATE*.

**Laiter**, obs. variant of *LAUGHTER* 2.

**Laith**, **Laith-**: see *LOATH*, *LOATH-*.

**Laithly**, obs. form of *LAIDLAY* a. dial.

† **Laiting**. Obs. Also 4 *leityng* e. [f. *LAIT* v.<sup>1</sup> + -ING <sup>1</sup>.] Lightning.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 533 (Trin.) ponder & leitynge [Cott. leuening]. 1388 *Wyclif Eccles.* xxxii. 14 Leityng schal go bifore hail. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Priv. Priv. 141 Of the Keyne also comyth... many harmes, As thondyr, laitynge.

**Laity** (lɛɪti). Forms: 6 *layetie*, 6-7 *lai*, *laytie*, 6-8 *laiety*, 7 *lay* (e)ty, 7- *laity*. [f. *lai*, *LAY* a. + -ITY. An *Al.* *laite* occurs, with the sense of 'lay property' (cf. *really*, *spirituality*), in *Year-bk.* 33 *Ed. I* (1864) 411.]

1. The condition or state of a layman; the not being in orders.

1616 *BULLOKAR*, *Laitie*, the estate or degree of a lay man. 1726 *AVILIFFE* *Purrgon* 208 The more usual Causes of this Deprivation are such as these, viz. a mere Laity, or want of Holy Orders [etc.]. 1831 *MANNING Let. in Life* (1895) I. x. 72 The objection against my laity has been strongly urged.

2. The body of the people not in orders as opposed to the clergy; laymen collectively. (The older term for 'the laity' was *LAY FEE*. In 1548 a synonymous *laity* occurs app. as a nonce-wd.)

1541 *Constitutio T. Cramerii et aliorum* in *Wilkins Concilia* (1737) III. 862/2 In the yere of our Lord MDXLI it was agreed... that if any of the inferior degree dyd receive at their table any Arch-bishop, Bishop, or any of the laitie of lay degree, as Duke, Marquess [etc.]. 1546 *LANGLEY tr. Pol. Verg. De Invent.* iv. iii. 85 In the Christen comynion welthe there bee two sortes of menne one called the laitye. 1579 *FENTON Guicciard.* iii. (1599) 143 The diuision being no lesse amongst the spiritualite then the laitye. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 82 Both of them haue power to consecrate the Sacrament of our Lord's Supper, and give it to the laity. 1710 *PRIDEAUX Orig. Tithes* iii. 162 The Alienations... of Tithes which gave unto the Laity in France a civil Right to them. 1780 W. COLE in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) III. 68 Most of the Clerical Subscribers, and possibly many of the Laity. 1837-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* I. i. iii. § 42 The clergy were now retrograding, while the laity were advancing. 1870 *DICKENS E. Drood* ii, You may offer bad grammar to the laity, or the humbler clergy, but not to the Dean.

3. Unprofessional people, as opposed to those who follow some learned profession, to artists, etc. 1832 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* xxxviii, The laity (or non-lawyer part of the community) are competent to conceive the more general rules. 1875 *HELPS Ess., Organic, Daily Life* 107 Artists are wont to think the criticisms of the laity rather weak and superfluous. 1880 H. QUILTER in *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 393 Most of the laity still connect the word pre-Raphaelitism with visions of gaunt melancholy women. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* v. 281 The disease being one of the existence of which the laity may be said to be ignorant.

Hence **Laityship** nonce-wd., the position or personality of one of the laity; in quot. a jocular title.

1670 *EACHARD Cont. Clergy* 128 Should I make thy laityship heir of such an estate... thou wouldest count me the wisest man that ever was since the creation. **Laizer**, obs. form of *LAZAR*. **Lak**, obs. form of *LACK*; var. *LAC* 2. **Lakay**, **Laka** (y)n, obs. ff. *LACKEY*, *LAKIN* 1. † **Lake**, sb.<sup>1</sup> Obs. Forms: 1 *lāc*, 2-3 *lac*, (lak-), 3 *loc*, (lok-), *loac*. [OE. *lāc* (:-prehistoric \**laikōm*, \**laikā*) neut. and fem.; not found with the same meaning in any other Teut. lang., but usually identified with the Com. Teut. \**laiko*- 'play', *LAKE* sb.<sup>2</sup> With regard to the sense, it may be compared with OE. *līcan* to please, *LIKE* v., from another grade of the same root.] An offering, sacrifice; also, a gift. Only OE. and early ME. To *lake* (dat.), as a gift.

*Beowulf* (Z.) 1584 He... oððer swylc ut of ferede lað-licu lac. c. 1200 *Ang. Gosp. Matt.* viii. 4 Ac gang æt-eowe þe þam sacerde and bring hym þa lac þe moyse bebad on hyra zecyðnesse. c. 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Ne con him crist na mare þong þene þah he sloþe þin child and bere þe his heaued to lake. c. 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 45 Þe þre loc þe ich er nemde þat is, and recheles and mirre. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 63 De riche roederen... brohten to lake. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 152 Þe preo kinges... offren Jesu Crist þe deorewurde preo lokes. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1798 And iacob sente fer bi-foren him riche loac, and sundri boren.

† **Lake**, sb.<sup>2</sup> Obs. Forms: 2 *Orm.* 1e33k, 3 *leik*, 4 *laic*, 4-6 *laik* (e), *layk* (e), 5 *lak* (e). [a. ON. *laik-r* play, corresp. to OE. *lāc* neut. or masc. warlike activity (once only; but see *LAKE* sb.<sup>1</sup>), OIlg. *leich* masc. and neut. song, melody, Goth. *laik-s* dance -OTent. \**laiko*-, a verbal sb. from \**laikan* to play, *LAKE* v.<sup>1</sup>]

1. Play, sport, fun, glee. In *pl.* games, tricks, goings on. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 2166 Inn ægæde and in le3kess. c. 1300 *Havelok* 1021 For it ne was non horse-knaue... That he ne kam thither, the leik to see. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 274 þat for her lodlych laykes alosed þa were. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 465 We ne loun in our land no laik nor no mirthe. a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1704 The child hadd no powste His laykes to lett. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 468 Þe cursed laike o couatis were clene with it drenchid. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 66 Welcom hym worshipfully laghyng with lake. 1570 *LEVINS Manih.* 198/15 A layke, play, ludus.

b. A stake at play.

1597 *MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae* 1109, I pledge, or all the play be played That sum sall lose a lake.

2. A fight, contest.

[a 1000 *Guthlac* 1007 Wiza nealeceð unlet laces.] c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10408 Þe lyght wex lasse, and þe laik endit. c. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 538 (Douce MS.) Lodes and ladies of þat lake likes. c. 1470 *Golagras & Gauz.* 832 Thus may ye lippin on the lake, throug lair that I leir. 1515 *Scot. Field* 569 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856) II, This layke lasted on the lande, the lengthe of fower howers.

**Lake** (lɛk), sb.<sup>3</sup> Obs. exc. dial. [OE. *lacu* str. fem.; the sense shows that it is not ad. *L. lacus* (see next) but a native word, from a Teut. root \**lak-* denoting moisture; cf. OE. *lēcian* to moisten, *LETCH* v., also *LEAK* sb. and v.]

The OHG. *lahha* (G. *lache*) pond, bog, is formally coincident, but is perh. of Latin origin.]

A small stream of running water; also, a channel for water. Obs. exc. dial.

955 *Charter of Edred* in *Earle Charters* 382 Dæt to Mæðe forda andlung lace ut on Temere. 1235-52 *Rentalia Glaston.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 35 Pro decemacris inter Lak. c. 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 19 This riche Revir down ran... Throwe ane forest... And for to lende by that laike thoct me leuar. 1559 *MORWYNK Evonym.* 346 The matter must... le by and by tied and pressed in a little presse of wood, with a little lake or gutter of wood. c. 1630 *RISTON Surv. Devon* § 341 (1810) 351 Lyn, a pretty lake, streameth out of the Exmoor hills. 1630 T. WESTCOTE *Devon.* (1845) 265 We shall find him [Taw] a very small lake at his birth in Dartmoor. 1842-71 *PULMAN Rustic Sk.* 6 Vrem rise to mouth there's lots o' lakes... An river zum—that into 'n fall. 1880 E. CORNW. *Gloss.*, *Lake*, a small stream of running water. 1885 *Fall Mall G.* 11 June 4 Each tiny drain, called locally a 'lake', was edged broadly by a band of great saffron-hued king cups.

b. *Comb.*: † *lake-frith*, the close-time for fishing in a stream; † *lake-rift*, a gully made by a stream.

1235-52 *Rentalia Glaston.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 141 Et debet servare Lakefrith. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 536 And lyonnez and lebardez to be lake ryftes.

**Lake** (lɛk), sb.<sup>4</sup> Forms: 3, 5 *lac*, 3, 4 *lak*, 4, 5 *laake*, *leke*, 4-6 *lacke*, 5-7 *St. laik* e, 6 *St. layk*, 7 *laque*, 3- *lake*. [Early ME. *lac*, a. OF. *lac*, ad. *L. lacus* basin, tub, tank, lake, pond; the popular form of the word in OF. was *lai*. The present Eng. form *lake* recorded from the 14th c.) may be due to confusion with *prec.*, or perh. rather to independent adoption of *L. lacus*.]

1. A large body of water entirely surrounded by land; properly, one sufficiently large to form a geographical feature, but in recent use often applied to an ornamental water in a park, etc.

c. 1205 *LAV.* 1279-80 Ouer þen lac of Silnius & ouer þen lac [c. 1275 *lake*] of Philisteus. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2863 A stinkand see, þat semes als a lake of hell. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 438 Þenne lased þe lak þat large watz are. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xx. (Blasius) 226 Quhy thile 3e þame oure godis tak, & þis to kast þame in þe lak? c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxi. 98 In þe grund of þat lak er funden faire precious stanes. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Suites) 799 Þar is a grete lake nere hand. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vii. xii. 150 Of thair bruyt resoundis the river And all the layk of Asia fer and neyr. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* *Descr. Irel.* 511 The ryver þan renneth out of the lake into the north ocean. 1657 *HOWELL Londinop.* 382 Being built on the South side of a large Lake. 1666 *WHISTON Theory Earth* iv. 1722 362 There were only smaller lakes and Seas, but no great Ocean before the Deluge. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 84 Nothing can exceed the beauty of the landscape which this lake affords. 1813 *BYRON Let.* 5 Sept., in *Moore Lett. & Jnls.* (1830) I. 426 Rogers wants me to go with him on a crusade to the Lakes. 1835 *WORDSWORTH (Little)* A Guide through the District of the Lakes. 1836 W. LIVING *Astoria* I. 210 The navigation of the lakes is carried on by steamboats. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Sohrab & Rustum* Poems 1877 l. 108 Never more Shall the lake glass her, flying over it.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (perh. in some instances from sense 2).

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 14 Ich leade ham... iþe ladiþe lake of the suti sunne. 1516 *TINDALE Rev.* xx. 14 Deth and hell were cast into the lake of fyre. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* Verses a 4 Over the Ocean's Universal Lake. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* ii. (1878) 21 Close by the vestry-door, there was this little billowy lake of grass. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 109 We can see the wide lake of liquid metal simmering and spurting like porridge.

c. *The Great Lake* (a phrase borrowed from the North American Indians): the Atlantic ocean. *The Great Lakes*: the five lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, and Ontario, which form the boundary between Canada and the U. S.

1727 C. GOLDEN *Hist. Five Indian Nations* 64 We have put ourselves under the great Sacchem Charles, that lives on the other side of the great Lake. 1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* xxxi. 308 The most terrible tempest that ever desolated the shores of the Great Lake.

† 2. A pond, a pool. Obs.

a 1000 O. E. *Chron.* an. 656 (Laud MS.) Þurh ælle þa meres and feonnes þa liggan toward Huntendune porte and þas meres and laces. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11934 Þarbi satt iesus on his plai, And lakes seuen he made o clai. c. 1325 *Song Mercy* 162 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 123 We slepe a[s] swille swyn in lake. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's Pro.* 269 Ne noon so grey goos gooth in the lake. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 229 He lyft vp þe lach and leop ouer þe lake, þat southe. ? a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) vii. 201 Lye there, lydder, in the lake. 1609 *Sc. Acts 7as. VI* (1816) IV. 432/1 All vtheris, garthis, pullis, baldis, Laikis and nettis.



†3. [after Vulg. *lacus*.] A pit; a den (of lions); occas. a grave. *Obs.*

c1300 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 347 For þey to my soule delayn a lake. a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vii. 16 Þe lake he oppynd and vp grofte it. 138a WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxviii. 18 Thai shul not abyden thi treuthe, that gon down in to the lake. a1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 350 When he dede ryse out of his lake Than was ther suche an erthe quake That [etc.]. 1506 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 35 And set hym in y<sup>e</sup> lake of Lyons where Danyell the prophete was.

fig. a1400 *Prymer* (1891) 83 He ladde me out of þe laake of wretchednesse.

†b. An underground dungeon; a prison. *Obs.*

138a WYCLIF *Jer.* xxxviii. 6 Thai putte down Jeremye in cordis and in to the lake. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 73 Cristyn thus entryd was In to that horribyl and lothful lake.

†4. Used after L. *lacus* = a wine-vat. *Obs.*

138a WYCLIF *Rev.* xiv. 20 And the lake is defouled with oute the citee, and the blood wente out of the lake vn to the brydles of horsis. 1657 G. THORNLEY *Daphnis & Chloe* 48 Daphnis cast them [sc. grapes] into the presse, and trod them there; and then anon, out of the Lake, tunnd the Wine into the Butts.

5. attrib. and Comb.: a. simple attrib., as *lake-fishery*, *lake-level*, *lake-shore* (in quot. attrib.), *lake-side*, *lake-system*; also *lakeward* adj. and adv. Also in the names of fishes, as *lake-herring*, *lake-shad*, *lake-sturgeon*, *lake-trout*, *lake-whiting*, for which see the second member.

1883 F. A. SMITH *Swedish Fisheries* 13 (Fish. Exh. Publ.) It is scarcely possible to find the approximate value of the lake fisheries of Sweden by the official returns. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake*, Nt. Second Wks. (1876) 26 The 'lake-fowl' wake was heard no more. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xii. § 538 A lowering of the 'lake-level'. 1896 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp.* 7 In that cold 'lake-shore' country the people dwelt in wooden structures. 1560 J. DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 323 After they couche them selues in a pece of grounde, by the 'lake side'. 1727 *Philip Quaril* (1816) 31 He attended me to the lake side. 1871 W. MORRIS in *Mackail Life* (1899) i. 258 A swan rose trumpeting from the lakeside. 1861 *Times* 22 Oct., Canada and the 'lake system' cut into the States on the north. 1871 W. MORRIS in *Mackail Life* (1899) i. 270 The slope on the 'lakeward side'.

b. instrumental, as *lake-moated*, *lake-reflected*, *lake-surrounded* adjs. c. locative, as *lake-diver*; *lake-resounding* adj. Also *lake-like* adj.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 23 What art thou? .. Adam's Ulcer, .. the 'lake-diver', the furnace brand, the brimstone-match of that cursed man. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* i. ii. iii. iv. 251 White and 'lake-like' fields [of mist]. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxxviii. The locked, guarded, and 'lake-moated' Castle of Lochleven. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* i. l. 744 He will watch .. the 'lake-reflected' sun illumine the yellow bees. 1717 PARNELL *Homers Batt. Frogs & Mice* 5 The 'lake-resounding' Frogs selected Fare. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* ii. ii. 38 Lake many a 'lake-surrounded' flute, Sounds overflow the listener's brain.

6. Special comb.: *lake-basin*, a depression which contains, or has contained, a lake; *lake-country* = *LAKE-LAND*; *lake-crater*, a crater which contains or has contained a lake; *lake-fever* *U.S. local*, malaria; *lake-fly* *U.S.*, an ephemerid (*Ephemera simulans*), which swarms in the Great Lakes late in July (*Cent. Dict.*); *lake-lawyer* *U.S.*, a jocular name given to two different fishes, the bowfin and the burbot, in allusion to their voracity; *lake-lodge*, *-ore* (see quot.); *lake-weed*, water-pepper (*Polygonum hydropiper*). Also *LAKE-LAND*.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* 111. 9 The whole assemblage must terminate somewhere; .. where they reach the boundary of the original 'lake-basin'. 1875 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) iv. 363 The greater part of Wordsworth's vacations was spent in his native 'Lake-country'. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* 111. 137 If we pass from the Upper to the Lower Eifel we find the celebrated 'lake-crater' of Laach. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 'Lake lawyer', the Western Mud-fish. .. Dr. Kirtland says it is .. called the lake lawyer, from its 'ferocious looks and voracious habits'. 1884 *Evangelical Mag.* May 212 [Beavers'] Lodges are built sometimes on the shores of lakes .. These are called 'lake-lodges'. 1864 T. L. PHIPSON *Utiliz. Minute Life* x. 256 In the lakes of Sweden there are vast layers of iron oxide almost exclusively built up by animalcules. This kind of iron-stone is called 'lake-ore'. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* xviii. 876 'Tis branched and seeded something like Spinage or Mercury, but leaved rather like 'Lakewood'. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 316 Lakewood, *Polygonum*.

b. *Lake poets*, school, terms casually applied to the three poets, Coleridge, Southey, and Wordsworth, who resided in the region of the English Lakes; *lake poetry*, the poetry written by them.

1817 *Edin. Rev.* Aug. 509 When we have occasion to consider any new publication from the Lake school. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* vii. 343/2 The appellation of Lake-poets, given to these three individuals after the publication of the 'Lyrical Ballads'. 1843 H. N. COLEBRIDGE in *Stanley Life Arnold* (1884) i. i. 16 What has been somewhat unreasonably called the Lake Poetry. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* ii. 307 To the whole Lake school his [Hazlitt's] attitude is always the same—justice done grudgingly.

c. *Lake-dweller*, one who in pre-historic times lived in a lake-dwelling or lake-habitation, i.e. one built upon piles driven into the bed of a lake; *lake-hamlet*, *-settlement*, *-village*, a collection of such dwellings; *lake-man* = *lake-dweller*. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 21 In the stone period the 'lake-dwellers' cultivated all these cereals. *Ibid.* 18 The Swiss 'lake-dwellers' seem first to have attracted attention during the dry winter of 1853-4. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept.

12 Researches into the lake-dwellings of West Scotland. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 69 The piles used in the Swiss Stone age \*Lake-habitations were evidently .. prepared with the help of stone axes. *Ibid.* (1878) 54 A .. piece of pottery apparently intended to represent a 'Lake-hamlet'. 1884 W. WESTALL *Contemp. Rev.* July 70 The brain of the 'lake-man' was equal to that of the men of our own time. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 23 The reindeer is missing in the Swiss 'lake-settlements'. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 126 The 'Lake-villages of the Bronze age were contemporaneous'.

†*Lake*, sb. *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc. laik*, 7 *layke*. [First found in Chaucer; prob. a. Du. *laken*, corresp. to OE. *lachen* 'clamidem' (Wr. Wülcker 377/22), OFris. *leken*, OS. *lakan* mantle (*chlamys*), veil of the temple, OHG. *lahhan* (MHG. *lachen*), mod.G. *lakan* from LG.] Fine linen.

c1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 147 He dide next his white leere Of clooth of lake fyn and cleere. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 73 Brynyng hir brede als whyt as lake. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* i. lii. Thir fair ladyis in silk and clait of laik. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* 111. 234 Quhill causit hes to lurk under the laik Richt mony cowart durst nochit cum to straik. 1603 *Philotus* lx. The quibyttest layke bot with the blackest asse.

*Lake* (lɛ'k), sb. *8* [Orig. a variant of LAC.]

1. A pigment of a reddish hue, originally obtained from lac (cf. LAC 1), and now from cochineal treated as in 3.

1616 BULLOCKAR *Lake*, a faire red colour vsed by painters. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xiii. (1634) 130 Lay your colours upon your Pallet thus: first your white lead, then Lake. 1674 Beale's *Pocket Bk.* in H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) 111. 131 Several parcels of Lake of my own making. 1728 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 608 Instead of Vermilion the red Paper may be painted with Carmine or Lake. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* 11. 751 Deep Prussian blue and lake, form a purple of the next degree of excellence. 1859 GULLICK & TIMMS *Paint.* 224 The common lake is prepared from Brazil wood.

2. *transf.* as the name of a colour.

1660 Albert Durer *Revised* 11 Lake .. is an excellent Crimson-colour. 1686 AGLIOSBY *Painting Illustr.* i. 23 In employing of fine Colours, as fine lacks Ultra Marine Green, &c. 1882 *Garden* 7 Oct. 312/3 Of new flowers there are Constancy, yellow, deeply edged with lake.

3. In extended sense: A pigment obtained by the combination of animal, vegetable, or coal-tar colouring matter with some metallic oxide or earth. Often preceded by some qualifying word, as *crimson*, *Florence*, *green*, *madder*, *yellow*, etc. *lake*. *Indian lake*: a crimson pigment prepared from stick-lac treated with alum and alkali.

1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 137 How to take the Lake of any Flower. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* i. l. i. ii. 37 If a solution of a colouring substance be mixed with a solution of alum .. [and] if .. we add an alkali .. the colouring particles are then precipitated, combined with the alumine .. this compound has got the name of Lake. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 430 The red juices of fruits were fixed by it [tungsten] so as to make permanent and beautiful lakes. 1822 JAMISON *Sci. & Art* 11. 410 The lakes chiefly used are red colours, and these are of different qualities. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 204 Carmine is a lake of cochineal. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xx. 180 Alumina .. has the power of forming insoluble compounds called lakes with vegetable colouring matter. 1877 O'NEILL in *Encycl. Brit.* vii. 573/1 The precipitate is usually called the 'lake' of the particular metal and colouring matter.

4. Comb., as *lake-red*, *vermilion* sbns. and adjs.; *lake-coloured* adj.

1764 *Mus. Rust.* i. 166 note, The lake-red used by the painters in enamel is composed of fine gold dissolved in aqua regia, with sal armoniac. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) iv. 214 Pileus fine lake red, changing with age to a rich orange and buff. 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 196/2 A leafy cluster of blossoms .. of a brilliant lake-vermilion hue. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* i. 25 The black pigment shows up very distinctly in the homogeneous lake-coloured sheet of free haemoglobin.

*Lake* (lɛ'k), v. *1* Now chiefly *dial.* Forms: 1 *lakan*, 4 *leyke*, *laiky*, 4-6 *laite*, *layke*, 6, 9 *laak*, 8, 9 *laik*, 4-*lake*. [A Comb. Tent. reduplicative str. vb., OE. *lakan*, pa. t. *lalc*, loc. = ON. *leika*, pa. t. *lök* (Sw. *leka*, Da. *lege*), Goth. *laikan*, pa. t. *lailaik*, MHG. *leichen*, pa. t. *leichte*, pa. pple. *geleichen*. The word seems in ME. to have been re-adopted in the Scandinavian form. Its currency is almost entirely northern, no forms with *o* being known. The inflexion has been weak since the 13th c.]

†1. *intr.* To exert oneself, move quickly, leap, spring; hence, to fight. *Obs.*

*Beowulf* (Z.) 2848 Ða ne dorston ær dareðum lakan on hyra man-dryhtnes miclan þearfe. a1000 *Juliana* 674 Heliseus .. lealc ofer laqufod longe hwile on swonrade. c1205 *LAV.* 21270 Arður hir lac to swa hit a liun weoren. *Ibid.* 28522 Hit lac toward hirede folc vnmete. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 9997 Thus þai laiket o þe laund the long day ouer.

†b. *trans.* To move quickly.

c1205 *LAV.* 29662 Up he lac þene staf þat water þer after leop.

2. *intr.* To play, sport; occas. in amorous or obscene sense; *dial.* to take a holiday from work; to be out of work. Also with *about*, *away*.

c1300 *Havelok* 950 The children .. with him leykedn here file. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 872 Layker wyth hem as yow lyst & letex my gastes one. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* i. 187 And yf him luste for to layke þanne loka we mowe. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 12734 This Clunestre .. For lacke of hir lord laiked besyde. c1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 238 How þis losell laykis with his lorde. 1570 *LEVINS Manu.* 198/15.

1599 T. CUTWOOR *Caltha Poet.* Pref. (1815) A v, Let the lasses giue ouer laiking in the greene. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 28 To Lake: to Play, a word common to all the North Country. 1803 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 62 The peat-stack we us'd to lake roun 'll be brunt ere this! a1804 J. MATHER *Songs* (1862) 91 (Sheffield Gloss). Why don't these play-acting foak lake away? 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mill.* xxxiii. Any tidy lass .. that .. would not go laiking about to wakes and fairs. 1859 MRS. GASKELL *Round the Sofa* 11. 101 The men [in Westmoreland] occasionally going off laiking .. that is, drinking, for days together. 1892 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 529/1 The Yorkshire word to signify playing, as generally understood, is 'laking'.

†b. *quasi-trans.* To sport with, mock. *Obs.*

13.. *Swyn Sag.* (W.) 1212 A! hou wimmen conne hit make Whan thai wil ani man lake!

†3. *refl.* To amuse oneself, play. *Obs.*

c1350 *Will. Palerne* 31 [He] layked him long while to lesten þat merþe. c1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3356 Þai hadden .. burdes bryte & bolde .. to layke hem wan þay wolde. a1400-50 *Alexander* 1770 Se quat I send to þe, son þi-selfe wot to laike. c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ii. xiv. 1271 As this Queyne upon a day Hyr laykand in a meadow lay.

†*Lake*, v. *2* *Obs.* [f. LAKE sb.1] *trans.* To present an offering or sacrifice to.

c1200 ORMIN 1172 Þa laketst to Drihhtin wiþþ shep Gast-like i þine bæwess. *Ibid.* 7430 Þa þre kingess lakeden Crist Wiþþ þrinne kinne lakess.

*Lake* (lɛ'k), v. *3* [f. LAKE sb.6] *trans.* To make lake-coloured.

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* v. 446 This difficulty [number of chromocytes obscuring leucocytes] may be overcome by using Thomas' or acetic acid solution for diluting the blood, this having the effect of 'laking' the chromocytes.

*Lake*, obs. form of LAC sb.1, LACK.

*Lakeism*: see LAKISM.

*Lake-land*, *lake-land*. [f. LAKE sb.4 + LAND.] The land of lakes; *spec.* the region of the English lakes, consisting of parts of Cumberland, Lancashire, and Westmoreland. Also attrib.

1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* 11. 150 Those contests were carried on at a distance from our Lake-land. 1883 *Spectator* 21 July 928/1 Lovers of English lakeland. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 22 Nov. 491 Will you enlighten us lakeland folk? 1895 *Daily News* 19 Aug. 3/1 How delicious are these lakeland gardens.

Hence *Lakelander*, a dweller in lakeland.

1895 *Daily News* 19 Aug. 3/1 As to the rain, Lakelanders seemed to think their district is greatly maligned.

*Lakeless* (lɛ'klɛs), a. [f. LAKE sb.4 + -LESS.] Having no lakes.

1882 G. ALLEN *Colin Clout's Cal.* (1883) 216 Relatively hilly and lakeless Europe. 1893 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 5/4 In respect of equality of flow, the Thames is probably superior to all other lakeless rivers in this country.

*Lakelet* (lɛ'klɛt), n. [f. LAKE sb.4 + -LET.] A small lake. Also *transf.*

1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* i. 13 Dosmary Pool, a small lakelet .. lies among the mountains. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xix. 393 The fine fish which abound in the lakelet. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 81 A little white lakelet of fog would be seen far down in Napa Valley.

*Laken*, obs. f. LACK v.1; variant of LAKIN.

*Laker* (lɛ'kɔɪ), n. [f. LAKE sb.3 + -ER.]

†1. A visitor to the English lakes. [A pun: see quot. 1805.] *Obs.*

1798 [J. PLUMPTRE] (*title*) *The Lakers*; a Comic Opera in Three Acts. 1805 BP. WATSON in R. WATSON *Life* (1818) 11. 269 *Lakers* (such is the denomination by which we distinguish those who come to see our country, intimating thereby not only that they are persons of taste who wish to view our lakes, but idle persons who love laking: the old Saxon word to lake, or play, being of common use among school-boys in these parts). 1806 SOUTHEY in C. C. SOUTHEY *Life* 111. 41 You would come as a mere laker and pay a guide for telling you what to admire. 1829 — *Sir T. More* (1831) 1. 42 A stepping-stile has been placed to accommodate Lakers with an easier access.

2. One of the 'Lake poets'.

1819 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) 11. 73 *Apropos* to Mr. Jeffrey and Mr. Wordsworth, I want you to read one fair specimen of the great Laker. 1876 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) 1. 381 The Lakers all .. first despised, and then patronised 'Walter Scott'.

3. (*U.S. local*.) A fish living in or taken from a lake, *spec.* the lake-trout of N. America.

1846 J. WILSON *Lett.* in Hamilton *Mem.* vii. (1859) 234 Fresh-water ones [trout] found in the river, but more like lakers. 1876 *Forest & Stream* 13 July 368/2 He pulls like a laker, and you'll think you've got a whale.

4. A boat constructed for sailing on the great lakes of America.

1887 *Century Mag.* Aug. 484/2 A twenty-foot laker can slip through any lock without scratching her paint.

*Laker* 2. [f. LAKE v.1 + -ER.] One who 'lakes'.

1805 [see LAKER 1]. 1876 in *Whitby Gloss.*, s.v. *Lake*.

*Lake-wake*, erroneous form of LIKE-WAKE.

*Lakey*, obs. form of LACKEY; var. LAKY a.2

*Lakh*: see LAC 2.

*Lakie* (lɛ'ki), Sc. Also 8 *leaky*. An irregularity in the tides observed in the Firth of Forth (see quot. 1795). Also *lakie-tide*.

1710 SIBBALD *Hist. Fife* (1803) 87 There are lakies in the river of Forth, which are in no other river in Scotland. 1795 SINCLAIR *Statist. Acc. Scot.* xiv. 612 The tides in the river Forth .. exhibit a phenomenon not to be found (it is said) in any other part of the globe. This is what the sailors call a leaky tide. .. When the water has flowed for 3 hours, it then runs back for about an hour and a half; .. it returns immediately, and flows during another



hour and a half to the same height it was at before, and this change takes place both in the flood and ebb tides. 1885 D. BEVERIDGE *Cutross & Tulliallan* I. i. 35 The lakie tide never recedes much more than two feet before returning on its regular course. . . When the lakie has run its course, the tide flows or recedes, as the case may be, to the proper limit of high or low water.

**Lakin** (*læ'kin*). *Obs. exc. dial.* Also *lakan*, *lakayn*, 5-6 *laykin*, -*yn*, 8 *laken*, *laking*, 9 (in glossaries) *lairkin*. [app. connected with LAKE *v.* 1; cf. ON. *leika* plaything.] A plaything, toy; in quots. 1440, 1460 said of a baby.

Bp. Kennet (c1700), quoted in *Prompt. Parv.*, gives 'Leikin, a sweetheart. *Northumb.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxii. 123 (Harl. MS.) He putt vp in his bosom þes iij. lakayns. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 242 Ilk yere that comyns to man þe bryngys furth a lakan. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 134/5 A Laykin, babie, *crepundia*. 1790 *Grose Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2) Suppl. *Lakings*, playthings for children. North. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmid. Dial.* (1821) 87, I brouth her a Lannon laken, a conny bab, 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Lairkins*, children's toys; trinkets in general.

† **Lakin** 2. *Obs.* Also 5, 7 *laken*, 6 *lakens*. See also BYRLAKIN. [Contracted f. LADY + -KIN; cf. *bodikins*, *pittikins*.] Only in *By (our) lakin*, a trivial form of *By Our Lady*.

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) II. xii. 121/2 Some [swere] by laken, some by our lady. 1533 *More Apol.* iv. Wks. 849/2 By our lakens brother husband . . . yet would I rather abyde the perill of breeding womes in my hely. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 1 By'e lakin, I can goe no further, Sir, My old bones akes. 1616 [W. HAUGHTON] *English-men for my Money* C4, Bir laken sirs, I thanks tis one a clocke. a 1625 [see BYRLAKIN].

**Laking** (*læ'king*), *vbl. sb.* 1 Now *dial.* [f. LAKE *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] Playing, amusement. Also *attrib.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 594 When he es yhang and lufes laykyng. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. XXXV. 5188 Than he Sayd . . . God mot at yhoure laykyng be! a 1816 [see LAKER]. 1857 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Life* 216 They were used to call this pastime . . . 'laking wit' Boggart'; that is, playing with the Boggart. 1884 H. SERBOHM *Brit. Birds* II. 436 These 'laking'-places, as they are locally termed, are frequented by a great number of males, who fight for possession of the females.

**Laking** (*læ'king*), *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. LAKE *sb.* 4 + -ING 1.] a. Visiting the English lakes. b. Writing poetry in the style of the Lake school.

1822 J. WILSON *Lakes Note*, Wks. 1856 VI. 105 We should suppose that Spring was a season by no means amiss for Laking. 1837 *Foreign Q. Rev.* XIX. 301 German romanticism and English laking are one.

**Lakish** (*læ'kif*), *a.* [f. LAKE *sb.* 4 + -ISH.]

† 1. a. Abounding in lakes or pools. b. Inhabiting a lake. *Obs.*

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) F3, I know he knowes that watie lakish hill. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introduct., Fishes which are . . . lakish, as the Umbra, trout, carp [etc.]. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xi. § 1 (1689) 110 All Fishes, whether Marine, Fluviate, or Lakish.

2. Of or pertaining to the Lake poets; resembling the productions of those poets.

1819 *Abelard & Heloise* 222 Oh! that we had the Lakish pow'r To dwell on owls!—for half an hour. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 478 The Edinburgh Reviewers would say it was a Lakish rant. 1831 *Ibid.* XXIX. 218 This couplet . . . was pronounced 'lakish'.

Hence **Lakishness**.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 218 Talking of lakishness—the Southrons . . . have a strange idea of the Lakes.

**Lakist** (*læ'kist*), [f. LAKE *sb.* 4 + -IST. Adopted in Fr. as *lakiste*.] A member or adherent of the 'Lake School' of poetry; a Lake poet.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 546 Voted at last a rhymet and a pedant by the lakists and cockneys. a 1849 *Poe Cockton Wks.* 1864 III. 462 The cant of the Lakists would establish the exact converse. 1883 *Eham Daily Post* 2 Apr. 5/1 The last surviving son of another 'Lakist' has followed him.

So **Lakism**, affectation of the style of the Lake poets.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 462 The third canto of Childe Harold . . . which from beginning to end is Lakeism—rank Lakism.

**Lakka**, **Lakke**, *obs. forms of* LAC 1, LACK.

**Laky** (*læ'ki*), *a.* 1 [f. LAKE *sb.* 4 + -Y 1.] Of or pertaining to a lake; lake-like.

1611 CORGR., *Lacustre*, lakie, belonging to a lake. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. Introduct., By . . . flanking towers, and laky flood, Guarded and garrison'd she stood. 1826 W. ELLIOTT *Nun* 43 And all the Italian glory of the day, seems sweetly sleeping in each laky ray.

**Laky** (*læ'ki*), *a.* 2 Also 9 *lakey*. [f. LAKE *sb.* 6 + -Y 1.] Of or pertaining to lake; of the colour of lake; *spec.* of the blood, when the red corpuscles are acted upon by some solvent.

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 420 The gray stones . . . are of a delicate hue, blue intermingling with pale greenish and lake tints. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxi. 457 note, The hæmoglobin has become diffused and the blood lakey.

**Lakey**, *obs. form of* LACKEY.

**La-la** (*lā'lā*), *a.* [adj. use of *la la* interj.: see LA *int.* b.] 'So-so'; not so good as it might be, poor.

1800 in *Spirit Publ. Trnls.* (1801) IV. 253 Finding my appetite very la, la, took two glasses of bitters. 1806 SURR *Winter in London* I. 240 As to his singing, it is but la la. a 1849 HARTLEY *Coleridge Ess.* (1851) II. 94 A species of composition so la-la and lackadaisical.

† **Lale**, *v. Obs. rare.* [Cf. Da. *lalle* to prattle.] *intr.* To speak.

13. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 153 Pen þe lorde wonder loude laled & cryed. *Ibid.* B. 913 Pen laled Loth, 'lorde what is best?' [1877 *N. W. Ling. Gloss.*, *Lall*, to cry out.]

**Lall** (*læl*), *v.* [Echoic, after L. *lallare*.] *intr.* To say 'lal, lal'; to speak childishly. Hence **Lall'ing** *vbl. sb.* Also *attrib.*

1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. xxxv. 844 When stammering attains such a grade that the speech is thereby rendered very indistinct or entirely unintelligible, it is called lalling (*lallatio*). *Ibid.*, When the attendants are silly enough to imitate this lalling, . . . the speech may retain a childish, lalling character.

**Lallan** (*læ'læn*), *a. and sb.* *Sc.* [variant of LOWLAND.] *A. adj.* Belonging to the Lowlands of Scotland. *B. sb.* (Also *Lallans*.) The Lowland Scotch dialect.

1785 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* xix, But a' your doings to rehearse . . . Wad ding a' Lallan tongue, or Erse, In prose or rhyme. — To W. Simpson, Postscr. ii, They . . . spak their thoughts in plain, braid Lallans. 1791 A. WILSON *Laurel Disputed Poems* (1816) 40 (Jam.) Far aff our gentles for their poets flew, And scorn'd to own that Lallan songs they knew. 1887 R. L. STEVENSON *Mem. & Portraits*, *Pastoral* 99, I translate John's Lallan, for I cannot do it justice, being born *Britannus in montibus*.

† **Lallate**, *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *lallare*: see next.] 'To speake baby-like' (Cockeram, 1623).

**Lallation** (*læ'læ'fən*). [n. of action f. L. *lallare* to 'sing lalla or lullaby' (Lewis & Sh.). Cf. F. *lallation*.] † *a.* Childish utterance (*obs.*). b. An imperfect pronunciation of *r*, by which the sound of that letter is confused with that of *l*; lallism.

1647 R. BARON *Cyprian Acad.* Aijb, This makes me hope that you will dispence with the Lallation and Low dialect of this babe [sc. a book], whose tone is rude. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* I. 158 The Popos and Dahomians have the same lallation as the Chinese, who call rum 'lum'.

**Lam** (*læm*), *sb.* 1 [? f. LAM *v.* (sense 2 b).] A kind of fishing net. Also *lam-net*. (Cf. LAMMET.)

1626 SPELMAN *Gloss. s.v. Lama*, Sed nos hodie retis genus quo vntur piscatores, a *lam* vocamus. 1895 E. ANGL. *Gloss.*, *Lam net*, a net into which fish are driven by beating the water.

**Lam** (*læm*), *sb.* 2 *Weaving*. [ad. F. *lame* (lit. 'blade') in the same sense.] (See quot. 1883.)

1801 J. BUTTERWORTH in A. Barlow *Weaving* (1879) 317 The generality of weavers couple the first and third healds or shafts, and so are enabled to weave it with only two lams. 1893 *Almond's & Huddersf. Gloss.*, *Lams*, pieces of wood in a loom, connected with the treadles by strings, which are connected also with the jacks (above) in a similar way, and work the yields.

**Lam** (*læm*), *v.* Forms: 6-8 *lamme*, *lamb*, 7 *lambe*, 8 *lamm*, 6-*lam*. [Cf. ON. *lemja* (pa. t. *lamda*), lit. 'to lame' (= OE. *lemian*, f. *lama* LAME), but chiefly used with reference to beating.]

1. *trans.* To beat soundly; to thrash; to 'whack'. Now *colloq. or vulgar*.

1595 [implied in BELAM]. 1596 THOMAS *Dict.* (1606). *Dejisto*, to lamme or bumbast with strokes. 1631 *Celestina* IX. 111 They will not sticke to strip them and lamme them soundly. 1719 OZELL tr. *Misson's Aleni*. 306 A Fellow, whom he lam'd most horribly. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) 1, Lammed, *Verberatus*. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.*, G. Barnwell, Quoth he, I would pummel and lam her well. 1869 F. H. LUDLOW *Little Bro.* 16, I wish I'd been there; I'd ha' lammed him, I would!

*transf.* 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 July 7/2 The Lancashire amateur . . . woke up in astonishing fashion and lammed the ball in every direction to the delight of all beholders.

2. *intr.* Chiefly school-boy slang, as *to lam (it) into one*, *to lam out*.

1875 A. R. HOPE *My Schoolboy Fr.* 179 'I had six cuts . . . and Vialls did lam into me.' 1882 'F. ANSTAY' *Vice Versa* (ed. 19) 84 'Let him andress now, and we can lam it into him afterwards with slippers.' 1894 CONAN DOYLE *Round Red Lamp* 276 'Lam out with your whip as hard as you can lick.'

b. *dial.* (See quot.) Cf. LAM *sb.* 1

1895 E. ANGL. *Gloss.*, *Lamming for eels*, thrashing the water to make the eels go into a net.

Hence **Lamming** *vbl. sb.*, a beating, a thrashing.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & no K.* v. iii, One whose dull body will require a lamming. 1611 CORGR., *Gaulle*, . . . a cudgelling, basting, thracking, lamming. 1883 *Almond's & Huddersf. Gloss.*, *Lammin*, i.e. lamming, a beating.

**Lam**, *obs. form of* LAMB, LAME, LOAM.

**Lama** 1 (*lāmā*). Also 9 *erron. llama*. [Thibetan *blama*, the *b* being silent.] The title given to the Buddhist priests of Mongolia and Thibet. The chief Lamas of Thibet and Mongolia are called respectively *Dalai* (*dalae* or *delli*)-*lama*, or simply *Dalai*, and *Tesho*- or *Teshu*-*lama*; the former is the higher in dignity, and is known to Europeans as the 'Grand Lama'.

The Dalai Lama lives in the strictest seclusion, and is worshipped with almost divine honours. When he dies, the lamas profess to search for a child who gives evidence that the soul of the deceased pontiff has entered into him; when found, the child succeeds to the office.

1654 tr. *Marini's Cong. China* 13 This Letter . . . he sent by one of their Indian Priests (whom they call Lama). 1698 J. CRULL *Muscovy* 64 A certain High Priest, whom they call Dalae-Lama, or Lamalamalaw. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. ii. xvi. 68 Their supreme deity is the delli lama. 1807 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 199 When surrounded

like the grand Lama . . . by a crowd of humble adorers. 1876 *Times* 15 May 5/2 The greater in this last respect . . . is the Dalai (or 'Ocean') Lama of Lhasa; the other is the Panchen Rinboché ('Jewel Doctor'), or Teshu Lama of Tashi-lunpo. 1881 *Ch. Bells* 10 Dec. 24/1 In spite of the determined antagonism of the preaching of the Shamans and Lamas from Mongolia. 1895 WADDELL *Buddhism of Tibet* 1 Tibet, the mystic Land of the Grand Lama, joint God and King of many millions.

*attrib.* 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* II. 119 We find in the Russian empire . . . the lama, and the schamane religions. 1861 SWINHOE *N. China Camp.* 366 The majority of the lama temples were situated outside the wall.

Hence **La'maie a.**, of or pertaining to the lamas; believed or taught by the lamas. **La'maism** (also **lamism**), the system of doctrine and observances inculcated and maintained by the lamas. **La'maist**, one who professes lamaism; also *attrib.* **Lamaistic a.**, of or pertaining to the lamaists. **La'maite** = LAMAIST. **Lamaistic a.** = LAMAISTIC.

1814 tr. *Klaproth's Trav.* 115 This is the greatest festival of the Lamaists. 1817 *Edin. Rev.* XXVIII. 313 Prayer is one of the principal duties enjoined by Lamaism. 1827 H. E. LLOYD tr. *Tibetensis's Trav.* II. 207 Before the introduction of the Lamaic religion among them [the Mongols]. 1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 108 The cruel and senseless penances and punishments sustained in many of the convents and nunneries of Lamaism. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 188, I find Grand Lamaism itself to have a kind of truth in it. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 347 The Lamaistic worship. 1883 *Athenæum* 24 Feb. 242 1 The Lamaistic deviations from the simplicity of Gautama's teaching. 1889 *Century Mag.* Mar. 657/2 The great annual festival of the lamaists in July. 1895 WADDELL *Buddhism of Tibet* 287 The Lamaist temple is called 'God's house'. *Ibid.* 298 The Lamaist sceptre or *Dorje*.

|| **Lama** 2 (*lāmā*). [Sp.; lit. 'plate'.] Gold or silver cloth, originally made in Spain.

1818 *La Belle Assemblée* XVII. 133 2 A gold embroidered lama drapery . . . Borders of silver lama on crimson satin. 1821 in Mrs. Armistead *Old Cr. Customs* (1831) 36 A dress of silver lama over French lilac.

**Lama**, erroneous form of LAMA.

† **Lamanism**. *Obs.* [After F. *lamanisme* (luc).] = LAMAISM. So **Lamanical a.** = LAMAIC.

1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 339 The Tibetan portion . . . is inhabited by a rough race, . . . retaining many primitive superstitions beneath the engrafted Lamanism. 1867 M. JONES *Huc's Tartary* 243 The foundation of the lamanical hierarchy, framed in imitation of the pontifical court. *Ibid.* 252 It is with this view [of enfencing the strength of the Mongol princes] that the Emperors patronise lamanism.

**Lamantin** (*lāmæntin*). Also 8-9 *lamente*, *lamentin*, 9 *lamantine*. [a. F. *lamantin*, *lamentin*.] The manatee.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lamentine*. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 208 Tortoises also and lamantins are found here in great plenty [in Granada]. 1797 *Naval Chron.* VII. 333 The lamantin (sea-cow or manatee). 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 138 The bones of mammiferous sea animals namely, of the Lamentin and of seals. 1865 *Leibniz Proh. Times* viii. (1869) 250 The Manatee or Lamantin.

**Lamar**, variant of LAMBER 1, amber.

**Lamarckian** (*lāmā'kian*), *a. and sb.* [f. *Lamarck*, the name of a French botanist and zoologist (1744-1829) + -IAN.]

*A. adj.* Of or pertaining to Lamarck or to his theory respecting the cause of organic evolution, which he ascribed to inheritable modifications produced in the individual by habit, appetency, and the direct action of the environment. *B. sb.* One who holds Lamarckian views.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* vii. § 106 (1848) 107 These remarks are intended to support no monad or Lamarckian theory. 1858 DARWIN *Life & Lett.* II. 121 To talk of climate or Lamarckian habit producing such adaptations to other organic beings, is futile. 1893 *Athenæum* 12 Aug. 220/2 Hegel was a keen enough scientific critic to see the defects of the Lamarckian theory.

So **Lamarckianism**, **Lamarckism**, the doctrine of the origin of species as laid down by Lamarck.

**Lamarckite** = LAMARCKIAN *sb.*

1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) I. p. lvi, These views essentially agree with what is known as Lamarckianism. 1884 RAY LANKESTER in *Athenæum* 29 Mar. 412/2 Lamarckism looks very well on paper, but . . . when put to the test of observation and experiment it collapses absolutely. 1890 *Times* (weekly ed.) 10 Jan. 7/3 There are [in biology] pure Darwinists, Wallaceists, Weissmannists, Lamarckites, and Romanesists.

**Lamasery** (*lāmā'seri*). Also *lamasary*, *lamaseral*, *lamassery*, *lamastery*, *lamestery*. [a. F. *lamaserie*, app. formed irreg. by lluc from *lama*: see LAMA 1.]

The spelling *lamaseral* indicates that the word has been supposed to be a compound of Pers. *sarā* inn (see SERAI). A Thibetan or Mongolian monastery of lamas.

1867 M. JONES *Huc's Tartary* 36 During our stay at Tolon Noor, we had frequent occasion to visit the Lamaseries, or Lama Monasteries. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Nov. 11, I was for seven years steward of the grand lamasery of Ga-den. 1882 BABER in *R. Geog. Soc. Suppl. Papers* I. i. 96 It contains many lamaserais of 200 or 300 monks, some indeed of 2000 or 3000.

**Lamasse**, *obs. form of* LAMMAS.

**Lamb** (*læm*), *sb.* Forms: a. 1 *lam(b)*, *lamp*, *lëmb*, 2, 4-6 *lame*, 4-6 *lambe*, 4-7 *lambe*, 5-6 *lamme*, 7 *lamm*, 2- *lamb*. *Pl.* 1 *lamb*, 3 *lambre*, *Orm.* *lammre*, 3-5 *lambren*, 4 *lam-*



berne, 4-5 lambryn, 5 lamber, lamborn, lambes, lamborn, 6 lambes, (lames, Sr. lammia), 6-lambs. *B.* 1-5 lomb, lombor, 2-5 lombe, 3 lombbe, 4 lome, loombe, (lowmpe), 4-5 loomb, 5 loom. *Pl.* 1 lombor, lomborn, lombor, lombro, lombur, 3 lombren. [Com. Teut.: OE. *lamb*, *lambor* (*lomb*, *lombor*), *lomb* str. neut., corresponds to OS. *lamb* (Du., MLG. *lam*), OHG. *lamb* (MHG. *lam*, *lamb*, mod.G. *lamm*), ON. *lamb* (Sw. *lamm*, Da. *lamb*), Goth. *lambz*:—OTeut. \**lambos*-, \**lambiz*-, no certain extra-Teut. affinities have been found.

The regular pl. form in OE. was *lamboru* (\**lamboru*)—OTeut. \**lambos*; there were dissyllabic forms produced by omission of the final or syncope of the middle vowel; the occasional form *lamb* is due to the analogy of animal names of the *o* declension. In ME. the plural was assimilated to that of the *-n* declension (cf. *children*, *calveren*, *brethren*.)

#### 1. The young of the sheep.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) E 216 *Enixa est genuit agnam idest coellor lomb.* c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxiii. 6 *Muntas for lwon uphofun ze swe rommas & hyllas swe swe lomboru sepa.* 858 *Charter of Æthelbert* in *O. E. Texts* 438, xx *lamba & xx fehta.* a 900 *Kent. Glosses* in *Wr. Wülcker* 61/29 *Et quasi agnus lascivius, and swa plegende lamp.* c 950 *Liudisf. Gosp.* Luke x. 3 *lc seudo iuh sua lombro bi-tiuh ulfum.* c 1000 *Ælfric Exod.* xii. 5 *Witodlice pat lamb secal heon anwintre pur lamb clæne and unwehme.* c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 *Pet-i-offrede lomb bet þe engel her offrian bitacend cristes dedeþe.* a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 *Monie cumeþ to ou isclurid mid lombes fleose, & beoþ wode wulues.* 1297 *R. Glouc. (Rolls)* 7609 *Wolues dede hii nineþ worþ, þat er dude as lombes.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11302 *Wit hir child suld ofer þare, A lamb if sco sua riche ware.* 1387 *Trivisa Higden (Rolls)* II. 229, *Label*, departed kydes from lambren. c 1425 *Lyng. Assembly of Gods* 801 *Humlyte was the furst: a lambe he bestrode.* c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 38 *þe tythe owyth to be payed of lambryn.* 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vij b, *Take pressure made of a lombz that was borne in vntyme.* 1500 20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxviii. 13 *He for our saik that sufferit to be slane, And lyk a lamb in sacrifice was dight, Is lyk a lyone rissin vp agane.* 1535 *COVERDALE Is. lxxv.* 23 *The wolff and the lambe shal fede togeder.* a 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. xx, *Bludy berkit was their baird, As thay had worrit lammis.* 1586 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 21 *Item receaved of Nicolas Newbye for twoe lames .i. ijs. vjd.* 1621 *MIDDLETON Sun in Arics Wks.* (Bullen) VII. 348 *Illustrated by proper emblems . . . as Sincerity by a Lamb.* 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 645 *Ewes and their bleating Lambes.* 1735 *SONEVELLE Chase* iii. 26 *The poor defenceless Lamb, . . . Supplies a rich Repast.* 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 111 *Sheepwalks populous with bleating lambes.* 1813 *SHELLEY Q. Mab* viii. 128 *His teeth are harmless, custom's force has made His nature as the nature of a lamb.* 1884 *RUSKIN Pleas. Eng.* (1885) 133 *A lamb means an Apostle, a Lion an Evangelist.* *transf. and fig.* 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our *Ladye* 87 *Yf we be hys trefw shepe, fruytful in wolle of vertues . . . and in lambren of good dedes.* 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iv. iv. 97 *Alas poor Proteus, thou hast entertain'd A Foxe, to be the Shepherd of thy Lambes.*

#### b. Proverbs.

1620 *SHELTON Quix.* ii. vii. 40 *As soome goes the yong lambe to the roste, as the olde sheepe.* 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* i. x. 60 *In for the lamb, as the saying is, in for the sheep.* 1768 [see *GOD* 5 b]. *Mod.* As well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb.

#### 2. fig. Applied to persons. a. A young member of a flock, esp. of the church.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xxi. 15 *He cwæð to him heald mine lamb [c 950 *Liudisf.*, c 1160 *Hattou lombor*].* c 1200 *ORMIN* 1329 *To standenn gen be laþe gast, To werenn hise lambre.* a 1225 *St. Mark.* 12 *Icham in lauerdes lomb, ant he is min herde.* c 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* p. 718 *Therefore shal they neuere han part of the pasture of lambes, that is the blisse of heuene.* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 *To shewe the waye of vertue to his yonge pilgrymes & tender lambes.* 1761 *WESLEY Jrnl.* 21 Jan. (1827) III. 38, *I spent a hour with one who was as hot as any of the lambs at the tabernacle; but she is now a calm, reasonable woman.* 1864 *TENNYSON Aylmer's F.* 361 *Leolin, I almost sin in envying you: The very whitest lamb in all my fold Loves you.*

b. One who is as meek, gentle, innocent, or weak as a lamb.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* i. 390 *He gefullode ðone wulf and geworhte to lambe.* 13. *Cursor M.* 20010-4671 (B. M. Add. MS.) *Iesu crist, godes sone, of a wilde hounde hab ma'e a lomb.* c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 391 *Maria.* *Alas, my lam so mylde, who will thet thou fare me fro Emang thise wulfes wyld.* 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lii. 4 *He is na Dog; he is a Lam.* 1589 *PUTTENHAM Ring. Poetrie* iii. xxiv. (Arb.) 299 *It is comely for a man to be a lambe in the house, and a Lyon in the field.* 1819 *SHELLEY Cent.* ii. i. 136 *Innocent lambs! They thought not any ill.* 1858 *LYTTON What will he do* i. xiv, *The Baron was a lamb compared to a fine lady.*

#### c. used as a term of endearment.

a 1553 *UOALL Royster D.* i. iv. (Arb.) 27 *Ah sir, be good to hir, she is but as gristle, Ah sweete lambe and coney.* 1673 *KIRKMAN Unlucky Cit.* 165 *But Lamb [sc. his wife], you mistake the matter quite.* 1715 *DE FOE Fam. Instruct.* i. iii. (1841) i. 59 *To hear the dear lamb ask me, Father, will not God be angry with me.* 1820 *SHELLEY Fiordispina* 76 *And say, sweet lamb, would you not learn [etc.]?*

d. A simpleton; one who is cheated; esp. one who speculates and loses his money.

1668 *Leathermore's Adv. conc. Gaming* (ed. 2) 5 *When a young Gentleman or Prentice comes into this School of Vertue unskil'd in the quibbles and devices there practiced, they call him a Lamb.* 1680 *COTTON Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 5 *And then the Rooks . . . laugh and grin, saying the Lamb is bitten.* 1881 *J. MILLS Too fast to last* III. x. 127 *'In order—That we may not be among the*

skinned lambs', interrupted William Bottles. 1884 *Chicago Tribune* Feb., 'Lamb' is an outsider who goes into the market and leaves his money. 1886 *GLADDEN Applied Chr.* 204 *A recent estimate . . . puts the amount of which the 'lambs' are shorn in this New York stock market alone at eight hundred million dollars a year.*

#### 3. The Lamb, † God's Lamb, the Lamb of God.

(After John i. 29, Rev. xvii. 14, etc.)  
a 1000 *Guthlac* 1015 Gr. *lc siððan mot . . . godes lombor in sindreamu siððan awo forð folgian.* c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John i. 29 *Her is godes lamb. her is se þe deað aweþ middeneardes synne.* c 1200 *ORMIN* 12649 *Crist Wass Godes Lamb behatten.* 13. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 413 *My lorde þe lomb, þurh hys god-hede, He toke my self to hys maryage.* 1340 *Ayene* 232 *Volþe þet lamb of mildenesse þet is Iesu crist.* a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 68 *Loomb of god . . . haue mercy on us.* c 1430 *Hymus Virg.* 53 *Þis lomb, y spak of him þat al be worldis synne a-batys.* 1507 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 43 *That Lamb for sober summe was sauld.* 1611 *BIBLE Rev.* xxii. 1 *A pure ruer of water of life . . . proceeding out of the throne of God, and of the Lamb.* 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 792 *One yong employs all nations, and all cry, 'Worthy the Lamb, for He was slain for us!'* 1842 *TENNYSON St. Agnes' Eve* 17 *So shows my soul before the Lamb, My spirit before Thee.*

#### b. Her. Holy Lamb = AGNUS DEI b.

1823 in *CRAUD Technol. Dict.* 1843 *FOSBROKE Cycl. Antiq.* 815 *Holy-Lamb.* This was anciently a lamb with St. John pointing to him, and was ordered to be changed into the human form by the Trullian canons made in 653. 1882 *CUSSANS Her. vi.* (ed. 3) 100 *The Paschal or Holy Lamb is a Lamb passant supporting with its dexter fore-leg a staff, usually in bend sinister, from which depends a Banner, charged with a Cross of St. George.*

4. pl. a. The name given to the proverbially cruel and rapacious soldiers of Col. Kirke's regiment in 1684-6, in ironical allusion to the device of the Paschal Lamb on their flag. b. The name given to bodies of 'roughs' hired to commit acts of violence at elections. (The 'Nottingham Lambs' were notorious about 1860-1870.)

1744 *RALPH Hist. Eng.* i. 888 *So infamous was the Behaviour of his own particular Corps, that he [Kirke] himself, by way of Irony, call'd them his Lambs; an appellation which was adopted by the whole West of England.* 1757 *HUME Hist.* II. 337. 1844 *Times* 4 Nov. 5/2 *Upwards of 200 'lambs' were employed by the same political party to carry off voters.* *Note.* 'Lambs' . . . means ruffians employed at elections to impress upon the persons and property of the peaceable inhabitants the 'physical force' doctrine. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. 334 *As they had been levied for the purpose of waging war on an infidel nation, they bore on their flag a Christian emblem, the Paschal Lamb. . . These men, the rudest and most ferocious in the English army, were called Kirke's Lambs.* 1869 *Latest News* 17 Oct., Samuel Dawson was examined at some length in reference to the employment of a number of 'lambs', or roughs, in Stracey's interest at the last election.

5. In various applications. a. The flesh of the lamb used as food.

1620 *VENNER Via Recta* iii. 50 *Lambe of two or three months old is the best.* 1683 *TRYON Way to Health* 92 *There is no flesh either more healthy or grateful than Lamb.* 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* i. 123 *Lamb or Mutton cut into small pieces.*

fig. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* x. xii. (Rtdg.) 384 *The happy man . . . seemed to be very little less happy than his partner . . . ; and one would have sworn . . . that he liked mutton better than lamb. [Said of a bridegroom and his elderly bride.]*

#### b. short for LAMBSKIN.

1527 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) i. 6 *My gowne furrett w<sup>th</sup> whyte lambe.* 1567 *R. MULCASTER Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* (1672) 123 b, *The Serjants Cape is ever Furred with white Lambe.* 1889 *Daily News* 24 Dec. 2/7 *Allow me to state what means are employed to procure the Persian lamb or Astrakhan.*

#### c. Vegetable lamb: = BAROMETZ.

1698 A. BRAND *Emb. Muscovy to China* 125, *I am not very apt to give credit to the Relations of the vulgar sort in Muscovy, among which, that of the Vegetable Lamm is a general received Fable.*

6. attrib. and Comb.: a. simple attributive, as *lamb-cote*, † *fell*, *flesh*, *fold*, *glove*, *hurdle*, *meadow*, *shepherd*, *trade*. b. objective, as *lamb-hymning*, *-shearing*. c. instrumental (sense 5 b) as *lamb-lined*.

1459-60 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 320 *Pro tectura apud le lambecote.* c 1500 in *Arnold Chron.* (1811) 75 *'Lambefelle for the C. . . i. d. c 1400 tr. Secreta Secret.* Gov. Londsh. 78 *Meene metys engendrys noght bolnynges ne superfluytes, as 'lombe flessh, motoun and Capouns.* 1884 *GILMOUR Mongols* 91 *Most of the west side [of the tent] was taken up by a 'lamb-fold.* 1811 *Self Instructor* 121, 3 pair of fine 'lamb gloves. 1805 *R. W. DICKSON Pract. Agric.* (1807) i. 160 *Fig. 7 represents a 'lamb-hurdle.* a 1711 *KEN Edmund Poet. Wks.* 1721 II. 366 *As we wander o're the blissful Plains, You daily shall compose 'Lamb-hymning strains.* 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. iv. 706 *A payr of 'Lamb-lyn'd buskins on her feet.* 1459-60 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 320 *Pro falcacione de le 'Lammedowe.* 1774 *'Lamb-shearing* (see *lamb-ale* in 7 below). 1886 *C. SCOTT Sheep-Farming* 139 *Lamb-shearing has long been an established practice in East Cornwall and other parts.* a 1711 *KEN Son Poet. Wks.* 1721 IV. 331 *May I, like you, sing the 'Lamb-Shepherd's Love.* 1895 *Daily News* 31 May 8/7 *'Lamb trade firm.*

7. Special Comb.: *lamb-ale* (see quot.); *lambs'-cage* (see quot.); *lamb-creep*, a hole in a hedge or hurdle just large enough for lambs to get in and out of the fold (see *CREEP* 5 b); *lamb-emptied a.*, emptied of lambs; *lamb-fashion*, after the fashion of a lamb; used in prov. phr. *mutton dressed*

*lamb-fashion*, applied to an old woman dressed in youthful style; *lamb-florin Hist.*, a florin stamped with the 'Agnus Dei'; *lamb'a fry* (see quot.); *lamb-hog*, a lamb of the second year; *lamb-house* (see quot.); † *lamb's-lease*, a meadow in which lambs are reared; † *lamb'a leather*, lambskin; *lamb-ram*, a ram under two years old; *lamb-stones*, the testicles of a lamb; *lamb-suckler*, *lamb-suckling* (see quots.).

1774 *WARTON Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) III. 110 *'Lamb-ale is still used at the village of Kirtlington in Oxfordshire, for an annual feast or celebrity at lamb-shearing.* 1857 *TOULMIN SMITH Parish* 503 *The 'Ales' were numerous.* Brand mentions . . . *Lamb-Ales*, *Leet-Ales*, [etc.]. 1813 *T. DAVIS Agric. Wills* 264 *'Lamb's-Cages*, cribs for foddering sheep in fold; they are usually made semi-cylindrical, with cleft Ash-boards about six to seven feet long and about one foot diameter. 1886 *C. SCOTT Sheep-Farming* 167 *If the ewes and lambs are folded, 'lamb creeps' can be brought into use.* 1898 *ROLF BOLEROWOOD Rom. Canvass Town* 96 *The ewes of the 'lamb-emptied small yard are then carefully counted out.* 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 131 *Ewe mutton without garnish is a tough bite, to be sure; but methinks she's dished herself off to day, 'lamb-fashion.* 1885 *R. SHARPE Cal. City Letters* 107 *The 170 'lamb-florins in their keeping.* 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., *The product of lambs' castration are called 'lamb's-fries.* 1891 *HAROLD Tess* (1900) 8/2, *I should like for supper, . . . well, lamb's fry.* 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 495 *As, the first year, we call it in English a Lamb, so, the second year, a Hog, 'Lamb-hog, or Teg if it be a female.* 1891 *Times* 28 Sept. 4/1 *Lamb-hogs, 18s. to 28s. per head.* 1819 *REES Cycl. XX.* *'Lamb-house*, . . . the place where lambs are fattened. 1609 *BR. W. BARLOW Answ. Nameless Cath.* 58 *Wherein, if the Reader observe (as if he had beene brought vp in 'Lamb-lease) he seemes for the most part very tenderly affected.* 1607 *T. COCKS Acc.* 27 Apr. (*Canterb. Cath. Libr.* MS. E. 31) *'Lambes leather gloves* 6d. 1886 *C. SCOTT Sheep Farming* 74 *A good strong 'lamb ram will serve as many as twenty-five ewes without hurt.* a 1613 *OVERBURY Charac., Ordinary Fencer Wks.* (1856) 112 *For an inward bruise, 'lambstones and sweet-breads are his onely sperma ceti which he eats at night.* 1677 *Complait Servant-Maid* 87 *Put in Lamb-stones and sweetbreads.* 1819 *REES Cycl. XX.* *'Lamb-suckler*, . . . a person who . . . carries on the business of fattening house-lamb. *Ibid.*, *'Lamb-suckling*, . . . the art of fattening house-lamb.

b. In various plant names, as (a) *lamb's cress*, *Cardamine hirsuta*; *lambkill*, (a) *Andromeda mariana* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); (b) *U.S.* the sheep-laurel, *Kalmia angustifolia*; *lamb'a lettuce* = *CORN-SALAD* (*Valerianella olitoria*); *lamb's-squar-*ter(a), (a) *Atriplex hastata* or *patula*; (b) *Chenopodium album*; *lamb'a tails*, the calkins of the hazel, *Corylus Avellana*; *lamb'a toes*, a name for *Lotus corniculatus*, *Anthyllis Vulneraria*, and *Medicago lupulina*. Also *LAMB'S TONGUE*.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 24 *Cersan sædes, sume men hatað 'lambes cersan.* a 1100 *Voc.* in *Wr. Wülcker 300/14 Thiaspis*, *lambescere*. 1882 in *FRIENO Devonshire Plant-n.* 1851 *S. JUDD Margaret* xiv. (1871) 90 *Cymes of viburnums, rose-blooming 'lambkill.* 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. xxxv. § 1. 242 *'Lambes Lettuce.* 1630 *LINOLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 197 *The young leaves of the species of Valerianella are eaten as salad, under the French name of Mâche, or the English one of Lamb's Lettuce.* 1872 *OLIVER Elem. Bot.* II. 192 *Corn-salad, or Lamb's-lettuce . . . is eaten as a salad.* 1773 *HAWKESWORTH Voy.* III. 442 *We also once or twice met with a plant like what the country people in England call 'Lamb's quarters, or Fat-hen.* 1859 *E. A. PARKES Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 233 *A salad made of the 'lamb's quarter' (*Chenopodium album*), was found very useful.* 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 77/1 *That modest kind of beauty which these catkins, 'pussies', and 'lamb's-tails', as the country people call them, suggest.* 1896 *Warwicksh. Gloss.*, *Lamb's-tails*, the male catkins of hazel and filbert trees. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* II. 94 *Handfuls . . . of rose and 'lambtree sweet.*

#### Lamb (læm), v. [f. LAMB sb.]

1. *trans.* (passive only.) To bear or bring forth; to 'drop' (a lamb).

1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 5 It. . . inaleth the lambe to seeke after a livinge soe soone as it is lambd. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Lamb*, *If he be like to dye when first Lambd, it is usual to open his Mouth and blow therein.* 1793 *HOLLYN Incls. Act* 13 *A modus of one shilling a score of all lambs lambd and living at Midsummer.* c 1817 *HOGG Tales & Sk.* IV. 199 *The . . . shepherd . . . found her with a new-year'd lamb on the very garb of the Crammel Craig, where she was lambd herself.* 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* i. 214 *Not one of these [rams] was lambd before Feb. 6, 1828.*

#### 2. *intr.* To bring forth a lamb; to yearn.

1611 *COTGR., Agnelor*, to lambe. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 5 *An ewe putt into a good pasture three weekes afore shee lambe, is as good as to lett her goe in a good pasture three weekes afore.* 1701 *J. BRAND Zeland* (1703) 75 *As for the sheep, . . . they Lamb not so soon as with us.* 1846 *J. BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. p. xxii, *Each ewe . . . lambing at two, three, and four years old.*

3. Of a shepherd: To tend (ewes) at lambing-time. Also, to lamb down.

1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. i. 76 *The flocks are usually lambd down about the latter end of March.* 1851 *Ibid.* XII. ii. 574 *Every shepherd considers himself an adept at lambing his ewes.* *Mod. Adv.*, *Wanted, a Cowman, one used to lamb-down a few Ewes preferred.*

4. *Lamb down.* *Austral.* [? a transferred use of sense 3.] *trans.* a. To part with, pay down (money), esp. recklessly. Also *absol.*

1850 *Melbourne Argus* 7 June 4/2 *The paying off of drovers, the selling off of horses, the 'lambing down' of cheques.* *Ibid.* 9 Aug. 4/5 *The old woman, of course,*



thought that we were on gold, and would lamb down at the finish in her shanty.

b. To induce (a person) to get rid of his money; to 'clean out'. Also *absol.*

1873 M. CLARKE *Holiday Peak*, etc. 21 Trowbridge's did not 'lamb down' so well as the Three Posts. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 16 Aug. 47 One used to serve drinks in the bar, the other kept the billiard-table. Between them they lambd down more shearers and drovers than all the rest on the river.

Hence **Lambd** ppl. a., **Lambling** (down) vbl. sb.

1611 Cotgr., *Agnell*, lambd. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 599 Of the lambing of ewes. *Ibid.* 601 Think also what sort of care is bestowed on a newly lambd flock. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. 1. 76. I have kept 500 ewes in lamb this way... and had them in very high condition... on their lambing down. 1867 *Gainsborough News* 23 Mar., 200 lambd and in-lamb ewes and gimmers. 1873 J. B. STEPHENS *Black Gin* 51 It is the Bushman come to town... Come to do his 'lambing down'. 1880 G. WALCH *Victoria* in 1880. 130 The operation—combining equal parts of hussing, overcharging, and direct robbery... and facetiously christened by bush landlords 'lambing down'.

**Lamb**, obs. form of LAMB v.

**Lamba** (læ'mbā). [Malagasy.] A large cloak worn by the natives of Madagascar.

1880 J. SIBREE *Gl. Afr. Island* xvi. 326 The specially national article of dress is the lamba, a piece of cloth about three yards long and two wide. 1895 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 5/3 The natives in their white lambas.

† **Lamback**, v. Obs. Also 6 **lambacke**, **lambeak** (e). [? f. LAM v. + BACK sb.] *trans.* To beat, thrash. Also *fig.*

1589 *Rare Triumphs Love & Fort.* iv. in *Five Old Plays* (Roxb.) 122 You are no devil; mas, and I wist you were, I would lambeck the devil out of you. 1591 *NASHE Prog-nostication* 17 Sundrie tall fellows... armed with good cudgels, shall so lambeck these stubborne hus-wives. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* iii. 21 That brauely threatened to coniere-vpp one, which should massacre Martins witt, or should bee lambeckd himself with ten years prouision. 1601 *MUNDAY Death Earl Huntington* v. i. R 1 a, With this dagger lustilie lambeckt.

Hence † **Lamback** sb., a whack, a heavy blow. Also † **Lambacker**, one who beats or drubs.

1591 *GREENE Disc. Coynage* (1592) 25 Five or sixe wiuēs... graue him a score of sound lambeakes with their cudgels. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super.* 131 Out upon thee for a cowardly lambacker.

**Lambaste** (læmb'ēst), v. *slang* and *dial.* Also 9 **lambust**. [? f. LAM v. + BASTE v.] *trans.* To beat, thrash. Hence **Lambasting** vbl. sb.

1637 I. JONES & DAVENANT *Brit. Tri.* 18 Stand off a while and see how He lambaste him. 1678 J. PHILLIPS *Tancredier's Trav.* i. viii. 52 Otherwise they would be find, and lambasted with a good Cudgel. 1694 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* iv. xii. 48 If they were long without a tight Lambasting. 1737 *HALIBURTON Clockm.* i. xxiii. I am six foot six in my stockin feet, by gum, and can lambast any two of you in no time. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's World-bk.*, **Lambusting**, a starting with a rope's end. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, **Lambaste**, to beat.

**Lambative**, variant of LAMBITIVE Obs.

**Lambda** (læ'mdā). Also 7 **lamda**. [Gr. λᾰμβδα (or λᾰβδα).]

1. The 11th letter of the Greek alphabet, Α, α. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iii. 20 Thei clepen hem... α Alpha... κ Kappa, Α Lambda. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarck's Mor.* 1324 Whether in the future tense it (the verb βᾰλλω) should lose one of the two Lamdas? 1799 *KIRWAN Geol. Ess.* 285 The calcareous mountrains of Savoy are often archid like a lambda.

2. *Anat.* 'The point of junction of the sagittal and lambdoidal sutures' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

[c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 109 A boon be which is clepid alauda. (The Latin has: ad modum literæ laudæ græcæ.)]

3. **Lambda moth**, a moth so called from a mark on its wings, resembling the letter (Webster 1890). 1798 *NEMNICH Polyglot Lex. Nat. Hist., Eng., Lambda moth, Phalaena gamma.*

**Lambdacism** (læ'mdāsiz'm), **labdacism** (læ'bd-). [ad. L. *lambdacismus*, *labdacismus*, a. Gr. λα(μ)βακισμός, f. λα(μ)βδα LAMBDA.]

1. A too frequent repetition of the letter l in speaking or writing.

1658 *PHILLIPS, Labdacisme, Lambdacisme.* 1676 *COLES, Labdacism.* 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl., Labdacism, λαβακισμός*, in rhetoric, the too frequent repetition of the letter L.

2. A faulty pronunciation of the letter r, making it sound like l; lallation.

1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* I. 158 Allada is called by older authors Ardrah, another instance of lambdacism, confusing the L and the R.

† **Lambda**, a. Obs. *rare* -1. [f. LAMBDA + -AL.] = LAMBDOIDAL.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Tr. Parey's Chirurg.* x. viii. (1678) 234 If that part of one of the bones of the Bregma, which is next to the Lambdal suture [orig. *suture lambdoide*] be smitten.

**Lambdoid** (læ'mdoid), a. [a. F. *lambdoïde*, ad. mod. L. *lambdoïdes*, ad. Gr. λαμβδοειδής: see LAMBDA and -OID.] = LAMBDOIDAL 1.

1597 A. M. tr. *Gullemieu's Fr. Chirurg.* 42/2 In the end of the suture lamboid, behind vnder the eare. 1741 *MONRO Anat.* (ed. 3) 70 The old Anatomists reckoned the proper Lambdoid Suture to terminate at the Squamous Sutures. 1866 *HUXLEY Preh. Rem. Catlin.* 88 There is a large Wormian bone in the right crus of the lambdoid suture.

**Lambdoidal** (læ'mdoidāl), a. Also 7-9 **lamdoidal**. [f. prec. + -AL.] Resembling the Greek letter lambda (Λ) in form.

1. *Anat.* **Lambdoidal suture** († *commissure*), the suture connecting the two parietal bones with the occipital. Also **lambdoidal ridge** (see quot. 1888).

1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* i. xxvii. If any thought by flight to escape, he made his head to flie in pieces by the Lambdoidal commissure, which is a seame in the hinder part of the scull. 1698 *TYSON in Phil. Trans.* XX. 148 The Lambdoidal Suture. 1741 *MONRO Anat.* (ed. 3) 70 The Lambdoidal Suture, begins some way below, and farther back than the Vertex or Crown of the Head, whence its two Legs are stretched obliquely down and to each Side, in Form of the Greek Letter Λ. 1866 *HUXLEY Preh. Rem. Catlin.* 86 The coronal suture is traceable throughout; the sagittal and the middle part of the lambdoidal are almost completely obliterated. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Lambdoidal ridge*, the edge of the occipital bone forming the lambdoid suture, which in some animals, as the cat, forms a salient ridge for the attachment of muscles.

2. *nonce-use*. Resembling the shape of the small Greek letter lambda λ.

1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* 189 Bid her forbear when males are by, To stand like an inverted Y. Since modesty and sense avoid all Postures and attitudes lambdoidal.

**Lambe**, obs. form of LAM v.

**Lambeak** (e, variant of LAMBACK v. Obs.

|| **Lambeau**. Obs. Also 6 **lambewe**. Pl. **lambeaux** (also erroneously used as sing.). [Fr.: see LABEL.] A strip or fillet hanging from a head-dress or garment. In *Her.*, one of the dependent points of a label (see LABEL 5); occas. the label itself.

1562 *LEIGH Armorie* (1597) 107 He beareth Argent, a fyle with iij Lambeaux Azure, for a difference. Some will call them a Labell of three pointes. The field Argent, a File, and one Lambewe Vert. 1599 *HARLEVY Toy.* II. ii. 81 At his cappe hang certaine Lambeaux much like unto a Bishops Miter. 1610 *GUILLM Heraldry* i. vi. (1611) 22 Some other authors call them files, and others Lambeaux or labels. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* i. 108 1/2 Lambeaux, Plaits of a Garment. 1828-40 *BERRY Encycl. Herald.* I, Cross lambeaux is the bearing of a cross upon a lambdoid or label.

Hence † **Lambeauxed** a., 'dovetailed' (*Gloss. Her.* 1847).

|| **Lambel** (læ'mbel). *Her.* [Fr.; older form of LAMBEAU (see prec.).] In *Fr. Heraldry*, a file used as a mark of cadency.

1847 *Gloss. Her.*, **Lambel**, see **Label**. 1896 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 5/4 Before the death of the Comte de Chambord, the Comte de Paris had a horizontal bar or lambel on his shield. This showed that he belonged to a younger branch of the Royal family.

**Lambency** (læ'mbēnsi). [f. next: see -ENCY.]

1. The state or quality of being lambent or shining with a clear soft light like a flame. Also (with pl.) an instance or occurrence of such shining.

1817 L. HUNT *Day by the Fire in Hazlitt's Round Table* II. 146 Sometimes a little flame appears at the corner of the grate like a quivering spangle; sometimes it swells out at top into a restless and brief lambency. 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 111. 305 The morning star, melting into the east with its transcendent lambency and whiteness. 1845 *DE QUINCEY Suspiria de Profundis* i. in *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 279 The fitful gloom and sudden lambencies of the room by fire-light suited our evening state of feelings. 1856 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* IV. v. viii. § 9 The soft lambency of the streamlet.

*fig.* 1866 *CARLYLE Remin.* (1881) I. 86 But there were sacred lambencies, tongues of authentic flame from heaven which kindled what was best in one. 1873 *SYMOKR Grk. Poets* viii. 250 So that his [Aristophanes'] splendour is like that of northern streamers in its lambency, though swift and piercing as forked lightnings in its intensity.

b. *transf.* Brilliance and delicate play of wit or fancy.

1871 *CARLYLE in Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 153 Thought, flowing out in lambencies of beautiful spontaneous wit and fancy. 1871 *MORLEY Favreargues in Crit. Misc.* I. (1878) 14 The presence of a certain lambency and play even in the exposition of truths of perfect assurance. 1886 *STEVENSON Fr. Otto* i. iv. 51 A man of great erudition and some lambencies of wit.

2. In etymological sense: The action of licking.

1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I. 176 The mother's tongue... with assiduous lambency has licked the unsightly cubs into shape.

**Lambent** (læ'mbēnt), a. [ad. L. *lambent-em*, pr. pple. of *lambere* to lick.]

1. Of a flame (fire, light): Playing lightly upon or gliding over a surface without burning it, like a 'tongue of fire'; shining with a soft clear light and without fierce heat.

1647 *COWLEY Mistress, Answ. Platonicks*, As useless to despairing Lovers grown, As Lambent flames, to men i' th' Frigid Zone. 1656 — *Pindar. Odes, Destinie* iv. The Star that did my Being frame, Was but a Lambent Flame, And some small Light it did dispense, But neither Heat nor Influence. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* vii. 114 Lambent Glories danc'd about her Head. 1781 *CAVALLO in Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 330 Because its light... was stationary and not lambent. 1834 *MRS. SOMERVILLE Connex. Phys. Sci.* xxviii. (1849) 323 Those lambent, diffuse flashes of lightning without thunder, so frequent in warm summer evenings. 1854 *THACKERAY Newcomes* I. 284 The lambent lights of the starry host of heaven. 1871 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* 13 Sulphur, which in the air burns with a pale lambent flame.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1682 *DRYDEN Mac Flecknoe* 111 His brows thick fogs instead of glories grace, And lambent dulness played around his face. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) III. xxxi. 187 My next point will be to make her acknowledge a lambent flame, a preference of me to all other men at least. 1841 *MYERS Cath. Th.* iv. xxxiii. 340 A mild and lambent light of Prophecy may

be considered as encircling their [the Jews'] whole constitution. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xii. (1878) 235 His intellect was rather a lambent flame than a genial warmth.

c. By extension, of eyes, the sky, etc.: Emitting, or suffused with, a soft clear light; softly radiant.

1717 *POPE Eloisa* 64 Those smiling eyes, attempt'ring ev'ry ray, Shone sweetly lambent with celestial day. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 304 A general jubilee, o'er earth and heaven, Leads the gay morn and lights the lambent even. 1867 *LYDIA M. CHILD Rom. Repub.* i. 3 Her large brown eyes were... lambent with interior light. 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* vi. 94 The strange lambent darkness... of those northern twilights. 1877 — *Green Past.* iv. (1878) 29 The great acacia spread its feathery branches into a cloudless and lambent sky. 1887 *RUSKIN Tracerita* II. 159 The Rhone flows like one lambent jewel.

d. *fig.* Of wit, style, etc.: Playing lightly and brilliantly over its subjects; gracefully sportive.

1871 *MORLEY J. de Maistre in Crit. Misc.* I. (1878) 112 A humour now and then a little sardonic, but more often genial and lambent. 1879 O. W. HOLMES *Mothly* viii. 59 Lambent phrases in stately articles. 1880 *DISRAELI Endym.* lxxvii. The style so picturesque and lambent!

2. In etymological sense: Licking, that licks.

† Also = LAMBITIVE a. *rare*.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), **Lambent**, licking with the Tongue; as, **Lambent Medicines**, i.e. such as are taken by licking off from the end of a Stick of Licorish, &c. 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 782 To dally with the crested worm... or to receive the lambent homage of his arrowy tongue. 1826 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* (1828) IV. 492 The Hymenoptera generally lap their food with their tongue and may be called lambent insects.

**Lambently** (læ'mbēntli). *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a lambent manner.

1819 *SHELLEY P. Bell* 3rd vi. xxvi. In the death hues of agony Lambently flashing from a fish. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* xiii. 289 The blazing eyes flamed, lambently under the black brows. 1889 *Universal Rev.* III. 143 Its wit played lambently over the doings of Society.

† **Lamber**<sup>1</sup>, Obs. Chiefly *north. dial.* Also

4 6 **lambre**, 5 **laumb** (e're, **lambur**, **lawmer**, 6, 9 **lammcr**, 9 **lamar**, -er, -our. [a. F. *l'ambre*, applied esp. to *ambre jaune* 'yellow amber', i.e. amber as distinguished from *ambre gris* or *AMBERGRIS*.] **Amber**. Also *attrib.*, as **lamber beads**, **colour**.

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 26 *Ka abre*, i. **lambre**. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb) xxi. 97 Bedes of **lambre**. 1429 *Test. Ebor.* (Suttons) I. 417 A pair of **lambre** bedes. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 26 Take... Safran, pat it have a fayre **lambre** colour. c 1450 *Bk. Curynge* 480 in *Labes* **lambre**, Bedys of coralle and **lambur**. 1550 *LYNDSEY Sp. Meditatio* 1008 Than scho passit vnto hir Chalmer, And fand hir madinnis, sweet as **Lammer**, Sleipand full sound. 1552 *HUCLOET*, **Amble** called **lambre** or **yellow Amber**. 1603 *J. FAIRBAIR Eclog.* iv. in *Eliz. Cooper Annot. Libr.* (1737) I. 396 Crown thy **Lamber** Horns with Corall Roses. 1610 *MARKHAM Musculop.* i. xiv. 38 If the vrine... be... high-coloured, bright and cleare like **lamber** and not like **amber**. 1724 *RAMSAY Treat. Misc.* (1733) I. 107 Her locks that shind like **lamber**. 1806 R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* I. 181 It is your lady's heart's blood; 'Tis as clear as the **lamber**. 1818 *SCOTT Art. Mill.* xiii. Dinna ye think poor Jeanie's een wi' the tears in them glanced like **lamour** beads, Mr. Saddle-tree? — *Br. Lamm.* xii. A program gown, **lamber** beads, and a clean cocker-nony.

**Lamber**<sup>2</sup> (læ'məɪ). [f. LAMB v. + -ER 1.]

1. One who tends ewes when lambing.

1809 D. PRICE in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* lxxviii. 71 Many lambs may be lost without its being possible to charge the **lamber** with neglect or ignorance. *Ibid.* in H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* (1849) I. 591/2 **Lamber** presents a scene of confusion... which it is the **lamber's** business to rectify.

2. A lambing ewe.

1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep Farming* 80 At the end of the first week the second lot of lambers may be brought in.

**Lamber** (me, obs. pl. form of LAMB.

**Lambetive**, variant of LAMBITIVE Obs.

**Lambewe**, variant of LAMBEAU Obs.

**Lambhood** (læ'mhud). [f. LAMB sb. + -HOOD.]

The state of being a lamb; the youth of a sheep.

1853 L. D. COCKBURN *Circuit Journeys* (1888) 397 It was a leg which told how it had strayed among mountains from its lambhood to its death. 1891 E. & D. GERARD *Sensit. Plant* I. ii. vii. 279 They themselves will have left their lambhood behind them for ever.

**Lambie** (læ'mi). *Sc.* Also **lammie**, **lammy**.

[See -IE, -Y.] A term of endearment for a lamb and hence for a child or young person.

1718 *RAMSAY Christ's Kirk* Gr. iii. xx, She her man like a lammy led Hame. 1768 *ROSS Helmore* (1780) 14 For twesh twa hillocks the poor lammy lies. 1785 *BURNS Holy Fair* iii. The third crum up, hap-steep-an'-lowp, As light as any lamby. 1801 *MACNEILL Poems* II. 84, I held her to my beating heart, My young, my smiling lammy!

**Lambiness** (læ'minēs). *nonce-wd.* [f. LAMB sb. + -Y (adj. suffix) + -NESS.] Lamb-like quality.

1886 *STEVENSON Pr. Otto* ii. iv. 105, I have always abominated the lamb, and nourished a romantic feeling for the wolf. O, be done with lambiness!

**Lambling** (læ'miŋ), vbl. sb. Also 6 **lamming**.

[f. LAMB v. + -ING 1.] The parturition or yeanning of lambs; (of a lamb) birth, time of birth. Also *attrib.*, as **lambling fold**, **season**, **time**.

1573 *TUSSER Husb.* xxxv. (1878) 80 Now therefore thine ewe, upon lamming so neere, desirith in pasture that all may be cleere. 1611 *COTGR. s.v. Agnelor*, At lambing time we find what Ewes were full. 1616 *SUREL & MARKH. Country Farme* 111 When the Ewe is in **Lambling**.



1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 486 A premium of five guineas to the owner of the best South-down wether, to be two years old last lambing-time. 1813 *Examiner* 3 May 279/2 The lambing has been... successful. 1861 *PEARSON Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 141 The tithes... were due three times a year,—at the lambing season, at harvest-time, and at Martinmas. 1881 A. C. GRANT *Bush Life Queensland* xxxii. (1882) 328 Stone had also done very well; his lambings had been good. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 79 Admirable lambing folds can be constructed very readily... with no other materials than wattled hurdles and straw.

**Lambing**, *ppl. a.* [f. LAMB *v.* + -ING *2.*] Of a ewe: Breeding, with young.

1861 *Times* 24 Sept. The roots are... carted to lambing ewes on the pastures. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Mar. 4/1 They smash the farmer's gates, level his fences... frighten the lambing ewes.

**Lambish** (læ'mɪʃ), *a. rare.* [f. LAMB *sb.* + -ISH. Cf. *sheepish.*] Lamb-like, meek as a lamb. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 50 The lambishe peyul voyd of all vice, Hadden noo fantasie to debate. c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* lxii. ii. He had also a lambish patience To here all pleyntes mekely with sobrenes.

† **Lambitate**, *v. Obs. rare* -o. [f. L. *lambitāt-*, *ppl. stem of lambitāre*, frequentative of *lambere* to lick.] 'To lick or lap' (Cockeram, 1623).

† **Lambition**. *Obs. rare* -o. [n. of action f. L. *lambere* to lick.] (See *quots.*)

1658 PHILLIPS, *Lambition*, a licking, or lapping with the tongue, also a going over a thing with a soft touch. 1676 in COLES. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Lambition*, a Licking.

† **Lambitive**, *a. and sb. Obs.* Also 7-8 *lambative*, *lambetive*. [ad. mod. L. *lambitivum* (= B. below), f. *lambere* to lick: see -IVE.]

*A. adj.* Of medicines: Taken by licking up with the tongue. *B. sb.* A medicine so taken.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. viii. 198 In affections both of Lungs and weazon, Physicians make use of syrups, and lambitive medicines. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 818. 255 Lambitives, or medicines to be lickt in. 1671 BLAGRAVE *Astrol. Physic* 87 These lambitives are usually taken with a liquorish stick. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* xiv. 479 Some Physicians do ill in prescribing Lambitives at the first visit. 1696 J. EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist. God* ii. 44 Lohochs and the like lambitive medicines for distempers in the lungs. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 266 ¶ 3 Upon the Mantle Tree... stood a Pot of Lambitive Electuary. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 273, I have utterly denied the immediate descent of Lambatives into the Lungs.

**Lambkin** (læ'mkɪn). [f. LAMB *sb.* + -KIN.]

1. A little lamb, young lamb.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 8 O soveraigne Pan!... Which of our tender Lambkins takeste keepe. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. iii. Doridon... Goes sadly forth... To ope his fold and let his Lambkins out. 1693 DRYDEN tr. *Ovid's Met.* xiii. Act 129 In their warm folds their tender lambkins lie. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* ix. 160 The kid distinguish'd from the lambkin lies. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* i. v. 108 The new-dropped lamb recognizes each of his fellow-lambkins as a whole.

2. *transf.* A young tender person; chiefly used as a term of endearment.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. iii. 121 Sir John, thy tender Lamb-kinne now is King. 1599 - *Hen. IV.* ii. i. 133 Let vs condole the knight, for (Lambkins) we will lue. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* iii. i. Wks. 1728 I. 370 Poor Fool! poor Birdies! poor Lambkin! 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* i. 162 Well, well, Lambkin (which the Foolish often calls me). 1812 SHELLEY *Devil's Walk* vii. 3 One would think that the innocents fair, Poor lambkins! were just doing nothing at all. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* lxxviii. We will pray for her, won't we, my lambkin; when we are old enough? 1889 H. F. WOOD *Eng. Rne Cain* ii. I staggered me, and I'm no lambkin.

**Lamb-like, lamblike** (læ'mləɪk), *a.* Like a lamb, or that of a lamb; gentle, meek.

1599 ? KYD *Soliman & Perseda* i. A. 4 Put Lambe-like mildenes to your Lyons strength. 1616 R. SHEDDEN *Shew. Miracles Ch. Rome* 161 What else doth the beast... portend by his lambe-like hornes but Anti-christ? 1621 QUARLES *Esther* (1638) 105 Thy Lamb-like Countenance so faire, so meeke. a. 1711 KEN *Sion Poet.* Wks. 1721 IV. 334 With nerves of Lambs, Soul, strangle your Lute, They'll best with Lamb-like Agnes sute. 1840 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* i. 119, I am very lamb-like to-day. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* i. iii. (1845) 19 What a lamblike Insurrection!

**Lambling** (læ'mlɪŋ), *rare.* [See -LING.] A young or little lamb, a lambkin.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. ii. 181 The Lambling tender. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1840) 77 Like lambling strayed from some gold-fleece flock. 1857 THACKERAY *Virgin*. (1858) i. v. 36 It was over the black sheep [negroes] of the Castle-wood flock that Mr. Ward somehow had the most influence. These woolly lamblings were immensely affected by his exhortations.

**Lambly** (læ'mli), *a. nonce-wd.* [See -LY 1.] Resembling (that of) a lamb, lamb-like.

1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 437 Yet in Christ there is a godly or rather lamblly sorrow.

**Lambmass**, -mes(se, obs. ff. LAMMAS.

**Lamborn**, obs. pl. form of LAMB.

**Lamboy** (læ'mboɪz). *Antiq.* [In *quot.* a 1548 (the source from which the word is derived) the meaning is obscure, and it has been suspected that *lamboys* is a mistake for some form of JAMBERS or JAMBEAUX.] The name given by mod. antiquaries to: An imitation in steel of the 'bases' or skirt, reaching from the waist to the knee; occasionally found in armour of the Tudor period.

If the word meant what Meyrick supposes, there is an anachronism in Hall's use of it.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. IV 12 The tassels, the lamboys, the backpiece. 1824 MEYRICK *Ang. Armour* II. 220 The large puckered plates of steel, which cover each thigh to the knee, and continue behind, except where hollowed out for the saddle. These plates are, in imitation of cloth, and called lamboys. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 225 The lamboys... a sort of petticoat of steel in imitation of the puckered skirts or petticoat of cloth or velvet worn at this time. 1841 J. HEWITT *Tower* 66 On the edge of the lamboys or skirts are the initials of the royal pair. 1863 THORNBURY *True as Steel* I. 132 The spreading lamboys or steel skirts of the period.

**Lamb-pie.**

1. *lit.* A pie made of lamb; † *fig.* applied to a young woman.

a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Custom Country* i. i. A Surgeon, I must confesse an excellent desecrator; One that has cut up more young tender Lamb-pies—

2. *punningly.* (Cf. LAM *v.*, LAMBSKIN.)

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* viii. (1617) 6 This beating of horses thus amongst Horse-courers is called giuing them Lamb-pie, from a knauish iest of a horse-courers Boy. 1609 DEKKER *Lanthorne & Candle-light* x. Wks. (Grosart) III. 280 How a Horse-courer makes a lade that has no stomach to eate Lamb-pie. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Lamb-pie, Beating or Drubbing. 1791 PEGGE *Derbisms* Ser. II. 109 *Lam*, to beat; hence *Lamb-pie*, a drubbing. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. Englia.*

**Lambrein**, obs. pl. forms of LAMB.

**Lambrequin** (læ'mbrɛkɪn). Also 8 ? *lamequin*, 9 *lambrikin*. [a. F. *lambrequin*.]

1. A scarf or piece of stuff worn over the helmet as a covering. In *Her.* represented with one end (which is cut or jagged) pendant or floating. (In 18th c. works explained as = LABEL or LAMBEAU.)

1725 J. COATS *Dict. Heraldry*, *Lambrequin*, the Point of a Label; or Label of a File. 1780 EDMONDSON *Heraldry* II. Gloss., *Lambrequin*, or *Lamequin*. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1851) IV. 202 *Lambrequins*, ribbands embroidered with silver and gold, which hung from the armets of the knights. 1869 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 190 The Mantling, *Lambrequin* or *Cointise* is the ornamental accessory which generally appears behind and around the Escutcheon. It was probably devised to protect the Helmet from the rain and sun, in the same manner that the Surcoat protected the armour. 1891 CORNH. *Mag.* May 456, I might bear it as a token or *lambrequin* upon my helm.

2. U.S. A cornice with a valance of pendent labels or pointed pieces, placed over a door or window; a short curtain or piece of drapery (with the 'lower edge either scalloped or straight) suspended for ornament from a mantel-shelf. Also *transf.* and *attrib.*

1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* iii. Mr. Barker smiled under the lambrekin of his moustache. 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) II. 55 Heavy curtains... hung from gilt lambrequin frames at the window. 1885 *Century Mag.* Aug. 581 At dull times it is usual to renovate an entire floor (of a Hotel) with carpets, curtains and lambrequins. 1888 T. W. HIGGINSON *Women & Men* 162 The carved marble mantle-piece was concealed by a lambrequin.

3. *Ceramics.* Ornamentation consisting of solid colour with a lower edge of jagged or scalloped outline. Also *attrib.*

1873 Mrs. PALMER tr. *Jacquemart's Ceram.* Art 362 Let us explain what we understand by lambrequins, dentelles and style rayonnant. 1878 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram.* Art (1879) 127 On others are... lace or lambrequin patterns.

**Lambres**, -ron, -ryn, obs. pl. forms of LAMB.

**Lambskin** (læ'mskɪn), *sb.* Also *lamb's skin*.

1. a. The skin or hide of a lamb with the wool on. Proverbial phr. a *wolf (or fox) in a lamb's skin*. b. The same dressed and used for clothing, for ornamentation of dress, for mats, etc. Often in *collect. sing.*, denoting the material or fur so prepared.

? a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 229 A burnet cote... Forred with no menivere, But with a furre rough of here, Of lambskinnes here and blake. c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xxv. (*Julian*) 506 For he resemblyt fore to be worthy and gud; bot yet he wykty wolfe we was wythine, & heylvt in a lamskine. *Ibid.* xxxi. (*Eugenie*) 378 He is wolf in lamskine hyd, & ful veray ypocrite. 1492 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* i. 202 Item, for quhyte smal cotton lamskyns to lyne this gowne. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlii. 37 Sum in ane lamb skin is ane tod. 1502 *Act 5 Elia.* c. 22 § 1 Yt shall not bee lawful... to pull, sheare, clippe, or take away the wool of ane sheepe skinne or lambe skinne. 1571 *Salfr. Poems Reform.* xxix. 45 Schawing quhow, wolfs in lam skyns I be pure scheipz misgyde. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. (1622) 115 Like rich Tissee furd with Lambe-skins. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. ii. 9 A furd gowne to keepe him warme; and furd with Foxe and Lamb-skins too. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Preserved* i. i. Wks. 1727 II. 276 A Rogue that uses Beauty like a Lamb-skin, Barely to keep him warme. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand by Seine* 139 A kind of cloak... furred with lambskin.

2. Leather prepared from the skin of lambs.

1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxvi. (1841) I. 266 Her gloves, lambskin, from Berwick and Northumberland, or Scotland. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 June 3/2 The volumes... are bound in limp lambskin, gilt lettered.

3. Woollen cloth made to resemble lambskin (Ogilvie).

† 4. *punningly.* A heavy blow. *Obs.* (Cf. LAMBSKIN *v.*, LAMB *v.*)

1546 J. HAYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 62 She must obey those lambs, or els a lambs skyn, Ye will proude for hir, to lap her

in.] 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 14 Les if you get ous within the half sword you chaunce to give us the lamskin. 1600 S. FORMAN *Autobiog.* (1849) 7, I did give her three or four lambskins with the yerd. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* xli. 97, I discovered their slynesne, and with a truncheon, which I had in mine hand, gaue the Indians three or four good lambskinnes.

5. *Mining.* Anthracite slack, culm.

1873 *Weale's Dict. Terms* (ed. 4), *Lamb-skin*, a name given to a variety of anthracite coal sold at Swansea.

6. *attrib.*: † *lamb-skin-man* (see *quot.*).

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Lamb-skin-men*, the Judges of the several Courts.

† **Lambskin**, *v. Obs.* [f. LAMBSKIN *sb.*] *trans.* To beat, to thrash.

1589 *Marprel. Epit.* B. He hath giuen the cause sicken a wipie in his bricke, and so lambskinned the same, that the cause will be the warmer... for it. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 131 To lambck him with ten yeares preparation, that can lamskin thee with a dayes warning. 1635 PROME *Sparagus Gard.* iv. v. Wks. 1873 III. 185 Or if I baste you not well a fine, and Lambe-skinne your jacksitt till your bones rattle in your hides.

**Lambskin-it**: see LANSQUENET.

**Lamb's tongue.**

1. A name given to species of plantain (tr. med. *L. arnogglossa*, Gr. ἀρνόγλωσσον), and other plants.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. lxiii. 92 Plantayne is called in Greeke ἀρνόγλωσσος that is *Lingua Agnina*, *Lammes tongue*. 1597 GERAERD *Herbal* ii. xlii. § 6. 340. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 64/2 A bunch of Plantain Leaves... some call it *Lambs Tongue*. 1803 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXI. 171 A sort of weed provincially termed *Lamb's Tongue* (somewhat resembling the *sweet gale* in appearance, but not in smell).

2. A sort of plane (see *quot.*); also the moulding shaped by this plane.

1858 *Skyrings' Builders' Prices* (ed. 48) 36 If astragal and hollow, *lamb's tongue* or other modern bar, add 13d. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lamb's-tongue*, a plane with a deep, narrow bit for making quirk.

**Lamb's-wool** (læ'mzwul).

1. The wool of lambs; soft fine wool used for hosiery and other clothing; clothing-material made of this wool.

1552 *Act 5 & 6 Edu.* VI. c. 6 § 1 Some by myngelinge Fell Wool and Lambes Wool... withe Fleese Wool. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 13 They changed the markes of the sheepe, and deteyned the lambes wool, and when it was demanded it was denyed as if it were upon the sheeps backes. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iv. (1863) 163 The poor little creatures, shivering tho' wrapt in lamb's-wool and swan's-down. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Resources* Wks. (Bohn) III. 199 The invalid sits shivering in lamb-wool and furs.

*fig.* 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew* iv. (1878) 19 Wrapping himself up for life in the scanty lambswool of a fellowship.

*b. attrib.*

1836 E. HOWARD R. REEFER xxiii. White lamb's-wool stockings. 1837 J. F. PALMER *Devonsh. Gloss.*, *Lambs-wool-sky*, a collection of white orbicular masses of cloud (cirrostratus). 1886 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 179 The sponges are sorted... into glove, reef, lamb's wool, grass, &c.

2. A drink consisting of hot ale mixed with the pulp of roasted apples, and sugared and spiced.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 33 Drinking a Cupp of Lammeswool. 1595 PEELE *Old Wives T.* Wks. (Rldg.) 416/1 Lay a crab in the fire to roast for lamb's-wool. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* ii. v. iii. i. (1651) 399, I finde those that commend use of Apples in Spleneticke and this kinde of Melancholy (Lambswool some call it). 1666 PEPPY *Diary* 9 Nov. We to cards till two in the morning, and drinking lamb's-wool. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 147 They roast a ripe plantain and mix it with a pint and half of water, and it is like *Lamb's Wool*. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xi. The lamb's wool, even in the opinion of my wife, who was a connoisseur, was excellent. 1839 Mrs. PALMER *Devon. Dial.* iv. 59 There is two special stubberd trees, vor making squab pies and lambs wool.

**Lambur**, variant of LAMBER 1 *Obs.*, amber.

**Lamda**, *Lamdaoidal*: see LAMBA, -DODAL.

**Lame** (læ'm), *sb.* 1 ? *Obs.* Also 6-7 *lamm*, 7-*lame*. [a. F. *lame* = L. *lām(n)ina*, *lāmna* thin piece or plate.] A thin plate, esp. of metal; a thin piece of any substance, a lamina; *spec.* applied to the small overlapping steel plates used in old armour.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1590) 288 He strake Phalautes iust vpon the gorget, so as he batted the lamms thereof. 1611 FLORIO, *Ali.* wings. Also among armorers called *lamm*s. 1633 J. DORE *Hist. Septuagint* 47 Thinke not it was couered with Plates or Leames of Gold superficially but was made all of solide, massie, pure and fine Gold. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Nose*, It has a great Extent in a small Space, because it wraps up all the bony Lames that stick to the cribriform Bone. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 223 The helmet assumes the form of the head, having moveable lames or plates at the back to guard the neck. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* viii. 147 To the lower part of this demi-cuirass there was attached a system of articulated lames, or narrow plates, in their contour adapted to cover the figure. 1894 *Antiquary* Jan. 26 The most curious part of the present suit is the tonlet, a system of lames or half-hoops of steel, which, supported by leather straps inside, descend nearly to the knees in form of a short petticoat.

† **Lame**, *sb.* 2 *Obs.* [f. LAME *a.*] Lameness; infirmity.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22323 (Cott.) A mikel man. Lnned wel wit-vten lame, wit-vten last al his licam. c 1340 *Ibid.* 5153 (Trin.) I may not rise he seide for lame. c 1425 WYNNOUN *Chron.* viii. xxxv. 5243 He sayd, that he wald [ay]l na-thing... Thus happnyd till hym off this lame. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxviii. 34 Off God grit kyndness may 3e clame, That helpis his peple fra cruke and lame.



**Lame** (lām), *a.* Forms: 1 *lama*, (*lame*), *loma*, 3 *lomme*, 3-4 *lome*, 4 *lam*, 2- *lame*. [OE. *lama*, *loma* (the wk. declension is, from some unexplained cause, used in indefinite as well as definite context, the form in -a being, moreover, commonly used for all genders), corresponding to OFris. *lam*, *lom*, OS. *lamo* (Du. *lam*), OHG. *lam* (MHG. *lam*, mod.G. *lahm*), ON. *lame* (wk.):— OTeut. \**lamo*-; an ablaut-variant is \**lomo*- in OHG. *luomi*, MHG. *lueme* dull, slack, gentle, early mod.G. *lumm*, whence *lummel* blockhead. From the same root is OS. *lomitt* to break.]

1. Of a person or animal: *a.* Crippled or impaired in any way; weak, infirm; paralysed; unable to move. Const. *on*, *of* (cf. 1 c). Obs. exc. arch.

1725 *Corpus Gloss*. 815 *Conclamatus*, *conclamatus* *loma*. 1790 *Tr. Bard's Hist.* v. v. (1890) 396 He was *loma* & *calra* his *lioma* bepnunga benumen. c. 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 2 Da brohton his hym anne *laman* [L. *paralyticus*] on bedde liggende. c. 1000 *Ælfric Gloss*, in Wr. Wülcker 112/32 *Pleuriticus*, on sidan *lama*, *uol* sidan. *Ibid.* 162/1 *Debitus*, *uel enruatus*, *lama*. c. 1250 *Out & Night*. 363 *Sei þu me seist* on oþer *scheme* þat ich am on mine *ezen lome*. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 5153 (Göt.), I may nocht rise, I am *sua lame*. 1530 *Palsgr.* 317/1 *Lame* of all ones *lymnes*, *perclus*. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxii. (1887) 94 They did thinke the childe *lame* of the one side. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Sige* Ostend 63 A Germaine . . who was *lame* of halfe his body; and simple. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* i. iv. 37 One gets old and *lame*, and then the Gods themselves forget their words.

*b.* Crippled through injury to, or defect in, a limb; *spec.* disabled in the foot or leg, so as to walk haltingly or be unable to walk.

Proverb. To help a *lame* dog over a stile: see *Dog sb.* 15 f. c. 1000 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* (1885) i. 220 Pa læz þær sum creopare *lama* fram cild-hade. c. 1205 *LAY*. 19479 Under þe *lome* [c. 1275 *lame*] *mon*. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 8136 An heremite þat þai fand at ham, In þat montan, was halt and *lam*. 1388 *Wyclif* 2 *Sam.* v. 8 A blynde man and *lame* schulen not entre in to the temple. c. 1509 *SKELTON E. Runnyng* 512 Up she stert, halfe *lame*, And skantly could go For payne and for wo. 1611 *Bible* 2 *Sam.* xiv. 26 Thy servant said, I will saddle an asse that I may ride thereon, . . because thy servant is *lame*. 1762-71 H. HALPOLE *Vernale Anecd. Paint.* (1786) 111. 76 He hurt his hip at the fire of London and went *lame* for the rest of his life. 1871 *MISS YONGE Cameos* II. xxx. 314 He kicked her downstairs, so that she broke her leg, and went *lame* ever after. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 364 In the use of the hands we are in a manner *lame*. 1880 *Times* 18 Sept. 9/5 *Lame* men might be illustrious warriors like Agesilaus, bold horsemen like Scott, extraordinary swimmers like Byron.

*c.* Const. *of*, *in*, *þon*, *with* (the crippled part). c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12260 *Pat* þe pualer get sum bote, And ganging þat ar *lame* o fote. c. 1460 *Play Sacram.* 768 Jonathas on thyn hand thow art but *lame*. 1581 *SAVILLE Tacitus Hist.* iv. lxxxii. (1591) 232 Another *lame* of a hande [L. *manum ager*]. c. 1645 T. TULLY *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 36 Hinks, . . being *lame* in that hand he was shot in. 1646 *SIR J. TEMPLE Irish Rebell.* (1746) 206 Her hand grew black and blew, rankled, and she was extreme *lame* with it. 1676 *HOBBS* *Itiad* II. 103 *Lame* of one Leg he was. 1685 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 2072/4 A Man, . . ruddy Countenance, . . and *lame* of one of his little fingers. 1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 285 If they were *lame* in their arms. 1870 *L'ESTRANGE Miss Mitford* i. v. 132 Poor Marmion is *lame* in one of his hind legs.

*d. absol.* c. 1000 *Elene* 1214 (Gr.) Oft him feorran to Laman, limseoce, lefe cwmone. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10996 *Pe* oncall of his hali nam, has lent us hele nu to þis *lame*. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xix. 120 He made *lame* to lepe. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Avice* vii. (1889) 272 Of every *lame* scabbard and of alle such that had any counterfaytour on theyr bodyes he tooke a peny. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxxii. 53 Through streitthis name may mak progres, For cry of cruikith, blind, and *lame*. 1535 *COVERDALE Job* xxix. 15, I was an eye unto the blynde, and a fote to the *lame*. c. 1619 *DANIEL* (J.), Who reproves the *lame*, must go upright. 1715 *GAY Trivia* II. 51 But above all, the groping blind direct, And from the pressing throng, the *lame* protect.

*e.* said of the limb; also of footsteps, etc. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17950 His *lymnes*. . . 31t are *lame*. 1592 *DAVIES Immort.* *Soul* xxx. xiii. (1714) 93 Most Legs can nimbly run, tho' some be *lame*. c. 1656 *BP. HALL Soliloq.* 26 What have I got by it but a *lame* shoulder and a galled back? 1675 W. HARBORD *Let. to Earl Essex in Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 318 Had not my *lame* fote compelled me to make use of my Coache. 1710 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4784/4 The Thumb on his Right Hand is *Lame*. 1775 *JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 17 June, Her present qualifications for the niceties of needlework being dim eyes and *lame* fingers. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxix. 99 Tossing . . from eight to ten thousand hides, until my wrists became so *lame* that I gave in. 1859 *TENNISON Enid* 628 Myself would work eye dim, and finger *lame*. 1885 R. BRIGGS *Eros & Psyche*, Apr. 24 With footsteps slow and *lame* They gather'd up their lagging company.

*f. transf.* of trees. *Obs.* 1600 *SURFLET Country Farm* III. xvii. 522 Trees become *lame* when they are planted in too drie a place. *Ibid.* (margin) *Lame* trees.

2. *fig.* Maimed, halting; imperfect or defective, unsatisfactory as wanting a part or parts. Said esp. of an argument, excuse, account, narrative, or the like. † *Phr.* *lame to the ground* (cf. *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s. v. *Lame* 'A stab of a bayonet which has *lamed* me to the ground').

c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* II. ProL 17 Disblameth me yfony word be *lame*. For as myn auctor seyde so sey I. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 218 The gold bath made his wittes *lame*. 1531 *Elyot Gov. L. xxv.* That the knowledge and contemplation of Natures operations were *lame* and . . imperfect,

if there followed none actual experience. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 164b, Let us yett helpe his *lame* Logicke as well as we may. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* II. i. 162 Oh most *lame* and impotent conclusion. 1634 *CANNE Necess.* Separation (1849) 287, I will not contend much with him about the proposition, which is *lame* to the ground. 1668 *HALE Pref. to Rolle's Abridgm.* 9 Tables, or other Repertories . . are oftentimes short, and give a *lame* account of the Subject sought for. 1670 *TEMPLE Let. to Sir J. Temple Wks.* 1731 II. 245, I found the Business of admitting the Emperor into the Guarantee, went downright *lame*. c. 1677 *BARROW Sermon*. Wks. 1686 111. 208 Nothing of worth or weight can be achieved . . with a faint heart, with a *lame* endeavour. 1699 *BENTLEY Phal.* 259 Our Argument from the Date of Phrynichus's *Phanissa* will be very *lame* and precarious. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 253 Alterations, or Tearing and pulling the Building to pieces after it is begun . . makes the Building *lame* and Deficient. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* III. iii. 197 The theory of comets, which at present is very *lame* and defective. 1800 *MRS. HERVEY Mourtray Fam. II.* 104 Her account was so *lame* and imperfect that Mrs. Mourtray lost all patience. 1818 *HAZLITT Eng. Poets* iv. (1870) 100 His grammatical construction is often *lame* and imperfect. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 218 This certainly seems a very *lame* story.

*b.* Const. *of*, *in* (the defective part): cf. 1 c. Also with *to* and *inf.*

c. 1366 *CHAUCER A. B. C.* 76 And who so goth to you þe rihte wey Him thar not drede in soule to be *lame*. c. 1420 *HOCLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 2797 Swich vnboxumnesse Suffred, vs make wof of seuerle *lame*. 1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* viii. 99 Idiotes and foolish bodyes, who hauing defect in this [reason], are *lame* in all the rest. c. 1586 *C'TESS PEMBROKE Ps.* ciii. i. What gracious he . . hath done for thee, Be quick to mind, to utter be not *lame*. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* I. iii. 63 Being not deficient, blind, or *lame* of sense. c. 1656 *BP. HALL Soliloq.* 35 Alas, we cannot be but *lame* in all our obediences. 1819 *SHFLEY Peter Bell* 3d VI. xxi. 4 His thoughts grew weak, drowsy, and *lame* Of their intelligence. 1860 *MOTLEY Netherl.* (1868) I. iii. 77 This course seemed to be *lame* in many parts.

*c.* Said of metrical 'feet' or the verses composed of them: Halting, metrically defective.

1600 *SHAKS. A. F. L.* III. ii. 178 *Cel.* That's no matter: the feet might beare ye verses. *Ros.* I, but the feet were *lame* and could not beare themselves without the verse. 1608 — *Per.* IV. ProL 48 The *lame* feete of my rime. 1693 *DRYDEN Persius*, Sat. i. (1697) 406 The Prose is Fustian, and the Numbers *lame*. 1751 *CHATHAM Lett. Nephew* i. 1 Your translation . . is very close to the sense of the original . . the numbers not *lame*, or rough.

3. *Phr.* *Lame duck*: see *DUCK sb.* 1 g. † *To come by the lame post*: (of news, etc.) to be behind time.

1658 *OSBORN Jas.* I. iii. Wks. (1673) 459 Till by a *lamer* Post he was advertised of his being joyfully Proclaimed in London by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. 1701 *MOTT in Sir J. Floyer Hot & Cold Bath* II. 240 Yours of the 24<sup>th</sup> of May I received, but it had the misfortune to come by the *Lame* Post, or else you had sooner received an Answer.

4. *Comb.*, as *lame-born*, *-footed*, *-horsed*, *-legged*, *-limb* adjs.

† 1823 *BENTHAM Not Paul* 306 The \**lame-born* cripple. 1614 *RALPHIGH Hist. World* III. (1634) 67 Seldome the villaine though much haste he make \**Lame-footed* Vengeance failes to overtake. 1881 *BLACKMORE Christowell* xl, Labouring along with the \**lame-horsed* guns. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* i. 515 Being scornfully rejected by Judith the mother for that he was \**lame-legged*. 1583 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* xcviij. Poems (Argb.) 134 *Loue* is. A \**Lamelimne* Lust.

**Lame** (lām), *v.* [L. *LAME* *a.*; OE. had *lentan* of equivalent formation (= ON. *lennja*), which did not survive into ME.] *trans.* To make *lame*; to cripple.

c. 1300 *Havelok* 2755 Hwan he hauede him so shamed, His hand of play, and yuele *lamed*. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1836 *Pen* was Coryneus a-schamed *þat* he was for þe gaunt *lamed*. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iv. 284 The kyng, throu his cheuelry, Wes laid at erd and lamyt bath. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 286f. *Lamyn*, or make *lame*, *acclaudico* (MS. *C. claudico*). 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 197 Hys stede was *lamed*. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* iv. vii. 7, I cannot helpe it now, Vnlesse by vsing meanes I *lame* the fote Of our designe. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1650) 219 Covetousness . . lames the hand to good works. 1700 *DRYDEN Fables, Cock & Fox* 644 The son and heir Affronted once a cock of noble kind, And either *lam'd* his legs, or struck him blind. 1725 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 338 They killed eleven or twelve . . and *lamed* as many. 1859 *JENNISON Elaine* 487 A spear Down-glancing *lamed* the charger.

*b. transf. and fig.* To cripple, maim, disable. 1562 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvii. 51 Now 3e ar *lamit* fra labour, I *lament* it. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint.* T. v. ii. 62, I neuer heard of such another Encounter; which *lames* Report to follow it. — *Cymb.* v. v. 163 For Feature, *laming* The shrine of Venus, or straight-pight Minerva. 1699 *DANFIER Voy.* II. ii. 129 We kept firing at her, in hopes to have *lamed* either Mast or Yard. 1865 *CARLYLE Fradk.* G. IV. x. (1872) II. 37 The Spanish Navy got well *lamed* in the business. 1868 *TENNISON Lucretius* 123 My mind Stumbles, and all my faculties are *lamed*. 1898 E. JENKINS *Haeerholme* 45 *Lamed* by the reticence imposed on him as a condition of his office, he had made a halting explanation.

Hence *Lamed* (lām), *ppl. a.*

c. 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* III. (1590) 293b, His minde was euill wayted on by his *lamed* force, so as he receuyed still more and more woundes. 1602 F. HERING *Anat.* 4 One-eyed or *lamed* Fencers. 1839 *CARLYLE Chartism* III. (1858) 15 That was a broken reed to lean on . . and did but run into his *lamed* right-hand.

*absol.* 1567 *Gude & Godly Ball.* (S. T. S.) 67 He hailitt the seik, sair, *lami*, and blinde.

**Lame**, *obs.* f. *LAMB*; *Sc.* and *north. dial.* f. *LOAM*.

**Lamel** (lāmēl). Now rare. [ad. L. *lamella* (see next).] = **LAMELLA**.

1676 *COLES, Lamel*, a little thin plate. 1677 *GREW Anat. Plants* IV. III. i. § 8 (1682) 180 From this utmost Parenchyma Nine or Ten Insertions or Lamells are produced. 1681 H. MORE *Postcor.* to *Glanvill's Sadducismus* 39 By vertue of any Lamels or Plates of Metal. 1848 in *CRAIG*. 1871 *MISS YONGE Cameos* (1877) II. xiv. 159 Every mottoed *lamel*, so tersely and correctly sculptured, associated also so closely with his historical and English recollections.

|| **Lamella** (lāmē-lā). Pl. *lamellæ* (lāmē-lē).

[L. *lāmella*, dim. of *LAMINA*.] A thin plate, scale, layer, or film, esp. of bone or tissue; e.g. one of the thin scales or plates which compose some shells, one of the gills forming the hymenium of a mushroom, one of the erect scales appended to the corollas of some flowers.

1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 977 These *Lamellæ*, wherewith the said Tunick is roll'd up in so many more folds. 1741 *MONRO Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 87 The nasal *Lamella* of the ethmoid Bone. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 502 A talcous stone, which when exposed to the sun and air . . dissolves into *lamellæ*. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 244 Corolla monopetalous, . . 5-lobed, with 2 *lamellæ* at the base of each lobe. 1841-71 T. K. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 428 The ventral surface of the central *lamella* of the terminal fin. 1879 *RUTLEY Study Rocks* x. 87 More than fifty *lamellæ* have been noted, under the microscope, in a single crystal.

**Lamellar** (lāmē-lār), *a.* Chiefly scientific. [f. prec. + -AR. Cf. F. *lamellaire*.] Consisting of, characterized by, or arranged in, *lamellæ* or thin plates or scales.

1794 *SULLIVAN Vico Nat.* I. 439 Its texture, *lamellar* or scaly. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 244 *Lamellar*, by some called foliated, or sparry quartz. 1849 *DANA Geol.* III. (1850) 274 The lava is *lamellar* in structure. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 244 Convolvulacæ . . Stigmas capitate linear or *lamellar*. 1881 *MAXWELL Electr. & Magn.* II. 34 If a magnet can be divided into simple magnetic shells, either closed or having their edges on the surface of the magnet, the distribution of magnetism is called *Lamellar*.

Hence **Lamellarly** *adv.*, in thin plates or scales (Webster, 1828).

**Lamellate** (lāmē-lēt), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *lāmellātus*: see *LAMELLA* and -ATE<sup>2</sup>.] Furnished with or arranged in *lamellæ*; *lamellar*.

1826 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* IV. 311 *Lamellate* (*Lamellati*), when the last joint is divided into transverse *lamellæ*. 1846 *DANA Zooph.* (1848) 359 Cones acervate and proceeding from *lamellate* cells.

Hence **Lamellately** *adv.*

1845 *DANA Zooph.* IV. § 48 (1848) 54 The *lamellæ* of the stars in an *Asiara* . . extend throughout the interstitial spaces between the cells, striating *lamellately* the surface.

**Lamellated** (lāmē-lēt), *a.* [formed as LAM-ELLATE + -ED<sup>2</sup>.] = **LAMELLATE**.

1713 *DERHAM Phys. Theol.* VIII. iv. 402 The *lamellated* Antennæ of some, the Clavellated of others. 1780 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* (1781) 211 This *lamellated* metal is composed of various plates. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 413 A true *lamellated* lobule, composed of a great number of parallel transverse laminae. 1851-6 *WOODWARD Mollusca* 24 The *lamellated* tentacles of the nudibranchs.

**Lamellibranch** (lāmē-librāŋk), *sb.* (*a.*) *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *lāmellibranchia* pl., f. L. *LAMELLA* + Gr. *βράχια* gills.] A *lamellibranchiate* or bivalve mollusc; one of the *Lamellibranchiata*.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. i. 15 In the *Lamellibranchs* several such . . ganglia are distributed . . in different parts of the body. 1872 *NICHOLSON Palæont.* 188 No *Lamellibranch* is destitute of a shell.

*b. attrib. or adj.* = **LAMELLIBRANCHIATE** *a.*

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. ii. 377 The contents of the stomachs of most *Lamellibranch* molluscs . . exhibit a considerable admixture of the minute calcareous Foraminifera.

**Lamellibranchiate** (lāmē-librāŋkiēt), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *lāmellibranchiātus* (implied in -*ata* sb. pl.): see prec. + -ATE<sup>3</sup>.] Belonging to the group *Lamellibranchiata* of molluscs (so called as having *lamellate* gills) of which the ordinary bivalves (oysters, mussels, etc.) are typical.

1855 *OGILVIE, Suppl., Lamellibranchiate*, relating to the *lamellibranchiata*. 1863 *JYELL Antig. Man* xx. 404 The existing *lamellibranchiate* bivalves. 1880 *HUXLEY Crayfish* 356 The little *lamellibranchiate* mollusc, *Cycas fontinalis*.

*b. sb.* A *lamellibranch*; a bivalve mollusc.

1842 *BRANDE Dict. Sci.* etc., *Lamellibranchiata*, *Lamellibranchiata*, an order of Acephalous Mollusks.

**Lamellicorn** (lāmē-likōrn), *a.* and *sb.* *Ent.* [ad. mod.L. *lāmellicornis*, f. L. *lāmella* thin plate + *cornū* horn.] *A. adj.* Belonging to the *Lamellicornes* of Latreille's system or the modern group *Lamellicornia* of beetles, having antennæ characterized by a *lamelliform* club. *B. sb.* A *lamellicorn* beetle, as the dung-beetle, cockchafer, etc.

1841 *BRANDE Dict. Sci.* etc., *Lamellicornes*. 1843 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* II. 314 The dung-chafer . . and others of the *lamellicorn* beetles. 1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man* I. xi. 399 We know that ants and certain *lamellicorn* beetles are capable of feeling an attachment for each other.

So **Lamellicornate**, *-cornuous* adjs. = prec. *adj.* 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vii. 257 The Indians assured us that the guachara does not pursue . . the *lamellicornous* insects. 1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Lamellicornis* . . *lamellicornate*.

**Lamelliciferous** (lāmē-likē-fērōs), *a.* [f. *LAMELLA* + -(-)FEROUS.] Having a *lamellate* structure. 1832 *JYELL Princ. Geol.* II. 111 The madreporæ, or *lamelliferous* polyparia. 1876 *PAGE Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* xiv. 245 *Lamelliciferous* corals.



**Lamelliform** (lāmē'lif'fōrm), *a.* [f. LAMELLA + -(I)FORM.] Having the form or structure of a lamella or thin plate.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 233 Antennæ lamelliform, small, [etc.]. 1869 GILLMORE tr. *Figuer's Rept. & Birds* ii. 253 The Scoters have the bill broad, with dilated margins, and coarse lamelliform teeth. 1882 VINES *Sacks' Bot.* 338 The hymenium . . . covers the surface of the lamelliform, peg-shaped, or tubular projections of the underside of the pili.

**Lamelliped** (lāmē'līpēd), *a.* and *sb.* Zool. [ad. mod. L. *lamellipedia* (pl.), f. L. *lamella* thin plate + *ped-*, *pēs*, foot.] *A. adj.* Belonging to the *Lamellipedia*, a division of conchiferous molluscs, having a flattened lamelliform foot. *B. sb.* One of the *Lamellipedia*.

1855 OGILVIE, Suppl., *Lamellipeds*, a section of conchifers containing bivalves with the foot broad and thin, as in Cardiacæ, &c. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lamellipede*, having flattened and lamelliform feet.

**Lamelliostiral** (lāmēlī'ōstrāl), *a.* and *sb.* Ornith. [f. mod. L. *lamelliostiris*, f. L. *lamella* + L. *rostrum* beak + *-AL*.] *A. adj.* Belonging to the *Lamelliostires*, the fourth family of Cuvier's sixth order (*Palmipedes*) of birds, so called as having lamellose bills. *B. sb.* A lamelliostiral bird. 1835-6 TOOO *Cycl. Anat.* i. 277/2 The lamelliostiral Palmipeds. 1839-47 *Ibid.* III. 387/1 The flat and sensitive bill of a lamelliostiral bird. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. etc.*, *Lamelliostirals*, *Lamelliostires*, a tribe of swimming birds . . . comprehending those in which the margin of the beaks are furnished with numerous lamellæ or dental plates, arranged in a regular series, as in the swan, goose, and duck.

Also **Lamelliostirate** *a.* = *prec. adj.* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855); **Lamelliostirer** = *prec. sb.* (*Cent. Dict.*).

**Lamellose** (lāmē'lōs), *a. scientific.* [f. LAMELLA + *-OSE*.] Arranged in or composed of lamellæ.

1754 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 418 The beak of the Anas is convex . . . the whole verge is furnished with transverse, lamellose teeth. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 571 Glomerate or lamellose. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 237 Up er valve limpet-like, smooth or concentrically lamellose. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 266 The branchiæ are at the sides of the body, . . . mostly lamellose.

*b. Comb.* lamellose- (also quasi-L. *lamellosus*-) dentate *a.*, having lamelliform teeth, as the bill of a duck; lamellose-stellate *a.*, having lamellæ arranged in star-shaped groups.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lamellosdentatus*, lamellosodentate. 1856 R. W. CLARK *Fan der Nooven's Zool.* I. 88 Polypary conical, with base acuminate, cell single, terminal, lamellose-stellate. *Ibid.* II. 383 Bill with margins lamellose-dentate internally.

**Lamellos** (lāmē'lōs), *a. rare.* [f. LAMELLA + *-OUS*.] = LAMELLOSE.

1803 *Med. Jur.* X. 43 A lamellose or fibrous matter.

**Lamellule** (lāmē'lūl), [f. LAMELLA + *-ULE*.] A small lamella. 1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Lamely** (lāmē'li), *adv.* [f. LAME *a.* + *-LY*.] In a lame manner; with halting steps or limbs; haltingly; imperfectly, defectively, inefficiently.

1591 SHAKS, *Two Gent.* II. i. 97 *Val.* She enjoin'd me, 'To write some lines to one she loves. . . Speed. Are they not lamely writ?' 1594 — *Rich.* III. i. 1. 22 Deform'd, unfinished . . . scarce half made up. And that so lamely and unfashionable, That dogges barke at me, as I halt by them. 1599 *Life More* in Words, *Ecl. Biog.* (1853) II. 94 This booke . . . is translated . . . into English absurdly and lamely. 1614 T. ADAMS in Spurgeon *Tras. Dan.* LXI. 18 A comedy that . . . goes lamely off in the last act, finds no applause. 1679 DRYDEN *Troilus & Cr.* Pref., So lamely is it left to us, that it is not divided into Acts. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 66 ¶ 1 They who speak gracefully, are very lamely represented in having their Speeches read or repeated by unskillful People. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nature* (1874) I. Intro. 305 Principles taken upon trust, consequences lamely deduced from them. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. iv. Halting lamely along, thou noticest next Bishop Talleyrand-Perigord. 1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 201 Cardwell lamely tries to screen Ridley.

**Lamen**, variant of LAMIN.

**Lameness** (lāmē'nēs), [f. LAME *a.* + *-NESS*.] The condition or quality of being lame; unsoundness of a limb causing halting movement; *fig.* imperfectness, defectiveness.

1530 PALSGR. 237/1 Lameness, *mechayguell*. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 31/1 The patient is wholly cured, without retaining any lamen in his arm. 1658 A. Fox *Wurt's Surg.* II. ix. 78 On the Temple is a sinew, which if that be cut, it causeth lameness in the jaw bone. 1658 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 18, I love not to hear it, that there is a lameness in this House. 1670 DRYDEN *2nd Pt. Cong. Granada* 163 The lameness of their plots. 1723 S. MORLAND *Spec. Lat. Dict.* q. 9 As for the Law, care has been taken to help the Lameness of their Latin. 1782 WILSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 161 The lameness of the views . . . may . . . proceed . . . from our . . . imperfect knowledge. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xl. 50 Complaining of the lameness of our bones from the chase on the former day. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) II. vii. 189 Respecting the lameness of Tyrtaeus, we can say nothing.

**Lamenrie**, -y, variants of LEMANRY.

**Lament** (lāmē'nt), *sb.* [ad. L. *lāmentum* walling, weeping, lamentation.]

1. An act of lamenting, a passionate or demonstrative expression of grief. Also *poet.* the action of lamenting, lamentation.

1591 SHAKS, *1 Hen. VI.* I. i. 103 To add to your laments . . . I must informe you of a dismall fight, Betwixt the stout Lord Talbot, and the French. c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* i. ii. Why stand you thus, unmoved with my laments? 1629 MILTON *Christ's Nativity* 183 A voice of weeping heard, and loud lament. 1667 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 666 All her fellow Nymphs the Mountains' tear With loud Laments. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xxiii. 17 The troops, thrice in order led . . . their couriers round the dead; And thrice their sorrows and laments renew. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* i. xxxiv. When the long-sounding curfew from afar Loaded with loud lament the lonely gale. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 868 Voices of strange lament soothe my supreme repose. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 283 What is this but the morbid lament of scepticism? 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. v. 136 On his knees With sad lament he fell.

2. A set or conventional form of mourning; a song of grief, an elegy; *esp.* a dirge performed at a death or burial; also, the air to which such a lamentation is sung or played.

1698 M. MARTIN *Voy. St. Kilda* (1749) 57 Upon those Occasions [they] make doleful Songs, which they call Laments. 1791 BURNS (title) Lament for James, Earl of Glencairn. 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* v. xxvii. Soon as the dire lament was play'd. 1822 D. STEWART *Sk. Highlanders* I. 81 Solemn and melancholy airs or Laments (as they call them) for their deceased friends. 1882a OUIDA *In Maremma* I. 134 It was rarely that she chose other themes than the passionate laments of the provincial *cantoni*.

**Lament** (lāmē'nt), *v.* [ad. L. *lāmentāre*, f. *lāmentum* LAMENT *sb.* Cf. F. *lament*.]

1. *trans.* To express profound sorrow for or concerning; also, in mod. use, to feel sorrow for; to mourn for the loss of (a person); to bewail (an occurrence, etc.); with simple *obj.* or *clause*.

1535 COVERDALE *Luke* xxiii. 37 There followed him a greete multitude of people and of women, which bewayled and lamented him. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Collect Ash-Wednesday, Wee worthely lamentyng oure synnes. 1611 BIBLE *1 Sam.* xxv. 1 Samuel died, and all the Israelites . . . lamented him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 448 Thammuz came next behind, Whose annual wound in Lebanon allurd The Syrian Damsels to lament his fate In amorous ditties all A Summers day. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 453 He died in the 32<sup>d</sup> year of his Age, and is much lamented. 1756-71 *Keyser's Trav.* 1760 IV. 94 This stone laments the death of Andrea Pisano. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxi. For your own sake I lament this. 1801 *Med. Jur.* V. 559 As she was thus lamenting her situation, she was seized by a very violent convulsive fit. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 12 The parliament had lamented that the duties of the religious houses were left unfulfilled.

2. *intr.* To express (also, simply, to feel) profound grief; to mourn passionately. *Const. for*, rarely *after*; also with indirect pass.

1530 PALSGR. 603/2, I lamente, I make mone for a losse, *je lamente*. a 1533 I.D. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxii. 256 It wolde haue made a hard herte to lament. 1595 *Loquax* III. i. 160 He loves not most that doth lamente the most. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 106 Greatly lamented for-hy all the Christians in Syria. 1611 BIBLE *1 Sam.* vii. 2 All the house of Israel lamented after the Lord. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 671 Adam was all in tears, and to his guide Lamenting turnd full sad. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 743 Her Children gone, The Mother Nightingale laments alone. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* i. 245 Forget not her, who now for thee laments. 1830 TENNYSON *Dying Swan* 7 With an inner voice the river ran, Adown it floated a dying swan, And loudly did lament.

*b. refl.* in the same sense. *arch.*

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II. vii. Because he does not cry out and lament himself, like those of a childish or effeminate temper. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) 124 (*Fragment*) The poor notary . . . lamented himself as he walk'd along in this manner. 1788 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Emmeline* (1816) IV. 178 She . . . bursts into tears, and laments herself over him. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 99 When Hugolin returned, he began to lament himself because of the robbery.

† 3. *causative.* To cause grief to, distress. *Obs.*

1580 LUTTON *Singula* i. 131 What paines he hath put me to euer since, bothe nighte and day, it would lamente you if you knewe it. 1583 STOCKER *tr. Ctr. Warres Loue* C. i. 1134, It greatly lamenteth, and marvellously amazeth vs. 1704 in Ashton *Social Life* O. Anne (1882) I. 124 He lay inuch Lamented and wonderfully affrighted with the Old Woman coming to afflict him.

**Lamentable** (lāmēntā'bl), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *lamentable* or ad. L. *lāmentābilis*, f. *lāmentāre* to LAMENT: see *-ABLE*.]

1. Of persons, their appearance, actions, voice, song, etc.: Full of or expressing sorrow or grief; mournful, doleful. *Now rare* or *arch.*

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 317 In which place, lamentable voices be herde ofte tymes. 1494 FARNY *Chron.* iv. lxxv. 53 The lamentable request made unto hym by the sayde Ambassade. 1502 *Will of Anncell* (Somerset Ho.), An Image of o' blessed lady of grace as lamentable as can be devised. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* II. vi. [v.] 38, I see stand me before, . . . maist lamentable [L. *maestissimus*] Hector, With large fluide of teris. 1529 *Act 21 Hen. VIII.*, c. 16 § 11 Our true and faithful Subjects, . . . exhibited unto us a lamentable Bill of Complaint. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. IV* 9 With a lamentable voyce and a sorrowful countenance. 1600 HAKLEY *Voy.* (1810) III. 380 Dancing and singing in a lamentable tune. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Elegiographer*, a writer of Elegies, or lamentable verses. 1725 POPE *Odys.* x. 611 Where . . . Cocytus' lamentable waters spread. 1739 I.D. CASTLEBROW in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 261 A lamentable Hymn to Death, from a lover, ascribed to his mistress. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* (1873) 2 With ceaseless rain sweeping away wildly before a long and lamentable blast. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Snow Image*, *Old News* (1879) 154 The lamentable friends, trailing their long black garments. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xl. 370 With this wail the thin lamentable voice of the desolated rhetorician ceases.

2. That is to be lamented; such as to call for lamentation, sorrow, or grief; pitiable, deplorable. c 1430 LYDG. *Minor P.* 145 That owgly careyn lamentable. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* ii. 16 It is a greuous thynge to me to passe ouer so lightly the lamentable circumstances. . . in oo fewe wordis. a 1500 *Assembly of Ladies* 686 The case itself is inly lamentable. 1545 BAINKLOW *Compl.* xxiii. (1874) 58 What a lamentable thing is this, that men should be dryym from the Gospel of Christ. 1587 COLLINGWOOD in *Border Papers* (1894) I. 259 The . . . lamentable estayt of this ruinose and waysted cuntry. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 42 They . . . strowe with flowres the lamentable beare. 1639 WOODALL *Wks.* Pref. (1653) 18 The most lamentable diseases of poor men require the most care of the Surgeon. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 617 Thir lamentable lot. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 509 ¶ 2 A lamentable change from that simplicity of manners. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 331 Another Macdonald, destined to a lamentable and horrible end.

*b.* In jocular or trivial use: 'Pitiful, despicable' (J.); wretchedly bad. Cf. *deplorable*.

a 1699 STILLINGFL. (J.) This bishop, to make out the disparity between the heathens and them, flies to this lamentable refuge. 1876 STEWART *Victorian Poets* III. 65 But when he [Landon] . . . attempted to regulate the orthography of our language the result was something lamentable.

† *b. sb. pl.* Laments, complainings. *Obs.* 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 5 Come, come, good Norton, . . . you are up again with your lamentables! Hence **Lamentableness**.

1589 RIDER *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, Lamentableness, *elegia*. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lamentableness*, wofulness, pitableness.

**Lamentably** (lāmēntā'blī), *adv.* Also *6* lamentably. [f. LAMENTABLE + *-LY*.]

1. With lamentation or passionate expression of sorrow; mournfully, dolefully. *Now rare*.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. v. They lefte her shrylking and cryenge lamentably. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. vii. 5 She . . . lamentably recounted to hym all the felonies and injuries done to her by Syr Hewe Spencer. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1201/2 Lette him lamentablye beseeche God of hys gracyous ayde and helpe, to strenght hys infirmitye. 1575-85 ABP. SANOVS *Serm.* xv. 260 Of this his great miserie he complaineth him lamentably in diuerse of his Psalmes. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint.* V. iv. iv. 190, I loue a ballad but euen too well, if it be doleful matter merrily set downe: or a very pleasant thing indeede, and sung lamentably. 1679 *Hist. Jeter* a 2/1 She complains Lamentably of the affront done to her. 1783 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Odes to R. A.* v. Wks. 1812 I. 64 Pity it is! 'tis true 'tis pity. As Shakspeare lamentably says. 1847 JAMES J. MARSTON *Hall* xii. He spoke learnedly and lamentably upon the evils and inconveniences of his own profession.

2. So as to call for lamentation or mourning; pitifully, deplorably; hence (with weakened meaning), woefully, grievously.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 355/2 A hundred and twentie temporall men with diuerse preests and manie women were drowned and lamentably perished. 1585 J. NOBEN *Sinf. Man's Solace* i. 13 b, Lazarus, who lamentably oppressed with hunger . . . begged at his gate. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. x. 26 Our Fortune on the Sea is out of breath, And sinks most lamentably. 1671 GLANVILLE *Disc. M. Stubbe* 23 What you add . . . is lamentably impertinent. 1678 WANLEY *World.* Lit. *World* v. ii. § 78, 472/1 The miserable Emperour being lamentably trod to death in the Throng. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* II. It will grow small by degrees and lamentably less. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. i. 212 He had a strong though a lamentably perverted sense of duty and honor. 1885 *Leeds Mercury* 24 June 4 The new Government will be so lamentably weak in debating power.

† **Lamentado**. *Obs. rare* = 1. [quasi-Sp. f. LAMENT.] Lament, lamentation.

1618 LITHGOW (title) The Pilgrimes Farewell to his native Country . . . with his Lamentado in his second Travels, his Passionado on the Rhyne, &c.

**Lamentation** (lāmēntā'fōn), [a. F. *lamentation* or ad. L. *lāmentātiō-em*, n. of action f. *lāmentāre* to LAMENT.] The action of lamenting; the passionate or demonstrative expression of grief; mourning; in weakened sense, regret.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 282 The lamentacionne . . . That thair folk for thair lord maid. 1382a WYCLIF *Luke* vii. 32 We han maad lamentacion, and 3e han not wept. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7156 Myche weping & wo. . . And lamentacion full long for loue of hym one. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Huon* xxxv. 110 They all made gret lamentasyon for his departyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxvii. 64 Their prestes were slayne . . . and there were no wyddowes to make lamentacion. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 64 Moderate lamentation is the right of the dead, excessive greefe the enemy to the living. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 579 Cocytus, nam'd of lamentation loud Heard on the ruful stream. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* iv. i. 185 There shall be lamentation heard in Heaven As o'er an angel fallen. 1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* III. iii. (1874) 435 Another subject of general lamentation is the evil produced by party spirit.

*attrib.* 1817 CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXII. 122 The Morning Chronicle . . . treated the town with some neat lamentation puffs.

*b.* An instance of this; a lament. *The Lamentations of Jeremiah*, or, shortly, *Lamentations* [Vulg. *Lamentationes*, LXX. *Θπννοι*]: the title of one of the poetical books of the Old Testament, traditionally ascribed to the prophet Jeremiah, and having for its subject the destruction of Jerusalem by the Chaldeans.

1382a WYCLIF *2 Chron.* xxxv. 25 As lawe it is hadde in Israel, Loue it is told writen in the Lamentaciones. a 1533 I.D. BERNERS *Huon* IV. 189 He caused his Nephew to be buried with sore wepynges and lamentaciones. 1535 COVER-



DALE *Jer.* xlviii. 5 At the goinge vp vnto Lubith there shall arise a lamentacion. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xix. 1 Take thou vp a lamentation for the princes of Israel. 1725 DE FOR *Loy. round World* (1840) 87 A sad lamentation and howling. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 45 The lamentations of women who had lost some relative in the foray. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 110, I will call it the House of Lamentations. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Thesens* II. 237 A great lamentation arose throughout the city.

c. *Ecl.* One of the lessons (taken from *Lamentations*) in the office of Tenebræ.

1853 DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 185 The latter having made a genuflection to the Altar, and a reverence to the choir, sings the Lamentation, without asking the Benediction.

Hence **Lamentational** a.

1837 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838-43) X. 61 Half lamentational, half congratulatory, rhythmical communications.

† **Lamentations**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. In 4 lamentacious. [f. LAMENTATION: see -OUS.] Marked by lamentation.

1337-8 T. *Usk Test. Love* I. i. (Skeat) l. 128 The soun of my lamentacious wepyng.

† **Lamentatory**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *lamentari* to LAMENT: see -ORY.] = prec.

1576 FLEMING *Pamph. Epist.* To Rdr. r 5 b note, Nunciatorie, Lamentatorie, Mandatorie, Laudatorie.

**Lamented** (lām'ntəd), *ppl. a.* [f. LAMENT v. + -ED.] Mourned for; bewailed; regretted.

1611 COTGR., *Regrette*, .. bewailed, lamented. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 73 Involuntary and lamented distractions. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 733 This humble praise, lamented shade! receive. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 576 Lamented change! 1859 M. THOMSON *Canton* 83 We thought it a more savoury meal than any of the *recherché* culinary curiosities of the lamented Soyer. 1864 LE FANU *Uncle Silas* I. xxiv. 297 Your late lamented father.

Hence † **Lamentedly** adv.

1645 MILTON *Colast.* 24 Sometimes they are not both actors, but the one of them most lamentedly passive.

**Lamenter** (lām'ntər), [f. LAMENT v. + -ER.] One who laments or mourns.

1589 RIEBER *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* A Lamentour, lamentator. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 362 The renewed spirit .. for sinnes past and committed is an vnfaigned lamenter. c 1610 *Women Saints* 206 This spake I with as highe a voice as I coude, to the end that I might drowne the sounde of the lamenters. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 405, I might have continu'd on in the Words of the Royal Lamenter. 1748 — *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 7 What a cruelty in my fate! said the sweet lamenter. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Parli.* iii. 366 He was a great lamenter of the extremities of the times.

**Lamentful** (lām'ntfūl), a. *rare*—1. [f. LAMENT sb. + -FUL.] Charged with lament; mournful.

1876 DOWDEN *Poems* 82 But thou art terrible, with the unrevealed Burden of dim lamentful prophecies.

**Lamentin** (e), variant of LAMENTIN.

**Lamenting** (lām'ntɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING.] The action of the verb LAMENT; lamentation.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xl. ii. 7 To be present at the lamentyng of his fadir, to comfort his myrnyng. 1530 PALSGR. 237/1 Lamentyng, regret. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 61 Our Chimneys were blowne downe, And (as they say) lamentings heard i' th' Ayre. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* iv. vi. 1564 Should'st thou know the cause of my lamenting. 1819 SHELLEY *Julian & Maddalo* 216 Fierce yells, and howlings, and lamentings keen.

**Lamenting** (lām'ntɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING.] That laments or mourns.

1581 SNEYE *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 28 The .. lamenting looke of Lucracia. *Ibid.* 44 The lamenting Elegiac. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1079 By this, lamenting Philomel had ended The well-tuned warble of her nightly sorrow. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inf. & Ab. Physic* 122 He domineering through deficiency in Medicine, causeth the lamenting Patient to cry out .. Give me a Medicine or else I die. a 1822 SHELLEY *Dante's Convito* 10 How the lamenting spirit moans in it. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* I. (1868) 4 They saw kings and rich men coming down to the shore of Acheron, in lamenting and lamentable crowds.

Hence **Lamentingly** adv.

1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 10 Then said the Treasurer lamentingly, 'My Life or Warding is a small Matter'. 1655 SIMEON ASHE *Funeral Sermon*, R. Robinson 18 June 7 Laying lamentingly to heart the death of righteous and mercifull ones. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1839) 25/2 When sad the voice of Cona, in the gale, Lamentingly the song of Selma sang. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 435 He informs [them], very lamentingly, that they must grow old.

**Lamer**, variant of LAMBER<sup>1</sup>, amber.

**Lamesse**, obs. form of LAMMAS.

**Lameter** (lām'etər), [See -ATER.] = next.

1639 W. SCLATER *Worthy Communicant Rewarded* 19 As those Lameters at the poole of Bethesda. 1850 JAMES *Old Oak Chest* III. 12 A rude man .. who would not even ask an old lameter like myself to sit down.

**Lameter, lamiter** (lām'etər), *Sc. and dial.* Also 9 lametar, laimeter. [f. LAME a.; the formation is obscure.] A lame person; a cripple.

1804 J. STRAUGHTS *Poor Man's Sabbath* Wks. 1850 I. 43 A lipping lamiter, of feeble frame. c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 358 He proved a lameter to the day of his death. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xxxvi. (1857) 448 You have .. friends who will .. not suffer you to devote yourself to a blind lameter like me. 1884 J. PAYNE *1001 Nts.* VIII. 110 The king .. sent after her that one-eyed lameter, for that he was his chief vizier. 1896 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* xliii. 307 A foot .. came into the passage, dunt-duntin' like a lameter hirpila' on two staves.

*attrib.* 1822 GALT *Entail* I. xliii. 95 Jenny Hirple, a lameter woman, who went round among the houses of the heritors of the parish with a stilt.

|| **Lametta** (lām'et-ā). [It., dim. of *lama* = LAME sb.<sup>1</sup>] Brass, silver, or gold foil or wire.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*.

|| **Lamia** (lām'ia). Forms: 4 *lamya*, 4-*lamia*. Pl. 4 *lamie*, 7, 9 *lamie*, 9 *lamias*. Also (*anglicized*) 4 *lamje*, 4, 6 *lamye*, 8 *lamie*. [L. *lamia* a witch who was supposed to suck children's blood, a sorceress, also, a kind of flatfish, a species of owl, a Gr. *Adia* a fabulous monster, also, a fish of prey. Cf. F. *lamie*.]

1. A fabulous monster supposed to have the body of a woman, and to prey upon human beings and suck the blood of children. Also, a witch, she-demon.

The word is used in early translations of the Bible in *Isa.* xxxiv. 15 and *Lam.* iv. 3, where the A.V. has respectively 'shrihowle', marg. 'Or, night-monster', and 'sea monsters', marg. 'Or, sea calues'.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxiv. 15 There shal lyn lamya .. and he fyndeth to himselfe reste. — *Lam.* iv. 3 The cruel beestis clepid lamya, nakelen ther tates, zeuen ther whelpus souken. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xlviii. (1495) 809 In Sicilia ben beestys wyth shape of men and fete of horses: and suche wonderfull beestys ben callyd lamie amonge many men. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. i. (1660) 438 Apollonius .. by some probable conjectures, found her out to be a Serpent, a Lamia. (Hence 1820 KEATS (*title*) *Lamia*.) 1622 MASSINGER *Ving. Mart.* iv. i. Where's the lamia That tears ny entrails? 1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (1680) 13 For here you shall be quickly destroyed under pretence of kindness, as Men were by the Lamie of old. 1757 E. PERRONET *Mitre* I. xi. As plump as Lamies fed with fawn. 1865 BARRINGHOULD *Werewolves* xv. 255 Troops of lamias, female evil spirits. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. ii. iii. 113 They are the Lamie, wenchies vile, With brazen brows and lips that smile.

2. *Icht.* In Willoughby's and some later classifications, a genus of sharks. *Obs.*

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Fish*. The *canis carcharias*, or *lamia*, the white shark. 1776 J. NEILL *Serm.* 214 Whatever kind of fish it was, whether it was a whale or a lamia .. where is the occasion for .. condemning this passage of Holy Wit as fabulous?

3. *Ent.* A genus of longicorn beetles (J. C. Fabricius, 1775).

In recent Dicts.

**Lamiger** (lām'idʒər), *dial.* Also *lammiger*. [Cf. LAMETER.] A lame person, a cripple.

1847 HALLIWELL, *Lameter*, a cripple. *North.* In the West of England a *lamiger*. 1885 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterly* II. 220 What can we two poor lamigers do against such a multitude!

**Lamin** (lām'in). Forms: 5-6 *lamyn'e*, 6-7 *lamine*, 6-*lamin*, 7-*lamen*. [Anglicized form of next. Cf. F. *lamine*.] A lamina; a thin plate or layer (of metal, etc.); a plate of metal used as an astrological instrument or as a charm.

1489 CAXTON *Foynes of A.* II. xxxv. 147 Thys engyn is called Towre. It behoueth hym to be couered that may with lamynes of yron lett fyre sholde be caste or sette therein. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 42 b. Spreade that sediment on a Lamynye of Iron polished and burning, or redde hote. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astral.* xviii. 483 Without exact knowledge of the Astrological planetary hour, no worthy work can be done, with it wonders, either in collecting Hearbs, framing Sigils, Images, Lamens, &c. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 976 The cavities hereof [the Nose] are fill'd with many Cartilaginous Lamines distinct one from another. 1684 *Phil. Collect.* XII. No. 5. 159 The increase of the Oyster shell is caused by the addition of a new lamen or plate in the shell. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 508 An exfoliated circular lamen of the green part of the tree. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiii. You have used neither charm, lamen, sigil, talisman, spell, crystal, pentacle .. nor geomantic figure. 1875 BLACKMORE *A. Lorraine* III. xxvii. 340 Its lustre and versatile radiance flow from innumerable lamins, united by fusion in the endless flux of years.

|| **Lamina** (lām'inā). Pl. *laminae* (lām'inā). Chiefly scientific. [L. *lām(n)ina*. Cf. LAME sb.<sup>1</sup>] A thin plate, scale, layer, or flake (of metal, etc.).

1556 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Lamina*, a thin plate of any metall, most commonly such as Sculpters use to engrave upon. 1670 J. BEALE in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1159 'Tis .. full of very small and thin *Laminae*, seeming to be Metalline, and bright like the purest Silver. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 122, I think it easiest to consider Elastic, Springing, or Resilient Bodies, as *Laminae*, Laths, or Lines. 1709 F. HAUKEBER *Phys. Mech. Exper. Suppl.* (1719) 329 Pieces of Brass *Laminae*, whose Thickness when laid one upon another, .. made a Distance between the Planes equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an Inch. 1794 BELKNAP *Hist. New-Hampsh.* III. 98 This bark is composed of several *laminae*. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Norb. Anat.* (1807) 51 Many small broken laminae of the coagulable lymph. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 63 Lead .. may be reduced into laminae and plates thinner than paper. 1832 GELL *Pompeiana* II. xiii. 22 The chamber was covered with laminae of rare marbles. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxi. 148 At some places the ice had been weathered into laminae not more than a line in thickness.

b. *Anat.*, etc. A thin layer of bone, membrane, or other structure.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. In Anatomy, *Laminae* are the Plates or Tables of the Skull, two in number. 1815 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 105 These shells .. are .. extremely brittle, and readily separate into laminae. 1843 YOUBAT *Horse* 375 The Horny Laminae [of the foot]. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (1872) 183 The middle and longest lamina in the Greenland whale is ten, twelve, or even 15 feet in length. 1864 MAYHEW *Illustr. Horse Management*. 95 The laminae, or the highly-sensitive covering of the internal foot, secrete the inward layer of horn. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 35 A superior broad and flat portion called the neural lamina.

c. *Geol.* The thinnest separable layer in stratified rock deposits.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 421 In caverns and fissures laminae of spar .. crystallize in various forms. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* vii. 129 The laminae of deposit being marked by layers of shells and corals. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 6 The finer beds of clay or sand will all be arranged in thicker or thinner layers or laminae.

d. *Bot.* (a) A thin 'plate' of tissue, as in the 'gill' of a mushroom. (b) The blade, 'limb', or expanded portion of a leaf. (c) The (usually widened) upper part or 'limb' of a petal. (d) The expanded part of the thallus or frond in algae, etc.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. iii. (1765) 7 Lamina, a thin Plate, which is the upper Part, and usually spreading. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 393 The 2 lamina [sic] or plates which constitute each gill. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 153 Leaves radical, with a hollow urn-shaped petiole, at the apex of which is articulated the lamina. 1861 COOKE *Man. Struct. Bot.* (1893) 63 The upper or free portion [of a petal] is called the lamina or limb. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 256 A cellular lamina or a mass of tissue which fixes itself by root-hairs and produces the thallus by growth at its apex.

e. *Kinematics*.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* viii. vi. II. 331 Any combination of rods, strings, and laminae. 1878 WOLSTENHOLME *Math. Probl.* (ed. 2) 416 A lamina moves in its own plane so that two fixed points of it describe straight lines with accelerations f, f'. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 39 The locus traced out in the body .. is a circle concentric with the lamina.

**Laminable** (lām'ināb'l), a. [f. L. *\*lāmīnāre* (see LAMINATE v.) + -ABLE.] Capable of being formed into thin plates or layers.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 103 Laminable as Gold. 1856 *Leisure Hour* V. 268 1 Beautiful white metal, .. ductile, laminable, fusible, and tough.

Hence **Laminability**, laminable quality.

1839 URN *Dict. Arts s.v. Laminable*. A table of the relative laminability of metals. 1881 *Nature* No. 627. 14 Iron .. combines the qualities of tenacity and laminability, with a greater sensitiveness in its electric resistance to temperature changes than either gold, platinum, or silver.

**Laminal** (lām'ināl), a. [f. LAMINA + -AL.] Formed into laminae; laminar.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 727 Until the whole be precipitated upon the zinc, which will assume the form of a tree or bush, whose leaves and branches are laminal, or plates of a metallic lustre.

**Laminar** (lām'inār), a. [f. LAMINA + -AR.] Cf. F. *laminaire*.] Consisting of or arranged in laminae, thin plates, or layers.

1811 PINKERTON *Petrol.* I. 220 Laminar pitch-stone, in thin horizontal layers. 1845 PETRIE *Round Towers Ire.* II. iii. 210 Bracteate—by which is understood, thin laminar pieces, usually of silver. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 214 Discina and Lingula consist almost entirely of a horny animal substance, which is laminar. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 202 Gills laminar, with a small proportion of the border free. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Mat.* (ed. 6) 75 Soft laminar crystals.

**Laminarian** (lām'inār'ian), a. [f. mod.L. *Laminaria* name of a genus of seaweeds (see quot. 1883), f. L. *lāmīna* thin plate.] *Laminarian zone*: the zone of the sea, extending from low-water mark to a depth of ninety feet, in which seaweeds of the genus *Laminaria* are found.

1851 6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 149 The key-hole limpets .. chiefly inhabit the laminarian zone. 1883 *Good Words* Aug. 530/1 Below the littoral we come upon the great laminarian zone, the region of waving laminaria, or sea-tangle.

**Laminarite** (lām'inār'it), *Geol.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] A broad-leaved fossil seaweed supposed to be allied to the genus *Laminaria*.

1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XIII. 283 2 *Laminarites*. Brongniart, classing fossil fuci according to the analogy they offer to recent tribes, uses this term for one species found in the secondary strata of Aix, near La Rochelle.

**Laminary** (lām'inār'i), a. [f. LAMINA + -ARY. Cf. F. *laminaire*.] Laminar.

1830 MAUNOER *Treas. Knowl.* I. *Laminary*, composed of layers. 1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 381 Pegmatite, composed of laminary felspar.

**Laminate** (lām'ināt), a. [ad. mod.L. *lāmīnāt-us*; see next and -ATE 2.] Having the form of or consisting of a lamina or thin plate; furnished with a lamina or laminae.

1668 WILKINS *Real Chur.* II. v. § 6. 128 Exanguious animals .. having a broad head with two short, broad, laminate prominences from it. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 300 Laminate Horn (*Corin* *laminat*um), a horn dilated at its base into a flat plate. *Ibid.* 346 Laminate (*laminat*), when the posterior coxae form a broad thin plate which covers the trochanter and the base of the thighs. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 316 Upper finger laminate.

**Laminate** (lām'ināt), v. [f. L. *\*lāmīnāt*, ppl. stem of *\*lāmīnāre*, f. LAMINA: see -ATE 3. Cf. F. *laminer*, It. *laminare*.]

1. *trans.* To beat or roll (metal) into thin plates. 1665 BOYLE *Orig. Fornes & Qual.* 370 We take then the finest Gold we can procure, and having either Granulated it, or Laminated it, we dissolve it. 1684 — *Porusn. Anim.* & *Solid Bod.* vii. 108 We took good Copper laminated to the thickness of a shilling or thereabouts. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 633 Milled lead is laminated .. by means of a roller or flattening-mill. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 122 The art of laminating ductile metal by passing it between a pair of rollers.

2. To separate or split into layers or leaves. Also *intr.* for *refl.*







b. (Said of a literary composition). *To smell of (or taste) the lamp*: to be the manifest product of nocturnal or laborious study.

1579 NORTH *Plutarch*, Demosthenes (1595) 889 Pytheas... taunting him on a time, told him, his reasons smelled of the lamp. Yea, replied Demosthenes sharply again: so is there great difference, Pytheas, betwixt thy labor and mine by lamp-light. 1615 in *Bretton's Charac. Essais* (Grosart) 4/1 He that shall read thy characters... must say they are well written. They taste the lamp. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* v. § 20 That dry, pedantic, style, which smells of the lamp and college. 1768 *CHESTER*, *Lett.* 268 But they [Familiar Letters] should seem easy and natural, and not smell of the lamp. 1837 *SAINTSBURY Elizabethan Lit.* iv. 91 Hardly any poet smells of the lamp less disagreeably than Spenser.

c. Used for torch; (in quotes). 1722 and 1848-9 with allusion, after Plato *Legg.* 776 B and Lucret. ii. 79, to the Grecian torch-race: see LAMPADEDROMY.

1382 *Wyclif Song Sol.* viii. 6 The lampis of it the lampis of fir, and of flames. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* iv. i. 23 Therefore take heed, As Hymens Lamps shall light you. 1722 *WOLLASTON Relig. Nat.* vi. 136 O death extinguishes him and his title together, and he delivers the lamp to his next man. 1848-9 *KINGSLEY Poems, World's Age* ii. Still the race of Hero-spirits Pass the lamp from hand to hand.

d. = safety-lamp. 1830 *URE Dict. Arts, Lamp of Davy.* 1883 in *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal Mining.*

2. *transf. a. sing.* One of the heavenly bodies, the sun, moon, a star or meteor; also, a flash (of lightning). *pl.* The stars or heavenly bodies in general. Also *lamp's of the night, the world.*

1423 *JAS. I. King's Q. lxvii*, *Esperus* his lampis gan to light. 15... in *Dunbar's Poems* (1833) 329 'The Sterne of glory is rissyn vs to gyd... Abone Phebus, the radius lamp divm. 1591 *HARINGTON Orl. Fur.* ix. lxxxix, Straight like a lampe of lightning out it flies. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny I.* 17 Those lampes or torches make long traines. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 13 It is high time for me to descend from these measures of time; the lampes of the world. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 5 When they see Sun, we see the Lamps of night. 1792 *WOLCOT (P. Pindar) Wks.* III. 198 Mild and placid as the light Shed by the Worm, the lamp of dewy night. 1813 *SCOTT Trium.* iii. ii. Thus as he lay the lamp of night Was quivering on his armour bright. 1821 *SHELLEY Prometheus Unb.* i. 1. 362 Von clear lamps that measure and divide the weary years. 1830 *HOGG in Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 767 Lamps of glory beginn'd the sky.

b. *pl.* The eyes (formerly *poet.*; now *slang*).

1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* v. i. 315 My wasting lampes some fading glimmer left. 1647 *FANSHAW Faithf. Ship.* (1676) 77 Behold that proud one on me turn Her sparkling lamps. 1812 *J. H. Vaux Flash Dict., Lamps*, the eyes; to have queer lamps, is to have sore or weak eyes.

3. *fig.* A source or centre of light, spiritual or intellectual. Also, *lamp of beauty, joy, life*, etc. 'Seven lamps' are freq. mentioned in Biblical passages either as part of the Temple furniture or in symbolic references (e.g. *Ex.* xxv. 37, *Zech.* iv. 2, *Rev.* iv. 5; hence allusive uses as in quotes. 1582, 1849.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxvii. 2 Blyth Aberdein, .. The lamp of bewtie, bountie, and blythnes. *Ibid.* lxxxvi. 13 O lamp lemand befor the trone devyne! .. O mater Jhesu, salve Maria! 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 162 Go, hart, vnto the lampe of lycht... Go, hart, vnto thy Saviour. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli.* Ep. 434 note, Cambridge and Oxford the two lampes of England, for learning, knowledge, etc. 1582 *BENTLEY (title)* The Monument of Matrons; containing seven severall Lamps of Virginitie. a 1626 *BACON New Atl.* (1650) 33 We have three that take care... to Direct New Experiments, of a Higher Light... These we call Lamps. 1633 *BR. HALL Medit. & Vows* (1851) 78 Blessed be God, that hath set up so many clear lamps in his Church. 1635 *R. BOLTON Conf. Aff. Cons.* xviii. (ed. 2) 331 Hold out a lamp of goodly profession to the eye of the world. 1717 *L. HOWEL Desiderius* (ed. 3) 86 This Lamp is called by the Name of Good Conscience. 1719 *DE FOR CRUSOE* i. xiv. (1840) 249 The great lamp of instruction, the Spirit of God. 1742 *YOUNG Nl. Th.* iii. 2 Reason, that heav'n-lighted lamp in man. 1780 *COWPER Table T.* 556 Ages elapsed ere Homer's lamp appeared. 1814 *SCOTT Id. of Isles* iv. xi, Quench'd is his lamp of varied lore. 1828 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) I. 218 Quenay's lamp... kindled the lamp of Adam Smith. 1849 *RUSKIN (title)* The Seven Lamps of Architecture. 1878 *J. P. HOPES Jesus* ii. 11 Whoever despaired of the world, he, at least, kept the lamp of hope burning brightly in his soul.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*: a. simple attributive, as *lamp accident*, † *basin*, -*bracket*, -*burner*, -*chimney*, -*cotton*, -*fête*, -*fire*, -*glass*, -*globe*, -*house*, † -*micro-meter*, -*room*, -*scissors*, -*seance*, -*shade*, -*soot*, -*stand*, -*stead*, -*stove*, -*student*.

1895 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 6/6 Switzerland appears to share with Germany practical immunity from \*lamp accidents. 1531 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Paid for mending of the \*lamp basyn viij*d.* 1552 *Iuv. in Archaeol. Cant.* VII. 101 Item an old lamp-basyn of olaten. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, \*Lamp-bracket. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 1106 \*Lamp-burners in different numbers. 1782 *HERSCHEL in Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 167 The wick of the flame consists only of a single very thin \*lamp-cotton thread. 1899 *WATTS-DUNTON Aylwin* (1900) 82/2 It is one of the great \*lamp-fêtes of Sais. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 344 Make a \*Lamp Fire under it. 1521 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Paid for a \*lampe glasse j*d.* 1876 *F. S. WILLIAMS Müll. Railw.* 655 The driver... now takes his lamps to the \*lamp-house to be cleaned and trimmed by the lampmen. 1782 *HERSCHEL in Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 165 The instrument I am going to describe, which I call a \*Lamp-Micrometer, is free from all these defects. 1895 *Daily News* 25 Sept. 7/2 The boatswain was in charge of the \*lamp-room, but did not trim the lamp. 1766 *AMORY J. Buncke* (1825) II. 82 The golden \*lamp-sconce of seven golden candlesticks. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxxix. (1856) 355 Our clothing... was black with \*lamp-soot.

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1897 *MICKLETHWAITE Ornaments Rubric* 30 We find a \*lampstead in a wall in the form of a niche. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, \*Lamp-stove. 1681 *W. ROBERTSON Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 798 \*Lamp students, that study by the lamp, or candle.

b. objective, as *lamp-bearer*, -*bearing*, -*cleaner*, -*maker*, -*trimmer*, † -*waster*; *lamp-lighting* adj. and sb.

1849 *JAMES Woodman* xiv, You must be my \*lamp-bearer. 1824 *J. SYMONS Æschylus' Agam.* 31 Such is the course of the \*lamp-bearing games. 1898 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 5/4 He gossiped with the \*lamp-cleaner and the porter. 1823 *BYRON Juan* xi. xxvi, The French were not yet a \*lamp-lighting nation. 1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* xii. 82 We went out to a restaurant, just after lamp-lighting. 1598 *FLORIO, Lampara*, a \*lampe-maker. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 100 A disc of talc, to be had of any lampmaker, will answer even better than tin. 1882 *Navy List* July 466 \*Lamptrimmer, in 1st Class Ships. 1641 *MARMION Antiquary* iii. i. F 3 b, Head-scratchers, thumb-biters, \*lamp-wasters.

c. instrumental, as *lamp-decked*, -*heated*, -*lighted*, † -*lined*, -*lit*, -*warmed* adjs. Also *lamp-like* adj.

1826 *MULMAN A. Boleyn* (1827) 33 Around the \*lamp-deck'd altar high and dim. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 95 We will now describe a better class of \*lamp-heated case. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chas.* v. The new \*lamp-lighted streets. 1674 *PETTY Divul. Proportion* 95 Let there be a \*Lamplike Vessel of common Aquavite. 1819 *SHELLEY Cyclops* 615 Fire will burn his lamp-like eyes. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* ii. viii. 174 Gedeons men by order from him brake their \*lamp-lined pitchers. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 82 In \*lamp-lit vistas cold and grey, The streets, deserted stretch away. 1847 *TENNISON Princess* iv. 8 No bigger than a glow-worm shone the tent Lamp-lit from the inner. 1852 *R. S. SURTEES Spence's Sp. Tour* (1893) 286 Sundry \*lamp-warmed dishes of savoury grills.

5. Special comb.: † *lamp-beam*, † a chandelier; *lamp-fish* (see quot.); *lamp-fly*, † a glow-worm; *lamp-furnace*, a furnace in which a lamp was used as the means of heating; *lamp-hole*, a hole or opening to receive a lamp; in sewers, a hole to admit of the passage of a lamp; † *lamp-iron*, a projecting iron rod from which a lamp was suspended; in the French Revolution sometimes used as a gallows; *lamp-jack* *U.S.* (see quot.); *lamp-man*, (a) a manufacturer of or dealer in lamps; (b) one who has charge of or tends lamps; *lamp-moss*, moss used as material for lamp-wicks; *lamp-shell*, a brachiopod, esp. one of the genus *Terebratula* or family *Terebratulidae*; *lamp-wick*, (a) the wick of a lamp; (b) the labiate plant *Phloxis Lychnites*.

1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* xii. (1567) 151 b, He ran And pulled downe a \*Lampbeame [i.e. *Lumen*] full of lyghtes. 1883 *C. F. HOLDER in Harper's Mag.* Jan. 1861 The *Scopelus resplendens*... is called the brilliant \*lamp-fish... from the fact that it has upon its head at night a glowing light. 1840 *BROWNING Sordello* li. 205 Thorn-roses Alive with \*lamp-fishes. 1641 *FRENCH Distill.* v. (1651) 153 There is another sort of \*Lamp furnaces with three candles. 1669 *WORLDGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 195 Therefore may you with much facility hatch three or four dozen of Eggs in a Lamp-furnace made of a few Boards, only by the heat of a Candle or Lamp. 1770 *HEWSON in Phil. Trans.* LIX. 385, I therefore prepared a lamp-furnace with a small vessel of water upon it. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 55/2 Ventilator with Dirt Boxes and \*Lamp-hole Cover combined. 1890 *W. J. GORDON Foundry* 151 The second-class passengers... drenched by the rain pouring through the lamp-hole! 1799 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 171 Though the latter should act with the libel and the \*lamp-iron. 1831 *Soc. Life Eng. & Fr.* 411 The lamp-iron yet remains at the corner of the Place de Greve, to which Foulon... was suspended in July 1790. 1849 *MISS WARNER Wide wide World* i. As he hooked his ladder on the lamp-irons, ran up and lit the lamp. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* Suppl., \*Lamp jack (Railway), a hood over a lamp chimney on the roof of a car. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4060/6 \*Lamp-men, Ironmongers, Brasers. 1797 *MRS. A. M. BENNETT Beggar Girl* (1813) V. 240 Fiddlers, tailors, lampmen, and all sorts of trades. 1876 [see *lamp-house* in 4]. 1892 *Daily News* 3 Mar. 5/6 The lamp man inside... hands out the check and a lamp to collier No. 46. 1895 *LUBBOCK Pres. Times* 401 The women have lamps and stone-kettles, \*lamp-moss [etc.]. 1854 *WOODWARD Mollusca* ii. 209 The Brachiopoda are bivalve shell-fish... Their forms are symmetrical, and so commonly resemble antique lamps that they were called *lampades* or 'lamp-shells' by the old naturalists. 1876 *HUXLEY Amer. Addresses* ii. (1877) 36 One of the cretaceous lamp-shells (*Terebratula*). 1863 *BERKELEY Brit. Mosses* ix. 39 One species [of moss] affords a substitute for \*lampwicks to the Esquimaux.

† *Lamp*, sb. 2. *Obs.* rare -1. [? for \**lampne*, ad. L. *lāmīna* (cf. *LAME* sb. 1).] † A plate.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Can. Yeom. Prod. & T.* 211 And in an ertien pott he put is glas... And wel y-covered with a lanpe [i.e. lamp, lampel] of glas.

*Lamp* (lamp), v. 1 [f. *LAMP* sb. 1]

1. *intr.* To shine. Also *fig.*

1609 *DANIEL Cin. Wars* viii. lxxv, A cheerfulness did with her hopes arise That lamped clearer then it did before. 1820 *L. HUNT Indicator* No. 22 (1822) I. 175 An evil fire out of their eyes came lamping. 1827-35 *WILLIS Scholar of Thebes* Ben. Khorat 37 White-brow'd Vesta, lamping on her path Lonely and planet-calm. 1875 *BROWNING Aristoph.* *Agol.* 5345 Fire—with smoke—All night went lamping on!

2. *trans.* To supply with lamps.

1600 *Distracted Emp.* i. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 172 To play with Luna or newe lampe the starres. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* iii. i. Wks. 1856 I. 105 Set tapers to the tombes, and lampe the church. 1889 *G. FINDLAY Eng. Railway* 128 Men engaged at out stations in cleaning, lamping, and examining carriages.

3. *transf.* To light as with a lamp.

1808 *J. BARLOW Columb.* ix. 5 Like one surrounding sky Lamp'd with reverberant fires. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xxvi. (1852) 515 Falling stars. Lamping the red horizon fitfully. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* vi. 1173 Scattered lights Lamp-ing the rush and roll of the abyss.

*fig.* 1890 *E. GOSSE in Athenæum* 10 May 605/2 A star to lamp Man's heart to heaven.

Hence *Lamp'd* ppl. a.

1822 *B. W. PROCTER Let. of Boccaccio* iv, Some lamp'd feast.

*Lamp* (lamp), v. 2 *Sc.* [? An onomatopœic formation suggested by *LIMP* v. Cf. *LAMP* v.] *intr.* 'To go quickly by taking long steps' (*Jam.*).

a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xli. 39 The stoned steed stampis Throu curage and crampis, Syn on the land lampis. 1819 *W. TENNANT Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 3 Lampin' along in joyous glee Frae jaw to jaw athort the sea. 1820 *SCOTT Monastery* xxiii, It was all her father's own fault, that let her run lamping about the country, riding on bare-backed nags. 1884 *T. SPEDDY Sport* xvi. 278 Those who... shoot down the hares as they come unsuspectingly 'lampin' forward.

*Lampad* (læmpād), *poet. rare.* [ad. Gr. λαμπαδ-, λαμπάς, *LAMP* sb. 1.] In *pl.*, the seven 'lamps of fire' burning before the throne of God (*Rev.* iv. 5).

1796 *COLERIDGE Ode Departing Year* v. 76 Till wheeling round the throne the Lampads seven. (The mystic Words of Heaven) Permissive signal make. 1862 *FRENCH Poems* 112 Now I know To what was likened the large utterance sent By Him who mid the golden lampads went.

*Lampadary* (læmpādārī), [ad. L. *lampadarius*, Byzantine Gr. λαμπαδάριος, f. λαμπάς (see *LAMP* sb. 1); in sense 2 as if ad. L. \**lampadarium*. Cf. *F. lampadaire*.]

1. *Hist.* An officer in the church of Constantinople, whose duty it was to provide for the lighting of the church, and to bear a taper before the emperor and the patriarch in processions.

1727-41 in *CHAMBERS Cycl.* 1731 in *BAILEY* vol. II.

2. A cluster of lamps; a candelabrum. *rare.*

1885 *Fall Mall G.* 1 June 7/4 At nightfall thirty-two lampadaries were lighted, the lamps in the Champs Élysées and the streets being covered with craps.

*Lampadedromy* (læmpadēdrōmī), *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. λαμπαδρόμια, f. λαμπαδ-, λαμπάς torch + -δρόμια running.] A torch-race; a race (on foot or horseback) in which a lighted torch was passed from hand to hand.

1848 *CRAIG* has the incorrect form *Lampadrome*. So in many later Dicts. 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Lampadedromy*.

*Lampadephorē* (læmpādēphōrā), *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. λαμπαδφόρος, f. λαμπαδ-, λαμπάς torch + φέρω, stem of φέρειν to bear.] A torch-bearer; spec. a competitor in a torch-race.

|| *Lampadephoría*, *lampadophoria* (læmpādē-, læmpādōphōrīā), *Gr. Antiq.* [a. Gr. λαμπαδφορία, λαμπαδοφορία, f. as prec.] = LAMPADEDROMY.

1848 *CRAIG, Lampadephoría*. 1850 *LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 423 (ed. 2) 608 On a vase found at Kertsch... the beginning of a lampadophoria.

*Lampadist* (læmpādīst), *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. λαμπαδιστής, agent-n. f. λαμπαδ-, λαμπάς torch + -ιστής, stem of φέρειν to bear.] A torch-race; λαμπαδ-, λαμπάς torch, *LAMP*.] A competitor in a torch-race.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 512 As amid the race of torches one Succeeds another Lampadist in the course. 1848 in *CRAIG*; and in later Dicts.

*Lampadite* (læmpādīt), *Min.* [Named by Huot in 1841, after 'Prof. W. A. Lampadius, who first described it: see -ITE.] A cuprifere variety of wad.

1850 *DANA Min.* 461 Wad, Earthy cobalt, .. Lampadite. 1892 *Ibid.* 258 Lampadite is found at Schlackenwald.

*Lampadomancy* (læmpādōmānsī), [ad. med.L. \**lampadomantia*, f. Gr. λαμπαδ-, λαμπάς *LAMP* sb. 1 + *μαντεία* divination.] (See quotes.)

1652 *GAULE Magastrom.* xix. 166 Lampadomancy, [divining] by candles and lamps. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lampadomancy*, a mode of divination by the observation of substances burned in a lamp.

*Lampas* (læmpās), sb. 1 Forms: 6 lampysse, 6-7 lampasse, 7 vulg. lamprey(e)s, 8 lampars, lampira y's, lampus, 8-9 lampers, 6- lampas. [a. F. *lampas* (in 16th c. also *lampast*); in 12-15th c. gen., a disease producing intense thirst (e.g. attributed to 'Dives' in hell), later only a disease of horses.

The origin is obscure. The primary sense may be 'inside of the mouth'; this is not proved by the existence of the phrase *humeret le lampas* 'to whet one's whistle', but cf. *lampassé* (Her.) 'langued' (see LAMPASSING); some Fr. dialect glossaries, also, have the word with the sense 'uvula'. Florio has It. *lampasco* as the name of the disease, and Littré cites a Fr. dial. form *enpas*, which is due to mistake of the initial l for the article.

A disease incident to horses, consisting in a swelling of the fleshy lining of the roof of the mouth behind the front teeth.

1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 81 In the mounthe is the lampas, & is a thycke skyn full of bloude, hangynge ouer his tethe above, that he may not cate. 1547 *SALESBURY Welsh Dict.* *Mintag*, lampysse. 1596 *SHAKS. Lam. Shr.* iii. ii. 52 His horse... troubled with the Lampasse. 1607 *TORSELL Four.*



*Beasts* (1658) 282 The Lampass, called of the Italians, *Lampascus*, proceedeth of the abundance of blood. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3868/4 A Strawberry Gelding with a bald Face, newly burnt of the Lampus. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* iii. 446 Let a Smith burn it down with a hot Iron; this is a complete Cure for the Lampus. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* II. 418 My girl thy cuzzens Isidora first of all had the lampurs or soare mouth, then she had the small-pox. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 127 The Lampas is... a swelling... of some of the lowermost ridges or bars of the palate. 1884 *Bradford Observer* 15 May, He mentioned... that the horse did not eat well, and said it was suffering from 'lampas'.

**Lampas** (læmpäs), *sb.* Also 4 lawmpas, 6 lampors. [The combination *lampas douck* (Du. *dock* cloth) in the second quot. suggests that the word may be adopted from Du.; the recorded form in MDu. and early mod. Du. is *lampers* (cf. the Eng. form *lampors*); mod. Du. has *lamfer* (the MDu. *lamfeler*, denoting some appurtenance of a hawk, is identified with this by Verwijs and Verdam, but with doubtful correctness). The etymology is quite obscure; derivation from Gr. *λαμπρός*, shining, was suggested in the 16th c. In sense 2 the Eng. word is A. F. *lampas*, recorded only from the 18th c., and possibly a different word.]

† 1. A kind of glossy crape. *Obs.*

1390 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) 1. 130 Half a pes of lawmpas.. A violet of lawmpas neu. a 1548 *Hall Chron.*, Hen. VIII (1809) 519 Ye orrelettes were of rolles wrethed on Lampas douck holow so that the Golde shewed thorow the Lampas douck. 1559 *Letter* (N.), Before the stoole of estate satt another mayde, all clothed in white, and her face covered with white lampors.

2. A kind of flowered silk, originally imported from China.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1262 Piece of figured lampas, in Algerian silk, crop of 1850, manufactured at Lyons. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Apr. 2/1 The new-made Countess, who is in white lampas, with spotless ermine and yellow for relief. 1894 *Daily News* 11 Apr. 3/1 The over-dress is in rich lampas of the same period.

† **Lampas**, *v.* *Obs.* rare<sup>-1</sup>. [*f.* LAMPAS *sb.* 1] *trans.* To cure a horse of the lampas.

1536 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp.*, *Canterb.*, Payd for lampasyng off owre mare *jd.*

† **Lampassing**, *vb.* *sb.* *Obs.* rare<sup>-1</sup>. *Her.* [*f.* *Lampassé* langued, *f.* lampas: see LAMPAS *sb.* 1] The manner in which an animal is langued.

1586 *Ferne Blaz. Gentrie* 306 The difference of the collors, in their attyryng arming lampassing or membring, will so differ and make diuers the sayde armes.

† **Lampate**, *Chem. Obs.* [*f.* LAMP-IC + -ATE.] A salt of 'lampic' acid; an aldehydate.

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 282 Lampate of magnesia. 1839 *URE Dict.* Arts s.v.

† **Lampatram**, *Obs.* rare<sup>-1</sup>.

a 1529 *Skelton E. Rannying* 506 Quake, quake, sayd the duck in that lampatram lap.

**Lamp-black** (læmpblæk, læmpblæk). Also 7-8 (and 9 *dial.*) lam-black. A pigment consisting of almost pure carbon in a state of fine division; made by collecting the soot produced by burning oil or (now usually) gas. Also *attrib.*, as in *lamp-black-ink*; *lamp-black furnace*, an apparatus for making lamp-black.

1598 *HAYDOCKE tr. Lomazzo* iii. iv. 99 The shels of almondes burnt, ball blacke, Lampe-blacke. 1612 *PEACHAM Gent. Exerc.* 1. 76 The making of ordinary lamp blacke. Take a torch or linke, and hold it vnder the bottome of a latten basen, and as it groweth to be furd and blacke within, strike it with a feather into some shell or other, and grind it with gumme water. 1723 J. SMITH *Art Paint. in Oyl* (ed. 5) 29 *Lamp-black*, a Colour of so greasy a nature. 1772 *VAN HAAKE in Abridge. Specif. Ship Building* (1862) 23 [To the deposit on the interior of a vessel held over the cylinder in which the mineral is heated so as to receive the smoke] I give the name of lamp black. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 37 Draw with the lamp-black-ink lines from one side to the other. 1879 *PRESOTT Sp. Telephone* 38 The best substance for these disks is lamp-black, such as is produced by the burning of any of the lighter hydrocarbons.

**Lamp-black** (læmpblæk), *v.* *trans.* To paint, smear, or coat with lampblack.

1676 *WYCHERLEY Pl. Dealer* iii. i. The Clerks Ink is scarce off of your fingers, you that newly come from Lamblacking the Judges shoes, and are not fit to wipe mine! a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 1. 98 A... scoundrel who knows no pleasure beyond... lampblackening signs.

Hence **Lamp-blacked** *pp.* *a.*

1864 *Morning Star* 25 May 4 The lamp-blacked nigger melodists. 1889 *Lond. & Edinb. Philos. Mag.* Ser. v. XXVII. 2 A thickly lampblackened thermometric apparatus. 1899 *WATTS-DUNTON Athwin* (1900) 132/2 Piles of lamp-blacked coffins.

**Lamper** (læmpɔɪ), *sb.* U.S. colloq. [*f.* LAMP *sb.* 1 + -ER.] (See quot.)

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Sept. 12/1 In Philadelphia, women make a good living as professional 'lampers'. They contract to call each day, and trim and keep in perfect order the lamps of the household.

**Lamper** (læmpɔɪ), *v.* *dial.* [? freq. of LAMP *v.* 2; see -ER.] *intr.* (See quot. 1895.)

1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hart*, Now there are three ways to know when a Hart is spent. 1. He will run stiff, high and lampering. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.*, To lamper along, to take big strides.

**Lamper-eel**. [? *f.* *lampre*, var. of LAMPREY + EEL. But cf. LAMPBEL.]

1. = LAMPREY.

1824 *MACTAGGART Gallivod. Encycl.*, *Lamper eels*,... common in spring wells during summer. a 1825 *Forby Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lamper-eel*, the lamprey. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 650/1 *Lamper-eels* ascended the river. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 440/1 The lamprey, or lamper-eel, may once have been considered a delicacy.

2. U.S. The mutton-fish or eel-pout (*Zoarces anguillaris*) of N. America.

1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 259 Mutton-fish, .. eel-pout, and lamper-eel are names bestowed on the *Zoarces anguillaris*.

**Lampern** (læmpɔɪn). Forms: 4-5 laumprun, lamproun, 4-8 lampron, 5 lampren, lamprene, lamprun(e), 5-6 lamproun, lawmpron, lawmperowne, 5-7 lampurne, 7 lamperne, lamproun, 7- lampern. [*a.* OF. *lamproyon*, *lampiron*, *lampreion*, dim. of *lampreie* LAMPREY.] The river lamprey (*Petromyzon fluviatilis*).

124-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 14, 60 Lamprouns. 1382 *Wyclif Job* Prol. 671 As if thou woldest an eel or a lamproun holde with streite hondis. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 588 Elis & lampurnes rosted. 1589 *COGAN Haven of Health* (1636) clxxx. 165 *Lampurys* or Lampurnes bee partly of the nature of Eeles. 1655 *MOUFFET & BENNET Health's Improv.* (1745) 277 The little ones called Lamprons are best broil'd, but the great ones called Lampreys are best baked. 1730 *MRS. DELANY in Life & Corr.* (1861) 1. 205 Many thanks for the lamperns. 1838 *JONSTON in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* 1. No. 6. 176 The Lampern or River Lamprey. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 125 Eels used on the Apron of Weirs for taking Lamperns.

*attrib.* 1565 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees 1853) 178 Fye long spets, *j* lamproun spet. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 325/2 A Lamproun-Grigg, then a Lampret, then a Lamprell, then a Lamprey. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 57 Eel Wheels or Traps. Lamproun Spurts as used in Thames Fishery.

**Lampers**, variant of LAMPAS *sb.* 1

**Lampert**, obs. form of LIMPET.

**Lampful** (læmpfʊl), *a.* poet. [*f.* LAMP *sb.* 1 + -FUL.] Of the sky: Full of 'lamps', starry.

1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* li. ii. 1. *Ark* 500 A temporal beauty of the lampfull skies. 1866 W. STOKES *Goidelica* (1872) 125 Let lampful heaven's Sovran spare us from our misery.

† **Lampic**, *a.* *Chem. Obs.* [*f.* LAMP *sb.* + -IC. (The name was proposed by Daniell; the substance was first prepared by burning ether in a lamp with a platinum wire twisted round the wick.)]

In *lampic acid*: an earlier name of aldehyde.

1819 J. F. DANIELL in *Frnl. Sci. & Arts* VI. 320 After much consideration, it is but with diffidence that I venture to propose for it the appellation of *Lampic acid*. 1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 282 *Lampic acid* formed from ether is a colourless fluid, with an intensely sour taste, and pungent odour. 1839 *URE Dict.* Arts 738.

**Lamping** (læmpɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* [*f.* LAMP *v.* 1 + -ING.] A sudden blaze of light.

1814 *CARY Dante, Par.* xxv. 80 A lamping (lt. *lampe*), as of quick and vollied lightning, Within the bosom of that mighty sheen, Play'd tremulous.

**Lamping** (læmpɪŋ), *pp.* *a.* [*f.* LAMP *v.* 1 + -ING.] *Perh.* suggested by lt. *lampante*. Flashing, beaming, resplendent.

1590 *SPIESER F. Q.* iii. 11 Most sacred fyre, .. ykindled first above Emongst th' eternal spheres and lamping sky. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* 1. x, Her eye with heav'n's, so, and more brightly shined Her lamping sight. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 688 His bright forehead... and his large lamping eyes. 1850 *Lo. LYTTON Wanderer* 8 Hot oledanders in a rosy vale Searched by the lamping fly. 1885 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* V. 353 She flew off, like the wafts of the wind or the lamping leaven.

**Lampion** (læmpɪən). [*a.* F. *lampion*, ad. lt. *lampione* carriage or street lamp, augmentative of *lampa* LAMP *sb.*] A pot or cup, often of coloured glass, containing oil or grease with a wick, used in illuminations.

1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* lxiii. At the French Chancellerie they had six lampons in their illumination than ours had. 1855 *BROWNING Men & Wom.*, *Respectability* iii, Eh! down in the Court three lampons flare—Put forward your best foot! 1889 G. W. CABLE *Stories of Louisiana* 110 Hidden among the leaves were millions of fantastically colored lampons seeming like so many glow-worms.

**Lampist** (læmpɪst). [*ad.* F. *lampiste*, *f.* *lampe*: see LAMP *sb.* 1 + -IST.]

1. One skilled in, or employed in, the construction or management of lamps.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts.* etc. 735 The operations of the lampist... belong to a treatise upon handicraft trades. 1855 *SILLIMAN in Cone & Johns Petroliat.* (1870) 64, I have submitted the lamp burning Petroleum to the inspection of the most experienced lampists who were accessible. 1858 *LARDNER Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 124 One of the difficulties with which lampists have had to struggle was, to [etc.].

2. *notice-use.* (See quot.)

1887 *RIBTON-TURNER Vagrants & Vagrancy* xxvii. 559 *Alampadati*, or Lampists, who during Passion Week and at the great festivals begged oil for the lamps which are lighted in front of the host, or the images of the virgin.

**Lampistry** (læmpɪstri). *rare.* [*ad.* F. *lampisterie*, *f.* *lampiste*: see *prec.* and -ERY.] The kind of plastic art appropriate to the decoration of lamps.

1874 *Edin. Rev.* July 199 We may observe the difference between lampistry and sculpture.

**Lampit**, Sc. form of LIMPET.

**Lampless** (læmples), *a.* [*f.* LAMP *sb.* 1 + -LESS.] Destitute of lamps.

a 1625 *FLETCHER Mad Lover* ii. i, Your Ladies eyes are lampless to that virtue. 1819 *SHELLEY Cenci* v. iv. 59 The wide, grey, lampless, deep, unpeopled world! 1849 J. STERLING in *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 411 A lampless archway. 1884 A. J. BUTLER *Anc. Coptic Ch.* I. i. 36 More often in the present day they are 'mcoloured and lampless'.

**Lamplet** (læmplɛt). [*f.* LAMP *sb.* 1 + -LET.] A small lamp.

1621 *QUARLES Argalus & P.* (1678) 97 Enter you Lamplets of Terrestrial fire. 1855 *BAILEY Mystic* 141 Emerald lamplets ranked around it, tempered this with cooler ray. 1884 *Chr. Commw.* 11 Dec. 119/5 Electricians will probably have invented a lamplet which will last for months.

**Lamplight** (læmplɔɪt). [*f.* LAMP *sb.* 1 + LIGHT.] The light afforded by a lamp or lamps.

1579 [see LAMP *sb.* 1 b]. 1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* 1. (1721) 53 Juglers play their Tricks... by Candle-light, or dim Lamp-light. 1822 *BYRON Wreath* iii. iii. 23 A distant lamplight is an incident. 1832 G. DOWKES *Lett. Cont. Countries* 1. 397 We descended by lamp-light to a considerable depth. 1884 *ROE Nat. Ser. Story* iii. in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 457/1 Lamp-light and fire-light revealed a group.

**Lamplighter** (læmplɔɪtɔɪ). [*f.* LAMP *sb.* 1 + LIGHTER.]

1. One who lights lamps; one whose business it is to light the street lamps.

*Like a lamplighter*: said with allusion to the rapidity with which the lamplighter ran on his rounds, or climbed the ladders formerly used to reach the street lamps.

1750 *BAKER in Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 601 A Lamp-lighter was giving an Account, that [etc.]. 1776 *Court & City Reg.* 15/2 John Bird, master lamp lighter. a 1813 A. WILSON *Hoguenac* Poet. Wks. (1846) 293 So Dempster, and Brodie, in Co., Like lamplighters ran to the baker's. 1830 *MARRIAT King's Own* xxxiii, Skim up the rigging like a lamplighter. 1843 *BETHUNE Sc. Fireside Story* 68 That's Lucifer, lying about like a lamplighter. 1874 *BURNAND My time* ii. 12 The arrival of the lamplighter in the winter-time was quite the event of the day.

2. U.S. A contrivance for lighting lamps; e.g. a spill of paper, a torch, or an electric appliance.

1859 *EMILY DICKINSON Lett.* (1894) 1. 194 Please, now I write so often, make lamplighter of me.

3. *local U.S.* The calico bass.

In recent (American) Dicts.

**Lamp oil**. Oil used for burning in a lamp;

also *fig.* nocturnal labour or study.

1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (1595) H 4, Some of my Maisters the Physicopers, spent a good deale of theyr Lamp-oyle, in setting forth the excellencie of it. 1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* 135 Common lampe oyle. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* di. 231 The Country-man... that had eaten Fish fryed with Lamp-oyl. 1822 *MAN S. LOVER Handy Andy* iii, Andy... returned with a can of lamp-oil to Dick. 1895 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 6/7 The question of the safety of the lamp oils that are now finding their way into the English market.

*attrib.* 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lamp-oil seeds*, the seeds of *Ricinus viridis*.

**Lampoon** (læmpɔɪn), *sb.* [*a.* F. *lampon*, recorded from 17th c.; the vb. *lamponner*, to ridicule, is cited from Brantôme (died 1614). The Fr. etymologists regard the sb. as *f.* *lampons* 'let us drink', imperative of *lamper* (slang) to booze, guzzle.]

A virulent or scurrilous satire upon an individual.

1645 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 174 Here they still paste up their dull lampoons and scurrilous papers. 1689 *SHADWELL Bury F.* 1. i, I pepper'd the Court with libels and Lampoons. a 1704 T. BROWN *Pindar. Petit. Lds. Council* Wks. 1730 1. 61 Should you order Tho. Brown, To be whipp'd thro' the town, For scurvy lampoon. 1779-81 *JONSON L. P.*, *Pope* Wks. IV. 3 On his master at Twyford he had already exercised his poetry in a lampoon. 1830 *D'ISRAELI Chas* I. 111. vii. 153 This circumstance only appeared by two bitter lampoons in the works of Jonson. 1842 *DE QUINCEY Pagan Oracles* Wks. 1858 VIII. 172 The rancorous lampoons of Gregory Nazianzen against his sovereign. 1872 *MINTO Eng. Prose Lit.* i. ii. 145 Taking the lampoons of the time as documents of literal fidelity.

*Comb.* 1721 *STRYPE Eccl. Mem.* II. vii. 54 Among the rest [of the ballads] there was published a very unlucky one, lampoon-wise... pretending to take the part of the papists against the preachers.

**Lampoon** (læmpɔɪn), *v.* [*f.* LAMPON *sb.*] *trans.* To make the subject of a lampoon; to abuse or satirize virulently in writing.

a 1657 *LOVELACE Poems* (1864) 233 The noblest matrons of the isle lampoon. 1706 *FARQUHAR Recruiting Officer* 1. i. Wks. 1892 II. 131 Suppose we lampooned all the pretty women in town, and left her out? 1768-74 *TUCKER Lat. Nat.* (1834) II. 362 Thwarted in the cabinet, baited in parliament, and lampooned in public. 1822 *HAZLITT Table.* I. vi. 125 He lampooned the French Revolution when it was hailed as the dawn of liberty by millions. 1878 *MACLEAR Cells* vii. 115 The bards... did not scruple to defame or lampoon any who annoyed them.

**Lampooner** (læmpɔɪnɔɪ). [*f.* LAMPON *v.* 2 + -ER.] One who lampoons.

1693 *DRYDEN Juvenal* (1697) p. lix, How few Lampooners are there now living, who are capable of this Duty. 1779-81 *JONSON L. P.*, *Pope* Wks. IV. 77 A lampooner, who scattered his ink without fear or decency. 1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxiii. 103 Augustus had the good sense to bear with temper the virulence of clandestine lampooners. 1879 *SALA Paris herself again* (1880) II. xxv. 159 The stern Republican, the unsparing lampooner of Louis Philippe.

**Lampoonery** (læmpɔɪnɔɪ). [*f.* LAMPON *v.* 2 + -ERY.] The practice of writing lampoons; lampooning quality or spirit.

1715 *Key to Lock* (1718) 21 A very artful Pan to conceal his wicked Lampoonery. 1889 *Voice* (N. Y.) 12 Dec. We do



not complain of the lampoonery and ferocity of the expressions.

**Lampoonist** (læmp'ūnist). [*f.* LAMPOON *sb.* + -IST.] A writer of lampoons.

1880 *Standard* 10 July 4/3 The shafts of that lively lampoonist [M. Rochefort] will now be directed against the Republic.

**Lampors**, obs. form of LAMPAS *sb.*

**Lamp-post** (læmp'pōst). [*f.* LAMP *sb.* + POST.] A post, usually of iron, used to support a street-lamp. Sometimes with allusion to its use during the French Revolution for hanging a victim of popular fury.

1790 Roy in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 164 The same socket that fitted the top of the flag-staff, or lamp-post, could be applied to the tripod. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 109 This sort of discourse does well enough with the lamp-post for its second. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* i. v. He contrived a back to his wooden stool by placing it against the lamp-post. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 295 A platform garnished by some lamp-posts.

**Lampiras**, -ays, obs. forms of LAMPAS *sb.*

† **Lamprel**. Obs. Forms: 6 lamprell, lamp-  
prile, 6-7 lamprel, 7 lampreel, -pril (l. [*?* *f.*  
lampre LAMPREY + -EL]. Cf. *f.* lamprellon.) Some  
fish resembling the lamprey; according to R. Holme  
the lamprey at a certain stage of growth.

1526 *Housch. Exp. Sir T. Le Strange* (B. M. Add. MS.  
2742. ff. 30 b). Item. .ij. lamprells and a conger, iij. d. 1561  
HOLLVBUCH *Hom. Apoth.* 38 b. Such diseased must beware  
of smooth fishes, as lles, Lamprells, Barbels, Tenches. 1601  
HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 246 The table is served with a kinde of  
Lamprels or Elepouts like to sea Lampreys. 1653 *WALTON  
Angler* xlii. 165 Fish, whose shape and nature are much  
like the Eel. .namely, the Lamprell, the Lamprey, and the  
Lamperne. 1688 [see LAMPREY].

**Lampren**, obs. form of LAMPERN.

† **Lampret**. Obs. Also 7 lamprete, -prid.  
[Orig. a incre var. of LAMPREY; but the ending  
was apprehended as the dim. suffix -ET.] A lamprey  
at a certain stage of growth.

1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 153. 45 Others  
are smooth, slippery, long, as the Eel, the Conger, the  
Lamprey, the Lamprete. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* ii.  
325/2 How several sorts of Fish are named according to  
their Age, or Growth. .A Lamprey, first a Lamprou-  
Grigg, then a Lampret, then a Lamprell, then a Lamprey.  
A Lamprou, first a Barle, then a Barling, then a Lamprell,  
and then a Lamprey or Lamprou.

**Lamprey** (læmpri). Forms: 3, 6-7 lamprei (e,  
-ye, 4-7 lampray (e, laumpray, -oe, -oy, 5 laum-  
perey, lawmprey, 5-7 lamprey, 6-7 lampry, lam-  
prie, 4- lamprey. [*a.* OF. \**lampreie* (OF. and  
mod. *f.* *lampreie*) = Pr. *lampreza*, *lamprea*, *lam-  
prada*, It. *lampreda* (the Sp., Pg. *lamprea* seem to  
be from Fr.) = med. L. *lampreda* (glossed *murena*  
c 1050 in Wr. -Wülcker 180/28); the word was  
adopted into the Teut. langs.: OE. *lamprede* (also  
*lempedu* LIMPET), OHG. *lampreda* (mod. G. *lamp-  
prete*, whence Sw., Da. *lampret*), MDu. *lampreide*.  
The ulterior etymology is uncertain.

The med. L. *lampreda* is usually believed to be an alteration  
of the synonymous *lampetra* (recorded earlier, viz. in  
the Glossary of Philoxenus, 14-5th c.), which is explained as  
*f. L. lampere* to lick & *petra* stone, in allusion to the fact  
that the lamprey attaches itself by a sucker to stones. The  
use of med. L. *lampreda* for the LIMPET as well as the  
lamprey gives some plausibility to this; but possibly *lamp-  
petra* may be merely an etymologizing perversion.]

A fish of the genus *Petromyzon*, resembling an  
eel in shape and in having no scales. It has a  
mouth like a sucker, pouch-like gills, seven  
spiracles or apertures on each side of the head, and  
a fistula or opening on the top of the head.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9114-17 po he com he willede of an  
lampreye to etc. .& et as in luper cas, vor pulke lampreie  
him slou. 1333-4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 21 In xij  
Lampreys. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7038 They defende hem with  
lamprey, With luce, with elis, with samons. a 1400-50  
*Alexander* 5473 Lampreys of west Twa hundred pond ay  
a pece. 1444 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 218 Without avys  
make no comparysoun Atween a lampreye and a shynnyng  
snake. 1531 *TINDALE Exp. 1 John* Prol. Wks. (1573) 388/2  
The boy . . would fayne haue eaten of the pastie of lamprese.  
1634 R. H. *Salernes Regim.* 88 Although Lampreys be  
a little wholesomer then Eeles, and lesse jeoparous.  
1672-3 MARVELL *Rech. Transp.* Wks. 1776 II. 61 He hath  
been fed all his life with vipers instead of lampres, and  
scorpions for cray fish. 1720 *Gay Poems* (1745) II. 122  
Why then send lampreys? fy, for shame 'twill set a  
virgins blood on flame. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II.  
201 The Lamprey, like the eel . . is remarkably tenacious of  
life. 1870 *YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* 324 Lampreys reach  
this country packed in jars with vinegar, . . and bay leaves.

b. attrib. and Comb., as lamprey-pie, -weel;  
lamprey bake = lamprey-pie; lamprey-eel, the  
Sea-lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); lamprey-  
stock (see quot.).

c 1440 *Douce MS.* 55 ff. 31 b. \*Lamprey hake. c 1460  
J. RUSSELL *Blk. Nurture* 630 Fresche lamprey hake fus  
it must be dight. 1883 C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Dec.  
102/1 Very similar in its habit of erecting a nest is the  
\*Lamprey-eel (*Petromyzon marinus*). 1599 H. BUTTES  
*Dyets drie Dinner* M. 3 Many in England have surfetted of  
\*Lampries, as our Chronicles will tell us. 1599 MASSINGER,  
etc. *Old Law* II. i. (1656) 22 Backe Snakes for Lamprie Pies,  
and Cats for Cunnies. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 365  
\*Lamprey 'Stock'.—A wooden cylinder for catching Lam-  
preys. *Ibid.* 366 \*Lamprey-weel.

**Lamprey**(e)s, obs. form of LAMPAS *sb.*

**Lampro-** (læmp'rō), repr. Gr. λαμpro-, com-  
bining form of Gr. λαμρός bright, shining, as in:  
**Lamprophane** [Gr. φαν-, φαίνειν to show] *Min.*,  
a mineral occurring in long, thin, cleavable folia at  
Longban, Wernland, Sweden (Cassell, 1885);  
**Lamprophoner** [Gr. φωνή + -ER], an instrument  
for increasing the intensity of sound; so **Lampro-  
phony**, a term for a clear and sonorous state of the  
voice (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855); **Lamprophyre**  
[Gr. (πορ)φύρεος purple: see PORPHYRY], the name  
given by Gumbel to rocks, considerably varied in  
lithological character, occurring in dikes in strata  
of palæozoic age; hence **Lamprophyric a.**, of  
or pertaining to lamprophyre (*Cent. Dict.*); **Lam-  
protype** [Gr. τύπος type] *Photogr.*, a paper print  
glazed with collodion and gelatine (*Cent. Dict.*).  
1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Lampotype* (Photography),  
a polished collodion picture. 1897 *Amer. Ann. Day* June  
265 In the Indiana Institution, experiments are in pro-  
gress with the 'lamprophoner', an instrument which . .  
increases the intensity of sound.

**Lampron**, -roon, etc., obs. ff. of LAMPERN.

**Lampus**, obs. form of LAMPAS *sb.*

**Lampyrine** (læmp'irīn), a. and sb. [*f.* L.  
*lampyrus* glowworm (adopted in mod. Latin as  
the name of the glowworm genus, a. Gr. λαμπρύς,  
*f.* λαμπεῖν to shine. See -INE.) A. *adj.* Of or  
pertaining to the *Lampyrina* or fire-flies. B. *sb.*  
One of the *Lampyrina*.

1842 *BRANDE Dict. Sci.* etc. s. v. *Lampyrine*. The females  
of some of the Lampyrine tribe are apterous . . and are  
luminous. All the Lampyrines, when seized, press their  
feet and antennæ against their body, and remain as motion-  
less as if they were dead.

**Lampysse**, obs. form of LAMPAS *sb.*

**Lamyn e**, variant of LAMIN.

**Lan**, variant of LEN Obs., reward, recompense.

**Lan**, pa. t. of LINNE Obs., to cease.

† **Lana** (lā'nā). [*S.* American.] (See quot.)

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Lana*, a close grained wool  
obtained in Denecara from *Genipa Americana*. . . The fruit  
yields the pigment known as Lana dye, with which the  
Indians stain their faces and persons.

**Lanar**, obs. form of LANNER.

† **Lanarious**, a. Obs. rare-0. [*f.* L. *lānari* us  
(*f.* *lāna* wool) + -OUS.] 'Of or belonging to wool'  
(Blount *Glossogr.* 1656-81).

**Lanarkite** (læ'nārkīt). *Min.* [Named by  
Beudant, 1832, from Lanarkshire, where it was  
first found. See -ITE.] Sulphocarbonate of lead,  
found in greenish-white, grey, or yellowish crystals.

1835 *SHEPARD Min.* II. i. 300 *Lanarkite*. 1868 *DANA Min.*  
(ed. 6) 628 *Lanarkite*, Sulphato-Carbonate of Lead.

† **Lanary**. Obs. rare-0. [*ad.* L. *lānāria*  
(? sc. *fabrica*) fem. of *lānārius*: see LANARIOUS.]  
'A wool-house, a warehouse or storehouse for  
wool' (1727 Bailey vol. II).

**Lanate** (lā'nēt), a. Bot. and Ent. [*ad.* L.  
*līnāt-us*, *f.* *lāna* wool: see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.] Having a  
woolly covering or surface.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 182 *Lanate*, woolly,  
when they are covered as it were with a spider's web.  
1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 275 *Lanate* (*Lanata*),  
covered with fine, very long, flexible and rather curling  
hairs like wool.

So **Lanated a.**, in the same sense.

1828-32 in WEBSTER.

**Lancashire** (læ'ŋkəʃə). [*f.* Lancaster the  
name of the county town + SHIRE, with contrac-  
tion.] The name of one of the northern counties  
of England, used attrib. in *Lancashire boiler* (see  
quot. 1888); also (in quot. ellipt. as *sb.*) as the  
designation of a breed of cattle; also, of a breed  
of canary.

1834 *YOUATT Cattle* vi. 203 The dairy-farmers . . if they  
permit any admixture of short-horn blood . . are anxious  
that that of the old Lancashire's shall decidedly prevail.

1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Lancashire boiler*,  
a horizontal, cylindrical, internally fired boiler, having two  
floes. 1898 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 3/3 Slim and sprightly  
Yorkshires . . contrast strongly with the equally esteemed  
Lancshires of pale yellow plumage.

**Lancaster** (læ'ŋkəstər). [*f.* the name of the  
inventor, C. W. Lancaster (died 1878).] In full  
*Lancaster gun, rifle*, the name of a cannon and  
rifle (respectively) having a slightly oval bore.

1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* iv. 49 Guy's great Lancaster  
rang out with the roar of a small field-piece. 1858 *GREENER  
Gunmery* 121 Wrought iron shells have already been  
thoroughly tried in the Lancaster oval gun. 1860 *All  
Year Round* No. 73. 545 As for the Lancaster guns, how  
they burst!

**Lancasterian** (læ'ŋkəstər-riən), a. Also  
(early in 9) Lancasterian. [*f.* the proper name  
*Lancaster* + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to Joseph  
Lancaster (1778-1838) and the monitorial form  
of instruction which he established in schools.

1807 G. W. MARRIOT in *Southey Life A. Bell* (1844) II. 200  
He raises Lancaster as the founder of the Lancasterian  
System. 1812 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) II. 255 The Lancasterian  
scheme must needs operate to undermine the Church Estab-  
lishment. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 17 May 305/2 The

Church is against the Lancasterian system. 1832 G.  
DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 465 He has founded a  
Lancasterian School for boys. 1870 *ANDERSON Missions  
Amer. Bd.* III. vii. 95 He established several Greek Lancas-  
terian schools, with the New Testament for a class-book.

**Lancastrian** (læ'ŋkəstriən), a. and sb. [*f.*  
*Lancaster* + -IAN. Cf. YORKIST.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to the English royal family  
which based its title on its descent from John of  
Gaunt Duke of Lancaster (died 1399), or to the  
party (whose emblem was the Red Rose) that  
supported this family in the Wars of the Roses.

1828-40 *TYTLER Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 145 For his good  
service in the destruction of the Lancasterian faction. 1861  
*Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 643 The deaths of the Lancasterian  
Princes did not . . open to him a near prospect of the crown.

B. *sb.*

1. An adherent of the house of Lancaster; one  
of the Lancasterian faction in the Wars of the Roses.  
1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 129/1 Henry VI was after his  
death revered as a martyr by the Lancasterians.

2. A native of Lancashire.

1888 *BRUCE Amer. Comm.* III. vi. cxliii. 627 The differ-  
ence between a Yorkshireman and a Lancasterian.  
Also + *Lancastrian* = prec. B. 1.

1654 *VILVAIN Epit. Ess.* iv. 66 Yorkists and Lancastrians  
on English land Darraid twelve cruel conflicts.

**Lance** (lans), *sb.* Forms: 3-8 launce, (4  
lancie), 5 lans, launse, lence, 6 lance, launch,  
lawnoe, 8 *Sc.* lanns, 4- lanceo. See also LAUNCE.  
[*a.* *f.* *lance* = Pr. *lansa*, Catal. *lansa*, Sp. *lanza*,  
Pg. *lança*, It. *lancia* = -1. *lanca*. The *f.* word  
has been adopted in all the Teut. langs.: MDu.  
*lanse*, *lancie* (Du. *lans*), MllG., mod. G. *lanze*,  
Da. *lunds*, Sw. *lans*.]

According to Varro the *l.* word was from a Spanish  
(Iberian) source. Connection with the synonyms Gr.  
ἀρχή is phonologically improbable.]

1. A weapon, consisting of a long wooden shaft  
and an iron or steel head, held by a horseman in  
charging at full speed, and sustained formerly by  
a rest, now by a strap, through which the arm is  
passed. *To break a lance* (see BREAK<sup>2</sup> 3.). *Lance  
in rest* (see REST<sup>2</sup>).

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 281/128 Pro launcene he heold in his  
hand. 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl.* B. III. 303 Alle that bereth  
baslarde, brode swerde or lance. . . Shal be demed to the  
deth. c 1473 G. ASHBY *Active Policy Prince* 541 Youne  
Comyns shude nat bere dagger, ne Lance, Ne noon other  
wepins defensive. 1580 *SIDNEY Ps.* XXXV. i. O Lord . .  
take thy launce, and stoppe the way of those That seeke  
my bane. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies*  
iv. 303 The Indians kil them with lances and crossbowes.  
1673 *RAY Journ. Low C.* 234 The combatants being mounted  
on horseback with Launces in their hands, ran one at  
another a full gallop. 1777 *WATSON Philip II* (1839) 43 The  
count's lance broke on Henry's corselet. 1781 *GIBBON Pict.*  
& *F.* lviii. III. 434 The lance was the peculiar weapon of  
the knight. 1815 *ELPHINSTONE Acc. Cambd* (1842) II. 193  
Their arms are a long and heavy lance and a shield.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 351 And in his hand with many  
a fry launce He [Cupid] woundeth ofte. 1430 40 *LYDG.*  
*Bochas* i. iv. (1494) bij b/1 Tyme . . all consumith with his  
sherpe lance. 1713 *YOUNG Last Day* i. 128 And death  
might shake his threatening lance in vain. 1825 *LONGIN.*  
*Sunrise on Hills* 10 Many a pinnacle Through the gray  
mist thropt up its shattered lance. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN  
*Movem. Pl.* 79 Their [the leaves] laminae were . . pressed  
against each other, forming a lance or wedge by which  
means they had broken through the ground. 1887 *MRS.*  
*BURNETT Little Ld. Fauntleroy* v. 86 He liked the big  
broad-branched trees, with the late afternoon sunlight  
striking golden lances through them.

† c. *fig.* Career as a soldier. Obs. rare-1.

a 1635 *NAUGHTON Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 29 Hitherto I have only  
toucht d him in his Courtship. I conclude him in his Lance.

† d. As a unit of measurement. Obs. rare-1.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xxxvii.

311 It riseth many elles, yea, many lances in height.

2. A similar weapon, used for various purposes,  
e.g. for spearing fish; also in the whale-fishery,  
with modifying prefixes, as *bomb-*, *gun-*, *hand-*  
*lance*, an instrument for killing the whale, after he  
has been harpooned and wearied out.

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Fishery*, [Whale-Fishery.]  
Thrusting a long Steele lance under his gills into his 1 rest.  
1790 *Asiatic Res.* II. 342 When a man dies, all his live  
stock, cloth, hatchets, fishing lances, and in short every  
moveable thing he possessed is buried with him. 1883  
*Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 199 Earliest types of the hand-  
lances, formerly . . used for killing whales. . . the old-fashioned,  
non-explosive gun-lance, and the bomb-lance.

3. = LANCET. Now rare.

1575 *TURBERY Faulconrie* 346 If the pin open not of it selfe,  
slit it and open it with a little sharp lance of Steele made  
whot. 1576 *NEWTON Lemnias Complex.* i. x. 83 The  
veynes . . swel out . . offering themselves to the Lance,  
by incision handsomly to be cut. 1681 *GLANVILLE Sad-*  
*ductissimus* II. 181 [He] took a Lance and launc't one of her  
hands. 1769 R. GRIFFITH *Gordian Knot* II. 122 By . .  
the surgeon's lance I was dragged back to life and wretchedness  
again. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 180 If the lance is sharp,  
it generally does not hurt at all.

4. A horse-soldier armed with a lance; a lancer.

1608 *SEGAR Hon. Mil. & Civ.* IV. xiv. 224 Esquires . . able at  
the Musters to present a Lance or light horse, for the Prince's  
service. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. xxvi. (1810) 467 There  
is now in radioesse 150 Launces, which shall be presently  
embarked. 1744 *DE FOE Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 227 Those



lances... were brave fellows. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* ii. A lance, in other words, a belted knight, commands this party.

b. *Hist.* A man-at-arms with his attendant archers, foot-soldiers, etc. Cf. *F. lance fournie*.

1818 HALLAM *Mil. Ages* (1872) I. 468 A lance in the technical language of those ages included the lighter cavalry attached to the man at arms, as well as himself. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* II. iv. iii. 413 The 'lance' was simply the feudal family—the baron, or knight, with his wonted retinue of kinsmen and dependents.

† 5. A branch of a tree, a shoot. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 977 Lurked by launce so lufly leud. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 138 Thou muste get thy graffes of the fayrest lances, that thou canste fynde on the tree. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 132 Those [Grasses] you find to shoot up in one Lance, pinch off their tender tops.

6. In technical uses: a. *Carpentry*. 'A pointed blade, usually employed to sever the grain on each side of the intended path of a chipping-bit or router' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

b. *Mil.* (a) 'An iron rod which is fixed across the earthen mould of a shell, and which keeps it suspended in the air when it is cast'. (b) 'An instrument which conveys the charge of a piece of ordnance and forces it home into the bore' (James *Milit. Dict.* 1802).

c. *Pyrotechny*. (See *quots.*) [*F. lance à feu.*]

1878 KENTISH *Pyrotechn. Treas.* 112 Lances. These are little cases charged with white or coloured star composition. 1879 W. H. BROWNE *Pyrotechny* vii. 81 Lances are small, thin cases, containing compositions which burn with a white or coloured flame.

7. *attrib. and Comb.*: a. simple attributive, as *lance-blade*, *-buckel*, *-butt*, *-game*, *-head*, *-rest*, *-shaft*, *-throw*, *-thrust*; b. objective, as *lance-breaking*; c. instrumental, as *lance-pierced*, *-worn* adjs.; d. similitive, as *lance-acuminate*, *-leaved*, *-like*, *-shaped* adjs.

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.*, *Misc. Tracts* 271/1 Ovale, 'lance-acuminate, entire towards the base. 1849 STOVIL *Cannell's Necess.* Introd. g Truths in his hand were like 'lance-blades in a cupping instrument, they entered the whole length of their steel. 1829 SCOTT *Ho. of Aspen* i. 1. Neither hunting, nor feasting, nor 'lance-breaking for me! 1876 JAS. GRANT *One of the 600* i. 5 Captains of troops will report to Lieutenant... on the state of the saddlery, holsters, and 'lance-buckets. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hervey*, i. (1877) 36 When he came to the abbey-gate, he smote there with his 'lance-butt. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. i. 103 The Just or 'lance-game... differed materially from the tournament. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. vi. 173 The arrow and 'lance heads, constructed from the amorphous masses of native flint. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 609 Take of 'lance-leaved cinchona bark bruised, an ounce. 1879 J. JONES *Preserv. Bot. & Soule* i. xl. 87 Blazing Starres... as berdelike, 'lance-like, swordlike, [etc.]. 1868 LYNCH *Rivulet* CLXII. ii. The lance-like rain, the darting hail. 1897 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 375 The 'lance-pierced side of Christ. 1855 OGILVIE, *Suppl.*, 'Lance-rest. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x. 206 At this period [c. 1450-1500] a lance-rest was fixed to the upper part of the breast-plate on the right side. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Kunio Mou.* I. 314 It is not... likely that all the long and round and straight poles found in the Danish Mosses... have always been 'lance-shafts. 1876 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. Explan.* Terms 389 *Lanceolator*, 'lance-shaped. 1854 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* 26 The leafy part of the frond is lance-shaped. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxviii. 282 On two occasions we came upon the walrus sleeping, once within actual 'lance-thrust. 1844 FABER *Syrian Lake* 269 Like bruised embossing on a 'lance-worn shield.

8. Special comb.: *lance-corporal* [after LANCE-PESADE] (see *quot.* 1802); † *lance-egged a. Bot.* = *lance-ovate*; *lance-famed a.*, famed for prowess with the lance; *lance-fish* = LANCE; *lance-head* = *lance-snake*; *lance-knife*, ? = LANCET; *lance-linear a. Bot.*, narrowly lanceolate, almost linear; *lance-man*, † (a) a highwayman; (b) a warrior armed with a lance; *lance-oblong a. Bot.*, narrowly oblong; *lance-oval a. Bot.*, narrowly oval; *lance-ovate a.* = *prec.*; *lance-sergeant* [on analogy of *lance-corporal*], a corporal acting as sergeant; *lance-snake*, a venomous snake of the American genus *Bothrops* (or *Craspedocephalus*), esp. *B. lanceolatus*, of the W. Indies; = FER-DE-LANCE 2. 1786 GROSE *Milit. Antiq.* I. 311 The lancepesata, anspesade, or as the present term is, 'lance corporal. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Corporal*, Lance-Corporal, one who acts as corporal, receiving pay as a private. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 133 Corporals may be appointed to act as Lance-Sergeants, and the most approved Private Soldiers as Lance-Corporals. 1877 *Fam. Plants* I. 242 Divisions of the Border 'lance-egg'd. 1718 POPE *Iliad* xiii. 278 The 'lance-fam'd [ἰσχυρὸν ἄνδρ'ος] Idomen of Crete. 1859-62 SIR J. RICHARDSON, *etc. Museum Nat. Hist.* (1868) II. 40/2 Amongst the former, or spine-tailed species [of Crotalidae], are the 'lance-heads (*Craspedocephalina*) of the New World. *Ibid.* 41/1 The Lance-head is the most abundant of all serpents in the islands of Martinique and St. Lucia. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. cxi. 306 Others take a sharpe 'lance-knife, and [etc.]. 1787 *Fam. Plants* I. 30 Petals... 'lance-linear. 1589 RIDER *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, A 'lance man, *hastiger*. 1592 *Greene Conny Cateking* II. A 3 b, The Prigger is he that steals the horse... The Prigger if he be a Lance man, that is, one that is already horst, then [etc.]. 1598 FLOTO, *Lanciatore*... a lance-man, a pike-man. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. App. (1810) 11 The lancemen are always mounted. 1877 *Fam. Plants* I. 285 Germ 'lance-oblong, compress'd. a 1794 SIR W. JONES in *Asiatic Res.* (1795) IV. 262 Leaves opposite, 'lance-oval, pointed at both ends. 1889 in *Lancet* 27 Apr. I. 866/2 The cocci, as found in the blood of an inoculated animal, are, as a rule, oval or

lance-oval in form. 1799 *Asiatic Res.* VI. 349 Leaflets... 'lance-ovate, entire, smooth. 1815 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desch.* (1838) XII. 617, I now beg leave to recommend to you 'lance Sergeant Graham of the Coldstream regiment of Guards. 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 319 The last group of the American Pit Vipers is that of the 'lance Snakes. One of these is the Yellow Viper, of Martinique, called Fer-de-lance there.

† *Lance*, sb.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* In 4 (5) *launce*, *lanss*. [*f. LANCE v.*]

1. A leap, bound, dash. (Cf. LAUNCH sb.) 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 414 And he that was in inperdy Till de, a lanss [*M.S. E. launce*] till him he maid.

2. A cut, incision, slit.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vii. § 10 (1681) 132 It [Pinching] gives not that wound to Trees that Incisions or Lances usually do... Giving the Lance close behind a Bud, a thing to be especially observed in Pruning. *Ibid.* 133 When you cut any Pithy Tree... make your Lance under, or on one side.

*Lance* (lans), *v.* Forms: 4-8 *launce*, 4 *Sc. launss*, 4-6 chiefly *Sc. lans*(s), 5 *lawnce*, 5-6 *launse*, 4-*launce*. [*a. OF. lancier* (*F. lancier*):—*L. lanciare*, *f. lancea* LANCE sb.<sup>1</sup>; the ONF. form *lancier* was adopted as LAUNCH *v.* In branch II *f. Lance sb.<sup>1</sup>*]

I. 1. *trans.* To fling, hurl, launch, throw (a dart, also fire, lightning, smoke); to shoot out (the tongue); to put forth (blossoms). Also with *forth*, *out*, *up*. Now rare (chiefly poet.).

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A) 2394 To him hai launced bope spere and swerd. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* xix. 10 The tree hitte trewe-loue... launce vp blossemes. c1394 *F. Pl. Crade* 551 Pei [frs]. launce heijr hemmes wip bablyng in stretes. c1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr. in Falsgr.* 949 To lance, *lancer*. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 32 A lauelin... they did lance or dart at the enemy. 1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Storie* III. (1685) 28 As beams are lanced out from the body of the Sun. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4653/1 A spread Eagle, representing his Majesty's Arms, lanced a Rocket. 1795-7 SOUTHEY *Juvenile & Minor Poems* Poet. Wks. II. 210 The lightning is lanced at our sires. 1801 — *Thalaba* v. xi. The adder in her haunts disturbed Lanced at the intruding staff her arrowy tongue. 1827 I. TAYLOR *Transm. Anc. Bks.* xvii. 279 He affirms [Xerxes] to have lanced darts at the sun. 1834 M. SCOTT *Crux Midge* (1859) 488 Rolling in smooaky wreaths and lancing out ragged shreds from their lower edges. 1898 M. P. SHIEL *Yellow Danger* 136 The torpedo-boat lances one of her horrid needles of steel.

b. with immaterial obj., e.g. a look; † also with *forth*.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 350 Lo! my lore is in be loke, lance hit perinne. 1635 PRYOR *Art. Varieties* 1. 15 The Stars, and these celestial bodies... doe lance forth their power upon the Earth also. 1752 *Carte Hist. Eng.* III. 9 The pope was to lance his censures against the common enemy. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iv. (1798) 76 Here I lance her anathema at thy head. 1832 *Examiner* 436/1 He lances one of his droll looks. 1855 M. ARNOLD *The Voice* 3 As the kindling glances... Which the bright moon lances from her tranquil sphere. 1898 M. P. SHIEL *Yellow Danger* 157 Suddenly he lanced a horrid shriek.

† c. *refl.* To hurl oneself, to spring, shoot. *Obs.* c1530 LN. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt.* *Bryt.* (1814) 183 He lanced himself [from the ship] & lepte into the myddes of the prease with his good swerde in his hand. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 20 The light... lancing herself by a marvellous celerity on all sides by streight lines.

2. *int.* for *refl.* To bound, spring, move quickly, rush. Also with *forth*, *out*, *Const.*, *on*. *Obs. exc. dial.* c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 94 With a herde bei mette, a herte perof gan lance. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 122 He... strak with spurs the stede in hy, and he lansyt furth delirvely. c1470 *Colagros & Gau.* 901 He lansit out our ane land, and drew nocht ane lyte. c1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab. v.* (Part. *Beasts*) vii. Aue vncomie come lansaund over ane law. 1481 *Canton Godfrey* xliii. 82 The conestables... lanced on this partye of thoost whiche was not yet passed. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* IX. ix. 74 Turnus, lansaund lychtly our the landis. 1530 LYNOESAY *Trist. Papynge* 353 3e, that now bene lansyng vpe the leader, 'Iak tent in tyme. 1840 *Evidence Hull Docks Comm.* 74 When there is no wind, we lance along with poles. 1883 *Hamph. Gloss.*, *Lance*, to leap, bound; the deer are said 'to lance over the turf'.

† b. *transf. and fig.* Of leaves, fire: To spring, spring forth, shoot up. Of leuer: To shoot. *Obs.* 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 526 Pe leuer lansen for pe lynde, & lyten on be ground. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 666 As lance leuez be boke pat lepes in twynne. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* xiii. 185 Of greyn ded in erthe Atte laste launceth vp wher-by we lyuen alle. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 109 Pe Lilye, pe louche, lansyng wip leue. c1470 HENRY WALLACE vii. 429 The lemand lowe lanssy apou hycht. 1756 MOUNSEY in *Phil. Trans.* L. 21 The pain on the stomach returned, which lanced to the left side, with dartings inwardly.

† 3. *trans.* To launch (a boat). c1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 12 Some 3<sup>rd</sup> longe bote dyde launce, some mende y<sup>e</sup> corse.

b. *intr.* To launch forth, push out. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* W. de W. 1531 141 b, Now hath y<sup>e</sup> patriarke Noe all his chyliden... in his shyp, & is lanced from the land. 1581 STEDLEY tr. *Seneca's Agamem.* I. Chorus 61 Nor lancing to the depe where bottom none is found. 1595 MANNARD *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 7 Had we lanced under the forte at our first coming to anchor, we had [etc.].

† 4. To throw out (a tale, words, etc.); to utter. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1212 Al lazande be lady lanced bo bourdez. *Ibid.* 2124 Pat I schal lelly yow layne, & lance neuer tale.

† 5. *intr.* To make a dash or stroke with a pen. 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instruct.* E.ij. When yee haue thus entered it into Journal, then presently after in the memoriall... yee shall launce or make a stroke.

II. 6. To pierce with or as with a lance or a lancet; to cut, gash, slit. Also, to slit open; to open. *Obs. exc. poet.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1428 [He] comaundes hym coffy coferes to lance. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 290 Lawncyn [*v. r. lawnclyn*], or styngye wythe a spere, or blade yvynne, *lancea*. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* i. ii. We will lift our swords, And... lance his greedy thirsting throat. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 12 In the Summer they lanced the rine with a stone. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 155 Baals Priests, lancing themselves to procure audience. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* L. 167 Then they Lanced his flesh with Knives. 1713 TICKELL *Guardian* No. 125 P. 9 Bold Nimrod first... lanced the bristling boar. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iii. 253 They lanced the Ravisher, and every one of the Turks. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 241 On the brain being lanced, the... whale died immediately. *Fig.* 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 431 Many with great honours I dyd whylom auance, That nowe with dyshonour doon me styngye and lance. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 716 The jagged lightning lanced the forest-gulfs with its swift and perilous beauty.

b. *intr.* To pierce. a 1400 *Leg. Rod* (1871) 142 Pe swerd of loue þow hire gan lance.

c. *trans.* To wound or kill with a lance. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Apr. 6/5 The troopers lancing and sabring, and the officers pistolling the Dervishes.

7. *Surg.* To make an incision in (the gums, a sore, a tumour) with a lancet; to cut open. Occas. with a person as object. Also, to fetch out or let out by lancing.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. v. h j b, The surgyens... ought not to be hasty to lance and cutte apostumes & sores. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 278 O blessed lorde, here in this lyfe, cutte me, burne me, lance me, that finally thou mayst haue mercy on me. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 257 The way to cure it, is to give the humor a vent by lancing it. 1578 T. WILCOCKS *Serm. Pawles* 93 Thrust diligently your sword of iustice in, to lance out all corruption and baggage which is gathered in the bowels. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 132 You must haue care to lance it long wayes as the sinews do run. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* v. 18 He is both a Father and a physician, hee lancheth us not unlesse need be. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 268 To lance and dress the... Tumours. 1725 POPE *Odyssey* xiv. 87 Of two [porkers] his cutlass lanced the spouting blood. 1878 L. P. MERE DITH *Teeth* 36 The dentist... sees the immediate beneficial results of lancing bot, congested gums.

*Fig.* 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 38 We are many tymes lanced and cut with the word of God, to our great profit and discipline. 1621 QUARLES *Esther* xii. 12 b, When Haman then had lanced his rippede giefer, In bloody teames, they thus applid reliefe. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* III. vi. The Orator, is more solicitous to tickle their Ears, than... to lance their Consciences. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. viii. 90 Some Inconueniencies in Church-Government, are better palliated, then lanced to the bottom.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To make an incision. 1646 J. HALL *Illorae Vac.* 48 They doe better Launce into secret humours.

Hence *Lanced ppl. a.* 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 516 To... spread them vpon the aforesaid eaten or lanced wounds.

*Lanced* (lanst), *a.* [*f. LANCE sb.<sup>1</sup> + -ED<sup>2</sup>*]. Having a lance or point; pointed or shaped like a lance.

1787 *Fam. Plants* I. 32 The leaflets lanced. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* I. 391 The bloodthirsty gnat has five [snickers], some acutely lanced at the extremity. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 23 The delicate bells of sky-blue flax quivering on lanced foliage.

*Lancegay* (lan'sgæi). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 4-8 *launcgay* (e), 5 *lawncgay*, 6 *lancezagaye*, *launsgay*, 7 *erron*, *lance de gay*. [*a. OF. lance-gaye*, *f.* (with contraction) *lance*, LANCE sb.<sup>1</sup> + *zagaye* (see ZAGATE, ASSAGAT).] A kind of lance.

1383 *Act 7 Rich.* II. c. 13 § 1 Le Roi defende que desoremes null homme chivache deinz le Roialme armez... ovesque lancegay. c1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 41 In his hand a lancegay A low swerd by his side. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* 111. 369 A firy lancegay, Which whilom through my hert he cast. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 388 That no man go armed, to bere lancegayses, Gleyves, Speres, and other wepyn. c1500 *Robin Hood* (Ritson) 18 He bare a launsgay in his honde. 1591 SIR J. SMYTH *Instruct. Milit.* 199, I would wish them to have Lances commonly called Launcezagayas of good, tite, and stiffe ash. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 209 To speak of lesser weapons, both defensive and offensive of our nation, as their granad, baselard, lancegay, &c. would be endless. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. iii. § 1. 359 These carrying a kinde of Lance de gay, sharpe at both ends, which they held in the middle of the staffe. 1799 SCOTT *Sheph. Tale*, A lancegay strong, full twelve ells long, By every warrior hung.

*attrib.* 1436 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 158 Duorum garmentum, unius clocher, et unius lancegayshaft.

*Lance-knight.* *Hist.* Forms: see LANCE sb. and KNIGHT. Also 6 *lance-kneyght*, 9 *lance-knecht*; and see LANSQUENET. [*ad. G. lansknecht* (lans = LANCE sb.<sup>1</sup>), an etymologizing perversion of *lansknicht*, *f. lands*, genitive of *land* LAND sb. + *knecht* servant.

Originally the G. word denoted the mercenary foot-soldiers belonging to the imperial territory, in contradistinction to the Swiss; but it was very early applied in a wider sense; afterwards the etymological association with *lance* caused it to be restricted to men armed with a lance or similar weapon.]

A mercenary foot-soldier, esp. one armed with a lance or pike.

1530 PALSGR. 237/1 Lansknyght, *lanqueunet*. 1550 W. LYNNE *Carion's Cron.* 248 Many Launceknights of the German nation sawe with their eyes that [etc.]. 1552 HULOET,



## LANCET.

45

## LANCHARA.

Men bearing shields of silver, called lance knights, *argyraspidæ*. 1579 DUGES *Stratol.* 120 The Lance Knights also encamp always in the fields very strongly. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 463 b, Although ἀργασπιδες be nothing else than a greek word, signifying a lanceknight. 1598 B. JONSON *Er. Man in Hum.* ii. 1. Well, now must I practise to get the true grace of one of these Lance-knights. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 145 The Lansknight and the Switzer use also the file at this day with the drum. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* vi. Give him a flagon of Rhenish to drink with his besmirched haaren-hauters and lance-knechts. attrib. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xxxv. Tripet would have traiterously cleft his head with his horseman's sword, or lance-knight fauchion.

transf. c 1626 *Dick of Devon* iv. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* II. 63 The needle lance knights... put so many hooks and eyes to every hose and dublett.

**Lancelet** (lan'slet). Also 6 lancelette, lancelet, -lot, 9 lancelet. [f. LANCE sb.<sup>1</sup> + -LET.]

† 1. A lancet. Obs.  
1573 BARET *Adv. L.* 77 A Lancelette or like instrument, *scalprum chirurgicum*. 1589 RIDER *Eng. Lat. Dict.* s.v. Lance. A Lancelet to cut wounds, *scutellum*. 1593 G. HARVEY *New Letter* 12 Pierces Supererogation... is lest beholding to the penknife: Nashes S. Fame hath somewhat more of the lancelet. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Lancelet*, or *Lancelet*.

2. Zool. A small fish-like animal: = AMPHIOXUS. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 468 The Lancelet, *Amphioxus lanceolatus*. 1846 CARPENTER *Physiol.* 382 The Amphioxus or Lancelet. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 450 2 In the... lancelet the only vestige of a distinct hepatic organ is a large coecum. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 9 Members of the shark family would not tend to supplant the lancelet.

† Lancell. Obs. Also 4 launsele. [a. OF. *lancele*, dim. of *lance* LANCE sb.<sup>1</sup>] A herb (*Plantago lanceolata*).

a 1400 *Med. MS.* in *Archæologia* XXX. 356 Take jws of launsele I seye Wt y' plantye of twayne eyre. 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Lancell, *Plantago*.

† Lancely, a. Obs. In 6 launceely. [f. LANCE sb.<sup>1</sup> + -LY.] Proper to a lance; lance-like.

a 1586 SNEYE *Arcaida* II. (1622) 179 His Lances... strong to giue a launcely blow indeede.

† Lancement. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. LANCE v. + -MENT. Cf. F. *lancement*.] The action of lancing or cutting; an incision.

1658 SIR T. MAYERNE *Archinag. Anglo-Gall.* xix. 15 You must make some Lancements or inlets [in the fowl]... that your said spices may the better hold or fasten.

† Lancet, a. and sb. Obs. Also 5 lance-aunt, lawncet. [a. F. *lancant*, pres. pple. of *lancer* LANCE v.] A. adj. That lances, adapted for lancing. B. sb. = LANCER (if not a scribal error).

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Gov. *Lordsh.* 111 Oper Instrument percaunt & lanceaunt. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 290 Lawncet [v. r. lawncet], or blade yryne, *lanceola*. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 142 It is now a great while agoe since I finger'd my fleame or lancet.

**Lanceolar** (lan'sid'lar), a. [f. L. *lanceola* (see next) + -AR.] = next.

1810 *Asiatic Res.* XI. 165 Leaves broad, lanceolar, subsessile on their sheath.

**Lanceolate** (lan'sid'let), a. Chiefly in scientific use. [ad. L. *lanceolatus*, f. *lanceola* small lance; in med. L. *lancet*, dim. of *lancea* LANCE sb.<sup>1</sup>] Resembling a spear-head in shape; narrow and tapering to each end.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 176 *Lanceolate*, *Spear-shaped*; when the Figure is oblong, narrowing gradually at each End towards the Extremity. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxii. 313 Toadflax has linear leaves inclining to lanceolate. 1845 LINOLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 26 *Wood Anemone*... Leaflets lanceolate, lobed, and cut. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 69 *Loligo vulgaris*... Pen lanceolate, with the shaft produced in front. 1865 GILLMORE tr. *Figuer's Reptiles & Birds* ii. 46 The broad, flat, and lanceolate form of head is exemplified in certain Tree Snakes.

† b. Used for 'lancet-shaped'.  
1883 *Century Mag.* Apr. 821/1 The long, shapeless splits in the walls became the delicate lanceolate windows.

c. Comb., signifying 'lanceolate and ...', 'between lanceolate and ...', as *lanceolate-acule*, *-linear*, *-subulate* adjs.; also in quasi-Lat. form *lanceolato-*, as *lanceolato-hastate*, *-subulate* adjs.

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 184 [Leaves] lanceolato-hastate. 1836 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 897 *Sphagnum cuspidatum*... Leaves lanceolato-subulate lax. 1845 LINOLEY *Sch. Bot.* vi. (1858) 82 Leaves green, smooth, lanceolate-linear. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 73 [Sepals] lanceolate-acute. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 240 Sepals slender lanceolate-subulate.

Hence **Lanceolately** adv., in a lanceolate shape. Also **Lanceolation**, the property of being lanceolate (in recent Dicts.).

1874 H. C. WOOD *Fresh-Water Algæ* 109 [*Closterium*] narrowly lanceolately-fusiform.

**Lanceolated** (lan'sid'let-ed), a. [formed as LANCEOLATE + -ED.] = LANCEOLATE.

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 78 The sharp-horned Phalena... with white lanceolated wings. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Leaf*, Lanceolated Leaf. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 64 The tail is lanceolated and sharp at the end. 1782 MARSHALL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 220 A delicate point or sting... which on a cursory view appears to be a simple lanceolated instrument. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxv. The votary dropped his offering... through the mullions of a lanceolated window.

**Lancepesade**, **lanceprisado** (lan'spèz'ad, lan'spriz'ado). *Hist.* Forms: a. 6 lancepezzade,

7 lance-, lans(e)pesade, -ado, lanspasata, 8 lancepesata, lanspesade. Cf. ANSPESADE. B. 7 lancepers-, -pres-, -prez-, -pris-, -prizado, -ado, lans-, lancepres-, -prisado, -ado, 9 lanceprisado. [a. F. *lancepezzade* (now *anspezzade*) 'lancepesado, the meanest officer in a foot-company' (Cotgr.), ad. It. *lancia spezzata*, lit. 'broken lance' (*spezzare* to break in pieces, 'dispiece', f. s- = *dis-* + *pezza* piece). For the quasi-Sp. ending of some forms see -ADO; the forms with r are due to association with Sp. *presa* grip, clutch.

The It. word is recorded only in the senses 'one of a prince's bodyguard' and (in pl.) 'soldiers of a superior class not included in the ordinary companies'; Florin (s.v. *Spezzato*) renders it 'a demi-lance, light horseman'; Italian etymologists suggest that the primary sense was 'one whose lance has often been shivered in warfare, one who has seen much service' (Tommaso s.v. *Spezzato*). The peculiar Fr. and Eng. sense (= lance-corporal) can be accounted for only conjecturally, but it may have arisen from the practice of appointing specially experienced privates, in emergencies, to act as officers of the lowest rank.]

a. (See quot. 1578.) b. A non-commissioned officer of the lowest grade; a lance-corporal.

1578 FENTON *Guicciard.* II. 104 The Marquis... being followed with a valiant company of younge gentlemen and Lancepezzades (these are braue and proued souldiers interpeyed above the ordinary companies). 1605 TRYALL *Cher.* III. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 305 The tother Lancepezzado. [Applied derivatively by a soldier to an officer of high rank.]

1611 CHAPMAN *May Day Plays* 1873 II. 390 Sergeant Piemont, Corporal Conny, Lanceprizado Larke. 1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* IV. iv. I will learne to roare, and still maintain the name of captaine ouer these Lancepezzados.

1625 MARKHAM *Soldier's Acad.* 7 The Lanspezzado... in the Corporalls absence, as vpon a guard or otherwise, doth all the Corporalls duties. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4420 7, 10 Sergeants, 10 Corporals, 10 Lanspezzades. 1758 J. WATSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 5) *Lancepezzado*, an inferior Officer, subordinate to the Corporal, to assist him in his Duty, and supply his Place in his Absence. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxxiv, Thous, Zerubbabel Robins, I know wilt be their lance-prizado.

c. transf.

a 1605 POLWART *Flying v. Montgomerie* 795 Feld li-set! marmised! lansprezed to the lowes! 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* II. i. This Bacchus, who is... lancepezzado to red noses. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Lansprezido*, he that comes into Company with but Two pence in his Pocket.

† In the Italian sense (see above) with corrupt It. form.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2250/3 His Eminencies own Equipage consisted of... 112 Pages, as many Lanspasatas or Gentlemen, walking on foot by him, 12 more on Horse-back [etc.].

**Lancequet**, obs. variant of LANSQUENET.

† Lancer<sup>1</sup>. Obs. Forms: 5 lanceour, 6 7 launcer, 7 lancer. [ad. OF. *lanceour*, *launcer*, f. *lancer* to lance, throw, or f. LANCE v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who, or that which lances, in senses of the vb.

1. One who lances or throws (a dart).  
1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 215 Archeris, abblastres, and Lanceouris of Dantes brandyng.

2. = LANCET.

1537 *Matthew's Bible*, 1 *Kings* xviii. 28 They... cut them selues as their maner was with knyues and launcers (1611 *lancers*). 1587 MASCALL *Gov. Cattle* (1627) 177 Raze him with a crooked launcer, from the heele to the toe. 1611 FLORIO, *Lanciator*, a launcer. 1614 T. WHITE *Martyrd.* St. George Cb. The Pincers, Lancers, Hunger, Thirst did tyre His holy bodie. a 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1629-30) 39 They see him whetting his lancer to cut the throat of the disease. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 324/2 Another [Farriers Instrument] with a sharp point, called a Lancer.

**Lancer** 2 (lan'ser). Forms: 6 lancere, 6-7 launcier, 6-8 lancier, 7 lanceer(e), launcer, launcer, 7- lancer. [a. or ad. F. *lancier*, f. *lance* LANCE sb.<sup>1</sup> Cf. late L. *lancarius* or *lancarius*.]

1. A (cavalry) soldier armed with a lance; now only, a soldier belonging to one of certain regiments officially called Lancers.

In the British army there are now six regiments of Lancers, the 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 17th, and 21st. They are armed with carbine (formerly sword) and pistol as well as lance.

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* I. ii. F s b, Backt by stout Lancers of Germany. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xlii. § 107. 740 In his Company were... not above fiftene Lancers. 1611 FLORIO, *Lanciere*, a launcer. 1648 *Lanc. Tracts* (Chetham Soc.) 263 Collonal Thornhaugh... was slaine, being ran into the body, and thigh, and head, by the enemies Lancers. 1712 *Perquisite Monger* 14 Invested with the Command of a Regiment of Horse and a Troop of Lancers. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 159 The lancer is to have his lance near the right foot. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 362 The lancer has sword and pistol besides his lance.

transf. a 1657 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 177 The heron mounted doth appear On his own Peg'sus a lancer.

2. pl. The name of a species of quadrille. Also the music proper to this dance.

1862 *Athenæum* 25 Jan. 111 The 'Lancers', now so fashionable, was introduced by Laborde in 1836. 1868 B. HARTE *Arctic Vision*, Trip it all ye merry dancers In the airiest of lancers. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wife* i. As she whirls by in the Valse, or glides in front of them in the Lancers.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *lancer-braiding*, *-cap*, *-regiment*; also *lancer-like* adj.

1897 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 6/4 Bolero white cloth is arranged under the 'lancer braiding'. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* iii. (1855) 45 The 'lancer cap and

green habit of the Honourable Juliana Deningsfield! 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 248 Making... quadrille and 'lancer-like figures with sudden turns on the toes. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 1146 In a 'lancer Regiment, the Men who collected the lances, are to be marched to the baggage waggons.

**Lancet** (lan'set). Forms: 5 lan-, lawncette, lawnsset, 6 lancette, 6-8 lancet, 6- lancer. [ad. OF. F. *lancette*, dim. of *lance* LANCE sb.<sup>1</sup> Cf. It. *lancella*.]

† 1. a. ? A small lance, a dart. b. In whale-fishery = LANCE sb.<sup>1</sup> 2. Obs.

c 1420 *Siege Rouen* in *Archæologia* XXI. 52 And also lawnssets were leyde on hey, For to schete both ferre an ney. 1752 BOND in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 430 Which the fishers observing, row up and dispatch the whale with long lances.

2. A surgical instrument of various forms usually with two edges and a point like a lance, used for bleeding, opening abscesses, etc.

c 1440 [see LANCET]. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 86 He dyd his vlysage to be kutte with a knyf and lancetis endlong and overthwart. 1530 PALSGR. 237.1 Lancet, an instrument, *lancette*. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 64 Cut the Scrophule... with a sharpe instrument, as with a lancet. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Male Wks.* (1653) 18 Without question each Surgeons Mate knoweth a Lancet as well as myself. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. iv. And calls for a Lancet, rather than a Julep. 1775 SHIRIDAN *St. Patr. Day* i.1, Such an arm for a bandage, veins that seemed to invite the Lancet. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 146 When they underwent the operation of the lancet, the doctor's wife and another lady were present. 1856 DRUITT *Surgeon's Tale* ix. 631 The operator... pushes the lancet obliquely into the vein.

b. *Ent.* (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 362 *Scalpella* (the Lancets), a pair of instruments, usually more slender than the Cuthelli, which probably enter the veins or sap-vessels, and together with them form a tube for suction.

3. Short for *lancet-arch*, *-light*, *-window*.

1848 B. WEBB *Continent. Ecclesiast.* 45 Two stages of tall Pointed arches, and a huge lancet within each. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 622 Greenish glimmerings through the lancets. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Leet. Archit.* I. 296 Some gable-end with its lofty lancets shows the noble scale of the ancient church.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *lancet edge*, † *ichthyodont*; *lancet-shaped* adj.; *lancet-fish*, the doctor-fish (*Acanthurus*); † *lancet-loupe*, a loophole for throwing darts (cf. 1a).

1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 52 A side filister... having a second point or 'lancet edge to cut the fibres across as the work proceeds. 1840 MUIRE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* (1849) 303 *Acanthurus*, 'Lancet-fishes, have... a strong spine on each side of the tail, as sharp as a lancet, with which they inflict severe wounds. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 78 The 'Lancet' or Mucronated Ichthyodont. 1562 PHAER *Acrid ix.* Coj, The Troyans... through their 'lancet loupes their whirling darts do thick bestowe. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vi. (ed. 4) 232 Certain 'lancet-shaped bodies.

b. *Arch.*, as *lancet arch*, one with an acutely-pointed head resembling the blade of a lancet; *lancet window*, a high and narrow window terminating in a lancet arch; similarly, *lancet Gothic*, *lancet light*, *lancet style*.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 587 'Lancet-arch. 1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* 50 Lancet arches... have a radius longer than the breadth of the arch. 1836 *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 164/2 A chapel... The style is the 'lancet Gothic. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* i. iv. 131 In the transept of Salisbury Cathedral... is a good example of a window of four 'lancet-lights. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 352 The details lose the great distinctness of the 'Lancet style. 1781 J. WATSON *Kiddington* (1783) 17 Mouldings of 'lancet windows. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neigh.* ii. (1878) 20 The dusky light that came through a small lancet window.

Hence **Lanceteer**, one who uses a lancet; a surgeon. **Lanceted** a., (of a window) having a lancet arch; (of a church) having lancet-windows.

1824 *Examiner* 8/2 A person named Mort-r, a lanceteer, residing in the same place. 1855 WHIRWELL in Mrs. S. Douglas *Life* (1881) 562 Where, rich-glowing, the light streams through the lanceted window. 1864 CROWDY *Ch. Choirmaster* 27 A little lancetted church.

**Lancewood** (lan'swud). [f. LANCE sb.<sup>1</sup> + WOOD sb.] a. A tough elastic wood imported chiefly from the West Indies, used for carriage-shafts, fishing-rods, cabinet-work, etc. Also, a fishing-rod made of this wood. b. A tree yielding this wood; the best known are *Duguetia guianensis* from Cuba and *Guiana* and *Oxandra virgata* from Jamaica.

'The name in Australia is given to *Backhousia myrtifolia* and in New Zealand to *Panax crassifolium*' (Morris *Austral Eng.* 1898).

1697 DANFIER *Voy.* I. 118 The Lancewood grows strait like our young Ashes; it is very hard, tough and heavy. 1756 F. BROWNE *Jamaica* 177 The aculeated *Lycium* or Lance-wood. This shrub is common in most parts of the island. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* (1883) 221 He sent for lancewood to make the thills. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 160/2 The very best ash... is greatly inferior to lance-wood both in strength and elasticity. 1895 *Onting* (U.S.) XXVI. 376/4 We put the little lancewoods together and started out.

**Lanch**, obs. form of LAUNCH sb. and v.

† **Lanchara**. Obs. Also 7 lanchare, 9 LANTCHA. [a. Pg. *lanchara*, ad. Malay *lancharan* (Kinkert), f. *lanchār* quick, nimble.] 'A kind of small vessel often mentioned in the Portuguese histories of the 16th and 17th centuries' (Yule).



1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ix. 27 These things being laden aboard a Lanchara with oars. *Ibid.* vii. 18 Five Lanchares.

**Lanchet**: see LANDSHARD.

† **Lanciferous**, *a.* *Obs.* rare. [f. med.L. *lancifer* (f. *lanc-ea* lance + (-i)fer bearing) + -OUS.] Bearing a lance.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1676 in COLES.

**Lanciform** (lansifōm), *a.* [f. LANCE *sb.* + (-I)FORM.] Lance or lancet-shaped.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1861 *Sci. Rev.* 27 July 102 These humble buildings have sometimes no east window at all: at other times only a single narrow lanciform light.

**Lancinate** (lansināt), *v.* rare. [f. L. *lancināt-*, ppl. stem of *lancināre* to rend, tear to pieces (rendered 'to strike, thrust through' in Cooper *Thesaurus* 1565).] *trans.* To pierce, tear.

1603 HARNET *Pop. Impost.* 91 Blacke hel-mettall . . to exoriat and lancinate a deuil. 1623 COCKERAM, *Lancinate*, to thrust through. 1876 *Overmatched* l. vii. 117 How had she lancinated the wound, already, as she could see, quick and bleeding!

**Lancinating** (lansinātin), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING.] Chiefly of pain: Acute, darting, piercing.

1762 R. GUY *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 77 She complained of frequent lancinating Pains. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 39 The pain is lancinating. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 473 A burning and lancinating sensation. 1861 F. H. RAMADGE *Curable Consumption* 71 Lancinating pains shooting in the direction of the ear.

*fig.* 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 147 He inflicts, without mercy, the most ingenious, home-directed and most lancinating cuts. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Feb. 3/2 Simplicity in recounting his own exploits excuses lancinating criticisms about other people.

**Lancination** (lansināshn), [as if ad. I. \**lancinātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *lancināre* to LANCINATE.] The action of lancinating; cutting, lancing.

1630 DONNE *Serm.* xiii. 132 Every Sin is an Incision of the Soule, a Lancination, a Phlebotomy. a 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* 241 He took upon him to cure us . . by cutting and lancination.

*b. transf.* A cutting into, an indentation.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. v. xii. 161 Undoubtedly Judah his portion made many incursions and lancinations into the Tribe of Simeon, hindering the entireness thereof.

*c. fig.* Piercing pain; acute agony.

1649 J. R. TAYLOR *Et. Exemp.* 1 Exhortation § 15 With what affections and lancinations of spirit, with what effusions of love, Jesus prayed. 1669 *Addr. Hopeful Young Gentry* 62 [Love] breaks in upon you with the noise, tumult and lancination of distracted passions.

**Lancing** (lansin), *vb. sb.* [f. LANCE *v.* + -ING.]

1. The action of the *vb.* LANCE in various senses: *e.g.* † *a.* Launching (of boats). † *b.* Piercing, pricking. *c.* Cutting with a lancet.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xlii. ii. Thence there was launching of grete botes and smal. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Sont* ii. vii. (1714) 28 The cruel Lancing of the knotty Gout. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balsac's Lett.* (vol. II) 202 You make with it (syllogisme) a wholesome and delightful lancing. 1645 MILTON *Vetrach. Intro.* Wks. 1831 IV. 140 The lancing of that old apostemated error. 1655 *Woon Life* 17 Dec. Which caused a swelling in his cheek . . and that a lancing thereof, which made him unfit to appear in public. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iii. 105 God forbids his people this funeral rite of cutting and lancing because abused to Demonolatry. *attrib.* 1530 PALSGR. 604/2, I lance a sore, as a curyrgien dothe with a lainsynge yron. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* x. 119 He has curiously a dominant passion for leaping, darting the lancing pole . . and other feats of strength and agility.

2. Acting as a lancer.

1838-9 THACKERAY *Minor Gahagan* iii. A ball . . put a stop to his lancing.

**Lancing** (lansin), *ppl. a.* [f. LANCE *v.* + -ING.] That lances: *a.* Darting forward; *fig.* bold, dashing. *b.* Of a ship: Launching, putting forth. *c.* Cutting, piercing.

1573 L. LLOYD *Pilgr. Princes* (1586) 6 b, Hercules . . hearde the offers of these two lancing Ladies. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* l. 12 The Comets, and these lancing Dragons, and falling Stars, &c. . . we visibly see. 1647 STANLEY *Pref. Oronota* (1650) 5 Along the shore the wretched mothers stray . . The lancing ships beholding from on high. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 695 When the lancing knife requires his hands. 1756 MOUNSEY in *Phil. Trans.* l. 20 But the scene soon began again with lancing pain in the left eye.

**Land** (lænd), *sb.* Forms: 1-land; also 1, 3-7 land, 4-6 londe, 4-7 lande, (3) loande, 4 loond, lont, 5 lonnde, lannde, 8-9 Sc. lan, lan'. [Common Teut.: OE. *land*, *lond* str. neut. = OFris. *land*, *land*, OS. (Du., LG.) *land*, OHG. *lant* (MHG. *lant*, *lant*), mod.G. *land*), ON. (Sw., Da.) and Goth. *land*: -OTeut. \**landōm*, cogn. w. OCeltic \**landā* fem. (Irish *land*, *lann* enclosure, Welsh *llan* enclosure, church, Cornish *lan*, Breton *lann* heath), whence the F. *lande*, heath, moor. The pre-Teut. \**landh*- is not evidenced in the other Aryan langs., but an ablaut-variant \**landh*- appears in OS. *lēdina* heath, desert (Russian лѣда, лѣдина), and in MSw., mod.Sw. *linda* waste or fallow land.]

1. The simple word.

1. The solid portion of the earth's surface, as opposed to *sea, water*. Cf. *firm land* (see FIRM *a.* 8), DRY LAND, † *Occas.* classed as one of the 'elements' = EARTH *sb.* 14. Often in phr. *to land, on land* (cf. ALAND), *by land* (in quot. 1841 *transf.*); also † *at land* = on land, ashore.

*Beowulf* 1623 Com þa to lande lidmanna helm swiðmod swymman. 1690 tr. *Bada's Hist.* ii. iii. (1890) 104 Seo is monigra folca ceapstow of londe & of see cumendra. 1205 LAY. 117 On Italię he com on lond. 1250 Gen. & Ex. 103 It hiled al þis werldes drof, And fier, and walkne, and water, and lond. 1300 *Harleik* 721 Fro londe woren he bote a mile. 13. E. E. Allit. P. C. 322 Þe barrez of vche a bonk ful bigly me haldes, þat I may lacheþe no lont. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 266 Noubre suld werri bi lond, no in water bi schip. 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's Prolog.* 29 Ye seken lond and see for yowre wyddnynges. 1400 MAUNOEY. (1839) l. 6 He may go by many Weyes, bothe on See and Londe. 1539 TAYLOR *Erasm. Prolog.* (1552) 13 It is most pleasaunte rowyngne nere the land, and walkyngne nere the sea. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. ii. 7 To bunt out perilles . . By sea, by land, where so they may be mett. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* ii. xi. 107 We feele greater heat at land then at sea. *Ibid.* ii. ii. 118 It behoves vs now to treatte of the three elements, aire, water and land. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. l. 122, I not doubt He came aliue to Land. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 337 His Omnipresence fills Land, Sea, and Aire. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* xii. (1883) 82 They began to enterprise at land. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* l. viii, I fairly descry'd Land, whether an Island or a Continent, I could not tell. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* vii. xiii, And now, all in my own countree, I stood on the firm land! 1841 FA. A. KEMBLE *Rec. Later Life* (1882) II. 142 At the beginning of railroad travelling, persons who preferred posting on the high road were said to go by land. 1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VII. 628 All the great defeats of France at land have come from England. 1855 KINGSLEY *Hereward* i. (1877) 44, I was never afraid . . to speak my mind to them, by sea or land.

*b.* Nautical phrases. † *To take land*: to come to land; to land, go ashore. *Land to*: just within sight of land, when at sea. † *To raise land*: to sail with the land just within sight. *To lay the land*: to lose sight of land. † *To set (the) land*: to take the bearings of land. *Land ho!* a cry of sailors when first sighting land. *Land skut in* (see quot. 1753).

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 59 When þe kyng wist, þat þei had taken land. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvi. 551 Quhill thai . . On vest half, toward Dunfermyne, Tuk land. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Hum.* xlii. 528 They . . aryuyd at the porte of Marseyle there they toke londe. 1611 COTGR., *Surgist*, to arrive, take land, goe ashore. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Grammar* ix. 43 One to the top to looke out for land, the man cries out Land to; which is iust so farre as a kenning, or a man may see the land. And to lay a land is to saile from it iust so farre as you can see it. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 28 We huld off, North North-East, but still raised land. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* l. 21 When we set Land, some this, some that do guess. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., *Land shut in*, at sea. When another point of land hinders the sight of that which a ship came from, then they say the land is shut in. *Setting the Land*, at sea, is observing by the compass how it bears. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Terre qui fuit*, double-land, or land shut in behind a cape or promontory. 1840 R. H. DANA *Refr. Mast* iv. 8 A man on the forecable called out 'Land ho!'

*c.* Phr. *How the land lies*: primarily *Naut.* (see quot. a 1700); now chiefly *fig.* = what is the state of affairs.

a 1700 B. F. DICK. *Cant. Crew, How lies the Land?* How stands the Reckoning? 1809 MALIN *Gil Blas* vii. vii. (Rldg.) 14 Several gentlemen . . had a mind to feel how the land lay. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Re. Lynne* l. vii. 99 Uncle Charles's eyes had discovered how the land lay as regarded Rose and himself.

† *d.* A tract of land. Also *transf.* of ice. *Obs.*

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. x. 153 There is a straight and a long and stretched out land on eyther side. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* To Rdr., A large Bay or inlet of the Sea, . . entering in betwixt two lands. 1666 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* iv. 139 Captain Luke Fox in his North-West Discoveries . . complained fearfully of the fast Lands of Ice upon those Coasts.

2. Ground or soil, esp. as having a particular use or particular properties. Often with defining word, as *arable land, corn-land, plough-land, stubble land*.

825 *Vesp. Psalter* cvii. 37 And seowun lond & plantadon winzeardas. a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* x. (1889) 51 Ferlic & swiðlic storm on hyrre landu [L. *arua*] forhwyrð. 12050 *Supp. Ælfric's Voc.* in W. Wülcker 177/1 *Seges*, zesawen acer vel land. 12380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 35 Lond weleerid and weldungid. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* l. 8 Tyllynge is vs to write of eury land. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in W. Wülcker 796 *Hec bovala*, a hoggangyn lond. *Hec virgata*, a cryd lond. *Hic selis*, a ryggyd lond. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 64 While the Plowman neer at hand, Whistles over the Furrow'd Land. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 605 And from the marshy Land Salt Herbage for the fodd'ring Rack provide. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Mushroom*, They are never found but on burnt lands. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) l. 283 In England, the land is rich, but coarse. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* v. 8 Loading with loathsome rottenness the land. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. l. 593 The land to a great extent round his pleasure grounds was in his own hands. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 616 The conversation was almost exclusively confined to the topics of steam-boats, black-land, red-land, bottom-land, timber-land [etc.].

† *b.* *poet.* = GROUND in various senses. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 203 (Gr.) Inc is . . wilde deer on gewæld zesæld & lifszende, ða ðe land tredað. 14. *Fencing* v. *Two Handed Swoord* in *Rel. Ant.* l. 309 Fresly smyte thy strokis by dene, And hold wel thy lond that hyt may be sene. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. vii. 7 Her selfe upon the land She did prostrate. 1716 Pope *Ud* vii. 18 He . . roll'd, with Limbs relax'd, along the Land.

3. A part of the earth's surface marked off by natural or political boundaries or considered as an integral section of the globe; a country, territory. Also put for the people of a country.

(Sometimes defined by a phrase containing the name of the country or stating one of its prominent characteristics or

products, as *the land of Egypt, the land of the midnight sun, the land of the chrysanthemum*, etc. Cf. *b* and *c*.)

1725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1995 *Territorium*, lond. a 900 O.E. *Chron.* an. 787 (Parker MS.) þat wæron þa ærestan scipu Deniscra monaþ þe Angel cynnes lond gesohton. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 107 Ponie is seo cirice on Campania þes landes zezæaro. 1254 O.E. *Chron.* an. 1132 (Laud MS.) Dis gear com Henri king to þis land. 1205 LAY. 1244 Albion hatte þat lond. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 10154 He sende to alle þe bisshoppes of þis lond is sonde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3766 þis esan . . Oute o þe land did iacob chace. 13. E. E. Allit. P. A. 936 In ludy lond. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xli. 33 Abymallech . . and Phicol . . turneden agen into the loond of Palestynes. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 1932, I haue faryn out of fere landd my fader to seche. 14. *Sir Beues* 2327 (MS. M.) All the lond after hem drowe Armyd with good harnes inouze. 14. *Dyal. Gent. & Husb.* in *Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 148 God left never lande yet vnquished which agaynst his worde made resistance. 1450 *Merlin* 68 Vortiger . . often tyme faght so with them that he drof hem oute of hys lond. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* iii. 8 To carye them out of that lond, in to a good and wyde lond, enen in to a lond that floweth with mylke and hony. 1611 *Bible Josh.* ii. 1 Go, view the land, enen Jericho. . . Isa. ix. 1 When at the first he lightly afflicted the land of Zebulun and the land of Naphtali. 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativity* 221 He feels from Juda's Land The dreading Infants hand. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* vii. 148 These Answers in the silent Night receiv'd The King himselfe divulg'd, the Land believ'd. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Village* 51 Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey, Where wealth accumulates, and men decay. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* v. xv, He made songs for all the land Sweet both to feel and understand. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. l. 279 In our own land, the national wealth has, during at least six centuries, been almost uninterruptedly increasing.

*fig.* 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 439 Her bare brest, the heart of all her land. 1595 = John iv. ii. 245 In the body of this fleshly Land, This kingdom, this Confinde of blood, and breathe.

*b.* Phrases. *Law of the land* († *land's law*: see LAND-LAW 1): see LAW *sb.* 1. *Land of promise* († *promission*, † *repromission*, † *hehest*), *promised land*: see PROMISE *sb.*, etc. *Land of cakes* (Sc.): see CAKE *sb.* 1. *b.* See also HOLY LAND.

1300 [see BEHEST *sb.* 1]. a 1400 MAUNOEY. (Roxb.) Pref. 1 Þe land of reppromission, þat men calles þe Holy Land. 1513 BRANSHAW *St. Werburg* l. 1612 Duke Josne . . Ledynghe the Isreheleitys to the lande of promysyon. 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1760) II. xxiv. 271 The Lowlanders call their part of the Country the Land of Cakes. a 1846 J. ISLASH *Song, Land o' Cakes*, An' fill ye up and toast the cup, The land o' cakes for ever.

*c.* *fig.* = Realm, domain. *Land of the leal* (Sc.): the realm of the blessed departed, heaven. *Land of the living*: the present life. *In the land of the living* (a Hebraism); alive. *Land of Nod*: see NOD.

825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxiv. 9 In londe lifszendra. 1230 *Itali Meid.* 13 Iþis world þat is icoleopd land of unlinesse. 13. *Minor Poems* fr. *Vermon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 637/2 Ye shal not withouten Strif for the world passe to þe land of lyf. 1611 *Bible Jer.* xi. 19 Let vs cui him off from the land of the living. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 99 As in the land of darkness yet in light, To live a life half dead, a living death. 1707 *Curtis*, in *Hush & Gard.* 313 In the Land of Nature we are often out of our Knowledge. 1798 LADY NAINNE *Song, The Land of the Leal*, I'm wearin' awa' John . . To the land o' the leal. 1806-7 J. BEAREFOOT *Miseries Hum.* *Life* (1826) vi. Intro. 116 You'd better have sent out Jeddiah Buxton if he is still in the land of the living. 1819 J. HOOGSON in *Raine Mem.* (1857) l. 223, I was frequently travelling in the Land of Nod. 1836 JAVING *Astoria* l. 129 They dug a grave . . in which they deposited the corpse, with a biscuit . . and a small quantity of tobacco, as provisions for its journey in the land of spirits. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 10 There are unseen lands of knowledge and truth beyond the present.

† *d.* In ME. poetry used vaguely in certain expletive phrases: *on or in land, to come to land*. Cf. similar uses of TOWN. *Obs.*

1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 65 To eni monne þet is on londe. 1300 *Harrov.* *Hell* 46 Þriti winter and þrydde half 3er, Iþau woned in londe her. 1320 *Cast. Love* 551 Maken I chulle Pees to londe come. . . And sauen al þe folk in londe. 1380 *Sir Ferum*, 2793 Welawo to longe y lye in londe. 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 176 His steede . . gooth an Ambil in the way Ful soflyte and rounde in londe.

† *e.* U.S. Substituted euphemistically for Lord, in phrases *the land knows, Good land!*

1849 MISS WARNER *Wide wide World* xiv, 'But what are they called turnpikes for?' 'The land knows—I don't.' 1889 MARK TWAIN 'Yankee Crt. K. Arthur xi. 110 Good land! a man can't keep his functions regular on spring chickens thirteen hundred years old.

4. Ground or territory as owned by a person or viewed as public or private property; landed property. (Common, concealed, copyhold, debatable, demesne, fabric, fiscal land or lands: see the defining words. Also BOND-LAND, CROWN-LAND 1.)

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 51 Þa teopan sceantas . . ze on lande, ze on oþrum þingum. 1205 LAY. 3914 His lond he huld half 3er. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4033 To dele þair landes þam betuixt þat aþer might þam ald wit liis. 1362 LANGL. P. P. A. vii. 295 Laborers that haue no lond to liuen on þat heore honden. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 579 Worthy to been stywardes of rente and lond Of any lord that is in Engeland. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 72 Borne to great land, treasure, and substaunce. 1587 LADY STAFFORD in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) l. 209 They have recovered their land, with the Arrerages. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. l. 113 This fellow might be in's time a great buyer of Land. 1611 *Bible 2 Kings* viii. 3 She went forth to erie vnto the king for her house, and for her land. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* l. § 1 A convenient house with a hundred acres of land adjoining to it. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 142 He had no intention of depriving the English colonists of their land. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 12 Some one will say that he is beyond question rich, who owns a great deal of land.



b. *pl.* Territorial possessions. † Also rarely in sing., a piece of landed property, an estate in land. c 1000 *Ælfric's Lives* (1885) I. 192 Feower land he forðeas forð In mid him ælþeodigum to andfenge and to ælmes-dædum. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1843 Ðor him solde an lond kinge emor. c 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 163 Þouh man haue muhe katel As londes, rentes, and oþer god. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 86 (He) became . . . riche . . . and purchased londes and possessions. 1560 *Daus tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 423 b note, John Frederick demaundeth his landes and dignities. 1599 *Shaks. Hen. V.* I. i. 9 All the Temporall Landes which men deuout By Testament haue giuen to the Church. a 1656 *Br. Hall Rem. Wks.* 143 Who should haue your Landes but your heirs? 1787 *BURNS Poems* (1809) II. 101 note, The Earl gave him a four merk land near the castle. 1837 *JARMAN Powell's Devises* II. 135 All his messuages, lands, and tenements. 1841 *W. SPALDING Italy & It. Isl.* I. 84 Considering this grievance more tolerable than . . . the loss of the public lands. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 130 Their lands had been divided by Cromwell among his followers.

c. *Law.* (See *quots.*)

1638 *Coke On Litt.* 4 Land in the legal signification comprehendeth any ground, soile or earth whatsoever, as meadows, pastures, woods, moores, waters, marshes, furses and heath, . . . It legally includeth also all castles, houses, and other buildings. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 18 Land hath also, in its legal signification, an indefinite extent, upwards as well as downwards. 1839 *Penny Cyc.* XIII. 300/1 Land in its most restricted legal signification is confined to arable ground. . . In its more wide legal signification land extends also to meadow, pasture, woods, moors, waters, &c.

† 5. The country, as opposed to the town. *On (in, † Sc. to) land:* in the country; also, into the country; hence, to distant parts. *Obs.*

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* III. xx. (xxviii.) (1890) 246 Byrīz & lond & ceastre & tunas & hus. c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xxxviii. (Z.) 234 *Writ*, on lande. c 1386 *CHAUCER Prov.* 702 A poure person dwellynge vpon lond. — *Nun's Pr.* T. 4069 Swiche a toye was it to here him synge, . . . In sweete accord, My lief, is faren in londre. 1400 *Plowman's T.* 1128 Thou . . . livest in londre, as a loren. 1425 *Sc. Acts Jus. I* (1814) II. 11/2 Ande at þis be done als wele in borowis as to lande throu al be realme. c 1470 *HENRYSON Tale of Doz* 123 [He] dytis all the pure men up-on land. 1491 *Sc. Acts Jus. IV* (1814) II. 226/2 The aulde statutus and ordinaunce maid of before baith to burgh and to lande. 1513-75-1818 [see *BURGH* b]. a 1800 *Jock the Leg* in *Child Ballads* (1894) V. 128 In brough or land.

6. Expanse of country of undefined extent; = COUNTRY I b. *rare exc.* with qualifying word, as *down-land*, *HIGHLAND*, *LOWLAND*, *mountain-land*, etc.

1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* IV. i. 130 Leaue your criske channels, and on this greene-Land answer your summons. 1784 *COWPER Task* I. 323 The Ouse, dividing the well-watered land, Now glitters in the sun, and now retires. 1833 *TENNISON May Queen* III. 7 And sweet is all the land about, and all the flowers that blow.

7. One of the strips into which a corn-field, or a pasture-field that has been ploughed, is divided by water-furrows. Often taken as a measure of land-area and of length, of value varying according to local custom.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* XVII. 68 Feith had first sǣte of hym . . . And nolde nouȝt neyghen bym by nyne londes lengthe. 1532 *Will in Market Harbore* Rec. (1890) 211 A lond of barly net the whet lond. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* 3 In Kente they haue other maner of plowes, . . . some wyll toune the sheldbreth at euery landes ende, and plowe all one waye. — *Surre.* 38 b, A furlong called Dale furlong y<sup>s</sup> whiche furlong conteineth .xxx. landes and two heed landes, a 1550 *Merry Fest Mylner Abington* 77 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* III. 103 The mylners house is nere, Not the length of a lande. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus, Arpenneum*, a measure of ground as much as our lande or halfe aker. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 5 To putt ewes into the Carre three weekes before Lady-day, allowing five ewes for a lande. 1679 *BLOUNT Anc. Tenures* 21 To cut down one Land of Corn. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* III. 137/1 Land, or Lond, or Launde, in some places called a Loone, it is as much as two large Butts. 1767 *Cries of Blood* 7 He went down Campden field . . . about a land's length. 1786 *The Harist* *Rep.* xxv. (1801) 12 O' Gath'rs next, unruly-bands Do spread theml's athwart the Landers. 1791 *COWPER Retirement* 421 Green balks and furrowed lands. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* V. 83 The produce of one land or ridge of each crop. 1817-18 *COBBETT Resid. U. S.* (1822) 114, I made a sort of land with the plough, and made it pretty level at top. 1861 *Times* 4 Oct. 7/4 Fields laid out in six-yard lands with deep water-furrows for the sake of drainage.

8. *Sc.* A building divided into flats or tenements for different households, each tenement being called a 'house'.

1456 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 111 A land land of this side the Hau. 1457 *Ibid.* 116 A land was his faderis land in the burgh Peebles. 1466 *Extracts Abern. Reg.* (1844) I. 26 He conquest a lande within your side burgh. 1482 *Act. Audit.* (1839) 107/2 Diuerss housis. Lying in the burgh of Edinburgh, on be north side of be stretre, betuix þe land of Johne patonsone & þe land of Nicol spedy on be east & west parties. 1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 490/2 The annuall hauand the ground annuall vpon one brynt land quhilk is or beis reparellit. 1753 *W. MAITLAND Hist. Edin.* II. 140 The Buildings here, elsewhere called Houses, are denominated Lands. 1776 *E. TOPHAM Lett. Edin.* 27 These buildings are divided by extremely thick partition walls, into large houses, which are called lands, and each story of a land is called a house. Every land has a common staircase. 1780 *ARNOT Hist. Edin.* II. i. (1816) 185 The houses were piled to an enormous height, some of them amounting to twelve stories. These were called lands. 1817 *HOGG Tales & Sk.* V. 68, I showed him down stairs; and just as he turned the corner of the next land, a man came rushing violently by him. 1858 *MRS. OLFPHANT Laird of Norlaw* I. 308 The 'land', or block of buildings in which it was

placed, formed one side of a little street. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* II. i. 117, I remember an old 'land' in the High Street of Edinburgh. 1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* 238 A certain frail old gentlewoman . . . who dwelt in the top of a tall land on a strait close.

9. Technical uses. a. [*transf.* from 7.] The space between the grooves of a rifle bore; also, the space between the furrows of a mill-stone. b. In a steam-engine, 'the unperforated portion of the face-plate of a slide-valve' (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875). c. 'The lap of the straks in a clincher-built boat. Also called landing' (*Ibid.*).

1854 *Chamb. Frnt.* II. 202 These furrows and belts (in the bore of a cannon), technically called lands. 1857 *Sir P. DE COLQUHOUN Compu. Oarsman's Guide* 28 The lands are where one strake overlaps another. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 15 June, Some of the 'lands' being slightly injured, as might . . . have been expected with so delicate a system of rifling. 1881 *Metal World* No. 9. 131 The circular or angular lands and furrows (of a mill-stone).

II. Attributive uses and Combinations.

10. General relations. a. simple attrib., as *land-belt*, *boom*, † *cape*, *crecent*, *development*, *estate*, † *ground*, *labour*, *mass*, † *people*, *price*, *rent*, *revenue*, *sculpture*, *security*, *split*, *strip*, *tenant*, *tenure*, *weave*, *wealth*.

1856 *KANE Arch. Expl.* I. viii. 78, I am obliged to follow the tortuous 'land-belt'. 1891 *STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE Wrecker* (1892) 288 There was some rumour of a Napa 'land-boom'. 1896 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 'Landcape, an end of land that stretcheth further into the Sea than other parts of the Continent thereabouts. 1895 *W. McLWRAITH Guide Wigtownshire* 43 The 'land-crecent that forms the bay. 1895 *Law Times* 13 July 254 If the Company is a 'Land-development one. 1690 *Mor. Ess. relat. Pres. Times* iii. 41 The Enjoyment of 'Land Estates. 1575 *LANEHAM Lett.* (1871) 4 'Landground by pool or river. 1776 *BURKE Lett.* 14 Aug., Condemned to 'Land Labour at the last Assizes for this County. 1856 *KANE Arch. Expl.* I. i. 16 The probable extension of the 'land-masses of Greenland to the Far North. 1881 *JUDO Volcanoes* 287 The land-masses of the globe. 1440 *Eng. Cong. Arcl.* xxxvii. 91 The 'londe-Pepill that crystyn should be. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 498/2 Immigrants were pouring into the state, and 'land-prices were rising. 1706 in *Arbuthnot's Misc. Wks.* (1751) II. 192 Paying high Interest for Money, which 'Land-rents cannot discharge. 1733 *SWIFT Reasons agst. Settling Tithe of Hemp*, etc. Wks. 1761 III. 313 The land-rents of Ireland are computed to about two millions. 1889 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2472/4 The Office of Receiver of the 'Land-Revenues for the Counties of Suffolk and Cambridge. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg. Proc. Parl.* 15. 2 Land revenues to the amount of 131,424. 1882 *GREIKK Text-bk. Geol.* vii. 922 A chief element in the progress of 'land-sculpture, is geological structure. 1677 *VARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 17 The 'Land Security was so uncertain and bad, and it was so troublesome and chargeable getting their Moneys again when they had occasion to use it. 1805 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 182 Two 'landspots and three bays are ignored by Van de Velde. 1878 *BROWNING Poets Croic to To* that 'land-strip waters wash. 1543 *tr. Act 14 Edw. III.* stat. i. c. 3 The heyres executours, and 'lande tenants of suche ministers and receynours. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.* Land tenant. 1876 *DIGBY Real Prop.* I. i. § 12 The main features of 'land-tenure. 1864 *R. F. BURTON Dahome* 35 Gentle ridges . . . not unlike the wrinkles or 'land waves behind S. Paul de Loanda. 1845 *DARWIN in Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 343 note, So as to lessen the difference in 'land-wealth.

b. objective and objective genitive, as *land-buyer*, *-catcher*, *-ditching*, *-hiner*, *-hunter*, *-monger*, *-monopolist*, *-nationalization*, *-nationalizer*, *-occupier*, *-proprietor*, *-roller*, † *-tille*, *-tiller*, *-tilling*; *land-devouring*, *-eating*, *-scourging*, *-tilling*, *-visiting* adjs.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* xi. 209 A ledere of loundeyes and a 'lond biggere. 1598 *R. BERNARD Terence, Hecyra* III. v. They . . . are no great land-biers. a 1625 *BEAUM. & FL. Wit without M. v.* ii. Thou most reverent 'land-catcher. 1641 *VICARS God in Mount* 12 These and such like 'Land-devouring enormities. 1866-7 *A. YOUNG Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 116 'Land-ditching is done at different prices. 1883 *G. C. DAVIES Norfolk Broads* xl. (1884) 315 Walkerswick is a decayed port, a victim of the 'land-eating sea. 1552 *HULOET*, 'Landc hyer, *redemptor*. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) June 172 Four or five rough-looking men—evidently 'land-hunters. 1647 *HARVEY Shola Cordis* vii. 7 The greedy 'landmunger. 1798 *I. ALLEN Hist. Vermont* 21 The persecutions of the settlers were carried on by the Governor and his 'land-monopolists. 1882 *A. R. WALLACE (title)* 'Land Nationalization. Its necessity and its aims. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Mar. 3/1 One point . . . will . . . be seized upon by the 'land-nationalizers. 1576 *Act 18 Eliz. c.* 10 § 10 All the Inhabitants and 'Land-occupiers within the whole Isle. 1829 *SOUTHEY Sir T. More* (1831) II. 135 The relation between land-owner and land-occupier has undergone an unkindly alteration. 1815 *L. SIMOND Tour Gr. Brit.* I. 172 The 'land-proprietor does not get more than three per cent. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 'Land-roller, one for leveling ground and mashing clods in getting land into tith for crops. 1641 *VICARS God in Mount* 48 Such a 'Land-scourging rod. c 1205 *LAV. 14847* We scullen . . . wurdun mils lide wid þa 'lond-tillen. 1387-8 *T. Usk Test. Love* i. iii. (Skeat) I. 32 That good 'lond-tillers ginne shape for the ertre . . . to bringe forth more corn. c 1475 *Pict. For.* in *W. Wülcker* 804/34 *Hic cultor*, a loundtylere. 1895 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 555 The interests of the landowner and the land-tiller became antagonistic. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 528 Denge of fowls is ful necessary To 'londtilling. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* ix. 140 3e ben woustours . . . that denouren That leel 'land-tylynge men leelliche bysynnyken. 1883 *C. F. HOLDER in Harper's Mag.* Dec. 107/2 Jumping and 'land-visiting fishes.

c. instrumental, as *land-penned*, *sheltered*, *surrounded* adjs.; similitative, as *land-like* adj.

1804 *COLERIDGE Lett.* (1805) 470 This [the green on the water], though occasioned by the impurity of the high shore . . . forms a home scene; it is warm and 'landlike. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* ciii. 56 We steerd her toward a

crimson cloud That landlike slept along the deep. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 453/1 'Land-penned rivers. 1883 *MOLONEY W. African Fisheries* (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) 27 Grassy banks of 'land-sheltered waters. 1776 *MICKLE tr. Camoens Lusid* 479 'Land-surrounded waves.

II. *attrib.*, passing into *adj.*, with the sense: Belonging or attached to, or characteristic of, the land; living, situated, taking place, or performed upon land (as opposed to *water* or *sea*); terrestrial: as in *land-admiral*, *-army*, *-battery*, *-battle*, *-communication*, *-company*, *-engine*, *-fight*, *-form*, *-goods*, *-gunner*, † *-herd*, *-journey*, *-life*, *-monster*, *-passage*, *-pilot*, *-plant*, *-prospect*, *-siren*, *-soldier*, *-spout*, *-trade*, *-travel*, *-waves*, *-war*, *warfare*, etc.

1490 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 1 § 1 If any Captain . . . give them not their full Wages . . . except for Jackets for them that receive Land-wages. 1595 *STEVENS Col. Clont* 273 The fields In which dame Cynthia her landheards fed. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* III. vi. (1636) 191 Impatient of land-life, they launcht againe into their water. 1625 *Queries agst. Dk. Buckhm.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* 1659 I. 217 Admiral and General in the Fleet of the Sea, and Land-Army. 1625 *PURCHAS (title)* Purchas his Pilgrimes containing a History of the World in Sea Voyages and Lande Travells. 1630 *WADSWORTH Pilgr.* vi. 51, I intreated him for a commission and patent for a land company in Flanders. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 307 To find out that . . . Would overtake the best Land-Pilots art. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 488 Their Land-voyage from Pekin to Goa. 1667 *Perrys Diary* 4 Apr. I made Sir G. Carteret merry with telling him how many Land-admirals we are to have this year. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* To Rdr., A most useful Instrument for the History of the World in Sea Voyages and Lande Travells. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3023/3 They . . . are to be provided for in their way as Land-Soldiers are in their march. 1695 *Prior Taking Namar* 86 The water-nymphs are too unkind To Villeroi; are the land-nymphs so? 1711 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* (1737) II. 289 Anchoring at sea, remote from all land-prospect. 1774 *GOLDISM. Nat. Hist.* I. 395 The nature . . . of these land spouts. 1785 *J. PHILLIPS Treat. Inland Navig.* p. vi, Roads for land-communication and carriage. 1817 *Lond. Lett.* 316 Of the lords of the Admiralty, three of the sea officers, and one of the land lords, were efficient officers. 1822 *Specif. Brunel's Patent* No. 4683. 3 The common governor usually applied to land engines cannot act regularly at sea. 1844 *H. H. WILSON Brit. India* I. 335 Being exposed to the fire of the land-batteries as well as of the shipping. 1852 *GROTE Græce* II. lxxxii. X. 665 If the preparations for land-warfare were thus stupendous, those for sea-warfare were fully equal if not superior. 1884 *BOWER & SCOT De Bury's Phaner.* 300 The foliage of land-plants. 1897 *WILLIS Flower Pl.* I. 164 All the Water-plants that are here dealt with are undoubtedly descended from land forms.

b. Prefixed to names of animals to indicate that they are terrestrial in their habits, and esp. to distinguish them from aquatic animals of the same name; as *land-animal*, *-beast*, *-bird*, † *-cormorant*, *-dog*, † *-dove*, *-dragon*, † *-est*, *-fowl*, *-mammyfera*, *-mouse*, *-mollusca* (hence *land-molluscan* adj.), † *-pullen*, *-reptile*, *-scorpion*, *-spaniel* (also fig.), *-toad*; *land-beetle*, a terrestrial predatory beetle, one of the group *Geodaphaga*; *land-bug*, a bug of the group *Geocores*; *land chelonian*, a tortoise; *land-cod*, a kind of catfish, the mathegic, *Amiurus borealis* (Cent. Dict.); *land crocodile*, † (a) ? meant to designate the CAYMAN; (b) the sand-monitor, *Psammisaurus arenarius* (Cent. Dict.); *land-leech*, a leech of the genus *Hammondisa*, abounding in Ceylon; *land-lobster*, † *-martin* (see *quots.*); *land-otter*, 'any ordinary otter of the subfamily *Lutrinæ*, inhabiting rivers and lakes, as distinguished from the sea-otter, *Enhydry marina* (Cent. Dict.); *land-pike*, = *HELL-BENDER* 1; *land-shell*, a terrestrial mollusk or its shell; *land-slater*, a terrestrial isopod crustacean, a wood-louse; *land-snail*, a snail of the family *Helicidæ*; *land-sole*, the common red slug, *Arion rufus*; *land-tortoise*, *-turtle*, any tortoise or turtle of terrestrial habits; † *land-urchin*, the hedgehog; † *land-winkle*, a snail.

1691 *RAY Creation* (1692) 62 So necessary is it [air] for us and other 'Land-Animals. 1748 *ANSON's Voy.* II. viii. 217 Besides these mischievous land-animals, the sea . . . is infested with great numbers of alligators. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 191 Let vs returne now to discourse of other living creatures; and first of 'land-beasts. 1836-9 *Tobu Cycl. Anat.* II. 888/1 This division into lobes occurs in most of the 'land-beetles. 1570 *Order for Swans* in *Hone Every-day Bk.* (1827) II. 959 The . . . custome of this Realme . . . dothe allow to every Owner of such ground . . . to take one 'Land-bird. 1863 *KINGSLY Water-Bab.* vii. 343 The sea-birds sang as they streamed out into the ocean, and the land-birds as they built among the boughs. c 1865 *Circ. Sci.* (ed. Wyld) II. 184/1 The Geocores or 'Land-bugs. 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 249 The 'Land Chelonians. a 1653 *G. DANIEL Ilyll* iv. 4 'Land-Cormorants may Challenge them for food. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* II. 159/2 He beareth Azure, the Bresilian 'Land Crocodile, proper. 1664 *COTTON Scarron.* IV. (1715) 69 Curs, Spaniels, Water-dogs, Bandogs, and 'Land-dogs. 1712 *E. COOKE Voy. S. Sea* 319 Saw some Widgeons, and many 'Land-Doves. 1804 *MIVART in Cosmopolitan* XVI. 344 The enormous 'land-dragons that lived by rapine. 1768 *G. WHITE Selborne* xvii. 49 The water-elf or newt is only the larva of the 'land-elf. 1669 *WOLIDGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 304 If 'Land-Fowl gather towards the Water. 1859 *TENNENT Ceylon* I. 302 Of all the plagues which beset the traveller in the rising grounds of Ceylon, the most detested are the 'Land leeches. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Aug. 2/1



Huge 'land lobsters'—the 'robber crab' of the Pacific Islands. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* 1. 96 The annihilation of certain genera of 'land-mammifera'. 1874 RAY *Collect. Words, Eng. Birds* 86 The 'Land-martin or Shore-bird: *Hirundo riparia*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* 11. 403 A certain well, wherein there keep ordinarily 'land-mice'. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 84 The 'land-molluscan fauna of Socotra'. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), 'Land-Pike, a Creature in America, like the Fish of the same Name, but having Legs instead of Fins. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* 1. 507 Hens, and other 'land pullen'. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* 11. xxviii. 315, 1 narrowly escaped being bitten by a 'land-scorpion'. This insect is of the size of a small cray-fish. 1853 *Zoologist* XI. 4127 In 'land-shells' the locality would not be easily surpassed. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* v. 76 The air-breathing mollusca, commonly called land-shells. 1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 111. 632 The 'Land-slater (*Oniscus asellus*)'. 1739 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* 1. 151 A 'Land-Snail, incrustated over with fine Stoney Matter. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 11. 168 The 'land-soles occasionally devour animal substances. 1576 FLEMING tr. *Catius' Eng. Dogs* § 2 (end) 'Land-spaniels. 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 55 b, He would prou... a good land-spaniel or setter for a hungry Courtier, to smell him out a thousand pound sute, for a hundred pound profit. 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* iv. i. in *Bullen O. PLIV*, Proceed scagull. Thus land-spaniel; no man can say this is my fish till he finde it in his nett. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 105 It is only the Rubeth, the 'land toad, which has the property of sucking. *Ibid.* VI. 380 The 'land tortoise will live in the water, and... the sea turtle can be fed upon land. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U.S.* 11. 293 In Mr. Clark's garden were several land-tortoises (*Testudo clausa*, Say). 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* 1. 109 We refreshed our selves very well, both with 'Land and Sea Turtles. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* 11. xxiii. 163 The land-turtle of Surinam is not more than eighteen or twenty inches in length. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 973 The hedgehog, or 'land urchin. 1601 — *Pliny* 1. 218 Of the Viper, 'Land-winkles or Snails, and Lizards.

12. Special combinations; land abutment, the terminal pier at the landward end of a bridge; land-agency, the occupation or profession of a land-agent; land-agent, a steward or manager of landed property; also, an agent for the sale of land, an estate agent; land-arch, an arch or bridge which spans dry land; land-bat, a measure of land of varying length; land-berg? *nonne-wd.* (after *ice-berg*), an 'ice-mountain' on land; land-blink, an atmospheric glow seen from a distance over snow-covered land in the arctic regions; land-board? *nonne-wd.* (after *seaboard*), the borders of a country; land-born *a.*, native; land-breast, the whole frontage formed by the abutment and wing-walls or retaining walls of a bridge; land-bred *a.*, brought up on land (as distinguished from on sea); also, native, indigenous; land-carrack, (*a*)? a coasting vessel; (*b*) = *land-frigate*; land-cast, an orientation; land-chain, a surveyor's chain (Simmonds); land-coal, coal transported by land; land-community, joint or common ownership of land; land-company, a commercial company formed for the exploitation of land; land-cook U.S., one who 'cooks' land for the market; land-dummiar *Austral.* (see DUMMY *v.*); so land-dummying; land-evil, (*a*) an epidemic; (*b*)? the falling sickness, epilepsy; landfang, holding-ground for an anchor; land-fast, an attachment on the land for a vessel; land-feather, a bay or inlet; land-fish, (*a*)? fresh-water fish; (*b*)? a fish that lives on land; hence, an unnatural creature; land-frigate, a harlot, strumpet; land-fyrd *O.E.* and *Hist.*, the land force; land-good [ad. Du. *landgoed*], a landed estate; land-honour (see HONOUR *sb.* 7); land-horse, the horse on the land-side of a plough; land-hunger, keen desire for the acquisition of land; hence land-hungry *a.*; land-ice, ice attached to the shore, as distinguished from floe; land-ill, an epidemic (cf. *land-evil*); land-jobber, one who makes a business of buying and selling land on speculation; so land-jobbing; land-lead, a navigable opening in the ice along the shore; land-leak, a leak produced in a vessel before starting on a voyage; land-looker U.S. (see quot.); land-lurch *v.*, to rob of land (see LURCH *v.*); land-male, a reserved rent charged upon a piece of land by the chief lord of the fee, or a subsequent mesne owner' (Wright *Province. Dict.* 1857); also attrib. *land-male-book*; land-march, territory bordering on another country; land-marker, 'a machine for laying out rows for planting' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); land-mate (see quot.); land-mead, a tract of meadow land; land-mistress = LANDLADY 1; land-neck, an isthmus; land-oath (see quot.); land-office U.S. and *Colonial* (see quot. 1855); land-packet U.S. (see quot.); land-passage, (*a*) an isthmus; (*b*) passage by land; land-peerage (see quot.); land-pirate, one who robs on land, a highwayman; also, a literary pirate; land-plaster, 'rock-gypsum ground to a powder for use as a fertilizer' (*Cent. Dict.*); land-pole, the pole or perch; land-presser, an apparatus for pressing down the soil; land-

province, 'a province of the land distinct from others in the assemblage of plants or animals which it contains, or in their distribution' (Cassell, 1884); land-raker (see foot-land-raker, *s.v.* Foot *sb.* 35); land-reeve, roll (see quot.); land-rush, a landslip; land sale, (*a*) a sale of land; (*b*) applied attrib. to collieries which are worked on a small scale and from which coal is supplied only to the country round; *pl.* the coal so disposed of; land-score, *Hist.*, a division of land [repr. *O.E. landscoru*]; land-seot, a tax on land formerly levied in some parishes for the maintenance of the church; land-scrip U.S., a negotiable certificate, issued by the U.S. government or by corporate bodies holding donations of land therefrom, entitling the holder to the possession of certain portions of public land (Webster, 1864); land-scurvy, scurvy occurring on land, as amongst inmates of work-houses, armies, etc.; land-sergeant (see quot. 1893); also, the steward of an estate; land-shark, (*a*) one who makes a livelihood by preying upon seamen when ashore; (*b*) rarely, a land-grabber; land-sick *a.*, (*a*) sick for the sight of land; (*b*) *Naut.*, (of a ship) impeded in its movements by being close to land; land-slide U.S. = LANDSLIP; also *fig.* (cf. *avalanche*); land-speech, a language, tongue; land-stall, a staith or landing-place; land-stead *a.* *Colonial*, provided with landed property; land-steward, one who manages a landed estate for the owner; land-stone, a stone turned up in digging; land-stool, ? *Sc.* = *land-stall*; land-strait, an isthmus; land-stream, a current in the sea due to river waters; land-strife, strife with respect to land, agrarian contention; land-swarmer, app. a kind of rocket; land-swell, the roll of the water near the shore; land-thief, (*a*) one who robs on land or ashore; (*b*) a robber of land; land-tide *Sc.*, 'the undulating motion of the air, as perceived on a droughty day' (Jam.); land-trash, broken ice near the shore; land-turn, a land-breeze; land-valuer, one whose profession is to examine and declare the value of land or landed estates; land-waiter = *landing-waiter* (see *LANDING vol. sb.*); land-war, (*a*) a war waged on land, opposed to a *naval war*; (*b*) a 'war' or contention with respect to land or landed property; land-warrant U.S. (see quot. 1858); land-wash, the wash of the tide near the shore; land-water *a.*, amphibious, nondescript; land-wine [cf. *Dt. landwijn*, *G. landwein*], wine of native or home growth; land-worthiness *nonne-wd.*, fitness to travel over land; land-yard *local* (see quot. 1828).

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 7 It was composed of twenty Arches, nineteen Piers, and two 'Land Abutments. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academy, Org.* iv. 110 The requirement that he should be experienced in 'land-agency, may seem in itself not unreasonable. 1846 CODDEN *Sp.* (1870) 1. 354 We know right well that their [landlords'] 'land agents are their electioneering agents. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 274 The bridge consists of ten arches, one of which is a 'land-arch. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* xvii. (1891) 135 The 'lande batte or pole of Pembrokeshire is in Kemes xj fote. Pembrokeshire xj fote. 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xiv. (1856) 420 When first the mass separates from the 'land-berg or glacier. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* iii. 41 The 'landblink was now very perceptible; and in the evening we discerned the land itself. 1790 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (ed. Ford) V. 229 If Great Britain establishes herself on our whole 'land-board [*i.e.* along the Mississippi]. 1796 — in *Pickering Vocab.* U.S. (1816) 170 The position and circumstances of the United States leave them nothing to fear on their land-board. 1859 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* 11. xix. (Arb.) 215 The 'land-borne lises safe, the forreine at his ease. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm.* Bridge 70 Each of the 'Land Breasts are to spread about 25 Feet on each Side of the Bridge. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartus* 1. iv. 160 We resemble 'Land-bred Novices New brought aboard to venture on the Seas. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 627/2 Whatsoever relics there were left of the land-bred people. 1887 F. M. CRAWFORD *Paul Patoff* 1. viii. 273 Till one day the land-bred boaster puts to sea in a Channel steamer. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* 1. ii. 50 Faith, he to night hath boarded a 'Land Caract. 1609 DAVENANT *Albionne* 11. i. *Grim.* I must be furnish'd too. *Cuny.* With a Mistress? *Grim.* Yes, inquire me out some old Land-Carack. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christovell* 1, He turned upon his track... and making a correct 'landcast this time, found his way to the fountains of the Taw. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Shropsh.* (1662) 11. 1 One may observe a threefold difference in our English-Coale. 1 Sen-conle. 2 'Land-coale, at Mendip, Bedworth, &c. and carted into other Counties. 3 What one may call River or Fresh-water-Coale. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* 1. v. 85 The historical township is the body of alodial owners who have advanced beyond the stage of 'land-community. 1854 LOWELL *Trin. in Italy* Prose Wks. 1830 1. 172 Nothing else but an American 'land-company ever managed to induce settlers upon territory of such uninhabitable quality. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 119 How comes it to pass that the American 'land-cook is cunning enough to carry on his trick. 1880 *Cent. Mag.* CCXLVI. 77 The successes and failures of Australian 'land-dummiars. *Ibid.* 76 The fraudulent transaction known as 'land-dummying. 1825 *Amer. R.* 360 Pet 'land vuel bat alle londes leien on, & ligges 3et monic. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 312/1 Land ivyl, seknesse (i. londe euyl), *epilepsia*. 1557 BURROUGH in *Hakluyt* (1886) 111. 153 Where a ship may ride

in 4 fadome, of water, and haue 'Landfange for a North and by West winde. 1703 W. DAMPIER *Voy.* 111. 36 There is not clean Ground enough for above 3 Ships... One even of these must lie close to the Shore, with a 'Land-fast there. 1584 DIGGES in *Archaeologia* XI. 236 The south baye or 'landfether of the great sluce. 1419 *Liber Albus* 221 (Rolls) 1. 376 Qui dicit 'landfische pot prandium, bene licet ei hospitari piscem suum, et in crastino ponere piscem suum in foro Domini Regis. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* 111. iii. 264 Hee's growne a very land-fish, languagelesse, a monster. 1611 L. WHITAKER in *Coryat Crudities* Introd. Verses, Here to this 'Land-Friggit he's ferried by Charon, He bords here; a seruice a hot and a rare one. 11. O. E. *Chron.* an. 1001 (Land MS.), Ne him to ne dorste scip here on see, ne 'land-fyrd. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 4. 75 The Land-Fyrd, or general levy of fighting men. 1591 HORSEV *Travi.* (Hakl. Soc.) 246 Purchasing... howses and 'landgoods upon which they did inhabit. 1671 MAOOC (title) *Baronia Anglica*, a History of 'Land-Honours and Baronies, and of Feudal Tenure in capite. 1848 FINLAYSON in *Chambers's Inform.* 1. 486/2 The... most forward horse, should be put in the furrow, and only bound back to the right or off theet of the 'land-horse. 1862 J. M. LUNLOW *Hist. U.S.* vi. 221 The 'land-hunger of the South now outstripped even the ambition of conquest of Mr. Polk. 1889 *Century Mag.* Jan. 369/2 When the 'land-hungry band of Welsh and Norman barons entered Ireland. 1820 SCORESHY in *Ann. Reg.* 11. 1324 'Land-ice consists of drift-ice attached to the shore; or drift-ice, which, by being covered with mud or gravel, appears to have recently been in contact with the shore; or the flat-ice, resting on the land, not having the appearance or elevation of ice-bergs. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* 1. xxiii. 281 Crossing the land-ices by portage. 1873 J. GERIE *Ice Age* (1894) 547 These boulders could not have been carried by land-ice. 1500 *Adell. Scot. Chron.* (1819) 4 The 'land Ill... was so violent þt þar deit ma þt yere than euir þar deit in pestilens [etc.]. 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants* vii. 74 Let him be at Home to none but... a 'Land-Jobber, or his Inventor of new Funds. 1876 HANCOCK *Hist. U.S.* iv. 419 A physician, land-jobber, and subservient political intriguer. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* 11. xxviii. 278 Here the 'land-leads ceased, with the exception of some small and scarcely practicable openings near the shore. 1649 G. DANIEL *Triumarch.* *Hon. V.* xci, What horror stops my Quill? ere yet aboard Wee see the Royall Fraught, a 'Land-Leake Springs. 1891 R. A. ALGER in *Voice (N.Y.)* 15 Oct., What woodsmen call a 'land-looker, i.e. a timber expert whose business it is to locate pine timber land in Michigan. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. xlii. 217 Hence countrie Loues 'land lurch their Lords. 1390-91 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 392 Pro 'landmale, *qd.* 1416-17 *Ibid.* 614 Pro ligatura cuiusdam libri vocati le landmalebok, 16d. 1489 *Ibid.* 60 In layd-mayle solut. sacristæ Dunelm., 9/4d. 1577 in *Balfour Oppressions in Orku. & Shetl.* (1859) 18 Anc dewitie thai pay to the Kingis Maiesteie for thair scap and landmales zeirle. 1665 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 218, 15 August, Paid for Land Male, 1s. 9d. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 212 Many of the Imperial Marquisses... had their names from being 'Land-marches of the 'state, and not from their maritime situation. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, 'Land-mate, in Herefordshire he that in Harvest-time reaps on the same ridge of ground, or Land, with another, they call Land-mates, that is fellow Laborers on the same land. 1577-87 HARRISON *England* 1. xviii. (1877) 111. 132 Our meadows, are either bottomes... or else such as we call 'land needs, and borrowed from the best and fattest pasturages. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Andl. Alt.* 111. cxxiv. 102 If our Welsh 'land-mistress said, 'Here are Martin and John making me fair offers for the farm' [etc.]. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* 11. xvi. (1636) 140 At the very entrance of the Isthmus or 'Land-neck. 1674 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* xii. Tracts (1769) 364 Of all oaths they [the Irish] think themselves at much liberty to take a 'land-oath, as they call it; Which is an oath to prove a forged deed, a possession, livery or seisin, payment of rent, &c. in order to recover for their countrymen the lands which they forfeited. 1790 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1866) VII. 48 It seems requisite that the general 'land-office should be established at the seat of government. 1855 OGILVIE, *Suppl.*, 'Land-office, in colonies there are land-offices, in which the sales of new land are registered, and warrants issued for the location of land, and other business respecting unsettled land is transacted. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Proc. Met. U.S.* 153 It is owned by the Union Mill and Mining Company, which once did a land-office business in ore crushing. 1847 W. T. PORTER *Quarter Race* 113 Known as the Captain of a 'land-packet'—in plain terms, the driver of an ox-team. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* 1. 78 Another 'land passage or Isthmus there is of like strightness... and of equal breadth with that of Corinth. 1642 *Declar. Chas. I. to Part.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* 111. (1692) 1. 602 He hath... cut the Banks, and let in the Waters to drown the Land-passages, and to make the Town inaccessible by that way. 1677 HALE *Prin. Orig. Man.* 11. vii. 190 There is no Land-passage from this Elder World unto that of America. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* 11. viii. 273 A Custom... is set up at present in most Manors of... the... Weald under the Name of 'Landpeerage; whereby the Owners of the Lands, on each side the Highways, claim to exclude the Lord from the Property of the Soil of the Way, and of the Trees growing thereon. 1609 DEKKER *Lanth. & Candle-l.* viii. Wks. (Grosart) 111. 262 The Cabannes where these 'Land-pyrrates lodge in the night, are the Out-barnes of Farmers. 1670 in T. Brooks *Wks.* (1867) VI. 388 Some dishonest booksellers, called land-pirates, who make it their practice to steal impressions of other men's copies. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* Land-pirates, Highwaymen or any other Robbers. 1890 'ROLF BOLDEWOOD 'Miner's Right' (1899) 148/1 A bloody murdering land-pirate that ought to be hung at the yard-arm. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* xvi. (1891) 133 The usual measure of land used in this shire much differeth from the statute acre, for yt differeth all together in summing vp, as also in the 'land pole. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* 11. 224/2 In such soils an artificial pan may be formed by the 'land-presser or press-drill. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., 'Land-reeve, a subordinate officer on an extensive estate, who acts as an assistant to the land steward. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* 'Land-roll, a clod-crusher and seampresser. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 39 Many burils of stannirs & stannis that tumlt doune vitht the 'land rusche. 1708 J. C. *Compt. Collier* (1845) 47 'Land-Sale Collieries. 1848 *Simmonds's Colon. Mag.* May 63 The whole sum realised by land sales. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.*, New-



castle Terms, Landsale, coals sold to the country in the neighbourhood of the pit. 1886 J. BOVN *Bewick Gleanings* 2 His father and grandfather before him, had... held a small 'landsale' colliery near their home at Cherryburn.

1828 N. CARLISLE *Acc. Charities* 295 Anciently the greatest part of the Country lay in common, only some parcels about the villages being inclosed, and a small quantity in 'Land-Scores' allotted out for tillage. 1617 in G. W. Hill & W. H. Frere *Mem. Stepney Parish* (1891) 77 'There shalbe a generall 'Landskot and assesment' made of all the inhabitants of the parish... toward the necessarie repayre of the Church. 1875 *PARISH Sussex Gloss., Lanscul or Landsote.* 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 397 Harrowgate-water is certainly an excellent medicine in the 'land scurvy. 1891 C. CREIGHTON *Hist. Epidemics* 605 *note.* At one time land-scurvy was detected (under the influence of theory) in many forms. a 1775 *Hobbe Noble ix.* in Child *Ballads* (1890) IV. 2/2, I dare not with you into England ride, The 'land-serveant has me at feid. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss., Land-serveant*, one of the officers of the Border watch, under the Warden of the March. 1894 R. S. FERGUSON *Hist. Westmorland* 197 The steward or land-serveant of their barony or manor. 1769 *Wesley Jnl.* 30 Mar., Let all beware of these 'Land-sharks. 1815 *Scott Guy M.* xxiv, Lieutenant Brown... told him some goose's gazette about his being taken in a skirmish with the landsharks; they'll plunder even the rings off a corpse's fingers. They think every wreck a god-send. 1846 H. MELVILLE *Typee* I. heading, A 'land-sick slide, like the agricultural King Onond. 1870 *Lowell Study Wind.* 240 The Roman road, which linked them with the only past they knew, had been buried under the great barbarian land-slide. 1870 *Anderson Missions Amer. Bd.* II. xxxiv. 308 A terrible landslide occurred, an eruption of mud, earth, and rocks. 1895 *Century Mag.* Mar. 734 There was then a great landslide of votes for McClellan. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 669 Sexti 'land-speeches and xii. mo, weren delt ðane in werlde 80. 1739 N. *Riding Rec.* VIII. 227 Money laid out in repairing the 'land stall leading to Burn and Masham Bridges. 1688 *New Jersey Archives* (1881) II. 31 There is a gushet of about 2000 acres... which I design to take up for you, being good land; so I think by far you will be the best 'land-stead of any concerned in the province. c 1701 *Ibid.* II. 34 He says I was in 1688, the best Land-stead of any concern'd in the Province. 1535 *Stewart Cron. Scot.* II. 679 His 'land-steward in the tyme he maid Our is not now with his Land-steward. 1899 *Crockett Kit Kennedy* xiv. 100 'My lord', answered the land steward, meekly, 'were it a thing' [etc.]. 1796 *Capt. Haig Diary* in J. Russell *Haigs* (1881) 482 Many 'land stones, some whin ones, but mostly all fine quarried stones. 1813 R. KEAR *Agric. Berv.* 35 In all free soils, numerous stones, provincially termed *land-stones*, are found. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss., Land stones*, the name given... to the pebbles and boulders turned up in digging and draining. 1873 W. McDOWELL *Hist. Dunfries* I. 584 The pier or 'landstool was commenced. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kindg. & Comm.* (1603) 11 Peruana is... enuironed on all sides with the sea, saue wheras the forsaid 'Land-streight doth ioyne the same to Mexicana. 1625 *Bp. Mountagu App. Cesar* II. v. 158 In a Foreland or Landstreight where two Seas meet. 1868 *SWINBURNE Poems & Ballads* (ed. 3) 73 The 'land-stream and the tide-stream in the sea. 1553 *GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 109 Did not 'land striues bring them to destruction? 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 10 Charge for 'land swimmers, or small rockets. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palm* IV. 552 As her gilded prow is dancing Through the 'landswell. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* i. iii. 24 There be land rats, and water rats, water theenes, and 'land theenes. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* I. x. 229, I am Hereward the Berserker, the land-thief, the sea-thief. 1894 H. SPENCER in *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Aug. 8/2 The stronger peoples have been land-thieves from the beginning, and have remained land-thieves down to the present hour. 1818 *Edin. Mag.* Oct. 328/2 Whar the dew neer scant, nor the 'landtide danc't Nor rain had ever fawn. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. xxvi. 241 The 'land-trash is cemented by young ice. 1676 *COLES, 'Landturn*, the same from off the land by night, as a Breeze is off the Sea by day. 1844 *CODDEN J.* (1870) I. 127 They are all auctioneers and 'land-valuers. 1711 *SWIFT Examiner* No. 28 ¶ 4 Give a Guinea to a Knave's 'Land-Waiter, and he shall connive at the Merchant for cheating the Queen of an Hundred. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 132 *Land waiter or searcher*, a Custom-House officer who enters goods imported. 1714 Q. ANNE in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5204/4 They are Delivered from a Consuming 'Land-War. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit.* x. 204 Who, sitting in his closet, can lay out the plans of a campaign,--sea-war and land-war. 1873 J. GODKIN (*title*) The Land-War in Ireland. 1787 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) II. 334 Sharpers had duped so many with their unlocated 'land-warrants. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Land-warrant*, a title to a lot of public land; an American security or official document for entering or settling upon government land, much dealt in among jobbers. 1557 W. TOWNSEND in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 114 The 'land wash went so sore, that it overthrew his boate, and one of the men was drowned. 1891 *Blizzard* of 1891 II. 26 Breakers fell with great force close to the landwash and over the promenade. 1721 *De Foe Moll Flanders* (ed. 3) 38 This amphibious Creature, this 'Land-water-thing, call'd, a Gentleman-Tradesman. 1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 47 Laute barrell continence xxix stopas de 'lande-wyn. 1573 *BARET Alt.* L. 80 Land wine, or of our owne countrie growing, *vinnu indigena*. 1782 *POWNALL Antig.* 140 The... state... of the 'land-worker. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 192 When the borders of Europe began to be settled and cultivated by the land-workers. 1794-1811 *Ld. ELLENBOROUGH* in *Espinasse Rep.* III. 259 He would expect a clear 'landworthiness in the carriage itself to be established. 1828 N. CARLISLE *Acc. Charities* 295 Two staves or 18 feet, in... Cornwall, are a 'Land Yard, and 160 Land Yards are an English acre. 1869 *BLACKMORE Lorna D.* xii, I could smell supper, when hungry, through a hundred landyards of OE.

**Land** (lænd), v. [f. LAND sb. (OE. had lēdan of similar formation: see LEND v.)]

I. Transitive senses.

1. a. To bring to land; to set on shore; to disembark.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 779 A godschip he hured, þat him scholde londe In Westene londe. 1508 *KENNEDIE Flyting w. Dunbar* 461 The skipper bad ger land the at the Bas. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* IV. xii. (1848) 246, I see the Water-man prepare to Land us. 1678 *WAXLEY Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 79. 472/1 He Landed an Army in Apulia. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiv. 286 Our ships, when we should land our men, would keep at... a distance. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* III. xx. 149 The troops, having been landed in Cephalenia. 1842 *CAMPBELL Napoleon & Brit. Sailor* 64 He should be shipped to England Old and safely landed. 1894 *HALL CAINE Manxman* v. iii. 288 Four hundred boats were coming... to land their cargoes.

b. To bring to the surface (from a mine). v. Obs. 1603 *OWEN Pembrokehire* xi. (1891) 91 These persons will Lande about... hundred barrells of coale in a daye.

2. To bring into a specified place, e.g. as a stage in or termination of a journey; to bring into a certain position: usually with advb. phr. Also fig. to bring into a certain position or to a particular point in a course or process. (Cf. 8.)

1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* Ep. Ded a 3b. It is onely a holy life that lands us there [sc. in heaven]. 1649 *MULTIPL. Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 57 This drain to be continued to that place where you have most conveniencie to land your water. 1850 *M'COSH Div. Govt.* II. ii. (1874) 212 The pantheist, when compelled to explain himself, is landed in Atheism. 1856 *WHYTE MELVILLE Kate* Cor. xix. Now then, give us your hand; one foot on the box, one on the roller-pole, and now you're landed. 1859 *THACKERAY Virgin.* II. 1. 4 Poor Harry's fine folks have been too fine for him, and have ended by landing him here. 1874 *BURNAND My time* xxviii. 271 A jerk that nearly landed me on his [the horse's] back. 1878 *BOSW. SMITH Carthage* 200 The pass over the Cottian Alps... would have landed Hannibal in the territory of the Taurini. 1882 *BESANT Revolt of Man* vi. (1883) 126 Such a sermon... would infallibly land its composer... in a prison. 1892 *BOOKMAN* Oct. 29/2 His wife, his temperament, his philanthropy contrive to land him in fraudulent bankruptcy.

b. To set down from a vehicle. (Cf. 8 b.) 1851 *THACKERAY Eng. Hum.* iii. (1853) 108 The Exeter Fly... having... landed its passengers for supper and sleep. 1859... *Virgin.* I. xxvii. 213 One chair after another landed ladies at the Baroness's door. 1894 *MRS. H. WARD Marcella* II. 267 His hansom landed him at the door of a great mansion.

c. slang. To set (a person) 'on his feet'. 1868 *YATES Rock Ahead* II. vi, Lord Titchhurst, having done his duty in landing Gilbert (viz. by giving him an introduction), had strolled away. 1876 *HINDLEY Adv. Cheap Jack* 33, I bought a big covered cart and a good strong horse. And I was landed! 1879 'Antobiog. of a Thief' in *Macm.* Mag. XL. 502, I was landed (as all right) this time without them getting me up a lead (a collection).

d. Naut. To lower on to the deck or elsewhere by a rope or tackle.

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* To land on deck. A nautical anomaly, meaning to lower casks or weighty goods on deck from the tackles. 1882 *NARES Seaman'ship* (ed. 6) 61 Land them on the taffrail.

e. slang. To get (a blow) home.

1888 *RUNCIMAN Chequers* 93 Their object is to land one cunning blow. 1891 *Gentl. Mag.* Aug. 110 That's right, Captain Kitty!... Land him [sc. the Devil] one in the eye.

f. Sporting colloq. (with and without compl.)

To bring (a horse) 'home', i.e. to the winning post; to place first in a race. Also intr. to get in first, win. 1853 *WHYTE MELVILLE Digby Grand* I. vi. 151 St. Agatha... after one of the finest races on record, is landed a winner by a neck. 1890 'ROLF BOLLOREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 291 A shower of flukes at the latter end landed him the winner. 1891 *Licensed Victualler's Gaz.* 20 Mar. (Farmer), Had the French filly landed, what a shout would have arisen from the ring! 1898 *Daily News* 28 May 8/3 The Prince's colours were landed amid enthusiastic cheering.

3. Angling. To bring (a fish) to land, esp. by means of a gaff, hook, or net. Also, to land the net.

1613 J. DENNIS *Secrets Angling* II. xxi, Then with a net, see how at last he lands A mighty carp. 1653 *WALTON Comple. Angler* IV. 105 Help me to land this as you did the other. 1787 [see LANOING-NET]. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* viii. (1880) 297 When you have hooked a grayling your next job is to land him. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict. c.* lxxi. § 14 Any person who shall... work any seine or draft net for salmon... within one hundred yards from... any other seine or draft net... before such last-mentioned net is fully drawn in and landed, shall... be liable [etc.]. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Oct. 8/4, I will not trouble you with an account of the trout and grayling we landed during the first two or three days of our visit. 1884 *PAE Eustace* 62 They were pretty constantly engaged in shooting and landing the net.

b. fig. To catch or 'get hold of' (a person); to secure or win (a sum of money, esp. in betting or horse-racing).

1854 *WHYTE MELVILLE Gen. Bounce* II. xx. 114, I landed a hundred gold mohrs by backing his new lot for the Governor-General's Cup. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* II. vii, You must be gentle with me when you want to land me. 1876 *OUTDA Winter City* vi. 143 So that they land their bets, what do they care? 1884 *BLACK in Harper's Mag.* Dec. 24/1, I can't say I've landed a fortune over its tips.

4. To throw (a bridge) across a river. Obs.

1637 *Petit. to Chas.* I in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) I. 91 They may be suffered at their own charge to land a bridge over y<sup>e</sup> river. 1638 *CHAS. I Let. to King's College, ibid.*, To permit them at their own charge to land a bridge from the midst of y<sup>e</sup> College.

5. To bestow land upon. Obs. nonce-use.

1624 *HEYWOOD Captives* I. i. in *Bullen O. P. IV.* Thou hast monied me in this, Nay landed me... And putt mee in a large possession.

6. a. To land up: to fill or block up (a watercourse, pond, etc.) partially or wholly with earth; to silt up.

1605 *WILLET Hexapla Gen.* 30 Gobaris caused the natural current, landed vp, to be opened and enlarged. 1682 *BUNYAN Holy War* 307 Diabolus sought to land up Mouthgate with dirt. 1793 R. MYLNE *Rep. Thames & Isis* 16 These lands have a very imperfect drainage at present, by the water-courses and ditches being landed up. 1815 W. MARRATT *Hist. Lincolnsh.* III. 243 A serpentine fish pond... partly landed up. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. u. 300 The river became landed up by the sediment of the tides.

b. To earth up celery). Also with up. a 1806 *ABERCHROMBIE* in *London Gardening* III. i. (1822) 723 Repeat this... till by degrees they are landed up from twelve inches to two feet. 1856 [see LANOING vbl. sb. 2].

II. Intransitive senses.

7. To come to land; to go ashore from a ship or boat; to disembark. Of a ship, etc.: To touch at a place in order to set down passengers.

In early use occas. conjugated with the verb to be.

1382 *WYCLIF i Macc.* iii. 42 The oost appliede, or londide, at the coostis of hem. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 151 Irish Scottes londede at Argoyl. c 1400 *Sir Beues* p. 24 (MS. S.) With her ship here gon þey lond. a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3054 He wende to haue landyd... At Dover. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* I. xvii, The Sarasyns ar londed in their countreies mo than xl M. a 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VIII* 250b, He had knowledge... that the French army entended to land in the Isle of Wight. 1611 *BIBLE Acts* xxi. 3 We... sailed into Syria, and landed at Tyre. 1661 *DRYDEN To his Sacred Majesty* 9 Thus, royal Sir, to see you landed here Was cause enough of triumph for a year. 1725 *POPE Odys.* xiii. 156 Behold him landed, careless and asleep, From all th' eluded dangers of the deep! 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiii. 276 No place where it was possible for a boat to land. 1837 *MARRATT Dog-fend* xxii, The dog... landed at the same stables where the boats land. 1882 *MRS. B. M. CROKER Profer Pyride* I. ii. 11 Among the passengers who landed at Southampton from the Peninsular and Oriental *Kosetta*.

8. lit. and fig. To arrive at a place, a stage in a journey, or the like; to come to a stage in a progression; to end in something. (Cf. 2.)

1679 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 153 Landing by the first pair of Stairs with your Face towards the East. 1721 *RANSAY Elegy Patie Binie* iii, When strangers landed. 1726 *WATSON Corr.* (1843) III. 243 Thus this matter is entered on; where it will land, the Lord himself direct. 1727 *Ibid.* 304 If any subordination and dependence [of the Persons of the Trinity]... were asserted, he could not but think it would land in a dependent and independent God.

b. To alight upon the ground, e.g. from a vehicle, after a leap, etc. (Cf. 2 b.)

1693 *SOUTHERNE Maid's Last Prayer* III. ii, *Lady Susan*. There's a Coach stop't, I hope 'tis hers. *Jano*. 'Tis my Lady Trickit's; she's just Landed. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4427 14 To receive them as they Landed out of their Coaches. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 287 The spot where the horse took off to where he landed is above eighteen feet. 1837 *MARRATT Dog-fend* xxvii, It landed among some cabbage-leaves.

† c. fig. To fall, light upon). Obs.

a 1670 *HACKET 2nd Sermon on Incarnat.* (1675) 11 Each parcel of comfort landed jump... in the same model of Ground. 1727 *WATSON Corr.* (1843) III. 304 We inquired into the reports, found them all land on Mr. Simson.

Land, obs. f. LAND sb. 1, urine; var. LAUND Obs.

Landabrides, erron. f. LANDABRIDES Obs.

† Landage. Obs. In 5 londage. [f. LAND v.

+ AGE.] Landing, coming ashore.

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xxii. ii, There was syr Mordred redy awaytynge vpon his londage to lette his owne fader to lande vp the lande that he was kyng over.

|| Landamman n (landaman). [Swiss Ger.;

f. land LAND sb. + amman (n = G. amtmann, f. amt officer, magistracy + mann man.) In Switzerland, the title applied to the chief magistrate in certain cantons, and formerly also to the chief officer in certain smaller administrative districts.

1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 308 The village of Gersaw... has its land amman, its council of regency. 1822 L. SIMOND *Switzerland* I. 438 All the landammans and statthalters. 1868 *KIRK Chas. Bold* III. v. iii. 435 The old landamman of Schwytz, Ulrich Kätyz, gave wiser counsel.

Landar, obs. variant of LAUNDER.

Landart, Sc. form of LANDWARD.

Landau (lændp). Also 8 landeau, lando.

[f. Landau, the name of a town in Germany, where the vehicle was first made. The Ger. name is landaner, short for landauer wagen.] A four-wheeled carriage, the top of which, being made in two parts, may be closed or thrown open. When open, the rear part is folded back, and the front part entirely removed. Also landau carriage.

1743 in J. Strang *Glasgow* (1856) 17 The coach or lando to contain six passengers. 1748 *St. James's Even. Post* No. 5982 Three Landaus with six Horses each... waited his coming. 1753 *SHENSTONE Wks. & Lett.* III. 218 There were near 200 people gathered round Lady Luxborough's landeau at Birmingham. 1786 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) XI. 322 The Pope was in an open landau. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 22 The body of a landau carriage differs nothing in shape from a Coach. The landau is the Coach form, the landaulet the Chariot form. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 306/1 The landau... combines more than the advantages of three distinct vehicles--a close carriage, a barouche or half-headed carriage, and one entirely open.

Landaulet (lændple:). Also -ette. [f. prec.

+ LET.] A small landau; a coupé with a folding top like a landau. Also called demi-landau.



1794 [see LANDAU]. 1799 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 449 A vehicle with a bow-window, that is not a coach, or landau, or chariot, or landaulet, or sociable. c1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* (1833) II. xii. 438 The mistress of a very pretty landauette. 1880 TENNYSON *Sisters* 84 An open landauet Whirled by.

**Land-bank.** A banking institution which issues notes on the security of landed property.

1696 (*title*) Remarks on the proceedings of the Commissioners for putting in Execution the Act past last Session for establishing a Land-Bank. 1711 SHARTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 45 In Egypt, the generation or tribe, being once set apart as sacred, wou'd. be able . . . to establish themselves a plentiful and growing fund, or religious land-bank. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 416 To establish a current circulating credit upon any Land-bank . . . has hitherto proved difficult. 1900 *Pilot* 19 May 351/4 A gentleman energetic in promoting the spread of landbanks (perhaps the best of several good things which Mr. Plunkett has introduced in Ireland).

**Land-boc** (-bōk). *Hist.* [OE. *landbōc*, f. *land* LAND sb. + *bōc* Book sb.] A charter or deed by which land is granted.

961 in *Earle Land Charters* (1888) 199 *Þis is þæra feower hyda land boc æt wibizlea þe eadgar cing hæfð zebocod cennule on ece yrfc. a1000 Voc.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 225/2 *Donatio*, land-boc. a1207 GERVASK (of Canterbury) *Gesta Regum Wks.* (Rolls) II. 59 *Has scedulas tunc temporis 'land-boces', id est libros terrarum, Angli vocabant.* 1676 COLES, *Land-boc*, A Deed whereby lands are holden. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 78 Landbocs or grants and charters were there [*i.e.* in the Hundred mote] read out and published.

**Land-breeze.** A breeze blowing from the land seawards.

1667 H. STUBBE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 499 There is little of Land-brise, because the Mountain is remote from thence. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 55 The Land-Breezes brought a poisonous Smell on board Ship. 1783 COWPER *Loss R. George* 9 A land-breeze shook the shrouds, And she was overset. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. xlix. (1862) IV. 316 The strong land-breeze out of the Gulf of Corinth.

† **Land-brist.** *Sc. Obs.* Also *byrst*, *birst*. [Cf. ON. *brest-r* outburst, crash.] *Surf.*

1375 *HARBOUR Bruce* IV. 444 Bot the vynde was thame agayn, That it gert sa the land brist [*v.r.* byrst] ryss, That thai mycht weld the se na vuss. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* VII. ProL 21 Landbrist rumland rudely. *Ibid.* x. vi. 11 Na land brist [*ed.* 1553 *birst*] lypper on the wallis.

**Land-carriage.** [See LAND sb. 11.] Carriage, conveyance, or transport by land; also, the cost of such carriage.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1864) 63 Spices are deere in Persia by reason of the long land-carriage from Masulapatan this way. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 4/2 The easy bringing in . . . of Necessaries, both by Land Carriage and Water Carriage. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 526 The expense of quarrying, land-carriage to the place where it is to be used [*etc.*]. c1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtdg.) 120, I. sent it by land-carriage to the nearest seaport.

**Land-cheap.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [OE. *landclap*, f. *land* LAND sb. + *clap* CHEAP sb. Cf. ON. *landkaup*.] A customary fine paid to the lord upon the alienation of land.

c848 in *Birch Cartul. Sax.* (1887) II. 35 Ego Berchtwulf cyning sile Forðrede minum ðegne nizen hixida lond . . . he salde to lond ceape xxx mancessan & nizen hund scillinga wið ðæm londe. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Land cheap*, a certain ancient customary Fine, paid either in Money or Cattel, at every alienation of land lying within some Manor, or within the liberty of some Borough.

**Landchet**, variant of LANDSHARD.

**Land-crab.** [See LAND sb. 11.] Any of the various species of crabs that live mostly on land but resort to the sea for breeding.

1638 T. VERNEY *To Sir E. Verney in Verney Papers* (1853) 195 Thees land-crabs are innumerable, . . . they are very like our sea-crabs, but nothing at all so good, because most of them are poisonous. 1799 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 74 Some Papua people brought me land crabs, shaped like lobsters. 1871 MATHER *Travancore* 92 Landcrabs burrow in the rice fields, and are used as food by the slave castes.

*transf.* 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 178 The little Mite-worm, which I call a Land-crab.

† **Land-damn**, *v. Obs.* rare<sup>-1</sup>. *trans.* ? To make a hell on earth for (a person).

The sense is uncertain; the text may be corrupt. The alleged survival of the word in dialects, with the sense 'to abuse with rancour' (E. D. D.), appears to be imperfectly authenticated.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. i. 143 You are abus'd, and by some putter on, That will be damn'd for't; would I knew the Villaine, I would Land-damne him.

|| **Landdrost** (lændrōst). Also *erron*, *land-ro(o)st*. [S. African Du.; f. *land* LAND sb. + *drost* (see DROSSARD).] A kind of magistrate in South Africa.

1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 10 He gave this Land-Drost the powers of a Fiscal . . . to seize and prosecute all criminals, vagabonds, and disorderly persons. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 25 May 7/3 President Kruger appointed as landroost an Austrian gentleman. 1895 C. S. HORNE *Story of the L. M. S.* 64 The local magistrate, or landdrost.

|| **Lande** (lānd). [Fr. See LAUND, LAWN.] A tract of wild land, a moor. Used by Eng. writers chiefly with reference to S. W. France.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 43 These landes are sandy tracts covered with pine trees. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* II. 19 Out on the landes some cows were driven through the heather and broom.

**Landé**, *Landeau*, *obs.* ff. LAUND, LANDAU.

**Landed** (lændəd), *a.* [f. LAND sb. + -ED<sup>2</sup>. The OE. *gelandod* (=MHG. *gelandet*), which occurs once

in the sense 1 below, is of different formation, the ppl. of a vb. 'landian' (cf. *gōdian* to endow with goods). It is possible that the mod. word may partly represent this.]

1. Possessed of land; having an estate in land.

Formerly often qualified by advs., as *most*, *well*, *best landed*; also in parasynthetic comb., as *great-landed*. The collocation *landed man* was not uncommonly written with a byphen and occas. as a single word.

c1000 *Latw. of Æthelstan* § 11 in Schmid *Gesetze* 26 Ælc minra þegna þe zelandod sy. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 312/1 Londyd, or indwyd wythe lond, *terradotatus*. c1470 HENRY WALLACE ix. 1810 Na landyt man chapyt with him bot a ne. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 76 How suld I leif that is not landyt? 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* Diiij, Noble men and other great landed ones. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 177 A landlesse Knight, makes thee a landed Squire. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 212 Descended from an Ancestor well landed in Kent. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. I. xxii. (1739) 40 In such case a Country-Gentleman should be fined one hundred and twenty shillings if he were landed. a1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 454 Sir Oliver Hingham was born, richly landed, and buried in Hingham. 1691 LOCKE *Consid. Lower. Interest* (1692) 16 The Landed man who thinks perhaps by the fall of Interest to raise the Value of his Land. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. Int. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. i. 202 The majority of landed-men. 1778 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1833) IV. 104 That a landed gentleman is not under any obligation to reside upon his estate. 1849-50 *Atkinson Hist. Europe* XIV. xc. § 96. 190 The gradual extinction of the old landed aristocracy.

b. *transf. (humorous)*. Characteristic of, or giving the impression of, a landed man.

1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1839) II. 88/2 A large man, with a large head, and very landed manner.

2. Landed interest: interest or concern in land as a possession; the class having such interest.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 126 ¶ 8 The first of them inclined to the landed and the other to the monied Interest. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 76, I have shewn, how much it concerns the Landed and Trading Interests to be Friends to each other. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woolen Manuf.* II. 265 It became evident that the landed interest were mistaken in the views they entertained. a1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiv. (1861) V. 126 The old landed interest, the old Cavalier interest, had now no share in the favours of the Crown. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* I. i. 7 There are other interests old landed besides the landed interest now.

3. Consisting of land; consisting in the possession of land; (of revenue) derived from land.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 69 ¶ 7 It has multiplied the Number of the Rich, made our Landed Estates infinitely more Valuable than they were formerly. 1796 Ld. SHEFFIELD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* III. 357 Not because they had . . . talents . . . but because they have landed property. 1800 STUART in Owen *Wellusley's Desp.* 575 The landed revenues of Guzerat are also very considerable. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 126 Those tribes . . . which possess individual landed property. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley* F. i. A landed estate in Yorkshire of considerable extent and value. 1896 *Law Times* CII. 124/2 Could the coroner himself be removed for want of the landed qualification?

**Landed** (lændəd), *pph. a.* [f. LAND v. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] That has landed or gone ashore: in comb. as *new-, newly-landed*.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 235/2 The new-landed throng Find no lodging at hand. 1890 'ROLF BOLDEWOOD' *Miner's Night* (1899) 76/1 For a newly-landed official, I don't recollect seeing your equal.

**Land-end.** Now *dial.* A piece of ground at the end of a 'land' in a ploughed field. (See also *quots.* 1877, 1893.)

1555 *Stanford Churchw. Acc.*, *Antiquary* XVII. 119/2 For Reping doune ye come yt growyde at mens landds endds y<sup>e</sup> wich was sooyd to farre upon the comon viij<sup>th</sup>. 1610 *Quarter Sess. Rec.* in *N. R. Record Soc.* I. 202 (N. W. Linc. Gloss.) Tha. Skelton . . . tooke vi<sup>th</sup> a daie . . . and a land end of grass besides, of Geo. Osborne of the same. 1624 *Rental in Sheffield Gloss.*, Rich. Shirlcliffe had 8 land ends at will vijs. 1870 in E. Peacock *Ralf Skirt.* III. xv. 240 An' the elli'er tree blossoms like snaw was besprent On the land ends 'at ligis by the side of the Trent. 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss., *Land-ends*, (1) small portions of cultivated land between the Trent bank and the road, at the ends of the lands in the open fields, more commonly called groves. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Landin*, *Land-end*, the end of a ridge or of a furrow in ploughing, or of a drill in drilling . . . where it meets the heedrig. 1899 DICKINSON & PREVOST *Cumberld. Gloss.*, *Heedlin* . . . Land end, head rig or head-land, or those butts in a ploughed field which lie at right angles to the general direction of the others.

**Lander** (lændər). [f. LAND v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.]

1. One who lands or goes ashore.

1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 330 The sweet voice of a bird, Heard by the lander in a lonely isle. 1890 C. MARTYN *W. Phillips* 16 The famous landers on Plymouth Rock.

2. Mining. The man who 'lands' the kibble at the mouth of the shaft.

1847 in HALLIWELL. 1865 J. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 8 Wagons . . . are filled by a party of men . . . called 'fillers', while a similar number of 'landers' and 'emptiers' at the surface, receive and dispose of their freight.

**Lander**, -er, variants of LAUNDER, -ERER.

**Landert**, *Sc. form* of LANDWARD.

**Landfall** (lændfōl).

1. *Naut.* An approach to or sighting of land, esp. for the first time on a sea-voyage. To make a good (or bad) landfall: to meet with land in accordance with (or contrary to) one's reckoning.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 43 A good Land fall is when we fall iust with our reckoning, if otherwise a bad Land fall. 1670 NARBOROUGH in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* 1. (1711) 79 The best Land-fall in my Opinion, is to make the face of Cape Deseada for to come out of the South Sea to go into the Streight of Magellan. 1706 [E. WARD] *Wooden*

*World* (1708) 89 If his Reckoning in a long Voyage, jump with his Land-fall, he's as exalted [*etc.*]. 1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem.* Adv. xviii. (1859) 281 It is not until a captain has made three or four good landfalls . . . just according to his calculations that the living by faith in . . . the results upon his slate begin[s] to come easy. 1891 WINSON *Columbus* ix. 214 Las Casas reports the journal of Columbus unabridged for a period after the landfall.

b. *concr.* The first land 'made' on a sea-voyage. 1883 T. W. HIGGINSON in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 218/2 His 'Prima Vista', or point first seen—what sailors call landfall—was . . . Cape Breton. 1884 SIR T. BRASSEY in *10th Cent.* May 833 The Bahamas will be for ever memorable as the landfall of Columbus.

2. 'A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man' (J.).

1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'They've got a bonny land-fall', a large amount of property bequeathed.

3. A landslip. (Ogilvie, 1882.)

† **Landfall**, *v. Naut. Obs.* rare<sup>-o</sup>. [f. *prec.*]

*intr.* To make a 'landfall'.

1727 BOYER *Eng.-Fr. Dict.*, To land fall (a Sea-term), *atterrer*.

**Land-flood.** Overflowing of land by water from a swollen river or other inland water.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 126 Februar, which . . . with land-floes in his rage At fardes leteth the passage. 1523 FITZHERB. *Hush.* § 54 Grasse, that the lande-floodde renneth ouer, is verye ylle for shepe, because of the sande and fylthe that stycketh vpon it. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 203 Like a land-flood, quickly come, quickly gone. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* ix. (1840) 166 The rivers were . . . swelled with the landfloods. 1833 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 181 The land-floods which accompany earthquakes.

*attrib.* 1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 69 Any . . . rush of tidal or land-flood waters against the bank.

b. *fig.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* vii. (1599) 296 The furie of Almaines entring Italic as a landflood. a1628 PRESTON *New Cent.* (1630) 83 It is but a Pond, it is but a land-flood, the spring of comfort belongs only to the Saints. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* viii. 242 Some of the country clergy were carried away by the landflood of superstition.

**Landfolk** (lændfōk). ? *Obs.* Also 9 lands-folk. [OE. *landfōlc*, f. *land* LAND sb. + *fōlc* FOLK. Cf. MHG. *lantvōlc*, G. *landvolk*.] The people of a land or country.

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* (E. E. T. S.) II. 324 *þa . . . com þæt land-fōlc to þe hæf to lafe was þa.* c1205 LAY. 3030 *Pat* land-fōlc we bliðe for heore leod-kinge. a1250  *Owl & Night*. 1156 That land-fōlc wurth i-dorve. a1300 *Cursor* M. 9752, I sal. saue þi land folk al fra wa. c1425 *Eng. Cong. Rel.* xxxvii. 90 (Dubl. MS.) þe land-fōlke, that crysten shold be. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herein*. I. xvii. 304 Tosti . . . went off to the Isle of Wight and forced the landflood to give him money.

**Land-force.** A force serving on land; a military as opposed to a naval force. Also *pl.* the troops or soldiers composing such a force.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iii. (1634) 73 The Navie of Athens . . . overthrew the fleet of Xerxes, whose Land-forces were soone after discomfited by them. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 191 Having on board . . . near 3,000 land-forces. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxviii. V. 38 He surveyed . . . his masses of land-force covering the shore.

† **Land-gate.** *Obs.* [See GATE sb. 1.]

1. *Sc.* Way or passage over land; also used *advb.* = by land. Also † *Landgates adv.*, ? landward, away from the sea.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 143 He began to . . . come landgait ouer the river of Leuin. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. 456 If ye . . . w<sup>d</sup> have only summer weather and a land-gate not a sea-way, to heaven. 1765 ROSS *Helene* (1789) 95 Land-gates unto the hills she took the gate.

2. (See *quot.*)

1726 KERSEY, *Landgate*, a long and narrow Piece of Land.

**Land-gavel** (lændgævəl). *Hist.* Forms: 1 land-gafol, 3 land-gavel, lon-gavel, 4 lond-gov(e)l, 5 langable, 7 languable, 7, 9 land-gable, 9-gavel. [OE. *landgafol*, f. *land* LAND sb. + *gafol* GAVEL sb.] Land-tribute, land-tax; rent for land, ground-rent. Also *attrib.*

c1000 *Rect. Sing. Pers.* c. 2 in Schmid *Gesetze* 372 He sceal land-gafol syllan. c1205 LAY. 7165 Fehten he wold wið Cezar þe axede lond-gavel her. *Ibid.* 7789 3eond al he sette reuuen. . . þo fengen þa lond-gavel. 1308 *Cal. Close Rolls* (1892) 59 [There are delivered to him 25. iij. d. of rent called] Londgovl (to be received in New Bukeham from the following tenants). 1478 R. RICART *Mayor of Bristol's Cal.* (Camden) This Tonne of Bristowe is holde of oure soueraigne Lorde the Kinge in frank burgage and without meane by reason of his langable of the same. c1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 338 Out of his landgable rents of Bristol, he gave yearly 3<sup>li</sup>. 6<sup>s</sup>. 8<sup>d</sup>. to a priest. 1670 in BLOUNT *Law Dict.* 1676 *Wood's Life*, *etc.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 340 The townsmen would have the college pay for it as a languable. 1882 BRAMSTON & LEROY *Historic Winchester* 69 The King's lands in Winton rendering Land-gable and Burgage. 1897 MAITLAND *Domesday & Beyond* 182, 310 tenements paying landgavel to the king's farmers.

**Land-grabber.** One who grabs or seizes upon land (landed property or territory), esp. in an unfair or underhand manner; *spec.* in reference to Irish agrarian agitation, a man who takes a farm from which a tenant has been evicted.

1872 GOLDW. SMITH in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 254 The great Elizabethan mansions . . . are the graceful monuments of the Tudor land-grabbers. 1880 *Times* 24 Nov. 6/1 The holding had been taken by a land-grabber. 1883 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 28 Dec. 176/2 Filibustering operations of 'land-grabbers' in New Guinea.



So **Land-grabbing** *vbl. sb.*, the action or practice of a land-grabber; **Land-grabbing** *ppl. a.*  
 1885 *Daily Tel.* 27 Oct., To protest against land grabbing.  
 1884 MARY HICKSON *Ireland in 17th C.* I. Intro. 6 That selfish, land grabbing spirit. 1887 *Spectator* 3 Sept. 1169 'Land-grabbing' as it is called, i.e., the taking of land from which another has been evicted.

**Landgravate** (lændgrævət). [*f. next + -ATE*].  
 = LANDGRAVIATE.

1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 162 By accounts from Turingia, we learn that his Prussian Majesty... has already entered that landgravate. 1802 *Brookes' Gazetteer* (ed. 12), *Leuchtenberg*, a town of Bavaria, in a landgravate of the same name. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 221 Hesse-Homburg... is a Landgravate... and its capital is Homburg.

**Landgrave** (lændgræv). Also 6 langrave, 6-7 lantgrave, 7 landgrave. *B.* 6 lan(t)z-, landisgræve, 7 lantz-, landisgræve. [*a. MHG. lantgrāve (G. landgraf) = MLG. landgrave (Du. landgraaf): see LAND sb. and GRAVE sb.*] In Germany, a count having jurisdiction over a territory, and having under him several inferior counts; later, the title of certain German princes.

1516 *Fabyan's Chron.* (1811) II. vii. 328 After the death of his hushonde, Langraue, duke of Thorynge in Almayne. 1560 PAUS tr. *Scidam's Comm.* 57 b, Then was he led to Duke George of Saxonia, and to the Landgrave. 1616 J. WHEELER in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 179 A daughter of the Landgrave of Hessen. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Landgrave, or Landgrave. 1673 *RAY Journ. Low C.* 78 The Landgrave of Darmstadt. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* II. 421 Hanau had formerly counts of its own, but the last of them dying in 1756 without issue, it devolved to the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 192 The Temporal princes were:—the archduke of Austria... the landgraves of Hessen-Cassel and Hessen-Darmstadt... the landgrave of Leuchtenberg [etc.].

+ *b.* In the colony of Carolina (see *quots.*). *Obs.*  
 1702 *S. Carolina Stat.* (1836) I. 42 The upper house, consisting of the Landgraves and Casiques... are... a middle state between Lords and Commons. 1707 J. ARCHDALE *Carolina* 13 They are there by Patent, under the Great Seal of the Provinces, call'd Landgraves and Cassocks, in lieu of Earls and Lords.

Hence **Landgraveship** = LANDGRAVIATE.  
**Landgraves** = LANDGRAVIATE.

1669 LOCKE *Dft. Const.* *Carolina* xii. in 33rd D. K. R. 259 Upon a devolution of any landgraveship or cassiqueship. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 107 At Jena in the Landgraveship of Thuring. 1764 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 429 Caroline Christina, who had been espoused Landgraves of Hesse-Philippsthal. *Ibid.* V. 504 Christina Magdalena, Landgraves-dowager to Hesse-Homburg. 1809 SOUTHEY *Q. Rev.* II. 329 The Landgraveship with which Locke had been required for his legislative labours.

**Landgraviate** (lændgræviət). [*ad. med.L. landgraviātus, f. LANDGRAVE (med.L. -graviō): see -ATE*]. Cf. *f. landgraviat.*] The office, jurisdiction, or province of a landgrave.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4542/1 His Imperial Majesty... has been pleased... to grant him the Landgraviate of Leuchtenberg, an immediate Fee of the Empire. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 290 Charles managed to acquire the landgraviate of Alsace.

**Landgravine** (lændgrævin). Also 7 -inne. [*ad. G. landgräfin, Du. landgravin.*] The wife of a landgrave; a female ruler of a landgraviate.

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1744/2 The Landgravine of Hesse. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* II. liii. 33 The Landgravine plays at Quadrille, and chooses her own party every night. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1261 The widowed landgravine Elizabeth.

**Landholder**. A holder, proprietor, or occupier of land; in mod. use sometimes (opposed to *land-owner*), a tenant holding land from a proprietor.

1414 *Rolls Parll.* IV. 58 They have cleymed... the Kynges trow lieges, that ben his fre tenent annexed to his Coroune, as for her bonde bore men, and her bonde lond holderes. 1662 DUGDALE *Imbanking* 51 The Land-holders in the said Marsh. 1691 LOCKE *Consid. Lover. Interest* (1692) 88 Here is one fourth part of his yearly Income goes immediately out of the Landlords and Landholders Pocket. 1741 TAILFER (*title*) A... Narrative of the Colony of Georgia in America... By Pat. Tailfer, M.D., and others, Land-holders in Georgia. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg. Chron.* 28/1 The great body of the land-holders appear fully impressed with a sense of the superior comforts they enjoy. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* I. § 1. 3 In the very earliest glimpse we get of the German race we see them a race of land-holders and land-tillers. 1880 McCARTHY in *19th Cent.* Aug. 310 A combination of all the great interests concerned, the landowner as well as the landholder; the peer as well as the peasant.

So **Landholding** *a.*  
 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* I. i. § 1. 8 The assembly of land-holding inhabitants considered as tenants of a lord.

+ **Landier**. *Sc. Obs.* Also *laundier*. [*a. F. landier: see ANDIRON, LANDIRON.*] An andiron.

1457 *Extracts Burgh Recs. Peebles* (1872) 119 A spet and lantier, a peudur cbader, a dis [etc.]. 1612 *Sc. Bk. Rates in Haliburton's Ledger* (1867) 292 Brassin wark sic as landiers, chandlers, baissones [etc.]. *Ibid.* 317 Landiers, of latten... of irne.

**Landimere** (lændiməri). *Obs. exc. Sc.* Also 9 landimar, lanimer. [*OE. landimære, f. land LAND sb. + ge-mære boundary, MERE.*] Boundary of land. Landimere's or Lanimer day, the day on which the annual perambulation of the boundaries is made in Lanarkshire and Aberdeen.

944 in Earle *Land Charters* (1888) 178 Dis sint þa land gemæra & se embegang þara landa to baddan byrig & to doddan forða & to efer dune. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Landimar*, . . . 2. A march or boundary of landed property, Aberd. To ride the Landimere, to examine the marches, *ibid.*, Lanarks. . . The day in which the procession is made is called Landimere's day. 1864 *Edin. Daily Rev.* 11 June, Lanimer day at Lanark. 1888 *Scott. Leader* 16 May 5 Lanark Landimere.

+ 'A land-measurer... This word is here [*viz.* in Skene] used improperly' (Jam.).

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Particata*, The measurers of land, called Landimers, in Latine, *Agrimensores*. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, Landimers, measurers of Land, anciently so called. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Lanimer*, a person employed by contentious proprietors to adjust marches between their lands, Ayresh.

**Landing** (lændɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. LAND v. + -ING*]. I. The action of the verb LAND.

1. The action of coming to land or putting ashore; disembarkation.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 312/1 Londynge fro schyppe and watur, applicacio. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 9/2 They take landing within the dominion of king Goffarus. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 308 Att his landing att Towre wharfe. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 264 There is Water enough for Boats and Canoes to enter, and smooth landing after you are in. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vii. 355 The Commodore... was saluted at his landing by eleven guns. 1798 DR. CLARENCE in *Nicholas Disp.* (1845) III. 10 *note*, The French cannot effect a landing in Ireland. 1855 STANLEY *Mem. Canterb.* I. (1857) 3 There are five great landings in English history, each of vast importance.

2. Arrival at a stage or place of landing, e.g. on a staircase.

1705 ADDISON *Trav. Italy* 433 A Stair-Case... where... the Disposition of the Lights, and the convenient Landing are admirably well contriv'd.

3. Coming to ground at the end of a leap.

1881 *Times* 14 Feb. 4/2 The taking off at the jumps was awkward, and the landing more ugly still.

2. a. **Landing up**: blocking up of a watercourse by earth or mud. b. Earthing up of plants.

1692 RAY *Dissol. World* III. v. (1732) 352 This Landing up and Attenuation of the Skirts of the Sea. a 1806 ABERCROMBIE in *Loudon Gardening* III. i. (1822) 723 Give them [celery-plants] a final landing-up near the tops. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro M.* 4 Celery, that wanted landing.

3. **Angling**. (See *LAND v.* 3.)

1884 *Public Opinion* 5 Sept. 302/1 His attention is fixed upon... the skillful 'landing' of his fish.

4. **Mining**. (See *quots.* 1860 and *LAND v.* 1 b.)

1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.*, S. *Staffs. Terms*, Landing, the bankman receiving the loaded skip at surface.

II. Concrete senses.

5. A place for disembarking passengers or unloading goods; a landing-place.

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VII. xxxvi, Defend all landings, barre all passages. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 100 Amending the landing at the Edystone. *Ibid.*, As my proposed materials would not swim, a safe landing became a still more important object.

b. 'The platform of a railway station' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858). ? *Obs.*

6. A platform in which a flight of stairs terminates; a resting-place between two flights of stairs. 1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 122 A resting-place, or landing, should be contrived after 9, 11, or at the utmost 13 steps. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sc. Bos. II.* He took to pieces the eight day clock on the front landing. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 308 The ablution rooms... must be placed on the landings. 1882 *Macn. Mag.* XLVI. 441 The five bedrooms all opened on a square landing.

b. Stone used in or suitable for the construction of staircase landings.

1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 190, 6-in. rubbed York landing. 1858 *Skyring's Builders Prices* (ed. 48) 84, 3 inch Portland balcony bottoms, or landings. 1886 *Mod. Newspaper Adv.*, All kinds of flags, steps, landings, &c.

7. Various technical senses (chiefly U.S.). a.

(See *quots.* 1844.) b. **Lumbering**. A place where logs are landed and stored. c. 'A platform of a furnace at the charging height' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). d. **Boat-building**. = *LAND sb.* 9 c (q.v.). e. **Mining**. A place at the mouth of a shaft for the landing of kibbles or other receptacles (*Cent. Dict.*). f. **Fortif.** 'The horizontal space at the entrance of a gallery or return' (*Ibid.*).

1844 GOSSE in *Zoologist* II. 76 Every extensive planter, whose estate borders on the river (Alabama), has what is called a landing; that is a large building to contain bales of cotton. 1868 *Harper's Mag.* XXXVI. 420 We emerged from the thick timber into an opening through which ran Tibbett's Brook. Here was what is called the landing... we could see thousands of logs that had been hauled. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Landing*, a level stage for loading or unloading coals upon.

8. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *landing-pier*, -quay, -stairs, -steps, (sense 3) *landing-gaff*, -hook, -ring; *landing charges*, *rates* (Ogilvie), 'charges or fees paid on goods unloaded from a vessel' (Webster, 1864); *landing floor* = sense 6; *landing-stage*, a platform, often a floating one, for the landing of passengers and goods from sea-vessels; *landing-strake Boat-building*, 'the upper strake but one' (Weale's *Rudin. Nav.* 128); *landing-surveyor*, a customs officer who appoints and superintends the landing waiters; *landing-waiter*,

a customs officer whose duty is to superintend the landing of goods and to examine them. Also **LANDING-NET**, -PLACE.

1856 CAPERN *Poems* (ed. 2) 143 A cautious footfall stealing Gently o'er the 'landing-floor. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. ii. 330 A young Angler should be furnished... with... 'Landing-Hook... Shot and Floats of divers Sorts. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Landing-pier, Landing-stage. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1899) I. 45 Broad 'Landing quays covered with cranes lined the river bank. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 51 'Landing Rings, Gaffs, Nets, &c. 1861 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* liv, An old 'landing-stage. 1868 *Less. Mid. Age* 269 On Monday morning, in a thick white fog, I entered a little steamer at the landing-stage at Liverpool. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* viii, The steps... form a 'landing-stairs from the river. 1887 *Spectator* 21 May 692/1 Jack is going to sea, and his friends are on the landing-stairs to take leave of him. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxii. 239 He... advanced foremost on the 'landing-steps. 1864 Mrs. LLOYD *Ladies Polc.* 28 A little natural pier, in which landing-steps had been cut. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 144 Sail-cloth and Sails are required to be stamped in the presence of a 'Landing-Surveyor and Landing-waiter, on the common quay. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 480 Mr. J. Brook, 'landing waiter of the custom-house.

**Landing**, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That lands; in *Mil. phr.* *landing force*, *party*.

1884 *Fall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 6/1 This was due to the French having no landing force. 1894 LD. WOLSELEY *Life Marlborough* II. 175 Sending three armed boats ashore, a landing party took the battery.

**Landing-net**. A net for landing large fish.

1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 60 Reach me that Landing net. 1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 15 A landing net, to land large fish with, and which are made with joints to fold up in a small compass. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxvi, Fishing-rods, and landing-nets. 1885 *Athenium* 1 Aug. 136 3 Mr. Webster does not appear to use any landing-net, which increases the difficulty of capturing fish.

b. *transf.* 'A pair of forceps with a small net attached to the blade, devised by A. Buchanan, for the removal of the calculus from the bladder in lithotomy' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

**Landing-place**.

1. A place where passengers and goods are or can be landed or disembarked.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.*, c. 1 § 1 The Frenchmen... knowe aswell every haven and creke within the sayde Countie as every landing place. 1620-55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 13 They were imbarked, disembarked, and brought from their Landing Place to Salisbury Plain. 1687 *Eond. C.* No. 2221/8 *Lost*,... between Richmond and Putney Landing-place, a Point Crevat and Cuffs. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 191 Pilots were ordered to... conduct him to the most convenient landing-place. 1840 R. H. DANA *Def. Mast* vii. 15 Waiting at the landing place for our boat to come ashore.

b. A platform at a railway station.

1882 in OGILVIE.

2. = *LANDING vbl. sb.* 6 (now the usual word).

1611 COTGR., *Airc.*... the half-pace, or landing place of a half-pace staire. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Building* (Arb.) 550 The Staires likewise... let them bee vpon a Faire open Newell, and finely railed in... And a very Faire Landing Place at the Top. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* i. Wks. 1799 II. 7 Simon... flew up stairs, fell over the landing-place, and quite barr'd up the way. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ix, His stealthy footsteps on the landing-place outside. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. i. 352 The staircases and landing places are not wanting in grandeur.

*attrib.* 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xxxiv. (1893) 193 The dinner and ball invitations gradually dwindled away, till he became a mere stop-gap at the one, and a landing-place appendage at the other.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* (in prec. senses). A place at which one arrives; a stopping- or resting-place.

1727 ARBUTHNOT *Tables Anc. Coins*, etc. vii. 151 What the Romans called Vestibulum was no part of the House, but the Court or Landing-place between it and the Street. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xlvii, He seeks at least Upon the last and sharpest height... Some landing-place, to clasp and say, 'Farewell! We lose ourselves in light'. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* I. Intro. 2 Tom was... beginning to feel that it was high time for him to be getting to regular work again... A landing place is a famous thing, but it is only enjoyable for a time by any mortal who deserves one at all. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 245 When the conscience-troubles... lead to scepticism, the ultimate landing-place... is superstition.

+ **Landiron** 1. *Obs.* Also 5 *lanndyren*, 6 *lawndyrne*, *laund(e) iron*, 6-7 *landyron*, 7 -*iyron*. [An alteration (influenced by IRON, as in ANDIRON) of LANDIER *a.*, *f. landier* = *def. article l' + OF. andier andiron*.] An andiron, fire-dog.

1459-60 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 80 li. ij. cobertez alias laundyrns, ij. rostingyrns. 1511 *Nottingham Rec.* No. 1384. 42 Unum lawndyrne, pretii xvijij. 1541 in *Lanc. Wills & Invent.* I. 128, ij. old great laund iron, vs. 1590 *Iwo. Linc.* in *Midd. Co. Hist. Coll.* II. 31 Item... ij. landyrns, one fire shovell. 1640 BRATHWAT *Boulster Lect.* 304 Her Pots, Pippings, Kettles, Land-irons with all her other Utensiles. 1685 *Inu. Ch. Wetherill of Keady* 15 May (N. W. Linc. Gloss.), One lyron pottle and one land lyron with spitts and racks and crookes.

+ **Landiron** 2. *Obs.* [*f. LAND sb. + IRON sb.*] A kind of iron.

1428 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 2 Sent hym with hys awen caringe iij<sup>e</sup> & di. of landyren. *Ibid.* 3 He had mykyl with in him of dross and landyren.

+ **Landish**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 3 *londisse*, 5 *landyshe*. [*f. LAND sb. + -ISH*]. a. Belonging to the land or country; native. b. Of the commons or common people.



*a* 1300 *K. Horn* 634 Al wiþ sarazines kyn, And none londisse Men [*Ritson* Mid unlondisshe menne, Of Sarazines kenne]. 1489 *Caxton Faytes of A. i. x.* 26 They putte no dyfference betwem þem [sc. the noblemen] & the landishmen. *Ibid.* xxiv. 76 The...alarme that the landysse peple or commons maken.

|| **Land-junker** (-jʊŋkər). Also anglicized -yunker. [Ger.] A country-squire.

1840 *THACKERAY Catherine* ii. 1. eased a great fat-headed Warwickshire land-junker...of forty pieces. 1860 *MOTLEY Netherlands* II. 548 Land-younkers...paid their black-mail.

**Landlady** (lændlɒdi). [f. *LAND* sb. + *LADY* sb. Cf. *landlord*.]

1. 'A woman who has tenants holding from her' (J.); †fig. a mistress. *rare*.

*a* 1536 *TINDALE Expos. Matt.* v. Wks. (1573) 210/1 Let thy wife visit thy Landladye three or four tymes in a yere, wth spiced cakes...and such like. 1600 *DEKKER Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 i. 84 Great landlady of hearts pardon me. 1687 *MIEGE Gl. Fr. Dict.* ii. s.v. *Landlady*, I am the Tenant, and she is my Landlady. *Mod.* Our landlady lives next door.

2. The hostess of an inn; the mistress of a lodging- or boarding-house.

1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 56 She called for the Landlord and Landlady of the Lodging. 1669 *PEPYS Diary* 7 Oct. There was so much tearing company in the house that we could not see the landlady. 1734 *BERKELEY Let. to T. Prior* 30 Apr. Wks. 1871 IV. 227 The landlady of the lodging must...be obliged to furnish linen. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* let. xii. We soon reached the Shepherd's Bush, where the old landlady was sitting up waiting for us. 1857 *DICKENS Lett.* (1880) II. 30 We have a very obliging and comfortable landlady. 1886 *RUSKIN Præterita* i. vii. 209 The early widowed landlady of the King's Head Inn.

3. S. One's hostess, the wife of one's host or entertainer. ? *Obs.*

1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* iii. The circumstances of the landlady [Mrs. Bertram, wife of the laird] were pleaded to Mannering...as an apology for her not appearing to welcome her guest.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Landladydom**, the realm of landladies. **Landladyhood**, -ship, the position or dignity of a landlady. **Landladyish** a., resembling or characteristic of a landlady.

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 349 The end of my landladyship is drawing nigh. 1862 *J. SKINNER Let.* 12 July in *Life* xi. (1884) 209 Maggie was in all the dignity of landladyhood. 1864 *Realm* 30 Mar. 8 Mrs. Falconer as Dame Quickly displayed a proper amount of landladyish indignation at her corpulent customer's misdeeds. 1890 *BARING-GOULD Pennycomequicks* 194 When I come to landladydom.

**Land-law**. [In sense 1 repr. OE. *landlaga*, f. *land* *LAND* sb. + *lagu* *LAW* sb.; otherwise a modern formation. Cf. *ON. lands lög*.]

1. (Also †*land's law*.) The law of a land or country; the 'law of the land'.

*c* 1000 *Recc. Sing. Pers.* c. 4 in *Schmid Gesetze* 376 Deos landlaga stant on suman lande. *Ibid.* c. 21 *ibid.* 382 Landlaga syn mistlice, swa ic ær...seode. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12095 þat he yu ne lue mare þan lands lau. *c* 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 132 To stryue and plede for worldly possessions by londis lawe. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xxviii. 'It's the fashion here for decent bodies, and ilka land has its ain land-law'.

2. Law, or a law, relating to land considered as property.

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 253 The land-laws of that country. 1894 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 4/7 Mr. John Stuart Mill pointed out that the English land law system was peculiar, and even was alone, among the land law systems of Europe. 1894 *F. N. THORPE Govt. U. S.* 9 Land-laws originate in the use of the land for grazing.

**Land league**. An association of Irish tenant farmers and others, organized in 1879 by Charles Stewart Parnell under the name of 'The Irish National Land League' (and suppressed by the Government in 1881), having for its object primarily the reduction of rent, and ultimately the carrying out of radical changes in the Irish land-laws, e.g. by the substitution of peasant proprietors for landlords. Hence **Land-league** v. *trans.*, to treat according to the principles of the Land League. **Land-leaguer**, a member of or sympathizer with the Land League. **Land-leaguism**, the principles or practice of the Land League.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) VIII. 136 The incendiary speeches of the Land Leaguers. 1881 *Times* 17 Jan. 12/2 The Land League strikes at the root of Irish misery. 1881 *C. GIBSON Heart's Problem* iv. (1884) 56 He could quite believe that the old tailor and his family had gone to America on some Land League commission. 1881 *SULLIVAN in Macn. Mag.* XLIV. 343 The Land League and Land Leaguism have kept the peace in Ulster on this occasion. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 315/2 A Welsh Parliament, in which they might disestablish the hated Church, land-league the landlords.

† **Land-leaper**. *Obs.* Also 4-6 -leper(e), 5 -lepar, 7 *Sc. -leiper*. [f. *LAND* sb. + *LEAP* v. (in the sense 'to run') + -ER 1.] = *LAND-LOPER*.

[1362 *LANGT. P. Pl. A. v.* 258 þat Penitencia is pike he schulde poltische newe, And lepe with him ouerlond al his lyf tyme.] 1377 *Ibid.* B. xv. 207 He ne is nouyte in lolleries, ne in lande-leperes [v. r. land-lepyng] hermytes. 14... *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker* 565/46 *Arzambulus*, a landlepar. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 166 Gett I those land lepars I breke ilka bone. 1560-77 *Misogonus* iv. ii. 11 (Brandt) Thou landlepar, thou rounat roge. 1565 *CALPHILL Answ. Treat.* Crosse 51 b, Then eyther was your author a lyer, or a leude byshop: to forsake his charge and be such a land-leaper. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. xv. (1676) 83/2 Let Marriners learn Astronomy...Landleapers Geography. *Ibid.*

ii. iii. iv. 212/2 Alexander, Cæsar, Trajan, Adrian, were as so many land-leapers, now in the East, now in the West, little at home. *a* 1670 *HACKETT Abb. Williams* ii. (1692) 111 As Budæus says proverbially of a Land-leaper, that makes himself a Cripple and cries out for help, *Tolle eum qui non noceat*. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Land-leaper's-spurge*, a kind of Herb.

Hence † **Landleapt** a., ? vagabond, runaway; **Land-leaping** sb. (*arch.*), ? vagabond style of living; † a., vagabond.

1377 *Land-lepyng* (see above). 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* x. iv. (1612) 245 With her, Mendoza, Papiests here, forren, and Land-leapt Foes. 1886 *M. K. MACMILLAN Duquet the Jester* iii. 135 In good sooth your learning and land-leaping is nought but a kind of fooling.

† **Land-leave**. *Obs.* ? A fee paid for permission to convey goods over certain land.

*c* 1257 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 560 Pro 3 par. Molarius lucrand...præter Landleve et cariaq. eorundem, xiiij. iij. 1664 in *Hargrave Coll. Tracts* (1789) 1. 57 The defendants pretended title to it as parcel of the town of Plymouth, and shewed usage to have had certain customs called land-leave, terrage, &c. 1669 in *4th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* (1874) 405/2 Penrose...said...that he had always received a 15th part of all goods cast on shore upon his ground for Landleave.

**Landless** (lændlɪs), a. [f. *LAND* sb. + -LESS.]

1. Not possessing land; having no landed property.

*c* 1000 *Laws of Æthelstan* ii. c. 8 in *Schmid Gesetze* 136 Be landleassum mannum...zif hwylc landless man folgoðe on oðre scire. 1540-1 *ELYOT Image Gov.* 115 We shall neither have usurour dwell in this citee, nor gentillmen landlesse. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* i. i. 98 Young Fortinbras...Hath...Shark'd vp a List of Landlesse Resolutes. 1638 *BROWNE Antipodes* i. i. Wks. 1873 III. 234 As mad as landlesse Squire could bee. 1814 *SCOTT Let. of Isles* iii. xxxi. A landless prince, whose wandering life is but one scene of blood and strife. 1865 *Edin. Rev.* CXXI. 36 Turned adrift landless and homeless. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 102 The negro, poor, landless, and deserted by the North.

2. Without land, void of land.

1605 *SYLVESTER Du Barlas* ii. iii. in *Law* 1197 A Fruitless, Floodless, yea a Landless Land. 1868 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* (1870) I. 16 Risk dying in an unknown landless sea. *Ibid.* Within the landless waters of the west.

Hence **Landlessness**.

1851 *H. MELVILLE Whale* xxiii. 118 In landlessness alone resides the highest truth.

**Land-line**.

1. The outline of the land against sky and sea.

1875 *W. McILWRAITH Guide Wigtownshire* 50 Ross Isle terminates the land-line of the view.

2. A telegraphic line running overland, as opposed to a cable.

1884 *S. E. DAWSON Handbk. Canada* 21 The [telegraphic] cables and the land-lines in British Columbia. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Dec. 8/1 The Western Union now controls the land-line system of the United States.

3. *Fishing*. Line passing from the end of the seine to the shore. *Knight Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1884.

**Land-lock** (lændlɒk), sb. *rare*. [? Back-formation from next.]

† 1. The condition of being landlocked.

1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* ix. 45 Land locked. Land Locke, is when the land is round about you.

*attrib.* *a* 1661 *FULLER Worthies. Shrop.* iii. (1662) 1, I behold it [sc. Shropshire] really (though not so Reputed) the biggest Land-lock-shire in England.

2. Landlocked country.

1895 *Onting* (U.S.) XXVII. 230/2 From Prospect Hill is had a delightful view of the Devonshire Valley, one of those many deceptive land locks, which [etc.].

**Landlocked** (lændlɒkt), pa. *pple.* and *ppl. a.* [See *Lock* v.] Shut in or enclosed by land; almost entirely surrounded by land, as a harbour, etc.

Also *transf.* of fish: Living in land-locked waters so as to be shut off from the sea.

1622 *R. HAWKINS Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 92 In the lesser of these islands, is a cave for a small ship to tyde in, land-lockt. 1697 *DAYTON Virg., Georg. Ded.* (1721) I. 194 A good Conscience is a Port which is Land-lock'd on every side. 1740 *WOODROOFE in Hanway's Trav.* (1679) i. iv. lix. 275 Twelve or fifteen sail of ships might lie land-lockt, with the utmost security. 1779 *FORREST Voy. N. Guinea* 253 Went farther round into a land-lockt bay, and moored the vessel. 1840 *R. H. DANA Bef. Mast* xiv. 36 Decidedly the best harbour on the coast, being completely land-lockt. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* 324 The taking of...land-locked salmon by any other means than by hook and land-line is prohibited. 1876 *PAGE Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* ii. 44 The shores of the land-locked Baltic.

b. Hemmed in, limited, or hindered from movement by surrounding land.

1770 *BARETTI Journ. Lond. to Genoa* i. xiv. 88 Our land-lock'd Ladies on the other side the Alps. 1847 *DISRAELI Tancred* iii. vii. The little caravan was apparently land-locked. 1855 *KINGSLEY Glancus* (1878) 62 Along a pleasant road, with land-locked glimpses of the bay.

**Land-loper**, -louper (lændlɒpər, -laupər). Now chiefly *Sc.* Also 7-lower, 8-louper. [ad. *Dn. landlooper* (= *MHG. laniloufere*, *G. landläufer*), f. *land* *LAND* sb. + *loopen* to run: see *LEAP* v. Cf. *LANDLEAPER*.]

1. One who runs up and down the land; a vagabond; fig. † a renegade; an adventurer.

15... *tr. Bull Pope Martin* (1417) in *Foxe A. & M.* (1583) 648/2 Certaine Archcherickes have risen and sprong vp...being landlopers, schismatices, and seditious persons. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Vn villotier*, a land loper, a runnagate. *a* 1605 *POLWART Flying w. Montaignerie* 757 Land lopper, light skowper, ragged rowper like a

raven. 1622 *BACON Hen. VII* 114 Hee [Perkin Warbeck] had bene from his Child-hood such a Wanderer, or (as the King called him) such a Land-loper. 1642 *HOWELL For. Trav.* (Arb.) 57 Such Travellers as these may bee termed Landlopers, as the Dutchman saith, rather than Travellers. 1681 *W. ROBERTSON Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 799 A Land-loper, *prædo*. 1701 *C. WOLLYV Jrm. New York* (1860) 19 The materials of this Journal have laid by me several years expecting that some Landlooper or other in those parts would have done it more methodically. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xiii. This High-German land-louper, Douterswivel. 1855 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* iv. iii. (1866) 596 Bands of landlopers had been employed...to set fire to villages and towns in every direction.

*Comb.* 1877 *BURNS Let. to W. Nicol* 1 June, My land-loper-like stravaquin.

† 2. = *LAND-LUBBER*. *Obs.*

1694 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* v. xviii, We lay by and run adrift, that is in a Landlopers phrase, we temporis'd it. *a* 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Landlopers or Land-lubbers*, Fresh-water Seamen so called by the true Tars. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

**Land-loping**, -louping, *ppl. a.* Now *Sc.* [Back-formation from *prec.* + -ING 1.] Wandering, roving, vagabond. Also *fig.*

1777 *HOLINSHED Chron.* (1807-8) II. 401 These his land-lopings legats and Nuncios have their manifold collusions to couzen christian kingdoms of their revenues. 1694 *S. JOHNSON Notes Past Let. Bp. Burnet* i. 32 It is a Land-loping Argument. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xxvi. I canna think it an unlawfu' thing to pit a bit trick on sic a land-loping scoundrel, that just lives by tricking honest folk. 1828 *F. M. Perth* iv. These land-loping Highland scoundrels.

**Landlord** (lændlɒd), sb. Also 6 land(i)-lord. [f. *LAND* sb. + *LORD* sb. OE. had *landhliford*, but the mod. word is a new formation.]

1. Originally, a lord or owner of land; in recorded use applied only *spec.* to the person who lets land to a tenant. Hence (perh. already in 16th c.) in widened sense (as the correlative of *tenant*): A person of whom another person holds any tenement, whether a piece of land, a building or part of a building.

*a* 1000 in *Earle Land Charters* (1888) 376 Æt ælcum were ðe binnan ðam .xxx. hidan is gebyred æfre se oðer fisc ðam landlafdore. *c* 1000 *Laws of Edgar Suppl.* c. 11 in *Schmid Gesetze* 196 Healde se land-blaford þæt forstolene orf...oð þæt se agenfriga þæt geacsize. 1419 *Libet Abus* 192 b (Rolls) I. 221 Le lessour, appelle 'landlorde'. 1455-6 *GREGORY Chron.* (Camden) 199 The Lombardys...toke grete old mancyons in Wynechester...and causyd the londe lordys to do grete coste in reparacions. 1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ii. 152 Suche rate as thei paye in yerely rent...to the landlordes therof. 1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* 15 Would servautes obey their masters...the tenant his landlorde. 1557 *F. SEAGER Sch. Virtue* 1071 in *Babes Bk.*, Ve that be landlordes and have housen to let. 1587 *Sc. Actt Jas. VI* (1814) III. 462/1 þe landislordes and bailies vpon quhais landis and in quhais Jurisdiction þai duell. *c* 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* x. 11, I am the lands-lord keeper of thy holds. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* ii. 113 Landlord of England art thou, and not King. 1662 *STILLINGD. Orig. Sac.* iii. iii. § 1 His Landlord may dispossess him of all he hath upon displeasure. 1701 *De Foe Orig. Power People* Misc. (1703) 157 If the King was universal Landlord, he ought to be universal Governor of Right. 1809 *LAMB Let. to Coleridge* 7 June, I have been turned out of my chambers in the Temple by a landlord who wanted them for himself. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) I. 282 Six months notice to quit must be given by a landlord to his tenant at will. 1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong. V.* xxiv. 381 The doctrine was established that the King was the supreme landlord. 1878 *JEVONS Prim. Pol. Econ.* 92 The laws concerning landlord and tenant have been made by landlords.

b. *fig.* (said of God.)

*a* 1635 *CORBET Poems* (1807) 6 It wounded me the Land-lord of all times Should let long lives and leases to their crimes. 1676 *W. HURBARD Happiness of People* 59 It is no wonder if God our great Land-lord, layes his arrest upon our tillage.

2. a. In extended sense: The person in whose house one lodges or boards for payment; one's 'host'. b. The master of an inn, an innkeeper.

*a* 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* xiii. § 86 He new dressed himself, changing clothes with his landlord. 1692 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 411 His landlords daughter testified that [etc.]. 1724 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* i. Wks. 1761 III. 21 Suppose you go to an alehouse with that base money and the landlord gives you a quart for four of those half-pence. 1774 *GOLDSM. Retal.* 3 If our landlord supplies us with beef and with fish. 1777 *SHERIDAN Trip Scarb.* i. i, I suppose, sir, I must charge the landlord to be very particular where he stows this? 1870 *Daily News* 16 Apr., The word landlord is never used here [sc. New England] in its primary or English signification, and is applied only to the keeper of a tavern or boarding house.

3. A host or entertainer (in private). Chiefly *Sc.* 1725 *De Foe Voy. round World* (1840) 65 Which their new landlords took very kindly. 1858 *RAMSAY Remin.* Ser. i. (1860) 256 Persons still persist among us in calling the head of the family, or the host, the landlord. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* i. l. 26 Not so satisfactory...as the confiding landlord expects it to be.

**Landlordism** (lændlɒdɪz'm). [f. *prec.* sb. + -ISM.] The principles or practice of landlords; the system according to which land is owned by landlords to whom tenants pay a fixed rent (chiefly used with reference to Ireland); advocacy or practice of such a system.

1844 *MARY HENRELL Soc. Systems* 82 The Mail, the recognized organ of Irish landlordism. 1849 *CODDEN Speeches* 87 If it is the spirit of landlordism that stands in the way of improvement in Ireland. 1880 *McCARTHY Owen Times*



IV. 281 The landlordism of Ireland was, compared with most European institutions, a thing of the day before yesterday.

**Landlordly**, *a.* [-LY]. Belonging to or characteristic of a landlord or landlords.

1853 LOWELL *Moorehead Jnl.* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 18 He waits upon it in the good old landlordly fashion. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 8 Jan. 4/6 Landlordly coercion. 1897 MAITLAND *Wednesday & Beyond* 199 As far as landlordly rights are concerned.

† **Landlordry**. *Obs. rare*[-]. [-RY.] Landlords as a class.

1597-8 Bp. HALL *Sat.* v. i. 98 Such pilfering slips of Pety land-lordrye.

**Landlordship**. [-SHIP.] The position or condition of a landlord; the tenure of such a position. Also, with poss. pron., used as a title.

[1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 15 The evil system of middle-landlordship.] 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. 44 [He] did not intend to retire yet awhile to the landlordship of the bell. 1874 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* IV. 199 Neither British constitution nor British law... can keep your landlordships safe. 1897 MAITLAND *Wednesday & Beyond* 172 Lordship in becoming landlordship begins to lose its most dangerous element.

**Land-lubber** (lænd'lubə). [LUBBER OCCURS in the 16th c. in this sense.] A sailor's term of contempt for a landsman.

1700 [see LAND-LOPER 2]. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 198 11 My Uncle... bid me prepare myself against next year for no land lubber should touch his money. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* (1849) 417 There was many a land-lubber looked on that might much better have swung in his stead. 1875 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* II. 15 The philosophic landlubber often wonders at the eternal restlessness of his naval brotherman. 1884 PAR *Enstace* 130 The service is not intended to pamper landlubbers, but to make smart seamen.

Hence **Landlubberish**, **Landlubberly** *adjs.*

1829 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 912 Landlubberish terms. 1860 DICKENS *Lett.* 4 Sept. (1880) II. 119 The costermongers in the street outside... have an earthy, and, as I may say, a landlubberly aspect. 1893 VIZETELLY *Glances Back* I. viii. 166 My land-lubberly intelligence failed to grasp the proper meaning.

**Landman** (lændmæn). [OE. *landmann*, f. *land* LAND sb. + *mann* MAN sb. Cf. MHG. *lantman* native, mod.G. *landmann*, Du. *landman* countryman, peasant, farmer. Cf. LANDSMAN.]

† 1. A man of a (specified or indicated) country. = COUNTRYMAN 1. *Obs. rare.*

1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 179 (Gr.) Feond onsezon lādum eazgan landmanna cyme. 1000 *Ordin. Dunst.* c. 6 in Schmid *Gesetz* 360. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vii. 29 The Englishman of many other nations is least atheistical...; but... he may fall not unlikely sometimes as any other land man into an uncouth opinion.

2. A countryman, peasant.

(In Carlyle, after G. *landmann*.) 1300 *Cursor M.* 28072 No sal i tell be... Hu þu sal sceu þi scrift to preist... þat landmen mai sumquat here, To scape þair scrift wit þis samplere. *Ibid.* 29411 Quen he [a clerk] changes crun or wede, And funden [es] in land mans dede. 1497 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 60 That euere burgess sal inhering certaine landmen, out duellaris... to remane within the tone. 1543 *Ibid.* 191 The toune is hauely murmurit be the landmen. 1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* III. (1845) 215 They are no philosophers or tribunes, but frank, stalwart landmen.

3. = LANDSMAN 2. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1480 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 9. iij. M. men, lande men and mayners... arrayed for the werre. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. iii. 11 If tomorrow Our Navie thrise, I haue an absolute hope Our Landmen will stand by. 1664 J. KEYMOR *Dutch Fish.* 6 Thus they make their Landmen Seamen, their Seamen Fishermen, their Fishermen Mariners. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* III. iv. What inspires a landman with the highest apprehension of danger gives not the least concern to a sailor. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 129 The Distinction between Landmen and Seamen on board, which used to create Animosity, and subject the Landmen to some Hardships. 1808 G. EDWARDS *Pract. Plan.* 7 The facility with which these convert landmen into sailors. 1846 WHATELY *Addit. Elem. Rhet.* 3 Nautical terms... it is little loss to a landman to be ignorant of.

† 4. A man having landed property. *Obs.*

1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 156 But kirkmenniss cursit substance semis swet Till landmen, w' þat lend bord lyne are lyttit. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* (1691), *Landman*, the Terre-tenant. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* II. III. iii. (1737) 405 A Gentleman of three Generations claims Precedency from any ordinary Land-man, who has but newly acquired his Lands.

**Landmark** (lændmɑ:k). [OE. *landmearc* fem.: see LAND sb. and MARK sb. (Cf. G. *landmark* boundary, *landmarke* sailor's landmark.)]

1. The boundary of a country, estate, etc.; an object set up to mark a boundary line.

982 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 189 Seo landmearc lið of Terstan upp be Hothtunga mearc. a 1000 *Juliana* 635 Ða was gæleded lond-mearc nesh. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxiv. 2 Some men there be, that remove other men's londe markes. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxvii. 17 Cursed be he that removeth his neighbours land-mark [COVERDALE mark]. 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 211 When... he returned to the possession of his estates... he found none of the ancient landmarks removed. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xiv. 235 The landmarks of Plataea... were carried forward to the Asopus. *Ibid.* IV. xxxvi. 416 The landmarks which separated the two states had been removed.

Fig. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 126 May we not too hastily displace the ancient termini, and remove the land-marks of virtue and vice? 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* Ixi. 319 He has introduced new law, and removed the landmarks established by former decisions. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp., Reform* 27 Oct. (1876)

284, I do not wish to endanger or remove any of the ancient landmarks of our Constitution.

† b. ? A district. *Obs.* [So formerly G. *landmark*.] 1550 W. LYNNE *Carion's Cron.* 255 He wrought much wo to the cite of Brunswike, roaring and burnyng in her suburbs, villages, landmarks, and iurisdictiones.

2. An object in the landscape, which, by its conspicuousness, serves as a guide in the direction of one's course (*orig.* and *esp.* as a guide to sailors in navigation); hence, any conspicuous object which characterizes a neighbourhood or district.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 18 Hydrographie, requieth a particular Register of certaine Landmarkes... from the sea. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seamant's Gram.* ix. 43 A Land marke, is any Mountaine, Rocke, Church, Wind-mill or the like, that the Pilot can know by comparing one by another how they beare by the compasse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 432 1th' midst an Altar as the Land-mark stood. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* II. ii. (1840) 34 Having no chart for the coast, nor any land-mark. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 183 Like unskilful sailors who have lost the landmarks of their course. 1859 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 91 The house altogether is the great landmark of the whole neighbourhood.

Fig. 1712 HUGHES *Spect.* No. 316 7 2 Now one Face of Indolence overspreads the whole, and I have no Land-mark to direct my self by. 1880 *Times* 18 Sept. 9 3 Two or three land-marks, however, in the dreary waste [of evidence] attract attention.

3. (In mod. use.) An object which marks or is associated with some event or stage in a process; *esp.* a characteristic, a modification, etc., or an event, which marks a period or turning-point in the history of a thing.

1859 C. DANKER *Assoc. Princ.* II. 46 This important landmark in our social history. 1862 MILL *Utilit.* 5 This... man, whose system of thought will long remain one of the landmarks in the history of philosophical speculation. 1870 ROLLSTON *Anim. Life* 127 The black pigment specks which are seen in this variety [of leech]... seem... to point in the same direction as those more constant land-marks just specified. 1884 W. K. PARKER *Mammul. Descent* vi. (1885) 177 In these skulls the landmarks are all gone, except the holes for the vessels and nerves [etc.].

**Land-marshal**. [ad. Sw. *landmarskalk*, G. *landmarschall*.] a. In Sweden, the speaker or president of the assembly of the first estate. b. In Prussia, Austria, etc., the marshal of a province.

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1767 1 His Majesty has named Baron Fabian Wrede, to be Land-Marshal, that is, Speaker, or President, in the Assembly of the Nobility and Gentry. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4808 1 His Majesty has... conferr'd the Employment of Land-Marshal of Prussia upon his Chamberlain. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* I. 408 No member was allowed to leave the chamber during the transaction of business without permission of the landmarshal. 1898 *Daily News* 29 Jan. 7/3 The Moravian Diet at Brünn... The Landmarshal, who was presiding, asked them to leave the Diet.

**Land-measure**. † a. Measurement of land (*obs.*). b. Any of the denominations of measurement used in stating the area of land (e.g. the acre, the rood, etc.); also applied as a name for the system of such denominations in current use.

1611 CORCR. *Lette.* a Land-measure... in some places longer then in other. 1652 ATWELL *Faithf. Surveyor* i. 1 Of errors in Land-measure. 1857 BOUCHER *Measurement* 5 Land Measure by Gunter's Chain. 100 linear links = 1 linear chain. 1900 ADDY in *N. & Q.* 20 Oct. 303/1 (heading) English and Roman Land Measures.

So **Land-measuring**, -measurement, the art or process of determining by measurement the area of lands, fields, farms, etc.; properly a subordinate branch of land-surveying, but the terms are often used synonymously.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 14 Other Philosophers, writing Rules for land measuring. 1849 CHAMBERS *Inform.* II. 624/1 The principle of throwing the area of any given field or set of fields into triangular spaces, is that pursued in all processes of land-measurement. *Ibid.* 624/2 In land-measuring, the scale of operations is ordinarily too limited to require any such allowance for difference of levels.

**Land-measurer**.

1. One whose occupation is land-measuring.

1632 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., *Canterb.* Layd out on our selues and the landmesurer when we went to... laye out our land. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. 232 A staid, thick, sober, silent, middle-aged personage, who united the offices of schoolmaster and land-measurer.

2. [tr. mod.L. *geometra*.] A geometer moth.

188 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 66 The Geometra (or Land Measurers).

**Land-mere**. ? *Obs.* In 7-meare, 9-meer. [f. LAND sb. + MERE sb. (OE. *miere*). Cf. LANDI-MERE.] A boundary of land.

1603 OWEN *Pembroke-shire* (1891) 5 And then by land-measures from Kilhredyn to Crommere Water. 1824 C. ROGERS *Soc. Life Scot.* II. xiv. 333 Land Meer Processions, or Riding of the Marches.

† **Land-meter**. *Obs.* In 6-7-meater, 7-meeter. [f. LAND sb. + METER, agent-n. f. METE v., to measure.] A land-measurer or surveyor.

1582 E. WORSOP (*title*) A Discoverie of Sundrie errors and faults daily committed by Landmeaters to the damage of her Maiesties subiects. 1608 NORTON *Steuin's Disme* D 2 The greater number of Land-meaters vse not the Pole, but a chayne line of 3, 4 or 5 Perch long. c 1613 *Soc. Cond. People Angles* (1860) 32 The English yard... is used by... masons, carpenters, land-meaters and others. 1636 BEDWELL (*title*) The Way to Geometry, being necessary... for Astronomers, Geographers, Land-meaters [etc.], by Peter Ramus.

So † **Land-mete**, a measurement of land; † **Land-meting**, land-measuring.

1608 NORTON *Steuin's Disme* D 1 b, Of the Computations of Land-meating. *Ibid.* D 4 b, The like is sufficiently manifest amongst Land-meats in surfaces.

**Land-metster**. *Sc.* [See METSTER (f. METE v. + -STER).] = LAND-METER.

1726 *Minutes Presbytery* in *Sage Memorab. Domestic* (1889) I. 7 Cite masons, wrights, and land metters [read metsters]. The said... land-metsters [read metsters] being duly sworn. 1822 *Law Case, Rev. D. Macarthur* (Jam.), John Currie, land-metster.

**Lando**, *obs.* form of LANDAU.

**Landocracy** (lændə'krāsī). *jocular*. [f. LAND sb. + -CRACY.] The class of people which owes its controlling position in the country to its possession of landed property. So **Landocrat**, a member of this class.

1848 *Simmonds's Colon. Mag.* Aug. 343 The Landocracy—in which term we comprehend all Landowners great and small. a 1865 COBURN in *Daily News* (1869) 16 Jan., The aristocracy and landocracy and moneyocracy who govern our elections. 1882 T. MOZLEY *Remin.* II. xcvi. 173 [I felt] a deep grievance with the British landocracy. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 23 Sept. 484/1 The wail of the landocrat is heard in the land.

**Landowner** (lændə'naɪ). [f. LAND sb. + OWNER.] An owner or proprietor of land. Hence **Landownership**.

a 1733 NORTH *Ld. Kpr. North* (1742) 157 Any Land Owner may make that whi they call a Key, next to the River. 1845 DARWIN *Foy. Nat.* xii. (1879) 255 Each landowner in the valley possesses a certain portion of hill-country. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 141 Landowners hastened to sell their estates for whatever could be got. 1867 MRS. GRAVE *Weeks Old France* II. 334 England's landownership will never be without the representatives and reflected honours of her ancient Aristocracy. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 91 Many large land-owners in England refuse to let their land for long periods.

So **Landowning** sb. and a.

1845 MIALL in *Newconf. V.* 140 The landowning majority contemplate no concessions. 1881 *Mamm. Mag.* XLIV. 127 Landowning and farming are as much businesses as cotton-spinning. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* I. 280, I... have no landowning relations.

**Landrail** (lænd'reil). [See RAIL sb.; cf. *water-rail*. So G. *landralle*.] The corn-crake, *Crex pratensis*.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 387 The land rail lays from twelve to twenty eggs, of a dull white color, marked with a few yellow spots. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 302 The Land-Rail is a migratory species, appearing in Britain about the latter end of April, and departing about the middle or close of September. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* I. 3 Through the dew The landrail brushed.

**Land-rat**. [Cf. G. *landratte*, -ratze land-rat, land-lubber.] A rat that lives on land. † Also used as a term of abuse.

1596 SHAKS. *Morch. V.* i. iii. 24 There be land rats, and water rats, water theives, and land theives—I mean, pirates. 1609 DEKKER *Gul's Hornebk.* Wks. (Grosart II. 233 The Duke's Tomb is a Sanctuary, and will keep you alive from worms and land-rattes, that long to be feeding on your carcas. 1632 SHIRLEY *Bull* iv. ii. 10. Will you not draw? Bo. Not against your honour, but you shall see. Lo. And vex my eyes to look on such a Land-rat. 1860 WYNTER *Curtios. Civitat.* 129 There are in England two kinds of land-rats,—the old English black rat, and the Norwegian or brown rat.

**Landress, Landrie**, *obs.* ff. LAUNDRESS, -RY.

**Land-right**. *OE.* and *Hist.* [OE. *landriht* (see LAND sb. and RIGHT sb.): cf. OS. *landreht*, OFris. *landriucht*, OHG. *lantreht*, G. *landrecht*.] 'Law of the land; legal rights of natives of the country; legal obligation connected with land or estate' (Sweet *Aggs. Dict.*).

*Beowulf* Gr. 2886 Landrihtes mot þære mæzburge monna æghwylc idel hweofan. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1911 Gr.) Unc modize ymb mearce sitað... ne willað rumor unc land-right heora. — *Exod.* 354 Landriht zephah. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 236 note, In later days it was a principle of Land-right that no freeman should be amerced 'above his wer'. 1892 STOPFORD A. BROOKE *E. E. Lit.* i. 6 He received money and landright from the King.

**Landscape** (lændskeip). Forms: a. 7 lan(d)-, landtschap, lantschap, landt-shape, landschap, -skap, (lant)skop, land-scept, 7-8 landskape, -schape, -shape, -chape, 7- landscape. B. 6-8 (9 arch.) landskip; also 6 launce-skippe, 7 lan(d)tskip, lantse'h'ip, lantscippe, land-, lant-skippe. [a. Du. *landschap* (= OE. *landscap* neut., *landscape* masc., OS. *landscip* neut., OHG. *lantscap*, mod.G. *landschaft* fem., ON. *landskap* -r masc.), f. *land* LAND sb. + -*schap* (see -SHIP). The word was introduced as a technical term of painters; the corrupt form in -*skip* was according to our quots. a few years earlier than the more correct form.]

1. A picture representing natural inland scenery, as distinguished from a sea picture, a portrait, etc. a. 1603 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. 13 The cunning Painter... Limning a Landscape, various, rich, and rare. 1605 B. JONSON *Masque Blackness* Wks. (1616) 893 First, for the Scene, was drawne a *Landschap*, consisting of small woods. 16... A. GIBSON *L'Emoy in Gullitt's Heraldry* (1660), As in a curious Land-schape, oft we see Nature, so follow'd, as we think it's she. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* Ded. 18 Let this part of the landscape be



cast into shadows that the heightnings of the other may appear more beautiful. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* v. 271 II. you paint your landscapes in oil-colours. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Art Wks.* (Bohn) I. 145 In landscapes, the painter should give the suggestion of a fairer creation than we know. 1899 L. CUST in *Nat. Gallery Brit. Art* 8 The landscapes exhibited on this occasion by Constable.

B. 1598 R. HAYDOCKE *tr. Lomazzo* iii. f. 94 In a table done by Cæsar Sestius where hee had painted Landskipses. 1615 G. SANNYS *Tran.* 154 Vallies such as are figured in the most beautifull land-skips. 1648 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 216, I give alsoe vnto her Lapp, the landskipp inamiled vpon gold which is in the Dutch cabinet in my closett. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 83 Such a Troop as went to apprehend our Saviour, dressed after the same manner we find them on old Land-skips. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 116 The perfections of a fine Landskip decrease, when you behold it at a close view. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) III. xxv. § 29 A noble Landskip of Men, Trees, Flowers, and such like. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. iv, As a Painter who professes to draw a fair and distinct Landskip in the Twilight, when he can hardly distinguish a House from a Tree.

† b. *spec.* The background of scenery in a portrait or figure-painting. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Landskip*, Parergon, Paisage or By-work, which is an expressing of the Land, by Hills, Woods, Castles, Vallies, Rivers, Cities, &c. as far as may be shewed in our Horizon. All that which in a Picture is not of the body or argument thereof is Landskip, Parergon, or by-work. 1676 BEALE *Pocket-bk.* in H. Walpole *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 134, I gave Mr. Manby two ounces of very good lake, in consideration of the landskip he did in the Countess of Clare's picture.

2. A view or prospect of natural inland scenery, such as can be taken in at a glance from one point of view; a piece of country scenery.

a. 1725 POPE *Odys.* III. 630 O'er the shaded landscape rush'd the night. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VI. 773 Sumptuous Cities, gild our Landscape with their glitt'ring Spires. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 5 Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* v. 99 There are no two more different landscapes than the same under altered skies. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* II. (1878) 11 What could be a sifter surrounding for this young English girl than this English-looking landscape?

B. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 70 Streit mine eye has caught new pleasures Whilst the Landskip round it measures. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 86 As terrible to them as a Landskippe with a May-pole in it. 1697 ANTHONSON *Ess. Georg.* in Dryden's *Virg.* sig. F 4 It raises in our Minds a pleasing variety of Scenes and Landskips. 1712 — *Spect.* No. 411 P 2 Scenes and Landskips more beautiful than any that can be found in the whole Compass of Nature. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* II. i. 111 Thus we coasted the shore, fully employed in the contemplation of this diversified landskip. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 107 Where bright Herat, city of roses, lights With dome and minaret the land-skip green. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 29 The hues of the landscape and the sea.

3. In generalized sense (from 1 and 2): Inland natural scenery, or its representation in painting.

a. 1606 DEKKER *Ser. Stines* Ded. A Drollerie (or Dutch peece of Landskip). 1747 HOARE in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 570 These Pictures shew, that the Antients understood Perspective and Landscape. 1795 COLERIDGE *Lines on Climbing Broctley Comb*, What a luxury of landscape meets My gaze! 1844 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1851) I. Pref. to ed. 2. 23 The true ideal of landscape is precisely the same as that of the human form. 1873 PATER *Renaissance* 142 The feeling for landscape is often described as a modern one.

B. 1602 DEKKER *Satirumastic* C 2, Good peeces of landskip, shew best a far off. 1649 DRUMM of HAWTH. *Poems* 104 Like imagin'd Landskip in the Aire. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 142 The Sun, Discovering in wide Landskip all the East Of Paradise and Edens happie Plains. 1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 855 Landskip in Picture.

4. In various obsolete trans. and fig. uses.

† a. A view, prospect of something.

1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 22 In my mentall and private Pergrinations, taking a view and land-scape, of all the famous Courts and Cities of the world. 1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 195 Come, then, let us break the heart of these hills, and bless our eyes with a landskip of the Lowlands. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 3 Too great a distance to take a perfect Land-scape, it being only discernible to be Land. 1711 KEN *Sermon* Wks. (1838) 155 The Love of God, presented Daniel with a clearer land-scape of the Gospel than any other prophet ever had.

† b. A distant prospect; a vista. (Cf. 2 b.)

1599 NASHE *Lenen Stuff* Wks. (Grosart) V. 204, I care not, if in a dimme farre of launce-skippe, I take the paines to describe this, Metropolis of the redde Fish. 1613 OVERBURY *Charac.*, *Whore* (1616), The sins of other women shew in Landskip, far off and full of shadow; hers in Statue, neere hand, and bigger in the life. 1643 T. FULLER *Sermon*, *Reform.* (1875) 6 The Jewes, saw Christ presented in a land-scept, and beheld him through the perspective of faith. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 62 These stormes appeared as Land-skaps and aloof. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 221 Nothing which this visible World can set before us is worthy our regard, especially when at the End of the Landskip the Invisible Glories of Heaven Solicit and Court our Love.

† c. The object of one's gaze.

1659 Lady *Alimony* II. v. C 4, There is a Caranto-man with all my heart I must Beauty be his Land-skip on the seat of Justice? 1664 L. O. FALKLAND *Marriage* Nt. I. i. 4 At distances she is a Goodly Landskip.

† d. A sketch, adumbration, outline; occas. a faint or shadowy representation.

a. 1649 DRUMM of HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 168 Imaginary and fantastical counells, landskips of commonwealths. 1650 CHARLTON *Paradoxes* 69 Every single entity contains, an adumbration or landskip of the whole Universe. a. 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1682) 420 This is but a small Landskip of some of his Works of Power, the outskides or extremities of it. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* x. (1715) 366 This short but true Sketch and faithful Landskip of Popery,

1709 MRS. MANLEY *New Atal.* (ed. 2) II. 57 A Feint, a distant Landshape of immortal joys.

† e. A compendium, epitome.

1656 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* xv. § 113 That Landskip [M.S. landskip] of iniquity, that Sink of Sin, and that Compendium of baseness, who now calls himself our Protector. a. 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1693) 59 London, is, our England of England, and our Landskip and Representation of the whole Island. 1679 C. NESSE *Antid. agst. Popery* 104 To give but a scantling and landskip of some of them. *Ibid.* 197 This scantling landskip or compendium. [1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxv, That landscape of iniquity, that sink of sin, Oliver Cromwell.]

† f. A bird's-eye view; a plan, sketch, map.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 21 Some have used to get on the top of the highest Steepe, where one may view, all the Country circumjacent, and so take a Landskip of it. c. 1645 — *Lett.* (1726) 87 If you saw the Landskip of it (viz. a house) you would be mightily taken with it. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 2 The weather clearing up, the Master and Mates drew out several plots and Landscapes: which they had formerly taken upon the Coast of France and England. 1a 1700 *Frost* of 1683-4 (Percy Soc.) p. xiv, There was first a map, or landskip, cut in copper, representing all the manner of the camp. 1723 *Pres. State Russia* I. 306 It rather resembles a Landskip of many Boroughs than a City.

† g. The depiction or description of something in words.

1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 119 Precepts and Discourses of Virtue are only the dead Pictures and artificial Landskips and Descriptions of it. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 5, I will not describe the Valley of Dauphine, all to Chambery, nor entertain you with a Landskip of the Country, which deserves a better Pencil than mine. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* Pref. (1733) 12 To compare the Natural Face of the Country with the Landskips that the Poets have given us of it. 1712 — *Spect.* No. 416 P 5 In this case the Poet seems to get the better of Nature; he takes indeed the Landskip after her, but gives it more vigorous Touches.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as landscape art, book-plate, draughtsman, -lover, -work; landscape-gardening, the art of laying out grounds so as to produce the effect of natural scenery; so landscape-garden, -gardener; landscape lens, a lens used in photographing landscape; landscape marble, a variety of marble which shows dendritic workings resembling shrubbery or trees; landscape mirror, = CLAUDE LORRAINE GLASS (*Cent. Dict.*); landscape-painter, one who paints landscapes, a landscapist; so landscape-painting; † landscape-worker, a landscapist.

1874 R. TYRWHITT *Sketch. Club* p. vii, A series of papers on 'Landscape Art'—that is to say on all works of art in which landscape is concerned. 1880 WARREN *Book-plates* vi. 52 The 'landscape book-plate' was rather the lineal descendant of the Chippendale than of the Jacobean style. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 50 Daves, the 'landscape-draftsman and geographical artist. 1806 J. DALLAWAY *Observ. Eng. Archit.* 245 Detached pieces of architecture are essential in creating a 'landscape garden. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 386 Useful to the General Planter, as well as to the 'Landscape Gardener. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 333 The landscape-gardeners of literature give to a paltry half-acre the air of a park. 1805 H. REPTON (title) *Observations on the Theory and Practice of 'Landscape Gardening.* 1867 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 5 A park in the Brownian style of landscape-gardening. 1890 ANTHONY's *Photogr. Bull.* III. 179 A fairly good camera and a single 'landscape lens. 1882 TENNYSON *To Virgil* II, 'Landscape-lover, lord of language. 1816 R. JAMIESON *Min.* II. 126 It resembles in many respects the 'landscape marble. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 529 The well-known landscape marble or Cotham stone. 1793 A. MURPHY *Tacitus* (1811) i. p. lxii, What 'landscape painter can equal the description [etc.]. 1842 TENNYSON *Lt. of Burleigh* 7 He is but a landscape-painter, And a village maiden she. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 22 Most true, yet most poetic of landscape-painters. 1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 406 He understood 'landskip-painting and performed it to perfection. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* II. 402 Landscape-painting, may be said to have owed its origin to Titian. 1632 SHERWOOD, 'Landscape worke (in painting), *paisage, grotesques.* 1598 R. HAYDOCKE *tr. Lomazzo* III. i. 94 Barnazano, an excellent 'Landskip-worker.

Hence *Landskip v. trans.*, to represent as a landscape; to picture, depict.

1661 HOLWAY *Surv. World* To Rdr., As weary travelour oft, Landskips the Vale, with pencil; placing here Meadow, there Arable [etc.]. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* I. 152 Putting solely that On panel somewhere in the House of Fame, Landscaping what I saved, not what I saw.

**Landscapist** (lændskəpɪst). [f. as prec. + -IST.] A painter of landscape, landscape-painter.

1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. i. vii. § 16 (1851) I. 90 The professed landscapists of the Dutch school. 1869 — *Q. of Air* 199 If you are a landscapist, Turner must be your only guide. 1880 *Athenæum* 29 May 7002 For the greater number of our landscapists Girtin and Turner have lived in vain. 1881 GRANT WHITE *Eng. Without & Within* 455 Like the ideal composition of an imaginative landscapist.

**Land's end.**

† l. = LAND-END. *Obs.*

c. 1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 437 And at he londes ende laye a litell crom-bolle. 15... *Wife of Auchtermuchty* (Bann. MS.) 9 He lowst the pluche at the landis end, And draif his oxin hame at evin. 1562 J. HAYWOOD *Iron. & Epigr.* (1867) 68 Thou gossepst at home, to meete me at landis end.

2. The extremity or furthest projecting point of a country. Now only as the proper name of the most westerly point of Great Britain.

14... *Sailing Directions Circumnavig.* Eng. (Hakluyt Soc. 1889) 17 A newe cours and tide betweene Englonde and Irlonde and the Londis end. *Ibid.* 18 The Londes end of

Irlonde. 1604 F. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xi. 156 They passed on no further, neyther could they discover the lands end (which some holde to be there). 1793 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 190 We... were barely able to lay a course through the passage between those islands and the Land's End.

**Land-service.** Service performed on land; military, as opposed to naval, service.

a. 1586 STONEY *Arcadia* (1622) 123 Seeing wherein the Sea-discipline differed from Land-service. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* I. ii. 154 As I was then aduised by my learned Council, in the lawes of this Land-service, I did not come. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* Ded. f. 3, I Writ not always in the proper terms of Navigation, Land-Service, or in the Cant of any Profession. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 57 A good army for land-service. 1801 T. S. SURR *Splendid Misery* II. 194 Salano, a Neapolitan pirate originally, took to the land service afterwards, and committed murders out of number. 1819 BYRON *Yuan* I. iv, The prince is all for the land-service, Forgetting Duncan, Nelson, Howe, and Jervis.

**Landfolk:** see LANDFOLK.

**Landgrave:** see LANDGRAVE.

**Landshard** (lændʃɑ:d). *dial.* Also land-sheer, landchet, lanchet, lanshet, langet. [f. LAND sb. + SHARD sb. The forms show contamination with the synonymous *linchet*.] = LINCET.

1813 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills* App. 259 *Linch, Linchet*, or *Landshard*, the mere green-sward dividing two pieces of arable in a common-field called in Hants, a lay bank. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Linget*, a strip of ground. *West.* 1886 W. Somerset *Gloss.*, *Landshard*, a ridge or strip of land left unploughed or untilled. 1891 T. HARVEY *Tess* (1900) 104/2 A stretch of a hundred odd acres, rising above stony lanchets or lynchets. 1893 H. J. MOULE *Old Dorset* 81 The terraces called landchets or lynchets.

**Land-side.**

† l. The shore. *Obs.*

a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxxxiii. 443 He caste his ancre nere to the land syde. *Ibid.* clxi. 623 And then the waues brought me to the lond syde.

2. The side towards the land or on which there is land (not water).

1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 343 To assault the city on the land-side. 1852 C. W. HOSKYNs *Talpa* 181 Playing upon the edge, or land-side of the trench as it advances. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtonshire* 51 On the accessible land-side a double line of protection was thus formed.

3. The flat side of a plough which is turned towards the unploughed land.

1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 239 The plough being confined on the land-side, and at liberty on the fur-side, which naturally gives it less land. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

**Landsknecht:** see LANSQUENET.

**Landslip** (lændslɪp). The sliding down of a mass of land on a mountain or cliff side; land which has so fallen. Also fig. and attrib.

1679 ROXB. *Ballads* IV. 549 Paint dismal Ruin stalking in the rear, Than Landslip Desolation far and near. 1774 GOLOS. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 158 Those disruptions of hills, which are known by the name of land-slips. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 276 There was an immense land-slip from this cliff, by which Dover was shaken as if by an earthquake. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* IV. 62 The valley was a succession of landslips and watercourses. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 281 Landslip lakes have been noticed by Lyell, and Gilbert records the formation of small lakes behind landslide terraces.

Hence *Land'slipped*, *Land'slippy* adjs., characterized by landslips.

1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 474 An eerie and dangerous path, dilapidated and often landslipped. 1893 C. ALLEN *Scallywag* I. 49 Where the rocks towards the slope were loosest and most landslippy.

**Landsmen** (lændsmæn). Pl. *landsmen*. [f. genit. of LAND sb. + MAN sb. Cf. LANDMAN.]

† l. A native of a particular country. *Obs.*

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 26 Twezen landes menn and an ælpeodiz. 11... O. E. *Chron.* an. 1068 (1aud MS.) Da comon ða landes menn togeanes him & hine oflozgon. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 Oðer kinnes neddre is ut in oðer lond. and te londes menn hire bigaleð oðer wile and swo lacheð and doð of line. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 33 It were a wretched schame þat a newe comynge schulde putte olde londsmen [L. *veteres incolas*] out of here place.

b. One's fellow-countryman. *rare.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 806 If (brave Lands-men) your war-thirst be such [orig. *Que si tant, ô François, vous cherchez les batailles*]... What holds you here? 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* VI. 1 I am innocent—I am your own native landman. 1882-3 Schaff's *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 319/2 [He] boldly dissuaded his landsmen from idolatry.

2. a. One who lives or has his business on land: opposed to *seaman*. b. *Naut.* 'The rating formerly of those on board a ship who had never been to sea, and who were usually stationed among the waiters or after-guard' (Adm. Smyth).

1666-7 PLEVS *Diary* 2 Jan., The French, have certainly shipped landsmen, great numbers, at Brest. 1788 BURNS 1st *Ep.* to R. Graham 50 Weak, timid landsmen on life's stormy main. 1830 MARRVAT *King's Own* I, Employed, as a landman usually is, in the afterguard, or waist, of the ship. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* x. (1879) 208 Sailors... can make out a distant object much better than a landman. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas.* Isl. IV. xviii, Thomas Redruth... landman, shot by the mutineers.

So **Landswoman**.

1891 H. S. MERRIMAN *Prisoners & Capt.* III. viii. 144 The strangeness of a landswoman to all things maritime.



**Land-spring.** 'A spring which comes into action only after heavy rains' (Webster). Also fig. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr., All he hath is drawn from a land-spring of natural parts and gifts. 1675 E. WILSON *Spadocr. Dunelm.* 15 Such are only Land-springs, and in no sort to be called perpetual Springs. 1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* 14 Feb., Land-springs, which we call levants. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* 1. (1863) 37 Our land-springs were dried up; our wells were exhausted. 1838 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylm* (1900) 109/1 Enormous masses of the cliff newly disintegrated by the land-springs.

Hence **Land-springy** *a.*, full of land-springs. 1767 BUSH *Hibernia Cur.* (1769) 80 In very moist, land-springy grounds.

**Landsquenet**, obs. form of LANSQUENET.

**Landsturm** (lant'sturm). [Ger. = lit. 'land-storm'.] In Germany, Switzerland, etc., a general levy in time of war; the forces so called out; the militia force consisting of those men not serving in the army or navy or in the *landwehr*.

1814 *Alpine Sk.* i. 20 Some skirmishing between about sixty Cossacks... and a strong party of the *landsturm* [sic]. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 553 The 'Landsturm'... should only be employed in the home districts. 1874 MISS R. H. BUSK *Tirol* ix. 288 The *Landsturm* was out.

**Land-surveying.** The process, art, or profession of measuring, and making plans of, landed property.

1771 *BREKES (title)* A complete system of Land-Surveying. 1849 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 623/1 Trigonometry... is of great importance... in land-surveying. *Ibid.* 624/1 A principle of measuring by triangles, which is common alike to land-surveying and the trigonometrical surveys of engineers. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Land-surveying Chain-maker*, a manufacturer of the chain-links used by surveyors.

**Land-surveyor.**

† **L.** = *land-surveyor* (see *LANDING* *vhl.* sb. 8). 1755 CHAMBERLAIN *State Gt. Brit.* II. iii. 58 Port of Leith... William Towrie... Land-Surveyor. 1776 *Addit. to Pope* I. 2 note, When George I. made him [Rowe] one of the land surveyors of the port of London.

2. One whose professional occupation is to measure land, draw up plans of estates, and the like.

1702 B. MARSTON *N. E. Hist. & Gen. Register* (1873) XXVII. 399, I am engaged to go out with a large Company who are going to make a Settlement on the Island Bulam... as their Land Surveyor General. a 1815 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 443 Mr. Wakefield, the land-surveyor, was at Cuffnells. 1853 *Herschell Pop. Lect. Sci.* II. vii. (1873) 54 The triangle in question is always what a land surveyor would call a favourable one for calculation.

**Land-tag** (lant'tag). Also 6 *landtaye*, 7 *landt-tag*; (*anglicized*) *land-day*. [Ger. (MHG. *lanttag*) = lit. 'land-day'.] In Germany, the diet or legislative body of a state; formerly, the Diet of Empire or of the German Confederation.

1591 WOTTON *Let.* 27 Feb. in *Reliq. W.* (1683) 628 Of our Landtaye we hear nothing yet, but the necessity is such as it must be shortly. 1665 *Land. Gaz.* No. 11/1 It's now determined in *Concilio Senatorum*, at Warsaw, that the Parliament shall begin the 17th of March, and the Landt-tag the third of February. 1668 *Ibid.* No. 225/2 The Land-day for Prussia is to begin the third day of the next month at Marienburgh, in Order to the General Diet. 1684 *Scanderberg Rediv.* II. 22 They have a Convention held in each County, call'd The Landt-Tag, six weeks before the Session of the Diet.

**Land-tax.** A tax assessed upon landed property.

1533 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 148 Land takis. Rubislaw xxs. 1690 *Consol. Raising Money* 34 There will be nothing... so much for the good of the Nation, as a Land-Tax. 1709 *Royal Proclam. in Lond. Gaz.* No. 4510/1 Receivers or Collectors of the Land-Taxes for the Years 1708 and 1709. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xv. 135 The first land-tax was imposed in 1690, at the rate of three shillings in the pound on the rental. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 82 Pitt's scheme of the year 1798 for the redemption of the land-tax. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 366 The old military tenures were abolished and the land-tax was imposed by way of compensation to the Crown for the dues which it thereby lost.

*attrib. and Comb.* 1740 LADY HARTFORD *Corr.* (1805) II. 92 The land-tax gatherers. 1765-93 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (ed. 12) 174 The land-tax and malt-tax acts are passed for one year only. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop.* *Laws* ix. 62 The Clerk of the Land-tax Commissioners.

**Land-tie** (lænd'toi). A rod, beam, piece of masonry, etc. imbedded in the earth at one end, and connected at the other end with a wall or other building in order to secure it in position, or to relieve it from the pressure of a bank, etc.

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 82 The Banks are exposed to be wash'd away by the Waters, whence the Bridge in such a case would become destitute of Land-tyes, and remain an Island. *Ibid.* II. 27 Another Wall with Stone Land-tyes, that enter'd into the Hill. 1874 *THE ARABLE Naval Archit.* 9 In the Royal dockyards, where the ground of the building slip is paved with hewn stone, it is customary to alternate with the latter transverse banks of timber, termed 'land ties'. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Land-tie*, a rod securing a face-wall to a bank.

**Landward** (lændwɔɪd), *adv.* and *a.* Also 6 *landewarde*, *Sc.* 5-8 *landward*, 8 *landart*, 9-ert. [f. *LAND* sb.; see -WARD.]

**A. adv.**

1. In phrases with preps.

† **a.** To *landward*, in (the) *landward*: in the country, as opposed to the town. *Sc.*

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I.* c. 21 (1814) II. 8/1 *pa* i. sall haue

a certane takyn to landward of be schireff & in burowis of be aldermen & be balceis. 1457 *Ibid.* 49/1 Within burowis and commonys to landward. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* XII. v. (1821) II. 261 Ane vailycant and lusty man, of greter curage and spreit than ony man that was nurist in landward, as he was. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 276 Alseweill within townes as to landward. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Apr. 203/1 No part of the parish is to landward.

**b.** To (the) *landward*: towards or in the direction of the land; or on or to the land side (of).

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 631 Whills bai wer bus to landward boune. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxix. 17 In burghis, to landward and to sie. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 352 Vpon the innermost necke to the landewarde is a tuft of trees. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. i. 68 Where the mountaine looks to landward of the ile. a 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* Wks. 1738 II. 129 To the Land-ward [stand] Mezen and Slobotca... To Seaward lies the Cape of Candinos. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 65 As for fortifications to the landward, they had none. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xii. (1856) 26 Except to landward, there is nothing to arrest the eye. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 26 On the broad moor to landward of the town.

2. Towards the land; = 1 b.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 318 Couched betwene a high cliffe sea-ward and as high an hill land-ward. 1816 WORSW. *Ode*, 'Imagination—ne'er before content' 13 A sudden shower that land-ward stretches from the sea. 1868-70 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 237 Landward she saw the low green meadows lie. 1873 BLACK PR. *Thule* vi. 90 Deep and narrow valleys, that ran landward.

3. *Sc.* In the country; = 1 a. *rare.*

1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dan.* i. Within burgh, and not land-ward.

**B. adj.**

1. *Sc.* Belonging to, inhabiting the country; country-, rustic.

1533 BELLENDEN *Liby* I. (1822) 5 It was callit effir Pagus, that is to say, ane landward towne. 1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poetic* (Arb.) 63 Gif your purpose be of landward affairs, To use corruptit and vplandis wordis. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 344 The burgessis, and landward men. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 24 The communion to be celebrated within burghs four times in the year, in landward twise. 1649 BR. GUTHRIE *Memo.* (1702) 54 A Landward Kirk in Galloway. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 168 The common people in the landward round about the town. 17... RAMSAY *Birth of Drummhaurig* ii. Some landart lass. 1725 — *Genl. Sheph.* II. ii. I've shook off my landward cast In foreign cities. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii. The door was locked, as is usual in landward towns in this country. Note. A landward town is a dwelling situated in the country. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schol.* (1858) 362 The landward contemporaries of my grandfather. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. ii. 127 The town councils generally took more interest in the welfare of a school... than the landward heritors.

2. Lying or situated towards the land (as opposed to the sea); *occas.* belonging to the land.

1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 129 The Upper and Lower Circular Roads, which nearly encompass the city on its eastern or landward side. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Tril. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 436 The tree... ceases to be found at any distance beyond the landward counterslope, and it is unknown in the interior. 1865 *Reader* 2 Sept. 253/2 This barbarian innocency on the part of our landward population as to the teeming plenty of the deep. 1883 J. GRANT *Cameroonians* I. i. 16 On the landward side the view was different.

3. *Comb.* *landward-bred a.* (*Sc.*), country-bred.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xiv. I am landward-bred. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 7 If you are landward-bred it will be different.

Hence **Landwardness** (*landertness*) *Sc.*, rusticity. 1882 STEVENSON *Fann. Stud.* 61 He [sc. Burns] affected a rusticity or landertness.

**Landwards** (lændwɔɪdz), *adv.* [f. *LAND* sb.; see -WARDS.] = *prec.* A 2. † Also to the landwards.

1574 W. BOURNE *Regt. for Sea* xiv. (1577) 41 a. If you come directly to the landwards. 1833 HR. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* v. 82 Not only was there this treacherous Cut to beguile them landwards... but there was a labyrinth at sea. 1885 *Lavo Times* LXXIX. 317/2 The soil as far landwards as where the ordinary high-water mark was before the construction of the pier.

**Land-water.** a. Water that flows through or over land, as opposed to sea water. b. A land-flood. c. Water free from ice along a frozen shore.

1531-2 Act 23 Hen. VIII c. 5 7 Lande waters, and other outrageous springs in and upon meadows, pastures, and other lowe groundes. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* (1864) 192 The land-waters that by the continuall raine falleth from the Hills. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. vi. 91 Land-waters, as rivers, fountains, brookes, springs, floods, and lakes. a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* II. 520 Sudden riches come like a Landwater and bring much foulness with them. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 335 Which river they supposed to be... swelled with a land-water. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 297 No springs or land-waters are to be found here. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxvi. 264 We... found ourselves in a stretch of the land-water wide enough to give us rowing-room.

**Land-way.**

† **L.** A way or path over land. Also *adv.* = by land. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 268/1 Bi a lond weise he wente rist. c 1470 *Harding Chron.* clxxviii. vi. Thei took none hede of shippes home again But landway ride for all the Scottes dain.

† **2. Local.** A path by which coal is landed. *Obs.* 1603 OWEN *Pembroke* xi. (1891) 89 The people carried the coales vpon their backs along stayres which they called land ways.

3. *U. S.* A road giving access to land.

1899 D. P. COREY *Hist. Nalden* 90 The land-way and drift-way along the five acre lots ended at the head of the North River.

So **Landways** *adv.*, by land, overland.

a 1670 SPALDING *Tronb. Chas.* I. (1829) 14 He has them landways to London, and from thence transported them by sea over into France. 1804 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* II. 63 It is remarkable that Newcastle coal should be cheaper than coal carried landways.

**Landwehr** (landvēr). [Ger. = 'land-defence'.] In Germany and some other countries, that part of the organized land forces (corresponding to the militia of Great Britain) of which continuous service is required only in time of war. Also *transf.* (quot. 1855).

1815 HEL. M. WILLIAMS *Pres. St. France* xiv. 313 A great part of these troops were of the landwehr, or Prussian levy in mass. 1855 GROTE *Greece* II. xcii. (1856) XII. 77 The poor and hardy Landwehr of Macedonia, constantly on the defensive against predatory neighbours. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 552 To every district was assigned a detachment of the Landwehr proportionate to its population. 1878 SEELY *Scin* II. 130 The Prussian Landwehr dates... from 1813.

**b. attrib.**, as *landwehr* man.

1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 553 The Landwehrmen were to provide their own uniforms.

**Land-wind.** A wind blowing from the land seawards. Also *attrib.* (cf. *LAND-BREEZE*).

1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* (1864) 192 The East winds beginne to blowe from off the Land into the Seas, whereby they are called Terreinshs, that is to say, the Land winds. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. viii. 142 There be foraine or land winds which come from the land. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 2 Being a Land-wind, it must blow hard before it raises any considerable sea at the rock. 1804 *Med. Tril.* XII. 538 It is not uncommon, during the land-wind, for the thermometer to stand at upwards of 100° in the shade. 1848 LONGF. *Sir H. Gilbert* v. Alas! the land-wind failed. 1862 MRS. SPEID *Last Years Ind.* 44 In the land-wind season.

† **Land-wrack, -wreck.** *Obs.* A wreck on land; the destruction of some object on land; the object so destroyed.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. IV. xxiii. Thus Land-wracks Cadars lye, Or Cockle Shells upon the Shores are drye. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 32 What they took being in a kind of Land-wreck, wherein no body owned goods. a 1707 BR. PATRICK *Autobiog.* (1839) 12 Mr. Fuller... was mistaken in saying this College was like a landwreck, in which there was one left to keep possession.

**Lane** (læn), *sb.* Also 5 *laane*, 6 *laine*, *layne*. See also *LOAN* *sb.* 2 [OL. *lane*, *lyne* wk. fem. = OFris. *lana*, *lona*, *laen* (North Fris. *lana*, *lona*), Du. *laan* (16th c. *laen*).]

1. A narrow way between hedges or banks; a narrow road or street between houses or walls; a bye-way. *Blind lane*, † *turn-again lane*: a cul-de-sac (see also *quot.* 1725).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 237 Forþon þe... þinne lichoman geond þisse ceastre lanan he tosteneað. 13. *Sir Beues* (A.) 4439 þe cri aros be ech a side Boþe of lane and of strete. c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* 105 In the suburbs of a town... Lykynge in hermes and in lanes blynde. 1478 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 177 A laane goyng yn the south syde of Seynt Stevyn church. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlii. (1482) 278 Every strete and lane in london and in the suburbs. 1511 NOTTINGHAM *Rec.* III. 338 Clensyng of the lanys at the comyng in off the towne. 1531 TINDALE *Explos.* 1 *John* Prolog. Wks. (1573) 388/1 It is become a turnagaine lane vnto them, which they can not goe thorough. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xiv. 21 Goe... into the streetes and lanes of the city, and bring in hither the poore. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iii. 13 Lo. Where was this Lane? *Post.* Close by the battell ditch'd, and wall'd with turph. 1698 J. FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 105 The Hedges and Lanes are chiefly set with two sorts of Bushes. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Blind Lane*, a Lane fit to run down to avoid Pursuers, after a Villainy committed. 1794 *Act Inquis.* S. Kelsey 12 Any of the Roads or Ways within the Manor... which shall be made into Lanes, or fenced on both Sides. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. 148 Their way... leading through cross country lanes. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Dick.* 130 The lanes were white with May. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*, vii. Their walk lay through shady lanes.

*fig.* a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Lavus of Candy* I. ii. The man That had a heart to think he could but follow... through the laes Of danger and amazement.

**b. Proverb.** Also *allusively*.

1778 FOOTE *Trip Calais* II. Wks. 1999 II. 355 It is a long lane that has no turning. 1890 W. E. NORRIS *Misadventure* xvii. The longest lane, however, has a turning. 1893 MISS HARRADEN *Ships that pass*, etc. 158 The lane had come to an ending at last, and Mr. Refold was dead.

II. Transferred senses.

2. A narrow or comparatively narrow passage or way, or something resembling this; *esp.* a channel of water in an ice-field (also called a *vein*); the course prescribed for ocean steamers.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* ix. 170 And yf hit happe an hil thi water mete, Let make a lane & thogh thi licour hale. 1714 GAY *Trivia* III. 25 Forth issuing from steep lanes, the colliers' steeds Drag the black load. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy. Explan.* Terms 15 A lane or vein, a narrow channel between two floes or fields, or between the ice and the shore. 1842 TENNYSON *Gold. Year* 50 And like a lane of beams athwart the sea. 1847 — *Princess* v. 6 By glimmering lanes and walls of canvas led Threading the soldier-city. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxviii. (1856) 228 A black lane of open water stopped our progress. 1862 SIR H. HOLLAND *Ess.*, *Atlantic Ocean* 223 It is proposed to mark off lanes, 20 or 25 miles in width... as the routes... to be followed and adhered to, by all steam vessels.



b. A passage between two lines of persons; a way to pass through a crowd.

1525 L.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxvii. [ccxiii.] 672 The people made a lane for hym to passe thorough. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1996/1 A double canon . . shooting off, made . . a lane among the Frenchmen. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1206/1 The Magistrates did . . pass through a Lane of their own guards. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 395 The People made a Lane for him and the Chariot to pass. 1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 141 The 7th Royal Veteran battalion . . formed a lane two deep. 1850 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* v. (Paterson) 109 The fire-buckets passed along a 'lane' at a fire. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* II. 287 Then moved the princes. . . Between a lane of men. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* I. i, Stand back, keep a clear lane! 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 145 Every charge [of grape-shot] . . leaving a lane of dead from four to five yards wide. 1913 *fig.* 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vii. (1851) 132 Passe on . . to establish the truth though it were through a lane of sects and heresies on each side.

3. *Austral.* A long narrow yard leading into the final yard in a kangaroo drive.

1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 741 Longer enclosures, called 'lanes', led in circuitous fashion to this outlet. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* xviii. 226 About fifty head have been run into the drafting lane. . . The 'lane' is a long narrow yard about three panels wide and eight in length—a panel of fencing is not quite nine feet in length—immediately connected with the pound or final yard.

4. *slang.* The throat; chiefly in the lane, the narrow, red lane, etc.

1542 UOALL *Erasm. Aposh.* 119 Whole mainour places . . thei make no bones ne sticke not, quite and clene to swallow down the narrow lane, and the same to spue vp again. 1553 — *Royster D.* i. iii. (Arb.) 20 Good ale for the nones, Welche will slide downe the lane without any bones. 1812 G. COLMAN *Poet. Vagaries* (1818) 75 O butter'd egg! . . I bid your yelk glide down my throat's red lane. 1865 *Lond. Soc.* Jan. 13, I eat the macaroon. You see it's all gone down Red Lion Lane.

b. *The lane:* short for various 'lanes' in the City or for buildings situated there, e.g. *Drury Lane (Theatre), Petticoat Lane*, etc.: see *quots.*

1856 MAYHEW *Gt. World Lond.* 82 note, Horsemonger Lane Jail—The lane. 1879 *Autobiog. of a thief* in *Macm. Mag.* XL. 500 We used to . . sell it . . to a fence . . down the Lane (Petticoat Lane). 1880 G. R. SIMS *Ballads Babylon, Forgotten* 9 Whenever the Lane tried Shakespeare, I was one of the leading men. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Apr. 2/3 When people who know that district [Drury-lane] hear it said that there has been 'another murder in the lane', they have no need to ask what particular lane is referred to.

5. *Sc.* A sluggish stream of water; also the smooth part of a stream. (Perh. a different word.) 1825–80 in JAMIESON. 1891 *Daily News* 2 July 4/3 Vast pastoral expanses, with here a loch, and there a 'lane' or sullen deep stream threading the wilderness. 1897 CROCKETT *Lads' Love* xxv. 253 The still, black pools of the lazy, sluggish, peaty 'lane'.

III. 6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *lane-end*, *-side*, *-way*; *lane-filling* adj.; *lane-born* a., country-born, rustic; *lane-galloper* hunting, one who keeps to the lanes in preference to riding across country; *lane-route*, a route laid out for ocean steamers.

1834 *Landon Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 II. 279/2 \*Lane born boys, embezzling hazel-nuts in a woollen cap. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Mar. 2/1 A proclamation . . was . . posted at every 'lane-end' throughout his dominions. 1831 HOWITT *Seasons* (1837) 13 Deep, 'lane-filling, hedge-burying' snows. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 361 That when the select few have got well away with the hounds . . they should be stopped, to enable tailors, 'lane-gallopers, and all the α ω λ α λ ο s of the field to come up. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 22 V\* doore be the 'lane syde. 1882 *Standard* 8 Dec. 3/4 There was a border, or 'laneway, near the house of the Prisoner.

† *Lane*, *v. dial.* *Obs. rare.* [*f. LANE sb.*] *trans.* To lane off: To mark the course of (intended roads); to mark the roads on (land).

1772 *Welton Inclos. Act* 13 After the same [roads] shall be laned-off. 1773 *Harpham Inclos. Act* 15 At all times after the same [lands] shall be laned off.

*Lane*, *Sc.* form of *LOAN sb.* and *v.*, *LONE a.*

*Lane*, var. *LAIN sb.*, concealment; *v.*, to conceal.

*Lane*, variant of *LAIN sb.*, stratum.

*Lane*, obs. form of *LAWN*, linen.

*Laneing*, var. *LOANING Sc.* and *north.*, a lane.

† *Laneous*, *a.* *Obs. rare*—*o.* [*f. L. lane-us* (*f. lana wool*) + *-ous*]. Of or pertaining to wool.

1676 in COLES. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

*Laner* (e, variant of *LAINER*, lash, thong.

*Laner*, *Laneret* (te: see *LANNER*, -ET, falcon.

*Lanesome*, *Sc.* form of *LONESOME*.

*Laney* (lɛ'ni), *a.* *nonce-wd.* [*f. LANE sb.* + *-y*]. Of or pertaining to a lane.

1876 W. MARSTON *Dram. & Poet. Wks.* II. 345 Whether they rise by grey-walled Towns. . . Or bend from laney nooks that skirt the bay.

*Lang*, *Lang-*: see *LANGUE I*, *LONG*, *LONG-*.

*Langaoon*, variant of *LANGANON Obs.*, rectum.

*Langage*, -ed, obs. forms of *LANGUAGE*, -ED.

*Langald*, *Langate*: see *LANGLE sb.*, *LANGUET*.

*Langbanite* (læ'phānɪt). *Min.* [Named by Flink, 1887, from *Langban*, Sweden, where it was first found: see *-ITE*.] Silicate of manganese with antimonite of iron in black hexagonal crystals.

1887 *Amer. Jnrl. Sci.* Ser. III. XXXIV. 72.

*Langdebeef*, -befe, etc.: see *LANGUE DE BŒUF*.

*Lang*, obs. variant of *LANGUE*, *LAUNCH v.*

† *Langel* (l. *dial.* *Obs.* Also *laungell*. [*? a. OF. languel*:—popular L. \**lāncolum*, dim. of *lāneum* something woollen, *f. lana wool*.] A woollen rug or blanket.

1342–5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 165, v. 1111/1 uln. panni pro lanugellis (read *laungellis*) et pro cooperturis, 1054–96. 1366–7 in *Charters*, etc. *Priory Finchale* (Surtees) lxvii, xxvii ulnis pro saccis, et blanketis pro langellis. 1383–4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 390 In 14 uln. de blanket empt. pro langellis. 445, 464.

*Langel* (l), variant of *LANGLE*.

† *Langer*, *adv. north.* and *Sc.* *Obs.* Also *langare*, -ayr, -eir. [*f. lang LONG adv.* + *ERE adv.*] Long ere, long since.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Hamill. Synne* 10660 But, langer bat y sykerde þu, Shalt þou have no skape for me. a 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 338 Two wyues sat sonder, langare. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. Prol. 35 Langer in murning, now in melody. *Ibid.* xii. xi. 40, I knew full weil at it was thou, langere, That [etc.].

† *Langern*, *v.* *Obs. rare*—*l*. [*? f. LANGUOR +*

*-EN* 5.] *intr.* To languish, lie sick. 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xvii, He shall langern [1533 *linger*] a grete while or that he be fully hole.

*Langet*, variant of *LANDSHARD*, *LANGUET*.

† *Langfad*. *Sc.* *Obs.* Also 7 *erron*, *lime fad*.

[a. Gaelic *long shada* (where *long* is the sb.: cf. W. *llong*, ship) long ship.] A kind of war-vessel. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 43 With mony galyouns and lang faddis. 1641 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. [407] The number of Bottis or Lime Faddis.

*Langhalde*, -hold: see *LANGLE sb.*

*Langing*, obs. form of *LONGING*.

*Langite* (læ'ngɪt). *Min.* [Named by Maskeleyne, 1864, after V. von Lang: see *-ITE*.] A hydrous oxy-sulphate of copper, resembling brochantite.

1865 *Reader* No. 114. 250/1 Langite and gypsum. 1867 *READWIN Index Min.* 21. 1868 *Dana Min.* (ed. 5) 665.

*Lang-kail*. *Sc.* [*f. lang LONG a.* + *kail KALE*.] A variety of borecole; sometimes called 'Scotch kale'. Also *attrib.*

1724 RAMSAY *Treat. Misc.* (1733) I. 89 And there will be lang-kail and pottage And hannocks of barley-meal. 1789 BURNS *Capt. Grose's Peregrin.* III. The knife that nicked Abel's Craig . . was a faulting jockey, Or lang-kail gullie. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* I. The ill-cultivated garden afforded 'lang-cale', and the river gave salmon.

*Langle* (læ'ngl), *sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms:

4 *langald*, *langhalde*, 6 *langhold*, 8 *langel* (l,

8, 9 *dial.* *langle*. [Of obscure origin; both form

and sense appear to point to an OF. \**langle*, \**lengle*:—L. *lingula* thong, strap, dim. of *lingua* tongue; but the word is app. not recorded in French. Cf. *LINGELL*.] A thong, rope, or other contrivance used to confine the legs of an animal in order to prevent its straying; a hobble. Also *fig.*

1394–5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 599 In 3 Tethirs cum panibus de langals 22d. 1398 *IREVUSA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xiv. (1495) 774 An oxe here fedeth and noursytheth oxen; and byndeth their fete with a langhalde. 1609 J. POPE *Tr. Leo's Africa* III. 137 Certaine langols or withs, which the Africans put upon their horses feete. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1797) 95 Ye ha'e ay a foot out o' the langle. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s.v. A 'sheep's' langle is a short piece of any kind of rope, with a slip knot at each end. The loops are passed over the fore and hind leg of a sheep.

*Langle* (læ'ngl), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* In 5, 8 *langel*, 7 *langol*. [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To fasten with a thong; to confine (the legs of an animal) with a thong, rope, or the like. Hence *Langled ppl.* a.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 286/2 Langelyd, or teyyn to-gedyr, colligatus. *Ibid.*, Langelyn or byynd to-geder, colligo (*P. compedio*). 1647 *Taaff Comm. Rom.* vii. 24 This carcase of sin to which I am tied and lungold [*sic*]. 1650 — *Comm. Gen.* iv. 12 He was langold to it, and must abide by it. 1755 FORBES *Ajax's Sp.* 25 This . . your sma banes wou'd langel sair. *Ibid.*, Key, *Langel*, entangle. 1790 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Langled*, having the legs coupled together at a small distance, North. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Langle*, to tie the hind foot and the fore foot of an animal together, to prevent it straying far.

*Langobardic* (læ'ngbɑːdɪk), *a.* [ad. late L. *Langobardicus*, *f. Langobardi* the Lombards.] = *LOMBARDIC*.

1724 WATERLAND *Athan. Creed* 50 The character of the manuscript is Langobardick. *Ibid.* vi. 86 The manuscript of Bobio, in Langobardick character.

† *Langoon*, *n.* *Obs.* [ad. *f. Langon*, name of a town on the Garonne.] A kind of white wine.

1674 *Gallantry à la Mode* 15 Suspicion then I washt away With old Langoon and cleansing Whey. 1680 SHADWELL *Wom. Captain* I. 5 He us'd to let him have very good Langoon and Burdeaux. 1693 *Content. Liquors* 7 (Stanf.) The White Wines . . And Trusty Langoon. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 14) 116 The best langoon white wine.

|| *Langooty*, *lungooty* (læ'ngʊti). Also *langotce*, -ty. [*Hindi langoti*.] (See *quots.*)

1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* II. 43 note. The hamals, or bearers of India, are literally naked, with the exception of an article of dress called a langooty . . which I cannot describe better to my female readers, than substituting a pocket-handkerchief for Eve's fig-leaf. 1826 J. LEYDEN & W. ERSKINE *Tr. Mem. Baber* 333 A langooti . . is a piece of clout that hangs down two spans from the navel. 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 242 He ordered the natives to muffle the cubs in their turbans or langooties.

*Langorius*, obs. *Sc.* form of *LANGUOROUS*.

*Langot*, obs. form of *LANGUET*.

*Langrage* (læ'ngrɛdʒ). *Naut.* and *Mil.* Also *langridge*. [Of unknown origin.] Case-slot loaded with pieces of iron of irregular shape, formerly used in naval warfare to damage the rigging and sails of the enemy.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Langrel*, or *langrage*; a particular kind of shot, formed of bolts, nails, bars, or other pieces of iron tied together, and forming a sort of cylinder, which corresponds with the bore of the cannon.

1796 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 146 It is well known that English ships of war are furnished with no such ammunition as langrage. 1839 W. O. MANNING *Livv Nations* iv. vi. (1875) 203 Except the use of langridge (*mitraille*). 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. III. xi. 637 A twenty-four pounder, double loaded with langrage.

*attrib.* 1781 JUSTAMOND *Priv. Life Lewis XI*, III. 385 The gunners . . could not stand the langrage-shot. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson v.* (Rtldg.) 128 Nelson received a severe wound on the head from a piece of langridge shot.

† *Langrel*, *sb.* *Naut.* *Obs.* Also 7 *-rill*. = *prec.* 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 67 *Langrill* shot. Langrell shot runs loose with a shackell, to be shortened when you put it into the Peece. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 19 Be sure to load our Guns with Cross-bar and Langrel. 1769 [see *LANGRAGE*]. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Langrel*, or *Langrage*.

*Langrel*, *a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [*? f. lang LONG a.*; cf. *gangrel*.] Tall, 'lanky'.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 810 The wary Bird soared so high above his reach, that the langrel Serpent could not catch him. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Langrel*, very tall. 'lanky'.

† *Langret*. *Obs.* A kind of false die. 1550 *Dice-Play* Ajb. A bale of Langretes contrary to the vantage. *Ibid.* Cj. A well faubred die that semeth good & square; yet is the forded longer on the cater and tray, then any other way, and therefore holdeth the name of a langret. 1591 GREENE *Disc. Coynage* (1859) 11 The Chetor with a langret, cut contrary to the vantage, will cross-bite a hard cater, tray. 1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours* Blood iii. 59 His Langrets, with his Hie men, and his low, Are ready what his pleasure is to throw.

*Langridge*, variant of *LANGRAGE*.

*Langsettle* (læ'nsɛtl). *north. dial.* Forms:

4 *langsedil*, 5 *-sedyle*, -cetel, *longsetlylle*, 6

*langsaddil*, -saddil, -settell, 7 *long settle*, (9 *dial.*

*lang*, -long-saddle), 8–9 *lang-settle*. [*f. lang*

*LONG a.* + *SETTLE sb.*] A long bench or 'settle', usually with arms and a high back.

1352–3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 208, 1 *langsedil*. 1425 *Voc.* in *W. Wulker* 557/9 *Hoc sedile*, *langsedyle*. 14. *Nom. ibid.* 723/37 *Hoc sedile*, a *longsetlylle*. 1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 366 A *langsettle*, a round dysenge table. 1622 *N. Riding Rec.* IV. 156 Conveyance of a cottage house and heirlooms (one long settle onlie excepted). 1790 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Langsettle*, a bench like a settle, North. 1841 C. ANDERSON *Anc. Models* 128 What is vulgarly called the long saddle in an ale-house. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Lang settle*, a long seat or form with a back-rail and arms; in some cases, however, the back, &c., is an entire boarded surface.

b. *attrib.*, as *langsettle-bed*, -end, *form.* 1566 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 173 Item, ane *langsaddil-bed*. 15. *Aberd. Reg.* XVI. (Jam.), Ane *langsedil*, *langsedyle*. XVII. *ibid.*, Ane *langsedil* form of fyrr worch iij sh. 1785 HUTTON *Bran New Work* 137 (E. D. S.) Bibles and testaments were formerly seen on the scone or *lang-settle* end.

*Langshan* (læ'nsæn). [Name of a locality about fifty miles from Shanghai; in Chinese = 'wolf hill'.] A breed of domestic fowl, introduced from China (see *quots.*).

1871 in A. C. C. & C. W. G. *Langshan Fowls* II. 11, I send you some fowls by S. S. Achilles . . they are black, and are called Langshans. 1884–5 L. WRIGHT *Poultry* 227 About the year 1872 . . a fresh importation of black Chinese fowls was shown. . . At first shown as Cochins, they were very soon shown by their admirers as 'Langshans', which was alleged to be their native name in North China.

*Langspil* (læ'nsɪpl). [*a. Norw. langspil*, *f. lang* long + *spil* play.] A kind of harp formerly used in Shetland.

1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xv, The sound of the Gue, and the Langspil.

*Langsyne* (læ'nsɪn), *adv.* (*sb.*) *Sc.* [Properly two words: see *LONG adv.* and *SYNE adv.*] Long since, long ago. Also *sb.* esp. in *auld lang syne*. (Somewhat common in English use with allusion to Burns's song.)

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxiv. 34, I had bene deid langsyne, dowlless. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvii. 3 In eirth lang syne yar had bene nothing than, Saff only vice. a 1774 FERGUSON *Poems* (1807) 309 Hame-o'er langsyne you ha'e been blithe to pack. 1788 BURNS *Auld Lang Syne*, For auld lang syne, my dear, For auld lang syne, We'll tak a cup o' kindness yet, For auld lang syne. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* iv. Like what I have seen langsyne, when we dwelt at Avenel. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* II. vii, A friend . . of the happy lang syne. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wife* II, In days lang syne.

*Langteraloo*, -trilloo, var. *ff.* *LANTERLOO Obs.*

† *Langtra*. *dial. Obs.* ? = *LANTERLOO*.

1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 245 *Langtra*, as they pronounce it, is a game at cards much played in Derbyshire and Staffordshire.

*Languable*, obs. form of *LAND-GAVEL*.

*Language* (læ'ngwɛdʒ), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 *langage*, (3 *langag*, 4 *longage*, *langwag*, 5 *langwache*, *langage*), 3–5 *langagé*. [*a. F. lan-*



gag (recorded from 12th c.) = *Pr. leng(u)atge, language*, *Sp. lenguaje*, *Pg. lingua*, *It. linguaggio* :—pop. L. type *\*linguātum*, *f. lingua* tongue, language (*F. langue*; see *LANGUE*).

The form with *u*, due to assimilation with the *F. langue*, occurs in A.F. writings of the 12th c., and in Eng. from about 1300.

1. The whole body of words and of methods of combination of words used by a nation, people, or race; a 'tongue'. *Dead language*: a language no longer in vernacular use.

c1290 *S. E. Leg.* I. 108/55 With men þat onder-stoden hire language. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1569 Vor in þe language of rome rane a frogge is. c1300 *Cursor M.* 247 (Gott.) Seldom was for ani chance Englisþ preched in france, Gif we þaim ilkan þair language (*MS. Cott. language*). And þan do we na vetrage. *Ibid.*, 6384 (Gott.) þis mete. þai called it in þair langag man. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 157 Walsche men and Scottes, þat beþ noust i-medled wip oþer nacions, holdþ wel nyh þir firste language and speche. c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 32 In a language vnknown ilk man and womman mai rede. c1449 *Pecock Repr.* I. xii. 66 Thei.. han vrid the hool Bible.. in þir modris language. c1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3650 Wyymen spak thes diuerse langageges. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. v. i. 40* They haue bene at a great feast of Languages, and stolne the scraps. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie* III. iv. (Arb.) 156 After a speech is fully fashioned to the common understanding, and accepted by consent of a whole country and nation, it is called a language. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* xiii. 392 Every living language.. is in perpetual motion and alteration. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) IV. 303 It is called in the Irish Language, l-collm-kill; some call it Iona. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P., Addison Wks.* III. 44 A dead language, in which nothing is mean because nothing is familiar. 1823 *DE QUINCEY Lett. Eng. Man Wks.* 1860 XIV. 37 On this Babel of an earth.. there are said to be about three thousand languages and jargons. 1845 *M. PATTON Ess.* (1889) I. 13 In fact, Bede is writing in a dead language, Gregory in a living. 1875 *STRUBBS Const. Hist.* II. 414 The use of the English language in the Courts of law was ordered in 1362. *fig.* 1720 *GAV Prol. Dione* 4 Love, devoid of art, Spoke the consenting language of the heart. 1814 W. C. BRVANT *Thanatopsis* 3 To him who in the love of Nature holds communion with her visible forms, she speaks A various language.

b. *transf.* Applied to methods of expressing the thoughts, feelings, wants, etc., otherwise than by words. *Finger language* = *Dactylology*. *Language of flowers*: a method of expressing sentiments by means of flowers.

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 55 Ther's a language in her eye, her cheek, her lip. 1697 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. 120 As the language of the Face is universal so 'tis very comprehensive. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 66 2 She is utterly a Foreigner to the Language of Looks and Glances. 1827 *WHATELY Logic* (1850) Introd. § 6 A Deaf-mute, before he has been taught a Language, either the Finger-language, or Reading, cannot carry on a train of Reasoning. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 282/2 Dactylology must not be confounded with the natural language of the deaf and dumb, which is purely a language of mimic signs. 1876 *MOZLEY Univ. Sermon* vi. 124 All action is.. besides being action, language. 1880 *Times* 23 June 9/5 Teaching the deaf by signs and by finger language. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascend Man* 212 A sign language is of no use when one savage is at one end of a wood and his wife at the other.

c. *transf.* Applied to the inarticulate sounds used by the lower animals, birds, etc.

1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* IV. i. 22 Choughs language, gabble enough, and good enough. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 373 Is not the Earth With various living creatures, and the Aire Replenish'd.. knowst thou not Their language and their ways? 1797 *BEWICK Brit. Birds* (1847) I. p. xvii. The notes, or as it may with more propriety be called, the language of birds.

2. In generalized sense: Words and the methods of combining them for the expression of thought.

1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* IV. i. 98 There is not chastitie enough in language, Without offence to vtter them. 1644 *MILTON Educ. Wks.* (1847) 98/2 Language is but the instrument conveying to us things useful to be known. 1781 *COWPER Conversat.* 15 So language in the mouths of the adult.. Too often proves an implement of play. 1841 *TRENCH Parables* II. (1877) 25 Language is ever needing to be recalled, minted and issued anew. 1862 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1891) IV. 104 Language, that wonderful crystallization of the very flow and spray of thought. 1892 *WESTCOTT Gospel of Life* 186 Language must be to the last inadequate to express the results of perfect observation.

b. Power or faculty of speech; ability to speak a foreign tongue. Now rare.

1526 *WOLSEY Let. to Taylor in Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. v. 66 A gentleman.. who had knowledge of the country and good language to pass. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* IV. i. 77, I shall loose my life for want of language. If there be heere German or Dane, Low Dutch, Italian, or French, let him speake to me. 1610 — *Temp.* II. ii. 86 Here is that which will gine language to you Cat; open your mouth. 1790 *COWPER Receipt Mother's Pict.* 1 Oh that those lips had language!

3. The form of words in which a person expresses himself; manner or style of expression. *Bad language*: coarse or vulgar expressions. *Strong language*: expressions indicative of violent or excited feeling.

c1300 *Cursor M.* 3713 Jacob.. þat es to sai wit right language, Supplanter als of heritage. c1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* II. 353 With-outen any subtilite Of speche.. for harde language and hard matere is encombrour for to here Attoures. c1425 *Lvdc. Assembly Gods* 368 In eloquence of language he passyd all the pak. 1430-40 — *Bochas* II. xiii. (1554) 53 a. Though some folke wer large of their language Amisse to expoune by report. c1489 *Vol.* VI.

CAXTON *Blanchardyn* i. 14 For it is sayde in comyn language, that the goode byrd affeyteth himself. a1533 *LO. BERNERS Huon* lix. 236 Come to y<sup>e</sup> poynt, and vse no more such language nor suche serymonyes. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* IV. ix. 45 Be not to rough in termes, For he is fierce, and cannot brooke hard language. 1611 *BIBLE Eccles.* vi. 5 Sweet language will multiply friends. 1643 *SIR T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* I. § 5 By his sentence I stand excommunicated: Heretick is the best language he affords me. 1694 *PENN Pref.* to *G. Fox's Trul.* (1827) I. 15 They also used the plain language of Thou and Thee. 1770 *JUNIAS Lett.* 187 They suggest to him a language full of severity and reproach. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1865) 135 These pretended constitutionalists recurred to the language of insult. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 118 He lived and died, in the significant language of one of his countrymen, a bad Christian, but a good Protestant. 1855 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* II. ii. (1856) 155 In all these interviews he had uniformly used one language: his future wife was to 'live as a Catholic'. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 348 The language used to a servant ought always to be that of a command.

b. The phraseology or terms of a science, art, profession, etc., or of a class of persons.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) Prol. 4 The swete and fayre language of theyr philosophy. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* II. iv. 21, I can drinke with any Tinker in his owne language. 1611 — *Cymb.* III. iii. 74 This is not Hunters Language. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* III. xxiv. 207 The words Body, and Spirit, which in the language of the Schools are termed Substances, Corporeall and Incorporeall. 1747 *SPENCE Polymetis* VIII. xv. 243 Those attributes of the Sword, Victory, and Globe, say very plainly (in the language of the statuarys) that [etc.]. 1841 J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* i. 10 Thus can be expressed in the language of algebra, not only distance but position. 1891 *SPEAKER 2 May* 532/1 In it metaphysics have again condescended to speak the language of polite letters.

c. The style (of a literary composition); also, the wording (of a document, statute, etc.).

1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 285 ¶ 6 It is not therefore sufficient that the Language of an Epic Poem be Perspicuous, unless it be also Sublime. 1781 *COWPER Conversat.* 236 A tale should be judicious, clear, succinct, The language plain. 1886 *SIR J. STIRLING in Law Times Rep.* LV. 283 2 There are two remarks which I desire to make on the language of the Act.

d. *Long language*: † (a) verbosity (tr. Gr. μακρολογία; (b) language composed of words written in full, as opposed to cipher.

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 264 *Macrologia*, or long language, when we vse large clauses or sentences more than is requisite to the matter. 1823 *J. RADCOCK Dom. Museum* 34 Those Greeks did not use cypher, but the long language of the country.

e. *vulgar*. Short for *bad language* (see above).

1886 *BESANT Childr. Gibbon* II. xxv. That rude eloquence which is known in Ivy Lane as 'language'. 1893 *SELOUS Trav. S. E. Africa* 3 The sailor.. had never ceased to pour out a continuous flood of 'language' all the time.

4. The act of speaking or talking; the use of speech. *By language*: so to speak. *In language* *with*: in conversation with. *Without language*: not to make many words. *Obs.*

a1400 *Cov. Myst.* I. *Noah's Flood* II. Aftry Adam with-outyn language. The secunde fadyr am I [Noe] in fay. a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 18 M. fader sette me in language with her. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 323 II. 17, I said I dwelled upon the cost of the see here, and he langage hit were more necessarye to with hold men here than take from hit. 1477 *EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes* 57 One was surer in keping his tunge, than in moche speking, for in moche langage one may lightly erre. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xxviii. 107 Withouten eny more language dydo.. ceased thenne the swerde. 1514 *BARCLAY Cyl. & Up-londysm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xviii, To morowe of court we may have more language.

b. That which is said, words, talk, report; esp. words expressive of censure or opprobrium. Also *pl.* reports, sayings. *To say language against*: to talk against, speak opprobriously of. *Obs.*

a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 2 And so thei dede bothe deseine ladies and gentilewomen, and bere forth the diuerse langage on hem. 1465 *MARG. PASTON in P. Lett.* No. 502 II. 188, I hyre moche langage of the demenyng betwene you and herre. 1467 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 172 3e haue mekel on setenge language azenste me, were of I mervel getrely for I have zeffen zowe no schwische kawse. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* II. xl. Euery daye syre Palomydes brauled and sayd language ageynst syr Tristram. 1485 *CAXTON Chas. Gt.* 225 Feragus said in this manere.. The valyaunt Rolland was contente ryght wel, & accepted hys langage. 1636 *SIR H. BLUNT Voy. Levant* 33 A Turke.. gave such a language of our Nation, and threatening to all wome they should light upon, as made me upon all demands professe my selfe a Scotchman.

5. A community of people having the same form of speech, a nation. *arch.* [A literalism of translation.] 1388 *WYCLIF Dan. v.* 19 Alle pupils, lynagis, and langagis [1382 tungs]. 1611 *BIBLE Ibid.* 1653 *UNQUHART Rabelais* I. x. All people, and all languages and nations.

b. A national division or branch of a religious and military Order, e.g. of the Hospitaliers.

1727-52 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Language* is also used, in the order of Malta, for nation. 1728 *MORGAN Algiers* I. v. 314 Don Raimond Perellos de Roccapoul, of the Language of Aragon.. was elected Grand Master. 1885 *CATHOLIC Dict.* (ed. 2) 413/2 The order [of Hospitaliers].. was divided into eight 'languages', Provence, Auvergne, France, Aragon, Castile, England, Germany, and Italy.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attributive, as *language-capacity*, *family-history*, *turn*; b. objective, as *language-maker*, *teacher*; *language-master*, a teacher of language or languages.

1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* xiv. 281 Every division of the human race has been long enough in existence for its 'language-capacities to work themselves out. 1891 *Tablet* 29 Aug. 331 The rank it holds among the 'language-families of the world. 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* Pref. 5 Scholars.. versed in the facts of 'language-history. 1607 *BREWER Lingua* III. v. F. 2, These same 'language makers haue the very quality of colde in their wit, that freezeth all Heterogeneous languages together. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 305 ¶ 11 The 'third is a sort of 'Language-Master, who is to instruct them in the Style proper for a Foreign Minister in his ordinary Discourse. 1831 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1854) VI. 190 It turned out that what his friend, the language-master, had.. been teaching him was Bas-Breton! 1826 *PUSEY Lett. to Lloyd in Life* (1893) I. v. 97 A 'language-teacher gives me lectures.. five times a week. 1803 *SOUTHEY Lett. to C. W. W. Wynn* 9 June, In all these modern ballads there is a modernism of thought and 'language-turns to me very perceptible.

**Language** (læŋgwɛdʒ), *n.* [*L. LANGUĀ* *sb.*] *trans.* To express in language, put into words.

1636 *ABP. WILLIAMS Holy Table* (1637) 95 Learn, Doctour, learn to language this Sacrament from a Prelate of this Church. a1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. xiii. (1821) 294 The style and manner of languaging all pieces of prophecy. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* vi. v. False Miracles § 11 Predictions.. were languaged in such doubtful Expressions, that they bare a double sense. 1667 *WATERHOUSE Fire Lond.* 185 Seneca has languaged this appositely to us.

b. *transf.* To express (by gesture).

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 196 'Twas languaged by the tell-tale eye.

hence *Languaging vbl. sb.* In quot. *attrib.*

1875 *LOWELL in N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 395 It is very likely that Daniel had only the thinking and languaging parts of a poet's outfit.

**Language**, variant of *LANGUID sb.* (sense 2).

**Languaged** (læŋgwɛdʒd), *pp. a.* [*L. LANGUĀ* *sb.* + *-ED*].

1. Skilled in a language or languages. Also *well languaged*.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Hundt. Synne* 8095 þoghe he were wyser þan Salamon And bettyr languaged þan was Mercyon. 1513 *EARL WORCESTER, etc. Lett. to Hen. VIII in Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. 6 If any Doctors of Civil Law and Languaged might be found in England. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 278, I maruell your Noblemen of England doe not desire to be better languaged in forraigne languages. 1593 T. MATTHEWS *Lett. to Burghley* 2 Aug. in *Tytler Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 200 Well languaged in the French and Italian. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. ii. Great generally schollers.. The onely languag'd-men, of all the world! 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. lxxxvii. 135 Well nersed in the World, languaged and well read in men. 1628 *EARLE Microcosm.*, *Meere Dull Philitian* (Arb.) 25 He is indeed only languag'd in diseases, and speaks Greke many times when he knows not. 1671 P. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 222 The six Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber should be well languaged.

b. Provided with or having a language. Chiefly with qualifying word prefixed: Characterized by the use of or expressed in (such or such) a language, or (many, etc.) languages.

1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* i. (1628) 5 This towre by these new languaged Masons thus left unfinished. 1628 *Dr. HALL Old Relig.* xii. § 2. 121 How doth hee tell vs that in a strange languaged prayer the vnderstanding is vnfruitfull. 1725 *Pope Odys.* III. 408 He.. many languag'd nations has survey'd. 1798 *CANNING New Morality* 45 in *Anti-Jacobin* 9 July, The stream of verse and many-languaged prose. 1865 D'A. W. THOMSON *Wayside: Th. of Asophilos* I. 5 The many-languaged harbour. 1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. I. 151 That tree which Father Huc saw in Tartary, whose leaves were languaged. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Sonnets concerning Jesus v.* How had we read, as in new-languaged books, Clear love of God.

2. With qualifying word prefixed: Having (good, etc.) speech, (well or fair) -spoken. ?*Obs.*

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* VII. xxxvi. This syr Gareth was a noble knyghte and a wel ryld and fayr languaged. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. ccxxxi. 316 These two sage and well languaged knyghtes. 1561 T. HOBT *tr. Castiglione's Courtier* Y yiv, To be well spoken and faire languaged. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. 303 Well-languag'd Daniel. 1633 *HEWWOOD Eng. Trav.* III. Wks. 1874 IV. 43 Pray be more open languag'd. 1654 *KIRKMAN Clerio & Loria* 44 Her gently languag'd mouth opened it self to disclose the dream to Vincia.

3. Expressed in language, worded. Also with qualifying word, as *well*.

1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 236 Because an opinion comes languaged under the most receivable termes. 1697 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* II. 169 His.. well-languag'd Sermons speak him eminent in his generation.

**Languageless** (læŋgwɛdʒləs), *a.* [*f. LANGUĀ* *sb.* + *-LESS*]. Without language.

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 24 Hee's growne a very land-fish, languagelesse, a monster. 1848 *LYTTON Harold* VII. v. They understand me not, poor languageless savages. 1863 *HAWTHORNE Our Old Home* (1883) I. 37 Tool-less, houseless, languageless, except for a few guttural sounds.

† **Languageur**. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 *languageur*. [*a. OF. langageur* 'a prater... babler' (Cotgr.), *f. langageur* to talk abundantly, *f. langage* LANGUAGE.]

a. A verbose person. b. One versed in languages.

1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* B viij b, We ought not to stryue ayenst them that ben languageurs and full of wordes. c1570 *Fride & Lowl.* (1841) 30 Travayled he bad, and was a languageur.

|| **Langue** (lɑ̃g). In 4 lange, 7 lang. [*Fr.*]

† 1. A tongue or language. *Obs. rare.*

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 125 And þerfore for þe comonate þat blythely wild listen to me, On lighte



lange I it began. 1388 Wyclif Gen. xi. 1 The lond was of o langage [2 MSS. lang]. — *Esther* i. 22 In dyuere langagis [MS. C. langis] and lettris. c1665 R. CARPENTER *Pragm. Jesuit* Epil. 66 If your lang be scanty, Th' Italian Tongue welcoms you *tutte quanti*.

2. = LANGUAGE sb. 5 b.

1799 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 313 If it is in my power, you shall be elected a Chevalier of the Order. I find the Russian Language has the privilege of admitting married men. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 124 There shall be no English nor French Languages. 1888 *Ch. Times* 13 July 613 There is no reason why each nation or language should not maintain at Rome a sort of embassy, with its chapel at St. Peter's.

**Langued** (læŋɡəd), *a. Her.* [f. F. *languie* tongue + -ED2: cf. F. *langué*.] Of a charge: Represented with a tongue of a specified tincture.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 37 One Lyon Saliant d'Azur, armed, langued, and crowned Gules. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* vi. vii. (1611) 276 A lion Rampant Pearle, armed and langued saphire. 1663 BUTLER *Hum.* I. ii. 259 Armed, as Herald's cant, and langued Or, as the Vulgar say, sharp-fanged. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* V. 497 On a branch in the sinister side a bell langued or. 1870 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* I. 49 A hound, green, collared, armed, and langued white.

† **Langued de boeuf.** *Obs.* Forms: 5-6 lang(e)deboefe, -boefe, -boef, -beafe, -biefe, 5 landebefe, long debefe, long deboef, 6 languedebiefe, -beuf, lang du beaffe, landebeuf, 7 langdeboef, -beuf, landebeef, (8 Langley beef). [Fr.; lit. 'ox tongue'.]

1. A name variously applied to certain boraginaceous and other plants with rough leaves, as *Echium vulgare*, *Helminthia echinoides*, *Borrago officinalis*, etc., for most of which the etymologically synonymous name BUGLOSS has been applied.

c1400 *Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. 84 Of wine of lange de boef, a Rote. c1440 *Acc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 426 Take cole, and borage, and lang de beef, and parsell. [c1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 24 Buglossa... (gall. lange de boef), anglice extingue.] 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Giv b. Dioscorides... saythe that Cirson (whyche I take to be oure landebefe) hath longer leues than buglossum. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xxxix. (1878) 93 Seedes and herbes for the Kitchen... Landebefe. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. cclxx. § 2. 654 Lang de Beefe is a kinde hereof, altogether lesser. *Ibid.* cclxxi. 656 Landebeuf. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 279 The leaves [of Cirson] in forme resemble an ox tongue or the hearbe Langued-de-boeuf. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. i. (1668) 14 To quicken a mans wits, spirit and memory, let him take Landebeef, which is gathered in June or July. 1620 VENN *Via Recta* vii. 146 Lang de beuf is... of like operation with Borage and Buglossa. 1732 ELLIS *Pract. Farmer* (ed. 2) 47 That called here Langley-Reef.

2. A kind of spike or halbert, with a head shaped like an ox tongue.

1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 212 Arraid in fourme of werre, with Jakkes Salettez, longe Swerdes, long Debeofs, Bore-speres, and all other unmerciable forboden weapons. 1453 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 216 Cum uno landebefe et dagario. 1487 *Will of J. Cooke* (Somerset Ho.), A jak, a salett & a long debefe. 1488 *Will of Shamebourne* (ibid.), viij salett & iij landebefe & pollax. 1885 FAIRHOLT *Costume* II. 271.

† **Languedoc** (læŋɡdɒk). Wine produced in the old province of Languedoc, in the south of France. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 131 ¶ 7 Two more [drops]... heightened it into a perfect Languedoc. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 326 Much lov'd Languedoc that guggles forth from mouth of long-neck'd bottle.

† **Languiefy**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also -ify. [Formed to represent L. *languifacere*, f. *languere*: see LANGUISH *v.* and -FY.]

1. *trans.* To make faint or languid.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. vi. 59 By the clamour whereof how many... were couched and languiefied?

2. *intr.* To become weak or languid.

a1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. § 120 (1740) 197 The Plot... began to languify, and must have gone out, like a Snuff, if this Murder had not happened.

Hence † **Languiefying** *phl. a.*

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 207 Physicians may deservedly suffer the lash and feel compunction for their inhumane languifying practices.

**Languell**, variant of LANGEOL.

† **Languent**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *languent-em*, pr. pple. of *languere*: see LANGUISH *v.*] That is sick; in quot. *absol.*

c1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Fij, Gene nowe to poore languent spirituall medicine.

**Languescet** (læŋɡwɛsənt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *languescet-em*, pr. pple. of *languescere* to become faint, f. *languere*: see LANGUISH *v.*] Growing faint or languid.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. xi. Scarcely have the languiscent mercenary Fifteen thousand laid down their tools. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 18 In massive ease and power Languiscent.

**Languet** (læŋɡwɛt), *sb.* Also 5-7 langett(e), 5-8 langet, 6, 9 languette, 7 langate, langot: [a. F. *languette*, dim. of *languie* tongue.] Anything shaped like a little tongue.

† 1. The tongue of a balance. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) I. xiv. (1859) 11 Pledours in worldly courtes haueu tonges lyke to the languet of the balance that draweth hym... to the more peysant party.

† 2. A tongue-shaped ornament; esp. a 'drop' of amber, jet, etc. *Obs.*

1430 *Will of Grymston* (Somerset Ho.), J par precum de jete langettes. 1451 *Will of Hatle* (ibid.), Par precum de

Aumbre voc. langetes. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Langurium*, langettes of aumbre, lyke to longe beadedstones. a1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII (1809) 791 A clothe of estate of the same worke, valanced with frettes knotted and langettes tassaled with Venice golde and silver.

† 3. The thong used for tying a shoe, a latchet.

c1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 224 Take the ther a langett To tye vp this hose. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 28 The Langet of the Shoe; The latchet of the shoole. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 291/2 The Punching Lead is for the Punching of Holes in the instep and Langetts of a Shoole for the ties to go through. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Langot*.

4. Applied to tongue-shaped parts of various implements; e.g. a narrow blade projecting at the edge of a spade.

1611 FLORIO, *Lingula*. Also that parte of the barre which is put vnder the weight, and sticketh in the roller, the point, end or langett. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 68 Which Spade shoe must be made with two sides, or Langets, up from the end of the hit, like as if you would plant two broad Knife Blades to look upwards with their points upon a common Spade. 1659 TORRIANO, *Stile*, a langett or pin of a pair of writing-tables. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 231 For the cutting Trenches in Watery, Clayie, or Morish Lands, they usually use a Spade, with a Langet or Fin like a knife, turned up by the side of the Spade, and sometimes on both sides. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 238 [A pipe] terminated in a very small Cistern of water behind a stone of the rock, and having a mouth and Langett just above its surface. 1727 BRADLEY *Pant. Dict.* s. v. *Chimney*, If the Funnel is loose, you must have Langets or Tenons at the Sides. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Languet*, *Languette*.. 2. A thin tongue of metal placed between the blades of a comb-cutters saw, to preserve their distance. 3. A small piece of metal on a sword-hilt which overhangs the scabbard.

5. **Organ-building.** In a flue-pipe: A flat plate or tongue fastened by its edge to the top of the foot, and opposite the mouth. Also LANGUID *sb.* 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 21 An organ... which contained the following labial or langett registers. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v. *Mouth-pipe*, At a point opposite the mouth... a languette, or plate, is placed, nearly closing the interior area of the pipe.

† 6. a. A spatula. b. (See quot. 1656.) *Obs.* 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Magdalons*, a langate, or roller, little round stones like a roller. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Magdaloon*. 1611 FLORIO, *Lingua*.. Also a little spatle or langett to take salutes out of a boxe. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Magdaloon*, a Langate or long plaister like a Rowler. Dr. [Browne]. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Langate*, a linen roller for a wound.

7. A 'tongue' or narrow projecting piece of land. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 606 From the Citie, Northwestward, there Shooteth out a langett of land or promontorie of the maine-land into the Sea. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 40 At the point of a long Langett, or tongue of rock. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Langate* or *Langue*, a long and narrow peece of land or other thing. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* (1738) I. 239 The Haven of Messina is... compassed almost round with the city on one side, and a narrow langett or neck of land on the other.

† 8. *gen.* A tongue-shaped piece of anything. *Obs.* 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 266 A true Hippomanes, or Langett of flesh of a dark purple colour near four inches long, that drop from the forehead of a Colt newly foled.

9. **Zool.** One of the row of little tongue-like or tentacular processes along the dorsal edge of the branchial sac of an ascidian.

1849-54 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1219/2 The branchial sac of the *Botryllus* is very similar to that of the *Clavelina*... The crest or fold corresponding to the anterior border of the branchial sinus has no membranous langett. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 67 Along the opposite side of the branchial sac there runs the 'oral lamina' which in other species, such as *Ascidia intestinalis*, may be represented by a row of 'languettes'. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 401 The tongue-like appendages ('languets') found in Ascidians... form a long row along the dorsal surface.

† **Langett**, *v. Obs. rare*—[a. OF. *langett-er* to wag the tongue, chatter.] *intr.* To chatter, talk idly. Hence † **Langettting** *vbl. sb.*

c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxiii. (1869) 153 So michel haue j gabbed and forsworn, and so falsliche languetted, that j shal neuere be bileued. *Ibid.*, And for the brennyng that she hath, to assemble ootheres goodes hi false languetings and vntrewe sweriges.

**Languid** (læŋɡwɪd), *sb.* Also (in sense 2) **language**. [Corruption of LANGUET.]

† 1. = LANGUET 3. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 14/2 Close Shooes, are such as have no open in the sides of the Latchets or Languides.

2. = LANGUET 5. (Also *attrib.*)

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 78 The language, just above the foot to which it is soldered on. 1855 HOPKINS *Organ* 360 The language or languid is the flat plate of metal that lies horizontally over the top of the foot, just inside the mouth. *Ibid.* 375 Languid Wood Pipes are sometimes made. 1876 HILFS *Catech. Organ* IV. (1878) 24 A flat piece of metal called the language, or languid.

**Languid** (læŋɡwɪd), *a.* [a. F. *languide* or ad. L. *languid-us*, f. *languere* to LANGUISH.]

1. Of persons or animals, the body, etc.: Faint, weak; inert from fatigue or weakness; wanting in vigour or vitality.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 50b/2 The natural calidity being in these partes feeble and languide. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 338 The first birthe in the beginning of the seauenth moneth are... verie languid and weak. 1707 FLOVER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 33 A languid Pulse depends on languid Spirits. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* III. 381 Happy he whose toil Has o'er his languid powerless limbs diffus'd A pleasing lassitude. 1774 GOLOSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 168 (*Serpents*) Their lungs... are long

and large, and doubtless are necessary to promote their languid circulation. 1816 J. WILSON *City Plague* II. ii. How pale you look! Wearing, and pale, and languid. 1857 MRS. GATTY *Parables fr. Nat.* Ser. II. (1868) 144 Languid, indeed, was the voice, and languid were the movements of the grub. 1876 J. SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* xi. This recent illness had still left him languid.

*transf.* 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 218 Unknown to them when sensual pleasures cloy, To fill the languid pause with finer joy. 1832 TENNYSON *Lotos-eaters* 5 All round the coast the languid air did swoon. 1871 MISS VONGE *Cameos* II. xxxii. 333 No doubt he had longed for her in the weary languid hours before Meaux.

b. Of persons and their deportment: Slow in movement; showing an indisposition (natural or affected) to physical exertion.

1728 YOUNG *Love Fame v.* The languid lady next appears in state, Who was not born to carry her own weight. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 67 They are languid in their deportment.

2. Of persons, their character, feelings, actions, etc.: Not easily roused to emotion, exhibiting only faint interest or concern; spiritless, apathetic. Of interest, impressions: Faint, weak.

1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. v. I'll hasten to my troops, And fire their languid souls with Cato's virtue. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 18 ¶ 1 [Death] which, by reason of its seeming distance makes but languid impressions upon the mind. 1742 POPE *Dunci.* IV. 46 With miming step, small voice, and languid eye. 1751 BUTLER *Charge Clergy Durham Wks.* 1874 II. 331 Without somewhat of this nature, piety will grow languid even among the better sort of men. 1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax.* Wks. 1842 I. 169, I never heard a more languid debate in this house. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* I, Madame gazed with concern upon her languid countenance. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* 12 He was too lazy or too languid where only his own interests were at stake. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 177 In him dislike was a languid feeling. *Ibid.* v. 570 A war of which the theatre was so distant... excited only a languid interest in London. *Ibid.* xvii. IV. 90 An appeal which might have moved the most languid and effeminate natures to heroic exertion. 1870 HOWSON *Metaph. St. Paul* IV. 153 What a contrast this is to our dull and languid Christianity!

b. Of ideas, style, language: Wanting in force, vividness, or interest. Said also of a writer.

a1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1686 III. xxxvi. 404 Methinks the highest expressions that language... can afford, are very languid and faint in comparison of what they strain to represent, when [etc.]. a1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 24 To hear Homer call'd dull and heavy... and Horace an Author unpolished languid and without force. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* II. ii. 79 They sent me two inscriptions that they were long and languid. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick*, *Gl.* xx. vi. (1872) IX. 108 He had written certain thin Books, all of a thin languid nature. 1865 SEELEY *Eccles Homo* III. (ed. 8) 25 The languid dreams of commentators.

3. Of business, trade, or other activity viewed externally to persons: Sluggish, dull, not brisk or lively.

1832 DIBDIN (*title*) *Bibliophobia*. Remarks on the present languid and depressed state of Literature and the Book Trade. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* IV. 64 The business has been very languid. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* viii. 169 On account of the circulation of their currencies being more languid. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xviii. 406 The market for exports was exceedingly languid. 1887 *Daily News* 20 June 2/5 A languid tone has been observed in many quarters.

4. Of inanimate things, physical motion, etc.: Weak, wanting in force; slow of movement.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. 176 A languid and dumbe allusion upon the parts. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 190 No motion so swift or languid, but a greater velocity or slowness may still be conceived. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* II. 279 When the languid flames at length subside. 1748 SHENSTONE *Odes, Verses to W. Lyttleton* IV. When languid suns are taking leave Of every drooping tree. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 199 That the same power... should even in it's more languid state be capable of raising to the surface considerable quantities of water from the interior. 1834 MACAULAY *Pitt Ess.* (1854) 302 Two rivers met, the one gentle, languid, and though languid, yet of no depth.

b. Of colour: Faint, not vivid.

1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 3 The first are of a languid Red; the second extremely black and shining. 1764 REID *Inquiry* VI. § 22 The colours of objects, according as they are more distant, become more faint and languid.

**Languidly** (læŋɡwɪdli), *adv.* [f. LANGUID *a.* + -LY2.] In a languid manner.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xlii. 386 The Menstruum also working as languidly upon the coral, as it did before they were put into the Receiver. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 99 Peevishness... languidly discharges itself upon every thing which comes in its way. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 86 When the Nerves perform their Office too languidly. 1798 MALTUS *Popul.* (1817) I. 247 With a population nearly stationary, or at most increasing very languidly. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 348 They either neglected it altogether, or executed it languidly and tardily.

**Languidness** (læŋɡwɪdnɪs), [f. LANGUID *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being languid; languor.

1665 BOYLE *Exp. Hist.* Cold xliii. (1683) 132 This languidness of operation may perhaps proceed in great part from the smallness of the Pieces of Ice that were employ'd. 1678 WOOD *Life* 8 Jan., Colds without coughing or running at the nose, onlie a languidness and faintness. 1744 WALL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 224 The Operation of Musk much resembles that of Opium; but... it leaves not behind it any Stupor or Languidness. 1762 R. GUY *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 32 The seeming Languidness and Inactivity of the contained Humour.



† **Languiſic**, *a. Obs. rare*—*o*. [ad. late L. *languiſic-us*, *f. languere*: see **LANGUISH** *v.* and **-IC**.] =next. (Bailey vol. II. 1727.)

† **Languiſical**, *a. Obs. rare*—*o*. [f. as prec. + **-AL**.] (See quots.)

1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Languiſical*, that makes faint or weak. 1676 *Colles*, *Languiſical*, causing languor.

**Languiſh** (*læŋwiſh*), *sb.* [f. the verb.]

1. The action or state of languishing.

c. 1380 *Wyclif Sermon*. Sel. Wks. I. 198 Crist was . . occupied in heeling of syke men and men þat were in languishe. 1381 — *Luke* iv. 40 Sike men with dyuerse langwiſchingis [i.e. languisshis, languisshes]. 1485 *Caxton Chas. Gt.* 233 Of the languissh that was comyng to Charles, he wiste not, how sone it was comyng. 1564 *Phaer Aeneid* ix. B. 111 b, The purple floure that . . in languissh withering dies. 1592 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* i. ii. 49 One desperate greefe cures with anothers languissh. 1613–16 *W. Browne Brit. Past.* i. i. 11 Faire Nymph, surcease this death-alluring languissh. 1682 *T. A. Carolina* 10 It . . being . . admirable in the languisshes of the Spirit Paintings. 1718 *Entertainer* xix. 129 Religion is upon the Languissh, and only the Ghost of Godliness remains. 1833 *Hartley Coleridge Poems* I. 118 A long record of perishable languissh.

2. A tender look or glance.

1715–20 *Pope Iliad* xviii. 50 The blue languissh of soft Alia's eye. 1728–46 *Thomson Spring* 949 Then forth he walks, Beneath the trembling languissh of her beam. 1802 *W. Irving Lett. J. Oldstyle* (1824) 19 An arch glance in one box was rivalled by a smile in another; . . and in a fourth a most bewitching languissh carried all before it.

† **Languiſh**, *a. Obs. rare*—*o*. [f. the vb.] Languishing, sickly.

1552 *Huloet*, *Languiſhe* to be, *languo*. 1660 *Hexham*, *een Vloackert*, a Pining or a Languish man.

**Languissh** (*læŋwiſh*), *v.* Forms: 4 *languis*, *-uſſe*, 4–5 *-uſſe* (*e*), *-uſſh* (*e*), *-uſſch* (*e*), *-wiſſe* (*e*), *-wys* (*se*), *-wiſch* (*e*), *-wiſſe* (*h*) (*e*), *-uſſch* (*e*), *-uſſh* (*e*), 4–6 *-uiss* (*e*), *-uissch* (*e*), (6 *language*), 4–*languissh*. [a. *F. languissh*, *languir* = *Pr.*, *Sp.*, *Pg. languir*. It. *languire* = popular L. \**languire* for class. L. *languere* (inchoative *languescere*); perh. cogn. w. L. *lax-us* (see *LAX* *a.*) and Tent. \**slako*-*Slack* *a.*]

1. *intr.* Of living beings (also of plants or vegetation): To grow weak, faint, or feeble; to lose health, have one's vitality impaired; to continue in a state of feebleness and suffering. † In early use often: To be sick (const. *of*).

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 14138 In his sekeneſe he languisht sua, þat he na fote had might to ga. c. 1330 *R. Brunne Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9550 Bedrede down ful longe he lay, & languissh so forþ fro day to day. 1382 *Wyclif Dan.* viii. 27 And Y, Danyel, languisshide, and was seeked by ful manye days. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* 651 He lastly fell in a greuous sykenesse. . . And so languisshynge by the space of thre yerres more before he dyed. 1601 *Shaks. All's Well* i. i. 37 What is it . . the King languisshes of? *Laf.* A Fistula, my Lord. 1635 *R. Bolton Conf. Aff. Consc.* v. (ed. 2) 202 Some for the losse of an over-loved child have languisshed, fallen into a consumption and lost their owne lives. 1744 *Berkeley Siris* § 77 Those who had been cured by evacuations often languisshed long. 1759 *tr. Duhalet's Husb.* ii. i. (1762) 123 Observing one day a tuft of wheat which languisshed. 1783 *Crabbe Village* l. 141 Health, Labour's fair child, that languisshes with wealth. 1798 *Ferriar Illustr. Sterne* ii. 24 He wrote for the recreation of persons languisshing in sickness. 1850 *Mrs. Jameson Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 197 It was said of him that he did not live, but languisshed through life. 1865 *Kingsley Herew.* xiv. 180 He lies languisshing of wounds.

*fig.* 1652–62 *Heylin Cosmog.* iv. (1682) 26 It began to languissh, and was at last reduced to nothing but a few scattered Houses. 1882 *Pebody Eng. Journalism* xviii. 134 The Morning Chronicle. Languisshed and died.

b. To live under conditions which lower the vitality or depress the spirits.

1489 *Caxton Faytes of A.* iii. xxiii. 223 To . . make hys prissoners to langwiſſhe in pryson. 1592 *tr. Junius on Rev. ix.* 4 The miserable world languisshing in so great calamities. 1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 181 ¶ 2, I. have ever since languisshed under the Displeasure of an inexorable Father. 1797 *Mrs. Radcliffe Italian* xi. The unfortunate captive is left to languissh in chains and darkness. 1828 *Carlyle Misc.* (1857) I. 195 The street where he languisshed in poverty is called by his name. 1879 *Farrar St. Paul* (1883) 329 Peoples languisshing under the withering atrophy of Turkish rule.

2. Of appetites or activities: To grow slack, lose vigour or intensity. † Of light, colour, sound, etc.: To become faint.

1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 255 Visibles and Audibles . . doe languissh and lessen by degrees, according to the Distance of the Objects from the Sensories. 1635 *R. Bolton Conf. Aff. Consc.* xii. (ed. 2) 509 The brightness of lamps languissh in the light. 1707 *Watts Hymn*, 'Come holy Spirit, heavenly Dove' iii. Hosannas languissh on our Tongues. And our Devotion dies. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 516 Along the eastern frontier of France the war during this year seemed to languissh. 1871 *Napheys Presc. & Cure Dis.* ii. i. 414 The appetite languisshes.

† b. Of health: To fall off.

1729 *Savage Wanderer* v. 670 Late months, that made the vernal season gay, Saw my health languissh off in pale decay.

3. To droop in spirits; to pine with love, grief, or the like.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 24646, I languis al for þe. 1382 *Wyclif Song Sol.* v. 8, I langwiſſhe for loue. c. 1386 *Chaucer Frankl. T.* 222 He dorste nat his sorwe telle But langwiſsheth as a furee dooth in helle. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9754 Made hym langwiſ in Loue & Longynges grete. 1483 *Caxton Cato G* ii. b, Whan the courage langwiſſeth

& . . is abandoned to slouthfulness. 1509 *Hawes Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 72 Langwiſſhe no more, but plucke up thynne herte. 1562 *Eden Let. to Sir W. Cecil* 1 Aug. in 1st 3 *Eng. Bks. Amer.* (Arb.) p. xliij, My spiritus heretofore no lesse langwiſſhed for lacke of suche a Patron. 1590 *Shaks. Mids. N.* ii. i. 29 Loue and languissh for his sake. 1604 — *Oth.* iii. iii. 43 A man that languisshes in your displeasure. 1607 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iii. 334 With two fair Eyes his Mistress burns his Breast; He looks, and languisshes, and leaves his Rest. 1701 *Burns Bonie Wee Thing*, Wishfully I look and languissh In that bonie face o' thine. 1844 *Thirlwall Greece* VIII. lxii. 134 The spirit languisshed as the body decayed. 1871 *R. Ellis tr. Catullus* xxxii. 11 A lover Here I languissh alone.

b. To waste away with desire or longing for, to pine for. Also const. with *infinitive*.

1611: see 4 a.) 1699 *Relat. Sir T. Morgan's Progr.* in *Somers Tracts* Ser. iv. (1753) III. 160 Major-general Morgan desired the Marshal not to let him languissh for Orders. 1720 *Ozell Vertol's Rom. Rep.* I. v. 282 The People languisshed for the Restoration of their Tribunes. 1738 *Wesley Psalms* vi. iv, Yet still with never-ceasing Moans I languissh for Relief. 1791 *Cowper Iliad* ii. 430 What soldier languisshes and sighs To leave us? 1847 *De Quincey Sp. Mil. Nun* i. The poor nuns, who . . were languisshing for some amusement. 1870 *Bryant Iliad* I. ii. 49 All give way to grief And languissh to return.

c. To assume a languid look or expression, as an indication of sorrowful or tender emotion. Also quasi-trans.

1714 *Mrs. Manley Adv. Rivella* 71, I saw his Eyes always fix'd on her with unexpressed delight, whilst hers languissh'd him some returns. 1849 *Thackeray Pendennis* ix, When a visitor comes in, she smiles and languisshes, you'd think that butter wouldn't melt in her mouth.

4. a. quasi-trans. (usually with *out*): To pass (a period of time) in languishing.

1611 *Shaks. Cymb.* i. vi. 72 To think that man . . will's free houres languissh For assured bondage. 1683 *Temple Mem.* Wks. 1731 l. 449 He languissh'd out the rest of the Summer, and died. 1713 *Addison Cato* ii. v, But whilst I live I must not hold my tongue, And languissh out old age in his displeasure. 1734 *tr. Kolin's Anc. Hist.* xvi. ii. § 8, VII. 302 Those who chose rather to destroy one another, than languissh out their lives in that miserable manner.

† b. causal. To make to languish, *Obs. rare*.

1575 *Fenton Gold. Epist.* (1582) 222 The displeasures passing in our house pearce deeper, and as a martyr languissh the heart euen unto death. 1603 *Florio Montaigne* iii. v. 529 Least by that iouissance he might or quench, or satisfie, or languissh [*F. allanguir*] that burning flame . . wherewith he gloried.

† **Languisshant**, *a. Obs. rare*—*l*. [partial anglicizing of *F. languissant*, pres. pple. of *languir* to **LANGUISH**.] Languishing, suffering from languor.

1673 *Dryden Murr. à la Mode* iii. i. 37 *Mel.* That glance, how suites it with my face? *Phil.* 'Tis so languisshant! *Mel.* Languisshant! that word shall be mine too. 1764 *J. Turner Case Bankers & Creditors* Introd. 4 The whole body in fine becomes Feavourish and Languisshant.

**Languished** (*læŋwiſht*), *pp. a. Poet.* [f. **LANGUISH** *v.* + **-ED**.] Reduced to languor, that is made or has become languid.

1621 *G. Sandys Ovid's Met.* i. (1632) 16 Cyllenius spies How leaden sleep had seal'd vp all his eyes; Then, silent, with his Magick rod he strokes Their languisht lights, which soulder sleep prouokes. 1634 *Milton Epit. March. W. Winchester* 33 And the languisht Mothers Womb was not long a living Tomb. 1667 — *P. L.* vi. 497 — *Samson* 119 With languisht head unpropt. 1693 *Watts Death* Mrs. W. W. Wks. 1813 IX. 298 4 Groaning and panting on the bed, With ghastly yair, and languish'd head. 1697 *Dryden Aeneid* x. 1013 The Troops . . Their Darts with Clamour at a distance drive: And only keep the languish'd War alive.

**Languisher** (*læŋwiſht*). [f. **LANGUISH** *v.* + **-ER**.] One who languishes or pines; also, one who assumes languid looks, or casts glances expressive of amorous languor.

1599 *Nashe Lenten Stuffe* 37 Our moderne phisitions, that to any sicke languishers if they be able to waggle their chaps, propound veale for one of the highest nourishers. 1713 *Steele Guardian* No. 87 ¶ 1 The very servants are bent upon delights, and commence oglers and languishers. 1751 *Mrs. E. Carter in Rambler* No. 100 ¶ 2 These unhappy languishers in obscurity. 1759 *Mason Caractacus* 77 Mingle the potion so, that it may kill me just at the instant, this poor languisher Heaves his last sigh.

**Languishing** (*læŋwiſht*), *vb. sb.* [f. **LANGUISH** *v.* + **-ING**.] The action of the verb **LANGUISH**; languor. With *a* and *pl.*: An attack of languor or faintness, esp. such as proceeds from disease.

1374 *Chaucer Troilus* l. 529 Then were I quyt of langwiſſhyng yn drede. 1382 *Wyclif Luke* iv. 40 Sike men with dyuerse langwiſchingis. c. 1477 *Caxton Jason* 8b, Feling also the languisshing and smarting of their woundes. 1500–20 *Dunbar Poems* lxxxv. 23 Bright sygn, gladyng our languisshing. 1601 *Shaks. All's Well* i. iii. 235 A remedie . . To cure the desperate languisshings wherof The King is render'd lost. 1611 *Bible Ps.* xli. 3 The Lord will strengthen him vpon the bed of languisshing. a. 1688 *Cupworth Immort.* (1731) 161 If this Harmonical Temperature of the whole Body be disturbed . . Weakness and Languisshing will immediately seize upon it. 1711 *Steele Spect.* No. 140 ¶ 2 He . . speaks of Flames, Tortures, Languisshing and Ecstasies. a. 1715 *Burnet Owen Time* (1724) I. 391 He fell into a languisshing, which, after some months carried him off. 1816 *Chalmers Let. in Life* (1851) II. 53 To sustain you under all the sickening, and faintings, and languisshings of your earthly disease.

**Languishing** (*læŋwiſht*), *pp. a.* [f. **LANGUISH** *v.* + **-ING**.] That languishes.

1. Declining in health, pining away, drooping.

Now rare. † In early use: Suffering from sickness or disease.

c. 1340 *Hamfoul Prose Tr.* (1866) 2 Shewe þe to þis langwiſſande, he þou leche vn-to þis woundyde! 1382 *Wyclif John* v. 3 A greet multitude of langwiſching men. 1683 *Trvon Way to Health* vi. (1697) 100 The gasping parched Earth and languisshing Nature. a. 1715 *Burnet Owen Time* (1724) I. 585 He was now in so languisshing a state, . . that . . his death . . seemed to be very near. 1719 *London & Wise Compl. Gard.* 112 The weaker and more languisshing a Tree is, the sooner it ought to be pruned. 1777 *Johnson Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 27 Aug. The poor languisshing Lady is glad to see me. 1858 *Bryant Rain-dream* ii, A thousand languisshing fields, A thousand fainting gardens, are refreshed.

b. Said of a sickness, a death: Lingered. ? *Obs.*

1611 *Shaks. Cymb.* i. v. 9 These most poisonous Compounds, Which are the moovers of a languisshing death. 1612 *Woodall Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 185 A Flux drawing to a languisshing dropsie is mortal. 1683 *Trvon Way to Health* xix. (1697) 424 Consumptions, and other Languisshing Diseases. 1709 *Steele Tatler* No. 78 ¶ 8, I am just recovered out of a languisshing Sickness. 1768 *H. Walpole Hist. Doubts* 129 His wife, who died of a languisshing distemper.

c. *fig.* of immaterial things.

1382 *Wyclif Wisd.* xvii. 8 Fro the langwiſshende soule. 1661 (title) *An Humble Representation of the Sad Condition Of many of the Kings Party, Who since His Majesties Happy Restauration have no Relief, and but Languisshing Hopes*. 1697 *Jos. Woodward Rel. Soc. London* Ded. (1701) 6 Do all that you regularly can, toward . . the revival of languisshing religion. a. 1711 *Ken Devine Love* Wks. (1838) 327 My weak and languisshing soul.

2. a. Pining with love or grief. b. With reference to looks or behaviour: Expressive of sentimental emotion (now used in ridicule).

a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4339 Ladys langues-ande and low-rande to schewe. 1657 *G. Thornley Daphnis & Chloe* 61 They [lovers] are languisshing and careless to other things. 1683 *D'Urfey New Collect. Songs* 9 Possess the pleasing toil of languisshing Embraces! 1683 *Trvon Way to Health* xix. (1697) 428 Whether they look Soberly, or Merry, Languisshing, or with Wide Mouths. 1748 *Smollett Rod. Rand.* lxii. (1804) 445 Looking at me with a languisshing eye, he said [etc.].

3. Suffering from, or exhibiting, weariness or ennui; acting in a slow or tardy fashion. Of a narrative, etc.: Failing to excite interest.

1655 *Earl. Orrery Parthen.* (1656) 1 With so languisshing and careless a pace. a. 1693 *Dryden Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 7 Mr. Smith, and Mr. Johnson . . were two such languisshing Gentlemen in their Conversation. 1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 255 ¶ 1 The soul . . is . . slow in its resolves, and languisshing in its executions. 1741 *tr. D'Argens's Chinese Lett.* xxiii. 162 Our Poets deprive themselves of a great Advantage, by rejecting almost all Narratives as languisshing, and putting the most simple and most cruel Things equally into Dialogue and Action.

**Languishingly** (*læŋwiſhtli*), *adv.* [-LY -Z.] In a languisshing manner. Now chiefly, in a manner expressive of sentimental tenderness.

1579 *Twyne Phisicke agst. Fort.* ii. xlix. 225a, *Sorowe*. My chylde is dead of a fal from an hygh. *Keason*. Vnto them that dye languisshingly, death often times seemeth the sharper. a. 1586 *Sinkey Arcadia* iii. (1622) 291 Howsoever the dulnesse of Melancholy would haue languisshingly yielded therunto. 1657 *R. Mossom in Spragueon Treas. Dav. Ps.* xxx. 7 The soul becomes languisshingly afflicted, even with all variety of disquietments. 1668 *Dryden All for Love* iii. i. (1678) 35 She . . cast a look so languisshingly sweet, As if, secure of all beholders hearts, Neglecting she could take 'em. 1733 *Chryse Eng. Malady* i. xl. § 13 (1734) 107 The Digestions and Secretions must be weaker and more languisshingly perform'd than they ought to be. 1761 *J. Hawkeſworth Edgar & Emm.* ii. i. 21 Edgar, being fir'd with the charms of Emmeline, first gaz'd languisshingly upon her. 1813 *Byron Ginoir* xviii. Her eye's dark charin were vain to tell, But gaze on that of the Gazele, It will assist thy fancy well; As large, as languisshingly dark. 1850 *Kingsley All. Locke* xxxvi. (1899) 380 Their long arms and golden tresses waving languisshingly downward in the breeze. 1856 *Chamb. Jnl.* V. 157 A fat, fair . . creature, shutting one eye languisshingly.

**Languishment** (*læŋwiſhtment*). [f. **LANGUISH** *v.* + **-MENT**.]

1. Sickness, illness; physical weakness, faintness, pining, or suffering. ? *Obs.*

1596 *Spenser F. Q.* iv. xii. 23 Who now was false into new languishment Of his old hurt, which was not thoroughly cured. 1609 *J. Davies* (Heref.) *Holy Rode* F 3 b, That in the Lab'rinth of his Languishment [i.e. Christ's passion] We may, though lost therein, find solagement. 1625 *Jackson Creed* v. viii. 73 The languishment of a certain friend . . bath taught me of late, that they are best when we are sickly. 1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* vii. xiii. 364 He dyed at Chalcis of a natural death and languishment of stomach. 1742 *Young Nl. Th.* v. 496 When by the bed of Languishment we sit. 1809 *Kendall Tran.* II. lii. 211 Pulmonary consumption. . . This disease, which, after the country-people among the whites, they call a languishment, is equally fatal to the Indians. 1831 *J. Wilson in Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 289 A hue foreboding languishment and decay. 1845 *Wordsworth Love Lies Bleeding* 8 Thus leans . . Earthward in uncomplaining languishment, The dying Gladiator.

b. *pl.* Sufferings, fits of weakness or illness.

1665 *Boyle Occas. Refl.* ii. iii. (1848) 107 If [a Disease] tire out the Patient with tedious Languishments. 1674 *T. Turner Case Bankers & Creditors* Concl. 33 The Law . . acquits the person that steals viands to pacify the present Languishments of nature. 1685 *Evelyn Mrs. Godolphin* 150 Thus ended this incomparable Lady . . leaving . . a disconsolate Husband, whose vnexpressible grieſe . . would hardly



suffer him to be spectator of her languishments. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr. iii.* (1852) 577 He fell into some languishments attended with a fever.

C. Weariness, lassitude, languor; listlessness, ineriness.

c 1680 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 388 Parte of her time in idle languishment... shee spent. a 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 23 God can produce more worlds than the sun doth plants every year, without weariness, without languishment. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. 39 Each sound, too, here to languishment inclined, Lulled the weak bosom, and induced ease.

d. *fig.* Of things: Decline, decay, loss of activity. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* 1619-20 II. 252 The graces of regeneration and sanctification, when they are abused and brought to a kinde of languishment. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Cassius's Holy Cr.* 117 The first is a certaine languishment, and debility of Faith. 1821 *Examiner* 546/2 There is a languishment here for want of persecution.

2. Mental pain, distress or pining; sorrow, trouble, grief; depression or affliction of spirits, sadness.

1591 SPENSER *Ruins Time* 159 Yet it is comfort in great languishment, To be bemoaned with compassion kinde. 1591 *Troub. Raigue K. John* (1611) 38 Madame good cheere, these drooping languishments add no redress to salve our awkward haps. 1606 T. H[AWKINS] *Cassius's Holy Cr.* 427 Marianne resisted the dull languishments of this captivity with a generous constancy. 1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* II. 206 He would put him in a course to rid his Wife of this languishment and trouble. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 159 ¶ 11 Who can wonder that the mind... quickly sinks into languishment and despondency.

3. *esp.* Sorrow caused by love or by longing of any kind; amorous grief or pain.

a 1541 WYATT *Compl. Love in Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 48 Thence came the tears, and thence the bitter torment, The sighs, the words, and eke the languishment. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* ix. The sphere of Cupid forty yeares contains: Which I have wasted in long languishment. 1596 *Edw. III.* II. i. 14 How heart-sick and how full of languishment Her beauty makes me. a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo Poet. Wks.* 1721 III. 237 As a chaste Dove... For her dead Mate a lively Love retains, And in continued Languishment remains. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 423 ¶ 5 The Comparison of Strephon's Gayety to Damon's Languishment. 1819 KEATS *Sonn.*, 'Happy is England', Yet do I sometimes feel a languishment For skies Italian. 1822 B. W. PROCTER *Scenes Julian Apostate* II. That inward languishment of mind, which dreams Of some remote and high accomplishment. 1877 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* i. 21 Love-agonies and languishments beyond the reach of words.

b. Expression of longing or tenderness.

1709 W. KING *Art of Love* IV. 19 Whilst sinking eyes with long isishment profess. Follies his tongue refuses to confess. 1717 LAOY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cless Mar* 18 Apr. Her eyes—large and black, with all the soft languishment of the blue. 1748 SMOLLETT *Red. Rand.* (1812) I. 361 A look full of languishment. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* II. The sighs and languishment of the fair tell-tale. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xxxv. Adorers who might hover arched with languishment.

† **Languishness.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. LANGUISH a. + -NESS.] Languor, languid condition.

1540 HYORR tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Rj. That languishes should be avoided and put from the body.

Languister, *obs. var.* LINGUISTER.

**Languor** (læ'ngwə, læ'ngwə), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 langur e, languore, 4-6 langor(e, 4, 6, 8 langour, (6 *Sc. langre*), 4-7 (8-9) langour, 4-langour. [a. OF. *langour*, *langou* (mod.F. *languor*), ad. L. *languor-em*, f. *langu-ere*: see *LANGUIST* v. Cf. Pr. *langour-s*, Sp. *langor*, It. *languore* of the same meaning; Roumanian *langoare* 'nervous fever'.]

† 1. Disease, sickness, illness. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3596 Sua has eild now bis ysaac ledd pat he in langur lijs in bedd. *Ibid.* 14179 To ded sal nocht his langur turn. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16675 In langour lay he many a day, & deyde be twelfte kalende of May. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xix. 142 He lechede hem of here langoure lazars and blynde bothe. c 1425 LYON. *Assembly of Gods* 1853 In hele and in languore. 1544 PHAER *Pestilence* (1533) Kivb. [He] curethe... all theyre grynous soores, langoures and dyseaes. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* III. xii. 16 From thenceforth a wretched life they ladd, In wilful langour and consuming smart. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 86 a, Hee will... heale euery disease and langour amongst you. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 9 Gif they... verifies in the court, the infirmite to be a langour (or ane vehement siknes of bodie or of minde). [a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 136 Over the curse of blindness she prevails, And heals sick languors in the public squares.]

† 2. Distressed condition, sad case, woeful plight. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4499 Bot ioseph in pat prisun lai, Wit langor langand and with care. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xiv. 117 Beggeres... That al her lyf han lyued in langour and in defaute. c 1386 CHAUCER *Munk's T.* 417 Off the Erd Hingelyn of Pyze the langour Ther may no tonge telle for pitee. c 1450 LONELICH *Crail* xxxvii. 606 3if it so be that I from 3ow go, Neuere geten 3e helpe ne Socour 3ow to bryngen owt of this langour. 1462 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 267 In whos tyme ther was habundance with plenteie of welthe and erthely Joye, without langoure. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 68 And how this lyfe is of no serte Now in great langour now in prosperite. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* III. iii. 35 Whiles thus thy Britons doe in languour pine.

† 3. Mental suffering or distress, pining, sorrow, affliction of spirit. To make languor: to mourn, make lament. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24603 Mi sarful scurs pat pai sagh ledd

wit sli langurs. c 1350 Will. *Palmerie* 986 His lif nel nought for langour last til to-inorwe. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 7649 [He] hath swich langour in soule, that he may neither rede ne singe in holy chirche. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3769 In whase absence alwaye sho brent in swilk langoure. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE I. 270 For dreid thar of in gret langour he grew. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. viii. There he made grette langour and dole. 1483 CAXTON *Golt. Leg.* 58 b/1, I shal not brynge none of the langours no sorowes upon the. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 13 My harts deepe langour, and my soules sad teares. 1593 T. WATSON *Tears Fancie* III. Poems (Arb.) 180 That she would worke my dolor, And by her meanes procure my endles langor. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. xxii. § 5 (1634) 465 The text... saith, they exercised upon Joas ignominious judgements and that departing from him, they dismissed him in great langour.

b. *Sc.* [? associated with *lang*, *LONG* a. and v.] † (a) Longing for some object (*obs.*). (b) Ennui. To hold out of langer: to amuse.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 457 To recreate the quene and hold her out of Langer. 1616 ROLLOCK *On the Passion* 383 If thou hast not a desire, but art afraid to flit, it is a token that thou hast no langour of God.

4. Faintness, weariness, lassitude, fatigue (of the body or faculties).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Languor*, faintness, feebleness, want of spirit. 1707 FLOWER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 34 Great Evacuacions produces Languor of Spirits. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 90 ¶ 2 That can hardly fail to relieve the languors of attention. 1762 GOLOSIN. *Cit. W.* xlv. All the senses seem so combined, as to be soon tired into languor by the gratification of any one of them. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 141 When the fever comes on gradually, the patient generally complains first of languor or listlessness. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* iv. (1865) 68, I nearly sank to the ground through languor and extreme weakness. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 50 The feverishness and the languor that are the necessary consequences of prolonged artificial wakefulness. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* i. 31 In the midst of the languor or pains of death.

b. Expression or indication of lassitude, in the voice, features, etc.

1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 122 Here their pronunciation has a faintness and languor. 1783 PORT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 92 The eyes have now a languor and glassiness.

c. Habitual lassitude and inertia in one's movements and behaviour, want of energy and alertness (whether as a natural quality or an affectation).

1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 30 There was spread over his countenance an expression of mingled energy and languor. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xvi. She now opened her eyes, and seemed quite to forget her languor. 1863 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Salom Ch.* x. 171 That stick over which his tall person swayed with fashionable languor.

d. Tenderness or softness (of mood, feeling, etc.); lassitude of spirit caused by sorrow, amorous longing, or the like. Said also of a melody.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 94 ¶ 2 The same languor of melody will suit an absent lover. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Kom. Forest* i. The languor of sorrow threw a melancholy grace upon her features. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 170 A softer tone of light pervades the whole And steals a pensive languor o'er the soul. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. cxiv. The silver light... Breathes also to the heart, and o'er it throws A loving languor, which is not repose. 1832 TENNYSON *Eleanore* 77 Where'er The languors of thy love-deep eyes Float on to me. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.*, *Dolores* 67 The lilies and languors of virtue.

5. Of immaterial things: Depressed or drooping condition, want of activity or interest; slackness, dullness.

a 1748 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. xiii. (1868) 114 Academical disputation... relieves the languor of private study and meditation. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 ¶ 18, I had formerly been celebrated as a wit, and not perceiving any languor in my imagination, I essayed to revive that gaiety. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 348 The arts must fall into a state of languor, and lose emulation and novelty. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nat. Wks.* 1842 I. 89 Possibly some parts of the kingdom may have felt something like a languor in business. 1786 W. THOMSON *Philip III.* v. 329 A place... where she would be freed from the languor of her present solitude. *Ibid.* 353 Since that time, it [that monarchy] had exhibited a striking token of improvidence and languor. *Ibid.* 402 A manifest languor and irresolution appeared in her [Spain's] counsels. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxii. 218 Athens discovered none of the languor of recent convalescence. 1895 *Daily News* 18 June 2/6 Extreme languor now characterizes the trade for field seeds.

b. Of the air, sky, etc.: Heaviness, absence of life and motion, oppressive stillness.

1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 442 When the sun Shakes from his noonday throne the scattering clouds, Even shooting listless languor thro' the deeps. 1742 POPE *Dunci.* IV. 304 Lily-silver'd vales, Diffusing languor in the painting gales. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 332 A sullen languor still the skies oppress, And held th' unwilling ship in strong arrest. 1778-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1245 The sky became serene; but with a haziness and languor, as if the current of air, like water upon an equipoise, moved only by its own impulse. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Frills.* II. 220 The languor of Rome, its weary pavements, its little life.

† **Languor**, v. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 langor(e, langur(e, 5 languowr(e, -uyre, -wyre, langer, 5-6 langour, 6 languer. [a. OF. *langor*, also *langorir*, f. *langor* sb.: see prec.] = LANGUIST v. (in various senses).

c 1350 Will. *Palmerie* 983 He has langured for 3our loue a ful long while. c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 623 (Corpus MS.) Now wol I speke of wouful dauyan pat langureþ [v.r. langwisseth] for loue as 3e schullen heere. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 73 3ei ben so feble pat 3ei dien, or ellis 3ei

languren [v.r. langoren] longe tyme. 14.. *Circumcision in Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 95 Salve unto hem that langor in sekenes. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. xxiv. 342 (Add. MS.) The lady for love be-gan to langour. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. xx. He came to the herd men wandring and langerynge. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 255 b, Our blessed sauuyour... so thyrsted and langoured for the saluacyon of mankynd, that [etc.].

Hence † **Languoring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9565 Our kyng bat lay in langoryng. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. xiv. (Skeat) l. 59 Thus as an oxe to thy langoryng deth wer thou drawn. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our *Ladye* 111 To vysyte the languryng pout. 1552 HULOET, *Languryng* in care, sorowe or thought, *languidus*.

† **Languorment.** *Obs.* [f. LANGOUR v. + -MENT.] A state of languishing. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 5 With a hoarse sound, (such as fitteth farre-spent languorment).

**Languorous** (læ'ngwɔːs), a. Also 5 langor-ous, 6 *Sc.* langorinus. [ad. OF. *langos(u)reux*, f. *langor* LANGOUR sb.]

† 1. Distressful, sorrowful, mournful. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* iv. 20 Duryng the langorous tyme that polidorus tolde this vysyon myserable. 1549 *Compl. Scot. Epist.* I. Ane... medicine... to cure... the langorous desolat & affligit pepil. *Ibid.* vii. 70 Quhen this lady perauit hyr thre sonnis in that langorous stait. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* II. i. 9 Deare lady! how shall I declare thy cace, Whom late I left in langorous constraynt? 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 295 'Then succeeded some langorous tirannas.

2. Full of, characterized by, or suggestive of, languor (see LANGOUR sb. 4-5).

a 1821 KEATS *Sonn.*, *The day is gone*, Bright eyes, accomplish'd shape, and lang'rous waist. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* VII. 48 A medicine in themselves To wile the length from langorous hours, and draw The sting from pain. 1879 Mrs. PATTON *Renaissance Art Fr. viii.* The languorous sentiment of the Italian model was dispelled by the liveliness native to the French character. 1882 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nts.* I. 155 Slender and sleepy-eyed, and languorous of gait. 1883 LADY VIOLET GREVILLE *Keith's Wife* II. 95 She threw killing glances from her languorous black eyes. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss.* II. *Cath. React.* (1898) VII. xii. 200 The devotion of the cloister was becoming languorous and soft. 1887 *Old Man's Favour* II. 286 The atmosphere was... languorous and heavy with the rich scent of flowers.

Hence **Languorously** *adv.*

1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* 25 The air... was here almost languorously warm. 1879 *Athenaeum* 24 May 671 A portrait... of a young mother... languorously reposing in a crimson chair.

|| **Langur** (læ'ngwɔː), a. Also lungoor, lungar, langour. [Hindi *lāngūr*, cogn. w. Skr. *lāngūlin*, having a tail.] The name applied in India to certain species of monkeys of the genus *Semnopithecus*, esp. *S. entellus* (see ENTELLUS) and *S. schistaceus*.

a 1826 HERBER *Journ. Upper Prov. Ind.* (1844) II. 85 Why do you challenge the lungoor? he cannot answer you! 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 223 Lungar. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* I. 249 'The trees... afford... cover to innumerable langours. 1880 V. BALL *Jungle Life India* i. 3 Troops of long-tailed monkeys called Langurs.

† **Languste.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *languste* (cf. F. *langouste* crayfish), repr. L. *locusta*] = LOCUST. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 Weste was his wunienge and stark baure of ouente his wede, wilde hunie and languste his mete and water was his drinke.

† **Lanhure**, *adv.* *Obs.* [A comb. of the synonymous *lure* *adv.*; the prefixed element seems connected with OE. *lā* *Lo int.*] At least. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 557 Ich mihte... wel, habben awalt hire, 3if ha nalde wiß luue, wiß lüder eie, lanhure. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 12 Swic nūtlie langure swikele swarte deoul. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 21 þat he greiðede ham lanhure þa ha walden of meidenes heischepe.

**Laniard**, variant of LANYARD.

**Laniariform** (læniə'rifɔrm), a. [f. L. *laniari-us* LANIARY a. + -FORM.] Shaped like laniary teeth. 1847-52 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 881/2 The office of the two laniariform teeth is to pierce and retain the prey. 1881 OWEN in *Nature* XXIII. 523 The molars probably... all more or less laniariform.

† **Laniarous**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Butcher-like.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* r 236 They have a trick of paring away, (palpably laniarous) and wounding the membrane.

† **Laniary**, sb. *Obs.*— In 7 *laniarie*. [ad. L. *laniarium*, f. *lanius* butcher.] A shambles (Cockeram, 1623).

**Laniary** (læniəri), a. and sb. 2 [ad. L. *laniarius* pertaining to a butcher, f. *lanius* butcher, f. *laniare* to tear.] A. *adj.* Of teeth: Adapted for tearing; canine. B. sb. A laniary or canine tooth.

1826 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 445 These are principally their claws or laniary teeth. 1839-47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 242/1 The laniaries [of Insectivora] small. 1854 R. OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sci. Organ. Nat.* I. 270 The laniary or canine teeth of carnivorous quadrupeds. *Ibid.* 271 Some [teeth] present the laniary type. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Laniary* teeth.

**Laniat** (læ'niæt), v. *rare*—1. [f. L. *laniāt*, ppl. stem of *laniare* to tear.] *trans.* To tear to pieces. So **Laniated** *ppl. a.* (Cockeram, 1623).

1721 BAILEY, *Laniate*, to butcher, to cut up to quarters, to tear in pieces. (Hence in JOHNSON 1755; and in later Dicts.) 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* I. 115 Bedded on new made scones and cakes in piles to laniate.



† **Laniation**. *Obs.* [ad. *L. laniation-em*, n. of action f. *laniare* to tear.] 'A tearing like a butcher' (Cockeram, 1623).

**Lanier**, *obs.* form of **LANNER**.

**Laniferous** (lā'nī-fēr-əs), *a.* [f. *L. lanifer* (f. *lana* wool + *-fer* bearing) + *-ous*.] Wool-bearing. 1656 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1676 in *COLES*. 1794 Mrs. Piozzi *Symon*, I. 253 Care and cultivation... in laniferous animals is of apparent use. 1805 Luccock *Nat. Wool* 28 The laniferous animals were very early diffused over the western parts of Asia.

**Lanific** (lā'nī-fīk), *a. rare*. [ad. *L. lanific-us*, f. *lana* wool + *-ficus* making: see *prec.*] **a.** Wool-bearing. **b.** Busted in spinning wool.

1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. li. (1737) 353 All the Lanific Trees of *Seres*. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 772 The distinct offices of the lanific sisters, as Catullus calls them, were afterwards transferred to the distaff and the rock.

So † **Lanifical**, *a.* (1656 in *Blount Glossogr.*), † **Lanificous**, *a.* (1721 in *Bailey*).

† **Lanifice**. *Obs. rare*. [a. *obs.* f. *lanifice*, ad. *L. lanificium*, f. *lanificus*: see *prec.*] A spinning or weaving of wool; also *concr.* wool-work.

1696 *Bacon Sylva* § 696 The Moath breedeth upon Cloth, and other Lanifices. 1633 *PRYNNE Histriom.* 21 Or use any spells or ceremonies... in their lanifices.

**Laniferous** (lā'nī-fēr-əs), *a.* [f. *L. lana* wool + *-fer*, *flos* flower + *-ous*.] (See *quot.*)

1855 *MAVNE Expos. Lex.*, *Laniferous*, having woolly flowers, as the incisions or divisions of the limb of the corol of *Asclepias laniflora*: laniferous.

**Lanigerous** (lā'nī-džēr-əs), *a.* [f. *L. laniger* (f. *lana* wool + *-ger* carrying) + *-ous*.] Wool-bearing; woolly.

1608 *TOPSELL Serpents* (1658) 784 Whether there be within them [spiders] a certain lanigerous fertility... as in silkworms. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey) *Lanigerous Trees*, those sort of trees that bear a woolly, downy substance; as... Poplars, Willows, and Osiers. 1788-7 *tr. Savary's Lett. fr. Egypt* I. 316 This triangular rush [the papyrus]... bears a lanigerous tuft. 1839 G. RAYMOND in *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 408 He had a bushy, lanigerous head. 1841 T. SOUTHEY (*title*) A Treatise on Sheep: ... suggesting ideas for the Introduction of other Lanigerous Animals suited to the Climate. 1881 *Academy* No. 491, 252 To him the republic is a... lanigerous and pelliferous region.

**Lanimer**: see **LANDIMER**.

† **Laning**. *Obs. rare* -<sup>1</sup>. [f. *LANE sb.* + *-ING* 1.] = **LOANING**.

1648-50 *BRATHWAIT Barnabees Jrnl.* III. P. 4 Singing along down Sautry laning, I saw a Tombe one had beene laine in.

† **Lanionious**, *a. Obs. rare* -<sup>o</sup>. [f. *L. lanionius* (f. *lanion-em* = *lanius* butcher) + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to a butcher. 1656 in *Blount Glossogr.*

† **Lanipendious**, *a. Obs. rare* -<sup>o</sup>. [f. *L. lanipendius* (f. *lana* wool + *-pend-ere* to weigh) + *-ous*.] Engaged in weighing or spinning wool. 1656 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1676 in *COLES*.

† **Lanista** (lā'nī-stā). *Rom. Antiq.* [L.] A trainer of gladiators.

1834 *LYTTON Pompeii* II. i. Our lanista would tell a different story. *Comb.* 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 432, I did not tell thee that I am lanista-taught. Defend thyself!

**Lank** (læŋk), *a. (sb.)* Also 6-7 lank(e), lankø. [OE. *hlanc*; not found in other Teut. langs.; a primary sense 'flexible' may be inferred from the factitive vb. (OTeut. \**hlankjan*) which appears in Ger. *lenken* to bend, turn aside. Other cognates are ME. *lonke* = OHG. *lancha* (whence Rom. \**flanco* FLANK); see also *LINK sb.*]

**A. adj.**  
1. Loose from emptiness; not filled out or plump; shrunken, spare; flabby, hollow.  
**a.** of the animal body or its parts.

1000 *Judith* 205 (Gr.) *Pes se hlanca zefeah wulf in walde*. 1556 *WYTHALS Dict.* (1568) 80 b/1 Lanke or thinnie in the bodie, as they that be leane, *strigosus, macilentus*. 1576 *TURBEV. Venetic* 302 And that oftentimes is the foulest and worst favour by cause he is overworned and lankest. 1583 *STANYHURST Eneis* III. (Arb.) 89 With lank wan visage. 1603 *DEKKER Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 10 In the lean arms of lank necessity. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XII. xxxii, Long sootie hair Fill'd up his lank cheeks. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 21 They must looke to goe out as lank and lean as they came in. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Hen. V.* cci, A Tiger, (whom lanke Ravin fires To sett upon the Herds). 1668 *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat.* I. xiv. 37 Because any Artery being tied, is full, and swells towards the Heart, but is empty, and lank towards the Veins. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 28 ¶ 6 The Men of the Service looke like Spectres, with long Sides, and lank Cheeks. 1713 - *Englishman*, No. 40, 261 A lank Monsieur with a huge Friz Wigg, ... is France in little. 1726 *GAY Fables* I. xxiii. 20 Cats, who lank with hunger mew'd. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* 15 Mar. an. 1779, The bard was a lank bony figure, with short black hair. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch* *Ek. II.* 354 He was a huge feeder, and though lank, had the dilating powers of an Anaconda. 1848 Mrs. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 45 This lank, formal angel is from the Greco-Italian school of the eleventh century.

**b.** of vegetable growth. Of grass: Long and flaccid. † Of a harvest: Meagre, scanty.

1634-5 *BRERETON Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 36 Here is barren sandy land as in Sherwood Forest, like Bowden Downes, save longer lank grass. 1645 *QUARLES Sol. Recant.* xi. 75 Cast not lank grain upon too lean a ground. 1658 *Whole*

*Duty Man* xvii. § 11 If by the springness of our alms, we make ourselves a lank harvest hereafter. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* II. 342 Lest the lank Ears in length of Stem be lost. 1884 Mrs. C. PRAED *Zero* II. These lank, sickly gum-trees make me feel quite sentimental.

**c.** of inanimate things, esp. of a bag, bladder or purse. ? *Obs.*

1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Gr.) cxviii. 83 *lc eom nu zeworden werum anlicast, swa þu on hrime setest hlance cylle*. 1571 *CAMPION Hist. Irel.* II. x. (1633) 138 If your bagges bee full where theirs were lancke. 1593 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. VI.* I. iii. 132 The Commons hast thou rackt, the Clergies Bags are lanke and leane with thy Extortions. 1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Par-nass.* IV. iii. 1934 Drinking a long lank watching candles smoake. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xiii. 84 A great Bladder well tyed at the Neck, but very lank. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* I. 272 My Purse... is but lank. 1830 *GALT Lawrie T.* II. x. (1849) 73 A day at this time was precious to my light and lank purse.

† **d.** of immaterial things. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1607 *WALKINGTON Opt. Glass* 27 His conceit is as lancke as a shotten Herrin. 1615 T. ADAMS *White Devil* 26 That subtle winnower... w<sup>d</sup> keep the soule... lanke with ignorance. 1622 in *Reliq. Wott.* (1685) 248 The Empire grew lank and the Popedom tumorous. 1638 *Br. RENOULDS Serm.* July 12th 43 Men of greene heads, of crude and lanke abilities. 1650 *Scot. Field* 269 in *Furnival Percy Folio* I. 226 Now lanke is their losse: our lord it amend! 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 111 Tempted to blow out with their quills a lean and lank occurrence. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 360 It is but a lank business to take notice of one single Statue for Idolatry. 1729 *YOUNG Imperium Pelagi* Pref. Lank writing is what I think ought most to be declined. 1780 *COWPER Table T.* 532 From him who rears a poem lank and long.

**2.** Of hair: Without curl or wave, straight and flat.

1690 *SHADWELL Am. Bigot* III. i. Thick lips and lank flaxen hair. 1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hair*. To make that which curls too much lank, anoint it thoroughly... with Oil of Lillies. 1776 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Early Diary* 5 Apr. Two of her curls came quite unpinned, and fell lank on one of her shoulders. 1835 *WILLIS Pencillings* I. xxiv. 168 High cheek bones, lank hair, and heavy shoulders. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 1. 82 The extreme Puritan was at once known... by... his lank hair.

† **3.** Drooping, languid. *Obs. rare* -<sup>1</sup>.

1634 *MILTON Comus* 835 Nereus, ... piteous of her woes, reard' her lank head.

**4.** *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic, as lank-bellied, -checked, -eared, -haired, -jawed, -sided, -winged *adjs.*; also lank-blown, -lean *adjs.*

1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2559/4 *Stoln.*... a black Gelding... 'lank Belly'd, and a switch Tail. 1785 *FRANKLIN Lett.* Wks. 1840 VI. 507 A 'lank blown bladder laid before a fire will soon swell, grow tight, and burst. 1838 *JAS. GRANT Sk. Lond.* 184 A little 'lank-checked, sharp-eyed man. 1820 *KEATS Hyperion* I. 230 O 'lank-eard' Phantoms of black-weeded pools! 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2207/4 T. L. and C. L., middle-sized men... 'lank-hair'd. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. i. 370 Puritan coffee houses... where lankhaired men discussed election and reprobation through their noses. 1778 *MISS BURNBY Evelina* (1787) III. xxi. 233 Is he as 'lank-jawed as ever? 1843 *LYTTON Last Bar.* II. i. Our red-faced yeomen, alas, are fast sinking into lank-jawed mechanics. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* IV. Prol. 26 Their gesture sad Inuesting 'lank-leane Cheekes. 1743 R. BLAIR *Grave* 337 The 'lank-sided Miser... meanly stole... From Back and Belly too, their proper Cheek. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Hen. V.* lxxviii, Where 'lank-wing'd Puttocks hope to catch their Prey.

**B. sb.**

† **1.** Leanness, scarcity, thinness. *Obs.*

Only in proverbial phrase. (See *quots.*)

1655 *FULLER Hist. Camb.* III. § 16, 47 *margin*, A Bank and a Lank of Charity. 1661 - *Worthies, Shroph.* III. (1662) To This Joseph collected from the present plenty, that a future famine would follow, as in this kind, a Lank constantly attendeth a Bank. 1727 *BOYER Eng.-Fr. Dict.* s.v., A Lank makes a Bank. *Ce Proverbe s'applique aux Femmes qui déclinent dès le moment qu'elles sont enceintes jusqu'à ce que leur ventre commence à lever.*

**2.** A lanky or lean person.

1881 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *My Love* III. 212 You are not such a peaky lank as you were.

Hence † **Lankish** *a.*, somewhat lank; † **Lankly** *adv.*, in a lank manner; **Lankness**, the condition of being lank.

1611 *COTGRAV, Maigrement*, Meagerly, ... lankly, slenderly. *Ibid.*, *Maigreté*, Meagrenesse, leanness, thinness, lankness. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. xxiv. 209 She, like the humble one, falls flat, and lankly lies upon the earth. 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* III. v. Hungry Notes are fit for Knels: May lankenes be No Quest to me. 1648 *DIGBY Closet Open.* (1677) 160 They [the guts] are to be cleansed in the ordinary manner and filled very lankly. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2483/4 A Tall fresh coloured Fellow, with lankish white Hair. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 317 Being thus compelled to open its jaws, it [a viper] once more resumed its former lankness. 1824 *EXAMINER* 23/2 There was a bairnness and lankness about his cheeks. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xxv, A certain lankness of cheek... added nearly ten years to his age.

† **Lank**, *v. Obs.* [f. *LANE a.*]

**1.** *trans.* To make lank.

1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 39 b, As soone as thou arte vp lanke thy bely [L. *levato atvum*] and spett out rotten flemc. 1562 *LEIGH Armorie* (1597) 44 b, The Lion... (if he be in daunger to bee chased)... vomiteth at his will, and lanketh himselfe. 1604 *Meeting of Gallants* 7, I rack the vaines and Sinewes, lancke the lungs. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. xiii, Greefes companie... lankes the cheekes.

**2.** *intr.* To become lank or shrunken.

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 71 And all this... Was borne so like a Soldier, that thy Cheek So much as lank'd not. **Lanket** (læŋkēt), *v. dial.* [f. *lanket*, dial.]

form of **LANGET**.] *trans.* In the Isle of Man: To tie the legs of an ox, a horse, etc. together, as a restriction on its movements; to hobble.

1894 *HALL CAINE Maxman* v. x. 313 There were a few oxen also, tethered and lanketted.

**Lanktraloo**, variant of **LANTERLOO** *Obs.*

**Lanky** (læŋki), *a.* [f. *LANK a.* + *-y*.] Awkwardly or ungracefully lean and long. † Also (of hair) somewhat lank (*obs.*).

1670 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 437/4 He is... of a tall Stature, with fair lanky hair. 1818 *PODD, Lanky* *adj.*, a vulgar expression to denote a tall thin person. 1833 *H. T. MARTINEAU Cinnamon & Pearls* v. 82 Their worn and lanky frames. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* I. (1861) 3 A tall lanky Northumbrian. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 72. 509, I pass by many a church, ... with their tall hulking fronts and lanky pillars. 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 12 July, A sharp-looking Creole, on a lanky pony, ... superintended their labours. 1874 *BURNARD My time* II. 21 The lanky Charles... did something with a chorus to it. 1892 *BARING-GOULD Str. Survivals* v. 112 The spiral coil would prevent the lanky rushlight from falling over.

**b.** *Comb.*, as lanky-eared, -limbed *adjs.*

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 82 The station of groom to a lanky-eard Neddy. 1866 *MARY BRAMONT Jean Seton* 170 A schoolboy, bright-eyed and lanky-limbed.

† **Lannard**. *Obs.* Also 6-7 lanard(e. [variant of **LANNER**, ? after *haggard sb.*] = next.

1530 *PALSGR.* 237/2 Lanarde a hauke, *lanier*. 1598 *FLORIO, Lanero*, a kind of hauke called a lanard or a lanaret. 1607 *BREWER Lingua* II. vi. E 2 A wondrous flight of Falcons, Haggards, Hobbies, Terselets, Lanards and Goshawks. 1627 *MIDDLETON & ROWLEY Sp. Gipsy* IV. iii, That young lannard... if you can whistle for To come to fist, make trial.

**Lanner** (læ'nər). Forms: 5-7 laner (e, -yer, e, 5 lanare, 6 lanor), 6-7 lanier, 6 lanar, 7 lannar, 6- lanner. [ad. F. *lanier*, app. a subst. use of the OF. *lanier* cowardly.

Cf. the med. L. synonym *tardarius*, and the description 'le lannier... est mol et sans courage', quoted by Godef. s.v.]

A species of falcon, found in countries bordering on the Mediterranean, *Falco lanarius* or *F. fel-deggz*. In *Falconry*, the female of this species.

1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxv. 117 Gentill fawcouns, laneres, sagres, sperhawkes. 1486 [see **LANNERET**]. 1575 *TURBEV. Faulconrie* 114 You muste have a gentle Lanner. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* v. 720 The Marlin, Lanar, and the gentle Tercell. 1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 198 The use whereof in other parts makes the Lanners there more buszardly then they be in New England. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1127/4 Lost Aug. 27, at night, a young Lanner Nyes Hawk without Bells or Jesses. 1766 *PENNA. Zool.* (1768) I. 134 Except the Lanner none seem to have been noted among the British birds by any of our countrymen. 1834 R. MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 87 The Lanner (*Falco Lanarius*) bears some resemblance to the peregrine, but it is smaller. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry* (*Indus* II. 18 The female was called a Lanner, the male a Lanneret. 1860 *LONGF. Wayside Inn, Crew Long Serpent* I. Downward fluttered sail and banner as alights the screaming lanner. attrib. 1686 *tr. Chardin's Trav. Persia* I. 82 Lannier-Hawks, Gos-Hawks, Hobbies. 1873 *TRISTRAM Moab* II. 32 A pair of lanner falcons.

**Lanneret** (læ'nərēt). Forms: 5 laneret(t, 5-6 lanerette, 6 lanaret, 6-9 lanerett, (6-at, 7 lan-naret, 7- lanneret. [ad. OF. and F. *laneret* in same sense.] The male of the lanner.

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* I. 339 Hawkes that be called lanerettes [*printed lanerettes*]. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 286/2 Lanret, hauke, *tardarius*. 1486 *bk. St. Albans* D iv, Ther is a Lanare and a Lanrell [*read Lanerett*]. And they belong to a Squyer. 1495 *Act. II. Hen. VII* c. 17 Laner lanerette or fawcon. 1575 *TURBEV. Faulconrie* 125 The myllane and the lanerette. 1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 196 At my first arrivall in those parts [I] practised to take a Lannaret, which I reclaimed. 1838 J. P. KENNEDY *Rob of Bowel* XIV. 151 The falcone [was] bent to fly the cast of lanerettes.

**Lanolin** (læ'nōlīn). *Chem.* Also lanoline. [f. *L. lana* wool + *-ol-eum* oil + *-in* 1. Named by O. Liebreich.] The cholesterolin-fatty matter extracted from sheep's wool, used as a basis for ointments.

1885 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 5 Dec. II. 1075/1 Dr. Oscar Liebreich read a paper on Lanolin before the Berlin Medical Society, on October 28th. 1894 *Brit. Jnl. Photogr.* XLI. 16 First grease their hands with lanoline or vaseline.

**Lanose** (lā'nō-s), *a. scientific*. [ad. *L. lānōs-us*, f. *lana* wool.] Of the nature of wool; woolly.

Hence **Lanosity**, woolliness (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888). 1852 *DANA Crust.* I. 335 Hand naked and smooth without, ... within over a spot lanose. 1871 *COOKE Fungi* 786 Mycelium forming white lanose patches.

**Lanret** (t, *obs.* form of **LANNERET**).

**Lansfordite** (lænsfōdīt). *Min.* [Named by Genth, 1888, from *Lansford* in Pennsylvania, where it was found: see *-ITE*.] Hydrous carbonate of magnesium, resembling paraffin when first found.

1888 in *Amer. Jnl. Sci. Ser.* III. XXXVI. 156. 1892 in *DANA Min.* 305.

**Lanshet**, variant of **LANDSHARD**.

† **Lansket**. *Obs. rare* -<sup>1</sup>.

1625 *FLETCHER Woman's Price* II. vi, How knowst thou? Jag. I peep't in At a loose lansket.

**Lansquenet** (lænskēnet). Forms: 7 lance-quene(n,t, lansquenight, 7-8 lanskenet, 8 landsquenet, (sense 2 only, lamb-skin-it), 7, 9 lansquenett(e, 9 (sense 2) lansquinet, 7- lansquenet. **B.** (sense 1 only) 9 landsknecht, lanzknecht. See also **LANCE-KNIGHT**. [a. F. *lansquenet*,



ad. G. *landsknecht* lit. servant of the country, f. *lands* (gen.) country + *knecht* servant. The Ger. word was at an early date miswritten *lansknecht*, as if f. *lanz* lance.]

1. *Hist.* One of a class of mercenary soldiers in the German and other continental armies in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Originally applied to the serfs brought into the field by the nobles within the territories of the Empire, in contradistinction to the Swiss mercenaries. Subsequently this distinction became obsolete, and the designation seems to have connoted a particular kind of equipment, of which a lance was part.

1607 DEKKER *Knights Conjuring* (Percy) 59 Our lansquenight of Lowe-Germanie. 1608 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. France* (1611) 662 Christopher... brought ten thousand Lansquenets to pass the Alps. 1622 A. COURT *Constance* i. 8 Certain Women... cried out... That the Lansquenets had eaten vp Children. 1726-31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* xvii. (1743) 11. 138 Ten thousand Switzers, two thousand Landsquenets. 1824 BYRON *Deformed Transf.* i. ii. From some Stray bullet of our lansquenets. 1845 S. AUSTIN tr. *Kanke's Hist. Ref.* i. 235 In the year 1513, the authorities hesitated to punish some deserters from the Landsknechts. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* ii. ii. (1866) 163 Some were disguised as huskars, some as miners, some as lansquenettes. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* June 818 He gave up entire communes to be pillaged by the lansquenets.

B. In the incorrect Ger. form *lansknecht*.

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* i. 240 f. his German lansknights had stormed the Holy City.

2. A game at cards, of German origin.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2263/3 Strictly forbidding all Persons... to use or allow any Gaming in their Houses, more particularly the Games of Hoca, Bassett, or Lansquenett. 1707 J. STEVENS *Quvedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 204 We play'd at Lanskenet. 1735 BAILEY, *Lamb Skin-it*, a certain Game at Cards. 1766 ANSTEE *Bath Guide* ix. (1804) 72 And to play i bid adieu, Hazard, lansquenet, and loo, Fairest nymph, to dance with you. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* xli. He dines at White's ordinary, and sits down to Maccos and lansquenet afterwards. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* vi. Each day she dreaded to hear that he had lost everything at lansquenet.

Lanss, obs. Sc. form of LANCE.

Lant (lant), sb.<sup>1</sup> Now rare. Forms: 1 hland, hlond, 7 8 land, 7- lant. [OE. *hlant*, *hlund* = ON. *hlant*. (The form *lant* seems to belong to n.w. dialects; cf. Lancashire *lant* for *hand*.)] Urine, esp. stale urine used for various industrial purposes, chamber-lye.

1000 Sax. *Leechb.* i. 362 Wearas & wearan on wez to donne nū wille & wet mid bicean hlond. *Ibid.* 11. 40 Wif earena deafe zenim hryperes zeallan wif geten hlant zemened. 1611 COGGER, *Princ.* vine, lant, stale, chamber-lye. 1634-5 BREKTON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 106 The linen do so strongly taste and smell of lant and other noisome savours, as that [etc.]. 1640 GLAPHORNE *Wit in Constable* 11. Wks. 1874 i. 191 Your nose by its complexion does betray Your frequent drinking country Ale with lant in't. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Lant*, or *Lant*, urine. 1859 *Autobio. Beggar boy* 105 Twice a-week I had to collect stale lant (urine), from a number of places where it was preserved for me.

attrib. 1870 tr. *Erckmann-Chatrian's Blockade Phalsburg* 139 A lane... full of dunghills and lant-holes.

Lant (lant), sb.<sup>2</sup> A fish = LAUNCE.

1620 J. MASON *Newfound-land* (1887) 151 May hath cods and lants in good quantity. 1880-4 DAY *Brit. Fishes* i. 332 *Annamodys tobians*... Lesser launce... lant, Cornwall.

Lant, sb.<sup>3</sup> dial. Short for LANTERLOO.

1705 *Acc. Bk. Sir J. Foulis* (1894) 422 Lost at lant with L. Col. his lady &c. 50 10. 2. 1899 PREVOUST *Cumberl'd. Gloss.*, *Lant*, *Lanter*, the game of Loo. A distinction is made between *Lant*, and *Lanter*, five cards being required for the latter. The proper designation may be three-card and five-card loo.

† Lant, v. Obs. Also 7-8 leint. [f. LANT sb.<sup>1</sup>] trans. To mingle with 'lant'.

1630 *Tinker of Turvey* Ded. Ep. 5, I have drunke double-lanted Ale, and single-lanted, but never gulped downe such Hypocrenian liquor in all my life. 1662 M. W. *Marriage Broker* v. i. 73 My Hostess takings will be very small, Although her lanted ale be nere so strong. 1674 J. WRIGHT *Mock-Thyestes* 134 Dead drunk with double lanted Ale. 1674-91 Ray *N. C. Words* 42 To Leint Ale, to put Urine into it to make it strong. 1787 in *Grose Prov. Gloss.* s.v. *Lant*, trans. 1656 (S. HOLLAND) *Wit & Fancy in a Maze* i. vi. 58 They found their eares unguented with warm water, well lanted with a viscous Ingredient.

Lant, obs. pa. t. of LEND.

Lanta-do, lante-do. Short for ADELANTADO. 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt* iv. iii. G + b, Your Lantedoes nor your Lantedoes cannot serve your turne. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Par. Hist.* ii. iii. (1810) 255 They reported that the Lantado wished rather his person than the Ship.

† Lantana (lantā'nā). [mod. L.; the name is found in Gesner.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of N.O. *Verbenaceae*, remarkable for their bright flowers.

1791 W. BARTHAM *Carolina* 103 There grows on this island, many curious shrubs, particularly a beautiful species of Lantana. 1882a CORNH. *Mag.* Jan. 24 Fritz Müller noticed a lantana in South America which changes colour as its flowering advances. 1893 *Daily News* 26 July 7/4 That showy flower, the Lantana.

Lantane, obs. form of LANTERN.

Lantanum, variant of LANTHANUM.

Lantanuric (lantā'nū-rik), a. Chem. [f. LANTANA + URIC.] *Lantanuric acid* (see quot.). 1856 ODING *Anim. Chem.* 135 Lantanuric acid is probably identical with the allanturic acid of Pelouze.

Lantarne, lanter(e), obs. ff. LANTERN.

† Lantcha (lantšā). [Shortened from LANTCHARA.] = LANCHARA. In some recent Dicts.

† Lanterloo. Obs. Forms: 7 lanter(e)loo, (langtrilloo, langtralloo), 8 lan(g)teraloo, lanc-trelooe, lantrelloo. [ad. F. *lanter(e)lu*, orig. the unmeaning refrain of a song popular in the 17th c. (cf. the earlier *laturehre*). Cf. Du. *lanterlu*.] The older form of the game now called Loo. (The knave of clubs, called 'Pam', was the highest card.)

1668 ETHEREDGE *She Would if She Could* v. i. Wks. (1888) 213 They are... playing at lanterloo with my old Lady Love-youth and her daughter. 1679 SHADWELL *True Widow* iv. 49 Let's send for some Cards, and play at Lang-trillloo in the Box. 1685 CROWNE *Sir Courtly Nice* iii. 22 Thou art... the very Pam at Lanterloo, the knave that picks up all. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 P. 2 An old Ninepence bent both Ways by Lilly, the Almanack-maker for Luck at Langteraloo. 1711 PUCKLE *Club* 8 123, 23 Guess then the numbers of frauds there are at... Lanterloo.

Lantern (læntən), sb. Forms: 3-4 lanter(e), 4-6 lantern(e), 4 7 lantern(e), (4 -tirne, 4-5 -tyrne, 5 -tarne, laterne), 5 latane, lawnterne, -tryn, 5-6 latron, 6 latren, -trin, -turne, 6-7 lanthorne, 8-9 lanthern, 6-9 lanthorn, 4- lantern. [ad. F. *lanterne*, ad. L. *lāterna*, also *lāterna*, believed to be ad. Gr. *λαμπτήρ* (f. *λαμπ-ειν* to shine, cf. LAMP sb.), with ending after L. *lucerna*.]

The form *lanthorn* is prob. due to popular etymology, lanterns having formerly been almost always made of horn.]

1. A transparent case, e.g. of glass, horn, talc, containing and protecting a light. For blind, bull's eye, Chinese, Friar's lantern, see those words. Also DARK LANTERN, MAGIC LANTERN.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12910 He be chess als his lanter Be-for his face be light to here [Gott. lantern: bern]. *Ibid.* 15847 Quar-for haf yee taken me, And als a theif vm-soght Wit lantern. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 926 *Dido*, I shal as I can flowe thy lantern as thou gost byforn. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5398 Ligt lemand ege as lanterns he had. c. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* xi. 1255 Lyk till lawntyrns it illuminyt so cler. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holynshed* 111. 376/2 The said lanthorne to be maintained by those two widows that shall have the hanging of them out. 1615 CHORDE *Duty of Man* 460 It is like a sluier of the Muscovy glasse whereof we use to make lanterns. 1635 QUARLES *Embl. v.* xii. 289 Alas, what serves our reason, But, like dark lanterns, to accomplish Treason With greater clovenesse? 1755 JOHNSON, *Lantern*. It is by mistake often written lantern. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* 11. 238 The streets are... well furnished with lanterns for the winter nights. 1816 C. WOLFE *Burial of Sir J. Moore* 8 By the struggling moon-beam's misty light And the lantern dimly burning. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xiii. Our poop lanterns were so large that the men used to get inside them to clean them. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xvi. 140 Fishing up a lantern he turned the light on her face.

b. † *Lantern and candle-light*: the old cry of the London bellman at night. Hence † *lantern and candle man*: a bellman.

1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* c. 2, It is said, Lawrence Lucifer, that you went vp and downe London crying then like a lantern and candle man. 1600 HEYWOOD *Edw. IV.* i. (1613) C. No more calling of lanthorne and candle light. 1602 DEKKER *Satirionastix* 12 b, Dost roare, bulchinn, dost roare? 'thast a good rouncciall voice to cry Lanthorne & Candle-light.

c. Proverbs. † *To bear the lantern*: to show the way as a leader.

a. 1483 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) 11. 283 Of alle the remedies in the worlde this beryth the lanternie. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 205 A Lanthorne and a light mayde: manerly sayde. 1683 BURNET *More's Utopia* 2 They need not my Commendations, unless I would, according to the Proverb, Shew the Sun with a Lanthorn. 1827 CARLYLE in *Froude Life* (1882) i. 374 To prove the existence of God, as Paley has attempted to do, is like lighting a lantern to seek for the sun.

d. spec. = MAGIC LANTERN. Chiefly attrib. (see 8).

2. a. transf. Now rare.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 543 O lanterne, of which queint is bi light. 1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xii. (Tollem. MS.) In a temple of Venus is made a candelstik, on be whiche was a lantern so brennyng pat [etc.]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. ix. 91 Lyk onto the lantrin of the mone. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) i. 52 Utheris... belevit... that the... lanternis of the hevyn, war verray Goddis. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* t. i. 25 Others [Nero] staked through, rosined and waxened over their bodies, and so set them lighted up, as torches and lanterns to passengers. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 24 The Gloworm. This is that Night Animal with its Lanthorn in its tail. 1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest* (1892) 92 And now the Moon her lantern had withdrawn.

b. fig. Applied to things metaphorically giving light. † *Formerly* often of persons.

13... E. E. *Allib. P. A.* 1046 Pe lombe her lantyrne withouten drede. 1382 WYCLIF *P. R.* cxviii. 105 Lanterne to my feet this word, and list to myn pathis. 1387 TREVISAN *Hidden* (Rolls) vii. 171 Two lanternes of be world... Lanfranc, and Anselme. 1412 LDV. *Two Merch.* 454 His lantyrne, staff of his crokyd age. 1493 JAS. I *Kingis Q. lxxi*, And [Muses] with your bryght lanternis conuoye My pen, to write my turment and my loye. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* xiv. (Arb.) 66 O gome of gentylnes and lanterne of plasure. 1548 VICARY *Anat.* To Brethren (1888) 11 Galen, the Lanterne of all Chirurgions. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 31 Those that should haue bene the lanterns to others. 1577-78 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) 11. 42 The cathedrall church of Murrey, the lantrn and ornament of all the north part of Scotland. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins Time* 169 Camden!... lanternie, unto late succeeding age. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xviii. 31 Extreme poverty

one calls a Lanthorn, that lights us to all miseries. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 99 This great lantern of medicine is become very rich. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr.* Time i. 38 The lantern of science has guided us on the track of time.

3. † a. A lighthouse. b. The chamber at the top of a lighthouse, in which the light is placed. † c. Some part of a ship.

a. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* 1. 110 In truth it [a watch-tower] serveth in right good stead as a Lanthorne. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 40 Vpon the shore there is an high Lanterne, large enough at the top to containe about threescore persons, which by night directeth the sailer into the entrance of the Bosphorus. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 258 Caprea, where the Lanthorn fix'd on high, Shines like a Moon through the benighted Sky, While by its Beams the wary Sailor steers.

b. 1796 MOORE *Amer. Geog.* i. 440 Within that stands the lanthorn. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* 11. xxxv. 9 The height... measured from its base to the top of the lanthorn, is sixty-nine feet. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gr. Exhib.* 320 The bird... was carried against the lantern in a gale. 1882 *Standard* 23 May. The height of the new tower above high water to the middle of the lanthorne is 130 feet.

c. 1661 PEPPYS *Diary* 17 Jan. The 'Soverayne'... is a most noble ship:... all went into the lanthorne together.

4. *Arch.* An erection, either square, circular, elliptical, or polygonal, on the top either of a dome or of an apartment, having the sides pierced, and the apertures glazed, to admit light; a similar structure serving as a means of ventilation, or for any other purpose. In quots. 1600 used to translate L. *culmen* and *fastigium*.

c. 1406 *Scriptores tres* (Surtees) 144 Hic etiam magnam partem campanilis, vulgo lanterni, nünsterii Eboracensis construxit. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* x. (1870) 151 The spyre of the church is a curious and a right goodly lantern. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. xxiii. 368 The image of Iupiter himselfe in the lanterne or frontispice of the Capitoll. *Ibid.* xxxvii. iii. 946 Both the lanterne, yea and the leaved dories thereof, were foully disfigured. 1634-5 BREKTON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 174 A tower-like building, almost like your lanterns in college halls. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 291 Upon which tower a short spire rises, with its base fixed on a broad lantern. a. 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* (1821) i. 521 The prospect of this town, and its environs, is taken completely from the lantern of the State-House. 1831 LYTTON *Godelph.* ix, Lady Erpingham was in the lantern of the House of Commons.

5. A name of certain fishes (cf. *lantern-fish* in 9).

a. The whiff, *Arnoglossus megastomus*. b. ? U. S. A species of gurnard, *Trigla obscura*.

1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Sea Fishes* 100 Lanterns: Lug aleth Cornubiensibus. 1686 -- Willughby's *Ichthyogr.* iv. 102 *Arnoglossus*, species illa quam piscatores nostri Cornubienses a pelluciditate sua a *Lantern*. vocant. 1880-4 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* 11. 22 *Arnoglossus megastoma*, .. Names, .. *lantern*, referring to its semi-transparency when held up against the light.

6. a. The luminous appendage of the lantern-fly. 1750 G. EDWARDS *Birds* iii. 120 The Fly, I take to be a kind of Fire-Fly, and that part on his head, the Lanthorn. 1810 A. v. SACK *Voy. Surinam* 279 From the head rises a large proboscis of an oval form, but tapering most towards the head, and making one third of the whole size of the insect, which is vulgarly called the lantern, emitting a bright light.

b. *Lantern of Aristotle* (see quots.).

[This is derived from Arist. *Hist. Anim.* iv. v. (Bekker p. 531) where the body of the echinus is said to be shaped like the frame of a lantern (*λαμπτήρ*).]

1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 216 Dental system of Echinus. 1. Represents three of the pyramidal pieces forming the 'lantern of Aristotle' in situ. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* xvii. (1880) 198 In *Echinus* this (masticating apparatus) consists of five long calcareous rod-like teeth, which perforate five triangular pyramids, the whole forming a singular structure known as 'Aristotle's Lantern'.

7. Technical uses. a. *Calico-printing*, etc. A steam chamber in which the colours of printed fabrics are fixed. 1839 in *URE Dict. Arts* 233.

b. *Electricity*. The part of the case of the quadrant electrometer which surrounds the mirror and suspension-fibres.

1872 SIR W. THOMSON *Electrostatics & Magn.* 263 Plate 1 fig. 1 represents the front elevation of the instrument, of which the chief bulk consists of a jar of white glass... supported on three legs by a brass mounting, cemented round the outside of its mouth, which is closed by a plate of stout sheet-brass, with a lantern-shaped cover standing over a wide aperture in its centre. For brevity, in what follows these three parts will be called the jar, the main cover, and the lantern. 1889 in *Century Dict.*

c. *Founding*. 'A perforated barrel to form a core upon' (W.).

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 519 The lantern is a cylinder or a truncated hollow cone of cast iron, about half an inch thick; and differently shaped for every different core.

d. *Mech.* A form of cog-wheel (see quot. 1812-16). Also *lantern-wheel*.

1659 LEAK *Waterworks* 18 Near the end, there is... a Lanthorn or Pinion of 12 Staves. 1709 F. HAUKESS *Phys. Mech. Exp.* 2 The Winch is fasten'd to a Spindle, that passes thro' a Lanthorn, whose Pins perform the Office of Cogs. 1805 BREWSTER in J. FERGUSON *Lect. I.* 82 note, A lantern. 1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) i. 79 Sometimes the smaller wheel is a cylinder, in which the top and bottom are formed by circular plates or boards, connected by staves inserted at equal distances along their circumferences, serving as teeth; this is called a lantern. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* *Mech.* 11. vii. 30 (U. K. S.) The teeth of the wheel, instead of working in the leaves of a pinion, are made to act upon a form of wheel called a lantern. 1884 F. J. BAITEN *Watch & Clockm.* 208 The screw is slipped into a hole in a narrow-faced 'lantern'.



8. attrib. and Comb.: a. simple attributive, as *lantern-glass*, *-horn*, *-post*; also (sense 1 d) *lantern entertainment*, *-photograph*, *-plate*, *-size*; (sense 4) *lantern roof*, *lower*, *turret*. b. objective, as *lantern-bearer*, *-maker*. c. instrumental, as *lantern-led*, *-lit* adjs.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Laternarius*, a \*lanterne bearer. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas.* Isl. i. v. A rush was made upon the 'Admiral Benbow', the lantern-bearer following. 1611 CORG., *Lanternier*, a \*Lanterne-carrier. 1890 ANTHONY'S *Photogr. Bull.* III. 37 \*Lantern entertainments. 1897 MARV KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 590, I see he has smashed the 'lantern glass again. 1543 tr. Act 1 *Rich.* III. c. 12 No merchant Straungier [shall] ... bryngie into this Realm of England to be sold any manner. \*lantern homes. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 486 It is a semi-transparent, almost like lantern-horns. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. i. Better we had through mire and bush been 'lantern-led by Friar Rush (cf. Milton *L'Allegro* 104). 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 218 We enjoyed our coffee *al fresco* in the cool 'lantern-lit garden. 1598 FLORIO, *Laternaro*, a 'lanterne maker. 1668 H. MORE *Dict.* Dial. II. 193 To prevent the Art of the Lantern-maker. 1884 *Bham Daily Post* 3 Nov. 7/3 Three of the members will demonstrate the processes of photography, by \*lantern-photographs... taken during the conversation. 1889 ANTHONY'S *Photogr. Bull.* II. 291 Placing the negative in a printing frame, the 'lantern plate was laid upon it, film to film. 1871 MORLEY *Condorcet in Crit. Misc.* Ser. i. (1878) 53 Summary hangings at the nearest 'lantern-post. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. ii. 46 Its wide shallow staircase, curiously carved balustrades, and \*lantern roof. 1889 ANTHONY'S *Photogr. Bull.* II. 66 Carriers, to carry quarter plates or \*lantern-size plates. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Sept. 3/3 Amateur photographers are learning to make 'lantern slides from their own negatives. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 40 fig., F. the foot of the \*Lantern Tower. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) I. 121 note, The Lantern-tower in the same cathedral [Ely]. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 262 The dome [of the Baptistery at Florence] had formerly an eye, like the Pantheon, but has now a \*lantern turret.

9. Special combs.: lantern-bellows, a kind of bellows resembling in structure a Chinese lantern; lantern-braces (see quot.); lantern-carrier (also -bearer) = lantern-fly; lantern-face, ? = LANTERN-JAWS; lantern-fish, the smooth sole; lantern-fly, one of several species of insects of the family *Fulgoridae* (see quot.); + lantern-leaves, thin sheets of horn for lanterns; + lantern-lerry, 'some trick of producing artificial light' (Nares); lantern-light, (a) the light from a lantern; (b) a 'light' (i.e. a glazed frame or sash) in the side of a lantern (sense 4); (c) an arrangement for giving light through the roof of an apartment; lantern-man, one who carries a lantern, + spec. one who empties privies by lantern-light, a nightman; lantern-pier, ? a pier supporting a lantern (sense 4); lantern-pinion = lantern-wheel; lantern-pump (see quot.); lantern-service, a religious service during which magic-lantern slides are employed to furnish illustrations; lantern-shell, the bivalve genus *Anatina*, with a translucent shell; lantern-spar (see quot.); lantern-sprat, a sprat infested by a Lernean parasite (see quot.); + lantern-stairs (see quot.); lantern-wheel = sense 7 d. Also LANTERN-JAWS.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, \*Lantern-bellows, so called from its resemblance to a paper lantern. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, \*Lantern-braces, iron bars to secure the lanterns. 1810 A. v. SACK *Voy. Surinam* 279 The \*Lantern Carrier... The \*Lantern Bearer. 1795 J. WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Royal Tour* 10, Pitt arrives! alas with \*lantern face! 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, \*Lantern fish. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 191 It (the smooth sole) is a scarce species, but is found in Cornwall, where from its transparency, it is called the Lantern Fish. 1822 COUCH in *Linnæan Trans.* XIV. 78 Carter, or Lanternfish, *Pleuronectes megastoma* ... It is also called Mayssole. 1880 W. CORNWALL *Gloss.*, *Lantern fish*, a smooth sole. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, \*Lantern fly. 1780 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* (1781) 474 Those harmless insects called lantern flies. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 172 The Great Lantern Fly. 1883 C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 191/1 The Chinese have the curious lantern-fly (*Fulgora candelaria*), with its long cylindrical proboscis, from the transparent sides of which a brilliant light appears. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 44 \*Lantern-leaves, as mercury, per 100 Weight, 03 00. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 294 Lantern Leaves. c. 1630 B. JONSON *Exposit.*, *Inigo Jones* 72 Smiling at his feat Of \*lantern-lerry. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xii. 50 If men caste in to it a \*lantern-light, it fletez abouen. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxi. 139 Why 'twas in quest of such a man as this That the old Grecian searched by lantern light. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 188 With regard to the lighting of a grand stair-case, a lantern-light is the most appropriate. 1897 HALL CAINE *Christian x.* There was a refreshment-room with its lantern lights pulled open. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 57 Wee will make him... tell what \*Lanterneman or groome of Hecates close stoole hee is. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 4 The lantern-man should be silent, nor show the light till at the place of sport. 1889 P. H. EMERSON *Eng. Idyls* 89 Now he felt sure a lantern-man was approaching him. 1848 B. WEBB *Continent. Ecclesiol.* 98 The four evangelists are in niches over the \*lantern-piers. 1884 F. J. BARTON *Watch & Clockm.* 140 \*Lantern pinions answer admirably as followers, but are not suited for driving. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, \*Lantern-pump, one having a pair of disks at the end of a flexible cylinder, like a Chinese lantern. 1897 *Ch. Times* 20 Aug. 187/1 The \*lantern services, especially that on the 'Life of Christ', proved most helpful to the people. 1851-6 S. P. WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 321 *Anatina*, Lamarck. \*Lantern-shell. 1777 WATSON in *Phil.*

*Trans.* LXVIII. 867 A piece of rhomboidal, otherwise called refracting or 'lantern spar, was broken into four smaller pieces. 1880-4 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* II. 233 This Lernean is luminous at night-time, and fishermen assert that shoals of sprats are often preceded by several of these fishes infested by parasites and which have occasioned their being termed 'lanthorn sprats'. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. liii. Between every tower, in the midst of the said body of building, there was a pair of winding (such as we now call 'lantern) stairs. 1794 *Young Trav. France* (1889) 17 The stone drawn up by \*lanthorn-wheels of a great diameter. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Sile Manuf.* 199 These parallel spokes are then connected together by bands of string, thus forming a kind of lantern-wheel.

Hence + **Lanternier**, a maker of lanterns.

c. 1515 COCKE *Lorell's B* 10 Lanterners, stryngers, grynders.

**Lantern** (læntəm), *v.* Also 8-9 lanthorn. [f. the sb.]

1. a. *trans.* To enclose as in a lantern. b. To furnish with a lantern; to light with a lantern.

1789 E. DARWIN *Trav. Gard.* II. (1791) 112 Prometheus... lantern'd in his breast... Bore the bright treasure to his Man of Clay. 1799 SOUTHEY *Nondescripts* iii. 24 Were it midnight, I should walk Self-lantern'd, saturate with sunbeams. 1832 LAMB *Lett. to Cary* in *Talfourd Faint Mem.* xviii. 174, I dreaded that Argus Portitor who doubtless lanterned me out, on that prodigious night. 1846 C. MAITLAND *Ch. Catacombs* 227 If a Christian woman marries a Pagan... she must go in and out of a gate laureled and lanterned.

2. To put to death by hanging upon a lamp-post. (= F. *lanternier*.)

1855 in WRIGHT. 1860 in WORCESTER; and in later Dicts.

Hence **Lanterned ppl. a.**, furnished with a lantern.

1800-24 CAMPBELL *Grave of Suicide* 6 Nor will the lantern'd fisherman at eve Launch on that water.

**Lantern**, variant of LANTERN *Sc.*, *Lent*.

**Lanternist** (læntənist), [f. LANTERN *sb.* + -IST.] One who uses a magic lantern.

1880 *Ch. Times* 12 Nov. 744 Photographs of the persecuted clergy, with their churches, &c., would be of great use to 'lanternists' this winter. 1891 ANTHONY'S *Photogr. Bull.* IV. 336 A bad lot of slides, or a bungling lanternist.

**Lantern-jaws**. Long thin jaws, giving a hollow appearance to the cheek. Hence **Lantern-jawed a.**, having lantern-jaws.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 163 Hongur... buffeted the Brutiner aboute bothe his chekes; He lokede lyk a lanterne al his lyf after. a. 1700 B. F. *Dict. Cant. Crivo*, *Lantern jaw'd*, a very lean, thin faced fellow. 1707 J. STEVENS *Quarrel's Com. Wks.* (1709) 372 A Lanthorn-Jaw'd Woman, with a Hatchet-Face. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 173 ¶ 5 A Ploughman... being very lucky in a Pair of long Lanthorn-Jaws, wrung his face into... a hideous Grimace. 1778 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Poetic Ep. Reviews* Wks. 1812 I. 3 The censure dire my lantern jaws will rue. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi. His lantern jaws and long chin assumed the appearance of a pair of nut-crackers. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxix, Drink yourself, and light up your lantern jaws, old boy. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* II. 30 To give himself a lantern-jawed look.

**Lantgrave**, obs. form of LANDGRAVE.

**Lanthanite** (lænjānit), *Min.* [f. next + -ITE. Named by Haidinger, 1845.] Hydrous carbonate of lanthanum, found in white tabular crystals.

1849 J. NICOL *Min.* 344 Lanthanite... is found in the emerald mines of the Musso Valley. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 709 Lanthanite... Effervesces in the acids.

**Lanthanum** (lænjānm), *Chem.* Also 9 lant(h)anium. [f. Gr. *λανθάνειν* to escape notice (see quot. 1841).] A rare element belonging to the group of earth metals, found in certain rare minerals, e.g. cerite; it was discovered by Mosander 1839-41. Symbol Ln. Also attrib.

1841 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* (ed. 5) 877 Another metallic oxide, which, as it has hitherto lain concealed in oxide of cerium, he [Mosander] designates Lanthanum (*λανθάνειν*, to lurk). 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 338 Oxide of lanthanum. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 167 Lanthanum. 1863 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 9) 320 Metallic lanthanum is prepared like cerium. *Ibid.*, a tolerably pure lanthanum salt may be obtained by [etc.]. 1873 *Ibid.* (ed. 11) 381 Lanthanum Sulphate forms small prismatic crystals.

**Lantern**, variant of LANTERN.

**Lanthopine** (lænjōpin), *Chem.* [f. Gr. *λανθάνειν* (see prec.) + OP-IUM + -INE: see -INE.] An alkaloid found in opium.

1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lanthopin*, C<sub>23</sub> H<sub>25</sub> NO<sub>4</sub>.

**Lanthon**, variant of LANTERN.

+ **Lantify**, *v.* Obs. rare -1. [f. LANT *sb.* 1 + -(T)FY.] *trans.* To wet with urine.

a. 1652 A. WILSON *Inconst. Lady* II. ii. (1814) 37 A goodly peece of puff pac't, A little lantified, to hold the gilding.

**Lantrine**, obs. form of LANTERN.

+ **Lantone**. Obs. rare -1. [Anglicized form of LANTANA.] The wayfaring tree, *Viburnum Lantana*.

1733-7 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Viscum*, The Bark of our Lantone or Way-faring Shrub.

**Lantreloo**, variant of LANTERLOO Obs.

**Lantren**, -in, -on, obs. forms of LANTERN.

**Lants**, lantzgrave, obs. forms of LANDGRAVE.

**Lantum** (læntm), [prob. merely ehoic.] A kind of accordion or concertina, shaped and played like a hurdy-gurdy.

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*.

**Lanturne**, -yrne, obs. forms of LANTERN.

+ **Lanuge**. Obs. rare -0. [ad. L. *lānugo*, f. *lāna* wool.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Lanuge*, Downe, or the beard when it first appears to grow.

**Lanuginic** (læniudj'nik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *lanūgin-* (see next) + -IC.] *L. acid* (see quot.).

1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lanuginic acid*, an acid obtained by boiling wool in potash.

**Lanuginose** (lāniū'djindōs), *a. scientific*. [ad. L. *lānuginōs-us*, f. *lānūgin-* (*lānugo*) down, f. *lāna* wool: see -OSE.] = next.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 684 The Stone is oblong flattish, and lanuginose. 1731 MASSEY *ibid.* XXXVII. 218 These... soon became covered with an exceeding white fine lanuginose Substance. 1826 in KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 275.

**Lanuginous** (lāniū'djindōs), *a.* Chiefly scientific. [ad. L. *lānuginōs-us*: see prec. and -OUS.]

Covered with down or fine soft hair; having a surface resembling down; of the nature of down; downy.

1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 56 Lanuginous at a lad of eighteen yeer[r]. 1608 TORSKILL *Serpents* (1658) 670 Hairy or lanuginous Caterpillars. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2167 That Lanuginous Stone, called *Amianthus*. 1684 *Ibid.* XIV. 823 A lanuginous matter exactly resembling that of pappous Plants. 1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. FLOYER *Hot & Cold Bath* II. 236 The Mouth and Tongue... by reason of its downy and lanuginous Membrane. 1762 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 76/1 Clothed with a lanuginous skin. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 28 Found in Lanuginous Crystals on the walls of an old cellar. 1877 COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rod.* 46 Lanuginous tufts of hair.

Hence **Lanuginousness**. (Bailey, vol. II. 127.)

|| **Lanugo** (lāniū'go), scientific. [L. f. *lāna* wool.] Fine soft hair or down, or a surface resembling this; spec. that covering the human foetus.

1677 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 604 The lanugo seen upon a Peach, Quince, or the like. 1766 *Misc. Ess.* in *Ann. Reg.* 192. 1 A Monchinel-apple falling into the sea and lying in the water will contract a lanugo of salt-petre. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. i. 25 The... so-called lanugo, with which the human foetus during the sixth month is thickly covered. 1876 DUNNING *Dis. Skin* 33 Very fine, soft hair, called lanugo, found upon the face, trunk, and other regions.

attrib. and Comb. 1891 W. A. JAMIESON *Dis. Skin* i. (ed. 3) 4 The small lanugo hairs seem as if dependent of the sebaceous glands. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* III. 686 A tuft of delicate lanugo-like hairs.

|| **Lanx** (lānx), *Antiq.* [L.] A large dish.

1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 317 The catinus was large enough to hold the tail of a tunny, the lanx could hold a crab. 1864 *Q. Rev.* July 235 The magnificent silver 'lanx' or dish, weighing 150 ounces, which was found in 1734 at Corstophium.

**Lanyard** (lænyārd), *Forms:* a. 5 lanyzer, 5-6, 9 dial. lanyer, 7 lanyier, 9 dial. lanner. β. 7 lanyard, lennerd, 7-9 lan n'ard, 8 erron. land yard, 8- lanyard. [A re-adoption of F. *lanière* (see LANTIER).]

+ 1. = LAINER. Obs.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 208/1 A lanyer, ligula. 1530 PALSGR. 237/2 Lanyer of lether, *laniere*. 1787 MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 383 *Laniard*, the thong of a whip. a. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lanner, Lanyer*, the lash of a whip.

2. *Naut.* 'A short piece of rope or line made fast to anything to secure it, or as a handle' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

a. Used to secure the shrouds and stays.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Ing. Sea-men* 15 They have all of them pullies, ... Lanyers, caskets, and crows feete. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* v. 49 Those Lanyiers are many small Ropes reeved into the dead mens eyes of all shrouds. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4543, Having... cut all the Land yards of the Falmouth's Fore and Mizzen-shrouds. 1748 *Ainslie's Voy.* I. x. 104 We exerted ourselves the best we could... to reeve new lanyards. 1833 M. SCOTT *Ton Cringle* (1862) 347 A hammock, slung... by two lanyards fastened to rings. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast Gloss.*, *Lanyards*, ropes rove through the dead-eyes, for setting up rigging. 1887 SIR T. MARTIN *Horace* I. xiv, Dost thou not... hear thy lanyards moan and shriek?

b. Used for firing a gun.

1825 H. B. GASCOIGNE *Nat. Fame* 95 Captains of the guns their Laniards bear. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxx, The captains of the guns had dropped their lanyards in disappointment. 1851 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 10 July, The gunner pulled the lanyard hard, but the tube did not explode. 1876 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 2/2 The artillerymen would... have no objection to firing the gun themselves with a lanyard.

c. Used for various other purposes.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 17 Stand by to hawl off above the Lennard of the Whipstaff. 1797 NELSON in *Nicholas Disp.* (1845) II. 417 Four ladders, each of which to have a lanyard four fathoms long. 1864 *Reader* 8 Oct. 454 A small knife lashed with a lanyard to the wrist. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas.* Isl. II. x, He carried his crutch by a lanyard round his neck. 1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 76 The lanyard of a bell that hung just behind the windlass.

d. The material of which lanyards are made.

1862 *Times* 7 Mar., A packing of lanyard [was] put between the armour plates and screw nuts. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 24 Tarred Russian Hemp Laniard.

+ **Lanyer**, *v.* Obs. [f. *lanyer* (see prec.).]

*trans.* To bind with a thong.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 208/1 To lanyere, *ligulare*.

**Lanzknecht** (Ger.): see LANZKNECHT.

**Laodicean** (læ'disī'an), *a. and sb.* [f. L. *Laodicea* (a. Gr. *Λαοδίκεια*) a city in Asia Minor + -AN.]

a. adj. a. Of or pertaining to Laodicea. b. Having the fault for which the Church of Laodicea is reproached in Rev. iii. 15, 16; hence, 'lukewarm, neither cold nor hot', indifferent in religion, politics, etc.



1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 127 Worse...is profane Newtrality, or Laodicean coldness. 1642 ROGERS *Nauman* 24 Lary, Laodicean temper of a fulsome, careless, surfeited spirit. 1877 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 857 Laodicean liberals sometimes boast that [etc.]. 1888 MRS. H. WARD R. *Elmore* 165 You will loathe all this Laodicean cant of tolerance as I do. 1889 *Times* 12 Sept. 7/1 A force of which Englishmen in these somewhat Laodicean days may easily fail to take proper account.

**B. sb.** a. An inhabitant of Laodicea. b. One who is lukewarm or indifferent in religion, politics, etc.

1611 *Bible Rev.* iii. 14 And vnto the Angel of the Church of the Laodiceans, write. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Cont.* iii. 239 These are...Laodiceans, who are poore, and blind and naked. 1772 FLETCHER *Appeal* Wks. 1795 I. 230 Antinomian Laodiceans, and Antichristian Pharisees, are equally blameable. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. 11. 233 Two years earlier he would have been pronounced by numerous bigots on both sides a mere Laodicean. 1881 T. HARVEY (*title*) A Laodicean.

Hence **Laodiceanism**, lukewarmness, indifference.

1774 J. ADAMS *Lett. Wks.* 1850 II. 340 There is, in this town and county, a Laodiceanism that I have not found in any other place. 1856 SPURGEON *New Park St. Pulpit* I. 204 Let not Laodiceanism get into Southwark.

**Lap** (lap), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1 *lappa*, 3 7 *lappe*, 6 *lapp*, 4 *lapp*. [OE. *lappa*, *lappa* wk. masc. = OFris. *lappa*, OS. *lappo* (Essen gloss.), MDu. *lapphe* (Du. *lap*), OHG. (with unexplained *pp* instead of *pf*) *lappa* fem. (MHG. *lapphe* masc. and fem., mod. G. *lappen* masc.); cf. ON. *lepp-r* clout, rag, lock of hair.

App. the OE. type would be \**lappōn*, with *pp* for earlier *pn*; the pre-Tent. root might be either \**lop*, \**lob*, or \**lobh*. Scholars have variously suggested connexion with Gr. *λόπος* LONE (see sense 2 a below), with Skr. *ramb*, *lamb*, to hang loose, or with Lith. *lūpas* patch.]

1. A part (of a garment or the like) either hanging down or projecting so as to admit of being folded over; a flap, lappet. In later use chiefly, a piece that hangs down at the bottom of a garment, one of the skirts of a coat, a portion of the skirt of a robe. Hence *pl. (colloq.)* a tail-coat.

c. 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxviii. 197 [David] for-cast his mentles anne lappan [L. *oram chlamydis*]. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 101/2 And cam antouchede be lappe of ore lourdes clothes ene. 13... E. E. Allit. P. A. 201 Wyth lapper lapp. 13... *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 1356 Bi he byst al of be bysbes, pe lappes pay lance hi-hynde. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 399 (448) She hym agayn by pe lappe caughte. c. 1400 *Sir Beues* 2456 (MS. S.) pe Lyoun...with his teep...kutte a pece of his lappe. c. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3255 And with ladly lappes the lenghe of a jerde. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. li. (1869) 200 And hadde trussed hire lappes in hire girdel, redy...for to wrastle. c. 1460 *Emure* 654 Her vysage she gan hyde, With the hynter lappes [of her surkote]. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* II. v. (W. de W. 1506) 95 Pryde is shewed in gownes, in fures, with sleues with syde lappes or plyted. 1530 *Palsgr.* 237/2 Lappe or skyrt, *eyron*. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* v. 3 Take a little off the same & bynde it in thy cote lappe. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xi. 258 Their women...upon their heades do vse a certeine attire...whereof the one lappe so rangeth vpon whiche side semeth her good. 1583 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 870 Who take him by the lap and lewch. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 638 The Ephod...had four lappes or wings. 1620 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 172 They were never able to cut so much as the lap of her coat. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 200 Let me beseech your Lordship to draw by the lap of time's curtain and to look in thro' the window to great and endless eternity. a. 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* 1688 266 When David had cut off the lap of Saul's garment. 17... *Mary Myle* xii. in *Child Ballads* (1830) III. 386 The lap cam aff her shoe. c. 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* III. 259 Wiped his eyes...with the lap of his phaid. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* xi. With the lap of my cloak cast over my face. 1828...F. M. Perth vii. The...horseman's feet did not by any means come beneath the laps of the saddle. 1876 WHITLY *Gloss.*, *Laps*, the skirts of a coat. 1878 *Mosley's Ess.* I. Introd. 16 A little fellow in a jacket, which had to be exchanged for 'laps' before the examination.

fig. 1651 *Coronat. Chas. II at Scoone* 7 That we may be far from cutting off a lap of that just power...which God hath allowed to the Kings.

† b. *transf.* The outlying part (of an army). Cf. the use of 'skirt'. Obs.

a. 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscotay) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 314 The laird of Cefsurde...sett on fercele wpon the lape and winge of the laird of Balclucheis feld.

2. Applied to certain parts of the body:

a. of the ear, liver, lungs; = LOBE. Obs. exc. in *ear-lap*. [A Com. Tent. sense.]

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 198 Stio [lifer] bip on þa swiþran sidan aþened of þone newescopan sio hæðfif lappan. 14... *Voc.* in W. Wulcker 631 8 Lap of pe ere. 1538 *Elvot Dict.*, *Flur*, are the extreme parts of the liver, the hart, or the lungs, or of other things wherein is any dunsyn, they may be called lappes, brymmes. 1573 BARET *Alv.* L. 86 The lappes of the lights or lungs, *fibræ pulmonis*. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 402 The laps or fillets of the liver of a Mouse. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. I. lix. (1739) 117 The Synod...decreed that men should cut their Hair so as their Eyes and laps of their Ears might be seen. 1658 ROWLANDS *Mouset's Theat.* Ins. 912 The convulsion of the laps of the lungs (which use to be a deadly disease). 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasel. Gen.* (1693) 799 The lap of the ear, *lobus*. 1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* II. 52 Require a thing 'I'll part wi' never! She's get as soon a lap o' my liver.

† b. A fold of flesh or skin; occas. the female pudendum. Obs.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xiii. (MS. Bodl. 3738) In Siria beþ oxen þat haue no dewe lappis nother fresche lappes vnder þere [L. *palearia sub gitture*]. c. 1420

[see DEWLAP]. 1553 EOEN *Treat. Neve Ind.* (Arb.) 16 The two great tuskes...haunge on euerye syde lappes hanging downe of the bignes of two hand breadth. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 60 By reason of his soliditie and hardness incoconcted...it doth fret and teare the laps of the stomach. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 74 The female [is gelded] by searing her privy parts within the brim and laps thereof with a hot iron. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 250 The *Clitoris* is a small body, not continued at all with the bladder, but placed in the height of the lap.

† 3. A piece of cloth, a cloth, clout. Obs.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 529 That he pryuelly Sholde this child...winde and wrappe And carie it in a cofre or in a lappe. c. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3286 Nowe es lefte me no lappe my lygham to hele. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiv. 265 A lap...flor-tatyr and torne. 14... *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 227 For ich nabbe clout ne lappe.

4. The 'lap' (sense 1) of a garment used as a receptacle. † a. The fold of a robe (e.g. the toga) over the breast, which served as a pocket or pouch; hence, the bosom.

In figurative use this sense is sometimes hardly to be distinguished from sense 5.

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 284/229 In heore lappow huy broungete mete. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xix. 273 In hus bosom he bar a thyng and that he blessed offe. And ich loked in hus lappe, a lazur lay ther-yne. c. 1400 *Soudone Bab.* 1800 Thai smyen of here hedes alle, Eche man toke one in his lappe. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lix. 321 (Harl. MS.) Such ben to be put out of be lappe of holy chirche. 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* I. 6 He beganne to rede in a lytyl boke that he had in his lappe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* xi. xv. 19 Hys rych mantill, of quham the forbreste lappis...was bukit with a knot. c. 1586 CRESS *Pem-broke Pp.* cxxix. iv. [Your harvest] Filling neither reapers hand Nor the binders inbowd lapp. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxi. xviii. 403 Having made a hollow lap within the plait and fold of his side gowne. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 14. 31 It was the Christian Church which...did preserve in the sacred lappe and bosome thereof, the pretious Reliques even of Henthens learning. 1643 *Myst. Inq.* 3 He desires that the Prince of Wales might be brought backe againe into the lap of the Romish Church.

b. The front portion of a skirt when held up to contain or catch something.

13... *Senyn-Sag.* (W.) 901 Ful he gaderede his barm, In his other lappe he gaderede some. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Spr.* 7. 433 She...heeld hir lappe abroad, for wel sche wiste The flaukon moste fallir for the twist. 1636 HESCHWONE *Love's Mistress* II. i. Wks. 1874 V. 109 Hold up your lapps; tho' them you cannot see That bring this gold. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. i. Followed by girls with laps full of flowers. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 41 Some come dancing forward with flowers in their hands or in the lap of their robe.

5. The front portion of the body from the waist to the knees of a person seated, considered with its covering garments as the place in or on which a child is nursed or any object held.

c. 1275 *LAV.* 30261 Com þar a bour-cniht and sat adun forþ riht...he nam þan kynges hefd and leyde vppe his lappe [earlier text in his barm]. 1340 HAMPOLE *Tr. Cons.* 6766 Als a child hit sattes in þe more lappe. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prod.* 686 His walet lay bifrom hym in his lappe. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* ix. 283 Ich sah huy [Lazarus] sitte...in Abraham's lappe. c. 1422 HOCCEVE *Min. Poems* (1892) 231 Streeche out anon thy lappe, In which wole I myn heed doon leye and reste. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxv. 286 (Harl. MS.) She late hit [a stone] fall in be lappe of gwido. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xvi. 37 The lottes are cast in to the lappe, but their fall stoneth in the Lord. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. iii. 3 A Saylor's Wife had Chestnuts in her lapp. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1060 So rose...Herculean Samson from the Harlot-lap Of Philistean Dalilah. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 15 P. 2 She lays me upon my face in her lap. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 387 A child will never grow to vigorous manhood, who is kept always in his mother's lap. 1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* III. 125 Of those six [persons], three were infants in a lap. 1832 H. T. MARTINEAU *Ireland* iii. 43 Dora had sunk down at her mother's feet, hiding her face in her lap. 1894 HALL *Caine Manxman* vi. iii. The child lay outstretched on Grannie's lap.

b. *transf.* A hollow among hills.

1745 WARTON *Pleas. Melanch.* 253 Sunny vales In prospect vast their level laps expand. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.*, *Leg. Sleepy Hollow* (1855) 416 A little valley, or rather lap of land, among high hills. 1847 LE FANU *F. O'Brien* 312 A little village lay in the lap of a hill. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 126 Edlingham church stands in a green lap of a vale. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 327/1 Two hundred miles west...lies Altoona, in the lap of the...Mountains.

c. *fig.* Freq. in such expressions as *in fortune's, nature's, pleasure's lap*; *bred up, nursed, etc. in the lap of (luxury, etc.)*. † To lay in (a person's) lap; to thrust upon his notice. For in the lap of Providence, the future, of. Gr. *θεῶν ἐν γούνασι*.

1531 *Elvot Gov.* II. iv. Lete yonge gentilmen haue often times tolde to them, and (as it is vulgarly spoken) layde in their lappes, how [etc.]. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. ii. 47 Who are the Violets now, That strew the greene lap of the new-come Spring? 1598 SPENSER *Wks.* (Grosart) I. 544 A Countrie of yor owne dominion, lying hard vnder the lap of England. 1616 R. C. *Times* *Whistle* v. 2125, I told a sleep in pleasures lap. 1617 *Hieron Wks.* II. 266 He would...sleep securely vpon the lap of Gods protection. 1646 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 124 When they finde these wishes throwne in their lap, [they] will be apt enough to turne their sales another way. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1041 Flowers were the couch...Earth's freshest softest lap. 1712 *Prideaux Direct. Ch. wardens* (ed. 4) 105 There is in the Lap of Providence an appointed Time yet to come. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 593 They pine beneath the brightest skies, In Nature's richest lap. 1742 *Young Nt. Th.* I. 259 What Numbers, once in Fortune's Lap high-fed, Solicit the cold Hand of Charity! 1764 *Golds. Trav.* 172 But winter lingering chills the lap of May. 1796 MORSE

*Amer. Geog.* I. 30 Nursed in the lap of indolence. 1797 *Godwin Enquirer* II. xii. 402 Bred up...in the lap of republican freedom. 1802 MAR. EGGWORTH *Moral T.* (1836) I. vi. 36 Brought up in the lap of luxury. 1803 R. HALL *Wks.* (1833) I. 190 Freedom poured into our lap opulence and arts. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 317 A thorough seaman...nursed in the lap of hardship. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. v. 217 The current of presents...flowed very naturally, and very copiously, into the lap of the strangers. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xv, Madeline asleep in lap of legends old. 1822 BYRON *Werner* II. ii. 103 Rash, new to life, and reard in luxury's lap. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 May 1/2 These things, however, lie in the lap of the future.

† 6. To fall into the lap or laps of; to come within the reach, or into the power, of. Also, to be left in the laps; to be left in difficulties, 'in the lurch'. (Lapse is sometimes written for laps, by confusion with LAPSE sb.)

The origin of this use is somewhat obscure; it may be from sense 5; but cf. G. *durch die lappen gehen*, to escape, get clear off, where *lappen* means literally a contrivance for catching deer.

1558 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. iv. 5 Clemency to be extended not before they do...acknowledge themselves to have fallen in the Lapse of the Law. 1560 DAUS *tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 153 b, In the retire they fel into the lappes of their enemies. 1598 R. BERNARD *Terence, Andria* III. v. Dost thou not see me left in the lapps thro' thy device and counsaile? 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. li. (1612) 230 They will exact by Torture what thou thinkest...till in the Lapse thou fall. a. 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 122 Let them blame their own folly if they...fall head-long into the lap of endless perdition. a. 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* v. (1704) 463/1 They cannot avoid falling into the lap of one of the other two [ships].

7. attrib. and Comb., as (sense 5) † *lap-child*, -cloth, † *mantle*, -spaniel (cf. LAPDOG), -thing; lap-board, a board to lay on the lap, as a substitute for a table; lap-cock (see quot. 1848); † *lap-lettuce*, curly lettuce; † *lap-lock* = DEWLAP; lap-shaver (see quot.); lap-table = *lap-board*; lap-tea (U.S. local), a tea at which the guests take refreshments in their laps, not at a table. Also LAP-DOG, LAPSTONE.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, \**Lap-board*, a board resting on the lap and hollowed out on the side next the user. Employed by tailors and seamstresses to cut out work upon. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. iii. 3 Canterbury his servants dandled this 'lap-child with a witness. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. 409 The 'lap-child, under the name of 'gremiale', is still employed in our ritual. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* IV. xiv. (1884) 223 They loved their hands again, had their lapcloths shaken out. 1802 DUBOURDIEU *Statist. Surv. Dorset* 125 II [grass] is made into small cocks called 'lap-cocks'. 1848 *Frnt. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 515 Lap-cocks, i.e. small heaps of the dimensions just capable of being taken up in the arms. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden* xx. (1813) 425 Small sallading and 'lap lettuce...on a little heat. 1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Vaen*, the Bullocks, or 'Laplock of Oxen. 1603 Q. Eliz. *Wardr.* in *Leisure Hour* (1884) 673/2, 18 'lappie mantles. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, \**Lapshaver*, a machine for shaving leather to a thickness...The term is derived from the old practice of shaving away inequalities by means of a knife while the leather is laid upon a board in the lap. 1795 *Land. Gaz.* No. 414/4 A 'Lap Spaniel...Bitch. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., \**Lap table*, a sewing or cutting-out table, supported in or over the lap. 1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Introd., Poems 1890 II. 197 'Lap-ten: where the guests are too many to sit at table. 1740 J. MILLER *Mahomet* II. ii. Shall enervating contagious love...make a 'laptibing of me?

**Lap** (lap), *sb.* 2 Also 4 *lappe*. [f. LAP v.]

1. Something that is lapped.

a. Liquid food for dogs. Also *slang* and *dialect*, any weak beverage or thin liquid food (cf. CAT-LAP).

b. *slang*. Drink, liquor in general.

a. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 83 Lap, butter milke or whey. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Lap, Potage, Butter-milk, or Whey. c. 1700 *Street Robberies Consider'd*, Lap, Spoon-meat. a. 1754 FIELDING *Jon. Wild* I. xiv. As when their lap is finished, the cautious huntsman to their kennel gathers the nimble-footed hounds. 1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 50 If your hounds are low in flesh, and have far to go to cover, they may all have a little thin lap again in the evening. a. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, Lap, thin broth or porridge; weak tea, &c. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., 'Call this here tay! I calls it lap'.

b. 1618 HORNEBY *Scourge Drunk.* (1859) 17 Hee which will not take his lap downe free, Lap, so they terme it, such as dogs do vse. 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (1630) II. 29 They will...inforce mee to drinke...with such a deale of complementall oratory, as off with your Lap, Wind up your Bottome [etc.]. a. 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* I. ii, A pretty valiant fellow, Die for a little lap and lechery? 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 388 Here's Pannum and Lap. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, Lap...also strong Drink of any Sort. 1815 SCOTT *Guy Mann.* xxviii. The gentry...would have given bath lap and pannel to any poor gypsey. 1865 *Slang Dict.*, Lap, liquor, drink.

2. The action or an act of lapping; so much as may be taken up thus; a lick, smack, taste. Also *fig.* 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* III. 37 What man þat loneþ mede...He shal lese for hure loue a lappe of trewe charite. 1820 MRS. PIOZZI *Lett.* 9 June, Mr. Iveson will have a Lap of the Pellegrini Picture. a. 1837 BEDDOES *Sec. Brother* I. i, These veiny pipes hold a dog's lap of blood. 1860 HOLME *Lex Leg. Fairy Land* 77 He persuaded them [two puppies] to take a lap at his breakfast.

3. A sound resembling that of lapping; e.g. that produced by wavelets on the beach.

1884 W. C. SMITH *Kilrostan* 43 Only the lap of the rippling wave broke on the hush of their solitude. 1889 AMELIA BARR *Feet of Clay* iv. 64 The lary whish and lap of the ocean.



**Lap** (læp), *sb.*<sup>3</sup> [*f.* LAP *v.*<sup>2</sup>]

†1. ? Something wrapped up; a bundle. *Obs.*

1673 *New Jersey Archives* (1880) I. 132 In token whereof they presented about 20 deer skins, 2 @ 3 laps of Beaver, and 1 string of Wampum.

2. The amount by which one thing overlaps or covers a part of another; hence *concr.* the overlapping part.

1800 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVIII. 377 Stopping the apertures between the laps of glass with putty. 1808 *Pike Sources Mississ.* II. (1810) 194 *note*. Those logs were joined together by a lap of about two feet at each end. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 399 All kinds of slate have a lap of each joint, generally equal to one-third of the length of the slate. c1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 128 *Laps*, the remaining part of the ends of carlings, &c. which are to bear a great weight or pressure, such as the capstan-step. 1869 *Sir E. Reed Shipbuild.* II. 39 The laps of the outer keel-plate and garboard... require the usual double step [of rivets]. 1895 *Jrnl. R. Inst. Brit. Archit.* 14 Mar. 351 The roof should... have a lap of at least 34 inches of tiles. 1897 *Daily News* to May 5/5 The hand-made cigarette... having a smaller 'lap'.

b. *Half-lap*: an arrangement for the joining of rails, shafts, etc., consisting in cutting away half the thickness of each of the two ends to be joined, and fitting them together. Also *attrib.*

1816 *Specif. Losh & Stephenson's Patent No.* 4067. 6 The half lap joinings of the rails. 1825 N. Wood *Railroads* (1838) 42 [The rails] are now formed with a half-lap. 1875 *Carpenry & Join.* 71 The half lap dovetail... has this one advantage, that [etc.].

c. *Steam-engine*. The distance traversed by a slide-valve beyond what is needed to close the passage of steam to or from the cylinder.

1869 E. MALBON in *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 282/2 Ascertain if they have had equal lap on the steam and exhaust side. 1881 J. W. ASTON in *Metal World* No. 18. 274 The amount that these faces overlap the steam-ports being termed the lap of the valve. 1895 *Mod. Steam Eng.* 38 The lap of the slide being equally divided.

d. *U.S.* 'Any portion of a railroad track used in common by the trains of more than one system' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1893).

f. *Euchre*. (See *quot.*)

1886 *Euchre: how to play it* III. 40 The Lap game may be played by two, three, or four persons, when they agree to play a series of games, so that the lap may be applied, which is simply counting upon the score of the ensuing game all the points made over and above the five of which the game consists.

4. A layer or sheet (usually wound upon a bobbin or roller) into which cotton, wool, or flax is formed in certain stages of its manufacture.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 381 The cotton is in this state called a lap. 1888 J. PATON *Wool in Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 658 The wool [for felted cloth] is scribbled or carded out into a uniform lap of extreme thinness. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Fundry* 163 The scutcher turns out the fibre in a thick fleecy mat, or 'lap', which is wound round a roller.

5. The act of encircling, or the length of rope required to encircle, a drum or wheel. Also, enough of silk, thread, etc., to go once round something.

1867 W. W. SAVYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 163 A large vertical cylinder... 16, 18, or even 20 feet in diameter at the first lap of the rope. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* IV. (1880) 134 It should be tied by a lap or two of silk. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Lap*.. (4) a single turn of a rope or chain around a barrel.

b. *Racing*. One of the number of turns round the track, that are required to complete the course.

1851 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 23 Nov. 333 They had gone fourteen 'laps' (as these circuits are technically called). 1870 R. BURN *Rome* 297 The number of laps was usually seven. 1884 *Dickens' Dict. Lond.* 27/2 A running track, three laps to the mile. 1894 *ASTLEY 50 Years Life* II. 155 Having measured off the requisite number of laps to the mile on the gravel walks in our kitchen-garden.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (sense 2) *lap-butt*, *-carling*, *-dovetail*, *-dovetailing*, *-jointed*; *lap-weld* *sb.* and *vb.*; (sense 4) *lap-bobbin*, *-cylinder*, *-machine*, *-roller*; (sense 5 b) *lap-scorer*, *-sprint*. Also *lap-joint* (see *quot.* 1847); *†lap-yard*, the part of a roll of cloth which forms the outside wrapper. Also *LAP-STREAK*.

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†c. To fold (*in the arms*); to clasp, embrace. *c. 1350 Parli. Three Ages* (text B) 247 With ladies full luffly lapped yn armes. *c. 1374 CHAUCER Compl. Mars* 76 This worthi Mars that is of knyghthode wel The flour of feyrenesse lappeth in his armes. *c. 1440 Bone Flor.* 113 Sche schall... in hyr lovely armes me lappe. *c. 1470 HENRY Wallace* vi. 54 He at will may lap hyr in his armies. *1513 DOUGLAS Aeneis* iii. ix. 38 Gruling on his kneis, He lappit me fast by baith the theis.

†d. Proverb. To be lapped in one's mother's smock: to be born to fortune. *Obs.*

1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 262 He was lapt in his mother's smock, (*plane fortunæ filius*).

4. In immaterial senses. †a. To involve; to imply, include; to implicate, entangle; to wrap up in a disguise. *Obs.*

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xlviii. 1 Rightwisemen þat ere not... lapped in errors of þe world. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 3 No preest or deken wappith hymself in secular officis. *c. 1425 LYON. Assembly of Gods* 126 And... er they coude beware, With a sodeyn pry, he lapped hem in care. *c. 1440 Gesta Rom.* xxvii. 103 (Harl. MS.), I am a thef, scil. lapped with swiche a synne. *c. 1460 Towneley Myst.* xiii. 4, I am al lapped in sorow. *c. 1540 tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 112 Howsooeer the matter was lapped up, it is apparent. 1549 [see LAPPING vbl. sb.<sup>2</sup> 1c]. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Gosp.* i. 150 He lappeth up all thynges in Loue. — 5th *Serm. Lord's Prayer* (1562) 37 This Vs lappeth in al other men with my prayer. 1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) 25 No... secret shift so closely lapt, but Time the truth shall trie. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xi. (1596) 172 Herein is lapped vp a very great secret. 1627 77 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. xxix. 218 You shall... whether you will or no... be lapp'd in some drunken fray.

b. Of conditions or influences: To enfold, surround, esp. with soothing, stupefying, or seductive effect. Often with *round*.

c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 740 Swiche listes of loue hadde lapped his hert. *c. 1400 Desir. Troy* 465 Soche likyng of loue lappit hir within. *c. 1450 Cyn. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 125 The plage of dampnesse his leppis lapped. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 136 And ever against eating Cares Lap me in soft Lydian Aires, Married to immortal verse. 1745 WARTON *Phas. Melanch.* 201 Till all my soul is... lapp'd in Paradise. 1806 MOORE *Genius Harmony* i. 19 Such downy dreams, As lap the spirit of the seventh sphere. 1819 S. ROGERS *Hion. Life* 757 Lapping the soul in sweetest melancholy! 1821 JOANNA BAILEY *Met. Leg.* *Ghost of Fadou* liv. A spell of horror lapped him round. 1853 M. ARNOLE *Requiescat* 12 For peace her soul was yearning, And now peace laps her round. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player. Europe* viii. (1894) 174, I was... lapped in some dim consciousness that I had still an hour and a half before... starting. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* i. 13, I who was... Only a careless boy lapt round with ease. 1880 SWINBURNE *Songs Springtides* 17 The joy that like a garment... lapped him over and under.

5. With allusion to LAP sb. 5: To enfold caressingly like a child in its mother's lap; to nurse, fondle, caress; to surround with soothing and shielding care. Now chiefly *pass.*, to be nursed in luxury, etc.

c. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 3 Pou... þat lapped me louely with liking song. *c. 1430 Syr Trym.* 417 Sche toke up hur sone to hur And lapped hyr fulle lythe. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* ii. 26 Who all my life haue been Lapped in lap of thy fayre flattering flowres. *a. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH.* *Poems* Wks. (1711) 18 It is his hap To lie lap'd in her lap. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Nursing True Love* i. Lapt on Cythera's golden sands. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. ii. xvi. (1869) 323 We grow fastidious, effeminate, lapped in idle luxury. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* ii. ii. (1861) 259 'The child that is... lovingly lapped in the peaceful trust of Providence, is born to a glorious heritage. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* ii. viii. 202 Moses has been lapped in royal luxury from his infancy. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xii. ix. (1872) 14, 20 Beautiful blue world of Hills... fruitful valleys lapped in them. 1870 BRYANT *Utad* i. vi. 189 There is a town Lapped in the pasture-grounds.

6. *trans.* a. To lay (something) on, over (another thing) so as partly to cover it. b. Of a slide-valve: To pass over and close (a port). Also, to cause (a slide-valve) to overlap the port. c. ? U.S. Of a boat, in racing: To come partly alongside (another).

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* ii. (1617) 175 Till you perceive at last he lap and throw his outmost leg ouer his inmost. 1676 GREW *Anat. Plants* iv. ii. § 2 (1682) 164 The Leaves of the Flower of Blattaria... are so lapped one over another, as to make an Equilateral Pentangle. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 67 Two Boards are thus lapped on the edges over one another. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 157 [She] Lapped one horsepel over the other and was silent. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 626 When laid on the roof, they [slates] are bonded and lapped as in common slating. 1869 E. MALBON in *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 282/3 Lapping the high pressure valves will greatly raise the exhaust side. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 79/1 The edge-joints, as well as the butts, are generally lapped.

b. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 28 Jan. 482/3 The steam-valve... commences to lap its port by the motion of the eccentric.

c. 1827 WEBSTER *s.v. Lap*, The hinder boat lapped the foremost one.

7. *intr.* †a. To lap on to, over, upon (something): to lie upon, so as to cover partially; also, to lie upon and project over, overlap. b. To project into (something).

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 18 Double the end of the Plate... over the wyre to lap over it. 1774 GOLOS. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 120 One edge sticks in the skin, while the other laps over that immediately behind it. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 399 Calyx segments lapping over each other. 1779 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 103/2 When either of the ends of any of the laths laps over other laths. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. i. 34 They should be laid as regularly as possible—one part lapping on to the next layer. 1846 *Ibid.* VII. i. 51 The four furrows... then lie two

furrows right and left, lapping on to the furrow-slices thrown out of the old furrows. *c. 1850 Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 128 The mast-carlings are said to lap upon the beams by reason of their great depth; and head-ledges at the ends lap over the coamings. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 263 They lap over rocks and shelving banks. 1854 KELLY & TOMLINSON *tr. Arago's Astron.* 57 If the two images of the sun be made to lap over each other. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xliii. 286 One end lapped into the west side a considerable distance.

8. With *over* adv.: To project beyond something else, forming a lap or flap; to jig to extend beyond some limit.

1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 102 The... end... lapped over, and struck the child. *a. 1661 FULLER Worthies* (1840) I. 343 Worldly wealth he cared not for, desiring only to make both ends meet; and as for that little that lapped over he gave it to pious uses. 1681 GREW *Museum* 171 The upper Wings... at their hinder ends, where they lap over, transparent... like the Wing of a Fly. 1895 MACKAIL *Latin Lit.* 135 He outlived Augustus by three years, and so laps over into the sombre period of the Julio-Claudian dynasty.

9. a. *Euchre*. [Cf. LAP sb.<sup>3</sup> 3.] *intr.* (See quot.)

b. *Racing*. [Cf. LAP sb.<sup>3</sup> 5 b.] *trans.* To get one or more laps ahead of (a competitor).

1890 'CAVENISH' *Pocket Guide to Euchre* 9 If the score of a game laps (that is, if more points are made than are necessary to win a game), the surplus is carried to the next game. 1890 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 26 Apr. 210/1 He lapped most of his opponents before half the distance was covered. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 3/3 Stocks started well, and lapped his opponents in the first 20 miles.

10. [Properly another word, f. LAP sb.<sup>3</sup> sense 4.] *trans.* To reduce raw cotton to a lap.

1851 *Art. Jrnl. Illustr. Catal.* p. iv. 1/1 This cylinder is cleaned of the teased cotton by means of brushes, which deliver the cotton on to fluted rollers so regularly, that it comes out of the machine lapped into the form of a broad, felt-like web of cleaned cotton. 1879 ESCOTT *England* I. 150 The various rooms for scutching, lapping, carding and roving the raw fibre [cotton].

11. *Comb.*, as lap-band, -bander, *dial.* (see quot.); lap-work, work in which one part is interchangeably lapped over another.

1681 GREW *Museum* 373 The Ground is a Packthread-Caul; not Netted, but Woven. Into which by the Indian-Women are wrought, by a kind of Lap-Work, the Quills of Porcupines. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Words, Lapbander*, that which binds closely one thing to another... A tremendous oath is frequently called a lap-bander. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Lap-band*, hoop-iron.

Lap (lap), v. 3 [back-formation from *lapcock*: see LAP sb.<sup>1</sup> 9.] *trans.* To put up (hay) in small cocks. 1830 W. CARLETON *Fardorougha* (ed. 2) 57 We'd get this hay lap'd in half the time.

Lap (lap), v. 4 [f. LAP sb.<sup>4</sup>] *trans.* (See quot.) 1881 GREENER *Gum* 238 Most of the barrels are lapped or polished with a lead and emery upon another bench. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Lap*, to polish steel on a wood or lead surface prepared with flint stone, thus giving it a beautiful opalescence.

Lap, obs. and *St. pa. t.* of LEAP.

†Lapactic, a. and sb. *Med. Obs.* [ad. Gr. *λαπακτικός* purgative, f. *λαπάσσειν* to evacuate.]

A. *adj.* Purgative, laxative. (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855.) B. *sb.* in pl. (See quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Lapactics*, a term used by the old writers in medicine to express such things as purged by stool, or at least gently loosened the belly.

Lapadary, obs. form of LAPIDARY.

Laparo- (lap'pāro), rarely before a vowel lapar-, combining form of Gr. *λαράρ* flank, f. *λαπαρός* soft, in mod. terms of *Anat., Surg.*, etc. *Laparo-*otomy [Gr. *ἐκτομή*, *ἐκτέμνειν* to cut out], 'an excision or cutting out of a portion of the intestine at the side' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888). *Laparocele* [Gr. *κήλη* tumour], † (a) ventral hernia at the flank or side of the belly; (b) lumbar hernia. *Lapartome* [Gr. *τόμος* cutter], an instrument for performing laparotomy (1855 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Laparotomus*). *Laparotomy* [Gr. *τομία* cutting], a cutting through the abdominal walls into the cavity of the abdomen; hence (in some recent Dicts.) *Laparotomic* a., pertaining to laparotomy; *Laparotomist*, one who performs laparotomy; *Laparotomize* v. *trans.*, to perform laparotomy upon. Also prefixed to the names of various surgical operations to denote that they are performed by cutting through the abdominal wall, as in *laparocolotomy*, *enterotomy*, *hysterectomy*: for these and many similar terms see Mayne *Expos. Lex.* (1855) and *Syd. Soc. Lex.* (1888).

1802-19 REES *Cycl.*, *Laparocele*, a term, in Surgery, denoting a swelling, or hernia, at the side of the belly. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 630 In Laparotomy the abdomen should be opened in the median line below the umbilicus. 1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* viii. (1889) 49 The laparotomy enthusiasm of recent times. 1885 *Lancet* 26 Sept. 566 It indicates the real value of laparotomy as an aid to herniotomy.

Laparostict (lap'pāro'stikt), a. and sb. *Ent.* [f. LAPARO- + Gr. *στικτός* spotted, vbl. *adj.* f. *στικναι* to prick.] A. *adj.* Of scarabæid beetles: Having abdominal spiracles in the membrane connecting the dorsal and ventral corneous plates. B. *sb.* A laparostict beetle.

1882 *Amer. Nat.* XXII. 951 This genus [*Pleocomma*], which he insisted was a Laparostict, and not a Pleurostict Lamellicorn.

Lapdanum, obs. form of LABDANUM.

Lap-dog. [f. LAP sb.<sup>1</sup> 5 + DOG.] A small dog, such as is allowed to lie in a lady's lap.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* May, The lap-dogs which the ladies are so fond of. 1709 *Prior When Cat is Away* 56 Nor rats nor mice the lap-dog fear. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* II. 168 The lapdog at the time of Dr. Caius was of Maltese breed. 1802 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ld. Belgrave* Wks. 1812 IV. 516 A poor tame thing just like a Lap-dog in a string. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* v. x. The pet and plaything... a sort of lapdog to be carried in... coaches.

*attrib.* 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 71 Lap-dog beagles.

1838 LYTTON *Alice* vi. iii. Had I not fed his lap-dog vanity... you would be Caroline Merton still.

Lape, obs. form of LAP v. 1, 2.

Lap-eared: see LOP-EARED.

Lapel (lā'pel). Also 9 lapell(e, lappel. [f. LAP sb.<sup>1</sup> + EL.] That part of the front of a coat which is folded over towards either shoulder.

1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 340 A stiff brocaded silk, and green laps. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* xiv. (1831) 128 The sleet falling on his dress, lodged in its embroidered laps. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xiv. Laying his hand upon the lapel of his threadbare coat. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xxxvi. He... held the laps of his coat with his thumbs under the collar as his manner was.

*attrib.* 1824 in S. B. WEEKS *South. Quakers & Slavery* 131 [In 1824 Friends in Southern U.S. record their condemnation of] such articles of dress as lapel coats. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* xxv. 261 With inches of ribbon in their lapel button-holes.

Lapelled (lā'pel'd), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [f. LAPEL sb. (as if through \*lapel vb.) + -ED.]

1. Furnished with a lapel, or with one of a specified kind.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. viii. 68 His waistcoat was of red plush lapelled with green velvet. 1766 in W. SMITH *Bouquet's Exped.* (1868) 111 A short coat of brown cloth, lapelled, and without plaits. 1848 J. GRANT *Adv. of Aide-de-C.* iv. A scarlet uniform, lapelled and faced with black velvet. 1861 THORBURN *Turner* I. 65, I see, again, his filled shirt... his lapelled waistcoat, and his Michael Angelo watch-seal.

2. Folded over so as to form a lapel.

1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* ii. (1791) 148 With net-weave sash and glittering gorget dress'd, And scarlet robe lapell'd upon her breast, Stern Aras frowns. 1899 Mrs. SOUTHEY *Churchyards* I. 200 A... coat, of dark blue broad cloth, lapelled back with two rows of... buttons.

Lapful (lā'pfl), *sb.* and a. [f. LAP sb.<sup>1</sup> + -FUL.]

A. *sb.* So much as will fill a person's lap.

1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* iv. 39 One... found a wild vine, and gathered thereof wide gourds his lap full. 1611 COTGR., *Gironde*, a lapfull, or bosomful of. 1648 WARD (*title*) The Simple Cobbler's Boy, with a Lapful of Caveats. 1710 SWIFT *Tatler* No. 230 P. 2 They are handed about from Lap-fulls in every Coffee-house to Persons of Quality. 1850 Mrs. JAMISON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 213 Her proper attribute is the lapful of roses. 1887 BARKING-GOULD *Gave-rocks* xiii. I have got a lap-full of chestnuts.

B. *adj.* Having the lap full; *rare*.

1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecessors* vii. § 3. 264 Lap-full of flowers... the country lass of English art returns from those excursions.

Lapicide (lā'pisi'd), [ad. L. *lapicida*, contraction for *lapidicida*, f. *lapid-*, *lapis* stone: see -CIDE 1.] One who cuts stones, or inscriptions on stone.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lapicide*, a digger, or hewer of stones; a Stone-cutter or Free-Mason. 1736 in BAILEY (fol.). 1831 M. RUSSELL *Egypt* iv. (1853) 207 The Master Mohammed Ahmed, lapicide, has opened them. 1889 D. G. HOGARTH *Deria Cypria* 9 The cognomina of the three brothers being identical, the lapicide has not repeated them.

Hence †Lapicidal, a., of or pertaining to the work of a lapicide; †Lapicidary, one who is engaged in stone-cutting; a lapidary.

1592 R. D. *Hyperbrotomachia* 23b, The workmanship... seemed to excel the cunning of any humane Lapidarie. *Ibid.* 90 The hollowed and bending leaves with all the other lapidarial lineaments, were performed with such an emulation of nature as was wonderful.

†Lapidable, a. *Obs. rare*—o. [as if ad. L. \**lapidabilis*, f. *lapidare* to stone, from *lapid-*, *lapis* stone.] That may be stoned.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lapidable*, marriageable, fit for a husband. [This strange mistake is copied in some later Dicts.]

Lapidaire, obs. form of LAPIDARY.

†Lapidar, a. *Obs. rare*—i. [ad. L. *lapidarius*, f. *lapid-*, *lapis* stone.] Of the nature of stone.

1767 BUSH *Hibernia Cur.* (1769) 61 A similar natural process with many sparry or lapidar productions.

Lapidar(e), obs. form of LAPIDARY.

Lapidarian (lapidē'riān), a. *rare*. [f. L. *lapidarius* + -AN.] a. Versed in the knowledge of stones. b. Executed in, or inscribed on, stone.

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* ii. 4 Our Author... was not a Sophisticating Alchemist, nor a Lapidarian Philosopher.

1864 WEBSTER *s.v.*, A lapidarian record. 1882 RAO (*title*) Observations on Cup-shaped and other Lapidarian Sculpture.

†Lapidarious, a. *Obs. rare*—o. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Consisting of stones; stony.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Hence in mod. Dicts.

†Lapidarist. *Obs. rare*. [f. next + -IST.] = LAPIDARY B 1 b.

1607 TOPSEL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 340 The skilful lapidarists of Germany affirm that this beast hath a stone in his



eyes. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* iv. vi. II. 70 A most precious Diamond, of whose Goodness and Quality all the Lapidaries that had view'd the same, would rest satisfied.

**Lapidary** (læp'idārī), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4-5 lapidaire, 4-6 *Sc.* lapidar, 4-7 lapidarie, -ye, (5 lapidary, lapidarye), 7 lapidare, -ery, 6- lapidary. [ad. L. *lapidarius*, f. *lapid-*, lapis stone. Cf. F. *lapidaire*. In B. 2 and 3 ad. L. *lapidarium* or L. type \**lapidaria*.]

*A. adj.*

1. Concerned with stones, *rare* exc. in *lapidary bee* (see quot., 1854-68).

1831-57 DE QUINCEY *Dr. Parr* Wks. VI. 164 That lapidary style of retort in which their wrath has been trained to express itself. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 166/2 An Irish pavior expressed an anxiety to enter into partnership with a friend, who likewise followed the same lapidary profession. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 68 The lapidary red-tipped bees, that built amid the recesses of ancient cairns, and in old dry stone walls. 1868 WOOD *Homes without* II. vii. 138 The Lapidary Bee (*Bombus lapidarius*).

2. *a.* Of an inscription, etc.: Engraved on stone, esp. monumental stones. *b.* Of style, etc.: Characteristic of or suitable for monumental inscriptions.

1724 *Life of Dr. Barwick* 40 note. See a farther Account of him. in Dr. Jenkins's Lapidary Verses prefix'd to those Sermons. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 147 These Words..expressed, in the Lapidary Style, that it was built from its very Foundation. 1775 JOHNSON in *Boswell* Dec., In lapidary inscriptions a man is not upon oath. 1817 LAMAR *Lett. to Ayrton* in *Talfourd Final Mem.* x. 101 Tell me candidly how you relish This, which they call the Lapidary style. 1822 BYRON *Vis. Judgm.* xii. He's buried; save the undertaker's bill, Or lapidary scrawl. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. viii. II. § 63. 361 They were the encouragers of a numismatic and lapidary erudition. 1873 TRISTRAM *Monb.* vii. 135 If the new-comers had had any reverence for the lapidary records of their predecessors. 1899 *Academy* 18 Feb. 210/2 A stanza [which] has a lapidary dignity, as of some thing carved in stone.

*B. sb.*

1. One busied about or concerned with stones.

*a.* An artificer who cuts, polishes, or engraves gems or precious stones.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xlv. 13 With werk of the lapidarie graun. 1500-20 DENBAR *Poems* lxiii. 15 Glisning wrichtis, goldsmithis, and lapidaris. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 233 The region of Malabar where are many cunninge Lapidaries. 1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife v. ii.* An excellent lapidary set those stones sure. 1684 WINSTANLEY in *Shaks. C. Praise* 401 Cornish Diamonds are not Polished by any Lapidary. 1753 SMOLETT *Cl. Fathom* (1784) 92/2 Ratchkall, who was an exquisite lapidary, had set it in such a manner, as would have imposed upon any ordinary jeweller. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xx. 141 Portions of the vertical walls..are polished..as if they had come from the hands of a lapidary. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* v. (1874) 81 The productions of the sculptor and the lapidary.

† *b.* One who is skilled in the nature and kinds of gems or precious stones; a connoisseur of lapidary work. *Obs.*

1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiv. 89 (Harl. MS.) He went to a lapidary, that was expert in the virtue of stonys. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Fred. Ep. Ded. in Holinshed*, If it shall stand with your honor his pleasure (whom I take to be an expert lapidarie). 1639 G. DANIEL *Eccles.* xxxii. 14 The bright Carbuncle (whose wondrous flame Pusses the skillfull Lapidare to Name). c. 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 166 The Lapidary tells you how the Compassionate Turcoise confesseth the Sickness of his Wearer by changing colour. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 145 (225) I find twelve species of the emerald described by lapidaries. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 361 This name [Pudding stone] was invented by English Lapidaries.

2. A treatise on (precious) stones. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Margaret 2 Qwa wil be vertu wyt of stanis In þe lapidar ma fynd ene is [etc.]. c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 262 The fynest stones faire That men reden in the lapidaire. c. 1440 LYDG. *Secrets* 539, I dar seyn brefly, and nat tarye, Is noon suchy stoon found in the lapidarye. 1654 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem.* 221 Alle Stonys in the lapidary. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecessors* xiii. 512 The Bestiaries and Lapidaries of the Middle Ages.

† 3. *collect.* [after *sbs.* in -ERY.] Precious stones in general; jewellery. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Slyp of Folsy* (1570) 43 There is no..Carbuncle, Rubie,..Nor other lapidary comparable to me. 1609 ARMIN *Maid of More-cl.* F 4 A iewell..Whose living beauty stand all lapidary.

4. *attrib.*, as lapidary ('s-mill, -wheel, the grinding and polishing apparatus of the lapidary).

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 738 The lapidary's mill, or wheel. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Lapidary-mill, Lapidary-wheel. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 58 As though they [the crystals] had just been polished at the lapidary's wheel.

**Lapidate** (læp'idēt), *v.* [f. L. *lapidat-*, ppl. stem of *lapidare*, in same sense, f. *lapid-*, lapis a stone. Cf. F. *lapider*.] *trans.* To throw stones at, to pelt with stones; also, to stone to death.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1816 BYRON *To Moore* 24 Dec., Whom the..mob quartered and lapidated. 1824 SCOTT *St. Rovan's* xxi. They were lapidated by the natives, pebbled to some purpose, I give you my word. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 666 They may go on lapidating him..with paving-stones. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* II. x. 185 It is better they be roused to lapidate us than soused in their sty.

**Lapidation** (læp'idē'fən). [ad. L. *lapidat-ion-em*, n. of action f. *lapidare*: see *prec.*]

1. *spec.* The punishment of stoning to death.

1611 FLORIO, *Lapidatione*, a Lapidation, a stoning. 1662

STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. v. § 3 Gods own messengers [were] punished with the death of seducers, which was lapidation. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 628 Punishments..flaying alive, lapidation, plucking out the eyes. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I. III. xv. 328 A man gathering faggots in a wood was condemned to the punishment of lapidation. 1855 R. F. BURTON *El-Mednah* II. xxi. 281 Adultery, if detected, would be punished by lapidation, according to the rigour of the Koranic law.

2. *gen.* The action or process of throwing stones; pelting with stones.

1802 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* II. iv. ii. 291 He was invulnerable by either fire or lions, or popular lapidation. 1844 *For. Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 94 The people..treated them to a taste of lapidation. 1899 *Temple Bar* I.VI. 497 The tenants are too hungry to take interest in the lapidation of the devoted animal [a donkey].

fig. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Dec. 766/2 Quite content to await the lapidation that is in store for us from Chairmen and Secretaries.

**Lapidator** (læp'idēt), [a. L. *lapidator*, agent-n. f. *lapidare*: see LAPIDATE *v.*] One who stones. 18..in OGILVIE (citing *Scotsman*).

† **Lapidement**. *Obs.* *rare* -1. [a. F. *lapidement*, f. *lapider*, ad. L. *lapidare* to LAPIDATE.] = LAPIDATION.

1483 CAXTON *Goth. Leg.* 123 b/2, I may not bere..the lapidementis that the fendes don to me.

**Lapideous** (læp'idē'fəs), *a.* Now *rare*. Also 7-ious. [f. L. *lapide-us*, f. *lapid-*, lapis stone.]

1. Of the nature of stone, stony.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 91 The..lapidificall juyce of the sea..entring the parts of that plant..converts it into a lapideous substance. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 112 This Lapidous Concretion took up the whole Cavity of the Bladder. 1758 FORBES *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* xv. § 7. 164 From malleable and metallic they become lapideous. 1865 A. S. HERSHEL in *Intell. Observ.* No. 39. 220 The lapideous morsels.

† 2. Consisting of or inscribed on stone. *Obs.*

1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. Pref. 7 Camden, by throwing his antiquarian eye on the lapideous records, which had been dug from its foundations, ascertained that..fact.

**Lapidery**, *obs.* form of LAPIDARY.

† **Lapidescent**. *Obs.* [f. LAPIDESCENT *a.*: see -ENCE.] Lapidescient condition; petrification. So † **Lapidescenty**, in quot. quasi-*concr.*, a result of petrification.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiii. 167 Those fragments and pieces of *Lapis Ceratilis*, commonly termed *Cornu fossile*..are but the Lapidescencies and petrificative mutations of hard bodies. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* ProL 23 A..laborious exploration of the Causes of Congelation, conductive to Lapidescence or Petrification. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 125 Some proportion of water is always necessary to promote this lapidescence.

**Lapidescent** (læp'idēscent), *a.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *lapidescent-em*, pres. pp. of *lapidescere* to become stony, f. *lapid-*, lapis stone.] *a.* *adj.* That is in process of becoming stone; having a tendency to solidify into stone. Said chiefly of 'petrifying' waters and the salts dissolved or suspended in them. *b.* *sb.* A 'lapidescent' substance.

1644 ENVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 77 The drops meeting with some lapidescent matter, it converts them into a hard stone. 1675 — *Terra* (1676) 62 Worm-casts hardened by the air and a certain lapidescent succus, or spirit, which it meets with. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 62/2 Whence the Stone and Gravel, and the lapidescent Concretions in the Gout are produc'd. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Lapidescent Waters or Springs. 176..ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 406 All of them are very distinct..from all vegetables, on account of their lapidescent substance. 1811 K. MACLEAY *Spar Cave* 62 This lapidescent process is perpetually going forward. 1828-97 WEBSTER, *Lapidescent*, *sb.*, Any substance which has the quality of petrifying a body.

† **Lapidial**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare* -1. [f. L. *lapid-*, lapis stone + -AL.] Resembling stone; stony. So † **Lapidian**, *a.*, concerned with stones; working on stones.

1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's *Bk. Physicke* 71/2 Till such time the Vinegar be evaporated, and the Alumne agayne of a lapidiale obdurates. 1600 E. BLOUNT *Garzon's Hosp. Incur.* Footes 21 If thou beest the Lapidian Lupter [orig. *se tu sei quel Gione Lapideto*], which workes wonders in stones.

† **Lapidifactory**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare* -1. [f. LAPIDIFY, after the analogy of CALEFACTORY, etc.] Of or pertaining to the making of stones.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* ProL 23 The..Lapidifactory Principle, to which all Concreted substances owe their Coagulation.

**Lapidific** (læp'idifik), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *lapid-*, lapis stone + -IFIC. Cf. F. *lapidifique*.] Adapted to or concerned with the making of stones.

1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 35 In the Kidneys..that part which..is the most Lapidific of the whole Body. 1746 SIMON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 317 The finer the lapidific Particles are, the more beautiful and natural the Petrification will appear. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 516 Have we any better proof of such an effort of nature, than of her shooting a lapidific juice into the form of a shell. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Theory* 373 Carrying some cementing substance along with it, or some lapidific juice, as it is called.

So † **Lapidifical** *a.* = LAPIDIFIC.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 50 Crystall..is..concreted by..lapidificall principles of its owne. 1675 E. WILSON *Spadacene Dimelun*, 46 The Seeds of Petrification, or lapidific Principle, which converts all materials it meets withall into a stony concrete.

**Lapidification** (læp'idifikē'fən). [f. LAPIDIFY: see -FICATION.] The action or process of converting or being converted into stone.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 82 Lapidification of Substances more soft, is likewise another degree of Condensation. 1727 52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Lapidification, in chemistry, an operation whereby any substance is converted into a sort of stone. 1774 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 110/1 It..turned out a kind of instantaneous lapidification. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 31 Cesalpini..ascribing them [fossils]..to 'the retiring of the sea and the lapidification of the soil'. 1875 LYEELL *Princ. Geol.* I. II. xviii. 426 We shall feel no surprise at the lapidification of the newly deposited sediment in this Delta.

**Lapidify** (læp'idifai), *v.* [ad. F. *lapidifier*, ad. med. L. *lapidificare*, f. *lapid-*, lapis stone: see -FY.] † *a.* *intr.* To become stone. *b.* *trans.* To make or turn into stone.

1657 TOMLINSON *Kenon's Disp.* 422 Where this Chrysal-line humour..lapidifies. 1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 31 The Fuller's Earth Rock..in many places is so soft and imperfectly lapidified as scarcely to deserve the name of stone. 1866 MACM. *Mag.* I. 410 Layers of coloured clayey sand, in the lowest parts almost lapidified. 1874 LYEELL *Elem. Geol.* IV. 45 Yet when the whole is 'lapidified' it may not form one homogeneous mass.

Hence **Lapified** *ppl. a.*; **Lapifying** *tbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 266 From which lapidifying juyce [etc.]. 1830 LYEELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 25 Porous bodies..might be converted into stone, as being permeable to what he [Mattioli] termed the 'lapidifying juice'. 1832 *Phil.* II. 257 Lapidified plants. 1832 Dr. J. A. BICHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 145 A..struggle between the destructive power of the Neia, and the lapidifying power of the Velina. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. viii. 260 They [pearls] are produced by the extravasation of a lapidifying fluid.

**Lapidious**, *obs.* form of LAPIDEOUS.

† **Lapidist**. *Obs.* *rare*. [f. L. *lapid-*, lapis + -IST.] = LAPIDARY *sb.* 1 *a* or *b*.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Mark* vii. 33 The wise lapidist brings not his softer stones to the stilly. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 81 The factitious Stones of Chymists in imitation being easily detected by an ordinary Lapidist.

**Lapidity**. [ad. med. L. *lapiditas*, f. L. *lapid-*, lapis stone: see -ITY.] The quality of being stone.

1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 84 Others say, crystal acquires its lapidity from earthiness and not from coldness. 1847 [see ACREITY].

• **Lapidosé** (læp'idōs), *a.* [ad. L. *lapidosus*, f. *lapid-*, lapis stone.]

1. Abounding in stones. Also, of stony nature.

1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* xii. 225 Ther cleyt londis are and lapidosé, With donge is good to helpe hem. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. I. II. 83 Cairns..are more numerous in North, than in South Britain, from its abounding more with lapidose substances.

2. Growing in stony ground. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

† **Lapidous**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare* -1. [f. L. *lapid-*, lapis + -OUS. Cf. F. *lapideux*.] Full of stones.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* v. xxv. (1639) 352 Committ the cure of a Scirrhus spleene and a lapidous liver, to the wisdom of the Physician.

† **Lapillation** (læp'ilē'fən), *Obs.* [f. L. *lapillus*, dim. of *lapis* stone + -ATION.] See quot. 1722.]

1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 220 Paracelsus calls the same Faculty [of turning any Bodies into a stony Nature] in an human Body Lapillation. 1724 in *BULEY*.

|| **Lapilli** (læp'iloi), *pl.* [L., pl. of *lapillus*, dim. of *lapis* stone. In the specific sense orig. the plural of *IT. LAPILLO*.] Small stones or pebbles; now only *spec.* of the fragments of stone ejected from volcanoes.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 523 Most of their lapilli are a fluor of the stalactite kind. 1833 LYEELL *Princ. Geol.* III. Gloss., *Lapilli*, small volcanic cinders. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* xii. 237 Ashes and lapilli, ejected from some submarine orifice. 1875 LYEELL *Princ. Geol.* II. II. xxvi. 18 Ashes and lapilli of the size of nuts [were projected] as far as 40 miles. 1883 R. A. PROCTOR in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 567 A heavy rain of cinders and lapilli.

Hence **Lapilliform** *a.*, pebble-shaped.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 537/1 A small pouch containing..a lapilliform body.

|| **Lapillo** (læp'iloi), [It.; ad. L. *lapillus*: see LAPILLI.] Matter ejected from volcanoes in the form of lapilli.

1811 PINKERTON *Petrat.* I. 48 Mountains..formed of heaps of scorie, fragments of lava and of lapillo. 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 57 The lapillo is generally of a deep-black colour.

|| **Lapis** (læ'pis). The Latin word for 'stone'.

1. Used with qualification in several med. L. names of minerals and gems: lapis Armenus, Armenian stone, a blue carbonate of copper; lapis calaminaris, calamine; lapis causticus, caustic potash; lapis divinus, a preparation consisting of copper sulphate, potassium nitrate, alum, and camphor; lapis granatus, garnet; lapis hematites, hematite; lapis hibernicus (see quot.); lapis infernalis, lunar caustic (cf. INFERNAL A 4 a); lapis Lydius, basanite; lapis judaicus = JEWS' STONE 1; lapis ollaris, potstone, or soapstone.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. (1651) 82 Take of 'Lapis Armenus'..as much as you please. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 153 Lapis Armenus is Chalk or Gypsum impregnated with the blue Calx of Copper. 1866 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Cadmia*, Brass Oar or Stone out of which Brass is tried or molten, called by divers 'Lapis Calaminaris'. 1799 G. SMITH



**Laboratory** I. 108 Add to it a third part of powdered lapis calaminaris. 1822 *Imison Sci. & Art* II. 228 Brass is made by fusing together lapis calaminaris (which is an ore of zinc) and copper. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, \**Lapis Granatus*, the Granate stone. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piec.* i. 1. 76 Take the fine Powder of \**Lapis Haematites*. 1778 *Woulfe in Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 25 The Irish slate, \**Lapis Hybernicus* of the druggists. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piec.* i. 1. 40 Take of \**Lapis Infernalis* one Ounce. [c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 278 R. cineris vitris .. lapidis spongie, \**Lapis iudaicus*.. ana. ʒ. j.] 1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 92 Bezoar is Antidotall, *Lapis Judaicus* diureticall. 1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) V. 1722 Besides the \**Lapis lydius*, we found a species of cream-coloured whetstone. 1696 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 5), \**Lapis Nephriticus*, a Stone of great Efficacy against the Stone in the Kidneys. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) I. vii. xcv. 437 A cup of lapis nephriticus. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 155 Pot-stone, \**Lapis Ollaris*. 1865 *Lubbock Preh. Times* xiv. (1869) 482 A. lamp or shallow vessel of lapis ollaris.

2. Short for: a. med.L. *lapis philosophicus*, philosophers' stone; b. *LAPIS LAZULI*.

1666-7 *LOCKE Let. to Boyle* 24 Feb. in B.'s Wks. 1772 VI. 537 He and I are now upon a new sort of chemistry, i.e. extracting money out of the scholars' pockets; and if we can do that, you need not fear but in time we shall have the lapis. 1811 *PINKERTON Petrar.* II. 89 At Ekaterinburg in Siberia. I inquired .. concerning the nature of the mountains whence the Lapis is brought. 1861 *All Year Round* V. 14 Basalt, lapis, syenite.

† **Lapise**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *lapyse*, -yst, 6 7 *lappise*, 8 *lapist*. [Cf. F. *glapiss*, *glapir* (also *clapir*, said of a rabbit) to yelp.] (See *quots.*)

1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* 86 Never fearyng to make him lappise or call on. *Ibid.* 240 When they [Hounds] open in the string (or a Greyhound in his course) we say *They lapyse*. 1686 *Blosse Gent. Recr.* II. 82 If the Hound stick well upon the Scent, then let him hold him short for fear lest he *Lapist* (that is open).

|| **Lapis lazuli**, *lapis-lazuli* (læ'pis læ'ziŭ-lai). *Min.* Also 6-7 *lapis lazari*, 7 *lazarilli*. Also shortened *LAZULI*. [L. *lapis* + med.L. *lazuli* gen. of *lazulum*: see *AZURE*.] A complex silicate containing sulphur, of bright blue colour, used as a pigment (see *ULTRAMARINE*). Also, the colour of this mineral.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvi. cii. (1495) 588 Zineth is a stone other a veyne of erthe wherof lapis Lazuli is made. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* II. 18 Poudre de lapis lazuli. 17530 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 341 A peyre of Beydes of Lapis Lazury. 1641 *FRENCH Distill.* v. (1651) 168 It will become full of golden veins very like true lapis lazuli. 1692 *SETTLE Tri. Lond.* 9 On the Right and Left of these Columns, stand four Pilasters of Lapis Lazari. 1740 *THOMSON & HOGG in Hawcay's Trav.* (1762) I. iv. lii. 243 Formerly they received lapis-lazuli, and other precious stones, from Biddukshan. 1823 *P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* 414 Ultramarine is a preparation of calcined lapis-lazuli. 1870 *DISRAELI Lothair* lxxi, The terrace .. looked upon a sea of lapis lazuli.

*attrib.* 1881 *E. COXON Basil Pl.* II. 78 The splendour of the wrinkled lapis lazuli sea. 1896 *G. M. STISED Life R. F. Burton* xi. 169 The water .. was of a deep lapis lazuli blue.

**Lapist**, variant of *LAPISE v. Obs.*

**Laplacian** (læ'plasi-ən), *a.* [f. *Laplace*, the name of a celebrated French astronomer and mathematician + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to Laplace; originating with Laplace.

1881 *MAXWELL Electr. & Magn.* I. 117 When we have to specify a distribution [of electricity] which is at once irrotational and solenoidal, we shall call it a Laplacian distribution; Laplace having pointed out some of the most important properties of such a distribution.

**Lapland** (læ'plænd). [*a. Sw. Lappland*; see *LAPF* and *LAND*.] The region which forms the most northerly portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, now divided politically between Norway, Sweden, and Russia.

Formerly, the fabled home of witches and magicians, who had power to send winds and tempests. *Freq. attrib.*, as *Lapland witch*, *giant*, etc.

1590 *MARLOWE Faustus* I. i, Like .. Lapland Giants, trotting by our sides. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* I. ii. 1. ii. 63 And nothing so familiar .. as for Witches and Sorcerers, in Lapland, Lituania, and all over Scandia, to sell winds to Mariners, and cause tempests. 1636 *SHIRLEY Duke's Mistr.* II. i. (1638) C4 b, I .. dare Encounter with an armie out of Lapland. 1640 *HABINGTON Q. of Arragon* I. i, Your Lordship then Shall walke as safe, as if a Lapland witch .. preserv'd you shot-free. 1668 *DRYDEN Even. Love* II. (1671) 26 Not a Ship shall pass out from any Port, but shall ask thee for a wind; thou shalt have all the trade of Lapland within a month. 1679 *OLDHAM Sat. Jesuits* III. (1685) 55 How travelling Saints, well mounted on a Switch, Ride Journeys thro' the Air, like Lapland Witch. 1695 *CONGREVE Love for love* III. 42 Marry thee! Oons I'll Marry a Lapland Witch as soon, and live upon selling of contrary Winds, and Wrack'd Vessels. 1725 *RAMSAY Gent. Sheph.* II. ii, Lapland claid, Mixt with the venom of black tailed snakes. 1802 *WORSW. 'Dear Child of Nature'*, An old age, serene and bright And lovely as a Lapland night.

† b. A native of this region; a Lapland witch.

1634 *T. HEYWOOD Lanc. Witches* v. K, Then to work, to work my pretty Laplands: Finch, here, scratch. 1635 — *Hierarch.* viii. 506 The Finnes and Laplands are acquainted well With such like Sprits, and Windes to Merchants sell.

**Laplender** (læ'plænd-ər). [*f. prec.* + -ER.] An inhabitant of Lapland; a Lapp.

1637 *SHIRLEY Yng. Admirall* IV. G2 Great Lady of the Laplanders. 1647 *Case Kingd.* 10 As if they went to imprisonment. 1701 *SWIFT Jnl. to Stella* 17 June, Can I help wind and weather? am I a Laplander? am I a witch? 1778 *ABIGAIL*

*ADAMS in J. Adams' Fam. Lett.* (1876) 343 By Heaven, if you could, you have changed hearts with some frozen Laplander. 1839 *E. D. CLARKE Trav. Russia* 52/1 Others .. were smoking .. much after the manner of Laplanders.

So **Laplandian**, **Laplandic**, **Laplandish** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to Lapland, its people, or their language.

1711 *KEN Edmund* I. Wks. 1721 II. 10 To a delusive Banquet, I last Night Sent, the Laplandian Witches to invite. 1795 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 54 The Laplandic grammar of Mr. Lindahl. 1881 *Med. Temp. Jnl.* XLVII. 167 A steady diminution of the population of the Laplandish part of Norrland commenced in 1825.

**Lap-lap** (læ'plæp), *sb.* [Echoic reduplication of *LAP sb.* 2. 3.] A frequently reiterated sound of lapping. Also *attrib.* Hence **Lap-lap v. intr.**

1834 *M. SCOTT Cruise Midge* (1863) 30 The rushing water .. lap-lapping against our bows. 18 .. *Cornh. Mag.* (Ogilv.). There was nothing to be heard but the faint lap-lap of the water against the pier. 1890 *W. J. GOROON Foundry* 164 Yarn is being rinsed on square spindles that jerk it with a curious lap-lap motion as they turn it round and round, sunk to half its length in the water.

† **Lapling**, *Obs.* [f. *LAP sb.* 1 + -LING.] One who loves to lie on a (lady's) lap.

1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. viii. 90 He might have swam in Gold, and liv'd a lapping to the silk and dainties. 1658 *HEWITT Last Serv.* 7 You must not stream out your Youth in Wine and live a Lapping to the Silk and Dainties.

**Lapolly**, *obs.* form of *LAEBOLLY*.

**Laponian**, variant of *LAPTONIAN*.

**Lapp** (læp), *sb.* and *a.* [*a. Sw. Lapp*, possibly in origin a term of contempt: cf. *MHG. lappe* simpleton. In med.L. the name was *Lap(p)o* (pl. *Lap(p)ones*), whence *F. Lapon*; see *LAPPONIC*.]

**A. sb.** One of a Mongoloid race called by themselves *Sabme*, characterized by dwarfish stature, inhabiting the north of Scandinavia. **B. adj.** Pertaining to this race, Lappish; also *absol.* the Lappish language.

1859 *T. S. HENDERSON Mem. E. Henderson* II. 64 The huts where a party of Lapps were located. 1879 *J. A. H. MURRAY Adm. Philol. Soc.* 46 Used in several cases as a supine in Finn and Lapp.

† **Lappacean**, *a. Obs. rare* -o. [f. *L. lappaceus* (f. *lappa* a bur) + -AN.] = next.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Lappacean*, or of like a bur.

**Lappaceous** (læp'ei-əs), *a. Bot.* [f. as *prec.* + -OUS.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a bur.

1707 *SLOANE Jamaica* 38 To which follows several large rough lappaceous or echinated seeds. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 660/1 *Lappaceous*, having the appearance of a lappa or bur; that is to say, of a round body covered with small hooks.

**Lapped** (læpt), *pp. a.* [f. *LAP v.* 2 + -ED.]

In senses of the *vb.* † a. Wrapped up, disguised. **b. fig.** Lulled. **c.** Formed with, or arranged so as to form a lap or laps.

1637 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. Aijb, The lapped Nicodemite, holds it enough to yield some secret assent to the truth. 1825 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 589 Fig. 602, a lapped and tongued mitre. 1850 *S. DOUGL. Roman* viii. Poet. Wks. 1875 I. 161/2 The lapped sense in soft confusion own'd Redolent light. 1869 *SIR E. REED Shipbuild.* I. § 7 The plating of the bottom was made flush from this point to above the turn of the bilge, by plates worked between the lapped edges of the outer over-lapping plates of the bottom.

**Lappel**, variant of *LAPF*.

**Lapper**¹ (læ'pəi). [f. *LAP v.* 1 + -ER.] One who laps, or takes up (liquid) with the tongue.

1606 *J. CARPENTER Solomon's Solace* vii. 28 Those doggish lappers, and those faint hearted dastardes. 1826 *KIRBY & Sr. Entomol.* III. 418 The great majority of the Hymenoptera order, though furnished with mandibles and maxillæ, never use them for mastication, but really lap their food with their tongue: these therefore might be denominated *lappers*. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 470 The pupils of the modern school discover in him but the crafty, cruel, and cowardly lapper of blood.

**Lapper**² (læ'pəi). [f. *LAP v.* 2 + -ER.]

1. One who laps or folds up (linen).

1732 *SWIFT Consid. Two Bills* Pr. Wks. 1898 III. 269 They may be lappers of linen, bailiffs of the manor, they may let blood [etc.]. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Lappers*, male operatives who fold into shape for the market the various fabrics that are manufactured in the textile industry. 1893 *Star* 29 Apr. 2/6 The trade of the linen lapper consists in measuring the goods and folding them for the different markets.

2. = *lapping-machine* (see *LAPPING vbl. sb.* 2. 3). In some mod. Dicts.

**Lapper**³ (læ'pəi). [f. *LAP v.* 4 + -ER.] One who uses a lap or lapidary's wheel.

1877 *GEK Pract. Gold-worker* 178 The lapper produces the plain and diamond-shaped surfaces by the rotary action of the lapidary's wheel. 1896 *Mod. Advt.*, Lapper wanted, to fill in spare time with polishing.

**Lapper**: see *LAPPER*.

**Lappet** (læ'pét), *sb.* Also 7-8 *lappit*. [f. *LAP sb.* 1 + -ET.]

1. A loose or overlapping part of a garment, forming a flap or fold.

1573 *TWYNE Enchir.* xi. Kk j b, The yellowish silken weed, .. Whose lappets rattling large in knot of costly gold were tyde. 1676 *GREW Anat. Flowers* I. § 3 (1682) 164 Or as Taylors use to split their Stomachers into several Lappets, to spread. 1734 *Tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. ii. 85 He threw out of the lappet of his robe, in the midst of the senate, some African figs. 1866 *J. C. MURPHY Comm. Ex.*

xxviii. 8 It was a shoulder-piece .. or single lappet covering the back and reaching under the arm.

**b. gen.** A part of anything that hangs loose; a flap; a key-hole guard.

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1215/4 Lost in Easter Term 1676, an Almanack bound with red Leather with a Lappet tyed over with a red Ribbon. 1780 *Phil. Trans.* LXX. App. 32, I .. covered everything well with the lappets of the rag. 1867 *J. HOGG Microsc.* I. iii. 174 The little lappet of tin-foil can be so doubled as to shorten the aperture. 1885 *C. GIBSON Hard Knot* I. xv. 212 He closed the door, .. bolted it, and drew the porcelain 'lappet' over the key-hole.

2. a. A fold or pendent piece of flesh, skin, membrane, etc. (cf. *LAP sb.* 1. 2).

1605 *TIMME Quersit.* I. xiii. 66 The salts of mynt and worme-wood are good to purge the lappets and tunicles of the stomach. 1705 *PETIVER in Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1955 A thin furrowed lappet exerts itself near 4 of an inch from the side of the Shell. 1826 *KIRBY & Sr. Entomol.* III. 446 Slender *lacinia* or lappets fringed with hair. 1861 *J. R. GREENE Man. Anim. Kingd., Celent.* 218 The apical appendages, or lappets, of some *Beroide*. 1865 *JEFFREYS Brit. Conchol.* III. 320 Mantle thin and semitransparent, .. lappets large in proportion, forming two saucer-shaped lobes, one on each side of the tentacles. 1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man* II. viii. 72 The fleshy appendages about the head of the male *Trigopan* pheasant swell into a large lappet on the throat.

b. A lobe of the ear, liver, lungs, etc.

1609 *HOLLAND Ann. Marcell.* xxv. iii. 264 An horsemans jaulen .. stucke fast in the neather lappet or fillet of his liuer. 1628 *LE GRYS tr. Barclay's Argenis* 91 The naturall order being broken the lappets of it [the liuer] did appear out of their owne place. 1650 *BULWER Anthropomet.* 95 The Malabars both men and women, the lappets of their Eares are open. 1693 *URQUHART's Rabelais* II. iv. 49 The Lights never cease with its Lappets and Bellows to cool and refresh it [the blood]. 1727 *A. HAMILTON New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxvii. 56 Their Ears large, and the Lappets very thick. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* 52 A triangular lappet, the so-called 'columellar lobule'.

3. The flap or skirt (of a coat). Also, the lapel.

1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* II. i. 100 Lifting up the lappet of his coat. 1812 *J. HENRY Comm. agst. Quebec* 142 He had no pockets to this coat, unless you may call the flannel such which interiorly lined the lappets. 1843 *BORROW Bible in Spain* 324 A grey kerseymere coat with short lappets. 1883 *D. C. MURRAY Hearts* I. 3 Laying hold of him by the lappet of the coat.

4. An appendage or pendant to head-gear of any kind; esp. one of the streamers attached to a lady's head-dress. Also, in clerical attire, = *BAND sb.* 3. b.

1720 *DUKE of MONTAGU in Buednell MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 367 Four pinners with .. eight lappets hanging down behind. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* III. liii. 297 Two strings of lappets of pearl depended on either cheek. 1787 *J. KING Bath Rules in Guide Water. Places* (1806) 30, 3dly, That ladies who intend dancing minuets do wear lappets. 1851 *LAYARD Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* xiii. 324 With the addition of lappets falling over the ears. 1863 *GEO. ELLIOT Romola* x, The black cloth berretta, or simple cap with upturned lappet. 1869 *E. A. PARKES Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 2) 401 A seakink cap with ear lappets. 1869 *Daily News* 30 Jan. He wore the black gown and white lappets of the church of England. 1876 *HUMPHREYS Coin Coll. Man.* xii. 147 A kind of tiara, with a singular striped or plaited lappet falling down at the back. 1879 *'HERRA STRETTON' Thro. Needle's Eye* I. 151 Mrs. H. .. tossed the long lappets of her lace cap behind her shoulders.

*transf.* 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 229 They [goats] have two lappets, locks or plaits as it were of haire, hanging downe along their bodie on either side from their neck.

5. Short for *lappet-moth*.

1857 *STANTON Brit. Butterflies & Moths* I. 157 *Gastrophysa quercifolia* (Lappet). 1862 *V. NEWMAN Brit. Moths* (1865) 45 The Lappet (*Lasiocampa quercifolia*). *Ibid.* 46 The Small Lappet (*Lasiocampa stictifolia*).

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* in words denoting products of or appliances for lappet-weaving (see below), as *lappet-cloth*, -*frame*, -*lay*, -*loom*, -*muslin*, -*needle*, -*wheel*. Also *lappet-end*, the free end of a lappet of lace, etc., often highly ornamented; † *lappet-head*, a head-dress provided with lappets (see *LAPPETED ppl. a.*); *lappet-moth*, one of several species of bombycid moths; *lappet-weaving*, a method of weaving by which figures are produced on the surface of cloth by means of needles placed in a sliding frame.

1863 *J. WATSON Art Weaving* 206 The ground of \*lappet cloth may be either plain texture or gauze. 1880 *Art Jnl.* Jan. 8/2 Designs .. for Lace \*Lappet Ends. 1878 *A. BARLOW Weaving* xiv. 189 Fig. 193, represents .. the \*lappet frame with four needles only fitted to a loom. 1759 *GOLDSM. Mem. Voltaire* (Globe) 500/1 He beheld his ugly friend, dressed up in a \*lappet-head and petticoat, approach to salute him. 1781 *COWPER Truth* 139 She sails with lappet-head and mincing airs Duly at yench of bell to morning prayers. 1863 *J. WATSON Art Weaving* 211 The \*Lappet Lay for a power-loom is similar in many respects to a common lay. *Ibid.* 215 \*Lappet looms. 1826 *KIRBY & Sr. Entomol.* (1818) II. xxi. 222 One of our largest moths—called by collectors the \*Lappet-moth. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 62 The Lappet Moth (*Gastrophysa quercifolia*) .. may be known by its reddish-brown dentated wings. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, \**Lappet-muslin*, a white or coloured, sprigged or striped muslin for dresses, &c. 1863 *J. WATSON Art Weaving* 211 \*Lappet needles are made from brass or iron wire. *Ibid.* 205 So \*lappet weaving is just to make representations of different kinds of flowers, birds, and other things, on the surface of woven cloth. *Ibid.* 218 The \*lappet wheel requires to be moved one tooth every second shot.

**Lappet** (læ'pét), *v.* [f. *prec. sb.*] *trans.* To cover with, or as with a lappet.

1864 *WEBSTER* (citing *LANOIR*). Hence in mod. Dicts.



**Lappeted** (læ'pétéd), *ppl. a.* [f. LAPPET *sb.* + -ED<sup>2</sup>.] Of a person: Wearing lappets. Of a head-dress: Provided with lappets.

1797-1805 S. & H. *Let. Canterb.* T. V. 177 Her defection was lamented by her lappeted, rouged and tited friends. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 330/1 'The Lady had on . . a double lappeted head. 1824 *Miss Mitford Village Ser.* i. 37 The towering lappeted cap. 1884 *Mag. Art* Jan. 104 A well-dressed woman, in . . a lappeted head-dress.

**Lappewinke, -winke**, etc. obs. ff. LAPWING.  
† **Lappian**. Obs. [f. LAPP + -IAN.] A Lapp or Laplander.

1599 *Abbot Descr. World* (1634) 61 Damianus a Goes hath written a pretty Treatise describing the manners of those Lappians.

**Lappic** (læ'pik), *a. (sb.)* [f. LAPP + -IC.] Pertaining to the Lapps. Also *absol.* the Lappic language. (Ogilvie.)

**Lapping** (læ'pin), *vbl. sb.1* [f. LAP *v.1* + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of LAP *v.1* in various senses.

1. Taking up liquid with the tongue.

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3236 Alle fore lapyngye of blude of my lede knyghtez. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 287/2 Lappingye of howndys, lambitus. 1611 *Corcor.*, *Lappement*, a lapping, or licking vp.

2. Of water: Breaking gently against a solid body.

1855 *Longf. Hiaw.* III. 100 The little Hiawatha . . heard the lapping of the water. 1857 *Smvth Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lapping*, the undulations occasioned in the waves by the paddle-wheels of a steam-boat. 1876 *Miss Braddon J. Haggard's Dan.* III. 19 The gentle lapping of summer waves upon the pebbly beach. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 302/2 The gentle lapping of the waveslets.

**Lapping** (læ'pin), *vbl. sb.2* [f. LAP *v.2* + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of LAP *v.2* in various senses.

† 1. The action of wrapping up in something; in quots. *concr.* A wrapping; trappings, wraps.

b. Folding (in the arms); embracing; also caressing, fondling. c. Winding up (of a matter). Obs.

c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 28 Pou refist him al he lappinge of pride and ipocrisie. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 476 So luffly, so lykynge with lapping in armys. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 515/2 Wappyngge, hapyngge or hyllyngge (S. lappinge).

1549 *Lutimer 4th Sermon. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 122 There is not a more comfortable lesson in all the scripture, then here now in the lapping vp of the matter. 1627 *77 Feltham Resolves* i. xxxi. 54 The loving part in her, wanted an object; so play, and lapping of it [her dog], made her place it there. 1762-71 H. Walpole *Fortun's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 3 As those casual lappings and flowing streamers were initiated from nothing.

d. *concr.* (See quot.).

1858 *Simmonds Dict. Trade, Lapping*, a kind of machine blanket or wrapping material, used by calico-printers, &c., and made either plain, twilled, or fine.

2. The action of causing one thing to lap over another; the condition of being so placed. Also *concr.* the part that laps over.

1607 *Markham Caval.* II. (1619) 173 Which indeede importes a lapping or folding over of the outmost legge over the inmost. 1678 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 67 Two Boards are thus lapped on the edges over one another, this lapping over is called Rabbetting. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 146 Gain . . is . . us'd for the lapping of the end of the Joyst, &c. upon a Trimmer or Girder. 1857 *Smvth Sailor's Word-bk.*, s.v., In the polar seas, lapping applies to the young or thin ice, one plate overlapping another.

3. The process of forming into laps; *attrib.* in *lapping cylinder, machine* (cf. LAP *sb.3*).

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 381 The doffing-plate continually strips the doffer cylinder of the carded cotton, which it delivers upon the lapping cylinder in one continuous web of about 18 inches wide. 1851 L. D. B. Gordon in *Art Jnrl. Illustr. Catal.* p. iv\*\*/1 The web of cleaned cotton . . is passed through a lapping machine.

**Lapping** (læ'pin), *vbl. sb.3* [f. LAP *v.4*.] The action or process of grinding or polishing on a 'lap'.

1877 *Gee Pract. Gold-worker* 178 Lapping . . is a distinct process of finishing jewellery. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 350/2 'Lapping' . . consists in grinding small facets such as those cut on a diamond to bring up its lustre, and which are cut on the gold for the same reason. 1885 *Walsingham & Payne-Gallwey Shooting* I. iv. 69 A barrel . . undergoes three distinct stages, viz.: rough-boring; fine-boring; and polishing or lapping.

**Lapping** (læ'pin), *ppl. a.1* [f. LAP *v.1* + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] 1. That laps or takes up liquid with the tongue.

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. i. (1495) 742 Kynde ordenyth wysely in houndes and in other lappynge beestes tendre tonge longe and plyaunt.

*transf.* and *fig.* 1865 *Swinnurne Illicit* 80 Roses whose lips the flame has deadened Drink till the lapping leaves are reddened. 1871 *Rossetti Last Confess.* 349 The . . flame . . has come to be the lapping blaze of hell's environment Whose tongues all bid the molten heat despair.

2. Of water, waves: Breaking gently on the shore, etc.; splashing softly.

1862 M. Hopkins *Hawaii* 355 This Aphrodite stepping on shore from the lapping waters was instantly recognized as superlatively beautiful. 1873 *Black Pr. Thule* xxvii. 454 The yacht . . was cutting her placid way through the lapping waves. 1894 *Gladstone Horace, Odes* III. xvii. Where lapping Liris pours His current on Marica's shores.

**Lapping** (læ'pin), *ppl. a.2* [f. LAP *v.2* + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] In senses of the vb.

1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 195 He Soddereeth the Lapping-sheet down to the other. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 215 To spread out the web as it is drawn over it by the rotation of the lapping roller. 1876 *Preece & Sivewright Telegraphy* 222 The lapping wire was destroyed.

**Lappise**, variant of LAPISE *v.* Obs.

**Lappish** (læ'pif), *a. and sb.* [f. LAPP + -ISH.] **A. adj.** Of or pertaining to the Lapps or their language. **B. sb.** The language of the Lapps.

1875 *Jevons Money* iv. 20 Its equivalent in the kindred Lappish tongue. 1877 *Dawson Orig. World* xiv. 299 The smaller or Lappish race. 1882-3 *Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 249/1 He . . translated Luther's catechism into Lappish; wrote . . a Lappish spelling-book [etc.]. 1897 *Saga-Bk. Fikling Club* Jan. 344 Peter being a Finnish Lap spoke Kveensk as well as Lappish.

**Lappit**, obs. form of LAPPET.

† **Lappoint**. Obs. rare. [Corruption of LAPWING. *Minsheu (Ductor in Ling.* 1617) gives *lapouin* as the Fr. name of the bird.] = LAPWING.

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witcher.* xii. xviii. 268 The smoke of a lappoints fethers [renders *pennæ upuæ* in Wier] drieth spirits awaie.

**Laponian** (læpō'nian), *a. and sb.* Also 8 9 **Laponian**. [ad. med. L. *Lap. pō-nen* (see LAP) + -IAN.] **A. adj.** Of or pertaining to the Lapps, or their language. **B. sb.** A Lapp.

1607 *Torsell Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 459 There was a Laponian which brought one of these into Germany. 1768 *Beattie Minstr.* i. lix, The chill Laponian's dreary land. 1854 *Macaulay in Trevelyan Life* (1876) II. 377, I amused myself with making out a Laponian New Testament by the help of a Norwegian Dictionary.

So **Lapponic**, *a.* [cf. F. *laponique*.] = *præc. A.* 1800 in *Webster*.

† **Lappy**, *a. Obs.* rare. [f. LAP *sb.1* + -Y<sup>1</sup>.] Resembling a lap or lobe.

1611 *Corcor.*, *Lobean*, a little lobe; lap, or lappie pece of.

† **Lapron**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 laproun. [ad. F. *lapereau*, *lapreau*, dim. of *lapin* rabbit.] A young rabbit.

1547 *Pries Provis.* in *Maitland Hist. Edin.* i. i. (1753) 13 The best Lapron 24. 1551 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 434/1 Item the laproun . . . *Ibid.* 486/2 That na manner of person tak vpon hand to slay any Laprouns.

**Laps**, obs. form of LAPSE.

**Lapsability, lapsibility**. ? Obs. [f. next: see -ITY.] Liability to err or fall.

1661 *Rust Let. conc. Origen* 48 Though they should through the lapsability of their nature fall from this eminent pitch of primitive felicity. 1678 *Cudworth Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36. 565 It implieth imperfection that is, peccability and lapsability. 1682 H. More *Annot. Gualvill's Lux* O. 80 His humane nature being ever void of that lapsability which is essential to humanitie.

**Lapsable, lapsible** (læpsə'b'l, -ib'l), *a.* [f. L. types \**lapsabilis*, \**lapsibilis*, f. L. *lapsāre* (see LAPSE *v.*) or *laps-*, *ppl. stem* of *labi* to fall, slip.]

1. Liable to pass or change; liable to err or fall. *Const. into*. ? Obs.

1678 *Cudworth Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36. 565 No particular Created Spirits [are] absolutely in their own nature impeccable, but lapsible into vitious habits. *Ibid.* v. 793 The Former [Demons] are Lapsable, into Aereal Bodies only, and no further. 1702 *Pres. State Jacobitism* 26 Arguments for Compassion may be drawn from the lapsable Estate of Mankind.

2. *Latv.* Liable to lapse or become forfeited.

1751 *Larus N. Carolina* (1791) 147 Which said Lots, by Reason of the Proviso in the said Deed mentioned, will soon become lapsable.

**Lapse** (laps), *sb.* Also 7 lap(p)s. [ad. L. *lapsus* (u-stem), a slip or fall, f. *labi* to glide, slip, fall. Cf. F. *laps*. In Eng. the physical senses are of late appearance, though earlier than in the vb.]

1. A 'slip' of the memory, the tongue, the pen, or the understanding; a slight error, a mistake.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 100 Anone by lapse of tonge they ronne in to inconuenientes. 1610 *Gullim Heraldry* II. viii. (1611) 76 Lest they fall into the Laps of the iteration or doubling of any prohibited words. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* i. § 7 Not Heresies in me, but bare Errors, and single Lapses of my understanding. 1665 *Stillingle. Acc. Protest. Relig.* 198 Those very words which his Lordship, by a lapse of memory, attributes to Occham.

1674 *Drayden State Innoc.*, *Author's Apol. Heroic Poet.* (1692) B i b, Tis, unmanly to snarl at the little lapses of a Pen, from which Virgil himself stands not exempted. 1706 (WARD) *Wooden World* (1708) 18 Sometimes their villanous Reflexions take Wind, and then ten to one but their Bullet-heads compound for the Lapses of their Tongue. 1885 W. H. Thompson in *Athenæum* 23 May 662/1 A further lapse of memory in the venerable astronomer's letter is the statement [etc.].

2. A falling from rectitude, imputable to weakness or lack of precaution; a moral 'slip'.

158a *Earl Essex* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 80, I do beseeche your good Lordship, notwithstanding the lapse of my youth, still to continue a loving frende unto me. 1601 *Shaks. All's Well* II. iii. 170, I will throw thee . . Into the staggers, and the careless lapse Of youth and ignorance. 1672 *Wilkins Nat. Relig.* 225 The fear of God . . must fortifie us in our temptations, and restore us in our lapses. 1712 *Steele Spect.* No. 276 ¶ 1 To . . abruptly inform a virtuous Woman of the Lapse of one who till then was in the same Degree of Esteem with her self. 1838 *Prescott Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. v. 362 The severe training which he had undergone made him less charitable for the lapses of others.

† b. *Theol.* The 'Fall' (of Adam). Obs.

1659 *Pearson Creed* x. 729 The first affection we can conceive in him upon the lapse of man, is wrath and indignation. 1711 *Ken Psyche Poet.* Wks. 1721 IV. 217 To heavily Truths my Mind Is by the Lapse, born Blind. 1768-74 *Tucker Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 375 Evil is represented to have been brought upon the human race by the lapse of Adam.

c. A lapsing or apostatizing from the faith, a falling into heresy. Also, in weaker sense, an involuntary deviation from one's principles or rule of action.

1660 H. More *Myst. Gall.* v. xvii. 206 Suspecting our selves not to have emerged quite out of this General Apostasy of the Church, into which the Spirit of God has foretold she would be lapsed for 1260 years; let us see if we can find out what Remainers of this Lapse are still upon us. 1753 *Scots Mag.* July 315/1 Of our lapses and relapses since, I may perhaps treat. 1796 *Burke Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 66 It is from their lapses and deviations from their principle, that alone we have any thing to hope. 1828 *D'Israeli Chas. I.* I. iii. 43 Laud . . read a list of persons whom he had recovered from their lapses into Papistry. 1873 *Dixon Two Queens* I. i. ii. 9 Domingo heard of men being stabbed and hung for lapse of faith.

3. A decline to a lower state or degree; † a fall (in temperature).

1533 *Elyot Cast. Helthe* (1541) 8a, Accordynge to the lapse or decaye of the temperatures of the sayd humours. 1620 *Venner Via Recta* viii. 170 If, the lapse be in heat, meates and drinckes of colde quality agreeable to the lapse . . are to be used. 1680 *Burnell Rochester* (1692) 85 So that it is plain there is a Lapse of the high powers of the Soul. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 434 The hero sank again into a voluptuary; and the lapse was deep and hopeless. 1875 *Poste Gains* i. (ed. 2) 125 A lapse from liber to servus was a dissolution of marriage, for servus was incapable of matrimony. 1883 H. Spencer in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 5 All these lapses from higher to lower forms begin in trifling ways.

4. a. *Law.* The termination of a right or privilege through neglect to exercise it within the limited time, or through failure of some contingency. In early use only with reference to ecclesiastical patronage.

1570 *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 12 § 7 No Title to confer or present by Lapse, shall accrue upon any Depriuation, ipso facto. 1615 *Jas. I in Buxeloch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 171 Spiritual livings do often fall void either by lapse or by the death of the incumbent. 1642 *tr. Perkins Prof. Bk.* i. § 15 8 After the five months past the Ordinary shall present for Lapps. 1654 *Bramhall Just. Ind.* iv. 1661 69 The King only could incur no lapse, *Nullum tempus occurrit Regi*. 1726 *Aylmer Paragon* 117 A Layman ought to Present within four Months, and a Clergyman within six, otherwise a Devolution or Lapse of Right happens. 1767 *Blackstone Comm.* II. 276 The law has therefore given this right of lapses, in order to quicken the patron. 1788 H. Walpole *Remin.* vii. 53 By the lapse of some annuities on lives not so prolonged as her own, she found herself straitened. 1827 *Jarvis Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 51 The destination of sums, given out of the produce of land devised to be sold, failing by lapse. 1844 *Williams Real Prop.* (1877) 210 The failure of a devise by the decease of the devisee in the testator's lifetime, is called a lapse. 1875 *Stubbs Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 621 The Presentation to vacant churches after lapse.

b. *gen.* A falling into disuse; an intermission.

1838 *Prescott Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xiv. 41 Restoring the authority of the law, which was exposed to such perpetual lapses. 1847 9 *Helis Friends* in C. Ser. i. (1851) 7 A casual function which may be fulfilled at once after any lapse of exercise.

5. A falling into ruin. *rare.*

1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* i. vii. § 6. 35 His [Adrian's] whole time was a very restoration of all the lapses and decays of former times. 1894 *Blackmore Pervyse* 7 The vaults of the Waldron race lay at the bottom of half the lapse [of a church].

6. A gliding, flow (of water); quasi-*concr.* a gliding flood. Also *occas.* a gentle downward motion.

1667 *Milton P. L.* viii. 263 Sunny Plaines, And liquid Lapse of murmuring Streams. 1725 *Pope Odyssey* xvii. 242 From the rock, with liquid lapse distills A limpid fount. 1784 *Cowper Task* iv. 326 The downy flakes Descending, and, with never-ceasing lapse Softly alighting upon all below, Assimilate all objects. 1794 *Huron's Tears Affect.* 22 The liquid lapse Of Rother gliding o'er some pebbly shoal. 1822 T. Taylor *Apuleius* 98 Near the lapse of the fountain there was a royal house. 1825 *Longf. Burial of Minisink* 4 With soft and silent lapse came down The glory, that the wood receives, At sunset, in its golden leaves. 1850 *Mrs. Browning My Doves* vi. They listen . . For lapse of water, swell of breeze. 1856 *Aird Poet. Wks.* 27 Down comes the stream, a lapse of living anethyst. 1879 *Trench Poems* 52 With lapse just audible, From font to font the waters fell. *fig.* 1800 *Moore Remarks on Anacreon* 5 The sweetest lapses of the cygnet's song. c 1800 K. White *Poems* (1837) 138 And laugh, and seize the glittering lapse of joy.

b. Of life, time, etc.: The gliding or passing away, passage; a period or interval elapsed.

1758 *Johnson Idler* No. 13 ¶ 3 During this gentle lapse of life. 1790 *Gibbon Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 476 The term of his mortal existence was almost commensurate with the lapse of the eleventh century. 1818 *Jas. Mill Brit. India* II. v. 484 Troops . . could not . . be collected without a lapse of time. 1853 M. Arnold *Scholar-Gipsy* xv. No, no, thou hast not felt the lapse of hours. 1877 *Mrs. Oliphant Makers Flor.* v. 124 A lapse of a hundred years is not much in the story of such a city as Florence. 1898 J. T. Fowler *Durham Cathedral* 62 Old inhabitants, after a lapse of nearly three centuries and a half, still speak of 'The Abbey'.

7. Confused with *laps*, pl. of LAP *sb.*

1558, 1602 [see LAP *sb.1* 6].

**Lapse** (læps), *v.* [ad. L. *lapsāre* to slip, stumble, fall, f. *laps-*, *ppl. stem* of *labi* to glide, slip, fall. In some senses, prob. a new formation on LAPSE *sb.* (The physical applications, though etymologically primary, are of late appearance in Eng.)]

1. Intransitive senses.

1. To fall away by slow degrees; to pass or sink



gradually through absence of effort or sustaining influence. Also with *away, back*. Constr. *from, into*.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. 1. 39 Many lapsed and apostatized from the faith. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I (1655) 124 So ill are even the best actions relished of men lapsed into common disdain. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 169 Man is deeply lapsed and degenerated from a state of Excellency. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* vi. (1739) 79 Their Fathers lapsed into Idolatry. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) III. 151 Should the British constitution ultimately lapse into a despotism. 1804 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 121 Those that are lapsed into some wounding sin. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 205 Hybrids...gradually lapse into the one or the other of the originals. 18... DICKENS *Repr. Pieces* (1866) 128 They seemed to lapse away, of mere imbecility. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* III. ii. (1873) 164 Take away the variety of vocations...and...society lapses again into barbarism. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxx. 407 The road itself seems lapsing back into moorland. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxviii. 131 In his account of this copy of the book, Pryne lapses from his usual exactness. 1891 F. PEACOCK *N. Brandon* I. 25 Joel lapsed into thought.

† b. *simply*. To fall into error, heresy, or sin. Obs.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. vi. 12 To lapse in Fulness Is sorer, then to lye for Neede. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 368 That highest wisdom cannot secure us from lapsing, if the Lord a little leave us to ourselves. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 574 Oft they fell into the same illusion, not as Man Whom they triumph'd once lapst.

c. *nonce-use*. To pass out of existence; to become eliminated.

1884 *Tr. Lotze's Logic* 322 The case ( $C-a = E+a$ ). The part a disappears in our observation from C or is by experimental means made to lapse.

† 2. To fall into decay. Obs.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 170 The like respect also, in reducing a constitution lapsing, is to bee had of the age. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I (1655) 167 Having appointed the...Governour of the Castle, to take order for the re-edification of what was lapsed.

3. *Law*. Of a benefice, an estate, a right, etc.: To fall in, pass away, revert (to some one) owing to non-fulfilment of conditions or failure of persons entitled to possession. Of a devise or grant: To become void. (Quot. 1726 may be pass. of 7.)

1726 AVILFEE *Parergon* 333 Such Benefices as are lapsed unto the Bishop. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 183 If they do not both agree within six months, the right of presentation shall lapse. 1806 SERR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III. 44 There must be an heir to the Peauchamp estates, or they will lapse into possession of the crown. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 327 If, the gift were to testator's children...by name...the share of one of the objects subsequently dying in his lifetime would, if the gift were joint, survive to the others; but, if it were several, lapse. 1845 SERIKEN *Comm. Law* Eng. (1874) I. 177 The estate which was lapsed or fallen in by the death of the last tenant. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 430 When a patron neglects to present a clergyman to a benefice in his gift within six months after its vacancy, the benefice lapses to the bishop; and if he does not collate within six months, it lapses to the archbishop; and if he neglects to collate within six months, it lapses to the Crown. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 2. 168 The bulk of the earldoms had already lapsed to the Crown. 1876 DUGBY *Real Prop.* viii. 351 If a devise dies in the lifetime of the testator, though the devise may have been expressed to be made to him and his heirs...the devise lapses, or falls to take effect. 1879 CASSELL *Techu. Educ.* IV. 90/2 For the whole of fourteen years it lay unused, the consequence was that the patent altogether lapsed. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* 12 Apr. 202 'The income...lapses and goes to the testator's widow and grandson, as next of kin.'

transf. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 2 The government lapsed into the hands of a few working members of the Privy Council.

4. To glide, pass with an effortless motion; also, to descend gradually, to sink, subside.

1798 L'ANDOR *Gebir Wks.* 1846 II. 491 And now one arm fell, and her other lapsing o'er the neck Of Gebir, swung against his back incurred. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Trils.* II. 127 Where angels might alight, lapsing downward from heaven. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Jour.* 317 They rise and lapse [sc. in intonation] several times in each sentence. 1889 *The County* ix. I manage a cool 'How do you do, Mr. Vaudrey?' and lapse into a low chair.

b. Of a stream: To glide, flow; app. used by many writers with a reminiscence or echo of LAP v. 1 (sense 4). Also with *along*. Occas. of a person, a vessel: To float, glide gently over the water.

1834 L. HUNT *Sonnets* Poems 211 Hear the fruitful stream lapsing along 'Twixt villages. — Sir R. Esler (1850) 255, I lapsed about the Isis in a boat. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* I. xii. 220, I saw the river lapsing calmly upward. 1859 DICKENS *Haunted Ho.* iv. 19 Of tripping waves, that lapsed in silver hush Upon the beach. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vi. 142 And, with this, come thronging visions of the 'silver Thames'...and barges lapsing on its tranquil tide. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 447 The murmurous water lapses against the far-off sea-wall with a sound as of a distant hum of bees. 1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest, River* (1892) 132 My soul is such a stream as thou lapsing along it knows not how.

c. Of time: To glide past, pass away.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iv. iv. (1852) 77 Sixteen years will this summer be lapsed since [etc.]. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun.* (1878) II. xvi. 118 She knew that the moments were fleetly lapsing away.

II. Transitive (causative) senses.

† 5. To cause to slip or fall, to draw down. Const. *into*. Obs.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 250 That notorious serpentine shape which deceived Adam and Eve and Lapsed them into rebellion. 1681 — *Exp. Dan.* App. I. 258 In lapsing and keeping down the Empire in Superstition and Idolatry.

† 6. To let slip (time, a term); to let pass without being turned to account. Obs.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* vi. ¶ 17 We know the danger of lapsing time in case of mortgage, but here our danger is greater. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 127 Erick the Fifth...lapsed his time of demanding the Investiture of the Electorship. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastical, Chrysostom* 528 He would many times lapse the usual times of dining, and eat nothing till the evening. 1726 AVILFEE *Parergon* 81 An Appeal may be deserted by the Appellants lapsing the Term of Law.

† 7. To allow (a right) to lapse; to suffer the lapse of (a living); to forfeit, lose. Obs.

1642 LAVO *Diary Wks.* 1853 III. 249 Tuesday I received a letter, dated Jan. 17, from His Majesty, to give Chartham to Mr. Redding, or lapse it to him. 1660 *Plea for Ministers in Sequestration* 4 The complainants have lapsed their Livings. 1687 in *Mugd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O.H.S.) 45 Q. Eliz. did jure suo make Dr Bond præs. y<sup>r</sup> Coll. having lapsed y<sup>r</sup> election. 1697 *Conf. Lambeth* in W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 47 A Vestry cannot lapse their right of presentation as a patron may.

† 8. ? Associated with *lapse* = *laps* pl. (LAP sb. 1 8) : ? To pounce upon as an offender, apprehend. Obs.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iii. 36 For which if I be lapsed in this phase I shall pay deere.

**Lapsed** (læpsd), *phl. a.* [f. LAPSE v. + -ED 1.]

1. That has glided away, dropped out of use, disappeared from sight, or fallen into decay.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 176 Once more I will renew His lapsed powers, though forfeit and enthrall'd By sin to foul exorbitant desires. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xvi. xxi, A monk...appear'd, Now in the moonlight, and now lapsed in shade. 1854 H. MILLER *S. h. & Schm.* iv. (1857) 66 During the lapsed century the waves had largely encroached on the low flat shores. 1881 *Times* 2 Feb. 9/2 The House of Commons must recover its lapsed authority. 1890 *John Bull* 5 Apr. 231/1 It is probable that the lapsed custom of an annual dinner will be revived.

† b. That has been let slip incautiously. Obs.

1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* ix. (1801) 80 Let there be no sudden seizure of a lapsed syllable to play upon it.

2. Of a person: Fallen or sunk into a lower grade, or a depraved condition; esp. fallen into sin, or from the faith (cf. COLLAPSED 3); applied *Hist.* to Christians who denied the faith during persecution. *Lapsed classes, masses*: those who have dropped out of social standing. Also *absol.*

1638 *Penit. Conf.* iii. (1657) 36 Such a lapsed sinner may not be incapable of pardon. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xiv. 43 But this plea is in common with the Heathens and lapsed Christians. 1668 — *Dir. Dial.* i. xvi. (1713) 35 That the standing Spirits hugely exceed the number of the lapsed. 1677 HORNECK *Gr. Law* Consid. iv. (1704) 98 Free you from the rubbish the lapsed posterity of Adam lies groaning under. 1702 EDWARD *Ecl. Hist.* III. v. 406 His greatest Concern was for the Case of the Lapsed. 1706 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 294 The Author of all Goodness to lapsed Man. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (ed. 6) II. 231 May not virtue itself pity the lapsed? 1822 LAMB *Ella Ser.* i. *Praise Chimney*, Good blood and gentle conditions, derived from lost ancestry and a lapsed pedigree. 1831-3 E. BURTON *Ecl. Hist.* xxv. (1845) 532 These lapsed Christians, as they were called...retained their belief in Christ. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xvi. (1857) 367 It almost necessarily takes its place among the lapsed classes. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 198 The lapsed were restored under the prospect of renewed persecution. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Mar. 2/2 To facilitate the elevation of the lapsed masses.

3. Said of a fief, devise, or legacy, the right to which has passed from the original holder, devisee, or legatee.

1617 MINSHU *Ductor. s. v. Lapse*, That Benefice is in lapse or lapsed, whereunto he that ought to present, hath omitted or slipped his opportunities. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 513 If the legatee dies before the testator, the legacy is a lost or lapsed legacy, and shall sink into the residuum. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xviii. His lands...were reassumed by the emperor as a lapsed fief. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 195 The devise was lapsed and void. 1896 T. F. TOUT *Edw. I.* i. 16 The bestowal of lapsed fiefs was among the most important of the prerogatives of the Crown.

**Lapser** (læpsər), [f. LAPSE v. + -ER 1.] One who lapses or falls away from (something, † esp. from the Christian faith).

1695 J. SAGE *Cyprianic Age* Wks. 1847 II. 9 Such as...absolved the lapsers. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* III. iv. 330 With regard to...who were looked upon by him as Lapsers. 1899 *19th Cent.* Sept. 451 These lapsers from sobriety.

**Lapsibility, -ible**: see LAPSA-.

**Lapsided**, variant of LOPSIDED.

**Lapsing** (læpsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LAPSE v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. LAPSE. a. Gliding or dropping of water. b. In immaterial sense: The action or process of sinking or dropping; also, of falling to (a public body) as an acquisition.

1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 145 The lapsing of that People to the grossest ignorance. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 24 (1822) I. 187 In the notes of the birds and the lapsing of the water-fall. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* I. i. iv. 64 To reduce prayer to a form...But how to prevent...its lapsing into a form? 1884 H. SPENCER in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXIV. 727 The law-makers who provided for the ultimate lapsing of French railways to the state.

**Lapsing**, *phl. a.* [f. LAPSE v. + -ING 2.]

1. a. Of water: Gliding, dropping. b. Of time: Gliding or passing away.

a 1771 SMOLLETT (Worc.), To magic murmur of lapsing streams. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xv, At twilight hour, with tritons gay I dance upon the lapsing tides. 1827 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 893 We pass near some gently lapsing water. 1841 LADY FLORA HASTINGS *Poems* 11 Though many a lapsing year hath intervened. 1862 W. STORY *Koba di K.* xvii. (1864) 352 Rome is the city of fountains. Wherever one goes he hears the pleasant sound of lapsing water. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 381 Test the growth of enlightenment by lapsing centuries.

2. Sinking (into decay or depravity); failing, flagging.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* vii. 146 The lapsing state of human corruption. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 90 It is the peculiar honor and prerogative of a Deity...to be the fulcrum, the centre of a lapsing creation. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Poems* 67 O lapsing heart! thy feeble strain Sends up the blood so spare.

Hence **Lapsingly adv.**, in a lapsing manner.

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 291 The soft moan Of billows that shoreward are lapsingly thrown.

**Lapstar**, Sc. f. LOBSTER.

**Lapstone**. [f. LAP sb. 1 + STONE.] A stone that shoemakers lay in their laps to beat their leather upon.

1778 *Love Feast* 18 Next, black-thumb'd Johnson...throws his Lap-Stone down. 1794 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ode For Soldiers*, Behold his pretty fingers wad the thread, And now the leather on the lap-stone hole. a 1810 TANNAHILL *Come home to Lingsels* Poems (1846) 143 Come home to your lap-stone, come home to your last, It's a bonny affair that your family maun fast. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* I. v. 68 A lapstone, a hammer, a piece of sole-leather, and some waxed ends.

**Lap-streak**. [f. LAP sb. 3 or v. 3 + STREAK.] A boat in which each streak overlaps the one below; a clinker-built boat.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 75, 587 Two boats...Long graceful lapstreaks, roomy and stiff, yet so light that [etc.]. 1873 *Forest & Stream* 25 Sept. 108/2 Five six-oared shells, two six-oared lapstreaks.

attrib. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 488/2 Their boat is of lap-streak construction.

Hence **Lapstreaked a.**, (of a boat) built in this fashion. **Lap-streaker** (U.S.), one who uses such a boat.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Aug. 11/1 The owner's gig...will be of cedar, lapstreaked.

|| **Lapsus** (læpsʊs). [L.; see LAPSE sb.] A lapse, slip, or error. Chiefly in the L. phrases *lapsus linguae*, a slip of the tongue, and *lapsus calami*, a slip of the pen.

1667 DRYDEN *Mart. Mar-all* III. (1668) 28 What have I done besides a little lapsus lingue? 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 121 ¶ 3 He...was unfortunately betrayed into a lapsus lingue. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 109 The people committed the lapsus, when they [etc.]. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 2 Mar. 165/2 The following...is a lapsus calami whose occurrence it is quite impossible to understand.

**Laputan** (læpiʊtən), *a.* and *sb.* In Swift *Laputian*. [f. *Laputa*, the flying island in *Gulliver's Travels*, whose inhabitants were addicted to visionary projects: see -AN, -IAN.] **A. adj.** Of or pertaining to Laputa; hence, chimerical, visionary, absurd. **B. sb.** An inhabitant of Laputa.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. (heading), The Humours and Dispositions of the Laputians described. 1866 HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect.* ii. 62 After all, Swift's idea of extracting sunbeams out of cucumbers, which he attributes to his Laputan philosophers, may not be so very absurd. 1870 O. W. HOLMES *Mechanism in Th. & Mor.* in *Old Vol. of Life* (1891) 293 note, It is curious to compare the Laputan idea of extracting sunbeams from cucumbers with George Stephenson's famous saying about coal.

So **Laputically adv.** (*nonce-rod.*), after the fashion of the Laputians.

a 1849 POR R. H. HORNE *Wks.* 1864 III. 426 Occupied, Laputically, in their great work of a progress that never progresses.

**Lapwing** (læpwiŋ). Forms: 1 hleapewince, 4 lhapwynche, 4-7 lapwinge, -wynge, lap-, lappewin(c)ke, -wynke, 4 leepwynke, 5 lapwynch, -wynche, 7 -winc(k)le, 4-lapwing. Also 6 LAPPOINT. [OE. *hleapewince*, str. fem., f. *hleapan* to leap + *\*winc-* to totter, waver (so OHG. *winkan*, MHG. *winken*, also to wink; cf. OE. *wincian* to wink. The bird was named from the manner of its flight. The current form is in part due to popular etymology, which connected the word with LAP v. 2 and WING sb. (see quot. 1617).] A well-known bird of the plover family, *Vanellus vulgaris* or *cristatus*, common in the temperate parts of the Old World. Called also PEWIT, from its peculiar cry. Its eggs are the 'plover's eggs' of the London markets. Allusions are frequent to its crested head, to its wily method of drawing away a visitor from its nest, and to the notion that the newly hatched lapwing runs about with its head in the shell.

c 1050 *Augs. Voc.* in Wt.-Willker 260/2 Cucu, hleapewince. 1340 *Ayeb.* 61 Hy byepase be lhapwynche bet the velpe of man makep his nest. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 329 A lappe-winke has lost his feith And is the brid falsest of alle. c 1430 *Lydg. Temple of Glass* 495+21 Had In dispit, ryght as a-mong foulis Ben layis, Fyis, Lapwynkis & these Oylis. a 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 430 [They] With purwy the lap-wyng, The verselyes shall syng. c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.*



in *Palsgr.* 911 The lapwing, *le uanien*. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* 137 b, The Lapwinke. seemeth to have some royal thinge, and weareth a crowne. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny Catching* ii. 4 Who cry with the Lapwing farthest from their nest. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 192 This Lapwing runs away with the shell on his head. 1606 Sir G. GOSWELP i. i. in Bullen O. Pl. III. 9 As fearefull as a Haire, and will lye like a Lapwing. 1617 MINSHU *Ductor*, a *Lappe-wing*, q. leaping, because he lappes or clappes the wings so often. a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 204 Like Lapwings with the shels of authority about their necks. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hih.* ii. iii. (1810) 239 And left the Wood with the Lapwings pollicie; that they being busied in pursuite of them, the other might remaine secure within that Fastnesse. 1786 BURNS *Afton Water* ii, Thou green-crested lapwing, thy screaming forbear. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 18 In the Spring the wanton lapwing gets himself another crest. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* xiii. (ed. 4) 260 You could now hear. the pleasant peewit of the Lapwing.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as in *lapwing stratagem*, *lapwing-like* adv.; *lapwing-gull* (see quot. 1844).

1638 BRATHWAITE *Spir. Spicervie* 406 Lapwing-like, with shell on head, I began to write, before my yeares could well make mee an Author. 1666 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* iv. i. Your guilt dares not approach what it would hide; But draws me off, and (lapwing-like) flies wide. 1676 in *Hist. Northfield* (Mass.) (1875) 86 Be careful not to be deceived by their lapwing stratagems, by drawing you off from the rest to follow some men. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Sc.* (1855) 326 The Laughing Gull, or Black Head, has been called 'peewit' or 'lapwing gull'.

Lapyst, variant of LAPISE 21. Obs.

Laqueais, -ay, obs. forms of LACKEY.

Laque, obs. form of LAC 31 and 3.

Laquear (lækwia). [L. f. *laqueus* noose, band: see LACE sb.]

a. *Arch.* (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Laquear* (in *Archit.*), a Roof, the inward Roof of a House; the Roof of a Chamber embowed, channelled, and done with Fret-work. 1859 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 4) Gloss., s.v. *Laquear*. The ceiling of any part in architecture receives the name of lacunar only when it consists of compartments sunk or hollowed, without spaces or bands, between the panels; if it is with bands, it is called *laquear*.

b. *Anal.* (See quot. 1888.)

1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Laquear*, the roof of a part. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xxii. (ed. 4) 172 Where the disease attacks only parts of the passage, as the laquear.

Laquearian (lækwie'rian), a. [f. L. *laquearius* (see next) + -AN.] Of a gladiator: Armed with a noose to entangle his antagonist.

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. cxlii. note. Whether the wonderful statue which suggested this image be a laquearian gladiator.

Laqueary, sb. Obs. rare<sup>o</sup>. [app. ad. L. *laquearia* (pl. of LAQUEAR), treated as sing.] = LAQUEAR.

1656-81 MOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Laqueary*, the roof of a chamber. 1658-96 in PHILLIPS.

Laqueary, a. Obs. rare<sup>o</sup>. [ad. L. *laquearius*, f. *laqueus* noose.] = LAQUEARIAN.

1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* i. § 24 Our inward Antagonists . . . like Retiary and Laqueary Combatants, with Nets, Frauds and Entanglements fall upon us.

Laqueat, pa. pple. Sc. Obs. [ad. L. *laqueatus*, pa. pple. of *laqueare* to ensnare, f. *laqueus* noose: see LACE sb.] Ensnared.

1560 ROLLANO *Crt. Venus* iii. 375 With lust of laif 3it he was laqueat.

Laqueation. Obs. [n. of action f. L. *laqueare*: see prec.] (See quot.)

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* vii. 50 So much I have thought good to deliver unto you concerning laqueation or dry stitching.

Laquer, obs. form of LACQUER.

Laquesaa: see LAC 2.

Lar (lār). Pl. || larses (lō'rēz), lars (lāiz). Also 7 larre. [L. *lār*, pl. *larēs*, earlier *laēs*.]

1. *Roman Myth.* a. pl. The tutelary deities of a house; household gods; hence, the home. Often coupled with *Penates*, b. sing. A household or ancestral deity; also *transf.* and *fig.*

1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* i. (1594) 473 The ancients had a private and household god, whom they called lar, which we may translate into our language, the god of the hearth. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* viii. ix. 287 O ye Lares and domestic gods. 1629 MILTON *Christ's Nativity* 191 In consecrated Earth, And on the holy Hearth, The Lars, and Lemures moan with midnight plaint. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Jurnal* 278 Build houses; joyne to ours another lars; Sleepe safe, confiding in our neighbours cares. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Pan.* to Sir L. Pemberton 4 To thee, thy lady, younglings and as farre As to thy genius and thy larre. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* iv. 366 So shall each youth . . . keep his Lares, tho' his house be sold. 1775 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) VI. 270, I am returned to my own Lares and Penates—to my dogs and cats. 1832 L. HUNT *Poems* 239 So shall no disease or jar Hurt thy house, or chill thy Lar. 1889 LOWELL *Oracle of Goldfishes* Last Poems (1895) 14 You were my wonders, you my Lars, In darkling days my sun and stars. 1889 *Athenæum* 20 July 88/3 Thomas Pitt . . . through his sons and daughters, the great lar of not fewer than five families in the English peerage.

† c. A sprite, hobgoblin. Obs.

1598 FLORIO, *Mazzaniolo*, a sprite—i. a hodg-poker, a lar in the chimney.

2. *Zool.* The white-handed gibbon of Burmah, *Hylobates lar*.

1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v., The lar, or, as it is sometimes denominated the gibbon. 1859 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* i. 34 The Lar, or White-handed Gibbon,

Larach (lārāx). Sc. Also lerroch. [Gael. *lārach* site of a building, habitation. = OIrish *lithrach* (mod. Ir. *lathrach*), f. O' Celtic \*lā to extend.] The site of a building or habitation.

1705 Court Bk. *Barony of Urie* (1892) 113 [That] ilke tenant keepe their owen larache. a 1774 FERGUSON *Farmer's Ingle Poems* (1845) 38 In its auld lerroch yet the deas remains. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XII. 273 note, Amidst the various changes . . . proprietors they have continued in the same possession, and on the self-same Larach.

Laarium (lārē'rium). [L. *lararium*, f. *lar*-is (see LAR).] The part of a Roman house where the images of Larcs or household gods were kept; hence, a private shrine or chapel.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1816 J. DALLAWAY *Statuary & Sculpt.* iii. 165 The Penates . . . were deposited in the Lararium or wardrobe which stood in some secret apartment, the sleeping room or lobby. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* i. i. The old lararium, stripped of its ancient images of ancestor and god. 1871 FARRAR *Witm. Hist.* iii. 98 note, The Emperor Alexander Severus admitted an image of Christ into his lararium.

† Larbar, a. and sb. Chiefly Sc. In 5 larbre, 6 larbar, la(r)rbair. [Of obscure origin: cf. LEER a., empty.] a. adj. Lean; exhausted, worn out.

b. sb. A lean, withered, or worn out person. 1486 Bk. St. Albans F.vij.b, He is meegre larbie and leene. 1508 DUNBAR *Flying to, Kennedy* 121 Lene larlar, loungeour, bath lousy in lisk and longe. *Ibid.* 169 The larlar lukis of thy lang lene craig. — *Tua marit uenem* 175 His lyme is vaxit larbar, and lysis into swonne. 1603 *Philotts* xxxv, With one lairbair for to ly, Ane auld cild stock, bath cauld and dry.

Comb. 1603 *Philotts* cxii, Sa larbair-lyke lo as scho lysis.

Larboard (lār'bōrd, -bōrd), sb. a.) Naut. Forms: a. 4 ladde-borde, 5 ladeborde, latheborde, latbord, 6 larborde, lerbord, leereboord, 6-7 larbo o rd, 7 lubbord, 7- larboard. [ME. *lad d'eborde*, *latheborde*, altered in the 16th c. into *ler*, *leere*, *larbord*, by form-association with the contemporary *ster*, *steere*, *starbord*. The second component is OE. *bord*, ON. *borde*, ship's side (BOARD sb. 12); the origin of the first component, which appears as *ladde*, *lade*, *lathe*, *late*, has not been determined.

Some would connect it with LADE 2, taking it to mean 'the side on which cargo was received', or on which deck cargo was placed.

In OE, the corresponding term was *lecebord*; this did not survive into ME, though its etymological equivalent still remains in all the mod. continental Teut. tongues, and was adopted into Rom. (F. *bibord*). The word seems to have meant 'the side at the *ba k* of the steersman'; the rudder or steering-paddle of early Germanic ships having been worked over the right side, whence the name *starbord* 'steering-side', STARBOARD.]

The side of a ship which is to the left hand of a person looking from the stern towards the bows. Opposed to *starboard*. (Freq. in phr. without the article, as *† on*, *† by*, *† a*, to *larboard*.)

The term has now been discarded in the navy and supplanted by *port*, to avoid confusion with the similar-sounding *starboard*.

a. 13- E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 106 þay layden in oo laddeborde þe lofe wynnes. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 203 Devettes. . . a starbord an other a latbord.

b. 15- Sir A. Barton in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 68 Eithere bye lerbord or by lowe That Scoote weuld overcome yowe. *Ibid.* 69 A larborde wher Sir Andrewe lay. 1583 STANNYHURST *Æneis* l. (Arb.) 21 Their ships too larboard doo nod. 1591 RALEIGH *Last Fight* Rev. (Arb.) 19 Two on her larboard, and two on her starboard. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* i. 4 Vpon his steerebord alwayes the desert land, and vpon the leerebord the maine Ocean. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 1019 When Ulysses on the Larbord shuoud Charybdis. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 171 We saw five Ships, three to the Starboard, and two to the Lar-board. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4380/2 In firing along our Larboard, we saw he had a Design to board us on the Bow. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sci.* i. § 17 (1873) 11 She will heel over to larboard.

† b. as *adv.* = To larboard; formerly used as a nautical command. Obs.

1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 169 Larboard, that is, to the left hand. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Jurnal* 224 Larboard now The reeling tree, then starboard, for't to bow. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 32 As well understood . . . as one at Sea among Mariners; saying, Steere, or Lar-board. 1667 DRYDEN *Tempest* i. i, You Dogs, is this a time to sleep? Lubbord, Heave together, Lads.

B. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Belonging to or situated on the left or port side of a vessel.

1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 192 Latheborde Bowers . . . Sterborde destrelles. . . Ladeborde destrelles. a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife, Saylor*, In a storme tis disputable . . . on which side of the ship he may be saued best, whether his faith bee starre-bord faith or lar-bord. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* ix. vii. 862 The Land on Larbord side (saith Sir R. Hawkins) is without doubt lands. 1667 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 39 His Mate with his Larbord men . . . releues them till foure in the morning. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 18 Cast off your Larboard-Braces. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* i. vi. 59 A signal was made . . . to bring to with the larboard tacks. *Ibid.* ii. v. 177 About four points on the larboard-bow. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* i. 282 On the larboard quarter. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* viii, Ease off the larboard hawser. 1897 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Larboard-watch*, the old term for port-watch.

b. *humorously* used for: Left.

1781 COWPER *Lett. to J. Newton* 18 Mar., Wks. 1837 XV. 75 A slight disorder in my larboard eye may possibly prevent my writing you a long letter.

Larbolins, -ians, sb. pl. Naut. [Short f. LARBOARD + -LING. Cf. STARBOLINS.] (See quot.) 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Larbolins*, or *Larbolians*, a cant term implying the larboard-watch.

Larcener (lā'sēnər). Also 7 lassoner. [f. LARCENY + -ER l. Cf. OF. *larcineur*.] One who commits larceny; chiefly *petty larcener*, one who commits petty larceny. Also *fig.*

1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 20 As a punishment . . . upon whores, petty larceners, shippers that exact. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* i. Cor. xi. 50 The whip for the petty lassoner. 1642 — *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xxiv. 152 Thus petty Larceners are encouraged into Felons. 1839 FRASER'S *Mag.* XIX. 91 Bother about perjurers, robbers, larceners. 1854 LADY LYTTON *Behind Scenes* i. iv, That great petty larcener of sentiment, Lawrence Sterne. 1864 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 373 How it was possible . . . to imprison the petty larcener unless the offence was duly laid in the indictment.

Larcenish (lā'sēnɪʃ), a. [f. LARCENY + -ISH.] Disposed to larceny or small thefts.

1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 50 A tendency to be larcenish.

Larcenist (lā'sēnist), [f. LARCENY + -IST.] = LARCENER.

1803 SVD. SMITH *Hks.* (1869) 30 The injuries which have been inflicted on society by pickpockets, larcenists and petty felons. 1882 MACM. *Mag.* XLV. 379 These have also suffered by the predatory fingers of petty larcenists.

Larcenous (lā'sēnəs), a. [f. LARCENY + -OUS. Cf. OF. *larcineux*, *larcineux*.] Pertaining to or characterized by larceny; thievish.

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* iv. v, 'Ay' says the Justice, 'a kind of felonious larcenous Thing'. 1807 SVD. SMITH *P. Phynxy's Lett.* iv. Wks. 1840 III. 403 The acquittal of any noble and official thief would not fail to diffuse the most heartfelt satisfaction over the larcenous and burglarious world. 1861 DICKENS *Ol. Expect.* ii, I knew . . . that my larcenous researches might find nothing available in the safe. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* 63 In all the larcenous little bundle of verse. 1888 GRAISTON in *19th Cent.* XXIII. 783 A huge larcenous appropriation . . . of goods which do not belong to them.

Hence *Larcenously* *adv.*, thievishly.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1882 *Daily News* 3 Jan. 5 4 Molière was accused . . . of larcenously conveying the ideas of *Les Précieuses Ridicules* from a piece acted two years before.

Larceny (lā'sēni), *Lave*. Also 6 larcenie, larsonie, 8 larciny. [app. f. AF. *larcin* see LARIX] + -Y, j. clu. with a recollection of L. *latrocinium*.] The felonious taking and carrying away of the personal goods of another with intent to convert them to the taker's use. Also *gen.* theft.

Distinction was formerly made between *grand* and *petty larceny*, the former being the larceny of property having a value of more, the latter of less, than 12 pence. *Simple, mixed, or compound larceny* (see quot. 1766).

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim. Mon.* xiii. (1885) 142 There is no man hangyd in Scotlande in vij. yere to gedur for robbery. And yet that ben often tymes hangyd for larceny [ed. 1714 larceny. MS. *Dispylarcery*]. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* ii. vii. (1602) 272 All manner of theft, whether it be robberie it selfe, or great or petite Larcenie. 1596 Sir W. BARTHOLOMEW *Three Serms.* i. 126 Egging men on to Larcsonies, Thefts. 1764 BURN *Poor Lawes* 137 Picking of pockets, and such other larcenies. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 229 Larciny . . . is distinguished by the law into two sorts; the one called simple larciny, or plain theft unaccompanied with any other atrocious circumstance; and mixt or compound larciny, which also includes in it the aggravation of a taking from one's house or person. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi, You are not charged with any petty larceny, or vulgar felony. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 17 This god . . . wilt thou Not hate, thou, whom his impious larceny Did chiefly injure? 1871 SMILES *Charac.* vi. (1876) 184 It is said that Lord Chatham was the first to set the example of disdaining to govern by petty larceny. 1875 POSTE *Gains* iii. (ed. 2) 462 By English law, to take a man's own goods out of the hands of a bailee, if the taking have the effect of charging the bailee, is larceny.

† Larcery. Obs. Also 7 lasserie. [Cf. LARCENY and LARCINERY.] Larceny.

a 1500 [see c 1460 in prec.] 1612 FLORIO, *Latrocinatione*, larcerie. 1613 R. CAMDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Pettilasserie*, stealing of things of no great value.

Larch (lārf). Also 6 larche, larshe. β. S larich, larinch. [Introduced by Turner (see quot. 1548 in 3), ad. G. *lärche*:—MHG. *lerche*, *larche*:—OHG. \**lerihha*, \**larihha*, an early adoption (prior to the assimilation of *c* in Latin) of L. *laricem*, *larix* (whence late Gr. *lárax*); corresponding phonetically to O' Celtic \**darik*- (Irish *dair*, genitive *darach*, Welsh *dar*) oak. Other Eng. writers in the 16th. c. adopted the word in the L. form (see LARIX), sometimes corrupted into *larinx*; hence app. some of the dialectal forms given above. Cf. further Du. *lariks*, and the unexplained forms G. *lorche*, Du. *lorke* (boom); also It. *larice*, Sp. *lárice*, Pg. *larico*, f. (Cotgr.) *larege*, *lareze*, med. L. *larsesus*.]

1. A well-known coniferous tree; *Abies Larix* or *Larix europæa*, a native of the Alps, which is largely cultivated in this country. Its timber is tough and durable. It yields Venetian turpentine, and the bark is used in tanning. b. Any tree of the genus *Larix*, e.g. the American Larch, *L. americana*.

1548, etc. [see *larch-tree* in 3]. 1576 NEWTON *Lemmie's*



*Complex.* 1. 72 Y<sup>e</sup> best is that, which issueth out of y<sup>e</sup> Larch, the Pyne, or the Firre tree. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Mystr. Uolopho* iii. The scene of barrenness was here and there interrupted by the spreading branches of the larch and cedar. 1827-35 WILLIS *May* 15 The larch stands green and beautiful Amid the sombre firs. 1832 *Planting* 33 (L. U. K.) *Pinus pendula*, black larch. — *microcarpa*, red larch. — *larix*, common larch. 1850 TENNYSON *In Memoriam*, xci. When rosy plumulets tuft the larch. 1856 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Larix*, the American Larch, *Abies* or *Larix pendula*, is the tree known to the Canadians as the Tamarack.

2. The wood of this tree.

1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal* 141 The props are usually of larch, or, in low seams, of oak.

3. *attrib.*, as *larch-plank*, *-plant*, *-tree*, *-turpentine*; *larch-bark*, the bark of the larch-tree; the *laricis cortex* of the British Pharmacopœia; *larch red*, a substance obtained by boiling extract of larch-bark with dilute sulphuric acid (Cassell); *larch-scale*, a scale-like insect which infests larch trees; *larch-wood*, (a) the wood of the larch tree; (b) a wood consisting of larch trees.

1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 489 The present Mr. White, had often drawn more than £400 a year for his "Larch-bark only. 1847 SKEATON *Builder's Man.* 43 Tiberius caused the Naumachiarium bridge... to be rebuilt of "larch planks. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 30 The young "larch-plant upon Pelion's side. 1832 *Planting* 72 (L. U. K.) *Coccus laricis* [sic], "larch scale. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 46 Larix or larix growth on the highest toppes of the Alpes... frenche men call it Dulargie. It may be called in englishe a "Larche tree. 1578 [see LARIX]. 1601 HOLLAND *Phiny* II. 182 From the Larch tree there issueth a subtile and thin liquor. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Larix*, the Larinch-tree, or Larch-Tree. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 66 *Cedrus Magna*... is a Species of the Larch Tree. 1728 KERSEY, *Larix*, the Larch-tree, or Larch-tree. 1855 LONGE, *Histo.* VII. 49 Give me... of your fibrous roots, O Larch-Tree! 1616 BULLOKAR, "Larch Turpentine, a kind of Turpentine or rosen growing upon the Larch tree in Italie, used often in oymntments and emplasters. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 46 Another ship built of "larch-wood. 1856 MISS MULLOCK *J. Halifax* xxy. It was lovely to see the morning sun climbing over One-Tree Hill, catching the larchwood [etc.].

**Larchen** (lär'čén), *a.* [f. LARCH + -EN suffix 4.] Consisting of larches, larch.

1818 KEATS *Meg Merrilies* 10 Her Brothers were the craggy hills, Her Sisters larchen trees. a 1851 MOIR *Poems*, *To Wounded Ptarmigan* vii. From larchen grove to grove.

† **Larcin**, *Obs.* Also 5 larcion, 6 larcyne, -ine, larcine, 7 larzon, larcen. [a. AF. and F. *larcin*, OF. *larrecin* (also *larcine* fem.) :—L. *latrocinium* robbery, f. *latro* robber.]

1. = LARCENY.

[1292 BRITTON I. xxv. § 115 De Apels de Robberies et de Larcins.] c 1400 *Plowman's T.* 323 Tything of lribry and larcion Will make falshed full foul fall! c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 75 To Brytains, Gascoignes, and Polones, [is attributed] larcyne [v. r. larcine]. 1598 FLORIO, *Furto*, a thevery, a larcine, a burglarie. 1658 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* Pref. 2 Others content them selves with petty Larcins. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 119 If he be condemned for a common Larcin, he ought to be hanged.

2. One who commits larceny; a larcener.

1596 in *Tytler Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 350 Shall any castle or habytacle of mine be assailed by a night larcin. 1624 BR. HALL *True Peace-Maker* Wks. (1627) 540 Whips for harlots, brands for petty larcions, ropes for felons. a 1656 — *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 11 Some poor petty-larcions and pilferers.

† **Larcinary**, *Obs.* Also 7 larcenary. [f. LARCIN + -RY.] Larceny.

a 1639 CAREW *Colurn Brit.* (1640) 214 The god of petty larcinary. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 183 Having committed many larcenaries.

**Lard** (lär'd), *sb.* Forms: 4. 6 larde, 5 laard, 5 laurde, 4—lard. [a. OF. (mod.F.) *lard* bacon (= It., Sp., Pg. *lardo*) :—L. *lardum*, *lardum*, usually believed to be cogn. w. Gr. *lāp-tivós* fat, *lāp-ós* pleasant to the taste.]

† 1. The fat of a swine; (fat) bacon or pork; rarely, other fat meat used for larding. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 12 Take larde of porke, wele sobyn. *Ibid.* 26 Take tho ox tonge. Sethe hit, broche hit in lard yche dele. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 288/1 Larde of flesche, *urda*. c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* iii. (1885) 114 Thai eyten no flesche but yf it be right seldon a bile larde. 1552 HULOET, *Larde, succidia*. 1609 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 532 The fat of Swine they commonly call Lard which groweth betwixt the skin and the flesh. 1615 [see LARD v. 1]. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 997 She got a Peece of Lard with the Skin on, and rubbed the Warts all ouer with the Fat Side. 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* viii. *Baucis & P.* 107 By this the boiling kettle had prepar'd And to the table sent the smocking lard. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Swine*, Feeding a Hog for Lard or Boar for brawn. *fig.* a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 290 Patience is the lard of the leaner meat of adversity.

† b. ? A slice of fat. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 49 Take lardez of Venysoun. 2. (Often hog's lard.) The internal fat of the abdomen of a swine, esp. when rendered and clarified, much used in cooking, and in pharmacy as the basis of unguents.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* l. 433 Frote hit wel with larde ffaat & decoct. 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 18 b/l *Angunia propriæ*, is larde or hogges grease. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4026/3 Lading, consisting of... Dry Codfish, Dry Jack, Hogslard. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1708) 189 If Hogs get a Swelling on the side of their Throat... anoint it with Hog's Lard. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 728 The addition of the metallic solution to the melted mixture of

lard and oil. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* l. 76 A kind of sweet cake fried in lard. 1836-9 *Tond Cycl. Anat.* II. 232/2 When hog's-lard becomes rancid, a peculiar volatile acid forms in it. 1873 F. SMITH *Foods* 139 Lard is derived from the loose fat of the pig, and is a very pure fat.

b. *transf.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C v b, Veue hir larde of a gote. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 306 Pritters of flour fried in bear's lard. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist.* *Mammalia* III. 162 In the Greenland whale the layer of this subcutaneous lard varies from eight or ten to 20 inches in depth.

c. *Earth lard* (see quot.).

1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XLIX. 175 The Grubs of the Cockchafer... appear like lumps of white fat. Hence the British name 'Earth-Lard'.

3. *attrib.*, as *lard-slice*; *lard-butter*, *-cheese*, substitutes for butter and cheese made from lard; † *lard-house* = LARDER; *lard-oil*, 'a valuable oil made from lard, used for burning, and for lubricating machinery' (Ogilvie, 1882); *lard-stone*, a kind of soft stone found in China; cf. *agalmatolite*.

1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr., Very little 'lard-butter is now sold in Chicago. *Ibid.*, Large amounts of butterine and 'lard-cheese were sold here as the genuine article. 1555 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 85 All the salting vessel in the 'lardhouse. 1599 MINSHEL, A Lardary, or lard-house. a 1693 *Urynkart's Rabelais* III. xxiii. 193 Some Lackey, snatching at the 'Lard-slices. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrar.* I. 374 The rock called 'lard-stone, used by the Chinese.

**Lard** (lär'd), *v.* [ad. F. *larder*, l. lard (see LARD sb.).]

1. *Cookery.* (*trans.*) To insert small strips of bacon († or of other fat meat) in the substance of (meat, poultry, etc.) before cooking. Also *absol.* (Cf. INTERLARD v. 1.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15756 He schar a pece out of his þe, & lardid & rostoid. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 21 Perboyle the hare and larde hit wele, Sethyn loke thou rost hir everydele. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 18 Take Conynghens, & sethe hem, oper larde hem & Rost hem. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1604) 73 If you will Roast any Venison, ... if it be lean, you shall either lard it with Mutton lard, or Pork lard. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Mhu.* 73 The skinn being pulled off, the flesh larded, & stuck with cloves, may be roasted. 1741 *Compt. Fam. Piece* I. ii. 136 Flea your Hare, and lard it with Bacon. 1769 MRS. RAFFAEL *Eng. Housew.* (1778) 127 Take three young ducks, lard them down each side the breast. 1884 *Girls' Own Paper* June 491, 1 Nearly all lean meat may be larded with advantage.

† 2. To enrich with or as with fat; to fatten. (Cf. ENLARD v. 1.)

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 110 A goodly Oake... Whilome had bene the King of the field, ... And with his nuts larded many swine. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* II. ii. 116 Falstaffe sweates to death, and Lards the lean earth as he walks along. 1607 — *Timon* IV. iii. 12 It is the Pastour Lards the Brothers sides. The want that makes him lean. 1607 DEKKER *Whore Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 221 This lards me fat with laughter. 1621 BERTON *Anat. Med.* *Democr.* to Rdr. (1651) 7 They lard their lean books with the fat of others works. 1624 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 184 Thou hast larded thy leaner revenues with fat collops sacrilegiously cut out of the sides or flanks of the church. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 240 [Wheat-ears] Naturally larded with lumps of fat. a 1687 COTTON *Noon Quatrains* *Poems* (1689) 235 The lagging Ox is now unbond, From larding the new turn'd-up ground.

† b. *intr.* for *refl.* or *pass.*

1612 [see LARDING *pp.* a.]

3. *transf.* To stick all over with; to cover, line, or strew with. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1543 SIR J. WALLOR in *State Papers* IX. 457 Divers of the Frenchmen's horse killed, and well larded with arrows. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* I. iv. He wears a short Italian hooded cloake, Larded with pearly. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 37 White his Shrow'd as the Mountaine Snow. Larded with sweet flowers. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. § 55 Their sides were altogether larded with arrows. 1631 H. SHIRLEY *Marit. Soldier* II. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* I. 190 A Soldado Casacke of Scarlet, larded thick with Gold Lace. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 70 His Navall ruines that have larded our Seas. a 1668 CLEVELAND *Times* 13 A Land, Larded with Springs, and fring'd with curled Woods. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. ii. Larding himself with sharp knives and bodkins.

† b. *fig.*

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 407 Yee thought it good, thus to lard the same, by a proper Parenthesis. 1660 tr. *Amynadus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. iii. 362 His gross follies wherewith he hath larded and strewed it. 1687 SETTLE *Ref. Dryden* 81 But to lard his gross oversights with some more pardonable mistakes.

4. To intersperse or garnish (speech or writing) with particular words, expressions, ideas, etc.; to interlard.

1549 *Compt. Scot. Prol.* to Rdr. 16, I thocht it nocht necessarih til hef fardit and lardit this tracteit vith exquisite terms. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 53 They say, the Lirick, is larded with passionate Sonnets. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. vi. 14 The mirth whereof, so larded with my matter, That neither (singly) can be manifested Without the shew of both. 1602 — *Ham.* V. ii. 20 An exact command, Larded with many severall sorts of reason. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* xxiv. Monks began to lard the lives of their Saints with lies. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 158 How mean a skill to lard every sentence with an oath. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 52 A few modish lewd words to lard his Discourse. with a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II.* (1847) I. xii. 404 Lord Egmont... always larded... his speeches with speculative topics of government. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* x. Unable to refrain from larding them with interjections of surprise. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* (1862) I. iv. 39 Their conversation was larded and illustrated with the phraseology of their own favourite pursuit.

5. To smear or cover with lard or fat; to grease, rare.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* l. 436 Vp walle hit eury side In lyke maner, eek larde it. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* II. 306 His Buff Douillet, larded o'er with Fat Of slaughter'd Brutes. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* xxviii. Old boxes, larded with the steam Of thirty thousand dinners.

† 6. *intr.* To ooze with lard or fat. *Obs.* rare.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1650) 161 His whole body larded and distilled much like unto... melting wax.

7. *trans.* To adulterate with lard.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 3/1 The Mahomedans fear that their ghee may be larded.

**Lard**, *obs.* form of LAIRD, LORD.

**Lardacein** (lär'dä'sin), *Chem.* [f. as next + -IN.] A nitrogenous substance found deposited under morbid conditions in certain minute arteries and tissues of the body.

1873 RAFFE *Phys. Chem.* 10 The so called amyloid substance or lardacein. 1890 *Athenæum* 15 Mar. 344/1 The substance... may perhaps be allied to lardacein.

**Lardaceous** (lär'dä'sjəs), *a.* *Med.* [f. LARD sb. + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of or resembling lard; containing lardacein; *spec.* applied to a form of degeneration characterized by the formation of lardacein; also said of the patient.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 526 The body when choked and obstructed by this lardaceous incumbrance. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 59 Amyloid degeneration... is often known as the lardaceous, or waxy change. 1876 DURING *Dis. Skin* 434 A solid, fatty, lardaceous deposit beneath the epidermis. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* IV. 409 It was not known when he began to be lardaceous.

**Lardacity**, *rare.* Lardaceous condition.

1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* III. 276, I have often thought that temporary suppuration may produce temporary lardacity.

**Lardarie**, -ary, var. LARDRY *Obs.*

**Larded** (lär'dəd), *pp.* a. [f. LARD v. + -ED 1.] Stuffed with fat bacon; smeared with lard, greased.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 288/1 Laardy, lardatus. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 49/25 Larded, lardo adipatus. a 1700 DRYDEN *Iliad* I. Fables (1700) 191 Larded Thighs on loaded Altars laid. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 148 ¶ 9 A larded Turkey. 1724 RAMSAY *Health* 67 The larded peacock, and the tarts de moy. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 642 As smart above As meal and larded locks can make him. 1821 CLARK *Vill. Minstr.* I. 43 To hunt the pig, As soapt and larded through the epidemis. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xiv. There's a very nice ham... and a beautiful cold larded fowl. 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* July 42 The application of a hot iron to his 'larded' feet.

**Lardeous** (lär'diəs), *a.* *rare* °. [f. mod.L. *lardus*, f. *lardum* LARD: see -OUS.] Lardaceous. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

**Larder** 1 (lär'dar). Forms: 4, 7 lardere, 5, 7 lardre, 5 lardar, -yr e, -ure, laardere, lardder, lardfere, (6 larder), 7 Sc. larder, 4—larder. [a. OF. *lardier*, AF. *larder* :—med.L. *lardarium*, f. *lardum* LARD sb. Cf. OF. *lardoir*, *lardouer* 'garde-manger'.]

1. A room or closet in which meat (? orig. bacon) and other provisions are stored.

c 1305 *St. Kenelm* 236 in E. E. P. 1862 54 Þes his larder were ne ido & his somer lese lene. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 28 All Northwales he set to treughe his. Thenti pounde of gold be zere. & þer to fyue hundred kic ilk zere to his lardere. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 4688 (Trin.) Moo þen a pousande seleres Filled he wip wyne... And larderes [Göt. lardineris] wip salt flesche. 1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 60 Pro ligno et clausis per ipsum emptis ibidem pro la lardre. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 288/1 Laardere, lardarium. 1468-9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 92, 1 axe pro le larder. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII* c. 12 § 13 The seriant of the larder for the time being of the same household. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 105 Espying hir time when and how she may come to the Lawder or Vitalehouse. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 5 Good M. Porter I belong to th' Larder. 1644 D. HUME *Hist. Douglas* 28 This Cellar is called yet the Douglas Larder [cf. LARDINER 1. 1375]. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 378 The hen gratifies her desires in hatching and breeding up chickens for the larder. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 615 Dress drains our cellar dry, And keeps our larder lean. 1838 PRESCOTT *Fert. & Is.* (1846) III. xx. 266 The larders of Savona were filled with the choicest game. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* lxx. 311 The whole repast bespoke the exhausted larder peculiar to the end of the week. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 50 Utterly unmindful of the probable condition of the larder at home.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Something serving as a store-house.

1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Ded. 34 Forth, Taw, Cluyd, Tems, Severne, Humber, Trent, And four great Seas, your Larders be for Lent. 1864 J. S. HARFORD *Recoll. W. Wilberforce* 195 It [the antediluvian mammoth] had only been hanging in Nature's larder for the last five thousand years. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* viii. 220 His table became the larder and patrimony of the poor.

† 2. *fig.* Chiefly in phr. to make larder of: to turn into meat for the larder; to bring to the slaughter-house, hence, to slaughter; to larder, to the slaughter-house. Also *occas.* simply = slaughter. *Obs.*

a 1330 *Othel* 1129 Al the Kinges ost... maden a foul larder. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxxii. to Zebec, that is, swilke þat be deuyll makis his lardere of. c 1380 WYCLIF *Eng. Wks.* (1880) 251 Prelatis couritis bat ben dennys of þenes & lardoris of helle. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. xiv. (Sket) I. 13 Thus drawn was this innocent, as an ox to the larder. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 124 Than [in November] is the larder of the swine. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 7228 Of



oon he hoped larder to make. c1450 *Mertin* 337 The knyghtes of the rounde table made soche lardure thourgh the felde as it hadde ben shepe strangled with wolves.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: larder-beetle, an insect which devours stored animal foods, *Dermestes lardarius* (Cent. Dict.); larder-fly, ? the same; † larder-house = sense 1; † larder-silver, some kind of manorial dues (cf. *larding money*).

1836-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 872/2 In the maggot of the \*larder-flies... the mouth is formed... differently. 1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 24 Duobus valetis pro mundacione le \*larderhous, vjd. 1460-1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 90 Pro le paying in le larderhouse. c1540 BOORDE *The boke for to Lerne* B j b, The celler, the kytchyn, the larderhouse or other howses of offices. a1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 45 This similitude is not rude, nor borrowed of the larder house. 1486-7 *Bailiff's MS. Acc. Dunster Baro.*, De iiii<sup>o</sup> vjd de proficiis ejusdam consuetudinis vocati \*Larder sylver.

Hence *Larderless* a., without a larder.

1852 FORD in *Q. Rev.* Mar. 436 The barren larderless vent... without shelter or food for man or beast.

**Larder** <sup>2</sup>. [f. LARD v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who lards. 1598 FLORIO, *Lardatore*, a larder, one that lardes meate.

**Larderellite** (lārdēr'elīt). *Min.* [Named by Bechi, 1854, after Count F. de Larderel, who owned the fumaroles where it was found.] Hydrous borate of ammonium, occurring as a white powder.

1854 *Amer. J. Sci.* XVII. 129 Larderellite... dissolves in hot water. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 882 Larderellite... Occurs at the Tuscan lagoons.

**Larderer** (lārdēr'ar). [f. LARDER + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] ? after CELLARER. One who has charge of a larder.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 208/2 A larderere, lardarius. 15... *Regul. Housch.* Earl Northumb. (1770) 165 that the said Clarkes of the Kechinge... faile not appoint the Larderer and Cooks. 1550 BAILE *Eng. Votaries* II. 64 b, The Kyng had made... an other Roger who was hys larderer, the byshop of Herford. 1577-87 HOLLINSHED *Chron.* III. 930/1 The lord Aburgauennie to be chiefe larderer. 1611 SPERD *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xiii. § 2 The Mannour of S. in Norfolk was holden of the King by the seruice of Chiefe Larderer at his Coronation. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* xii. iii, Such things as we make use of upon holidays... these we delivered to the Larderer.

**Larderie**, -ery, var. LARDRY *Obs.*

† **Lardet**. *Obs.* rare<sup>o</sup>. [f. LARD sb. + -ET.] A small piece of bacon for larding meat.

1598 FLORIO, *Lardelli*, *Lardelli*, the pieces of larde, or lardet that they put into roste-meate.

**Lardiform** (lārdī'fōrm), a. *Med.* [f. LARD sb. + (-I)FORM.] Resembling lard, lardaceous.

1860 in FOWLER *Med. Voc.* 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lardiform tissue*, a term applied to a variety of scirrhous cancer having the appearance of lard.

**Lardine** (lārdīn). [f. LARD sb. + -INE.] A commercial name for an inferior substitute for lard. 1888 *Grocer* 20 Oct., 'Lardine', which is made from the refuse of lard. 1895 *Daily News* 8 May 8/6 Lardine consisted of lard and cotton seed oil.

**Lardiner** (lārdīnər). *Forms*: 4-5 lardener(e, 4, 7, 9 lardiner, 5 -yner, lardnir, lardnare, 6 Sc. ladinar, ladnor, laidner, 7 Sc. lairner. [a. AF. *lardiner*, an altered form (? after *gardiner* GARDENER; for the form cf. *vintner*) of *larder*, OF. *lardier*, f. *lard*: see LARD sb.]

† 1. = LARDER 1. north. and Sc. *Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 4688 (Gött.) Ma þan a thousand celers Fild he wid wines... And lardneris wid saltid fless. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 410 Tharfor the men of that cuntre, For sic thingis thar mellit were, Callit it 'the Douglas lardener'. c1450 HOLLAND *Houlat* 217 Quhill the lardnir [MS. B. lardun] was laid, held he na hous. 14... *Chalnerlan Apr.* c. 20 (Sc. Stat. I.), Item quhen þai opyn fische þai like nocht quheder þai be mesale fische or wane, þai be cause quhy na fischer suld mak lardnare. 1663 *Inv. Ld. T. Gordon's Furniture*, Item, in the lairner, ane mat and ane pair of blankets. 1710 COLVIL *Whig Suppl.* II. (1741) 94 His Wardrobe and his Buttery; His Lardner and his Bibliothek.

2. An official who has charge of a larder. *Obs.* exc. as the title of an honorary office (see quot. 1887).

[13... *Liber Custumarum* (1860) 474 Tenus... par le service destre Chief Lardiner al Coronement nostre dit Seigneur le Roy.] c1400 *Dogg Lardynier* in *Babes B.* 358 Hoo so makyst at Crystysmas a dogge lardynier and yn March a sowe gardynier... he schall neuer haue good larder ne fayre gardyn. 1469 *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 93 To see the remaines hadde into the lardre, and the lardner to be charged with it. 1507 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 437 The fleschouris, baxteris, brouteris, ladinaris. 1601 F. TATE *Housch. Ord. Edu.* II § 50 (1876) 34 Ysher of the larder, under the lardner. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 473 Sculton... was held by this tenure, that the Lord thereof on the Coronation daie of the Kings of England, should be chiefe Lardner. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 10. 1887 *St. James's Gaz.* 25 Aug. 5/1 To the manor of Scoulton, in the county of Norfolk, is attached the office of Chief Lardner, whose duty it is on the coronation day to attend to the provisions in the royal larder.

† 3. *attrib.* in lardner time, the time when cattle were slaughtered; also (confused with LADE v.), in † lardner ship, a freight or transport ship. *See*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. viii. 96 With a lardner ship [L. *navi oneraria*] standeng thair be chance. *Ibid.* II. ix. 237 Certaine ships callit lardner. 1805 in Ramsay *Scott. & Scotsmen in 18th Cent.* (1888) II. ii. 69 The laider or slaughtering time was therefore an occasion of much festivity. 1861 SMILES *Lives Engineers* II. 97 Salted beef and mutton, which was stored up at lardner time, betwixt Michaelmas and Martinmas, for the year's consumption.

VOL. VI.

**Larding** (lārdīng), *vbl. sb.* [f. LARD v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.]

The action of the verb LARD; the preparation of meat for cooking by inserting pieces of fat bacon. † Rarely *concr.* Fat, grease, unguent.

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 283/1 Lardynge, lardacio. 1583 STANBURST *Ennis* III. (Arb.) 79 Soom felces naked with larding, smearye hebasted. c1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) I. v. xxxviii. 174 He is also good at Larding of meat after the mode of France. 1736 BAILEY *Housh. Dict.* 376 Larding is done with slips of bacon which must be cut small and of a convenient length according to the meat or fowl that you would lard. 1884 *Girls' Own Paper* June 491/1 Larding is one of the advanced operations in cookery.

b. *fig.* (See LARD v.)

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., The Larding of Latine with High Dutch. 1687 *SETTLE Refl.* Dryden 22 I'll... with Larding of part Quibble, and part Sophistry imitate his way of arguing.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, larding-bacon, bacon used in the culinary operation of larding; † larding money (see quot.); larding-needle, -pin, -prick, -stick, pointed instruments with which the meat is pieced and the bacon inserted in the process of larding meat.

1884 *Girls' Own Paper* June 491/1 \*Larding bacon is sold by many dealers. 1670 BLOUNT *Lav. Dict.* (1691). \*Larding-money, in the Manour of Bradford in Com. Wilts. the Tenants pay to the Marquis of Winchester, their Landlord, a small yearly Rent by this Name. 1870 *Warne's Every-day Cookery* 23 \*Larding needle, made with split ends, like a cleft stick, to receive strips of fat bacon. 1598 FLORIO, *Lardarioli*, a lardie, a larder, a larding punne. 1693 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2853/4, 1 Orange Strainer, 1 Larding Pin. 1697 tr. *Chess D'Amoy's Treat.* (1706) 201 Don Augustin treated me also, to let him have some of my Larding-Pins. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 60 Put the bacon through and through the beef with the larding-pin. 1845 [see LARDON]. 1611 COGGE, *Larder*,... to pricke, or pierce, as with a larding pricke. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Vne Lardoire, a larding stick. 1611 COGGE, *Lardoire*, a larding stick, or pricke. 1694 MOTTEUX *Kabelais* IV. xxix. (1737) 120 He's the most industrious Larding-stick and Skewer-maker.

**Larding**, *pp. a.* [f. LARD v. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] Fat-tening (in trans. and intr. senses).

1612 DRAYTON *Polyol.* xiv. 108 Th' unwelody larding swine his mawe then having fild. c1630 in *Ridion Surv.* Devon § 308 (1810) 315 Our lofty tower'd trees... Did to the savage swine let fall their larding mast.

**Lardite** (lārdīt). *Min.* [ad. mod. L. *lardites* (Wallerius, 1778), f. *lardum* see LARD sb.; its earlier Fr. name was 'pierre de lard'.] † a. A synonym of STREATHITE. b. A synonym of PAGODITE.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 153 Indurated Stenites. Lardites of Wallerius. 1814 ALLAN *Min. Nomencl.* 46 Stenite... Lardite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) Gen. Index 317/2 Lardite, v. pagodite.

† **Lardlet**. *Obs.* rare<sup>o</sup>. [f. LARD sb. + -LET.] A small piece of bacon for larding meat.

1659 TORRIANO, *Spicciaro*, to lard birds with lardlets.

**Lardon** (lārdən), **lardoon** (lārdūn). *Cookery.* Also 5 lardun. [a. F. *lardon* (= It. *lardone*), f. *lard*: see LARD sb.] One of the pieces of bacon or pork which are inserted in meat in the process of larding.

c1450 [see LARDINER 1]. 1653 URQUHART *Kabelais* II. xiv, The lardons or little slices of bacon, wherewith I was stuck, kept off the blow. 1658 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr.* Char. xxv. 92 A lump of Veale that struts about upon its lardons. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* To Rdr., When I bid them lard a Fowl, if I should bid them lard with large Lardoons, they would not know what I meant: But when I say they must lard with little Pieces of Bacon, they know what I mean. 1845 ELIZA ACORN *Mod. Cookery* (ed. 2) 167 The lardoons... must be drawn through with a large larding-pin. 1884 *Girls' Own Paper* June 491/1 The process of inserting slips of bacon, called lardons, into lean meat by means of a larding-needle.

**Lardose** (lārdōs). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6 laordose. [? a. F. *lardoise* (*ardoise* slate, with prefixed article).] The name given to the screen at the back of the high altar of Durham cathedral.

1593 *Anc. Mon. Rites, etc.* Durham (Surtees) 6 Betwixt the said High Altar and St. Cuthbert's Feriture is all of French Peere... with faire Images of alabaster being most finely gilded, beinge called in the antient history the Laordose [ed. 1672 Lardose], the said curious workmanship of French Peere or Laordose reaching in high almost to the middle vault. 1838 BRITTON *Dict. Archit.*, Lardose, a corruption of the French term *l'arrière* d'oe, employed to designate the high altar-screen of Durham Cathedral. 1850 in PARKER *Gloss. Tenuis Archit.*

† **Lārdry**. *Obs.* *Forms*: 6-7 lardery, -erie, lardarie, -y, lardrie, -y. [ad. OF. *larderie*, f. *lard*: see LARD sb. and -ERY.] = LARDER<sup>1</sup> 1.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 55 The 4 [Tower] containeth the Botery, Pantery, Pastery, Lardery, and Kechyn. 1594 BARNFIELD *Aff. Sheph.* II. xiv, Then will I lay out all my Lardarie (Of Cheese, of Cracknells, Curds and Clowd-creame). 1598 FLORIO, *Carnario*, a lardrie or place to hang and keepe meate in. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funerall Mon.* 630 Clarke of the Kings Kitchen, and keeper of his Lardarie. 1661 COWLEY *Adv. Exper. Philos.* in *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 45 That it containe the Kitchen, Butteries, Brew-house, Bakehouse, Dairy, Lardry, Stables, &c.

*attrib.* 1649 in E. B. Chancellor *Hist. Richmond* (1885) 91 One little Gallery above-stays, used for the Pantry and Larderie men.

**Lardy** (lārdī), a. [f. LARD sb. + -Y.] Full of or containing lard; fat.

1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss. Suppl.*, *Lardy cake*, lard cake.

Also *Fatty-cake*. 1888 R. DOWLING *Miracle Gold* I. v. 98 The pallid, lardy, stolid face of the publican. 1892 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 5/6 A quality of lean and nutritious flesh much superior to the lardy bacons which come from foreign countries.

**Lardy-dardy** (lārdīdārdī), a. *slang.* [Cf. LA-MI-DA.] Characteristic of an affected swell; languidly foppish.

1861 MISS BRADDON *Trail Serpent* IV. vi. 227 You're not much good, my friend, says I, with your lardy-dardy ways, and your cold-blooded words, whoever you are. 1874 *Punch* 14 Mar. 109/1 This only when the lardy-dardy swells are present. 1887 *Illustr. Lond. News* 15 Oct. 4/8 The modern 'lardy-dardy' school [of acting].

Hence **Lardy-dardy** v. *intr.*, to act the swell, to 'do the la-di-da'.

1887 SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 58 Other men were lardy-dardy about... enjoying themselves.

† **Lare** <sup>1</sup>. *Obs.* rare<sup>o</sup>. [ad. L. *larus*.] ? A scagull.

1388 WYCLIF *Leu.* xi. 16 A strucioun, and ny3t crowe, a lare, and an hauke bi his kinde.

† **Lare** <sup>2</sup>. *Obs.* [Of obscure origin: ? connected with LATHE sb.3.] A turner's lathe.

1611 COGGE, *Tournoir*, a Thime, turning wheele, or Turners wheele, called a Lathe or Lare. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 75 To take the Lump of Ice out whole, we made a small crease round it, where by putting it again in the Lare, it might be cut in two in the midst. *Ibid.* 77.

**Lare**: see LAIR, LAYER, LORE.

**Laree**: see LARIN.

**Larel**, *obs.* form of LAUREL.

† **Larew**. *Obs.* Also 1 lāréow, lārow, lāruu, 2 lareaw. [OE. *lārōw*, for \**lār fōrow* (whence ME. LORHEW.)] A teacher.

c900 tr. *Ædri's Hist.* III. xliii. [xliii.] (1890) 240 He hafde arest Trunthiere biscop him to lareowe. c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iii. 2 La laruu ue nuton fætte from Gode ðu zecumeo laruu. c1050 *10c.* in Wr. Wülker 390/35 *Dogmatista*, lareow. a1175 *Cott. Hom.* 241 Ur hlaford sanctus paulus... is peoden lareaw. c1200 *Ormin* 723 Biskopes & larewess.

**Large** (lārdz), a., *adv.*, and sb. *Forms*: 4-7 larg, 6 largue, Sc. lairg, lairge, lerge, 6-7 lardg(e, 2- large. [a. F. *large*, now chiefly in the sense 'broad, wide': -L. *largus*, fem. of *largus* abundant, copious, profuse, profuse. The masc. *largus* gave OF. *lar*, *larg* (whence ME. *larg*, *largue*), but these forms were ultimately supplanted by the fem. form *large*: though in nautical senses mod. F. has *largue* masc. and fem., adopted from southern dialects. Cf. Pr. *larg*, *largue*, broad, Sp., Pg. *largo* long, It. *largo* wide.]

A. *adj.*

† 1. 1. liberal in giving; generous; bountiful, munificent; open-handed. Also, liberal in expenditure, prodigal, lavish. (Cf. FOOL-LARGE.) Const. of, *in. Obs.*

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 143 Be large Men and be milde Men... sculen beon ðeoped on þe fider riht halwe. a1225 *Ancr. R.* 430 Se word ase 3e muwen of drunch and of mete and of cloð... beoð large toward ham [servants], þauþ 3e be neruware beon and to herdure to ou suluen. 13... *Guy Harro.* (A.) 1265 He was large, curteis, and fre. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 148 The landis of Scotland delt he then Of othir mennis landis large was he. c1386 CHACCIER *Pars.* T. 2 391 To be liberal, that is to seyn, larg by mesure. a1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1093 She [Fortune] lovethe yonge folk and large of despenche. c1450 *Mertin* 150 Yef euer ye haue be large of yefes here before, loke now that ye be larger hensforth. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. vii, Syre knyghte thou art ful large of my hors and my harneys, I lete the wete it coste the noughte. c1500 *Lancelot* 1765 Beith larg and iffis frely of thi thing. 1530 PALSGR. 317.1 Large in expence, *prodigue*. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 99 That other kinde of largueing whiche procedeis of liberalite. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* I. i. 11 The poore King Reigrier, whose large style agrees not with the leanness of his purse. 1664 J. WILSON *Cheats* v. iii. Drawn Wks. (1874) 93 Indeed I won't! You have been large to me already. [Jolly would press money upon him.] 1688 DRYDEN *Britannia Rediv.* 86 Large of his treasures.

*absol.* 13... *K. Alis.* 2054 Theco large geveith; the nythung louth. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. xii. (1889) 170 And therefore more despendeth the nygard than the large.

II. Ample, wide, great.

† 2. Ample in quantity; copious, abundant. *Obs.*; merged in sense 8.

The early instances referring to gifts or alms may belong to sense 1.

a1225 *Ancr. R.* 168 Noble men & wummen makied large relcf. a1240 *Urcisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 187 Hwet ðeþ þenne bi blod isched on þe rode, hwet ðeþ þenne be large broc of bi softe side. a1300 *Cursor M.* 3964 Iacob þan sent him of his aght Giftes large. a1400-50 *Alexander* 602 Large lyons lockis þat large ere and sharpe. c1425 *Lydg. Assembly of Gods* 2067 That to dyscerne I purpose nat to deele so large by my wyll hit length nat to me. 1552 HULOT, Large, abundant or plentyfull, *affluens*. 1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 161 This... offereth unto us, large matter of bewailing our misery. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Mark* xii. 40 These shall receive larger judgement [Vulg. *prolixius iudicium*]; 1611 the kings of France and England gave large money towards the maintenance of the army. 1635 R. N. *Camden's Hist. Ellis.* I. an. 9. 67 She gave them yet large thanks. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 558 And we have yet large day, for scarce the Sun Hath finisht half his journey.

† 3. Ample in spatial extent; allowing plenty of



room; spacious, roomy, capacious. *Obs.*; merged in sense 8.

a 1225 *Ancre*. R. 18 Makied on ower mupe mit te bume a croio, & et 'Deus in adiutorium', a large croio mit be hroo ving es vrom aboue be vorehaued dun to be broeste. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) I. 144 Large er jo landes, jat his eldres wonden. 138a WYCLIF *Heb.* ix. 11 Forsoth Crist beyne a bishop of goodis to comyng [etride] hi a larger and perfiter tabernacle [L. *amplius et perfectius*]. 1370 GOWEA *Conf.* III. 27 He seeth her front is large and plesne Withoute frounce of any greine. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10389 Oloste for to lunge in his large sete. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2b, The byrde in a cage, be the cage, neuer so large and hye, can not be contented or quyet. 1530 PALSGR. 237/2 Large grounde, *coritil*. *Ibid.* 217/2 Large wyde and brode, *spacieu*, *ample*. 1604 E. G[raun] STONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xvii. 373 They retired themselves into a large place, where there were many lights. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 531 Two Golden Horns on his large Front he wears.

† b. Const. of.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 22322 (Fairf.) A mikil man of stature heyce & large of face. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 43 So is the Contree large of Lengthe. 1535 COVERDALE *Ach.* vii. 4 As for y<sup>e</sup> cite, it was large of rowmcs, and greate.

c. fig. Of the 'heart': Capacious. Cf. 6.

In the earliest instances the expression is a literal translation from the Heb., where 'heart' means intellect.

1535 COVERDALE *1 Kings* iv. 29 God gaue Salomon maruelous greate wysdome and vnderstandinge, and a large hert. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 444 That uxorious King, whose heart though large, Beguill'd by fair Idolatresses, felt To Idols foul. 1686 WALLER *H. R. Mother to Pr. Orange* Poems 244 Tho streighter Bounds your Fortune did confine, In 273 He fell into large and particular discourse with the deputies.

† 4. Extensive in transverse dimension; = BROAD a. 1, 1 b. [The usual sense in mod. Fr.] Often in phrase long and large, for which wide and large sometimes occurs. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xviii. 45 Bothe as longe and as large bi loft and by grounde. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) v. 16 It es nere hand a c. cubites large. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 49 Ane croce that was baith large and lang, To beir that gaif that bleissit Lord. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* l. viii. 15 The great Clote hath leaves very large and long. 1599 ABP. ABBOT *Descr. World* (1634) 281 The Spaniards.. entered Florida.. and there conquered a thousand miles wide and large. 1653 H. COGAN *Tr. Pinto's Trav.* xxviii. 152 Three hundred ladders made, very strong, and so large, that three men might easily mount up on them a front. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 195 His other Parts.. extended long and large Lay floating nary a rood. *Ibid.* iv. 223 Southward through Eden went a River large. 1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 141 Two Tusks 21 Spans large, and 8 foot long. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 78 The Ways ought to be.. so large, that Carriages and Horses be no hindrance to each other when they meet.

† 5. With definite measures of space and time, indicating the full or rather more than the full quantity: = GOOD A. 20. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* x. 162 Leue him on thi left halue a large myle or more. 1529 *Malory's Arthur* x. lxi. They fought.. two large houres and neuer brethed them. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1315/1 At Bucken, a large League from Friburg. 1707 *Ibid.* 4336/7 As to the Breadth of the Chancel, it is a large half Mile. 1737 *Tr. Le Comte's Mem. & Rem.* China iii. 79 The steps.. being almost all to large inches high.

† b. Of the time of day: Fully come, full. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Spr.'s T.* 352 They slepen til that it was pryme large. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* iv. 223 Thir men went furth as it was large mydnicht.

6. Of immaterial things: Wide in range or capacity; comprehensive, extensive, capacious.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 93 Mater fynd 3e large and brade? 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 3915 Bot alle bis dett may bar be qwytt Thurg large pardon, wha-swa has itt. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 8 A feijful carit owip to notify to his sugetis, were pardoun, sikirar, largar, & for les price, to be bout to his sogetis. 1500 *Gateway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 791 In as ampull and largd manner as we graunted to anny other freman. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. IV 15b, Exhorting them with large promisses and flattering wordes. 1560 DAVS *Tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 239 b, I will sende Ambassadors to the assemblye with large commission. 1595 SHAKS. *John* i. l. 88 Doe you not read some tokens of my sonne In the large composition of this man? 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* l. iii. 223 Fair leue and large security. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 305 From imposition of strict Laws, to free Acceptance of large Grace. 1704 SWIFT *Mechan. Operat. Spir.* Misc. (1711) 296 A large Memory, plentifully fraught with Theological Polysyllables. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 179 It was resolved, that whatever should be granted.. should go in so large a manner, that Papists should be comprehended within it. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 280 Vernal suns and showers Diffuse their warmest, largest influence. 1738 WESLEY *P's.* cxvi. v. How good Thou art, How large thy Grace! 1778 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* viii. (1896) 450 Notions large, liberal and complete. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, Smith, His memory was large and tenacious. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 423 No portion left that may disgrace his art, or disappoint Large expectation. 1793 BURKE *Policy Allies* Wks. VII. 176, I speak of policy too in a large light; in which large light, policy too is a sacred thing. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 111 Yearning for the large excitement that the coming years would yield. 1840 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 106 A good reason for giving large powers to a trustworthy magistrate. a 1859 *Ibid.* xxiii. (1861) V. 91 The English Government.. had been willing to make large allowance for Berwick's peculiar position. 1885 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 519/2, I think the language is large enough to include them. 1886 *Law Times* LXXXI. 172/1 The court had a large discretion as to the joinder of parties.

b. Of persons, with reference to some specified attribute or action. Const. *in, of*. Cf. sense 1.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Theodora* 220 pu art larg of cheryte. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 63 It is not a iust thing to be large in sinning, and short in praying. 1612 TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 1 When Paul would be large in commending the Church of the Romanes, he affirmeth they were full of goodaesse. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Kelig.* 326 To be generous and large in their well-wishing and their well-doing. 1883 F. M. PEARO *Contrad.* xxvi, He was large in his offers of friendship towards a young nephew of Mr. Pritchard's.

c. With reference to artistic treatment: Broad. 1782 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xi. (1876) 28 In his colouring he was large and general.

7. Of discourse, narrative, or literary treatment: Ample, copious, lengthy. Now rare.

1477 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 799 III. 193 The large comuncacyon that dyvers tymes hath ben had towching the maryage of my cosyn Margery.. and my son Iohn. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xx. 2 When he had gone over those parties, and given them large exhortacions. 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* ii. (1596) 80 Of many others which should be verie large to speake of. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* 131 It were large to recount the voyages and worthy enterprises overthrowne by this pollicie. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* ii. (1701) 65/1 Plutarch, hath this large Discourse upon it. 1675 TEMPLE *Lett. to Chas.* II Wks. 1731 II. 344 Since the Prince's Return, I have had two large Discourses with his Highness. 1685 WOOD *Life* 13 Apr. Mr. Wyatt spake a large speech by hart. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 23 July (O.H.S.) I. 13 Mr. Milles writ a large reply. 1756-8a J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. ii. 49 These observations on Thomson.. would not have been so large if there had been already any considerable criticism on his Character. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) l. v. 273 He fell into large and particular discourse with the deputies.

† b. Of persons: Copious in writing or speech; diffuse, lengthy, prolix. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xviii. § 8 (1873) 181 *Antitheta* are these argued *pro et contra*; wherein men may be more large and laborious. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 108 My intent is to bee largest in relation of those things which are not in the Scriptures. 1618 BOLTON *Florid* (1636) Ded., He held it more honorable to be.. the first among briefe writers than one among few in the large ones. 1668 TEMPLE *Lett. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 82 The Marquis is large in arguing to me, that our Interest lies in a joint War. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* ii. App. (1692) 240, I could be very large upon this point. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 136, I am afraid he will be much too large, tho' 'tis certain w<sup>t</sup> he shall do will be very curious and learned. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* xli. vi. § 3 He was very large in his encomiums upon the young man. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* vi. 111 Homer is equal, large, flowing and harmonious; Eschylus is naeuen, concise, abrupt and rugged. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* iv. xxiii. 179 His work is an epitome of the Roman History to his own times, upon which he is more large.

8. In mod. Eng., a general designation for considerable magnitude, used instead of great when it is not intended to convey the emotional implication now belonging to that word. (See GREAT a. 6.) The more colloquial or less refined synonym is big.

a. Of material objects. Also in phrases like large of limb = 'having large limbs'.

Not ordinarily said of persons; the occasional use of expressions like 'a large man' is somewhat playful, the notion being 'taking up a great deal of room'. To say 'the larger (= 'bigger') children' is admissible, if perh. somewhat unusual, but the positive (and, indeed, the comparative in the singular) could not be similarly used. In the earlier examples there may be some notion of the sense 'ample'.

c 1440 *Prop. Parv.* 288/1 Large, hey, longe, and semely, *procursus*. 1526 TINDALE *Gal.* vi. 11 Beholde how large a letter I have written vnto you with myne awne honde. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) ii. 135 Thow art moir large of lyth and lym Nor I am, be sic tre. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* N.IV. l. 4 While I.. kisse thy faire large eares. 1596 DALRYMPLE *Let. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* l. 46 In this tounne is the Kingis castel baith lairge and stark. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* xiv. 15 He will shew you a large [Gr. *μεία*: earlier versions 'great'] vpper roome furnished. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 520 Now Dragon growa, larger than whom the Sun Is engendered in the Pythian Vale on slime. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 805 A large Cluster of black Grapes. — *Aeneid* x. 432 Great Theron, large of Limb, of Gyaunt height. 1751 *Affect. Narr.* Wager 89 One of us killed a large Seal.. Such Hits as these were but rare, and very far from affording Supplies. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 10 These swamps are daily clearing and improving into large fruitful rice plantations. 1803 RAFTON *Landscape Gard.* (1805) 21 We generally pronounce that object large, the whole of which the eye cannot at once comprehend. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 14 The large vice must be firmly fixed to the side of the work-bench. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii. A large lady in blue satin. 1837 MAS. SHERWOOD *H. Milner* iii. xvi. 323 An infant, and three or four larger children. 1840 MARRVAT *Poor Jack* i, He was a very large man, standing six feet high. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* iii. § 16 (1879) 91 At rising or setting, the Moon sometimes appears to be larger than it does when high up in the sky. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* vi, 'Is he a large man, Ma?' 'I should call him a large man, my dear.. but that his voice is so much larger'. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 26/5 Plans.. should not be large folded sheets, but single page plans of small districts.. with a key-map. 1896 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 615/1 There were two gates, one large one for carriages and the other a small one for foot passengers.

abol. 1895 SHAKS. *John* ii. i. 101 This little abstract doth containe that large, Which died in Geoffrey.

b. Used in the specific names of objects to distinguish a kind or variety of greater size than the ordinary; also large-paper, a size of paper used for a special or limited edition of a book,

having wider margins than that of the ordinary edition; also attrib.

1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5225/3 The Price of the few large Paper that are printed [will be] 40s. per Book in Sheets. 1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Minion*, The large Minion, or one of the largest size, has its bore 31 inch diameter, and is 1000 pounds weight. 1802 DIBBIN *Intrad. Classics* 11 note, The large paper edition of this work is chiefly sought after. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 334 Large White Helleborae. 1859 STANTON *Brit. Butterflies & Moths* II. 34 *Geometra papilionaria* (Large Emerald). 1862 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* (1865) 299 The Large Nutmeg (*Mamestra anceps*). 1878 *Print. Trades Jnl.* xxv. 20 Large post folio size. 1883 WALLEN *Fish. Supply Norway* 16 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) 'Large' or North-herring. 1866 *Albion's Syst. Med.* l. 192 Fatty changes in the kidneys.. Large white, and small white kidneys. *Mod.* The second edition of the book is a large octavo.

c. Of collective unities, quantities, dimensions, or any immaterial entity of which extensive as distinct from intensive magnitude can be predicated.

1526 TINDALE *Rev.* xxi. 16 The length was as large as the breadth of hitt. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* ii. v. (1692) 135 [It] is.. in a large Degree true among us. 1751 LABELLEY *Westm. Br.* 72 At the Commissioners Desire, and before a very large Board, I had the Honour of explaining.. my Method. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. Educ.* ii. Wks. (1860) XIV. 26 Forty years are not too large a period for such a work. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. l. 325 It is certainly now more than seven times as great as the larger of these two sums. *Ibid.* vii. II. 216 That party was not large; but the.. virtues of those who belonged to it made it respectable. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* l. 224 The simplicity which is so large an element in a noble nature was laughed to scorn and disappeared. 1895 R. L. DOUGLAS in *Bookman* Oct. 22/2 Louis [XIV] was in a large measure responsible for the horrors of the Revolution. *Mod.* He made large profits on some articles, but his business did not pay on the whole.

d. Of a movement, pace, etc.: Covering a good extent of ground at a step. (Cf. B. 6.)

c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 117 He, bat ya gogayge, hauns his paas large and latly, welfare shall solwe him yn all his werkys. 1719 DR FOE *Crusoe* i. xx. (1840) 358 As fast as we could make our horses go, which.. was only a good large trot. 17.. in 'J. Larwood' (L. R. Sadler) *Bk. Cleric. Anecd.* (1871) 229 [A contemporary journalist describes Orator Henley as entering like a harlequin by a door behind the pulpit, and] at one large leap jumping into it, and falling to work.

† e. rarely of actions or processes, with reference to degree.

1660-1 MARVELL *Corr.* xviii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 50 As I shall haue more busynesse or more news, I shall giue you a larger trouble. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* ii. xiii. 276 They.. found every where so large a surf, that there was not the least possibility of their landing.

f. Of a meal: Heavy, abundant (cf. 2). ? rare.

1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* iii. ii. 313 Having.. made a large beef breakfast. 1890 KIPPLING *Light that failed* vi, After a large lunch they went down to the beach.

g. Of sounds heard in auscultation: Full, sonorous. Also of the pulse: Full.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 544 note, If a pulse be both hard and large, it is a strong pulse also. 1898 *Albion's Syst. Med.* v. 10 To the first [class] belong the large or sonorous, the small or sibilant, and the intermediate or subsibilant rhonchi. *Ibid.* 142 The large, coarse, toneless rattles produced by mucus and air in the trachea and larger bronchi.

h. With an agent-noun or its equivalent: That is engaged in the occupation or business implied on a large scale.

1883 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Oct. 5/4 The largest calico printer in the world. 1891 J. G. PATON *Autobiog.* 4 Large farmers and small farmers. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 177/2 A very large oyster planter.

i. Of speech or manner: Pompos, imposing, assuming airs of grandeur, 'big'.

1605 SHAKS. *Lea* i. i. 187 Your large speeches, may your deeds approue. 1828 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) III. 153 The prerogative was always named in large and pompous expressions. 1894 HALL CAINE *Maxmum* III. xx. 192 Caesar made a prolonged A-hm! and said in a large way, 'Has the carriage arrived?'

III. Not rigorous or restricted: lax, free. [Developed from sense 3.]

† 10. Indulgent, lax; not strict or rigorous. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* xvi. 108 Takyng noon hede of bi wycked suspectys.. ne of bi consentyng to enyll, ne of bi large conscience. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) Nij, Kings.. ought.. to be careful, that they put not couetous men & such as haue a large conscience in publick offices & authority. 1604 PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Cowpers.* Eng. 374 The King, vpon his first breach with the Pope, was somewhat carelesse & large towards the protestants. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) x Sam. xxiv. Comm. A large conscience sticketh at nothing. 1694 STURVE *Mem. Cranmer* iii. xxxvi. 456 When King Henry was large towards the Protestants, Cranmer was so also. 1733 *Nral Hist. Purit.* II. 245 If the Puritans were too strict in keeping Holy the Sabbath, his Grace [Laud] was too large in his indulgence.

† 11. Having few or no restrictions or limitations; allowing considerable freedom. Also said of persons with respect to their thought or action.

c 1510 *J. tell geste Robyn hode* (W. de W.) vii. 108 Smyte on boldly sayd Robyn I gyue the large leue. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. IV to It was concluded, that kyng Richard should continue in a large prisone. 1635 R. N. Camden's *Hist. Eliz.* iii. an. 27. 267 Shee besought that she might be kept in large custody. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* i. 365 Leaving my dolorous Prison I enjoy Large liberty to round this Globe of Earth. 1680 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1859) III. 299 Our



people in this Colony are, some strict Congregational men, others more large Congregational men, and some moderate Presbyterians. 1793 in *Morse Amer. Geog.* (1796) I. 274 General Baptists, who hold large Communion.

† b. Liberated, free. Const. of. Obs. rare.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I. lxxxiv. 18 Of burdens all he set the Paynims large.

† c. Of 'circumstances': Easy. Obs.

1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 404 Many families who the last week were in large circumstances, were now reduced to beggary.

† 12. Of language: Used in a wide sense, loose, inaccurate. Obs. rare.

1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 305 Caeterum is said in ij. maners, þat is to seie large & streit [L. *caeterum dicitur duobus modis, large & stricte*]. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* I. xix. 116 In thilk maner of vnpropre and large speche, in which it may thow vnpropril be said that [etc.].

† 13. Of speech, etc.: Free, unrestrained; (in bad sense) lax, licentious, improper, gross. Obs.

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 804 Som men seyn he [Diomedes] was of tunge large. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 73 Þei seien þat Baptist was to harde, and Cristis life was to large, but þei have founden a good mene. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 144 On me he leyeth a pitous charge, Bicause his tunge was to large. c 1401 *LYDG. Flour Curtesye* 157 Dredful also of tonges that ben large. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 46 The very manner of our testin must not be to large nor unsober. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 206 The man doth fear God, howsoever it seemes not in him, by some large feasts he will make. *Ibid.* IV. i. 53, I neuer tempted her with word too large.

14. *Naut.* Said of a wind that crosses the line of the ship's course in a favourable direction, esp. on the beam or quarter. (Cf. *F. vent large*; also *FREE* a. 13 b.)

1591 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 491 When the wind came larger we waied anchor and set saile. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 44 When a ship sailes with a large wind towards the land. 1669 NARBOROUGH in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 8 As we got Southerly and the Wind grew large, we might alter our Course when we would. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vii. 215 As we had the wind large, we kept in a good depth of water. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) K k 3 b. The ships... have the wind six points large, or more properly on the quarter; which is considered as the most favourable manner of sailing, because all the sails co-operate to increase the ship's velocity. 1851 in *Kipping Sailingmaking* (ed. 2) 185.

IV. 15. Comb. a. Parasynthetic combinations, unlimited in number, as *large-acred, -bayed, -bodied, -boned, -brained, -browed, -celled, -finned, -flewed, -framed, -fronted, -grained, -headed, -idead, -leaved, -limbed, -looked, -lugged, -moulded, -natured, -quartered, -sized, -souled, -spaced, -thoughted, -utteranced, -viewed, -wheeled* adjs.; also *large-bore, -calibre, -scale, -type* adjs. b. Combinations with pa. ples, in which *large* is used as a complement, as *large-drawn, -grown, -made* adjs. c. Special comb.: *large-eyed* a., having a large eye or large eyes; characterized by wide open eyes; *large-greaved* a., the specific epithet of the S. American tortoise *Podocnemis expansa*, having the legs protected by large grave-like plates; *large-lunged* a. *Path.*, characterized by enlargement of the lungs; *large-minded* a., having a liberal or generous mind; marked by breadth of ideas; taking a large view of things; hence *large-mindedness* (in recent Dicts.); *large-mouth*, a variety of the black bass, *Micropterus salmoides*; † *large-parted* a., of great parts or talents. Also *LARGE-HANDED, LARGE-HEARTED.*

1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 240 Heathcote himself, and such 'large-acred men. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* III. 115 The 'large-bay'd Barne. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* (1697) 500 Such as were to pass for Germans: ... 'Large Body'd Men. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3849/4 A roan Gelding, ... large Body'd. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 320 A tall, large-bodied, small-headed man. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 84 A giant of a man. ... 'large-boned and scraggy. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bete* I. 4 A large-boned muscular man nearly six feet high. 1898 *Daily News* 1 Mar. 5/4 The old 'large bore pistols. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. II. § 88 (1879) 98 'Large-brained persons, of strong Intellectual and Volitional powers. 1832 TENNYSON *Pal. Art* xii, Plato the wise, and 'large-brow'd Verulam. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Apr. 7/2 Nine 'large-calibre cannon. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 440 Smaller cells enclosing a 'larger-celled tissue. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lay Brown Rosary* II. 112 The great willow, her lattice before, 'Large-drawn in the moon, lieth calm on the floor. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 105 The 'large-dugged sow. 1818 SHELLEY *Homer's Hymn to Sun & Euryphaessa*, 'large-eyed nymph. 1861 J. BRENT in *Archaeol. Cant.* IV. 28 A large-eyed needle or bodkin. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxix. 234 A large-eyed gravity. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 91 The fair trout and 'large-fin'd barbel. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* II. (1593) 62 Tone of them call jollyboy a great And 'largeflew'd bound. 1890 'ROLF BOLDEWOOD *Cat. Reformer* (1891) 311 'Large-framed healthy wethers. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 570 The most exquisite dark-green, 'large-fronned moss. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1799) I. 15 Corn which is 'large grained and fine. 1816 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* 129 Of a large-grained and soft calcareous stone. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 39 Large-grained gunpowder. 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 255 These 'Large Grieved Tortoises live the shallow water in great rows. 1603 DRAYTON *Barons Wars* VI. lxxviii. 131 The tree... Whose 'Large growne body doth repulse the wind. 1838 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. 75 That stunted and 'large-headed appearance which becoms a dwarf. 1883 P. BROOKS *Serm.* 279 'Large-idead, or small-idead, appreciative or unappreciative. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xxvii, The 'large-leaved

rhubarb and cabbage plants. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* v. 238 Where once the portly Oke, and 'large-limb'd Popler stood. 1623 MILTON *Ps.* cxxxvi. 69 Large-limb'd Og he did subdue. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 105 These curtain'd windows, this self-prison'd eye Out-stares the lids of 'large-look'd tyranny. 1661 K. W. CONF. *Charac.*, *Inform.* (1860) 47 A. 'large lugg'd eagle ey'd hircocervus. 1806 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* I. 335 Emphysema, in the tense or 'large-lunged form. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. 221 A 'large-made though meagre woman. 1725 YOUNG *Sat.* iv. 11 'Large-minded men. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* III. i. (1876) 247 A generous and large-minded prince. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 509 That 'large-moulded man, His visage all agrin as at a wake. 1893 *Outing* (U.S.) XXII. 94/1 In the fresh pond above Nag's Head... are found the 'large-mouth black-bass [etc.]. 1897 *Ibid.* XXX. 219/2 Florida large-mouths weighing well up in the 'teens'. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Char. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 57 They are 'large-natured, and not so easily amused as the southerners. a 1659 BR. BROWNING *Serm.* (1674) II. xviii. 234 Quick and 'large-parted men. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2432/4 A 'large Quartered brown Gelding. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Apr. 1/3 The 'large-scale maps of Essex and Norfolk. a 1678 MARVELL *Poems*, *Appleton II.*, When 'larger-sized men did stoop To enter at a narrow loop. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* II. ed. 2 256 The largest-sized cattle should be placed next the plough. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 271 Two or three large-sized pickaxes. 1715 TICKELL *Liad* 10 The 'Large-sou'd Greeks consent. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 108 How much we owe still to that large-souled Augustine. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* *Introd.*, The 'large-spaced, slow-moving line of homesteads and far-away cottages. 1871 E. F. BURR *Ad Fidem* viii. 139 'Large-thoughted policy. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Feb. 2/3 The 'large-type letters. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 153 His 'large-utteranced genius. 1892 *Fortn. Rev.* LI. 741 A clear-headed and 'large-viewed student of architecture. 1860 W. G. CLARK in *Vac. Tour* 49 A 'large-wheeled single-horse vehicle.

B. adv.

† 1. Amply; fully, quite, by a great deal; abundantly. Chiefly north. and Sc. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8812 (Cott.) It wanted large an eln on length. c 1340 *Ibid.* 7332 (Fairf) Saill... was beyer þen myn large bi a meten span. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE v. 204 Xv fute large he lap out of that in. 1530 PALSGR. 317/2 Large open, patent. 1587 FLEMING *Comte. Holished* III. 1327/1 Garded with such a sufficient companie as might expresse the honor of justice the larger in that behaffe. 1637 50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 281 It is a question if *papatus politicus* be not large worse nor *papatus ecclesiasticus*. 1666 J. LIVINGSTONE in *Life* (1845) I. 163 There was large more of that sort the year before. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 728 A Vessel of huge bulk... and in the side a dore contriv'd, and of provisions laid in large For Man and Beast.

† 2. Liberally, generously. Obs.

1477 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 801 III. 197 That I dele not evenly with them to geve John Paston so large, and them so lytill. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 63 Mair bountiful and large thay lyue, than evin thair. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 317 Well we may afford Our givers thair own gifts, and large bestow From large bestowd.

† 3. Freely, unrestrainedly, boldly. Obs.

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1784 3one kyng... karpes fulle large Because he killyd this kene. c 1440 *York Myst.* xx. 118 But 3itt, sone, schulde þou lette Here for to speke oure large. [Cf. in *large*, C. 8 a.] c 1500 *Notbroune Maid* 167 in *Hacl. E. P. P.* II. 279 Theirs be the charge That speke so large In hurting of my name.

† 4. Of speech and writing: At length, fully. Obs.

1501 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 154 As for all other causes, this bringer can shew to you by mouth, as large as I can wryte. 1554 LATIMER in FOXE *A. & M.* (1563) 982, I cannot speake Latin, so longe and so large. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. xv. (1810) 172 As I need not larger to expresse it. c 1645 MILTON *Son.*, On the new forcers of Conscience 20 *New Presbyter* is but Old Priest writ Large. 1676 I. MATHER *K. Philip's War* (1862) 83, I thought to have written somewhat more large with respect to Reformation.

† 5. ? Far and wide. Obs.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 741 Pow loket not large, for lust þat þe blyndit.

† 6. With big steps; with ample gait. Obs.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. iv. 254 Quick and large-striding minds loving to walk together. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3065/4 A black Gelding, above 14 hands... Trotts large.

7. *Naut.* a. With a 'large' wind; with the wind on the quarter or abaft the beam; 'with the wind free when studding sails will draw' (Smyth); off the wind; chiefly in *to sail, go large*. (Cf. *FREE* adv. c.)

[1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. i. 1 Thus wepand said, and leit his flot go large [L. *classique immittit habenas*].] 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 57 If you weather him... he will laske, or goe large. a 1688 DR. BUCKHAM *Cabin-Boy Wks.* 1705 II. 101 He could Sail a Yatcht both nigh and large. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 342 The Proas... lying much nearer the wind than any other vessel... have an advantage, which no vessels that go large can ever pretend to. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 210 It can only operate to steer a ship large (and that but very mildly). 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 159 Two points behind the beam (or large). 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 265 The ship runs... large. a 1845 HOOD *Pain in Pleasure-Boat* 16 Nothing, Ma'am, but a little slop! go large, Bill! keep her full!

b. *By and large*; see *By* adv. I. d. † Also *fig.* In one direction and another, all ways.

1669 [see *By*]. 1706 [WARD] *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 35 Tho' he tries every Way, both by and large, to keep up with his Leader. *Ibid.* 106 Take this same plain blunt Sea-Animal, by and large... and you'll find him of more intrinsic Value.

c. ? Wide of a particular course, whether one's own or another's.

1670 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 519/2 The Sally man got large from him. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 232 She kept

away large, and at too great a distance to perceive any thing of us. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* I. 15 Why are you blind? d—n you, steer large, You'll get aboard of that coal barge.

d. *Naut. and Mil.* To go or lead large: in a manoeuvre, to break off at a particular point from the course marked out, and proceed straight ahead.

1749 CAPT. INNES in *Naval Chron.* III. 93 Did not the Stafford... obey the Signal for leading large. 1797 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 341 Perceiving the Spanish Ships all to bear up before the Wind... evidently with an intention of forming their Line going large, joining their separated Division... or flying from us—to prevent either of their schemes from taking effect, I ordered the ship to be wore. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. plate 1, 3 Leading File circle. 4 Go large.

C. sb.

I. The simple word.



† 1. Liberality, bounty; ? also = *LARGEST* 2 c. Obs. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27861 Frenes of hert and large of gift. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 43 It bicometh to a kyng to kepe and to defende, And conquerour of conquest his lawes and his large. 1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Filz.* 451 To be Conservyd fro dampnacion vnder the large of thy Charyte. 1537 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. i. 3 When the prince was christened... Carter... proclaimed his name in the form following 'God... grant good life and long to the... Prince Edward... Large, Large'.

† 2. Extent, size. Obs.

c 1470 *Golgros & Gato*, 241 The land wes likand in large and lufsum to call.

† 3. ? Freedom. Obs. (Cf. 6, 9 below.)

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 182 So that welthe with measure shalbe conbynd, And lyberte his large with measure shall make.

4. *Mus.* The longest note recognized in the early notation, equivalent to two or three 'longs', according to the rhythm employed; also, the character by which it was denoted, viz.  or .

a 1547 *Free* in *Autiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 406 He may not make his brevis short, nor his large to longe. 1594 BARNFIELD *Sheph. Cont.* III. My Prick-Song's always full of Largues and Longs. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 9. 1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosm.* (1878) 81 O let the longest Large be shortest Briefes In this discordant Note. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microd.* 39 A Large is a figure, whose length is thrise as much as his breadth, haing on the part toward your right hand a small taylor. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* XI. 227 In Process of Time, they added a longer Note, ... which they called a Large. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. Note. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*.

II. Phrases.

5. At large. a. At liberty, free, without restraint.

† At more large: at greater liberty.

1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 365 He... lete him go at large to lepe where he wolde. a 1420 HOCLEVILLE *De Reg. Prim.* 277 Hy tyme it is to... walke at large out of þi prison. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur v. lx*, I will see the and euer I maye geve the at large. 1523 I.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxviii. 533 Thare king determyned to departe, and go and lye in garrysons, to be at more large. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 40 Letting their sheepe rumie at large. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 213 Left him at large to his own dark designs. *Ibid.* III. 430 Here walk'd the Fiend at large in spacious field. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 154 ¶ 2, I always kept Company with those who lived most at large. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 196 The enemy... lived a little at large, too much for good soldiers, about Cirencester. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Shiking* 76 Small beer, which is indeed vapour and insipid, if left at large and let abroad. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* iv. 93 Whether appropriated, or left at large because they cannot be appropriated. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vii. i, The King is conquered; going at large on his parole. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Charlge* 353 They felt also that Hannibal was still at large, and it might not be well to drive him to despair.

b. In an unsettled or unfixed state; not limited or confined one way or another. ? Obs.

1611 SPEED *That. Gl. Brit.* I. (1614) 1/2 Which as a matter merely conjectural... I leave at large. a 1715 BURNETT *Own Time* (1724) I. 183 Another point was fixed by the Act of Uniformity, which was more at large formerly. 1782 COWTER *Friendship* 136 On points which God has left at large, How fiercely will they meet and charge! 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanal.* vi. 169 The tremendous doctrine of eternal perdition... will remain at large... to be drawn on this side or that as may best subserve the purposes of intimidation.

c. Of speech or writing: At length, in full, fully.

1472-3 *Rot. Parl.* 12 & 13 *Edw. IV* § 36 As in the said your Letters Patentes therof is conteyned more at large. 1887 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 158 There he shall finde written all things more at large. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 8, I... will explicat maill at lairge quihlikes to Scotland ar proper. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Yng. Raso Procher* (Arb.) 22 His prayer is conceited, and no man remembers his Colledge more at large. 1660 *Trial Regie.* 23 If you plead Not guilty; you shall be heard at large. 1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* II. i. Wks. 1883 III. 287 I'll wait on you some other time, to discourse more at large of astrology. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xi. (1840) 237, I... told him the story at large. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Lawes Eng.* (1874) II. 295 As was explained at large in a former chapter. 1890 *Spectator* 1 Nov. 590/2 The Oxford speech, which Mr. Froude quotes at large.

† d. In full size: said e.g. in contrast with the smaller scale of a model or abridgement. (Cf. 8 b.)

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iv. 175 A land it self at large, a potent Dukedome. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 346 There is scene The baby figure of the Gyan-masse Of things to come at large. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 128 The design for the Lighthouse... was subject to some change in entering on the detail of the work at large. 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 181 Abridgments... are put... into the hands



of youth, who have, or ought to have, leisure for the works at large.

e. As a whole, as a body; in general; (taken) altogether.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. i. 156 So to the Lawes at large I write my name. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 14 Not only of the commission at large but so of the quorum. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xx, I now therefore was left once more upon the world at large. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* v. 179 All punishments are for example towards the conservation of the people at large. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* viii. 102 He would be serving me and society at large. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* ii. i. § 36 (1875) 130 Moral Philosophy and Political Philosophy, agree with Philosophy at large in the comprehensiveness of their reasonings and conclusions. 1868 *Prof. to Digby's Voy. Medit.* 36 The credit which they obtained him with the people at large. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 415 In his own day he was the poet of England at large.

f. In a general way; in a general sense; without particularizing. Now rare.

1625 BACON *Ess., Stud. (Arb.)* 9 And Studies themselves doe give forth Directions too much at Large, except they be bounded in by experience. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* vi. (1867) 165 And be not only their acquaintance at large, but in ordinary. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 191 Not to know at large of things remote from use, but to know That which before us lies in daily life. 1670 R. MONTAGU in *Bucknuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) i. 485 Promises made at large. 1718 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1734) i. 181 Whether these were of the Number of the Eleven, or only Disciples at large. 1895 LAWQ. *Rev. July* 193 The Official Receiver must find fraud, not at large, but against the particular examinee.

†g. To the open; away, off. Obs.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 35 If this nightes lodgeyng and bording Maie ease the, ... Then welcome, or els get the straight at large.

h. In the open sea. rare.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 3 Who had rather venture at large their decayed bottom then bring her in to be new trim'd in the dock.

†i. Over a large surface or area; abroad. Obs.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 44 There may thy Muse display her fluttryng wing, And stretch her selfe at large from East to West. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 370 The first thing hee doth is to stretch out his handes at large. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1029 3 We hear that he has quartered his Cavalry at large, for their better refreshment in several neighbouring Villages. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) i. 101 Seeing that the legions were so close and crowded, he commanded them to set themselves more at large, so they might have room to handle their Weapons. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 229 They would by their living so much at large, be much better prepared, than if the same Number of People lived close together.

j. Naut. = 'going large' (see B. 7 a).

1757 CAPT. RANDALL in *Naval Chron.* XIV. 93 We... tied them before the Wind—then at large.

k. Law. (See quot.)

1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. iii. 34 Common in gross or at large, is such as is neither appendant nor appurtenant to land, but is annexed to a man's person; being granted to him and to his heirs by deed; or [etc.].

l. U. S. Said of electors or elected who represent the whole of a State and not merely a district of it.

1741 B. LYNDE *Diary* (1880) 161, I was again chose a Counsellor in ye 1st 18, and my Coz. Win. Browne chose a Counsellor at Large. 1864 WEBSTER *s.v.*, *Electors at Large*, electors chosen to represent the whole of a State, in distinction from those chosen to represent one of the districts in a State. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commu.* i. xiii. 166 The additional member or members are elected by the voters of the whole State on a general ticket, and are called 'representatives at large'.

m. Without definite aim or specific application. 1863 H. COX *Iustit.* ii. xi. 569 The pleadings are at large, and do not tend to definite issues. 1891 *Edin. Rev.* July (Tales R. Kipling), He knows that a single stroke well aimed returns a better result than a score which are delivered at large.

†6. At one's large: at liberty. Obs.

1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* ii. 237 While eche of hem is at his large, Lyght thinge upwarde and downwarde charge. 1420 HOCLEVLE *De Reg. Princ.* 1455 It sore me agaste To hynde me, where I was at my large. 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 1176 Pan myght we leue all at oure large. 1479 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 34, I will that ye suffer him to be at his large without longer imprisonment. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 114 Thei... may... at their large and libartie... goo and come.

†7. At the large: at the utmost. Obs.

1400 *Morte Arth.* 447 Seune dayes to Sandewyche, I sette at the large, Sixty myle on a daye.

8. In large. †a. In a free, unrestrained, or bold manner. Obs.

1660 *Towneley Myst.* xviii. 90 Neuer the les, son, yit shuld thou lett her for to speke in large. [Cf. *York Myst.* xx. 118 Here for to speke oure large.]

b. On a large scale: opposed to in little. (Also in the large.)

1614 SYLVESTER *Little Bastas* 12 To do, in Little, what in Large was done. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 138 The copies of which [picture] in large I gave, one to his Ma<sup>ty</sup>, another... to my patron. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 36 The... Plates represent, in large, the same Designs... as those described in little. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 219 note, I have made trial of this method, both in small and in large. 1840 ARNOLD *Let. in Life & Corr.* (1844) II. ix. 200 Viewed in the large, as they are seen in India. 1855 BROWNING *Old Pict. Florence* xxi, Where the strong and the weak, this world's congeries, Repeat in large what they practised in small.

†9. To the (or one's) large: to or into a state of freedom. Obs.

13... *Evang. Nicoo.* 1032 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LIII. 410 How hat he wan o way fro presoun vn to be large. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1096 Philmen the fre kyng... He lete to be large. 1500 *Melusine* xxvi. 255 He was out of the lane & came to his large.

†10. With the largest: in the most liberal fashion. Obs.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Proffs.* II. cxviii. [cxiv.] 339 They... payed euery thyng with the largeste [Fr. *bien & large-men*], so that euery man was contente.

Large (lārdʒ), v. [f. LARGE a. Cf. OF. *largir* and (with sense 3) F. *larguer*.]

†1. trans. To enlarge, increase, widen. Obs.

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxliii. 6, I largid my wyllys and my werkis. *Ibid.* Cant. 499 Largid is my mouth abouen my enemy. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 248 For his propre or pryvy auantage shulde not man lette to large his love. 1384 — *1 Chron.* xviii. 3 Whanne he wente for to largen his empyre vnto the fode of Eufreten. 1440 *Fromp. Parv.* 288, 1 Largyn, or make large, *amplio, amplifico*. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Sout* ii. i. viii. To large their spirit By vaster cups of Bacchus.

†b. intr. ? To increase (in something).

1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 341 Pus we largen in sacramentis, for iche good sensible dede pat we don, or pat springth of mannes charite, may be called a sacrament.

†2. intr. To get or keep away from or wide (of).

1506 GUYLFOURD *Pilgr.* (Camden) 60 With mervayllous dyfficultie we larged from the shore.

†3. Naut. Of the wind: To become 'large'.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Pop. S. Sea* (1847) 116 Thwart Cape Froward, the wind larged with us. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 18 The winde larged, and wee stowed away S. S. W. 1890 HALL CAINE *Bondman* xxiv. III. 4 Suddenly the wind larged again.

†Largid, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Enlarged, unconstrained, slack.

1382 WYCLIF *Echus* xxxiii. 26 He werketh in disciplyne, and the largid [i.e. large, Vulgate *laxa*] hond to hym seceeth to resten, and seceeth fredam.

Large-handed, a. (Stress variable.)

†1. fig. Grasping, rapacious. Obs.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. i. 11 Large-handed Robbers your graue Masters are.

2. fig. Generous, liberal, open-handed.

1628 *Dict. in LARGE-HANDEDNESS*. 1885 Cassell's *Engycl.* *Impt.* s.v. Large-handed charity.

3. lit. Having large hands.

1896 O. SCHREINER in *Fortnightly Rev.* Aug. 233 They [Boers] are generally large-limbed, large-handed men.

Hence Large-handedness (in quot. ?) lavishness, or ? rapacity).

1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* xvi. (1632) 208 Shee watched over the nimble Spirits, selfe seeking or large handednesse of her active Secretaries.

Large-hearted, a. (Stress variable.) Having a large heart (see LARGE a. 3 c); magnanimous, generous; having wide sympathies.

1645 WALLER *Curious Quest* in *Mourning* 32 Such as made Sheba's curious Queen resort To the large-hearted Hebrews famous Court. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* ii. (1848) I. 22 We see some men large-hearted and generous, denying themselves, almost above measure. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng.* Ch. 17 It is strange to contrast his niggard concessions with the large-hearted statements of Roman Catholics of other days. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 Gd. Men I. Pref. 27 Large-hearted and open-handed too he was, when a real case was brought before him.

Hence Large-heartedness, magnanimity, generosity.

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xvii. (1647) 452 In regard of Reasonable and Spiritual Desires, The effects of this affection are: Large-heartedness and Liberality. 1851 D. JEROLD *St. Giles* xxiii. 241 The cobbler... being mightily touched by the large-heartedness of Blast. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iv. (1877) 87 Suddenly endowed with a new large-heartedness and benevolence.

Largely (lārdʒli), adv. Also 3-4 largeliche, 4-6 largely, -lie, 5 largele, 6 St. lairglie. [f. LARGE a. + -LY 2.] In a large manner.

1. Liberally, generously, bountifully. Now arch. and with mixture of sense 2.

1230 *Itali Meil.* 29 Pat he nule gladliche ifinde þe largeliche al pat bi heoned. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 786 He 3ef... To abbeyes and to priories largeliche of is golde. 1300 *Cursor M.* 27873 He may... largely do almus dede. 1491 *Chast. Goides Chyld.* viii. 22 Some tyme they will yeue largely. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 258 Take with you Gold and Silver... and depart largely thereof unto your men of warre. 1583 GOLING *Calvin on Deut.* lix. 421 Wee haue gods grace much largelier towards vs. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. I.* Sund. after Ascension, Largely Thou givest, gracious Lord, Largely Thy gifts should be restord. 1879 BROWNING *Phaedriades* 48 Too rash Love in its choice, paid you so largely service so slack!

2. Copiously, abundantly; in a large measure; to a great extent; extensively, greatly, considerably, much.

1225 *Ancr. R.* 112 So largeliche ant so swude vlean þet ilke blodt swot of his blisfulle bodie. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. iii. 133 For thorw lesynges 36 lachen largeliche mede. 1469 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 23 For and it go to matter in law, it will cost money largely. 1470 HENRY Wallace xi. 879 He... Send to the Erll, and thankit him largele. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 139/2 What so euer fashion of worshipping of Latria be, the same is as largely done to saintes and ymagas as to god. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xviii. vi, He lifted me, unto a largely noble place. 1594 BACON *Let. to A. Bacon* in *Spedding Lett.* (1861) I. 349 There is a collection of Dr. James, of foreign states, largelich of Flanders, which [etc.]. 1611 BIBLE i *Macc.* xvi. 16 When Simon and his sonnes

had drunke largely. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 210 They sup largely. 1607 DAYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 482 The salacious Gault encreases more; And twice as largely yields her milky Store. 1747 WESLEY *Frim. Physic* (1762) 114 Drink largely of warm Lemonade. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. i. 432 The patient was bled largely. 1880 GEHKE *Phys. Geog.* iv. § 24. 228 Water enters largely into the composition of the bodies both of plants and animals. 1887 LIGHTFOOT *Leaders North. Ch.* (1891) 3 The prosperity of a Church, as of a Nation, depends largely on its connexion with the past. 1891 FREEMAN *St. Fr. Trav.* 120 These surrounding hills are largely rocky.

†b. With words expressive of quantity or extent: Fully, quite. Obs.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10528 Al a 3er largeliche this wrechede ilaste. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 86 That largelich a legioun lese her lyf. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1908 Another, That coste largely of gold a fother. 1400 *Iwaine & Gau.* 423, I wate that he was largely By the shuldres mare than i.

†3. Of discourse: At (great) length, in full, fully. Obs. or arch.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Dv, Gretter boldnesse to speke to her more largely. 1533 FRITH *Disput. Furgat.* (1829) 121 Which point I will touch more largely anon. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. Bvii, This herbe is so well known in all contrees, that I nede not largely to describe it. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* i. (1701) 55/1 The Feast is largely described by Plutarch. 1784 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr. I.* Pref. 19, I have written... largely on the subject of the soul. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iii. iii. 160 We shall have occasion farther on to speak more largely concerning all these kinds. 1831 Society I. 154 The girls had written so largely to their friend, she would not repeat news.

4. Generally; with a wide or general application or comprehension; in a wide sense. rare or arch.

1380 WYCLIF *Scl. Wks.* III. 344 3if men spoken largeli, many men ben here more blesid þan þe pope. 1533 FRITH *Mirr. Sacram. Bapt.* (1829) 287, I take the congregation of God in this place even somewhat largely, this is, for all them that are thought or counted to be the members of Christ. 1570 Act 13 *Ellis* c. 8 § 6 The sayde Statute... shalbe most largely and strongly construed for the repressing of Usurie. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 228 This name Ethiopia sometimes taken more largely, otherwhiles more strained. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iii. (1686) 6 Error, to speak largely, is a false judgement. 1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax.* Wks. 1842 I. 155 He was certainly in the right when he took the matter largely. 1868 GLADSTONE *Jur. Mundi* ii. (1869) 43 His [Proitos'] subjects may have been Argives of Argolis, taken largely.

†b. Loosely, inaccurately. Obs.

1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* i. xix. 116 Ech of the xj. gouern-auncis, which y schal... menteyne and defende is groundid in Holli Scripture largeli and vnpropirli forto speke of grounding. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just. Vind.* ii. (1661) 17 In all Sacraments improperly and largely so called.

†5. Freely, without restraint. Obs.

1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1637 Wantons... Oft sythe bryng hem sylf in dystresse, Because they somtyme to largely deele. 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 493 Me likes no3t [t]his langage so largely for to lye. 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. I. yf. Bryt.* (1814) 396 Ye saye not wely to call the archebysshop traitour... it is to largely sayde. 1564 J. RASTELL *Conful. Jewell's Serm.* 73 It ys largelye and lowdely spoken.

†6. For a large sum; at a high price. Obs. rare.

1611 CORVAT *Credulities* 216 Certaine prisoners being largely hired by the King of Spain conspired together.

†7. Widely. Obs.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* i. iii, Open your compasse as largely as you can.

8. In large characters, letters, or outlines; on a large scale (of drawing). Now rare.

1624 BEDFLL *Lett.* iv. 78 On the top of this Tower, was this representation curiously and largely cut. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 277 The Fore-Puppet is more largely delineated in Plate 18. 1887 SIR G. TRUVELIAN in *Standard* 27 Aug. 2/3 You could almost read them across the floor of the House, they are so largely printed.

9. With lofty demeanour; loftily, pompously.

1857 TROLLOPE *Barstcher* T. xlv. (1858) 389 He, therefore, walked rather largely upon the earth. 1887 HALL CAINE *Decemster* xviii. 107 'Do you know, my good people', he said largely, 'I'm at a loss to understand what you mean'.

†La'rgemost, adv. Obs. rare. [f. LARGE a. + -MOST.] Most largely or considerably; most.

1666 J. LIVINGSTONE in *Life* (1845) I. 132 That year was to me the largemost profitable year I had in the schools.

Largen (lārdʒ'n), v. poet. [f. LARGE a. + -EN 5.]

1. intr. To grow large or larger.

1844 PATMORE *Poems* 145 Eyes, large always, slowly largen. 1889 LOWELL in *Atlantic Monthly* LXIV. 148 The one eye that meets my view, Lidless and strangely largening.

2. trans. To make large or larger, enlarge.

1869 LOWELL *Pict. fr. Appledore* vi. 51 No more a vision, reddened, largened, The moon dips toward her mountain nest. 1881 EMILY DICKINSON *Lett.* (1894) I. 186 Each new width of love largens all the rest.

Largeness (lārdʒnəs), [f. LARGE a. + -NESS.]

†1. Liberality, open-handedness; freedom in giving or spending. Obs.

1300 *Cursor M.* 27404 Largenes [es] sett again couetteis. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 174 Prestis weiard of lif... colouren... glotonye bi largeness & fedynge of pore men. 1400-50 Alexander 3104 Syn it lokid has þe largenes of þe lord of heuen, pat me þis diademe of Dary demed is & graunted. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlv. 84 Luve makis wreches full of largeness. 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 567/1 The grace, which is genen of the largenes of God. 1598 GREENWY *Tuclius Ann.* i. xi. (1622) 21 That Germanicus



had purchased the soundless favour by largeness. *a 1266* BR. ANDREWS *Serm.* vii. (1661) 436 His largeness or bounty, as it were... the casting abroad of His new coin. *personified.* 1377 LANGE. P. Pl. B. v. 632 Largeness the lady heo let in ful manye. *a 1430* *Hymns Virg.* 63 Quod largeness in almese dede. 1697 DONNE *Serm.* clvii. VI. 274 Alacrity married with a Thoughtfulness and Largeness married with a Providence.

† 2. Lengthiness or prolixity (of discourse or writing). *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iii. 221 Ye stile runneth of it self into such largeness with plentie of matter, y<sup>e</sup> [etc.]. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. 1. § 3 In other things we may be more briefe, but the weight of these requirith largeness. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iv. ii. § 5 The Reader I presume will pardon our largeness... in relating the proceedings against this first Martyr. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* i. (1701) 46/2 By reason of the largeness of the Discourse. 1664 94 SOUTH *Serm.* II. 192 If the Matter of our Prayers lies within so narrow a compass, why should the Dress and Out-side of them spread... into so wide and disproportioned a largeness?

3. Amplitude of dimension; great size, volume, or bulk; bigness. † Also, magnitude or size in the abstract (*obs.*).

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7024 Myzte no man ayme [e] largeness [F. grandur]. *a 1430* *Syr Gencr.* (Roxb.) 794 In a twelvemonth he waxed more Of largeness... Than any othir in yeres thre. 1448 HEN. VI. *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 370 Ouer the said librarie an hows of the same largeness. *a 1400* 50 *Alexander* 68 For all be largeness of lench at he luke myst. 1523 *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 One other way... of as grete largeness in bredeth or larger than the said olde way. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 85 The bones of a great... man, among the which bones, the huckle bone... was of such largeness, as... did declare the man to be... *xiii.* foote. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 2 Other sheres in Wales of farre more largeness. 1653-4 WHITLOCKE *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) I. 111 By reason of the largenes, and roughnes of the water. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. b. 6 Their motion is slow, by reason of their largeness. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. G. Br. II.* i. ii. (1737) 305 Glasgow... in respect of Largeness, Building, [etc.]... is the chief city in the Kingdom next to Edinburgh. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. i. 98 Each hook about the largeness of six scythes. 1785 SARAH FIELING *Opheia* I. xix, The largeness of the assembly. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. x. 458 They were similar, in the largeness of their joints, and in the likeness of their hair.

b. semi-concr.

1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVIII. 314 Then wrapt the body round In largeness of a fine white sheete. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* lxxvi. 3 In all that bodily largeness Lives not a grain of salt, breathes not a charm anywhere.

4. Of immaterial things: Amplitude; (large) size or extent; extensiveness.

1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 220 Of suche largenes it may of ryght be sayd and called catholical. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. Ded. I. wonder at... the largeness of your capacity. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 5 The ample proposition that hope makes... Fayles in the promist largeness. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.* For (1867) II. 85 Considering the height of his friends and largeness of his deserts. 1832 H. T. MARTINEAU *Each & All* viii. 109 Complaints were made against the largeness of their profits. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 57 The largeness of the power... committed to the councils was at once a temptation... to abuse those powers. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xiii. (1870) 428 The largeness of his information. 1886 MAUGH *Exam.* 9 June 5/3 The unexpected largeness of the majority.

† 5. Breadth, width. *Obs.*

1400 MAUNDREY (1839) xxv. 258 It... stretcheth toward the West in lengthe... in largenes, it dretche to the Cytee of Alixandre. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 14/2 Considering the largenes and length of the wounde. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* vi. (1617) 19 Lay ouer it two or three other Blanke's at their vitermost largenes. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 11 The largeness, depth or rapidity of the stream of rivers, which they had occasion to pass.

6. The attribute or quality of not being circumscribed or limited in scope, range, or capacity; the reverse of narrowness.

1384 WYCLIF *1 Kings* iv. 29 God 3af wisdam to Salomon, and myche prudence... and largeness of herte. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 8b, If any worde be used that hath a double meanyng, restrain the largeness thereof, and declare how you will have it taken. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. xvii. (1695) 388 Some Men of that Strength of Judgment, and Largeness of Comprehension, that [etc.]. 1692 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* viii. (1708) 10 If the Largeness of his Heart shall carry him beyond the Line of Necessary Prudence. *a 1715* BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 589 A man of his temper, and of his largeness in point of opinion. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. I. iii. 36 One who... in the largeness of his love would send none empty away. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 492 A man... distinguished... by the largeness of his views and by his superiority to vulgar prejudices. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 1. 456 The largeness of temper which characterized all the nobler minds of his day.

b. Of artistic treatment: Breadth.

1885 MAUGH *Exam.* 21 May 5/4 A frequent largeness of phrase, with quaintness of response. 1885 *Athenaeum* 23 May 669/3 This picture... may be mentioned as a true illustration of breadth and largeness of style.

† 7. Freedom, scope, opportunity. *Obs. rare.*

1631 DONNE *Lett.* lxxx. *Serm.* etc. (Alford) VI. 397 Your man brought me your letter of the 8th of December this 21st of the same, to Chelsey and gives me the largeness, till Friday, to send a letter to Paul's house.

8. Lofty bearing, pomposity.

1837 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xxvii. 175 The perspiration started from his temples, but his dignity and his largeness did not desert him.

† Largeour. *Obs. rare*—<sup>1</sup>. In 6 largeourer. [a. F. *largeur*, f. *large* LARGE a.] Width, girth. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* i. iv. 23 A certaine thinne

..skinne... which compasseth round the amplitude and largeour of the belly.

† Largeous, a. *Obs. rare*—<sup>1</sup>. [f. LARGE a. + -OUS.] Liberal, bountiful.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* I. ij. b. But as some be over largeous, so some are spare enough.

† Largely, adv. *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. larger, comp. of LARGE a. + -LY<sup>2</sup>. Cf. *largely, bloodily*.] More largely.

1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 176 Lest per falshe de growide more and largerli [v.r. largely] envenymede be Chirche. 1632 SPELMAN *Hist. Sacrilege* (1846) 121 Largely.

Largess, largesse (lārdzēs). *arch.* and *literary.* Forms: 3-4 largesse, 4-7 larges, (5 -eys, -is, 7 lardges), 3- largesse, 6- largess. [a. F. *largesse* = Pr., Sp. *largueza*, It. *larghezza* = late L. *\*largitia*, f. *largus* (see LARGE a.).] † 1. Liberality, bountifulness, munificence. *Obs.*

1225 ANCR. R. 416 Of ancre kurtessie, and of ancre largesse, is i-kumen ofte sunne. 1340 CURSOR M. 27404 (Fairf.) Largesse gaine couaitise is sette. 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* P. 720 Jhesu Crist yeueth us thise yiftes of his largesse and of his souereyn bountee. 1477 EARL RIVERS (CAXTON) *Dietes* 8 Largesse and liberalite is knowen when a man is in necessite and pouerte. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Tim.* 12 Himnes wherwith the larges of god is prayes before meate. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poisie* i. xx. (Arb.) 58 The Prince having all plentie to vse largesse by. 1623 COCKERAM, *Largesse*, Liberalite. *personified.* 1362 LANGE. P. Pl. A. VI. 112 Largesse the ladi ledeth in ful monye. 14166 CHAUCER *Rou. Rose* 1157 Not Avarice, the foule caytyf, Was half to gryspe so ententyf, As Largesse is to yewe and spende. 1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4119 Of myne helpy lady souereyne Largesse, my lady, now will I ryme.

2. Liberal or bountiful bestowal of gifts; *occas.* † lavish expenditure; *concr.* money or other gifts freely bestowed, e.g. by a sovereign upon some special occasion of rejoicing or the like.

1340 HANFOLK *Psalter* Cant. 505 Worshipful he is in larges of gytys. 1470 GOLAGRES & GAW. 423 For na largesse my lord nocht will he neuer let. 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 67 When it shal be tyme of necessite to make largesse his hondes must gyue and dispense. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iii. xx. (1634) 431 So great and so plenteous largesse of his benefitis doth in a manner overwhelme us. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. iv. 44 Our Coffers, with too great a Court, And liberal Largesse, are growne somewhat light. 1614 LONGE *Seneca* 3 Neither can the prodigalitye and largesse of anything be honest. 1622 H. W. *David's Vow* ii. 86 The widowes... heart being put to her mite, gave it weight about the greater... largess of the Pharisee. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 107 The Governor goes in Procession, and bestows his Largess. 1864 HUTTON *Scot. Abr.* I. v. 302 The handsel-day belongs to the New Year itself. It is still in full practice in Scotland as a day of largess. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* xii, Largess, in the form of odds and ends of cold cream and pomatum... was freely distributed among the attendants. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nat. cap* 256 Your planned benevolence To man, your proposed largess to the Church. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* v. 248 'Aeneas... then gives to the crews Largess noble of three steers each.

b. In particularized sense: A free gift or dole of money, etc.

1561 DAUS *tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 187 Least any man shoulde vntkynfully and unistake take this larges of the French Kyng. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxiv. xxi. 522 There was good hope that the soldiours should have a largesse dealt amongst them out of the kings treasure. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* iii. i. Wks. 174 III. 52 Let all raryeties Showe downe from heauen a larges. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iii. (1701) 101/2 Courting vulgar Applause with Largesses and Feasts. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 103, I gave a largess or bounty of five dollars a man. 1814 SCOTT *Chivalry* (1874) 38 Largesses to the heralds and minstrels... were necessary accompaniments to the investiture of a person of rank. 1840 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) II. ix. 54 His triumphs were followed by various largesses of provisions and money to the populace.

c. *Largess!* or † *A largess!*: a call for a gift of money, addressed to a person of relatively high position on some special occasion. (Still in use locally at 'harvest home'; otherwise *Hist.*)

1377 LANGE. P. Pl. B. xiii. 449 A bynd man... To crie a largesse by-for oure lorde. c 1384 CHAUCER *II. Fame* iii. 219 Ther mette I crying many oon A larges larges. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 261 A larges, 3e lord, I crye bis day. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 129 Giue gloues to thy reapers, a larges to crie. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1342/2 Then the heralds cried A larges, and the trumpets and drums were sounded euerie where. 1674-91 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 104 A Largess, ... a Gift to Harvest-men particularly, who cry a Largess so many times as there are pence given. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* i. 3/2 Heralds have a right three several times to cry Largesse. 1787 GROSE *Prom. Gloss.* s.v., The reapers in Essex and Suffolk ask all passengers for a largess, and when any money is given to them, all shout together largess, largess. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* i. xi. Nov. largesse, largesse, Lord Marmion. 1825 FORSYTH *Nov. Anglia*, *Largess*, a gift to reapers in harvest. When they have received it, they shout thrice, the words 'halloo largess'.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* (from 2). A generous or plentiful bestowal; something freely bestowed.

1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E vij b, The grenteste vyllany in a villanye is to be gyuen in largesse of lyes. 1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* 364 The Hook's a common largess to mankind. 1688 CROWNE *Darwin* i. Dram. Wks. 1874 III. 382 He's like the sun, a largesse to the world. 1785 COWPER *Needless Alarm* 62 How glad they catch the largess of the skies. 1832 TENNYSON *'All good things have not kept aloof'* 4, I have not lacked thy mild reproof, Nor golden largess of thy praise. 1888 LOWELL *Protest* 2, I could not bear to see those eyes On all with wasteful largess shine.

† 4. Freedom, liberty. *At his largesse*, at liberty (cf. at one's large), at one's own discretion. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 427 Quhar he mycht at his largess be. c 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1327 There to haue... largesse to stryke as length to thy cure. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE ix. 524 Thai... maid thaim fre, at their largis [v.r. at larges] to pass. 1547 *Act 1 Edu. VI.* c. 3 § 4 He shall not goe abroad, and at larges. 1594 CAREW *Huart's Exam. Wits* (1596) 225 Discoursing of the largesse and liberty which soldiours enioy in Italie.

5. *attrib.* (*dialect*).

1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 1047 The 'Largess'-cry, the 'Harvest-home'! 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 79 Two especial seasons of jollity among them generally occur in each year—the harvest-home, ... and the largess feast.

Target (lārdzēt). [Fr.; f. *large* LARGE a.] 'A piece of bar-iron, cut off to a length... forming a blank to be beaten and rolled into a sheet of iron' (1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

Largier, comp. of LARGY a. *Obs.*

† Largierly, adv. *Obs. rare*—<sup>1</sup>. In 6 largiorly. [irreg. f. largier, comp. of LARGY a. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] More fully, at greater length.

1536 R. BEERLEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 34 Wyth fault he shall knowe of me heytrafter more largiorly.

† Largifical, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *largificalis* (f. *largus* = see LARGE a.) + -AL.] Liberal, bountiful.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1708 *Brit. Apollo* I. No. 33, 2 r The Benignity of our Largifical Essence. 1709 *ibid.* II. No. 64, 2/2 Largifical Redundances.

† Largifluent, a. *Obs. rare*—<sup>1</sup>. In 5 largy-. [f. L. *largifluus* (Lucretius + -ENT.)]

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 824 O thu largifluent lord most of lyghtness.

† Largiloquent, a. *Obs. rare*—<sup>0</sup>. [f. L. *largiloquus*, f. *largus* (see LARGE a.) + *loqui* to speak: see -ENT.] 'Full of words, that is liberal of his tongue' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1626).

† Larging, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [f. LARGE v. + -ING I.] Enlargement.

1510 *Acc.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 200 The largening of the vestrie dore.

Largish (lārdzif), a. [f. LARGE a. + -ISH.] Somewhat large.

1787 *Fam. Plants* I. 90 The divisions roundish, concave, expanding, largish. 1807-26 S. COOPER *Serge.* 108 The largish ligatures used in Mr. Warner's time. 1872 BESANT & RICE *Ready Money* M. v, He carried about with him a largish sum in valuables and money.

Comb. 1831 A. HEADLEY in J. RAINE *Mem. J. Hodgson* (1858) II. 208 A largish sized box.

Largition (lārdzifn). Now rare. [ad. L. *largitionem*, n. of action f. *largiri* to be liberal or bountiful, f. *largus* (see LARGE a.).] (cf. *obs.* F. *largition*.) The bestowal of gifts or largess; bountiful giving. Also an instance of this.

1533 BELL ENDES *Virg. II.* (1822) 169 The Faderis, dredand Cassius, be thir largitious, to conquis sic favoure and riches that might be noysum to thair liberte. 1570-6 LANBARD *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 456 He had, by great largition and bribery, prevailed at Rome. 1670 HACKER *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 225 Necessity is the companion of immoderate largition. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connect.* 318 The largition enabled them to build a meeting and settle a minister. 1854 CARLE *Wineman Fables* II. xxviii. (1855) 307 The separate cell, which Agnes had obtained... backed by her parents' handsome largitions.

† Hence *Largitionall* a., of the nature of largess.

1556 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† Largitude. *Obs. rare*—<sup>1</sup>. [ad. late L. *largitudo*, f. *largus* (see LARGE a.); see -ITUDE.] Breadth, width.

1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhoner's *Bk. Physike* 112/1 Cut the same of such a largitude as you desire to have it.

|| Largo (lārgo). *Mus.* [It. = broad.] A term indicating that a passage is to be rendered in slow time and with a broad, dignified treatment. Also *transf.*

1683 PURCELL 3-*Pl. Sonatas* To Rdr. (1893), Presto Largo, Poco Largo, or Largo by it self. 1724 [see GRAVE a.]. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, Largo, in the Italian music, a slow movement, one degree quicker than grave and two than adagio. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* I. xiii. 279 The gathering excitement of speech gave more and more energy to his manner... he... ended with his deepest-toned largo, keeping his hands clasped behind him.

† Largy, a., adv., and sb. *Obs.* [f. LARGE a. + -Y.] A. *adj.* Large. B. *adv.* Largely. C. *sb.* At the largiest: in the fullest manner.

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 154 Of this abhominacoun it is seid largiere before in the ij. article. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4961 Largior pen a lawliw & lengur with all. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Alace.* ii. 32 He... veth few wordes, and toucheth not the matter at the largiest. 1555-8 PHAER *Aeneid* I. B. iij, Largy streames out from his eies he shed. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 143 b, In largie seas... Aye fleeing to and fro. 1594 CAREW *Fassio* (1881) 102 Who open... saw this largy gate.

Lariat (læriät), sb. Also lariette, larriret. [a. Sp. *la reata* (see REATA).] A rope used for picketing horses or mules; a cord or rope with a noose used in catching wild cattle; the lasso of Mexico and South America.

1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 26 Lariats, or noosed cords, used in catching the wild horse. 1859 MARCY *Prairie Trav.* i. 41 Lariats made of hemp are the best. 1861 G. F.



BERKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* xv. 250 Two mules put so near together that they had got their lariets entangled. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* (1877) 3 The horsehair lariat, which serves the Western Nimrod for lassoing by day and for keeping off snakes at night.

Hence **Lariat** *v. trans.*, to secure with a lariat. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* xi. (1862) 104 My mules had already been caught and lariatied.

**Lariat**, obs. form of **LORIoT**, golden oriole.

**Larick** (læ'rik). *Sc. and north.* Also **lerrick**. [*sing. f. LARIX* taken as a pl.] = **LARCH**.

1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* 197 (Jam.) A planting .. Where pilches an' laricks were seen. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, **Larick**, larch fr. 1896 LUNSON *Poems* 160 Lang tail an' swirly Twinklin' on the larick taps.

**Larid** (læ'rid). *Ornith.* [*ad. mod. l. Larid-a, f. larus gull.*] A bird of the *Laridæ* or gull family.

In recent Dicts.

Hence **Laridine** *a.*, having the characters of the gull family.

1877 COUES *Birds N.W.* 589 Various classifications of the Laridine birds .. have been proposed.

**Larie**, **Larielle**, vars. **LAURY**, **LAUREL**.

**Lariette**, variant of **LARIAT**.

**Larigot** (læ'rigot). *Mus.* [*ad. f. larigot, OF. larigau 'a flute or pipe, called so by the clowns in some parts of France' (Cotgr.), of unknown origin.*] An organ-stop: see quot.

1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* iv. (1878) 69 **Larigot**, Nineteenth, Octave Twelfth, a small metal Mutation stop. The Larigot sounds a perfect fifth above the Fifteenth, and consequently a Nineteenth above the Diapasons.

**Larikin**, variant of **LARRIKIN**.

**Larin** (læ'rin). Also 6 *larine*, (*larijn*), 8 *laryn*; 7 *lari*, *lar(r)ee*, *lawree*. [*Pers. لاری, lārī*,

? *f. Lār* name of a territory on the north of the Persian Gulf (Yule).] A kind of Persian and Arabic money formerly in use, consisting of a strip of metal bent over in the form of a hook.

1588 HICKOCKE *tr. Frederick's Voy. Ind.* 35 b. I bought many salted kine there .. for halfe a Larine a peece, which Larine may be twelue shillings sixe pence. 1616 N. WHITTINGTON in *Purchas Pilgrims* (1625) I. 484 We agreed with one of the Ragies or Gouernours kinned for twenty Laries (twenty shillings) to conduct vs. 1623 *Down. In-pa-hm. Buckhnt.* (Camden) 77 Lawrees, beime peeces of silver .. worthe aboute tenn pence. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 151 Larrees fashioned like point-aglets, and are worth ten pence. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Relat.* iv. vi. 144 Five and twenty Larrees, that is, five dollars. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 822/2 The most current coin here are the Silver *Laryus*, each whereof is worth about 10d.

**Larine** (læ'rin), *a. Ornith.* [*ad. mod. l. Larin-a, f. larus gull.*] Pertaining to the *Larina*, a sub-family of the *Laridæ*. In recent Dicts.

**Larinoid**, *a. rare*. [*f. Gr. λαρῖν-ός* fatted + *-oid*.] 1860 FOWLER *Med. Voc. Larinoid*, syn. of *lardaceous*. 1898 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Larix** (læ'riks). Also 8 *laryx*. *β.* 6 *larnix*, 7 *larinx*, 8 *ynx*. [*L. (see LARCH).*]

1. *a.* = **LARCH**. Also *attrib.*, as *larix tree*, *wood*. (Now only *Sc.*: cf. **LARICK**.)

1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* II. 12 b. The oke trees, pyne trees, larnix [*sic*] trees, fir trees, ash trees. 1578 LYRK *Dodacus* vi. xcii. 775 Of the larche or larix tree. 1611 COTGR., *Larice*, the Larch, or Larinx tree. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 642 The Mosse of the Larix Tree burneth also sweet, and sparkleth in the burnings. 1744 DRUMMOND *Trav.* i. (1754) 16 The larynx is as frequent upon the mountains in this country, as the white pine, or common Scotch fir. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 515 A small summer-house finished with Larix wood. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 240 Plane trees, poplars, birches, limes, larixes. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* I. 429 They [squirrels] attack the young Scotch firs, but more particularly the larix and elm. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 163 Gates should be made of .. Larix wood.

2. *b. Bot.* The genus of coniferous trees to which the larches belong.

3. The herb *Camphorosma monspeliacum*. Obs. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 26 Chamepeuce is a very rare herbe .. it may be called in Englishe Alpeare or Petie Larix. 1624-61 DAVENPORT *City Nightcap* I. 2 Beauty, like the Herb Larix, is cool i' th' water, But hot i' th' stomach.

**Lark** (lā'ik), *sb.*, **laverock** (læ'və'ək, *Sc. lə'və'ək*). Forms: *a.* 1 *lāferce*, *lāw-*, *lāu(w)erce*, *lāwerce*, *lāurice*, *-e*, 3-4 *laverke*, 5 *laveroc*, *-k ke*, (*laverock*, *lawrok*), 6 *laverok(e)*, *laverocke*, *Sc. laferok*, 7 *laveracke*, *lavroc*, *leve-ro(e)k*, *-ucke*, 9 *dial. lair-*, *layrock*, 5- chiefly *Sc. lav(e)rock*, *lav'rock*. *β.* 4-7 *larke*, 4- *lark*. [*OE. lāferce*, older *lāwerce*, *lāurice*, wk. fem., corresponding to Du. *leerwerik*, O.H.G. *lērāhha* (M.H.G. and mod. G. *lerche*), ON. *lāvirke* (masc.), M.Sw. *lärkida* (Sw. *lärka*, Da. *lerke*); not found in Goth. The ulterior etymology is unknown: some of the OE. forms, and the ON. *lāvirke* (only in the Edda Gloss., and perh. from Eng.) lend themselves to the interpretation 'treason-worker' (OE. *lāw*, ON. *lā*, treason; cf. ON. *ill-virke* worker of ill); but, apart from the fact that nothing is known in folklore to account for such a designation, the Teut. forms generally seem to point to some such OEut. type as *\*lāwirakjōn*.]

1. A name used generally for any bird of the family *Alaudidæ*, but usually signifying, when

used without a prefix, the **SKYLARK** (*Alauda arvensis*). The lark has a sandy-brown plumage, and remarkably long hind-claws (cf. **LARKSPUR**).

*a.* c. 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) 71/2 *Laudae*, *laurice*, c. 1000 *Aethric Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 131/28 *Alauda*, *laurice*. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 67/455 A gret hep of lauerkene upon le churchc a-lighte. a. 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xi. 40 Ich wold ich were a threstelock. A bounting other a laverock, Swete bryd! 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 662 Ther mighte men see many flokkes Of turtles and laverokkes. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 36 Other smalle byddes .. As osel, smytting, laveroc gray, Pertryk, werkock. 1438 Bk. *Alexander Gt.* (Bannatyne) 12 It semis that spahalkis war And we lawrokis that durst bot dar. a. 1650 *Eger & Grine* 922 in Furnival *Percy Folio* I. 383 The threstelocke, the Nightingale, the laueracke, & the wild woodhail. 1725 KAMSAJ *Geut. Sheph.* II. iv. Hark how the lawrocks chant aboon our heads. a. 1810 TANNAHILL *Winter wu' his cloudy brow* Poems (1846) 112 Now lawrocks sing to hail the spring, And nature all is cheery. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 77 Where laverocks liting sing Is the place that I love best. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 595/1 A colony of tuneful lawrocks darted their almost perpendicular flight above our heads.

*β.* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 915 With fynche, with lark, and with archangelles. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1498 On be morwe wan it was day, & fe lark by-gan to syng, hys messenges com in god aray. c. 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 714 The blyth Lark that begynnys. 1588 SHAKS. *Til. A.* III. i. 158 Did euer Rauen sing so like a Lark? 1620 VENNEK *Via Recta* III. 63 Larkes are of a delicate taste in eating. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 10 An hawk .. perceives a lark at a distance which neither men nor dogs could spy. 1828 WOODSW. *Morn. Exerc.* iv. Ne'er could Fancy bend the buoyant Lark To melancholy service. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* xiii. (ed. 4) 260 You could now hear the .. bright carol of the Lark.

*b.* With allusion to the lark's habits; *e.g.* its early song, and the height it attains in contrast with the low position of its nest.

1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 229 Goe to bed with the Lambe, and rise with the Lark. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 56 Stir with the Lark to morrow, gentle Norfolk. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* II. iii. 94 With your Theme, I could O're-mount the Lark. 1607 DEKKER *Westw. Hoe* Wks. 1873 II. 295 We .. must be vp with the lark. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* v. xv. Sometimes a dropping from the sky I heard the Laverock sing. 1822 B. W. PROCTER *Lysander & Ione* i. Be constant .. As larks are to the morn or bats to eve. 1826 J. WILSON *Nat. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 131 Nae lively bling awa like a rising laverock! 1865 WATCH *Lanc. Songs* 26 Though we livin' o' th' floor same as layrocks We'n go up like layrocks to sing.

*c. Proverbs.*

c. 1530 R. HILLES *Common-Pl. Ek.* (1858) 140 And hevyn fell we shall have meny larkys. 1546 J. HEEWOOD *Prose.* (1867) 9 A leg of a lark is better than is the body of a kyght. 1610 Louers line by loue, ye as larkes line by leekes. 1589 GREENE *Meraphon* (Arb.) 48 Men .. die for loue, when larkes die with leekes. 1711 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 153. 3/2 When the Sky falls, we shall catch Larks.

*d.* With some defining prefix, or qualifying adjective, denoting some member of the genus or family, as **Crested Lark**, **Horned Lark**, **Red Lark**, **Shore-lark**; also **SKYLARK**, **WOODLARK**.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 239 Red-lark. 1784 5 — *Art. Zool.* (1792) II. 84 Shore Lark. *Alauda alpestris*. 1837 GOULD *Birds Europe* III. 165 *Crested Lark*, *Alauda cristata*. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* (1896) 80 The Horned Larks are principally northern birds, occurring throughout the greater part of North America .. more than one form of Horned Lark is found in the higher ranges of the Himalayas. *Ibid.* 89 The Wood-Lark .. agrees with the Crested Lark .. in having the first primary quill well developed.

2. Applied with defining prefix to larks resembling the lark, but not belonging to the *Alaudidæ*; *e.g.* to certain buntings and pipits. Also **TITLARK**.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 238 It is larger than the tit-lark. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2290 The meadow pipit is the 'twit lark'. 1849 *Ibid.* VII. 2354 The tree pipit is the 'tree-lark'. 1862 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* II. 484 The Lapland Bunting, Snow Bunting .. in some places it is called the .. White Lark. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 512 The Mud-Lark, Rock-Lark, Titlark, and Tree-Lark are Pipits. The Grasshopper-Lark is one of the aquatic Warblers, while the Meadow-Lark of America .. is an *Icterus*. Sand-Lark and Sea-Lark are .. names often given to some of the smaller members of the *Limicola*. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* (1896) 70 From the curious 'scribbling' on the eggs the Yellow Bunting .. is in many places known as the 'Writing Lark'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lark-song*, *-catcher*; *lark-awakened*, *-footed* adjs.; also *lark-like* adj.; *lark-call* (see quot.); 4 *lark's-claw*, the wild larkspur; *lark-finch*, *-sparrow*, a bird of the western U. S., *Chondestes grammacus*; 4 *lark-fish* (= *L. alauda*) a name given to certain species of Blenny; *lark's-foot* = **LARKSPUR**; *lark's-head* *Naut.*, a form of bend (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); *lavrock-height* (*nonce-wd.*), the height that the lark rises to; *lark-silver*, an annual payment due to the Crown from tenants of the Honour of Clare; *lark's toes* = **LARKSPUR**; *lark-worm*, a kind of tape-worm (see quot.). Also **LARK'S-HEEL**.

1835 *Edin. Rev.* LX. 324 The tell-tale smoke of 'lark-awakened cottages. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. Notes 89 There is a whistle, termed a 'lark-call', which consists of a hollow cylinder of tin-plate, closed at both ends. 1881 *Nat. Mag.* XLV. 42 A 'lark-catcher' will catch and slaughter ignominiously in a single night more skylarks than a falconer can hope to catch with one hawk in a year. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xv. 165 The wilde [Lark's spur] is

called .. in English .. \***Larkes Claw**. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 494 Larks-claw. 1831 A. WILSON & DONAPART *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 126 *Fringilla grammacus* — \***Lark Finch**. 1898 *Burroughs's Riverby Index*, Lark finch or lark sparrow, *Chondestes grammacus*. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. a 6 b, Fishes .. smooth, as the 'Larkfish' cristate and not cristate. 1573 TISSER *Hush.* xliii. (1878) 96 Herbes, branches, and flowers, for windowes and pots, ..

\***Larkes foot**. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 510 This Experiment of severall Colours, coming up from one seed, would be tried also in Larkes-Foot. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 253 The Epithets of a swift running coursor are these, winged or wing-bearing, \***Lark-footed**. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* xxvi, Poor Lizzie's heart maist lap the hool; Near 'lav'rock height she jumpit. 1742 YOUNG *Nat. Th. v.* 20 Pleasure, \***Lark-like**, nests upon the Ground. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* (1896) 79 The Meadow-Pipit having a Lark-like hind claw. 1635 J. LAYER in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. V. (1900) 376 The lark is of Clare, of fee, and ye townsmen paid .. 3s. per annum for 'larkesilver', but what the meaning of it is, I know not. 1900 *Ibid.*, The term larkesilver first occurs in the reign of Richard II. The Court Let at Meldreth has not been held for centuries, but the 'larkesilver' [etc.] are still paid by the parish constable to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 193 He .. had within the month received her 'lark-song' of her betrothal. 1597 \***Larkes Toes** [see **LARK-HEEL**]. 1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 713 \***Lark-worm**, *Tania palpephala*.

**Lark** (lā'ik), *sb.*, *colloq.* [Belongs to **LARK v.** 2] A frolicsome adventure, a spree. Also *to go on, have, take a lark*.

1811 *Lex. Balatronicum*, *Lark*, a piece of merriment. People playing together jocosely. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lark*, fun or sport of any kind, to create which is termed *knocking up a lark*. 1813 BYRON *Lt.* 27 Sept. in Moore *Lett. & Trals.* (1830) I. 428 You must and shall meet me .. and take what, in flash dialect, is poetically termed 'a lark' with Rogers and me for accomplices. 1835 MARYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxxviii, Tom was .. always .. ready for any lark or nonsense. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii. 'Here's a lark', shouted half a dozen hackney-coachmen. 1857 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 321 My mother .. once by way of a lark, invited her to tea. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Souvic.* xvi. 254 'It's a lark, fellows,' said Mullens from behind his handkerchief. 1884 *Punch* 1 Mar. 108/1 Bradlaugh only having a lark with the Hon. Gentlemen.

**Lark** (lā'ik), *sb.*, *Naut.* A small boat (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1796 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Lark*, a boat.

**Lark** (lā'ik), *v.* 1 [*f. LARK sb.* 1] *intr.* To catch larks. In mod. Dicts.

**Lark** (lā'ik), *v.* 2 *colloq.* (orig. *slang.*) [Belongs to **LARK sb. 2; the *sb.* and *vb.* appear first in 1811-3. The origin is somewhat uncertain.**

Possibly it may represent the northern *LAKE v.*, as heard by sporting men from Yorkshire jockeys or grooms; the sound (lā'ek, lā'ek), which is written *lark* in Robinson's *Whitby Glossary* and in dialect books, would to a southern hearer more naturally suggest 'lark' than 'lake' as its equivalent in educated pronunciation. On the other hand, it is quite as likely that the word may have originated in some allusion to **LARK sb. 1; cf. the similar use of *skylark vb.* (which, however, is app. not recorded till much later).]**

1. *intr.* To play tricks, frolic; to ride in a frolicsome manner; to ride across country. Also with *about*.

1813 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 68 Having larked all the way down the road. 1825 NIMROD'S *Hunting Tour* 227 There is another way of making use of horse-flesh .. and that is .. what in the language of the day is called 'larking'. One of the party holds up his hat which is a signal for the start; and, putting their horses' heads in a direction for Melton, away they go, and stop at nothing till they get there. 1842 BARRHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *St. Colthbert*, Don't 'lark' with the watch, or annoy the police! 1846 57 DE QUINCEY *Kents Wks.* VI. 276 note, It is a ticklish thing to lark with honest men's names. 1848 THACKERAY *Fan. Fair* lxxv. 496 Jumping the widest brooks, and larking over the newest gates in the country. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. v. Larking about at leap-frog to keep themselves warm. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 56 If we are to lark home .. I may as well ride a nag I can trust. 1871 'M. LEGRAND' *Canbr. Freshm.* 261 These .. expert riders .. set off to 'lark' it home. 1889 H. O'REILLY *50 Years on Trail* 3, I was always larking about and playing pranks on my schoolfellow.

2. *trans.* To make fun of, tease sportively (a person); to ride (a horse) across country.

1848 THACKERAY *Fan. Fair* lxxvi. 603 A staid English maid .. whom Georgy used to 'lark' dreadfully, with accounts of German robbers and ghosts. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 21 'May I lark him?' said he, pulling up after a short canter to and fro on the turf by the wayside.

3. To clear (a fence) with a flying leap.

1834 AINSWORTH *Rookwood* iv. vii. Hess was neither stramed by her gliding passage down the slippery bill side, nor shaken by larking the fence in the meadow.

**Larker** 1 (lā'ikə), [*f. LARK sb.* 1 + *-ER* 1.] One whose occupation it is to catch larks.

1634 A. WARWICK *Spare Min.* (1637) 68 When I see the Larker's day net spread out in a faire morning. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 235 When the weather grows gloomy the larker changes his engine. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxvii. (1853) 108 The larkers in dragging their nets by night frequently catch them [fieldfares] in the wheat-stubbles.

**Larker** 2 (lā'ikə), *colloq.* [*f. LARK v.* 2 + *-ER* 1.] One given to 'larking' or sporting.

1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 285 He has been a bit of a larker in his time. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 July 1/3 He was conveyed by the 'larkers', who were medical students, to the statue of William III.

**Larker** 3 (lā'ikə), [*Cf. LARK sb.* 3] (See quot.)



1803 *Argosy* XIX. 278 Seine fishing is carried on by companies, each company owning 3 boats—the 'seine boat'.. the 'vollier'.. and another small boat called a larker.

### Lark-heel, lark's-heel.

1. a. = LARKSPUR. b. Indian cress or garden nasturtium (*Tropaeolum*).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccccxvii. 923 *Flos Regius*.. in English Larkes spur, Larkes toes, Larkes clawe and Munkes hoode. 1612 *Two Noble K.* i. i. *Song*, Mary-golds, on death beds blowing, Larkes-heeles trymmie. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 280 Now sow Larkes-heels, Candistuffs, Columbinas, &c. 1695 TATE tr. *Cowley's Plants* iv. C's Wks. 1721 III. 360 The Indian-Cress our Climate now does bear, Call'd Larkes-heel, 'cause he wears a Horse-mans Spur. 1706 J. GARDINER *Kapin's Gird.* (1728) 18 The Larkheel train, And Lychinis famous for her scarlet stain. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct.* Bot. App. (1765) 316 Lark's Heel, *Delphinium*. 1827 CLARKE *Sheep*. Cal. 58 The tall topp'd lark-heels, feather'd thick with flowers.

2. The elongated heel, common among negroes. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* 501 Nor do we meet what is termed the lark-heel any oftener here than among the civilized races of Europe. 1872 — in *Daily News* 29 July, Prognathous jaws, lark heels, and other physical peculiarities common among slaves and West Coast negroes.

Hence Lark-heeled a. (See quot.)

1837 GOULD *Birds Europe* III. 169 Lark-heeled Bunting; *Plectrophanes Laphonica*, Selby. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Lairack-heeld*, having an uncommon projection of heel. 1862 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* II. 567 The Coccynine, or Lark-heeled Cuckoos, so called from their long hind toe.

**Larking** (lā'riking), *vbl. sb.* [f. LARK *v.* 1 + -ING-]. The action or process of catching larks. *attrib.* in larking-glass, a machine with mirrors, used to attract larks to the net.

1826 S. R. JACKSON in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 118 Persons go out with what is called a larking glass.

**Larking** (lā'riking), *vbl. sb.* 2. *collog.* [f. LARK *v.* 2 + -ING-]. The action of LARK *v.* 2; fun, frolic.

1813 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 68 Much as larking was in force, there had been no spree to top this. 1825 BENDORS *Lett.* 19 July in *Poems* p. xlvii, Two Oxford men, professors of genteel larking. 1838 LAOY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 14 July, He.. like me, shuns actual practical larking.

**Larking** (lā'riking), *ppl. a. collog.* [f. LARK *v.* 2 + -ING-]. That larks; frolicsome, sportive.

1828 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 182, I have learned to leap.. which is a larking thing for a don. 1848 L'HACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* x. The 'larking' or raffish Military Snob. 1889 'ROLD BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 330 Maddie was in one of her larking humours.

Hence Larkingly *adv.*

1856 H. W. WOLF in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 204 Larkingly engaging in acrobatics.

**Larkish** (lā'ki), *a. collog.* [f. LARK *sb.* 2 + -ISH-]. Of the nature of a 'lark'; frolicsome.

1882 *Echo* 29 Aug. 1/5 Foote lost his leg owing to amputation caused by a larkish exploit with the Duke of York.

Hence Larkishness.

1893 SIR A. BLACKWOOD *Records Life* (1896) 14 One other exploit was the result of West's and my larkishness that half.

**Larksome** (lā'ksəm), *a. collog.* [f. LARK *sb.* 2 + -SOME-]. Given to 'larking'; sportive.

1871 *Daily News* 11 Sept., Hinting.. that the melodrama had not been produced for larksome purposes. 1890 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 574 Obstreperous and larksome ghosts.

**Larkspur** (lā'kspɔr), *bot.* [f. LARK *sb.* 2 + SPUR-]. Any plant of the genus *Delphinium*; so called from the spur-shaped calyx. The common larkspur is *D. Consolida*.

1578 LYVE *Dodoens* II. xv. 165 The garden Larkes Spurre flourisheth all the Sommer long. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccccxvii. 922 The garden Larkes spur bath a rounde stem full of branches. *Ibid.* 923 The wilde Larkes spur bath most fine iagged leaves. 1604 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Feb. (1693) 11 Sow also Lark-spurs, &c. 1769 *De Foë's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) I. 89 In the Ground between these Hills and Cambridge grows naturally abundance of Larkspur. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* xxi, Sweet-Williams and white-Nancies, and larkspur and London-pride. 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 91/2 Larkspurs are exceedingly showy annuals.

**Lark-spurred**, *a.* (See quot.)

1805 J. LAWRENCE *Cattle* (1809) 531 The old shepherds had a comical notion, that sheep blind in the summer were lark-spurred; that the sheep having trod upon a lark's nest, the old one.. had spurred the intruder in the eye. 1837 YOUTT *Sheep* x. 406.

**Larky** (lā'ki), *a. collog.* [f. LARK *sb.* 2 + -Y-]. Inclined or ready for a lark; frolicsome, sportive.

1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 133 When the Devil is larky, he solicits the witches to dance round him. 1866 *Spectator* 24 Nov. 1301/1 An under-bred, ignorant, larkly young naval lieutenant. 1885 'F. ANSTY' *Tinted Venus* 24, 'I look larkly, don't I', said poor Tweddle, dolefully.

† **Larm**, *sb. Obs.* Also 6-7 *larme*. [Aphetic form of ALARM *sb.* Cf. LARUM and G. *lärne* noise.] = ALARM *sb.* 4. Also to blow, ring a larm.

1530 PALSGR. 237/2 *Larme* in a fælde, *alarme*. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 198 Then come they to the larme, then shew they in the fælde. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 65 Therefore be ryngeth a larme and admonsytheth all men to [etc.]. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Cano*, *Bellicum canere*,.. to blowe a larme. 1581 STURLEY *Seneca's Hercules* (Etzuz) 216 To thumpe vpon this sounding breast thy griefe with doleful larmes. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xi. 2 To change my oaten quill for trumpet larms.

† b. *attrib.* larm-list, ? a body of firemen or militia. U.S. Obs.

1779 *Hist. Pelham, Mass.* (1898) 133 Voted that the Arms .. be sold at Public Vendue to the Highest Bidder, None to bid But the training band and Larm list.

**Larm**, *v. Obs. rare*-. [Aphetic form of ALARM *v.*] *trans.* To alarm.

1758 S. THOMPSON *Diary* 20 July (1896) 11 In the morning 10 men in a scout waylaid by the Indians, and shot at and larmed the Fort.

**Larmier** (larmie). Also 7 *larmier*. [a. F. *larmier* in same sense, f. *larme* a tear.] 1. *Arch.* = CORONA 4. DRIP *sb.* 1 a.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Larmier*. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 25 Corona with its Larmier or Drip underneath. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, The Larmier is also called corona, and in English the drip. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

2. *Anat.* (See quot.)

1848 in CRAIG. 1893 LYDEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 64 The lachrymal fossa—in which rests the gland termed the crumen, larmier, or 'tear-bag'.

**Larmoyant** (larmoi'ant), *a.* [ad. F. *larmoyant*, pres. pp. of *larmoyer* to be tearful, f. *larme* tear.] Given to tears, lachrymose.

[1813 BYRON *Lett.* 2 Oct. in Moore *Life* (1830) II. 420 But thou know'st I can be a right merry and conceited fellow, and rarely 'larmoyant'.] 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 81 Ellen and I, although not at all larmoyante sort of people, had much ado not to cry. 1897 *Naturalist* 270 Another strange face, though not so larmoyant, provocative of laughter into tears.

**Larom** (e, -owme, obs. forms of LARUM.

† **Laron**. *Obs.* Also 4 *laroun*, 6 *la-roone*, 7 *lar(r)one*, *larroone*. [ad. OF. *laron* (N. *laron*) = L. *larōn*-em. Cf. LADRONE.] A robber.

13. K. *Alis*. 4209 Of theſe Y wol me defende, Ageyn knyght, swayn, and baroun, That Y no an no laroun. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. iv. 71 O Diabie, Diabie! vat is in my Closet? Villanie, La-roone: Rugby, my Rapier. 1631 H. SHIRLEY *Mart. Soldier* II. iii, I am Prince over those Publicans, Lord over these Larroones, Regent of these Rugs. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 358 But like a very Laron, sought to strip his brother of all that he had in his necessity.

**Larrocine**, variant of LARCIN *Obs.*

**Larree**: see LARIN.

**Larriet**, variant of LARIAT.

**Larrikin** (lā'rikin). Chiefly *Austral.* Also *larikin*. [Of uncertain origin; possibly f. *Larry* (a nickname for Lawrence, common in Ireland) + -KIN-.

The word seems to have originated in Melbourne not long before 1870; but the current story that it was evolved by a reporter from an Irish policeman's pronunciation of *larking*, heard in a Melbourne police-court in 1869, appears to be a figment, no trace of the incident being found in the local papers of the time. (See Morris, *Austral Eng.*, s.v.) A guess that has been proposed is that it is short for Eng. slang *leary kinchen*.]

A (usually juvenile) street rowdy; the Australian equivalent of the 'Hoodlum' or 'Hooligan'.

1870 *Melbourne Herald* 4 Apr. 3/2 Three larikins.. had behaved in a very disorderly manner in Little Ladbroke-street. 1886-7 BURTON *Arab. Nrs.* I. 4 Story of the Larrikin and the Cook. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 26 May 6/7 He was set upon by a gang of larikins, who tried to rescue his prisoner. 1898 G. W. STEVENS *With Kitcheners to Khartoum* 142 Lord and larrikin, Balliol and the Board School, the Sirdar's brain and the camel's back—all welded into one.

b. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*

1870 M. CLARKE *Goody Two Shoes* 26 He's a lively little Larrikin Lad, and his name is Little Boy Blue. 1884 *Lit. Era* II. 165 Such a larrikin phrase as 'O crimini' is to be found.. in his writings. 1891 E. KINKADE *Australian at II.* 108 The larrikin hordes of the cities of Australia.

Hence **Larrikiness**, a female larrikin; **Larrikinism**, the habits and practices of larikins.

1870 *Australian* (Richmond, Vict.) 10 Sept. 3/3 (Norris) A slight attempt at 'larrikinism' was manifested. 1871 *Collingwood Advertiser* (Austral.) 22 June 3/5 (*Ibid.*) Evidence was tendered as to the manner of life led by these larikiness. 1891 E. KINKADE *Australian at II.* 106 Larrikinism confines itself to no particular class. 1892 G. PARKER *Round Compass Austral.* xii. 224 Nor does the young larikiness.. exist as a class.

**Larrom**, -um, obs. forms of LARUM.

**Larrop** (lā'rɔp), *v. dial. and collog.* Also *larrop*, *lirrop*. *trans.* To beat, flog, thrash. Hence *Larropping* *vbl. sb.*

1823 MOOR *Suffolk Wds.* 208 *Larrop*, to beat—similar to lace, lather [etc.]. 1824 PEAKE *Amer. Abr.* I. i, I'll larrop you till you can't stand. a 1825 JENNINGS *Observ. Dial. W.* Eng. 53 To *Lirrop*, to beat. This is said to be a corruption of the sea term, *le-rope*. a 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Larrop*. 1829 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) I. 246 Is this a land of liberty, where a man can't larrop his own nigger? 1833-4 JACK *Giant K.* v. xiv. in *Comic Nursery T.* (1846) v. 44 Drinking success to the hero stout who larropped the Giants out-and-out. 1874 M. COLLINS *Transmigr.* I. xii. 221 He larropped me once when I was a boy for throwing stones at a cat. 1889 'ROLD BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 156 'Your father'll give you a fine larroppin' if he comes home and there's that cow lost'. 1893 ZINCKE *Wherstead* 26x Here [in East Anglia] the farmer used in old times to 'larrop' his idle disorderly boys.

**Larry** (lā'ri), *sb.* 1 *dial.*

1. Confusion, excitement.

1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 358 'My brain is all in a spin, wi' being rafted up in such a larry!' 1886 — *Mayor of Casterly*. xxxvi, 'The worst larry for me was that pleasant business at Horewood'.

2. (See quot.)

1883 *Nature* XXVII. 452 The 'Larry' is a dense mass of rolling white land fog, and is confined to the bottom of the Teign valley.

**Larry** (lā'ri), *sb.* 2 *dial.* a. (See quot. 185.) b. Liquid mortar, grout. Hence *Larry* *v. dial.* (see quot. 1890).

185. *Dict. Archit.* (Arch. Publ. Soc.), *Larry*, a kind of long handled iron hoe with holes in it, used by bricklayers in making mortar; and to rake backwards and forwards the mortar laid on walls when mixing it with water to form grout. 1890 *Gloucester Gloss.*, *Larry*, liquid mortar, grout. Hence 'to larry it in' means to flush up well with grout.

**Larry**, variant of LORRY.

**Larson**, **Larsonie**: see LARCIN, LARCENY.

**Larthew**, variant of LORTHEW *Obs.*, teacher.

**Larum** (lā'rɔm, lā'rɔm), *sb.* Forms: 6 *larom* (e, *larowme*, 8 *larrom*, -um, 6- *larum*. [Aphetic form of ALARUM.]

1. A call to arms, a battle-cry; news of an enemy's approach; any sound to warn of danger. † Hence (*rarely*) a sudden attack.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* p. xiv, What larum so euer happeneth, with this buckeler it shalbe vaynquished. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 56 They fiercelly assayed their enemyes with a larome. 1555 PROCTOR *Wyal's Rebell.* D. iij. b, In the night.. there happened a larum, sundrie cringe: treason, Treason. 1559 *Fabyan's Chron.* vii. 707 Sir Thomas Poinnynges.. cried a newe larum, and sette on the Frenchmen. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. iv. 9 Then shall we heare their Larum, & they Ours. 1755 in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 632 We fired several larums and the great gun at Fort Dunmer was shot. 1784 COWLEY *Task* iv. 569 The first larum of the cock's shrill throat May prove a trumpet, summoning your ear To horrid sounds of hostile feet. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. 72. 1833 H. C. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* vii. 100 The drums and larums which kept all Paris awake. 1847 LYTON *Lucretia* (1853) 135 A larum [of a door-bell] loud enough to startle the whole court. fig. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* I. 7 Warned by his disease, that still rung the larum of death.

b. In wider sense: A tumultuous noise; a hubbub, uproar.

a 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Huon* cxxix. 472 Then the crye and larum began. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 147 Remaineth nought but.. with low'd Larums [to] welcome them to Rome. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. vii. 5 They crye a larum, that [etc.]. 1800 COLERIDGE *Wallstein* I. vii, But whence arose this larum in the camp? 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1860) 151 His invention has not made so much noise and larum in the world as some others. 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* xix. in *Wks. Fanny & Imag.* (1871) VI. 96 The continually renewed larum of a landrail. fig. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* I. I will be so bold as answer your larum, touching the history of mighty Brute.

† c. An uneasy condition. = ALARM 12. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 73 The peaking Curmuto her husband.. dwelling in a continual larum of jealousy.

† 2. An apparatus attached to a clock or watch, to produce a ringing sound at any fixed hour. *Obs.*

1586 BRIGHT *Melanc.* xiii. 66 Automatically instruments as clocks, watches, & larums. 1607 DIKKER *Where Baby You Wks.* 173 II. 264 What hour is this? does not my larum strike? This watch goes false. 1648 BR. WILKINS *Math. Magick*, *Dardalus* iii. 171 That larum.. which.. would both wake a man, and of it self light a candle for him at any set hower of the night. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* xiv. Wks. 1727 III. 6 Others.. have set their Stomachs by a constant usage, like Larums to call on them for four or five. 1807 SOUTHEY in *Rem. II. K. White* (1810) I. 34 He would.. rise again to his work at five, at the call of a larum, which he had fixed to a Dutch clock in his chamber.

*transf.* and *fig.* 1661 COWLEY *Disc. Govt. O. Cromwell* in *Verses & Ess.* (1687) 70 There needs no Noise at all t'awaken Sin Th' Adulterer and the Thief his Larum has within. 1691 SHADWELL *Scurviers* I. ii. Dram. Wks. (1720) 326 Will the larum of your tongue never lie down. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. II. 111 She had often an Inclination to interrupt him, but could find no Opportunity 'till the Larum ceased of its self. 1778 G. WHITE *Selborne* 9 Sept., By this [crowing] he has been distinguished in all ages as the countryman's clock or larum.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *larum-call*, -*clock*, -*watch*. Also LARUM-BELL.

1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1246/4 A large Silver Larum Watch with a Chain. 1697 *Ibid.* No. 3251/4 Lost.. a Larum Clock in a little Box. 1821 JOANNA HAILLIE *Metr. Leg.*, *Ghost Fadon* xxii, Till they heard a bugle's larum call.

**Larum** (lā'rɔm), *v. Obs. exc. dial.* Also 8 *larom*. [f. LARUM *sb.*]

† 1. *trans.* a. To sound forth loudly. b. To alarm. *Obs.*

1595 P. T. G. tr. *Blanchartine* II. Ded., Having presumed to tune my rustic strings to larum forth my simple musicke. 1758 S. THOMPSON *Diary* 21 July (1896) 12 At prayer this evening we were Larmed by a false outcry.

2. *intr.* † a. To rush down with loud cries (*obs.*). b. 'To talk incessantly' (*Holderness Gloss.* 1877).

1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 158 Down, down they larum, with impetuous whirl, The Pindars and the Miltons of a Curl.

**Larum-bell**. *Obs. exc. poet.* [f. LARUM *sb.* + BELL.] = ALARM-BELL.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Antile* (1879) 57 Lest by the way some watchman lay, to ring the larome bell. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 25. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* III. i. 17. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* xv. lxxi, The Larum Bells of death on all sides ringing. a 1634 CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* Plays 1873 III. 248 Run to the Tow'r and Ring the Larum Bell. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. xxv, Ring out the castle larum bell!

**Larva** (lā'rɔvā). Pl. *larvæ*. [L. *larva* a ghost, spectre, hobgoblin; also, a mask.]

1. A disembodied spirit; a ghost, hobgoblin, spectre. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 273, I live almost perpetually in my bed or chair or pulpit; as Calvin said of Cassander; such



a larva I am that here am called up. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 313/2 The dead... were... spirits of terror... in this fearful sense the names *Lemures* and still more *Larvæ* were appropriated to them.

fig. 1827 Svo. SMITH in *Edin. Rev.* Mar. 429 There is the larva of tyranny, and the skeleton of malice.

2. a. An insect in the grub state, i.e. from the time of its leaving the egg till its transformation into a pupa. b. Applied to the early immature form of animals of other classes, when the development to maturity involves some sort of metamorphosis.

In the first quot. the word is used in a general sense = 'mask', 'guise': the technical restricted use is due to Linnaeus. In the larva the perfect form, or *imago*, of the insect is unrecognizable.

[1691 *RAY Creation* I. (1692) 7 We exclude both these from the degree of *Species*, making them to be the same Insect under a different *Larva* or *Habit*.] 1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* xviii. (1789) 54 The *larvæ* of insects are full of eggs. 1770 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 37 The two small ones [sc. lizards] are *Larvæ*, with their branchial fins, which drop off when they quit the water. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* I. 67 This Linnaeus called the *larva* state, and an insect when in it a *larva*. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 212 Among aquatic larvæ, the most beautiful and delicate are those of the numerous species of gnat. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* App. D. 539 They are larvæ of Echinoderms. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiii. 440 Cuvier did not perceive that a barnacle was... a crustacean; but a glance at the larva shows this to be the case. 1874 BREWER in *Coues Birds N. W.* 65 Collecting flies and larvæ among a clump of locust trees. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 6/1 This place larva has no mouth, at least no open mouth.

fig. 1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. i. 32 He is sure to deposit in his own writings the larvæ of future controversies.

c. attrib., as *larva form*, -state.

1791 F. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 107 So in his silken sepulchre the worm, warmed with new life, unfolds his larva-form. 1874 CARPENTER *Mont. Phys.* I. ii. § 59 (1879) 58 The change from the larva to the perfect or *imago* state of the Insect.

**Larval** (lär'vål), a. [ad. L. *larvål*-is pertaining to larvæ, or ghosts,].

† 1. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Larval*, belonging to a night-spirit, goblin or masker, haggish, ghastly, dreadful.

2. Of or pertaining to a larva or grub; characteristic of a larva.

1848 in MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 791. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* iv. 21 The young [of mollusca] generally pass through one preparatory, or larval, stage. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ii. (1879) 35 The immature and larval states of many of the lower animals. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 352 The larval forms of the Star-fish or the Sea Urchin... are disguised past all recognition.

b. Of an animal: In the condition of a larva.

1864 *Reader* IV. 669/1 The mode in which the larval flukes found in the molluscs re-enter the sheep. 1866 DR. ARGYLL *Reign Law* iv. 4) 107 The eating of some larval parasite into the tissue of the wing.

3. *Path.* Of a disease: Latent, undeveloped. Also, 'applied to certain diseases in which the skin of the face is disfigured as if covered by a mask' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855).

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 171 Certain irritations in the various organs, such as characterize irregular or larval gout. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis.* vi. 105 The quinine test is generally conclusive in... the various larval forms of malaria. *Ibid.* viii. 159 Abortive or larval plague.

**Larvate** (lär'vet'), a. [ad. mod. L. *larvāt-us*, f. *larva* a mask: see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. Cf. F. *larvé*.] Masked, covered as by a mask.

1846 BUCHANAN *Technol. Dict.*, *Larvate*, masked; applied in entomology. 1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 791 *Larvate*, masked, as a larva or caterpillar. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Larvated** (lär'vetèd), a. [f. prec. + ED<sup>1</sup>.] + a. Provided with a mask (*obs.*). b. *transf.* Masked, concealed. In *Path.* (see quot. 1888).

1623 COCKERAM, *Larvated*, masqued. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Larvated*, masqued or visarded for the representing some Goblin or dreadful Spirit. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Poems* 39 He... can place his soul at stake, With sanctity larvated. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Larvated*, applied to diseases whose ordinary symptoms are hidden.

† **Larvation**. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ATION.] A discoloration of the face in a fever-patient, producing a resemblance to a mask; a masking.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 234 These larvations vanish, the fever being taken away.

**Larve** (lärv). [a. F. *larve*, ad. L. *larva*.]

1. = LARVA 1.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xvii. (1632) 27 Larves, Hobgoblins, Robbin-good-fellows, and such other Bug-bears. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1823) I. 174 The opinions of the ancient philosophers about larves, or nocturnal phantoms. 1863 VERONIA III. 147 Elementary spirits... for which a later philosophy has furnished the designation of larves.

† 2. A mask; *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 423 Under this larve, this whiffling suit of Toleration, there lay personated more dangerous designs. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 365 *Ἰππόων* signifies... the face, that part... which was covered... with the larve or visard.

3. = LARVA 2.

1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 15 We... are uncertain whether we ever met with it [a lizard] under the form of a larve. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 353 Sometimes resembling the larves of insects. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 7594 The animal is probably the larve of some Penzancean.

† **Larved**, a. *Obs. rare* = 1. [f. L. *larva* mask + -ED.] Masked, concealed.

1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* vi. 174 That grand general Apostasy into Analogical larved Idolatry.

**Larvi-** (lär'vi), combining form of L. *larva*, LARVA. **Larvicide** [-CIDĒ], a preparation adapted to kill larvæ; also attrib. or adj. So **Larvicidal** a. **Larvicolous** a. [L. *col-ere* to inhabit: see -OUS], living in the body of larvæ (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Larviform** a. [-FORM], having the form of a larva. **Larvigerous** a. [-GEROUS], bearing or containing larvæ. **Larviparous** a. [L. *par-ere* to bring forth: see -OUS], (a) producing young in the condition of larvæ, (b) produced in the form of larvæ.

1900 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* No. 2041. 305 A cheap \*larvicidal substance... not injurious to the growth of the rice plants. *Ibid.* 325 The Larvicides are intended to be used for the destruction of mosquito larvæ and pupæ in pools and ditches. *Ibid.*, Professor Celli showed experiments at the Institute of Hygiene with certain insecticide and larvicide substances. 1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 791 \**Larviform*, shaped like a larva. 1891 C. L. MORGAN *Anim. Life* 223 The females of certain beetles... are described by Professor Riley as larviform. 1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 428 When ready to change into the \*larvigerous pupæ they [the maggots of the bot-fly] dislodge themselves. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* I. 103 So Aristotle employs it, when he says that all insects produce a *Stoler*, or are \*larviparous. 1826 *Ibid.* III. 65 *Larviparous*, coming forth from the matrix in the state of larvæ. 1858 LEWIS *Sea-side Stud.* 285 The viviparous or larviparous generation effects a multiplication of the plant-life adequate to keep pace with the rapid growth and increase of the vegetable kingdom in spring and summer.

**Lary**, variant of LAURY *Obs.*, laurel.

**Laryngeal** (lär'ingäl), a. [f. mod. L. *larynge-* LARYNX + -AL.] Produced in the larynx.

1818-60 WHATELY *Compt. Bk.* (1864) 163, B, D, &c. are sounded in the larynx... so that they might be called... the laryngeal... letters. 1883 *Sotsman* 9 May 6/4 That the only service of praise acceptable to the Deity consists in human laryngeal sounds.

**Laryngeal** (lär'indzäl), a. and sb. *Anat.* and *Surg.* Also 9 laryngeal. [f. mod. L. *larynge-us* (f. *larynx*-, LARYNX) + -AL.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the larynx; e.g. *laryngeal muscle, nerve*. Of a disease: Affecting or seated in the larynx. Of an instrument: Used in treating or examining the larynx.

1795 HAIGHTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 198 The eighth pair of nerves communicates energy to the larynx by means of the laryngeal branch. 1854 BUSHMAN in *Circ. Sci.* (c 1865) I. 232/1 The superior laryngeal nerve. 1851 T. J. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 179 Constituting what... is frequently spoken of as laryngeal phthisis. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xviii. 276 The male gorilla... when adult is furnished with a laryngeal sack. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 235 The patient may be directed to practise on himself... with the laryngeal mirror. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 229 There are no less than eight pairs of laryngeal muscles. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 791 The chief remedy is the application of astringents to the cords by means of the laryngeal brush.

B. sb. A laryngeal nerve or artery.

In some mod. Dicts.

So **Laryngean**, a. [see -AN.] = LARYNGEAL.

1828 in WEBSTER. Hence in mod. Dicts.

**Laryngectomy** (lär'indzē'ktōmī), *Surg.* [f. Gr. *larynx*-, LARYNX + *ektō* out + -tomia a cutting.] The excision of the larynx.

1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 840 Thyrotomy, or subhyoid pharyngotomy, with removal of the growth by excision and partial laryngectomy, offers the best chance of getting rid of the whole disease.

Hence **Laryngectomic** a. In some mod. Dicts. **Laryngic** (lär'indzīk), a. [f. as prec. + -IC.] = LARYNGEAL.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 459 *Laryngismus*. Laryngic suffocation. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 7/1 The disposition to laryngic catarrh is also much less marked.

† **Laryngismus** (lär'indzīzmōs), *Path.* [mod. L. *laryngismus*, f. *larynx*-, LARYNX. Gr. *larynx*-, *larynx* to shout.] Spasm of the muscles closing the larynx; laryngic suffocation.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 460 In spasmodic laryngismus the constriction commences in the larynx. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 111 In these cases laryngismus is a constant accompaniment.

Hence **Laryngismal** a., of or pertaining to laryngismus.

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 390/2 Tracheotomy in laryngismal epilepsy.

† **Laryngitis** (lär'indzī'tis), *Path.* [mod. L., f. as prec. + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the lining membrane of the larynx.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 460 Laryngitis or inflammation of the larynx. 1879 St. George's *Hosp. Rep.* IX. 555 The treatment of the earlier stages of catarrhal laryngitis.

Hence **Laryngitic** a., pertaining to or of the nature of laryngitis. (In recent Dicts.)

**Laryngo-** (lär'ingo), before a vowel laryng-, combining form of LARYNX, chiefly in anatomical, pathological and surgical terms. **Laryngocatarrh**, catarrh of the larynx (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1885). **Laryngo-fissure**, the division of the thyroid cartilage (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

**Laryngography** (-p'grāf) [-GRAPHY], a description of the larynx (Mayne). **Laryngological** a., pertaining to laryngology. **Laryngologist**, one who is versed in laryngology. **Laryngology** (-p'lodjī) [-LOGY], that branch of medical science which treats of the larynx and its diseases. **Laryngo-pharyngeal** a., pertaining both to the larynx and to the pharynx. **Laryngo-pharynx**, the larynx and the pharynx together. **Laryngophony** (-p'fōnī) [Gr. *φωνία* sounding], 'the sound of the voice as heard through the stethoscope applied over the larynx' (Grant *Hooper's Lex. Med.* 1839). **Laryngophthisical** a., pertaining to laryngophthisis (Mayne). **Laryngophthisis**, consumption of the larynx (Mayne). **Laryngorrhoea** [Gr. *ῥοία* a flowing], 'a pituitous or serous flow from the larynx' (Mayne). **Laryngospasm**, spasm or convulsion of the larynx (Mayne). **Laryngostenosis** [Gr. *στενωσις* a being straitened], contraction of the larynx (Mayne). **Laryngostroboscopy** [Gr. *στροβός* a whirling + -SCOPY] (see quot.). **Laryngotracheal** a., pertaining to both the larynx and the trachea or windpipe. **Laryngotracheotomy**, **Laryngotyphoid**, **Laryngo-typhus** (see quots.).

1888 M. MACKENZIE *Fredk. the Noble* i. 11, I had never seen him mentioned in 'laryngological literature. 1871 — *Growth in Larynx* iii. 18 From the varying... character of the voice... the presence of a growth may be occasionally inferred by the experienced laryngologist. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, \**Laryngology*. 1889 (title), *Journal of Laryngology and Rhinology*. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Feb. 6/2 Laryngology being his almost invariable subject. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 10 The 'laryngo-pharyngeal sinuses. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 754 When the 'laryngo-pharynx and oesophagus are the primary seat [of cancer], the cervical glands are not so rapidly implicated. 1862 H. W. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 105 In 'laryngophony... the voice seems not only to be produced but to be concentrated immediately beneath the stethoscope. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 289 Excessive secretion from the larynx ('laryngorrhoea'). 1878 Cassell's *Fam. Mag.* 574/2 'Laryngostroboscopy... a method of examining the vibrations of the vocal chords during the production of sounds. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 559 Contraction of the 'laryngo-tracheal canal. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 764 The front part of the neck corresponding to the larynx and upper part of the trachea, the laryngo-tracheal region. 1879 St. George's *Hosp. Rep.* IX. 587 'Laryngotracheotomy was therefore performed. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Laryngotracheotomy*, the operation of opening the larynx by division of the cricothyroid membrane, the cricoid cartilage, the crico-tracheal membrane, and some of the upper rings of the trachea also. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 812 In very rare cases [typhoid fever commences with] laryngeal symptoms ('laryngotyphoid'). *Ibid.* 818 Ulcerations, which according to some observers are due to the typhoid bacillus, and may thus be looked upon as a typical form of typhoid, 'laryngo-typhoid'. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, \**Laryngotyphus*, a form of typhus fever in which there is secondary ulceration of the larynx and necrosis of its cartilages. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 364 Its occurrence [sc. laryngitis in typhus] led Rokitsky to give to this variety the name of Laryngo-typhus.

**Laryngoscope** (lär'ingōskōp), [f. LARYNGO- + -SCOPE.] An apparatus which by a combination of mirrors enables an observer to inspect a patient's larynx.

1860 *Med. Times & Gaz.* I. 453 The highly practical results obtained on the Continent by the use of the Laryngoscope. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* Ser. II. iii. (1868) 109 The newly-invented laryngoscope (a small looking-glass, which enables the observer to see as far as the bifurcation of the windpipe and the bronchial tubes). 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 213 There is no trace of a laryngoscope before the middle of the eighteenth century.

**Laryngoscopic** (lär'ingōskōp'ik), a. [f. as prec.: see -SCOPIC.] Of or pertaining to the laryngoscope, or to inspection of the larynx.

1861 tr. Czermak's *Uses of Laryngoscope* i. 1 My laryngoscopic studies. 1864 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (1870) IV. 518 Mackenzie's 'rack movement laryngoscopic lamp'... is admirably adapted for use in the consulting room. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 11 A good light is an indispensable prerequisite to a laryngoscopic examination. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 287 There is slight hoarseness with the laryngoscopic appearances of laryngeal catarrh.

So **Laryngoscopically** a. = prec.; whence **Laryngoscopically** adv., with respect to, or by the use of the laryngoscope.

1861 tr. Czermak's *Uses of Laryngoscope* i. 6 On the manner of obtaining the laryngoscopic image enlarged. 1864 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (1870) IV. 519 Laryngoscopical and other examinations. 1879 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 322 A Committee so laryngoscopically learned. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 558 That this condition... arises after tracheotomy has been proved laryngoscopically by Gerhardt.

**Laryngoscopist** (lär'ingōskōp'ist), [f. LARYNGOSCOPE + -IST.] One who uses, or is skilled in using, the laryngoscope.

1864 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (1870) IV. 514 Dr. B. G. Babington appears to have just claims to be considered the first successful laryngoscopist. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 221 Various lamps... recommended by different laryngoscopists.

**Laryngoscopy** (lär'ingōskōp'ī), [f. LARYNGO- + Gr. *-σκοπία* inspection.] Inspection of the larynx; the use of the laryngoscope.

1861 *Braithwaite's Retrospect. Med.* XLII 50 Those who



wish to occupy themselves with laryngoscopy will do well to follow Türk's advice. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 672 For rhinoscopy the same reflector and source of illumination are employed as for laryngoscopy.

**Laryngotome** (lär'ing-gō'tōm). *Surg.* [f. LARYNGO- + Gr. -τόμος cutter.] An instrument for performing laryngotomy (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855).

**Laryngotomy** (lär'ing-gō'tōmī). *Surg.* [ad. Gr. λάρυγγος, f. λάρυγγο- LARYNX + -τομία cutting.] The operation of cutting into the larynx from without, esp. in order to provide an aperture for respiration.

1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 354 The quinzey . . it's cured, by . . laryngotomy, and thin diet. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merg. Compit.* I. 13 Breathe may be restored to the Choking Patient, by the help of Laryngotomy. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Theory of Physick* 273 In this Case, Laryngotomy is the last Refuge the miserable Patient has for his Life. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 43 The wound left after laryngotomy or tracheotomy.

Hence **Laryngotomic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of laryngotomy. In some mod. Dicts.

**Larynx** (lär'ingks). *Anat. Pl.* **larynges** (lär'indziz). Also 6-7 **larinx**, 6 **laringa**. [a. Gr. λάρυγξ, mod. L. *larynx*.] A cavity in the throat with cartilaginous walls, containing the vocal cords, by means of which sounds are produced. In man and most animals this cavity forms the upper part of the trachea or wind-pipe. In birds there are two larynges, one at each end of the trachea; the lower of these, called **SYRINX**, is the true organ of sound.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 16h, This Larinx is the Organ, by which we receive and put forth breath; as also of making and forming voice. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 19/2 Muscles situated about the Laringa. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* IV. 45 note, The Larynx, or covering of the wind-pipe is a grisly substance. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 387 The Ulcer may break suddenly into the Larynx with the danger of Suffocation. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* x. § 5 The larynx . . besides its other uses, is also a musical instrument. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 223 At its front end the trachea expands into a membranous and cartilaginous box-like structure called the larynx. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 June 1/2 Splendid lungs and larynges which had never known a London fog. attrib. 1861 *Brathwaite's Retrospr. Med.* XLII. 88 The observer . . introduces the larynx-speculum.

**Larzon**, variant of LARZIN *Obs.*

**Las** (las), *int.* [aphetic form of ALAS.] = ALAS. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* I. x. G. Las! now I see the reason why fond women love to buy Adulterate complexion. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* IV. iii. O las! no indeed, Sir Paul. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *House of Clouds* xii, Poet's thought, -not poet's sigh. 'Las, they come together!

**Las**, obs. form of LACE, LASS, LESS.

**Lasar**, variant of LAZAR.

**Lasar** (e), obs. Sc. form of LEISURE.

† **Lasard**. *Obs. rare* -1. [? a. F. *l'azard*, lit. 'lizard', in 17th c. the name of some kind of firearm.] A kind of musket.

1641 EARL CORK *Diary in Lismore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) V. 201 Paid Tho. Badnag for five new lasard muskets.

**Lascar** (læ'skār, læskār). Also 7 **laskayre**, (luskar), 7-8 **lascarr**. [Either an erroneous European use of Urdu *lashkar* army, camp (see LASHKAR), or a shortened form of its derivative *lashkāri* (see LASCABINE). In Pg. c 1600 *lascar* occurs in the same sense as *lasquarin*, i.e. native soldier; this use, from which the current applications are derived, is not recorded in Eng. (but see quot. 1698 in 1).]

1. An East Indian sailor.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. v. 650, I caused all my Laskayres to remaine aboard the Vnicorne. 1696 OVERTON *Voy. Surraat* 464 The English Sailors . . perceiv'd the softness of the Indian Lascars; how tame they were [etc.]. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 6 P. 107 The Seamen and Soldiers differ only in a Vowel, the one being pronounced with an *u*, the other with an *a*; as *Lascar* is a Soldier; *Lascarr*, a Seaman. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* (1718) 311, 36 Manila Indians, call'd Las-carrs. 1777 MILLER in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 172 Besides the four lascars that rowed the boat. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.*, Chron. 46/1 There were only the captain and three officers, with 13 lascars, able to do duty. 1832 MARRIAT *N. Forster* xlii, If we only had all English seamen on board, instead of these Lascars and Chinamen. 1849 LONGE *Building of Ship* 161 Where the tumbling surf, O'er the coral reefs of Madagascar, Washes the feet of the swarthy Lascar.

attrib. and Comb. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 2/2 The second mate of a Lascar-manned ship is on watch until four o'clock. 1900 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 9/4 Sickness broke out among the Lascar crew.

2. **Anglo-Indian**. 'A tent-pitcher'; also, an inferior class of artilleryman (more fully *gun-lascar*).

1798 WEBBE in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 7 A body of about 14,000 men can be drawn together, including Lascars and pioneers. 1799 BAIRD *ibid.* 126 One hundred artillerymen with a proportion of gun lascars. 1800 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 125 We can get neither recruits, servants, lascars, coolies, or bullock drivers. 1870 J. W. KAYE *Hist. Sepoy War* II. iv. 311. 89 All the natives in the Magazine, the gun-lascars, the artificers and others.

**Lascaree** (læskārī). Also 8 **lascari**. [a. Urdu (Pers.) *lashkāri*: see next.]

† 1. = LASCAR I. *Obs.*

1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 354 All the Prisoners were put aboard the Bark, except about 30 Lascaris.

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2. 'A short spear used in the East Indies as a hunting-spear, or more rarely as a javelin for throwing' (*Cent. Dict.*).

† **Lascarine**. *Indian. Obs.* Also **Glascariin**, 8-yn, **glascoreen**. [ad. Pg. *lasquarin*, -im, a. Urdu (Pers.) *lashkāri* (adj.), military; hence as sb., a soldier), f. *lashkar* army: see LASHKAR.] An East Indian soldier; also, one of the native police.

1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* I. xxxix. 74 The soldier of Ballagat, which is called Lascariin. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 706/2 A Convoy of 20 Lascariins, under the Command of a Colonel. 1807 *CORDNER Ceylon* I. 170 A large open boat formed the van, containing his excellency's guard or lascareens. 1825 *HEBER Jynt.* xxvii. (ed. 2) 140 Attended by some lascareins, who answer in some respects to our poens in Calcutta.

**Lasse**, obs. form of LASS.

† **Lasch**. *Obs.* In 5 **lasseche**. [The *rede lasche* of the quot. represents OE. *readlesce* 'pellis rubricata' (Napier *Gll.* no. 5324); cf. O.H.G. *laski* (M.H.G. *lōsche*, early mod. G. *lasch, lösch*).] A fine kind of red leather; ? morocco.

14.. *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 86 To make rede tassche, take [etc.].

**Lasche**, obs. form of LASH sb.<sup>1</sup>, *a.*, and *v.*<sup>1</sup>

† **Laschety**. *Obs. rare*. Also 8 **laschete**. [ad. F. *lascheté*, now *lâcheté*: see LASH *a.* and *ty.*] Laxity, carelessness.

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* II. iv. (ed. 2) 263 The general defect being negligence, laschety, and love of ease. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* IV. iv. (1852) 83 He had a certain discretion, without any childish laschete or levity in his behavior.

**Lascitt**, variant of LASSET *Obs.*

† **Lasci've**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [a. F. *lascive*, ad. L. *lascivus*.] Lascivious, wanton.

1647 LULLY *Chr. Astrolog.* cvii. 537 I yra . . inclines to gravity and sobriety, yet but with outward pretences, for usually the person is lascive.

† **Lasci'viate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [erroneously ad. L. *lascivire*, after verbs in -iate: see -ATE<sup>3</sup>.] *intr.* To sport wantonly; to indulge in unseemly jesting.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xx. 36 Divinity should not lascivate [ed. 1709 has be wanton]. Gravity becomes the pulpit. 1656 in *Blount Glossary*. 1721 in *BAILEY*.

Hence **Lasci'viate** *pp.* *a.*

1660 *Charac. Italy* To Rdr. Aijj, He will . . say these Whimsies are but *ingenii lascivientis flosculi*, the superfluous Excrecences of lascivating wit.

† **Lasci'viency**. *Obs. rare*. [f. next: see -ENCY.] Lasciviousness, wantonness.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xii. 153 Any villanies . . that the lascivency of their own lawless phancy shall suggest. 1681 HALLIWELL *Melanthr.* 9 Men, . . through the . . lascivency of the bodily life, quite lose the . . sense of true Goodness.

† **Lasci'vient**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *lascivient-em*, pres. pple. of *lascivire* to be wanton, f. *lascivus* wanton.] Wantoning, lascivious.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 21 Set upon doing things, according as the various toys and titillations of the lascivient Life of the Vehicle suggested to him [Adam]. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* I. Cor. v. 5 For the destruction of the flesh, so lascivient in him.

Hence † **Lasci'viently** *adv.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 331 Men ran up and down in Vizards madly and lasciviently.

† **Lasci'viosity**. *Obs. rare* -o. [f. next + -ITY.] Lasciviousness. 1727 in *BAILEY* vol. II.

**Lascivious** (lās'ivios), *a.* Also 5 **lascivivous**, 6 **lascivious**. [ad. late L. *lascivios-us* (Isidore), f. L. *lasciv-a* (n. of quality f. *lascivus* sportive, in bad sense lustful, licentious): see -OUS.]

1. Inclined to lust, lewd, wanton.

c 1425 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 686 Lastyuyous [read lascivious] lurdeyns, & pykers of males. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 402 Ye lascivious and wanton dispositions of the sayd Pylers of Gaueston. 1555 ESEN *Decades* 141 He chaunced to lyne in those lascivious and wanton dayes. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 88 The Gotebucke is verie wanton or lascivious. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 248, I knew the young Count to be a dangerous and lascivious boy. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 544 One picture there is of his doing, wherein he would seeme to depaint Lascivious [quoted in mod. Dicts. as 'lascious'] wantonness. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1014 Hee on Eve Began to cast lascivious Eyes. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphthora* 199 The Fauns and Satyrs, a lascivious race, Shrieked at the sight. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 767 Thin dangling locks, and flat lascivious mouth.

Comb. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* D iijj, He . . is wholly to bee repented a laciuous disposed personne.

b. Inciting to lust or wantonness. † Also in milder sense, voluptuous, luxurious. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* II. ix. [x.] (Arb.) 97 Carols and rounds and such light or lascivious Poemes. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. I. i. 13 He capers nimbly in a ladies Chamber. To the lascivious pleasing of a Lute. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 36h, How many are there . . that . . make no scruple to keep lascivious pictures to prouoke themselves to lust? 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. II. (1651) 240 By Philters and such kinde of lascivious meats. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 155 Their garments are something lascivious, for being cut and open their skin is seen. 1671 L. ANDERSON *Voy. Barbary* 150 That they should have Chaires there to sit in with as much lascivious ease, as at home. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 462 To the lascivious pipe and wanton song, That charm down fear, they frolic it along. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. iv, Not thine the lascivious arts of the Moorish maidens.

2. Used for: Rank, luxuriant.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 6 P. 243 Forded several Plashes where flourished lascivious Shrubs.

**Lasciviously** (lās'iviosli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.]

1. In a lascivious manner, lewdly.

1546 LANGLEV *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* III. ix. 76 b, Menne & Women were permitted moste lasciviously to bath together. 1611 BRAUM, & F.L. *King & No K.* III. iii, I would desire her loue Lasciviously, leudlie, incestuousslie. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* I. 37 The Corinthian, is a Columne, lasciviously decked like a Curtezane. 1786 *tr. Bickford's Father* (1868) 110 A throng of Genii and other fantastic spirits of each sex danced lasciviously in troops.

† 2. (In sense of L. *lascivō*.) Sportively. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 32 A young maid, playing with the bear lasciviously, did so provoke it that he tore her in pieces.

**Lasciviousness** (lās'iviosnēs), *f.* [as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being lascivious.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* Ded. Verses to Raleigh, The vertuousnes of Belphebe, the lasciviousnes of Hell-nora, and many the like. 1611 BIBLE *Eph.* IV. 19. 1680 DRYDEN *Præf. Epist.* Pref., The lasciviousness of his Elegies. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 546 They acquire, as they grow warm in the dance, a frantic lasciviousness. 1900 KIPING in *W. Estm. Gaz.* 14 May 5/3 If, through any intellectual lasciviousness, we . . prefer to tickle our emotions by being generous . . at other people's expense.

† **Lascivity**. *Obs.* [ad. F. *lascivité*, ad. L. *lascivitat-em*, f. *lascivus*.] = prec.

1490 CANTON *Encyclos* ix. 37 To rendre theym from theyr lacyuite in-to . . shamefast chastyte. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werberge* I. 1923 The naturall mocyon of his lascivuyte Was shortly slaked.

† **Lascivy**. *Obs. rare* -o. [ad. L. *lascivia*: see LASCIVIOUS *a.*] Lasciviousness. 1727 in *BAILEY* vol. II.

**Lase**, obs. form of LACE; obs. Sc. form of LASS.

**Laser** (læ'sər). *Hist.* Also 6 **lasser**, 7 **lazer**.

[a. L. *laser*.] A gum-resin mentioned by Roman writers; obtained from an umbelliferous plant called *laserpitium* or *stiphium* (σάπφρον).

[c 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* IV. 366 Stampe a quantite of laseris with wyne.] 1578 *LYDG. Dodocus* III. cxlii. 303 From out of the rootes and stalkes being scarified and cutt floweth a certayne strong liquor, . . called Laser. 1579 LANGHAM *Card. Health* (1633) 411 The hearbe being rubbed, smelleth like unto Laser. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Roujy*, herbe laser.

b. *Comb.*: † **laser-tree**, the tree yielding laser; **laser-wort**, any plant of the genus *Laserpitium*, esp. *L. latifolium*.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 555 A Kind of Spongie Excrecence, which groweth chiefly upon the Rootes of the 'Laser-Tree. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxli. (1633) 1007 Laserpitium called in English 'Laserwort'. 1658 J. R. tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Insect.* 1057 Take Castoreum, Laserwort, Pepper, of each four drams. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 316 Laserwort, *Laserpitium*. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 133 Great laserwort, and Wild Angelica. 1870 *Treas. Bot.*, Laserwort, *Laserpitium*; also *Thapsia Laserpitii*.

**Laser**, var. LAZAR; obs. form of LEISURE.

**Laserite**, variant of LACERT<sup>1</sup> *Obs.*

**Laset**, variant of LASSET *Obs.*

**Lash** (læf), sb.<sup>1</sup> Also 4-6 **lasshe**, 5 **las(c)he**. [? f. LASH *v.*]

1. † a. *gen.* A sudden or violent blow; a dashing or sweeping stroke (*obs.*). b. *spec.* A stroke with a thong or whip.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9375 (Kölbing) Kelenans com wiþ gret rape & 3af king Arthour swiche a las, þat Arthour al astoned was. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 220 Proude bayard gyneth for to skyppe. . . Til he a lash haue of þe long whippe. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 31 Foure score lasses [L. *octoginta verbera*]. 1460 *Play Sacram.* 468 On lashe I shalle hyme lende or yt be long. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Heb.* 23 Oure parentes . . dyd with . . lasses teache vs the comen behavoure of this lyfe. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* V. xvii. 374 Therewith they whipped themselves, giving great lasses over their shoulders. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xi. (1840) 64 All desiring to have a lash at the dog in the manger. 1661 T. LYE in *Morn. Exerc. Cripplegate* xviii. 459, I that have deserved the blow of an Executioners Axe, am sent away with the Lash only of a Fathers Rod. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 116 Let each Lash Bite to the Quick, till howling he return. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxv. 165 The private men have . . five hundred lashes if they desert. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* II, I gave my horse a lash that sounded through the forest. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 230 The Mutiny Act restricts the award of Corporal Punishment by a General Court-Martial to 200 Lashes. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & Viola* I. 175 The first lash brought the colour to her cheeks.

*transf.* and *fig.* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 159 Moost damage of all and perylous lasshe they procure to themselves. 1599 MARSTON *Seo. Villanie* I. Proem., Skud from the lashes of my yerking rime. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 50 How smart a lash that speech doth give my Conscience. 1693 in *Dryden's Juvenal* IV. Arg't., The Poet . . brings in Crispinus, whom he had a lash at in his first Satyr. 1697 BENTLEY *Phal. Pref.* (1699) 3 This was meant as a lash for me. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 2 P. 5 The first lash of his Satyr falls upon the Censor of Great Britain.

2. The flexible part of a whip; now sometimes in narrower sense, the piece of whipcord or the like forming the extremity of this. Cf. LASH sb.<sup>2</sup>

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 178 The boxtre pipere, holm to whippis lasch. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 63 Her Whip of Crickets bone, the Lash of Philome. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 108 P. 2, I observed . . that your Whip wanted a Lash to it. a 1800 COWPER *Morning Dream* 30



In his hand. A scourge hung with lashes he bore. 1819 SHELLY *Cenci* iv. i. 69 He will not ask it of me till the lash be broken in its last and deepest wound. 1859 JEPHSON *Britannia* vii. 94 Employing himself in plaiting fresh pieces [of whiplcord]... on the lash of his whip.

b. Used poet. and rhetorically = 'whip, scourge'. lit. and fig. Also in phrase, † Out of (a person's) lash: out of danger from (his) attacks.

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 98/1 He was out of his lash that minded to have betrayed him. a 1656 Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 209 The slave fears the lash of his cruel Master. 1659 Bp. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 107 The vulgar Latin scapes the lash pretty well. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* v. 457 The lash resounds, the rapid chariot flies. 1732 SWIFT *Corr. Wks.* 1841 II. 671 Let them should fall under the lash of the penal laws. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 28 Nov. With all this... she has not escaped the lash of scandal. 1820 SHELLY *Hymn to Mercury* lxxxv, Apollo... gave him in return the glittering lash, installing him as herdsman. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 288 The Persians... were driven on to the conflict by the lash of their commanders. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* vi. 571 Tisiphone... Scourges the trembling sinners, her fierce lash arming her hands. 1891 S. C. SCRIVER *Our Fields & Cities* 117 Hunger is as keen a lash as the whip of the overseer of slaves.

c. The lash: the punishment of flogging. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* (1706) I. vii. 238 Such Vagabonds... would... look upon honest Industry as more eligible than the Lash. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 157 76 This Custom of educating by the Lash. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 126 He expired under the lash. 1860 KNIGHT'S *Eng. Cycl. Arts & Sci. V.* 654 Serious breaches of discipline are still punished with the lash. 1881 *Times* 29 Mar. 9/3 There is throughout these kingdoms a strong instinctive dislike of the lash.

† d. ? The next place to the front in a team of four horses. Cf. *lash-horse* in 5. Obs. rare -1.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* v. (1617) 56 Cause him to be put into the Cart, placing him in that place which the Carters call the Lash, so that hee may have two Horses to follow behind him, whome together with the load... he cannot draw away.

¶ e. An alleged name for a 'company' of carters. Obs. rare -1. 1486 Bk. St. Albans F vij.

3. Short for EYE-LASH.

1796 BROOKHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 267 Priestley [makes them arise] from infection through the lashes. 1797 COLERIDGE *Christabel* i. 316 Tears she sheds—Large tears that leave the lashes bright! 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i. Long dark lashes... concealed his downcast eyes.

† 4. Phrases of obscure origin in which the identity of the word is doubtful. To leave in the lash = to leave in the lurch. To lie in the lash: to be left in the lurch. To run in or upon the lash: to incur more debts than one can pay. Obs.

[Possibly we should compare in the lash with out of his lash (quot. 1586 in 2b). The passage from Tusser (quot. 1573 below) is given by Johnson as his only example of the sense 'a lash or string in which an animal is held, a snare' (cf. LASH sb.). Some have assigned to the sb. in these phrases a sense 'mire'.]

1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* II. 144 The farmer they leave in the lash, with losses on euerie side. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Fable Ferit. Ieron.* Posies 228 My Nell hath stolne thy finest stuffe and left thee in the lash. 1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* I. iij. The wyse and welmeaning deitour who, goeth eyther vpon the score, or booke, hath oftentimes an eye vnto the score; least he be ouerreckoned and runne in the lash. 1844 K. WILSON *Three Ladies Lond.* II. A. iij. I will flout it and braue it after the lusty swash: He deceiue thousands, what care I who lie in the lash? 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 436 We runne on still vpon the lash, and neuer looke on the score. a 1624 Bp. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 110 When we lost Callis in his quarrell, he left vs in the lash, and gaue vs the slip.

5. attrib. and Comb., as (sense 1) *lash-free*; (sense 3) *lash-shaded*, *shadowed* adjs.; *lash-horse* (see quot.); *lash-whip*, a whip with a lash, opposed to a 'crop' (see CROP sb. 7 c).

1623 B. JONSON *Masques, Time Vind.* I with this whip you see Doe lash the Time, and am my selfe 'lash-free. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, 'Lash-horse', the third horse from the plough or wagon, or horse before a pin-horse in the team. 1872 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* 111 The aquiline nose and the 'lash-shaded dark, bright eye. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 115/2 Her... 'lash-shadowed eyes. 1891 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1890) 35, I would advise you always to ride with a 'lash whip; it shows the sportsman.

Lash (læʃ), sb. 2 [Perh. var. of LATCH sb., a. OF. *lache* vbl. sb., f. *lachier*, dial. variant of *lacier*; see LACE v. Cf. Swiss Ger. *laschen* shoe-lace.

It is possible that the three senses below have arisen from the substitution of LASH sb. 1 for other words of somewhat similar sound and meaning.]

† 1. A string, cord, thong. Cf. LACE sb. 2, LATCH sb. 1. Obs. (Quot. c 1440 is somewhat doubtful; throat-lash is current as a var. of throat-latch.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 288/1 Lasche, stroke [sic], ligula.

† 2. = LASSO 1. Obs. rare.

1748 Anon's *Foy.* I. vi. 65 A machine, which the English... at Buenos Ayres, generally denominate a lash. It is made of a thong of several fathoms in length... with a running noose at one end of it. *Ibid.* 66 The address both of the Spaniards and Indians in... the use of this lash or noose.

3. Weaving. = LEASE or LEASH.

1731 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 106. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 246 Eight rows, forming as many leases or lashes in the warp. 1857 PARKHILL *Hist. Paisley* xiv. 112 In the shawl manufacture the lashes have to be drawn twice. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Lash (Weaving), a thong formed of the combined ends of the cords by which a certain set of yarns are raised in the process of weaving Brussels carpet.

Lash (læʃ), a. Obs. exc. dial. Also 4-5 *lache*, 5 *laach*, *lachee*, 5-7 *lasche* (e), 6 *lashe*. [a. OF. *lasche* (F. *lâche*) vbl. adj., f. OF. *lascher* (F. *lâcher*): see LACHE v. With sense 3, cf. LUSH a.]

† 1. Culpably negligent or remiss. Obs.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. iii. 122 Yif he be slowe and astoned and lache he lyueþ as an asse. c 1422 HOCLEVE *Learn to Die* 267 How laach and negligent Haue y been. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 146 Thai that var lasche counardis gat nothing. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* v. 64 Sen God hes to 30w power lent, Gif ye be lashe ye ar to blame. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* v. 39 Immoderate praise makes him... lasch and negligent. 1694 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 385 A lasche demission of Sovereign authority.

† 2. In physical sense: Loose, lax, relaxed. Obs. 1513 DOUGLAS *Fleis* ix. xiii. 81 Hys very breist and lymmys lasch. 1530 PALSGR. 317/1 Lashe nat fast, lache. 1546 PHAVER *Regim. Lyfe* liij. Conte, which procedeth some time of debility of the synowes being lashe.

3. a. Of food, fruits, grass, etc.: Soft, watery. b. Of weather: Raw, wet. c. Of a horse: Tender. d. Lash egg (see quot. a 1825). Obs. exc. dial.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 288/1 Lasche, or fresche, and vn-savory. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dimer* I. Not so good for the weake... stomakes, for it is of a lash and yet grosse substance. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Card. Cyrus* v. 71 Fruits being unwholsome and lash, before the fourth, or fifth Yeare. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 383 Lash, or Lashy, very wet; as 'cold lashy weather'. 1798 *Ann. Agric.* XXX. 314 A thick hide is bad, and a very thin one too lash. a 1825 FORBES *Loc. E. Anglin.* Lash-egg, an egg without a full formed shell; covered only with a tough film. 1857 BORROW *Romany Rye* (1858) I. 299 'After September the grass is good for little, lash and sour at best.'

Hence † Lashly adv.

1694 Sir W. HOPE *Sword-man's Vade-m.* 12 That he may not by being advised to play calmly, fall into the other extreme of playing too carelessly, lashly, and perhaps timorously.

Lash (læʃ), v. 1 Forms: (pa. t. 4 last, laiste), 4-6 las(s)ch(e), 6, lasshe, 5 lasschyn, 5-6 lashe, 6- lash. [Of difficult etymology. The quots. seem to show that in branch I. the vb. is the source, not the derivative, of LASH sb. 1. An onomatopoeic origin is possible, and is favoured by the early appearance of the parallel and nearly synonymous LUSH v.; cf. dash, dush, flash, flush, mash, mush, smash, smush, etc. Some uses resemble those of F. *lâcher* (OF. *lascher*) to loose, let go (*lâcher un coup* to 'let fly'). The senses in branch II. are from the sb., and in mod. use have coloured the other senses.]

I. To move swiftly and suddenly.

1. intr. To make a sudden movement; to dash, fly, rush, spring, start. Of light: To flash. Of tears, water: To pour, rush. Occas. with allusion to LASH sb. 1. 2. Also with about, † asunder, away, back, down, out, † together. Const. at, from, into, † out, off, to.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9263 (Kölbing) Mani geantes... Pat on Arthour at ones last & wip his hors to grounde him dast. 13... S. Erkenwold 334 in Horst. *Allengl. Leg.* (1881) 273 Lightly lasshit þer a leme loghe in þe abyeme. 13... *Minor Poems* fr. Vernon MS. (E. E. T. S.) 502/346 Wip his teth anon He logged, bat al in-synder gon lasch. a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2801 Whene ledys with longe speris Lasschene to gedrys. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 553 þe list lemand late laschis fra þe benyn. c 1460 *Emare* 298 The teres lashed out of his yyen. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* vi. xi. 200 Al thre lashed on hym at ones with swerdes. *Ibid.* xii. 203 Themie they drew he swerdes and lashed to gyder egerly. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolutes* II. [i.] xljiiij. (1628) 39 Thou knowest not... what ioyes thou lovest, when thou fondly lashedst into new offences. 1633 QUARLES *Ded. to P. Fletcher's Poet. Misc.*, I... Past on my way; I lasht through thick and thinne. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. xi. 562 To keep them, from lashing into those extremes, whereto [etc.]. a 1716 *South Serm.* (1744) XI. 249 When it [sind] finds the least vent, it lashes out to the purpose. 1820 *Edin. Mag.* May 423 W' swash an' snow, the angry jow Cam lashed down the braes. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xxv. 283 A lizard [in stone] pausing and curling himself round a little in the angle; one expects him the next instant to lash round the shaft and vanish. 1883 ANNIE THOMAS *Mod. Housewife* 124 The rain was still lashing down furiously. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1065 The *Pilaris sanguinis*... wriggling and lashing about... among the corpuscles.

2. To let fly at, make a dash or rush at, aim at blow at. † Also with at used adverbially. In later use, with mixture of sense 6.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1392 Archars... Lasch [Dublin MS. lashe] at bam of loft. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* vi. x. The chorle... lashed at hym with a grette clubbe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Fleis* xii. ix. 67 Now lasch that at with bludy swerdis brycht. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iv. 16 Lashing dreadfully at every part. *Ibid.* v. 6 She hewd, she foynd, she lasht, she laid on every side. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* Sat. v. (1697) 471 To laugh at Follies, or to lash at Vice. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* Prolog. (1739) 4 He rather lashes at those Poetasters. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 563 Each... lash'd at each... with such blows, that [etc.].

b. To lash out: to strike out violently, to lay about one vigorously; (of a horse) to kick out. Also fig. † Also to lash it out.

1567 *Triall Treas.* (1890) 42 Yet will I... repugne, lashe out, and kicke. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 321/2 After that to the barriers, where they lashed it out lustilie, and fought couragiously. 1852 SMOLLEY *L. Arundel* xxxv. 269 Lewis... lashed out too, when he was first put in harness. 1884 *Truth* 4 Sept. 369/2 He... 'revived pamphleteering' only to lash out at a famous Quarterly Reviewer for the great Tory historian's vilification of Carlyle. 1900 F. ANSTEV

*Brass Bottle* xiv. 222 He might... be lashing out with his hind legs and kicking everything to pieces.

† c. trans. To assail, attack.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9783 (Kölbing), Bohort als a geaunt laiste & be heued al todaiste.

3. trans. To dash, throw, or move violently. Obs. exc. in technical use. † Also with forth, out, up. To lash off, to strike off.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7584 (Kölbing) Among þe ribaus anon he dast & sum þe heued of he laist. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1325 He laschis out a lange swerde quen his launce failles. c 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 323 Ferance launce vp his fete & lasschethe out his yen. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 54 He lasshed ageynst the grounde the cuppe that I loved beste. 1542 *Lam. & l'iteous Treat.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Mallh.) I. 241 Lashinge oute, and shotype off, in all the haste they grete gownes and barquebushes. 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* xii. 472 He falls; and lashing up his Heels, his Rider throws. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 378/1 The wool-comber... throws or 'lashes' a handful of wool... over the points of the teeth.

† 4. To lavish, squander. Chiefly with out. Obs.

1513 *More Rich.* III. Wks. 62/1 There was dayly pilled fro good men & honest, gret substance of goodes to be lashed oute among vnthriftes. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Proo.* (1552) 11 They had leuer lash out theyr wicked Mammon on the dead than on the quicke. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* xxiii. (1878) 64 Some horsekeeper lashed out prouender so... that corne loft is emptied er chapman hath his. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 30/1 Then would he lash & powre all that ener he had in store or treasure. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commu.* (1878) 64 [He] must instantly... lash out that riotously, that his father got miserly. 1609 W. M. Man in Moore C 3 h. You suppose it a great glory to lash your coyns, you care not where, nor vpon whom. 1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 88 Neither to hoard up niggardly nor lash out all lavishly. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Voyag.* I. 327 A wicked man doth prodigally lash out all his joyes in the time of his prosperitie.

† b. To pour out or forth impetuously (words, etc.).

1529 *More Dialoq.* iv. Wks. 287/1 Colis... lashed out scripture in bedelem as they bothe in Almayn. c 1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen.* VIII (Camden) 232 Then lashed he forth many denunciations and examples. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* ii. 56 Hate, lashed out trewth, foes to displease. 1577 *J. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 120 Som men lash out cursings and othes of God, thereby prouoking him to anger. 1653 H. COGAN *Tr. Pinlo's Trav.* v. 13 Lashing out some words, that were a little more harsher than was requisite.

5. intr. Of persons. With out: To rush, launch out, into excess of any kind; to break out into violent language; to squander one's substance, be lavish. (In some quots. = absol. use of 4.)

a 1560 BECON *Sick Man's Salve* (1572) 145 Then lash they out, & liberally geue unto the poore, because they can keepe it no longer. 1592 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch.* (1859) 13 A young youthful Gentleman, given a little to lash out liberally. 1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* II. 287 So that hee... fall into no excesse, neither lash out beyond all reason and measure. 1629 Z. BOVO *Last Battell* 826 That I lash not out into the excesse of superfluitie of wickednesse. 1664 *Flodan* F. III. 22 Alas too lowly he lashed out And foolishly his Ordinance spend. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. ix. 470 Yet could not the Duke... sometimes forbear lashing out into very free expressions. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xiv. (1824) 281 It consisted not with the gravity... of a nation professing true religion, to lash out so excessively that way [in dress].

II. Senses referring to LASH sb. 1

6. trans. To beat, strike with a lash, whip, † rod, etc.; to flog, scourge.

1398 *REVISAR Barth. de P. R.* vi. xii. (Tollem. MS.), A bonde seruunt... is bete and lashed with 3erdis. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 288/1 Lasschyn. *verbero.* 1500-30 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 75 Bellfall, with a brydill renge, Eyr lascht thame on the lungie. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* IV. vi. 165 Why dost thou lash that whore? 1660 F. BROOKE *Tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 363 Some... furiously lash their bare shoulders with thorns. 1725 *De For Voy. round World* (1840) 89 What became of the fellow that was lashed we knew not. 1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* vii. Lashing the pony until they reached their journey's end. 1858 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 361 The lady lashed her horse and set off in pursuit. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* v. 147 The charioteer as he speeds Tosses his flowing reins, and arising, lashes his steeds.

absol. a 1684 T. LIVE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxix. 30-4 He lashes in love, in measure, in pity, and compassion. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 169 The Youthful Charioteers... Stoop to the Reins, and lash with all their Force.

b. trans., esp. of the action of waves upon the shore, etc. Occas. intr. To fall with a lashing movement on the shore.

c 1694 *Prior Lady's Looking Glass* 16 Big waves lash the frighten'd shores. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 255 Ah! what avail[s]... thy length of Tail, That lashes thy broad Sides. 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* Proem 52 From where th' Atlantic lashes Labrador. 1818 SHELLY *Lines Euganean Hills* 186 Poesy's unfailing river... Lashing with melodious wave Many a sacred poet's grave. 1837 APPERLEY *Chase, Road & Turf* (1898) 48 Another hound slips out of cover... with his nose to the ground and his stern lashing his side. a 1851 *Moir Poems, Starlight Refl.*, Lash the horse billows on the shore. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* I. (1876) 3 It was a wet night; the rain lashed the panes. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* IV. 249 Atlas the rude... lashed by the wind and the rain evermore.

c. fig.; esp. 'To scourge with satire' (J.); to castigate in words, rebuke, satirize, vituperate.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 15 Why, headstrong liberty is lash't with woe. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. i. l. i. (1651) 221 He calls a Magician Gods Minister and his Vicar... for which he is lashed by T. ERASMS. 1661 T. LIVE in *Morn. Exerc. Cripplegate* xviii. 436 It is true God may frown on, yea, and severely lash a Solomon, a Jeddiah, when they break his Statutes. a 1704 T. BROWN *Persius* Sat. I. Wks. 1730 I. 53, I must... Lash the vile town with my satirick rhyme. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. ii. 27 They [the hunt-



ing clergy] were severely lashed by the poets and moralists. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* i. vii. 1. 391 He does not fail to lash the schoolmen directly. 1859 TENNYSON *Pellae & Etlarre* 581 A scourge am I To lash the treasons of the Table Round. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxv. 203 Balfour... found himself lashed and torn to pieces every morning by the 'Englebury Mercury'.

7. With *adv.* or phrase as complement: To urge or drive by, or as by, lashes.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 328 Let's whip these straglers o're the Seas againe, Lash hence these over-weening Ragges of France. 1666 DRYDEN *Aun. Mirab.* cclxxii. Those that disobey'd He lash'd to duty with his sword of light. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* x. 584 These [steeds], with his bow unbent, he lash'd along. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals*, etc. 182 He does not threaten to disarm him, but... to lash him from the Assembly. 1737 BRACKEN *Parricry Impr.* (1757) 11. 132 The passionate pedantic Schoolmaster, that lashes his Disciples into Learning. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 260 A glassy lake... Lashed into foaming waves. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick*, xxviii. The excitement into which she had been lashed. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 325 Should I find you by my doors again, My men shall lash you from them like a dog. 1871 MISS VONCE *Camos* II. xvii. 188 The violence of a weak nature lashed up to rage. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kiltrostan* 89 Then I see... the waves Lashed into madness. 1893 SLOUS *Trans. S. E. Africa* 307 A strong head wind lashed the river into waves. *absol.* a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (J.). Let men out of their way lash on ever so fast, they are not at all the nearer their journey's end.

† b. To force out by a lash or stroke. *Obs.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 23 Others have their eie lash't out by a lash in their travails.

**Lash** (læʃ), *v.* 2. [Perh. f. LASH *sb.* 2, or a. OF. *lachier*, dialectal var. of *lacier*: see LACE *v.*

Words of similar sound, and somewhat approximating in sense, are Du. *lascchen*, to patch, sew together, to scarf (timber); G. *laschen* to fit with a gusset, to scarf; from M. Du. *lasche* (mod. *lasch*) rag, patch, gusset; G. *lasch*, *lasche* flap, lapet, gusset, scarf-joint. But it does not appear probable that these have any connexion with the Eng. word.]

† l. *trans.* To lace (a garment). *Obs.*

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 288/1 *Lasschyng*, *ligulo*. 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt* II. ii. Diib. An Ele-skin sleue lashed here and there with lace, Hye collar, lashed agen; breeche lashed also. 1611 COTGR., *Aiguilletter*, to whip, or lash, with points.

2. Chiefly *Naut.* To fasten or make fast with a cord, rope, thong, piece of twine, etc.; † to truss (clothes); to fasten to (something). Also with *down, on, together*; † *refl.* of a plant. *Lash away, lash and carry* (see *quots.* 1867).

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 194 Her Ordnance being lashed so fast they could not be unloosed. 1692 CAPT. SMITH'S *Seaman's Grani.* i. xvi. 79 Lash the Fish on to the Mast. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 37 Bolts to lash the Boats on the upper Deck. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* i. 31 This Plant... lashes itself round any tree that is near it. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* II. iv. 330 We had not a gun on board lashed. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 1956 A child... had been lashed under the thwarts of the canoe. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 97, *note*. The rods were here lashed together by a packthread. 1829 LONGE *Wreck Hesperus* xx. A maiden fair, Lashed close to a drifting mast. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 257 The Indians had lashed their canoes to the ship. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxix. 105 All our spare spars were taken on board and lashed. 1853 SIR R. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 66 *marg.* 1 Lash down Pontoons. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xiii. (1880) 451 This process of lashing on a hook. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lash and carry*, the order given by the boatswain and his mates on piping up the hammocks, to accelerate the duty. *Ibid.*, *Lash away*, a phrase to hasten the lashing of hammocks. 1879 LADY BRASSEY *Sunshine & Storm* 26 Our chairs were lashed. 1889 ANTHONY'S *Photogr. Bull.* II. 55 Lash all together by passing a string several times round each end of the package.

**Lash** (læʃ), *v.* 3 *dial. trans.* To comb (the hair). Also with *out*.

1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorks. Dial.* Go and lash thee hair out, child. 1886 ALICE REA *Beckside Bogle* 9 I's just wash me and lash me hair. 1894 HALL CAINE *Mauzan* III. xii. 170 Take the redyng comb and lash your hair out.

b. *Comb.*: *lash-comb*, a wide-toothed comb (*Lonsdale Gloss.* 1869).

1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* vi. 38 When the lash comb had tossed back his long hair. 1894 — *Mauzman* 108.

**Lashed** (læʃt), *pp.* a. 1. [f. LASH *v.* 1 + -ED 1.] Beaten with or as with a whip.

1611 COTGR., *Fouetté*, whipped, lashed, scourged. a 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* II. i. Your lashed shoulders [covered] with a Velvet Pee. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* i. iii. 3 And the lashed deeps glitter and boil beneath.

**Lashed** (læʃt), *pp.* a. 2. [f. LASH *v.* 2 + -ED 1.] Fastened with a lash or cord.

1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 53 The lashed wheel groaned and kicked softly.

**Lashed** (læʃt), *pp.* a. 3. [f. LASH *sb.* 1 + -ED 2.] Furnished with lashes. Chiefly with qualifying word prefixed, as *black-, dark-, long-lashed*.

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. Explan.* Terms 389, *Ciliatæ*, lashed like the eye. 1854 WHITTIER *Mind Müller* 32 A pleased surprise Looked from her long-lashed hazel eyes.

**Lasher** (læʃə), *[f. LASH *v.* 1 + -ER 1.]* One who or that which lashes.

† l. One who beats or whips. Also *fig.*

1602 B. JONSON *Poetaster* Apol. Dial. Wks. (1616) 352 Or I could doe worse, Arm'd with Archilochus fury, write Iambicks, Should make the desperate lashers hang themselves. 1611 COTGR., *Fouetteur*, a whipper, scourger. *lasher*.

2. In the names of fishes, e.g. *lasher bull-head*. Also FATHER-LASHER.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lasher bull-head*, a name for the fish *Cottus scorpius*.

3. **Naut.** (See *quot.* 1848.) = LASHING *vbl.* *sb.* 2.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 20 Make ready to board him; Have your Lashers clear, and able men with them. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 143 Lashers for the Vards as big as the Lanyards of the Shrowds. 1848 BIDDLECOMBE *Art of Rigging* 20, *Lashers*—The ropes employed to lash or secure particular objects; as jeers, etc.

4. Chiefly *local* (on the Thames). The body of water that lashes or rushes over an opening in a barrier or weir; hence the opening itself, and by extension, a weir.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 185 Our Mills and Locks have most of them back streams and lashers to carry off the water when it is too plentiful. 1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 96 Not louder falls The foamy lashers' cataract superb In fullest flood-time. 1840 *Ann. Reg.* 15 The lasher is an opening to let off the water when too high. 1858 HUGHES *Scouring White Horse* 16 The great lasher at Pangbourn, where the water was rushing and dancing through in the sunlight. 1884 BLACKW. *Mag.* 342 The huge rafts of silver-fir... shoot the lashers in safety.

b. The pool into which the water of the lasher falls.

1851 G. BUTLER *Let.* in *Recoll.* (1892) 70, I bathed in a lasher about four miles from Oxford. 1853 M. ARNOLO *Scholar-Gipsy* x. Men who through these wide fields of breezy grass... To bathe in the abandon'd lasher pass. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* II. xii. 232 He sculled down to Sandford, bathed in the lasher, and returned in time for chapel. 1872 *Daily News* 3 May 5/3 If the... Board can prevent bathing in these dangerous lashers it ought to do so without delay.

**Lashing** (læʃɪŋ), *vbl.* *sb.* 1. [f. LASH *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] The action of LASH *v.* 1 in various senses; beating, flogging; an instance of this. † *Lashing out*, lavishing, squandering.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 678/2 Mony lyeue of lept with lashingyng of swerdis. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 288/2 *Laschyng*, or betyng. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 85 These lashings oute of money which hee doo to claue the multitude. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 344 Those secret lashings and whips of the exterminating Angel. 1791 BURKE *Th. Fr. Affairs* Wks. (1808) VII. 41 The king [of Sweden]... keeps up the top with continual agitation and lashing. 1801 T. MILNER *in Life* xiii. (1842) 246 He said some things which... called for a fresh lashing. 1900 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 2/5 As a rule the natives took their lashings quietly.

b. *pl.* (*Anglo-Irish*). 'Floods', abundance.

1829 SCOTT *Jm.* 18 Mar. Cigars in loads, whiskey in lashings. 1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* (1843) III. 334 There's lashings of holy water, and blessed palm. 1856 LEVER *Martinis of Cro-M.* 84 A good dinner, some excellent port wine, and 'lashings' of whiskey-punch. 1883 LO. SALTOUN *Seraps* I. 116 There's plenty of sport to be had, an' 'lashings of parties, an' balls, an' picnics. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 May 510 3 'There's lashings of room', said the driver.

**Lashing** (læʃɪŋ), *vbl.* *sb.* 2. Chiefly *Naut.* [f. LASH *v.* 2 + -ING 1.] The action of LASH *v.* 2; the action of fastening any movable body with a cord. Hence *concr.* the cord used for this purpose.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. ii. 20 Loose the Lashings, we will sheer off our Ship. 1729 CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH *MS. Log-bk.* of the 'Lycell' 20 Oct., At 8 cast off our Lashings and made Sail. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 6 A hammock, with a lashing, shall be delivered him, and a birth assigned to hang it in. 1789 G. KEATE *Felev Isl.* 4 In the afternoon the lashings of the booms broke. 1834 47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 139 The... side rails are secured with rack lashings to the extreme balks. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 220 It was impossible to stand at the helm without the assistance of lashings. 1869 TROYE *Change Ringing* 5 It is well to keep lashings ready for all the bells in a tower. 1872-6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.*, Lashings used in mounting and dismounting guns are of different dimensions.

*Comb.* 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 19 Lashing Rope. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lashing-eyes*, fittings for lower stays, block-strops, &c., by loops made in the ends of ropes, for a lashing to be rove through to secure them. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Suppl.*, *Lashing knot*, A form of bend.

**Lashing** (læʃɪŋ), *pp.* a. [f. LASH *v.* 1 + -ING 2.] That lashes.

14— *Siege Jerusalem* 17/304 Was no3t bot... red laschyng lye [f. e. *flamme*] alle he londe ouer. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* 1. 2 Under a learned (though lashing) Master. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* i. (1697) 11 The Lady, next, requires a lashing Line, Who squeeze'd a Toad into her Husband's Wine. 1714 GAY *Trivia* II. 231 The lashing whip resounds. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. IXxv. Bounds with one lashing spring the mighty brute. 1820 SHELLEY *Cloud* 9 I wield the flail of the lashing hail. 1827-44 WILLIS *Elms New Haven* 129 The air Below the lashing tree-tops was all black. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 198 A certain day of lashing rain in December. 1900 *Edinb. Rev.* Oct. 379 This lashing sarcasm was undeserved.

Hence **Lashingly** *adv.*, in a lashing manner; † a. Lavishly. b. By means of the lash or whip.

1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* ix. (1878) 17 To lash not out too lashingly for fear of pinching penurie. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 358 Tripes bawled out, 'Wo-ho!'—a sound Woodpecker and old Peter willingly obeyed, in spite of Dick's persuasions lashingly applied.

**Laship**, *obs.* colloquial form of LADYSHIP.

|| **Lashkar** (læʃkɑr). *Indian.* Also 7 *lescar*, *leskar*. [Urdu (Pers.) لشکر *lashkar* army,

camp. See LASCAR.] † a. A camp of native Indian soldiers (*obs.*). b. In the newspaper accounts of the Afriidi campaign of 1897, frequently used for: A body of Afriidi soldiers.

1616 SIR T. ROE in *Purchas Pilgrims* (1625) I. 559, I took horse to auoyd presse and other inconuenience and crossed out of the Leskar before him. 1625 TERRY *ibid.* II. ix. vi. 1481 There being no lesse then two hundred thousand men, women, and children in this Leskar, or Campe. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 32 Normall his Queene... had passed safely ouer the Riuer, with most part of the Leskar, or Army, which shee immediately put into Battaglia.

**Lashless** (læʃləs), *a.* [f. LASH *sb.* 1 (sense 3) + -LESS.] Devoid of (eye-)lashes.

1812 KEATS *Lamia* II. 288 His lashless eyelids stretch around his demon eyes. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* III. 350 Tiring suitors out With... lashless eyes Inueterately tear-shot. 1879 DOWDEN *Southerly* i. 5 Ma'am Powell... with her lashless eyes gorgonized the new pupil.

† **Lashlite**, **lashlight**. *Obs.* Also 7 *lagh-slite*, 8 *lagslite*. [Blundered form of OE. *lahslit*, f. *lah* law + *slit* tear, breach.] The fine imposed for breach of (Danish) law.

c 1030 *Laws of Cnut* II. c. 15 (Liebermann) 318 Beo sce wið þone cinge cxx scyllid on Engla lage... and on Dema lage lahslites scyldiz. 11... *Laws of Wit.* I. c. 39 (Schmid) 345 In Danelah erit foris factura de suo lahslite [f. *lahslit*]. 11... *Laws of Hen.* I. c. 11 § 11 (Schmid) 443 Si quis Dei ritutudines per vim teneat, solvat lahslite cum Dacis plenam wita cum Anglis. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.*, *Lahslite*. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. I. xl. 99 Even in Germany they had learned the trick to set a price upon that crime; and this they afterward called... lashlight. 1721 BAILEY, *Lagslite*, a breach of the Law. 1862 MIALLE *Title Deeds Ch. Eng.* 21 *note*, Lashlite denoted a common forfeiture among the Danes.

† **Lashness**. *Obs.* Also 5-6 *lacheness*, 6 *lasshness*, 7 *lasch(c)ness*(s). [f. LASH *a.* + -NESS.] Slackness (of body or mind); remissness; also, cowardice.

c 1477 CANTON *Jason* 15, I cannot haue meruaille ynough of the grete slouth and lacheness of your men. 1484 — *Ordre of Chynabry* 77 Ghoultone... engendreth slouth and lacheness of body. 1530 PALSGR. 237/2 *Lasshness*, *lasschete*. 1533 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 162 The great lachenies my Lord of Ossory hath imputed to me. 1591 R. BRUCE *Serm.* vi. O v b, Let it not come to passe be your misbehauour and lachness, that the glorie of God... be impaired in any waies. 1641 R. BAILLIE *Let. & Trils.* (1841) I. 347 In the end, after some lachness and fugging, he made... an pathetic oration. 1673 O. WALKER *Edinb. L. v.* (ed. 2) 36 Not to... degenerate into softness and lachness.

**Lasionite** (læʒiənaɪt), *Min.* [Named by Fuchs 1816; irregularly f. Gr. *λάσιον*, neut. of *λάσιος* hairy (in allusion to its fibrous structure and capillary crystals) + -ITE.] A synonym of WAVELLITE.

1819 *Ann. Philos.* XIX. 281 Lasionite must be ranked among the salts. 1861 BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.* 209 *Lasionite*, Fuchs. A var. of waveellite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 576.

**Lask** (lask), *sb.* 1. Also 6 7 *laske*. [a. ONF. \**lasque* = Central OF. *lasche* loosening, relaxation, f. *lasker* = *lascher* (mod. F. *lâcher*) to loosen.]

1. Looseness of the bowels, diarrhoea; an attack of this; = LAX *sb.* 1. Now only in veterinary use.

1542 *Fabyan's Chron.* VII. 701 Many honeste persones died of y<sup>e</sup> hote agues, and of a grete laske. 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 10 Meate excessively ingurgitate and eaten... engendreth... laskes and vomit. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 93 The Cornell tree... is not good for bees, for if they chance to tast the floure thereof, they fall presently into a vehement lask. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 433 Flixedew, the seed stops laskes, and issues of blood. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Anisced*, has the Virtue to appease Belly-Rumblings and Gripes, lask, Vomiting, and the Hiccup. 1803 MACGABRIEL *in Præfess. Highl. Soc.* II. 208 The Lask or Scour. generally originates from feelbleness, cold, or graving on a soft rich pasture, without a mixture of hard grass.

† 2. A laxative, aperient; LAX *sb.* 2.

a 1550 *Image Ipocr.* in *Skellton's Wks.* (1843) II. 433 They gave ther lorde a laske To purge withall his caske.

3. *Comb.*: *laskwort*, a herb supposed to be a remedy for 'lask' or diarrhoea.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astro.* ix. 64 Violets, Laskwort [etc.].

**Lask** (lask), *sb.* 2. [a. M. Du. *lasche* (prob. pronounced lasx; mod. Du. *lasch*, pronounced las) piece cut out, flap.] (See *quots.*)

1864 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* II. 125 A hook baited with a slice (termed a lask) from the side of a mackerel. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 581 To pass the hook through the thicker end of the strip—technically called a 'lask'.

† **Lask**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 5 *laske*. [a. ONF. \**lasque* = Central OF. *lasche*; see LASH *a.* 1.] Loose (in the bowels); relaxed, weak. Cf. LASH *a.* 2.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 91 He [buttr] norisethe a man to be laske. 1721 BAILEY, *Lask*, loose in the Belly. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Feuer*, His [horse's] lips and all his body grows lask and feeble.

**Lask** (lask), *v.* Also 4-7 *laske*, 5 *loske*. [a. ONF. \**lasquer* = Central OF. *lascher* (mod. F. *lâcher*) to loosen, relax;—popular L. \**lascare* = class. L. *laxare*, f. *lax-us* LAX *a.*]

† l. *trans.* To lower in quality, quantity, or strength, relax; to thin (the blood); to shorten (life); to alleviate (pain). *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 570 Heijh hevene king to gode have me sende oper laske mi liif daywes wip inne a litel terme. *Ibid.* 950, I wol a litel and litel laskit [f. e. lask it] in hast. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 280 Summen seien bat olde men hen able to kurt, for her blood is miche laskid & her hete. *Ibid.* 296 Pou schalt laske his greet blood wip blood-letyngis. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 196 For his superfluyte mayst pou neuere ben heyl in soule, tyl his blood be leskyd in blood-letyng. a 1450 MYRC 1736 Laske hys peynes or cese hys synne.



†2. *intr.* To become loose in the bowels; to purge. 1552 [see LAX v.]. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. ii. *Furies* 529 Soft Child-hood puling. Arc apt to Laske through much humidity. 1618 OWLES *Almanack* 43 Then will they untrusse a hoope and laske like a squirt. 1634 R. H. SALERNS *Regim.* 23 Goates milk. maketh a man to laske.

3. *Naut.* To 'go large'; to sail neither 'by the wind' nor 'before the wind'.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 40 When we cast about, shee beganne to vere shete, and to goe away lasking. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Yng. Seamen* 29 Goe large, laske, ware yawning. 1684 *Bucaniers Amer.* II. (1698) 138 We bore up one point of the compass thereby to hinder her lasking away. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 378 You must put the Ship away lasking, or afore the Wind. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 602 The admiral. kept lasking away, angling from the enemy. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lasiking along*, sailing away with a quatering wind.

†4. *Mining.* (App. used as a word of command: see quot.) *Obs.*

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* L iii, *Lask* [is] a word used in drawing Shafts, Sumps, &c. for Spare Rope, or not enough; as *Lask*, the Drawer understands he must let down more Rope; and no *Lask* is that the Rope is too short to hang on the Corfe.

Hence †*Las'king vbl. sb.*, purging, diarrhoea; *Las'king vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a. Naut.*, '(going) large'.

1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE's *Distyll. Waters* Biv. The same water. stopped all manner of laskynge. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lasking* (Sea-Term), when a Ship sails neither by a Wind, nor directly before the Wind. she is said *To go lasking*. 1882 T. ROOSEVELT *Naval War* 1812 (1883) 120 The Java. came down in a lasking course on her adversary's weather quarter.

*Lask, Laskayre*, obs. ff. *LASQUE, LASCAR.*

*Lask(e)*, variant of *LESK*, flank, groin.

*Lasket* (l'skët). *Naut.* [Perh. an alteration, after *GASKET*, of *F. laçet* (see *LATCHET*) which is used in the same sense.] One of the loops or rings of cord by which a bonnet is attached to the foot of a sail.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Laskets or Latches*, are small Lines like Loops, fastned by sowing into the Bonnets and Drablers of a Ship; in order to lace the Bonnets to the Courses, or the Drablers to the Bonnets. 1721 in BAILEY. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

†*Lasky, a. Obs.* -*o*. [†*LASK* a. + *-y*.] = *LASK* a. 1552 HUTOET, *Laskie* and *laxatiue*.

*Laso*, variant of *LASSO*.

†*Laspick. Obs. rare* -*1*. [a. *F. l'aspic* (= *ASPIC* with prefixed article).] = *ASPIC*.

1761 *Bill of Fare in Pennant London* (1813) 563 Garnished round with Plates of sorts, as *Laspicks, Rolards*, &c.

*Laspring*. [Perh. a corruption of *lax-pink* (see *LAX sb. 1* b); interpreted as a contraction for *last spring*; cf. *last brood* in quot. 1861.] One of the many names for the young salmon. Also *gravel laspring*.

1760 HAWKINS in *Walton's Angler* I. vi. 143 note, A small but excellent fish of the Trout kind, called a Last-spring. *Ibid.* vii. 153 note. 1836 VARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 50 Brandling, Fingerling, Skirling, Graveling, Laspring, Sparling, &c. 1861 *Act 24-5 Vict.* c. 109 § 4 'Young of Salmon' shall include. . . Par, Spawn, Pink, Last Spring, Hepper, Last Brood, Graveling [etc.]. 1881 10th Cent. Apr. 693 It is. . . unlawful for me. . . to catch a small smelt or laspring as long as my finger, although there are thousands on the streams below my house. 1889 'J. BICKERDYKE' *Bk. All-round Angler* III. 7 Gravel laspring, same as par.

*Lasque* (lask). Also 7 *laske*, 8 *lask*. [a. Pers. لاش *lashk*, bit, piece.] (See quot.) Also *lasque diamond*.

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1330/4 A Laske, Indian-cut, weighing 6 carots ½ full. 1751 D. JEFFRIES *Diamonds* 115 Lasks. . . are in general ill shaped, or irregular in their form at the girdle. 1813 MAWE *Diamonds* (1823) 81 Lasques are formed from flat or veiny diamonds. 1874 WESTROFF *Precious Stones* 4 Lasque diamonds are the flat thin stones used much in native Indian work, in neck and head-bands, bangles, rings, &c.

*Lass* (læs). Forms: 4 *las*, *lasco*, 4 7 *lasso*, 6 *Sc. lase*, 6-*lass*. [ME. *lasce*, *las(se)*; perh. a. prehistoric ON. \**lasga*, wk. fem. of \**lasgar* unmarried; cf. MSw. *lask kona* unmarried woman.]

The adj. means primarily 'free from ties'; hence the above sense and those of 'unoccupied', 'having no fixed abode', which are also recorded in MSw. The Icel. *lask-r* occurs only in the sense 'idle, weak'.

The phonology of the Eng. word, according to the above conjecture, is somewhat difficult; but the same sound-change occurs in other northern forms, as *ass* for \**ask* (ashes), *asse* for *ask* v., *buss* for *busk*.]

1. A girl.

In northern and north midland dialects the ordinary word; in the southern counties it has little or no popular currency. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2608 Til abram þan dame sare said, 'Yone lasce. . . For þi þat sco has barn o þe, Als in despit sco haldes me'. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 39 Bifor him com a fair yong lasce That Herodias dohter was. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Baptista* 632 Medyature als wes he, betwene wi com a knaf þan kepis him his modire. . . Vij 3er with-in oure-selfe. . . And be scho lyuir of a lasse scho lengis in our burge. a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 426 The money for theyr masses spent among wanton lasses. a 1592 GREENE *Geo. a Greene* (1599) D2, He that is olde, and marries with a lasse, Lies but at home and prooves himselfe an asse. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 156 This is the prettiest Low-borne Lasce, that euer Ran on the greene-sord. 1645 WALLER *Battle Summer Isl.* II. 47 A goodly theater, where rocks are round; With reverend age, and lovely lasses crown'd. 1672

*Westminster Drollery* II. 80 Come lasses and lads Take leave of your Dadds And away to the May-pole hey. 1678 RAY *Prov.* (ed. 2) 80 The lass i' the red petticoat shall pay for all. . . meaning. . . a wife with a good portion. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 7 Pray which is the little lass that is to be a gentlewoman? 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scandal* II. ii. (song), Let the toast pass, Drink to the lass. 1786 *Harst Rig* 55 The Highland lasses raise the song, In music wild, and sweet, and strong. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* VIII. 38 But one there is, the loveliest of them all, Some sweet lass of the valley. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 49 You are a good and warm-hearted lass, Jenny.

b. *spec.* A maid-servant. *Sc. and north. dial.*

1788 MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 339 *Lass*, the vulgar name of a maid-servant. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VIII. 350 As far as the lass has cash or credit, to procure braws, she will, step by step, follow hard after what she deems grand and fine in her betters. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlv, It will may be no be sae weel to speak about it while that lang-lugged limmer o' a lass is gaun flisking in and out o' the room.

c. Applied playfully as a form of address to a mare or a bitch. Cf. *GIRL sb. 2*.

1834 AINSWORTH *Rockwood* III. iv. viii. 332 'Art hurt, lass?' asked Dick, as she [Bess] shook herself and slightly shivered. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xix, 'Hi, Juno, lass—hi, old girl; down, Daph, down', said Wardle, caressing the dogs.

2. A lady-love, a sweetheart. Also *transf.*

1566 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. iii. 14 And eke that Lady, his faire lovely lasse. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. v. iii. 17 It was a Louer, and his lasse. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 335 The youthfull Bull. Forsakes his Food, and pining for the Lass, Is joyless of the Grove. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 56 There might ye see. . . the shepherd and his lass. 1788 R. GALLOWAY *Poems* 90 The lads upon their lasses ca'd To see gin they were dress'd.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *lass-quean* (dial.); †*lass-lorn* a., forsaken by one's lass or sweetheart.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 68 Thy broome groues; Whose shadow the dismissed Batchelor loves, Being lasse-lorne. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xlii, Ask the lass-quean there, if it isna a fundamental rule in my household.

†*Lassate*, a. *Obs. rare* -*1*. [ad. L. *lassatus*, pa. pple. of *lassare*, f. *lassus*, weary.] Tired, wearied.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. 248 You. . . there your Lassate Corps reanimate.

†*Lassate*, v. *Obs. rare* -*o*. [f. L. *lassat*: see *prec.*] *trans.* To weary. 1623 in COCKERAM II.

†*Lassation. Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *lassare*: see *LASSATE* a.] Relaxation; weariness.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxe* 139 The Imagination in this life is not only subject to lassation. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 97 The animal spirits are. . . wearied and willingly give themselves up to a lassation.

*Lasse* for *lat* see: see *LET* v.

*Lasse*, obs. form of *LASS*, *LESS*.

*Lasserie*: see *LARCERY Obs.*

†*Lasset. Obs.* Also 6 *laset*, 7 *lascitt*. [a. G. *lasset*, *lassite*, of Slavonic origin; cf. OS. *lassica*, Czech *lassie*, *laska*, Russian *ластича*, F. *lasquette*.] Also *lasset-mouse*, -*weasel*, a fur-bearing animal; the ermine or miniver.

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commur.* (Hakl. Soc.) 14 Their beasts of strange kinds are the losh. . . the gunstale, the laset or minever. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 424 There is no difference between the Lascitt mouse and the Lascitt weisell. 1611 COTGRE, *Rat de Lasse*, the Lasset Mouse; a beast that beares the Furre which we call Mineuar.

*Lassie* (læ'si). Chiefly *Sc.* Also 9 *lassy*. [f. *LASS* + dimin. suffix -*ie* (-*y*).] A lass, girl.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. song vi, I yield, dear lassie, ye hae won. 1792 BURNS 'What can a young lassie' i, What can a young lassie do 'ill an' auld man? 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. ix. 74 What sort of a lassie is the colbler's daughter? 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* 169 Na, it's other lasses' brothers they like as a rule.

Hence *Lassiehood*, girlhood. *Lassieish* a., young-womanish.

1857 A. WALLACE *Gloaming of Life* II. 28 Where Robin. . . has to make the important transition from the equivocal garb of lassie-hood into his first 'corduroys'. 1882 J. BROWN *Flora Subis.* 7, *Leach*, etc. 307 There is a somewhat vulgar and lassieish objection to Landseer's subjects, that they are painful.

*Lassitude* (læ'situd). [a. F. *lassitude*, ad. L. *lassitudo*, f. *lassus* weary.] The condition of being weary whether in body or mind; a flagging of the bodily or mental powers; indifference to exertion; weariness; an instance of this.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 84 b, Lassitude is a disposition towards sykennesse, wherin a man feleth a soore-nesse, a swellinge or an inflammation. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxiii. (1887) 119 Though they faint, and feeble some little lassitude and weariness. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 730 Lassitude is remedied by bathing or anointing with oil and warm water. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* ix. 37 Such as will labour to lassitude. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 10 Lassitude of Contemplation, and of Affectation of Immortality. . . brought upon him remissness and drowsiness to such like exercises. 1711 SHAPTES. *Charac.* (1737) II. II. ii. 115 Ordinary Lassitudes, Uneasinesses, and Defects of Disposition. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV. vi, A long exercise of the mental powers induces a remarkable lassitude of the whole body. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xvi, The feverish excitement. . . had given place to a dull, regretful lassitude. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 307 Periods of renewed enthusiasm after intervals of lassitude.

*Lasso* (læ'so), *sb.* Also 9 *laso*, *lazier*, *lazo*. [Sp. *lazo* (in America pronounced læ'so) = OF. *laz*: see *LACE sb.*]

1. A long rope of untanned hide, from 10 to 30

yards in length, having at the end a noose to catch cattle and wild horses; used chiefly in Spanish America.

1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 221 The laço is a long thong of leather, at the end of which they made a sliding noose. 1808 *Narr. Exped. Gen. Crauford* II. viii. 189 Numbers of these fellows, with the laze, hovered about us. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xix, The coil of cordage. . . is called a lariat, and answers to the lasso of South America. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xxv. (1891) 356 Measuring his distance. . . as nicely as if he were throwing his lasso. 1879 BIERBOHM *Patagonia* v. 66 Before it could recover Garcia's lasso whizzed through the air and lighted on its neck.

2. *Mil.* = *lasso-harness*.

1847 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (ed. 4) 167 The first time they were required to draw by means of the Lasso. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* § 614 Ten Men per Troop. . . are to be equipped with the tackle of the Lasso.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *lasso-man*; *lasso-like* adj.; *lasso-cell*, one of the urticating cells of the *Calceolaria*, which eject the contained thread in the manner of a lasso; *lasso-harness*, a kind of girth placed round a cavalry horse, with a lasso or long rope attached, for use in drawing guns, etc., as an assistance to the draught-horses.

1865 AGASSIZ *Seaside Stud. Nat. Hist.* 18 The lasso-cells are very formidable weapons. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 25 The beautiful sea-anemone. . . covered in many parts by lasso-cells that hurl out sharp, poisonous darts. 1847 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (ed. 4) 166 'Lasso Harness consists of a brown leather circle, and one trace. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 58 The inner wall [of the thread-cell] is much stronger, having one extremity open and prolonged into a stout rather fusiform sheath which terminates in a long lasso-like filament. 1808 BRIG.-GEN. CRAUFORD in *Trial of Lieut.-Gen. J. White Locke* I. 196 'Lasso men employed in killing cattle for the troops.

*Lasso* (læ'so), *v.* Also *lazo*. [f. *LASSO sb.*]

1. *trans.* To catch with a lasso.

1807 *Exped. to Buenos Ayres* 6 Here and there they 'lassoed' the stragglers. 1831 TELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* xxv. (1890) 116 Like the wild horse. . . lassoed by the South American Gauchos. 1881 P. B. DU CHAILLU *Land Mithu* Sun 11, 80 A man went into the wood and returned with a deer he had lassoed. 1891 SMILES *J. Murray* II. xxviii. 252 He. . . crossed the Pampas, catching and lassoing wild horses.

2. *Mil.* To draw (guns, etc.) with lasso-harness.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 14 Mar., The mode of lassoing guns, as practised by the mounted troop of the Royal Engineers.

Hence *Lassoed ppl. a.*, *Lassoing vbl. sb.* Also *Lassoer*, one who lassoes.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 5 May, Called in to treat cases of private shooting, stabbing, and lassoing. 1881 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* III. 245 A struggling and lassoed cow. 1882 SALA *Amer. Revis.* (1885) 413 The. . . neighing of our lassoed horses. 1896 *Chamb. Jnrl.* XIII. 162 The Lassos often manage to take two or three [horses] per man.

*Lassock* (læ'sk). *Sc.* [f. *LASS* + diminutive suffix -*ock*.] A little girl.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* v, I mind, when I was a gilpy of a lassock, seeing the Duke. 1818 — *Rob Roy* xxxvi, I wadna for ever sa muckle that even the lassock Mattie kenn'd ony thing about it. 1887 R. BUCHANAN *Hair of Linne* I, A young lassock's petticoat from the linen-press.

*Lassy me, int. vulgar.* Also *laussy me*. [? Contraction of *Lord save me*!] Used to express surprise.

1840 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser.* 1, *Spectre Tappington*, 'Lassy me!' said Miss Julia. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 338 Laussy me! what's in the taking now, dearie.

*Last* (last), *sb. 1* Forms: 1 *lást*, *lést*, *léste*, 4-8 *laste*, 4-5 *lest* (e, a), 4-*last*. [OE. *lást* masc., footstep, *last* fem., boot, *laste* fem., shoemaker's last, cogn. w. Du. *leest* masc., OHG. *leist* (MHG. *leist*, mod.G. *leiste* (n. masc.), last, ON. *leist-r* foot, sock (Sw., Da. *last* last), Goth. *laist-s* footstep, track (IXvos), cogn. w. OHG. (*wagan*) -*leisa* track, rut (MHG. *leise* (e fem., *geleis* truckway, mod.G. *geleise*, *gleise* rut); by most recent scholars referred to a Teut. root \**lais-* (: *līs-*) to follow a track (whence in immaterial sense Goth. *lais* pret.-pres., I know, and the related words: see *LEARN* v., *LORE*), cogn. w. L. *lira* furrow. Some, however, would connect it with the Teut. \**laip-*, *laid-* (: OE. *lidan* to go); see *LOAD sb.*]

†1. A footstep, track, trace. After OE. only in *Sc. phrase* *Not a last*: nothing, not at all.

Beowulf (Z). 132 Hic þæs laðan last scawdon. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 127 Man dæghwamlice þa moldan nimeþ on þæm lastum. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiv. (*Pelagius*) 102 Oure verray spouse, rekis nocht a laste how foule ore vnfaire we be. *Ibid.* xliii. (*Cecile*) 580 Þu nia with þi handis taste, þo þu ma nocht se a laste. a 1500 *Ratis Raving* I. 2339 That loutt neuer his lord a last.

2. A wooden model of the foot, on which shoemakers shape boots and shoes.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 125/32 *Calopodium uel mustricula*, laste. a 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* xiii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 154 Hail be 3e sutlers [read sutars] wip your mani lestes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 298/2 Leste, sowtarys forme, formula. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 209/1 A Laste of a sowter, formula. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 54 That as he were a Colliers eldest sonne, would by the laste tell where anothers shoe wrings. 1644 JESSOP *Angel of Eph.* 6 These Lawyers. . . stretch Scripture as they please, just as the Shoe-maker doth his leather with his teeth, to fit it to his Laste. 1714 *Gay Trivia* I. 35 Should the big Laste extend the shoe too wide. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 192



[A prize-fight] between two brethren of the last. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 69/2. Occasionally there is a drowsy sound from some lone weaver's shuttle, or shoemaker's last.

### b. transf. and fig. ? Obs.

1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866-7) I. 391 All three are of one last. 1604 DEKKER *Honest W'h.* Wks. 1873 II. 138, I set my braines vpon an vpright Last. 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelm. Term* I. i. Here's gallants of all sizes, of all lasts. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 372 Lesse matters set on the Friars lasts, make seely Papists beleve [etc.]. 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* III. ii. As though his spirit were a last or two Above his veines and stretch his noble hide. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. liii. (1739) 94 The Normans had reduced the Saxon law . . . unto their own last, which stretched their desire as far as the estate would bear.

### c. With allusion to the proverb *Let the cobbler stick to his last* ('Ne sutor ultra crepidam').

1592 SHAKS. *Rem. & Jul.* II. ii. 40 Heere it is written, that the Shoo-maker should meddle with his Yard, and the Tayler with his Last. 1605 HEYWOOD *If you know not me* Wks. 1874 I. 210 Shoemaker, you goe a little beyond your last. 1629-4 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CCXV. (1708) 245 The Cobler is not to go beyond his Last. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 330 To enter upon these discussions would be carrying the shoemaker beyond his last. 1875 JOWETT *Photo* (ed. 2) III. 53 Great evil may arise from the cobbler leaving his last and turning into a legislator.

### 3. Comb., as last-maker.

1583 *Faversham Pur. Reg.* (MS.), John Wythers, an olde man, a lastmaker. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 8 The second sort of lever is presented to us in the cutting-knives used by last-makers.

**Last** (last), *sb.* 2. Forms: 1 *hlæst*, 4-6 *laste*, *lest* (e, 6 *lasse*), 4- *last*. [OE. *hlæst* neut., corresp. to OFris. *hlæst*, MLG., MDu., Du. *last* masc. and fem., OIlg. *hlæst*, *last* masc. and fem. (MIlg., mod.G. *last* fem.); according to the now prevailing view repr. a pre-Teut. type *\*klat-sto-* (-*sti-*), parallel with *\*klat-to-* represented by ON. *hlæss* neut., *laod*; f. *\*klat-* root of LADE v.]

Some scholars still adhere to the older view that WGer. *\*hlæst-* and ON. *hlæss* both represent a pre-Teut. *\*klat-*, the divergence being conjectured to be due to difference of accidental conditions.]

### † 1. A load, burden, weight carried. Obs.

*Beowulf* (Z.) 52 Men ne cunnon seggan . . . hwa þam hlæste on-feng. c. 1000 *Riddles* II. 15 (Gr.) Sæga, hwa mec þeccc opþe hu ic hatte, þe þa hlæst here. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Kedeles* IV. 74 Than lay the lordis a-lee with laste and with charge, And bare aboute the barge and blamed the maister.

### 2. A commercial denomination of weight, capacity, or quantity, varying for different kinds of goods and in different localities. Cf. G. *last*.

Originally the 'last' must have been the quantity carried at one time by the vehicle (boat, wagon, etc.) ordinarily used for the particular kind of merchandise. As a weight, it is often stated to be like the Ger. weight of the same name) nominally equivalent either to 2 tons or to 4000 lbs. In wool weight it is 4368 lbs. (= 12 sacks). A last of gunpowder is said to be 2,400 lbs. (= 24 barrels), and of feathers or flax 1,700 lbs.

The equivalence of the last of wool with 12 sacks seems to have led to an association of the word with the number twelve. Thus a last of hides was formerly 12 dozen (also 20 dickers of 10 hides each); of beer 12 barrels; of pitch 12 (sometimes 14) barrels; of cod and herrings 12 barrels (but of red herrings and pilchards 10,000 to 13,200 fish).

As a measure for grain and malt, the last was in the 16th c. 12 quarters, but is now 10 quarters = 80 bushels.

[1314-5 *Rolls of Part. I.* 312/2, III. *last* & *dim* de quyre.] 1333-4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 30 In uno last et ix M<sup>l</sup> allec, melioribus emp. . . vijl. vjs. pro j laste de beer. . . Et pro j laste de vino de Ryne. 1396-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 600 In j last bitumini, 34s. 1428 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 2 John Bower proferd to sell hym a laste of osmundes. 1469 *Houshe. Ord.* (1790) 102 White Herringes a laste, that is to say, xij larrelles. c. 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* vi. 21 Men sellet the goodes, . . . By sackes or by lastes. 1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 15 A last of pitch and Tarre. 1509-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 § 1 For the Subsidie . . . of every laste of hydes lxvjs. viijd. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 For every laste of whete and rye xxvjs. viijd. 1548 *Privy Council Acts* (1800) II. 174 Serpentyne poudre, liij lastes. 1583 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 882 To get a licence. For forlic last of Inglis beir. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sten.* s.v. *Serplait*, Item 24 meales makis a Last. Item, of meile and malt called coist, aue last makis a Scottish chaldre. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffs* Ep. Ded. (end). For a whole laste of redde Herringes. 1612 HOPKIN *Conserv. Feares* 164 A Last of Wool is 4368 pounds, or 12 Sackes. 1640 in *Entick London* II. 170 Quernstones, the last. 1665 *London Gaz.* No. 8/1 Sixteen Lasts of Gunpowder, and Four thousand Musquets are brought in hither. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, s.v., A Last of Cod Fish is twelve Barrells; a Last of Herringes is twenty Cades, or ten Thousand. 1727 *Ibid.* s.v. Ale, Twelve Ale-Barrells making a Last. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 418 An extraordinary duty of ten shillings on a sack of wool, and a last of leather for one year. 1753 HANWAY *Trans.* (1762) I. vii. lxxxvi. 401 They have . . . exported fourteen thousand lasts, or twenty-eight thousand tuns English of all sorts of grain. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xlv. 412 A grant of . . . forty shillings on the last of leather. 1884 *Brit. Abnanc & Companion* 33 A Yarmouth last of herringes is supposed to count 13,200 fish. 1893 LANG *Red Fairy Bk.* 318 Someone who could brew a hundred lasts of malt at one brewing. 1894 R. LEIGHTON *Wreck Golden Fleece* 143 A single 'last' [of herringes] being equal to ten thousand fish.

### † b. transf. A huge indefinite number. Obs.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Priores' Proh.* 4 God veye this Monk a thousand last quade year. 1581 *Rich. Farew. Milit. Profess. Tj.* Goyng his waie to his sweete harte, tellyng her the whole discourse . . . with a whole laste of kisses. 1712

ARNUTHNOT *John Bull* III. ix, Ten thousand last of devils haul me, if I don't love thee as I love my life.

### † 3. A unit in the measurement of a ship's burden = 2 tons (occas. 1 ton). Obs.

1643 *Declar. Lords & Comm., Reb. Irel.* 46 The ship called Saint Michael the Archangel of burden an hundred and twentie Lasts or Tuns. 1722 *London Gaz.* No. 6096/3 The . . . Snow . . . is of the Burthen of 50 or 60 Tons or 25 or 30 Lasts. 1796 in *Morse Amer. Geog.* II. 52 The Swedish vessels which perform the voyage to China, are generally of four hundred lasts burden.

### † 4. ? A dozen (of hawks). Obs.

162. HORSEY *Trans.* (Hakl. Soc.) 234 Two white garr-faulkens, a last of girkens and a last of sloght falcons and two gashaukes.

### † 5. Shetland. Last of land: a quantity of land = 18 merks. Obs.

1605 *Fou Contract* in *Mill Diary* (1889) 193 The said two last of land in Sandwick. c. 1733 *Shetland Acts* 36 in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* (1892) XXVI. 201 That none have more swine than four upon a last of land over winter.

† Last, *sh.3* Obs. Also 3-4 *lest*. [a. ON. *lest* r (genit. *lastur*, dat. *lesti*) = OTeut. *\*lastst* -uz, f. *\*lah-*, whence OIlg. *lahan*, OE. *læn* to blame. Cf. LAHTER.] A fault, vice, sin; blame; also, a physical blemish.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 145 Summe men luuieð . . . galiche lectres and luere lastes. c. 1200 ORMIN 4522 For gredi- nesse iss heif last bi foren Goddes eghne. c. 1205 LAY. 22974 þe mon þe him weore lað him cuðe last finde. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 22324 (Edin.) Wiþoutin laste al his liccane. c. 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* x. 37 Betere is were thumme bouite laste, then syde robes ant synke into syme. c. 1380 *Sir Feruab.* 459 For þoȝ y ben in batail schent it ys no last for hem.

**Last** (last), *sh.4* Also 5 *lest*. [f. LAST v. 1.]

### 1. Continuance, duration. Now rare.

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 19566 In last o cristen mans lif. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE vi. 90 Fy on fortune, fy on thi fiewall qheyll; Fy on thi traist, for her it has no lest. 1587 FLEMING *Contu. Holinshed* III. 1549/2 Things memorable, of perpetuity, fame, and last. c. 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 29 These Drinks are of Several Ages, some to the Age or Last of forty years. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Jan. 4 2 Another omission, and a more important one, from the point of view of the literary last of the book, is [etc.].

### 2. Power of holding on or out; 'staying' power.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. vii. It's a fair trial of skill and last between us and them [the masters]. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 10 His [a waterman's] 'last' is not in the same proportion to his pace as that of the amateur.

**Last** (last), *sh.5* Obs. exc. Hist. [ad. Anglo-Latin *lastum*, *lestum* (Domesday Book *lest*), used as the regular equivalent of late OE. *lēp* LATHE *sh.1*

The etymology is obscure: it is difficult on the ground of sense to suppose the word to be connected with LAST *sh.3*, or with the OF. *lest* loading of a ship. It is also difficult on the ground of form to connect the word with OE. *lēp*; it is conceivable that the Norman *lest* might represent this by sound-substitution, but no analogous instance is known.]

= LATHE *sh.1* Also as the designation of an administrative assembly (see quot. 1670); more fully *last-court*.

1086 *Domesday Bk.* I. 1/3 Has . . . leges regis concordant hostes de quatuor Lestis, hoc est Bonuar Lest, & Estrelet & Linuuartlet & Wiuuartlet. c. 1120 *Rochester Bridge-note Charter* in *Birch Cart. Sax.* III. 658 (*Latin text*), Postea sexta pera debet fieri de holingehere & de toto isto lesto quoque [sic] ad hoc pertinere. *Ibid.* (OE. text) Þonne is sȝo sȝoxte pre to holigan burnan & to eallan þam lepe. c. 1272 *Charter Romney Marsh* (1597/73) Si aliquis . . . conuincatur per testimonium Balliui et Iuraturum in communi lasto, amercietur [etc.]. c. 1380 W. THORN *Chron.* in *Twysden Hist. Angl. Scriptores decem* (1652) 1777 Hic [sc. Elfridus] constituit Hundred & Lestes. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Pearsh. Kent* (1826) 165 Of this place the whole Last of Shipwey (containing twelve Hundreds) at the first tooke, and yet continueth, the name. 1662 DUGDALE *Imbanking* 54 Also it was decreed and ordained that twice every year, for ever, there should be held a principal and general Last, within the said Land and Marsh. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* Last also, in the Marshes of East Kent, signifies a Court held by Twenty four Jurats, and summoned by the two Bailiffs thereof, wherein they make Orders, lay and levy Taxes, impose Penalties, &c. For preservation of the said Marshes. 1729 in *Jacob Law Dict.* 1753 in *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.*

**Last** (last), *a., adv., and sh.6* Forms: 1 *latost*, (*latetst*), 2-3 *latest*, *latst*, (3 *Ormin latstst*), 3 *least*, 3, 4-5 (*Sc.*) *lest* (e, 4-6 *laste*, 6 *Sc. laist*, 4- *last*. [OE. *latost*, Northumb. *latetst*, superl. of *læt* adj., *late* adv. Cf. OFris. *letast*, *lest*, OS. *latst*, *last*, *lest* (MIlg. *lest*, Du. *laast*, *lest*), OIlg. *lazzōst*, *lezist* (MIlg. *letetst*, *letast*, *letst*, mod.G. *letzt*), ON. *latast-r*. The syncopation of the vowel before -st must have originated in the inflected forms; for the subsequent dropping of the t cf. BEST. The mod. LATEST does not descend from early ME. *latetst*, but is a new-formation on the positive.]

### A. adj. Following all others; coming at the end.

#### I. As simple adjective.

1. Following all the others in a series, succession, order, or enumeration; subsequent to all others in occurrence, existence, etc.

For the syntactical relation involved in *last comer* and the like, cf. *early riser*, etc. (See EARLY a. 1 a note.) c. 1200 ORMIN 4168 þe sefenide, þe latiste daz3, þe sette þe3m to resste. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1492 þe formost wold adam began, þar-of lameth [i.e. lamed] þe last man. 1340 *Ayenb.* 245 þe laste yefþe and þe meste and þe hejeste

is þe yefþe of wysdom. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 58 In þe laste chapile of þe firste booke. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 288/2 Laste, save one, penultimus. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VIII 244 She was the last of the right lyne and name, of Plantagenet. c. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xii. 51 It is bot waist Mo wirde to taist, 3e half my laist. 1560 DAUS tr. *Scidane's Comm.* 12 b, A prophete that sayd Maximilian should be the last Germaine Emperour. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxviii. 415 The twelfth last month was called *Aymara*. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Denier*, The last comers get the maisterie. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 223 This last clause, is added by the Talmudists. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 166 Fairest of Starrs, last in the train of Night, If better thou belong not to the dawn. *Ibid.* XII. 330 Of Kings The Last. 1724 DE FOR. *Memo. Cavalier* (1840) 275 This was the last day of May. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* iv, The sun now gave his last light. 1800 WORDSW. *Waterfall & Eglantine*, The Briar quaked . . . and much I fear Those accents were his last. 1842 PENNYSON *Love & Duty* 65 A hundred times in that last kiss, which never was the last, Farwell, like endless welcome, lived and died. 1864 — *Eu. Ant.* 217 When the last of those last moments came. 1864 L. F. FANU *Uncle Silas* II. v. 70 So the morning came—my last for many a day at Knowl.

b. With a cardinal numeral. In this combination two varieties of word-order are commonly used. (a) The more frequent form till the 17th c. appears to be the two (three, etc.) last (= F. *les deux derniers*, G. *die zwei letzten*); the variant *seven the last* appears in one example. (b) The form the last two (three, etc.) is now the more frequent of the two, exc. where last is equivalent to 'last-mentioned'; see also 3.

(a) 1382 WYCLIF *Rev. xv.* i, Seuen angels haingeseuen the laste plages [so 1388, with *vrr.*, the laste seune, the seune laste; later versions the seven laste]. c. 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 144 A veyne by twene two laste fyngers. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, The two last dayes [per- teyneth] to the contemplatye lyfe. 1710 C. WHARTLY *Ch. Eng. Man's Companion* 51 The two last of these verses. a. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 501 Three parliaments had sat. The two last had not mentioned him. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Young Wks.* IV. 242 The three last stanzas are not more remarkable for just rhymes. 1818 HAZLITT *Leet. Eng. Poets* iii, Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, and Milton. . . The two last have had justice done them by the voice of common fame.

(b) 1388 [see (a)]. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. 205, In the 12th and 13th, or last two Columns of your Journal. 1805 JOHNSON'S *Dict.* s.v. *Disloyal*, The last three [ed. 1755 three latter] senses are now obsolete. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 98 Place the last three fingers behind the steel. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Aug. 6/5 The last two volumes (fifth and sixth) of their new edition of Macaulay's History.

### c. Coupled with *last*.

a. 1586 STURMY *Aradia* I. (1633) 14 Among many strange conceits you told me . . . truly even the last . . . would not seem the least unto me. 1589 NASHE *Prof. to Greene's Anthon* (Arb.) 17 For the last, though not the least of them all. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 44 And there, though last, not least, is Action. 1599 H. BLETES *Dyets drie Dinner Cijj*, Both these, are of last and least request. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 189 Though last, not least in loue. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak H.* lviii, Volumnia . . . is a prey to horrors of many kinds. Not last nor least among them, possibly, is a horror of what may befall her little income.

### † d. *clift.* The last day (of a month). Obs.

1560 DAUS tr. *Scidane's Comm.* 110 The last of June. 1596 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary* XXXII. 119 The laste of octobr. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* vi. 52 He . . . dyed, November the last, 1623. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* v. (1697) 86 From the middle of June to the last of October.

### e. In spatial sense: Utmost, extreme, remotest (rare). † Also, hindmost, rearmost.

a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 586 Clerkes . . . of alle clergies ut of Alexandres lond þe laste leste ende [vrr. laste, leste]. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VIII, 239 The kyng rode to the last ende of the ranke where the Spares or Pencynours stode. 1549 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. DD. 104 The L. Gray was fain . . . to retyre to our last horsemen and footmen. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Calullus* lviii. 102 The land's last verge Holds him.

2. Belonging to the end or final stage, esp. belonging to the end of life or the end of the world. (In some applications only a contextual use of sense 1.) † Last age: the closing years of life, old age. *The four last things* (Theol.; = L. *quatuor novissima*): Death, Judgement, Heaven, and Hell.

c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 19 Des werjinge nis bute erres of ðare laczste [? = *latst* or *lastet*]. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 5 Of ðe lateste to-cume of ure louerd speð þe holie boc on oðer stede. 1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* iv. 8 The laste age [1388 *celde*, Vulg. *senectus*] forsothe wrshipful is not longe durende. 1382 — *1 Cor. xv.* 52 In a moment, in the smytynge of an y3e, in the laste tyme. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *De the R. James* 20 Translated . . . by your simple subget John Shirley, in his laste age. 1479 EARLE RIVERS (title) The book named Cordyal which treteth of the four last and final things. 1560 DAUS tr. *Scidane's Comm.* 216 b, He confessed his doctrine constantly even to the laste breathe. a. 1621 BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry & Theod.* v. ii, Bear my vnto their last beds. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balsac's Lett.* (vol. II) 59 Having performed to him the last duties. 1697 *Dauiden Virg. Georg.* iv. 763 With his last Voice, Eurydice, he cry'd. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 403 That sun . . . Which from the first has shone on ages past, Enlights the present, and shall warm the last. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 564 'Twas the last trumpet — see the Judge entered. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* iv. iii. (1876) 326 Hosius . . . with his last breath, abjured the heresy.

b. † (One's) last day: the day of one's death (obs.). *The last day*: the Day of Judgement, the



end of the world. *The last days*: the concluding period in the life or history of (a person, etc.); also the period including and immediately preceding the Last Judgement. Similarly *the last time*, *times*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5458 Things . . . bat . . . suld in last daib bi-tidd. *Ibid.* 23928 On min aun last dai. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1986 Pe last day of man is hyd. *Ibid.* 2596 Swilk als his last day syndes a man. . . Swilk mon he be demed at be ende. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* ii. 2 And in the laste daies the hil of the hous of the Lord schal be maad redi in the cop of hillis. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 189 b. Before the laste daye of judgement. 1611 BIBLE *John* vi. 39, I should lose nothing, but should raise it vp againe at the last day. — 1 *Pet.* i. 5 Ready to be reuealed in the last time [*ἐν καιρῷ ἐσχάτῳ*]. *Ibid.* 20 Who . . . was manifest in these last times [*ἐν ἐσχάτων τῶν χρόνων*] for you. 1613 PERCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 548 Our English first had Trade heree in the last times of Queene Elizabeth. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xii. 262 The day of Judgment, (which is therefore also called, the last day). 1834 LYTTON (*title*) *The Last Days of Pompeii*. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* i. iv. 10 Wherefore the last days seem to be begun.

c. *Last end*: the very end, † the utmost extremity or limit; esp. the end of life, death. (Cf. *MIG.* *das letzte ende*; *OE.* *had se ytemesta ende.*) *arch.* and *dial.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 133 Allas! þat richeshe shal reue and robbe mannes soule fram þe lone of owre lorde at his laste ende! c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. Prol. 31 Off this Tretyes the last and Tyl bettyr than I am, I commend. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our *Ladye* 260 This I haue writen vpon this antepiece for the laste ende semeth darckly spoken. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Final*, *Fin finale*, the last end of all. 1611 BIBLE *Nun.* xxiii. 10 Let mee die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his. c 1625 MILTON *Death Fair Infant* 77 'Till the worlds last-end shall make thy name to live. 1637 *Sc. Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Public Baptism* (Rubric), At the last end, the Presbyter . . . shall say this exhortation following. 1889 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, I came at th' start, an' I've seed th' last end on it [a sale]. 'She's been aailin' a long time, poor thing, bud her last end's cuin'd at last.

3. Occurring or presenting itself next before a point of time expressed or implied in the sentence; the present time, or next before; most recent, latest. † *The last age*: recent times.

With a cardinal numeral the order is now always *the last two* (*three*, etc.).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 311 And now for thi last lesyng yore we haue Adam, And al owre lordship. 1411 *Rolls of Parli.* 111. 650 1 The last Parlement of oure sayd liege lord. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. IV.* 18 So muche was their courages abated . . . with the remembrance of the last conficte and batail. 1562 WINSET *Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. 1888 I. 7 Your eldaris in the last aige foresaid. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. ii. 98 To meete him at the doore with it, as they did last time. 1610 — *Temp.* v. i. 153 When did you lose your daughter? In this last Tempest. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 246 For those three or four last Ages. 1669 MARVELL *Corr.* cxxx. Wks. 1872-5 II. 294 Having writ to you last post saves me the labor of a long letter this. 1678 T. RYMER (*title*) *The Tragedies of the last Age* consider'd. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 71 ¶ 11 Among the improvements made by the last centuries in human knowledge. 1797-1805 S. & H. LEE *Canterb. T.* v. 292 He wore his best Brutus wig, which was curled in the last new taste. 1804 *Med. Jounl.* XII. 166 In the last fortnight, a number of subjects . . . have been submitted to the test. 1843 H. MILLER in J. L. WATSON *Life R. S. Cauntlish* vi. (1832) 78 The events of the last twelve days. 1885 J. PAVN *Talk of Town* i. 168, 'I say, my astute friend . . . where have you been to these last three hours?' *Mod.* We have been having bad weather these last few weeks.

b. Said esp. of the period, season, etc., occurring next before the time of writing or speaking, as *Last Wednesday*, *last Christmas*. *Last day* (now *dial.*), yesterday; † *last morning*, yesterday morning; *last evening*, yesterday evening. Cf. equivalent phrases in B. 2 b.

(Orig. used with a demonstrative, *this* or *the*, and still sometimes with the former when a very recent date is indicated; with the names of days and months, the adj. may precede or follow the sb., as *last Tuesday* or *Tuesday last*, *last January* or *January last*.)

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 16122 (Trin.) A sijn þat she in hir slepyng say þis ilke laste nyzt. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2785 Two. . . þat lost wer now be last day. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Elis.* of York (1830) 110 Tharrerags of the last yere. a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* ii. i. (Arb.) 33 Loe yond the olde nourse that was wyth vs last day. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 201 b. Commyng thither the laste yere in Decembre. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. i. 86 Last morning you could not see to wipe my shoes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 96 On Bartholmew day last 1613. 1677 E. SMITH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 37 His Majesty . . . went on Munday last to Windsor to see his workemen. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 53 ¶ 4 Yours of Saturday last. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 305 ¶ 1 In the *Daily Courant* of last Friday. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 834 Their breath a sample of last night's regale. 1787 BURNS *Humble Pet.* *Briar Water* iii, Last day I grāt wi' spite and teen, As Poet Burns came by. 1795 COWPER *Pairing Time Anticipated* 28 A Finch. . . With golden wing and satin poll, A last year's bird. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iii. xxviii, Last noon beheld them full of lusty life, Last eve in Beauty's circle proudly gay. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Last-day*, yesterday. *West.* 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 185 Last fall a Chicago merchant shipped a fair stock of merchandise to Eldorado.

c. With ellipsis of *letter*. Now chiefly in commercial use.

1638 WOTTON *Let. to Dr. C. in Reliq.* (1651) 501, I find in the bowels of your last . . . much harsh and stiffe matter from Scotland. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* I. vi. xv. (1650) 202 Your

last unto me was in French of the first current. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xviii. iv, My worthy friend, I informed you in my last.

d. ellipt. (*colloq.*) (A person's) latest joke, freak, characteristic action or utterance.

*Mod.* Have you heard Professor X's last?

4. That comes at the end of a series arranged in order of rank or estimation; lowest. Chiefly ellipt.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* ix. 34 If any man wole be the first among 3ou, he schal be the laste, and mynystre of alle. 1601 CHESTER in *Shaks. C. Praise* 43 King Arthure the last of the nine Worthies. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 196 Oh may some spark of your celestial fire, The last, the meanest of your sons inspire. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 183 [The manati] may be indiscriminately called the last of beasts, or the first of fishes. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 242 The last of nations now, though once the first. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Calullus* xlix. 6 He as easily last among the poets As thou surely the first among the pleaders.

5. Remaining or arrived at after others have disappeared, have been removed, exhausted, or spent; the only remaining.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xii. 59 Thou schalt not go thennis, til thou ȝelde also the last ferthing. 1388 — *Amos* ix. 1, Y schal sle bi swerd the laste of hem. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 120 Than flye they unto her, as unto the laste anchor. *Ibid.* 216 They of necessitie doe flee to the laste remedye. 1566 SPENSER *State. Trcl.* Wks. (Globe) 682/2 Such an one I coulde name, upon whom . . . our last hopes now rest. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. ii. 44 Wee readie are to trye our fortunes, To the last man. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* iii. ii. 453 Take an Inventory of all I haue, To the last peny. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 71 That last infirmity of Noble mind. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 274 Having spent the last Remains of Light. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 20 This night our last Slave run away. 1742 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mr. Worthing* 10 June, Being always at his last shirt and last guinea. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 378 Mercy, fled to as the last resort. a 1836 O. W. HOLMES *Last Leaf* viii, If I should live to be the last leaf upon the tree. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xii. 686 There can be no doubt that rebellion is the last remedy against tyranny.

b. With the application defined by a relative clause or *to* with *infin.* Often with idiomatic force = 'most unlikely', 'most unwilling', 'most unsuitable'.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour.* (1868) 61 The .ix. foly, and the last, that Eue dede was the greatest. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 757 In the Sommer last that ever he sawe. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xix. 11 Why wyl ye be the last to fetch the kynges agayne to his house? a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 243 b, This was the last Monke that was in his clothing in Englande. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. i. 161, I am the last that will last keepe his oath. 1659 H. HARRIS *Paradise's Iron Age* 138 This was the last favour Fortune did this Darling of hers. 1790 COWPER *Catharina* 9 The last evening ramble we made, — Catharina, Maria, and I. 1832 H. H. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* iv. 53 One of the last men we could spare. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* ii. xvi. III. 251 She was the last person to be approached with undue familiarity. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxx. 279 It's the last night we may be together. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Andri Alt.* (ed. 2) III. clxxvii. 213 Bellona is the last of the goddesses to be flirtd with.

6. After which there is nothing to be done or said; final, conclusive, definitive. ? Now only in the collocation *last word*.

1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vii. (1661) 228 All Christian Nations do challenge this right . . . to be the last Judges of their own liberties and privileges. *Ibid.* viii. 232 The Catholick Church . . . is the last visible Judg of controversies, and the supreme Ecclesiastical Court. 1678 BUTLER *Ind.* iii. ii. 1330 Money that like the Sword of Kings, Is the last Reason of all things. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 142 ¶ 8 Whatever shall be the last decision of the law. 1881 S. COLVIN *Prof. to Select. Landor's Writings* (1882) 6 Concerning this part of Landor's work, . . . Mr. Swinburne has in those two felicitous lines said the last word. 1891 CHURCH *Oxford Movement* x. 167 It [Evangelical theology] regarded the Epistles of St. Paul as the last word of the Gospel message.

† b. *Last hand*: the final or finishing stroke or touch.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* Ded. a iij, Some yeer since it was finish't, wanting, only in some parts, my last hand. 1648-1865 (see *HAND* sh. 13 b). 1676 DRYDEN *Dram.* Wks. (1725) IV. 81 To recommend it to the King's perusal, before the last Hand was added to it. 1704 SWIFT's *P. Tub* To Rdr., Whether the work received his last hand or whether he intended to fill up defective places. 1715-20 POPE *Hiad* xviii. 702 Thus the broad shield complete the artist crown'd With his last hand.

7. Reaching its ultimate limit; attaining a degree beyond which one cannot go; utmost, extreme. Now chiefly in phr. of the last importance. (Cf. *F. dernier.*)

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xiv. § 139 He told the earl that he would impart a secret to him of the last importance. 1693 DRYDEN *Lucretius* ii. 13 Their last endeavours bend To outshine each other. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 424 One of the last Affronts, capable of being passed upon any Man. 1711 *Light to Blind* in 10th Rep. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 110 A Prince, who with the last zeal is desir'd by suffering nations. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* (1841) 348 Demosthenes, in whom rhetoric attained its last perfection. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* xxxvi, Territory of the last and most important consequence. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 395 Their Church was suffering the last excess of injury and insult. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iii. xxii. (1878) 325 The citation of these words . . . in order to support the speculation . . . seems to the last degree perverse. 1881 MAHAFFY *Old Greek Educ.* iii. 26 Rowing . . . was of the last importance in their naval warfare.

ellipt. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1079 Even shame, the last of evils. 1727 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masques* i. v, Well, positively, going into a bookseller's shop is to me the last of fatigues.

8. Special collocations. *Last brood*, *last spring* (see *LASPRING*), terms denoting a young salmon at a certain stage of growth.

1861 *Act* 24-5 *Vict.* c. 109 § 4.

¶ For *last cast*, *l. ditch*, *l. extremity*, *l. gasp*, *l. heir*, *l. honour(s)*, *l. legs*, *l. multiplier*, *l. name*, *l. post*, *l. straw*, *l. will*, see the sb.

II. *absol.* (quasi-sb.)

9. In certain absolute uses.

a. With a demonstrative or relative adj.: The last-mentioned person or thing.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 44 b, Which two last were not agreed upon. 1640 BR. HALL *Chr. Moder.* (Ward) 33/2 These two last will teach him to acknowledge and admire other men's better faculties. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 215 With a Fireship and 3 Tenders, which last had not a constant crew. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 418 It . . . contains, as it ought, the history of the knowledge, and of the errors of his time. These last are sometimes imputed to him very unjustly. 1864 MISS BRADDON *H. Dunbar* II. iii. 43 To this last, love is faith.

† b. *The last* (advb.): at last, finally. *Sc. Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6818 (Trin.) þe fiesche þat beest before hap last Ete 3e not perof þe last [Cott., *Fairf.* a last(e). a 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 35 [They] maid greit lauboris and trawellis to bring them to peace and concord wibill the last they brocht them togither in S. Geillis kirk.

† c. The latest or most recent part; conclusion, end. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 107 Sit still, and heare the last of our sea-sorrow. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 18 We will draw to the last with a Man of War in Chase and taking of her Prize.

† d. The last time. *Obs. rare.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 79 The last that ere I tooke her leave at Court.

e. The last day or last moments (of a life); the end of life, death. Chiefly with a possessive.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxx. 1 That he glade in his laste [Vulg. *ut letetur in novissimo suo*]. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* iv. vi. (1636) 303 Who would not wonder that those most wise men used not their own hands at their last? a 1635 NAUNTON *Eragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 44 The haughtinesse of his spirit, which accompanied him to his last. 1671 MILTON *Sanson* 1426 The last of me or no I cannot warrant. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. 418 She regrets to this hour, and declares that she shall to the last of her life, her cruel treatment of that sister. 1817 BYRON *Maufred* II. i. 88 When Rome's sixth Emperor was near his last. 1860 LEVER *One of them* xlv, As he drew nigh his last his sufferings gave little intervals of rest. *Mod.* Towards the last the pain seemed to leave him, and his end was very peaceful.

f. *One's last*: the last thing a person does or can do; used esp. with certain verbs, the sb. implied by them being understood, e.g. to breathe one's last (sc. breath), to look one's last (sc. look).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* v. iii. 112 Eyes looke your last. Armes take your last embrace. 1593, 1651, 1714 [see *BREATH* v. 10 c]. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 168 The one a palate hath that needs will taste, Though Reason weep, and cry 'It is thy last'. 1607 — *Timon* iii. vi. 100 This is Timon's last. a 1711 KEN *Hymnothee* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 68 On his Cross breathing his painful last. 1717 ADDISON *Ovid's Met.* II. Poems (1799) 118 The swans . . . now sung their last, and dy'd. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 73 The wind blew as 'twad blawn its last. 1864 LE FANU *Uncle Silas* II. v. 71, I was looking my last . . . on the old house, and lingered.

† g. The utmost, the extremity. *Obs.*

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. xxiii. (1810) 433 Hee and all his would rather endure the last of misery, then bee found guilty of so fowle a treason.

h. *mod. colloq.* The end of one's dealings with something.

1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* i. viii, If it was ever to reach your father's ears I should never hear the last of it. *Mod. colloq.* I am glad I've seen the last of that dismal creature.

10. In phrases formed with prepositions.

a. At last, at the last (ME. *at* or *a* *pan laste*, *atte laste*; also *alast(e)*, *o least*, *ALAST* adv.; in Ormin *att tallre lallste* = at the last of all); at the end, in the end, finally, ultimately. In ME. poetry often = 'in fine', 'after all'.

c 1200 ORMIN 13319 Te Laferd Jesu Crist Himm se3dde att tallre lallste, Nu shallt tu nemmedd ben Cefas. c 1205 LAV. 26785 A pan laste [c 1275 at pan laste] ne mihte mon wite win oðerne smite. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 41 O least wið stronge tinterloeh & licomliche pinen. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 4274 (Trin.) At þe laste hit must be kidded. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. ii. 110 Hit schal bi-sitten oure soules sore atte laste. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. pr. vi. 54 And at þe laste I may conclude þe same þinge of al þe ȝiftes of fortune. c 1386 — *Prod.* 707 Trewely to tellen atte laste, He was in chirche a noble ecclesiaste. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1007 He þe floure neuer sa fresche it fadis at þe last. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 18 Atte laste she waxe right familer with me. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxxix. 13 Turne the agayne (o Lorde) at the laste, and be gracious vnto thy seruantes. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 130 Happilie I haue arrived at the last Vnto the wished haue of my blisse. 1620 SKELTON *Quix.* II. iv. 46 It is not lost, that comes at last. 1668 DRYDEN *Even.* *Love* ProL. 28 But at the last you threw them off with scorn. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* v. 67 Nothing can comfort a man that must to hell at last. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 ¶ 1 His Temper being jovial, he at last got over it. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II. i. 57 O! before worse comes of it 'Twere wise to die: it ends in that at last. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* xxii, And



at the last, these men of cruel clay Cut Mercy. to the bone. 1868 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xxviii. At last to my great joy, I received notice of his safe arrival. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 268 Here at last I had found a man who spoke only of what he had seen, and known.

b. At (the) long last: at the end of all; finally, ultimately. [Perh. associated with LAST sb.4] Now rare.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1398 How than lyke a man he wan the barbian With a sawte of solace at the longe last. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xcvi. 168 This Woman, I say, was at the Long-Last prevail'd upon to hear the Will read. 1864 CARLYLE *Frederick* IV. 211 At long last, on Sunday. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*. 131 We can find a useful and instructive solace in a hearty abuse of human nature, which at the long last is always to blame.

† c. By the last: at the latest. Obs.  
a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 He, sette anne deþe þat hi alle be þe last to þa deþe þer we. *Ibid.* 235. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4786 (Kolbing) And that strengþe him last Fort arne-morwe bi þe last.

† d. In the last: in the end, finally. Obs. rare.  
1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. vi. 42 And in the last, When he had carried Rome, and that we look'd For no lesse Spoile, then Glory.

e. To the last: † (a) to the utmost; (b) up to or until the end, esp. up to the last moment of life, to the point of death; also till the last.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12015 When the Cité was sesit & serchet to the last. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. i. 100 He seem'd to finde his way without his eyes, For out adores he went. And to the last, headed their light on me. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* II. xvi. (1840) 326 He was always the same to the last. c 1730 *Moribundus* in *Baconian MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 380 This fate must necessarily attend the honestest who pays to the last. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 107 It brands him to the last What atheists call him—a designing knave. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 665 To the last she preserved a tranquil courage. 1855 *Ibid.* xii. 111. 196 The men who guarded these walls, were determined to resist to the last. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's* 714 And these had been together from the first; They might have been together till the last. 1878 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) XXVI. 422. 1 Almost from his boyhood, and to the very last, his thoughts were well-nigh engrossed by the radical problems of mind and matter. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 23 May 5/4 He refused to the last the religious consolations which the Archbishop of Paris was wishful to offer him.

B. adv.

1. After all others; at the latest time; at the end. Obs. coupled with *last*.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* (Sedgefield) xxxiv. § to þær þær . . . hit bradost weaxan mæz & latost wealowan. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 27 þe latest [Lindisf. de last-mesta] þonne ealra & þær-wit ek a-swaht. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xix. 11 Whi ben 3e comen last to brynges aȝen the kyng into his hows? c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* x. 155 Gith is last eke in this mone yswow. c 1450 ME. *Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 145 Geue þe seek to drinke last, when he gos to bedde. 1526 TYNDALE *Matt.* xxii. 27 Laste of all the woman dyed also. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1876) 160 He that cunth last make all fast. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xc. 9 If thou wilt leave me, do not leave me last. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 444 Love thy selfe last. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 278 Nor had man the least Though last created. 1715-20 POPE *Horat.* xiii. 607 Last came Admetus, thy unhappy son. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. viii. Last, twenty yeomen two and two.

2. On the occasion next before the present; in the last instance; but latest; latest.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3989 Vte-ouer his flum, last quen i ferd. c 1300 *Havelok* 678 Panne i last[te] spak with þe. 1526 *Pilgr. Pref.* (W. de W. 1531) 307 Those seuen wordes . . . whiche thou spake last before thy moost preycous deth. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 12. I was last chidden for being too slow. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 632 Since I last published these Relations, certain Letters have bene printed. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* II. xiii. (1840) 280 He came last from Astracan. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) III. 408 The paternal grandmother of the person last seized. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. ii. 22 When did you see him last? 1822 — *Hellas* 209 The robes they last On Death's bare ribs had cast.

† b. Last past, also Sc. last by past, last was: (with dates) = LAST a. 3 b; also (of a period of time) extending to the present, (the) past (year, etc.). Obs.

1411 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 650/1 The Saturday neĝest after the fest of Seint Michael last passed. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 368 I. 543 The Bysshop of Norwich sente us on Thursday laste paste to gader the dymes. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* iv. xvii. What hast thou done all the somer last passed. 1549 LATIMER *1st Sermon*. bef. *Edw. VI* (Arb.) 19 Sermons . . . preached in Lente last past. 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Dannatyn) 123 Vpon the xxv day of August last by past. 1559 KENNEDY *Let. in Wodr. Soc.* Misc. (1844) 266 The day . . . (quhill we Sounday last wes). 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 48 ¶ 2 The Beau has varied his Dress every Day of his Life for these thirty Years last past. *Ibid.* No. 53 ¶ 7. I am a Gentleman who for many Years last past have been well known to be truly Splenetic.

3. As the last thing to be mentioned or considered; in the last place, lastly.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 114 b, Belmen are hyred . . . to declare the name, also wher and when they shall be buried, and last to exhorte the people to praye for the dead. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. v. Epil., First, my Feare: then, my Curtsie: last, my Speech. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 403 Last, that the Lady Anne, Whom the King hath in secrecie long married, This day was view'd in open. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. i. 354 You may Conceive such half conjectures as I do, From her fixed paleness, and the lofty grief Of her stern brow . . . and last From this. 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* xvii. Last, but not least, is it not the very property of man that he is a spirit invested with flesh and blood?

4. In the end, finally.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 797 By force or fraud Weening to

prosper, and at length prevaile Against God and Messiah, or to fall In universal ruin last. *Ibid.* xi. 542 In thy blood will reigne A melancholly damp of cold and dry To waigh thy spirits down, and last consume The Balme of Life. a 1700 DRYDEN *Orid's Met.* x. *Pygmal.* 12 Pleas'd with his Idol, he commends, admires, Adores; and last, the Thing ador'd, desires. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 42 The King Mused for a little on his pen, but, last, Allowing it, the prince and Enid rode. . . to the shores of Severn. 1871 K. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 239 So for a while that charge did Theseus faithfully cherish. Last, it melted away.

C. Combinations.

1. Chiefly of the adv. with ppl. adjs., as last-born, -cited, -created, -made, -mentioned, -named.

1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 230 And, 'last-born, Christian tolerance and charity. 1659 PEARSON *Cred.* (1859) 164 If then we consider the two 'last-cited verses by themselves. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. viii. 129 The last cited statute. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Derou* (1813) 97 In the 'last-erected cottages, I . . . have made a double row. 1626 JACKSON *Cred.* VIII. I. v. § 1 The new and 'last-made visible creature man. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 25 This 'last-mentioned race. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlii, The 'last-named apartment. 1869 DUNKIN *Midn. Sky* 59 The last-named being near the horizon.

2. occas. of the adj. qualifying a sb., the whole being used attrib., as last-century, last-time.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xx. 12 Last-century children. 1894 W. C. SIMPSON in *Mem.* (1899) 132 The votes are to be given to the most pressing last-time cause.

Last (last), v. 1. Forms: 1 læstan, læstan, 2-4 læsten, læsten, 3 læsten, læsten, *Orm.* læstenn, 4-5 laste, -in, leste, -yn, lest, 5-6 Sc. lest, 4- last; also YLAST. *pa. t.* 1 læste, 2 læstede, 3 læste, leaste, 4-5 laste(e, leste, 4 lasted e, -et, -id(e, lested(e, 4, 6 lastit, 5- lasted. *pres. pple.* 4 lastand(e, -ondo. *pa. pple.* 4 last, 5 Sc. lesty'd. See also YLAST. [OE. *læstan* wk. vb., corresponds to OFris. *læsta*, *læsta* to fulfil, to pay (duties), OS. *læstian* to execute, OIlg. (MHG., mod G.) *leisten* to afford, yield, Goth. *laistjan* to follow, f. OTeut. *laisti-* (-to-): see LAST sb.1]

† 1. trans. a. In OE. only: To follow (a leader; with *dativ*), to follow, pursue (a course, a practice; with *accusative*). b. To accomplish, carry out, execute (a command), perform (a promise); to pay (tribute), to abide by, maintain (peace). Obs.

*Beowulf* (Gr.) 2663 Leofa biowulf leat eall tela. 837 *Charter of Badano* in O. E. Texts 450 le biddo . . . ðæt se monn se higen londes unnen to brucenne ða ilean wisan leste on swigendum to mære tide. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 185 Gif þu wilt his wordum hyran & his bebodu læstan, þu forloestest þin rice. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* I. 27 (Sedgefield) Peah was mariorica and mid Crecum, gif hi leodfuman læstan dorsten. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 189 He him seluen com and lesteð his bihe. c 1205 *Lav. 984* þu mine fader swore to læsten alche þere . . . gæuel in to Rome. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2906 ðæt ic ðe hæve luten wæ, ic ic ðæt læsten euerlic dyl. c 1315 SHOREHAM 65 To leste of chaste professionis Hys solempe þy-heste. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 383 [Philip] wolde by-hote more þan he wolde laste. a 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 218 Hym oghte . . . heete nagh a deel by word ne bond, but if he wole it laste. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxvii. 204 This pees for to holde and last.

2. Intrans. Of a state of things, a process, period of time: To continue, endure, go on.

a 900 *CYNEWULF Crist* 1288 Þonne him dægas læstun. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1137 (Laud MS.) And ðæt lastede þa xix wintre wile Stephne was King. c 1200 *ORMIN* 2228 And tait him sholde hiss kinedom A læstenn butenn ende. a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 20 Siggeð non efter mete . . . þe hwule þæt sumer lested. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2952 Dis wreche, in al egypte riȝt, Lestede fulle seune riȝt. 13. . . *Sir Beues* 2789 (MS. A) So be-twene hem leste þæt fiȝt, Til it was þe þerke riȝt. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 87 It is likened to a schadewe þat may not longe leste. a 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 288 The justes last an houre and more. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* xxi. 96 This seige lastit langer nor the seigeris thairfor luiȝit ffor. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* ix. iii. Their renown, which seem'd so like to last, Thou dost put out. 1611 *Bible Judg.* xiv. 17 Shee wept before him the seuen dayes, while the feast lasted. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 405 For length of Ages lasts his happy Reign. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 746 These shall last when night has quenched the pole. 1806 *Med. Jnrl.* XV. 507 The pain returned about eleven, and lasted till one. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 190 While the civil war lasted, his vassals could not tend their herds. . . in peace. 1895 *Law Times* XCIX. 409/2 Even if fine weather lasts, days are considerably shorter at this time of year.

† b. With complement or prepositional phrase: To continue in a specified condition, course of action, etc.; to remain or dwell in (at, etc.) a place. Also, to last long that . . . not, to be a long time before doing so-and-so. Obs.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4147 And ðoȝ him [Moyses] lesteðe hise siȝte bryȝt. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 2479 (Trin.) Abraham last & his þan Bisyde þe lond of caanan. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 272 In lif quhill he lestit ay, With all our fais dred war we. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 71 Graunte þi seruantes grace to laste trewe in þe gospel. 1382 — *Acts* xii. 16 Forsoth Petre lastide knockynge. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 791 *Cleopatra*. And longe hym thoughte that the sunne laste That it nere gon vnder the se a don. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 38 If þei last in þer synne, . . . þer blessing is turnid in to cursing. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE I. 412 On athir side fast on him that dange; Gret perell was giff thai had lestyȝt lang. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. v. 51 Amongis the fludis for to leyst and lest. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 693 Whence in perpetual fight they needs must last Endless, and no solution will be found.

3. To hold out, continue fresh, unbroken, unde-

cayed, unexhausted. Also (now rarely) of persons: To continue in life.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12764 Ferli þam thought hu he moght last, Wit sua gret trauail and fast. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 195 While thilke mirroure last, Ther was no lond, which [etc.]. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) II. 5 Þai trowed þat he schuld hæfe bene hingand apon þat crosse als lang as þat crosse myght last. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 989 Aires for nane alyens quils Alexander lastis. 1486 *Bk. St. Alban.* Ev. While that frute may last his time is neuer past. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 207 At last, if promise last, I got a promise of this faire one heere To haue her loue. 1602 — *Ham.* v. i. 183 A Tanner will last you nine year. 1631 GOWER *God's Arrows* III. § 65. 304 To annoint their rolles . . . with a liquour . . . which kept them from rotting, and made them last the longer. 1703 MONRO *Mech. Exerc.* 239 Those . . . Bricks . . . will last to Eternity. 1715 20 POPE *Eiad* xxiv. 779 The rock for ever lasts, the tears for euer flow. 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lamp* vi. § 6. 168 I would have, then, our ordinary dwelling-houses built to last. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* II. 17 The cows do not last a third part of the time that they would last in the country. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1286/1 He was able by rationing the townsmen as well as his troops to make this supply last to the present time.

b. With indirect obj.: To suffice for a person's (or animal's) requirements for a specified time.

1530 PALSER. 604/1 This gowne hath lasted him longe. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 8 P. 263 A stock of Hurd Eggs . . . which will last them from Spaham to the Port. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* II. iv. (1840) 71 They should have a proportion of corn given them to last them eight months. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. vi. 56 Our two bears lasted the caribou-meat but eight days. 1893 EARL DUMFRIES *Famils* II. 112 As much corn . . . as will last us a month.

c. quasi-trans. (a) To continue in vigour as long as or longer than (something else). Now only with *out*. † (b) To sustain, hold out under or against.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 811 Bot al to few thei war, and mycht nocht last This gret Rout that cummyth one so fast. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 139 This will last out a night in Russia When nights are longest there. a 1611 DRAUM & FL. *Maid's Trng.* III. ii. 1 I pray, my legges Will last that pace that I will carrie them. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* v. 27 Old Families last not three Oakes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 200 He who lasts out his competitors in the game without missing, shall be our King. 1878 SHERIDAN *Treas. Danc.* I. s. civ. 23 If labour lasts out the average daylight it is certainly all that any man ought to expect of another.

† 4. To extend in space; to reach, stretch. Obs.

c 1205 LAY. 5819 Ne leaste hit [a ditch] na wihit ane mile. 13. . . K. *Alis.* 2506 Of his people the grete pray Laste twenty myle way. c 1315 SHOREHAM 3 Thy ladder nys nauȝt of wode That may to hevene leste. c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 266 Ther . . . deyneteuous vitaille . . . may be founde as fer as last ytaille. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 108 Þe firste boon . . . lastip to be seem þat deparip þe heud quater. c 1450 *Martin* 274 More than a myle lasted the route. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xvii. iv. He lymted in a wode of his whiche lasted vnto the see. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 53 b. Than he was ware of a pyller of fyre that lasted from erth to heuen. 1577 FELLOWS *Gwynar's Chron.* 29 A broad high waye that lasted two leagues and halfe.

† Last, v. 2. Obs. rare-1. [OE. (*ge*) *hlæstan*, f. *hlæst* LAST sb.2] trans. To load, burden.

[c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* v. ix. (1890) 412 Mid by heo ða þæt seip geħlestet hefdan mid þam þingum.] 13. . . E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 1145, I loked among his meynyn schene, How þay wyth lyf wern laste & lade.

† Last, v. 3. [ON. *lasta*, f. *last*, *lptr* blame.] trans. To blaspheme, blame.

a 1225 *Juliana* 70 And feng to fiteh his mawmer and lasten his lauerd. a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 352 Preise him, laste him, . . . al him is illiche loof. c 1300 *Thrusch & Night*. 107 in *Hazl. F. P. P.* I. 52 Thou lastest hem, thou hastest wou.

Last (last), v. 4. [f. LAST sb.1] trans. To put (a boot or shoe) on the last.

1880 *Times* 21 Sept. 4/4 Light boots . . . are lasted inside out, sewed by machine as by hand, and then turned.

Lastage (last'edȝ). Also 4-5 8 lasteage, 7 lastidge. [a. AF. and F. *lastage* (mod. L. *lestagium*), f. *lest* = LAST sb.2]

1. A toll payable by traders attending fairs and markets. Obs. exc. Hist.

[1290 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 60/1 Thomas de Hamull recepit lestagium . . . de omnibus Mercandis. 1292 BARTON I. xx. § 1 De pleder en sa court pletz de vee de naam, ou de aver lastage, ou amerciement de ses tenants.] 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 97 Lastage, custom i-challenged in chepynges and in feyres. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 17 That alle the citizens of London be quytt off toll and lastage. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Lastage*, a terme in the common law, which signifieth to be quite of a certaine payment in faires and markets, for carrying of things where a man will.

† 2. The ballast of a ship. Obs.

[1397-8 *Act* 21 *Rich. II.* c. 18 Toutz maneres dez Niefs au dit porte . . . portent ovesc eux tout lour lastage des bones piers convenables pur lestuffure de les Beckens suditz.] c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 299/1 Lastage of a shippe, *saburra*. 1543 tr. *Act* 21 *Rich. II.* c. 18 All maner of shippes . . . shall bryng with them all their lastage of good stonnes. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* II. *Saburra*. Ballast, or lastage.

3. A payment for liberty to load a ship; a port duty levied at so much per 'last'.

1592 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 70 [the various heads under which dues were claimed are set forth as follows:—] Daiaige; Lastage; Wharfage [etc.]. 1603 OWEN *Pembroke* (1891) 164 Anchorage, lastage, and balast. 1706 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 21 Free from all Toll, Passage, Lastage. 1759 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 97/2 The better regulation of lastage and ballastage in the Thames. 1789



BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II, 714 Lastage is three-pence per last [of goods on board ships piloted]. 1865 C. R. MANNING in *Norfolk Archaeology* VII, 4 Sir William Gerberge was possessed of a moiety of the lastage at Yarmouth.

4. An impost levied on the catch of herrings at so much per last.

1601 J. KEYMOR *Dutch Fish*. (1664) 4 There was paid above 300000l. 14 years past. for Exizes, Licences, Wastage, and Lastage. 1641 S. SMITH *Herring Buss Trade* 2 In the Lastidge where the nets are hauled in.

5. = TONNAGE. Cf. LAST sb.<sup>2</sup> 2.

1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V, 247 The Tonnage or Lastage of Ships.

† 6. Garbage, rubbish. *Obs. rare* - 0.

1691 *Blount Law Dict.*, Lastage, was also used for Garbage, Rubbage, or such like Filth.

7. Comb. lastage-free a., free of lastage (sense 3).

1395 in *Rolls Parli.* V, 405 1/2 Quod sint Wrecfry & Witefry, Lastagefry & Lunatofry.

† Lastage, *v. Obs.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To supply with lastage or ballast.

1552 HULOF, Lastaged or balased, *saburratus*. 1599 *MINSHEU Sp. Dict.*, To lastage, or balasse, *lastrar*.

Laster (la'stəi), sb.<sup>1</sup> [f. LAST sb.<sup>1</sup> + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] In Bootmaking, a workman who shapes a boot or shoe, by fixing the parts smoothly on a last.

1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* IV, 121 The sole. is now taken in hand by the laster, who secures it by a few tacks to the upper [etc.]. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 28/2 The laster is about the only shoemaker left who can still talk of his 'kit'.

Laster (la'stəi), sb.<sup>2</sup> [f. LAST v.<sup>1</sup> + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who or that which lasts. a. Of a person: One who has staying power. b. Of a fruit: That continues fresh and sound.

1719 *LONDON & WISE Compl. Gard.* IV, 56 The Russellet. It's no long laster, but soon grows soft and pappy. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* xvi. (1883) 152, I put him down as a laster, and he has trained well.

[Laster], spurious word in Dicts., is from the early edd. of Spenser *F. Q.* II. ix. st. 41; but in the 'Faults escap'd in the Printing' the word is corrected to CASTORY, q.v.]

† La'stful, a. *Obs. rare.* Also † la'stful. [f. OE. *ge-hist* duty + -FUL.] Helpful, serviceable.

c 1000 *Laws of Ethelstan* VI c. 4 (Schmid) 160 Dæt ælc man wære ðrum gelastful. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Þu wære me lastful on alle þo þe ich wolde we wære onmode godes wille to done.

Lasting (la'stiŋ), sb. [Elliptical use of LAST-ING *pp.* a.] A durable kind of cloth; = EVER-LASTING B. 3.

1782 *PENNANT Journ.* Chester to Lond. 141 The making and sale of shags, camlets, lastings, tammies, &c. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* IV, 113, 3-4 Lastings, 3-4 Fancy Lastings. 1857 *JAMES Hist. Worsted Manuf.* x. 362 There were different sorts of lastings as prunelles wrought with three heads. Also serge de Berry. 1871 *Echo* 14 Jan., Other branches of trade, such as damask and lastings, have much benefitted by the war. 1878 A. BARLOW *Weaving* 440 Lastings, a strong cloth used for ladies' boots and made of hard twisted yarn. 1895 *Strand Mag.* Mar. 311 The man is clothed in a suit of 'lasting'—that curious leathery material affected by the London apprentices in the days of Queen Elizabeth.

b. attrib.

1872 6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.*, Lasting Cloth, a material similar to prunella cloth... It has the property of not readily catching fire. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, Lasting-shoes, shoes of which the tops or upper parts are made from lasting.

Lasting (la'stiŋ), *vbl. sb.*<sup>1</sup> Also 4-5 lasting. [f. LAST v.<sup>1</sup> + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of LAST v.<sup>1</sup>; continuance, duration, permanence.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1562 (Fairf.) In lasting of cristen mannis life. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* IX, 283 Thai had bath bot schort lasting. For thai deit soyn eftir syne. c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lorch. 60 Wynter and somer þat God hauys lastandy stabyled of cloth and hete. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* VIII, 659 Thocht he refusyt it (the crown) lastandy to her. c 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Tracts* 15 So to incorporate wine and oil that they may lastingly hold together. 1749 *WESLEY Journ.* 14 Apr., Some... were deeply and lastingly affected. 1798 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Let. Mar.* I have escaped offending lastingly the Royal Mistress I love and honour. 1856 *MISS BIRD Englishw. in Amer.* 273 Kindness which should make my recollections of Quebec lastingly agreeable. 1860 J. F. THURPE *Introd. to Ps.* II, 65 As though in them were lastingly perpetuated that olden hatred wherewith their forefather Esau had hated Jacob.

1876 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* II, (ed. 2) 230 The lasting of the iron plough, and the value of the iron.

b. Staying power; = LAST sb.<sup>2</sup> 2. Also attrib.

1860 *RUSSELL Diary India* II, 346 Essentials to develop a man in stature, or strength, or 'lasting'. 1898 *St. James's Gaz.* 12 Nov. 4/1 That mysterious thing known as 'lasting power', or 'staying quality'.

† La'sting, *vbl. sb.*<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* Also 3 lastung. [f. LAST v.<sup>3</sup> + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] Abuse, blame, reproach.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Vor heo buntēd eftir pris, & keccēð lastunge. *Ibid.* 212 Puruh more lastunge heo wrenched hit to wurse. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 270 A þef is more worþi to be sufrid þan be lastunge of a lesyngmongere.

Lasting (la'stiŋ), *vbl. sb.*<sup>3</sup> [f. LAST v.<sup>4</sup> + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of shaping a boot or shoe on the last: chiefly attrib., as lasting-awl, -machine, † -stick; lasting-jack, -pincers (see quotes.).

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, Lasting-jack, an implement to hold the last while straining and securing the upper thereon. 1895 *Daily News* 13 Mar. 3/2 There is a magnetic 'lasting machine' which takes up the tacks and presses them

into a boot when it is on the last. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, Lasting-pincers (Shoemaking), a tool to grip the edges of the inner leather of a boot and draw it over the last. 1719 *D'URFAY Pills* VI, 92 My Lasts... and my 'lasting Sticks'.

Lasting (la'stiŋ), *pp.* a. and *adj.* Forms: 2-3 lestend, -inde, 3 leastinde, 4-5 lastand, -end, -ond, 4-6 *Sc.* and *North.* lestand, 4- last- ing. [f. LAST v.<sup>1</sup> + -ING<sup>2</sup>.]

1. Continuing, enduring; also of long continuance, permanent. (In early use often contextually = 'everlasting'.) † Always (or † ay) lasting = EVERLASTING.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 159 Eche hele, lestende liht, and endeles lif. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2294 To arisen from ream to an lestende labtre. 1258 *Charter Hen. III* in *Tyrrill Hist. Eng.* (1700) II, App. 25 We willen that this beoeste-fest and lestende. c 1330 R. BRAUNNE *Chrom.* (1810) 221 Stoutly was þat stoure, lond lastand þat fight. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* XX, 620 God... Bryng ws hys till hevyynnis bliss, Quhar all-ways lestand liking is. c 1440 *York Myst.* I, 46 In blis for to hyde in hys blyssing, Ay lastande. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* VII, 104 To thi reward thou sall haiff lestend bliss. ?a 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 328 Fall on kneis down befor the king of lestand lyfe and lycht. a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* III, (1590) 337 b, The strongest building, and lastingest monarchies are subject to end. 1603 B. JONSON *K. Jas.* Entertainment, Coronation Wks. (1616) 862 That did auspicate So lasting glory to Avgvstvs state. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II, xvii. 87 Somwhat else required to make their Agreement constant and lasting. 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Let. Wks.* (1836) I, 346 Retarded by the lasting south-west wind. 1738 G. LILLO *Marina* III, ii. 47 The lasting-est peace is death. 1776 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* XII, I, 346 A lasting deliverance from the inroads of the Scythian nations. 1809 *Med. Journ.* XXI, 312 It is not, from a vast variety of external applications... that we are to expect lasting or even temporary benefit. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* XV, III, 506 The husband of that Alice Lisle whose death has left a lasting stain on the memory of James the Second. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V, 363 All these things are only lasting when they depend upon one another.

2. Of material substances: Durable. † Of provisions, fruit, etc.: Keeping well; continuing fresh and undecayed (*obs.*).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1736 [She] laced wel eche lemne wiþ lastend þonges. 1599 *H. BUTTES Dyets Diet Dinner* N. V, Creamie... neither is it so lasting as butter. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham. I.* III, 8 A Violet... Forward, not permanent; sweet, not lasting. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acoffa's Hist. Indies* III, xvii, 173 This stone... is light and lasting. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 55 A sort of good lasting fish. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* VII, 50 And Spanish Brown will make a lasting Colour for course Work. 1721 *BERKELEY Pref. Ruin Gt. Brit.* Wks. III, 199 Our black cloth is neither so lasting, nor of so good a dye as the Dutch.

3. Sporting slang. Of a horse: Able to 'stay'; possessed of staying power. (Cf. LAST sb.<sup>4</sup>)

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII, 135 To get not only speedy but lasting racers. 1821 *Ibid.* New Ser. VIII, 88 How much a... lasting English racer, is capable of performing.

Lastingly (la'stiŋli), *adv.* Forms: 4 lasten-lyche, lestendliche, 4-5 lastandy, 5 *Sc.* lastandy, 4- lastingly. [f. LASTING a. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a lasting manner; continually, enduringly, permanently, perpetually, persistently.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxvi, 13, I sall seke þi face lastandy til my ded. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 45 Lesten-liche for to syndyn... on candelte. c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lorch. 60 Wynter and somer þat God hauys lastandy stabyled of cloth and hete. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* VIII, 659 Thocht he refusyt it (the crown) lastandy to her. c 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Tracts* 15 So to incorporate wine and oil that they may lastingly hold together. 1749 *WESLEY Journ.* 14 Apr., Some... were deeply and lastingly affected. 1798 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Let. Mar.* I have escaped offending lastingly the Royal Mistress I love and honour. 1856 *MISS BIRD Englishw. in Amer.* 273 Kindness which should make my recollections of Quebec lastingly agreeable. 1860 J. F. THURPE *Introd. to Ps.* II, 65 As though in them were lastingly perpetuated that olden hatred wherewith their forefather Esau had hated Jacob.

Lastingness (la'stiŋnes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being lasting; continuance, duration, permanence. Also, durability, † constancy, perseverance.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* II, 7 Pe lastandnes of god euer- more is all at ans. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 289 Lastyngnes fayleth noht in wele ne wo tyl þe lynes ende. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* VIII, 1319 Fees is in bewyn, with bylss and lestand- nas. a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* I, (1590) 8 The consideration of the exceeding lastingness. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) II, 36 Though the heart be the box of love, the memory is the box of lastingness. 1670 *CLARENDON Contempl. Ps.* in *Tracts* (1727) 621 The lastingness of anything adds very much to the esteem of it. 1704 *NEWTON Optics* III, I, (1721) 322 The lastingness of the Motions excited in the bottom of the Eye by Light. 1715 *LEONI Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I, 10 The solidity and lastingness of the Work. 1820 *Examiner* No. 650, 609/1 It was all over with them, as to any real tenure of empire, any lastingness of dictation. 1851 *CAROLINE FOX Journ.* (1882) II, 160 The lastingness of an individual conviction is with him a pledge of its truth. 1885 *PATER Maritus* II, 10 Anxious to try the lastingness of his own Epicurean rose-garden.

† La'stless, a. *Obs.* Also 3 leasteless. [ad. ON. *lastalauss*, f. last-, *lptr* (see LAST sb.<sup>3</sup>) + -lauss, -LESS.] Blameless.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 12 Ah leaf me gan lefdi leasteles ich be bidde. a 1225 *Juliana* 44 Godes licome þat he nom on be leasteles meiden. c 1250 *Compassio Mariz* v. in *Holy Rood* (1894) 79 Pine loates weren lasteles. a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* xvi, 52 A lussuni ledy lasteles.

Lastly (la'stli), *adv.* Also 4 *Sc.* lesteley. [f. LAST a. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.]

1. At the end; in the last instance; ultimately. *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. as used to indicate the last point or conclusion of a discourse or the like: In the last place, finally.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 187 Wit þu þat schorte tynie I sall tholl now, bot lesteley I sall luf sine with my lord Ihesu withoutyn syne. c 1586 *CRESS PEMBROKE Ps.* LI, viii, Lastly, O Lord, how soe I stand or fall, Leave not thy loved Sion to embrace. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* V, iii, 104 Our Brothers were beheaded, Our Fathers teares despis'd, ... Lastly, my selfe vnkindly banished. 1598 — *Merry W.* I, i, 142 There is three Vmpires in this matter... that is, Master Page... and there is my selfe... and... (lastly, and finally) mine Host. 1605 *WILLET Hexapla Gen.* 386 Lastly he made him ruler of his house. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 1 And lastly, that the Church be sufficiently provided for. 1631 *WEVER Anc. Funeral Mon.* 657 Alice his wife (who lastly married one William Ramsey). 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II, 115 S. Peter... lastly was crucified under Nero. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* III, 240, I for his sake will leave 'thy bosom, ... and for him lastly die well pleased. 1749 *BRACKEN Farriery* (ed. 6) 20 Fourthly, and Lastly; I recommend Purgung as usefull in gross Habits. 1783 *HAILES Antiq. Ch. Ch.* II, 44 And lastly, that the arguments of the Apostle satisfied some of the Jews. 1861 *LYTTON & FANE Tannhäuser* 113 With the strength that lastly comes to break all bonds. 1875 *LIGHTFOOT Comm. Col.* (1886) 218 Lastly of all, show your gratitude by your thanksgiving.

† 2. Conclusively, finally. *Obs.*

1612 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* v, 79 Then take my finall doome pronounced lastlie this. 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 83 As he pronounces lastly on each dead.

† 3. Very lately, recently. *Obs.*

1592 *GREENE Groat's W.* Wit (1617) 36 Young Iuvenall, that byting Satyrists, that lastly with mee together writ a Comedie. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I, 50 The blood of him... who lastly suffered, it may be yesterday, or to day.

Lastness, *rare.* [f. LAST a. + -NESS.] The condition of being last or of there being a last one.

1625 *GILL Sacr. Philos.* I, 89 If the world be eternal, then neither was there any first man, neither can there be any last; without which lastness there cannot be any generall resurrection of men.

Lat (lāt). [Hindi *lāt*, *lāth*.] a. A staff, pole (rare in Eng. use). b. *Antiq.* 'An obelisk or columnar monument; specifically used for the ancient Buddhist columns of Eastern India' (Yule).

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Misc. Tracts* 313/2 A high pillar of stone called Bheem-lat, or the Tealee, or oilman's lat or staff. 1876 J. FERGUSON *Hist. Ind. & East. Archit.* I, ii, 52 The oldest authentic examples of these lats that we are acquainted with are those which King Asoka set up. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Aug. 2/1 A bamboo lat descended on his skull.

Lat, *obs.* and *dial.* f. LATE, LATH.

Lat, *obs.* form of LET v.

|| Lata (lā'tā). Also latah. The Malay name under which a form of religious hysteria is known in Java. It is characterized by a rapid ejaculation of inarticulate sounds, and a succession of involuntary movements, with temporary loss of consciousness (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

1884 *Western Daily Press* 25 June 7/5 This disease has been met with in Java, where it is known as Lata. 1895 W. G. ELLIS in *Jrnl. Ment. Sci.* (1897) 32 (heading) Latah. A Mental Malady of the Malays. *Ibid.* 33 Under the name 'Latah' the Malays describe a variety of peculiar nervous conditions of a transitory character.

Latakia (lə'tākī-ā). [Short for *Latakia tobacco*.] A fine kind of Turkish tobacco produced near and shipped from Latakia (the ancient Laodicea), a seaport of Syria.

1833 *DISRAELI Corr. w. Sister* 19 Jan., Smoking Latakia. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* XXXIX, Enveloped in fragrant clouds of Latakia.

Latch (lætf), *sb.*<sup>1</sup> Forms: 4-5 lach, lacch(e), 5-6 (7) lache, 5-6 lache, 6- latch. [The equivalence of sense 1 with LACE sb. suggests that the word (in that sense at least) may be a OF. *lache* lace, a *vbl. noun* f. *lachier* (= Central OF. *lacier*):=popular L. *\*laciare*, f. *\*laciurn* LACE sb. Sense 2 is prob. a development of this; on the other hand, the analogy of *catch* sb. gives some support to the view that it may be f. LATCH v.<sup>1</sup>]

1. A loop or noose; a gin, snare; a 'tangle'; a latchet, thong. A latch of links: (*dial.*) a string of sausages. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* and *techn.*

?a 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 1624 Love wil noon other bridde cacche Though he sette ether net or lacche. 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* IV, 129 She [the ship] was fast in the latch of our cable, which in haste of weighing our anchor hung aloofe. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* xxii, 79 All Scepters do serve but as latches to his most rich sandals. 1840 *SPURDENS Suppl. to Forby* (E.D.S.), Latch, ... As a sb., it means a thong of leather. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.*, Latch of Links, a string of sausages.

2. A fastening for a door or gate, so contrived as to admit of its being opened from the outside. It now usually consists of a small bar which falls or slides into a catch, and is lifted or drawn by means of a thumb-lever, string, etc. passed through the door. Now also, a small kind of spring-lock for a front-door (more fully *night-latch*) which is opened from the outside by means of a key. On



the latch: (said of a door) fastened with a latch only; so off the latch, unlatched, ajar. Also with qualifying word, as *dead-, night-, spring-,* q.v.

1331 [Implied by *Draw-latch* 2]. 1382 *Wyclif Song Sol.* v. 6 The latch of my dore I openede to my lemmann. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 29 To be zate zapely they zedyu. And he left up be lache. c 1420 *Chron. Vitod.* st. 732 And breke up bothe lok and lache. c 1440 *Partonope* 5440 Vp she nome The lach of the dore and in she come. 1520 [see *Catch* sb. 10]. 1575 *Gamm. Gurlion* iii. iii. Take heede, Cocke, pull in the latch! 1611 *Shaks. Wint. T.* iv. iv. 449 If euer henceforth, thou These rurall Latches, to his entrance open. 1624-5 in *Swayne Churchin. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 180 A cache and a Lache for the Church gate. 1637 *Heywood Royall King* iii. vii. Wks. 1874 VI. 47 Pray draw the latch, sir. 1765 *Wesley Trul.* 25 May, The door [is] only on the latch. 1833 *Mt. Martineau Briery Creek* iii. 54 For want of a latch, the gate . . . was tied. 1842 *Tennyson Dora* 127 The door was off the latch: they peep'd and saw The boy set up betwixt his grandire's knees. 1851 *Longf. Gold. Leg.* ii. In the Garden, To thee it [the thought of death] is not so much even as the lifting of a latch. 1885 *Black Wh. Heather* ii. The outer door is on the latch, thieves being unheard of in this remote neighbourhood.

3. *techn.* †(a) The click of the ratchet-wheel of a loom (*obs.*). †(b) See quot. 1704 (*obs.*). (c) *Naut.* = LASKET. (d) 'A cord clamp which holds the in-board end of a mackerel-line' (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875). (e) The part of a knitting-machine needle which closes the hook to allow the loop to pass over its head (= *FLY* sb. 2 f). 1688 *R. Holme Armoury* iii. 109/2 The Latch [of a loom] is an Iron or peece of Wood that falls into the Catch of the Wheel aforesaid, which holds the Varn Beam from turning. 1704 *J. Harris Lex. Techn.* 1, Latches are those Parts of a Clock which [wind up], and unlock the Work. 1710 *Ibid.* 1, Latches, in a Ship, are the same with Laskets. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.* 1238/2 Two positions of the latch-needle: one with the latch lying back, . . . the other showing the hook closed by the latch.

†4. *Mil. Antiq.* (See quot.) *Obs.* 1547-8 in *Meyrick Ant. Arm.* (1824) III. 10 Crosse-bowes called latches, windlasses for them. 1786 *Grose Armour & Weapons* 59 There were two sorts of English cross bows, one called Latches, the other Prods.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *latch-hole*; *latch-like* *adj.*; *latch-closer*, *lifter*, *opener*, devices for closing and opening the latch of a knitting-machine needle (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875); †*latch-drawer*, one who draws or lifts the latch to enter for an unlawful purpose = *DRAW-LATCH* 2; *latch-needle*, a kind of knitting-machine needle, the hook of which is closed by a latch (see 3 c). Also *LATCH-KEY*, *LATCH-STRING*.

1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* ix. 288 Lyers and \*lache-drawers. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 134 Lache-drawerys, bat vndon mennys dorys. 1861 *Geo. Eliot Silas M.* iv. Dunstan . . . pushed his fingers through the \*latch-hole. 1894 *Crockett Raiders* 246 One that came to the door and spied upon me through the latch-hole. 1875 \**Latch-needle* [see 3].

† *Latch*, sb. 2 *Naut. Obs.* [? cf. *LURCH* sb.] = *LURCH*. (See also *lee-latch*, *LEE* sb.)

a 1687 *Perry Pol. Arith.* iii. (1691) 51 Such [Ships] as draw much Water, and have a deep Latch in the Sea.

*Latch* (latʃ), v. 1 *Forms:* 1 *læcc(e)an*, *zæ-læcc(e)an*, *Northumb. læcca*, 3 *Orm. lacchenn*, 3-4 (6) *lache*, 3-4 *lacheo*, 4 *lach*, (*lacheche*, *lacheche*, *lachi*), 4-5 *lachen*, 6 *latche*, (*Sc. lach*), 6- *latch*. *Pa. t. a.* 1 (*zæ*)-*læht(e)*, *Northumb. (zæ)lahte*, 3 *laht(e)*, 3-4 *laght*, *laucht(e)*, (3) *lahut*, 4 *laught*, *laucht*, *lauht*, *laute*, *lawte*, *lawght*, (*lepte*), 4-5 *lazt*. *B.* 4 *lached*, *Sc. lacht*, 7 *latchet*, 7- *latched*. *Pa. ppl. a.* 1 (*zæ*)-*læht*, 3 *lah(h)t*, *lazt*, 4 *laucht*, *laught(e)*, 4-5 *lauchte*, 5 *lazt*, *laght(e)*, *y-lauzthe*. *B.* 4 *lached*, *lached*, 6 *Sc. lachit*, 4, 7- *latched*. [*OE. læcc(e)an* (*Northumb. læcca*) wk. vb.; not found in the other Teut. langs.; the *OEut.* type \**lakk-* may represent either pre-*Teut.* \**laqn-* cogn. w. *L. laqueus* (see *LACE* sb.), *OSl. lęca* to catch, *enlaren*, *po-lęst* snare, or \**laqn-* cogn. w. *Gr. λάεσθαι* (= *\*lagy-*) to take.]

†1. *trans.* To take hold of, grasp, seize (esp. with the hand or claws); to clasp, embrace (with the arms). Also *intr.* or *absol.* with *at*, *on*, *till*. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 122 Germanus zelahte ðone pistol æt Gregories ærendracan, and hine tolc. c 1160 *Halton Gosp.* Mark ix. 18 Se swa bwar he hine læt [Æg. *Gosp.* zelahte] forgnit hine. a 1225 *Anr.* R. 102 Hwæðer þe cat of helle clarede . . . & cahte [v. r. *lahte*, *lachtet*], mid his cleafres, hir heorte heamed? a 1225 *Juliana* 38 þis eadie meiden . . . þen engel leop to ant lahte him. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2621 A fostre wimman, On was tette he sone aenð laz. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7240 Quils sanpion slepped, sco laght a schere, His hare sco kerf. 13. . . *Parth.* three Ages 52 Bot at the laste he louted don & laughte till his mete. 13. . . *Gau.* & *Gr. Knt.* 328 Lyztly lepez he hym to, & laz at his honde. 1387-8 *T. Usk Test. Love* i. iii. (Skeat) I. 51 Then were there inowe to lache myne handes, and draw me to shippe. c 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 219 And when he [Alexius] seide bad al his wille þe holy god his laughte. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 827 And I in armus had y-lauzthe That comely and swete.

†b. To grasp with the mind, to comprehend. c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* viii. (Z.) 23 Dis þing ic zelahte. a 1300 *K. Horn* 243 Horn in herte lazte Al þat he him taste.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Barnabas* 140 And fra Barnabas had tauchte þe trewcht to byrne, he it sone lacht.

†c. To pull or strike swiftly off, out, up; to dart out (the tongue). Also *fig. Obs.*

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 9 Lahte ut his tunge swa long þat he swong hire al abuten his swire, ant sende as þa ha scharp sword of his muð lahte. 13. . . *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 425 Now lorde lach out my lyf, hit lastes to longe. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1244 Panne lichte lep he a-down & lauzt out his bond. *Ibid.* 2308 Our wurpi werwolf . . . lauzt vp þe zong lyoun lity in his mouþe. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1515 Pay ledde hym furthe in þe rowte, and lached ofe his wedes. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 76 For deap his sword out laþ lauzte. 1535 *Stewart Cron. Scot.* (1853) I. 383 Helme and heymont wer hewin in schunder, Lymnis war lachit hard of be the kne.

†2. To take with force; to capture, seize upon (a person or his goods). *Obs.*

c 950 *Landisf. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 48 Allsne to ðeafe zic foerdon mid suordum ant stengum. . . to laccane mec. c 1000 *Ags. Laws*, *Instut. Polity* § 19 (Th.) II. 328 Hi . . . læcced of manna begetum hwat hi zefon mazan. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6766 If I gine þe for to kepe (ix or ass. . . And it wit wipewin be laght. *Ibid.* 7928 For to spar his ann aght his pover manas seep he laght. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* iii. 215 And if þe lache lyere let hym nat a skapie. 1399 *Rich. Redeles* ii. 159 The knyghtis . . . That rentis and robis with raveyn evere lauzte. 1535 *Stewart Cron. Scot.* (1853) I. 277 The Romanis fled . . . that war lachit at the last.

†b. To catch (with a snare, net, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1200 *Ormin* 13474 To lacchenn him wiþ spellens net To bringenn him to Criste. a 1250 *Orl & Night.* 1057 Lim and grinei . . . Sette and lede the for to lache. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29532 Ar þon be laght in findes snarr. c 1350 *Leg. Cathol.*, *Pope Gregory* 17 Out of an abbay thai weren ysent With nettes. . . To lache fische.

3. To catch (something falling); to catch or receive in (a receptacle). *Obs. exc. dial.*

1530 *Palsgr.* 604/1, I lache, I cathe a thyng that is throwen to me in my handes. . . þe hafpe. If I had latched the pottle betyme, it had nat fallen to the grounde. 1579 *Spenser Sheph. Cal. Mar.* 94 The pumie stones I lastly hent And threwe; but nought availed; He . . . oft the pumies latched. 1600 *Holland Livy* 161 Some latch the firebrands as they flew. 1601 — *Pliny* I. 301 Vnlesse there be good heed taken that the eggs be latched in some soft bed underneath, they are soone broken. 1639 *Horn & Rob. Gate Lang. Unit.* xxxv. § 415 A dairy-naid nilketh out milk latching it in a milk-pail. *Ibid.* xli. § 445 The droppings, or anything else spilt by chance, is latched in a latch-pan. 1787 *W. Marshall Norfolk* (1795) II. 383 To Latch, to catch as water, &c. a 1825 *Forby Voc. E. Anglia*, *Latch*, to catch what falls.

4. To be the recipient of, to get; to receive (a name, gift; a blow, injury); to catch, take (a disease). *Obs. exc. dial.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10938 Þai þat had hns or ani aght þai sald þam and þe pris laght, þe-for þe apostels fete it broght. c 1300 *Havelok* 744 The stede of Grim the name laute. c 1330 *R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 94 þe kyng stode our nehli, þe stroke he laht so smerte. *Ibid.* 332 þe erle of Arundelle his londres laht he þan. — *Chron. Wace* (Roll.) 8813; þo þat were seke, or had laught skapen. 1340-70 *Alex. & Vind.* 40 For we ben hid in our holis or we harm lache. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 4 Lordes, and ooper . . . þat boldly thinken. . . For to lachen hem loose. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* ii. 101 Thei shoulde . . . neuere leue for loue in hope to lache seluer. c 1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 3230 For nowther of tham na woundes laght. 1513 *Douglas Æneis* vii. Prol. 27 All leidis langis in land to lach quhat thaim leif is. c 1600 *Shaks. Son.* cxiii. Mine eye . . . no forme deliurs to the heart Of bird, of flowe, or shape which it doth latch. a 1603 *T. Cartwright Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 306 They should have warded and latched the enemies strokes. 1605 *Shaks. Macb.* iv. iii. 192, I haue words That would be howl'd out in the desert ayre Where hearing should not latch them. 1633 *P. Fletcher Purple Isl.* ix. i. The Bridegroom Sunne . . . Leaves his star-chamber. . . His shines the Earth soun latch to gild her flowers. 1649 *Br. Hall Cases Consc.* ii. x. (1650) 155 A man that latches the weapon in his own body to save his Prince. c 1655 *Loveday Lett.* (1659) 47 My first request then is, that if you latch any news that [etc.] . . . you will not grudge to send it me. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* s.v., To latch a distemper.

†b. In *ME.* poetry often used (esp. for alliteration) in various senses of *TAKE*; e.g. in phrases to *latch delight*, to *latch one's ease*, *one's leave*. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2445 To pastur comun þai laght þe land þe quilk þam neist lay to hand. *Ibid.* 4999 Þair leue þai laght. *Ibid.* 10778 Þan was þe mai ioseph bi-taght, And he has hir in spusal laght. 13. . . *Gau.* & *Gr. Knt.* 1676 For-þy þow lye in þy loft, & lach þyn ese. 13. . . *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 1128 To loue þe lombe his meyny in melle, I-wysse I lazt a gret delyt. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* xviii. 148 The sone that sent was til erthe. . . and mankynde lauzte. *Ibid.* c. iv. 26 Whenne thei had laht here leue at þys lady mede. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13360 Euery lede to the lond laghtyn þere gayre. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3861 He . . . þort þare a longe quile to lie & lachen his esce.

†5. To reach, get to (land, a destination); to take, 'get on' (the water, way). *Obs.*

c 1330 *R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 120 With hors & herneis Bristow has scho latched. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 750 Launche lede apone lufe, laccene þer depez. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5702 And who þat lachit the lond with the lyf þen, Were . . . tyrtent to dethe. *Ibid.* 12483 Thus the lordes in hor longyng lachten þe watour. c 1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 2025 Fra his lord the way he laght.

6. *intr.* To alight, settle. *Dial.*

a 1825 *Forby Voc. E. Anglia*, *Latch*, . . . to alight. Ex. 'He will always latch on his legs.' 1847 *Halliwel, Latch*, to light or fall. *Suffolk.* Kennet gives these meanings as current in Durham. 1871 *East Anglian* IV. 111 The Golden crested Wren, often caught by the hand while 'latching' in the rigging.

*Latch* (latʃ), v. 2 [f. *LATCH* sb. 1] *trans.* To fasten or secure with a latch. *Obs.*

1530 *Palsgr.* 604/1, I lache a doore, I shytte it by the lache. 1556 *J. Heywood Spider & F.* lvii. 89 The very locke and key, That lacheth and locketh vs all, from quiet stey. 1579 *Spenser Sheph. Cal.* May 291 He popt him in, and his basket did latch. 1865 *Juckens Aut. Fr.* iv. xv. He latched the garden-gate. 1882 *J. Hawthorne Fort. Fool* i. xxxi, The street door was to be latched, but not bolted.

b. *slang.* (See quot.)

c 1700 in *Street Robberies Consider'd.* 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Latch*, let in.

† *Latch*, v. 3 *Building. Obs. rare.* [? a. *ONF. lachier* = Central *OF. lacher* *LACE* v.] *trans.* To cover with interlaced work. (Cf. *LACE* sb. 4.)

1598 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) II. 252 The partitions betwixt euery fellows chamber on both sides of the same to be double latched with good lath lyne and late. 1625 *Purchas Pilgrims* ii. 1369 Rampiers made of that wooden walled fashion, double, and betwixt them Earth and Stones, but so latched with crosse Timber, they are very strong.

*Latch*, *Latche*, variants of *LEACH* v., *LACHE* v.

*Latched* (latʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. *LATCH* v. 2 and sb. + *-ED*.] Fastened with or having a latch.

c 1440 *Promp. Part.* 284/1 Latchyd, or speryd wythe a leche, *feculatus*. 1603 *Locke Educ.* § 121. 161 The Door was only latch'd, and when he had the Latch in his Hand, he turn'd about his Head [etc.]. 1722 *Dr. For. Plague* (1840) 118 He had left the Door open, or only latched.

*Latchedness*, *-nesse*, vars. *LACHEDNESS* *Obs.*

*Latches* 'se, *obs.* forms of *LACHES*.

*Latchet* (latʃtʃet). *Forms:* 4-6 *latchet*, 4-5 *lachehet*, 5 *lachett*, 6 *latchett*, 6- *latchet*. [*ad. OF. lachet*, dial. var. of *lacet*, dim. of *laz*, *las*, *LACE* sb.]

†1. A loop; a narrow strip of anything, a thong. *Obs.*, exc. as in c.

c 1350 *Iponadun* 4458 Kölling) He gaff hym suche a spetuous falle, In sunder brast the lachettes all, That shuld his helme socoure. 13. . . *Gau.* & *Gr. Knt.* 591 His barnays watz ryche, þe lest lachet ouþer loupe lemed of golde. 14. . . *Siege Jerusalem* 42/748 A grette girdel of gold. . . Layp vmbre his lendis, with lachettes ynow. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 338/1 Layners or lachettes of theyre skyne were cutte out of theyr back. 1660 *Hexham Dutch Dict.*,  *Een Klink smoor*, a Latchet, Thong, or Cord that Kings the bell in a house. 1676 *Hobbes Liad* (1677) 45 And Paris then was mightily distrest, Choakt by the latched underneath his chin. 1709 *Blair in Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 145 There were two Latches, or Foldings of Wire plac'd in the inner side.

†b. *Naut.* = *LASKET*, *Obs.*

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1866) 321, iiij Smale lynes for lachetes & Robyns to the seid Ship. 1611 *Cotgrave, Les neruins des bonnettes*, the lachets wherewith bonnets be fastened to a sayle. 1627 *Capt. Smith Seaman's Gram.* v. 24 Lachets are small lines sowed in the Bonnets and Drablers like loops to lash . . . the Bonnet to the course, or the course to the Drabler.

c. A thong used to fasten a shoe; a (shoe-)lace. Now only *dial.*, exc. in Biblical allusions.

c 1440 *Promp. Part.* 284, 1 Latchet of a schoo, *tenca*. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 166 b 1 They of the towne within had so grette defaulte that they ete theyr shoyes and lachettis. 1526 *Tindale Mark* i. 7 Whos shue latched I am not worthy to stoupe doune and vnlose. 1535 *COVERDALE Isa.* v. 27. 1555 *ENEN Decades* 298 Patentes of woodde whiche they make faste to theyr feete with lachettes. 1688 *Cant. J. S. Art of War* 16 Keeping . . . the hut-end near the Latchet of your shoe. 1785 *Boswell Tour to Hebrides* 11 Aug. an. 1773, Dr. Adam Smith . . . told us he was glad to know that Milton wore latches in his shoes instead of buckles. 1827 *Scott Two Drovers* ii. I would not kiss any man's dirty latches for leave to bake in his oven. 1839 *Longf. Hyperion* iv. v. Day, like a weary pilgrim, had reached the western gate of heaven, and Evening stooped down to unloose the latches of his sandal-shoon. 1859 *J. Brown Rab & P.* (1862) 27 He . . . put them [shoes] on, breaking one of the leather latches.

†d. Phrases. To go above or beyond one's latchet: to meddle with what does not concern one. (Cf. *LAST* sb. 2 c.) A lie with a latchet: a great lie.

1580 *Livy Euphues* (Arb.) 475 And yet in that goe not about thy latched. 1603 *H. Crosse Vertues Commot.* (1878) 61 The shomaker must not goe beyond his latched. 1610 *A. Cooke Pope Joane* 20 He writes, that, in as much as she was a Germaine, no Germaine could euer since be chosen Pope. Which is a lie with a latched. 1612 *Woodall Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 263, I to my Latchet will return, and rest me in a mean. 1647 *Ward Simp. Cobler* 43 You will say I am now beyond my latched; but you would not say so, if you knew how high my latched will stretch, when I heare a lye with a latched, that reaches up to his throat that first forged it. 1694 *Motteux Rabelais* v. xxx. 152 That's a lye with a Latchet: Tho' were Ælian that Long-Bow-man that told you so, never believe him.

2. A catch or fastening for a shutter-bar. [? Another word, f. *LATCH* sb. 1 + *-ET*.]

1842-59 *Gwilt Archit.* ii. iii. § 2263. 593 Door springs . . . door chains . . . bars with latches, shelf brackets [etc.].

†3. *Comb.*: *latchet-line*, cord for latches.

1468 in *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 347 Paid for ij. pertz lachet lyne and halff . . . xijd. ob.

*Latchett* (latʃtʃet). Also *latchet*. A name applied to the gurnard, *Trigla cuculus*.

1882 *W. Houghton in Academy* 14 Oct. 280 Latchett.—This name . . . is used to designate one of the gurnards or gurnets. It is well known in the Grimsby fish-market. 1889 *Catholic News* 1 June 8/4 Latches 8s. to 11s. per box.

*Latching* (latʃʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *LATCH* v. 1 + *-ING* 1.]

†1. The action of the vb. *LATCH*. *Obs.*

1362 *Langl. P. Pl. A.* i. 101 And leuen for no loue ne latching of zifstus. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2835 For þe lachyng of your Lorde sall noght a lede weynde.



2. *Naut.* = LASKET. Also latching keys.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 84 A bonnet... has latching in the upper part... to go through holes in the foot of the sail. 1851 *Kipping Sailmaking* (ed. 2) 37 The additional parts of sails, made to fasten with latching to the foot of the sails. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Latching keys*, loops on the head-rope of a bonnet, by which it is laced to the foot of the sail.

**Latch-key** (lætʃkiː). A key used to draw back the night-latch of a door.

1839 *DICKENS Nick Nick*, xvi. Here, at all hours of the night, may be heard the rattling of latch-keys in their respective keyholes. 1856 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 270 He opened the door with his latch-key.

*Attrib.* 1892 *ZANGWILL Bow Mystery* 37 The front door... is guarded by the latchkey lock and the big lock.

**Latchous**, var. **LACHOUS** *a. Obs.*, negligent.

**La'tch-pan**, *dial.* [See *LATCH* v.1] (See *quots.*)

1639 *HORN & ROB. Gate Lang.* *Unt.* xli § 445 The dropping, or any thing else spilt by chance, is latcht in a latch-pan. *a* 1825 *FOREY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Latch-pan*, the pan placed under the joint while it is roasting, to latch the dripping.

**La'tch-string**. A string passed through a hole in a door so that the latch may be raised from the outside. Hence *fig.* in *U.S.* colloquial phrases.

1861 *GEO. ELIOT Silas M.* iv. Intending to shake the door and pull the latch-string up and down, not doubting that the door was fastened. 1887 *E. EGGLESTON Graysons* xxiv. (1888) 254 Zeke impatiently rattled the door of the cabin, the latch-string of which had been drawn in to lock it. 1887 *Pull Mall G.* 8 Jan. 6½ We have... hung our latch-string out to you and yours. 1889 in *Times* 5 Mar. 9/2 Her (the United States') free latch-string never was drawn in Against the meanness of Adam's kin. 1893 *Advance* (Chicago) 16 Mar. 209 'Our latch string is out', has become a classic expression of cordial hospitality. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 4/7 The latch-string of English society hangs outside the door for an American.

† **Late**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 3-5 late, 4 lat, 5-8 *Se. lat*, (6 *laite*, *layt*). *β.* 3-5 late, 4 lot, 7-2 4 late, 3 late. [*a.* ON. (1) *lāt* let, letting (as in *blōd-lāt* blood-letting, loss, in pl. manners, sounds; (2) *lāte* (only in nom. and acc.) manner, sound; *f.* root of *LET* v.1]

1. Look; appearance, aspect; outward manner or bearing.

*a.* c1200 *ORMIN* 1213 *3iff þu...* hafest ȝet, tohh þu be ȝing, Eldernemans late. *a* 1225 *Ancre R.* 90 *ȝif þu* maekest... eni lūne lates toward undeawas. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristram* 2097 It semeth by his lat As he hir neier had sene With slȝt. *c* 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* ix. (*Bartholomaeus*) 235 With gret noyse & il-mothwite late. 1375 *BARNOR Prince* vii. 127 Thai chaght contemans and late. *c* 1470 *Golgros & Gato* 746 Lufsum of lat.

*β.* c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2328 Wid reweli late, and sorwe, and wep. 13... *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 895 Lyk to hymself of late & hwe.

*γ.* c1175 *Lamb. Holl.* 69 Habbem [we] feir lete and ec skill. c1200 *Trin. Coll.* 109 He had þar-for wel gret pite-burdnesse and nedeles ne haueþ non. c1205 *LAV.* 18543 Ofte he hire loh to & makeþ hire lates. *a* 1250 *Orde & Night* 35 For þine vule lete. c1340 *Cursor M.* 14053 (*Trin.*) thesu þo bilhelde hir lete.

*δ.* pl. Looks, manners, behaviour; hence, actions, goings-on.

*a.* c1205 *LAV.* 1196 Ofte he custe þat weofod mid wsumme lates. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 105 Þeos lufsumne lafði wið latese lates. *a* 1400 *Isambard* 180 So come a lyonne with latys un-mylde. *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 243 Lughe one hymne luffly with lykanle late. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3008 Þorrus, as a prince slud, persaywed þar latys. c1470 *Golgros & Gato* 160 He was ladeike of laitis, and light of his fere. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hou.* iii. 302 Men that callis ladyis liddar, And licht of laitis. c1560 *A. SCOTT Poems* xxiv. 84 Auldin rubiatouris To hant the laitis of lawdis. 1590 *A. HUME Hymns*, etc. (1832) 2 Alace, how lang haue I delayed To leane the laits of youth? 1728 *KAMRAY Monk & Miller's Wife* 215 Sic laits appear to us sae awful, We hardly think your learning lawfu.

*β.* c1205 *LAV.* 14321 Freond saide to freonde mid faire loten hende Leofwe freond was hail. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 10770 Hit were labur to long hir lotis to tell.

*γ.* c1205 *LAV.* 15661 Vortigern... þa lauedi aueng mid swide uaire leten. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3285 Ne was sco no o letes [*Pairf.* lates] light.

2. Voice, sound.

*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12456 Quen iesus herd þis quaining gret þe late þai thoru þe cite let, He had þar-for wel gret pite. c1325 *Metr. Hom.* 123 Ilir luffi lat [*MS. C.* voice] es win gastlye, That iesus drinks ful gladlye. 13... *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 161 þe lot of þe wyndes. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1398 Wyth lotes þat were to lowe. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4384 þan we haue liking to lithe þe late of þe foules.

**Late** (læt), *a.* 1 (*sb.* 2) Forms: 1 lat, (lat-), 3 let, 3-7 chiefly *Sc. and north.* lat, (4 lat, 5 laait), 3-late; *Sc. (and north.)* 4-5 layt, 4-6 laait, 5 layte, 5-7 laite, 6 lett. For the comparative and superlative see *LATER*, *LATTER*, and *LATEST*, *LAST*. [*Com. Teut.*: *OE.* *læt* = *OFris.* *let*, *OS.* *lat*, *LG.* *lāt* (*Du.* *laat*), *OHG.* *lāg*, *lag* (*G.* *lass*), *ON.* *lat-r* (*Sw.* *lat*, *Du.* *lad*), *Goth.* *lats*, all in the sense of 'slow, sluggish, lazy': *OE.* *lato*; *f.* *\*lat-* (= *pre-Teut.* *\*lad-*, cf. *L.* *lassus* weary = *\*lad-tus*) ablaut-var. of *\*lāt-*: see *LET* v.1]

1. Slow, tardy; *dial.* slow in progress, tedious. Const. to with *inf.*; also with *gen.* or *of*. *Now dial.* *Beowulf* 1299 *Eft* was unrad, nalas elnes let: c897 *K. Alfred Gregory's Past.* xxviii. 281 Swide geornful to gehieranne, & swide let to spreacanne. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 43 *Se masse-preost se þe bið to let þat he þæt deofol of*

*men adriife. c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 238 *De latre melunge* innan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 To gode þu ware slau & let, & to eucle spae & hwat. c1230 *Hali Meid.* 37 His waxunge se lat & se slaw his thrif. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 + 374 'A! foyle', and our lord, 'ful latt are ȝe to traw'. 13... *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1172 *Of leaute he watz lat* to his lorde hende. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 695 Joseph... Called him Mordeyns 'a lat mon' in troupe. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.* *Prim. Priv.* 223 Lat of meynge, and Slow to take nedys but yf thay bene gret. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* 42 *Lat*, late, slow, tedious... *Lat* week. 1826 *WILBRAHAM Gloss. Cheshire* 53 *Lat-a-foot*, slow in moving. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, *Lat*... tedious. 'A lat job'.

2. Occurring, coming, or being after the due or customary time; delayed or deferred in time. Const. to with *inf.*, and *for*. Frequently in the impers. phrase *it is (too) late* to do something.

*c* 1000 *Ag. Gosh.* Luke 1. 21 *Þæt folc* was zachariam geandliden & wundredon þæt he on þam temple læt was. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 7824 It was þo late ynou. c1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* xxix. (*Placidus*) 2 *Lat* penance is ryht perolouse. *Ibid.* xxxviii. (*Adrian*) 77 *ȝet wil I*, þo it lat be, to criste and his treuth tak me. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 113 b. She answerseth that it is to late now to examyne the licence, whiche so longe synce they had allowed. *a* 1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 l. 116 Thei began to suspect, (albeit it was to lett). 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* i. 108 So you to studie now it is too late. 1676 *LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 33 *A great snow* with us makes the post so late that [etc.]. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P.* *Prior Wks.* III. 144 Of his behaviour in the lighter parts of life, it is too late to get much intelligence. 1816 *A. C. HUTCHISON Pract. Obs. Surg.* (1826) 206 'Ah Pat, my boy, you are just in time to be too late'. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiii. 111 349 Their late repentance might perhaps give them a fair claim to pardon. 1862 *MRS. H. WOOD Channings* i. iv. 58 The head-master... is waiting for you; making you all late, of course. 1884 *MAY CHROMMELIN Brown-Eyes* x. 102 The cab is at the door; don't be late for the train.

*b.* Of plants, fruit, etc.: Flowering or ripening at an advanced season of the year.

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 288/2 *Late frute, sirotinus.* 1697 *DYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 184 The late Narcissus. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Flower*, Autumnal or late Flowers, denotes those of September and October. 1796 *C. MARSHALL Gardening* (1812) 405 *Sow* annuals of all sorts for a late blow. 1837 *MAGGILLIVRAY Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 332 *Late Spider Orchis*. *Early Spider Orchis*.

*c.* Of fruit, etc.: Backward in ripening. Of seasons: Prolonged or deferred beyond their due time. † *dial.* Of weather: Unseasonable.

1631 *MILTON Sonn.*, *Arriv. Age Twenty-three* 3 *My late* spring no bud or blossom shew'th. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* s.v. *Lat*, *Lat* weather; wet or otherwise unseasonable weather. 1886 *CHESHIRE Gloss.*, *Lat*, (2) backward; 'A lat spring'. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, *s.v. Lat*, 'My wuts bin very lat this ear'.

*d.* With agent-nouns and *vbl. sbs.* (For the syntactical relation, cf. *EARLY* *a.* 1 *a note*.)

*Late comers* in *Fr. Hist.* (transl. of *F. l'art-venus*), the name given to troops of soldiers, who were disbanded after the treaty of Bretigny (1374) and overran and ravaged France (see *quot.* 1896).

c1430 *How Wise Man taught Son* 69 in *Babees Bk.*, Of late walking, cometh deaute. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* v. v. 153 This is enough to be the decay of lust and late-walking through the Realm. 1612 *BACON Ess.*, *Custom*, For it is true that late learners cannot so well take the plie. 1869 *W. LONGMAN Hist. Edu.* III. ii. 63 A cloud of Lorrainers, Brabanters, and Germans spread themselves over Champagne and the countries of the Upper Meuse, and these called themselves the 'Tard-venus', or late comers, 'because they had not as yet much pillaged the Kingdom of France'. 1873 *HAMERTON Intell. Life* x. 387 The late-riisers are rebels and sinners—in this respect—to a man. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 416 His whole life was spent in raids... upon the Brabanters, late-comers, flayers, [etc.]. 1892 *J. S. FLETCHER When Chas. Fouls K.* (1896) 18 Then did late-comers, hearing the solitary bell, hurry their movements.

3. Advanced in point of time in the course of the day or night. (Frequent in the impers. phrase *it is late* = the time is advanced.) *Phr.* *late hours*: hours which encroach on the proper time for sleep. Hence *collog.* of persons, in the sense 'keeping late hours, rising or going to bed late'.

*a* 1000 *Andreas* 1210 (*Gr.*) Nis seo stund latu. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 1433 Now es arly, now es late, Now es day, now es nyght. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vii. 236 It wes weil lat of nyght be then. *a* 1400 *50 Alexander* 5051 *Par logis* he fra þe late nigt lit eft þe list schewis. c1470 *HENRY WALLACE* v. 244 'Quhat art thou walkis that gait?' 'A trow man, Schyr, thocti my wiagis be layt'. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* vii. l. 34 In silence, al the lat nyght [*L. sera sub nocte*] rummesand. c1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 240 To se... how late it was in the nyght yer the footmen coude get ouer London brydge. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 179 The rudenesse, and swifd insolence Of such late Wassailers. 1732 *BIRKBELEY Alcephr.* n. § 13 Without love, and wine, and play, and late hours we hold life not to be worth living. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 2/1 It being late, the Court adjourned till the next morning at seven o'clock. 1842 *TENNYSON Vision Sin* i. 1, I had a vision when the night was late. 1870 *SWINBURNE Fiss. & Stud.* 367 The stunted brushwood, the late and pale sky. 1884 *Bread Winners* 76 Drunkenness, late hours, and botchy work. 1897 *QUIDA Massarènes* xiv. We are all of us very late people.

*fig. phrase.* 1797 *WASHINGTON Let. Writ.* 1892 XIII. 411 It is too late in the day for me to see the result. 1824 *BYRON Deo Transf.* ii. iii. 155 A sage reflection, But somewhat late i' the day.

4. Belonging to an advanced stage in a period, the development of something, the history of a science, language, etc. Also *occas.* in partitive concord, the late portion of (a period, season).

c1380 *WYCLIF H's.* (1879) 332 What mened þis late popes to make furst þis lawe... and god muned not crist ne hise vikers to sue it. 1583 *FULKE Defence* iii. 114 The late pettie Prelates of the seconde Nicene Councell. 1777 *SIR W. JONES Turkish Ode* x. Poems 93 Late gloomy winter child'd the sullen air. 1781 *COWPER Retirement* 51 Looked for at so late a day. In the last scene of such a senseless play. 1784 — *Tiroc.* 143 *E'en* in transitory life's late day. 1842 *PRICHARD Nat. Hist. Man* 141 The Chaldee of the late Scriptures of the Old Testament. 1849-52 *ROCK Ch. of Fathers* III. i. 194 note, The 'Dome', or last judgment, is shown in late but beautiful Flemish stained glass at Fairford. 1863 *W. K. PARKER Shoulder-girdle & Sternum Verteb.* 185 The ossification of the sternum in the Iliemipods is very late, as compared with the Fowl. 1888 *SWEET Hist. Eng. Sounds* § 609, 164 The late Latin hymn metres. *Ibid.* § 756, 203, 1800-1850 Early Living English. 1850-1900 Late Living English.

*b.* Of a person: That was alive not long ago, but is not now; recently deceased.

1490 *CANTON Eneydos* vi. 28 *Her swete* and late amayable husbonde. *a* 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. IV.* 10 b. The homicide of Thomas his uncle late duke of Gloucester. 1570 *BUCHANAN Admonitionum Wks.* (S.T.S.) 22 *Ye murther* of ye lair King Henry. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacr.* II. vii. § 7 The late learned Rabbi Manasse Ben Israel. 1727 *De For. Syst. Magic* i. iii. (1840) 84 Our late friend Jonathan. 1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xxv. I did nothing but dream I saw my late lady's ghost. 1838 *LIVTON Alice* 23, I always call the late Lord Vargrave my father. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 5 Sept. 1/1 The remains of the late Lord Amphil.

*b.* That was recently (what is implied by the *sb.*) but is not now. [App. developed from the use of *LATE* *adv.* 4 b.]

c1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. IV.* 19 b. [He] married Jane Duches of Britaine late wife to Jhon duke of Britaine. *Ibid.*, *Hen. VIII.* 240 At the late Freers walle all men alighted saving the Kyng. 1689 *WOOD Life* Nov. A late Roman Catholic schoolmaster... hath embraced his former persuasion, viz. protestancy. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xxv. Our late dwelling. 1820 *W. IRVING Sketch Bk.* l. 48 All the splendid furniture of his late residence. 1842 *MACAULAY Ess.*, *Fred. Gt.* (1887) 717 He conceived himself secure from the power of his late master.

6. Recent in date; that has recently happened or occurred; recently made, performed, completed; or recent times; belonging to a recent period. *Now Obs.* of persons, and chiefly in *phr.* of late years.

1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 803 All things were in late dayes so covertly demeaned. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 168 b. The kynge... was than scarcely amended of a late disease. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. 210 *Of late* ȝeirris. 1599 *SHAKS. Henry V.* II. ii. 61 Who are the late Commissioners? 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 173 Ill matching words and deeds long past or late. 1685 *BAXTER Paraphr. N. T.*, i Tim. iii. 6 Not a late young Convert. 1711 *BURGELL Spect.* No. 161 *P* My late going into the Country has encreased the Number of my Correspondents. 1817 *COTF. RIDGE Biogr. Lit.* 103 The late war, was a war produced by the Morning Post. 1838 *MACAULAY Let. to Napier in Trevelyan Life* (1876) II. vii. 10 His late articles, particularly the long one in the April number, have very high merit. 1849 — *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 104 During the late reign Johnson had published a book entitled Julian the Apostate. 1893 *W. P. COURTNEY in Academy* 13 May 412/3 The public appetite for the consumption of memoirs has been wonderfully sharpened of late years.

7. *collog.* Having to do with persons or things that arrive late.

*Late mark*, a mark indicating that a scholar is late for school; so *late book*, a book to contain such marks. *Late fee*, an increased fee paid in order to secure the dispatch of a letter posted after the advertised time of collection (earlier *lat-letter fee*).

1862 *MRS. H. WOOD Channings* i. xv. 237 They escaped the 'late' mark. 1864 *Brit. Postal Code* Jan. 16 Upon payment of a late fee of fourpence. 1889 *SKRINE Mem. F. Thring* i. 9 Excluded wretches... entered, and... wrote their names in the late-book.

*B. absol.* or quasi-*sb.*

† 1. Lateness, tardiness. *Obs.* rare.

*a* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 979 The store was full stith, þen synt þai for late. *Ibid.* 10913 All left þai for late & lackyng of Sun.

2. Of late: during a comparatively short time extending to the present; recently, lately.

c1470 *HENRY WALLACE* v. 757 *Sen I* off lair now come owt off the west In this cuntre. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xiv. 46 *Sa* many ȝeuis and lordis now maid of lair. *a* 1533 *L.D. BERNERS Ilumli.* 172 Of late I haue lost my goode lorde and mayster. 1611 *BINCKE John* xi. 8 Master, the Lewes of late sought to stone thee, and goest thou thither againe? 1644 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 121 Till of late that some of the stones were carried away to repair the city walls. 1716 *ADAMSON Frecheholder* No. 32 *P* 2 Great Numbers of them [women] have of late eloped from their Allegiance. 1827 *STUART Planters G.* (1828) 14 Since the Ladies of late have become students of Chemistry. 1845 *STEPHEN Comm. Latw. Eng.* (1874) II. 744 In modern times, and particularly of late, various alterations have been introduced.

† **Late**, *a.* 2 *Obs.* rare<sup>1</sup>. [*ad. L.* *lāt-us* broad.] Broad, wide.

1857 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 297 Leaves... long, late, micronated, hispid.

**Late** (læt), *adv.* Forms: 1 late; the rest as in *LATE* *a.* 1 [*OE.* *late* = *OHG.* *laz*, *lazzo* slowly, lazily (comp. *laggōr*); *f.* *ket*, *lat*-*LATE* *a.* 1]

† 1. Slowly. (Only *OE.*)

c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 196 *Late* myht gaten flæsc. c1050 *Voc.* in *Wr.* Wülcker 430/15 *Lento*, late.

2. After the proper or usual time; at an advanced or deferred period; after delay; at a late stage or season.



a 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 867 (Parker MS.) Late on zeare.  
 c 1200 *Juliana* 444 Ic þæt sylf georne to late micles.  
 a 1200 *Moral Ode* 128 Wel late he lathed uel were þe ne  
 mei hit don ne mare. c 1200 *Orsm* 753 Þæt te3 swa late  
 mihhtenn child I mikell eide streonenn. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.*  
 695 Fair his tale bi gan Rohand, þei he com late. c 1375  
*Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 1483 Pocht at I lat turne  
 me to þe, dere ladyd, 3et þu succure me. c 1386 *CHAUCER*  
*Pers. T.* 7300 When he comth by thikke encheson to late to  
 churche. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 209/2 Late ripe, *scrotinus, tardus*.  
 1560 *Daus tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 13 Then shal we bewalle  
 our bondage all to late. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* ii. ii. 328  
 Pletter three houres too soone, then a mynute too late.  
 a 1657 *Sir W. Mure Misc. Poems* i. 127 In tyme tak heid  
 then, least too lait thou mourne. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* ii.  
 But not till too late I discovered that he was violently  
 attached to the contrary opinion. 1862 *THACKERAY Philip*  
 xxxv, Philip had come late to dinner.  
*transf.* 1897 *W. C. Hazlitt 4 Gen. Lit. Fam.* II. 155  
 Byron said, her costume began too late, and ended too soon.  
*Proverb.* c 1386 *CHAUCER Can. Tem. Pro.* & T. 857 For  
 bet than never is late. c 1425 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 1204  
 He seyde Vyce to forsake ys bettyr late then neuer. 1529  
*MORE Suppl. Soulys Wks.* 336/2 Sith that late is better then  
 neuer. 1708 *OCKLEY Saracens* (1848) 222 Whilst he was  
 murdering the unhappy Aleppians, Kaled (better late than  
 never) came to their relief.

b. Coupled with early, († *ere*), soon, († *rathe*).  
 c 1200 *ORMIN* 6242 Beon ar & late o zunker weorrc.  
 a 1255 *Anr.* R. 338 Ober ich hit do ungedliche oder to er  
 oder to leate. a 1310 in *Wright Lyr.* P. xxvii. 99 Er ant  
 late y be thy foo. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1318 (Trin.) Fison,  
 gison, tigre, & eufrate Al erbe þese weten erly & late.  
 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. x.* 13 Dohet...serueþ þæt ladi lelly  
 boche late and rabe. c 1425 [see *ERE* A. 1]. 1430-40 *LYDG.*  
*Bochas* iii. i. (1554) 69 b, Glad Pouert, late nother sone,  
 With thy riches hath nothing to done. 1578, 1795 [see *ERE*  
 A. 1]. 1818 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iv. cxiix, A weight...which  
 crushes soon or late.

3. Of the time of day: At or till a late hour.  
 c 1400 *Lafrance's Cirurg.* 189 Herwib þu schalt anoynte  
 hir face at euen late. c 1475 *Rauf Colygar* 40 Euill  
 lykand was the King it nichtit him sa lait. 1500-20  
*DUNBAR Poems* lviii. 8 Sum lait at eyin bringis in the  
 moreis. 1540 *BIBLE* (Great) Ps. cxviii. 2 It is but loste  
 labour that ye haste to ryse up early, and so late take  
 reste [1611 to sit vp late]. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614)  
 210 The continue singing till late in the night. 1697  
*DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 107 Late returning home he  
 suppd at Ease. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 74 It is  
 dangerous to walk late for fear of falling into the Hands  
 of those...Rascals. 1716 *ADDISON Freeholder* No. 22 P. 3  
 We sat pretty late over our punch. 1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE*  
*Myst. Udolpho* xv. After supper, her aunt sat late. 1837  
*DICKENS Pickwick* xxxvii, I was up very late last night.  
 4. Recently, of late, lately; in recent times; not  
 long since; but now; † not long (ago, before).  
 Now only *poet.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 149 He regnes after him,  
 and late had be coroune. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7917 (Trin.)  
 Twen me were late in londe A pore and a riche wononde.  
 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. iii.* 105 Ichaue a Kniht hette Con-  
 science com late from bi-sonde. 1377 *Ibid.* li. xvi. 249, I  
 herde seyne late Of a barne þat [etc.]. c 1400 *Deser. Troy*  
 4887 Nought long sithen but late. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur*  
 xiv. viii. She asked hym yf he had eite any mete late.  
 Nay madame truly I eite no mete nyghte this thre dayes.  
 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* Pro. I A lylt booke in frenshe,  
 whiche late was translated oute of latyn. 1513 *MORE* in  
*Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 767 The great obliquy that he  
 was in so late before. 1530 *PALSGR.* 143 *Nagayres*, lately  
 or late a go. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 1131 Thy vertue  
 lost, wherein they late exceld. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius's Louc*  
*C. Warren* 625 The Castle...which he had late before ren-  
 dored to the people of Cleves. 1677 *W. MOUNTAGU* in *Buc-*  
*cleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 325 The sickness late  
 upon her. 1769 *Sir W. Jones Pal. Fortune Poems* (1777)  
 17 The bower, which late outshone the rosy room. 1812  
*BYRON Ch. Har.* To Iante i, Those climes where I have  
 late been straying. 1820 *KEATS St. Agnes* xii, He had a  
 fever late. 1883 *R. W. DIXON Mano* i. viii, 20 Gazing the  
 sky which late thou seemdest to shun.

b. Not long since (but not now); recently (but  
 no longer). (Cf. *LATE* A. 5 b.)

1474 *CAXTON Chesse* 57 John the monke late cardinal of  
 Rome. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 15 John Mountaign late  
 Erle of Sarum. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 The Domy-  
 nyons...that late were to Edward Courteney. 1590 *SPENSER*  
*F. Q.* iii. iii. 42 Late king, now captive; late lord, now  
 forlorne. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. ii. i. 282 His brother  
 Archbishop, late of Canterbury. 1605 — *Ham.* ii. ii. 530  
 A clout about that head, Where late the Diadem stood.  
 1666 (*title*) The mute Christian under the Smarting Rod...  
 By Thomas Brooks late Preacher of the Word at St. Mar-  
 garets New Fish-street, London. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No.  
 4249/4 John Barton, late of London, Clothdrawer. 1852  
*THACKERAY Esmond* i. xiv, As Esmond crossed over to his  
 own room, late the chaplain's.

† 5. Behind the others; in the rear. *rare*.  
 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iii. 708 Where...thou seest a  
 single Sheep...Listlessly to crop the tender Grass, Or late  
 to lag behind.

6. Relatively near the end of a historical period  
 or of the history of a nation, etc.

1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. I. 22 Some faint traces of  
 the institution of villenage were detected by the curious so  
 late as the days of the Stuarts.

7. Comb. When qualifying a following ppl. adj.,  
 the word, like most other advs., is commonly  
 hyphenated, forming innumerable quasi-compounds,  
 as (sense 2) late-begun, -blowing, -born, -coming,  
 -flowering, -lamented, -lingering, -protracted; (sense  
 4) late-betrayed, -built, -coined, -come, -disturbed,  
 -embarked, -filled, -found, -imprisoned, -kissed, -lost,  
 -met-, -raised, -sacked, -taken, -transformed adjs.

1651 *JER. TAYLOR Serm. for Year 1. vi.* 75 A...late-begun  
 repentance. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 82 As sure as  
 in this late betrayed Towne, Great Cordelions Heart was  
 buried. a 1800 *COWPER Winter Noregays* iii. The charms of  
 the late-blowing rose. 1881 *M. ARNOLD Westminster Abd.* 8  
 Hither he came, late-born and long-desired. 1709 *Lond.*  
*Gaz.* No. 4535/3 An excellent late-built dwelling House.  
 1613 T. GOODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1625) 29 *Novi, id est*, late-  
 coyned Nobles or vspstarts. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* ii.  
 xxix. (1647) 81 The late-come Pilgrims. 1626 *BACON Sylva*  
 § 421 A late-Coming Fruit. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* ii.  
 iii. 62 Like bubbles in a late-disturbed Stream. 1592 —  
*Ven. & Ad.* cxxxvi, As one on shore Gazing upon a late-  
 embarked friend. 1884 *W. C. SMITH Kildrostan* 43 At  
 the head of a late filled Grave. 1814 *WORDSW. White*  
*Doe Ryl.* iv. 86 A late-flowering woodbine. 1855 *MOTLEY*  
*Dutch Rep.* (1861) I. 12 That noble Language which her  
 late-flowering literature has rendered so illustrious. 1559  
*W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasce* 169 The late founde  
 llandes. 1883 *R. W. DIXON Mano* i. iv. 8 Whilst our late  
 found advantage all is ceased. 1725 *Pope Odys.* x. 488  
 Around them throng With leaps and bounds their late-  
 imprison'd young. 1599 *MARSTON Sea Villanie* ii. vi.  
 Mato...with his late kist-hand my booke doth grace. 1819  
*SHELLEY Prometheus* Unb. 1. 608 An early-chosen, late-  
 lamented home. 1859 *Ld. LYTON Wanderer* (ed. 2) 297  
 The maid, late-lingering in her lover's arm. 1850 *TENNY-*  
*son In Mem.* xiii. 2 A late-lost form that sleep reveals.  
 1631 *CHAPMAN Caesar & Pompey Plays* 1873 III. 152 In our  
 late-met Senate. 1790 *HAN. MORE Relig. Fash. World*  
 (1791) 211 The frequent and late-protracted ball. 1711 *Light*  
*to Blind* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 126 Many  
 regiments of his late rayed army. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.*  
 cxxlix, Who like a late-sacked island vastly stood. a 1586  
*SIDNEY Arcadia* i. (1622) 42 Remembering that it was late-  
 taken loue, which had wrought this new course. 1725 *Pope*  
*Odys.* x. 532 Mean-while the Goddess, with indulgent cares  
 And social joys, the late-transform'd repairs.

**Late**, var. *LAIT*; obs. f. *LATH*; see *LET* v.  
**Latebord**, obs. form of *LARBORD*.

|| **Latebra** (læ'tbrā). *Embryology*. [*L.* = 'hid-  
 ing-place', f. *lat-ēre* to be hid.] 'A small spheri-  
 cal mass of white yolk in the centre of the yellow  
 yolk of a fowl's egg' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

**Latebricole**, a. *rare*—o. [ad. mod. *L. late-*  
*bricola*, f. *L. latebra* (see prec.) + *col-ēre* to inhabit.]  
 (See quot.)

1889 in *Century Dict.* 1894 *GOULD Illustr. Dict. Med.*,  
*Latebricole*, in biology, inhabiting a hiding-place, as certain  
 spiders, crabs, etc.

† **Latebrous**, a. *Obs. rare*—o. [ad. *L. late-*  
*brōsus*, f. *latebra*: see prec.] 'That is full of holes,  
 and dens to hide in' (*Blount Glossogr.* 1656).

**Lated** (læ'tɪd), ppl. a. *poet.* [as if f. *\*late* vb.  
 (f. *LATE* A. 1) + -ED I.] = *RELATÉ*.

a 1592 *GREENE Orpharion Wks.* (Grosart) XII. 73 Cypid  
 abroad was lated in the night. 1592 *WARNER Alb. Eng.*  
 vii. xlii. (1612) 198 If, perhaps, he lated wear. 1605 *SHAKS.*  
*Macb.* iii. iii. 6 Now spurs the lated traveller apace. 1606  
*Ant. & Cl.* iii. xi. 3, I am so lated in the world, that I  
 have lost my way for ever. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Past.* vii.  
 56 Come when my lated Sheep at Night return. 1812  
*BYRON Ch. Har.* i. lxxii, Ne vacant space for lated wight  
 is found. 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* ii. x, The lated peasant slumped  
 the dell. 1829 — *Doom Devorgoil* ii. ii, Some hedge-hog,  
 the haunt of lated drunkards. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Poems*  
 67 High sails the lated crow. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems*  
 80 Albeit therein—as lated tongues bespoke—Brunswick's  
 high heart was drained.

**Lateen** (læ'tɪn), a. (*sb.*) Also 8 latin, 8-9  
 latine, 9 latine, latteen. [A phonetic spelling of  
 f. *latine* (in *voile latine*, 'Latin sail', in allusion  
 to its use in the Mediterranean), fem. of *latin*  
*LATIN* A. Cf. It. *latina* (Florio).] *Lateen* sail:  
 a triangular sail suspended by a long yard at an  
 angle of about 45 degrees to the mast. Hence,  
 belonging to or having such a rig, as *lateen mizen*,  
*vessel*, *yard*.

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Sail*, Others are triangular,  
 called...by some Latin-sails, because chiefly used in Italy.  
 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780), *Lateen-sail*,...fre-  
 quently used by xebecs, polares, settees, and other vessels  
 in the Mediterranean sea. *Ibid.* It 4, All yards are  
 either square or lateen. 1777 *FORSTER Voy. round World*  
 I. 462 Their sails, which are latine, are made of strong mats.  
 1779 *FORSTER Voy. N. Guinea* 10, I...gave her a lateen  
 mizen. 1836 *MARRYAT Midsh. Easy* xiii, The white lateen  
 sails of the gun-boat. 1836 E. HOWARD R. *Reefers* xl, There  
 was a spanking felucca, with her long lateen sails brailed  
 up. 1842 E. NAPIER *Mediterranean* I. 312 These Latine  
 vessels, or 'misticos' and 'feluccas', as they are generally  
 termed, are fine boats. 1848 W. IRVING *Columbus* I. 130 The  
 latine sails of the Niña were also altered into square sails,  
 that she might work more steadily and securely. 1883 G. C.  
*DAVIES Norfolk Broads* ix. 67 In the old times the almost  
 universal rig was the lateen, the most picturesque of all rigs.  
*Comb.* 1880 *Daily Tel.* 17 Sept., Lateen-rigged feluccas.

b. A lateener.  
 1836 *MARRYAT Midsh. Easy* (1863) 275 Only three men  
 were left in the lateens, and four in the galliot.

Hence **Lateener**, a vessel with a lateen rig.

1882 G. C. DAVIES *Riv. & Broads Norfolk & Suff.* viii. 49 An  
 eight-ton lateener. 1883 — *Norfolk Broads* ix. 68 One or  
 two ancient craft at Norwich, are the only survivors of the  
 old lateeners.

† **Lateful**, a. *Obs.* [f. *LATE* A. 1 + -FUL.] Late  
 in season.

1382 *WYCLIF Jas. v.* 7 An erthe tilyer abijidith precious  
 fruyt of the erthe, patiently suffring, til he recyuey tyme-  
 ful and lateful [so 1388]. 1388 — *Hos.* vi. 3 He schal come  
 as a reyn to vs which is tyme ful and lateful [1382 late].

**Lateis**, obs. form of *LATTICE*.

† **Lateliness**. *Obs. rare.* Also 4 latlynnes.  
 [f. next + -NESS.] a. Tardiness. b. Recency.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxxix. 24 Þæt hulynes [*M.S. S.*  
 latynnes] þæt he will not bifell. 1605 *RALPHIN Introd. Hist.*  
*Eng.* (1693) 2 A Work difficult, as well for the Antiquity, as  
 the Lateliness of things done. 1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cille*  
 of God xv. xx. 557 The lateliness of maturity, whereby they  
 were not enabled to generation untill they were about one  
 hundred years old.

† **Lately**, a. *Obs.* [f. *LATE* A. 1 + -LY I.]

1. Slow.  
 c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 117 He, þat yn  
 goynge, hauys his paas large and latly, welfare shall folwe  
 him yn all his werkys.

2. Recent, late.  
 1581 *STUBBS Two Wunderv. Examples in Shaks. Soc.*  
*Papers* (1849) IV. 85 Remember thou thy lately plague, of  
 blayne, of botche, and bile.

**Lately** (læ'tli), adv. [OE. *lattelice* (- ON.  
*latteliga*), f. *lat-* *LATE* A. 1 + -like -LY 2; but mostly a  
 mod. formation. (The inflected comparative and  
 superlative are obs.)]

† 1. Slowly, tardily, sluggishly; reluctantly,  
 sparingly. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Life of Guthlac* xx. (1848) 26/12 Ða andswarode  
 he him lattelice. a 1240 *HAMPOLE Psalter* lxxi. 15 Wise men  
 of werldes witte wenas þæt þai be richtwis... & forthi þai  
 are latlier turned till shiff. a 1400 *Reliq. Pices* fr.  
*Thornton MS.* 17 Þou þermys like a daye þat at noghte  
 aveyles the, and ener mare ouer latly þat it may auaile  
 the. c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 55 Do he hit  
 noght ouer latly ne ouer hastily. *Ibid.* 73 Sterynge of  
 body, ne bathes vse but latly. *Ibid.* 114 Of a meene heued  
 bytween greet and lytill, latly spekyng but mystere be.

† 2. After or beyond the usual or proper time;  
 behind time; at a late hour, late. *Obs.*

1515 *BARCLAY Ecloges* ii. (1570) Avb i That lath me  
 caused so lately to be here. 1589 *R. HARVEY Pl. Perc.*  
 (1590) 2 A policie...which they put in practise too lately.  
 1614 *LOWE Seneca* i Being badly lent, they are worse  
 satisfied, and being unrestored are too lately complained of.

3. Not long since; within a short time past;  
 within recent times; recently, of late.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 210/1 Latly, *infer.* 1494 *FABYAN Chron.*  
 i. iv. 11 There to buyde a Cytie in the remembrance  
 of the Cytie of Troye lately subuerted. 1500-20 *DUNBAR*  
*Poems* xiii. 6 Bot latly lichtit of my meir, I come of Edin-  
 burgh fra the Session. 1526 *TINDALE Acts* xviii. 2 A...iewe  
 named Aquila, latly come from Itali. 1533 *GAY Riht*  
*Fay* (S. T. S.) 104 The sekkis...quibik ar rissine latlie in the  
 kirk. 1581 *SAVILE Tacitus Hist.* ii. liii. (1591) 85 To enquire  
 newes of the passengers which latelyest came from those  
 quarters. 1591 *SILVERSTER Du Bartas* i. vi. 1131 'T was first  
 a green Tree, then a gallant Hull, lately a Mush-room, now  
 a flying Gull. 1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 167 They  
 were suspected of pollution by some sects of Philosophy and  
 Religiōns of old, and latelier among the Papists. 1670 *LADY*  
*MARY BERTIE* in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22  
 There is lately come out a new play by Mr. Dreyden. a 1758  
*RAMSAY Vision* vi, Thy graneing, and mancing, have  
 latlie reich'd myne eir. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xvi, One of  
 your tenants, whose mother is lately dead. 1849 *MACAULAY*  
*Hist. Eng.* ix. I. 469 The Exclusionists, lately so powerful,  
 might rise in arms against him.

b. In comb. with ppl. adjs.

1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 230 Some vnexperienced & lately-  
 pressed souldiers. 1612 *DRAYTON Polyolb.* xvii. 267 The  
 lately-passed times denominated the new. 1619 — *Leg. Kobl.*  
*Dk. Normandy* cxxi, Dealing abroad his lately-purchased  
 Prey. 1848 *BUCKLEY Hlad* 230 With lately-whetted axes.

† 4. At a later time, subsequently. *Obs. rare*—1.

1673 *WOOD Life* 14 July, He said that he would leave it  
 (being too long to recite) to a book that would lately come  
 forth.

† **Latemost**, a. *Obs.* Forms: 1 læt(e)mest,  
 (hlæt)mest, 3 latemist, -most, 7 latmost. [OE.  
*læt(e)mest*, f. *læt* *LATE* A. 1 + superl. suffix -*mest*.]  
*Last*.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xii. 59 Ne ges ðu ðona oðð  
 uttedlice ðone hlætmost [*Rushw.* latemestu, *Agss. Gosp.*  
*ytumystan*] priclu ðu forðelde. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John  
 vi. 40 Aweco ic hine on ðani latemesta dæge. c 1275 *Law.*  
 11080 þat be latemiste [*earlier* telt utemesten] read  
 þat Custance iwarð dead. a 1300 *Death* 49 in *O.E. Misc.*  
 171 þe latemest dai deþ haueð ibrouhit. a 1638 *MOER Wks.*  
 (1672) iii. 597 The latmost Head is counted both a Seventh  
 and an Eighth, though in truth it be but the Seventh  
 according to the Vision. *Ibid.* 609 The latter times of the  
 Fourth Kingdom...are the latmost times of the last times,  
 or last times in special.

**Laten** (læ'tɪn), v. [f. *LATE* A. 1 + -EN.] a.  
*intr.* To become or grow late. b. *trans.* To  
 make late. Hence *Latening* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1880 *MISS BROUGHTON Sec. Th.* ii. v. 252 While the rich  
 summer latens. 1887 *Athenæum* 19 Feb. 252/2 The...cal-  
 culation of fifty minutes' latening [of the moon] every day.  
 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Nov. 2/1 The first numbers of the new  
 daily will have to go to press as early as 11 p.m., latening  
 the hour by degrees. 1890 *Temple Bar* Aug. 474 At this  
 latening season.

**Laten**, obs. f. *LATIN*, var. *LATTEN*; obs. inf. *LET*.

**Latence** (læ'tɛns), *rare*. [f. *LATENT* A. 1: see  
 -ENCE.] = next.

1794 *COLERIDGE Destiny Nations* iii, Infinite Love Whose  
 latence is the plenitude of all.

**Latency** (læ'tɛnsi). [f. *LATENT* A. 1: see -ENCY.]  
 The condition or quality of being latent; concealed  
 condition, nature, or existence; *spec.* in *Biol.* (see  
 quot. 1888).

a 1638 *MEDE Wks.* (1672) v. 921 By the Woman in the  
 Wilderness, I understand the condition of the true Church



in respect of her Latency and Invisibility to the eyes of man. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1800) II. ii. vii. 195 Which undesignedness is gathered from their latency, their minuteness, their obliquity [etc.]. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* iv. (1852) 93 Beneath the surface of all that the eye can rest upon, there lies the profoundness of a most unsearchable latency. 1883 TYNOALL in *Times* 28 May 5 Every great scientific generalisation... is preceded by a period of latency, to use a medical term. 1883 *Proc. Roy. Soc. Lond.* XXXV. 281 On the Variations of Latency in certain Skeletal Muscles of some different Animals. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* Latency, a term applied to certain dispositions, powers, capabilities, or faculties, which may lie concealed in a plant, an animal, or a race, and only become manifest when the necessary conditions for their development are supplied. 1890 *Nature* 11 Dec. 123 The transfer and latency of heat. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 173 The extreme latency of the tubercle bacillus postulated by some writers.

**Lateness** (læ'tnēs). Also 1 lœtnys, 4-5 latnes (so. [OE. *lœtnes*, f. *læt* LATE a. + *-nes* -NESS.] The quality or condition of being late. a. Slowness. (Now dial.) b. The being advanced in some period of time. c. The being behind usual or proper time. d. Recency.

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handbooc in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 308 Eall swa þære sunnan lœtnys binnan feower geara fære. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (Egipciane) 19 þe latnes of þe houre. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. 89 þe souerayn vertu maynteynes alle þinges, for it geues latnesse, and it makys swyftnesse. 1587 GOLOING *De Mornay* viii. (1617) 112 Thus do ye see the lateness of the Western Nations. 1727 SWIFT *Lett. to Gay* 23 Nov. Wks. 1841 II. 610 Your lateness in life... might be improper to begin the world with, but almost the eldest man may hope to see changes in a court. 1750 COSTARD *Dissert. Kesitah* 29 A farther proof of the lateness of that Composition [sc. the Book of Job]. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 311 The lateness of the season. 1874 SAVCE *Compar. Philol.* vi. 216 The existence of compounds in a language may be considered a mark of lateness. 1881 FIRCH *Lect. Teaching* 74 A systematic record for each pupil of these particulars... (3) absence; (4) lateness. 1885 *Bookseller* May 454/5 Its palpable lateness of date. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, *Latit's*, delay, slowness.

**Latent** (læ'tent), a. [ad. L. *latent-em*, pres. pp. of *latere* to be hidden. Cf. F. *latent*.] Hidden, concealed († rarely const. *from*); present or existing, but not manifest, exhibited, or developed. (The opposite of *patent*.)

*Latent ambiguity*: in *Lavo*, a doubt as to the meaning of a document, not patent from the document itself, but raised by the evidence of some extrinsic and collateral matter (Wharton *Law Lex.* 1848).

1616 BULLOKER, *Latent*, hidden, or secret. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.*, etc. 197 The pretence of a Church and Religion like to theirs in former ages cannot be defended. Some will have it to have been latent and invisible for 800... years. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 247 Though the Historical part have some latent corruption in it. 1671 J. WENSTER *Metallogr.* iii. 55 A metalline plant principle latent in it. 1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Good Commandor Prol.*, New Necessities Will things produce, now latent from the wise. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. l. Wks. 1874 I. 26 We know not what latent powers and capacities they [brutes] may be endowed with. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm.*, Eng. Hist. Wks. 1842 II. 530 An exertion of a latent genius. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. l. 100 Under this apparent concord a great schism was latent. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xv. 241 The latent force of character that underlay all her submissive gentleness. 1879 HADDAN *Apost. Succ.* iv. 80 Döllinger's expression, that the Episcopate was from the first latent in the Apostolate.

b. Of material things. ? Obs.  
1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xiii. 223 That most insects are latent, from the setting of the 7 Stars. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 138 His admirable writings of mathematics are latent with some private possessors. c 1690 SCORROW in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. (1883) 591/2 A snake which Lay Latent in the Tender Grass. 1700 DRYDEN *Ajax* & *Ulysses* 172 The glittering being by moonlight will proclaim The latent robber. 1769 GRAY *Ode for Music* 3rd Air, Thy liberal heart... Shall raise from earth the latent gem To glitter on the diadem.

c. That is really but not evidently what is implied by the sb.; disguised, rare.

1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 19 This latent nuntio gave over his fruitless design. 1725 POPE *Odys.* III. 54 Then first approaching to the elder guest, The latent goddess in these words address. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* i. 26, I had been but a latent emigrant, now I was to be branded once more, and put apart with my fellows.

d. *Path.* 'Applied to diseases, the usual symptoms of which are not manifest, and to symptoms which do not appear under conditions in which they are natural' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888). Also *latent period*, the period during which a disease lurks in the system before manifesting its presence.

1684 [see LATIC]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Cancer*, *Primitive Cancer*, is that which comes of it self, and appears at first about the bigness of a Pea or Bean, causing an inward continual and pricking Pain; during which time it is call'd an Occult, Latent, or Blind Cancer. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 97 The constant presence of a catarrhal affection of the lungs, either latent or manifest. 1837 M. HALL *Med.* 143 Rubella is unequivocally contagious. A latent period of from ten to fourteen days intervenes between exposure and the development of the febrile symptoms. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 9 The foregoing train of symptoms being... known as those of 'gouty dyspepsia' or as 'suppressed', 'anomalous' or latent gout.

e. Physics. *Latent electricity*: see quot. 1885. *Latent heat*: see HEAT sb. 2 c; so † *latent caloric*. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 334 Latent caloric may become sensible in a variety of ways. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Theory Electr. & Magn.* I. 83 The fluid of

either kind in any electrified body in excess of that of the opposite kind is called the Free Electricity of the body, and the remaining fluids of the body, consisting of equal amounts of fluids of opposite kinds, together constitute what is called the Latent, Combined or Fixed Electricity of the body.

f. *Bot. and Zool.*

1787 *Families of Plants* I. 263 The rudiments of eight anthers latent in the bottom of the flower. 1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entom.* IV. 348 Latent (*Latens*) when it (the post dorsum) is covered by the mesothorax. 1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*, *Latent*, lying dormant till excited by some particular stimulus; as the adventitious buds occasionally developed in trees.

g. *Photogr.*

c 1865 J. WYLOE in *Circ. Sci.* I. 157/2 The latent picture becomes developed. 1878 ANNEY *Treat. Photogr.* iii. 18 The invisible image is frequently termed latent, an appellation which, though convenient, is yet open to some criticism.

hence *Latently adv.*, in a latent manner, so as to be hidden or invisible; *Latentness*, latency.

1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 103 Who would not affirm that a certain understanding... were invisibly and latently in the said things? 1660 J. DURHAM *Comm. Rev.* xii. 531 Her latentness and inconspicuousness. 1684 T. BURNET *Theory Earth* i. 285 Neither can we... judge... of what things the memory may be still latently conserv'd. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* iv. v. l. 343 The lateral support... was supplied latently.

**Later** (læ'tar), a. and adv. Also 6 *Sc. laither*. [f. LATE a. + -ER 3. (The OE. comparative *lator* is represented by LATTER a.; the modern word is a new formation.)]

A. *adj.* More late; coming at a longer interval after the usual or proper time; further advanced in a period; more recent.

1550 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 119, I have folowed Ptolomius in certain pointes... In th' other, I have used later writers travels. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 5 The latter historiographers. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 101 Or what (though rare) of later age, Ennobled hath the Busking stage. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 75 This seems to be of later date than that of Canorein. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc* 110 In early days the conscience has in most A quickness, which in later life is lost. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 8 The strange and sinister method of assault upon religion which we of a later day watch with wondering eyes. 1878 R. H. HUTTON *Scott* ii. 19 The later border songs of his own country.

B. *adv.* At a later time or period; subsequently. *Later on*: subsequently.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* ii. 1-2 Christe is no where known later or with more difficulty, than in... princes courts. 1660 F. BROOKER tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 393 The Tide and Ebbe coming sooner or later. 1667 MILTON P. L. x. 613 To destroy, or unimmortal make All kinds, and for destruction to mature Sooner or later. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 158 Three days later the King informed the House that [etc.]. 1868 FRIEDMAN *Novm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 127 A foretaste of what was to come fifteen years later. 1882 *Times* 12 July 5 The Admiral ran up the signal... and later on sent the Bittern and Beacon to assist in the work. Comb. 1823 JOHNSON *Baillie Collect. Poems* 273 Leave we the clouds of ancient story, For scenes of later-parted glory.

**Later**, obs. form of LATTER a.

**Lateral** (læ'teræl), *adv.* *Anal.* [f. L. *later-*, *latus* side + -al (see DEXTAL).] Towards the side.

1814 WISHART *Scarpa's Hernia* i. 75 note, More dorsal and lateral and yet more to the dermal aspect. 1888 *Amer. J. Anat. Psychol.* I. 492 Caudal the cells were connected with the postero-lateral column, while cephalad and lateral they could be seen to be connected with the direct cerebellar tract.

**Lateral** (læ'teræl), a. and sb. [ad. L. *lateralis*, f. *later-*, *latus* side. Cf. F. *latéral*.] A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the side; situated at or issuing from the side; side-. † In quot. 1600, of a look: Directed sideways.

*Lateral branch* (of a family): a branch descended from a brother or sister of a person in the direct line of descent. *Lateral moraine*: see the sb. † *Judge lateral*: an assessor; cf. *side judge*.

1600 B. JONSON *Underwoods* xxiii. (In *Authorem*), One coming with a lateral view, Unto a cunning piece wrought perspective, Wants faculty to make a censure true. 1611 FLORIO, *Laterale*, lateral, of one or some side, belonging to a side. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 779 A Judge-lateral, assessor. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., *Judge lateral*, one that assists and sits on the Bench with another Judge; an Assessor. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 287 The four lateral Arches at the two greatest Gates. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 289 He has but one son, whose name is Jesse, which has been much of a family name in the lateral branches. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 200, I... found my way to a lateral portal which was the every-day entrance to the mansion. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxxi. 261 There is produced the appearance of two persons moving in opposite directions, constituting what has been termed a lateral mirage. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. vii. 284 By a lateral movement they reached the banks of the river. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxi. 325 In virtue of the quicker central flow the lateral ice is subject to an oblique strain. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 14 It should... let his motions be as little lateral as possible. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 23 All the main entrances, whether western or lateral. 1876 LUXLEY *Physiogr.* 118 The river and its lateral streams.

† 2. Existing or moving side by side. Of winds: Coming from the same half (eastern or western) of the horizon. Also in comb. *lateral-sited adj.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Itad* ix. 4 As two lateral-sited winds (the West wind and the North) Meete at the Thracian seas blacke breast. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 145 Eurus on the one side and Cæcias on the other, being... lateral winds pertinent

to the East. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 221 The Commons Charge and the Earls Defence run lateral and in pale each with other. 1662 HOBBS *Seven Prob.* Wks. 1845 VII. 42 It must needs move the air before it, even to the earth, and the earth repel it, and so make lateral winds every way. 1667 MILTON P. L. x. 705 Eurus and Zephir, with their lateral noise, Sirocco and Libeccio.

3. Specific scientific uses.

a. *Anat. and Zool.* Situated on one side or other of the mesial plane, as *lateral eye*, *fin*, *lobe*, *ventricle*.

1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 50 This Plexus reaches from one lateral Ventricle to the other, passing under the Fornix, above the third Ventricle. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 314 Lateral... when they [eyes] are placed in the side of the head. 1830 R. KNOX *Bellard's Anat.* 232 The external ligaments are... placed at the two sides of the articulation, and for this reason are called lateral ligaments. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 340 The lateral sinuses are often unequal in size. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 62 The sensory organs developed in Fish, in connection with the 'lateral line'. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 68 The articulation with the vertebral column is effected by a pair of lateral condyles.

b. *Bot.* Belonging to, situated or borne upon the side of an organ, as *lateral bud*, *flower*, *petal*.

1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 306 Umbels on fruit-stalks, both lateral, and terminating. 1787 *Families of Plants* I. 5 The lateral divisions of the exterior corol. 1830 LINCOLN *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 216 The two capillary leaves of which the fruit is formed are lateral, or right and left with respect to the common axis of the inflorescence. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 88 Lateral flowers destitute of germen. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 155 Lateral shoots arise far most frequently at a greater distance from the apex of the stem than the youngest leaves.

c. *Path.* Of diseases: (a) Affecting the side or sides of the body; (b) confined to one side of the body (see quot.); (c) (of curvature of the spine) directed sideways.

1724 BAILEY, *Lateral Disease* [tr. L. *morbus lateralis*], the Pleurisy. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Palsy*, *Lateral Palsy*, called also Hemiplegia, is the same disease with the paraplegia; only that it affects but one side of the body. 1852 MILLER *Practice Surg.* (ed. 2) xxiv. 303 Lateral curvature of the spine. 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIII. 453 That form of chronic myelitis called lateral sclerosis.

d. *Surg. Lateral operation*: a mode of cutting for the stone, in which the prostate gland and neck of the bladder are divided laterally. Also *lateral lithotomy*.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Lithotomy*, The lateral operation, invented by Frere Jacques... of the third order of S. Francis. 1730 *Hist. Litteraria* I. 416 The lateral Operation for the Extraction of the Stone. 1870 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surgery* (ed. 2) IV. 1059 The causes of death after lateral lithotomy are the following.

e. *Conch.* Situated on one side or other of the hinge, as *lateral tooth*.

1816 T. BROWN *Elem. Conchol.* 20 Lateral Teeth are teeth which diverge from the umbo. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 106 Shell regular, inequalive, inequalateral; a single primary tooth in each valve... no lateral teeth.

† f. *Math.* Of a quantity: Of the first power. Of equations: Linear. *Obs.*

1674 S. JEAKE *Arith.* (1701) IV. iv. 645 If 170 304 782 be divided... by 1250, the Quotient shall be Quadratical, and if by 6480, the Quotient shall be Lateral. *Ibid.*, If then the lateral Coefficient 15, and  $\sqrt{0160}$ , and  $\sqrt{01250}$ , and  $\sqrt{016480}$  be made Sursolids, they shall produce four Homogeneous Species of Affections. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lateral Equation* (in Algebra), such an Equation as has but one Root.

g. *Cryst.* Applied to those axes of a crystal or crystalline form which are inclined to the main or 'vertical' axis; also to edges, faces, or angles, connected with such axes.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 104 Lateral edges are the edges of the lateral faces of the table, so that there are eight lateral edges in a four-sided table. 1823 II. J. BROOKER *Introd. Crystallogr.* 207 Class g. Lateral solid angles replaced by single planes inclining on the superior edges. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* v. (1855) 86 The edges produced by the meeting of the lateral planes, are termed lateral edges. 1868 DANA *Min. Introd.* 21 [The Hexagonal] system differs from the Tetragonal in having three equal lateral axes... instead of two; the vertical... is at right angles to the lateral.

h. *Physics and Mechanics.* Acting or placed at right angles to the line of motion or of strain.

*Lateral pressure or stress*, a pressure or stress at right angles to the length, as of a beam or bridge.

*Lateral strength*, strength which resists a tendency to fracture arising from lateral pressure. (Webster, 1864.)

1803 J. WOOD *Princ. Mech.* vii. 154 When the lateral motion is entirely prevented by the adhesion of the body to the plane. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 441. 193 We must now proceed to the method of forming lateral joints. 1885 J. A. L. WADELL *Syst. Iron Railr. Bridges Japan* 246 Lateral Rod... Lateral Strut... Lateral System.

B. sb.

1. A lateral or side part, member, or object; † a wind that is 'lateral' (see A. 2) to another (*obs.*); a lateral shoot, tooth, branch, etc.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 145 These winds... if at any time they blow up rain... then continue it by the space of a whole day. The reason of which I take to be, because... their laterals, not being absolutely of the same quality, may arise together with them and so bring Rain. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 208 In the Walls of these Laterals are two Hollows. 1851 Beck's *Florist* 107 As



laterals are produced, I pinch them off; but I never stop the main stem. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 157 Chiton Squamousus. lingual teeth 3; median small, lateral large. 1856 OUNSTED *Slave States* 366 From this trunk [road] there are many laterals. 1860 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 177 Look over tomatoes, and suppress all useless laterals. 1866 TATE *Brit. Molluscs* iii. 50 The term laterals is employed to designate a series of teeth between the rachidian and the uncini. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 22 June 5/2 Blissus. would not make a lateral for an irrigating ditch in Colorado.

†2. One of a series of numbers in arithmetical progression from which a series of 'triangular' numbers are formed by the summation of each successive term and all those preceding it. See FIGURATE *a. Obs.*

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 162.

**Lateral** (læ'ter-āl-iti). [*f. prec. + -ITY.*]

†*a.* The quality of having (distinct) sides; (right- or left-) sidedness; also, the condition of being sideways. *Obs.* *b.* (See quot. 1894.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 187 This prevalence is uncertainly placed in the laterality, or custom determines its indifference. *Ibid.* 191 These lateralities in man are not only fallible, if relatively determined unto each other, but made in reference unto the heavens and quarters of the Globe. *Ibid.* 192 We may as reasonably conclude a right and left laterality in the Ark or naval edifice of Noah. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Lateral*, the side-being, or being side-ways of a thing. 1894 GOULD *Illustr. Dict. Med.*, *Lateral*, excessive development on one side.

**Lateralized** (læ'ter-āl-izd), *ppl. a.* [*f. LATERAL a. + -IZE + -ED.*]. Rendered lateral in position; placed at the side. *Lateralized operation* = lateral operation.

1835-6 TOOD *Cycl. Anal.* I. 400 The lateralised. operation for stone. 1891 SIR D. WILSON *Right Hand* 198 The viscera of the quadruped have the same general lateralised position as in man.

**Laterally** (læ'ter-āl-ly), *adv.* [*f. LATERAL a. + -LY.*]. At the side; to or from the side; in a side direction; sideways.

1561 EDEN tr. *Corlez Arte Navie* i. viii. 10 The inferior parte is moved. laterally. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. i. 181 Pectinals, or such as have their bones made laterally like a comb. 1694 W. HOLDER *Disc. cont. Time* 89 The Days whereof are set Laterally after and against the Columns of [the] Golden Number. 1797 HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxx. 259 A rope. was fastened laterally to a wall. 1857 C. BROWNE *Professor* I. x. 160 GLAC. I. v. 38 The greater portion of it [the water] escaping laterally from the glacier. 1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* ii. iii. 11. 96 The rostrum [of the Crayfish] is denatated laterally. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 128 They. abandoned the main subject of dispute and took up the quarrel laterally.

**Lateran** (læ'ter-ān). [*ad. L. Laterān-a, Later-ān-um.*] The name of a locality in Rome, originally the site of the palace belonging to the family of the Plautii Laterani, afterwards of the palace of the popes of the same name, and the cathedral church known as St. John Lateran [*f. La Sancti Joannis in Laterano*]. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* (= Eccl. L. *Lateranensis*), esp. with reference to the five general councils of the Western Church held in the church of St. John Lateran.

1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 1568 [Nero] let hit rere a noble court. . . cloutie laterane [*viz.* be court laterane]. *Ibid.* 1573 Pe verste church bat me let in be world rere, Seint Jones de lateran. 1560 DAUS tr. *Steidan's Comm.* 18 b. The decrees of the last council of Laterane. *Ibid.* 19 Then called he a Counsell agaynst the nexte year, to begynne at Rome. . . in the Church Laterane. 1692 BURNET *Past. Care* v. 92 The Thirteenth Canon of the Third Lateran Council, runs thus. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* A church called S. John of Lateran. *Ibid.*, Canons Regular of the Congregation of the Lateran. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 333 The decision of the Lateran council. 1896 *Ch. Times* 1 May 505/4 The Lateran and Tridentine dogma of Transubstantiation.

**Lateran**, *Sc. form of LATRINE and LECTERN.*

**Lateratour**, *obs. form of LITERATURE.*

**Lateri-** (læ'ter-i), combining form of *L. later-*, *latus* side, in scientific terms: cf. LATERO-. **La teri-cum-bent** (-kəm-bent) *a.* [*L. cumbent-em*, *pr. pple.* of *cumbere* to lie], lying on the side. **Lateri-flexion** [*cf. F. latriflexion*], a flexion or bending sideways; lateral curvature (*Cent. Dict.*). **Laterifloral**, -florous (-flō-rāl, -flō-rās) *adjs.* Bot. [*L. flōr-, flōs* flower], having lateral flowers. **Laterifolious** (-fō-lī-ās) *a.* Bot. [*L. folium* leaf], of flowers: see quot. **Laterigrade** (-grēd) *a.* Zool. [*L. -grad-us* walking], belonging to the group *Laterigrada* of spiders, which run sideways; *sb.* a spider of this group; so **Laterigradous** *a.* (*Mayne Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Laterinerved** (-nō-ivd), -ne'rvous *a.* (of leaves) having lateral nerves. **Lateriversion**, *a.* turning or deviation to one side.

1883 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Technol.* (Cent.), \**Latericumbent*, with a block transversely under the neck. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, \**Laterifloral*, having at the side flowers. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, \**Lateriflorus*. . . lateriflorous. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* iii. xxi. (1765) 218 \**Laterifolious*, such as come out at the side of the Base of the Leaf. 1887 *Amer. Nat.* XXI. 966 The Thomisidae, or \*laterigrade spiders. 1866 *Trens. Bot.*, \**Laterinerved*, straight-veined, like the leaves of grasses. 1898 G. E. HERMAN *Dis. Women* x. 103 \**Lateriversion* is either normal. . . or results from the

uterns being pulled aside by adhesions, or pushed aside by a swelling.

**Laterite** (læ'ter-ait). *Min.* [*f. L. later* brick + *-ITE*]. A red, porous, ferruginous rock, forming the surface covering in some parts of India and south-western Asia.

1807 F. BUCHANAN *Journ. fr. Madras* II. 460 In general, the Laterite, or brick-stone, comes very near the surface. 1871 TAYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 53 In the gravel-beds of Europe, the laterite of India, and other more superficial localities.

*attrib.* 1851 R. F. BURTON *Goa* 176 A pile of laterite rock rising abruptly from a level expanse of sand. 1886 GUILLI-MARD *Cruise Marchesa* II. 327 The red laterite roads.

**Lateritic** (læ'ter-ī'tik), *a.* [*f. prec. + -IC.*] Resembling or of the nature of laterite.

1847 CAPT. NEWBOLD in *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* XIV. 305 Lateritic sandstone. 1880 V. BAIL *Jungle Life* Ind. I. 4 A very notable change. . . from a swampy alluvium into a lateritic gravel.

**Lateritious** (læ'ter-i-ti-ſſ), *a.* Also latericeous (in mod. American Dicts.). [*f. L. lateritiſſus, -iciſſus*, *f. later* brick: see -ITIſſUS]. Pertaining to or resembling brick; of the colour of brick, brick-red: said chiefly of urinary deposits.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Lateritiſſus*, made of brick, or like brick. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Lateritiſſus*. 1733 CHUYNNE *Eng. Malady* ii. xi. § 2 (1734) 229 The Water. . . never with a gross or full lateritiſſus Sediment. 1763 L. STONE in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 200 The longer they are kept the more they incline to a cinnamon or lateritiſſus colour. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 418 A secretion of thick lateritiſſus urine.

†**Laternore**, *a. Obs.* [A double comp. *f. LATER + -MORE.*] Later, last.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. 12-15 Is it meete that the carnall be fyrste, and that laternore, whiche is spirituall and gostely.

**Laterne**, *obs. form of LANTERN.*

**Lateral-** (læ'ter-), taken as combining form of *L. later-*, *latus* side; cf. LATERI-. Prefixed to Eng. words, forming compounds, usually hyphenated (*a*) in sense 'pertaining to the side (and another part)', 'pertaining to the side of (a specified structure)', e.g. *latero-anterior*, -caudal, -cervical, -dorsal, -marginal, -nuchal, -posterior, -ventral adjs.; (*b*) 'on or towards the side', e.g. *latero-flexion*, -prone adj., -pulsion, -version.

1848 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berro. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 296 There are four eyes in two 'latero-anterior' groups. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 625 Latero-anterior spines large. 1888 COMSTOCK *Introd. Entomol.* I. ix. 219 'Latero-caudal' angles of the head unarmed. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, \**Latero-cervical*, relating to a side and a neck, or to the side of the neck. \**Latero-dorsal*, situated on the side of the back. 1857 BULLOCK *Cascau's Midwife* 54 This inflexion may take place anteriorly, posteriorly, or laterally, and has been styled accordingly anteflexion, retroflexion, and \**latero-flexion*. 1869 T. H. TANNER *Pract. Med.* (ed. 6) II. 319 Where the uterus is bent and its fundus fixed to the right or left side, the cervix remaining in the median line (latero-flexion) this deviation from the natural position will [etc.]. 1881-2 W. S. KENT *Man. Infusoria* II. 792 A few postero-marginal or caudal, but never a continuous series of 'latero-marginal' setae. 1872 COOKE *Key N. Amer. Birds* (1884) 734 \**Latero-nuchal* feathers elongated. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 217 The 'latero-posterior' margin is somewhat less oblique. 1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 416 The latero-posterior margins of the body. 1897 ALBRIGHT *Syst. Med.* IV. 340 The patient being placed on the back, or else in the 'latero-prone' position. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, \**Latero-pulsion*, an involuntary impulse towards one or other side. 1881-2 W. S. KENT *Man. Infusoria* II. 790 The composition of each of the 'latero-ventral' rows. 1869 T. H. TANNER *Pract. Med.* (ed. 6) II. 351 Supposing the fundus to be inclined to one side of the body while the os uteri looks towards the opposite side ('lateroversion'), there will [etc.].

**Lates**, *obs. form of LATTICE.*

**Latescent** (læ'tes-sent), *a.* [*ad. L. latēscēt-em*, *pr. pple.* of *latēscere*, inceptive of *latēre* to be hid.]. Becoming latent, hidden, or obscure. So **Latescence**, latescent condition or quality.

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxx. (1859) II. 215 This obscuration can be conceived in every infinite degree, between incipient latescence and irrecoverable latency. *Ibid.* xxxii. II. 251 The under play of the latescent activities.

†**Lateship**. *Obs. rare* -t. In 4 lateschipe. [*f. LATE a.1 + -SHIP.*] Slowness, sluggishness.

13. . . Minor Poems fr. Vernou MS. (E. E. T. S.) 523/26 þorw bi-ginnung vertu encesceþ, And þorw lateschipe hit is wiþ-drawe & ceseþ.

**Latesome** (læ'ts-ſſm), *a.* (and *adv.*). *Obs.* exc. dial. Also 4 latsom, -sum. [*OE. latsum, f. latē LATE a.1 + -SOME.*] Backward; slow, sluggish; late. 11. . . O. E. Chron. an. 1089 (Laud MS.) Was swide latsum gear on corne. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 793 He es swyft to spek. . . And latsom and slaw for to here. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* iv. 10 Y am of more latsom and of more slowe lous. c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 1142 And brough hit precious gifts and latsomest to fynd. 1469 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 21 Whether is so latesom in this cuntrey, that men can neither well gett corne nor hay. 1847 *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) (1890) II. 200 We've dandered baith latesome and early. 1877-89 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*

Hence †**Latesomeness**.

c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiii. 3 Wha is sett here for latsomes. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 528 Of this syn [slauthe] comes. latsomesce or lite to draw upon lenthie Any gode dede that we sal do.

**Latesse**, *obs. form of LATTICE.*

**Latēst** (læ'test), *a.1* (*adv.*, *sb.*). Also 5 latēstest. [A mod. superlative *f. LATE a.1 + -EST*, the connexion

of *LAST a.* (repr. *OE. latost, latst*), with the positive having been obscured by its change of form and its independent sense-development.]

1. = *LAST*. Now *arch.* and *poet.*

[c. 1420 *Pallad. on itush.* i. 363 The see grauel is latēstest for to drye, And latēstest may thow therwith edifie.] 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 797 Now at the latest minute of the houre, Grant vs your loues. 1591 *Troub. Raigue K. John* (1611) 29 He fight it out unto the latest man. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 28 To leave that latest, which concerns him first. 1607 *Tor-sell Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 337 The thinnest or latest part of the milk of a Mare. 1619 DRAYTON *Idea* No. 61 Now at the last gaspe of Loues latest Breath. 1669 DRYDEN *Tyr. Love* v. 1 'Tis done, tyrant, this is thy latest houre. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* i. 320, I had her latest look of earthly love, I felt her hand's last pressure. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* xliii, How she might. . . sing to it one latest lullaby. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch A.* 728 For Phillip's dwelling fronted on the street, The latest house to landward. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* i. i. 1, I, Feigant, living now my latest days.

*absol.* c. 1440 *Girald. Hist. Irel.* 26 Thay wer fyrst y-sete yn þe latest of þe host.

2. Most late; very recent.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. vi. 1 The latest newes we heare, Is that [etc.]. 1825 SOUTHEY *T. Paragay* Ded. viii, Take therefore now thy Father's latest lay. . . Perhaps his last. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 17 Oct. 3/2 The latest. . . of these speeches. 1884 *Graphic* 23 Aug. 198/1 The passengers in all except the latest trains are as a rule orderly enough. 1900 F. ANSTEV *Brass Bottle* i. 5 Let's have a look at Beevor's latest performance.

*b.* *Phr.* *At (the) latest*: at the most advanced hour, at the most distant date (cf. *At pref.* 25 c.).

1884 *Times* 30 Jan. 9/3 Between February, or March at latest, and May.

3. quasi-*adv.* (e.g. in *Comb.* with *ppl. adjs.*: cf. *LATE adv.* 7).

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 18 My fairest, my espous'd, my latest found. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch A.* 150 Nursing the sickly babe, her latest-born.

**Late-wake**, corrupt form of *LIKE-WAKE*.

1771 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1760, 112 The late-wake is a ceremony used at funerals. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* vi. xxiv, Bid Ninian's convent light their shrine, For late-wake of De Argentine. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xxiv. 222 The body was. . . removed to Mr. Mutchkin's brew-house, where the lads and lassies kept the late wake.

**Latewar**, variant of *LECTUARY*.

†**Lateward**, *a.* and *adv.* *Obs.* Also 5-6 latward. [*f. LATE a.1 + -WARD.*] *A. adj.*

1. Late, slow, backward: said mostly of fruit and crops ripening, and seasons of the year.

1538 FLYOT *Dict.*, *Cordum forum*, lateward haye. *Cordi agni*, lateward lambes. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 71 They mighte not gather their grapes nor frutes twyse, but must leue the latward fruit. 1587 GOSLING *De Monay* viii. 93 If Greece were to lateward therein [the studie of wisdom], where shall the antiquitie thereof be found among the Gentiles? 1589 FLEMING *Ving. George* i. 9 There Vesper or th' evening doth kinde lateward lights. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 501 Trees which be lateward and keep their fruit long ere they tyeen. 1611 COLEGE, *Arrierc-saison*. . . a late harvest, a lateward year. c. 1659 OSBORN *Ess.* iii. Wks. (1673) 568 The Gauden having not yet produced any fruit so lateward. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 273 We sow our last Cucumbers about the tenth or twelfth of this Month, to have some lateward ones. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* xi. ii, Now it is time to have finished the digging and dressing of your lateward rosebeds.

2. Pertaining to a late period. *rare.*

1577 HARRISON *England* II. ix. (1577) i. 190 Such also was the lateward estimation of them [the old laws] that [etc.].

*B. adv.*

1. Of late, recently.

1471 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 670 III. 6 As myche plesyer and hertys case as I have latward causyd you to have trowhyll and thought. 1549 BR. HALL *Comfurm.* (1651) 28 Deducing it self through all the ages of the Church, (though lateward not without some taint of superstitious intensions).

2. Late, after the due time or season.

1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* v. 24 Whether the tree be forwarde or not, or to be grafted soone or lateward. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xlvii. (1878) 101 Who soweth too lateward, hath seldome good seed. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Jer.* ii. 31 Am I become a wilderness to Israel, or a lateward springing land? 1620 BR. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* iii. § 13 The cited clergy and laity doe now this late-ward discusse *de iure*. 1659 TORRIANO, *Séno*, late, or lateward.

3. ? Towards the last.

1494 FARYAN *Chron.* vii. 622 The most losse turned euer lateward vpon y<sup>e</sup> Englysh partie.

Also †**Latetowards** *adv.*, lately, recently.

1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 13 The Butts of Malmseys latewards brought into this. . . Realm.

†**Latetwardly**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [*f. LATEWARD + -LY.*] = *LATEWARD a. 1.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xxi. (1878) 56 Leau latewardly rering.

†**Latetwardly**, *a.* [*f. as prec. + -LY.*]. *a.* Of late, lately. *b.* At a late date.

1720 STUYVE *Stow's Surv.* Lond. I. 6 This our City of London was also walled with Stone in the Time of the Roman Government here; but yet very latewardly [ed. 1598-1633 lately]. For it seemeth not to have been walled in the Year of our Lord cccxvi. 1721 — *Ecdl. Mem.* II. i. 9 His tutors were latewardly much detained at court. *Ibid.* III. xviii. 147 Here latewardly also were J. Pilkington [etc.].

**Latewes**, *obs. form of LETTUCE.*

**Late-while** (s), *adv.* [*f. LATE a.1 + WHILE sb.*, with and without genitival s.]. Of late, recently.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 227 Hast met that anger late-while? 1887 S. *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Late-whiles*, of late. . . 'I hanna seyn nowt on her late-whiles'.



|| **Latex** (lɛˈtɛks). [L. = liquid, fluid.]

†1. *Old Phys.* The name given to juice of any sort in the body; esp. the watery part of the blood and other secretions.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 125 Religion is amazed...at the finding of a latex or liquor, which being reduced to the least Atomes possible to nature, as loving a single life, would despise the Wedlocks of every ferment. *Ibid.* 194 Separation of the Liquor Latex, Urine, and Sweat doth employ the Liver. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrog. Chym.* 71 The exorbitant latex, which before was extravasated runs in its own channels again. 1766 *Serav in Phil. Trans.* LVII. 91 Her blood appeared of a good texture, otherwise than giving off a little more than its due proportion of latex.

2. *Bot.* A milky liquid found in many plants (in special vessels called *laticiferous*), which exudes when the plant is wounded, and coagulates on exposure to the air.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 338 Many plants...when old, have a milky latex. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 58 Destined for the conveyance of the latex or prepared juice of the plant. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 96 Upon exposure to the air latex coagulates, and forms upon drying a sticky, elastic mass.

*attrib.* 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 23 True latex vessels occur occasionally in Agaricus. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 95 Latex-cells are not restricted to any one organ of the plant.

**Latexes** e, obs. form of **LATTICE**.

**Lath** (lath), *sb.* Forms: a. 1 *lætt*, (*pl.* *lætta*, *latta*), 5 *latt*, 6-7 *latte*, 5, 7-9 *dial. lat*; *pl.* 4-6 *lattes*, -is, 5 *lattys*, *lates*, *latez*, 6 *layttes*, 6-*latts*, 8-*lats*. B. 4-6 *lathe*, (4 *lappe*, *latthe*), 6-*lath*. [OE. *latt* sb. fem. (whence mod. dial. *lat*) corresponds to MDu. *latte* Du. *lat*), IIG. dial. *lats*, Da. (16th c.) *latte*, *lætte*, *leathe* (now *lagte*, which is phonetically difficult). The ME. *lappe*, from which the modern standard Eng. form descends, prob. represents an OE. \**lapp*, as this would correspond to the synonymous OIIG. *lat(t)a*, *ladda* (MIIG., mod.G. *latte*); but the mutual relation of the two types is obscure, and the occurrence of a geminated *þ* in OTeut. has no known parallel or explanation. Some scholars think that the substitution of *þ* for *t* was due to the influence of the synonymous (and perh. cognate) Welsh *lath* = Irish *slat* :—OCeltic \**slattā*. The Teut. word has passed into the Rom. langs. (cf. It. *latta*, Sp. *lata*, Fr. *latic*); it is usu. regarded as cogn. w. MIIG. *lade* plank (mod.G. *laden* counter, shop).]

1. A thin narrow strip of wood used to form a groundwork upon which to fasten the slates or tiles of a roof or the plaster of a wall or ceiling, and in the construction of lattice or trellis work and Venetian blinds. *Double, single, pantile lath*: see quot. 1825, 1842-59.

a. c1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wt. Wülcker 126 *Asseres*, *lætta*. c1050 *Suppl. Ælfri's Gloss.*, *ibid.* 185 *Asseres*, *latta*, *net* reafteres. 1361-2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 385 *Cum calce*, *lattes*, et *scatistan*. a1400-50 *Alexander* 756<sup>1</sup> [He] stighillys hym in som stede, a stable by hym one, With lang lates of yren, þat he might lig in. c1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* i. ii. in *Anglia* VIII. 136<sup>1</sup> *She slepte but litil & þat vpon a fewe lattys*. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 642 *He þe lattis it toke festynng*. 1483 *4 in Swayne Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 33 *For v bondellez of lathes*. 1515-16 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 253 *In le Storehouse...ccc lattys*. 1578 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 1853 *282 Woodd and bords*, with stangs, hots, and cares, and spelks, and lattys, xxx. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 148 *They will sowe downe theer thatch in fower places...allsoe sowinge once aboute a latte, ever betwixt sparre and sparre*. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius Voy. Amb.* 395 *The houses of this Village were very wretched ones, as being built only with laths nail'd across, and plaster'd over with clay*. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 29 *A Lath is also called a lat in the Northern Dialect*. 1779 *MANN in Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 626 *Latts*...were nailed against each end. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Lat, lath*...*'As thin as a lat'*. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Lat, a lath*.

B. 1330 *Kentig Ord.* in *Gross Gild Merch.* II. 134 *Noe burgess shall buy...boards, lathes, tyles*. c1380 *Wyclif Sermon*, Sel. Wks. II. 167 *Bi þe lappis þei senten him down, with his bed*. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxvii. (1495) 711 *The lath is longe and somewhat brode and playne and thyn and is naylled thwart over to the rafters and theon hangyth slattes, tyle and shyngles*. 1523 *Fitzherb. Husb.* § 15 *They [harrow bulles]...haue shotes of wode put through theym lyke lathes*. 1563 *HVL. Art Gardcn.* (1593) 7 *The Romauns used to inclose and fence their gardens with stakes and laths*. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 244 *Laths*...are made of heart of Oak, for outside Work...; and of Fir for inside Plastering. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v., *A Bundle of Laths is generally call'd a Hundred of Laths*. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 611 *The single are the thinnest...those called lath and half, are supposed to be one third thicker than the single; and the double laths are twice that thickness*. 1842-59 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.* s.v. *Lath*, *Pantile laths* are long square pieces of fir, on which the pantiles hang. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 487 *Stout oak laths rent from heart timber*. 1881 *YOUNG Every Man his own Mechanic* § 175 *Specialties in Venetian blind laths*. *Ibid.* § 445 *In planing...laths for trellis-work*.

b. *collect.* Laths as a material used in building (chiefly as a groundwork for a coating of plaster) to form a wall or partition. *Freq. in lath and plaster* (often written with hyphens, esp. when used *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.*); also rarely *lath and clay*.

1573 *TUSSER Husb.* xvii. (1878) 36 *A frower of iron, for cleaning of lath*. 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 79 *Ruff cast upon Lath*...is worth eighteen pence the yard. 1715 *PRIOR Down-Hall* 152 *A house should be built, or with brick, or with stone. Why 'tis plaster and lath*. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* ii. xiv. (1840) 285 *It was...a house built, as we call it in England, with lath and plaster*. 1765 *GRIFFITH in Phil. Trans.* LV. 274 *A lath and plaster wall*. 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* i. Wks. 1834 *II. 150 A paltry screen Of paper'd lath*. 1839 *CARLYLE Carlyle* viii. 158 *Dons, Tons...not a few...of burnt brick, of timber, of lath-and-clay*. 1859 *JEPHSON Brittany* xvi. 269 *Buildings of lath and plaster*. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 496 *Lath-and-plaster work*.

2. In wider application: A thin, narrow, flat piece of wood used for any purpose. Also, as the material of a counterfeit weapon, as *bow, sword of lath*. †*Dagger of lath*: see *DAGGER* 1 b.

1592 *SNAPS. Rom. & Jul.* v. iv. 5 *No Cupid...Bearing a Tartar's painted Bow of lath*. 1616 *SURFEL & MARKH. Country Farm* 35 *Hee shall cut the roots of the Vines, and set square Laths or Props for the defending of them*. 1658 *A. FOX Wurtz Surg.* ii. xvii. 124 *One lath or splinter will serve the turn here. And apply the lath either above or below the great sinew on the Arm*. 1796 *J. OWEN Trav. Europe* II. 504 *An old woman...holding a lath lighted at one end*. 1820 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* i. *A sword of lath*.

b. *transf.*, applied to what is slender or fragile.

1633 *QUARLES Prodim. Verses to Fletcher's Purple Isl.* His ribs are laths, daub'd o're Plaster'd with flesh, and blood. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand* (1812) I. 59 *You man of lath*. 1799 *MAO D'ARBLAY Lett. to Dr. Burney*, July, 'You used to be as thin as Dr. Lind', says the King. Lind was then in sight—a mere lath. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* ii. i. Interl. *Some phantom, fashionably thin, With limb of lath*.

3. The bending part of an arbalest or cross-bow.

1545 *Rates Custom. ho.* a vii. *Crosbowe lathes the pounde* *iiiid.* 1685 *BOYLE Effects of Mot.* viii. 97 *When the Lath of a Cross-bow stands bent*.

4. *attrib. and Comb.* a. simple attributive, as *lath-hammer*, -*wood*; b. quasi-*adj.* (in sense of 'made of a lath or of laths'), as *lath-house*, *partition*, *sword*, *wall*, -*work*; c. objective, as *lath-cleaver*, -*maker*, -*render*, -*river*, -*splitter*, -*splitting*; d. parasynthetic and simulative, as *lath-backed*, -*legged*, -*like* *adjs.* e. special combinations, as *lath-bedstead*, a bedstead with laths to support the bedding; *lath-brick*, a long narrow brick used for the floors of grain-kilns; †*lath-brod*, †a small lath-nail; *lath-coop*, -*pot* *U.S.* (see quot. for *lath-pot*). Also *LATH-NAIL*.

1676 *WYCHERLEY Pl. Dealer* ii. i. *Thou pitiful, paltry, lath-backed Fellow*. 1830 *R. B. PEARE Crt. & City* i. iii. *Brother, observe his make—none of your lath-backed wishy-washy breed*. 1866 *Med. Jnl.* XV. 11 *A lath bedstead*. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 251 *Lath-bricks...are put in the place of the Laths or Spars (supported by Pillars) in Oasts for drying malt*. 1823 *P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* 587 *Lath-bricks...used for drying malt upon*. 1536 *7 Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 698, 2000 *lath-roddes ad 25. id.* 1620 *Navorth Housch. Bks.* (Surtees) 132, c. of late broades, *ijid.* 1622 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* (MS.), *Will'm Paine of the City of Cant. lathcleaver*. 1825 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 612 *The lath-cleavers having cut their timber...cleave each piece with wedges*. 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* xvii. (1878) 37 *A lath hammer*. 1882 *Garden* 7 Jan. 1/2 *Azaleas, &c. are kept under a lath-house shelter through the summer months*. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 78 *The ix. properties of an asse...the syxte, to be lath-legged*. 1611 *COTGRAV, Tringl.*, a. *lath-like piece of wode*. 1674 *MOXON Tutor Astron.* (ed. 3) 201 *A sphere is complicated only of Lath-like Circles to represent each Orb*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 237/2 *'Lath* maker, *faiseur de lattis*. 1533 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, *To the lath maker*...xviid. 1607 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* (MS.), *Abraham Garke of Marden, lathmaker*. 1886 *RUSKIN Præterita* I. 286 *Separated only by a lath partition*. 1887 *G. B. GOODE, etc. Fisheries of U.S.* I. 666 *The term lath-pot is almost universally employed to designate the common forms of closed lobster traps...providing they are constructed of laths or of any narrow strips of wood. Other names...are 'box-traps', 'house-pots', 'stick-pots', 'lath-coops'*. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2318/4 *A Man...by Trade a Hoopshaver, or Lath-render*. 1610 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1898) XLII. 524 *A lath Ryver*. 1676 *WHITLY Gloss.*, *Lath-river*, one who splits laths for the plasterers. 1858 *SIMMONS Dict. Trade*, *Lath-splitter*. 1882 *Ogilvie, Lath-splitting*. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 168 *The God obscene, who frights away, With his lath sword, the Thiefs and Birds of Prey*. 1756 *Br. Pococke Trav.* (1839) II. 228 *Outhouses...built...with what they call 'lath walls*. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 16 *Ashen barres...very streight and riven very thinn almost like unto 'lath-wood*. 1887 *MOLONEY Forestry W. Afr.* 3 *Foreign and Colonial Timber used for...lath-wood, shingles for roofs, &c.* 1611 *COTGRAV, Latage*...*'lath-work*. 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 79 *Ruff cast upon Lath-work, the owner finding all, is worth eight pence a yard*. 1863 *R. B. PEACOCK S. Lonsdale Dial.* in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 262 *He's gloomin out a 't winda, en shewin' hissell through 't lat-work*.

**Lath** (lath), *v.* Also 6 *lathe*, 7-9 *dial. lat*. [f. *LATH* sb.] *trans.* To cover or furnish (a wall or ceiling) with laths for plastering. Also with *over*.

c1532 *Du Wes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 949 *To lath* with lathes, *lath*. 1575 *Churchw. Acc. Slaiford in Antiquary* XVII. 171/1 *lt.* for lathing & mending the church house mounds *wd.* 1600 *SURFELT Country Farme* i. xviii. 113 *[The peasant] house shall be...thicke latted and of cloven boardes*. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 148 *After that an house is latted, the first thatch that is hyd on woulde bee of ryestrawe*. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Walls*, *Walls...being quarter'd and lath'd between the Timber, or sometimes lathed all over, they are plaster'd with Lome*. 1823 *P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* 110 *When lathed over, the lath may be equally stiff to sustain the plaster*. 1869 *Daily News* 10 Sept., *The dining-rooms...in the sixteenth century were neither lathed nor plastered*. 1886 *S. W.*

*Linc. Gloss.*, *Latted, part.*, covered with laths: as 'I'll have it studded and latted'.

*absol.* 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 79 *To Lath* and lay with Lime and haire. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 250 *A Budget...to put their Nails in when they Lath*.

Hence **Lathed** *pp. a.* Also **Lather**, one who fixes laths or makes lath-work.

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* v. 65 *Like the plaster, or dawbe vnto the latted house*. 1897 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 4/4 *By employing lathers to do the lathing work instead of plasterers*. **Lath**, obs. form of **LOATH**.

**Lathe** (læð), *sb.* [Late OE. *læð* str. neut., corresponding to ON. *læð* (poet.) landed possession, land :—OTent. \**læþm*; according to some scholars cogn. w. *læð* in Goth. *un-læðs* poor (‘lit. without landed possessions’), OE. *un-læd* (‘wretched’). The form *lathe* (recorded from 14th c.) would, if it represented a pronunciation handed down by oral tradition, imply that the OE. word had a short vowel, and connexion with *lathan*, to summon, would then be possible. Probably, however, the word had little oral currency, so that its form may have been influenced by the spelling of early documents. The identity of the word with ON. *læð* (which involves the conclusion that the OE. form was *læð*) is rendered almost certain by the following facts. (1) The OE. word is in one instance recorded in the sense of the ON. word, viz., in the legal formula ‘ne kynne ic þines ne lathes ne handes ne sace ne scone’ (Schmid, *Gesetze der Angelsachsen*, app. xi), where it has the same alliterative association as in the frequent ON. phrase ‘land ok lath’. (2) This alliterative association recurs in our first quotation, where the word has its specific Kentish application. (3) Our second quotation implies that ‘the lathe of Aylesford’ was the territory that was under a jurisdiction attached to the *manor* of Aylesford, so that the development of the special Kentish use from the general sense of ‘landed possession’ presents no difficulty.

The possibility is not excluded that the Kentish term may represent a coalescence of the original OE. *læð*, territory, with other words of similar form: cf. ON. *læð* fem. a court or judicial assembly, and OE. *læð* or *læðe* in *mōlādū* pl., attendances at a ‘moot’ or assembly (related to ON. *lāda*, OE. *lādan*, to go); also mod. Da. *lægd* ‘division of a parish for military purposes’ (f. root of LfE. *LAY* 2b.). The latinized *leidegrævi* (see b) may, as is commonly assumed, represent an OE. \**læðgerfan* ‘lathe-reeves’; but the text is of little authority.)

One of the administrative districts (now five in number) into which Kent is divided, each comprising several hundreds.

1a 1100 *Charter in Birch Cart. Sax.* III. 162 *Seo daznūð folces on westan Cant. þær þæt land and þæt lath to līð*. c1120 *Rochester Bridge-bote Charter* *ibid.* 659 *Of aylesforda & of ellan þam læpe þe þær to līþ*. [*Latin text*: *De Aylesforda et de toto illo lesto quod ad illud manerium pertinet*. (See *LAST* 3b.)] c1150 in *Laws of Edw. Conf.* c. 31 (interpolation) in Schmid *Gesetze* 508 note 1. In quibusdam vero provinciis Anglice vocatur lath (v. vocatur lath), quod isti dicunt tithinge (v. trithinge). 1392-3 *Rolls Part.* 111. 305/1 *Certaines Wapentakes, Hundredes, Rapes, Lathes, Bailiies...& Villes, queux furent grant parcelle del Ferme des corps des Countees*. 1545 *Act 37 Hen. VIII.* c. 25 § 9 *In every such Shire Riding Lath Wapentake Rape Citie Towne Borough Isle*. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 3 *The whole Shyre hath long been divided into five partes commonly called Lathes*. 1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.*, *Lath* or *Leith*, is a great part of a County, sometimes containing three or more Hundreds or Wapentakes; as it is used in Kent and Sussex. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 116 *In some counties there is an intermediate division between the shire and the hundreds, as lathes in Kent, and rapes in Sussex*. 1832 *Act 2 & 3 Will. IV.* c. 64 § 9 *Such Eastern Division shall include the whole of the respective lathes of St. Augustine and Shepway*. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* I. v. 100 *In Kent...the hundreds are arranged in Lathes or Lests*.

b. *Comb.*: † *lathe reeve*, the official charged with the administration of a lathe; † *lathe silver* (see quot. 1778).

c 1200 *London interpolation in Leges Hen. I.* c. 7 § 2 (MS. c1310) in Schmid *Gesetze* 440 note 4, *Leidegrævi*, vicarii. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 116 *These had...their lathe-reeves and rape-reeves, acting in subordination to the shire-reeve*. 1778 *LASTEN Kent* I. 124 *The chief-rent payable to the crown, called lath or tythe silver...was &c. as was returned by the survey taken in 1650*.

**Lathe** (læð), *sb.* Now only *dial.* Also 6 *laythe*, 6-7 *lath*, 7, 8 *dial. leath*, 9 *dial. leathe*, 1a *lith* (e. [a. ON. *hlada* (Sw. *lada*, Da. *lade*), connected with *hlada* *LAD* v.]) A barn.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2134 *To maken lathes and gaderen coren*. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4681 (Götl.) *Wid win and corn, fless and melf, And [read þai] fild þe lathes here and þar*. c 1384 *CHAUCER II. Fame* iii. 1050 *For alle mote oute other late or rathe, Alle the sheves in the lathe*. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 670 *Hoc oreum, lathe. Hoc granarium, idem est*. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7643 *He gart bigg thaim in house and lathe*. c 1550 *Plumpton Corr.* (Caunden) 257 *They ar thershing in the one lath beanes and barley both*. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* 101 *Lath*, a Barn among them of Lincolnshire. 1781 *J. HUTTON Tour to Caves* *Gloss.* 92 *Leath*, barn. 1847 *E. BRONTE Wuthering Heights* I. ii. 16 *'Goa rahind by th' end ut lath'*. 1893 *PEEL Spen Valley* 293 *Garside's old lath stood about where Mr. Dawson's shops now are*.

b. *attrib.*, as *lathe-door*, -*yard*. c 1746 *J. COLLIER* (Tim Bobbin) *Vieu Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 67 *Just as I'll get't'n to th' Leath Dur.* 1891 *ATKINSON Last of Giant Killers* 214 *The fowls of the lathe-yards even had not been spared*.

**Lathe** (læð), *sh.* Also 5, 7 *lath*. [Of obscure history; prob. cognate with Da. *lad*, in *drejelad* turning-lathe, also in other compounds in which it has the general sense of 'stand, supporting framework', e.g. *savelad* saw-bench, *sengelad* bedstead, *lþnelad* gantry, *waverlad* loom. The Da. word



is prob. a special use of *lad* pile, heap regularly built up:—ON. *hlāð*, related to *hlāða* to LADE.

If the coincidence in form and meaning with *Da. lad* be not purely accidental, the Eng. word must, notwithstanding its late occurrence, have come down from the time of the Danish settlements in England. (A native OE. cognate is out of the question, as it would have had *ð*, not *ð*.) The *Da.* word, in compounds, is cited by Kalkar from the 15-16th c.

As the older form of turning lathe, used as late as the 19th century, was worked by means of a spring-lath overhead (see drawing in *Encycl. Brit.* ed. 9, XIV. 323), it is not wholly impossible that the word may be a modification of *LATH sb.*; but against this is the occurrence of the word in the wider Danish sense (see sense 1).

The ON. *laun* (in Dicts. miswritten *lōð*, and explained 'smith's lathe') is commonly given as the etymon, but erroneously. All that is known of the word is that it was used in composition to form poetic synonyms for gold.

†1. ?*gen.* A supporting structure, stand, scaffold. 1476 *Record St. Mary's Rectory in Antip. Sarib.* (1771) 209 A new Sepulchre . . . with all the ordinance that longeth thereto; that is to say, A lathe made of timber and iron work thereto; Item, thereto longeth Heven, made of timber . . . Item Hell made of timber and iron-work with Devils.

2. *spec.* (More fully *turning-lathe*.) A machine for turning wood, metal, ivory, etc., in which the article to be turned is held in a horizontal position by means of adjustable centres and rotated against the tools with which it is cut to the required shape.

The lathe is used chiefly for turning circular and oval work, but it is also used for turning irregular forms and in engraving figure-work and geometrical designs on metal.

1611 [see LATH v.]. 1659 *Leak Waterworks* 25 As in a Turners Lathe. 1678 *Butler Hud.* iii. ii. 376 Could turn his Word and Oath and Faith As many ways as in a Lathe. 1753 *Hogarth Anal. Beauty* x. 58 A turner, in his lathe, might turn a much finer neck. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 31 A file, to smooth wood or metal revolving in the lathe. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) III. 616 In the form of a globe, round as from a lathe.

b. With qualifying words indicating (a) the source of driving power, as *engine*-, *foot*-, *hand*-, etc.; (b) a special form of construction, as *centre*-, *chuck*-, *duplex*-, *mandrel*-, *pole*-, etc.; (c) the kind of work done with it, as *chasing*-, *fluting*-, *oval*-, *screw-cutting*-, etc.; for which see those words.

c. A machine for 'throwing' and turning pottery-ware, the article being placed upon a revolving horizontal disc. (More explicitly *potter's lathe*.)

1773 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 506/2 The wheel and lathe are the chief instruments in pottery; the first for large works, and the last for small. . . The potter's lathe is also a kind of wheel, but more simple and slight than the former. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 1012 In large potteries, the whole of the lathes, both for throwing and turning, are put in motion by a steam engine.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lathe-chuck*-, *drill*-, *frame*-, *mark*-, *work*-, *lathe-turned* adj.; *lathobearer*-, *carrier*-, *dog*-, various names for the appliance which connects the object to be turned with the centres of the lathe; *lathe-bed*, the lower framework of a lathe, having a slot from end to end in which one or both of the heads may be moved backwards or forwards; *lathe-frame*, the frame upon which the lathe stands; *lathe-head*, (a) the head-stock of a lathe; (b) 'a small dental or laboratory lathe that may be fitted to a bench' (*Cent. Dict.*); *lathe-man* (see quot.); *lathe-treader*, a man or boy employed to turn the potter's lathe.

1853 O. BYRN *Handbk. Artisan* 146 Sometimes . . . the grinder is laid upon the 'lathe-bearers or other support. 1849 *Weale Dict. Terms* 253/1 A long frame, called the 'lathe-bed' . . . is fixed at each end upon two short standards. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 266/1 The slide-rest will . . . move along the lathe-bed. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 160 The shear, or 'lathe frame' . . . can be made of wood. 1893 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, 'Lathe Men, brass-finishers employed solely in turning at the lathe and not engaged in fitting at the bench or vice. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 287 On the battered and broken metal we can still see traces of the 'lathe-mark. 1865 ELIZA METEYARD *Life J. Wedgwood* I. 338 This branch of the trade employed a skilled body of men . . . and the boys called 'lathe-treaders who made the necessary movements for them. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 286 'Barbarian' work of this period was as often 'lathe-turned as Roman. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 146 For 'lathe work I have pursued a different course.

**Lathe** (læθ), *sb.* 4 In 7 lathe, 7-8 leath. [Cogn. w. Sw. *lad*, of the same meaning; cf. prec. and LAY *sb.*] The movable swing-frame or batten of a loom.

1633 *Austin Medit.* (1633) 281 At every change the Shuttle flies throw and throw it [the web]; and ever and anon the Lath thumps and smites it. 1688 R. HOLME *Artistry* iii. 107/2 The Leath, that is a moving frame in which the reed is placed by which the Wool is knocked or beaten into the Warp. 1743 *Maxwell Sel. Trans.* 342 The Weaver should . . . likewise be careful each time he throws the Shuttle, that he draws the Thread straight and light to the Cloth, before he strikes with the Leath. 1889 *Posselt Techn. Textile Design* 123 Lay, Lathe or Batten, a part of a loom. To it are secured the shuttle-boxes and the reed.

**Lathe**, *v.* *Obs.* exc. *dia.* Also 9 *dia.* *laith* [OE. *lathan* = OFris. *lathia*, *ladia*, OS. *lathan*, OHG. *lathan* (MHG., mod.G. *lathen*), ON. *latha*, Goth. *lathōn*; cogn. w. Goth. *lapaleikō* willingly.] *trans.* To invite, call.

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iii. iii. [v.] (1890) 160 Þonne lapode

be hi þæt hi onfengan þam geryne Cristes gelefan. c 1050 *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 429 *huitat* me, he me lathath. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 145 Ach him is wel þæt is lathed from lutele weole to muchele. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 144 Eilste þinges nometliche muneged & lathed us to wakien i sume gode. 13. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 163 To þis frelych feste þæt fele arn to called, For alle arn lathed luflyly. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) V. 275 Hengistus called or lathede by treason the kynge of Briteyne. 1859 *Waugh Poems & Lane. Songs* u. (1879) 82 Aw'll lathie a rook o' neighbour lads.

Hence † **Lather**, one who invites or summons.

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 An þesser lase of þe witzin wer lathieres moche. *Ibid.* 237 An þisser beoð beales and lathieres. [Cf. *laver*, *lavier* (Pembroke); see E. D. D.]

**Lathe**, *obs.* form of LATH, LATHIE.

**Latheborde**, *obs.* form of LATHBOARD.

|| **Lathee** (læθ), *Anglo-Indian.* Also *lathi*, *latti*. [Hindi *lathī*.] A long heavy stick, usually of bamboo and bound with iron.

1850 *Fanny Parks's Wand, Pikerin* I. xiv. 132 A very heavy lathi, a solid male bamboo, five feet five inches long, headed with iron in a most formidable manner. 1860 *Russell's Diary India* II. 317 Sometimes a peasant runs away with a long lathi or stick over his shoulder. 1878 *Life in Hissaili* I. 114 We came upon about a hundred men . . . all with lathies . . . in their hands. 1895 *Mrs. B. M. Crocker Village Tales* (1890) 177 A man's body found in a nullah, killed by a sickle or a lathi (heavy stick).

**Lathen** (læθ'n), *a. rare.* [f. LATH *sb.* + -EN 4.] *Make of lathe.*

1843 *Jl. Ainsworth Windsor C.* iv. v. Settle the grievance with thy [a jester's] lathen dagger. 1868 *Browning King & Bk.* I. 259 In the plain closet . . . With . . . stool one table and one lathen crucifix There sits the Pope. *Ibid.* v. 849 My poor lathen dagger puts aside Each pass of the Billow.

**Lather** (læθ), *sb.* Also 1 *lathor*, 7 *ladder*, *lavour*. [OE. *lathor* *str. neut.* = ON. *lathr* washing soda, foam (Sw. *lathr* soap):—O'Leut. type \**lauprōm* = pre-Teut. \**loutrom* (= Gr. *λουτρόν*, *λουτρόν* bath, Irish *lathar* washing vessel), f. root \**lou-* to wash (= L. *lavare*) + -*tro-* instrumental suffix.]

1. †*a.* (OE. only.) Washing soda. b. A froth or foam made by the agitation of a mixture of soap and water.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 2 Læge on clað gnid in water gnid swide þæt heo sy eall geleded þweam mid þe lathre þæt heafod ælme. c 1050 *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 455/3 Nitria, þæt is of leathre. *Ibid.* 456/4 Nitrium, leathor. 1583 *Sturges Anal. Abus.* ii. (1822) 50 Then shall your mouth be lathered with the lather . . . (for they have their sweetie bales wherewith all they use to wash). 1669 W. SIMON *Hydrog. Chym.* 335 I ordered the maid to put some of the usual soap thereto . . . and it made a very good lather (as they call it). 1677 *Compl. Servant Maid* 64 Wash them very well in three ladders. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 392 Take scalding hot water, and . . . with Newcastle soap beat and work up a clear lather. 1815 *Scott Lett. to Dk. Buccleuch* Dec. in Lockhart, It looked like a shaving-brush, and the goblet might be intended to make the lather. 1873 *W. Smith Foods* 279 Hard water . . . prevents the formation of a lather, until a large quantity of soap has been added.

fig. 1725 *Bailey Erasmi Collog.* 570 Such as by the Lather of Tears, and Soap of Repentance . . . have washed away their Pollutions.

b. *transf.* Violent perspiration, esp. the frothy sweat of a horse.

1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 143, I could not possibly bring forth a word . . . being all in a lather with agony and distress. 1828 in WESTER. 1837 *Mrs. Sherwood II. Milner* iii. v. Miss Bell had already exercised her [a mare] so well, that, to use a jockey term, she was all in a lather. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 238 The mare . . . was covered with lather.

2. The action of lathering or applying lather to.

1626 *Middleton Women Beware W.* ii. ii. She'd . . . sponge up herself. And give her neck three lathers.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lather-bowl*; *lather-dried*-, *making* adjs.; *lather-boy*, a boy employed in a barber's shop to lather the chins of customers.

1856 R. W. PROCTER *Barber's Shop* xxi. (1883) 216 A 'lather bowl. 1898 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 5/7 They were 'lather boys to a barber'. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 294 Reining in the now 'lather-dried brown. c 1611 *Chapman Iliad* xl. 370 His 'lather-making jaws.

**Lather** (læθ), *v.* Forms: 1 (se) *læðran*, *læðrian*, 3 *leper*, *liðere*, 5 *lathere*, 6-*lather*, 7 *ladder*, *laver* (in *lavinger* ppl. adj.). [OE. \**læðran*, *læðran*, corresponds to ON. *lþðra*:—O'Leut. \**lauprjan*, f. \**lauprōm*: see LATHER *sb.* 1 From the 16th c. the word has been assimilated in form to the *sb.*; cf. Icel. *landra*.]

1. *trans.* To cover with or as with a lather; to wash in or with a lather.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xi. 2 Maria uutodlice was ðio æðwæð, wel smiride hel leðere done drihten mid smirinisce. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 124 Lybre mid sapan. *Ibid.* III. 2 [see LATHER *sb.* 1a]. 1654 *Ganton Pleas.* Notes II. i. 33 Their Horses . . . by excessive heats, continual evaporations, and sweats . . . were lathered and ladder'd. 1713 *Adison Guardian* No. 71 p. 4 He would rub and lather a man's head, till he had got out every thing that was in it. 1715 *tr. Panciroli's Rerum Mem.* I. i. iv. 12 Cleaner and brighter, than if he had been . . . lather'd with a Wash-ball. 1748 *Smollett Rod. Rand.* viii. (1804) 36 He lathered my face. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxiii. 235 The self-same brush that had lathered the beard of that very vulgar man. 1862 *Geo. Eliot Romola* xvi. Nello skipped round him, lathered him, seized him by the nose, and scraped him. *Proverb.* 1860 *Hughes Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxiii. 'Twas waste of soap to lather an ass.

† b. *absol.* or *intr.* *Obs.* rare.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhoie* i. lii. (1860) 32 And for that j kan so wel wasche, so wel lathere . . . bath god made me his chambrere. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Cleanse Linnen Wks.* ii. 160/1 For Latherdresses are testy . . . When they are lathering in their humble broth.

† c. *intr.* in quasi-passive sense. 1691 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 532 [They] put them over a Fire till they are more than blood-warm; which will make them [skins] ladder and scour perfectly clean.

2. *intr.* To become covered with foam; now chiefly of a horse.

a 1225 *Juliana* 16 And baten hire swa luðere þæt hire leofliche lich litheri al blodde. [Similarly a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1554.] a 1225 *St. Marher.* 5 Hi bruck ouerall on litherde o blodde. c 1275 *Lay.* 7189 He swang in þan filte þæt he leþerde [c 1205 lathered] a swote. 1884 *St. Julian's Gae.* i. May 7/1 Haverster . . . lathered a good deal before being saddled.

3. To produce and form a lather or froth. Said esp. of water when mixed with soap; also of soap.

1608 *Armin Nest Ninn.* (1849) 21 The frothing of this mule made the mingled confection lather. 1677 *Prot. Oxfordsh.* 36 Water . . . such as . . . would lather well. 1715 *Gay Ep. to Earl Burlington* 104 Our shirts her busy fingers rub, While the sope lathers or the foaming tub. 1789 *G. Warr Selborne* i. 3 A fine limpid water . . . but which does not lather well with soap. 1796 *Kewas Econ. Mon.* ed. 2 I. 159 It [indurated lithomargal] does not lather, yet is detesive.

4. *trans.* To spread on like lather.

1885 *March. Exam.* 10 Feb. 5/3 In other pictures coarse yellow paint appears to have been lathered on with a trowel.

5. To beat, thrash. Also *intr.* with *into*. Also *fig.*

1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 320 He was so well lathered that he was near his end. 1850 P. CROOK *War of Hatts* 53 The pious cleric too was . . . lathered with a cane. 1886 *Maxwell Gray Silence Dean Maithland* I. v. 199 He was a latherin' into Hotspur [a horse] like mad.

Hence **Lathered** *ppl. a.*, **Lathering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Latherer**.

1598 *Florio, Saponata*, a sopping, a lathering. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Cleanse Linnen Wks.* ii. 164 Not doubting but the lathering suds of your kumlie will wash away all such faults. 1647 H. MORE *Insomni. Philos.* i. 178 Her curled steeds foaming out having tares. 1814 *Southey Curinna Julia Post Wks.* III. 37 When at the looking-glass with lather'd chin . . . I sit. 1836 L. HOWARD *R. Kingley* vi. A stubble of your growth . . . requires a double lathering. 1863 *Geo. Eliot Romola* xvi. The doctor had his lathered face turned towards the group. 1865 *Carlyle French Rev.* 137-8 VIII. 207 Such a poll-mell . . . your King must have given them in a dreadful lathering. 1899 *W. Estlin Gar.* 18 May 2/3 They employed as lathers in barbers' shops.

**Lather**, *obs.* form of LATHER.

**Latherin**-, *on*, *obs.* Sc. forms of LATHER-NE.

**Lathery** (læθəri), *a.* [f. LATHER *sb.* + -Y 1.] Consisting of or covered with, or as with, lather. Chiefly *fig.*, 'frothy', unsubstantial. Also of a horse: Covered with foam.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 399 A certain lathery tautology which makes a mouthful of breath into a cistern of sud. 1819 *Southey Lett.* (1850) III. 150 Having set aside a paper . . . to substitute a lathery composition of his own. 1880 *Blackmore M. Ankerly* I. xvii. 253 Shining, and wringing, and rinsing went on, over the bubbled and lathery turf. 1890 E. PERCY *Broughton* II. xiii. 271 (Fink.) The horse was lathery from his ten miles of uphill work.

**Lathing** (læθɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1 Also 8 *lathing*. [f. LATH *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the *vb.* LATH.

1544 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 70 To a mason for lathing [and] dawning iijij. 1663 *Grimmer Counsel* (1664) 78 Lathing is worth six pence the yard. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 372 By lathing is meant the nailing up laths . . . on the ceiling and partitions.

2. *concr.* Lath-work.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 342 The outward part of the trunk [of Cocoa Nut] is made into lathings. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 612 Lathing, laying, and set . . . is, when the work, after being lathed, is covered with one coat of lime and hair, and afterwards . . . a thin and smooth coat spread over it, consisting of lime only, or as the workmen call it, putty, or set. . . Lathing, floating, and set . . . differs from the foregoing, in having the first coat pricked up to receive the set, which is here called the floating. 1858 *Simmonds Dict. Trade, Lathing*, small wooden bars to fix mortar in; bed staves for the centre-frame of a bedstead, to rest the bedding on. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 9 Thin lathing should be tacked on over the paper joints. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 14 May 1/3 The plaster . . . is spread upon expanded metal lathing.

3. *Comb.*: lathing hammer, †hatchet, a lather's hammer with a cutting peen for shortening laths; lathing saw, a saw for cutting iron laths; lathing staff (see quot. 1703).

1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 249 A 'Lathing Hammer . . . with which the Laths are nailed on with its head, and with its Edge they cut them to any length. 1797 *Trial of J. Dobbins, at Worcester*, 3 A 'lathing hatchet. 1850 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 223 'lathing saws. 1757-89 *HOLLINSHED Chron.* (1807-8) II. 736 His husband (John Tiler) . . . came running home with his 'lathing staffe in his hand. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 248 A Lathing Staff of Iron, in the form of a Cross, to stay the cross Laths while they are nailed to the long Laths, and also to clinch the Nails.

**Lathing** (læθɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 2 *Obs.* exc. *dia.* Also 1-3 *laðung*, e. [f. LATH *v.* + -ING 1.] An invitation; a calling together. Also, a congregation.

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* lii. 405 Be ðære milt-sunga æfter ðære laðunga is swide wel gesad ðurh Eassa's ðone witzan. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 And alle þeo ileafulle laðunge him ihersummede. c 1205 *Lay.* 5115 Þa makeden heo ane laðunge [c 1275 lapinge] of heore leoue folke. 1547



SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Gwynedd*, lathyn, byddyn. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Sennone*, a bidding, lathing, muniting. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 29 *Lathing*, entreaty or invitation: You need no lathing: You need no invitation or urging. 1746 *Exmoor Stedding* l. 189 (P. D. S.) Tha wut net look vor Lathing, chell warden. 1857 WAUGH *Lang. Life* 54 'Come, poo a cheer up,' said he, 'an' need no moor lathen'.

**Lath-nail.** A nail for fixing laths upon battens.

1388 *9 Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 54 In lathes et lathe nayl yf. 1422-3 *Ibid.* 97 In lathnail et bordnail emptisijr. 1483-4 in *Swayne Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 33 For iij mil. latez nayllez. 1509-10 *Durh. Acc. Kolls* (Surtees) 105 Pro v. latnalis. 1540 *Indow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 3 Payd for borde nayle and lathe neale for the same cofer. 1667 H. STUBBE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 502, I heated a Lath-nail glowing hot. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 330 The lath nail .. used for nailing laths to quartering.

**Lathy** (la'pī), a. [f. *LATH* sb. + *-Y* l.]

1. Resembling a lath; thin or long and thin like a lath. Said esp. of a very thin person.

1672 *Wood Life* (O. H. S.) II. 239 Duns Scotus his picture — a lean lathy man. a 1756 G. WEST *Abuse Trav.* xx, He..eft his lathy falchion brandished. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* iii. (1848) 148 In some parts of the profile view it is too lathy and slender. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* ii. His figure was gaunt and lathy. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 167/1 From the hips downwards he was remarkably well made, straight, and lathy. 1881 GRANT *White Eng. With-out* & *W.* ix. 201 The elder daughter was, I will not say a lathy girl, but very slim. 1893 E. H. BARKER *Wind. S. Waters* 265 The lathy poplars leaning in every direction.

2. Made of lath (and plaster).

1804 COLLINS *Scriptures* 12 One of John Bull's True Breed, overhearing, by chance, Through a lathy partition, those good friends to France. 1855 *Housch. Words* XII. 215 We are divided only by a lathy partition.

**Lathyric** (la'pīrik), a. *Path.* [f. *LATHYR*-US + *-IC*.] Produced by the use of the seeds of a plant of the genus *Lathyrus*; causing lathyrism.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 8.6 This.. would suggest a similarity of action between the lathyric and the ergotic poisoning.

**Lathyrin** (la'pīrin), *Chem.* [f. as prec. + *-IN*.] An amorphous, yellow, bitter substance obtained by Reinsch from the species of the genus *Lathyrus* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

**Lathyrism** (la'pīriz'm), *Path.* [f. *LATHYR*-US, + *-ISM*.] A condition produced by the use as food of the seeds of some species of the genus *Lathyrus*. It is characterized by formication, tremors, convulsive movements, and paraplegia.

1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 461 A paralytic affection called lathyrism, resulting from the use of a dal prepared from a lentil—*Lathyrus sativus*, prevails extensively in upper and central India.

**Lathyrus** (la'pīrūs), [mod. L., a. Gr. *λάρυπος* a kind of vetch.] The name of a genus of plants (N.O. *Leguminosae*), comprising the 'everlasting pea' *L. latifolius* and other species.

1741 *Compt. Fam. Pie.* v. iii. 386 Blue flower'd Lathyrus. 1778 G. WHITE *Selborne* xii. (1789) 236 *Lathyrus sylvestris*, narrow-leaved or wild lathyrus.

**Lati-** (lā'ti, lā'ti), combining form of *L. latus* broad, as **Latice** state a. *Zool.* [COSTATE], having broad ribs (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855; and in later Dicts.). **Latide** ntate a. *Zool.* [DENTATE], having broad teeth (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855; and in later Dicts.). **Latifoliate** a. *Bot.* [FOLIATE] = next (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855; and in recent Dicts.). **Latifolious** a. [f. *L. latifolius* (f. *latus* broad + *folium* leaf) + *-OUS*], having broad leaves. **Latipennate** a. *Ornith.* [PENNATE], having broad wings (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855); so **Latipennine** a. (in recent Dicts.). † **Latirostrous** a. *Ornith.* [L. *rostrum* beak + *-OUS*], having a broad beak; so **Latirostral**, **Latirostrate** adjs. (in recent Dicts.). **Latisept** a. *Bot.* [SEPTUM], having a broad septum. **Latisternal** a. [STERNUM], having a broad breast-bone.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, \**Latifolious*. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 581/1 The latifolious, or everlasting pea. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxv. 172 Vet have they a knowne and open disadvantage from an other, which is not common unto any singing bird we know, that is a flat bill: For no \*latirostrous animal.. were ever commended for their note. 1650 *Ibid.* v. i. 234 Latirostrous or flat billed birds. 1877 A. W. BENNETT tr. *Thomé's Bot.* 413 The silicula is said to be angustisept. or \*latisept. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Kanol.* (N.Y.) XII. 324 They [anthropoid apes] have a sternum, and are therefore sometimes called \*latisternal apes.

**Latialite** (lā'fālīt), *Min.* [f. *L. latialis* of or belonging to Latium + *-ITE*.] = HAÜYNE.

1868 DANA *Min.* 332. 1866 PHILLIPS *Fesuv.* x. 293 Haüyne, or Latialite occurs disseminated and in cavities of gray micaceous or argillite lava.

**Latian** (lā'fān), a. [f. *L. Latium* (see LATIN) + *-AN*.] Of or belonging to Latium; Latin.

1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* II. viii. (1622) 149 What.. if any of the Latian Senators fall to decay? 1631 MAS-SINGER *Believe as you List* i. ii. All rich ornaments of your Latian dames. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. (1874) 4 No magnificent remains of Latian porches .. are to be found in Britain. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* iii. (1880) 42 [In the Epitaphium Damonis] Milton takes a formal farewell of the Latian muse.

† **Latibulate**, v. *Obs. rare* = o. [f. ppl. stem of *L. latibulāri*, f. *latibulum*: see next.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Latibulate*, privily to hide ones selfe in a corner.

† **Latibule**. *Obs. rare.* Also 7 latible. [ad. L. *latibulum*, f. *latere*: see LATENT.] A hiding-place.

1623 COCKERAM, *Latibule*, a denie or lurking place. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Latible*, a hiding or lurking place. (1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 114 One great Mother-wasp .. lying hid in some hollow tree or other latibulum.)

**Latibulize** (lā'ti-būlīz), v. *rare.* [f. *L. latibulum* a hiding-place + *-IZE*.] *intr.* To retire into a hiding-place or retreat (for the winter).

1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. i. 11 note, When kept in gardens in Italy and Germany, it [the Tortoise] is observed to latibulize in October, and to reappear in April.

† **Latic**, a. *Obs. rare.* In 7 latiek. [ad. mod. L. *latic-a*, a. Arab. *laṭīqah* (Avicenna *Qānūn* IV. fen i. treat. ii. p. 23).] A quotidian fever, or phlegmatic fever, in which there are no symptoms of apyrexia or intermission (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855).

1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* vi. 226 In a Phlegmatic Age, which the Arabians call Latic, or Latent. *Ibid.*, In a Latic Age we must have a care of Purges.

**Laticiferous** (lati'sifēros), a. *Bot.* [f. *L. latic*, LATEX + *-IFEROUS*. Cf. F. *laticifère*.] Bearing or containing latex. *Laticiferous tissue*, tissue containing laticiferous tubes or vessels.

1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) II. 392 A portion of cinchona, or laticiferous tissue. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footst. Page Nat.* 257 Like the milk in the laticiferous vessels of lettuce. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 432 The laticiferous tubes .. traverse the entire body of the plant as a continuous system.

**Laticlave** (la'tiklāv), *Rom. Antig.* [ad. late L. *laticlavium*, *laticlavus*, f. *latus* broad + *clavus* purple stripe. (In cl. l. the term was *latus clavus*.)] A badge consisting of two broad purple stripes on the edge of the tunic, worn by senators and certain other classes of persons of high rank.

1658 in PHILLIPS, 1739 MELMOTH *Fitzosb. Lett.* (1749) II. 125 When I was first invested with the laticlave, 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 30 The Roman knights who were distinguished by the permission of wearing the laticlave. 1793 A. MURPHY *Tacitus* (1805) VIII. 11 Pliny the younger shews, that the laticlave was a favour granted by the emperor on particular occasions. 1871 FARRAR *Witt. Hist.* iii. 100 A symbol more glorious than the laticlave of consuls or the diadem of kings.

*transf.* 1848 L. WEBB *Continental Ecclesiast.* 433 Angels who are in white, with laticlaves of gold.

† **Latifundia** (lā'tifūndiā), *sb. pl.* Also 7 anglicized latifunds. [l. pl. of *latifundium*, f. *latus* broad + *fundus* estate.] Large estates.

1630 T. WESTCOTE *Devon.* (1845) 242 Each of them having their parks and large latifunds. 1869 ROGERS *Hist. Gleamings* Ser. i. 66 The latifundia of our time had hardly begun to exist. 1874 MAHAFFEY *Soc. Life Greece* xii. 375 The Roman latifundia.]

Hence **Latifundian** a., *noun-adv.*, possessing large estates.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam. II. v.* § 156 (1740) 414 Although the interest of a very latifundian faction was concerned.

**Latijis**, *obs.* form of LATICE.

† **Latimer**. *Obs.* Also 4-5 latymer, 4 ? latynier, latynere. [a. OF. *latim(m)ier*, a corruption (perh. orig. graphic, but adopted in oral use) of *latiniere*, f. *Latin*: see LATIN sb.] An interpreter.

c 1205 *Lav.* 14319 He was þe bezte latimer þat ær com her. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xv. 49 Latymer was iiii latymer. 13.. *A. Alex.* 7089 Ther he fond latimeris, That ladde him to hyche rocheris. c 1330 R. BAUNSE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7573 Þys Breþ was þe kynges latymer. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1539) v. 58 And alle weys fynden hem Latynere to go with hem. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* vii. 41 A latymer told the kyng the full understanding ther of wassaylle.

**Latin** (lā'tin), a. and sb. Forms: 3-6 Latyn, 3-7 Latine, 5-6 Latyne, Laten, 6 Latteen, (Lattin, Sc. Latyng), 3- Latin. [a. L. *Latīnus* adj., f. *Latium*, the portion of Italy which included Rome. Cf. F. *latin*. The word (as sb. denoting the language) was adopted in OE. as *lāden* (see LEDEN).]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to Latium or the ancient Latins (or Romans).

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol. 2 As wel as suffyseth to these noble clerkes Grekes thise same conclusions in Greek .. and to the Latin folk in Latin. 1552 Bk. *Com. Prayer* Ordin. Pref., Learned in the Latyne tongue. 1557 GRIMALD in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 116 Caiet the Phrygian .. who gave to Latine stronds the name. 1644 MILTON *Arcep.* (Arb.) 37 Nævius and Plautus the first Latine comedians. 1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* Pref. 3, I am writing of the Latin country. 1882 QUINA *Maremma* I. 149 The ruins of Roman roads, of Latin castles.

2. Pertaining to, characteristic of, or composed in the language of the ancient Latins or Romans. Of a writer, scholar, etc.: Versed in the Latin language.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. Prol., *Latinis exemplaribus*, latinum bismum. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE xi. 1413 Eftyr the pruffeyffyn fra the Latynbuk. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 356 In Latyn letters and in dowbill forme Tha writ it. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 138 Remuneration, O, that's the Latin word for three-farthings. a 1614 DONNE *Biadvavatoe* (1644) 160 The Latine Text is thus cited. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* iv. vi. 453 Latin Grammar. 1712 in *Picton L'pool Munia. Rec.* (1886) II. 6 In the Chancery of England

in the Petty Bag Office or Latin side. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 110 He sometimes subjoins the Latine termination. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 451 A Latin translation of them appeared in Germany. 1845 STODART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 163/1 Adeling .. is of opinion that the Latin *et*, and Greek *en* are identical in origin with the Teutonic *enti*, *untē*, &c.

b. *transf.* (*Jocular*).

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. i. 50 Hang-hog is latten for Bacon. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* Kiv, So these two words, Eate it, are the unlettered mans latine for any good meate. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Convers.* II. 157 Brandy is Latin for a Goose, and Tace is Latin for a Candle.

3. The distinctive epithet of that branch of the Catholic Church which acknowledges the primacy of the Bishop of Rome, and uses the Latin tongue in its rites and formularies. Also applied to its rites, clergy, etc.

1560, a 1600 [see GREEK a. 3]. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 67 These words .. are usually called the words of Consecration in the Latine Church. 1796 H. HUNTER *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 689 To have the Latini offices of our churches chanted in French. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 483 He wished to break up the unity of Latin Christendom. 1869 H. VAUGHAN *Fear of Pre-paration* i. xii. 113 The Easterns deliberated among themselves without the presence of any Latin bishops. 1899 J. STALKER *Christol. Jesus* ii. 47 The Greek and Latin Fathers, from Irenaeus downwards, thus employ it.

4. a. *Hist.* Applied (in opposition to *Greek*) to what pertains to the peoples of Western Europe, viewed in their relations with the Eastern Empire and with the Saracens and Turks. b. Used as a designation for the European peoples which speak languages descended from Latin; often with implication of the erroneous notion that these peoples are of Roman descent.

*Latin League*: a proposed association of Latin nations, advocated by the Spanish minister Castelar in 1884, to restore the balance of power in Europe, and check the increasing influence of Germany. *Latin Union*: the monetary alliance formed in 1865 by France, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, and afterwards joined by Greece, its object being the adoption and maintenance of a uniform system of bimetallic coinage in each of these states, and the recognition by each state of the coins of the others as legal tender.

1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* lviii. heading VI. 1 Characters of the Latin princes. — Godfrey of Bouillon, first King of Jerusalem. — Institutions of the French or Latin Kingdom. *Ibid.* lxi. heading VI. 174 Partition of the Empire by the French and Venetians. — Five Latin Emperors of the Houses of Flanders and Courtenay [1204-1261]. 1821 BYRON 'The Isles of Greece' xiv. (*Don Juan* iii.). But Turkish force, and Latin fraud, Would break your shield, however broad. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Truth* Wks. (Iohn) II. 51 The Teutonic tribes have a national singleness of heart, which contrasts with the Latin races. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Mar. 323/1 One of Señor Castelar's tirades on the Latin League.

† 5. Of a kind of printing type = ROMAN. *Obs.*

1709 TANNER 3 Oct. in *Ballard MSS.* IV. 53 Their Latin Small-Letter being worn out.

6. Phrases. *Latin cross*: see CROSS sb. 18. *Latin square* (in *Math.*): see QUOT.

1890 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* (1897) XIII. 55 If in each line of a square of *n*<sup>2</sup> compartments the same *n* letters a, b, c, .. are arranged so that no letter occurs twice in the same column, we have what was termed by Euler 'a Latin square.'

B. *absol.* and as sb.

1. The language of the Latins or people of ancient Rome; the Latin language.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark v. 41 *Interpraetatum*, zetrahtad in latin. c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 470 in *OE. Misc.* 50 Hitt wes iwyrtyn on ebreu on gryw and latyn. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 143/1305 Pat ne connen latin non. c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol. 2 For latyn ne kanstow yit but smal, my lite sone. a 1420 HOCCELYE *De Reg. Princ.* 1854 Endite in frensch or latyn þi greef clere. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Neue Ind.* title-p. Translated out of Latyne into English. 1623 H. JONSON in *Shaks. Wks.* (1st Fo.) Pref. verses, And though thou hadst small Latine, and lesse Greeke. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 894 When a man speaking Latin, observes not the laws of grammar. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 296 ¶ 1 They adore and honour the Sound of Latin as it is old Italian. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 13 The Latin which Gregory writes is, with little difference, his native tongue. 1847 JAMES J. MARSTON *Hall* vii. I was filled with a great deal more Latin than I ever knew what to do with.

b. with qualifying words, as *good*, *bad*, etc. *Dog-latin*: see DOG sb. 17c. *False Latin*: Latin which is faulty in construction; hence *transf.*, a breach of manners.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 3 A Grammarian is better liked, that speaketh true & good Latine, than he y<sup>e</sup>ll speaketh false. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 83 Oh I smell false Latine, dunghel for unguen. a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1609) 2 Witten .. in Ancient Greeke, and in good Latine of the Schoole, and in Spanish. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 186 He (the King) bid us several times put on our Hats; but our Captain .. answer'd that he would not, that they should not cause him to commit that false Latine.

c. *Thieves' Latin*, the secret language or 'cant' of thieves.

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxix, A very learned man .. can vent Greek and Hebrew as fast as I can Thieves' Latin. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* ch. xiii, The thieves-Latin called slang.

2. An inhabitant or native of Latium; one who possessed the 'Latin right' of citizenship. † Also, one who spoke or wrote the Latin language; a Latin writer or author (*obs.*).



1398 TREVISA Barth. De P. R. xviii. cviii. (1495) 670 Many Latines calle the notte tre Ionianus. a 1400-50 Alexander 5652 Sum in latens lare sum language of greece. 1594 BLONDEVIL Exerc. iii. l. xxxvi. (1636) 351 Time consisteth of two parts. . . knit together by a common hand, called of the Latines Nunc, that is to say, now. 1615 BEDWELL Moham. Imp. i. § 15 The languages of . . . the Syrians, Greeks, and Latines. 1644 DICKY Bodies xxvii. (1645) 336 So that to exercise sense (which the Latines doe call *sentire* . . .) is [etc.], 1841 W. SPALDING Italy & Lt. Isl. i. 326 The Sabines and Latins worshipped the powers of external nature. 1880 MUIRHEAD Gains i. § 28 Latins may attain to Roman citizenship in many ways.

3. (Chiefly in pl.) a. *Hist.* The designation given at the period of the Crusades to persons belonging to any of the Western nations of Europe, in contradistinction to the 'Greeks'; = FRANK sb. (Cf. A 4a.) b. A member or adherent of the Latin or Western Church; now rare or obs. exc. with reference to subjects of the Turkish Empire.

c 1400 MAUNDREY. (1839) iii. 19 [Men of Greece] suffice not the Latynes to syngen at here Awteres. 1547 [see GREEK sb. 2]. 1682 O. N. tr. Boileau's Lutrin iv. 296 Why vex we then Dead Fathers, Greeks and Latins? Our Mother Tongue will serve to Mumble Mattins. 1788 GIBSON Decl. & F. liii. v. 510 After the restoration of the Western empire by Charlemagne and the Othos, the names of Franks and Latins acquired an equal signification and extent. 1867 LADY HERBERT Cradle L. iii. 76 It was only intended for the Catholics (here [at Jerusalem] called 'Latins'). 1881 CONDER in *Encycl. Brit.* xlii. 644/1 The Latins in Palestine are not numerous, the country villages, when Christian, belonging generally to the Greek Church.

† 4. A translation into Latin, as a school exercise. Chiefly pl.

c 1500 Song in *Rel. Ant.* i. 117 Latens for to make. 1554 HUGOET Niii. With all the Latens to the sayde nombres. a 1568 ASCHAM Scholem. (Arb.) 88 The hard pointes of Grammar . . . which scholers in common scholes, by making of Latines, be groping at. 1607 Statutes in *Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 68 Making of translations or Latins. 1670 W. WALKER *Eng. Particles* Pref. The first column contains some Englishes, the second such childish and bald Latines as we often find them turned into.

5. Comb.: † Latin-maker, a writer of Latin, a Latinist; † Latin making, Latin composition; † Latin-wit, wit that depends for its quality on being expressed in Latin.

14. . . Nom. in Wr. Wülcker 682 *Hic latinista*, a \*Latyn-maker. a 1568 ASCHAM Scholem. (Arb.) 102 Though ye say well, in a 'latin making, . . . yet ye being but in dofolite . . . ye gather and lay up in memorie, no sure frute of learning . . . But if ye fault in translation, ye ar[e] casilie taught, how . . . to awende it. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 36 Such things as these go for wit so long as they continue in Latin; but what dimally shrin'd things would they appear, if turn'd into English? And . . . we shall find the advantages of 'Latin-wit to be very small and slender, when it comes into the world.

† Latin, v. Obs. [f. LATIN sb.]

1. trans. To render or turn into Latin.

1563 L. HUMFREY (title) The Nobles or of Nobilitye. . . Whereto for the readers commoditye, . . . is coupled the small treatise of Philo a Jewe. By the same Author out of the Greeke Latined. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher*. vi. i. (1886) 89 Chasaph, being an Hebrew word, is Latined *Veneficium*. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 31 He hailes in all proverbs, . . . tales . . . ready latine to his hand out of Licotenes. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. i. § 3. 5 That of the Greeke Post, Latind by Cicero.

b. To Latin it: to speak or write Latin.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* i. (1887) 3 Though he thinke he haue the habite and can Latin it exceeding well.

2. To interlard with Latin. rare<sup>-1</sup>.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 86 b. The . . . foolish phantastical that smelles but of learyng . . . will so latine their tongues, that the simple cannot but wonder at their talke.

Hence Latinized ppl. a., versed in Latin; Latinizing vbl. sb.

1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 626 He chargeth the bishop with false Latining and worse Englishing of this greeke. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.* E. ij. That the Latined Reader, may be the sooner acquainted with this toong . . . let him marke this table following, which I set downe in Latine.

Latin(e), obs. form of LATEEN, LATTEN.

Latiner (læ'tinɜː), colloq. [f. LATIN sb. or v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>. Cf. F. *latineur*, G. *Lateiner*.] (Distinct from *latynere* LATIMER.) A Latin scholar; one who speaks Latin.

a 1691 in E. Pocock's *Life* § 3 (1816) 95 'Our parson is one Mr. Pocock, a plain honest man; but master', said they, 'he is no Latiner'. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 17 K is not heard in Black . . . for the Latiners made the same sound with c alone. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* i. Wks. 1709 i. 13 The children are all wonderful latiners. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xxiii. (1862) 55 Rowland Dixon is no Latiner. . . Schools are the proper place for representing such pieces, and if I had but Latiners enough we would have them ourselves. 1857 BROWNE *Rye* xlii. The chap that I'm talking about . . . came out first-rate Latiner.

Latinic (læ'tinɪk), a. [f. LATIN + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the ancient Latins or to the modern Latin nations.

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 116 A nearly pure Latinic dialect. 1894 *Review of Rev.* (Amer. ed.) Aug. 166/1 France and the Latinic countries.

† Latinish, a. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. LATIN + -ISH.] Of the nature of Latin.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem.* N. T. (1618) 632 Avoiding the word dedicated as foraine and Latinish.

Latinism (læ'tinɪzəm). [f. LATIN + -ISM. Cf. F. *latinisme*.] An idiom or form of expression

characteristic of the Latin language, esp. one used by a writer in another language; conformity in style to Latin models. Also, rarely, the modes of thought characteristic of the ancient Romans.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 146 Latinisme, latinismus. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lit. Lit.* 98 That the Latinismes bee observed . . . and to express them by as elegant and fit phrases as wee can in our tongue. 1644 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 310 Preferring the gay rankness of . . . any moderne fustianist before the native Latinisms of Cicero. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 285 ¶ Milton . . . has infused a great many Latinisms, as well as Gracisms . . . into the language of his poem. 1837 THACKERAY *Carlyle's Fr. Rev.* It abounds with Germanisms and Latinisms. 1849 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXXIX. 394 He is so imbued with Latinism that the whole beautiful Hellenic manifestation seems . . . an impertinence to his eyes. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xiv. vii. (1864) IX. 238 His Latinisms, and words of Latin descent, might seem drawn directly from the Vulgate. 1875 STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* (1887) 161 Milton's Latinism is so pronounced as to be un-English.

Latinist (læ'tinɪst). Also 6 Latenyeste, 7 Lattinista. [f. LATIN + -IST. Cf. med. L. *Latīnistā*, F. *latiniste*.]

1. One who is versed in the Latin language; a Latin scholar; † occurs, a writer of Latin.

1538 COVERDALE *Lit. to Ld. Cromwell* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 494 There is diversity of reading among the Hebrews, Chaldees, and Greeks, and Latinists. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxx. 33 Some grekes with the latenyestes doth name it Cholera. . . In Englyshe it is named the belly ache. 1583 STANVURST *Jenets* Ded. (Arb.) 4, I heeld no Latinist so fit, as Virgil. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lit. Lit.* 158 For . . . placing the words after the manner of the purest Latinists. 1666 PREY'S *Diary* 29 June, My Lord must have some good Latinist to make the preamble to his Patent. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 382 Church-ladders are not always mounted best by learned Clerks and Latinists profess'd. 1821 JEFFERSON *Autobio.* Writ. 1832 I. 3 My teacher . . . was but a superficial Latinist. 1884 MASSON *Edin. Sketches* 230 The worst Latinist in the whole school.

attrib. 1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* iv. ii. 1677 (Arb.) 54, I am still haunted with these needy Lattinist fellows.

2. A theologian of the Latin Church.

a 1568 COVERDALE *Hope Faith* xviii. (1574) 140 Among the Greeces also and Latinistes there wer excellent men.

Latinistic (læ'tinɪstɪk), a. [f. LATINIST + -IC.] Pertaining to or characterized by latinism; characteristic of a latinist.

1804 COLERIDGE *Lit.* 10 Mar. in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 413 [Sir T. Browne's diction is] hyperlatinistic. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Catholic Reac.* (1898) VII. viii. 23 The classical enthusiasm of the Renaissance is on the point of expiring in those Latinistic artifices.

So Latinistical a.

1723 MATHER *Vind. Bible* 45 Latinistical words are to be found in the New Testament.

Latinitaster. rare<sup>-0</sup>. [irreg. f. next + -ASTER.] A petty latinist.

1836 SMART *Walker remodelled* p. 1. (Examples of suffix -aster) grammaticaster, latinistaster. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Latinity (læ'tɪnɪti). [ad. L. *latinitatem*, f. *Latinus*; see LATIN and -ITY.]

1. The manner of speaking or writing Latin; Latin (with reference to its construction or style).

In the first quot. the sense of the word is doubtful, and the text insecure.

1619 in *Crt. & Times* Jas. I (1848) II. 172 One Shingleton . . . who preaching in Pauls . . . glanced, he say, scandalously at him [Bacon], and his Latinities, as he called them. a 1656 HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 241 The Romans expressed the womans marriage by, *nubere*, which signifies to veil. . . Neither doubt I but before all latinity was hatched this was alluded to by Abimelech, Genes. 20. 16. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 148 That cardinal . . . that said, that once indeed he had read the Bible, but if he were to do it again, 'twould lose him all his Latinity. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xlvii. II. 738 His Latinity is pure. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iii. (1863) 519 [He] used to . . . growl as he compounded the medicines over the bad latinity of the prescriptions. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 81, I undertook to compose his Epitaph . . . which, however, for an alleged defect of Latinity . . . still remains unengraved. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiv. 100 The last remains we possess of classical Latinity are the biographies of the later emperors.

2. Roman Law. The status of a Latin citizen.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* i. § 22 note 1 On the nature of colonial latinity see Savigny. *Ibid.* § 96 Latinity is either the greater or the lesser. There is the greater latinity when those who . . . fill some high office or magistracy, acquire Roman citizenship along with their parents, wives, and children; the lesser, when those who . . . hold a magisterial or other high office, themselves alone attain to citizenship.

Latinization (læ'tɪnɪzə'sɪʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of latinizing or making Latin in form; the rendering or turning into Latin.

1830 DE QUINCEY in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 646 The Latinization of Grecian proper names. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xiv, Andrew Borde, or according to his own absurd latinisation of his name, Andreas Perforatus. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* viii. 409 From that invasion we may date the era of its complete Latinization. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 172 By the mixture of our race, by the Latinisation of our language. 1898 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* XXVIII. 49 A Latinization of the speculative and didactic poem of Empedocles.

Latinize (læ'tɪnɪz), v. [ad. L. *latinizare*, f. *Latinus* Latin; see -IZE.]

1. trans. To turn into Latin, to write in Latin, to give a Latin form to (a word, etc., of another language).

1589 NASHE *Pref. to Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 9 That could scarcelie latinize their necke-verse. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 555 To vttter this verse, latinized by Cicero. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 86 Pliny hath latinized that word into *Aëra*. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 10 He had a hand in latinizing that . . . book. 1728 N. SALMON in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 361 They took the antient names of Rivers and Provinces, only latinizing them. 1855 TRENCH *Eng. Past & Pres.* iii. 107 The tendency to latinize our speech received a new impulse from the revival of learning. 1881 *Athenæum* 26 Feb. 294/1 That island . . . which for ages our geographers have insisted on Latinizing from the Russian Novaya Zemlya into Nova Zembla.

2. To make Latin or Latin-like; to make conformable to the ideas, customs, etc. of the Latins, or to the rites, etc. of the Latin Church.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xxv. (1632) 84 My Father and my Mother learned so much Latine. . . To be short, we were all so Latinized, that [etc.]. 1682 WHITLER *Journ. Greece* i. 31 They make profession of the Greek Religion; but are in most things Latinized, except in Obedience to the Sea of Rome. 1699 WANLEY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 273 The help of many such at Rome (being Latiniz'd), father Kirchor could not want. 1866 CORNHILL *Mag.* May 539 Gaul was Latinized in language, manners, and laws, and yet her people remained essentially Celtic. 1882-3 G. WASHBURN in *Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 549 The Roman Catholic Church has . . . made great efforts to Latinize its Oriental branches.

3. To transcribe in Latin characters.

1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* ii. i. § 7 These sprinklings of Greek in mediæval writings, whether in their proper characters or latinized.

4. intr. To use Latin forms, idioms, etc.

1642, 1724 [see LATINIZING ppl. a.]. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. vii. 246 Marke who writ his Gospel at Rome did Latinize and wrote it *Nacappros*. 1697 DRYDEN *Ded. Jenets* (near end), I will not excuse but justify myself for one pretended crime . . . that I latinize too much. 1849 TICKNOR *Sp. Lit.* II. 485 note, He Latinizes less in the poems that follow, because it is more difficult to do it in verse. 1892 *Guardian* 18 May 743/2 Some of the correctors Latinise strongly. *Ibid.* 743/3 The MS. quite certainly does not Latinise but Gracifies.

Hence Latinized ppl. a.; Latinizing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1738 I. 127 The lofty nakedness of your latinizing Barbarian. 1724 WATERLAND *Athan. Creed* 96 It is plain from the copy it self, that it was no Latinizing Greek that made it. 1807 G. CHAMBERS *Caledonia* i. l. i. 16 note, *Durinus* is merely the latinized *Dun*. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* vii. II. § 9 A Latinised phraseology. 1849 TICKNOR *Sp. Lit.* II. 350 They had fled from the ruins of the Latinized kingdom of the Goths. 1853 KINGSLAY *Hyppatia* ix. 109 They spoke with sneers of Augustine's Latinizing tendencies. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 309 It was of Latinising in this sense that Dryden was guilty. 1896 *Tablet* 9 May 725 The outcry against Latinizing is a favourite battle-cry.

Latiniizer (læ'tɪnɪzaɪzɪ). [f. LATINIZE v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>. Cf. F. *latiniseur*.] One who latinizes; a latinist.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xxv. (1632) 81 These collegial Latinizers. 1885 *Hemilect. Rev.* Feb. 98 Half-educated men who can beat him as latinizers.

Latinless (læ'tɪnlɪs), a. [f. LATIN sb. + -LESS.] Without Latin; ignorant of Latin.

1599 NASHE *Leiton Stuffe* 64 Latinesse dolts. 1615 tr. *Brightman's Revelation* 144 There is no Castle so defended, which a latinesse Asse laden with golden metall may not scale and conquer. 1848 LAYTON *Herald* vi. vi. An example of learning to our Latinesse nobles.

† Latinly (læ'tɪnli), adv. Obs. [f. LATIN a. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In Latin; in good or pure Latin.

1388 WYCLIF *Ps. Prol.* A Sauter . . . that . . . Latinli is seid an orgne. 1548 Q. KATH. *Parr. Let. to University Cambr.* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. K. 39 Your letters . . . be Latynely wrytten. 1559 MORWYN *Evynge* 67 They which speake not very aptly nor latynly. a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* iii. x. 128 *Fidei commissum*, or more latynely, *fidei committre*. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv. xciii. 374 Rome heere prevailing, latynely, old Britons, Picts, were said Of their self-painting. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* iii. iii. 150 You shall hardly finde a man amongst them [the French] which cannot make a shift to expresse himself in that language [sc. Latial]; nor one amongst an hundred that can do it Latinly.

† Latation. *Astrol. Obs.* [a. L. *latiō-em*, n. of action f. *lāt-*, ppl. stem of *ferre* to bear, carry.] The action of moving, or the motion of a body from one place to another; motion of translation.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xii. 290 Then Latation or local permutation should not be the first of all motions. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheum* II. i. § 4. 177, I meane Latation, or local-motion from one place to another. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (1869) 64 Make me the straight and oblique lines, The motions, latations, and the signes. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* i. (1701) 7/1 The four kinds of motion (viz. Latation, Alteration, Diminution, Accretion). 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 431 The Mundane System is consider'd . . . having the Sun in the Centre, exempt from any motion of Latation.

Latipennate, -rostrous, -sept, etc.: see LATI-

Latish (læ'tɪʃ), a. Also lateish. [f. LATE a. + -ISH.] Somewhat late. Also quasi adv.

1611 COTGR., *Tardelet*, latish; or, somewhat tardie. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 172 It will be a little latish today. 1817 R. B. HAYDON *Let. in Keats's Wks.* (1889) III. 49 I'll beat Reynolds tonight but latish. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xiv, It was lateish in the evening when he reached Hastings. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* viii. iii. (1872) III. 14 It is Sunday 27th of May, latish. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 204 Latish at night.

Latitancy (læ'tɪtənsɪ). [f. next; see -ANCY.] The state of lying concealed or hid; spec. in *Phys.* and *Path.* (see quotes.). Of an animal: Hibernation.



1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxi. 163 [The Camelion] by reason of its . . . latitancy in the winter . . . will long subsist without a visible sustentation. *Ibid.* iv. xiii. 223 By this way Aristotle through all his books of Animals, distinguisheth their times of generation, latitancy, migration, saunt, and venation. 1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 37 If we can find according to Prophecy there ought to be such a Latitancy, or Secrecy of the Papacy. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* Latitancy. . . A term expressive of the hypothesis that the ovum and the spermatozoa lie in wait for each other, as it were, after insemination. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* Latitancy, the condition of lying in wait, of waiting for development under favorable circumstances.

**Latitant** (læ'titānt), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *latitant-em*, pr. pple. of *latitare* to lie hid.] That lies concealed or hid; lurking; latent; (of an animal) hibernating.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxi. 163 Lizards, Snails, and divers other insects latitant many months in the year. 1650 CHARLTON *Paradoxes* 77 In the outward man . . . the Magical power is latitant. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* (1653) 264 The Latitant effect is supposed greater than indeed it is, which had not been so much suspected had she not painted her self. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 128 By forcing the small latitant bubbles of Air to disclose themselves and break. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* To Rdr. 20 Some latitant averseness or enmity to Religion it self. 1682 — *Annot. Glanvill's Lux* (l. 8) That facultie or measure of it in their Plastic, essentially latitant there.

*b. sb.* One who is in hiding. (Cf. next word.) 1887 *Edin. Rev.* July 146 Leaving him in the position of a latitant from justice.

**Latitat** (læ'titat). *Law. Obs. exc. Hist.* [*a. L. latitat*, 3rd pers. sing. ind. pres. of *latitare* to lie concealed.] A writ which supposed the defendant to lie concealed and which summoned him to answer in the King's Bench.

1505 COOPER *Thesaurus, Annotare reos absentes*, when the judge ordeineth persons accused in their absence to be sought for; as to send out a latitant. 1570 *Pride & Lovel.* (1841) 75 Then ryseth quarrell: . . . out gon sub penes, out flaien latitates. 1600 MELTON *Astrolog.* 67 Writs, Latitates, and Procidentos. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 66, I desire him also to conceale himself as deeply as he can, if he cannot get a speciall pardon, to weare a Latitant about his neck. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iii. 236 There issues out a writ of latitant, to the sheriff of another county. 1796 J. ANSTEV *Pleaser's Guide* (1803) 55 If haply John-a-Stile provoke The legal fight 'gainst John-a-Noke, The Latitant the foe besieges And baffles him in Banco Regis. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* v. (1878) 32 You may laugh at a latitant, . . . and snap your fingers at any process-server. 1848 STEWART *Ment. A. Averell* xviii. 375 Having bailiffs serving him with latitates.

*b. transf.* = LATITATION. *Obs. rare*—1.

† **La'titate**, *v. Obs. rare*—0. [*f. L. latitātē*, ppl. stem of *latitare* to lie hid.] *intr.* 'To lurke' (Cockeram 1623).

**Latitation** (læ'titāshn). [*ad. L. latitātio-nem*, *f. latitare* to lie hid.] The fact of lying concealed; hiding, lurking.

1623 COCKERAM, *Latitation*, a lurking. 1629 JACKSON *Cred.* vi. ii. xxxviii. § 6 The women of Hungary . . . buried their children alive lest their timorous outcries might bewray the place of their abode or latitation. 1875 POSTE *Gatus* iv. Comm. (ed. 2) 510 Avoidance of in jus vocation by latitation or keeping house rendered a defendant liable to manus injectio.

**Latitude** (læ'titūd). [*ad. L. latitūd-o*, *f. lātus* broad, wide; see -TUDE. Cf. *F. latitude*.]

**I.** Breadth, width.

1. Transverse dimension; extent as measured from side to side; breadth, width of a surface, as opposed to length; also occas. spaciousness. Now only *ocular*. 1301 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 39 *pe* latitude of a climat is a lyne ymagined from north to south *be* space of the erthe, from the byginnyng of the firste climat vnto the verrey ende of the same climat. 1308 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxiv. (1495) 335 Orion . . . his lengthe and longitude stretchyng nyghe to the brede and latitude of thre sygnes. 1412 20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* iii. xxvi. Twenty pase was the latitude. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* ii. xi. in Ashm. (1652) 137 Altitude, Latitude, and Profundyte. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 25 The latitude and bredth of the Zodiack is xij. degrees. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* i. xxv. H b. The square of y<sup>e</sup> ditches latitude. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 2 The Gulph of Venice . . . being seven hundred miles in length, and seven score in latitude. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 364 The great latitude and capacity of the Temple consisted in the outward Courts. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. ii. 64 Though his [sc. man's] Feet, the Basis of the Pillar of his Body, be much narrower than the latitude of his Body. 1692-4 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccclviii. (1708) 375 'Tis a Field of a Huge Latitude that the Devil has to Dance . . . in. 1713 POPE *Freney J. Dennis* Miscell. (1732) III. 4 The Latitude of whose Countenance was not a little eclips'd by the Fullness of his Peruke. 1739 NEVE *Builder's Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Building*, The Longitude, Latitude and Crassitude of Ground-plates. 1830 T. HAMILTON *C. Thornton* (1845) 99 His beaver was . . . distinguished by an unusual latitude of brim.

† *b.* A tract or area as defined by its breadth; a wide compass or extent. *Obs.*

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 81 Many multitudes of people may sytte vnder the latitude of oon figge tre. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vii. § 1 (1873) 59 Fruitful showers . . . serve but for that season, and for a latitude of ground where they fall. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. iii. 95 A chace with a vengeance all the latitude of the land, the Canaanites flying as far as sea or mountains would give them leave. 1675 BLOOMERS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 59 What a vast distance is there betwixt the east and west! of all visible latitudes, this is

the greatest. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 21 Thy yet close-folded latitude of boughs.

2. Extent, range, scope. Also, great or full extent. Now *rare*.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxv. § 9 (1873) 258 It is a thing of great use well to define what, and of what latitude those points are. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Atheism* (Arb.) 337 Even those Barbarous People, have the Notion, though they have not the Latitude, and Extent of it. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. viii. 33 For his great learning and latitude of knowledge surnamed Magnus. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. ii. § 77 Grant this Miracle of Oswald's Hand literally true in the Latitude thereof. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* iii. 16 They have assumed the nature of some part for a Note or two, and so want the full latitude of a Bass in those Notes. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 123 The Greek word in the latitude of its signification . . . comprehendeth all these senses. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 167 To compass and comprehend the whole Latitude of Learning. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 105 ¶ 1 The latitude to which this design may be extended. 1776 R. KING in *Life & Corr.* (1894) I. 22 Had the scheme been executed with success, in its greatest latitude. 1801 STREET *Sports & Past.* i. i. 16 If this record be taken in its full latitude. 1851 MANSEL *Prologica* (1860) 40 The often quoted passage of Locke . . . when understood in its proper latitude.

† *b.* The range within which anything may vary. 1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 52 a. Mente but a lytel exceeding temperance . . . may yet kepe the body within the latitude of boundes of helthe. 1645 FULLER *Good Th.* in *Bail T.* (1680) 68, I find myself in the latitude of a fever: I am neither well nor ill. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* ii. Disc. ix. 110 Our love to God consists not in any one determinate degree, but hath such a latitude, as best agrees with the condition of men. 1717 J. KELL *Anim. Oecon.* (1738) 247 The Latitude of a natural Perspiration is from about a Pound and half to three Pound. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) i. 160 Few stones admit of a greater latitude of composition.

† *c.* Local range; wide diffusion or prevalence. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 177 The execution of all these laws had no greater latitude than the Pale. 1638 CHILWING *Relig. Prot.* i. vi. § 42. 363 If you should contend for latitude with any one Religion, Mahumetisme would carry the victory from you.

3. Freedom from narrow restrictions; width or liberality of construction or interpretation; tolerated or permitted variety of action or opinion.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. iii. § 2 (1873) 99 Allowing . . . that latitude which is agreeable and familiar unto divine prophecies; being of the nature of their author, with whom a thousand years are but as one day. 1622 CHAS. I. in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1692) iii. I. 595 The Latitude they allow us of granting or denying of Pardons. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb. vi.* § 158 A latitude of Judgement no Court can challenge to it self in any Cases. 1648 EIKON *Bas.* xiv. 115 In such latitudes of sens, I believe manie that love mee and the Church well, may have taken the Covenant, who [etc.]. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 246 A greater latitude there must be left in doctrinals than practicals. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. i. § 51 Christ went down to Hell (to preach to the Spirits there) which last clause is left out in these Articles, and men left to a latitude concerning the cause, time, and manner of his Descent. 1687 DRYDEN *Mind & P.* iii. 160 Your sons of latitude that court your grace. [Cf. l. 189 Your sons of breadth.] 1711 ANDISON *Spect.* No. 44 ¶ 8 There is a much greater Latitude for comick than tragick Artifices. 1726 DE FOR *Hist. Devil* i. ii. (1840) 28 The devil has some little latitudes and advantages for mischief. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xv ix, He gave a latitude to his friends tongue, and desired him to speak plainly what he knew. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. ii. xvi. 70 A latitude to kill might justify the innocent to great inconveniences. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. x. 68 The greatest ease and latitude allowed in behaviour and dress. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. § 27. 165 Natural good has been defined by Cumberland with more latitude than has been used by Paley. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* ii. 7 The latitude which a court of equity allows itself in enforcing agreements against the letter. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) I. xi. 150 In regard to time the Emperor grants you no latitude. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* iv. 325 Courayer's 'Last Sentiments', which were of the extremest latitude in theology.

† *b.* Laxity of conduct or principle. *Obs.* 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* ii. i. 127 They live with that latitude and licentiousness, as if there were neither God, nor Justice for them. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* i. iii. (1692) 7 Which way soever this ungodly Latitude came in. 1702 ENG. *Theophrast.* 237 If statesmen . . . worked their heads, there would be no occasion for Latitude and insincerity.

*c. attrib.* † **latitude man** = LATITUDINARIAN. 1662 S. P. (title) Brief Account of the new Sect of Latitude-men. *Ibid.* 5 In opposition to that hide-bound, strait-lac'd spirit that did then prevail, they were called Latitude-men.

**II.** In Geography and Astronomy.

4. *Geog. a.* Angular distance on a meridian: only in *degree, minute*, etc. of *latitude*. *b.* The angular distance on its meridian (of any place on the earth's surface) north or south from the equator; quantitatively identical with the elevation of the pole above the horizon, and with the declination of the zenith.

For *circle, parallel of latitude*, see those words. (In their original geographical use *latitude* (*L. latitudo*, Gr. *πλάτος*) and *longitude* (*L. longitudo*, Gr. *μήκος*) meant quite literally the 'breadth' and 'length' of the oblong map of the known world; this literal sense remained even in the expression 'degrees of latitude and longitude' (*μοίραι πλάτους καὶ μήκους*). By a natural development the terms afterwards came (in late Latin, app. not yet in Greek) to denote the distance of any place, in the breadthwise and lengthwise direction respectively, from the circle assumed as the origin of measurement.)

1391 CHAUCER *Astrol. Prot.* A sufficient astralabic as for owre orizonte, compownded after the latitude of Oxen-

ford. *Ibid.* ii. § 22 The latitude of any place in a region is the distance from the senyth vnto the Equinoxial. 1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 253 This latitude is the measure of the world from North to South. 1550 *Pisc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 13 b, How could you knowe towards what coste ye be sea driven withoute knowledge of the latitude of the place by the poole and the lengthe by the starres? 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 123 Ther shalbe so many, as there are parallels of latitude, whose nombre as I saide was .90. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xix. 316 To fortie three Degrees of North'y Latitude. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* iv. iv. 157 How to correct the Account, when the Dead Latitude differs from the Observed Latitude . . . if the Difference of Latitude be less by Estimation than it is by Observation [etc.]. 1698 KELL *Exam. Theory Earth* (1734) 107 The Latitude of Paris being 48° 45'. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., Whenever a Ship sails to or from the Equinoctial on either side, her way thus gain'd is call'd her Difference of Latitude. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxxviii, We have made a famous run. It's twelve o'clock, and if you please I'll work the latitude. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 9 A degree of latitude measured on any meridian is about 69 miles everywhere.

*e.* A locality as marked or defined by parallels of latitude; usually in *pl.* = regions, climes, parts of the world. Also *fig.*

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* ii. ii, They serve For any latitude in Christendom. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3983/1 A French Privateer . . . which he took in this Latitude. 1719 DE FOR *Cruise* i. vi. (1840) 101, I was something chilly, which I knew was not usual in that latitude. 1760-2 GOLDSMITH *Cit. of the World* xiv. (Globe) 265/1 A lady's whole smath of smiles, sighs, and whispers, is declared utterly contraband, till she arrives in the warm latitudes of twenty-two. 1845 FORO *Handbk. Spain* i. 59 Very little meat and wine are necessary in these hot latitudes. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II* i. v. (1857) 75 The flag of Castile was seen in the remotest latitudes,—on the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the far-off Indian seas. 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle* (1878) 157 Men who have long since moved far away from these spiritual latitudes. 1882 W. R. GREG *Misc. Ess.* Ser. i. v. 103 Those latitudes and altitudes where no crops will grow. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Theory* i. 115 Leaving blank vast latitudes on the map of human thought.

5. *Astron.* The angular distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic: called *spec. celestial latitude*. (See also ASCENDING *vbl. sb.*, GEOCENTRIC *a.* 1, HELIOCENTRIC *a.* 1, HELIOGRAPHIC *a.* 1.)

The history of this sense appears to be as follows. Orig. the word was applied, on the analogy of the geographical use (see 4) to denote the angular distance of a point in the celestial sphere from the equator, measured along a secondary to the latter. This, however, was not accurately distinguished by name from the distance of a point from the ecliptic, the terms 'latitude' and 'declination' being employed indiscriminately with reference to both these ways of indicating position. (Cf. quot. 1391.) In mod. use, the terms have been differentiated, *declination* being appropriated to what was originally and with historical propriety called 'latitude', while *latitude* became the name for distance from the ecliptic.

1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 17 Fro the Equinoxial may the declination or the latitude of any body celestial be rikned, after the site north or south, . . . & riht so may the latitude or the declination of any body celestial, saue only of the sonne . . . be rekned fro the Ecliptic lyne. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 176 Propelye they doo call that the Latitude of the Planetes, when they swarne from the Ecliptike line. 1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* iii. i. xi. (1636) 298 The Latitude is counted from the said Ecliptique line towards any of the Poles of the Zodiaque. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 11 Mars in his latitude leaueth the eclipticke line foure halfe degrees. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., Apparent Latitude, is the Distance of the apparent, or seeming Place of any Planet from the Ecliptick; and True Latitude is the Distance of its real Place from the same Ecliptick. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 555. 269 The right ascension and declination are then easily converted by calculation into celestial longitude and latitude if required.

**Latitudinal** (læ'titūdināl), *a. and sb.* [*f. L. latitūdīn-*, *-itudo* LATITUDE + *-AL*.]

1. Relating to breadth or width. *rare*.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. ii. § 28 (1682) 17 The Latitudinal growth of the Root. 1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* i. (1889) 2 Bounded below by a horizontal or latitudinal line which joins the iliac crests.

2. Relating to, connected with, or depending on geographical latitude; corresponding with lines of latitude.

1778 SHUCKBURN in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 687 note, Between the lat. 56° and 79° . . . the zero of the scale moves through a space of no less than 32°; whereas, between the lat. 46° and 56° it is perfectly stationary . . . which great want of proportion . . . is of itself some argument against the existence of such a latitudinal equation. 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* v. § 289 The latitudinal limits of the northern edge of the northeast trade-winds are variable. 1867 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* IV. i. 31 Its principal mountain ranges are latitudinal, or from west to east. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 19 In respect of latitudinal distribution the Tufted Titmouse offers much the same case as the Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 204 The latitudinal width of this part of Africa is 63°. 1897 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* IV. 137 The latitudinal and altitudinal relations of hepatic abscess.

† *b. sb. Anat.* The name of two muscles of the epigastrum. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* I j b, Of what viles is the stonacke composed. . . Of longitudynalles to drawe in & transuersalles to reteyne & latitudynalles to put forth. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* viii. (1883) 63 Two Latitudinales coming from the backe-wards to the wombe.

Hence **Latitudinally** *adv.*, in respect of breadth or latitude.

1853 LYTTON *My Novel* ii. vii, The bones . . . in the skin of Jackeyno spread out latitudinally. 1884 MAUGH *Exam.*



20 Aug. 6/3 This submarine swamp extends fifty miles latitudinally.

**Latitudinarily**, *adv.* rare -1. [*f. \*latitudinarius* (formed as next) + *-LY* 2.] With latitude or laxity of distinction.

1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiogr. Sk.*, *Laxton Wks.* 1863 XIV. 400 note. Colours were as loosely and latitudinarily distinguished by the Greeks and Romans as degrees of affinity and consanguinity are everywhere.

**Latitudinarian** (læ'titjūdinē'riān), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. l. latitūdīn-, latitūdo* LATITUDE, after *trinitarian*, etc. Cf. *F. latitudinaire*.]

**A. adj.** Allowing, favouring, or characterized by latitude in opinion or action, esp. in matters of religion; not insisting on strict adherence to or conformity with an established code, standard, formula, etc.; tolerating free thought or laxity of belief on religious questions; characteristic of the latitudinarians (see B).

1672-1702 COMBER *Comp. Temple* 368 There were no such Latitudinarian Principles among the Apostles. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Sulf.* 1. (1709) 166 When you have made the most of it, I foresee this Latitudinarian Love will be expensive. 1733 *Let. to Mr. Holden* 26 in *Ellys Plea for Sacram. Test.* (1790) 39 The prevailing opinion of England is Latitudinarian. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. V.* 200 There was a latitudinarian humany... among the religions of the ancient world. 1812 SHELLEY *Proposals* *Prose Wks.* 1888 I. 273 It is a very latitudinarian system of morality that permits its professor to employ bad means for any end whatever. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 470 Herpes... being... by others extended so widely as to include both the preceding and the ensuing genus... and in the latitudinarian sense of the term, it is employed by Mr. B. Bell. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiv. 56 The men most conspicuous in the reign of Charles II., were of the class who had been denominated Latitudinarian divines. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. 11. 182 His opinions respecting ecclesiastical polity and modes of worship were latitudinarian. 1858 LONGE *in Life* (1891) II. 360 The sermon... very latitudinarian in doctrine.

**B. sb.** One who practises or favours latitude in thought, action, or conduct, esp. in religious matters; *spec.* one of those divines of the English Church in the 17th century, who, while attached to episcopal government and forms of worship, regarded them as things indifferent; hence, one who, though not a sceptic, is indifferent as to particular creeds and forms of church government or worship.

1662 S. P. *New Sect Latitude-men* 7 Our Latitudinarians... are by all means for a Liturgy. 1669 *Peypys Diary* 16 Mar. Dr. Wilkins, my friend, the Bishop of Chester... is a mighty rising man, as being a Latitudinarian. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* 1. i. Why, thou art a Latitudinarian in Friendship, that is no Friend; thou dost side with all Mankind, but wilt suffer for none. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 177 A Latitudinarian... believes the Way to Heaven is never the better for being strait. 1684 J. GOODMAN *Old Relig.* (1848) 42 To be such Latitudinarians, as to think it indifferent what religion a man be of. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Latitudinarians in Religion*, are those who profess a Freedom, and as it were a greater Latitude than usual in their Principles and Doctrine. It is also vulgarly applied to such as take a more than ordinary Liberty in their Lives and Conversations. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Latitudinarian*, a Churchman at large, one that is no Slave to Rubrick... and in fine looks towards Lambeth, and rows to Geneva. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 22 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 92 This Discourse is a Justification of a Latitudinarian (the word was first hatch'd at Cambridge) against ye Zealous Nonconformists. 1753 WESLEY *Eng. Dict.*, *Latitudinarian*, one who fancies all religions are saving. 1822 SVO. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 6 These latitudinarians leant to Arminianism rather than to high Calvinism. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 28, 38, 'I am afraid going abroad has made you a latitudinarian', she said, anxiously. 1862 R. VAUGHAN *Nonconformity* 393 According to Baxter, the Latitudinarians were mostly Cambridge men.

**Latitudinarianism** (læ'titjūdinē'riāniz'm), [*f. prec.* + *-ISM*.] Latitudinarian doctrine, opinions, principles, or practice; the professions or practice of a latitudinarian or the latitudinarians.

1676 R. GROVE *Vind. Conforming Clergy* (1680) 25 Let us see what he understands by this fearful Bugbear of Latitudinarianism. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 502 A catholic spirit is not speculative latitudinarianism. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. ii. There must be substituted for this latitudinarianism something sound and deep. a 1859 MACAULAY *Biogr.* (1867) 12 The majority of King William's bishops were inclined to latitudinarianism. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (ed. 2) 57 Latitudinarianism loosens the elementary principles of theology.

**Latitudinary**, *a.* [*f. l. latitūdīn-* LATITUDE + *-ARY*.] = LATITUDINARIAN A.

1834 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 507 The latitudinary divines of Cambridge.

**Latitudinism**, *Obs.* [Formed as prec. + *-ISM*.] = LATITUDINARIANISM.

1667 LOCKE *Toleration* in *Fox Bourne Life* (1876) I. iv. 194 Whether toleration and latitudinism would prevent those evils. 1685 M. BARNE *Authority Ch. Guides* Pref. A Latitudinism in Principles is evermore accompanied with Libertinism in Practice.

**Latitudinous** (læ'titjūdinēs), *a.* [Formed as prec. + *-OUS*.] Characterized by latitude of interpretation.

1838 CALHOUN *Wks.* III. 223 These [impediments]... ought to be irresistible with all, except the latitudinous in construction. 1865 GREELEY *Amer. Conf.* I. viii. 82 These were... accused of seeking its subversion through... latitudinous and unwarranted construction.

**Latli**, rare obs. form of LOATHLY.

**Latly**, -most, etc.: see LATELY, LATEMOST, etc.

**Latoen**, -one, obs. forms of LATTEN.

**Latomy** (læ'tōmī), *Hist. rare.* [ad. Gr. λατόμια, *f. lās, lās* stone + *-topia* cutting.] A stone quarry; *spec.* of those at Syracuse.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Latomy*, a Quarry of stones. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 504 Were these embassies mere child's play, or were there Timoleons concealed in the latomies?

**Laton**: see LATTEN.

**Latonian** (lætō'niān), *a. (sb.)* [*f. l. Lātōnī-us* *f. Lātōna*, a. Gr. (Æolic) Λάτων, (Doric) Λάτῶ, (Attic) Λατῶ; see -AN.] **A. adj.** Pertaining to Latona (= Gr. Leto), the mother of Apollo and Diana. **B. sb.** The Latonian: Apollo.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. 538 Latonian Twins... why hide you so your shining Fronts? 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v., We use Latonian lights for the Sun and Moon (Latona's children). 1819 SHELLEY *Lett. Prose Wks.* 1880 IV. 82 A spectacle little suited to the antique and Latonian nature of the place. 1820 — *Hymn to Mercury* lxxi, He... Subdued the strong Latonian, by the might Of winning music.

**Latony**, obs. form of LATANY.

**† Lat'or**, *Sc. Obs.* In 6 latour. [*a. l. lator*.] The bearer (of a letter).

1529 EARL ANGUS in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 562 As forth the said latour can maie largely mak manifest unto your Grace.

**Latoun**, obs. or arch. form of LATTEN.

**† Latrability**, *Obs.* [*f. l. latrabilis* - barking + *-ITY*.] The quality or faculty of barking. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xxiv. (1713) 272 These rational Creatures may... agree all in Rationality; as the sundry species of Dogs here on Earth agree in Latrability.

**Latrant** (læ'trānt), *a.* [ad. *l. latrant-em*, *pr. ppl.* of *latrāre* to bark.] Barking. Chiefly *fig.*

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* vii. App. (1850) 620 The balant and latrant noises of that sort of people. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Latrant*, barking; as *A Latrant Writer*, an Author that does nothing but bark and snarl at others. 1714 TICKELL *Fragm. on Hunting* in *Steele Poet. Misc.* 178 The Minds and Genius of the Latrant Race. 1737 M. GREEN *Speech* 464 Whose latrant stomachs oft molest The deep-laid plans their dreams suggest. 1861 R. QUIN *Heather Lintie* (1866) 115 Thy latrant muse aye glooms see 509.

**† Latrate**, *v. Obs.* -o [*f. l. latrāre* to bark: see -ATE.] (See QUOTS.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Latrate*, to bark like a dog. *Ibid.* II. To Carpe, *Conlatrate*, *Latrate*.

**Latration** (læ'trē-jōn), [*n.* of action *f. l. latrāre* to bark.] A barking; also *fig.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Latration*, a barking. 1691 E. RAWSON in *Andros Tracts* I. 68 It must needs be beneath a great Mind to take notice of such Latrations, or to answer them any other way than with contempt. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 424 We have no three-headed dog chained at the gate of Tartarus to startle the visitants by his tri-lingual latrations. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 194 If a dog bite a pig, the narrative teems with 'virus', the 'rabid animal', and the 'latration' of the patient.

**† Latrator**, *Obs.* -o [*l. latrator*, *f. latrāre*.] 1623 COCKERAM, *Latrator*, which barketh, or rayleth, or scotteth.

**† Latrede**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*OE. latrēde*, *f. læl* LATE *a.* + *red* counsel, REDE.] Slow, tardy.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xx. 148 Of mon bið swide wandigende at ælcum weorce & swide latrede. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 644 When a man is so latrede [i.e. latrede, latred, lattred] or taryng er he wil tene to god.

**Latreutic** (læ'trē'tik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. λατρευτικός pertaining to divine worship, *f. λατρεύειν*: see LATRIA.] Of the nature of LATRIA.

1845 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* II. x. 111 note, He venerates, indeed, the holy images, but pays latreutic worship to the Holy Trinity alone.

**Latrentical**, *a. rare.* [*f. prec.* + *-AL*.] = prec. 1627 BR. HALL *No Peace w. Rome* § 19 That in the Sacred Supper there is a sacrifice... none of vs ever doubted; but that is then either latreutical, as Bellarmine distinguishes it not ill, or eucharistical. 1833 ROCK *Hierurg.* I. 171 Sacrifice... is severally denominated Latrentical, or of praise and supreme adoration, Eucharistic, or of thanksgiving, Propitiatory and Impetratory.

**† Latria** (læ'trē-ā), *Theol.* Also 7 latreia. [*late l. latria*, a. Gr. λατρεία service, service to God, divine worship, *f. λατρεύειν* to serve, serve with prayer.] In Roman Catholic language: The supreme worship which is due to God alone (distinguished from DULIA and HYPERDULIA).

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22052 Off this place, ffolkes alle, 'Latrya' they me calle. Myne office is moste in wakyng, To kepe the gate aboute the kyng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 44 b, This latria is holy and due reverence to god in prayers, vows, tythes, othes and in the service of god. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1656) 131 It is the common opinion in Spaine and Italy that Latria, or divine honor, is due to the Crosse. 1645 — *Heresiogr.* (ed. 2) 147 The Papists make two Degrees of Religious worship; the highest they call Latreia. 1845 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* II. x. 111 The worship of latria due to God only, and that of dulia, the respect which may justly be shewn to his creatures. 1859 J. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 225 What now becomes of the distinction between the dulia, and the hyper-dulia, and the latria?

Hence **† Latrinal**, **† Latrian** *adjs.* rare, of the nature of latria.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 141 They can make false Goddess, and gyve to them latryall honour. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* II. vii. (1636) 68 The Romists say that they give to the Saints one kinde of worship, to wit, Dulian, and to God another and a greater, Latrian.

**Latrine** (læ'trīn). Also 7 *Sc. latron*, lateran. [*a. Fr.* (chiefly in pl. *latrines*), a. *l. latrina* privy, contr. *f. lavātrina*, *f. lavare* to wash.] A privy, esp. in a camp, barracks, hospital, or similar place.

1642 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) II. 82 He also turred the laterans in the Colledge, whereby the studentis had not sic naturall eismet as befor. 1673-88 FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) III. 29; The public river of Tweed, whose use is common, and which dimits in the sea which is the latrons and receptacle of the universe. 1808 T. CRAUFORD *Univ. Edin.* 150, 1628 and 1629, the public latrines... were built where now they stand. 1867 *Standard* 23 Nov. 3 The longer the occupation of the camp the greater necessity for good drainage, for making new and filling up old latrines. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 311 Cesspits are now discontinued in most barracks, and water latrines are used. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 59/1 Enamelled Earthenware Latrine. 1897 HUGHES *Mediter. Fæver* v. 181 Latrines are for want of space often in close proximity to bed-rooms.

**Latrobite** (læ'trōbit), *Min.* [*f. the name of its discoverer, the Rev. C. J. Latrobe* + *-ITE*.] A pink variety of anorthite from Labrador.

1837 DANA *Min.* 259 Latrobite has been found only on Ametik island near the coast of Labrador.

**† Latrocinate**, *v. Obs.* -o [*f. l. latrocīnārī* to rob on the highway: see -ATE.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Latrocinate*, to rob, to play the thief.

**† Latrocination**, *Obs.* -o [*ad. l. latrocīnātiō-em*, *f. latrocīnārī* (see prec.).] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Latrocination*, theft, robbery.

**† Latrociny**, *Obs.* Also 5 -synie, -cynye, 7 -cinie. [*ad. l. latrocīnī-um* highway-robbery, band of robbers, *f. latro*: see next. Cf. LARCENY.]

1. Highway-robbery, brigandage, freebooting, plundering.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xviii. (1866) 144 Conte hourse it is cleped, and latrocynie the defamed. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 263 These... possessed the Mountains and Desert places of Thessaly, being given to all manner of Latrociny and Depredation. 1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* xlviii. 438 Publike Latrocines, Rapes, Murders, Hell upon Earth. 1657 THORNLEY *tr. Longus' Daphnis & Chloë* 40 Escaping two dangers at once, shipwreck and latrociny.

2. A band of robbers. In quot. *transf.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iv. i. (1860) I vij b, A royaume wyth out habundance of goodes... may better be callyd a latrocynye or a nest of theys than a royaume. c 1642 *Maximes Unfolded* 35 Because the faction sought by force to prevail, it was aptly called a Latrocine. 1732 STACHOUSE *Hist. Bible* VII. v. (1750) L 389 When... Oppression rul'd, and the Government was turn'd into a mere Latrociny.

**† Latron**, *Obs.* [*ad. l. latron-em*, *latro*, hireling, mercenary, freebooter, robber. Cf. LADRONE.] A robber, brigand, plunderer.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. vii. (1614) 133, I meane those Latron-patrons and Patron-latrons, whereof these extend to the utmost whatsoever might, and whatsoever colour of right, in Exemptions, Customes, Priuiledges and prauileiges whereby euery 'John-a-Stile' shall intercept the Churches due. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 272 In their writings against the puelates... they call them all latrons. 1657 THORNLEY *tr. Longus' Daphnis & Chloë* 108 Counting such actions to suit better with a Latron than the Grand Captain of an Army. 1658 J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 116 What may sacrilegious latrons expect? 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* III. iii. 74 The hymeneal pair are licensed freebooters levying black mail on us;... I apprehend that Mr. Whitford has a lower order of latrons in his mind.

**Latron**, obs. *Sc.* variant of LATRINE, LECTERN.

**† Latronage**, *Obs. rare* -1. [*f. LATRON* I + *-AGE*.] Robbery, brigandage.

1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* lxii. 624 Abusing... the Courts and Lawyers, to Patronize his Latronage and Violence.

**Latrosynie**, variant of LATROCINY *Obs.*

**Latrun'cular**, *a. rare* -1. [*f. l. latrun'cul-us* robber, piece in the game of 'latrun'culi' + *-AR*.] Pertaining to the ancient Roman game of *latrun'culi*, somewhat resembling draughts or chess.

1825 FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antig.* (1843) II. 678 Circumstantial evidence supports Montfaucon in his latrun'cular origin of it [chess].

**-latry**, -olaty, representing Gr. λατρεία worship, as in εἰδωλαλατρεία IDOLATRY. Other examples, legitimately formed on possible Gr. types, are angelolatry, astrolatry, bibliolatry, cosmolatry, demonolatry, grammatolatry, Mariolatry, q. v. Hence, in humorous nonce-use, have been formed divers hybrids, as babylatry (q. v.), crocholatry, ditiolatry, lordolatry. Corresponding to this is the termination -(o)later, representing Gr. -λατρός, as in idolater, bibliolater.

1848 THACKERAY *Sk. Snobs* iii. (1892) 13 How should it be otherwise in a country where Lordolatry is part of our creed? 1859 F. E. PAGET *Curate of Cumb.*, etc. 330 She was immolating health and spirits in crocholatry. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 770/2 The question of how far the Puritan civilization has carried the cult of the personal conscience into mere ditiolatry.

**Latschi**, -som, -sum: see LATESHIP, -SOME.

**Latst**, obs. form of LAST *a.*

**Latt**: see LAIT *v.*, LATE, LET.



**Latten**, variant of **LATEEN**.

**Latten** (lætən). Forms: 4-5 (also 9 arch.) latoun, latun, 5-6 latyn, 5-7, 9 laten, (5 latoen, -one), 5-8 latin, 6 lattinne, -oun, -yne, -yng, latynn, 6-7 latine, lattyn(n, 6-9 lattin, (7 laden), 4- laten, 5- latton, latten. [a. OF. *laton*, *leiton*, mod.F. *laiton* = Pr. *lato*, Sp. *laton*, Pg. *latão*, Piedmontese *laton*, It. *ottone* (the initial *l* having been dropped through being mistaken for the def. article). The relation between these forms is obscure; if the Fr. form be original, it would point to a popular L. type \**lactōn-em*; if the word was originally Sp., it may be a derivative of Com. Rom. \**latta* lath, tin-plate (It. *latta*, Sp. Pg. *lata*, F. *latte*; of Teut. origin: see **LATH**). From Fr. the word was adopted into the Teut. and Slav. langs.: cf. Du. *latoon*, ON. *lātun*, Russian *латунь*.]

1. A mixed metal of yellow colour, either identical with, or closely resembling, brass; often hammered into thin sheets. Now only arch. and Hist.

The word occurs not infrequently as a translation of L. *orichalcum*.

[1339 in Riley Lond. Mem. (1868) 205 Sex Instrumenta de latone, vocitata Gones. 1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Cons. 4367 His fete er like latoun bright Als in a chymne bryndand light. 1382 WYCLIF 1 Kings vii. 45 Alle the vessels .. weren of latoun [L. *aurichalco*]. c. 1386 CHAUCER Prol. 699 He hadde a croys of laton ful of stones. — FRANKL. T. 517 Phebus was old and hewed lyk laton. 14.. Sir Beues (MS. M.) 1134 Pelouris and durris were all of brasse, With laten sett and with glasse. c. 1425 Voc. in Wt. Wülcker 653/15 Hoc aurichalcum, latone. 1494 Fabyan Chron. vi. clvi. 145 An horologe, or a clocke of laten. 1528 MORE Dyaloge 1. Wks. 132/2 When we se dayly a great pece of siluer, brasse, latten or yron drawn at length into smale wiers. 1538 Ivi. in Archaeologia LI. 71 Itm the laton on the larestones, vs. 1553 Inu. Ch. Gouda, Stafford in Ann. Dioc. Lichfield (1862) 49. ij candelstykys of lattyn, one crysmatorye of latten. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) Rev. i. 15 And his fete like to latten as in a burning fornace. 1600 DEKKER Fortunatur Wks. 1873 I. 124 Whether it were lead or latten that haspt downe those winking casements, I knowe not. 1639 FULLER Holy War iii. xiii. (1840) 138 It was concluded, that they should not celebrate the sacrament in glass .. but in chalices of latten. 1693 EVELYN De la Quint. Compl. Gard. Direct. Melons 4 The Noses of the Pipes might easily be inserted into a larger Pipe of Laton. 1715 LEONI Palladio's Archit. (1742) I. 5 Latten .. is another sort of Copper colour'd with Lapis Calaminaris. 1885 R. F. BURTON 1001 Nts. I. 141 A dome of yellow laton from Andalusia. 1890 W. MORRIS in Eng. Illustr. Mag. July 755 She brought him the hand-washing water in a basin of latten.

b. **Black latten** = latten-brass (see 3 b). **Shaven latten**, a thinner kind than black latten. **Roll latten**, latten polished on both sides ready for use (Simmonds Dict. Trade 1858).

1660 Act 12 Chas. II c. 4 Sched. Rates Inwards, Lattin vocant black Lattin the hundred weight .. ij. sh. shaven Lattin .. iij. li. vi. s. viij. d. 1714 Fr. Ek. of Rates 413 His Majesty .. does permit the Danish and Swedish Ships to come loaded with .. Latten-black, or ruled. 1812 J. SMYTH Pract. of Customs (1821) 120 Shaven Latten is distinguished from Black Latten by its thinness and brightness on both sides of the sheets.

2. Iron tinned over, tin-plate; more explicitly **white latten**. Also, any metal made in thin sheets. Now dial.

1611 COTGR., *Fer blanc*, White Lattin. 1615 De Montfort's Surv. E. Ind. 37 A little hollow pipe of white latten. 1669 BOYLE Contin. New Exp. I. (1682) 43 Pipes of .. Tin or Laton as they call thin Plates of Iron Tinn'd over. 1676 WORLIDGE Cyder (1691) 147 Your vessel ought to be of latten .. the tin yielding no bad tincture to the liquor. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), **Latten**, or **Lattin**, Iron tinn'd over. 1728 RUTTY in Phil. Trans. XXXV. 630 The making of Tin-plates, or Lattin, as it is called, being not commonly practised in England. 1799 G. SMITH Laboratory I. 238 The art of making tin plates or latten. 1812 J. SMYTH Pract. of Customs (1821) 120 Iron Plates tinned over are sometimes termed Latten. a 1825 in FORRER Voc. E. Anglia, Latten, We do not mean any mixed metal, but give the name to common tin-plate. 1875 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Latten, thin metal. Metal in sheets.

3. **attrib.**, often passing into **adj.** = Consisting or made of latten.

1492 Nottingham Rec. III. 24, j laton bason, pretti ijs. 1513 DOUGLAS Aeneis vii. Prol. 4 Cleir schynand bemys, and goldin symmeris hew, In lattoun colour altering haill of new. 1529 Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading 37 Laton wire for the chym. 1608 SYLVESTER Du Barlas II. iv. iv. Decay 944 A Dry-fat, sheath'd in latten plates with-out. 1623 WEBSTER Devil's Law-Case iv. ii. Here's a lattenspoon, and a long one, to feed with the devil. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER Cent. Inv. § 39 A Lattin or Plate Lanthorn. 1670-1 NARBOROUGH Jnl. in Acc. Ser. Late Voy. I. (1711) 37 In a hole of the Pool lay a Latten- or Tin Box. 1673 SHADWELL, Epsom Wells iv. ii. Wks. (1720) 248 No people in the world can make Lattin ware, or work our tin well but they. 1714 Fr. Ek. of Rates 270 Latin Plates or White Iron per Barrel containing 40 double Plates. 1729 SHELVOCKE Artillery v. 398 Bind it upon them with Iron or Lattin Wyre. 1825 SCOTT Betrothed xi. A latten chain will become nie as well as beaten gold. 1865 SWINBURNE Masque O. Bersale 85 Low-barred latoun shot-wadnes. 1877 W. JONES Finger-ring 89 A massive latten thumb-ring.

b. **Latten-brass**, milled brass in thin plates or sheets, used by braziers and for drawing into wire. 1676 W. [BROWNE] Man. Goldsm. 97 The Grain Weights are made of pieces of thin Brass, commonly called Latin-Brass. 1812 J. SMYTH Pract. of Customs (1821) 120 Black

Latten, or Latten Brass, is imported in thin sheets of various sizes, sometimes scraped with a knife.

1. Used with a punn on *Latin*.

1607 BREWER Lingua III. v. F 2, Congealing English Tyne, Gracian Gold, Romaine Latine all in a lump. 1624 BEOELL Lett. vi. 96 The Barbarous not Latine but lead of the stile, .. doe conuince them of falsehood. 1631 BRATHWAIT Whimies 119 Of all metals, hee hates Latin: for hee hath heard how it was sometime the Roman tongue. a 1655 SIR N. L'ESTRANGE in Shaks. C. Praise 282 [Alleged saying of Shaks.], I faith Ben: I'll e'en give him a dozen good Lattin Spoones, and thou shalt translate them.

**Lattener** (læt'nər). Also 4-5, 9 latoner, 5 -enere, -ennare. [f. **LATTEN** + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] A worker in or maker of latten.

1392-3 Earl Derby's Exped. (Camden) 157 Et ij latoners per ij dies ijs. 1415 York Myst. Intro. 26 Latoners. c. 1440 Promp. Parv. 288/2 Latener, or lattennare (S. latonere), *erarius*. 1885 Athenaeum 17 Oct. 513/3 'Latten' or some other word connected with the craft of the founders and latoners.

**Latter** (lætər), a. (*adv.*) Forms: 1 **lator** (*adv.*), **latera**, **lætra** (*adv.*), 2 **leter** (*adv.*), 3 **lattro**, 3-4 **latere**, 4-5 **lattere**, **latir**, -yr, (Sc. 5 **lattice**, 5-6 **letter**, 6-yr, 6-7 -er, 7 ?**leater**), 3-6 **later** (and 6-7 in sense 5), 3- **latter**. [OE. *lætra* (fem. and neut. -e) *adj.*, *lator* *adv.*, compar. of *lwt* **LATE**; cf. OFris. *lelora*, *leltera* **latter**, Du. *later* **later**, MHG. *lazzet* **later**, ON. *latare* more sluggish.]

The mod. **LATER** is a new-formation on the positive; it is difficult to determine how far it goes back, as the spelling *later* may have represented the form with short vowel even as recently as the 17th c.; in sense 5 *later* is here treated as a spelling of *latter* in the more recent as well as in the earlier examples.]

**A. adj.**

† 1. Slower. OE. and early ME.

c. 1000 *Laus Eccles. Instit.* § 3 in Thorpe Anc. Laws II. 404 Pat he þy latra bið to ƿcstum. c. 1000 *Ælfric Exod.* iv. to (Gr.) Sidiān þu spræce to þinum þeoce, ic hæfde þe lætran tungan. c. 1205 LAV. 5911 Weoren he of Rome alle ridinde, þu oðre a foten .. and slouen alle here hors; here hap wes þe latter.

2. Belonging to a subsequent or comparatively advanced period; later. Sometimes contextually = 'second' (cf. **LATTERMATH**). Now only poet. or arch. with reference to periods of the year and their productions.

c. 1200 ORMIN 15409 Pin forme win iss swiþe god, Pin latre win iss bettere. *Ibid.* 19984 At Cristess latre come. c. 1230 *Itali Meid.* 7 Hire latre were is lasse wurd & lesse haueð þen haueð ear hire earre. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 4 The lattir historiographers [called us] Albians, and the Realme Albanie. *Ibid.* 86 In thir lattir dayes, is sa brocht to passe, that in the people is latter constancie. 1611 BIBLE Transl. Pref. 3 We forbear to descend to latter Fathers. — *Joclii*. 23 He will cause to come downe for you the raine, the former raine, and the latter raine in the first month. 1624 QUARLES Job xv. 19 My kindly words were welcome as a latter Raine. 1649 MILTON Eikon. 136 Former with latter steps in the progress of well doing need not reconciliation. 1662 STILLINGFL. Orig. Sac. II. ii. § 7 The latter Platonists. 1708 SWIFT Sentim. Ch. Eng. Man Wks. 1755 II. i. 54 The opinion and practice of the latter Cato. 1727 BRADLEY Fam. Dict., *Eddish*, .. the latter Pasture or Grass that comes after Mowing or Reaping. 1801 STRUTT Sports & Past. I. i. 7 These pursuits are said by latter writers to have been [etc.]. 1850 TENNYSON In Mem. I. Be near me when my faith is dry, And men the flies of latter spring. 1863 COWEN CLARKE Shaks. Char. xv. 373 Gaunt suddenly fell away from him, like the latter snow. 1864 SWINBURNE Atalanta 1397 Pale as grass, or latter flowers.

b. † **Latter-lady** (*in harvest*), the Feast of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary (cf. **LADY sb.** 3 b).

† **Latter Mary day** (*Saint Marie day the latter*, etc.), one of the later feasts of the Virgin Mary, as the Nativity, Sept. 8, or the Assumption, Aug. 15. † **Latter meal** (Sc.), 'virtuals brought from the master's to the servant's table' (Jam.). **Latter Lammis**: see **LAMMAS**.

11.. O.E. Chron. an. 1052 (MS. D.) þis was ædon .vii. nihton ær þære lateran sancta Maria massan. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7843 Þe morwe after seinte mari day be later [v.r. latter] ded he was. 25.. Aberd. Reg. XV. 617 (Jam.) At the assumptione of our Lady callit the latter Mareday. 1541 *Ibid.* XVII. (Jam.), The nativite of our Lady callit the Lettir mareday nixt to cum. 1641 BEST Farm. Bks. (Surtees) 11 Tuppess beinge fedde are to be kept noe longer then Latter-lady in harvest. 1660 J. LAMONT Diary (Maitland Club) 124 Johnne Paterson, meason in Auchtermouchtie, strake throw new doores in the leater meate roume. 1721 RAMSAY Elegy on Pattie Birnie xv. Ane's thravart porter wadna let Him in while latter meat was heit.

3. Pertaining to the end of life, of a period, a temporal sequence, the world; = **LAST**. Obs. exc. arch. in latter days.

1513 DOUGLAS Aeneis II. v. 93 We sey peple .. Quham till this was the dufull lettir day. *Ibid.* viii. ix. 94 At lattyr poynt [L. *depressu supremo*] quhen that war to depart. 1530 Proper Dyaloge (Arb.) 129 Your fraudes, almoste at the latter cast. 1535 COVERDALE Jer. xxiii. 20 In the latter dayes ye shall knowe his meynynge. a 1547 SURREY Aeneid II. 414 The latter day and fate of Troy is come. 1588 A. KING Canistius' Catech. I. iij. On ye letter day of december. *Ibid.* 15 In the latter day of judgment. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE Dido II. C. 1b, At whose latter gaspe Iones marble statue gan to bend the brow. 1597 HOOKER Eccl. Pol. v. lvi. § 9 That life which shall make them glorious at the later day. 1609 SKENE Reg. Maj. 35 She may make na disposition in her letter will, anent her husbands gudes and geir. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Hist. Jas. V. Wks. (1711) 114 The

cardinal put in his hands some blank papers, of which they composed a latter-will. 1816 JEFFERSON Writ. (1830) IV. 296 All the latter years of aged men are overshadowed with its gloom. 1883 R. W. DIXON Mano I. iv. 11 This sign moreover doth St. John transmit, that in the latter days we shall be stricken by Satan's legates.

b. **Latter end**: the concluding part (of a period, etc.); the end of life, (one's) death. Also *funningly*, the posteriors.

c. 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 256/33 In þe latere ende of Jeneuer. a 1400-50 Alexander 3891 Him limpis all þe loose be þe lattire end. c. 1420 Chron. Viled. 2219 In þe laterhēde of þe office. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Priv. Priv. 135 He that hit wil not desyre, he shall atte the lattyr ende be shente. a 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VIII 243 b, In ye latter ende of this moneth. 1568 GRAFTON Chron. II. 292 From the later ende of Marche untill the later ende of July. 1630 PRYNNE Anti-Armin. 122 What is the chiefe grounde .. of most mens delaying their amendment to their latter ends. 1697 DAMPIER Voy. 351 About the latter end of August. 1710 PALMER Proverbs 247 Death .. should never be spoken of in jest: for a man may play with almost any thing safer than his latter-end. 1845 M. PATTON Eas. (1889) I. 17 At the latter end of the spring of 577. 1854 R. COOMBS in Aquatic Notes Cambridge 104 Throw the body forward with a spring, as if your latter end was made of Indian-rubber. 1893 G. E. MATHESON About Holland 10 The latter end of the Rhine is not so romantic .. as its earlier career in Germany.

† 4. Sc. Hinder, hindmost. Obs.

1533 BELLENDEN Liery II. (1822) 199 The Volschis .. followit feirly on the latter skirts of their armye.

5. That has been mentioned second of two: opposed to *former*.

1555 in Strype Eccl. Mem. III. App. xlv. 126 This latter sort .. are more hated in the sight of God than the other. 1632 SANDERSON Sermon 58 Of the later sort are such outward actions [etc.]. 1755 JOHNSON s.v. *Disloyal* 4 The three latter senses are now obsolete. 1780 BENTHAM Princ. Legis. xvii. § 6 The latter mode is not less certain than the former.

b. *absol.* or *ellipt.*

1608 SHAKS. Per. II. ii. 29 Vertue and Cunning Were endowments greater then Noblesse & Riches; Carelesse Heyres May the two latter darken and expend; But Immortalitie attends the former Making a man a god. 1611 BIBLE Transl. Pref. 8 To the later we answer; that wee doe not deny [etc.]. 1678 YOUNG Sermon at Whitehall 29 Dec. 7 The Civilians distinguishing a Law into parts, the Preceptive Part, .. and the Distributive Part, .. are pleas'd to call this latter the *Sanction* .. of the Law. 1870 F. R. WILSON Ch. Lindisf. 99 A nave and chancel, with a small vestry on the north side of the latter.

† b. *adv.* a. More slowly. b. Later. Obs.

c. 1050 Byrhtferth's Handbok in Anglia (1885) VIII. 324 Ne lator þon .ii. id. martii. c. 1175 Lamb. Hom. 15 Eour eyper sunegað bi-foran drihten and ec lator þe beoð sahte. a 1200 Moral Ode 131 Oðer raðer oðer later; milce he seal imeten. c. 1200 ORMIN 13206 Pohhwheþre comm he latre till To leffen uppo Criste. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. I. 173 Pat nis no treube of Trinite but tricherie of helle, and a leorning for lewed men be latere [v.r. latter] [e]fete dele. c. 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 217 Ful seelden it comþe of colre, & more latere of malancolie. 1413 Pilgr. Soule (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 109 The sone dependeth of the fader nouthor more ne lesse neither latter ne rather than the fader. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Priv. Priv. 220 More latre Is he [the Malencoly man] wourthe than a colerike man.

Comb. 1590 SHAKS. Com. Err. I. i. 79 My wife, more careful for the latter borne.

**Latter**, variant of **LAUGHTER** 2.

**Latter-day**, adjective *phr.* Belonging to 'the latter days'; modern. **Latter-day Saints**, the name by which the Mormons call themselves.

1842 CASWALL City of Mormons 22 On the door .. was an inscription to the following effect: 'Office of Joseph Smith, President of the Church of Latter Day Saints'. 1850 CARLYLE (title) Latter-day Pamphlets. 1851 MAYHEW Lond. Labour I. 22 Neither the Latter-day Saints nor any similar sect, have made converts among the costermongers. 1855 TROLLOPE Warden xiv. 222 The painting of some of these latter-day pictures [sc. of the Pre-Raphaelite School]. 1884 Manch. Exam. 29 Feb. 5/3 The whole circumstances were thoroughly mediæval from a latter-day English point of view. 1897 DOWDEN Fr. Lit. iv. 329 André Chénier .. a latter-day Greek or demi-Greek himself.

**Latherkin** (lætə'kin). Also 7 **laperkin**, 9 ?**latherkin** (Simmonds 1858). A glazier's tool used in making lead-lights (see quot. 1825).

1688 R. HOLME Armoiry III. 384/1 In this square are three Glasiers Tools; the first .. is termed a Laperkin. It is a short piece of Wood made straight on one edge [etc.]. .. With this, being a kind of Ruler he [the Workman] cuts Quarries of any Size. 1825 J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic 638 The latherkin is a piece of hard wood pointed, to run in the groove of the lead, and widen it for the easier reception of the glass. 1859 GWILT Encycl. Archit. (ed. 4) 586.

**Latterly** (lætə'li), *adv.* [f. **LATTER** a. + **LY** 2.]

a. At the latter end (of life or of some period).

b. Of late, lately.

1734 J. RICHARDSON Life Milton 2 Latterly he [Milton] was—No; Not Short and Thick, but [etc.]. 1735-6 PEGGE Kenticisms (E. D. S.) Latterly, *adv.*, the latter part of his time. 1755 JOHNSON, Latterly, .. a low word lately hatched. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE Verine's Anecd. Paul. (1789) IV. 143 He died Sept. 23, 1766, at Hammersmith, though latterly he resided chiefly at Bath. 1821 J. FOSTER in Life & Corr. (1846) II. 46 A languid tone of health into which I have latterly fallen. 1883 GILMOUR Monologs xxix. 339 He .. gave away so much that, latterly, he had little left. 1885 Manch. Exam. 24 Feb. 5/1 If there has been anything like an increase of ill-feeling latterly.

**Lattermath** (lætə'məθ), *dial.* Also 6-7 **latter-math** (e, 7 **latter-mæth**, **leather-math**. [f. **LATTER** a. + **MATH** (OE. *mæþ*) mowing.] The 'latter' mowing; the aftermath. Also, the crops then reaped.



1530 PALSGR. 237/2 *Latermathe*. 1587 HARRISON *England* i. xviii. (1881) iii. 133 Of such [medowes] as are twice mowed I speake not, sith their later math is not so wholesome as the first. 1611 COTGR. *Arriere-saison*, later math. 1660 *Charac. Italy* 84 Some Soyls . . . afford four Lattermeaths of Hay. 1692 TRYON *Good House-wife* vii. (ed. 2) 70 [Butter made in Summer] is much finer than that which is made of Rowings or Leather-Math (as they call it). 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* s.v. *Cordus*, *Favum cordum*, the latter math. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 363 Grasses . . . which afford . . . the greatest quantities of spring, summer, latter-math and winter produce. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* 128 The aftermath, or, as country people call it, the 'lattermath'.

**Lattermint.** *rare*. [f. LATTER *a.* + MINT *sb.*] ? A late kind of mint.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* iv. 579 Savory, latter-mint, and columbines.

**Lattermost** (læt'moust), *a.* [f. LATTER *a.* + -MOST.] Last.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 116 Domesticus, the foremost man, is not more of a ring-leader . . . than Mr. and Mrs. Crux, the lattermost. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* viii. 222 Fresh Issues upon the Universe that sum which is the lattermost of lives.

**Lattern.** *Sc. form of LECTERN.*

**Latterness.** *Obs. rare* —1. [f. LATTER *a.* + -NESS.] The condition of being later or subsequent. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 14 Any other word that can . . . cut off all formerness and latterness.

**Latterward.** *a. Obs. rare* —1. [f. LATTER + -WARD.] = LATEWARD.

1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1651) 43 Ye shall graffe them on a latterward fruit, as Pome Richard.

**Lattew.** *Obs. Forms:* 1 lādpeow, -tēaw, -t(6)ow, lādōow, lātēau, -ēaw, -ōow, lātōow, -tōow, -tēuw, -tīow, *Northumb.* lātūa, 2 ladtew, lād-, lēttew, 3 lātōaw, lattu, lattow. [OE. *lādūow, lādūow, lādūow*, f. *lād* leading, *LODE* + *peow* servant, *THEW*.] A leader.

825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxx. 4 Ladtow me ðu bist. c. 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxiii. § 5 Pa eart regðer ge wex, ze lādpeow, ze sio stow ðe se weg to lizð. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 161 For þat þe storres lizt is hem god lādūcu. *Ibid.* 197 Also mannes heud is hegest lize and lattu 500 wisseð rihtte bi-leue þe soule. a. 1225 *Juliana* 33 Lauerd lues lattow leaþ me þurh þis . . . lif.

**Lattice** (læt'is), *sb.* *Forms:* 4 latijs, latīs, pl. latīs, -is, 4-6 latys, 5 lates, lateys, 5-6 latyse, 6 lateis, latesse, latise, laties(e, -is, lettise, pl. lattas(s)es, 6-7 latesse, 6-8 lattise, lettise, 7 latice, lattise, pl. lettases, 6-lattice. [a. OF. and F. *lattice*, f. *latte* LATH.]

1. A structure made of laths, or of wood or metal crossed and fastened together, with open spaces left between; used as a screen, e.g. in window openings and the like; a window, gate, screen, etc. so constructed.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* vii. 6 Fro the windowe . . . of myn hous bi the latys I beheld the zunge man. 14. . . *Chaucer's Troilus* ii. 566 (615) (Harl. MS. 3943) A l go we sec, caste up the latis [v.r. yates] wyde. For thurgh this strete he most to palays ryde. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxx. 400 (Add. MS.) The paretse preste . . . sate at his selle, and lokede oute at his latyse towarde the kyrc. 1454-3 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* 11. 449 'Pro factura x latys in deambulatorio. c. 1475 *Partenay* 4747 He . . . The latis unshite. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 116 Lattice kepeth out the light and lett in the winde. 1569 *Bury Walls* (Camden) 155 The glasse lattases and bourdes belonging to the howse. 1611 BIRKE *2 Kings* i. 2 Abaziah fei downe thorow a lattesse in his vpper chamber. a. 1674 *Milton Hist. Mosc.* Wks. 1738 II. 130 Small Windows, some of Glass, some with Lattices, or Iron Bars. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 114 A Lattice of narrow Laths nail'd a cross one another checker-wise, every square consisting of about twelve Inches. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Lady Rich* 1 Apr. They are made a good deal in the manner of the Dutch stage coaches, having wooden lattices painted and gilded. 1741 *tr. D'Argens Chinese Lett.* xxv. 172 When they don't choose to be concealed, they open the Lattices. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. i. The sunbeam, through the narrow lattice, fell upon the snowy neck [etc.]. 1822 BYRON *Werner* v. l. 44 The flowers fell faster—Rain'd from each lattice at his feet. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 488 The diamond shape of the glass of old casements was suggested by the ancient lattice.

fig. 1621 *DONNE Progr. Soul, and Annin.* Poems (1639) 243 Thou shalt not peepe through lattices of eyes, Nor heare through Labyrinths of eares. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. v. xiii. 409 He will . . . creep out at the lattice of a word. 1670 *Devout Commun.* (1688) 93 Stand not at a distance behind the walls: shew thyself through the lattice of thy ordinance. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ii. 473 Life's a debtor to the grave, Dark lattice! letting in eternal day. 1830 TENNYSON *In Mem. lxx*, Thro' a lattice on the soul Looks thy fair face and makes it still.

† b. A window of lattice-work (usually painted red), or a pattern on the shutter or wall imitating this (see CHEQUER sb. 1, 4), formerly a common mark of an alehouse or inn. *Obs.*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasgow Govt.* iv. vi. There, at a howse with a red lattice, you shall finde an old baude . . . and a yong damsell. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 15 As they which determine vpon an Ale bench whether the passenger that passeth by the lattice be a Saint or a Diuell. 1592 *Arden of Faversham* H. 2, He . . . had bene sure to haue had his Signe plaid down, & his lattice borne away the next night. 1594 *Pitt Jewell-ho.* ii. 15 Some Alewives, if they had knowne this receipt . . . wold haue bung out holly bushes at their red lattises, & so they might haue bene mistaken for Tauerms, of many ale knights. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen.* IV. ii. 86 He call'd me euen now (my Lord) through a red Lattice. 1598 B. JONSON *En. Man in Hum.* iii. lii. At the signe of the water-latticed, hard by the greene

lattice. 163. WOTTON *Educ. in Reliq.* (1672) 97 Amongst Tradesmen . . . they are not poorest, whose Shop windows open over a red Lattice. 1639 MAYNE *City Match* i. ii. If he draw not A Lattice to your doore, and hang a bush out. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* i. i. She by Art makes her face look like a new white wall with a red lattice. 1735 DYCE & PARDON *Dict.* *Lattice* . . . with us now is generally an ensign of an Alehouse, which to make it the more conspicuous is commonly painted of various Colours, and those who have not a real Wooden one up at their Door, cause Chequers or Squares like 'em to be painted on their Window-shutters, Walls or Side-posts of the Door, &c.

c. Work of the kind described in 1; lattices collectively; = LATTICE-WORK. Also fig.

1577 HARRISON *England* ii. xii. (1877) i. 236 Our countrie houses, in steed of glasse, did use much lattice. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 14 Some beauty peep through Lattice of sear'd age. 1601 — *All's Well* ii. iii. 225 My good window of Lattice face thee well. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 50 The vpper part of the window . . . is made of glasse or lattice. 1890 F. G. CARPENTER in *Amer. Agriculturalist* Oct. 512 (Funk) Rude frames of lattice filled with greased paper to act as windows.

2. *transf.* Something with open interlaced structure like that of a lattice.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref. This harmless Essay . . . may . . . induce your charity to connive at our imbecility, by glancing through the Lattice of a diminishing Telescope. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Explan.* 132 Taking a sheet of Paper, we made several little Lattices in it. 1895 C. R. B. BARRETT *Surrey* iii. 91 An oak tree with a curiously twisted lattice of roots.

† 3. A part of the auditorium of a theatre (see quot.). *Obs.*

1818 J. WARBURTON *etc. Dublin* II. 1113 boxes, 58 sq. lattices 48. 4d.; pit 35. 3d.; gallery 28. 2d. *Ibid.* 118 note. The interior of the house [c. 1793] formed an ellipse, and was divided into three compartments—pit, boxes, and lattices, which were without division.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as lattice-blind, -bough, -closing, -edge, -hole, -maker, -nail, -pane, -pattern; lattice-bar bridge-building (see quot.); lattice beam = lattice girder; lattice-braid, a narrow lattice-like braid made on the lace-pillow (Caulfeild and Seward *Dict. Needlework* 1882 p. 43); lattice-bridge (see quot. 1857); † lattice caltrop (see quot.); lattice-cell (see quot. and cf. LATTICED 2 b); lattice frame, girder, a girder consisting of two horizontal bars connected by diagonal bars crossed so as to resemble lattice-work; lattice leaf (plant), the *Ouvirandra fenestralis* or lace-leaf of Madagascar; also lattico plant; lattico moss, a moss of the genus *Cinclidolus*; lattice point *Math.* (see quot.); lattice-stitch (see quot.); lattice-truss, 'one having horizontal chords and inclined intersecting braces' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); lattice-wise *adv.*, in the form of a lattice or lattice-work.

1885 WADDELL *Syst. Iron Railr. Bridges Japan* 246 'Lattice-bar, a bar belonging to a system of latticing. 1850 G. D. DENPSEY *Iron Girder Bridges* iv. 36 'Lattice beams. 1832 TENNYSON *Mariana* in S. 87 backward the 'lattice-blind she flung. 1878 SYMONDS *Many Moths* 175 The star of Love, those 'lattice-boughs between. 1838 D. STEVENSON *Civil Engin.* N. Amer. viii. 231 Town's Patent 'Lattice Bridge. 1857 HUMMER *Iron Bridges & Girders* 14 The Trellis Girder or Lattice Bridge, consisting of a top and bottom flange connected by a number of flat iron bars which are rivetted across each other at a certain angle, thus forming a lattice. 1497 *Nam. Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 97 'Lattescaltraps [Footnote: Perhaps caltraps united by lattice work or rods forming a kind of cheval-de-frise, and thus distinguished from 'casting caltraps']. 1888 *Syst. Soc. Lex.* 'Lattice-cells, in botany, Mohl's term for cells whose walls are irregularly thickened in such a manner as to form a kind of network sculptured in relief. c. 1425 St. *Eliz. of Spalbeck in Anglia* VII. 114/46 Pe chapel is deparit fro be chaumbyr with a smalle 'latys-closynge. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* ii. 15 Here and there on 'lattice edges lay Or book or lute. 1838 D. STEVENSON *Civil Engin.* N. Amer. viii. 233 'Lattice-frames. 1852 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* Notices 123 BARTON (title of art.) On the Calculation of strains in 'Lattice Girders. 1897 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 5/3 A steel pillar with a lattice girder construction. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* i. 32 In at a 'lattice hole . . . fast flew there in a fle. 1866 TREAS. *Bot.* s.v. *Ouvirandra*, *O. fenestralis* . . . is best known as the 'Lattice-leaf plant, from its singular leaves resembling open lattice-work. 1872 *Oliver Elem. Bot.* ii. 252 Allied to the Pondweeds is the rare Lattice-leaf (*Ouvirandra fenestralis*) of Madagascar. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 116. I wishe . . . 'Lattice makers few, and glasiars many. 1868 TRIPP *Brit. Mosses* 108 *Cinclidolus*. 'Lattice Moss. 1480 *Warbur. Acc. Edu.* IV (1830) 122 For di M<sup>o</sup> of 'latis-naile price ijij. 1840 MRS. NORTON *Dreams* 268 Beaming all redly thro' the 'lattice-pane. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* viii. 71 'Lattice and diaper patterns. 1877 BENNETT *Thom's Bot.* 457 The aquatic *Ouvirandra* or 'lattice plant. 1857 in Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* (1890) III. 40 Imagine now in a plane, a rectangular system of coordinates (x, y) and the whole plane divided by lines parallel to the axes at distances = 1 from each other into squares of the dimension = 1. And let the angles which do not lie on the axes of coordinates be called 'lattice points'. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlew.* 187 'Lattice-stitch, a stitch used in Ticking work and other ornamental Embroideries for borders and formed of straight interlaced lines. 1538 ELVOT *Dict.* *Canelli*, lattases, or any thynge made 'lattice wyse. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII 239 Rych cloth of golde trauced latyse wyse square. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 166 Some sinewes running straight out in length, others crossing ouerthwart lattice-wise. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 37 An additional Door, made Lattice-wise; to the end that the People standing without might see what was done in the Temple.

**Lattice** (læt'is), *v.* [f. *prec.*] *trans.* To furnish with a lattice or lattice-work. Also with *up, over*.

1428 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1829) 5 The side parlore and tresance lattizid, glazid and selyd with other necessaries. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 55 A Closet in the middle of 8 Squares lattisid aboute. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Clathrate*, to close with crosse barres, or trayles: to lattice vp. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 7 Her eye is all latticed or chequered with dimples like Common Flies. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* ii. iv. 73 Each Window was latticed with Iron Wire on the outside. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xi. 117 It was a wooden structure, latticed and pierced with auger-holes. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle* L. i. 9 The narrow streets which are latticed over with matting.

**Lattice**, *obs. form of LETUCE.*

**Latticed** (læt'ist), *a.* Also 6 lattis(e)d, latticed, -uced, -ised, lattized, 7 lattised. [f. LATTICE *sb.* + -ED 2.]

1. Furnished with a lattice or lattice-work.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* ii. (1593) 32 Their hooves they mainly beat upon the latticed grate. 1662 GREENHALGH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. IV. 12 A low, long, and narrow latticed window. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* iii. 2 The early sun Pour'd on the latticed cot a cheerful gleam. a. 1845 HOOD *Open Question* i. Shut the gardens! lock the latticed gate! 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* iii. A latticed screen . . . divided the shop from a room of about equal size.

2. Shaped or arranged like a lattice. *a. gen.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshach's Hush.* (1586) 25 b. You must . . . harrowe it which is don with a lettused instrument full of teeth. 1787 GLOVER *Athenaid* xxvii. 108 Huge alders . . . shed Disparted moonlight through the lattic'd boughs.

b. *Nat. Hist.* Having a conformation or marking resembling lattice-work. Of plant-cells: see quot. 1877 and *lattice-cell*, LATTICE *sb.* 4. Of leaves = CANCELLATE.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 25 Her eye is . . . foraminulous and latticed like that of other Insects. 1816 T. BROWN *Elem. Conchol.* 155 Latticed, having longitudinal lines or furrows, decussate by transverse ones. 1862 COOKE *Brit. Fungi* 93 The Latticed Stinkhorn (*Clathrus cancellatus*). 1862 NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* (1866) 87 The Latticed Heath (*Strophia clathrata*). 1877 BENNETT *Thom's Bot.* 49 *Sieve-tubing*, or *bast-vessels* result from the coalescence of cells standing one over another, the partition walls of which, or *sieve-disks*, have become perforated in the manner of a sieve. . . . Of similar construction are latticed cells, the partition-walls of which are not actually perforated, but only thickened in a sieve-like manner. 1885 A. S. PENNINGTON *Brit. Zoophytes* 161 *Phellia Brodiaei*, 'The Latticed Corklet'.

c. *Her.*

1847 GLOSS. *Herabry*, Lattised, Trellis, or Porticullis'd, a pattern resembling fretty, but placed cross-ways. It may be interlaced or not.

**Lattice-window.** A window furnished with a lattice; also, in mod. use, one composed of small diamond-shaped panes set in lead-work.

1515-16 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1856) II. 23 Pro factura fenestrarum . . . scilicet latyswindows. a. 1533 L. BERNERS *Itin* clviii. 6-9 Out of 5<sup>e</sup> chambre wheras she shal be in she shal se them all . . . thrughe a lateyse windowe. 1560 DAUS *tr. Seldane's Comm.* 32 b. The Doctors of Divinite stonde in the lateyse windows. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 207 Brasen dores, whereof the middle . . . is made of solid brasse, the other foure in the forme of lateyse windowes. 1743 POCKOCKE *Diss. East* I. 16 They [galleys] are made with lattise windows all round. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxvii. A cottage-room, with a lattice-window. 1880 ISRAELI *Endym.* I. xi. 86 An old hall with gable ends and lattice windows.

**Lattice-work.** Wood or metal work consisting of crossing strips with small openings; = LATTICE *sb.* 1. Also, something resembling this.

1487 *Will in Paston Lett.* III. 465 A nother towell of latise werk. 1600 SERLETT *Country Farm* 509 The lattice worke or climbing and running frames made for the vine. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 25 The like curious Lattice-work I have also observ'd in the crustaceans Cornea of the Creakets Eye. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 42 The cane . . . severed into stripes That interlaced each other, these supplied Of texture firm a lattice-work. 1838 THIRKALL *Greece* III. xx. 145 It . . . was guarded on either side by a strong lattice-work of forest timber. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 340 The bow-and-tie construction is thought to be superior in strength to lattice-work . . . for a bridge.

**Latticing** (læt'isin). [f. LATTICE *sb.* or *v.* + -ING 1.] The process of making a lattice or lattice-work; in *Bridge-building* (see quot.).

1885 WADDELL *Syst. Iron Railr. Bridges Japan* 246, Latticing, a system of bars crossing each other at the middle of their lengths, used to connect the two channels of a strut in order to make them act as one member.

**Lattine**, *obs. variant of LATEEN.*

**Lattin**(ne, -o(u)n, -yn(e, -yng, -ynn, latun, *obs. forms of LATIN.*

**Lattly**, *obs. form of LATELY adv.*

**Lattouce**, *obs. Sc. form of LETUCE.*

**Lattyn**: see LET *v.*

|| **Latus** I (læt'ids). *Math.* [*Lat* = side.] Used in the following terms in *Conic sections*: *latus rectum*, a straight line drawn through the focus of a conic at right angles to the transverse diameter, the parameter; *latus primarium* (see quot. 1706); † *latus transversum*, the transverse diameter.

1702 RALPHSON *Math. Dict.* App. Conic Sections 11 In a Parabola the Rectangle of the Diameter, and Latus Rectum, is equal to the Rectangle of the Segments of the double Ordinate. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Latus primarium*, . . . a Right-line drawn thro' the Vertex, or Top of the Section, parallel to the Base of the Triangular Section of



the Cone, and within it. *Ibid.*, *Latus Transversum*, (in an Hyperbola) is a Right-line lying between the Vertex's of the two opposite Sections. 1734 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* iv. i. (ed. 6) 367 The Diameter of a Circle being that Right-line which passes thro' its Centre or Focus . . . may . . . be properly call'd the Circle's Latus Rectum: And altho' it loses the Name of Diameter when the Circle degenerates into an Ellipsis, yet it retains the Name of Latus Rectum. 1859 PARKINSON *Optics* (1866) 255 A luminous point is placed at one of the foci of a semi-elliptic arc bounded by the axis major: prove that the whole illumination of the arc varies inversely as the latus rectum.

|| **Latus** <sup>2</sup> (lā'tūs). *Antiq.* [Late L. = Gr. λάτος.] A large fish inhabiting the Nile and other regions.

1598 *Epulario* Fijih, To dress a Latus or shadow fish. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Latus*, . . . a huge Fish peculiar to the River Nile, which is often of Two Hundred Pounds Weight. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Latus*, . . . the name of a fish of the coracinus, or umbra kind. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) l. 90 Among fishes, the latus, . . . and the oxyrhynchus.

**Latyn**, obs. form of LATIN, LATEN, LET v.

**Latynere**, -tynier: see LATINER.

**Latyng**, -yng, obs. forms of LATIN, LETTING.

**Latynn**, obs. form of LATEN.

**Lau**, obs. form of LAW, LOW.

**Laubanite** (lō'bānīt). *Min.* [Named by Traube, 1887, from *Lauban* in Silesia, where it was first found: see -ITE.] Hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium, resembling stilbite. 1888 *Amer. J. Sci. Ser. III*, XXXV. 418 Laubanite. A zeolite resembling stilbite.

**Lauber**, -or, etc., Sc. forms of LABOUR.

**Lauch**: see LATCH v.<sup>1</sup>, LAUGH, LAW, LOW.

**Lauchful**, obs. Sc. form of LAWFUL.

**Laucht**, obs. Sc. form of LAUGH v., LOW a.

† **Lauchtane**, a. Sc. Obs. [a. Gaelic *lach-dunn* = Irish *lachtna*.] Dull coloured, swarthy.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruc* xix. 672 A lawchtane [MS. *E* lauchtane] mantill than hym by Lyand upon the hed he saw. a 1568 in Pinkerton *Anc. Sc. Poems* (1786) 192 My rubie cheeks, was reid as rone, Ar leyn, and lauchtane as the leid.

**Laughter**, -ir, obs. Sc. forms of LAUGHTER.

**Lauchtfull**, obs. Sc. form of LAWFUL.

**Laucyouse**, var. LAUTIOUS Obs., luxurious.

**Laud** (lōd), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 4-7 *laude*, 6-7 *lawd* (o, 6 *laud*. [a. OF. *laude*, ad. L. *laud-em*, *laus* praise.]

1. Praise, high commendation. Also † in *laud of*, *honour and laud*, *laud and glory* (*honour, thanks*); † to give *laud*. Now rare exc. in hymns.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 232 Pursevantes and heraudes That crien thyce folkes laudes. c 1386—*Priores'* P. 8 In laude . . . Of thee . . . To telle a storie I wol do my labour. — *Friar's T.* 55 He was, if I shal even him his laude, A thief, and eek a sonourer, and a baude. a 1470 TITMOT *Cesar* iv. (1539) 5 That the enterpryse might be to the laud and profyte of his legion. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* v. cxviii. 91 To hymn that laude & thankyss shulde be geuen vnto. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxvii. (Percy Soc.) 187 To the laude and glory Of wyse dame Pallas it was so edified. 1552 LYNDESAI *Monarchie* 4125 Onely to God be laude and gloire. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* iii. pr. vi. 53 They that falsely be praised, needs must they blush at their own laude. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 106 For which this Assembly and all Christians are to render laud and thanks unto God. 1640 GENT *Annot in Gr.* ii. l. Eb. So well, as Asop could discharge his scene, whereby he won most laud. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xiv. 442 Great laud and praise were mine . . . for spotless faith divine. 1819 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* App., Wks. 1859 l. 117 We willingly cede to her the laud of having . . . been . . . the cradle of sound principles'. 1849 LONGER *Kavanaugh* xvii. *Pence* Wks. 1886 II. 346 Sibylline leaves . . . in laud and exaltation of her modest relative. 1858 NEALE *Bernard de M.* (1865) 27 His laud and benediction Thy ransomed people raise. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. xxiv. 250 His chief employment being the laud of his dead love.

b. A cause or subject for praise. *rare*. 1560 ROLLAND *Cyt. Venus* ii. 351 It was na laude, nor 3it Humanitie On sic ane wicht to schaw thame villanous. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* xiv. 278 That is not a fault: that is rather a laud.

† c. ? Praiseworthiness. *Obs.*

1576 GASCOIGNE *Compl. Philomena* (Arb.) 94 And by the laude of his pretence His lewdnesse was acquit.

2. pl. The first of the day-hours of the Church, the Psalms of which always end with Pss. cxlviii-cl, sung as one psalm and technically called *laudes*.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxii. l. Pis salme is ay songen in be lauds. a 1400 *Prynner* (1891) 88 Here begynneth laudes. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 180 Sir, this same day at morn 1 thaim left in the corne, When they rang lawdys. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 251 Meditacyons at the laudes, vnto the ende of matyns, diuided accordyng to euery psalme. a 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 l. 20 The Evening Lamb . . . Was by the hallow'd Fire but half-consum'd, When Mary rose to Lauds. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minst.* i. xxxi. Now midnight lauds were in Melrose sung. 1843 M. PATISON *Diary in Mem.* (1889) 190 At 6 went to Matins, which with Lauds and Prime take about an hour and a half.

transf. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxiii. (Percy Soc.) 169 The lytle byrdes sweetly dyd syng Laudes to their maker early in the mornynge. 1577 VALLANS *T. Two Swannes in Leland's Hn.* (1759) v. p. viii. The merrie Nightingale . . . Ringes out all night the never ceasing laudes Of God. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lix. 16 Paraphr. 300 To make this the matter of my daily morning lauds.

3. A hymn or ascription of praise. 1530 PALSGR. 237/2 Laude a prayse, *laude*. 1604 SHAKS.

*Ham.* iv. vii. 178 (2nd Qo.) Which time she chaunted snatches of old laudes. 1657 SPARKS *Bk. Com. Prayer* 247 So was it of old ordained . . . that the Lauds or Praises should be said . . . immediately after the Gospel. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 49 The Christians offered up Spiritual Sacrifices, Prayers and Lauds. 1877 SYMONDS *Renais. Italy* II. 320 An author of devotional lauds [= l. *laude*] and mystery plays.

† **Laud**, sb.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *laud-um*, vbl. sb. f. *laudare* (LAUD v.), used in the extended sense 'to give a judgement upon'.] Decision, judgement.

c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 77 After loog trete bothe parties submytted theym to the laude and arbytrement of the kyng. 1542 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 416 To here and se be decerte laude and sentence of forfallowr gevin.

**Laud** (lōd), v. Forms: 5-7 *laude*, (5 *loud*), 6-7 *lawde*, 6- *laud*. [ad. L. *laud-are*, f. *laud-*, *laus* praise.] *trans.* To praise, to sing or speak the praises of; to celebrate. Often to *laud and bless* (praise, magnify). Originally implying an act of worship.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xl. 102 Neyther for loue laude it nout ne lakke it for enaye. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1883 The lady . . . forthe ys gon, Loudyng the trynyte, To a noonre. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 68 So ye shal be happy, & your werkes lauded. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* viii. (Percy Soc.) 32 We ought to laude and magnify Your excellent springes of famous poetry. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 251 We excite & moue . . . all creatures to laude & besse god. c 1610 *Women Saints* 34 They therefore fast and pray and laude our Lord. 1670 WALTON *Lives* iv. 317 [They] did at Night . . . betake themselves to prayers, and lauding God. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.*, *Cui Bono?* xii. To build a temple worthy of a god, To laud a monkey. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *T. of Tunc* vii. 122 He lauded the arrangements. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* v. To be called . . . ambitious for the very same aspirations which are lauded up to the skies in the sons of the rich. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* II. 1, I laud my stars, however, that you will not have your first impressions of . . . our future home from such a day as this.

*absol.* 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* (1867) 168 Sing we lauding And applauding.

Hence **Laudod** ppl. a.

1824 DINDIN *Libr. Comp.* 557 Son of the above lauded octogenarian. 1856 J. YOUNG *Demonol.* iv. vii. 437 More . . . than . . . all the elaborate disquisitions or lauded aphorisms of ancient and modern wisdom together.

*absol.* 1887 CHAM. *Jrnl.* IV. 12 A rising power that would crush . . . the lauders and the lauded.

**Laud**, obs. form of LEWD.

**Laudability** (lōdābīlītī). *rare*. [ad. L. *laud-abilis*, f. *laudabilis*: see next.] The quality of being a fit subject for praise; praiseworthiness.

1715 *Mem. Abp. Tenison* 5 Names . . . however instructive by the Laudability of their Characters. 1829 S. TURNER *Hist. Eng.* u. xxxi. IV. 363 This doctrine of the laudability and right of assassinating sovereigns was taught by others . . . of the Jesuit fraternity.

**Laudable** (lōdāb'l), a. Also 6 *laudabul*, *lawd'o* able, 6 7 *laudible*. [ad. L. *laudabilis*, f. *laudare*: see LAUD v. and -ABLE.]

1. Of immaterial things, actions, etc.: Praiseworthy, commendable. † Also, in early use, of the nature of praise, laudatory.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* (Horstun) 1359 And dred þus laudable wordus more in hure þouht. 1479 in *Eng. Glifs* (1870) 413 The . . . laudable custumes foresaide. 1503 4 *Act 19 Hen. VII* c. 4 After the lawdable custome used in tyme of his moste noble progenytours. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 53 The laudable sciences of phisick and surgerie. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. ii. 76 This earthly world: where to do harme Is often laudable. c 1610 *Women Saints* 178 When his precious ashes and laudable corps was caried to the martyrs seate. 1670 WALTON *Lives* iv. 278 A laudible ambition to be something more than he then was. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 180 ¶ 6 In the Sight of Reason, nothing is laudable but what is guided by Reason. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. iv. 165 His conduct . . . was innocent, and even laudable. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 1/2 A wish that so laudable an institution may be more generally known. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. 11. 74 Using scandalous means for the purpose of obtaining a laudable end. 1879 MISS BRADTON *Clow. Foot* III. 269 He carried out this resolve with laudable firmness. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 398 Laudable curiosity.

† b. Of testimony: Trustworthy. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 84 Upon landable and unsuspected Record.

2. Of material objects and physical conditions: Of satisfactory nature, quality, or operation; healthy, sound, wholesome. Now only *Med.* of secretions, esp. pus (see *quots.*).

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyschm.* (Percy Soc.) 4 The somer season men connteth now landable. c 1550 LLOVO *Treas. Health* (1585) b ij, A bloody fluxe, an hidroyse or madsse after a frenesy, are landable. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. beasts* (1658) 464 The sheep of the Isle Chius are very small, and yet their milk maketh very laudable cheese. 1634 R. H. *Salerno Regim.* 27 Kids flesh is better and more laudable then any other flesh. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1676) 127 It may be a laudable Compost for moist grounds. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* ii. (1682) 185, I found the Apple of a laudable colour. c 1720 GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* ii. liii. (1738) 207 To promote a laudable growth of flesh. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Theory Physick* 269 If after the third day a laudable Expectoration does not appear . . . then [etc.]. 1794 6 L. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 501 Ulcers which are said to abound with laudable pus. 1849 *Health & Longevity* 229 Easier and sooner reduced to laudable chyle. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 19 When thick and creamy, it is known as healthy or laudable pus.

3. sb. in pl. a. Laudable qualities, good points. b. Persons of title, dignities. *Obs.* or *nonce-uses*.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 321 To do Justice, even to ones Enemy's Laudables. 1815 Q. *Rev.* XIV. 135 The number of these Laudables, including Dukes [etc.].

Hence **Laudableness**.

1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 423 He asserts the truth of his doctrine, and the laudableness of his actions. 1730-6 in BAILEY (fol.). 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 243 We shall . . . look upon the laudableness of an action as a certain evidence of its usefulness.

**Laudably** (lōdāb'lī), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.]

1. In a praiseworthy manner, so as to deserve praise.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 87 He answered to speke liil and laudably. 1533 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xiv. 263 Occupacions laudably vsed and contynued withyn this Cytie. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. x. 322 The Chymists have attempted laudably, reducing their causes unto Sal, Sulphur, and Mercury. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxviii. 199 Would not love and pity excusably, nay laudably, make a good wife . . . give up her own will . . . to oblige a husband. 1876 BLACK *Madcap* V. vi. 52 A . . . young man . . . laudably anxious to be instructed.

† 2. In a sound and healthy manner. *Obs. rare*.

1609 EVELYN *Acetaria* 129 Some Plants not only nourish laudably, but induce a manifest and wholesome Change.

**Laudanine** (lōdānēn). *Chem.* Also -in. [f. LAUDANUM + -INE<sup>6</sup>.] A colourless to pale red crystalline alkaloid contained in opium.

1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 120 *Laudanine* C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>23</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>.

**Laudanum** (lōdā'nūm). Also 8 *lodanum*, 9 *dial. lodlum*, *St. lodomy*. [a. mod. L. *laudanum*, used by Paracelsus as the name of a medicament for which he gives a pretended prescription, the ingredients comprising leaf-gold, pearls not perforated, etc. (*Opera* 1658 I. 492/2). It was early suspected that opium was the real agent of the cures which Paracelsus professed to have effected by this costly means; hence the name was applied to certain opiate preparations which were sold as identical with his famous remedy.

It is doubtful whether the word as used by Paracelsus was a fanciful application of *laudanum* a med. L. variant of *LADANUM*, or was suggested by *laudare* to praise or by some other word, or was formed quite arbitrarily.]

1. In early use, a name for various preparations in which opium was the main ingredient. Now only: The simple alcoholic tincture of opium.

1602-3 MANNINGHAM *Diary* (Camden) 46 There is a certain kinde of compound called Laudanum . . . the virtue of it is very soueraigne to mitigate anie payne. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* ii. § 12, I need no other Laudanum than this to make me sleep. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 267/2 It is of the Nature of other Laudanums. 1704 F. FULLER *Medic. Gymn.* (1711) 255, I was deny'd likewise the Ease which is to be obtain'd by Laudanum. 1739 'R. BULL' *Tr. Dedekindus' Grobianus* 166 Your Mischief, being fully done, Will make you sleep as well as Laudanum. a 1828 *Lang Johny* More ix. in *Child Ballads* (1892) IV. 398 They . . . gae him draps o' lodomy That laid him fast asleep. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxiv. 310, I gave him laudanum, and held him close to my bosom while he slept to death.

fig. a 1711 *Ken Dedicat.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 3 Pain haunting me, I court the sacred Muse, Verse is the only Laudanum I use. 1789 G. KEATE *Felce* III. 293 The Laudanum of rhetoric, whose property will occasionally benumb . . . the power of common understandings.

† 2. = LADANUM 1.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Laudanum*, a yellowish gumme, as some write; notwithstanding others affirm it to be made of a dew, which falleth upon a certaine herbe in Greece. 1702 W. J. *Brynn's Voy. Levant* lxvii. 272 Laudanum . . . proceeds from a Dew which falls on the leaves of a small Plant about half a foot high, which does something resemble small Sage.

3. *Comb.*, as *laudanum-raised* adj.

1800 WEEMS *Washington* i. (1877) 8 The fine laudanum-raised spirits of the young sparklers.

Hence **Laudanum** v. *trans.*, to dose with laudanum.

1839-40 THACKERAY *Catherine* v. You'd laudanum him.

**Laudation** (lōdē'jōn). [ad. L. *laudation-em*, n. of action f. *laudare* to LAUD.] The action of praising; an instance of this, a laudatory inscription. Also, the condition of being praised, as † to be or to have in *laudation*.

c 1470 G. ASHEV *Dicta Philos.* 1232 Poems 99 And his figure in Recommendation Shal be had, and in Laudation. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xlvii. (Percy Soc.) 212 Dame Fame was in laudation. a 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 329 And on this day in his laudation Aue Redemptor Iesu! all ze cry. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vii. Notwithstanding his liberal laudation of himself, however, the Major was selfish. 1865 *Reader* 27 May 589/3 Success in this matter would stamp him as a man of talent. He would be singled out for laudation. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* iv. 338 As we read the long laudation on the pedestal.

**Laudative** (lōdātīv), a. and sb. *rare*. [ad. L. *laudatīv-us*, f. *laudat-*, ppl. stem of *laudare* to LAUD. Cf. F. *laudatif*.] A. adj. Expressive of praise; laudatory. Const. of.

1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xvi. l. 52 Now whatsoever in this narration shall be directed . . . shall pertaine in manner to a laudative argument. 1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Laudative*, of or belonging to commendation, wherein praise is contained. 1824 BLACKW. *Mag.* XVI. 3 Strains not simply laudative of Oporto, but vituperative . . . of Bordeaux.

*Comb.* 1833 CARLILE in *Froude Life* (1882) II. 346 A kind of lampoon, laudative-vituperative (as it ought to be).

† b. sb. A laudative expression or discourse; a eulogy, panegyric. *Obs.*



1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* l. v. § 12 (1873) 44, I have no purpose to enter into a laudative of learning. 1633 WOTTON *Let. in Relig.* (1651) 456 A tempest of panegyrics and Laudatives of their Princes. 1674 I. TURNER *Cake Bakers & Creditors* Intro. 2 Thanasus... unto other Laudatives of that Prince Reign, adds this.

**Laudator** (lɔd'atɔr). [f. *L. laudator*, agent-n. f. *laudare* to LAUD.] One who praises: a eulogist. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 177 Of our magazine he is a most determined reader... and frequently not a laudator. 1830 G. R. GLEIG *Country Curate* l. ix. 174 Suspecting... the design of his laudator was to pass censure upon myself. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 715 Consequences never contemplated by the laudators of the peace-loving priesthood.

**Laudatory** (lɔd'atɔrɪ), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. *L. laudatōrius* adj., f. *laudare* to LAUD.] *A. adj.* Expressive of praise; eulogistic. Const. *of*.

1555 *AMP. PARKER P's.* 326 This laudatory is: and thankth God's gentleness. 1633 *AUSTIN Medit.* (1635) 190 His [Christ's] laudatory Sermon to the People concerning John. 1821 *Foster in Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 41 The laudatory testimony inscribed upon it. 1824 *BENTHAM Bk. Fallacies* Wks. 1843 II. 413 The object of laudatory personalities is to effect the rejection of a measure. 1838 *JAMES Robber* viii. Wiley muttered something not very laudatory of his companion. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Trpls.* I. 291 An artist is not apt to speak in a very laudatory style of a brother artist. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 10 Oct. 13/1 Monumental inscriptions; laudatory of gods and kings.

† **B. sb.** A laudatory discourse, a eulogy. *Obs.* 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horne Subs.* 353, I will not enter into a Laudatory thereof. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Smect.* 77 A laudatory of itself obtruded in the very first word.

Hence **Laudatorily** *adv.* 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXII. 323 A dangerous competitor recently and laudatorily noticed in the pages of *Maga.*

**Laudian**, *obs.* form of **LAUDIAN**.

**Lauder**, variant of **LAUDIFY** *Obs.*

**Lauder** (lɔd'ɛr). [f. *LAUD v.* + *-ER*¹.] = **LAUDATOR**.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Louancier*, a praiser, lauder, commendator. 1827 *BEEDORS Let. in Poems* (1851) p. lxxv. He... is a deep philosopher, a lauder of Spinoza. 1871 *Daily News* 13 Jan., We cannot sufficiently condole with the lauders of those old times.

**Laudian** (lɔd'ɪən), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7-8 **laudean**. [f. name of William *Laud*, archbishop of Canterbury 1633-45 + *-IAN*.] *Of*, pertaining to, or characteristic of *Laud*; favouring the tenets or practices of *Laud*; instituted by *Laud*. Also as *sb.*, a follower of *Laud*.

1691 *BAXTER Nat. Ch.* xiv. 68 The Laudian New Church men, that are for a Foreign Jurisdiction. 1710 *Managers' Pro & Con* 47 The Modern Laudians can scarce bear the Word Reformation. 1738 *NEAL Hist. Purit.* IV. 408 The Earl of Clarendon was a Protestant of Laudian principles in Church and State. 1853 *MARSDEN Early Purit.* 445 The tendency of the Laudian theology. 1861 W. S. PERRY *Hist. Ch. Eng.* l. xv. 555 The Laudian system of Church Government. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. 495 The Laudian clergy... regarded it [Sunday] simply as one among the holidays of the Church.

Hence **Laudianism**, the principles and practice of *Laud* and his followers.

1872 R. RAINY *Lect. Ch. Scot.* ii. (1883) 94 He will say this is Laudianism, in principle identical with the Anglican High Churchism.

**Laudible**, *obs.* form of **LAUDABLE**.

**Laudification**, *rare*¹. [f. *L. laudific-are* (see next) + *-ATION*.] The action of extolling with praise.

1890 *MARQ. SALISBURY Sp.* 6 Aug., Questions... so constructed as to conduce... in the greatest possible degree to the self-laudification of the questioner.

† **Laudify**, *v. Obs.* *rare*. Also **laudefy**. [ad. *L. laudificare* (only in Gloss.) f. *laud*, *laus* praise; see *-FY*.] *trans.* To extol with praises.

1470 *HARDING Chron.* xxxix. iii. For whiche he was full greatly magnified In all his reame with people laudified [printed laudified]. *Ibid.* xlvii. iv. Joseph [i.e. Josephus]... fully laudified [printed laudified] The lawe of Christe.

**Lauding** (lɔd'ɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* [f. *LAUD v.* + *-ING*¹.] The action of the *vb.* *LAUD*; laudation.

1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A. l.* x. 26 Vegece thus saith to the lawdyng and prayyng of them. 1500 *Melusine* xxxix. 304 Wherof they gaaf lawdyng to our lord god deuotely. 1533 *Articles imputed to Latimer* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1310/2 Salutyng or gretynge, laudynge or prayyng is not properly prayng. 1610 *Women Saints* 19 Who... talke nothing but that appertayneth to the lauding of god. *attrib.* 1827 *Edin. Rev.* XLVI. 359 It is the inevitable consequence of such lauding-bouts, that the little are exalted.

**Lauding** (lɔd'ɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. *LAUD v.* + *-ING*².] That lands or praises.

1895 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* 229 We meet with the lauding official in his simplest form—the orator.

**Laudism** (lɔd'ɪz'm). [f. *Laud* (see **LAUDIAN**) + *-ISM*.] The principles and practice of *Abp. Laud*.

1834 *COLERIDGE Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 154, I spoke above of 'Romanism'. But call it, if you like, *Laudism*, or *Lambethism* in temporalities and ceremonial. 1841 *MILNE in Noncon.* l. 73 *Laudism* and ultra-churchism.

**Laudist**¹ (lɔd'ɪst). [f. *LAUD sb.* + *-IST*.] One who writes 'lands' or hymns.

1890 *Harper's Mag.* July 272/2 The thought came into [Carducci's] head... to show that... without any faith at all one might reproduce the forms of the blessed laudists of the thirteenth century.

**Laudist**² (lɔd'ɪst). [f. *Laud* (see **LAUDIAN**) + *-IST*.] A follower of *Laud* or his principles.

1730 *SWIFT Vind. Lib. Cartet* 27, I do not find how his E... can be justly censured for favouring none but High-Church, High-Flyers, Termagants, Laudists [etc.].

**Laue**, *obs.* form of **LAW**, **Low**.

**Laugh** (laf), *sb.* Also 9 *sc. lauch*. [f. next *vb.* Cf. *MIIG*, mod.G. *lache*, Du. *lach*.]

1. The action of laughing; laughing, or an inclination to laugh; laughter. *rare*.

1690 *CROWNE Eng. Frier v.* 45 Oh, I'm full of laugh, and must give it some vent. 1694 *CONGREVE Double Dealer* iii. ix. 37 You are never pleased but when we are all upon the broad grin; all do you and no Company. 1768 *GOLDISM. Good-n. Man* i. Laugh you find jest, and I'll find laugh, I promise you. 1891 S. J. DUNCAN *Amer. Girl in Lond.* 191 Mr. Pratte had very blue eyes with a great deal of laugh in them.

2. An instance of laughing; (a person's) characteristic manner of laughing.

1713 *STEELE Guardian* No. 29 71 The laugh of men of wit is for the most part but a faint constrained kind of half-laugh. 1732 *GAY Fables* ii. l. 36 So monstrous like the portrait's fount, All know it, and the laugh goes round. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* l. 23 The heart's light laugh pursued the circling jest. 1796 *JANE AUSTEN Sense & Sens.* (1849) 227 Eliza could have forgiven everything but her laugh. 1826 J. WILSON *Act. Amer. Wks.* 1851. 175 His light-blue cumin can, and that bashful lovin' laugh. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* IV. 215 That the people could be expected to join in the laugh raised at the expense of the demagogues. 1848 *THACKERAY Let. 4 Oct. in Scribner's Mag.* I. 399/1, I laughed a sad laugh. 1857 *SPURGEON New Park St. Pulpit* II. 131 It is a figment and a fiction, a laugh and a dream.

*fig.* 1841 L. HUNT *Scer* (1864) 4 When she stooped... over the tinder-box on a cold morning, and rejoiced to see the first laugh of the fire. 1894 W. WATSON *To R. H. Hutten* Odes, etc. 2, I have seen the moon one laugh of gold.

3. In phr. *To have the laugh at or of, to raise the laugh against* (a person), *to have or get the laugh on one's side*. *On the laugh*: laughing.

1712 *SWIFT Hints Ess. Convers.* Wks. 1765 XIII. 257 Singling out a weak adversary, getting the laugh on his side, and then carrying all before him. 1766 *GOLDISM. Vt.* vii. 75 This effectually raised the laugh against poor Moses. 1771 *SMOLLETT Rumpsh.* Ch. 17 May, He found no great difficulty in turning the laugh upon the aggressor. 1847 *MARRIAT Childr. N. Forest* v. You've beat us... and have the laugh on your side now. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* vi. 'Of course you did', cried Osborne, still on the laugh. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herein* ii. 65 If I have had my laugh at them, they have had theirs at me. 1881 *FRERER Holth's 7 Years S. Afr.* II. iv. 80 Meriko had the laugh of me.

4. = **LAUGHING-HOOF**, *rare*.

1817 *BYRON Beppo* xviii. He oft became the laugh of them.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *laugh-maker*, *-shriek*; † *laugh-dove* = **LAUGHER** 2.

1755 *Mum* No. 6. 71 The cry of the laugh-dove. 1834 H. CAUNTER in *Oriental Ann.* xiv. 187 The shrill laugh-shriek of the jackal. 1850 H. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* II. 602 The great laugh-maker, Lison.

**Laugh** (laf), *v.* Forms: 1 *hlehan*, *hl(e)h*, *h*, *an*, *hlehan*, *Northumb.* *hleha*, 2-4 *leizen*, 3 *leh*, *lihzen*, *lahe(n)*, *lauhwen*, *Orm.* *lahhenn*, 4 *leze(n)*, *leyghe*, 3 *h(e)*, 1 *h(e)33e*, *le33e*, *ley3e*, *ly3e*, *ly3he*, *ly3e*, *ly3(h)e(n)*, *lauze*, *law3he(n)*, *lay(g)hyu*, *Sc.* *laucht*, 4-5 *lagh(e)*, *la3e*, *lau3w(h)e*, *law3(e)*, *la3we*, *lo3e*, 4-6 *laughen*, *lawghen*, *law(g)whe*, *law3(h)e*, (5) *ley3h*, *lawhyn*, 5-6 *lawe*, *la3e*, *lahe*, *Sc.* *lach*, 6 *laffe*, *loffe*, 5-9 *Sc.* *lauch*, *lawch*, 5- *laugh*. *Pa. t.* 1 *hlō3*, *hlōh*, 4-5 *logh(e)*, *lough(e)*, *lowh(e)*, 4 *lo3e*, *lou3(h)*, *lough*, *low*, *lohu*, *loow3*, *low3(e)*, *looz*, *loowe*, 5 *lowgh*, *looze*, *Sc.* *luh(e)*, 5-6 *Sc.* *leughe*, *leuge*, 6 *lawgh*, *lewgh*, *low*, *Sc.* *leuche*, *lewch*, *luiche*, 6- *Sc.* *leuch*, *leugh*. *weak forms*, 4 *leizede*, *-ide*, *lazed*, *laughede*, *loght*, *Sc.* *laucht*, *luht*, 5 *leyghed*, *lauzed*, *louched*, *Sc.* *laucht*, 6 *lawght*, *lought*, 5- *laughed*. *Pa. ppl.* 4 *laughen*, *lawhen*, 6 *Sc.* *luohin*, 5- *laughed*. [A *Com. Teut.* str. *vb.*, but in the later periods of most of the langs. conjugated wholly or partially weak. *OE.* *hlehan*, *hlehan*, *Anglian hlehan*, *pa. t.* *hlō3*, *hlōh*, *pl.* *hlōgon*, *pa. ppl.* *\*hlagen*, *\*hlægen*, corresponds to *OFris.* *hlacka*, *pa. t.* *hlackade*, *OS.* *\*hlahan*, *pa. t.* *pl.* *hlōgon*, *pa. ppl.* *hlagan* (*MDu.* *laghen*, *lachen*, *pa. t.* *loeg*, *pa. ppl.* *gelaghen*, mod.Du. *lachen*, *pa. t.* *lachte*, *pa. ppl.* *gelachen*), *OHG.* *hlakhen*, *pa. t.* *hlōch*, also *hlakhen*, *pa. t.* *hlakhta* (*MIIG.*, mod.G. *lachen*, *pa. t.* *lachte*, *pa. ppl.* *gelacht*), *ON.* *hlæja*, *pa. t.* *hlō*, *pl.* *hlōgn*, *pa. ppl.* *hlægn* (*Sw.* *le*, *pa. t.* *log*, *Da. le*, *pa. t.* *lo*), *Goth.* *hlahan*, *pa. t.* *hlōh* (whence causative *ufhlōjan*); the *Teut.* root *\*hlak-(\*hlōh-; \*hlag-)* represents a pre-*Teut.* *\*klak*, prob. echoic; cf. *\*klōk-* in Gr. *κλώσσω* to cluck. The *OTeut.* type has a *-jo-* suffix in the present-stem, but not in the *pa. t.* or *pa. ppl.* The mod. Eng. form descends from the *Anglian hlehan*.]

1. *intr.* To manifest the combination of: bodily phenomena (spasmodic utterance of inarticulate sounds, facial distortion, shaking of the sides, etc.) which forms the instinctive expression of mirth or

of sense of something ludicrous, and which can also be occasioned by certain physical sensations, esp. that produced by tickling. Also *transf.* to have the emotion (of mirth, amusement, scorn) which is expressed by laughing.

1897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xviii. 187 Wa cow ðe nu hlehad, forðam ze seoulon eft wepan. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xviii. 15 Parctoc Sarra; Ne hloh ic na. God cwæð þa... ac þu hloges. 1200 *Piers & Virtues* (1888) 127 þat mann is swa blind ðat he færd to helle leizinde. 1200 *ORMIN* 5663 He wepeth eo for alle þa þatt lādhem her wiþþ sinne. 1225 *AMR. R.* 230 And Jeonne mid ispedde crmes leaped lauhwīnde nōrd. 1297 R. GLOVE (Rolls) 2233 þe king bigan sonde to lyhe, þo he hārde þis. 1300 *Florin & Bl.* 477 þis opre lgen and hadde gloo. 13... E. E. ALLIT. P. R. 651 þe me fe hunde byhynde þe dor for husmar laeð. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 158: Sche com wiþahink of main and loz. 1340 *Alwch.* 93 Ne þet ne is nart lyf of man, ac of child þet non wepþ non theþ. 1375 *Sc. Log.* *Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 240 Vmagis... of brass and ston, þat semt to laucht all elane. 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* Prolog. 93 Ryght so mowe ye oute of myn heit bringe swiðh voī, ryght as yow lyst, to laughte or pleyn. 1425 *LAUD. Assenly of Gods* 494 þu can to carpe of hys lowde lappye, why he caused the company to lōwe. 1460 *Powell's Myst.* xiv. 90 So we k ghe and made good chet. 1470 *Glossary* 1470, v. 65 The lords on the tohir side for hking thay lough. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* xxiii. Arlo 92 Ye lauhyd for ye were wel pleyd. 1555 *EDEN Doctrix* 26 They sawe the Lieutenante laugh. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. A.* ii. l. 55 Then the whole quine hold their hips, and loffe. 1657 *Sir W. MYRE Misc. Poems* ii. 38 Launding to sie my trickling teire donne go. 1676 *HOBBS Lib. l.* 56 And then the Gods laugh all at once onrigh. 1728 *RAMSAY Anacronic on Love* 32 He leugh and with mōnysey chyd, 'Nihum, I'm right lyth in mind'. 1754 *CHATHAM Lett. Arphoe* v. 35 It is generally better to smile than laugh out. 1839 *LANK Arab. Nts.* I. 98 The 'Effect lauhed, and, walking on before him, said, O fisherman, follow me. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falmes* I. 28 He leuch, and -spert giv I wad list, and gae me a shillun. 1890 *HALL CAINE Bombur* I. 83 Then she laughed like a bell.

b. In proverbial and fig. phrases. *To laugh in one's sleeve*: to laugh to oneself, to nurse inward feelings of amusement. *To laugh on the other, wrong side of one's face, mouth*: to change from laughter and exultation to sadness and vexation.

1560 *PATR. tr. Scidam's Comm.* 64 If I loved now to avenge the injuries that you have done me, I might lauche in my slyve. 1562 *HEYWOOD Petr. & Fig.* (1679) 10: They laugh that win. 1622 *MAY Hebrul.* i. Let them laugh That win the prize. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 228 Thon... laa fleid and laught in thy sleeve at the sincere. 1775 *SUNBURY Rivals* ii. i. 'Tis false, sir; I know you are laughing in your sleeve. 1779 *COWPER Love of World Reproved* 24 You laugh - 'tis well - the tale applied May make you laugh on t'other side. 1809 *MALIN Gil Blas* ii. v. 22 We were made to laugh on the other side of our mouths by an unforeseen occurrence. 1853 M. ARKOLD *Empedocles on Etna* i. i. The Gods laugh in their sleeve To watch man doubt and fear. 1889 'ROSE BOLDBROOK' *Robbery Under Arms* xxxiii. I'll make some of ye laugh on the wrong side.

c. *Attributed poet.* and *rhetorically* to inanimate objects, chiefly with reference to movement or play of light and colour which is apprehended as the expression of joyous feeling.

1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 636 Firy Phebus riseth vp so brighte That al the Orient langhteth of the lighte. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* xiv. l. (1495) 485 For fyrmesse and grene springynge that is thurin it is sayde that meedes laughe. 1420 *Autors of Arth.* 101 (Douce MS.) My lere [was] as þe lele, louched one highte. 1535 *COVERDALE P's.* lxx. 13 The valleys stonde so thicke with come y<sup>t</sup> they laugh and synge. 1725 *Pope Odyss.* iii. 601 In the dazzling goblet laughs the wine. 1784 *COWPER Teut.* vi. 817 The fruitful field laughs with abundance. 1803-6 *WORDSW. Intim. Immort.* iv. The heavens laugh with you in your jubilee. 1805 - *Prelude* iv. *Poems* (1888) 261/1 The sea lay laughing at a distance. 1818 *MILMAN Samor* 9 The sparkling wine laugh'd up, As eager 'twere to touch so fair a lip. 1852 *HAWTHORNE Grandfather's Chair* ii. i. (1879) 75 The wood fire... laughs broadly through the room. 1875 *LONGF. Masque of Pandora* i. The waters of a brook... Limpid and laughing in the summer's sun? 1894 *BARING-GOULD Deserts S. France* i. 2 This mountain plateau laughs with verdure.

† d. *Laugh and lay (or lie) down*: an obsolete game at cards.

1522 *SKELTON Why not to Court* 928 Now nothyng but pay, pay, With, laughe and lay downe, Borowgh, cyte, and towne. 1591 *FLORIO 2nd Fruits* 67 What game doo you plaie at cards? At primero, at trump, at laugh and lie downe. 1594 *LIVY Noth. Rom.* (1632) Dd ij. At laugh and lie downe if they play, What asse against the sport can bray? 1634 S. R. *Noble Soldier* i. ii. in Pullen *O. P. l.* 263 Sorrow becomes me best. A suit of laugh and lye downe would wear better. 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Laugh-and-lay-down*, a childish game at cards.

2. *quasi-trans.* with cognate object. Also, to utter laughingly or with laughter.

1470 K. *Estmere* 235 in *Percy's Reliq.*, The ladye lough a loud laughter, As shce saie by the king. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 163 The large Achilles... laughs out a loud applause. 1650 *Laid of Lerne* 215 in *Furnivall Percy Folio* l. 190 A loud laughter the Ladie lough. 1842 *TENNISON Lady Clare*, He laugh'd a laugh of merry scorn. 1848 [see *LAUGH sb.* 2.]. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* xxxi. 14 Laugh out whatever laughter at the hearth rings clear.

b. in *passive* (*nonce-use*). 1844 *MRS. BROWNING Drama Exile Poems* 1850 l. 66 For is all laughed in vain?

3. With *dat.* of person, and to with *sb.* expressing the effect, as in *to laugh to scorn* (now *arch.* and *literary*), † *to laugh to bismar, hething, hoker*.



The vb. in these phrases is now apprehended as transitive: cf. sense 6.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 270 Hwone þet 3e habben herdi billeave nule 3e buten luhwen him lude to bismare. a 1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 283 Ha. lahhen þe to lokere þe þu o rode bengest. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15881 (Götl.) þe feluns loth [v.r. lowe] him til hething on ilk side, allas! c 1340 *Ibid.* 2028 (Trin.) Cam. was vnkynede ynouge To scorne he his fadir louge. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxvii. 184 Alle wolle þei ful 3are Laubwhe þe to bismare. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1995 The clerks..loule to scorne the emperour. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* xxiij. 7 All they y<sup>e</sup> se me, laughe me to scorne. 1540 — *Fruit. Less.* i. (1593) P 1 b. The wisest of all is laughed to scorne. a 1839 *PRÆD Poems* (1864) II. 395. I lauged to scorn the elements—And chiefly those of Learning. 1866 *HOWELLS Fenet. Life* 306 This was too much, and we lauged him to scorn.

4. With prep. a. With at, of, on, over, indicating the cause of laughter. †Also with on, upon (rarely up, to) in the sense: To look pleasantly on, to smile on.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter liij.* 8 Rehtwise..ofer hine hlæhað. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2722 (Götl.) Sare.. Herd þis word and lohu [v.r. loghe, lowe] þar-att. c 1300 *Havelok* 903 The kok stod, and on him low. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 1092 þe world laghes on man and smyles. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xi. 203 For thi loue we as leue bretheren shal and wehe man laughe vp other. c 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 150 3if.. þe world leige to him in killynge of his enemies. c 1386 *CHAUCER Reeve's Prol.* 1 When folk hadde lauged at this nyce cas. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5063 She..laugheth on him, and makith him feeste. c 1430 *Syr Genger.* (Roxb.) 3253 Thoo Anazaree vpon him lough. c 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 37 The queene & herant lough wele at the wordes of hir daughter. 1535 *COVERDALE Esdras* iv. 31 Yf she lauged vpon him, he lauged also. 1622 *MARRT. tr. Aemian's German d' Alf.* ii. 226 Whereat they laugh't a good. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootonia* 65 He had the picture of a foole at the entrance, ..lauging on an Urinal. 1669 *FRY'S Diary* 7 Jan. A bold, merry slut, who lay laughing there upon people. 1811 *BYRON Juan* iv. iv. If I laugh at any mortal thing, 'Tis that I may not weep. 1880 *MRS. FORRESTER Roy & I.* l. 7 Dreams, indeed, my dear P. I have not forgotten them: I often laugh heartily over them.

b. To laugh at (rarely †of, †upon): to make fun of, mock at; to deride, ridicule. Also in indirect pass.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Anel. & Arc.* 234 He laughethe at my peyne. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Esop* ii. xii. Of the euylle of other, men ought not to lawhe ne scorne. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 781 [He] lauged upon him, as though he woulde say, you shall have neede of one sone. 15.. *Pebbles to Play* ix. All that lookit them upon Lough fast at their array. 1560 *Daus tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 18 b. A lighte and verye weak reason.. and even lauged at of the Romanes them selves. 1604 *E. GRIMSTONE D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* i. l. 2 In his Commentaries vpon the Epistle to the Hebrewes, he doth laugh at those, which hold the heavens to be round. 1722 *De Foe Plague* 12 My Brother..laught at all I had suggested. 1724 — *Mem. Cavalier* ii. 202 Our Major was..lauged at by the whole Army. 1786 *BURNS Ordination* iv. How graceless Ham lough at his Dad. 1802 *K. ANDERSON Cumberland. Ball.* 25 Far maist lough at Grizzy Brown. 1807 — *IRVING Salmag.* (1824) 97 Giving parties to people who laugh at them. 1866 *Reader* No. 169. 295/2 Lauged at by mere litterarians. 1880 *L. STEPHEN Pope* iv. 89 Though Pope lauged at the advice, we might fancy that he took it to heart.

†5. trans. To laugh or mock at, deride. Obs.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* ix. 24 xeloxun hine. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 482 Da apostoli hloxon ðæra deofla leasunga. 1599 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 66 She..laughes the songs, that Colin Clout doth make.

6. With obj. and compl. or adv. phr.: To produce a specified effect upon (a person) by laughing. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) l. 205 Men laughe hem selve to deap. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* ii. ii. 123 Angels..who with our spleenes, Would all themselves laughe mortal. 1610 — *Temp.* ii. i. 188 Will you laughe me asleepe, for I am verie heavy. 1611 *Ibid.* ii. 159. I shall laugh my selfe to death at this puppi-headed Monster. 1647 *TRAPP Comm. Epist. & Rev.* 296 [2 Thess. iii. 11] Whose whole life is to eat, and drink.. and laughe themselves fat. 1668 *CHAS. II in John Cartwright Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 264 James did maintaine for some time that she was not painted, but he was quickly laffed out of it. 1679 *J. GOODMAN Penitent* Pardon'd ii. ii. (1713) 196 The company..laughed the cunning man out of countenance. c 1712 *SWIFT Hints Ess. Convers.* Wks. 1765 XIII. 262 Love, honour, friendship, generosity, ..under the name of fopperies, have been for some time..lauged out of doors. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* iii. § 15 These authors laugh men out of their religion, as Horace did out of their vices. 1784 *COWPER Task* ii. 321 Whom [has it] lauged into reform? 1827 *HARE Guesses* (1859) 248 Is there anybody living..who has not often been laught out of what he ought to have done, and laught into what he ought not to have done. 1863 *COWDEN CLARKE Shaks. Char.* x. 268 A fellow who will joke and laughe the money out of your pocket. 1890 'ROLF BOLDEWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 102 Sure ye'd be lauged out of any hunting-field in Britain if ye took one of them things there.

7. With adverbs. To laugh away: †(a) to let go with a laugh; (b) to dismiss or get rid of with a laugh; (c) to while away (time) with laughter. To laugh down: to subdue or silence with laughter. To laugh off, out = to laugh away (b). To laugh over: to recall or repeat with laughter or mirth.

1591 *SPENSER M. Hubbard* 704 Yet would he laughe it out .. And tell them that they greatly him mistooke. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* v. v. 256 Let us..laugh this sport ore by a Countre fire. 1604 — *Oth.* iv. i. 113 Now he denies it faintly: and laughes it out. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* ii. vi. 109 Pompey doth this day laughe away his Fortune. 1715 *VANBRUGH Country Ho.* i. j. They all got drunk and lay in the Barn, and next Morning laugh'd it off for a Frolick. 1780 *COWPER Table T.* 239 And laughs the sense of misery far

away. 1781 — *Retirement* 452 He..talks and laughs away his vacant hours. 1797 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian* xiii, Vivaldi tried to laugh away her apprehension. 1806 *SURR Winter in Lond.* III. 221 Though burning with envy..her grace attempted to laugh out the scene. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* xii. l. 8 Instead of laughing it off, I was fool enough to be angry. 1820 *BYRON Mar. Fal.* iv. i. 10. I strove To laugh the thought away. 1842 *TENNYSOON Locksley Hall* 89 Baby lips will laughe me down. 1855 — *Maud* i. xix. 60 Whenever she touch'd on me This brother had laugh'd her down. 1880 *MRS. LYNN LINTON Rebel of Fam.* ii, Clarissa..laughed off the proposal as a joke.

**Laughable** (la'fəb'l), a. [f. LAUGH v. + -ABLE.] That may be laughed at; to be laughed at.

1596 *SHAKS. Merch.* V. l. i. 56 They'll not shew their teeth in way of smile, Though Nestor sweare the iest be laughable. 1693 *DRYDEN Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 52 He (Persius) was not a laughable Writer. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* iv. (1858) 203 Puritanism was only despicable, laughable then; but nobody can nannage to laugh at it now. 1853 *READE Chr. Johnstone* 258 [He] had fallen in love with her in a manner that was half pathetic, half laughable. 1870 *OWEN Held in Bondage* 78 She could not see that she had said anything laughable.

† Similarly laugh-at-able. (nonce-wd.)

1844 *J. T. HEWLETT Parsons & W.* iv. His being deemed so laugh-at-able a character.

Hence **Laughably** adv., **Laughableness**.

1815 *LADY GRANVILLE Lett.* i Aug. (1804) I. 68 She follows and watches him quite laughably. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 259 All our estates became laughably consolidated, and after different fashions. 1864 *WEBSTER, Laughableness.* 1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* 134 The dress of the men is laughably grotesque.

**Laughee** (la'fi), nonce-wd. [f. LAUGH v. + -EE.] The person laughed at.

1829 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1872) II. 134 Laughter seems to depend not less on the laugher than on the Laughee.

**Laugher** (la'fi), [f. LAUGH v. + -ER.]

1. One who laughs; one addicted to laughing; also, a scoffer.

c 1410 *LOVE Bonavent. Mirr.* vi. (Gibbs MS.), Crystes wepynges and teers comforteth not dissolute laughers. c 1515 *Cocke Lovell's B.* 11 Swerers, and outrageous laughers. 1597 *SHAKS. Lover's Compl.* 124 To make the weeper laugh, the laugher weeps. 1676 *ETTERIDGE Man of Mode* iii. ii. Softly, these are laughers, you do not know 'em. 1702 *STEELE Grief at la Mode* i. l. 1 You are of the Laughers [mispr. Laughers], the Wits that take the Liberty to deride all Things that are Magnificent and Solemn. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) i. 260 For the author of the Rehearsal Transposed had all the men of wit (or, as the French phrase it, all the *Laughers*) on his side. 1784 *COWPER Lett. to W. Unwin in Corr.* (1824) i. 331 The laughers you mention may live to be sensible of their mistake. 1812 *D'ISRAELI Calam. Anth.* (1869) 115 The wit has gained over the laughers on his side. 1821-30 *L.D. COCKBURN Mem.* ii. (1874) 92 The public sided with the best humour. 1897 'MARK TWAIN' *More Tramps* Abr. lxxvii. Most of them are..good-natured, and easy laughers.

2. A variety of the domestic pigeon, so called from its peculiar note.

1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 133 The laugher is about the size of a middling runt, and of much the same make. 1867 *TOGETHER Pigeons* xviii. 159 Under the title of the Laugher, Moore describes a variety that, like the Trampeter, has a very peculiar voice.

**Laughful** (la'fəfəl), a. [f. LAUGH sb. + -FUL.]

Full of laughing, mirthful.

1825 *SCOTT Talism.* xv. The laughful look of some merry one has taken thine eye. 1883 *WINGATE Lost Laird* xvi. After one brief, laughful apology she took her whiff when she desired it.

**Laughing** (lo'fɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. LAUGH v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. LAUGH; laughter; †an instance of this. Phrase, to burst out (a) laughing.

1340 *Ayenb.* 128 He..euremo sölle by myd god ine paise and ine leigje. 1382 *WYCLIF Job* viii. 21 To the time that thi mouth be fulfilid with lashing. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 171 Leyghing & enioyng, in a seke body, is sygne of deth. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 42 He saw the fende write alle the laughinges that were between the women atte the masse. 1563-83 *FOXE A. & M.* II. 1212/2 Whereat was good laughing in sleeves of some. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 281 At the estate of such as are to be lamented, you fall a laughing. 1650 *HOBBS Hum. Nat.* ix. 104 Laughing to ones self putteth all the rest to jealousie and examination of themselves. 1692 *L'ESTRANGE Fables, Life Esop* (1708) 18 bis. They all burst out a laughing by Consent. 1737 *FIELONG Hist. Reg.* iii. Wks. 1852 X. 230 He's a laughing in his sleeve at the patriots. 1801 *MAR. EDGEMORTH Anglinia* iv. (1832) 69 'Nat'l' exclaimed Miss Hodges, bursting out laughing. 1812 *Parl. Debate* 7 May in *Examiner* 11 May 297/2 Hear, hear, and laughing. 1848 *KINGSLEY East viii.* 'Be you a laughing at a poor fellow in his trouble!'

*Proverb.* 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E.E.T.S.) 534/185 þe fol is known bi his lauhwings. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.* Priv. Priv. 141 By ofte laghyng theow mayste know a fole.

b. attrib. and Comb., as laughing-humour, -side, -thing, -time; † laughing-game = LAUGHING-STOCK; laughing-matter (esp. in phr. it is no or not a laughing matter), a subject for laughter; laughing-muscle, the risorius, or the muscle that produces the contortions attendant upon laughter; † laughing-peal, a peal of laughter; † laughing-post, -stake = LAUGHING-STOCK.

1564 *tr. Jewel's Apol. Ch. Eng.* i. (1859) 5 [They] did count them [Christians] no better than the vilest filth, the offscourings and 'laughing games of the whole world. 1875 *JOHNETT Plate* (ed. 2) I. 436 Though not in a 'laughing humour, I swear that I cannot help laughing. 1563-83 *FOXE*

*A. & M.* II. 1763/1 Then the audience laughed agayne; and Maister Latimer spake vnto them saying: why my maisters, this is no 'laughing matter. I aunswere vpon lyfe and death. 1793 *SHERIDAN in Sheridaniana* 141 A joke in your mouth is no laughing matter. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* vii. xiv. These little festivities were laughing matters. 1833 *MARRIAT P. Simple* ix. It was not exactly a laughing matter to me. 1593 'FOULFEE' *Bacchus Bonitie* C3. The whole hall for ioy did ring out a loud 'lauffing peale. 1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 150 Nobody can't say I have stuck myself up for a 'laughing post. 1864 *KNIGHT L'assages Work. Life* i. l. 106 One [person] I especially remember as looking upon the 'laughing side of human affairs. a 1625 *FLETCHER Faithf. Friends* i. iii. He lay in Vulcan's gyves a 'laughing-stake. 1541 *R. COPLAND Gabyn's Teraf.* 2 Fiv b. It should be a 'laughing thyng that so many of dyners and often contraryes shulde be taken of a commynite. 1534 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* i. xiii. (1553) c v b. To prove that this lyfe is no 'laughing tyme.

**Laughing** (lo'fɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. LAUGH v. + -ING.]

That laughs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7366 In visage es he bright and clere, In red of hen, o laghand chere. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 988 Pus wyth lagande lotez þe lorde hit tait makez. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* II. 34 [He] schawyt him, with lauchand cher, The Endentur. c 1532 *Du Wes Introd. Fr. in Palser.* 922 A gyle havyn laughyn eyes. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Ark.) 257 Wo shall yeld thes frendes in laughyn wealth to loun. c 1590 *Navifolde Enormities in Chetham Misc.* IV. The Scornfull laffynge Countenance of other som. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 58 ¶ 2 A Man would be apt to think in this laughing Town, that [etc.]. 1725 *POPE Odys.* ix. 10 O'er the foaming bill the laughing wine. 1761 *CHURCHILL Night Poems* I. 90 Night's laughing hours unheeded slip away. 1781 *E. DARWIN Bot. Gard.* i. (1791) 5 And tines to softer notes her laughing lyre. 1821 *SHELLEY Adonais* xlix. A light of laughing flowers along the grass is spread. 1851 *CARLYLE Sterling* iii. iii. (1872) 183 A brisk laughing sea..made a pleasant outlook. 1885 *J. PAYN Talk of Emot.* I. 75 Maggie held up her finger reprovingly, but her laughing eyes belied the gesture.

b. In the names of animals, so called from their cry or aspect: laughing-bird *diad.*, the green woodpecker (*Cecinus viridis*); laughing-crow, a name for various Asiatic birds; by some writers used as = laughing-thrush; laughing-goose, the white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons*); laughing-owl (see quot.); laughing-thrush, a name given to certain Asiatic birds (see quots.). See also GULL sp. 1, ILYENA, JACKASS.

1862 *WOOD Nat. Hist.* II. 345 The 'Laughing-Crow of India (*Garrulus leucophaea*). 1879 *ROSSITER Dict. Sci. Terms* s.v., Laughing Crow, *Cinclosoma erythrocephalus*, a bird belonging to *Merulidae*. 1772 *FORSTER in Phil. Trans.* LXII. 415 The 'laughing goose is of the size of the Canada or small grey goose. 1830 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) II. 13 Bagged 3 of the white-fronted laughing geese. 1873 *W. L. BULLER Birds N. Zealand* 21 *Scelolax albigacies* ('Laughing Owl'). 1859-62 *SIR J. RICHARDSON, etc. Mus. Nat. Hist.* (1868) I. 331 The 'Laughing Thrush (*Pterocychus cacininnus*)..is especially abundant in the thick woods which clothe the Neigherries. 1879 *ROSSITER Dict. Sci. Terms* s.v., Laughing Thrush, *Trocholopha phoeniceum*. 1880 *A. R. WALLACE Isl. Life* iii. 44 The fine laughing-thrushes, forming the genus *Garrulax*.

Hence **Laughingly** adv., in a laughing manner.

1563-83 *FOXE A. & M.* II. 1524/1 For (sayth he laughyngly) his Chapleine gaue him counsel not to strike me with his Crosierstafte, for that I would strike agayne. 1825 *HONK Every-day Bk.* l. 112 Laughingly he taunted them. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* ix. § 3. 617 Charles laughingly hid him set all fear aside. 1894 *FENN In Alpine Valley* II. 139 To take troubles laughingly.

**Laughing gas.** Nitrous oxide, N<sub>2</sub>O; so called from the exhilarating effects it produces when inhaled. (See also GAS sb. 3 d.)

1842 *BRAND Dict. Sci.*, etc., Nitrous oxide. When nitrous oxide is respired, it produces effects somewhat similar to those of intoxication; hence it has been called laughing gas. 1866 *DAILY NEWS* 2 Jan. Protoxide of nitrogen, more commonly called laughing-gas.

**Laughing-stock.** [f. LAUGHING vbl. sb. + STOCK.] An object of laughter; a butt for ridicule; said both of persons and things.

1533 *FRITH Bk. agst. Rastell* (1829) 219 Albeit..I be reputed a laughing-stock in this world. 1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 20 Poetry..is fallen to be the laughing stocke of children. 1667-8 *PEPYS Diary* 4 Jan. I perceive my Lord Anglesey do make a niere laughing-stock of this Act. 1775 *SHERIDAN St. Patr.* Day II. iv. You'll be a laughing stock to the whole bench, and a byword with all the pig-tailed lawyers. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 213 He could not see any fun in being made a laughing-stock of. 1852 *H. ROGERS Ecl. Faith* (1864) 369 A numerous party to whom the old superstition was a laughing stock. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 118 No wonder that the parish priest becomes the laughingstock of the nobles.

**Laughsome** (la'fzəm), a. [f. LAUGH sb. + -SOME.] a. Of persons: Addicted to laughing; mirthful. b. Of things: Provocative of laughter; laughable.

1620 *SHELTON Quix.* III. vi. 'No more, good Sir,' quoth Sancho; 'for I confess I have been somewhat too laughsome.' 1798 *COLERIDGE Anc. Mar.* i. iii. Nay, if thou'st got a laughsome tale, Mariner! come with me. 1884 *G. ALLEN Philistia* i. iv. 113 Fly away, sweet little frolicsome, laughsome creature.

**Laught**, obs. pa. t. of LATCH.

**Laughter**<sup>1</sup> (la'fəɪ). Forms: 1 hleahator, hlehter, 1, 3 leahter, 3 lahter, lehter, leihter, 4 laghter, la3ter, laght(t)ir, lauztur, lahter, loigter, 5 laghtur, laughtir, (laughtre), 5-6 lauchtir, 6 laughtur, *Sc.* lau, lawchter, 4-



**laughter.** [OE. *hleahtr* str. masc. = OHG. *hlahter* (MHG. *lahter*, whence collective *gelehter*, mod. G. *gelächter*), ON. *hlátr* (MSw. *later*, Da. *latter*):— OTeut. \**hlahtrō*-z, f. root \**hlah-*: see LAUGH v.]

1. The action of laughing; occas. a manner of laughing. *Homeric laughter* (see *Iliad* i. 599, *Odys.* xx. 346).

*Beowulf* 611 (Gr.). Dær wæs hleahra hleahtr. c897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxiv. 230 Hie habbað swa micle mede oðerra monna godra weorca. . . swa we habbað ðas hleahtras, ðonne we hlihhað gligmonna unnyttas crafestas. a1050 *Liber Scintill.* lx. (1886) 171 Purh leahtr stunt wyrcð seylde. c1205 LAY. 3045 Mid gomene & mid lehtre [c1275 *litre*]. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1451 Now es laghter and now es gretynge. 1388 WYCLIF *Job* viii. 21 Til thi mouth be fillid with leister. a1400 *50 Alexander* 96 A lowde lahter he lose. 14. *How Good Wife taught Dan.* 15 in *Bourbour's Bruce*, Nocht lowde of lahtur, na of langage crouss. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxxv. 3 Then shall our mouth be fylled with laughter. 1576 FLEMING *Panopli.* Epist. 283 When I behold there undiscreit behauiours. . . I cannot but burst out into laughter. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 80 O I am stab'd with laughter. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. vi. 27 Much Laughter at the defects of others, is a sign of Pusillanimity. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 29 725 Laughter is a vent of any sudden joy. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nepheuv.* 35 It is rare to see in any one a graceful laughter. 1793 HOLCKOFF *Lavater's Physiog.* xxx. 148 The physiognomy of laughter would be the best of elementary books for the knowledge of man. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* ii. xcvii. Laughter, vainly loud, False to the heart, distorts the hollow cheek. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 i. 174 The. . . hubbub o' curses, endin' in shouts o' deevilish laughter. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xii. In the vain laughter of folly wisdom hears half its applause. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. ii. 180 Man. . . has a faculty of the ludicrous in his mental organisation, and muscles in the face. . . to express the sensation in. . . laughter.

*Personified.* 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 32 Laughter holding both his sides. *transf.* 1825 LONGE *Spirit Poetry* 16 The silver brook. . . Slips down through moss-grown stones with endless laughter.

b. An instance of this, a laugh. Now rare. 971 *Blickl.* *Hom.* 59 Hwar beop þonne. . . þa ungemetican hleahtras. c1200 *Trin. Coll.* 149 Forlete lahtres, and idele songes. c1205 LAY. 1219 His lauedi Diana hine leoflice bihealde mid wunne leahtrun. a1225 *Ankr.* R. 156 To underunnen flesliche lehtren. 13. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 1217 Þus he bourded aȝayn with mony a blyse lyster. ?a1400 *Morte Arth.* 2673 With lowde lahtitris one lofte for lykynge of byrdez. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 78 Better is the last smile, than the first laughter. 1560 DAUS *tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 57 b. Then with a greate laughter (he saide) they would have it so. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 10 Whereat the Duke breaking into a laughter, replied. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Life Æsop* (1708) 8 Whereupon Æsop brake out into a Loud Laughter. 1775 GOLOSME *Scarron* ii. 22 They broke out into a laughter for four or five several times successively. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* iii. 98 Exchanging quick low laughs.

c. In various obsolete phrases. a1225 *Ankr.* R. 212 To bringen o lehtre hore ontule londer. c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii. 1120 (1169) She for laughter wende for to dye. a1375 *La Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 324 He barst on lahtre. c1400 *Destr.* *Troy* 5054 Diamede full depely drough out a laughter. a1400-50 *Alexander* 5303 Pan has pat hende him by he hand & hent vp a lahtir. a1420 HOCCELEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3400 The Kyng took up a lahtir, and went his way. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. cxxviii. (1482) 107 The kyng. . . a grette laughter toke vp. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* ii. viii. 125 Al warlyk to cleiue of lahter. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 32 Shee forgetting modesty, gapte out a laughter.

d. Used for: A subject or matter for laughter. 1596 SHAKS. *I Hen. IV.* ii. ii. 101 It would be argument for a Weeke, Laughter for a Moneth, and a good iest for euer. 1601 — *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 114 Hath Cassius hid'd To be but Mirth and Laughter to his Brutus? 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* 184 All his Annie's fears, Save, as his Annie's, were a laughter to him. — *Aylmer's F.* 498 A mockery to the yeomen over ale, And laughter to their lords.

2. An alleged name for a company of ostlers.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Laughtre of Ostelores.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *laughter-book*, *-burst*, *-maker*; *laughter-dimpled*, *-lighted*, *-lit*, *-loving*, *-stirring*, *-twinkling* adjs.; † *laughter-crack* vb.

1851 MAD. DE CHATELAIN (title) A Laughter-Book for Little Folk. 1858 LD. HOUGHTON *Select. fr. Wks.* 208 Each repeated 'laughter-burst. 1634 HEYWOOD *Lancash. Witches* ii. Wks. 1874 IV. 188 Our sides are charm'd, or else this stuffe would 'laughter-cracke' them. 1807 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 113 A 'laughter-dimpled countenance. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* i. xviii. 'Laughter-lighted eyes. a1847 ELIZA COOK *Rory O'More* vi. Apollo with 'laughter-lit face. 1592 DANIEL *Delia, Sonn.* x. Thou. 'Laughter-loving Goddesses, worldly pleasures Queen. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 126 One of those confounded good thoughts struck his laughter-loving brain. 1850 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxxvii. VIII. 456 The professional jester or 'laughter-maker at the banquets of rich Athenian citizens. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* vi. 66 'Laughter-stirring surprises. 1826 HOR. SMITH *Tor Hill* (1838) II. 215 The. . . 'laughter-twinkling eyes of the Frenchman.

Hence **Laughterful**, **Laughterless** adjs. 1855 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 440 No unfit haunting place For things of. . . laughterless beatitude. 1897 *Ibid.* Nov. 680/1 The brute. . . takes himself with the most laughterless gravity. 1898 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 39 A teacher as rich and laughterful, as mendicants and corrupting as life itself.

**Laughter** 2 (la'htɜː). dial. Also 7 laiter, 8 Sc. lachter, 8-9 lafter, 9 dial. latter, lawter. [a. ON. \**lahtr*, *lātr*:— OTeut. \**lahtrō*™, f. \**lag-*, root of LAY v.] The whole number of eggs laid by a fowl before she is ready to sit.

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1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 298 Pullets lay more than old hennes, but they be lesse, especially the first and last of one laiter. 1703 THORESBY *Lett. to Ray* s.v. (E.D.S.), A hen lays her laughter; that is, all the eggs she will lay that time. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Lafter* [printed *Laster*] or *Lawter*, thirteen eggs to set a hen. 1790 MORISON *Poems* 68 Her [s.v. a goose] lahter's laid with which she's set. a1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Latter*. 1869 LONSDALE *Gloss.*, *Lafter*, the number of eggs laid by a hen before she begins to wish to sit.

**Laughworthy**, a. Deserving to be laughed at. 1616 E. JONSON *Epigr.* cxxxiii. They laugh't at his laugh-worthy fate. 1848 THACKERAY in *Punch* 20 May 207 Because the object was laughworthy.

**Laughy** (la'fi), a. rare. [f. LAUGH sb. + -y 1.] Inclined to laugh.

1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* i. Let us laugh when we are laughy.

**Laughter**, obs. form of LAUGH.

**Laumb(e)r**, variant of LAMBER 1 Obs., amber.

**Laumontite** (lō'mōntī't). *Min.* Earlier lomonite, laumontite. [Named (G. lomonit) by Werner, 1805, after Gillet de Laumont, its discoverer: see -ITE.] Hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium, found in crystals which lose water when exposed to the air.

1805 JAMESON *Syst. Min.* II. 539 Lomonite. 1808 T. ALLAN *Alphab. List* 42 Laumontite. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 218 Laumontite has only been observed at Portrush, and is there very rare. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 400 Laumontite occurs in the cavities of trap. 1894 *Amer. J. Sci.* Ser. iii. XLVIII. 190 Laumontite. . . Loses about 3 its water at 300°.

**Laumpe**, obs. form of LAMP sb. 1

**Laumpron**, -un, obs. forms of LAMPERN.

† **Launce** 1. Obs. rare -1. [ad. L. *lance-m* (lanx), It. *lançe*.] A scale, balance.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. vii. 4 Need teacheth her. . . That fortune all in equall launce doth sway.

**Launce** 2 (lans). *Zool.* Also 7 lawnce, lance. [? identical with LANCE sb. 1; the name may allude to the shape of the fish; cf. LANCELET, and G. *lanzenfisch*, a kind of chatodon.] A fish of the genus *Ammodytes*; the sand-eel; = LANT sb. 2 Also called sand-la'unce. *Sable lance*: the capelin.

1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 89 A sufficient quantity of Herrings, Mackerell, Capeling, and Lawnce, to bait their hooks withal. 1162. 114 Mackerell, Herrings, Lance, Caplin, Dogfish. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1701) 156 We found the stomach of one we dissected full of Sand-eels or Launces, which for the most part lie deep in the sand. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 123 The lance is found on most of our sandy shores during some of the summer months. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 26 The lance or sand-eel is a small cylindrical fish from six to twelve inches long. 1883 L. Z. JONCAS *Fish. Canada* 13 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The cod-fish resorts. . . to the coast. . . in pursuit of the caplin or sable lance, on which it feeds.

**Lancelet**, -ot, obs. forms of LANCELET.

**Lancer**, **Launcet** (te, obs. ff. LANCER 2, LANCET.

**Launch** (lōŋf, lāŋf), sb. 1 [f. LAUNCH v.]

† 1. The action or an act of launching; a prick. *Obs.* 1558 TRAHERON in S. R. Maitland *Ess. Reform.* (1849) 80 If I shal perceive that it shalbe to your welth, I wil not sticke to giue you a launch or two. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heavenly Love* 162 What hart can feeel least touch of so sore launch?

2. The action or an act of launching, shooting forth, or springing. *Obs.* exc. dial.

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 290/2 Lawnce, or skyppe, saltus.

a1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Launch*, a long stride.

† 3. *concr.* Shoots of a plant. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

a1400 *Pistill of Susan* (Ingilby MS.) 109 Þe lily, þe louage, þe launches so lefe. c1430 HYSYM. 3 Veni de libano, þou loueli in launch.

4. a. The action or process of launching a vessel. Also *fig.* with out. b. The starting off of a bird in flight.

1814 SCOTT *Lett. to Southey* 17 June in *Lockhart*, The first time I happened to see a launch. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anal.* I. 298/1 The first launch of the bird into the air is produced by an ordinary leap from the ground. 1879 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1891) IV. 271 Its daring launch-out on the ocean of real being. 1879 CASSIDY *Techn. Educ.* IV. 223/2 Bearing surfaces should be well greased. . . before the launch takes place.

5. *concr.* in *Ship-building*. (See quot. 1850.)

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 23 Erecting a Ship on the Launch, and launching her from thence. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5019/5 Wherein are two large Launches and a large dry Dock. c1850 *Kudim. Navig.* (Weale) 128 *Launch*, the slip or descent whereon the ship is built, including the whole of the machinery used in launching.

6. dial. A trap for taking eels. 1847 in HALLIWELL.

7. attrib., as *launch-block*, *launch-ways* (*Cent. Dict.*) = *launching-ways*, *launching-planks*.

1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* iii. (1840) 50 A launch-block and cradles.

**Launch** (lōŋf, lāŋf), sb. 2 Also 7-8 lanch. [ad. Sp. *lancha* pinnace, perh. of Malay origin: see LANCHARA, LANTCHA.]

1. The largest boat of a man-of-war, more flat-bottomed than a long boat, for use in shallow water, usually sloop-rigged.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1720) I. 2 The Craft which carried us was a Launch, or Long Boat. 1742 WOODROOFE in *Hanway Trav.* (1762) I. ii. xvii. 76 We had. . . a launch of ten tons with sixteen oars. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* (1863) 248 The launch, yawl, first and second cutters, were the boats appointed for the expedition.

2. A large boat propelled by electricity, steam, etc. (*electric launch*, *steam-launch*) used for transporting passengers, or as a pleasure-craft.

1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxi. 423 Natives from all parts of the country came to see the launch. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 26 Nov. The Judge directed them that to find a verdict of guilty they must be satisfied that the defendant omitted to perform an obvious duty in navigating his launch.

*Comb.* 1894 C. H. COOK *Thames Rights* 21 On the Thames, some 370 launch-owners endanger the lives of many thousands of people. *Ibid.* 28 A man absolutely ignorant of steam or other vessels may be a launch-driver.

**Launch** (lōŋf, lāŋf), v. Forms: 4-5 *launche*, (5 *laun-*, *lawnychyn*, *launsche*), 5-6 *lawneche*, 5-9 *lanch'e*, (6 *lange*, *launge*), 6- *launch*. [ad. ONF. *lancher* = Central OF. *lancier*: see LANCE v.]

† 1. *trans.* To pierce, transfix, wound; cut, slit; to make (a wound) by piercing. Also with up. *Obs.*

c1400 *Destr.* *Troy* 6811 Toax. . . with a tore speire. . . hym launcht to dethe. 1460 *Libeaus Desc.* 293 (Kalua) With his speir he will lanche All þat agens him rit. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. x. Two rammes within a medowe whileche with theyr hornes lancheth eche other. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. ii. 27 Whose love hath gryde My feeble brest of late, and lancheth this wound wyde. 1596 *Ibid.* vi. ii. 6 A sharpe bore-speare, With which he went to lanche the salvage hart Of many a Lyon. 1615 G. SANNYS *Trav.* 12 In the beginning of August lanch they the rine, from whence the misticke distilleth. 1622 BEAUM. & FL. *Pathy. Shepherdess* iv. iii. Hee, Directed by his fury, Bloodelye, Lancht vpp her brest. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pl. Cong. Granada* i. i. Nine Bulls were lanch'd by his victorious arm.

† 2. To cut with a lancet, to lance; to let out (infection) by lancing. *Obs.*

1426 LYNG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 18357 For pouerte Is bothe medycine and leche To lanche the bocche of Properte. 1593 NASHIE *Christ's T.* 82a, So wil they giue them more. . . to feede their sores then to lanche them. 1598 Q. FLIZ. *Phidarch* xiv. 23 As wound that bloodies hit self while hit is Launched. 1604 DRAYTON *Ordo* 310 To lanch th' infection of a poysoned state. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) to If you be wary, you need not launch or cut the gum at all. 1641 T. EDWARDS *Reasons agst. Independency* 10 The foote. . . is dressed, lancheth and ordered, not by it selfe, but by the hands and eyes.

*fig.* 1625 QUARLES *Sion's Elegies* ii. xiv. D 2 b. Thy Prophets. . . Rubb'd where they should have lancht. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat, David's Repent.* (1867) 224 Nathan, than whom was none more skilled to lanch a festered soul.

2. To hurl, shoot, discharge, send off (a missile). (Cf. LANCE v. 1.) † Also, to heave (the lead).

?a1400 *Morte Arth.* 750 Schipe-mene. . . Launcheth lede apone lufe. c1489 CAXTON *Blanchardin* xlii. 164 Launchynge and castynge to hym speres and daries. 1607 DRYDEN *Æneid* ii. 364 And launch'd against their Navy Phrygian fire. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ix. All the thunders of heaven seemed launched at this defenceless head. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* i. Introd. 80 Nor mourn ye less his perished worth Who. . . launched that thunderbolt of war On Egypt. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* i. 268 Much as they thirsted for his blood, they forebore to launch a shaft.

*absol.* c1500 *Melusine* xxi. 137 I haane bygan the Cyprians. . . to shote & to lanche on the paynemes.

b. with immaterial object, e.g. a blow, censure, threat, sentence.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 196 The best in the world to launch a guess. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) I. 251 Week after week he launched from the pulpit the most scathing invectives. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 89 The assembled Fathers at once went on to launch the censures of the church against offenders of every degree. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 345 A threat launched especially at the Despensers. 1886 G. T. STOKES *Celtic Ch.* (1888) 171 Jerome, therefore, launched a treatise against him.

† c. To throw (a person); *refl.* to hurl oneself, dart, rush. *Obs.*

13. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1904 The londer. . . in a bed he dede hire launche. 1604 E. (GILMISTON) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xxxix. 315 Then do they launch themselves forth.

d. To dart forward (a weapon, a limb, etc.). Now only, to dart out (something long and flexible).

c1386 CHAUCER *Souper.* T. 437 Doun his hand he launcheth to the clifte. 1426 LYNG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 401 Hyr syxthe hand she gan to lanche Lowe down va-to hyr haunche. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* iii. ii. The booll. . . smote strongly with his feet after the man and launched his hornes at hym. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anal.* IV. 293/1 The whole tongue is then launched out with a rapidity that is perfectly amazing.

3. *intr.* for *refl.* To be set into sudden or rapid motion; to rush, plunge, start or shoot forth; † to leap, vault; *transf.* to 'skip' in reading. *Obs.* exc. dial.

13. *K. Als.* 3746 He gan in the water launche: Up he cam in that othir side. ?a1400 *Morte Arth.* 194 Of ilke a leche the lowe launchefulle hie. *Ibid.* 2560 Who lukes to the lefte syde, whene his horse lancheth. c1400 *Destr.* *Troy* 12307 Þai demet þe duke. . . to. . . launche out of towne. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 290/2 Lawnychyn, or skypyn over a dyke, *percontio*. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xi. xix. The mortal floodes launche in by the places opend. ?a1500 *Chester Pl.* vii. 469 Lanch on! I wil not be the last upon Mary for to marveye. 1554 HULOET, *Launche* to shore, *appellere ripam*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 22/34 To lanch over a boke, *percurrere*. 1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 45 He [a fish] will lanch and plunge in such a manner, that. . . he will tear away his hold. 1814 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 317 The poor animal. . . gazed at me. . . and then launching away to the left, I presently heard it plunge into the river. a1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Launch*, to take long strides.

† b. *transf.* To shoot, sprout. Also, to project. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 90 The ben bastard branches that launchen from oure bileve. 1668 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 4 P. 49 The Cape lanches into the Sea with Three Points.



**c. fig.** (Now usually with *out*.) To enter boldly or freely into a course of action; to rush into expense; to burst out into unrestrained speech. **† To launch it out:** to flaunt, make a display.

**1608** MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* v. iii. 13. If master Gerardine .. would yet be induced to take your Niece .. would you launch with a thousand pound, besides her fathers portion? **1622** FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* ii. i. When you love, launch it out in silks and velvets. **1624** BEDELL *Lett.* vii. 115 Thus Pamelius; and presently launches forth into the Priviledges of the See of Rome. **1685** BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* vi. 196. I want time to launch into an ample discourse. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 49 ¶ 4 He enjoys a great Fortune handsomely, without launching into Expende. **1712-13** POPE *Guardian* No. 4 ¶ 6 There is no subject I could launch into with more pleasure than your panegyrick. **1732** ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 430. I have launch'd out of my subject in this Article. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) i. 136 One launching out upon my complexion, another upon my eyes. **1745** De Foe's *Eng. Tradesman* (1841) i. vii. 49 He has perhaps launched out in trade before his reach. **1820** S. ROGERS *Italy Descent* 38 For while he held his peace .. But soon, the danger passed, launched forth again. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* iii. vii. (1864) 11. 143 The triumphant Pontiff, launches out into a panegyric on the mercy and benignity of the usurper. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xvi. xv. (1872) vi. 316. I began to launch-out on Friedrich's actions, but he rapidly interrupted. **1887** JESSOP *Arcady* i. 9 The small man .. is .. slow to launch out into expense when things are going well. **1888** BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* i. iii. 358 You could not vex him more than by launching out against some common acquaintance. **1889** RUSKIN *Præterita* iii. 11 She launched involuntarily into an eager and beautiful little sermon.

**4. trans.** To cause (a vessel) to move or slide from the land, or the stocks, into the water; to set afloat; to lower (a boat) into the water.

**† a 1400** *Morte Arth.* 322 He .. Gers lawnche his botes appone a lawe watire. **1511** Nottingham *Rec.* 111. 332 To lawnche the boote in to the water. **1523** Lo. BERNERS *Frois.* i. ccccxiii. 722 There came two other barks .. and anon they were langed into the ryver. **1555** Act 2 & 3 *Ph. & Mary* c. 16 § 7 Before the said Boate .. bee lanchd out of the Yarde or Grounde. **1590** MARLOWE *Faust* xiii. 91 Was this the face that launch'd a thousand ships. **1653** HOLCROFT *Procopius* iii. x. 92 He lancht into the Tiber also 200. Pinnaces. **1702** POPE *Sappho* 250 O launch thy bark, nor fear the watry plain. **1756-7** tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) iv. 45 From these sheds they are launched into the deep canals. **1821** JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.* *Columbus* lviii. 2 Ere from his home He launch his vent'rous bark. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* ii. iii. 45 Our boats must be sledged over some 60 .. miles of terrible ice before launching and loading them.

**b. In wider sense:** To send off, start upon a course, send adrift.

**1627** CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 62 Out goes the boat, they are lanchd from the ship side. **a 1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) i. 217 When Pudding-Wives were lancht in cock queen Stools. **1715-20** POPE *Hiad* viii. 455 Haste, lanch thy chariot, thro' yon ranks to ride. **1820** SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxi. Flung open the door, and lanch the floating bridge. **1831** BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) i. xiii. 359 The planets, like the comets, might have been launched in different directions.

**c. fig.** To start (a person) in, into, or on a business, career, etc.; to set on foot (a project); to commence (an action). Also with *out*. **To launch into eternity:** rhetorically for 'to put to death'.

**1602** MARSTON *Ant. & Met.* iv. Gb. Was neuer Prince .. With louder shouts of triumph launched out Into the surgy maine of government. **1678** BUNYAN *Pilgr.* i. 217 Being lancht again into the gulf of misery. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 108 ¶ 7 We find several Citizens that were lancht into the World with narrow Fortunes. **1719** De Foe *Crusoe* ii. xiii. (1840) 274. I am now lancht quite beside my design. **1802** Med. *Jrnl.* vii. 275 The mention of this term serves to launch the author into a digression. **1812** *Examiner* 30 Nov. 763/4 The platform, from whence he was to be lancht into eternity. **1837** W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* i. 43 The worthy captain, .. fairly lancht on the broad prairies, with his face to the boundless west. **1839-40** — *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 213 It was agreed that .. as soon as I was lancht be fairly lancht in business we would be married. **1863** GEO. ELIOT *Romola* vi. The pretty youngster .. was well lancht in Bardo's favourable regard. **1872** YEATS *Growth Comm.* 275 The Mississippi scheme lancht by John Law. **1884** H. B. BUCKLEY in *Law Times Rep.* 22 Mar. 115/1 The plaintiff himself has lancht this action in the Chancery Division.

**† 5. intr.** Of the ship: To be launched, to pass into the water. *Obs.*

**1665** Lond. *Gaz.* No. 5/4 The *Resolution* now in the Dock, Launches on Tuesday 28. **1677** W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* iii. iii. 67 A fourth, .. with some Prayers and three signings of the Cross made a Ship lanch with few men. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) H 4. Cradles, placed under the bottom, to conduct the ship .. into the water whilst lanching.

**6. To push forth, out from land, put to sea, advance seawards; lit. and fig. To launch into eternity:** rhetorically for 'to die'.

**1534** TINDALE *Luke* v. 4 He sayde unto Simon: Lanche out in to the depe. **1555** EDEEN *Decades* 55 He lancht from that lande and directed his course to Vrbra. **1598** DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xiii. 53 The Thames .. That danc'd in my Barge, in lanching from the stayre. **1604** E. G. (RIMSTONE) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* i. xviii. 60. I doe not finde in ancient bookes, that they have lancht farre into the Ocean. **a 1656** Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 385 What need I lanch forth into this forrain deepe? **1676** DRYDEN *Auranga.* ii. i. 25 Lanching out into a Sea of strife. **1720** Mrs. MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) i. 123 He was afraid his Soul should lanch into Eternity without a Guide to direct his Penitence. **1745** De Foe's *Eng. Tradesman* (1841) i. ii. 12 The time of my servitude being at length expired, I am now lancht forth into the great ocean of business. **1766** HUMER *Lett. to H. Walpole* in *W's Remin.* 165. I find I am lanching out

insensibly into an immense ocean of common-place. **1769** BURKE *Late St. Nation Wks.* II. 160 To have launched into a new sea, I fear a boundless sea, of expence. **1773** JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 Sept. We launched into one of the straits of the Atlantic Ocean. **1838** THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii. 107 Before any Greek navigator ventured .. to launch out beyond Sicily. **1875** LONGF. *Masque of Pandora* ii. Forth I launch on the sustaining air.

**7. trans. Naut. † a.** To set up, hoist (a yard).

**b.** To move (casks, heavy goods, etc.) by pushing.

**c. 'Launch-ho!'** The order to let go the top-rope, after the top-mast has been swayed up and fidded' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

**1627** CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 41 Vnparrell the mizen yard and lanch it, and the saile ouer her Lee quarter. **1692** Capt. Smith's *Seaman's Gram.* i. xvi. 79 When a Yard is hoisted high enough, they usually call aloud *Launch-hoe*, that is hoise no more. **1711** W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild.* Assist. 161 To Launch; .. to leave off pulling, haling, or heaving. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Launch*, a term used in several sea phrases, as *launch out the captain's bars*, that is, put them out; *launch aft*, or *forward on*, that is, when things are stowed in the hold, to put them more aft, or forward on. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Launch*, the order to let go the top-rope, after any top-mast is fidded.

**8. Public School slang.** (See *quots.*)

**1865** G. F. BERKELEY *My Life*, etc. i. 129. I had [at Sandhurst about 1815] to undergo the usual torments of being 'launched', that is, having my bed reversed while I was asleep [etc.]. **1878** H. C. ADAMS *Wykehamica* 426 *Launch*, to drag a boy, bed-clothes, mattress, and all, off his bedstead on to the floor.

**9. intr.** To propel a boat with a pole, etc.; *spec. in Wild-fowl shooting* (see *quot.* 1824).

**1824** P. HAWKER *Instr. Ing. Sportsmen* (ed. 3) 329 Off they set, .. crawling on their knees, and shoving this punt before them on the mud. Thus travelling all night (by 'launching' over the mud, and rowing across the creeks). **1856** P. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* 713 Launching—propelling a barge or small vessel in a river by means of a pole.

**10. dial.** (See *quot.*)

**1847** HALLIWELL'S.v. To launch leeks is to plant them like celery in trenches. *West.*

**† Launchant, a. Obs.** [a. ONF. *lanchant*, pres. pple. of *lanchier* LAUNCH v.] Darting, leaping.

**a 1400** *Destr. Troy* 4630 With a launchant laite lightynge the water. *Ibid.* 12006 All the cite vnsakely þai set vpon fyre, With gret launchaund lowes into the light ayre. **a 1450** *Mertin* 288 The toon myght not come to that other but launchant.

**Launched** (lɒnst, lɒnst), *pp. l.* [f. LAUNCH v. + -ED.] In senses of the vb.

**1601** WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* Fij. With goarie sides, and deeper lancht brest. **1639** G. DANIEL *Eccles.* xli. 54 Let thy blushes rise from a lancht heart. **1875** BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 95 The launched lie Whence heavenly fire has withered. **1896** *Daily News* 1 Apr. 6/5 A launched vessel always begins her career by [etc.].

**Launcher** (lɒnʃə, lɒnʃə), *pl.* [f. LAUNCH v. + -ER.] One who launches, in senses of the vb.

**1824** P. HAWKER *Instr. Ing. Sportsmen* (ed. 3) 329 A family .. who are by far the best launchers in Hampshire. **1827** — *Diary* (1893) i. 302 The vagabond mud launchers. **1897** *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Aug. 6/3 To make the launchers of schemes responsible for their promises. **1899** *Daily News* 4 May 7/5 All hands turned out at once to launch the life-boat, .. four of the most useful launchers .. being women.

**Launching** (lɒnʃɪŋ, lɒnʃɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [f. LAUNCH v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. LAUNCH.

**1592** DAVIES *Immort.* *Soul* xxx. lviii. (1714) 104 That Launching, and Progression of the Mind, Which all men have. **1602** 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* i. i. 95 Nought but lanching can the wound auayle. **1605** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iii. ii. *Fathers* 67 Such ill-rig'd ships would even in lanching sink. **1669** BUNYAN *Holy Cite* 259 This signifieth our launching into Eternity. **1745** De Foe's *Eng. Tradesman* (1841) i. vi. 44 Such miserable havoc has launching out into .. remote undertakings, made amongst tradesmen. **1751** LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 28 The lowering or launching of the finished Caisson. **1822** J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 129 The launching of a large steam-boat attracted a great assemblage of spectators. **1824** P. HAWKER *Instr. Ing. Sportsmen* (ed. 3) 332 Birds may be approached much nearer by this means than by any other kind of 'launching'.

**b. attrib. and Comb.**, as *launching-cord*, *-cradle*, *-line*; *launching-cleat*, the block of wood fastened to a ship when in dry dock or on the slips, to catch the head of the 'shore'; *launching-planks* (see *quot.*); *launching-punt*, -sledge, a boat used in shooting wild fowl (cf. LAUNCH v. 9); *launching-tube*, a tube in a war-vessel for launching torpedoes; *launching-ways*, = *launching-planks*.

**1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Dec. 4/4 The Princess .. has only to sever the 'launching cord to set the Irresistible free. *Ibid.*, The 'launching cradle is a massive structure of wood and iron, weighing 300 tons. **1891** T. H. (ALE) *Acc. New Invent.* 124 It swims at the line representing the 'launching line. **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 128 \**Launching planks*, a set of planks mostly used to form the platform on each side of the ship, whereon the bilgeways slide for the purpose of launching. **1824** P. HAWKER *Instr. Ing. Sportsmen* (ed. 3) 326 Hampshire \**Launching-punt*. *Ibid.* 332 The light 'launching sledge is in the foreground. **1846** A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, \**Launching-ways*, the same as *Bilge-ways*.

**Laund** (lɒnd). *Obs. exc. arch.* Forms: 4-6 *launde*, 5-9 *lawnd(e)*, (5, 7) *land*, (7) *launt*, 6-*laund*. See also LAWN sb.<sup>2</sup> [a. OF. *launde*, F. *lande* wooded ground, a. Oceltic \**landā* (Irish *lann*, Welsh *llan*, Breton *lann*): see LAND sb.] An open space among woods, a glade (= L. *saltus*); untilled ground, pasture.

**1340** *Ayenb.* 216 Pe sole wyfmen þet guoh mid stondinde nheke as hert icn launde. **13..** E. E. Allit. *P. B.* 1207 Loude alarom vpon launde lulted was þenne. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 251 Som of hem com out of hilles and laundes, þere mannes helpe failede. **a 1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. i. 50 Thare that fand A fyre brade land and a plesand. **15..** *Adam Bel* 419 in Riton *Ans. P. P.* 21 Then went they down into a launde, These noble archers all thre. **1551** ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* 41 You loste no small quantity of grounde by forestes, chases, laundes, and parkes. **1593** SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. 1. 2 Through this Laund anon the Deere will come. **1631** BRATHWAIT *Whimzies*, *Forrester* 37 The laund is his temple, the birds his quiresters. **1650** T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 3 A .. bridge, between which and the palace, was a stately launt. **1700** DRYDEN *Fables*, *Palamon & Arc.* iii. 898 That grove for eve green, that conscious laund Where he with Palamon fought hand to hand. **a 1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Laund*, a laund. **1891** ATKINSON *Last of Giant Killers* 204 Through the launds and glades, out on to the moor.

*attrib. a 1440* *Sir Degreo.* 596 Undir a lynd or thei lente, By alundesye. **a 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 291/1 Lawnde kepare, salator. **1523** FITZHERB. *Surv.* 5 All the grounde within pale or hedge as well the launde grounde as of the wode grounde.**

**Laund(e)**, *obs. form of LAWN sb.<sup>1</sup>* (fine linen).

**Launde iron**, variant of LANDIRON *Obs.*

**Launder** (lɒndə, lɒndə), *sb.* Forms: 4-9 *lander*, 4 *Sc. lander*, *laynder*, 5-7 *la(u)ndre*, *law(e)nder(e)*, 5-*launder*. [Contraction of LAUNDERER sb.<sup>1</sup>]

**† 1.** A person (of either sex) who washes linen. *Obs.*

**a 1350** *St. Brice* 71 in Horst. *Attempl. Leg.* (1882) 156 A woman þat his lander was. **1375** BARBOUR *Brnce* xvi. 273 It is ane landar .. That hir childyne richt now has tane. **a 1440** *Pronp. Parv.* 290/1 Lawndere, *loter*, *lotrix*. **1477** NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 79 As Laundes witness evidently, When of Ashes they make their Lye. **a 1530** HEYWOOD *Play Weather* (brandl) 894 She wolde banyshe the sonne And then were we pore launders all vndone. **1573** FUSSEY *Hush.* lxxxiii. (1878) 173 In washing by hand, haue an eie to thy boll, for launders and millers, be quick of their toll. **1584** *Canon Haven Health* (1636) 28 Amylum is taken to be starch, the use whereof is best knowne to Launders. **a 1603** T. CARTWRIGHT *Confit. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 31 How small things they be, that these cunning Launders can with so small cost make white.

**2. a.** A trough for water, either cut in the earth, or formed of wood; *esp. in Mining*, a trough for washing the ore clean from dirt. **b.** A rain-water gutter. **† c.** A tube made out of a hollow tree (*obs.*). **1667** PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 8 The water brought to the top of the wheel, in landers or troughs which cast the same into Buckets made in the wheel. **1671** *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2108 The Launder (i.e. a trench cut in the floor, 8 foot long, and 10 foot over) stopt at the other end with a turf, so that the waters run away, and the Ore sinks to the bottom. **1734** DESAGULIERS *Ibid.* XXXIX. 48 This centrifugal Wheel can in a little Time drive down Air through wooden Trunks (or Launders) of seven Inches bore. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Dressing*, The Launder .. fills up with the dressed ore. **1865** *Crit. Com. Pias* 10 July. A lander or trough .. had been constructed to carry water to his works across the defendant's land. **1884** *West. Morn. News* 9 Aug. 1/4 Lot of Lauanders, 14 buddles. **1891** *Elizard* of 1891 25 Cicles hung inches long from windowsills and launders of the houses.

**Launder** (lɒndə, lɒndə), *v.* Also 7 *lander*, *laundre*. [f. LAUNDERER sb.<sup>1</sup>]

**1. trans.** To wash and 'get up' (linen).

**1664** BUTLER *Unw.* ii. 1. 171 It does your visage more adorn Than if 'twere pruned, and starched, and lander'd. **1818** SCOTT *Bride of Lamn.* xviii. The picture .. is up in the old Baron's hall that the maids launder the clothes in. **1883** G. CABLE *Dr. Sevier* xvii. His dress was coarse but clean; his linen soft and badly laundered. **1890** *Century Mag.* Oct. 933/4 White duck, which they were permitted to send outside to be laundered.

*absol.* **1709** Mrs. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (ed. 2) i. 150 Some of their beggarly Soldiers Trulls does nothing but Launder for 'em, they'r always at the Wash-Tub.

*transf. and fig.* **1597** SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 16 Laund'ring the silken figures in the brine, That seasoned we had pelleted in teares. **1654** (see LATHEE v. 1). **1878** SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.* Ser. ii. 223 (tr. Villon) The rain has washed and laundered us all five.

**† 2.** To 'sweat' (gold or plate). *Obs.*

**1610** B. JONSON *Alch.* i. i. I'll bring .. Thy necke within a nooze, for laundering gold and barbing it.

Hence *Laundred* *pp. l.*

**1892** *Daily News* 31 Mar. 5/5 Ravachol .. is rather a dandy, and affects nicely-laundered shirts. **1893** KATE WIGGIN *Cathedral Courtship* 151 A freshly laundered cushion cover.

**Launderer** (lɒndərə, lɒndərə), *sb.* Also 5 *lawnderer*, 6-7 *landerer*, 7 *laundrer*. [f. LAUNDERER sb.<sup>1</sup>: see -ER<sup>1</sup> 3; now regarded as f. LAUNDERER v.]

**1.** One who launders (linen). *Obs. exc. U.S.*

**a 1475** *Cath. Angl.* (Add. MS.) 210/2 *Lawnderer, candidaria, lotrix*. **1550** J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Iterals* § 101 (1877) 89 *Launders*. **1598** KITCHIN *Courts Lett* (1675) 379 The Woman which is Landrer or Nurse shall be essoined. **1631** BRATHWAIT *Whimzies*, *Laundrer* 56 A laundrer may bee as well a male as a female, by course of nature. **1666** EVELYN *Menn.* (1857) 111. 185 The cook and laundrer comprehended in the number. **1876** DIXON *White Cong.* i. xvii. 171 Having their work done better and cheaper by .. Chinese launders in Jackson Street. **1884** *Circular* [The makers of an ironing machine shown at the Health Exhibition ask the support of] launders and laundresses. **1889** *Daily News* 8 June 5/1 A laundress, or washerwoman [in America], is now 'a lady laundrer'.

*fig.* **a 1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 386 An Anabaptist .. is a Landerer of Souls, and tries them, as Men do Witches, by Water.

**† 2.** One who 'launders' gold or plate; a sweater,



1632 D. LUPTON *Land & Country Carbonadoed* (1857) 277 Some of the men are cunning Landerers of plate, and get much by washing that plate they handle, and it hath come from some of them...a great deale the lighter.

† **Laundon.** *Obs.* rare<sup>-1</sup>. [a. OF. *landon*, f. *launde*; see LAUND.] O *laundon*: on the field.

† a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1768 The kyngye of Lebe be-for the wawurde he ledez, And alle his lele lige niene o laundone ascriez.

**Laundress** (lōndrēs, lāndrēs), *sb.* Forms: 6-7 *landres*(se), *laundres*(se), (7 *landeress*, *lawndresse*), 7-8 *landress*, 7- *laundress*. [f. LAUNDER *v.* + -ESS.]

1. A woman whose occupation it is to wash and 'get up' linen.

1550 COVERD, *Spiritual Perle* vi. (1560) 75 As the dier, blecher, or the laundresse washeth...the foule, vncleanly and defiled clothes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 310 He sent to lande certeyne of his men with the landresses of the shippes. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. iii. 155 Carry them to the Landresse in Datchet mead. 1623 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* v. i. 104 His jealous laundress, That for the love she bears him starches yellow. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 189 ¶ 3 Write down what you give out to your Landress, and what she brings Home again. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphron*, ii. § 2 She employs milliners, laundresses, tire-women. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. V. 68 A Dutchwoman...employed as a laundress at Whitehall.

2. A caretaker of chambers in the Inns of Court. 1592 GREENE *Groat's W.* WH (1617) 29 His hostesse writte vp the wofull remembrance of him, his Landresse and his boy. 1611 BARREY *Ram Alley* i. i. No punie Inne a Court But keeps a Landresse at his command To doe him service. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* 1. 206½ He had been very careful to avoid the Use of the Words *Chambers, Landress, &c.* 1836 DICKENS *Pickwick*, xx. It's a curious circumstance, Sam, that they call the old women in these inns, laundresses. 1841 S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a Year* iii. 257 Greatly to the surprise of his laundress, he made his appearance at his chambers between six and seven o'clock in the morning.

† **Laundress, v.** *Obs.* [f. LAUNDRESS *sb.*] a. *trans.* To furnish with laundresses. b. *intr.* To act as a laundress.

1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* G 2, Did I want Ten leash of Curtians, it would furnish me; Nay laundress three Armies. 1636 SIR H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* 14 Their Wives are used...but to dresse their meat, to Laundresse [etc.].

**Laundry** (lōndri, lāndri). Also 6 *landerie*, -y, 8 *landry*. [Altered form of LAVENDRY after LAUNDER.]

† 1. The action or process of washing. *Obs.*

a 1530 HEYWOOD *Play Weather* (Brandl) 806 Excepte the sonne shyne that our clothes may dry, We can do ryght nought in our laundry. *Ibid.* 1100 Then came there a nother that lyueth by laundry. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilind* xxii. 135 Where Trojan wives and their fair daughters had Laundry for their fine linen weeds. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 394 Chalkie Water is too fretting As it appeareth in Laundry of Clothes, which wear out apace, if you use such Water.

2. An apartment or establishment, where linen, etc. is washed and 'got up'.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush*, (1586) 13 Hyther also runnes the water from the Laundry to moist it the better. 1648 MAYNE *Amorous War* ii. iv. To starch, and to belong Unto their Laundries. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 51 The Wood-house, the Laundry, and a pretty fine Garden. 1798 CANNING *Elegy* ii. in *Anti-Jacobin* 14 May (1852) 132 No story hall so shocking By kitchen fire or laundry. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* ii. 89 Fair Lucy first, the laundry's grace and pride. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 194 Sample of refined Indian blue, for the laundry.

† 3. Used blunderingly for LAUNDRESS.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. ii. 5 There dwells one Mistris Quickly, which is in the manner of his Nurse, or his dry Nurse, or his Cooke, or his Laundry.

† *attrib.*, as *laundry-battledore*, -blue, -blue-bag, -house, -maid, -man, -woman.

a 1668 DAVENANT *Play-ho. to Lel* Wks. (1673) 77 We'll make 'em bring their \*Laundry Battledores. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Aug. 6/1 Large supplies of. \*Laundry blue. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 33 Run a tape through the holes, and it will make a \*Laundry Blue-bag'. 1895 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) II. 108 To enerie of the maides of the \*landerie house 25. 6d. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* iv. i. I will...cry it through...every office of the \*laundry-maids. 1855 Mrs. GASKELL *North & S. ix*, She was no longer Peggy the laundry-maid, but Margaret Hale, the lady. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* ii. iii. List xlix. (1743) 162 The Matron is to take care of the Men's Linnen...& deliver it to the \*Laundryman once a week. 1883 STEVENSON *Siberado Squatters* 14 There are the blacksmith's, . . . and Kong Sam Kee, the Chinese laundryman's. 1863 Fr. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 24 The eldest son of our \*laundry-woman.

† **Laundry, a.** *Obs.* rare<sup>-2</sup>. [f. LAUND + -y<sup>1</sup>.] = LAUNY *a.*<sup>2</sup>

1611 FLORIO, *Landoso*, laundie, full of laundes.

**Laune**, *obs.* form of LAWN *sb.*

**Launge**, *obs.* form of LAUNCH *v.*

**Launsgay**, variant of LANCEGAY.

**Launt**, variant of LAUND *Obs.*

**Launtern**(e, *obs.* form of LANTERN.

† **Laura** (lōrā). *Christian Antiq.* [Gr. *λαύρα*, lane, passage, alley.] An aggregation of detached cells, tenanted by recluse monks under a superior, in Egypt and the desert country near the Jordan.

1727-52 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1819 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXII. 66 Like one of the eastern *Lauras*—an assemblage of separate cells, each inhabited by a recluse. 1845 PETRIE *Ecl. Archit. Irel.* 425 These [separate cells] formed a Laura, like the habitations of the Egyptian ascetics. 1871 FARRAR *Witt. Hist.* v. 170 It would have perished in some lonely Laura of desert cenobites.

**Lauraceous** (lōrē'jās), *a.* *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Lauraceæ* + -ous.] Of or belonging to the N.O. *Lauraceæ* or laurel family. In recent Dicts.

**Laurate** (lōrēt'), *Chem.* [f. L. *laur-us* laurel + -ATE. See LAURIC.] A salt of lauric acid.

1873 *Forbes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 690 The laurates of the alkali-metals and of barium are soluble in water.

† **Laure.** *Obs.* Also 1 *laur*, *lawer*. [OF. *laur*, ad. L. *laurus*. Cf. OF. *laure* (perh. the source in ME.).] The laurel or bay-tree; also, the leaves of the same woven into a chaplet. Also *laure tree*.

971 Büchl. *Hom.* 187 Simon...mid lawere gebezod ongan fleogan. c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 20 Wiþ heafes heafdes ece, zenim laures croppan dust. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 17 Thou shalt see me go Unto the nexte laure I see And kisse hit for hit is thy tree. 1549 *Compl. Scott.* xvii. 149 He was crount vith an croune of laure tree. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 98 Sum tyme a Tyrane flureis haif I sene Lyke lawre tre, quiklik ener growis grene.

**Laureal, laurear, obs.** forms of LAUREL *sb.*<sup>1</sup>

**Laureate** (lōrēt'), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4-5 *lauriat*, 5-6 *lawreat*, 5-7 *lawriat*(e), 4-9 *laureat*. [ad. L. *laureat-us* crowned with laurel, f. *laurea* laurel-tree, laurel crown, fem. of *laureus* made of laurel, f. *laur-us*; see LAUREL.]

**A. adj.**

1. Crowned with laurel, wearing a laurel crown or wreath (as a symbol of distinction or eminence).

1616 BULLOKAR, *Laureate*, crowned with Laurell. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (Grosart) I. 9 The laureat Temples which the Laurel grace. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 151 To strew the Laurel Hens here Lycid lies. 1742 COLLINS *Ode Simplicity* 33 While Rome could none esteem But Virtue's Patriot Theme, You lov'd her Hills, and led her Laurel Band. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. liii. The crown Which Petrarch's laureate brow supremely wore. 1864 J. EVANS *Civils Ann. Brit.* 38 The laureate head of Apollo.

b. Of a crown, wreath: Consisting of laurel, or imitating one composed of laurel (blending with the attributive use of the *sb.*). Hence (*poet.*) *laureate shade*.

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* Prol. (1513) A ij, The palme laureat whiche y<sup>e</sup> they wan by knyghthod in theyr dayes. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 243/1 He...saw...saynt domynyk crowned with a crowne of gold laureate. 1597 *Pilgr. Par.* nass. l. 51 There may your temple be adorn'd with bays... There may you sit in softe greene laureate shade. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* iv. 2794 The Laurel Wreath. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* Pref. That is the *Βραβειον*, and Laureate Crown, which idle Poems will...bring to their unrelenting Authors. 1744 ARENSIEP *Pleas. Imag.* i. 54 Un-fading flowers Cull'd from the laureate vale's profound recess, Where never poet gain'd a wreath before. 1769 GRAY *Ode for Music* vii. To grace thy youthful brow The laureate wreath, that Cecil wore, she brings.

† c. *Laureate letters* [tr. L. *litteræ laureatæ*], a letter or dispatch announcing a victory. *Obs.*

1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 28 Thow fall down at the roist, My laureat lettres at the and I lowis. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 442 Come laureat letteris fra Posthumus, schawing all this victorie as it was fallin to Romanis. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 549 Lucullus dispatched his letters laureate to the Senate.

2. With a *sb.* denoting an agent or the like: Worthy of special distinction or honour, pre-eminent in the (indicated) sphere or faculty.

The adj. often followed the *sb.*, in imitation of Latin order.

a. *gen.* ? *Obs.*

1508 DUNBAR *Ballad Ld. Barnard Stewart* 4 Most valyeand, most laureat he victour. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 524 Judas, iow, iuglour, Lollard laureate. c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* iii. 32 No, Faustus, Thou art conjuror laureat, That canst command great Mephistophiles.

b. *spec.* Distinguished for excellence as a poet, worthy of the Muses' crown. *Poet laureate*: in early use, a title given generally to eminent poets, and sometimes conferred by certain universities; in mod. use, the title given to a poet who receives a stipend as an officer of the Royal Household, his duty being to write court-odes, etc.

The first poet laureate in the modern sense was Ben Jonson, but the title seems to have been first officially given to his successor, Davenant (appointed 1638).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's Prol.* 31 Fraunceys Petrark the lauriat poete. c 1400 LYDG. *Asop's Fab.* Prol. 8 This poyet laureate Callyd Ysopos. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* cxvii. Gower and chaucere...Superlative as poetis laureate. 1437-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 13 That nowble and laureate poete called Homerus. [1486 in Rymer *Federa* XII. 317 Cum Nos...concesserimus Bernardo Andrea Poete Laureato quendam Annuitatem Decem Marcarum.] 1490 (title) The Dylectable Newesse...of the Glorious Victorie of the Rhodians agaynst the Turkes. Translated from the Latin of G. Caoursin by Joban Kaye (Poete Lawreate). 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 262 O morall Gower, and Ludgate laureate. a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garmesche* iv. 84 At Oxorth, the unversyte, Auauusid I was to that degre; By holt consent of theyr senate, I was made poete lawreate. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 19 The famous and learned Lawreat Masters of Engelande. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 272 The laureat fraternity of Poets. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 275 Robert Whittington...was a great Grammarian, Poet laureat of Oxford, and *Protocates Angliæ*. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 255 Sir Will. D'avenant, sometimes Laureat Poet to the said King. 1697 *Verdicts Virg. & Homer* vi. 26 Our Laureat Poet tells us, that [etc.]. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 198 The laureat tribe in vernal verse relate, How virtue wars with persecuting fate. 1843 DYCE *Skelton's Wks.* I. p. xv. There would...be no doubt that Skelton was...poet laureat or court poet to Henry the Eighth, if [etc.].

3. *transf.* of things: Worthy of the laurel-wreath; deserving to be honoured for eloquence, etc. In later use also: Of or pertaining to poets, or to a poet laureate.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 32 With goldin tounge and lippis laureat. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iii. 13 Luifsum Ladies, of langage Laureat. c 1595 J. DICKENSON *Sheph. Compl.* (1878) 13 O how diuinely would the swaine haue sung In Laureate lines of beauteous Ladies praise. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.*, Author's Praise 136 Come, Come, Augustus, crowne my laureat quill. 1815 L. HUNT *Feast Poets* 18 The fancies that flow'd at this laureat meeting. 1821 BYRON *Juan* iii. lxxx. There was no doubt he earn'd his laureate pension. 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) III. xliii. 556 The laureat strains of Pindar.

**B. sb.**

1. = *Poet laureate* (see A. 2 b).

a 1529 SKELTON *Calliope* Wks. (ed. Dyce) I. 197 Calliope...Whiche gaue to me The high degre Laureat to be Of fame royall. 1597-8 Bp. HALL *Sat.* i. ix. 2 Cupid hath crowned a new laureat. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Epist. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 337 O thou that art the Laureat's liberal Fautor!...Guide thou, Apollo, this first course of mine. 1687 M. CLIFFORD *Notes Dryden* ii. 7 Our Laureat has not pass'd for so Learned a man as he desires his unlearned Admirers should esteem him. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 109 The courtly laureat pays His quiritent ode, his pepper corn of praise. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III. 134, I really think the fire of the laureat, Pye, increases with his years. 1825 KEBLE *Ocas. Papers* (1877) 102 The panegyric strains of this greatest of laureates [Spenser]. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 20 Claudian...was the court laureate of the western empire till his patron's fall. 1884 *Chr. World* 21 Aug. 699/1 Keble may be spoken of...as the laureate of the Church.

b. A court-panegyrist.

1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xii. 395 He has indeed been their champion, their laureate, their brother, their friend. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1866) I. iv. 169 An author who was writing as the mere laureate of the Norman court. 1868 *Ibid.* II. vii. 3 He is very distinctly not an historian, but a biographer, sometimes a laureate.

2. *U.S.* (See quot.) Cf. LAUREATE *v.* 2 a.

1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* III. vi. cii. 445 note, Mr. D. C. Gilman...mentions the following among the degree titles awarded in some institutions to women, the titles of Bachelor and Master being deemed inappropriate:—Laureate of Science, Proficient in Music, Maid of Philosophy.

3. *Numism.* = LAUREL *sb.*<sup>1</sup> 4.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Coin*, In England, the current species of gold are, the guinea, half-guinea, jacobus, laureat, angel, and rose-noble. *Ibid.*, The Carolus or Laureat, 23s.

**Laureate** (lōrēt'), *v.* *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Pa. 1. 7 (*Sc.*) laureat; pa. pple. 4-5 *lauriat*, 4-7 *laureat*(e), 5 *lawriate*, 6 *lawreat*. [f. L. *laureat-us*; see prec. and -ATE<sup>3</sup>.]

1. *trans.* To crown with laurel in token of honour; to crown as victor, poet, or the like; to confer honourable distinction upon.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 706 To Rome agayn repaireth Iulius With his triumphe lauriat ful hye. 1430 LYDG. *St. Margaret* 497 Of martirdom thus she toke the crown... Was laureat thurgh hir parfit sufrage. 1430-40 = *Bochas* iii. xv. (1554) 88 b. Thus in short time this prince in his estate On land and water was twice laureate. 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* viii. (*Preach. Swallow*) xxxix, Esope, that noble clerk, Ane poet wirthie to be lawriate. 1509 BARCLAY *Shep of Fylis* (1874) II. 17 By his reygne is all Englonde lawreat. c 1510 = *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) D j, Before the victorie no man is laureate, At ending thow shalt haue palme, victory and mede. 1581 STONEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 60 Let vs rather plant more Laurels, for to engarland our Poets heads, (which honor of being laureat, as besides them, only triumphant Captaines weare, is [etc.]).

2. *spec.* a. To graduate or confer a University degree upon. b. To appoint (a poet) to the office of 'Laureate'.

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 447 After he had past his course of philosophie, and was laureat in St. Andros. 1662 RAY *Three Itin.* ii. 157 Most of the students here...wear no gowns, till they be laureat as they call it: here is, commence. 1695 SIBBALD *Autobiog.* (1834) 129, I was a Basler and Magistrant under Mr. William Tweedy, who laureat me July 1659. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 23 He [R. Whittington] supplied the venerable Congregation of Regents...that he might be laureated. He was very solemnly crown'd, or his Temples adorn'd with a Wreath of Lawrel; that is, doctorated in the Arts of Grammar and Rhetoric. 1729 POPE *Of Poet Laureate* Wks. 1886 X. 443 If Mr. Cibber be laureated. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxv. (1840) II. 332 About the year 1489, Skelton was laureated at Oxford, and in the year 1493, was permitted to wear his laurel at Cambridge. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. v. 252 That old community of privileges which made the member of one university a citizen of all others, . . . whether he were laureated in Paris or Bologna, Upsala or St. Andrews. 1884 J. HARRISON *Oure Townis Colledge* iii. 63 In Aug<sup>r</sup> 1587 Rollock laureated his first class.

**Laureated** (lōrēt'ed), *pp. a.* [f. LAUREATE *v.* + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] Crowned with laurel; = LAUREATE *a.*

1611 FLORIO, *Laticlavio*, a kind of long Imperiall robe, . . . that...triumphant Generals, laureated Poets...were wont to weare in Rome. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 14 Nov., Before this, 30 many crown'd and laureated figures. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Laureated letters* [cf. LAUREATE A. i. c]. 1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 351 The laureated head really represents Jupiter Marnas. 1877 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* No. 76 VII. 98 This voice, coming to you from the laureated singer of England [Tennyson]. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Addit. Notes Coins* 8 A fine bronze medal exhibits a laureated head of Napoleon.

**Laureateship** (lōrēt'əʃip). [f. LAUREATE *sb.* + -SHIP.] a. The office of (poet) laureate.



1785 *Rolliad* 1. (title) Probationary Odes for the Laureatship. 1813 *Scott Let. to Jas. Ballantyne* 24 Aug. in *Lockhart*, I have a letter by order of the Prince Regent offering me the laureateship in the most flattering terms. 1858 *Masson Milton* 1. 387 The year 1632 was (nominally) the thirteenth year of the laureateship of Ben Jonson.

b. The personality of a laureate (used jocosely, with possessive pron., as a title).

1732 *Gentl. Mag.* 563/2 Here, replied his Laureateship, are my Works, presenting a large Volume in Quarto. 1820 *Southey Epistle in Anniversary* 21 To personate my injured Laureateship.

**Laureation** (lɔːrɪˈeɪʃən) [f. LAUREATE v.: see -ATION.] The action of crowning with laurel or making laureate; in the Scottish Universities, a term for graduation or admission to a degree; also, the creation of a poet laureate.

1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 422 Mr. Patrick Simson, after his laureation, went to England. 1649 *Br. Guthrie Mem.* (1702) 21 Being a Professor of Philosophy in St. Andrews he did at the Laureation of his Class choose Archbishop Gladstone for his Patron. 1680 G. HICKES *Spirit of Poetry* 28 Yet they now complain of the King, Parliament, and Council, for obliging Expectants, and Scholars, at their Laureation to take the Oath of Allegiance. 1730 T. BOSTON *Memoir* ii. 17 Being allowed only 1/6 Scotts by my father for the laureation, I borrowed 20 marks from one of my brothers. 1774 *Warton Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxv. (1840) II. 331 These scholastic laureations, however, seem to have given rise to the appellation in question [*poeta laureatus*]. 1834 *Sir W. Hamilton Discus.* (1852) 483 The right of laureation conceded to the University of Vienna by Maximilian I., constituted what may be held a distinct faculty, — a Collegium Poeticum. 1843 *Dyce Pref. to Skelton's Wks.* 11 Skelton's laureation at Oxford. 1867 *Masson Edin. Sketches* 39 Their graduation, or, as it was called, their 'laureation', in Arts.

**Laurel** (lɔːrəl), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: a. 4 *lorer* (e), *lorer*, 4-7 *laurer* (e), 5-7 *lawrer* (e), 5 *lawrear*, -ier, *lawrare*, 6 *lawryr*, 7 *lowrier*, 6. 4 *laurea*, 5 *laurialle*, -yel, *lawrial*, -ielle, (loryel, larel, -ielle), 5-6 *lorel*, 1, 6-7 *lau*, *lawrell*, 7 *lawreall*, 7-8 *lawrel*, (7 *lowrell*), 6- *laurel*. [ad. F. *laurier* for *lorier*, f. OF. *lor* = L. *laur-us*: the β forms arise from the common substitution of l for a second r in a word. Cf. mod. Sp. *laurer*. In some of the forms there may be confusion with LAUREOLE.]

1. The Bay-tree or Bay-laurel, *Laurus nobilis*: see BAY sb.<sup>1</sup> 2. Now rare exc. as in 2.

a. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8235 He .. planted tres þat war to prais. O cedre, o pine, and o lorer. c 1381 *Chaucer Parl. Foules* 182 The victor palm, the laurer [i.e. lawrer, laurel] to deuyne. a 1400 *Med. MS. in Archæologia* XXX. 358 Lewys of lorere & rwe y<sup>a</sup> take. 1412-20 *Lydg. Chron.* Troy i. viii. With y<sup>a</sup> lawrer .. They crowned ben. c 1500 *Lancelot* 82 To my spreit was seen A birde, yat was as ony lawrare green. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xlv. 6 Vpone a blisful brenche of lawryr grene. 1652 *ASHMOLE Theat. Chem.* 214 The Laurer of nature ys ever grene.

β. c 1350 [see laurel-tree in 6]. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4961 A tre..largior þen a lawrial & lengur withall. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* vi. By a lauryel he lay, vndur a life sale. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) i. xxviii. 66 Some he ordeyned to be grene wynter & somer, as lorell, boxe, holme. 1561 *HOLLIVUSH Hom. Apoth.* 23 b. Take .. the leaves of Lorel or Baye. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 173 The Lawrell, both leafe, bark, and berry, is by nature hot. 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* i. 10 *Ascop.* a kinde of Tree like Lowrell. 1734 *Pope Ess. Man* iv. 11 'Twin'd with the wreaths Par-nassian laurels yield. 1808 *SCOTT in Biog. Notices* (1880) 19 He would have twist'd another branch of laurel into his garland. 1876 *HARVEY Lat. Med.* (ed. 6) 450 The Laurel or Sweet Bay, is a native of the North of Asia and the Mediterranean regions.

γ b. The leaves of the same used medicinally.

1477 *Norton Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 67 Lawrell the Lavative. 1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* (1539) 60 Lawrell.

c. Any plant of the genus *Laurus* or the N.O. *Lauraceæ*.

1846 *LINDLEY Veg. Kingd.* 535 Order ccv. *Lauraceæ* — Laurels. *Ibid.* 537 In some cases a volatile oil is obtained from the Laurels in large quantities.

2. The foliage of this tree as an emblem of victory or of distinction in poetry, etc.

a. *collect. sing.*

a. c 1386 *CHAUCER Ant. s. T.* 169 Hoom he rood anon With laurer crowned as a Conquerour. c 1425 *LYDG. Assembly Gods* 791 Crownyd with laurer as lord vitoryous. 1515 *BARCLAY Egloges* I. (1570) A j b/2 Then who would ascribe, except he were a foole, The pleasant laurer vnto the mourning cowler. 1604 J. WEBSTER *Ode* in S. Harrison *Archs Tri.* B b. To every brow They did allow The liuing Laurer which begirt round Their rusty Helms.

β. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) V. 169 Pere he dede meny victories, and gat a crown of laurel þat hyng bitwene tweie pilers. c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 882 Gyff lawrelle to that lord of myght. a 1631 *DONNE Epigr.* (1652) 97 It with Lawrell crown'd thy conquering Browes. 1813 *SCOTT Trium.* III. xxxv. A crown did that fourth maiden hold, .. Of glossy laurel made.

b. A branch or wreath of this tree. *lit.* and *fig.* a. 1429 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 141 God of his grace gaf to thy kynrede The palme of conquest, the laurere of victorye. c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 26 Laurear of marturs, foundid on holynes! 1609 *DEKKER Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 75 'These elder fathers of the diuine furie gaue him [Spenser] a lawrer, and sung his welcome.

β. 1578 *TIMME Caluine* on Gen. 207 The Olive.. was a sign of peace, even as the Lawrell is a token of victory. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 76 ¶ 4 Virtue need never ask twice for her Lawrel. c 1718 *PRIOR Lullie* 36 Fame flies after with a laurel. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 387 Still he is a poet—poet of a prouder laurel than any

contemporary. 1850 *PRESCOTT Peru* II. 351 The laurel of the hero .. grows best on the battle-field.

c. *pl.* in the same sense, *lit.* and *fig.* Also in *phr.* to reap, win one's laurels, to repose, rest, retire on one's laurels. To look to one's laurels: to beware of losing one's pre-eminence.

1585 *JAS. I. Ess. Poetic* (Arb.) 23 Phœbus crowns all verses .. with Laurels always grene. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 107 Prerogative of Age, Crownes, Scepters, Lawrels. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* III. iii. 157 The Conquerours in the Olympian games did not put on the Laurels on their own heads. 1680 *OTWAY Orphan* Ded., Under the Spreading of that Shade, where two of the best [Poets] have planted their Lawrels. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 21 ¶ 4 They neither pant for laurels, nor delight in blood. 1805 *Med. Jnl.* XIV. 372 Puny attempts to blast the laurels .. of Jenner. 1818 *BYRON Juan* I. cxvii. 'Tis sweet to win, no matter how, one's laurels. 1855 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* v. i. (1866) 651 Here he reaped his first laurels. 1859 *HELIS Friends* in C. Ser. II. I. To Rdr. 6 They might really repose upon their laurels. 1874 *DEUTSCH Rem.* 250 Let them rest on their laurels for a while. 1882 *MRS. RIDDELL Pr. of Wales's Garden-Party* 306 The fair widow would be wise to look to her laurels. 1886 'HUGH CONWAY' *Living or Dead* xxx. Rothwell .. wrote one more book; .. then retired on his laurels.

† d. The dignity of Poet Laureate. *Obs.*

1700 *DRYDEN Fables* Pref. (1721) 3 My countryman and a predecessor in the Laurel [Chaucer]. 1814 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 454 A Dramatic Poem; which we earnestly hope was written before he [Southey] came to his Laurel and Butt of Sherry.

3. In modern use, applied to many trees and shrubs having leaves resembling those of the true laurel; esp. *Cerasus Laurocerasus*, the common laurel or cherry-laurel.

1664 *EVELYN Nat. Hist.* (1679) 33 [Plants] not perishing but in excessive Colds, .. Laurels, Cherry Laurel. 1736 *BAILEY Housh. Dict.* 378 Laurel, the Cherry Laurel or common Great Laurel. 1785 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* vii. 79 The genus Plum, comprehending the Apricot and Cherry .. and also the Laurel. 1820 *WORDSW. To Rev. Dr. Wordsworth* i. The encircling laurels .. Gave back a rich and dazzling sheen. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 17 The common laurel .. was brought from Constantinople to Holland in 1576. 1888 *MISS BRADDON Fatal Three* i. v. A winding walk through thickets of laurel and arbutus.

γ b. Some forms of this word were by certain writers of the 16th c. appropriated to the Spurge Laurel (see LAUREOLE).

1548 *TURNER* [see LAURY]. 1578 *LYTE Dodocus* III. xxxvi. 367 Lauril growth of the height of a foote and a halfe or more. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 452 In this rank is to be reckoned the wild shrub called Lowrier or Chamædaphne.

c. With defining word: Alexandrian Laurel, *Ruscus racemosus*; American Dwarf or Mountain Laurel = *KALMIA*; Cherry Laurel (see sense 3 above); Copse Laurel = *Spurge Laurel*; Great Laurel, an American name for *Rhododendron maximum* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); Japan Laurel = *AUCUBA*; Native Laurel (Tasmania), *Anopterus glandulosus*; Portugal Laurel, *Cerasus Lusitanica*; Seaside Laurel, *Xylophylla latifolia*; Spurge Laurel, *Daphne Laureola*. For *Ground, Rose, Sheep-laurel*, see the first member.

1611 *COTGR., Laureole*, spurge Laurel, little Laurel. 1736 [see 3]. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 316 Laurel, Alexandrian, *Ruscus*, Laurel, Dwarf, of America, *Kalmia*, Laurel, Sea-side, *Phyllanthus*. Laurel, Spurge, *Daphne*. 1774 *NICHOLLS Let. in Corr.* v. Gray (1843) 174 The Portugal laurel, your favourite Portugal laurel, grows to a size here which would tempt you to poison it through envy. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 85/2 The Alexandrian Laurel (*Ruscus racemosus*) is one of our most precious plants for foliage with cut flowers in winter. 1889 J. H. MAIDEN *Useful Native Plants Austral.* 292 'Native Laurel'. 'Mock Orange'.

4. Numism. One of the English gold pieces (esp. those of 20s.), first coined in 1619, on which the monarch's head was figured with a wreath of laurel. Cf. LAUREATE sb. 3.

a 1623 *CANDEN Ann. Jas. I.* an. 1619. 3 Sept., Aurea Regis moneta prodiit cum ejus capite laureato, unde Laurels nomen statim inuenit apud vulgus, diversi valoris, scil. xxs. cum xx. xs. cum x. & quinque solidorum cum v. 1743 *SNELLING Gold Coin* 20 The Unite or Laurel. 1866 *CRUMP Banking* x. 224 Gold Laurel James I. 1884 *KENYON Gold Coins Eng.* 137 The Laurels were also called Broad Pieces.

5. attrib. and Comb.: a. simple attributive, as laurel-band, -berry, -bough, -branch, -bush, -chaplet, -crown, -garland, -leaf, -shade, -shrub, -thicket, -wreath; b. parasynthetic, as laurel-leaved adj.; c. objective, as laurel-bearing, -worthy adjs.; d. instrumental, as laurel-browed, -crowned, -decked, -locked, -wreathed adjs. Also laurel-like adj.

1584 *HUDSON Du Bartas Judith* title-p. (1611). Binde your browes with 'Laurer hand. 1611 *FLORIO, Laurifero*, 'laurel-bearing. 1561 *HOLLIVUSH Hom. Apoth.* 3 A penny worth of 'lorel or baye berries. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lowd. Disph.* (1818) 220 Laurel berries .. are imported from the Streights. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 246/2 They that vaynguyshyd in bataylle were crowned with 'laurier bowes. a 1593 *MARLOWE Faustus* (1604) F 2, Cut is the branch that might have growne full straight, And hurned is Apollos Laurel bough. 1550 *LYNDESAV Test. Sqr. Meldrum* 138 Ilk Barroun befrand, in his hand, on hie, Ane 'Laurer branche, in signe of victorie. 1622 *BACON Hen. VII* 85 Rather with an Olive-branch, then a Laurel-branch in his Hand. 1823 *BYRON Juan* xiii. xxiii. The blaze Of sunset halos o'er the 'laurel-brow'd. 1657 *TRAPP Comm. Ps.* xx. 5 They presented a Palm, or 'Laurel-hush, to Jupiter. 1830 *WORDSW. Russian Fugitive* II. ii. Conquerors thanked the Gods, with 'laurel chaplets crowned. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.*

iv. vi. 34 To whom the Heau'ns, in thy Natiuitie, Adjudg'd an Olive-Branch and 'Lawrell Crowne. 1882 A. HARE in *Gd. Words May* 338 The poet Empedocles, draped in purple robes, wearing a laurel crown. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* v. 1107 The 'laurer crowned Phœbus. a 1847 *ELIZA COOK Song Old Year* ii. 15 Chant a roundelay over my 'laurel-deck'd hier. 1577 *NORTHBROOKE Dicing* (1843) 101 A christian man ought not to go with a 'laurell garland upon his heade. 1607 F. MASON *Author. Ch. Ep.* Ded. 3 Who .. decked their victorious heads with lawreall garlands. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) IV. 295 For couetise of .. 'laural leues with oute eny fruyt. c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 146 Take of .. percelly, saueyne, lorel leues. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physic* (1762) 56 As much as lies on a sixpence of powder'd Lawrel Leaves. 1787 *Fam. Plants* I. 379 'Laurel-leaved Tulip-tree. 1833 *HR. MARTINEAU Cinnamon* & P. iii. 41 The 'laurel-like cinnamon. 1850 *MRS. BROWNING Poems* II. 223 Her [Italy] 'laurel-locked .. Cæsars passing uninvok'd. 1804 *GLADSTONE Horace Odes* II. xv. 9 Dense 'laurel-shade shall stop the rays Of Summer. 1830 *TENNYSON Poet's Mind* 14 Every spicy flower Of the 'laurel-shrubs. 1840 *BROWNING Sordello* Wks. 1896 I. 132 Beneath a flowering 'laurel thicket lay Sordello. 1616 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i. In 'Laurel-worthy rymes Her loue shall Liue vntill the end of times. 1721-2 *AMHERST Terræ Fil.* No. 10 (1754) 48 This .. bard has .. lampoon'd those, who fix'd the immortal 'laurel-wreath upon his browes. 1818 *BYRON Ch. Har.* IV. xli. The true laurel-wreath which glory weaves Is of the tree no bolt of thunder cleaves. 1878 *SYMonds Many Moods, Love & Death* 165 The 'laurel-wreathed choir.

6. Special comb.: laurel-bay, † (a) = laurel-berry; (b) = Bay-laurel (sense 1); laurel-bottle, a bottle containing crushed laurel leaves, used by entomologists for killing insects; laurel-cherry = cherry laurel; hence laurel-cherry water = laurel water; † laurel-man, ? a member of one of the parties disaffected to the Hanover dynasty; laurel-oil = oil of laurel, a solid fat obtained from the berries of *Laurus nobilis* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); laurel-thyme = *LAURUSTINES*; laurel-tree = sense 1; laurel-water *Med.*, the water obtained by distillation from the leaves of the cherry-laurel and containing a small proportion of prussic acid.

c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 108 Tak .. 'lorel hayes nistad in oyle. 1813 *SCOTT Trium.* III. xxxix. Round the Champion's brows were bound The crown .. Of the green laurel-bay. 1872 *WOOD Insects at Home* 26 The following is the neatest way of making a 'laurel-bottle. 1787 *Fam. Plants* I. 339 'Laurel-cherry. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 487 Laurel-cherry water. 1730 *SWIFT Wind. Ld. Carteret* 27 Inflamers of Quarrels between the two Nations, .. Haters of True Protestants, 'Lawrel-men, Annists, .. and the like. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 439 'Laurel oil is expressed from the berries of the *laurus nobilis*. 1693 *EVELYN De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 173 We have now .. but few Flowers, except those of 'Laurel-time, or *Laurus Thymus*. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2983 Vnder a louely 'lorel tre in a grene place. c 1415 *LYDG. Temple of Glas* 115 Daphne vnto a laurer tre turned was. 1549-62 *STERNHOLD & H. Ps.* xxviii. 35 Flourishing .. as doth the Laurell tree. 1731 *MADDEN in Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 85 One Part of 'Laurel-Water to four of Brandy. 1829 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) II. 25 Counter-plottings, and laurel-water pharmacy.

Hence **Laurelship** = LAUREATESHIP.

1820 *Examiner* No. 612. 1/2 Receiving the laurel which had been worn by Dryden, and Spenser, and Ben Jonson, and Daniel (a list of laurelships somewhat doubtful).

**Laurel** (lɔːrəl), sb.<sup>2</sup> A salmon that has remained in fresh water during the summer.

1861 *Act 24 & 25 Vict.* c. 209 § 4 All migratory Fish of the Genus Salmon .. that is to say .. Kelt, Laurel, Girling.

† **Laurel**, a. *Obs.* [f. LAUREL sb.<sup>1</sup>] Crowned or wreathed with laurel; hence, renowned.

1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1595) 131 Lycomedes .. hauing taken very rich furniture and flags, did afterwards consecrate them to Apollo laurell. [sic; but perf. mispr. for laurel-bearing; Amyot surnommé Portant laurier.] 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* I. iii. 100 Vpon your Sword Sit Laurell victory.

**Laurel** (lɔːrəl), v. [f. LAUREL sb.<sup>1</sup>] *trans.* To wreath with laurel; to adorn with or as with laurel.

1631 H. SHIRLEY *Marl. Soldier* v. in *Bullen O. Pl.* I. 242 The good, how e're trod under, Are Lawred safe in thunder. 1663 *SIR G. MACKENZIE Relig. Stoic* xvi. (1685) 143 Lawred'd and rewarded. 1762-71 II. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1785) V. 87 Sir Edward Nicholas, secretary of state; oval frame laurelled. 1831 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 234 Our Cæsar was bald, and we laurelled his defect. 1850 *NEALE Med. Hymns* (1867) 153 Laurelled with the stole victorious. 1867 F. M. FINCH *Ble & Gray in Atlantic Monthly* Sept. 370 They banish our anger forever When they laurel the graves of our dead!

b. To serve as a decoration for.

1821 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 192 Ever green be the garland that laurels thy fame.

**Laurelled** (lɔːrəld), *pp. a.* [f. LAUREL sb.<sup>1</sup> or v. + -ED.] a. Adorned, crowned, or wreathed with laurel. Hence *fig.* honoured, illustrious: cf. LAUREATE. † *Laurelled letters*: cf. LAUREATE A. I. c. b. Covered with a growth of laurel; also, made of laurel.

1682 *DEYDEN Dh. Guise* III. i. The Trophies of my Lawrell'd Honesty Should bar me from forsaking this bad World. 1693 — *Persius Sat.* (1697) 46 Th' Express is come With Lawrell'd Letters from the Camp to Rome. 1700 *Prior Carmen Seculare* 379 From his oozy Bed, Boy'n shall raise his Lawrell'd Head. 1744 *AKENSIDE Pleas. Imag.* I. 413 The choir Of laurel'd science. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 56 Liberty returns with laurel'd peace. 1815 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* I. XXXI. 471 Laurelled rather than ex-



cellent in funeral eulogy. 1822 WORDSW. *Sonn.*, *New Churches*, Laurels armies, not to be withstood—What serve they? 1867 M. ARNOLD *Heine's Grave* 57 Here no sepulchre built In the laurel'd rock. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxvi. 442 With laurelled fasces and laurelled wreaths. 1886 SYMONDS *Renais.* II, *Catholic Rev.* (1898) VII. viii. 32 How touching was the destiny of this laurelled exile [Tasso].

† **Laurence**. *Obs.* In 5-6 lowrance, -ence. [? The Christian name: see next.] A name for the fox. Cf. LOWRY.

1470 HENAVSON *Mor. Fab.* x. (*Fox & Wolf*) iii, The wolf was neir nor he wend, For in anc busk he lay, and lowrence baith. 1528 LYNDSEY *Dreme* 895 Lowrance .. dois, but reuth, the sely scheip dounthryng.

**Laurence**, **Lawrence** (lɔˈrɛns). [ad. L. *Laurentius*.] A Christian name, used to denote a personification of indolence. *Laurence bids wages*: a proverbial phrase meaning that the attractions of idleness are tempting. Also *Lazy Lawrence*, a reproachful designation for an idle person.

Possibly the alliteration of the last-quoted phrase may sufficiently account for the use of the name; some, however, have suggested an allusion to the heat prevalent about St. Laurence's day (Aug. 10). Another conjecture is that there was a joke to the effect that when the martyr St. Laurence told his tormentors to turn him round on his gridiron, it was because he was too lazy to turn himself. It is important to note that the equivalent *G. der faule Lenz* (Lenz = Lorenz) has been in use from the 16th c.; see Grimm s.v. *Lenz*.

1796 FEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 348 *Laurence bids wages*; a proverbial saying for to be lazy; because St. Laurence's day is the 10th of August, within the dog-days, and when the weather is usually very hot and faint. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 23 When .. the warm sun smiles And 'Laurence wages bids' on hills and stiles. 1880 E. CORNW. *Gloss.*, He's as lazy as Larence. One wad think that Larence had got hold o'n.

**Laurentian** (lɔˈrɛnʃiən), *a. Geol.* [f. L. *Laurentius* = Laurence + -AN.] A designation of certain sedimentary strata found in Canada near the river St. Lawrence. Also quasi-sb. in collective sense.

1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* v. (1878) 55 The Laurentian rocks are the oldest formations at present known in the world. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* ii. 21 The Laurentian, or Basement, sedimentary deposits are divided into two series. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* vii. 176 The Lower Laurentian of Canada .. is found to contain thick and widely distributed beds of limestone. 1876 PAGE *Ad. Text-bk. Geol.* x. 187 The Laurentian strata, till the year 1862, were regarded as metamorphic.

† **Laureole**. *Obs.* Also 4, 5 *lauriol* (e), *lawryol*. [a. F. *laureole*, ad. L. *laureola*, lit. a little garland of laurel.] Spurge Laurel, *Daphne Laureola*. (In early use not clearly distinguished from *LAUREL* sb. 1.) 1386 CHAUCER *Nut's Pr.* T. 143 Of lawriol, Centaure, and flumetere. 1430 LYDG. *Comment. Our Lady* 73 Thou mirthe of martyrs, sweter than citole, .. Unto virgynes eternal lauriol. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 291 f. *Lauryol*, herbe (lawryk), lawryol (s.), *laureola*. 1596 P. BURROUGH *Meth. Physick* (ed. 3) 44 Laureole is more forcible in operation.

**Laurestinus**, variant of LAURUSTINUS.

† **Lauret**. *Obs.* [Corruption of LAUREATE.] = LAUREL sb. 1. 4. 1731 in BAILEY vol. II.

**Laureic** (lɔˈrɛik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *laurus* = LAUREL + -IC.] *Laureic acid*, a white crystalline compound (C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) obtained from the berries of *Laurus nobilis*. Hence in *Laureic aldehyde*, *ether*: names of compounds derived from this acid.

1873 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 11) 689 *Laureic acid* is insoluble in water. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 680 Besides which there are small quantities of lauric aldehyde C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O.

† **Lauricomous**, *a. Obs.*—[f. L. *lauricomus* = *laurus* laurel + *coma* hair + -OUS.] 'Full of Bays at Top, having Hair like Bays' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

† **Lauriferous**, *a. Obs.* rare—[f. L. *laurifer*, *laurus* laurel + -OUS.] Laurel-bearing. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY. Hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Laurigerous**, *a. Obs.* rare—[f. L. *lauriger*, *laurus* laurel + *ger* bearing + -OUS.] 'Wearing a garland of Bays' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

**Laurin** (lɔˈrɪn). *Chem.* [f. L. *laurus* + -IN 1.] A crystalline substance (C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>30</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) obtained from the berries of *Laurus nobilis*.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org.* *Bodius* 910 The laurin of Bonastre has an acrid and bitter taste, and its smell is analogous to that of laurel oil.

† **Laurine**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. (*oleum*) *laurinum*, f. *laurus* laurel.] (Oil) of laurel.

c. 1400 *Lafranc's Cirurg.* 57 Hote oiles, as oile of coste, oile of laurine [Add. MS. oyle laurine]. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 145 Madiffe hit so in oile laurine. c. 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 170 Tak anoynement, bat yis clyped agryppa, & oyle laurine.

**Laurionite** (lɔˈrɪɒnɪt). *Min.* [Named by Köchlin, 1887, from *Laurion*, in Greece, where it was found: see -ITE.] Oxy-chloride of lead, formed by the action of sea-water on ancient lead slags.

1887 *Amer. Jnrl. Sci.* XXXV. 418 Laurionite occurs in white prismatic crystals. 1900 *Brit. Mus. Return* 156.

**Lauristinus**, variant of LAURUSTINUS.

**Laurite** (lɔˈrɪt). *Min.* [Named by Wöhler, 1866, after Mrs. Laura Joy: see -ITE.] Sulphide of ruthenium, found with platinum in small brilliant crystals.

1866 *Amer. Jnrl. Sci.* XLII. 422. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 74 Laurite .. From the platinum washings of Borneo.

† **Laurize**, *v. Obs.* rare—[f. L. *laurus* (see LAUREL sb. 1) + -IZE.] *trans.* To crown with laurel. 1618 SYLVESTER *Sonn.* iii, Our humble notes, though little noted now, .. Lauriz'd (hereafter) 'mong the loftie-mount; Shall sing a part that Princes shall allow.

**Laurustine** (lɔˈrʊstɪn). Also *erron.* 7 *lauri*-, 9 *laure*-. [Anglicized form of next.] = next.

1683-4 ROBINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 477 Myrtles, .. Bays, Laurustines. 1693 Dr. T. R. in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 686 The Laurustines or Wild Bays. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* lx. 290 The bays, laurustines, and laurels, were killed to the ground. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxxi, Myrtles and glistening laurustines.

† **Laurustinus** (lɔˈrʊstɪnʊs). Also 7-8 *laurus tinus*, 9 *erron.* *laures*-, *lauristinus*. [a. mod. L. (orig. two words) *laurus tinus* (L. *laurus* laurel, *tinus* a plant, perh. the laurustinus).] An evergreen winter-flowering shrub, *Viburnum Tinus*.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1679) 9, January .. Flowers in Prime .. Prim-roses, Laurus-tinus, Mezereon. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., There are three Sorts of the Laurus Tinus cultivated in our Country. 1765 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) II. 140 Laurels and laurustinuses were in all the hedges. 1840 BARRIAM *Engl. Leg. Ser. i. Spectre Tappington*, From the midst of a thicket laurustinus [he] drew forth a gardener's spade. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 3 Laurustinuses, .. and even Portugal laurels, are kept in tubs, that they may be housed when frost comes. 1882 J. HARDY in *Proc. Berio. Nat. Club* IX. no. 3. 435 The Laurustinuses have been sore damaged.

† **Laur**. *Obs.* Also 4 *lorrei*, *lorry*, 5 *lorey*, 6 *loury*, *lowrie*, *laurye*, ? *lawrew*, 7 *lary*-, -ie, 8 *lowry*. [? f. L. *laurea*, fem. of *laureus* adj., but used as sh. for the tree itself.] = LAUREL sb. 1.

a. 1400 *Med. MS.* in *Archeol.* XXX. 368 Whanne yis erbe is gaderid yus, In lewys of lorry it must be wounde. 14.. *Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 577-26 *Dampnis*, a loyrete. *Ibid.* 592-4 *Laurus*, a loyrete. 1422 Tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv.* 245 Al the grene is fadid, outake the Pynes, lorreis, olynes, and few othyr tren. 1508 DUNBAR *Ballad* Ld. B. *Steward* 67 The cristall helme with lawry suld be crownyt. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* ii. (1822) 181 He wald not ressaue the crown of lawrew [v.r. laurer], to have the samin deformit with the public doulour. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 34 (E. D. S.) Daphnoides called of the commune sort Laureola, in englishe Laurell, Lorel, or Lorry. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 60 The laurye tree. 1598 FLOUKE, *Laureola*, the herbe perwinkle. Also the shrub lowrie or lawrell. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 106 Turpentine and larie berries. *Ibid.* 121 Trembling he stood, in a quandary, And prg'd, as he had eaten lary. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Laurry* or *Lowary*, a Shrub, otherwise call'd Spurge-Laurel.

**Laus**, *e*, *lausen*, *obs.* ff. LOOSE a., LOSE v.

† **Laus tibi**. *Obs.* [L. = 'praise to thee'.] A name for the White Narcissus, *Narcissus poeticus*. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 55 Narcissus .. with a white floure .. it is called of diuersely, whate Laus tibi, it may be called also whyte daffadilly. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 48 *Laus tibi* or white Daffadilly in Greeke is called *Narkissos*. 1573 TUSSER *Hush.* xliii. (1878) 96.

**Lauta**, *laute*, *obs.* Sc. ff. LEWTY.

† **Lautious**, *a. Obs.* rare—[In 6 *laucyouse*.] [Improper formation f. L. *lautus* (see next) + -IOUS.] Luxurious. Hence *Lautiously* adv.

1547 HOODRE *Brev. Health* cxliii. 53 With meares and drynkes lautiously educated. *Ibid.* cxlxxx. 93 This impediment [fatness] doth come of. *Laucyouse* fedying.

† **Lautitious**, *a. Obs.* rare—[f. L. *lautitia* magnificence (f. *lautus* washed, sumptuous) + -OUS.] Sumptuous. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* *Invitation* (1869) 281 Such lautitious meat, The like not Hellogabalus did eat.

† **Lautu** (lau'tu). [Quichua *tlautu* (Tschudi), *lluuto* (Gonzalez, 1608).] 'A band of cotton, twisted and worn on the head of the Inca of Peru, as a badge of royalty' (Webster, 1828-32, citing Barlow).

1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 136 The white lautu graced his lofty brow.

**Lauwhen**, *obs.* form of LAUGH v.

**Lauwine** (lɔˈwɪn, Ger. lau'vɪn). Also *lawine*. [ad. G. *lawine*, according to Kluge f. *lau* mild, tepid.] An avalanche.

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. xii, Nations melt .. and downward go, Like lawine loosend f. from the mountain's belt. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 389 Generally termed Avalanches, or sometimes lawinnes. 1845 BLACKIE *Mag.* LVIII. 34, I see .. the cliff-cradled lawine essay its first motion. 1881 J. NICHOLO *Death Themistocles*, etc. 131 Down whose slope the Lauwine thunders.

**Lauze**, *obs.* form of LAX, salmon.

**Lauyst**, *obs.* superl. of Low a.

**Lava** (lā'vā). [a. It. *lava* (f. *lavare* to wash: see LAVE v. 1), orig. 'a stream or gutter suddenly caused by rain' (Florio 1611), applied in the Neapolitan dialect to a lava-stream from Vesuvius; hence adopted in literary It., where it developed the senses represented by 2 and 3 below. Hence Sp., Pg., Ger., Du., Da., Sw. *lava*, F. *lave*.] 1. A stream of molten rock issuing from the crater of a volcano or from fissures in the earth. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. x. 52 The wells .. near the places where the lava's stopped, are sometimes found full. 1767 HAMILTON *ibid.* LVIII. 6 Another lava forced its way out of the same place from whence came the lava last year.

2. The fluid or semi-fluid matter flowing from a volcano. 1760 *Amer. Rep.*, *Chron.* 86/1 On the 21st ult. .. all the neighbourhood of Mount Vesuvius was overflowed by a deluge of burning bitumen called lava. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* l. 157 As the lava ravishes the mead. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 109 The lava burst out .. at three different points, about eight or nine miles from each other. 1885 *Times* 27 Aug. 5 The phenomenon which these people understand by 'aluvion' is really the stream of lava. fig. 1821 SHELLEY *Lett. Prose Wks.* 1880 IV. 197 We are surrounded here in Pisa by revolutionary volcanoes .. the lava has not yet reached Tuscany. 1876 HUMPHREY *Conn. Coll. Man.* xix. 247 The lava of Roman power overflowed its native crater.

3. The substance that results from the cooling of the molten rock. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. xxi. 150 This lava .. is a very hard substance, like stone, of a slate colour. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* II. 36 One of these towns is crushed .. under loads of heavy lava. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 306 The greater part of it is composed of lava, in which the different layers or currents are very evident. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonnerille* (1849) 243 Great masses of lava lay scattered about in every direction. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Rep. Proc. Met. U.S.* 622 Volcanic breccia and volcanic conglomerates are likewise designated by the term 'lava'.

b. A kind of lava, a bed of lava. 1796 KIRWAN *Flem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 400 Any matter that has issued out of a volcano in a liquidified state .. is in general, styled a lava. 1809 BRYDSON *Sicily* vii. 71 They pierced through seven distinct lavas one under the other. 1872 DANA *Corals* ii. 154 The cavities of a lava or basalt become filled. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* III. i. § 1. 203 Lavas differ from each other in the extent to which they are impregnated with gases and vapours.

4. attrib. and Comb.: a. simple attributive, as *lava-ash*, *-column*, *-cone*, *-current*, *-flow*, *-plain*, *-rill*, *-sea*, *-stream*, *-torrent*; *lava-like* adj.; also *lava-flag*, *-millstone* (see quot.); *lava-streak* U.S., a basaltic dyke; *lava ware* (see quot.). b. instrumental, as *lava-coffed*, *-lit*, *-paved* adjs. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Rep. Proc. Met. U.S.* 634 The filling up .. of the old river beds by 'lava-ash'. *Ibid.* 638 The bed-rock of almost every 'lava-capped mountain shows the same peculiarity. 1862 G. P. SCOTCH *Lohans* 23 The 'lava-column having seemingly sunk too far within the vent. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* III. i. § 3. 246 A flat 'lava-cone 13,760 feet above the sea. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 327 The 'lava-current .. may still be traced, by aid of the scorie on its surface. 1811 PISKERTON *Pebrin* II. 236 A .. hasalt fragment .. called 'lava flag. 1883 J. PRESTON *Geol.* II. 91 Beds of contemporaneous 'lava-flows. 1802 PLYMOUTH *Illustr. Hulton. Theory* 274 Crystallized, spurry or 'lava-like structure. 1876 GEO. ELLIOT *Dun. Dir.* IV. lxxv. 294 The 'lava-lit track of her troubled conscience. 1858 SYMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Lava-millstones, hard and coarse basaltic millstones, obtained from quarries near Andernach on the Rhine. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonnerille* II. 77 The immense 'lava plain of San Gabriel. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 83 Small 'lava-rills among them. 1871 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1895) I. 268 A low mound of soft grass, rising like an island from the much-riven 'lava-sea. 1872 K. B. SMYTH *Mining Statist.* 47 'Lava-streaks', or dykes, are found associated with all the main lines of reefs at Sandhurst. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 184 The branches .. are formed simply of two 'lava-streams. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 192 These 'lava-torrents are often of great magnitude. 1860 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 5) II. 641 'Lava-ware, a peculiar stoneware, manufactured and coloured to assume the semi-vitreous appearance of lava.

c. similitive (quasi-adj.). 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. li, While thy lips are With lava kisses melting while they burn.

† **Lavabo** (lā'vā-bō). [L. *lavābo*, 1st pers. sing. fut. t. of *lavare* to wash.] 1. *Ecl.* A. The ritual washing of the celebrant's hands at the offertory, accompanied in the Roman rite by the saying of Ps. xxvi. 6, beginning *Lavabo inter innocentes manus meas*. b. The small towel used to wipe the priest's hands. c. The basin used for the washing. 1858 *Direct. Angl. Gloss.* 232 *Lavabo*, the secret prayer of the Priest when water is poured on his fingers before the Prayer of Oblation. [An incorrect explanation.] 1870 KOCK *Text. Fabr.* i. 203 These small liturgical towels got .. the name of Lavabo cloths or Lavaboes. 1885 PATER *Marinus* iv. xxiii, The .. pontiff, as he .. moved his hands .. at the *Lavabo*, or at the various benedictions.

2. a. A washing trough used in some mediaeval monasteries. b. A wash-stand. (In some mod. Dicts.) 1883 *Mag. of Art Dec.* 471 We give a reproduction of .. one aspect of the lavabo, or washing-trough, which gives its name to the lavatory.

† **Lava-cre**. *Obs.* Also 6 Sc. *lavachre*. [ad. L. *lavacrum* bath, f. *lavare* to wash: see LAVE v. 1.] A bath or font; esp. in figurative phrases descriptive of baptism, e.g. *lavacre of regeneration, of salvation*, after Tit. iii. 5 Vulg. *lavacrum regenerationis* (cf. LAVER sb. 2).

1548 UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* iii. 47 To consecrate and halowe the lavacre or founte of eternall salvation. 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 304 Thei war receaved in his honshold by the lavacre of spirittual regeneratio. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 185 They were so much taken with Lavacres that some of them .. would bathe themselves seven times a day.

† **Lavadero**. *Obs.* [Sp., f. *lavar* to wash: see LAVE v. 1.] A place for washing gold ore. 1717 Tr. *Frazier's Voy. S. Sea* 110 On the Descent of the Mountain .. they shew'd me a stream, where there is a rich *Lavadero*, or Place for washing of Gold. 1760-72 Tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 452 The gold taken out of all these *Lavaderos* or mines in the province of Quito. 1799



W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* III. 414 To these mines belong three lavaderos, together having 861 troughs.

**Lavage** (ləvədʒ, Fr. lavāʒ). [a. F. *lavage*, f. *laver* to wash.] A washing, *spec. in Med.* a cleansing of the stomach by means of emetics administered in large quantities of water.

1895 MORISON *Pyloroplasty* 4 The treatment consisted of daily stomach lavage. 1898 *Daily News* 2 Aug. 5/2 This native treatment is the lavage of hot oil to stop the bleeding.

**Lavage**, -aige, obs. forms of **LAVISH** a.

**Lavalto**, variant of **LAVOLTA**.

† **Lavament**. Obs. [ad. med. L. *lavamentum*, f. *lavare* to wash. Cf. **LAVEMENT**.] A washing; *concr.*, a wash, lotion.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 34b/2 With cleane linnen... and with decent and convenient lavamentes, we ought to sustayne them [fistulous guts]. *Ibid.* 49/2 We may, in this disease use certayne exsiccatory Lavamentes. 1658 A. Fox *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xii. 93 Make a Lavament of Liquorice, let it run gently into the Wound. 1823 J. BADDOCK *Dom. Anussem.* II. Herrings... undergo the first lavament in stale chamber-lye.

**Lavand**, obs. Sc. form of **LAVENDER** sb.<sup>2</sup>

**Lavander**, obs. form of **LAVENDER**.

**Lavandrie**, variant of **LAVENDRY** Obs.

|| **Lavange**. rare. [F. *lavange*, also *lavanche*, believed to be an alteration of **AVALANCHE** due to association with *laver* to wash.] = **AVALANCHE**.

1806 J. MONTGOMERY *Wanderer Switze.* III. xxxii. Like a Winter's fall of snow, When the huge Lavanges break, Devastating all below.

**Lavant** (ləvənt), sb. [?subst. use of next.] (See quot. 1774.)

1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* xix. (1789) 174 The land-springs, which we call lavants, break out much on the downs of Sussex, Hampshire, and Wiltshire. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* s.v. How it did rain! It ran down the street in a lavant. 1900 *Academy* 28 Apr. 365/1 The waterings and 'lavants' from the hills leave her [Rye] arid.

† **Lavant**, a. Obs. [a. F. *lavant*, pr. pple. of *laver* to wash.] That bathes; given to bathing.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. a 5. Birds... are... pulveratious lavant, as the pigeon, ring-dove [etc.].

**Lavatic** (ləvə'tik), a. [f. LAV-A + -ATIC, consisting of or resembling lava.]

**Lavation** (ləvə'ti-ŋ). [ad. L. *lavation-em*, n. of action f. *lavare* to wash.] The action of washing, an instance of this; *concr.*, water for washing.

1627 HAKESWILL *Apol.* IV. i. § 6. 283 Such filthy stuff was by loose lewd varlets sung before her [Berecynthia's] chariot on the solemn day of her lavation. 1652 H. C. *Looking-Glasse for Ladies* 14 If women once be cleansed by lavation. 1800 *Med. Jur.* IV. 27 The beneficial effects of cold lavation in febrile disorders. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* viii. Our lavations are performed in a cracked basin. 1855 T. GUTHRIE *Gospel in Ezek.* (1856) 247 With this sacred lavation the priest sprinkles the man. 1879 SALA *Paris herself Again* (ed. 4) II. xii. 185 The lavation of their befoiled linen. 1894 GOWLO *Illustr. Dict. Med.*, *Lavation of the Blood*, intravenous injection of water.

Hence **Lavational** a., pertaining to lavation.

1837 HALLIWELL *Life of Shaks.* II. 368 Towels... employed for lavational purposes were called washing-towels.

† **Lavative**. Obs. [f. L. *lavare* to wash + -ATIVE.] A draught to wash down food or medicine. 1633 HART *Diet of Diseases* I. viii. 30 Now and then they will afford themselves a cup of good liquor, as a lavative, to wash downe this rubbish. *Ibid.* III. xv. 288 As for the lavative, ordinarily given after purgations... it is hard to determine the particular boure.

**Lavatorial** (ləvə'tōri-əl), a. [f. L. *lavātōri-us*, f. *lavare* to wash + -AL.] Of or pertaining to washing.

1839 LAOV LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) II. iv. 117 Three pair of cotton stockings... bearing very bilious symptoms of the lavatorial skill of Sally. 1898 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 3/1 The simplicity of the lavatorial arrangement could hardly be improved upon.

**Lavatory** (ləvə'tōri), sb. Forms: 4-7 **lavatorie**, -ye, 6 **lavatori**, **lavetarye**, 4- **lavatory**. [ad. L. *lavātōrium* a place for washing, f. *lavare* to wash: see **LAVE** v.<sup>1</sup>]

1. A vessel for washing, a laver, a bath. Also *Fecl.* †(a) a piscina; (b) (see quot. 1866).

a 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 606 When he hap used he walkep riht To Lauatorie þer bit is diht For to wasche his hende. 1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xxx. 18 And thou shalt make a brasen lavatory with his foot to wasche with. 14... *Lvdc.* in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. v. 135 When the preste gothe to the lavatori. 1412 *Contract for Catterick Church* (1834) 10 An awter and a lavatory accordant in the esteend. 1435 *Contract for Fotheringhay Church* in *Dugdale Monast.* (1673) III. 11. 163 Lavatoris in either side of the wall, which shall serve for four Auters. 1519 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 100 To be buried wthin the where, nyghte to the lavatori. 1538 *Inv. in Archæol.* LI. 72 Item the lavetarye of tyne and lead. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Cl. Exemp.* II. sect. xv. 77 They should dip in his lavatory, and be washed with his baptism. 1839 LONGE *Hyperion* IV. iii. On a lavatory, below, sat a cherub. 1866 *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) 355 *Lavatory*, a water drain in the Sacristy where the Priest washes his hands before vesting.

† b. *fig.* and in *fig.* phrases. Cf. **LAVACRE**, **LAVER** sb.<sup>2</sup>

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 74 The lavatorye we graunte of immortalite Here in this watir. a 1500 *Mankind* (Brand) 1896 39/12 By hys glorify passyone, þat blyssyde lavatorye. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 60b. As in the lavatory of grace thou mayst wasche... the... by confession. 1631 WEEVER *Ans. Funeral Mon.* 310 The laua-

torie of holy regeneration. a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 196 Converting it [Jordan] into the Lavatory of Baptisme.

2. a. *Ecl.* The ritual washing of the celebrant's hands: (a) at the offertory (cf. **LAVABO** 1 a); † (b) after the cleansing of the vessels following the communion.

a 1512 FABYAN *Will in Chron.* Pref. 4 W<sup>t</sup> condicion that at the tyme of the Lavatory enyecher of theym turne theym to the people, and exorte theym to pray for y<sup>e</sup> soules following. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 261 From the latter lavatory unto the missa est. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 899/2 When he had sayd Masse, he made Dukes and Earles... to hold the basin at the Lavatories. 1896 BRIGHTMAN *Liturgies E. & W.* I. Gloss., *Lavatory*, the handwashing on the part of the minister at the offertory... While the offertory either wholly or in part has been moved back to the beginning of the [Eastern] liturgy, the lavatory has generally kept its place.

b. *gen.* The act of washing.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xxxii. 211 The Duke and Duchesse... stood expecting what would become of this Lavatory.

† 3. A lotion, a wash. Obs.

1490 CAXTON *Encyclos.* xxviii. 110 They must be washed with wyne or with some other lanatorye. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1560) Hivb. Ye may minister the lavatory that hereafter ensueth. 1665 HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 14 Lavatories to wash the temples, hands, wrists, and Jugulars. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 19 Barbers use them for their grateful smell to perfume their lavatories and washes.

4. An apartment furnished with apparatus for washing the hands and face. Now often including water-closets, etc.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lavatory*, a place or vessel to wash in, a Font or Conduit; 1661 [addition] such is that at the Buttery door of the Inner Temple, where the Gentlemen wash their hands; also a *Laundry*. 1845 W. SAUNDERS *Guide Brighton* 68 By a sudden turn to the left, we attain 'The Cottage'; at the far end of its porch is the gentlemen's room, denominated by a contemporary a Lavatory. 1866 *Luck of Ladysmede* II. 78 The good Benedictine carried him off into the lavatory. 1864 *Morning Star* 2 Feb. There are separate lavatories for the men and for the women and children.

5. A laundry.

1661 [see prec. sense]. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 180 We landed at a floating lavatory, where the washer-women were still beating the clothes.

6. = **LAVADERO**.

1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Lavatory*, or *Lavadero*.

7. (See quot.)

185... *Archit. Dict.* (Archit. Publ. Soc.), *Lavatory*, a paved room, belonging to a dead-house, in which a corpse that is to be examined is kept under a shower of some disinfecting fluid.

8. *attrib.*: † lavatory stone, a piscina.

1487-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 651, iiii<sup>j</sup> spultes cum j lavatory stone.

**Lavatory** (ləvə'tōri), a. [ad. assumed L. *\*lavātōri-us*, f. *lavare* to wash: see **LAVE** v.<sup>1</sup>] Of or pertaining to washing.

1846 in WORCESTER *clinging Month. Rev.* 1865 MÉRIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxxvi. 217 The latter... contrasts the lavatory resources of Rome with those of Grecian cities generally. 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 358 His linen long-coat is a perfect marvel of the lavatory art... so snowy white is it.

† **Lavatrine**. Obs. rare =<sup>o</sup>. [ad. L. *lavatrīna*, f. *lavare* to wash; see **LAVE** v.<sup>2</sup>] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Lavatrīna*, a square stone in a kitchen, with a hole to avoid water, a sinker.

† **Lavatrix**. Obs. rare =<sup>o</sup>. [assumed L. fem. (= L. *lōtrix*) of *lavator* one who washes, f. *lavare* to wash.] A woman who washes.

1623 in COCKERAM.

† **Lavatur**. Sc. Obs. Also 6 **lavatar**. [ad. F. *lavatoire* **LAVATORY**.] = **LAVATORY** 1.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 101 With lanatar, lamp, with buke and money bell Thir Dreweideis thair syne did gar to dwell. 1542 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 58 Item, a gryt clam shell gilt for the lavatur.

† **Lavature**. Obs. [ad. L. type *\*lavātūra* (= cl. L. *lōtura*), f. *lavare* to wash.] A lotion, a wash.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 72 A lavature [of mallows] represents all terrors. *Ibid.* 170 The leanes boiled in rain water, together with the bark of the blacke fig-tree... do make a lavature or water to colour the hair [blacke].

**Lave** (ləv), sb.<sup>1</sup> Obs. exc. Sc. Forms: 1 **láf**, 2 (to) **lafon**, 3 **loave**, 3-5 **law(e)**, 4 **laf(e)**, **laffe**, 4-7 **laif**, **laiff(e)**, **layfe**, -ff, 6 **le(a)ve**, 7 **laiv**, 4- **lave**. [OE. *láf* = OFris. *lāva*, OLG. *lāva*, OHG. *leiba*, ON. *leif*, Goth. *laiba*: = OTeut. *\*laibā* str. fem.; for the further etymology see **LEAVE** v.] What is left, is over, or remains; the remainder, the rest. a. of persons. (In OE. the word had also the sense 'relict, widow'.)

a 1000 O. E. *Chron.* an. 867 (Parker MS), Sio laf wip þone here friþ nam. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Andreas 987 Syne be lawe in þar degre War to met set. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 306 The lave sone war myrt war. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 446 With lordis of Scotland, lerit, and the laif. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 175 All weiland God, resawe My petows spreit... amange the law! 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* v. ii. 67 Quham followis all the laif in lyke maner. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 228 As for the leue, thair wes bot lytill leid. 1664 *Flodden* F. I. 9 Of doughty Knights the lusty lave I never could by name repeat. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. i. My Peggy speaks se sweetly, To a' the lave I'm cauld. 1786 *Harist* *Rev.* 45 Auld Rodney... didna loiter like the lave. 1816 *Scott* *Aut.* xlv. 'Auld Mucklebackit's' gaue wi' the lave. 1881 L. B. WALFORD *Dick Netherby* v. 57 'Gif her ain fayther has his fling at my puir bairn, it's like the lave will follow.'

b. of things.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 111 Hwæt biþ la elles seo laf buton wyrrna mete. a 1225 *Ankr. R.* 168 Nis his large relet? Nis jis muchel loue? a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7116 His wijf fader and inoder he gaue O þis hony at ete he laue. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Paulus 351 Paulus hed, þat þar wes hyd A-mange be lafe, a byrd has tunc. 1427 *Sc. Acts* Jas. I (1814) II. 15/1 Þe quhilkis commissaris sal haf ful and playn power of al þe laif of he schirefdome. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1206 Half his brede his horse he gaue, And kepit to him self be laue. 1530 LYNDSEY *Test. Patyngo* 825 Androw and Ihone did leif thair possessioun, Thar schippis, & nettis, lyinnes, and all the laue. 1583 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 224 Five hundreth merkis he to him gaue, And tuk in hand to pay the laue. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* x. Excepting some wha a' the lave will lack. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* Air v. Your every care and fear May whistle owre the lave o't. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vi. I'll pay the lave out o' the better siller. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 44 Jist help me out, an' lea the lave to me.

† c. in adj. plur. To **lave** = remaining, surviving. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 79 Pa bi ʒyt genaman þæs folces be þer to lafe was... hund teontig þensenda. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Þe nigon werod, þe þer to lafon were. c 1205 *LAV.* 2853 Þa nas þer na mare i þan fehte to lane.

**Lave**, sb.<sup>2</sup> rare. [f. **LAVE** v.<sup>1</sup>] a. The sea.

b. The action of laving, wash.

1825 'BLACKMANTLE' (Westmacott) *Engl. Shy* (1826) 177 Like the sea-mew that skims o'er the lave. 1865 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* II. 350 The crystal lymph Through sands and ivy pulsed with ceaseless lave.

† **Lave**, a. Obs. Also 7 **loave**, 7-8 **corruptly leaf**. [See **LAVE** v.<sup>2</sup>] Of ears: Drooping, hanging.

a 1400-50 Alexander 4748 With laith leggis & lange & twa lane eares. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* 58 And I were a woman, I would lug off his laue eares. 1659 *Lady Alimony* II. vi. But take especial care You button on your night-cap—*Mortico*. After th' new fashion With his loave Ears without it. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* II. 9 Here the little Ear, there the lave Ear.

b. Comb.: **lave-ears**, drooping or hanging ears (of a horse); hence **lave-eared** (corruptly **leaf-eared**) a., having 'lave-ears'.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 42/15 Lave eared, *flaudus*. 1597 *1st Pt. Return Parnass.* I. i. 345 Thou lave-eard ass, that loves dross more than arts! 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* VII. (1617) 43 Of the disease belonging to the eares of a Horse, and first of the lave-eares, or hanging eares. 1685 *London Gaz.* No. 2092/4 A large strong grey Gelding... somewhat leaf-eard. 1701 *Ibid.* No. 3750/4 Stolen or strayed... a strong bay Cart-Horse... very wide Lave-Eard. a 1720 GIBSON *Dict. Horses* VIII. (ed. 3) 128 This Method is commonly used by the Jockeys to Leaf-eared Horses, to cause them to carry their ears more upright. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* III. 463 The hanging of the Ears is called by some the Lave-ears.

**Lave** (ləv), v.<sup>1</sup> Now chiefly *poet.* Forms: 1 **lafian**, **lafelan**, 2-3 **lavin**, 7 **Sc. lawe**, 4- **lave**.

[Two distinct formations appear to have coalesced—

(1) OE. had *lafian* to wash by affusion, to pour (water), corresponding formally to MDu., Du. *laven*, OHG. *labōn* (MHG., mod.G. *laben*) to refresh; cf. OHG. *laba*, mod.G. *labe* refreshment. By some scholars the OE., Du., and Ger. words are considered to represent a WGer. adoption of L. *lavare* to wash. This view involves some difficulty, as the numerous OHG. examples refer to refreshment by food, drink, or warmth, so that the assumed primary sense 'to wash', if it ever existed, must have been quite forgotten. The L. origin, however, accounts well for the senses of the OE. word, which perh. may be only accidentally similar in form to the continental words. (2) In ME. the representative of the OE. vb. blended indistinguishably with the vb. a. F. *laver* (= Pr., Sp., Pg. *lavar*, It. *lavare*) = L. *lavare* = Gr. *λούειν*, f. OArayan root *\*lou-* to wash (whence **LATHER**).]

1. *trans.* To wash, bathe.

Beowulf 2722 (Gr.) Þegn ungemete till winedryhten his wætere gefelafed. a 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 48 Lafa þin heafod mid do swa oft swa þe þearf sy. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 145 Hie his feit lauede mid hire hote teres. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 337 She was anone with water laved. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 350 Basons, and ewers, to laue her dainty hands. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 175. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 159 Who could not endure the liquid test, but were soon laved into a ridiculous aspect. 1725 POPE *Odys.* VI. 44 The wave, Where their fair vests Phæacian virgins lave. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 181 Tumultuous soon they plunge into the Stream, There lave their reeking Sides. 1827-35 WILLIS *Leper* 152 He took a little water in His hand And laved the sufferer's brow. 1858 NEALE *Bernard de M.* (1865) 35 Who... Bore with him in defilement And from defilement laved. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 162 Now in waters clear thy feet like ivory laving. *fig.* 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iii. 33 Wee must laue Our Honors in these flattering streames. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xv. And when the midnight moon should lave Her forehead in the silver wave. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. ii. In those bitter tears, childhood itself was laved from her soul for ever.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To bathe. *lit.* and *fig.*

1701 CIBBER *Love makes Man* II. ii. Happy he that... unconfin'd may lave and wanton there. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 209 In her chaste current oft the goddess laves. 1801 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 129 To lave in the stream, the tide of deeper sentiments. 1811 MISS MITFORD in *Life* I. v. 129 The calm lake... Where the young cygnets lave.

† c. To **lave** a (=with): to be bathed in or covered with (blood, sweat). Obs.

c 1205 *LAV.* 7489 He swone i þon fehte þat al he lauede aswote [c 1275 leperede a swote]. a 1300 *Judas* in *Rel.*



*Ant. I.* 144 He drou hymselfe bi the cop, that al it lavede a blode.

**2. trans.** Of a river, a body of water: To wash against, to flow along or past.

**1623** *tr. Favin's Theat. Hon.* ii. i. 67 For this River... cometh to laue the Towne of Namure. **1666** *DRYDEN Ann. Mirab.* ciii. Guns. Whose low-laid mouths each mounting billow laves. **1704** *ADDISON Italy* (1733) 129 The bounding Ocean laves Her silent Coast. **a 1717** *PARNELL Night-Piece on Death* 20 A place of graves, Whose wall the silent water laves. **1791** *COWPER Slad* xxi. 318 The flood, Jove's offspring, laved his shoulders. **1814** *SCOTT L. of Ish.* v. viii. He leant against a stranded boat, And counted every rippling wave, As higher yet her sides they lave. **1859** *CAPERIN Ball. & Songs* 47 Where Tordrea laves its banks of green. **1887** *Spectator* 30 July 1016/2 The shire is laved by a sea teeming with fish.

*absol.* **1808** *SCOTT Marm.* iii. x. There, through the summer day, Cool streams are laving.

**3.** To pour out with or as with a ladle; to ladle. Also *absol.* *Conch. t. in, into, on, upon.*

**c 1000** *Sax. Lechd.* ii. 124 Hat water lafa on. **a 1310** in *Wright Lyric P.* xxv. 72 Ihesu. The deu of grace upon me lave. **13.** *E. E. Allit. P.* A 607 He laueiz hys gyftes as water of dyche. **a 1400** *Sir Per.* 2250 They wolde not lett long thone, Bot lavede in hir with a sponne. **a 1648** *Digny Closet Open.* (1677) 24 This being done lave and bounce it [the honey and water] very well and often. **1703** *T. N. City & C. Purchaser* 100 The Lead being melted... is laved into the Pan. **a 1711** *KEN Hymns Evang. Poet.* Wks. 1721 l. 81 The Saint... on his Head the hallow'd Water lav'd. **1823** *LOCKHART Reg. Dalton* vi. i. (1842) 350 He... laved a few cool drops upon his brow. **1862** *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 519 Lave the water... in slight handfuls... gently over the head and face.

**† b. intr.** To run, stream. *Obs.*

**c 1425** *Festivals Ch.* 220 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 217 Dropes rede as ripe cherrees, bat fro his flesche gran lave.

**† 4. trans.** To draw (water) out or up with a bucket, ladle, or scoop; to bale. Also with *out*, *up*, with complement, and *absol.* *Obs.*

**13.** *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 154 Mony ladde þer forth-lep to laue & to kest, Scopen out the scapel water. **c 1374** *CHAUCER Boeth.* iii. metr. xii. (E.E.T.S.) 107 (Orpheus) spak and song in wepyng alle þat euer he hadde receyued and laued out of þe noble welles of hys modir calliope. **1387** *TREvisa Hiden* (Rolls) III. 415 þat lorde was woned to... lave up water of pitts. **1458** in *Turner Dorn. Archit.* III. 41. With xi. laborers laving at onys. **1508** *KENNEDIE Flyting w. Dunbar* 471 Thow fyld faster than fyfensum mycht lave. **1601** *W. PARRY Trav. Sir A. Sherley* 6 To lave water out of this rotten boate. **1621** *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iv. vii. (1651) 167 When I have laved the sea dry, thou shalt understand the mystery of the Trinity. **1644** *EVELYN Diary* 11 Oct. As we were weary with pumping and laving out the water. **a 1700** *DRYDEN tr. Ovid's Met.* xi. *Ceyx & Alcyone* 109 A fourth, with Labour, laves Th' intruding Seas, and Waves ejects on Waves. **1708** *J. C. Compl. Collier* (1845) 13 It were Folly and unreasonable Charge... to Lave, or fill 20 or 30 Tubs of Water per hour.

*transf.* **1677** *Plot Oxfordsh.* 5 It [a storm of wind] was yet so violent, that it laved water out of the River Cherwell, and cast it quite over the Bridge at Magdalen College.

**† Lave, v. 2. Obs. rare-1.** [cf. *ON.* *lafa* to droop.] Of the ears: To droop, hang down.

**1597-8** *BP. HALL Sat.* iv. i. 72 His eares hang laving, like a new-lug'd swine.

**Lave, obs. form of Lav.**

**Laveer** (lāvēr), *v. Naut. Obs. exc.* in literary use. Forms: 6-7 *lavere*, (7) *laver*, -eir, -ier, 7-8 *loft-veer*, 7-*laveer*. [*ad. Du. lavenen*, in 17th c. also *loevenen*, *MDu. lavenen*, *loveren*, *ad. F.* (16th c.) *loveer*, now *louvoyer* (for the suffix in *Du. cf. domineren* DOMINEER *v.*, *f. lof* windward (of *Du.* or *L.G.* origin: see LUFF). The *Du.* word has been adopted in other langs. as *G. lavieren*, *Sw. lofvera*, *Da. lavere*.] *intr.* To beat to windward; to tack.

**1598** *W. PHILLIPS tr. Linschoten* i. xcvi. 179 The Indian ships... durst not anker there; but only used to lauer to and fro. **1608** *HIERON and Pt. Def. Ministers' Reasons for Refus. Subscript.* 149 The wine being against him, he lavers and turneth another tacke. **1648** *EARL WESTMORELAND Otia Sacra* (1879) 163 Lie on a Tack Port and Laveer, Sometimes to weather, then to Lee. **1662** *DRYDEN Astraea Redux* 65 Those that 'gainst stiff gales lavinge go, Must be at once resolv'd and gainst tall too. **1718** *J. CHAMBERLAYNE Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xix. § 58 They can always pass through this Straight by Laveering or Tacking, even tho' the Wind be contrary. **1876** *BANCROFT Hist. U.S.* V. xxiii. 593 It went for the Chesapeake, laveering against the stiff southerly winds of the season.

*fig.* **a 1667** *COWLEY Liberty Verses & Ess.* (1687) 81 To bend and turn about his own Nature, and laveer with every wind. **1800** *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Mag.* X. 319 Instead of bearing down on the point for which he is bound... Klopstock is continually laveering. **1885** *Mrs. C. L. PIRKIS Lady Lovelace* II. xxiii. 55 Neither skilful nor resolved enough to 'laveer' against them [the fates].

Hence **† Laveerer**, one who lavers.

**1670** *CLARENDON Ess. Tracts* (1727) 183 They [the School-men] are the best Laveerers of the World.

**† Lavel.** *Obs. rare-1.* [*ad. It. lavello* 'a lauer in a Barbers shops' (Florio), *ad. L. labellum* bowl, bathing-tub.] A wide shallow pan or bowl.

**1658** *tr. Porta's Nat. Magic* vi. ii. 179 Let water be often poured into the lavel [*L. in labellum*], and stirred about. *Ibid.*, Skim the lavel [*L. conca decapuletr*].

**† Lavell.** *Obs.* The epiglottitis.

**1530** *PALSGR.* 237/2 Lavell that standeth in the myddes of the throte, *alovette*. **1847** *HALLIWELL, Lavell*, the flap that covers the top of the windpipe. Still used in Devon.

**Lavellan.** *Sc.* A kind of weasel (Jam.).

**1684** *SIBBALD Scot. Illustr.* II. iii. 11 Lavellan, Animal in Cathanesia frequens. **1771** *FENNANT Four Scotl.* in 1769

(1774) 175, I enquired here after the Lavellan, which, from description, I suspect to be the Water Shrew Mouse.

**Lavement** (lāvēmēt), [*a. F. lavement, f. laver* to wash; cf. LAVAMENT.]

1. The action of washing, or cleansing. *rare.*

**1650** *ASHMOLE Chym. Collect.* 23 In the fourth distillation follows the Lavement. **1891** *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 323 Those down below pause in the lavement of their hands.

2. *Med.* An injection.

**1794** [*J. WILLIAMS*] *Crying Ep. to Col. Mack* 18 Bring a hot lavement, and infuse it Mack. **1825** *W. HERBERT tr. Cicero's Lett. to Atticus* x. 13 He ordered them to come again the next day, as he... was taking a lavement. **1872** *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 149 The application of lavements to women and children. **1876** *CURLING Dis. Rectum* (ed. 4) 48 They have regularly used the cold-water lavements.

**† Lavender, sb. 1. Obs.** Forms: 4-5 *lavendere*, 4-6 *lavendre*, 5 *lavan-*, -en-, -under, -dyre, 4- *lavender*. Also in contracted form LAUNDER. [*a. OF. lavandier* masc., *lavandiere* fem. (mod. *F. lavandière* fem.) = *Sp. lavandero* masc., -era fem., *Pg. lavandiera* fem., *It. lavandaio* masc., *lavandaja*, *lavandara* fem., *ad. late L. lavandarius*, -aria (whence OHG. *laventari*, *ladantari* 'fullo'), *f. lavanda* (orig. neut. pl. 'things to be washed'), but in Rom. used as fem. sing.: cf. *It. lavanda* washing), *f. lavare* to wash: see LAVE *v.* Cf. *L. lavandaria* neut. pl. (occurring once) 'things to be washed'. For the formation cf. also *med. L. referendarius*.]

A washerwoman, laundress. **†** Formerly also (*rarely*), a man who washes clothes, a washerman.

[*a 1300* *Chron. Petrobrige*, (Camden No. 47) 122 De catallis Johannis de Lavandere, fugitivi.] **a 1310** in *Wright Lyric P.* xv. 49 Prude we my plowe fere, Lecherie my lavendere.

**c 1385** *CHAUCER L. G. W.* Prol. 358 Enuye... is laundier In the grete court alway. **c 1430** *Syr Gower*, (Roxb.) 2328 The launders she saw in the floode, Ful besire washing a shert.

**c 1470** *HARDING Chron.* xcxi. ii. Ladies faire with their gentilwomen Chamberers also and launders. **a 1483** in *Houshe. Ord.* (1790) 85 Of the whiche soape the seyde clerke spicers shalle take allowance in his daily dockette by the recorde of the seyde yeoman lavender. **1501** *Will of Wadyngh* (Somerset Ho.), My lavendre Katerine Gylbes.

**a 1536** *Will of Pless Catharine* in *Strype Ecd. Mem.* I. App. lxxix. 170, I ordain that my lavender be paid of that which is due unto her. **1567** in *Chalmers Mary* (1818) 177 Lavandrie. Margaret Balcomie, laundier.

**Lavender** (lævəndər), *sb. 2* and *a.* Forms: 3-6 *lavendre*, 5 *lavandere*, 6-7 *lavander*, 6-*lavender*. Also 6 *Sc. lavand*. [*a. AF. lavendre* (OF. *\*lavandere*, whence mod. Prov. *alebandro*) for *\*lavendle* = *med. L. lavendula*, also *lavandula*, *lavendula*, *livendola* (10-11th c. in Goetz Corp. Gl. Latin. III. 629/5), *levindola*, *lavindula*; cf. *It. lavendola* (Diz; /5) in Dicts.), *Sp. lavandula* (in Dicts. only as a botanical name); also *F. lavande* (cited from Christine de Pisan, 14-15th c.), *It. Sp. lavanda*. The *med. L. lavendula* was taken into OHG. or early MHG. as *lavendla* (in MSS. of 12th c.; see *Ahd. Glossen* III. 105), whence MHG. and early mod. G. *lavendel*, *lobendel*, *lobengele*, *laubangel*, *lavandel*, *lavander*, *lafander*; the standard form in Ger., Du., Sw., Da. is now *lavendel*.

The current hypothesis is that *med. L. lavendula* is a corrupt form of *lavandula*, a dim. of the shorter word which appears in It. as *lavanda* (see above). This is commonly identified with *It. lavanda* 'washing', the supposition being that the name refers to the use of the plant either for perfuming baths (so already in 16th c. writers) or as laid among freshly washed linen (see 2 below). But on the ground of sense-development this does not seem plausible; a word literally meaning 'washing' would hardly without change of form come to denote a non-essential adjunct to washing. Besides, the earliest form appears to be *livendula*; if this could be connected with *L. livere* to be livid or bluish, the sense would be appropriate, but the formation is obscure; M. Paul Meyer suggests, as a possibility, that the original form may have been *livindula* for *lividula*, *f. lividus* LIVID. (A *med. L.* word of about the same date and of app. similar form is *calendula* marigold.) It is not certain that the word has not changed its application, as in early glosses *livendula*, *lavendula*, are given as synonymous with *sambucus* and *amaracus*, which properly mean 'marjoram'; but plant-names were applied often very loosely. The *It. lavanda*, *F. lavande*, would seem to be a back-formation from *med. L. lavandula*.]

**A. sb.**

1. The plant *Lavandula vera* (N.O. *Labiata*), a small shrub with small pale lilac-coloured flowers, and narrow oblong or lanceolate leaves; it is a native of the south of Europe and Northern Africa, but cultivated extensively in other countries for its perfume. Also applied, usually with defining word, to the two other species of *Lavandula*, *L. Spica* (distinguished as *French lavender* and *† Lavender spike*), and *L. Stechas* (formerly *† Lavender gentile*).

*Oil of lavender*, the essential oil obtained by distillation of the blossoms of *L. vera*, used in medicine and perfumery. An inferior kind is obtained from the two other species, and is used in making varnishes and for other industrial purposes; that from *L. Spica* is called 'oil of spike'.

**c 1295** *Voc. Plants* in *Wr. Wülcker* 557/9 *Lavendula*, *lavendre*. **c 1440** *Prompt. Parv.* 200/1 *Lavendere*, herbe, *Lavendula*, *c 1450* *Alphita* (Ancod. Oxon.) 92/1 *Lavendula*, gall. et angl. *lavendre*. **1530** *PALSGR.* 237/2 *Lavendre* an herbe, *lavende*. **1558** *TURNER Libellus*, *Lavender, pseudonardus*. **c 1590** *LLOYD Treas. Health* (1585) L3, Take

of lavender gentle .x. & a half. **1570** *Satir. Poems Reform.* xv. 9 Thow Lauand, lurk; thow time, be tint; Thow Margelene, swaif. **1573** *BARETT Ak.*, *Lauander. Lavendula*. **1577** *B. GOODE Hereshack's Husb.* (1586) 66 *Lavender* is called in Latine *Lavanda* or *Lavendula*. **1578** *LYTE Dodoeus* II. lxxxvi. 264 *Lauender* is of two sortes, male and female. **1597** *GERARDE Herbal* II. clxxxix. (1633) 584 *Lavender Spike* is called in Latine *Lavendula*. **1611** *SHAKS. Wint. T.* iv. iv. 104 Here's flowers for you: Hot *Lauender*, *Mints*, *Sauory*, *mariorum*. **a 1677** *Hale Prim. Orig. Man.* III. vi. 280 The Seeds of *Lavender* kept a little warm and moist, will turn into Moths. **1751** *HILL Hist. Med. Med.* 424 *Lavender* has at all times been famous as a cephalic, nervous, and uterine medicine. **1796** *C. MARSHALL Garden.* xvi. (1813) 268 *Lavender*... is for its pleasant aromatic scent found in most gardens. **1859** *GULLICK & TIMBS Paint.* 209 The English oil of lavender, or the inferior foreign oil of spike (a larger species of lavender), is preferred in enamel painting.

**b.** Applied to certain other plants. *Sea Lavender*, *Statice Limonium*; also called *† Marsh Lavender* (obs.), *Lavender Thrift*. *† Lavender of Spain* = LAVENDER COTTON.

**1530** *PALSGR.* 237/2 *Lavendre* of Spaygne, *cifres*. **1597** *GERARDE Herbal* II. lxxxviii. § 2, 333 The people nere the sea side where it groweth do call it *Marsh Lavender*, and *Sea Lavender*. **1760** *J. LEE Introd. Bot. App.* 316 *Sea Lavender, Statice*. **1837** *MACGILLIVRAY Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 154 *Statice* (*Statice*) *Limonium*, *Lavender Thrift*.

2. The flowers and stalks of *Lavandula vera*, placed among linen or other clothes in order to preserve them from moths when they are to be stored for some time. *To lay (up) in lavender*: (a) to lay aside carefully for future use; (b) *slang*, to pawn; (c) to put out of the way of doing harm, as a person by imprisoning him or the like.

**1584** *Stanford Churchco. Acc.* in *Antiquary XVII.* 210 1/2 It. *lavender* for the church clothes. **1589** *NASHE Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 8 Bought at the dearest though they smell of the fripers laundier halfe a yeare after. **1592** *GREENE Upt. Courtier* (1871) 34 He is ready to lend the loser money upon rings... or any other good pawn, but the poor gentleman pays so dear for the lavender it is laid up in, that [etc.]. **1605** *CHAPEMAN, etc. Eastw. Ho. G. 2*, Good faith rather then thou shouldst pawne a rag more ille lay my ladiship in lavender, if I knew where. **1628** *EARLE Microcosm.*, *Eng. rave* *Proacher* (Arb.) 23 He... has a iest still in lavender for Hellamine. **a 1639** *WORTON Let. to Walton in Reliq.* (1651) 512 Yours hath lyen so long by me (as it were in lavender) without an answer. **1648** *Pettit. East. Assoc.* 9 It is the duty of a State to lay him [the king] solemnly in such kind of Lavender as grows in the 27 of Deuteronomy. **a 1700** *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew.*, *Lavend-up-in Lavender*, when any Cloaths or other Moveables are pawn'd or dipp'd for present Money. **1822** *SCOTT Nigel* xxiii. Lowestoffe is laid up in lavender only for having shown you the way into Alsatia. **1826** — *Mal. Malogr.* ii. The ornaments are redeemed from the pawn-brokers, worn perhaps on the Sunday, and returned to lavender as the phrase goes on the next Monday. **1858** *THACKERAY Virgin* I. xxviii. 258 What woman... has not the bridle-favours and rainier stowed away, and packed in lavender, in the inmost cupboard of her heart? **1888** *Academy* 13 Feb. 111 3 The old maid... with her little romance carefully preserved in the lavender of memory.

3. The colour of lavender-flowers, a very pale blue with a trace of red.

**1882** *Garden* 16 Dec. 533/3 *Chrysanthemums*, *E. E. Rageuse*, a large recurved flower, colour white tinted with lavender. **1886** *FENN Master Ceremonies* i. They were of richest purple, fading into lavender and grey.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lavender-growing*; *lavender-blue*, -browen, -grey, -scented adjs.; *lavender-sugar*, a sweetmeat medicated with lavender.

**1796** *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 28 1/2 *Lavender blue*—blue with a mixture of grey, and a shade of red. **1813** *Sketches Charac.* (ed. 2) I. 213 Spangled crape petticoat, with 'lavender brown train. **1834** *MRS. SOMERVILLE Connex. Phys. Sci.* xix. (1849) 181 Visible rays of a 'lavender grey colour. **1900** *Daily News* 28 Aug. 5/1 Some persons find 'lavender-growing very profitable. **1871** *M. COLLINS Mry. & Merch.* I. ii. 60 *Linen* 'lavender-scented. **1810** *Splendid Follies* I. 19 Hand 'lavender-sugar to the old man.

**B. adj.** Of the colour of lavender-flowers (see A. 3). Also in *Comb.*

**1882** *Garden* 20 May 354/3 *Clematises*... with flowers of a delicate lavender shade. **1883** *Congregationalist* Nov. 900 He moved on, with springy step, wearing lavender kid gloves. **1890** 'Rolf BOLDREWOOD 'Col. Reform' (1891) 16 The lavender-kid-wearing tribe of modern youth. **1897** *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 341 Ohanjo evidently thought him too much of a lavender-kid-glove gentleman to deal with bush trade.

**Lavender, v.** [*f. LAVENDERSb. 2*] *trans.* To perfume with lavender; to put lavender among (linen).

**1820** *KEATS Eve St. Agnes* xxx. In blanch'd linen, smooth, and lavender'd. **1839** *II. ROGERS Ess.* II. iii. 148 The word 'stench' is lavender'd over into 'unpleasant effluvia', or an 'ill odour'. **a 1845** *Hood Two Peacocks of Bedford* xxv. The solemn clerk goes lavender'd and shorn. **1874** *M. COLLINS Transmigr.* III. i. 3, I lay there, amid lavender'd linen. **1875** *TENNISON Q. Mary* III. v. It shall be all my study for one hour To rose and lavender my horsiness. **1893** *M. GRAY Last Sentence* i. v. Snowy linen lavender'd by the young bride's own hands.

**†** Used (after LAVENDER sb. 1) for LAUNDER *v.* 1.

**1843** *WILLIS New Mirror* (Cent.), The smell of soap, from the lavendering in the back-yard.

**Lavender cotton.** A name for Ground cypress (*Santolina Chamæcyparissus*); formerly confused with *Artemisia Abrotanum* or *maritima*.

**1530** *PALSGR.* 237/2 *Lavendre cotten, cifres*. **1538** *TURNER Libellus*, *Lavender cotton, Absinthium*. **1577** *B. GOODE*



*Hereshbach's Hush*, (1586) 66 b, Lavender cotton, .. some call it .. Santonia and female Sothernewood. 1579 LAMHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 349. Launder cotton, or garden Cypers, drinke with wine, is good against all poyson & venom: it is the female kind of Sothernewood. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* 1. 1. 37. Lavender-Cotton, .. Camomile, Lavender-tops .. of each of these Herbs a small Handful. 1882 *Garden* 17 June 427. 1 As edging plants .. Lavender Cotton.

**Lavender-water.** A perfume compounded, with alcohol and ambergris, from the distilled flowers of lavender.

1563 *Hyll Art Garden*, (1593) 99 Distil it in a limbek of glas .. into which put a little Lavender water & peper. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 294 They bathed the Part with Lavender Water. a 1863 *TUCKERAY Fitz-Roodie's Prof. Misc. Wks.* IV. 21 What a fine odour of lavender-water!

† **Lavendry.** *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *lavendrye*, 5-*dreay*, 6 *lavandrie*. [ad. OF. *lavan-*, *lavenderie*, f. *lavandier* LAVENDER sb.] a. = LAUNDRY 1; b. = LAUNDRY 2; c. = LAUNDRESS sb. 1.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xv. 182 Panne wil he some tyme Labory in a laundrye. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xvii. 330 And lauep hem in be laundrie. a 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 85 Office of Lavendrye, two yemen; .. and if there be a Queene in housholde, then there be weomen lavendryes for the chambre, wardrobe, &c. 1567 [see LAVENDER sb. 1].

**Lavendulan** (lā'vendulān). *Min.* Also -ane. [Named by Breithaupt, 1837; f. mod. L. *lavendula* lavender + -AN.] Arseniate of copper with cobalt, of a lavender-blue colour.

1844 *DANA Min.* 627 Lavendulan. .. Fuses easily before the blowpipe. 1872 *NEVILL Catal. Min.* 144 Erythrite .. var. Lavendulane. 1892 *DANA Min.* 814 Lavendulan. .. Occurs with cobalt and other ores.

**Lavendulite.** *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] = prec. 1878 *Mineral Mag.* II. 101 Lavendulite .. occurs in large blocks of cobalt ore.

**Lave net.** [Of unknown origin; cf. LAMMET, *lam-net* (s. v. LAM v.).] (See quot. 1883.)

1875 *HUCKLAND Log-bk.* 346 Three fishermen were standing waist deep .. working their lave nets. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib.* (Catal. ed.) 4 125 Lave Net .. used in the estuary to take salmon on the sands in the shallow water. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 July 8/2 On Thursday Mr. Henry Cadogan, with a lave net, caught in the same water a young shark.

**Lavenite** (lā'venait). *Min.* [Named by Brögger, 1885, from the Laven (Sw. *Läven*) islands, where it was found.] Silicate of zirconium, found in brown monoclinic crystals.

1886 *Amer. Zool. Sci. Ser.* iii. XXXI. 230 Lavenite is a mineral of chestnut brown to yellowish color.

**Laventine** (lā'ventin). [Corruption of LEVANTINE.] A trade name for a mixture of silk and cotton. In some mod. Dicts.

**Laver** (lā'vər), sb. Also laber. [a. L. *laver*.] † 1. A water-plant mentioned by Pliny; = Gr. *olov*. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 254 Deos wyrt þe man sion & oðrum naman laber nenineþ byð cenned on wættum stowum. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* ii. 32 Sion otherwise called lauer is found in waters with a fat bushyryght yv with brode leues. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 255 The roots .. are as effectual in this case as green Lauer [margin, Water cresses].

2. From the 17th c. applied by writers to various marine algae, and now used as a trade or culinary name for the edible species. Purple laver, *Porphyra laciniata*. Green laver, *Ulva latissima* and *Ulva lactuca*.

1611 *COTGR.* *Herbe marine*, Slanke, Wrake, Lauer, Sea-grasse. 1732 *ARBUTHNOT Rules of Diet* 257 Laver, which is the *Lactuca Marina* or Sea-Lettuce. 1766 *ANSTEE Bath Guide* v. 32 Fine potted Laver, fresh Oysters, and Pies! 1843 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VII. 400 The *Ulva latissima* which makes a pickle called 'laver', is found on the coast. 1847 *SIR J. C. Ross Voy. S. Seas* II. 266 The green, pink, and purple lavers of Great Britain may be readily recognized. 1894 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 5/4 Laver is now in full season, and is best imported straight from Ireland.

*attrib.* 1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Silchester* I. xv. 191 You don't get moor nintion with hot laver sauce every day.

**Laver** (lā'vər), sb. 2. Forms: 4-6 *lavor*, *lavour* (s. 5), *lavovre*, *lavre*, *lavvre*, *lawore*, *owvre*, *-orre*, *Sc.* *lovare*, 5-6 *Sc.* *lavar*, 6 *Sc.* *lawer*, *lawar* (s. *dial.* *leyver*), 5- *laver*. [a. OF. *lavoir*, *lavor*; = L. *lavātōrium*; see LAVATORY.]

1. A vessel, basin, or cistern for washing; in early use, chiefly a wash-hand-basin or a water-jug, usually of metal; *occas.* a pan or bowl for water, irrespective of its purpose. Now only *poet.* or rhetorical. † Also applied to the piscina, and to the lavatory in a monastic cloister.

1386 *CHAUCER Wife's Prol.* 287 Assen, oxen, hors, and houndes .. been assayed at diuers stoundes, Bacyus, lauours, er that men hein by. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 196 Pan kam I to bat cloister .. it was .. wip lauours of latun louelyche y-greithed. a 1400 *Octonary* 1299 Lauer and basyn they gon calle. To wasche and aryse. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46 Also iij. basciijus .. with iij. lauours. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 232 By Fwry borde with basons & laour, water hoot & cold, eche oper to alay. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 12 § 2 That no merchant strangler .. brynge into this Realme .. Chafynge disshes hangynge lavers [etc.]. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 442 b/1 He wessleth his handes at the pscyne or lauer for this y<sup>e</sup> no thyng of the Sacramente ne may abyde at his handes. 1487 *Will of Lawrence* (Somerset Hu.), A water laver for the fyr. 1488 *Inu. R. Wardr.* (1815) 10 Item a leuare of silver ouergilt with a cover. 1507 *Pilton Churchw. Acc.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 53 Item j basin and

j lauer of laten. 1549 *Compl. Scot. Ep.* to Q. Mary 7 He gart delynir to the said pure man .. aue goldin vattir lauar. 1552-3 *Inu. Ch. Goods, Staff.* in *Ann. Lichfield* (1863) IV. 31 A handbell, a crosse of wodde, a surples, and a lauer. 1557-8 *Durham Arc. Rols* (Surtees) 715 In factura unius hostii pro le lavers, &c. 1579 LAMHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 514 Wash thy hands in a lauer, wherein is put some Sage. 1593 *Rites of Durh.* (Surtees) 70 Within the Cloyster Garth .. was a fair Laver or Condit. 1598 *FLORIO, Facile*, a basen to wash hands in, a lauer. 1605 *TIMME Quersit.* I. xiii. 58 Vulcan washed Phobus in the same lauer. 1647 A. ROSS *Myst. Poet.* xvi. (1648) 388 In her temple at Cumæ .. Justin Martyr .. saw the three lavers where she used to wash her self. 1725 *POPE Odys.* I. 182 With copious water the bright vase supplies A silver lauer, of capacious size. *Ibid.* iii. 558 Young Aretus .. Brought the full lauer u'er their hands to pour. 1864 *TYSSER Ch. Bells of Sussex* 11 [The Bell-founders' arms.] A chevron between three lavers.

b. Used to render Vulg. *labrum*, Heb. כִּיּוֹר *kiyyor*, applied to the large brazen vessel for the ablutions of the priests, mentioned in the descriptions of the Mosaic Tabernacle and of the Temple of Solomon.

1535 *COVERDALE Exod.* xxx. 18 Thou shalt make a brasen lauer .. to wash. — 1 *Kings* vii. 39 The lauer set he before on the righte hande towards the south. 1647 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* 166 The lauer .. was not of the capacity for one man to bath. 1869 W. P. MACRAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 46 Nicodemus, as a teacher in Israel, should have been looking for the antitype of temple and lauer.

c. The basin of a fountain. *Obs. exc. arch.*

1604 *DERKER King's Entertainm.* E3b, Some prettie distance from them an artificiall Lauer or Fount was erected. 1645 *EVELYN Diary* 18 Jan. Many stately fountains .. casting water into antiq lavors. 1664 *PERYS Diary* 14 June, A mighty fine, cool place it is, with a great lauer of water in the middle. 1670 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, Laver, a Pond or washing place. 1825 *LONGE, Spirit Poetry* 14 Where the silver brook, From its full lauer, pours the white cascade.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* The baptismal font; the spiritual 'washing' of baptism; in wider sense, any spiritually cleansing agency. After Gr. λουτρον παλιγγενεσίας Tit. iii. 5: cf. LAVACRE.

1340 *Aschb.* 162 Pet oper þing is zobe sscrife þet is þet lauer luer he him sellet oþer wesse. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) I. xiii. (1859) 9 Eke theme hit sheweth that he hath this laure desalowed. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Eck. Com. Prayer*, Private Baptism, This holosone lauer of regeneration. 1594 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 29 Seeyng that Baptisme is called the Lauer of newe birth. 1612 J. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 14 This is the onely fountaine opened to the house of David for Sinne and Vncleanness, this is the onely lauer of the Church. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Funerall Mon.* 59 At whose hands he received the lauer of baptisme. 1670 *MORAL State Eng.* 2 Baptisme is the Lave of Regeneration. a 1684 LEIGHTON *Wks.* (1835) I. 115 No other lauer can fetch it out but the Sprinkling of The Blood of Jesus Christ. 1846 *KEBLE Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 49 Christ's Laver hath refreshing power.

† 3. A process or mode of ablution. *Obs.*

1671 L. ADDISON *W. Barbary* viii. 148 All the Musalmim of the Alcoran use washing in a mystic signification of internal purity, and .. the soul receives the benefit of their corporeal Lavors. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1727 And from the stream With lavers pure and cleansing herbs wash off The clotted gore. a 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* I. Pet. ii. 9. 303 No other Laver can do it, no water, but that fountain opened for sin.

4. *attrib.*

1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* c. 4 Schedule s.v. Brass, Brass of Laver Cocks the pound j. s. iv d.

**Laver**, sb. 3. *Her.* [? For \**lever-cutter* (alluding to the name *Leversedge*): see LEVER, iris-plant.] A couler or ploughshare when used as a bearing. Also *laver cutter*.

1823-40 in *BERRY Encycl. Herald.* I. (whence in recent Dicts.) 1894 *Parker's Gloss. Her.* s.v. Plough, Argent, a chevron between three laver cutters (or ploughshares, also called scythe blades) sable = Leversedge, co. Chester.

† **Laver**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. ? = BLABBER a.

1598 *MARSTON Pygmal.* iv. (v.) 75 Let his [the hound's] lauer lip Speake in reproch of Natures workmanship.

† **Laver**, v. *Obs.* [f. *LAVERSH* 2] *intr.* To bathe. 1607 *WALKINGTON Opt. Glass* 37 With surfets tympany he ginning swell All wan eft lavers in Saint Buxtons well.

**Laver**, obs. form of LATHER v.

**Laveracke**, -cock, -oc, -ok (ke: see LARK sb. 1)

**Laverd**, obs. form of LORD.

**Lavic** (lā'vik), a. [f. LAVA + -IC. Cf. F. *lavique*.] Of or pertaining to lava.

1835 *FOR. Q. Rev.* XV. 82 The three volcanic periods termed by geologists trachytic, basaltic, and lavic.

† **Lavi-dnian**. *Obs. rare* -1. [prob. from Celtic Cornish; cf. *Visnan*, *vidnan*, a sand lance or sand eel] (*West Cornw. Gloss.*).] A fish of some kind.

1666 *Act 3 Jas. I.* c. 12 For taking of Herring, Pilchards, Sprats or Lauydnian.

**Laving** (lā'vin), *vbl. sb.* [f. LAVE v. 1 + -ING 1.]

The action of the vb. LAVE 1 in various senses; † baling; washing. Also *attrib.*, *laving-bowl*, a baling bowl or scoop.

1458 R. FANNANCE *Inscr. St. Helen's, Abingdon* in *Leland Itin.* (1769) VII. 80 Then the strenghe of the streame astoned them stronge, In labor and laving moche waye was lore. 1484-5 *Durham Arc. Rols* (Surtees) 649, vij laving bollez. 1611 *FLORIO, Lanatura*, a washing, a lauing.

**Laving** (lā'vin), *pp. a.* [f. LAVE v. 1 + -ING 2.] That laves in various senses; † flowing, washing, purifying; bathing (in quot. *intr.*).

13. E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 366 Þe mukel lauande loghe to þe lyfte rered. 13. S. *Erkenwode* 314 in *Horst. Attengl. Leg.* (1881) 273 He .. to þe tounge lokyd, To þe lich þer hit

lay with lauande teres. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* I. 280 As I rose out of the laving stream. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* II. xxiv, Thus bending o'er the vessel's laving side, To gaze on Dian's wave-reflected sphere.

† **Lavish**, sb. *Obs.* Forms: 5 *lavas*, 6 *lavess* (e, lavasse, lavish. [a. OF. *lavasse*, *lavache*, deluge of rain. Cf. OF. *lavis* torrent (of words).] Profusion, excessive abundance, extravagant outpouring or expenditure; prodigality, lavishness. *Plur.* to make *lavish*.

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 364/2 Ther was no lauas in their speche ne enyile. 1534 *WHITTON Tullys Offices* (1540) II. 101 The other large lauses is appropriated as to flatterers of the common people. 1548 *UDALL Erasmus. Par. Luke* vii. 86 b, Dooest thou see this woman .. makinge lauashe of hir precious perfumed oyncemente. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Forl. Faith* 117 They ryot not in lauish, but line in fasting. 1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 40 If enerie broker would deale thus, their would not so many false knaues bring them such lauish of stolen goods, as they do. 1589 *NASHE Introd. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 8 The sweete sacietie of eloquence, which the lauish of our copious Language maie procure. c 1592 *MARLOWE Massacre Paris* xxiv. 102 He loves me .. that makes most lavish of his blood. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 11 You shall surely answer and make accompnite for the lavess and murthering of your maysters goods.

**Lavish** (lā'veif), a. Forms: 5-6 *lavas*, *lavage*, 6 *laves*, *laveis*, *lavage*, *Sc.* *lawage*, *lavash*, 6-*lavish*. [f. LAVISH sb.]

1. a. With reference to speech: Unrestrained, effusive; esp. in phrase *lavish of* (one's) tongue. Now only as contextual use of 2.

1485 *ELIZ. CRESS SURREY in Paston Lett.* No. 886 III. 323 They have not ben of that disposition to be lavas of their tungys, when they had moore cause of booldnes than they have nowe. 1529 *MORE Dyaloge* iv. Wks. 245/1 [Though many confessors are] in al other thing so light and laues of their tong .. yet finde we neuer .. cause giuen of complaint, through .. secretes vttered .. by the confessor. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* III. 114 'Trow 3e', he said, 'for 3our spekinge so proude, Or lichte language bayth lawage and loudes .. That I dar nocht to my purposis proceed'. 1594 *1st Pt. Contention* I. i. 25 Th' excessive loue I beare vnto your Grace, Forbids me to be lauish of my tongue. 1675 *TRAHERNE Chr. Ethics* 415 How do old men even dote into lavish discourses of the beginning of their lives. 1701 *ROWE Ambit. Step-Moth.* II. ii. 761, I bore his lavish Tongue. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* II. 284 But why on Time so lavish is my song? 1807 *CRABBE Birth of Flattery* 264 The lavish tongue shall honest truths impart.

† b. Of conduct or disposition: Unrestrained, impetuous; loose, wild, licentious. *Obs.*

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iv. 64 When Meanes and lavish Manners meete together. 1605 — *Macb.* I. ii. 57 Curbing his lavish spirit. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 465 When lust .. by leud and lavish act of sin, Lets in defilement to the inward parts. 1640 *CHARLES Enchirid.* III. 28 If he be given to lavish Company, endeavour to stave him off with lawful Recreations.

† c. Extravagant or 'wild' in speculation. *Obs.* 1693 J. EDWARDS *Anth. O. & N. Test.* 252 If .. I have shewed my self arbitrary and lavish in some of the derivations.

2. a. Expending or bestowing without stint or measure; unboundedly liberal or profuse; prodigal. *Const. of, in.* In early use often: Wasteful, extravagant.

c 1475 *Cath. Angl.* 210 (Add. MS.) Lavage, prodigius. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 54 He is so laueis, the stocke begynth to droope. 1548-67 *Thomas Ital. Dict.*, *Discipatrici*, lauage woman, they that will spend out of reason. 1553 *GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 21 Lavisher than their goods will beare. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* 180 The lauas earth doth yeeld you plenteously Most gentle foodes, &c. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 240 Lest you be carefull in keeping .. or to prodigall and lavash in wasting them. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* III. ii. 39 Had I so lauish of my presence beene, So common hackney'd in the eyes of men. 1597 *HOOKEE Eccl. Pol.* v. lxx. § 20 The liberrall harted man is .. by the iudgement of the miserable lauish. 1605 *PLAVER Stucley* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 262, I ever fear'd that my courageous brother .. would be too lavish of his person. 1643 *BURROUGHS Eyp. Flore* II. vii. (1652) 276 You often tell your lavish washing servants, they will be glad of a crust before they dye. 1697 *DAYDEN Virg. Past.* vii. 76 Lavish Nature laughs, and strowes her Stores around. 1710 *HEARNE Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 51 When we are so lavish of our Money upon Trifles. a 1763 *SHENSTONE Elegies* I. 17 The mourner, lavish of his tears. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* (1816) IV. 42, I have not been lavish of useless letters. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 113 His bounty was lavish and open-handed. 1849 *RUSKIN Ser. Lamps* iv. § 3. 97 In this respect Nature is sparing of her highest, and lavish of her less, beauty. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iv. 152 The people thus formed .. were .. the most lavish in gifts to holy places.

b. Expended, bestowed, or produced in unstinted profusion; profuse, abundant.

1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 220 He writeth to Dionysius .. and alies, to leave off their lavash cheare and delicats. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* II. ii. 24 Let her have needfull but not lauish meanes. 1697 *DAYDEN Virg. Georg.* I. 423 The low'ring Spring, with lavish Rain, Beats down the slender Stem and beards Grain. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P., Young Wks.* IV. 277 His three Plays all concluded with lavish suicide. 1832 *TENNISON Elegance* 12 Thou wert nursed in some delicious land Of lavish lights, and floating shades. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. L. *Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 446 He .. received him at Neuilly with lavish marks of regard. 1883-4 *O'DONOVAN Story Merry* II. 26 He wore a silk tunic .. with lavish gold embroidery.

3. *dial.* Of grass or wheat; Rank, overgrown. c 1730 *POYNTER MS. Gloss.* in *N. & Q.* Ser. VI. VIII. 45 *Lavage*, rank. 1841 *PULMAN Sketches* (1871) III The grass



is too lavidge. 1844 BARNES *Poems Rural Life Gloss.* *Lavish*, rank. 'That wheat is lavish.'

**Lavish** (læ'vɪʃ), *v.* Also 6 lavesse. [f. LAVISH *a.*]

1. *intr.* To be lavish. † *a.* To be profuse in expense; to plunge into (excess). Also to *lavish it*. *Obs.* b. To be lavish of words; to exaggerate. *Obs.* c. Of rain: To pour along in torrents. *rare.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 105 He, fearing the Female to lavish and to be no sparer of such vittales as they haue .. stenteth the Female. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* *Lavish*, to spend extraordinarily. 1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Self-deceiving* xxii. 274 The Scripture saith not the minister may luxuriously lavish it, but only lie of the altar. 1625 COOKE *Pope Joan* 69 You lavish when you talke of 400. years after. For I haue proued vnto you alreadie, by the bookes that are yet extant, that it was knowne sooner. 1625 Bp. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* 217 S. Aug. in commendeing him did not lavish at all, where he saith, that he was .. *magni nominis* [etc.]. 1642 J. BALL *Anst. Canie* i. 54 You lavish somewhat when you say without limitation [etc.]. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 162 His Father dying soon, .. he .. lavishes into Excesses not approved of. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* iii. 1849) 90 The rain came lavishing along as if the windows of heaven were opened.

2. *trans.* To bestow, deal out, distribute, or spend profusely and recklessly; also with *away*, *out*. *Const. in, on or upon*, rarely *to*.

*a.* with material object. Also, to shed (blood) in profusion.

1542 UDALL *tr. Erasmus' Apophth.* 135 Those persones, who of a ryotousnesse did prodigally lauesse out and waste their substance .. vpon cookes, or renellers [etc.]. 1592 *Nobility & Smebe*, in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1873) l. 288 Helpe us to lavish our abundant treasures in masks, sports, revells, riots, and strange pleasures. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xlii. 6 They lavish gold out of the bagge. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sac. Princ.* (1659) 407 Shall all be lavished away that should be so laid out? 1692 WASHINGTON *tr. Milton's Def. Pop.* ii. 229 That he might .. lavish out in one House, the Riches and Wealth .. of three Nations. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* ii. i, We lavish'd at our deaths the blood of thousands. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) l. 245 Money, which she lavished out in a most profuse vanity. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 143 That excessive salaries and emoluments .. have been lavished by the said Warren Hastings to sundry individuals. 1796 *Campaigns* 1793-4, l. i. ix. 92 'Twas a pity brave men should be lavish'd away. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 126 The children .. lavish all their holiday money in toys. 1851 D. G. MITCHELL *Fresh Glean.* 129 The savings of the week are lavished upon the indulgences of Sunday.

*b.* with immaterial object.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb) 67 But I have lavished out too many words of this play matter. 1621 CHARLES *Esther* v. E 3 b, Each Virgin keeps her turne, and all the night They lewdly lavish in the Kings delight. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* ii. xxiv. (1840) 95 Pity it is that any pity should be lavished on them. 1653 tr. *Hales' Dissert.* de pace iv. 19 Is it credible that he will lavish out so excellent gifts .. on men depraved with so many errors. 1672 DRYDEN *Comp. Granada* i. i, Ev'ry Life You lavish thus, in this justest strife. 1704 T. BROWN *Praus Poverty* Wks. 1730 l. 100 Lavishing your favours. 1763 W. HARRIS in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 401 His good nature .. was lavished away on those who had least pretence to his favour. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxi, To see her lavish some kind looks upon my unfortunate son. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 50 [Nature] lavishes .. her fairest charms where most unseen. 1856 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. viii. 368 No end of controversy has been lavished on the philosopher's precise view. 1861 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1869) II. 400 The blind force of instinctive life .. Plato treats with none of the admiration lavished on it by Mr. Carlyle.

Hence **Lavisher**, one who lavishes.

1611 COTGR. *Gaspilleur*, a spend-all, .. lavisher. 1619 FOTHERLEY *Athom.* II. i. § 8 (1622) 189 God is not a Lavisher, but a Dispenser of his blessings. 1634 Sir M. SANDYS *Ess.* 209 Let those Lavishers then, that made the Covetous their Voylers, Live so thriftily, as to pay their debts in their life time.

**Lavishing** (læ'vɪʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LAVISH *v.* + -ING *l.*] The action of the vb. LAVISH.

1573 BARET *Alv.* l. 127 Lavishing or wastfull ryot. 1581 SAVILE *Tactius. Hist.* II. lxxvii. (1591) 101 A man .. firme against these lavishings to souldiers. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Sept. 620/1 These .. sacrifices, and lavishings of money, are .. to be attempted for not one single good. 1830 McCOSH *Dial. Cont.* III. i. (1874) 217 Love without justice is the mere lavishing of a weak affection.

**Lavishing** (læ'vɪʃɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LAVISH *v.* + -ING *l.*] That lavishes; extravagant; † given to reckless or unrestrained behaviour.

1598 GREENWY *Tacitus' Ann.* IV. v. (1622) 95 By reason of his owne lavishing toong. 1659 HOWELL *Lett. Prov.* Let of Advice, Be wary of too costly and lavishing a Wife. Hence **Lavishly** *adv.*

1585 ABB. SANDYS *Serm.* xvi. 284 It is the wives dutie .. not lavishly to waste or spoile their goods; but [etc.]. 1688 BUNYAN *Sinner Saved* (1886) 71 To those that sinned not lavishly. 1794 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 281 It was .. a secret why the troops were paid for so lavishly.

**Lavishly** (læ'vɪʃli), *adv.* [f. LAVISH *a.* + -LY *l.*] In a lavish manner.

1571 GOLDING *Cæcilin on Ps.* lvi. 13 They lavishly [L. *fulgiter*] force vpon God whatsoever comes at their tungs ende. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 421 They could not but be greatly offended, to see the Gentiles so lavishly to vse the things prohibited. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. ii. 57 Some about him haue too lavishly Wrested his meaning and Authority. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* II. vii. 142 What is violently or fraudulently gotten, will be lavishly spent. 1656 USSHER *Ann. vi.* (1658) 354 So lavishly insulting over the fall of so great a person. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* (1804) l. 29 Whether or not the man, who has praised

him so lavishly, be himself deserving of praise. 1843 GALLING *Italy, Past & Pr.* (1848) l. p. xxvii, They shed blood lavishly. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 207 No praise of mine .. however lavishly it was squandered—could possibly raise you in your own esteem. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 33 If they took with one hand [they] gave lavishly with the other.

**Lavishment** (læ'vɪʃmənt), *n.* Now rare. [f. LAVISH *v.* + -MENT *l.*] The action of lavishing.

1630 LORO *Hist. Banians* 44 Yet given to lavishment of their gettings, if they were not admonished by their Law. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 273 This .. might .. remain safe for a long time, without a lavishment of the health. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. III. ii. 172 Let us suppose him .. without any apparent Lavishment in his Manners. 1814 CARY *Dante, Hell* xi. 47 Whoe'er .. In reckless lavishment his talent wastes. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1849) 31 'To feel .. That hope, nor love, nor fear .. Can check the royal lavishment of life.

**Lavishness** (læ'vɪʃnɪs), [f. LAVISH *a.* + -NESS *l.*] 1. Absence of restraint, recklessness. *Obs.*

1477 CANTON *Jason* 141 And [Esau] shewde how he wolde punishe his sone Iason for the lavishness of his body. 1553 BURNET *tr. O. Curtius* IV. 45 b, Punishing with losse of lief, the lavishness of the tounge. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 72 *marg.*, Hurt of lavishnesses of the tounge. 1649 J. K. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* II. Ad Sec. xii. 57 Lest as it happens in sudden joyes, the lavishness of his spirit should transport him to intemperance.

2. Unlimited bounty; extravagance, prodigality. 1510 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 12 Riches .. First got with guile, .. And after spent with pride and lavishness. 1623 BINGHAM *Acroph.*, *Comp. Rom. & Mod. Wars* X. 3, Lest it might be consumed by their Cabin mates in lavishnesses and idle expences. 1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* vii. (1848) 95 My foolish lavishness gave to his servant two Jacobuses. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 53 p. 13 They .. scatter with a kind of wild desperation and affected lavishness. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ.* Art 12 The lavishness of pride. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jour. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 213 The wondrous lavishness of Nature. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 5. 389 The lavishness of a new wealth united with a lavishness of life, a love of beauty, of colour, of display, to revolutionize English dress.

**Lavolta** (læ'vɔltə), *sb.* *Obs. exc. arch.* Also 6 7 *lavalto*, *-olto*, *levalto*, *-olto*, (7 *lovalto*), *anglicized* *lavolt*, 6-*lavolta*. [f. *It. la* the + *volla* turn.] 'A lively dance for two persons, consisting a good deal in high and active bounds' (Nares). Also *transf. and fig.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* III. ii. 42 These .. night-dancing witches brought out of Italie into France that danse which is called *La volta*. 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* viii. (1630) D 4, And draw the Dolphins to thy lonely Eyes, To dance Lavoltas in the purple streames. 1599 MARSTON *Sc. Villanie* II. Ad rithum 193 Come prettie pleasing symphonie of words .. And dance Leuloties in my poesie. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 47 Behold the sunbeames for thy Beauties sake, Dancing Lavoltos on the liquid floare. 1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos* (Grosart) 94/1 In Matecheines, Lavoltis, and Purgamasks. 1627 B. JONSON *Chlorida* (1630) B, Ixion .. does nothing but cat capreols, .. and leades Lavoltos with the Lamias. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Revokes* i. xliii. 21 Mortality .. checks us in the frisks and levaltoes of our dancing blood. 1671 CROWE *Juliana* v. 49 His soul shall dance Levaltoes in the aire at the Queens wedding. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 123 The busy Apes .. made strange Levaltoes with their hanging Brats from one branch to another. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* III. xiv. 331 He first danced round her several times .. and executed his old lavolt of delight.

† **Lavo'alta**, *v.* *Obs. exc. arch.* In 6 *lavalto*, *anglicized* 6 *levalt*, 9 *lavolt*. [f. *prec. sb.*] *intr.* To dance a lavolta; to caper as in the lavolta.

1590 NASHE *Almond for Parrot* 19 b, The legs .. they leapt, they danced, and I leualted to the Vials of vanitie. 1599 — *Leuten Stuffe* 36 Do but marke him on your walles .. how he sallies & lavoltos. 1822 W. TENNANT *Thane of Fife* II. 65 Like spark from fire involving through the dance.

† **Lavolteteer**, *Obs. rare* — 1. [f. LAVOLTA *sb.* + -EER, † after *chariotter*.] One who dances the 'lavolta'.

1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid of Inn* III. i. A lavolteteer, a saltatory, a dancer with a Kit at his bum.

**Lavrock**, variant of LARK.

**Lavrovite** (læ'vrɔvɪt), *Min.* Also *lavroffite*. [Named by von Kokscharov, 1867, in honour of N. von Lavrov; see -ITE.] A green variety of pyroxene, containing vanadium.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) 216 Lavrovite .. is an alumina pyroxene, colored green by vanadium. 1879 *Amer. Jour. Sci.* Ser. II. L. 272 Lavroffite (Lavrovite) has been .. shown to be a vanadiferous diopside.

**Lavy** (læ'vi). A local (St. Kilda) name for the guillemot.

1698 M. MARTIN *Voy. Kilda* (1749) 7 Eighteen of the Eggs laid by the Fowl called by them Lavy. *Ibid.* 31 The Lavy, so call'd by the Inhabitants of St. Kilda. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 410. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 545. 1869 in SMYTH *Sailor's Work-bk.*

**Law** (lɔ), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1 *lazu* (oblique cases *lage*, *nom.* and *acc. pl. laga*, once *lagan*; in *comb. lah-*), 2 *lazwe*, *laza*, 2-5 *laze*, 3 *Layamon* *læze*, *læwe*, 3 *laha*, 3-5 *lagh* (e, 3-7 *lau* (e, *lawe*, *Sc. lawe*, 4 *lach* (t, *laght*, (lake), *lauh*, 4, 6 *Sc. la*, *lawch*, 5 *Sc. laucht*, *lauo*, *laugh*, 5-9 *Sc. lauch*, 5-*law*. [Late OE. (c 1000) *lagu* str. *ferm.* (pl. *laga*), a prehistoric ON. \**lagu* (:-Oícel, *leg*), pl. of *lag* neut.; in sing, the word meant in Oícel, 'something laid or fixed' (specific senses being, e. g. 'layer, stratum', 'share in an undertaking', 'partnership', 'fixed or market

price', 'set tune', etc.); the pl. had the collective sense 'law', and in ONorw. its form became (as in OE) a fem. sing.; cf. OSw. *lagh* neut. sing. and pl., *law*, Sw. *lag*, pl. *lagar*, Da. *lov*. The ON. *lag* corresponds to OS. *-lag* neut. (in the compounds *aldar-lagu* pl. destined length of life, or *-lag* fate, war): -Oícel. \**lagom*, f. root \**lag-*: -Oícel. \**lagh* (:-Oícel. \**lagh*); see LAY, LIE *vb.* The Lat. *leg-*, *lex* is not now generally believed to be cognate (being referred to the root \**leg-* of *legere* to gather, read, *λέγειν* to gather, say); but in many other langs. the word for 'law' is derived from roots meaning 'to place'; cf., e. g., Eng. *DOOM*, Gr. *θέπος*, *θεσμός*, L. *statutum*, G. *gesetz*. The native word in OE. was *lā*: see *Æ.* *lā* was the usual Eng. rendering of L. *lex*, and to some extent of L. *jus*, and of Gr. *νόμος*, its development of senses has been in some degree affected by the uses of these words.]

1. A rule of conduct imposed by authority.

\* *Human law.*

1. The body of rules, whether proceeding from formal enactment or from custom, which a particular state or community recognizes as binding on its members or subjects. (In this sense usually *the law*.) † Also, in early use, a code or system of rules of this kind.

[As the word was in Scandinavian a plural, though adopted in OE. as a sing., this collective sense is etymologically prior to that of 'specific enactment' (sense 2).]

1000 *Laws of Ethelred* VI. c. 37 (Schmid) gif he himne kōdian will, do ðæt he ðam deopstan aðe .. on Engla lāze, and on ðena lāze, be ðam ðe heora lāgu si. 1111. O. E. *Chron.* an. 1064 (Land MS.) He niwade ðer Crutes lāze. 1205 LAY. 6105 ða makede heo æn lāze, and lāde zeon þat leode. 1300 *Cursor M.* 19270 Þe wick þai hald þe lau for drede. 1425 WYNTON *Chron.* IV. vii. 672 [He] governyd wyth his larch the land. 1548 *Hall Chron.* III. 247 All offices had by dower .. to be confiscated and spent to the use and custome of the law. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. 1. 178 The Venetian Law Cannot impugne you as you do proceed. 1662 *Bk. Comm. Prayer* Pref., Injoynd by the Lawe of the Land. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. 1, But he was at a loss how it should come to pass, that the law, which was intended for every man's preservation, should be any man's ruin. 1764 GOLDSM. *Plays*, 386 Laws grind the poor, and rich men rule the law. 1785 PALMER *Mor. Philos.* Wks. 1825 IV. 184 The law of England constrains no man to become his own accuser. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* I. 10 Had we not our combinations, when combination was against the law? 1896 *Lancet Times* Rep. LXXXIII. 690 'This court has no jurisdiction over the property in America; it is governed by the law of that country.'

b. Often viewed, with more or less of personification, as an agent uttering or enforcing the rules of which it consists.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 774 Then the lawe maketh me his garden. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 715 This being done, let the Law goe whistle. 1628 Sir J. FULTON *Speech Parl.* in Forster *Life* II. 174 The law designs to every man his own. 1728 Vol 80 *Lett. Faine* l. (1757) 80 When the Law shows her teeth, but dares not bite. 1794 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 228 The law is wiser than cabal or interest. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* II, 'If the law supposes that,' said Mr. Bumble, 'the law is a ass—a idiot.'

c. In proverbs and proverbial phrases. *The law of the Medes and Persians*, often used (with allusion to Dan. vi. 12) as the type of something unalterable.

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* vi. 15 The lawe of Medis and Persis. 1564 tr. P. Martyr's *Comm. Judges* xi. 180 b, It is an olde Proverbe .. Lawe and Countrie. For every region hath certayne customes of their owne, which cannot easely be chaunged. 1816 SCOTT *Auth.* xxvi, Aweel, aweel, Maggie, I'ka land has its ain lauch. 1853 'C. BIRD' *Verdant Green* I. ii, His word is no longer the law of the Medes and Persians, as it was at home. 1884 RIDGE *Haggard Dawn* xxxv, Once given, like the law of the Medes and Persians, it altereth not.

† d. What the law awards; what is due according to law. *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. ii. 275 Wel said the King Melydoad, and therfor shal ye haue the lawe. And soo she was dampned, .. to be brent. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* l. iii. 214 This is the Law, and this Duke Humfries doome.

e. To wage one's law, *Wager of law*; see WAGE *v.*, WAGER *sb.*

2. One of the individual rules which constitute the 'law' (sense 1) of a state or polity. In early use only *pl.* The plural has often a collective sense (after L. *jura*, *leges*) approaching sense 1.

1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* (1883) 275 Kæde ge nu forð lagan gode fyrðor. 1111. O. E. *Chron.* an. 1086 (Land MS.) He læzde lāza .. ðæt swa hwa swa sloze heort oððe hinde ðæt hine man sceolde blendan. 1205 LAY. 2078 And he heom onleide þat weoren lawen gode. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 642 William Bastard .. luper lawes made ynou. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12115 Of your laues i am vittan For erthli fader haf i nan. 1320 Sir *Tristr.* 904 To 3ere he sett þat land His lawes made he cri. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 63 To swilk lauis & to swilk maneris schuld iuge obey. 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim.* Mon. II. (1885) 112 Therefore it is that be lawes seyn, quod principi placuit legis habet vigorem. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 28 That all the lawis ar not sett by an bene. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Hen. IV.* 7 b, He said that the lawes of the realm were in his hand. 1560 DRAUS *tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 382 b, Such thinges as were decreed in the counsel in fourner years, ought not to have the force of a law. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 334 His faults ly open to the Lawes. 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* § 3 in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 20 That all Bookes concerning the common Lawes of this Realme shall be printed by the especial allowance of the Lords chiefe Justices. 1670 HOBBS *Dial. Com. Laws*



(1677) 32 A Law is the Command of him, or them that have the Sovereign Power. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* 1. 21 Other duties by any law or statute due to vs. 1690 *Chilo Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 61 The French peasantry are a slavish, cowardly people, because the laws of their country have made them slaves. 1715 *Burnet Own Time* (1734) 11. 189 By the Portian Law, no Citizen could be put to death for any Crime whatsoever. 1735-8 *Bolingbroke On Parties* 104 The Laws of the Land are known. 1843 *Carlyle Past & Pres.* 1. iii. And other idle Laws and Un-laws. 1856 *Knight Pop. Hist. Eng.* 1. xxiv. 364 The Saxon King and Confessor, for whose equal laws the people had been clamouring for two centuries.

#### b. Proverbs.

c 1470 *Harding Chron.* lxxxvi. v. Wronge lawes maketh shorte gouernance. a 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VI, 169 Tholde spoken proverbs, here take place: New Lordes, new lawes. 1578 *Timme Caluine on Gen.* 70 According to the common Proverb 'Of evil manners spring good laws'. 1874 *T. Hardy Madging Crowd* viii, 'New lords new laws', as the saying is.

#### 3. In generalized sense.

a. Laws regarded as obeyed or enforced; controlling influence of laws; the condition of society characterized by the observance of the laws. Often in phrase *law and order*. Proverb: *Necessity has (or knows) no law*.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 3if þe biscop bið 3emeles, and þet folc butan store eft butan laze. c 1250 *Ten Abuses in O. E. Misc.* 184 Lond wið ute laze [i.e. law]. a 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 150 Thus wil walketh in londe, and lawe is for-lore. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B. Prol.* 122 The Kyng and the comune and kynde with the thridde Shope lawe and lewte eche man to knowe his owne. a 1555 *Ridley Lament. Ch.* (1566) Div, The latter reason... includeth a necessitie which, after the common sayinge, hathe no lawe. 1601 *Marston Pasquil & Kath.* 1. 68 Poore and neede hath no law. 1653 *H. Cogan tr. Pinto's Trav.* xlv. 268 Necessity, which hath no law, compelled us thereunto. 1847 *Marryat Childr. N. Forest* xvii, Her father could not do otherwise. Necessity has no law. 1881 in *T. W. Reid Life W. E. Forster* (1888) II. viii. 371 To support the Lord-Lieutenant... in maintaining law and order in this country [Ireland].

b. (a) Laws in general, regarded as a class or species of human institutions. *Court of law*: see *Court* sb. 11. (b) That department of knowledge or study of which laws are the subject-matter; jurisprudence.

14. *Sir Beves* 3573 (MS. N.) Sir King, þat may not ben don bi lawe. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 61 Quod resoun, 'in age of .xx. 3eer, Goo to oxenford, or lerne lawe'. 1611 *Florio, Lecito*, lawfull, good in law. 1635 *Sibbes Soul's Conf.* xvii. (1833) 136 Law being the joint reason and consent of many men for the public good hath a use for guidance of all action that fall under the same. 1644 *Milton Educ.* 5 After this, they are to dive into the grounds of law, and legal justice. 1680 *Dryden Ovid's Epist. Pref.*, He was design'd to the Study of the Law. 1724 *Swift Drapier's Lett.* vii. Wks. 1761 III. 140 In all free nations I take the proper definition of law to be, The will of the majority of those who have the property in land. 1809-10 *Coleridge Friend* (1865) 53 Juries do not sit in a court of conscience, but of law. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) I. 114 A person having an estate... by the operation of some principle of law. 1821 *J. Q. Adams in C. Davies Metr. Syst.* iii. (1871) 113 The pound of 15 ounces... has never been recognised in England by law. 1841-4 *Emerson Ess., Experience* Wks. (Bohn) I. 188 'The intellect... judges law as well as fact. 1842 *J. H. Newman Par. Sermon* VI. xliii. 359 He consults men learned in the law. 1882 *Hinsdale Garfield & Educ.* II. 295 If you become a lawyer, you must remember that the science of law is not fixed like geometry, but is a growth which keeps pace with the progress of society. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 99/2 This natural sequence hardened first into custom and then into law.

c. † *In law* (of wedlock): lawfully married. Also in the combinations BROTHER-IN-LAW, FATHER-IN-LAW, etc., for which see those words; and in † *law's father*, † *father in the law*, rarely used for 'father-in-law'; so also † *mother of law*.

[Cf. 16th c. F. *pere en loi de mariage* (Godef.)] c 1230 *Halt Meid.* 21 Þis is tenne hare song þat beon ilahe of wedlac. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2764 To wife in laze he hire nam. 1538 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 154 Ionat Barbour, his modor of law. 1552 *Lattimer Sermon* 1st Sund. Epiph. (1584) 301 b, The house where Jesus was, with his mother, and Joseph his father in the lawe. 1593 *Q. Eliz. Boeth.* 1. pr. iv. 12 My holy lawes fath'r Symmacus... defendes vs from all suspicion of this crime. [1594 *Shaks. Rich. III.* iv. 1. 24 Their Aunt I am in law, in love their Mother. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* iv. v. 60 And now by Law, as well as reuerent age, I may intitle thee my louing Father.]

d. In more comprehensive sense: Rules or injunctions that must be obeyed. To give (the) law (to): to exercise undisputed sway; to impose one's will † upon (another). † To have (the) law to do something: to be commanded † Law will I: arbitrary rule, making one's own will law.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 779 Ne lið hit nawi to þe to leggen lahe upon me. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 5729 (Fairf.) Moyses had þe lagh to kepe to his eldefader shepe þat was þe prest of madian. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (Paulus) 202 To three knyghtis þane wes he tawcht, þat hym to sla son has lacht. c 1386 *Chaucer Knt's T.* 306 Who shal yeue a louere any lawe? a 1564 *Becon Catech.* Wks. 1564 I. 495 To conuince them, not with fyre & fogot... or with lawe will I. 1601 *R. Johnson Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 38 We have seen the Portugals, by reason of their sea forces... to have given the law to those famous princes. 1617 *Moryson Itin.* II. 63 He hoped shortly to give law to their irregular humours. 1656 *B. Harris Parival's Iron Age* (1659) 142 Every body stood mute, at the expectation of a success, which was to give the Law. 1712 *Swift Proposal for correct. Eng. Tongue* Miscell. (1727) I. 327 A Succession of affected Phrases, and new conceited Words... borrowed..

from those, who, under the Character of Men of Wit and Pleasure, pretend to give the Law. 1726-31 *Tindal Rapius's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. 110 The Gantois seeing their neighbours so powerful and able to give them law. 1775 *Johnson Tax.* no Tyr. 79 No man ever could give law to language. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 397 In literature she gave law to the world. 1852 *Thackeray B. Lyndon* i. For a time, Mr. Barry gave her law at Castle Brady. 1866 *Conington Æneid* v. 133 I be wive gives law, your toil is vain. predicatively. 1842 *Tennyson Dora* 96 You knew my word was law, and yet you dared To slight it. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* 1. ii. I like a good and dutiful son, however, his father's wishes were law.

4. With defining word, indicating some one of the branches into which law, as an object of study or exposition, may be divided, according to the matter with which it is concerned, as *commercial*, *ecclesiastical*, etc. *law*, the law of banking, of evidence, etc.; or according to the source from which it is derived, as *statute law*, *customary law*, *case-law* (see *CASE* sb. 1), etc. (The Canon Law: see *CANON* 1 b. See also *CIVIL LAW*, *COMMON LAW*. *Martial law*: see *MARTIAL*.)

b. Both laws [after med. l. (*doctor*, etc.) *utriusque juris*]: in mediæval use referring to the Civil and the Canon Law; in modern Scotland, the Roman Civil Law and the municipal law of the country.

1577-87 *Holinshed Hist. Scot.* 284/1 Peter Mallart doctor of both lawes. 1808 *Scott Mem. in Lockhart* i, We attended the regular classes of both laws in the University of Edinburgh.

c. *International law*, the law of nations, under which nations are regarded as individual members of a common polity, bound by a common rule of agreement or custom; opposed to *municipal law*, the rules binding in local jurisdictions (see *MUNICIPAL*).

The term *law of nations* (*l. jus gentium*) meant in Roman use the rules common to the law of all nations (often coupled with *law of nature* in sense 9 c; so in *Shaks. Hen. V.* II. iv. 80 and *Troil.* II. ii. 184). The transition to the mod. sense was facilitated by the appeal to 'the law of nations' in relation to such matters as the treatment of ambassadors or the obligation to observe treaties.

a 1548 *Hall Chron.* Eduw. IV. 229 He was an officer of armes (to whom credite, by the lawe of all nacions, ought to be geven). 1594 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* I. x. § 12 There is a third kind of law which touches all such several bodies politic, so far forth as one of them hath public commerce with another. And this third is the Law of Nations. c 1651 *Hobbes Rhiet.* (1681) 39 The Law or Custom of Nations. 1723 *Pres. State Rhet.* II. 283 Beaten, and contrary to the Law of Nations, taken into Custody. 1769 *Blackstone Comm.* IV. 66 The law of nations is a system of rules... established by universal consent among the civilized inhabitants of the world. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Dec. 10 Between municipal law... and international law, there is only a qualified and even a somewhat remote analogy. 1896 *Lord Russell of Kilowen in Law Quart. Rev.* XII. 313 The aggregate of the rules to which nations have agreed to conform in their conduct towards one another are properly to be designated 'International Law'. *Ibid.* 317 International Law, as such, includes only so much of the law of morals or of right reason or of natural law (whatever these phrases may cover) as nations have agreed to regard as International Law. 1899 *Justice Gray in U. S. Rep.* clxxxv. 700 International law is part of our law, and must be ascertained and administered by the courts of justice of appropriate jurisdiction, as often as questions of right depending upon it are duly presented for their determination.

5. In English technical use applied in a restricted sense to the Statute and Common Law, in contradistinction to EQUITY.

1591 *Lambarde Archeion* (1635) 68 Besides his Court of meere Law, he must... reserve to himselfe... a certaine sovraigne and preheminent Power, by which he may both supply the want, and correct the rigour of that Positive or written Law. 1745, 1765 [see *EQUITY* 4]. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) III. 460 He would give law and equity, and not pronounce upon law and equity. 1854 *Dickens Bleak Ho.* lxiii, Did you ever know English law, or equity either, plain and to the purpose?

6. Applied predicatively to decisions or opinions on legal questions to denote that they are correct. Also *good* or *bad law*.

1593 [see 1 d]. 1765 *Blackstone Comm.* I. Intro. 70 If it be found that the former decision is manifestly absurd or unjust, it is declared, not that such a sentence was bad law, but that it was not law. 1799 *Wolcott (P. Pindar) Expost. Odes* vi, What's sound at Hippocrene, the Poet's Spa, is not at Westminster sound law! 1891 *Ld. Coleridge in Law Times Rep.* LXV. 580/1 We are unable to concur in these dicta, and speaking with all deference we think they are not law.

7. (Usually the law.) The profession which is concerned with the exposition of the law, with pleading in the courts, and with the transaction of business requiring skilled knowledge of law; the profession of a lawyer. Orig. in *man of law* (now somewhat arch.), a lawyer; so † (a gentleman) toward the law.

1340 *Hampole Pr. Consc.* 5942 Men of laghe [er halden]... to travayle and to counsaile þam þat askes counsaile. c 1386 *Chaucer Prol.* 309 A Sergeant of the lawe, war and wys. — *Man of Law's Prol.* Intro. 32 'Sir man of lawe' quod he, 'so have ye blis 'tel us a tale anon'. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 8 Ther may no man of lagh help with no quyncyte. 1551 *Robinson tr. More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 128 Every man should tel the same tale before the iudge that he wold tel to his man of law. 1560 *Daus tr. Sicilian's Comm.* 473 Leaving the practise of the law. 1563 *B. Googe*

*Eglogs* (Arb.) 75 Lawe gynes the gayne, and Physycke fylls the Purse. 1566 *Acts & Const. Scotl.* To Rdr. † iij, Our Soueraine Lady seing the Lawis... to be for the maist part unknowin, bot to the lugis, and men of Law. 1592 *Greene Art Conny Catch.* III. 14 They espied a Gentleman toward the lawe entring in... and a country Clyent going with him. c 1780 *Cowper Jackall* v, The world, with all its motley rout, Church, army, physic, law. *Mod.* Three of his brothers are in the law.

#### b. Legal knowledge; legal acquirements.

1630 *Bp. Bevell in Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 454 This Protestation having neither Latin, nor Law, nor common Sense, doth declare the Skill of him that drew it. 1645 *Milton Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 348 These made the Champarty, hee contributed the Law, and both joynd in the Divinity. 1884 *Church Bacon* III. 63 Coke thoroughly disliked Bacon. He thought lightly of his law.

8. The action of the courts of law, as a means of procuring redress of grievances or enforcing claims; judicial remedy. Frequent in phrases to go to († the) law, to have or take the law of or on (a person), † to call (a person) unto the Law, † to draw into law. Hence *occur*, used = recourse to the courts, litigation. † The day of law: the day of trial.

c 1450 *Holland Howlat* 224 The crosss Capone... Was officiale... that the law leidis In caussis consistoriale. 1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* XIII. 79 Sum byndand the law layis land in wed. 1523 *Lo. Berners Froiss.* I. xii. 11 That she and her sonne shulde take ryght and lawe on them, according to theyr desertis. 1526 *Tindale I Cor.* vi. 1 Howe dare one of you... goo to lawe vnder the wicked? 1535 *Coverdale Prov. xxv.* 8 Be not haiste to go to the lawe. 1562 *J. Heywood Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 193 You beyng a pleader at law, Pray hir to let fall thaction at law now. 1565 *T. Randolph in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 198 The Daye of Lawe agaynst the iiiij Bourgeois men of this towne is lyke to holde. 1573 *L. Llorio Pilgr. Princes* (1607) 133 Being striken and spurned by the same man, Socrates was counselled to call the same vnto the law before the Judges. 1596 *Spenser State Irell.* Wks. (Globe) 623/1 Soe as it was not... possible to drawe him into lawes... it is hard for everye tryfling dett... to be driven to lawe. c 1630 *Risoun Surv. Devon* § 47 (1810) 54 There was a long suit in the law. 1677 *Yarranton Eng. Improv.* 24 For ten years there will be more Law than ever to clear up Titles. 1711 *Addison Spect.* No 122 ¶ 4 A Fellow famous for taking the Law of every Body. 1762-71 *H. Walpole Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 234 Dubosc, with whom he broke and went to law. 1780 *Neugate Cal. V.* 27 Surely no man in his senses would deliberately embark in law. 1796 *Paine Writ.* (1895) III. 239 A sharper... may find a way... to cheat some other party, without that party being able, as the phrase is, to take the law of him. 1800 *Mar. Edgeworth Castle Rackrent* Gloss. 24 'I'll have the law of you, so I will!' — is the saying of an Englishman who expects justice. 1809 *Malkin Gil Blas* I. v. § 11 The bangers-on of the law. 1848 *Thackeray Van. F.* vi. 52 'There's a hackney-coachman down stairs... vowing he'll have the law of you'. *Ibid.* vii. 61 'She was as bad as he', said Tinker. 'She took the law of every one of her tradesmen'. 1891 *E. Kinglake Australian at H.* 35 The very name of 'Law' is a bogie that frightens a man out of his wits.

b. *transf.* To take the law into one's own hands: to redress one's own grievance, or punish an offender, without obtaining judicial assistance. To have the law in one's own hands: to possess the means of redress, to be master of the situation.

1573 *G. Harvey Lett-ebb.* (Camden) 3 The law was now in their own hands.

c. *Halfax law*, *Lidford law*: the summary procedure of certain local tribunals which had or assumed the power of inflicting sentence of death on thieves; the rule proverbially ascribed to them was 'hang first, try afterwards'. † *Stafford law*: punningly for a thrashing. Cf. *LYNCH LAW*.

1565 *Jewel Repl. Harding* (1611) 356 But heere he thought... to call vs Theeues, and wicked Judges, and to charge vs with the Law of Lyford. 1589 *Hay any Work* A iij, Non would be so groshhead as to gather that I threatened him with blowes, and to deale by Stafford law. a 1641 *Wentworth Let. to Ld. Mountmorris in N. & Q.* 5th Ser. IV. 16 Halfaxe lawe hath ben executed in kinde, I am already hanged, and now wee cum to examine and consider of the evidence. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 3. 5/2 First Hang and Draw, Then hear the cause by Lidford Law.

#### \*\* Divine law.

9. The body of commandments which express the will of God with regard to the conduct of His intelligent creatures. Also (with a, the, and pl.) a particular commandment.

a. *gen.* So God's (Christ's) law, the law of Gov. a 1023 *Wulfstan Hom.* (1883) 158 Godes laze healdan. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 55 Halde we godes laze. c 1205 *Lav.* 14803 He... tachte þan folke godes laze. c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 674 in O. E. *Misc.* 56 Seopþe in alle londes hi eoden vor to prechen, and... godes lawe techen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2690 Ful wel þis laghal sal yeme. c 1330 *Spec. Cy Warw.* 38 A good man... þat fuede al in godes lawe. c 1380 *Wyclif Sermon* Sel. Wks. I. 26 To þis ende shulden clerkes travelle... for love of Goddis lawe. 1382 — *Rom. vii.* 25, I my self by reason of the soule serie to the lawe of God. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 289/2 Law of Godde. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1857 Crystes servant and yower to be & be lawe of hym ever to fulfill. a 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VIII 246 To be observed by christen men, as... consonant to the law of God. 1683 *Troy Way to Health* ix. (1697) 419 The good and holy Fear of the Lord, and his Innocent Law.

b. as communicated by express revelation, esp. in the Bible. Hence *occur*, the Scriptures themselves.

c 1025 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 88 Si zered ætforan þam cumæn seod godcunde laze. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 In þisse worlde [sc. the age before Moses] nas na laze, ne na larþeu. a 1300 *F. E. Psalter* i. 2 Bot in laghe of laured his will be ai, And his lagh thinke he night and dai. 1567 *Good &*



Godly Ball. (S. T. S.) 190 Giddis word and lawis the peple misknawis. 1611 BIBLE Ps. i. 2 His delight is in the Law of the Lord. 1719 WATTS Ps. i. (Short Metre) 5 Who.. makes the Law of God His Study and Delight.

c. as implanted by nature in the human mind, or as capable of being demonstrated by reason. Formerly often the *law of nature* (now rarely, because of the frequency of that expression in sense 17), † *law of kind, natural law, the law of reason*, etc.

The expression *law of nature* (*lex naturæ* or *naturalis, jus naturale*) in Cicero, Seneca, and the Roman jurists, is ultimately derived from the *φυσικὸν δίκαιον* of Aristotle.

c 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 964 Hit is æzin riht ant æzin leawe of euch cundelich lahe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28491 (Cott.) And haf i broken wit foly, þe lagh o kynd thoru licheri. c 1340 *Ibid.* 1576 (Trin.) þe lawe of sopenes ny of kynde Wolde þei no tyme fynde. 1390 *Gower Conf.* 111. 272 But he the bestes wolde binde Only to lawes of nature. c 1470 G. ASHBY *Active Policy Prince* 695 Poems 34 If forgotten be al lawe positife, Remembre the noble lawe of nature. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* 11. Proem. The Atheniens the whiche lyued after the lawe of Kynde. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) 11. 774 The lawe of nature wyllthe the mother to keepe the childre. 1531 ST. GERMAN *Doctor & Stud.* i. ii. The lawe of nature .. considered generally .. is referred to all creatures as well reasonable as vnreasonable .. the lawe of nature specially considered, whiche is also called the lawe of reason, parteyneth onely to creatures reasonable, that is man. As to the orderyng of the dedes of man, it is preferred before the lawe of god. And it is written in the herte of every man. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. V* 73 b, I shuld not do that whiche by the lawes of nature and reason I ought to do, which is to rendre kyndnes for kyndnes. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* i. viii. § 8 The Law of Reason or Human Nature. § 9 Laws of Reason. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. 357. a 1614 DONNE *Biadavatos* (1644) 34 That part of Gods Law which bindes alwayes, bound before it was written. . and that is the Law of nature. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) 1. 482 The Law of Nature, . . I take to be nothing else, but the mind of God, signified to a Rational agent by the bare discourse of his Reason. 1712 BERKELEY *Passive Obed.* § 33 Self-preservation is .. the very first and fundamental law of nature. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* 1. Intro. § 2. 39 This will of his maker is called the law of nature. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* Wks. 1843 1. 9 Instead of the phrase, Law of Nature, you have sometimes Law of Reason. 1787 GLADSTONE *Princ. Homer* 109 Natural law was profoundly revered, while conventional law hardly yet existed.

10. The system of moral and ceremonial precepts contained in the Pentateuch; also in a narrower sense applied to the ceremonial portion of the system considered separately. More explicitly, the *law of Moses, the Mosaic or Jewish law*, etc. c 1000 ÆLFRIC O. T. in *Grein Aps. Prosa* 1. 5 God him sette ær, þæt ys open lagu, þam folce to steore. c 1200 ORMIN 1061 Annd tatt wass ned talt, tho wass þa Wiþþ Godess laghe weddedd. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2500, I þe munt of Synai þer Moyses fatte þe laghe æt ure lauerd. c 1250 O. Kent. *Serm.* in O. E. *Misc.* 26 þo dede he somoni alle þo wyse clerekes þu kuþe þe laghe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6451 *heating*, (Göt.) Tell i sal of moyses law. c 1330 *Spec. Gy. Warw.* 358 At þe mount of Synay. . þar god him 3af þe firste lawe. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxvi. (1495) 363 Always in the Saterday preestes declaryd and expowndy the lawe to the peple. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1546 lustis of lewry & iogis of the lawe. c 1585 R. BROWNE *Answe. Cartwright* 54 They read in the Booke of the Lawe. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* ii. 14 The Gentiles which haue not the Law, doe by nature the things contained in the Law.

b. In expressed or implied opposition to the *Gospel*: The Mosaic dispensation; also, the system of Divine commands and of penalties imposed for disobedience contained in the Scriptures, considered apart from the offer of salvation by faith in Christ. 1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* iii. 11 No man is iustified in the lawe anentis God. 1529 FRITH *Pistle Chr. Rdr.* (1829) 461 The law was given us, that we might know what to do and what to eschew. 1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. i. 180 The Canon of the Law is laide on him. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* i. 2 To guard the Galatians against a dependence on the law. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y. Easter Sunday* 20 No brighter. . Than Reason's or the Law's pale beams. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* VI. i. 2 Vain were all the deeds of the Law. 1859 J. CUMMING *Ruth* vi. 109 By what he suffered I escape the law's curse.

c. The Pentateuch as distinguished from the other portions of the Old Testament Scriptures.

1382 WYCLIF *John* viii. 5 Moses in the lawe comaundide vs for tostone siche. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. deW. 1531) 298 b, O very messyas, promysed in the lawe for mannes redempcyon. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* xv. 9 Comforting them out of the law, and the prophets.

† 11. A 'dispensation'. The old law: the Mosaic dispensation, the 'Old Covenant'; also, the books of the Old Testament. The new law: the Gospel dispensation.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC's *Past. Ep.* xl. in Thorpe *Laus* 11. 380 Nu is seo ealde lagu geendod after Cristes to-cyme. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 Pas fit cheßen beoð fit lazan for þan þe god is þurh þesen gecrowe. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 7 Alder þurh ðare ealde lagwe and ioc þurh ðare niewe. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 3 Aduent bitocned þre time, on þe was before þe old lagwe, þe oðer was on þe holde lagwe, and þe bridd was on þe newe lagwe. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 53 Uorþi was ihoten a Godes half iðen olde lagwe þæt put were euer iwiæn. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21285 Tuin axils er tuin laghs. *Ibid.* 21644 þe licnes o þis tre sa tru, In þe ald lagh was be-for þe neu. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. 99. I vndirstode beittre þan þe docturs of þe alde laghe. c 1450 *Compensious olde treat.* (Arb.) 172 As kinge Antioche came in the ende wellnygh of ye olde lawe, and brent the bokes of gods lawe. . So now Antichrist. . brenneth uow nygh thende of ye new lawe theuangel of Christe. 1542 BECON *Potation for Lent* Wks. 1564 1. 50 b, Christ the true lyght of the

world is com, therefore those Ceremonies of the olde law are nowe nomore necessary.

† 12. A religious system; the Christian, Jewish, Mohammedan, or Pagan religion. By my law: by my faith; also to swear one's law. Cf. *LAY* sb. 3

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1349 We leaueð þi lahe. . Ant turned alle to Criste. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* 1. 17/564 Heore lawe was riht nougt, þat ne bi-liefden nougt on þe rode. a 1300 K. *Horn* 65 Hi here laze asoke. 13. . *Sir Beus* (A.) 1780 þe seue knytes of hepen lawe þenes slougt that ilche stounde. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 190 Faraseis & wysmene of lowis lach mad answere þane. a 1400 *Pistill of Susau* 3 He was so lele in his lawe. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (1839) xxiii. 252 Thei suffren, that folk of alle Lawes may peysibely duellen amonges hem. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4306 In him we lely beleue & in na laze ellis. c 1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Snrtees) 4824 And forsake his paynym lawe. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 86 b, By my lawe sire sayd Moppins I see no way. c 1500 *Melusine* xlix. 324 He sware his lawe that lytel or nougt he shuld entrete hym. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 312 But the Mufti being highest Interpreter of their Law. . must indeed haue preeminence. 1685 STILLINGF. *Orig. Brit.* 1. 9 Here the first Disciples of the Catholic Law found an ancient Church.

\*\*\* Combined applications.

13. Often used as the subject of propositions equally applying to human and divine law. In juristic and philosophical works often with definitions intended to include also the senses explained in branches II and III below. (See quotes.)

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* i. ii. § 1 That which doth assign unto each thing the kind, that which doth moderate the force and power, that which doth appoint the form and measure, of working, the same we term a Law. *Ibid.* xvi. § 8 Of Law there can be no less acknowledged, than that her seat is the bosom of God, her voice the harmony of the world. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 The Scripture is . . a Pandect of profitable lawes, against rebellious spirits. 1651 HOBBS *Leuiath.* ii. xxvi. 137 My designe being not to shew what is Law here, and there, but what is Law. 1690 LOCKE *Gott.* ii. vi. § 57 Law, in its proper Notion, is. . the Direction of a free and intelligent Agent to his proper Interest. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* 1. 39 This then is the general signification of law, a rule of action dictated by some superior being. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* Notes. (1852) 344 Law speaks the language of indignation against crime. 1839 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. 159 Men of perfect genius are known in all centuries by their perfect respect to all law.

II. Without reference to an external commanding authority.

† 14. Custom, customary rule or usage; habit, practice, 'ways'. Law of (the) land: custom of the country. At thieves' law: after the manner of thieves. Obs.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 25 Þenne hafest þu þes hundes laze, þe nu speowed and eft! hit fere. c 1200 ORMIN 2373 Sho wolde þen Rihht laghelike festnedd Wiþþ mache, swa summi þæt ald wass laghe to þen festnedd. c 1220 *Bestiary* 23 De bridle laze haueð þe leun. a 1225 *Juliana* 10 þef þu wult leauen þe lahen þat tu list in. a 1300 K. *Horn* 1109 (Ritsun) An horn hue ber an honde, For that was lawe of londe. 13. . *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 790 Enbanned vnder þe abataymen in þe best lawe. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 322 þe lord of Badenauh. . Lyued at theues lauh. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4402 A-nothire laze is in þoure lande at oure lord hatis. 1535 COVERDALE 1 Sam. viii. 9 Yet testifie vnto them and shewe them the lawe of the kyng that shall raigne ouer them. 15. . *Adam Bel.* etc. in *Anal. E. P.* P. 11. 158 When they came before the kyng, As it was the lawe of the lande, They kneled downe.

† b. *Old Cant.* With distinctive word prefixed: A particular branch of the art of thieving.

c 1550 *Dice-Play* Bivb, Thus giue they their owne conueyance the name of cheting law, so do they other termes, as sacking law; high law, Fynging law, and such lyke. 1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1859) 33 Hereupon doe they giue their false conueyance the name of Conny-catching Lawe, as there be also other Lawes, as High-Law, Sacking Law, Fynging Law, Cheting Lawe, Barnards Lawe.

† 15. What is or is considered right or proper; justice or correctness of conduct. Also right and law; against, in, out of, with law. Of a law: with good reason. Obs.

c 1200 ORMIN 6256 þe birþ himm bidden don þe rihht & laghe. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 536 Wapmen bigunnen quad mester. . A ðeifis kinde, a-zenes laze. 13. . *Guy Warw.* (A.) 410 Bi mi trewþe. . Schal Y mi fader þe tiding bere, Thou worpest to hewen. . Oþer wiþ wilde hors to-drawe For þi foly, & þat wer lawe. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 113 David did but lawe, Mald had his seruage. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 13052 (Trin.) 3it is she þi broþer wiþ whom þou shuldest not haue with lawe. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 128 To deme betwen al maner of folke. . without goyng assy owt of lawe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4666 Neuir-þeles of a laze hald we vs drihtins. c 1440 *York Myst.* viii. 10 Alle in lawe to lode þe lyffe.

16. A rule of action or procedure; one of the rules defining correct procedure in an art or department of action, or in a game. † Also, manner of life.

a 1225 [see 3]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7040 Godd mad þe king of israel, To led þe folk wiþ laghes leif. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 149 Our al thyng the wysdome of a kyng sholde his law gouerne aftry the law of god. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxviii. 44 Wherefor in woman is no laghe for she is withouten aghe. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* ii. 14 These (the Gentiles) hauing not the Law, are a Law unto themselves. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balaad's Lett.* (vol. III) 302 And the lawes of decency are so ancient, that they seem to be a part of the ancient religion. 1671 L. ADDISON W. *Barbary* 50 Contrary to all Ingenuity and Laws of Hospitality. *Ibid.* 52 That he who aspires after. . Conquest, ought not to binde himself to the Laws of a fair Gamester. 1685 TRYON *Way to Health* xix. (1697) 430 The Lord endued Man with the Spirit of Understanding, by which he might be a Guide and

Law unto himself. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* 1. iv. 134 A few who shamelessly avow. . their mere will and pleasure to be their law of life. 1742 HOYLE (*title*) A short treatise on the game of Whist. Containing the laws of the game. 1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* v. (1866) 1. 78 For free intelligences, a law is an ideal necessity given in the form of a precept, which we ought to follow. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* 1. i. 29 Self-protection is the first law of life. 1867 (*title*) The laws of Football, as played at Rugby School. 1877 E. K. CONDER *Bas. Faith* vi. 259 A moral law states what ought to be.

b. The code or body of rules recognized in a specified department of action. Law of arms: the recognized custom of professional soldiers; † also, the rules of heraldry. Law of honour (see HONOUR sb. 9 h).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26276 Lagh o penance will þat [etc.] 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F.iii, By the law of vengery as I dare vnder take. c 1500 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1879) 100 Law of armys disponys flor theme be sett and portrait with pictours. 1530 PALSGR. 237/2 Lawe of armies, doct darmes. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 255 He might haue kepte them in straitte prison, by iuste lawe of Armes. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 139 Of louers lawe he toke no cure. 1626 JACKSON *Creed* viii. xiv. § 2 Unto Satan the professed rebel against him. . he did vouchsafe the benefit of the law of Armes or duel.

III. Scientific and philosophical uses.

17. In the sciences of observation, a theoretical principle deduced from particular facts, applicable to a defined group or class of phenomena, and expressible by the statement that a particular phenomenon always occurs if certain conditions be present. In the physical sciences, and occasionally in others, called more explicitly *law of nature* or *natural law*.

The 'laws of nature', by those who first used the term in this sense, were viewed as commands imposed by the Deity upon matter, and even writers who do not accept this view often speak of them as 'obeyed' by the phenomena, or as agents by which the phenomena are produced.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* 1. 31 The changes be varied according to very odd Laws. 1665 HOYLE *Ocean. Refl.* iv. vi. The Wisdom. of God does. . confine the creatures to the established Laws of Nature. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* i. iii. § 11 A Law of Nature. . something that we being ignorant of may attain to the knowledge of by the use and due application of our natural Faculties. 1697 DRYDEN *Fug. Georg.* ii. 698 Happy the Man, who, studying Nature's Laws, Thro' known Effects can trace the secret Cause. 1755 JOHNSON, *Law*, an established and constant mode or process; a fixed correspondence of cause and effect. 1764 *Reid Inquiry* vi. § 13 The laws of nature are nothing else but the most general facts relating to the operations of nature. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 16 Wc. name those rules of action the laws of nature. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* (1837) 361 The conformity of individual cases to the general rule is that which constitutes a Law of Nature. 1865 *Reader* 29 Apr. 484/3 A Law expresses an invariable order of phenomena or facts. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Instit.* (ed. 4) 373 Law. . has been applied derivatively to the orderly sequences of Nature. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 5 The Laws of Nature are simply statements of the orderly condition of things in Nature. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes For. Hist.* 62 Those firm laws Which we name Gods.

b. With reference to a particular science or field of inquiry.

*Laws of motion*: chiefly used *spec.* for the three following propositions formulated by Newton: (1) A body must continue in its state of rest or of uniform motion in a straight line, unless acted on by some external force; (2) Change of motion takes place in the direction of the impressed force, and is proportional to it; (3) Action and reaction are equal, and in contrary directions.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* 111. 864 A Summary Account given by Dr. John Wallis, Of the General Laws of Motion. . communicated to the R. Society, Novemb. 26. 1668. 1669 *Ibid.* IV. 925 A Summary Account Of the Laws of Motion, communicated by Mr. Christian Hugenius in a Letter to the R. Society. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* 1. 112 The Law of Attraction being the same as before. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl. S.V. Motion*, The general laws of motion were first brought into a system. . by Dr. Wallis, Sir Christopher Wren, and M. Huygens. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* 1. Intro. § 2. 38 The laws of motion, of gravitation, of optics, or mechanics. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 1. 48 Whoever passes in Germany from a Roman Catholic to a Protestant principality. . finds that he has passed from a lower to a higher grade of civilization. On the other side of the Atlantic the same law prevails. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* xv. 221 The law of universal gravitation is established for several of these systems. 1857 S. P. HALL in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 11 It does seem strange that. . greater attention is not given to the Law of Storms. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. xi. 289 As regards the motion of the surface of a glacier, two laws are to be borne in mind. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 308 The fact that water stands at this level is ranked among many other facts, which are comprehended under the general statement called a Law of Hydrostatics. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iii. 122 The laws of reasoning. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 333 Stated in its complete logical form a law is always a universal hypothetical judgment, which states that whenever C is or holds good, E is or holds good.

c. In certain sciences, particular 'laws' are known by the names of their discoverers, as in the following examples. (Most of these terms are of general European currency, their equivalents being used in Fr., Ger., It., etc.)

(a) *Astronomy.*

Bode's law, an empirical formula representing the distances of the orbits of the other planets from the orbit of Mercury as forming an approximate geometrical progression. Kepler's laws, the three propositions established by John Kepler (1571-1630) with regard to the planetary motions: (1) That the planets move in ellipses, the sun being



in one of the foci; (2) That the radius vector of a planet describes equal areas in equal times; (3) That the square of the periodic time of a planet is directly proportional to the cube of its mean distance from the sun.

1781 *Chambers's Cycl.*, Kepler's Law, is that law of the planetary motions discovered by Kepler. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 443 Kepler's Laws. 1833 *Herschel Astron. Index*, Bode's law of planetary distances. 1837 *Whewell Induct. Sci.* I. 416 One of the important rules known to us as 'Kepler's laws'.

#### (b) Physics.

**Avogadro's law**, the law that equal volumes of different gases, pressure and temperature being equal, contain the same number of molecules. **Boyle's law**, the principle, published by Robert Boyle about 1662, that the volume of a given mass of gas (the temperature being constant) varies inversely as the pressure. **Charles's law**, the law discovered by Alex. César Charles (1746-1823) that for every degree centigrade of rise in temperature, the volume of a gas increases by  $\frac{1}{273}$  of its amount at zero. **Dulong and Petit's law**, the law that all the chemical elements have approximately the same atomic heat.

1860 *Maxwell Sci. Papers* (1890) I. 389 Boyle and Mariotte's law. 1863 *Atkinson's Gasol. Physics* 110 The laws of the compressibility of gases were studied separately by Boyle and by Mariotte. Each of these philosophers arrived at the same law, which in England bears the name of Boyle's, and on the continent of Mariotte's. *Ibid.* 288 Dulong and Petit's law may be thus expressed; the same quantity of heat is needed to heat an atom of all simple bodies to the same extent. 1880 *Cleminshaw tr. Wurtz Atomic Theory* v. 95 The 'law', as it is generally called, of Avogadro and Ampère may be enunciated as follows: Equal volumes of gases or vapours contain the same number of molecules. 1884 *Daniell Princ. Physics* 223 Then the volume varies as the 'absolute temperature' (Charles's Law, often attributed to Gay Lussac).

#### (c) Philology.

**Grimm's law**, the rule formulated by Jacob Grimm (in the 2nd ed. of his *Deutsche Grammatik*, 1822) with regard to the representation in the Germanic langs. of certain consonants of the primitive Aryan language. Grimm's statement was that original aspirates became media in Gothic, Low German, English, Old Norse, etc. and tenues in High German; original media became tenues in Gothic, etc., and 'aspirates' (supposed to be represented by spirants and affricates) in High German; and original tenues became 'aspirates' in Gothic, etc. and media in High German. The formula is no longer accepted as correct, but the name of 'Grimm's law' is still applied to its rectified form, which is too complicated to be stated here. **Verner's law**, discovered by Karl Verner of Copenhagen in 1875, deals with a class of exceptions to Grimm's law, and is to the effect that an original Germanic voiceless spirant, when following or terminating a primitively unaccented syllable, became a voiced spirant, which in the historic Germanic langs. is under certain conditions represented by a media; the *z* which according to the 'law' results from *s*, is, except in Gothic, normally represented by *r*. **Grassmann's law**, published by Hermann Grassmann in 1863, is that when primitive Aryan had two aspirates in the same or successive syllables the former of them was in Sanskrit changed into the corresponding media, and in Greek into the corresponding tenuis.

1841 *Latham Eng. Lang.* 190 An important fact relating to the change of consonants, which is currently called Grimm's Law. 1878 *Sweet in Academy* 9 Feb. 123½ Verner's law [explained].

#### (d) Pol. Econ.

**Gresham's law**, the principle, involved in Sir Thomas Gresham's letter to Q. Elizabeth in 1558, that 'bad money drives out good', i.e. that when debased money (sc. coins reduced in weight or fineness, or both) is current in the same country with coins of full legal weight and fineness, the latter will tend to be exported, leaving the inferior money as the only circulating medium.

1858 *MacLeod Elem. Pol. Econ.* 177 As he was the first to perceive that a bad and debased currency is the cause of the disappearance of the good money, we are only doing what is just, in calling this great fundamental law of the currency by his name. We may call it Gresham's law of the currency.

18. In generalized sense: Laws (of Nature) in general; the order and regularity in Nature of which laws are the expression.

1853 *Robertson Sermon*, Ser. iii. (1876) 26 Such an event is invariably followed by such a consequence. This we call law. 1865 *Mozley Mirac.* ii. 39 In the argument against miracles the first objection is that they are against law. 1866 *Dr. Aegvll Reign Law* ii. (1867) 64 We have Law as applied simply to an observed Order of facts. 1873 *H. Spencer Stud. Sociol.* ii. 42 The accepted conception of law is that of an established order to which the manifestations of a power or force conform. 1883 *H. Drummond Nat. Law in Spir.* W. i. 1. (1884) 5 The fundamental conception of Law is an ascertained working sequence... among the Phenomena of Nature.

19. **Math.** The rule or principle on which a series, or the construction of a curve, etc., depends.

1805-17 *R. Jameson Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 163 The law which produces an octahedron from a cube.

IV. 20. **Sport.** An allowance in time or distance made to an animal that is to be hunted, or to one of the competitors in a race, in order to ensure equal conditions; a start; in phrases *to get, give, have (fair) law (of)*.

1600 *R. Whyte in Nichols Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 91 Hir Grace... sawe sixteen bucces (all having fayre lawe) pulled downe with greyhoundes, in a laund. 1607 *Markham Caval.* iii. (1617) 82 That the foremost getting his law of the hindmost, do win the wager. 1611 - *Country Content*, i. vii. (1668) 43 That the Fetterer shall give the Hare twelve score Law, ere he loose the Greyhoundes. 1666-7 *Denham Direct. Paint.* i. v. 7 So Huntsmen fair unto the Hares give Law. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 401 If the Bird has Law of him, he will hardly overtake him. 1706 *E. Ward Hud. Rediv.* (1707) I. 1. 22 The silly Hare... Having good Law, sat down to rest her. 1787 *G. White Selborne vi.* (1789) 18 When the devoted deer was separated from his companions,

they gave him, by their watches, law... for twenty minutes. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 142 Give her law and she'll hold it a mile. 1829 *J. R. Best Pers. & Lit. Mem.* 77 The accident was owing to his giving his horse too much law. 1861 *Whyte Melville Mkt. Harb.* x. (ed. 182) 82 The fox... having obtained... a little law of his pursuers, takes advantage of the lull to slip away. 1883 *E. Pennell-Elmhurst Cream Leicester.* 312 The pack were now together... the fox had gained but little law.

#### b. Hence, Indulgence, mercy.

1649 *Fuller Just Man's Funeral* 17 God will give them fair law. 1719 *De For Cruse* II. xi. (1840) 236 Merchantships show but little law to pirates, if they get them in their power. 1848 *J. H. Newman Loss & Gain* 289 We shall have you back again among us by next Christmas... I can't give you greater law. 1849 *E. E. Napier Exkurs. S. Africa* II. 101 The 'on dit' is that he has ten days more law. 1879 *Geo. Eliot Coll. Breakf. P.* 594, I will never grant One inch of law to feeble blasphemies.

#### V. attrib. and Comb.

21. Simple attributive. a. Pertaining to the law as a body of rules to be obeyed, as in *law-system*; pertaining to law as a department of study, as in *law authority, dictionary, faculty, language, learning, library, lore, pedant, point, school, student, tractate, vocable*; pertaining to the legal profession, as *law-craft, gentleman, list, person, solicitor*; pertaining to forensic procedure and litigation, as in *law-bar, case, charges, chicanery, costs, court, fight, quirk, reports, sale, suitor, writings*; pertaining to the Mosiac dispensation or to the law in opposition to the gospel, as in *law-covenant, curse, work, worker*.

1818 *Corbett Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 381 His book is the greatest of all 'Law-Authorities. 1602 *Warner Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxiii. 302 At Westminster's 'Law-Barres. 1710 *Tatler* No. 190 ¶ 3 No one would offer to put a 'Law-Case to me. 1776 *Foot's Bankrupt* III. Wks. 1799 II. 126 The Attorney General to the paper, that answers the law cases, is not come yet. 1669 *Marvell Corr.* cxiii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 271 Your 'law-charges here amount not to sli. 1819 *Hermit in London* II. 175 Long acquainted with law-persons and law-charges. 1735 *Burke's Traits Popery Laws* IV. Wks. IX. 394 Vexatious litigation and crooked 'law-chicanery. 1618 *Bolton Florus* IV. xii. (1636) 325 Hee durst set up a 'Law-court, and sit in judgement within his Campe. 1768-74 *Tucker Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 258 Justification... is a term taken from the law-courts. 1878 *V. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 57 Condemned by the law-courts. 1803 *A. Swanson Sermon & Lect.* II. 168 The term of the 'law-covenant might be somewhat relaxed. 1587 *Golding De Moray* xx. (1617) 345 'Lawcraft hath almost as many sundry lawes as cases. 1832 *Southey in Q. Rev.* XLVII. 504 The sober follies which disgrace our law-craft. 1785 *A. Gib Sacred Contempl.* II. i. iii. 177 Through a full effect of the 'law-course to which they are naturally subjected. 1594 *Carew Huart's Exam.* Wits XI. (1596) 154 In the 'law-faculty every law containeth a several particular case. 1880 *Mrs. Oliphant He that will not, etc.* xxxi. He could not fight for his inheritance... unless indeed it were a 'law-fight in the courts. 1837 *Dickens Pickw.* xvi. If you 'law-gentlemen do these things on speculation, why you must get a loss now and then you know. 1808 *Bentham Sc. Reform* 43 'Law-learning, with falshood for the basis of it. 1799 *H. K. White Let. to bra. Neville Rem.* (1823) 179 With... a very large 'law library to refer to. 1852 *Dickens Bleak Ho.* x. Almanacs, diaries, and 'law-lists. 1812 *Jefferson Writ.* (1830) IV. 179 The... chaos of 'law-lore from which we wished to be emancipated. 1751 *H. Walpole Lett.* (1846) II. 382 You would easily believe this story, if you knew what a mere 'law-pedant it is! 1819 'law-persons [see *law-charges* above]. 1819 *Scott in Biog. Notices* ii. (1880) 385 If a 'lawpoint were submitted to him. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* vii. ¶ 10 Solicitous... to leave nothing to the mercy of a 'law-quirk. 1888 *Lighthall Eng. Seigneur* 70 Before the parish church, just after mass on Sunday forenoon, the bailiff cries his 'law-sales. 1738 *Warrington Div. Legat.* I. 431 That known Story of two 'Law-Solicitors. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* LXVIII. 817 The next call was upon S... a young 'law-student. 1720 *Sheffield (Dk. of Buckham) Wks.* (1753) I. 160 We did not, as 'law-suitors for contention, Disburse more charges than the prize was worth. 1880 *Gladstone in Daily News* 17 June 2/4 Allowing for all the differences in the 'law system of the two countries. 1649 *Milton Eikon.* v. 45 To which and other 'Law-tracts I refer the more Lawyerlike mootings of this point. 1845 *Carlyle Cromwell* (1871) V. 60 Hundreds of 'Law-vocables. 1654 *Selden Table-T.* (Arb.) 64 *Allodium* is a 'Law-word contrary to *Fendium*. 1645 *Rutherford Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 198 God healeth the sinner from his guildness (it is a law-word). *Ibid.* 149 It is likely Judas and Cain... had some 'law-work in their heart, and yet were never converted. 1818 *Scott Hrl. Midl.* xii. Wt only rag of human righteousness, or formal law-work. 1860 *N. MacMichael Pilgrim* P. 251 Law-work keeps him struggling... for years before he finds peace in believing. 1577 *Vautrouillier Luther on Ep. Gal.* 131, I have the author and Lord of the Scripture with me, on whose side I will rather stand, than beleue all the rablement of 'Law-workers. 1701 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3749/6 The original Titles to Estates, and other 'Law-Writings.

b. Pertaining to or commonly used for legal treatises or documents, as *law-binding, calf, sheep*. 1737-51 *Chambers's Cycl.* s.v. Book-binding, French-binding, law-binding, marble-binding [etc.]. 1837 *Dickens Pickw.* xxiv. Goodly octavos, with a red label behind, and that underdone-pie-crust-coloured cover, which is technically known as 'law-calf'. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 89/1 The uncoloured skin... is used in the peculiar style of binding called Law. 1895 *J. Zaeheindorf Hist. Bookbind.* 25 Law Calf—Law books are usually bound in calf felt wholly uncoloured.

c. with the sense 'as defined by law, according to the legal view', as in *law-goodness, guilt, infant, obligation, power, reckoning, righteousness; law-honest* adj.

1850 *Robertson Sermon*, Ser. III. v. 65 Goodness... which is produced by rewards and punishments—'law goodness, 'law-righteousness. 1645 *Rutherford Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 197 Not only shall justification free us... from all 'law-guilt... but [etc.]. 1873 *Spectator* 22 Feb. 236/2 To find representatives who after a double winnowing are commonly 'law honest', will abstain from actual bribes or actual plundering of the State till. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 62 The consent and approbation of the fair 'law-infant. 1645 *Rutherford Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 201 Christ's pardon in like manner doth remove a 'law-obligation to eternal death. 1647 *Mercurius Brit.*, *His Spectacles* 4 A King... whilst he is absent from his Parliament as a man, he is legally and in his 'Law-power present. 1800 *A. Swanson Sermon & Lect.* I. 326 The sufferings which Christ endured are his by God's gracious imputation and in 'law-reckoning.

22. a. Objective, as *law-bearer, evader, framer, fulfiller, monger, preacher, racker; law-catcher, making, preaching* vbl. sbs.; *law-magnifying* vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; *law-contemning, -cracking, -loving, monging, revering* adjs. b. Instrumental, as *law-beaten, -bound, -condemned, -forced, -locked, -made, -ridden* adjs. c. Locative, as *law-learned* adj.; hence *law-learnedness*.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 210/2 A 'Law berer, *legifer*. 1645 *Milton Tebrach*, Wks. 1851 IV. 190 Let the buyer beware, saith the old 'Law-beaten term. 1613 *Overbury Charac.*, *Franklin Wks.* (1856) 149 To bee 'law-bound among men, is like to be hide-bound among his beasts. 1625 *Fletcher & Shirley Nt. Walker* iv. i. I'll... let my Lady go a-foot a 'Law-catcher. 1681 *Flavel Meth. Grace* vi. 120, I am a 'law-condemned, and a self-condemned sinner. 1805 *Scott Last Ministr.* iv. xxiv, Your 'law contemning kinsmen. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* B 4 b, This 'lawcracking cogfoyst. 1894 *H. Gardener Unoff. Patriot* 2 Being both a law-breaker and a 'law-evader. 1794 *Coleridge Relig. Musings* I. 102 The morsel tossed by 'law-forced charity. 1876 *Fox Bourne Locke* III. xiii. 392-3 Expert 'law-framers. 1870 *Surgeon Treas. Dan. Ps.* xl. 8 The atoning sacrifice, the 'law-fulfiller. 1606 *Sylvester Du Bartas* II. iv. 11. *Trophies* 1308 The 'Law-learned Sage. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 121 A 'Law-learned head and an eloquent tongue. 1895 *Jane Menzies Cynceval's Elene* 38 The law-learned one, the ancient sage. 1826 *Bentham in Westminster Rev.* Oct. 492 'Law-learnedness in this and the higher grade. 1886 *G. Allen Mainie's Sake* xiv, We must behave ourselves like civilized people, clothed and 'law-locked. 1698 *Sylvester Du Bartas* II. ii. 11. *Colonies* 424 'Th' ingenious, Town-full, and 'Law-loving Soil, which Jove did with his Leman's name en-stile. 1622 *Drayton Polyoth.* xxii. 113 His father the lord Wells, who he suppos'd might sway His so outrageous son with his low'd 'law-mad brother, Sir Thomas Dymock. 1744 *E. Erskine Sermon*, Wks. 1871 III. 185 The 'law-magnifying righteousness of Christ. 1786 *A. Gib Sacred Contempl.* 337 The justice-satisfying and law-magnifying of His atonement. 1690 *Child Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) c. 33 Every nation does proceed according to peculiar methods of their own in... 'law-making. 1645 *Milton Colat.* 18 Though this catering 'Law-monger bee bold to call it wicked. 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xlv. 362 'Law-monging Attorneys. 1645 *Rutherford Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 144 Your 'law-preachers lead men from the foundation, Christ. 1837 *E. White Life in Christ* III. xxii. (1878) 322 Those ante-diluvians who had heard the 'law-preaching of Enoch and of Noah. 1635 *Brathwaite Arcad. Pr.* 217 If I should be Judge... 'Law-rackers should be all made readers of the Anatomy Lecture in Pluto's court. 1862 *S. Lucas Secularia* 200 Their act is memorably characteristic of our 'law-revering race. 1835 *Marrat Olla Podr.* iii, England is no longer priest-ridden... but... she is 'law-ridden. 1874 *Helps Soc. Press.* II. 23 A very considerably law-ridden country.

23. Special comb.: *law-act*, (a) a transaction in law; (b) (see *ACT* s.d. 8); *law-bible*, applied by Irish Roman Catholics to the Authorized Version; *law-bred* a., bred or trained in legal studies; *law-church* (disparagingly), the Established Church; *law-daughter* (see 3 c above); *law-driver*, one who drives or works at the law; a lawyer; *law-father* (see 3 c above); *law-free* a., not legally convicted or condemned; *law-French*, the corrupt variety of Norman French used in English law-books; *law-house*, a court of justice; *law-keeper*, (a) a guardian of the law; = *Gr. νομοφύλαξ*; (b) an observer of the law; *law-Latin*, the barbarous Latin of early English statutes; *law-lord*, (a) one of the members of the House of Lords qualified to take part in its judicial business; (b) in Scotland *colloq.*, one of those judges who have by courtesy the style of 'Lord'; *law-lordship*, the office or dignity of a law-lord; *law-neck-cloth*, humorous for 'a pillory'; *law-office* (U.S.), a lawyer's office; *law-officer*, a public functionary employed in the administration of the law, or to advise the government in legal matters; *spec.* in England, *law-officer (of the Crown)*, either the Attorney or Solicitor General; hence *law-officer-ship*; *law-place*, (a) a post as law professor; (b) position in the eye of the law; *law-post*, ? a post marking the limit of 'law' (sense 20); *law-prudent* a. [after *juris prudentia*], marked by legal learning; *law-puddering*, pottering about the law; *law-setter*, a lawgiver; *law-term*, (a) a word or expression used in law; (b) one of the periods appointed for the sitting of the law-courts; *law-writer*, (a) a legislator; (b) one who writes books on law; (c) one who copies or engrosses legal documents.



1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 215 The renewed apprehension of the grace of God... maketh not a new forensical and 'law-act'. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* i. iii. xl. 470 After a Man has been five years Batchellor of Law, or seven years Master of Arts, he may be Doctor of Law, provided he keep two Law-Acts, and Oppose once. 1847 W. CARLETON *Traits Irish Peasantry* (1860) 11. 5 The consoling reflection that he swore only on a \*Law Bible. 1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xxxii. 251 The fault of a \*law-bred mind lies commonly in seeing too much of a question, not seeing its parts in their due proportions. 1846 in COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) 11. 185 He wishes to support the \*law church, and the army. 1845 G. OLIVER *Biog. Jesuits* 42 A minister of the Law-church was called in for his opinion. 1583 STANYHURST *Ensis* 11. (Arb.) 60 And Hecuba old Princesse dyd I see, with number, an hundred \*Law daughters. 1625 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nl. Walker* iv. i. She's the merriest thing among these \*law-drivers, and in their studies half a day together. 1583 STANYHURST *Ensis* 11. (Arb.) 54 Next comes these lusty Chorobus Soon to king Priamus by law: thus he \*lawfather helping. a 1670 SEALING *Tromb. Chas.* I (Bannatney Club) I. 12 To quyte him who had married his sister, so long as he was \*law free, he could not with his honour. 1644 MILTON *Educ. Wks.* (1847) 99b To smatter Latin with an English mouth, is as ill a bearing as \*law French. 1876 DISBY *Real Prop.* v. 205 note, The reports in the Year Books are written in the strange jargon called law-French. a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 91. Strouting it in the \*Law house, saying; There is no dwelling in this Cille. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 49 That no Poet should so much as read to any privat man, what he had writ'n, untill the Judges and \*Law-keepers had seen it. 1804 H. GAROENR *Unoff. Patriot* 3 [A man may] be at once a law-breaker and a good man, or a law-keeper and a bad one. a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 102 He hates all but \*Law-Latine. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 62 ¶ 4 An imitation of the polite style... is abandoned for law-Latin. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* v. 1 ken our law-latin offends Mr. Butler's ears. 1773 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 444 The measure... will not be opposed in council by any great \*law-lord in the kingdom. 1883 FREEMAN in *Longm. Mag.* 11. 482 There has been something like the revival of a kind of professional peerage in the persons of certain of the law-lords. 1901 *Dundee Advertiser* 12 Apr., 'Lord Newbottle'—there never was such a title in the Scottish Peerage, though it was a law-lord's title. 1884 *Daily News* 3 June 2/2 An Irish Judge had been nominated to fill one of the \*law-lordships of the House of Lords. 1789 WOLCOR (P. Pindar) *Exposit. Ode vi.* Wks. 1812 11. 228 Perchance \*Law Neck-cloths, form'd of deal or oak... Shall rudely hug his harmless throat. 1896 CHATAIGNA *Mag. Dec.* 322/1 The daily routine and drudgery of a \*law-office. 1781 SIR W. JONES *Ess. Bailments* 85 The great \*law-officer of the Ottoman court. 1817 SP. *Earl Liverpool in Parl. Debates* 778 It might turn out, that the law officers in 1801 had acted upon their own opinion. 1896 *Daily News* 1 July 7/2 An Under-Secretaryship for India... was a poor substitute for a \*Law Officership. 1897 in *Bucknell MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 25 A \*Lawe place now voyde by the departure of M<sup>r</sup> Doctor Day. a 1771 J. GILL in *Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxix. 122 Put himself in their law-place and stead, and became responsible to law and justice for them. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* 11. 309 The first, which is next the Dog-house and Pens, is the \*Law-Post, and is distant from them 160 Yards. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* 55 Heerin declaring his annotation to be slight & nothing \*law prudent. — *Colast.* 16 The Servitor... declaring his capacity nothing refin'd since his \*Law-puddering, but still the same it was in the Pantry, and at the Dresser. 1572 L. LLOYD *Pilgr. Pr.* (1609) 65 Lycurgus that ancient \*law-setter. 1693 DRYDEN *Jurnal* (1697) p. lxvi. Writings, which my Author Tacitus, from the \*Law-Term, calls *famosos libellos*. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* i. 11 The word Condemnation is a law-term. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Legislat.*... a Law-maker, a \*law-writer.

† **Law**, sb.<sup>2</sup> Obs. Also 5 lagh, 6 Sc. lacht, lauch. Cf. LAWING sb. Sc. [ad. ON. *lag* market-price.] Score, share of expense, legal charge.

c 1410 HOCCEVE *Crt. Good Company* 33 Paie your lagh. 15. *Peables to Play* xi. Ane bad pay, ane ither said, nay, Byd quhill we rakin our lauch. 1530 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 137 The said day, Iohne Anderson was convicted in ane lacht of vj scillingis... because he [etc.].

**Law** (lō), sb.<sup>3</sup> Sc. and OE. Also 3-5 lau(ē), 4, 7 lawe. [Northern repr. OE. *hlaw* Low sb.]

1. A hill, esp. one more or less round or conical. Sometimes with local designation prefixed, as *North Berwick Law*, *Cushat Law*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4081 Wit þair fee bituix þair laus. *Ibid.* 7393 'He es', he said, 'þar he es won, Wit our scep apon þe lau.' 13. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 992 Not saued watz bot Segor þat sat on a lawe. c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* v. (Parl. Beasts) vii. Ane vnicorne come lamsand our ane law. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 5 b, Law signifieth a hill. 1807 HEAROCK *Arvan* 154 Artificial hills, called laws, in various parts of the country. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 69 We raide the tod doune on the hill, The martin on the law. 1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. I. 96 11k forest shaw and lofty law Frae grief and gloom arouse ye. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 209 You might climb the Law... and behold the face of many counties.

attrib. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* iii. He ladde þat lady so longe by þe lawe sides.

† 2. A monumental tumulus of stones. Obs.

1607 CAMDEN *Britannia* 660 In quibus quod mireris, plures sunt lapidum strues admodum magnæ Lawes vocant, quas in memoriam occisorum olim aggestas credunt vicini.

**Law** (lō), v. [OE. *lagian*, f. *lagu* LAW sb.<sup>1</sup>]

† 1. *trans.* To ordain (laws); to establish as a law; to render lawful. Obs.

a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* 11. (Napier) 274/7 Lazjap gode wordolaxan and lecrað þærtoccan, þæt ure cristendom fæste stante. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1206 As his ahne goddelec fæbede hit ant lokede. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* 11. xxvii. (1739) 124 The King hath a power of Lawing and Unlawing in Christ's Kingdom.

b. To command or impose as law. *rare*—1.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 82 The vast Jacobab... Within whose cavernous... trunk Meet village senates, lawing peace and war To dusky tribes.

† c. To law it: to act the lawgiver. Obs.

1653 H. COGAN *Scarlet Gown* Ep. Ded., That pragmatic Superintendent Court, and Consistory, which Lords and Lawes it, or would willingly doe so, over the whole world.

d. *Sc.* (? *nonce-use*). To give the law to, control.

1785 BURNS *Women's Minds* iv, But for how lang the flie may stang, Let inclination law that.

2. *intr.* To go to law, litigate. Also to law it. Also *colloq.* or *dial.* in indirect passive.

1550 *Hye Way to Spytell Ho.* 99 in Hazl. F. P. P. IV. 59 They that lawe for a debt vntrew. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvi. (1887) 138 He will needes lawe it, which careth for no lawe. 1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* iv. iii, Ye must law and claw before ye get it. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* 11. iii, If we law it on, till Lewis turns honest, I am afraid our credit will run low at Blackwell Hall! a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 108 There [sc. Ho. of Lords] the knight lawed by himself, for no person opposed him. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 7 People who inherited estates that were lawed about.

*quasi-trans.* 1742 FIELDING *F. Andrews* 11. v, Two of my neighbours have been at law about a house, till they have both lawed themselves into a gaol.

b. *trans.* To go to law with, proceed against in the courts.

1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 1 *Cor.* vi. 7 By your litigious lawing one another, you betray a great deal of weakness. 1786 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 160 One sends me a challenge; another Laws me: but I keep them all off. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* (1861) IV. 398 Alas, poor soul! And for what shall I law him? 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* 11. 117 You can't law a man ye know for a job like that.

3. To mutilate (an animal) so as to render it incapable of doing mischief. Almost exclusively *spec.* to EXPEDITE (a dog). Obs. exc. *Hist.*

1534 G. FERRERS tr. *Carta de Foresta* in *Gl. Charter* etc. § 6 (1542) Bijb, He whose dog is not lawed [orig. *expeditatus*] & so founde shalbe amerced [etc.]. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* iii. iv. 71 Foote-geld implies a Priuiledge to keepe Dogges within the Forrest not expeditated or lawed sans controule. 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 54 b, His own [cattle] are so ringed, and yoked, and lawed, that they neuer tresapace on any other man. 1866 *Chamb. Jour.* xviii. 261 They were forbidden to take anything for lawing dogs. 1886 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 505 'The cur which the husbandman kept might only exist if he had been 'lawed', or so mutilated, that the idea of poaching was for ever banished from his mind.

**Law** (lō), *int.* Now *vulgar.* Also 9 laws. [Cf. LA, Lo, of which it may have been in origin an alteration prompted by an instinctive sense of expressiveness in the vowel sound; in later use it has coalesced with *lor* = LORD as an exclamation.] An exclamation now expressing chiefly astonishment or admiration, or (often) surprise at being asked a question; in early use chiefly asservative.

With † *law ye* cf. *la you* s.v. LA.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 414 To begin Wench, so God helpe me law, My love to thee is sound sans cracke or flaw. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 125 Lawe 1, I begin to swell—puffe. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* 11. xxv. 169 Law ye there (quoth Sancho) did not I tell you [etc.]. 1764 *Ann. Reg.* 134 'O law, madam', said the poor children. 1813 *Sketches Charac.* (ed. 2) I. 59 Law! I wonder at that, replied Mrs. Mansell. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* 1. vi, 'Law bless me, sir'. 1863-5 J. THOMSON *Sunday at Hampstead* ix, But law! Think of becoming a poor naked squaw! 1878 Mrs. STOWE *Poganuc P.* iii. 26 Laws, he's an old bachelor. 1887 R. M. JOHNSTON in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 729/1 Ah, law me! But it's no business of mine. *Ibid.* 729/2 Good gracious, laws o' mercy, sister!

**Law**, obs. form of LAWE, LAY sb.<sup>1</sup>, LOW.

**Law-abiding**, a. [f. LAW sb.<sup>1</sup> + pr. pple. of ABIDE v. The formation may have been due to a reminiscence of the next word.] Abiding by, i.e., maintaining or submitting to the law.

1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* i. vi. 558 The great Earl... who on every other occasion appears as conciliatory and law-abiding. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 63 If the Roman people had not been the most law-abiding people in the world all public business must have come to a standstill.

Hence **Law-abidingness**.

1880 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 311 National self-respect demands a decent conformity to law-abidingness and morality. 1889 *Spectator* 28 Sept., That most useful of civic virtues, law-abidingness.

**Lawaier**, -ayer, obs. forms of LAWYER.

**Lawar**(e), obs. Sc. form of LAVER sb.<sup>2</sup>

† **Law-biding**, ppl. a. Sc. Obs. [f. LAW sb.<sup>1</sup> + prcs. pple. of BIDE v. to await.]

1. 'Waiting the regular course of law' (Jam.).

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Recognition*, Gif the vassall is fugitive for slaughter, and not law biding, the superior may [etc.].

2. a. Standing good in law. b. Able to answer an accusation.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 268, I cannot take God's word without a caution as if Christ had lost and sold His credit and were not in my books responsal and lawbiding. 1755 GUTHRIE's *Trial* 112 (Jam.) The soul is pursued for guilt more or less, and is not law-biding; Christ Jesus is the city of refuge.

**Law-board** (-brod, etc.), var. LAY-BOARD *dial.*

**Law-book**. [f. LAW sb.<sup>1</sup> + BOOK; cf. ON. *lǫg-bók*.]

1. A book containing a code of laws.

c 1200 ORMIN 16944 þe nahht mazz ec bitacnenn uss All þatt stafflike lare Off Moysesæss laþeboc. 1860 MAX MÜLLER *Hist. Sanskrit Lit.* Introd. (ed. 2) 62 The different dates ascribed to Mann as the author of our Law-book.

2. Chiefly pl. A book treating of law.

1555 GARDINER *Will in Wills Doctors Com.* (1863) 43, I bequeath to Thomas Worlicke all my humanitie and lawe books. 1660 *Trial Regie.* 10 Gentlemen, Let me tell you what our Law-books say. 1720-21 C. PHIBBS in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) 11. 13 The oldest man alive, or any law-book, cannot give any instance of such a proceeding. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. 11. 42 In the fourth century, many camels might have been laden with law-books. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. xvii. 495 Europe suffered from the multiplication of law-books.

**Law-borrow**. *Sc. Law.* Now only in plural.

Also 5 -burgh, pl. -borowis, -bowrous, -boris, 7-9 -burrows. [f. LAW sb.<sup>1</sup> + BORROW sb.] The legal security required from a person that he will not injure the person, family, or property of another; security of the peace. Also *action*, bond of law-borrowis. To swear a law-borrowis against (a person): to make an affidavit of being in danger from him.

1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) 11. 51/1 And gif any man be fedyt... þe schirref sall forthwith of bath þe parteis tak law borowis. 1474 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 406 He was nocht under law borowis anent the said William of Cadion. 1484 *Ibid.* 40 William Futhes is becumin law burgh that William Vmfray saibe vnscaith in tym cuming. 1597 *Sc. Acts Jas. II*, § 13 heading, The Proclamation of general peace: Of law-burrows. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Crimis* 142 Gif ane complains to the Schirref, and desires lawborowis of ane other man; and the Schirref doe not his office thereanent, he sall pay fourtie poundes. 1752 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process App.* (ed. 2) 281 Interdictions, Inhibitions, and Law-burrows. 1864 A. LEIGHTON *Leg. Edin.* (1886) 171 Had forced the deacon to swear a lawborrows against him. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Sept. 5/5 John Fraser, sheriff officer, raised an action of lawburrows against John Norrie Anderson. 1896 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 174 Men would have law-borrows against Christ's cross.

† **Law-breach**. Obs. [OE. *lahbryce*, f. *lah*, *lagu* LAW sb.<sup>1</sup> + *bryce* breaking.] A breach or breaking of the law.

1014 WULFSTAN *Serm. ad Anglos* in *Hom.* xxxiii. (Napier) 166 note, Þæt was geworden... þurh lawedra lahbryce. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* I. 5 Lawe breche or trespassing ayns the lawe.

† **Law-break**, v. Obs. *rare*—1. [f. LAW sb.<sup>1</sup> + BREAK v.; after next sb.] *intr.* To break the law.

1382 WYCLIF *Is.* xlviii. 8, I wot forsothe, for lawe breking thou shalt lawe breke [*L. praevaricatoris praevaricatoris*].

**Law-breaker**. [OE. had *lahbreca* of the same meaning.] One who violates the law.

[a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* ii. (1889) 9 Par healdan geþyld we na scylan ac wiðstandan þar lahbrecan.] c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 289/2 Lawe brekare, *legirumpus*. c 1450 *Minor Saluacionn* 3550 Lawbreakers and ydolaters with bolde visage blamed hee. 1547 *Primer Oj.* Deliuier me... out of the hande of the... lawe breaker. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* ii. 75 Thou art a Robber, A law-breaker, a Villaine; yeld thee Theefe. 1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wed.* v. ii. (1664) 141 That Tongue... which now grows hoarse with flattering the great Law-breakers. 1876 *Oxford Bible-Helps*, *Mountains*, It was on Mount Ebal that the cursing of the law-breakers took place.

So **Law-breaking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1767 *Sp. agst. Suspending & Disp. Prerogative* in Hansard *Parl. Hist.* (1813) XVI. 258 There was no such distinction in the days, when the law-making and the law-breaking prerogative walked forth at noon tide. 1881 *Times* 9 Apr. 11/5 Temporal Courts would deal more timely with clerical law-breaking.

**Lawch**, **Lawchter**: see LAUGH v., LAUGHTER 1.

**Lawd**, obs. form of LAUD, LEWD a.

**Law-day**. Obs. exc. *Hist.* [f. LAW sb.<sup>1</sup>]

1. The day for the meeting of a court of law, esp. of the sheriff's court, once in six months, or of the court leet, once a year; hence used for the session of such a court, and the court itself.

1235-52 *Kent. Glaston.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 189 Salvis duobus laghedaghes. 1292 *Year-bk.* 20 & 21 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 339 A deus lauedaues [*printed* lauedaues] par an. 1331 *Lit. Cantuar.* 31 Oct. (Rolls) I. 403 Ad exigendum et manutenendum jura... ac etiam Curiam nostram de Godmersham, quæ dicitur Laghe daye, die Veneris proxime sequente. 1444 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 399 The law dayis eftir Michelmess. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 370 That the articles of the yelde aforesaid be redde and declared at the lawday. 1516 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 16 Two tymys yn y<sup>r</sup> yere to kepe a lawedaye there. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.*, c. 26 § 23 [Lords marchers] shall have... their Lordshipsse Courtis Baron Court letes and Lawedayes. 1589 R. HARVEY *PL Perc.* (1860) 5, I will present you at the law day for a ryot. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iii. 140 Who ha's that breast so pure, Wherein vnclenly Apprehensions Keepe Leetes and Law-dayes? 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 201 Thirdly, that Thursday should be Court or law-day for deciding controversies. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 194 Law-day signifies a Leet or Sherifesse tourne. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* 23 Apr. (O. H. S.) 11. 379 A Lawday of the Dean and Canons of Hereford. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* 11. 105 The 'curia legalis' (Law-day) was held yearly the Monday next after the feast of St. Hilary.

2. A day appointed for the discharge of a bond, after which the debtor could not at common law be relieved from the forfeiture.

1492 RYMAN *Poems* xcii. 6 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXIX. 266, I make an ende within shorte space. I sette no lawe day in the case.

**Lawdeable**, obs. form of LAUDABLE.

**Lawe**, obs. form of LAUGH, LAVE.

† **Lawed**, ppl. a. Obs. [f. LAW sb.<sup>1</sup> + -ED 2.] Provided with laws.



1639 *SALTmarsh Policy* 109 In attempts of conquest spie out and informe your selfe first, whether they be such as are well lawed and disciplined, or carelesse and disordered.

**Lawed**, obs. form of LEWD.

**Laweour**, -er(e), -eyer(e, obs. ff. **LAWYER**.

**Lawer**(e, obs. Sc. form of LAVER sb.<sup>2</sup>

**Lawful** (lō'fūl), *a.* Forms: 4. **laghful**, 4-6 *Sc.* **lachful**, (5 **laful**), 5-6 *Sc.* **lauch**(t)ful(1, 6 **lau-**full, **law**(e)fol, 6-8 **lawfull**, 6- **lawful**. [*f.* **Law sb.**<sup>1</sup> + **FUL**. Cf. **ON. lagfullr.**]

1. According or not contrary to law, permitted by law. Frequent in predicative use.

1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xlviii. (1495) 632 It was not lawfull to defoylle the laurer tree in vn honeste and vnlawfull vses. c 1440 *Prompt. Par.* 289/2 Lawfull, legitimus. 1526 *TINDALE Johu v.* 10 It is the sabbath day, it is not lawfull for the to cary thy beed. 1535 *COVERDALE Ezek.* xxxiii. 16 In so much as he doth now the thinge that is lawfull and right, he shall lyue. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 250 It is lawfull for all men, to save themselves from violence. 1590 *SWINBURNE Testaments* 11 By this word lawfull, is excluded... whatsoever is contrary to iustice, pietie, or equity. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius' Low C. Warres* 739 Upon debate of the matter in the great Council of the Kingdome, and in a lawfull manner. 1718 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Cress* Bristol 10 Apr. He... inquired... whether it was lawfull to permit it. 1796 *H. HUNTER St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 642, I shall not examine whether that possession be lawfull. 1817 *W. SELWYN Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 922 It shall be lawfull for the jury... to find a verdict for the plaintiff. 1835 *L. TAYLOR Spir. Despot.* vi. 249 Constantine's establishment of Christianity... declaring it to be a... Lawfull Religion. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. 1. 567 A lawfull military operation.

† **b.** Permissible; allowable, justifiable. *Obs.*

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iv. viii. 122 Is it now lawfull and please your Maiesteie, to tell how many is kill'd? 1717 *FREZIER Voy. S. Sea* 69 It seems lawfull to believe, that, among the Children of our common Parent, God has formed three Sorts of Colours in the Flesh of Men.

† **c.** Of a disease: ?Normal. *Obs.*

1610 *BARRROUGH Meth. Physick v.* xxi. (1639) 318 Foure particular orders to be kept in curing a lawfull Oedema.

2. Appointed, sanctioned, or recognized by law; legally qualified or entitled. Now chiefly in certain traditional collocations, as *lawful heir, king, money, parliament, sovereign, succession, title*; also, *lawful captive, prey, prize, (to be) lawful game*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26993 Pas ober [plights] the quilk he bette Bot nocht wif penance laghful sett. 1439 *E. F. Wills* (1882) 122, xx markes of lawfull money. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 98 Forpue by lawfull accouyn, & seke fers loue. 1456 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 111 Geyf thar was only lauchful ar to that land. 1526 *Galway Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 402 No carpenter nor mason shall have no workeman but that which shall be lawfull workeman in that sience [sic]. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) III. 393 His eldest sone... to his place sould succed As lauchfull air. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 20 b, Lawfull succession. *Ibid.* 243 Yf they have any lawfull impediment. 1562 *WINSTET Ch. Practises* Wks. 1888 I. 2 Thre Questionis, tweching the lauchful vocacion of Iohne Knox. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvi. 118 He being Crownit in lauchfull Parliament. 1581 *Ibid.* xlv. 101 That lauchfull pastors of the Kirk sould be deprivit. 1595 *SHAKS. Johu ii.* 1. 95 Thou hast vnder-wrought his lawfull King. 1604 — *Oth. i.* ii. 51 If it proue lawfull prize, he's made for euer. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xxviii. 165 A Banished man, is a lawfull enemy of the Common-wealth. 1763 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1861) VI. 359 All mortgages, bonds, [etc.]... wherein the payment of money is... promised, shall be taken and understood to mean lawfull money. 1766 *FORDEUX Serm. Eng. Wom.* (1767) I. iii. 108 They will consider her as lawfull game. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 69 Prize vessels... condemned in any courts of admiralty or vice-admiralty as lawfull prize. 1817 *W. SELWYN Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 854 Having no lawfull impediment. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 278 So that my executrix shall pay in good time all lawfull debts. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 54 Himself in his own reading of the law, a lawfull King.

† **b. ellipt.** = lawfull money, weight. *Obs.*

1533 *Churchv. Acc. Crocombe* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 40 For to deliver the sayd x schepes so good as they were or ells xliij. liij. in good and lawfull. 1778 *A. ADAMS in Pam. Lett.* (1876) 343 It takes... fifty pounds lawfull for a hundred of sugar, and fifty dollars for a hundred of flour.

**c.** Of a marriage: Such as the law permits; and regards as valid. Of offspring: Born in lawfull wedlock, legitimate.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxviii. (*Margaret*) 163, I was borne this towne within, In lauchful bed of folk mychty. 1543 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* iii. v. 23 Helennus, The lauchful sone of the king Priamus. a 1548 *HALL Chron., Rich. III.* 49 Making much suite to have her joyned with him in lawfull matrimony. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 35 b, The same... ought nowe to be every where received for lawfull wives. *Ibid.* 424 Moste men doth desire of the lawfull birth of his syster. 1600 *SHAKS. A. V. L.* iii. iii. 71 Truly she must be giuen, or the marriage is not lawfull. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xiii. 107 Haue I... Forborne the getting of a lawfull Race. a 1657 *Sir W. MURE Hist. Kovalian* Wks. (S. T. S.) II. 249 The great Stewart... invited home againe Elizabeth Mure to his Lawfull bed. a 1699 *LADY HALKETT Autobiog.* (1875) 1 Constant to the only lawfull embraces of the Queen. 1827 *JARMAN Fawell's Devices* (ed. 3) II. 247 In case M. B. should die... without leaving lawfull issue of her body. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 270 Had been the lawfull wife of the testator, and Adelinda his legitimate daughter by her.

**d.** *Lawful age, years*: the age at which a person attains his legal majority; also, the age at which a person becomes legally competent to perform

some act or to hold some office. *Lawful day*: one in which it is lawfull to transact business, or some particular kind of business.

a 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. V.* 80 b, Til my sonne come to his lawfull age. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 424 He himselfe was of lawfull yerres. 1708 *Royal Proclam.* 11 July in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4456/1 Upon the Tenth Day of October next to come... if the same be a Lawfull Day.

† **3.** Observant of law or duty; law-abiding, faithful, loyal. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (Paulus) 218 For I am cristis lauchful knycht. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 113 Ech man pat... louep a lawfull lijf to lede. c 1475 *Rauf Coitgear* 508 Bot as ane lauchfull man my laids to leid. 1483 *CAXTON Cato Givb.* It is the souerayn gyfte of god for to haue a good and lawfull wyf. 1560 *ROLLANO Crt. Venus* 1. 581 Lufe is tressonable: Nocht lauchfull, but scho is lamentable. 1642 *J. MARSH Argum. Militia* 4 Every lawfull Subject is taken to be within the protection of the King.

† **4.** Pertaining to or concerned with law. *Obs.*

1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 35 Lawfulman in þe peple [*L. politici in populo*]. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Funerall Mon.* 722 In matters lawfull to depend vpon the pleasure and direction of the Archbishop.

† **5. a.** quasi-sb.; **b.** quasi-adv.; **c.** as an exclamation. *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) ii. vi. 99 In keypunge faythe, trowth and lawfull for y<sup>r</sup> loue of god princypally. 1566 *PHILLIPS Pynch. Patt.* (1676) 2 That th' Seller be so old, That he may lawfull sell, thou lawfull hold. 1787 *GROSE Proer. Gloss., Lawful*, Oh lawfull case, an interjection. *Derb.* 1790 *PEGGE Derbiccisms* (E. D. S.) s.v., Ah lawfull, and ah lawfull case! exclamations.

**Lawfully** (lō'fūli), *adv.* [*f.* **LAWFUL** + **LY**<sup>2</sup>.] In a lawfull manner.

1. In accordance with law.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26111 Scrit es opin scheuing o breist Laullull m be-for þe preist. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 74 Þes false men seye in here doyng þat crist was lafully don to the dep. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3512 Wylye ye lawfully lfe may & your lyf haue. c 1430 *Cruciansoury* 300 3et most the mayster, by good resone, Warne hem lawfully by-fore none. c 1470 *HENRYSON Tale of Dog* 66 This exception Wes of n strength, nor lauchfully mycht stand. (a 1500 *Chester PL* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 208 This woman... Was wedded lawfully this other yeaie. 1512 *Act & Hen. VIII.* c. 9 Preamble, The heires males of his body lafully begotten. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 165 b, Thus... we may percyue what thoughtes... we may lawfully admyt... in y<sup>e</sup> tyme of the seruyce of god. a 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VIII* 242 b, That the kyng might lawfully marry where he would. 1552 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1854) 5 General counsaills lauchfully gaderit in the halye spreit. c 1560 *A. SCOTT Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxiv. 58 3it thar is lesum lufe That lawfully sould lest. 1588 *A. KING tr. Canisius' Catech., Confess.* 9 Adulterie lauchfullye prouen. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* Table 74 The defender being lawfully summoned, may vse his lawfull essonzeis. 1638 *R. BAKER tr. Balzac's Lett.* III. 102 There are certain bounds... which neither you nor we can lawfully passe. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* i. xiv. 69 What I lawfully Covenant, I cannot lawfully break. 1705 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* i. xvi. (1793) 573 He may lawfully correct his child, being under age, in a reasonable manner. 1817 *W. SELWYN Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1116 The declaration ought to have stated, that the mare was lawfully on the common. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 316 Without having issue on her body lawfully begotten. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ii. 1. 159 Each provincial assembly might lawfully have a permanent president. 1885 *DUNCKLEY in Manch. Weekly Times* 24 Feb. 5/5, I cannot pray for those who are engaged, however lawfully as men may think, in shedding blood.

† **2.** Loally, faithfully. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* vi. 32 And indide I lawfully [*Fr. lealment*] promytte you that so shal I doo.

**Lawfulness** (lō'fūlnēs), [*f.* **LAWFUL** + **-NESS**.] The quality of being lawfull; legality; in early use respect for law.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1741 Nawt for þire tale, Ah do for mire lafulness. 1530 *PALSGR.* 237/2 Lafulnessse, licititē, loysibletē. 1597 *HOOKER Ecl. Pol.* v. xlviii. § 7 The lawfulnessse of our prayer for deliuerance out of all calamities. 1631 *GOUGE God's Arrows* i. xliii. 69 This great instance of Gods being angry, gives an evident demonstration of the lawfulnessse of anger. 1635-56 *COWLEY Davideis* iv. Notes (1669) 149 That is no more a proof of the Right, than their Practice was of the Lawfulnessse of Idolatry. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* i. 140 Let him, who has Power to command me, look to the Lawfulnessse of it. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 566 To question the lawfulnessse of assassination... was to question the authority of the most illustrious Jesuits.

**Lawgh**, obs. form of LAUGH v., LOW.

**Lawgiver** (lō'gīvər), [*f.* **Law sb.**<sup>1</sup> + **GIVER**. Cf. Icelandic *lög-grjafari*, *Da. lovgiver*.] One who gives, i. e. makes or promulgates, a law or code of laws; a legislator.

1382 *WYCLIF Job* xxxvi. 22 Lo! heze God in his strengthe, and noon to hym lic in lawe giueres [*Vulg. legislatores*]. c 1400 *Abol. Loll.* 74 Not only is holi writ despiced bi þat sciens, & blasfemid, but Gud Himself þat is þe law geuar. 1535 *COVERDALE Isa.* xxxiii. 22 The Lorde shalbe oure lawe geuer. 1597-8 *BACON Ess., Honour* (Arb.) 70 In the second place are *Legislatores*, Lawgiuers. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* lx. 7 Iudah is my Lawgiuer. 1689-90 *TEMPLE Ess. Learning* Wks. 1731 I. 292 They are content Pythagoras should pass for a Law-giuer, but by no means for a Philosopher. 1786 *A. GIB Sacred Contempl.* i. iii. 36 The Supreme Law-giuer is entitled to the absolute subjection of his reasonable creature. 1835 *THIRLWALL Greece* i. 135 Minos appears in the... character... of a wise and just lawgiuer. 1842 *MALL in Nonconf.* II. 1 We bow to no law-giuer in the church but Christ. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S.* VI. Index 510 [Sir Geo. Calvert] a wise and benevolent law-giuer.

**Law-giving**, *vbl. sb.* Also 5 *lawes-yovying*. [*f.* **Law sb.**<sup>1</sup> + **GIVING vbl. sb.**] The action or process of giving laws; legislation.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 73 They bene christen men, and lyving under your obeissance, lawes-yovying, and yelding to youre lawes. 1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 178 This is the very end of Lawgiving, to abolish evil customs by wholsom Laws. 1876 *Oxford Bible-Helps, Mountains*, Mount Horeb was the scene of the burning-bush and of the law-giving.

**Law-giving**, *ppl. a.* [*f.* **Law sb.**<sup>1</sup> + **GIVING ppl. a.**] That gives or makes laws. Also *occas.* that 'gives the law' to or determines.

1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 22 In Turkey, besides their lawe-giuing Diuines, they haue no other Writers but Poets. 1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 196 As if the will of God were becom sinfull, or sin stronger than his direct and Law-giving will. 1827 *HARE Guesses* (1859) 310 Men would still worship the creature, under the form of abstractions, and laws, instead of the living, lawgiving Creator. 1865 *GROTE Plato* i. i. 11 The nature of number was imperative and lawgiving.

**Law-hand.** The style of hand-writing used for legal documents. Also *occas.*, matter written in this hand.

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* i. 98 It is not the Lawyers that have invented these Law-bands, to keep their clients in ignorance. 1748 *HARTLEY Observ. Man* i. iii. 302 The common Round-hand, various Law-hands, and various Short-hands. 1776 *J. ADAMS Wks.* (1854) IX. 433 You must make yourself sufficiently acquainted with law-french and with the abbreviated law-hand, to read and understand the cases reported in these books. 1852 *DICKENS Bleak Ho.* xlviii, An immense desert of law-hand and parchment.

**Lawhe**, -hyn, obs. forms of LAUGH v.

**Lawier**(e, obs. form of **LAWYER**.

**Lawine**, variant of LAUWINE.

**Lawing** (lō'ing), *sb. Sc.* [*f.* **Law sb.**<sup>2</sup> + **-ING**<sup>1</sup>.] A reckoning at a tavern; a tavern-bill.

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 633 The Scottis counnit their lawing so deir. 1686 *G. STUART Joco-ser. Disc.* 68 Come to my house some other day I'll pay the lawing, gang your way. 1728 *RAMSAY Lure* 4 Night-drinking sots counting their lawin'. a 1774 *FERGUSON Leith Races* Poems (1845) 33 They rake the grunds of ilka barrel To profit by the lawin. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* ii, No man should enter the door of a public-house without paying his lawing.

**b. Comb.**: lawing-free *a.*, not called upon for one's share in the bill; scot-free.

17... *Song, Andro & his Cutty Gun* in *Ramsay Tea-t. Misc.* (1775) II. 229 She heght to keepe me lawing-free. 1794 *Poems, Eng. Scot. & Lat.* 103 I'm no for letting ye, ye see, (As I war rich) gang lawin free.

**Lawing** (lō'ing), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* **Law v.** + **-ING**<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the vb. **Law**.

1. Going to law; litigation. *Obs. exc. arch.*  
c 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 51 As many as her doth here For lawing schalle they not sterc. 1526 *TINDALE 2 Cor.* xii. 20, I feare lest there be founde amonge you lawyng [Gr. *epais*, Wycl. struyngis, Cov. debates, 1611 variance, 1881 (R.V.) strife]. 1554-9 *T. WATERHOUSE in Songs & Ball.* (1860) 10 Behold throughe lawyng howe som be brought bar. 1586 *J. HOOKER Hist. Irel.* in *Holmshed* II. 54/2 Lawing & vexation in the towne, one dailie suing and troubling another. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 64 a, To defray the extraordinarye charge of building, marriage, lawing, or such like. 1640 *D. CAWDREY Three Serm.* (1641) 2 Warre is but a more publick kind of Lawing. 1737 *OZELL Rabelais* iii. v. 33 note, So Lawing was his natural Element. 1891 *B. HARTE 1st Fam. Tasajara* iv, It might be a matter of 'lawing' hereafter.

*Proverb.* 1562 *J. HEYWOOD Epigr.* (1867) 180 Great lawyng, small louyng. 1631 *BP. WEBBE Quicquid.* (1657) 201 Then should we have less lawing and more love. *attrib.* 1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* 167 It is not so light a matter to skirmish among the musket bullet, as to pen out a Lawing plea.

2. The action of cutting off the claws or ball of a dog's forefeet; expeditation. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, Lawing of dogs. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 72 The court of regard, or survey of dogs, is to be holden every third year for the lawing or expeditation of mastiffs. 1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* V. xxiii. 163 In his love for the chase he... kept up the cruel mutilation, the lawing, as it was called, of all dogs in the neighbourhood of the royal forests.

† **Lawing**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*<sup>1</sup>. [*f.* **Law v.** + **-ING**<sup>2</sup>.] Given to litigation.

1640 *D. CAWDREY Three Serm.* (1641) Ep. Ded., To strangle the lawlesse contentions of this Lawing age.

† **Lawish**, *a. Obs.* [*f.* **Law sb.**<sup>1</sup> + **-ISH**.] Pertaining to the law, savouring of the law. In quotes. referring to the ceremonial or Mosaic law.

1560 *BECON Catech.* Wks. 1564 I. 444 b, This lawysh sprinkling was a figure of the blood of Christ. 1654 *VILVAIN Theol. Treat.* iv. 118 Al Lawish Ceremonies which prefigured him [are] abolished.

**Lawit**, obs. Sc. form of LEWD, lay.

**Lawk**, **lawks** (lōk(s), *int.* Also 8-9 **lauk**. [vulgar form of **LACK sb.**<sup>2</sup> or deformation of **LORD**.]

= **Lord**! Also *Lawk-a-daisy* (*me*) and as sb. = **LACK-A-DAISY**. *Lawk-a-mussy* = *Lordhavemercy*!; also as v. = to cry 'Lawk-a-mussy'!

1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 168 Lauk! that cannot be like mistress, for she has never a blue gown. 1827 *DICKENS Pickw.* xxxix, Lauk, Mr. Weller... how you do frighten one! a 1845 *Hoon Lost* Her 25 Lauk help me, I don't know where to look. 1864 *J. PAVN Sir Massingberd* 33 Spread-eagled fruit-trees, as school-boys called them, 'lawk-a-daisies'. 1886 *Pioneer* (N. Y.) Oct. (Cent.),



'Lawks!' exclaimed Mrs. Partington, 'what monsters these master-builders must be!' 1890 *PARING-GOULD Arminell* xlix. 464 Lawk, miss! She wouldn't stand no nonsense. 1893 — *Cheep Jack* 2. 1. to 'The servant maids... were lawk-mussying and ob-mying over the bargains.

**Lawland**, *Sc.* form of **LOWLAND**.

**Lawle**, *obs.* *Sc.* form of **LOWLY**.

**Lawless** (lō'les), *a.* [*f.* **LAW** *sb.* + *-LESS*.]

1. Without law, having no laws; ignorant of, or not regulated by law. Of a law: Not based on principles of right. Now rare.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 291 Per bud þo hebenemen, þe were laweise [i.e. lawless]. a 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 254 For miht is riht, the lond is laweise. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 606 For as bestes ȝe ben by no skille reuled, ... So be ȝe, ludus, by-lad & lawe-les also. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* i. xix. 'Ther was comen in to their landes people that were lawles. 1598 *HAKLEY Voy.* i. 20 A barbarous and inhumane people whose law is lawlesse. a 1656 *Br. Hall Sp. Defence Convocation*. Shall the enemies of the Church... say we are a lawless Church? 1789 *BELSHAM Ess.* i. 4 If the determinations of the will are themselves lawless and uncertain. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* ii. xlviii, Albania's chief, whose dread command is lawless law. 1836 *W. IRVING Astoria* 111. 254 Commercial feuds in the lawless depths of the wilderness.

b. Exempt from law, not within the province of law, above or beyond the reach of law. † Also, in the position of an outlaw.

c 1250 *BRACON De Legibus* iii. tract. ii. xi. § 1 & extunc utlagabitur, sicut ille qui est extra legem, sicut Laughelesman [i.e. Laghelesman]. 1602 *How to choose good wife* H. 4, I have procur'd a licence, and this night we will be married in a lawlesse Church. 1632 *MASSINGER City Madam* v. ii. You shall find you are not lawless, and that your moneys cannot justify your villanies. 1656 *S. H. Gold. Law* 49 He is not bound to it, for the Lord of the Law is Lawless. 1685 *BAXTER Paraphr.* N. T. Matt. xii. 37 Christ hath not made us lawless... in vain. 1865 *Mozley Mirac.* vi. 117 Such an anomalous occurrence would be lawless, and a contradiction to known law.

2. Of persons, their actions: Regardless of, or disobedient to law. † Occas. of an action: Illegal, unlawful (*obs.*). Of passions, etc.: Uncontrolled by law, unbridled, licentious.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7304 (Gött.) For nouþer er ȝe war ne wise, Bot for ȝour riches ouer lawe-les. 131. *F. E. Allit. P. C.* 170, I leue here be som lwyger, sum lawles wrech. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crde* 609 It is a lawles lif as lordynges vsen. 14... *Siege Jerusalem* 25/496 Lat neuer þis lawynges ledis lauz at his harmys. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 36 Great is the lawlesse laying on of the sword and warlike weapon. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* i. 1. 32 A Valliant sonne in-law thou shalt enioy: One, fit to bandy with thy lawlesse Sonnes. 1591 — *Two Gent.* iv. i. 54 That they may hold excus'd our lawlesse lues. 1594 — *Rich. III.* i. iv. 224 He needs no indirect or lawlesse course, To cutt off those that haue offended him. 1604 *DEKKER Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 11. 133 Lawlesse desires are seas scorning all bounds. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* v. xiv. 411 At the Innes of Court under pretence to learn Law, he learns to be lawlesse. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* ii. 637 Wine urg'd to lawless Lust the Centaurs Train. a 1704 *T. BROWN Sat. Woman* Wks. 1730 i. 56 Revenge implacable, and lawless fires. 1812 *CRABBE Tales* 3 Beneath him fix'd our man of law, That lawless man the foe of order, saw. 1846 *KEBLE Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 40 Shaming lawless mirth. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiii. 111. 326 He should be protected against lawless violence. 1883 *M. MORRIS Clawhouse* x. 183 Among these lawless spirits, he who would be obeyed must be feared. *absol.* 1557 *N. T. (Genev.)* i. Tim. i. 9 The Lawe is... geuen... unto the lawles. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1805) 137, I have said that to withstand the arguments of the lawless, the Anti-jacobins proposed to suspend the law.

b. said of animals and inanimate objects.

1738 *WESLEY Psalms LXXXIX.* vi. Thou dost the lawless Sea controul. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* lxxi. 111. 803 The lawless river overturned the palaces... on its banks. 1854 *BAHAM Haliut.* 154 A prison for wild lawless birds.

Hence **Lawlessly** *adv.*, in a lawless manner.

1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* v. iii. 14 He... will not use a woman lawlessly. a 1656 *Br. Hall Imposition Hands* § 14 Wks. 1808 1X. 808 How lawlessly vicious are the lives of too many.

**Lawlessness** (lō'lesnēs), [*f.* **LAWLESS** + *-NESS*]. The quality of being lawless; disregard of, or disobedience to, law or rule.

1591 *SPENSER M. Hubbard* 1310 Gluttonie, malice, pride, and covetise, And lawlessness reigning with riotise. 1611 *COTGR.,* *Illegalitē*, lawlessness. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 200 A frightful instance of the lawlessness and ferocity of those marauders. 1860 *J. THURP Introd.* to Ps. 11. 69 Unholiness and lawlessness of life. 1871 *MORLEY Carlyle in Crit. Misc.* Ser. i. 215 Byron, whose genius, daring, and melodramatic lawlessness, exercised what now seems such an amazing fascination over the least revolutionary of European nations.

**Law-like** (lō'lik), *a.* [*f.* **LAW** *sb.* + *LIKE*.] a. Like to law, having a resemblance to law, or to legal phraseology or proceedings. Now rare. † b. Disposed or inclined to law or rule. *Obs.*

1553 *GRIMALDE Cicerō's Offices* l. (1558) 3 Plato coulde haue spoken very grauele and plentifully if he would haue practised yw lawlike sort of pleading. 1575 *GASCOIGNE Dulce bellum* ecclii. Let not my verse your lawlike minds displease. 1638 *LISLE Aes. Monum., Lord's Prayer* &c. The ten lawlike words, that God himself taught Moyses. 1644 *MILTON Divorce* l. vii. 47 The giving of any law or lawlike dispence to sin for hardness of heart. 1818 *COBBETT Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 301 Provisions dressed forth with the 'sais' and other law-like words.

† **Lawly**, *a.* and *adv.* *Obs.* [*f.* **LAW** *sb.* + *see -LY* and *see*] *A. adj.* Lawful. *B. adv.* In a lawly manner; lawfully.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 1065 Lasholiz wedded wipþ aniz macche. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Gef he ben lageliche bispured, þat is unrit. c 1220 *Destiny* 695 In boke is ðe turtles lif

writen o rime, wu lagelike ȝe holdeð laue al hire lif time. a 1250 *Prov. Alfred* 72 in *O. E. Misc.* 106 Hw he schule his lond laweliche holde. *Ibid.* 77 Þe eorl and þe eþelyng ibureþ vnder godne king, þat lond to liden myd laweliche deden.

**Lawly**, **Lawlynas**, *obs.* *ff.* **LOWLY**, **LOWLINESS**.

**Law-maker**. [*f.* **LAW** *sb.* + *MAKER*.] One who makes laws; a lawgiver, legislator.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in *Todd's Treat.* Wyclif 115 David seip Lord sett þou a lawe maker upon hem. a 1540 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 207 As though I had condemned the lawemaker, lawe, and execution thereof. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* xxv. 381 The Scepter shall not be taken from Iuda, nor the Lawmaker from between her feete vntill Silo come. 1623 *MASSINGER Bondman* iv. ii. Wise lawmakers From each well governed private house derived The perfect model of a commonwealth. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* 335 Aristotle informs us, that the best and most of the Law-makers were Men of the middle Rank. 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU Tale Tyne* v. 94 The practice of these lawmakers agreed with their principle. 1881 *Times* 5 Feb. 9/3 No laws work uninterruptedly without the supervision of the lawmaker.

**Lawman** (lō'mæn). Now chiefly *Hist.* [*f.* **LAW** *sb.* + *MAN*; the *OE.* *lahmann* was prob. a. *ON.* *laga-, legmann-* (nom. *-maðr*), whence Anglo-Latin *lagamannus*, *lagemannus*, by some writers on legal antiquities anglicized as *lageman*.]

1. *OE. Law.* a. One whose official duty it was to declare the law. (Kingsley's use is incorrect.)

a 1000 *Ordin. Dunstons* c. 3 in *Schmid Gesetze* 360, xii lahmey seylon riht tacean Wealan and Anglan, vi Englisee and vi Wylisee. ȝa 1200 *Laws Edw. Conf.* c. 38 *ibid.* 518 Postea inquirat iusticia per lagemannos. 1865 *KINGSLEY Hereu.* xx. 'Where is the lawman of the town?' 'I was lawman last night, to see such law done as there is left', said Pery.

b. In the five Danish boroughs, one of a specified number of magistrates or aldermen (in some cases twelve). (As our knowledge of this class of officials is mainly derived from Domesday, which uses the latinized form *lagemannus*, the word often appears *Hist.* as *lageman*.)

1086 *Domesday Bk.* (1783) l. 336 In ipsa ciuitate erant .xii. Lageman idest habentes sacam & socam. 1672 *COWELL Interpr.* Lageman (*lono habens legem*, or as we term it, *Homo legis*, such as we now call Good men of the Jury. 1675 *Ogilby Brit.* 156 Lincoln... in Domesday-Book accounted .900 Burgesses, with 12 Lage-men having Sac and Soc. c 1818 *BRITTON Lincolnsh.* 796 In the time of the Conqueror, Stamford was governed by the lagemen or aldermen. 1864 *Sir F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* IV. 5 Lincoln's Lawmen kept their statutes. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* 111. xxi. 598 York... retained... vestiges of the constitutional government by its lawmen which had existed before the Conquest. 1897 *MATLAND Domesday & Beyond* 89 The lawmen of Stamford had sake and soke within their houses.

2. *Orkney and Shetland.* The president of the supreme court in the Orkney and the Shetland Islands respectively. Also *lawman-general*. (The Scandinavian form *lagman* occurs in historical use.)

1554 *tr. Diploma Bk. Orkney in Bannatyne Cl. Misc.* 111. (1859) 84 The seill of... Henrie Randalde Lawman [orig. *lagferil*]. 1576 in *Orkney. Orkney & Zetl.* (1859) 36 The electione of Nicholae Ayth... to the office of Lawman-generale of all Zetland. *Ibid.* 37 Quhilk the said Lawman keptit and obseruat as ane just bismeyre all his dayis. 1805 *BARRY Orkney* 217 The President, or principal person in the Lawing, was named the Great Foud or Lagman. 1892 *G. GOODIE in Proc. Soc. Ant. Scotl.* XXVI. 190 A functionary termed the 'Lawman' held the important office of legal adviser and judge of assize, and had generally the superintendence of the framing and interpretation of the law... The office of Lawman was apparently elective.

3. A man of law, lawyer. *Obs.* exc. as *nonce-wd.*

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) l. 87 He hes gart seik in mony sindrie land... Leichis, lawmen, and mony vther 100. 1588 *FRANCE L'auviers Lag. Ded.* The study of the law... by these lawmens report, is so hard. 1694 *K. L'ESTRANGE Fables* ccxvii. (1714) 247 Nothing Commoner in Times of Danger than for Law-Men to leave their Masters. 1830 *J. HODGSON in J. RAINE Mem.* (1858) 11. 177 Mr. Howard the artist, who resides... with his brother, I think, who is a lawman.

**Lawmer**, variant of **LAMBER**, amber.

**Law-merchant**. *Comm.* [*f.* **LAW** *sb.* + *merchant* *a.*, in imitation of the med.L. *lex mercatoria*.] A special system of rules for the regulation of trade and commerce, differing in some respects from the Common Law.

1622 *MALYNES (title)* Consuetudo vel Lex Mercatoria, or the Ancient Law-Merchant. 1663 *MARVELL Corr.* xl. Wks. 1872-3 11. 88 Those things may better be redressed by the law merchant, or *lex mercatoria*. a 1687 *PETTY Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 22 Liberty of Conscience, Registry of Conveyances, and Law Merchant, rise all from the same Spring, tend to the same Sea. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* 11. ii. Yes, madam, I would have law merchant for them too. 1856 *H. BROOME Comm. Common Law* 11 Lord Campbell remarks that the general lien of bankers is part of the law merchant.

**Lawmp-**: see **LAMP-**.

**Lawn** (lōn), *sb.* Also 5-6 laun(e), lawnd(e), 5-7 laund(e), lawne, 6 la(a)ne. [According to Prof. Skeat, from the name of *Laon* in France.

This suggestion has since been independently made by A. Thomas (*Romania* XXIX. 182, 1900), who shows that linen manufactures were carried on extensively at Laon as late as the 18th c. A slight difficulty is presented by the fact that the earliest known form of the word is *launde*, which long remained more frequent in use than the shorter form; this, however, may be due to association with **LAUND**, **LAWN** *sb.*]

1. A kind of fine linen, resembling cambric; *pl.* pieces or sorts of this linen.

1415 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) l. 382, j plice de lawnd. 1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 239 Item, remenaunt de Laun, cont' vin aliz pris laln' iiii. iiii. 1440 *Geomydes* 73 Ther was an langed bedde, And ther vpon a shete of lunde was sprede. 1483 *Acc. Coronation Rich. III.* in *Antiq. Repertory* 11. 251 A coiffe made of a plyte of lawne. 1502 *Purp. Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 50 A plyte of lawnde for a shirte for the childe of grace at Reding. a 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VIII.* 240 b. But on her head she had a cap as she ware on the saturday before with a cornet of laune. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* 111. 46 You must tie the powder hard in a rag of Laune or thin Cambrick. 1634 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* 38 Long haire and loose, covered with a fine thimne vail of Callico Lawne. 1640 in *Noorthouck Lond.* 1773 838/2 Lawns, the whole piece 2d. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* 123 In vessels cover'd with fine lawn, so as to admit the air and keep out the insects, no living thing was ever produced. 1730-46 *THOMSON Autumn* 86 Bright in glossy silk and flowing lawn. 1764 *HARLEY in Phil. Trans.* LIV. 5 Sold in the shops for 2s. 4d. per yard, under the name of long lawn. 1793 *MISS CHOWKE in Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1861) 11. 511 If you can get fine lawns, bring them with you, for they are rare. 1813 *SCOTT Trium.* 11. xi. A summer mist arose; It seem'd a veil of filmy lawn. 1829 *Yng. Lady's Bk.* 501 Take a common vase... and cover it entirely with widow's-lawn.

*transf.* and *fig.* 1555 *EDEN Decads* 186 Her bodye was... full of a laune wherof they make their webbes. 1591 *SVY-VESTER Du Bartas* l. vii. 667 Then neat and nimbly her new web she [the spider] weaves, With her fine shuttle circularly drawn Through all the circuit of her open lawn. 1663 *COWLEY Hymn Light* xix. The Virgin Lillies in their White. Are clad but with the Lawn of almost naked Light.

*Proverb.* 1546 *J. HEYWOOD Prov.* (1807) 15 He that will sell lawne before he can fold it. 1598 *BARNFIELD Pecunia* xxvii. No peece of Lawne so pure, but hath some fret.

2. *spec.* This fabric used for the sleeves of a bishop. Hence, the dignity or office of a bishop.

a 1732 *GAY Fables* ii. iv. You ask me if I ever knew Court chaplains thus the lawn pursue. 1732 *Pope Ff. Cobham* 136 A Saint in Crape is twice a Saint in Lawn. 1763 *CHURCHILL Ep. to Hogarth* (ed. 2) 6 Whist Thou In Lawn had'st whisper'd to a sleeping crowd. c 1800 *Syn. Smith* in *Lady Holland Mem.* (1855) l. ii. 28 Those who were so honest to sell them [sc. liberal opinions] for the emine of the judge or the lawn of the prelate. 1894 *HALL CAINE Man-mun* v. xi. 315 He took one of the two chairs under the canopy; the other was taken by the Bishop in his lawn.

† 3. An article of dress made of lawn. *Obs.*

c 1480 *HENRYSON Test. Cies.* 422 Thy gay garments, with mony gudely gown, Thy plesand lawn pinnit with goldin prene. 1573-80 *G. HARVEY Letter-bk.* (Camden) 103 No laanes or the like, to bewitch delite. 1578 *T. N. tr. Comp. W. India* 201 They were covered with a lawne called Nacar. 1610 *G. FLETCHER Christ's Vict.* l. liii. Her vpper garment was a silken lawne. 1633 *P. FLETCHER Purple Isl.* ii. viii. Lest eyes should surfeit with too greedy sight, Transparent lawns withhold, more to increase delight. c 1704 *Poem Henry & Emma* 360 To stop the wounds, my finest lawn I'd tear. 1812 *J. H. VAUX Flash Dict., Lawn*, a white cambric handkerchief.

† b. ? A piece of lawn used to strangle a person. 1590 *MARLOWE Edw.* 11. v. iv. 32 (1598) I learned in Naples how... To strangle with a lawne thrust through [later 4tos down] the throte. 1622 *S. WARD Life of Faith in Death* i. 84 Here thou... shiurest to hear of the strappado, the racke, or the Lawne.

4. *techn.* Short for *lawn sieve*: A fine sieve, generally of silk, through which porcelain 'slip', cement, etc., are strained, to ensure uniform fineness.

1853 *URE Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) 11. 453 (s.v. *Porcelain*). The mixture of 'slips' or fluid clays is now passed... through fine sieves or 'lawns' woven of silk, and containing 300 threads to the square inch. 1895 *Times* 10 Jan. 3/6 (Cement-manufacture). The use of such lawns... would... be almost impracticable.

5. *Bot.* A name for *Venus' Navelwort* (*Cynoglossum officinale*).

1778 *MICNE Bot. Dict.* (ed. 2) 22 *Cynoglossum*, Hound's Tongue, *Venus's Navel Wort*, *Lawn*.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. attributive ('made of or consisting of lawn'); b. objective, as † *lawn-maker*; c. instrumental, as *lawn-robbed* *adj.* Also **LAWN-SLEEVED** *a.*

1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* vii. in *Ashm.* (1652) 103 Lawne Kercheefes fayre. c 1515 *Coke Lovell's B.* 10 Golde sheres, keuerchef, launds, and reben makers. 1562 *BULLEYN Bk. Simples* 86a. Covering the place with a Launde clothe. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* To Rdr. (1593) 4 As Persian kings did never go abroad with open face, But with some lawne or silken scarf. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* ii. ii. C4 b. Looko on those lips, Those now lawne pillows. 1697 *tr. C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 284 The Embassadors are obliged... to put on certain little Lawn Cuffs, which they wear quite flat upon their sleeves. 1710 *STEELE & ADDISON Tatler* No. 257 ¶ 3 The Lawn Apron that was whiter than Ermin. 1711 *Ld. Marshall's Order* 26 Apr. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4840/3 That the Peersesses... wear Black Silk, Lawne Linnen, and White Gloves. 1719 *TICKELL To Earl Warwick* On Death Addison. The duties by the lawn-robbed prelate pay'd. 1819 *KEATS Eve of St. Mark* 53 From plaited lawn-frill, fine and thin, She lifted up her soft warm chin. 1856 *MISS MULOCK J. Halifax* ix. (1859) 101 Garnished with the snowiest of lawn frills and ruffles.

d. *Special comb.*: † **lawn-man** (derisively), a bishop; **lawn-sieve**, a fine sieve, made of lawn (or silk), used in cookery, porcelain-manufacture, etc.: cf. sense 4. Also **LAWN-SLEEVES**.

1795 *WOLCOT (P. Pindar) Liberty's last Squeak* Wks. 1812 111. 432 May those lawn-men, born to happier fate Chase not the Curate from their grand abode. 1806 *A. HUNTER Culina* (ed. 3) 32 Run it through a lawn sieve. 1807 *T.*



THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 492 The clay is reduced nearly to the consistency of milk with water, and the liquid passed through lawn sieves gradually increasing in fineness.

**Lawn** (lōn), *sb.*<sup>2</sup> Also 6 laune, 7 lawne. [Later form of LAUND.]

1. An open space between woods; a glade. = LAUND. Now arch. and dial.

1548 *Elvort Dict.*, *Sallus*, a place voyde of trees, as a laune in a parke or forest. 1591 *GREENE Farewe. to Folly* (1617) D 3 b. Her stature and her shape was passing tall, Diana-like, when longest the Lawnes she goes. 1615 G. SANOV'S *Trav.* 202 A goodly forest... intermixed with fruitfull and flowry lawnes. 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 25 Ere the high Lawns appear'd Under the opening eye-lids of the morn, We drove a field. 1730-46 *THOMSON Autumn* 405 The thistly lawn, the thick-entangled broom. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Ire.* I. xviii. (1892) 404 The hills... consist of a large lawn in the center of the two woods, that to the right of an immense extent. 1805 *WORDSW. Waggoner* iv. 38 Thence look thou forth o'er wood and lawn Hoar with the frost-like dews of dawn! 1876 *MORRIS Sigurd* i. 25 She came where that lawn of the woods lay wide in the flood of light. 1899 *Times* 3 Mar. 15/3 So long as the favourite feeding places—lawns, as they are called—of their cattle are not interfered with, no possible injury can be done to the commons [of the New Forest].

fig. 1635 *BRATHWAITE Arcad. Pr.* i. 120 Privacy was his Lawne, and discontent his Lure.

b. A stretch of untilled ground; an extent of grass-covered land. Also in generalized sense.

1674 *RAY S. & E. C. Words* 70 Lawn in a Park: Plain untill'd ground. 1749 L. EVANS *Middle Brit. Col.* (1755) 11 They [Indians] fix their Towns commonly on the Edges of great Rivers for the sake of the rich Lawns to sow their Corn in. 1799. *BURNS My Nannie's Awa* iii. Thou laverock that springs frae the dews of the lawn. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 124 Vast lawns that extend like sheets of vivid green. 1839 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* 471 The roads (if a fine turf lawn may be so denominated). 1863 W. BARNES *Dorset Gloss.*, *Lawn* or *Lavend*, unploughed land; the unploughed part of an arable field. 1890 *Science* 12 Sept. 141 A birdseye view... would show 60 acres of beautiful lawn besprinkled with buildings.

2. A portion of a garden or pleasure-ground, covered with grass, which is kept closely mown. (Somewhat different in early use; cf. quot. 1733 and sense 1.)

1733 *MILLER Gardeners Dict.*, *Lawn* is a great Plain in a Park, or a spacious Plain adjoining to a noble Seat... As to the Situation of a Lawn, it will be best in the Front of the House, and to lie open to the neighbouring Country and not pent up with Trees. 1761 *Descr. S. Carolina* 6 Fine Savannahs... a kind of natural Lawns, and some of them as beautiful as those made by Art. 1829 *WORDSW. Poems* *Scutell.* xxx. This Lawn, a carpet all alive With shadows flung from leaves. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Trav.*, *Universities* Wks. (Lohn) II. 83, I had but a single day wherein to see... the beautiful lawns and gardens of the colleges. 1875 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 89 Finely sifted earth must now be spread over the lawn.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lawn-shading* adj.; *lawn-like* adj. and adv.; *lawn-meet*, the meeting of a hunt in front of a gentleman's house; *lawn-mower*, a machine provided with revolving spiral knives for cutting the grass on a lawn; *lawn-party*, a party held on a lawn, a garden-party; *lawn-sprinkler*, a machine with revolving tubular arms from which water is sprinkled like rain. Also LAWN-TENNIS.

1879 *Miss BIRD Rocky Mountains* 121 Flowery pastures... sloping 'lawnlike to bright swift streams. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 5/5 A 'lawn meet of the West Norfolk Hunt took place at Sandringham. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Lawn-mower, 1854 W. COLLINS *Basel* v. (1856) 17 At pic-nics, 'lawn-parties, little country gatherings of all sorts. 1820 *KEATS Hyperion* III. 25 Poplars, and 'lawn-shading palms. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, 'Lawn Sprinkler.

**Lawn** (lōn), *v.* [f. LAWN *sb.*<sup>2</sup>] *trans.* To turn (arable land) into lawn or grass-land; to make (ground) lawn-like.

1766 [ANSTLEY] *Bath Guide* Epil. 337 To improve an old Family Seat By Lawning a hundred good Acres of Wheat. 1781-1814 *Parliamentary Hist.* XXI. 1282 Several of the country clergy... chose to lawn their church yards and cut away the noxious yew trees. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 99 A gently falling vale with a little stream through it, that might be made anything of for lawning and watering. 1868 *DORAN Saints & Sin.* I. 256 This led in later times to lawning cemeteries on the part of incumbents, who would not plant since they might not cut down.

**Lawnent**, variant of LANCENT *Obs.*

**Lawnch**(e), obs. form of LAUNCH *v.*

**Lawnnd**(e), var. LAUND *Obs.*; obs. ff. LAWN *sb.*<sup>1</sup>

**Lawnndere**, obs. form of LAUNDER.

**Lawnndresse**, obs. form of LAUNDRESS.

**Lawnndyrne**, variant of LANDIRON *Obs.*

**Lawned** (lōnd), *pp.* a. [f. LAWN *sb.*<sup>1</sup> + -ED<sup>2</sup>] Decked with lawn, wearing lawn sleeves.

1794 *MATHIAS Purs. Lit.* (1708) 109 May the muse in lasting strains record That lawn'd Endymion of a bappler age. 1848 *WHITTIER Prose Wks.* (1889) II. 358 Oxford sent up its lawn'd deputations.

**Lawnly**, *adv.* *nonce-wd.* [f. LAWN *sb.*<sup>1</sup> + -LY<sup>1</sup>] After the manner of a wearer of lawn.

18... *LANDOR Exam. Shak.* Wks. 1846 II. 286 This is not the doctrine of the silkily and lawnly religious.

**Lawn sleeves, lawn-sleeves.** Sleeves of lawn, considered as forming part of the episcopal dress. Hence, the dignity or office of a bishop; also, a bishop or bishops.

c 1640 *THOUTBECK* in *Hickeringill Priest-Cr.* (1707) n. iii. 34 That unhappy Verdict occasion'd to me the loss of

2000*l.* of my Uncle's... Estate Dis-inheriting me. Next any of the Lawn-Sleeves... should lay their Fingers on't. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) 10 177 Wee... find little assistance from those we might most justly expect it from (y<sup>e</sup> Lawn Sleeves). 1710 *HEARNE Collect.* (O.H.S.) II. 355 A Man of great Note For the sake of Lawn-sleeves is turning his Coat. 1730 *FIELDING Rape upon Rape* III. v. Why, I should sooner have suspected ermine or lawn-sleeves. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 492 If they [parents] propose... divinity, they think of the lawn sleeves. 1859 *THACKERAY Virgin.* II. x. 73 My tords of the lawn sleeves have lost half their honours now. 1882 *BESANT Revolt of Man* viii. (1883) 138 The Bishop himself appeared, in lawn-sleeves and surplice.

Hence **Lawn-sleeved** a.

1651 *CLEVELAND Poems* 51 A fair blew-apron'd Priest, a Lawn-sleeved brother. 1682 O. N. tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. 162 [He] Tells them... what rude Affronters Of Lawn-sleeved Grandeur were these Sawcy Chanters. a 1743 *Savage Progr. Divine Wks.* 1775 II. 125 Lawn-sleeved, and mitred, stand he now confest.

**Lawn-tennis.** [LAWN *sb.*<sup>2</sup>] A modification of the game of tennis, played in the open air on a lawn, or other prepared ground.

1874 *Army & Navy Gaz.* XV. 154 A new game has just been patented by Major Wingfield... 'Lawn Tennis'—for that is the name... is a clever adaptation of Tennis to the exigencies of an ordinary lawn. 1882 *MISS BRADDON Mt. Royal* I. vi. 190 And now came the brief bright season of rustic entertainments... lawn-tennis—archery—water parties. *attrib.* 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 297/2 Lawn-tennis clubs.

**Lawnterne, -tryn**, obs. forms of LANTERN.

**Lawnry** (lō-ni), *a.*<sup>1</sup> [f. LAWN *sb.*<sup>1</sup> + -Y.]

1. Made of lawn.

1598 *Br. Hall Sat.* iv. iv. 31 When a plum'd Fanne may shade thy chalked face, And lawnry strips thy naked bosom grace. 1604 *DRAYTON Moses Map Miracles* 12 The... wine... was... angrie with her lawnie vaile, That from his sight it enviously should hide her. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* II. iii. Wks. 1831 III. 173 Not she her selfe... but a false-whited, a lawnie resemblance of her. 1657 *THORNTON Longus Daphnis & Chloe* 2 Their vests, and lawnie-petticoats tied, and tucked up at the waste. 1795 *COLERIDGE Leviti* v. Perhaps the breezes... Have snatched aloft the lawnry shroud Of Lady fair—that died for love. 1817 *KEATS Sleep & Beauty* 374 A fold of lawnry mantle dabbling swims At the bath's edge. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 446 Heaven's gleam Her light loose lawnry vestment silver'd. 1853 *DE QUINCEY Autobiogr.* SK. Wks. I. 23 Vestments of beds with white lawnry curtains.

b. Dressed in lawn; also pertaining to a wearer of lawn, i. e. a bishop.

1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 71 Let Salvation come... with... lawnry embracements. 1691 C. BLOUNT *Opening of Session in Collect.* of *Poems* 21 Their Lawnry Conscience, whose Designs were seen, In voting out the King to serve the Queen. 1742-8 *SHEENSTONE Schoolmistr.* 134 The times when... lawnry saints in smould'ring flames did burn.

2. Resembling lawn; lawn-like; † soft as lawn.

1615 *CROOKER Body of Man* v. Pref. (1631) 257 As a Spider in the center of her Lawnry Canopy with admirable skil weaveth her Cipresse web. 1618 N. WARD *S. Ward's Tethro* Ep. Jed, Impatient of cure; not only of searching acrimonious waters... but she of the most soft and lawnry touches. 1830 *MISS BROUGHTON Sec. Th.* III. iii. Her eyes are absently fixed on the lawnry mists that swathe the fells' fair necks.

**Lawnry** (lō-ni), *a.*<sup>2</sup> [f. LAWN *sb.*<sup>2</sup> + -Y.] † a. Containing lawns or glades (*obs.*). b. Resembling a lawn; covered with smooth green turf.

1613-16 W. BROWSE *Brit. Past.* II. i. Through Forrests, Mountaines or the Lawnry ground. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 768 Stupendous rocks That... lift Cool to the middle air their lawnry tops. 1809 *CAMPBELL Gertrude* III. iv. Where... pines their lawnry walk encompass round. 1822 *SHELLEY Isle* I. There was a little lawnry islet. 1871 M. COLLINS *Morp. & Merch.* III. vi. 175 The river running between lawnry margins.

**Lawrare, -er(e, -yr)**, obs. forms of LAUREL.

**Lawreal, -el(l, -iall(e, -ielle, -yel)**, obs. ff. LAUREL.

**Lawrencite** (lō-rēnsit). *Min.* [Named by Daubrée, 1877, after its discoverer J. Lawrence Smith: see -ITE.] Ferrous chloride found in meteoric iron.

1877 *Amer. Jural. Sci.* Ser. III. XIII. 318. 1892 *DANA Min.* 165 Drops of ferric chloride... formed from lawrencite, often exude... from the surface of meteoric iron.

**Lawrie**, variant of LOWRIE *Sc.*, a fox.

† **Lawrightman.** *Orkney and Shetland. Obs.* Also 6 lawrik, lawricht-. [f. LAWN *sb.*<sup>1</sup> + RIGHT *sb.* + MAN; intended as a rendering in etymological equivalents of the local *lagraetman* = ON. *lagraetman*dr a member of the *lagraetta* (lgr law + *retta* to make right) or public court of law held during the general assembly (thing).] (See quot.)

1554 tr. *Diploma Ep. Orkney in Jannatyne Cl. Misc.* III. (1855) 84 The seill of... Joanne Cragy myne armying, of Richard Fodringame lawrik-myne myne, of Alexander Sinclair myne [etc.]. 1576 in *Oppress. Orkney & Zetl.* (1859) 16 Ane discreit man of ilk paroche, by the rest, callit The Lawrichtman, quha mesurit our dewitie, callit Wadnell, and weyt our dewitie of buttir. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *State Gt. Brit.* II. i. iii. 408 Six or seven of the most honest and intelligent persons within the Parish, called Lawrightmen. These... have the Oversight of the People, in manner of Constables. 1733 *GIFFORD Description Zetl.* (1786) 48 There is also in each parish a lawrightman... His business is to weigh and measure the rent-butter and oil, and also to judge of the quality thereof. 1805 G. BARRY *Orkney Isl.* 217 The inferior ones had their council also, composed of members denominated Lagraetunen or Lawrightmen, who were a kind of constables for the execution of justice in their respective islands. 1822 *SCOTT Pirate* xviii. To do justice betwixt man and man, like a Fowd or a Lawrightman at a lawting lang syne.

**Lawrok**, obs. form of LARK.

**Lawryol, Lawryr**: see LAUREOLE, LAUREL *sb.*<sup>1</sup>

† **Lawson-eve, -even**, short for *Low Sunday even* = Saturday in Easter week.

1725 *HEARNE R. Bruene's Chron.* (1810) 521/1 Saturday in Easter week, or as it is also called with us Lawson even. 1841 *HAMMOND Med. & Vet. Kalend.* II. 236 Lawson Even is, therefore, Low Sunday Eve.

**Lawsonite** (lō'sonit). *Min.* [Named by Ransome, 1895, after A. C. Lawson: see -ITE.] Hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium, occurring usually in light blue crystals.

1895 *Amer. Jural. Sci.* Ser. III. L. 75 Lawsonite... is a new rock-forming mineral.

**Law-stationer.** [f. LAW *sb.*<sup>1</sup> + STATIONER.]

A tradesman who keeps in stock stationery and other articles required by lawyers. In Great Britain and Ireland, the business includes the taking in of manuscripts and legal documents to be fairly copied or engrossed.

1836 *SIR H. TAYLOR Statesman* xxiii. 169 Paying persons in the rank of law-stationers and their hired writers at the rate of 80 much per folio. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 383 Some copying, that I occasionally obtain from the law-stationers.

† **Lawstead.** *Obs.* In 7 lawstead. [f. LAW *sb.*<sup>1</sup> + stede STEAD, used as equivalent of L. *jūstitium* (f. *jūs* law + *stāre* to stand) a standing still of law.] A vacation.

1600 *HOLLAND Liby* III. xxvii. 106 Then Quintius... proclaimeth a publicke vacation or Lawstead. 1606 — *Sucton.* 124 The... King of Kings... dissolved the Societe of his great Peeres and Princes at his table; which among the Parthians is as much as a Lawstead.

**Lawsuit** (lō'siūt). [f. LAW *sb.*<sup>1</sup> + SUIT *sb.*] A suit in law; a prosecution of a claim in a court of law.

1624 *GATAKER Transubst.* 131 As if in a Law-suite... a man taketh hold... of somewhat that falleth from his adversaries. 1685 *BAXTER Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. v. 38 etc., Patience may cost you less than a Law-suit or Revenge. 1735-6 *SHERIDAN in Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 153 As I do not wear a sword, I must have recourse to the weapon in my hand. It is a better method than a law-suit. 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt.* Chr. II. x. 268 The bishops made themselves judges in all law suits. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1865) 137 As if a mere lawsuit were carrying on between John Doe and Richard Roe! 1866 *GEO. ELIOT F. Holt* (1868) 16 Ah, you've had Durfey's debts as well as the lawsuits.

**Lawta, -te, -tie, -tith, -ty**: see LEWTY.

**Lawter**, variant of LAUGHTER<sup>2</sup>.

† **Lawting, dial. Obs.** [a. ON. *lag-ping*, from lgr LAW *sb.*<sup>1</sup> + ping assembly.] In Orkney and Shetland, the former supreme court of judicature.

1805 *BARRY Orkney* 217 With power of holding and adjudging courts called Lawtings. 1822 *SCOTT Pirate* xix. The Lawting, with the Raddnen and Lawright men, confirmed the division.

**Lawty, Sc.** variant of LEWTY. *Obs.*

**Law-worthy, a. ?Hist.** Also law-worth. [f. LAW *sb.*<sup>1</sup> + WORTHY: a modern rendering of OE. *lawa laga weorðe* (pe, etc.), 'worthy of (i.e. entitled to) the laws (which, etc.).'] a. Of persons: Having a standing in the law-courts; possessed of full legal rights. b. Of things: Within the purview of the law; able to be dealt with by a court of law.

(1066-75 *Charter Will. I to Lond.* in *Stubbs Select Charters* 83 Ic wylle þat æt beon callra þera laga weorðe þe xyt wæran in Eadwerðes dæge kynges.) 1818 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 277 The strongest proof of his being, as it was called, law-worthy, and possessing a rank. 1857 *TOULM. Smith Parish* 21 The inquiry having been made by the oath of good and law-worthy men of the neighbourhood. 1884 W. O'C. MORRIS in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 177 This enormous and growing mass of property was not lawworthy under English law. 1896 — *Ireland* x. 333 The claims, however, which in fact approached a joint ownership over millions of acres, continued, as before, to be not law-worthy: they had never been recognized by the State.

**Lawyer** (lō-yər). Forms: 4 lawyer, 4-7 lawer(e, 4, 6-8 lawier(e, (5 laweour, laweyer(e, lawejer, lawyour, 6 lawaier, -ayer), 6- lawyer. [f. LAW *sb.*<sup>1</sup> + -YER: see also -IER.]

1. One versed in the law; a member of the legal profession, one whose business it is to conduct suits in the courts, or to advise clients, in the widest sense embracing every branch of the profession, though in colloquial use often limited to attorneys and solicitors. † *High lawyer* (see IIIGIT a. 21).

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. vii. 59 3e legistres and lawyeres Holdeth this for treuthe. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) III. 275 Another Socrates was of Grece, a greet philosofer and lawier (Higden omitts). 1413 *Trig. Soule* (Caxton 1483) III. iv. 53 Ve advocates ye laweours and maynteners of wrong. 1543 *GRAVTON Cont. Harding, Hen. VII* 584 He had of his counsaill... Syr Charles Looth a lawer, then byshop of Herforde. 1556 *LAUDER Tractate* 427 Sum Solistars, now thir davis, Vinculus Lawiers in thare cause. 1592 *GREENE Upst. Courtier* E. Then the lawier was a simple man, and in the highest degree was but a bare scriuener. 1611 *BIBLE Matt.* xxii. 35 Then one of them, which was a Lawyer, asked him a question. 1637 *NABBES Microcosm.* v. Gib, Bless me! who's this? one of the divells she lawyers? 1688 *SHAWELL Sgr. Asiatia* II. i. Wks. 1720 IV. 44 A modest learned Lawyer, of little Practice, for want of Impudence. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No 480 P. 7, I am now clerk to a lawier. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 32 A lawyer thus educated to



the bar. 1780 COWPER *Report Adjudged Case* 25 Then shifting his side, as a lawyer knows how. 1845 POLSON *Law in Encycl. Metrop.* II. 819/1 Text-books, written by eminent lawyers, have, an authority in Westminster Hall. *Proverb.* 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 20b. The lawyer never dieth a beggar. The lawyer can never want a living till the yearn want men.

b. In mod. versions of the N.T.: An expounder of the Mosaic law.

1526 TINDALE *Luke* x. 25 A Certain Lawere [Gr. νομικός, Vulg. *legisperitus*; Wyclif 'a wise man of the lawe'] stode vp and tempted hym.

† c. Sc. 'A professor of law' (Jam.). ? Obs.

1567 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* (S. T. S.) 14 The College of Diuinite. Persons. One Principal to be Reidar in Hebrew. *Lawer.* *Ibid.* 15 The lawar sal reid dayly an hore in law. 1579 Sc. *Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 180/2 That the lawer.. of beufur in the new college salt [etc.].

† 2. a. A lawgiver. b. A lawmaker. Obs.

1534 MORE *On the Passion Wks.* 1294/1 Theyr olde lawyer Moyses. 1638 *New Litany in Bk. Sc. Psalms* (1868) 53 From cobling acts of Parliament Against the Lawers intent.

3. *dial.* A long bramble. Also in New Zealand, etc., applied to certain creeping plants.

1857 READE *Course True Love* 52 We call these long brlars lawyers. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 34 The lawyers tripped him up and tore his shins as if they had sharks' teeth. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* *Lawyer*, a long bramble full of thorns, so called because 'when once they get a hold an ye, ye doant easy get shat of 'em'. 1889 H. H. RUSSELL *Verandah in N. Guinea* 56 Tearing the vines and lawyers with their teeth.

4. *Penang lawyer*: a kind of walking-stick, made from the stem of a dwarf palm (*Licuala acutifolia*, Griffith), a native of Penang and Singapore. In England often misapplied to the Malacca cane.

App. with jocular reference to the use of the weapon in settling disputes at Penang. It has been suggested that the name may be a corruption of Malay *pinang llyar*, wild areca, or *pinang llyar* fire-dried areca. The dwarf palm has prickly stalks, so that the notion may be the same as in sense 3 and in *lawyer palm*.

1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 64 With a Penang lawyer hugged close under his right arm. 1894 COHAN DOYLE *S. Holmes* 10 His stick, which was a Penang lawyer, weighted with lead.

5. *Zool.* The name given locally in America to a. the Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus nigricollis*); b. the Burbot (*Lota maculosa*), and the Bowfin or Mudfish (*Amia calva*): cf. *lake-lawyer* (LAKESB. 46).

1850 HAMMOND *Wild Northern Scenes* 45 (Bartlett), 'What on earth is that?' said I to the fisherman. 'That', said he, 'is a species of ling; which we call in these parts a lawyer'. 1850 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* *Lawyer*... the black-necked Stilt... On the New Jersey coast it is sometimes called *lawyer* on account of its 'long bill'. 1884 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 97 *Amia calva*, the bowfin, ... or lawyer.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *lawyer-craft*, *-life*; *lawyer-made* adj.; *lawyer-like* adj. and adv.; *lawyer-cane*, *-palm*, *-vine Austral.*, names for *Rubus australis*, *Calamus australis*, and *Flagellaria indica*, the stems of which are armed with sharp thorns.

1827 BENTHAM *Ration. Evid. Wks.* 1843 VI. 351 The punishment of death... (so long as 'lawyer-craft reigns') will ever continue to be a favourite policy with the English lawyer. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 481 Pictures of middle-class 'lawyer-life'. 1575 *Brieff Desc. Trough. Franckford* 208 The 'lawierlike' hearing off suites that appertaine to luinges. 1637 *Documents agst. Pryune* (Camden) 83 That it was not possible Mr Burton should draw his aunsweare to Mr. Attorneys soe lawyerlike as it was done without the helpe of some lawyer. 1876 FOX *Journe Locke* I. i. 6 Most of the entries are evidently in the elder Locke's own lawyer-like handwriting. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *And. Alt.* III. cix. 27 The popular resistance in the present case is right, though the 'lawyer-mude law' should be wrong. 1890 LUMHOLTZ *Camden* 103 The stem and leaves are studded with the sharpest thorns, which continually cling to you and draw blood, hence its not very polite name of 'lawyer-palm'. 1892 G. PARKER *Round Compass Austral.* xiv. 256 Don't touch that 'lawyer-vine'; it will tear you properly, and then not let you go.

Hence *Lawyeress*, the wife of a lawyer; a female lawyer. *Lawyer* *vbl. sb. colloq.*, the following of the lawyer's profession; similarly *Lawyer-ing ppl. a.* *Lawyerling*, a contemptuous term for a lawyer; also, a young lawyer, a law-student; also *attrib.* *Lawyerly a.*, lawyer-like. *Law-yership*, the condition or dignity of a lawyer. † *Lawyery*, lawyers as a class.

1649 MILTON *Eklog.* v. 45 To which... Law-tractats I refer the more Lawyerlike mooting of this point. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* iv. 1. I have taken my leave of lawyering and pettifogging. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 26 Our Magnificent Nobility... our Munificent Lawyery, or our Wealthy Gentry. 1830 D. O'CONNELL in *Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* 176/2 A wretched English scribe... urged on by his paltry, pitiful lawyerlings... The English Major-general and his lawyering staff. 1835 GREVILLE *Mem. Geo. IV* (1875) III. xxviii. 278 Dined yesterday with the Vice-Chancellor; sixteen people... almost all lawyers and lawyeresses. 1861 MRS. H. WOOD *E. Lynne* i. 'Egad! lawyering can't be such bad work, Carlyle'. 'Nor is it... But you must remember that a good fortune was left me by my uncle...'. 'I know. The proceeds of lawyering also'. 1862 MAYHEW *Prisons of London* 72 A chapel-like edifice called the 'hall'... where the lawyerlings 'qualify' for the bar. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* II. 374 W. H., the now lawyering, parliamenteering, &c.; loud man. 1881 MASSON *Carlyle in Macm. Mag.* XLV. 64 The Edinburgh... of Jeffrey in the early heyday of his lawyership and editorship of the *Edin-*

*burgh Review.* 1866 *Columbus Dispatch* (Ohio) 11 Jan. 4/4 Miss Nellie G. Robinson, the Cincinnati lawyeress.

**Lax** (lacks), *sb. 1* Obs. (revived as an alien word.) In 1 leax, laex, lex, 7 lauxe, lask, (*pl.*) lack(e)s. [OE. *leax* = OHG., MHG. *lahs* (mod. G. *lachs*), Du., ON., Sw., Da. *lax* = O'Feit. \**lahs*- (consistem); cognate and synonymous forms are Lith. *laszisa*, Lettish *lasis*, Russian *лосось*, Polish *łosoś*.] A salmon; in later use some particular kind of salmon (see *quots.*).

In the 17th c. the word seems to have been obsolete exc. in the north; southern writers merely guess at the meaning; Minshew 1617 (followed by Phillips) app. connected the word with *Lax a*. In recent examples it represents the Sw. or Norwegian word, as applied to the salmon of those countries.

1725 *Corpus Gloss.* E 315 *Fissor*, laex, a 1000 Boeth. *Metz.* xix. 12 Hwy ze nu ne settan on sume dunc fisciet eowru, homie eow fon lysted laex odde cyrcian? (1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in W. Wulcker 180/33 *Escusius*, nel salmo, lex. 13000 *Havelok* 754 He tok he sturgion, and be qual, And he turbud and lax with al. *Ibid.* 866 He bar up wel a carte lode Of segges, laxes, of playces brode. 1320 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 151 Theime mot ych habbe heunen a-rost, Feyr on fyshde day launprey ant lax. 1488 *Acta Dom. Conc.* 89/1 Extending thery to ix<sup>th</sup> of salmonid laxis takin vp be him. 1589 RIDER *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* 1721 A Laxe, a fish so called, *cyos, esor*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 242 The Lax, in the Rhene. 1617 MINSHAW *Ductor, Lax*, a fish so called, a fish which hath no bones. 1621 *Naworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 165 One great Laxe, iiii]. *Ibid.* 84 Lask. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unt.* § 154 The pointed Sturgeon, and gristly Lax, greating to the length of fowr and twentie feet. 1677 JOHNSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 127 In the mouth of Eden, in Cumberland, the fishers have four distinctions of yearly growth... before they come to be laxes;... the Lacks, or overgrown salmon. 1882 MRS. H. REEVE *Cookery & Househ.* xiv. 104 Norwegian Lax (Salmon). 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 68 Tunny, Char, Lax, Cod, Haddock, Herring, Oysters, &c.

b. *Comb.*, as *lax-fisher*; † *lax-pink*, ? a salmon at a certain stage of growth (cf. *LASPIN*).

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 The yonge frye spanne or broode of any kynde of Salmon called lakypynkes snowits or salmon pele. 1543 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 137, I and Johnn Freser, lakysfischer. a 1670 SPALDING *Trough. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) I. 305 The masters and lax-fishers of Dee and Don. 1875 *New Hist. Aberdeensh.* I. 99 A very pleasant footpath for the lax fishers.

**Lax**, *sb. 2* Also 6-7 laxe. [? f. *LAX v.*]

† 1. A laxative medicine, an aperient. Obs.

1526 *Pilgr. Persf.* (W. de W. 1531) 171 Pocyons, laxes, ... and other medecynes. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1553) I. j. h. It is good to take an infusion or laxe of rubarbar.

2. Looseness of the bowels, diarrhoea (in men and cattle); = *LASK sb. 1* Obs. exc. *dial.*

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Q ij. Often changing his sheets and his clouts, because he had an exceeding laxe. 1542 *Boorde Dyetary* xxii. (1870) 286 Maces... is good for the bloody flyxe and laxes. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* xix. (1878) 53 Which so, if ye giue, with the water and challe, thou makest the laxe for thy cow away walke. 1607 TOLSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 298 The lax or bloody flux. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterb.* I. lxx. 147 Of the Laxe, or too much scouring of Horses. 1737 BRACKEN *Farrery Infr.* (1756) I. 216 If the Lax or Scouring continues too long upon him.

1770 HANLY in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 133 She was seized with a smart lax. 1876 in *Whitby Gloss.* 1877 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.*, *Lax*, a looseness of the bowels. See *Lask*. *transf.* 1577 FULKE *Two Treat. agst. Papists* II. 366 Being troubled with a sore laxe of the tongue, which I take to be a like disease in y<sup>e</sup> mouth that it is in y<sup>e</sup> wombe.

3. ? Relief, release. *rare* -1.

a 1800 *Bonny Baby Livingston* xviii. in *Child Ballads* (1890) IV. 233/2 O wherefore should I tell my grief, Since lax I canna find?

**Lax** (lacks), *a.* [ad. L. *lax-us* loose; cogn. w. *languere* to LANGUISS, and prob. also with Teut. \**slako*- SLACK *a.*]

1. Of the bowels: Acting easily, loose. † Of a person: Having the bowels unduly relaxed.

a 1400 MAUNDEV. (1830) xiv. 152 Men putten it [mannal] in Medicynes for riche men, to make the Wombe lax, and to purge evyle Blode. 1530 PALSGR. 317/1 Laxe as one that hath the flyxe or squyre. *Joyreux*. a 1776 R. JAMES *Dissert. Fevers* (1778) 110, I do not neglect on these occasions, proper evacuations by bleeding, and keeping the body somewhat lax. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 188 The bowels lax. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 37 A moderately lax state of the bowels lessens the risk of worse consequences from dentition.

2. Slack; not tense, rigid, or tight. Hence of bodily constitution or mental powers: Wanting in 'tone' or 'tension'. Now somewhat *rare*.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* II. i. 154 The springs are some too stiffe, and others too laxe. 1660 HOUTER *Elem. Speech* 129 Though their outward Ear be stoppt by the Laxe Membrane to all Sounds that come that way. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 409 Especially Mothers of a weak lax Constitution. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 85 ¶ 7 That neither the Faculties of the one [the mind] nor of the other [the body] be suffered to grow lax or torpid for Want of Use. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 339 When it attacks the tender and delicate, or persons of a weak lax fibre. 1842 ABOY *Water Cure* (1843) 64 Abdomen soft, lax, and without inequalities.

b. Of the limbs, attitude: Relaxed, without muscular tension, *rare*.

1832 L. HUNT *Hero & Leander* II. 89 His tossing hands are lax. 1887 D. C. MURRAY & HERMAN *One Trav. Returns* vi. 91 He fell back in his chair and lay lax with closed eyes.

c. Of attachment or connexion of any kind: Weak in force, easily dissolved.

1782 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 216 Nitrous air where the union of phlogiston to the acid is of the laxest kind.

3. a. Of organic tissue, stone, soils, etc.: Loose in texture; loosely cohering or compacted; porous.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 206 That it may firme, stay, and as it were knit together his soft and lax flesh. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. xi. (1712) 34 This lax pith or marrow in Man's head. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 127 The flesh of this sort of Fish being lax and spongy, and nothing so firm, solid and weighty as that of the bony Fishes. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 77 Not only in the more lax, Chalk, Clay, and Marble, but even in the most solid, Stone. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 62 Some [delight] in a lax or sandy, some a heavy or clayey Soil. 1746 SIMON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 314 Wood, Vegetables, or any other lax Bodies... whose Pores, being open [etc.]. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 295 note, Da Costa... mentions the whet-stone of Derbyshire as of a lax texture, easily pervaded by water. 1835 6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 111 The psoas muscle is covered with a lax... cellular tissue. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 191 Those organs which possess a lax structure... as the lungs. 1875 Lyell's *Princ. Geol.* I. i. ii. 225 Their stems had also a lax tissue.

b. *Bot.* 'Said of parts which are distant from each other, with an open arrangement, such as the panicle among the kinds of inflorescence' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 294 [*Equisetum palustre*] Sheaths larger and more lax than those of *E. arvense*. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Pl.* (ed. 4) 13 The Panicle... presents the following varieties: Loose or Lax, when the stalks are distant. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 32 Racemes lax when in fruit. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 591 Pinnules oblique, arcuate, lax. 1877 84 F. E. HULME *Wild Pl.* p. viii. Flowers in a lax spike, purple, at times fragrant.

4. Of clothes: Loose-fitting, worn loosely. Of persons: Negligent in attire and deportment. Of handwriting: Not compact; also, careless, not precise. *nonce-uses*.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* II. ii. iii. (1651) 474 They... hurt and crucifie themselves, sometimes in Laxe clothes, an hundred yards I think in a gown, a sleeve. 1783 COWPER *Let. 7 Mar.* Life & Wks. (1836) II. 120 Your manuscript indeed is close, and I do not reckon mine very lax. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.*, *Theatre* 71 Lax in their gaiters, laxer in their gait. 1885 W. M. ROSSSETTI in *Athenaeum* 6 May 64/3 The German character for *str.* would be considerably like that for *vol.*; in rapid or lax handwriting the two might be almost identical.

5. Of rules, discipline, conduct, observance: Loose, slack, not strict or severe. Of ideas, interpretation, etc.: Loose, vague, not precise or exact. Said also of the agent (in both uscs).

1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxv. 37 He pat euermore sekib po pinges bat are most laxe and most remissive, shal cur be in anguiss. 1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 187 If the Queen... can be moved... to take vow of chastity, or enter in laxe religion. 1671 *True Nonconform.* 115 As for this your Laxe acceptance of a professed indifference in externals. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. vi. Maces. 1874 I. 113 In a lax way of speaking. 1755 JORTIN *Diss.* vi. 260 The word *eternus* itself is sometimes of a lax signification. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discout.* Wks. 1842 I. 146 Under the lax and indeterminate idea of the honour of the crown. 1803 R. HALL *Wks.* (1833) I. 160 A lax theology is the natural parent of a lax morality. 1821 LAMM *Ella Ser.* I. *Imperfect Sympathies*, The custom of resorting to an oath... is apt... to introduce into the laxer sort of minds the notion of two kinds of truth. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Ranke* (1851) II. 136 To this enthusiastic neophyte their discipline seemed lax and their movements sluggish. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomers* I. 43, I was a lax and negligent attendant. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 570 The oath of allegiance, the Whigs said, was drawn in terms far too lax. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 86 The execution of justice was as lax in practice as it was severe in theory. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. iv. 68 Writers possessing extremely lax notions of the laws of evidence. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 10, 581 Richard [Cromwell] was known to be lax and godless in his conduct. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 18 June 4/7 They were lax in their attendance, losing perhaps one or two days... per week. 1884 L. D. COLERIDGE in *Law Rep.* 12 Q. Bench Div. 327 Towards the close of his life the practice of the Court became somewhat easier and laxer.

b. said of verification.

1749 *Power Pres. Numbers* 47 If the antient Poetry was too lax in its Numbers, the modern is certainly too strict. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 161 The lax and easy kind of metre in which it was written. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. viii. 145 The lax metre and verification resembling those of the second order of French tales in verse.

6. *quasi-adv.* So as to have ample room. [*A* Latinism; cf. *LAXITY* 4.]

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 162 Mean while inhabit laxe, ye Powers of Heav'n. [Cf. Cicero *De domo sua* xlv. 115 *Habitare laxe et magnifice voluit*.]

7. *Comb.*, as *lax-fibred*, *-flowered* adjs.

1761 PULTENEY in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 353 Women, children, and weakly men... are lax-fibred. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 210 Lax-flowered Orchis. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 356 *Aceras anthropophora*,... Spike lax-flowered.

† **Lax**, *v.* Obs. [ad. L. *laxare*, f. *lax-us* LAX *a.*] *trans.* To make lax; to loosen, relax; to purge. Also *absol.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xxi. (1495) 210 Hote water clenysyth and laxyth and pourgyth the wombe. *Ibid.* xvii. lv. 635 The whyte rote of Eleborus laxyth both vpyarde and downwarde. 1528 PAYNEL tr. *Reg. Salerni* (1535) 60 a. Butter... laxethe the bealye out of measure, and prouoketh one to vomyte. 1540 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 15 b. Yf the woman... have ben longe sycke before her labor, yf she haue ben sore laxed [ed. 1552 lasked]. 1627-77 FELTHAM 16



*Resolves* II. l. 259 That we should laxe our selves in all the corrupt . . pleasures of life. 1675 *EVELYN Terra* (1676) 57 Laxing the parts, and giving easy deliverance to its offspring. 1685 *COTTON tr. Montaigne* I. liv. (1711) 470 An extream Fear, and an extream Ardour of Courage, do equally trouble and lax the Belly.

Hence **Laxed** *ppl. a.*, made loose or slack, relaxed. **Laxing** *vbl. sb.*, loosening.

c 1400 *Laufrauc's Cirurg.* 268 For brekyng of þe siphac & of his laxyng. 1623 *COCKERAM* II. *Released*, Laxed, Relaxed. 1679 *EVELYN Sybra xxx.* (ed. 3) 176 Those laxed parts, and Vessels by the humour did ascend, grow dry and close. 1718 *PRIOR Solomon* III. 162 When the lax'd Sinews of the weaken'd Eye In wat'ry Damps or dim Suffusion lye.

† **Laxable**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. type *laxābilis*, f. *laxāre*: see *LAX v.* and *-ABLE*.] Of the body: Easily purged, 'loose'.

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 337 Drink . . mingled with Mares milk, doth make the body loose and laxable.

† **Laxament**. *Obs.*—0 [ad. L. *laxamentum*—an extending, relaxation, etc., f. *laxāre* to *LAX*.]

1623 *COCKERAM, Laxament*, a release.

† **Laxate**, *v. Obs.* [f. *ppl. stem* of L. *laxāre* *LAX v.*] *trans.* To loosen, relax. Also *absol.*

1623 *COCKERAM, Laxate*, to release, to loose, to pardon. 1652 *FRENCH Yorksh. Spā* VIII. 72 It corroborates, astringeth, and laxateth. *Ibid.* xi. 96 Exercise is . . very necessary, as being good to laxate the passages of the body. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 211 All fat things laxate the stomach.

Hence † **Laxated** *ppl. a.*, † **Laxating** *vbl. sb.*

1652 *FRENCH Yorksh. Spā* IV. 41 They that have very cold, weak and laxated stomachs. *Ibid.* VIII. 73 If by its laxating, evacuation is promoted.

**Laxation** (*læksə'ti-ŋ*). [ad. L. *laxātiō-em*, n. of action f. *laxāre*: see *LAX v.* and *-ATION*.] The action of loosening or relaxing; the state of being loosened or relaxed; *occas.* an instance or means of relaxing, a laxative application.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxvii. (1495) 337 Hote water is contrary to laxation yf the heete of the ayre is not stronge for the tyme also. c 1550 *LYDD Treas. Health* (1585) Kiv, Beanes sodde in Veniger . . do greatlye withold Laxation. 1579 *TWYNE Phisicke agst. Fort.* I. xliii. 318, These are the promociōes of leacherie, these are the laxations of libertie. 1640 *BR. REYNOLDS Passions* v. 34 That Law, without execution whereof there cannot but follow a laxation of the whole frame [of Nature]. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 420 The hernia . . is cured by laxation. 1669 *W. SIMON Hydrol. Chym.* 127 By reason of the laxation and flagging of the membranes. 1699 *T. BENNET Dissenters' Pleas* (1711) 5 By reason of . . laxation of disciplin in those wars, Atheism has much increas'd. 1832 *J. TAYLOR Saturday Even.* 26 The movement—the laxation of the human mind in all countries. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 252 An initial mercurial purge, followed by milder saline laxations, will afford some amelioration.

**Laxative** (*læksə'tiv*), *a. and sb.* Also 4 *laxatif*, -yff(e), 6 *laxitive*. [a. F. *laxatif*, -ive, ad. L. *laxātiv-us*, f. *laxāre*: see *LAX v.* and *-ATIVE*.]

**A. adj.** Having the property of relaxing.

1. Of medicines, food, etc.: Having the property of loosening and evacuating the bowels.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* VII. cxlii. (1495) 675 Some oyle . . is laxatyf and neshyngne. c 1400 *Laufrauc's Cirurg.* 184, I ne knewe no medycyn laxatif þat is so good. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard xxxii.* (Arb.) 90 He knewe . . alle the herbes . . whiche were viscosse or laxatyf. 1547 *BOORDE Brev. Health* § 110 Use laxative meates . . if neede do require. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. l. iii. *Furies* 646 Our Glysters laxative. 1660 *F. BROOKE tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 185 Tortoises . . excellent meat, . . but are so laxative, they cause even Disenterias. 1732 *ARBUOTHNOT Rules of Diet* I. 244 Tamariads, Astringent, yet laxative to the lower Belly. 1789 *W. BUCHAN Dom. Med.* (1790) 293 Fomentations and laxative clysters are by no means to be omitted. 1809 *PINKNEY Trav. France* 222 Those countries are most healthy where, from an ordinary laxative diet, the body is always kept open. 1861 *BENTLEY Man. Bot.* 579 Some [of the *Compositæ*] are laxative and anthelmintic.

2. Of the bowels, or the bodily constitution: Loose, subject to 'flux' or free discharge of the feces. Of a disease: Characterized by such discharge. Now *rare*.

1546 *J. HEYWOOD Prov.* (1867) 34 Ye would . . geue me a purgacion. But I am laxative inough. 1573 *BARET Aln.* I. 153 Lettie is good to make one laxative or go to y<sup>e</sup> stoole. 1608 *MIDDLETON Fam. Love* III. iii. What a laxative fever shakes me. 1620 *VENER Via Recta* v. 90 A very good medicinable meate, for such as are too laxative, and subject to fluxes. 1635 *BREBTON Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) I. 130 My body was always . . inclined to be laxative and soluble. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 38. 3/2 You seem prone to Excess, Whence this Laxative Ailing arises. 1722 *QUINCY Lex. Phys. Med.* (ed. 2), *Laxative*, signifies loose in Body, so as to go frequently to stool. 1801 *Med. Genl.* V. 261 Bowels laxative, tongue and skin healthy. 1822–54 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 194 If confined in youth, in advanced life they [the bowels] are often laxative.

**b. transf.** Unable to contain one's speech or emotions. ? *Obs.*

1601 *B. JONSON Poetaster* Apol. Dial., Fellowes of practis'd and most laxative tongues. 1607 *W. S. Puritan* III. F. 2, I am of such a laxative laughter, that if the Devil him self stood by, I should laugh in his face. 1622 *T. SCOTT Belg. Pismire* Pref. 2 My owne Countrey-men have tongues laxative enough, and Strangers are in their wordes . . libertines. a 1639 *W. WHATELEY Prototypes* I. vi. (x640) 85 This siane proceedeth from a twattling laxative humour causing that a man must vent all he knows and be talking of many things.

3. Having a loosing power, affording remission or relief. *rare*.

1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 216 A law giving permissions laxative to unmarried a wife and marry a lust. 1649 — *Eikon*, xiv. 138 The simpler sort he furnishes with laxative, he terms them general clauses, which may serve to releve them against the Covenant tak'n.

**B. sb. 1.** A laxative medicine; 'a slightly purgative medicine which simply unloads the bowels' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 1898 Hym gaymeth neither for to gete his lif, Vomyt vpward ne downward laxatif. — *Nun's Pr. T.* 142 Er ye take youre laxatyues, Of lawriol, Centaure, and flumetere. c 1400 *Laufrauc's Cirurg.* 333 Whanne his body is maad clene wip laxatiuis. 1412–20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* I. iii, And made him [sc. Cerberus] voide his venym in ye strife And upwarde gaue hym suche a laxatyve That all the worlde his brette contagious Infected hath. 1572 *MASCALL Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 57 The iuyce of Elder, . . of Turbith, or such like laxitiues. 1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 154 Thou maist also give the partie some laxative. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* III. vi. 83 Lenitives, Aperitives, . . Laxatives. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 37 If the bowels be confined, we must employ cooling laxatives. 1874 *R. HOOPER's Physic.* *Vade M.* I. v. (ed. 9) 230 Brown bread often proves an effectual laxative.

† 2. ? Relaxed condition of the bowels, 'flux'.

*Obs. rare.*

c 1430 *LYDG. Reason & Sens.* 3439 The drynke . . Which the mynstres of babel Maden . . And gaf hyt to kyng Sedechye When thorgh he had a laxatyf That he shortly lost hys lyf. 1500–20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxiii. 140 He couth gif cure for laxatyve. 1527 *ANDREW BRUNSLEYKE'S Distyll. Waters* Aij b, Who so drynke the same [walwort] water at eche tyme ii ounces or two ounces and a halfe causeth laxatyve.

**Laxativeness**. [f. *prec.* + *-NESS*.] Loose or relaxed condition (of the body, etc.).

1610 *MARKHAM Masterp.* I. xlii. 33 Laxativeness or loosenesse of the body is a signe of a hot liuer. 1611 *COTGR.*, Conrance, a flux, a laxativeness in the bodie. 1615 *MARKHAM Eng. Housew.* II. vi. (1668) 142 It . . proceedeth . . from a laxativeness or loosenesse of milke. 1725 *BRADLEY Funn. Dict.* s.v. *Scouring-long-sought*, Either by over-heating or by unwholsome Fodder, which will breed Laxativeness.

**b. Looseness of tongue.**

1866 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Sept. 254/2 Their silence is quite refreshing beside the rhetorical laxativeness of others.

**Laxator** (*læksə'tōr*). *Anat.* [mod. L., agent-n. f. L. *laxāre* (see *LAX v.*)] Name formerly given to a (supposed) muscle of the external ear.

1799 *HUME Ear in Phil. Trans.* XC. 9 The largest of these is called the obliquus, and is the antagonist of the tensor muscle; the other is very small, and is called the laxator. 1808 *Med. Jnrl.* XIX. 393 Boemmerring again errs . . in considering the muscle as entirely a laxator.

**Laxism** (*læks'iz-m*). [f. *LAX a.* + *-ISM*.] The views of the 'laxists'.

1895 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 276 Laxism and Jansenism.

**Laxist** (*læks'ist*). [f. *LAX a.* + *-IST*.] One who favours lax views or interpretation: *spec.* the designation given by modern historians to the school of casuists in the Roman church who maintained that it was justifiable to follow any probability, however slight, in favour of liberty. Also *attrib.*

1865 *F. OAKLEY in Ess. Relig. & Lit.* 144 One of two extreme attitudes; that of impractical theorists, on the one hand, or that of practical laxists on the other. 1884 *LITTLEDALE in Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 638/2 Some of the stricter casuists say so, but Liguori sides with the laxists. 1884 *Ch. Times* 366/2 There is a disastrous recommendation of the laxist school in handling moral questions. 1890 *Guardian* 7 May 741/4 There have been 'rigorist' and 'laxist' views on points of morals and discipline.

**Laxitude**. *rare*—1. [See *TUDE*.] Laxity.

1861 *WRIGHT Ess. Archzol.* II. xvii. 97 The laxitude of mediæval manners.

**Laxity** (*læks'iti*). [a. F. *laxité*, ad. L. *laxitatem*, f. *laxus* *LAX a.*] The quality of being lax.

1. Looseness, irretentiveness (of the bowels, etc.); slackness, want of tension (in the muscular or nervous fibres, etc.).

1528 *PAYNEL tr. Reg. Salerni* (1535) 119 b, Superfluous drynkyng of cold drynke . . causeth the palsey, or laxite of the members. 1620 *VENER Via Recta* VIII. 184 The stomacke . . if it be subject to laxitie. 1672 *WISEMAN Wounds* II. v. 36 There arises a laxity and indigesture in the Wound. 1707 *FLOYER Physic. Pulse-Watch* 203 The Laxity of Fibres in the Habit of the Body, or Viscera, is restored by Exercise, Friction, and cold Baths. 1775 *JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 13 July, In her early state of laxity and feebleness. 1789 *W. BUCHAN Dom. Med.* (1790) 319 This disease may . . proceed from too great a laxity of the organs which secrete the urine. 1799 *M. UNDERWOOD Dis. Childr.* (ed. 4) I. 6 The great moisture and laxity of infants.

2. Looseness of texture or cohesion; openness, uncompact structure or arrangement.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 229 The skin . . by the closeness or laxitie thereof, as he draws it in, or lets it out. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxvi. 300 The diff-form consistence, as to laxity and compactness of the Air at several distances from us. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* vii. (1693) 25 The former [cause] could never beget Whirlpools in a Chaos of so great a Laxity and Thinness.

3. Looseness or slackness in the moral and intellectual spheres; want of firmness, strictness, or precision.

1623 *COCKERAM, Laxitie*, pardon, chiefly cheapnesse. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Laxity*, looseness, wildness, liberty. 1775 *JOHNSON Tax.* no Tyr. 20 Every expedition would in those days of laxity have produced a distinct and independent state. 1795 *MASON Ch. Mus.* III. 187, I need not observe on the laxity of that Version. 1830 *SCOTT Demonol.* VIII. 260 Such laxity of discipline afforded scope to the wildest enthusiasm.

1838 *J. H. NEWMAN Par. Sermon*. (1839) IV. ix. 156 All these laxities of conduct impress upon our conscience a vague sense . . of guilt. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 422 The very faults of their colleague, the known laxity of his principles. 1858 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 407 Laxity of assertion in matters of number is so habitual as to have lost the character of falsehood. 1865 *TYLOR Early Hist. Man.* iv. 77 Carelessness and laxity in articulation. 1870 *ROGERS Hist. Cleanings* Ser. II. 54 Laxity of belief is coupled with laxity of practice. 1875 *Protests Lords* I. Pref. 10 A laxity of language, which must have conveyed far more than the framers of the Act contemplated. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 265 Such tales . . engender laxity of morals among the young.

† 4. Spaciousness. [A Latinism: cf. *LAX a.* 6.] 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* II. v. 122 The hills in Palestine generally had in their sides plenty of caves, and those of such laxity and recit that ours in England are but conny-boroughs if compared to the palaces which those hollow places afforded.

**Laxly** (*læksli*), *adv.* [f. *LAX a.* + *-LY* 2.]

1. In physical sense: Loosely; with loose cohesion; slackly, without tension.

1756 *C. LUCAS Ess. Waters* I. 24 With [it] all the other elements . . are more laxly or intimately blended. 1887 *D. C. MURRAY & HERMAN One Trav. Returns* II. 35 The queen's head fell laxly on the arm which encircled her.

**b. Bot.**, etc.: With loose or open arrangement; not closely, compactly, or densely.

1847 *W. E. STEELE Field Bot.* 101 The flor. thin, laxly imbricated. 1854 *DANA Crust.* I. 586 Hand . . laxly pubescent about the fingers. 1867 *J. R. JACKSON in Intell. Observ.* No. 62. 129 Laxly or densely imbricate. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 101 *Vicia sylvatica* . . Racemes laxly 6–13-flowered.

2. With moral or intellectual looseness; without strictness, precision, or exactness.

1680 *Answ. Stillingsfleet's Serm.* 12 We will not speak so laxly altogether as he does there. 1773 *JOHNSON in Boswell* 24 Oct., Nobody, at times, talks more laxly than I do. 1779 [*BURKE*] *ibid.* 12–10 Oct., I do not think that men who live laxly in the world, as you and I do, can with propriety assume such an authority. 1838–9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* III. III. vi. 302 The former of these collective functions must have been rather laxly exercised. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (ed. 3) I. iii. 102 The . . Thegus would attend more laxly. 1868 *Ibid.* (1876) II. ix. 403 We must remember how laxly that word is often taken. 1889 *H. D. TRAILL Straf.* ford 74 The enforcement of the laxly administered penal statutes.

**Laxmannite** (*læksmən'it*). *Min.* [Named after *E. Laxmann*, a Swedish chemist: see *-ITE*.] A synonym of VAQUELINITE.

1884 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

**Laxness** (*læksnəs*). [f. *LAX a.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being lax; laxity: a. in physical senses.

1634 *T. JOHNSON tr. Pany's Chirurg.* xxvi. xlii. (1678) 658 Cold Waters or Baths . . help the laxness of the bowels. 1669 *HOLDER Elem. Speech* 161 It is requisite that the Tympanum be tense . . ; otherwise the laxness of that Membrane will . . damp the sound. 1681 *GLANVILLE Sadducismus* I. (1682) 155 Like some Body passing through an over-large or wide hole, where it cannot stick by reason of the laxness of the passage. 1718 *QUINCY Compl. Disp.* 6 By the greater laxness of its Contexture it will not lie in so little room. 1774 *GARDEN in Phil. Trans.* LXV. 105 This *carina* . . is very distinguishable . . by its thinness, its apparent laxness.

**b. in moral or intellectual senses.**

1676 *W. HUBBARD Happiness of People* Pref., Too much rigidity on the one hand, or laxness on the other. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1845) II. 96 The universal laxness of the age. 1841 *ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind.* I. 51 The laxness, confusion, and barbarism which pervade this branch of the law. 1843 *THACKERAY Ravenscrag* vii, Deploing . . the dreadful immorality which . . arose in consequence of their laxness.

† **Laxy**, *a. Obs. rare* [f. *LAX a.* + *-Y* 1.] = *LAX a.* 3 a.

1716–21 *Mist's Weekly Jnrl.* (1722) II. 24 Her Flesh is laxy and flabby.

**Lay** (*læ*), *sb.* 1 *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: a. 1 *lagu*, 3 *laze*; pl. 3 *lawes*, 4 *lauen*. B. 3 *lei-e*, 3, 5 *ley*, 4 *leye*, *laie*, 4–5 *laye*, 4, 9 (*dial.*) *lay*. [OE. *lagu* (oblique cases *lage*); the B forms may represent either an OE. \**lage* dat., acc., or gen., or the ON. *legi* dative, *legir* plural, of the equivalent *laga-r*:—O'feut. \**lagu-z*:—pre-Feut. \**lakiz-s* (= L. *lacus* LAKE *sb.* 4).] It is also probable that in some instances the B forms represent an adoption of OF. *lai* pool:—L. *lacum*.] A lake, pool.

a. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* ix. 40 Lyft and lagu land ynly-clyppab garsecg embegyt gumena rice. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 211 (Gr.) Lazo yuende. a 1300 *Childr. Jesus* 314–15 In Horstun. *Allengl. Leg.* (1875) 12–13 Water bare with inne he brouste, His lawes maken bare inne he pouste. Bote a giw of heorte wrac Alle hies lawes bare he to brac. Jesu him seide with hastie wille. 3wi hast þou to broke ni lay? 1340–70 *Alisander* 3856 Theu blod, of heom that was slawen, Rari by flodis and by lauen.

B. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5296 Þe blod ran in þe valaie So water out of a laie. *Ibid.* 9652 He made alle a valaie Al so it were a brode ley. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) III. 367 Alisandre . . hadde alle maner bestes in keyping in hyves, in layes, in fische weres and pondeis. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 167 She was nigh the great lay Of Triton [= L. *Trilonia palus*] founde, where she lay A child for-cast. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 239 One a launde by a ley These lordus donnee lyght. 1481 *CAXTON Godfrey* cciii. 298 The cyte of tabarye, whiche stondeth on the laye of Gema. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lay*, a very large pond. 1840 *SPEERDENS Snghl. Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lays*: always, I believe, in the plural number; as 'Denham lays'. Ponds in the midst of coppice and timber.



b. *attrib.*, as *lay-fen*, -*mire*.

c1205 *LAY*. 22835 Drazed hine to ane more & doð hine in an ley uen [c1275 *laye fen*]. a1225 *Ancre. R.* 328 So me deoppre waded into be uendes leie uenre. [MS. T. 18e deuoules lei mure], so me kumed later up. a1225 *Marherete* 14 Ich leade ham the leimen [printed leimen] ant the ladliche lake of be puti sunne. c1230 *Hali Meid.* 33 Hwase hð ileimen [i.e. I lei uen, MS. B. ileifen] deope bisunken.

† *Lay*, sb.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* In 3 lezhe, lai. [a. ON. *leiga* hire, toll.] Hire. Also in comb. *lezhemann* (= ON. *leigumadr*), a hireling.

c1200 *ORMIN* 6222 And sunne birp sunnker lezhemenn Rihht lazhelike ledenn. *Ibid.* 6234 And heore lezhe birp hemm beon Rædþ þann itt iss addled. a1300 *Cursor M.* 11814 Nu neghes tim to tak his lai [Fairf. mede, Trin. pay].

† *Lay*, sb.<sup>3</sup> *Obs.* Also 3 lei, 3-4 lai (e, 5 ley, 5-6 laye. [a. OF. lei, mod. F. loi law = Pr. ley, lei, Cat. ley, Sp. ley, Pg. lei, It. legge = L. *legem*, *lex* law.] Law; esp. religious law; hence, a religion, a faith.

a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 166 Pæt cristene weren & leafule in godes lei. *Ibid.* 832 Sone se ich awei wærp ower wiðse lei. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1201 Dor-of holden de ienwes lay.

c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 45718 Forment he wende to Orlians to prechie godes lay. a1300 *Cursor M.* 1428 Fra abraham. It moyses þat gaf þe lai. *Ibid.* 1474 To fight al for þe cristen lay. *Ibid.* 13593 'A prophet', said he, 'be mi lai'.

13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 1053 Þow schelt swere vpon þe lay. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (Paulus) 983 All þat euire war of lowis lay. c1385 *CHAUCER* *Spr.* T. 10. c1400 *Soudone Bab.* 764 If he will be baptised be And lefe his fals laye.

c1400 *Tr. Secreta Secret.*, Gov. *Lords* 105 My fey, My byleue, and my ley, or þes. c1440 *York Myst.* xi. 44 Now are they like to lose our layse. *Ibid.* xxxviii. 445 It is gretely agout our lay.

1513 *DOUGLAS* *Æneis* vi. xiv. 8 Numa Pompilius, quihik sall.. Begyn and statut with lawis and haly layis The cheif cetie of Rome. 1534 *TINDALE* *Acts* xxvi. 5 After the most straitest secte of oure lay [1526 lawe], lyved I a pharisey.

1593 *PEELE* *Chron. Edw. I.* B. 3. 'Tis Churchmans laie and verttie To lue in loue and charitie. 1599 *J. Kyn Soliman & Pers.* l. A. 4 b. Welcome vnto these renowned Turke, Not for thy lay, but for thy worth in armes.

**Lay** (lɛɪ), sb.<sup>4</sup> Also 3-4 lai, 4-6 laie, 4-7 laye. [a. OF. lai (recorded from the 12th c.) = Pr. lais, lays; of uncertain etymology.]

The most likely view is that favoured by M. Gaston Paris, that the word is of Teut. origin, an adoption of some form of the word represented by OHG., MHG. *leich*, play, melody, song. The ON. *lag* (see LAW sb.<sup>1</sup>), used in the sense of 'tune', would also be phonetically a possible source. Connexion with Teut. *\*leupo-* (OE. *lobb*, Ger. *lied*) is out of the question, as are the Celtic words commonly cited: the Irish *laidis* is believed to represent an Oceltic type *\*ladi-*; the Welsh *laid* voice, sound, is too remote in meaning, and the assumed Breton equivalent is non-existent.]

1. A short lyric or narrative poem intended to be sung.

Originally applied *spec.* to the poems, usually dealing with matter of history or romantic adventure, which were sung by minstrels. From the 16th to the 18th c. the word was a mere poetical synonym for 'song'. This use still continues, but *lay* is now often employed (partly after G. *lied*, with which it is often erroneously supposed to be etymologically connected) as the appropriate term for a popular historical ballad such as those on which the Homeric poems are by some believed to be founded. Some writers have misapplied it to long poems of epic character like the Nibelungenlied or Beowulf.

a1240 *Ureisin* in *Coll. Hom.* 199 Pæt ich habbe þe i-sungen ðesne engliscse lai. c1320 *Orphoe* 13-16 In Brytany this layes arue ywrytt. Of adventures that fillen by dayes, Whereof Brytons made her layes. c1386 *CHAUCER* *Merch. T.* 637 And in a letre wroot he al his sorwe In manere of a compleynt or a lay. — *Frankl. Pro.* 2 These olde gentill Prions in hir dayes Of diuerse aentures maden layes, . . . Whiche layes with hir instrumentz they souge, Or elles redden hem for hir plesance. a1400-50 *Alexander* 6 Sum has langing of lufe lays to herken. 1470-85 *MALORY* *Arthur* x. xxxi, Thene came Elyas the harper . . . and told hym the lay that Dynadan had made by Kynges Marke. 1483 *CAXTON* *G. de la Tour* AJ. I made songes layes Roundels balades. 1592 *DAVIES* *Immort. Soud* ix. iv. (1714) 60 The holy Angels Choir Doth spread his Glory forth with spiritual Layes. 1608 *SHAKS.* *Per. v.* Pro. 4 Shee sings like an immortal, and shee daunces As Goddess-like to her admired layes. 1697 *DRYDEN* *Virg. Georg.* ii. 542 To Bacchus therefore let us tune our Lays. 1714 *GAY* *Trivia* l. 21 My Country's Love demands the Lays. 1718 *Prior Solomon* ii. 80 Each morn they wak'd me with a sprightly lay; Of opening Heaven they sung. a1758 *RAMSAY* *Some of the Contents* iii, Attackis his freind Dunbar in comick layis. 1805 *SCOTT* (title) *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*. 1827 *KEBLE* *Chr. Y. Catechism*, Why should we think He turns away From infants' simple lays. 1842 *MACAULAY* (title) *Lays of Ancient Rome*. 1849 — *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 418 The popular lays chaunted about the streets of Norwich and Leeds in the time of Charles the Second. 1850 *TENNISON* in *Mem.* xlviii, These brief lays, of sorrow born. 1886 *F. B. JEVONS* in *Jrnl. Hellenic Studies* vii. 303 The theory of the aggregationists, that the *Iliad* is an agglomeration of originally independent lays.

b. *poet.* Applied to the song of birds.

13.. *K. Alis.* 5211 Mery time it is in May, The foules syngeth ber lay. 1364 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. ix. 57 For to loorne the layes that louely foules maden. c1386 *CHAUCER* *Sir Thopas* 58 The thrustelock made eek his lay. 1390 *GOWER* *Conf.* III. 119 Whan every bird upon his lay Among the grene leues syngeth. 1593 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. VI.* i. iii. 93 Madame, my selfe haue . . . plac'd a Quier of such enticing Birds, That she will light to listen to the Layses. 1742 *YOUNG* *Nt. Th.* l. 443 Sweet Philomel! . . . ev'ry star is deaf to mine, enanour'd of thy lay. a1788 *J. LOGAN* *Cuckoo* iv, The school-boy . . . Starts, the new voice of Spring to hear, And imitates thy lay.

† 2. Strain, tune. *Obs.*

a1529 *SKELTON* *Agst. Garmesche* iv. 6 Your chorlyshe

chaunting ys all o' lay. 1581 *J. BELL* *Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 118 A continuall langling of this Portingall Cookeoe chattering alwayes one maner of laye in myue eares.

† *Lay*, sb.<sup>5</sup> *Obs. rare* = 1. [? repr. OE. *\*lag* = ON. *lag*; see LAW sb.<sup>2</sup>] A bill, score, reckoning.

13.. *Met. Hom.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* LVII. 267 He . . . bad his hostes feede hem þat day And sette heore cotes in his lay.

† *Lay*, sb.<sup>6</sup> Also 5-6 laye, laie, 6-8 ley. [? Aphetic form of ALLAY sb.<sup>1</sup>] Alloy. Chiefly *attrib.* in *lay metal*, the name of a kind of pewter.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (George) 402 Þi godis . . . Ar mad bot of handis of mene Of gold and siluir & of clay, Of stok, of stone, or of lay. 1489 *Will of Wynter* (Somerset Ho.), j C de fyne metall et j C de lay metall. 1503 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 6 § 3 That no inanere of person . . . make no holowe wares of Peauter, that is to say Saltes and Pottes that is made of Pewter called Ley Metell, but that it may be after the Assise of Peauter Ley Metell wrought within the Cite of London. 1534 in *Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 210 Item xxv platers of lay metall. 1538 *Inv.* in *J. W. Clark* *Barnwell* *Intro.* (1897) 23 Item j lauer of laye mettell.

1794 *G. ADAMS* *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. App. 562 Lead and tin Ley-pewter, soft solder.]

**Lay** (lɛɪ), sb.<sup>7</sup> Also 6-7 laye, laie, ley (e. [f. LAY v.<sup>1</sup>])

† 1. A wager, bet, stake. Often in phr. *even lay*, a wager in which the chances are equal on either side, an even chance. Hence (in *fair*, *good*, etc. *lay*) = chance, hazard. *Obs.*

1584 *R. SCOT* *Discov. Witcher.* vii. iv. (1886) 107 It is an even laie, that an idiot shall conjecture right. 1593 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. VI.* v. ii. 27 *Cliff*, My soule and bodie on the action both. *Yor.* A dreadful lay. 1601 *HOLLAND* *Pliny* II. 495 They bound themselves by a swered lay and oth to fight it out to the last man. 1604 *DEKKER* *Honest Wk.* l. i. Wks. 1873 *II.* 17 Done, 'tis a lay, joyne gols on it. 1610 *BEAUM. & FL.* *Scornif. Lady* v. i. If I had been unhandsome, old or jealous, 't had been an even lay she might have scorn'd me.

1725 *New Cant. Dict.* s.v. *Lay*, An Hazard or Chance; as, *He stands a queer Lay*; He stands an odd Chance, or is in great Danger. 1726 *De Foe* *Hist. Devil* i. x. (1840) 135 *By* venturing my life upon an even lay with him. 1729 *E. ERSKINE* *Wks.* (1871) l. 453 What a fair lay sinners live in the Gospel dispensation have for the eternal Salvation of their Souls. 1769 *CHESTERF.* *Lett.* 206 You will stand a very good lay, for if it is a prize it shall be yours, if a blank, mine.

2. A place of lying or lodging; lair, couch (of animals). Now rare.

1590 *GREENE* *Mourn. Garu.* (1616) 42 The Fawne doth choose his foodie by the laie of the olde Bucke. a1625 *BEAUM. & FL.* *Bouduca* i. ii, I have found ye, Your lays, and out-leaps, Junius, haunts, and lodges. 1867 *F. FRANCIS* *Angling* vii. (1880) 252 The boatman will probably know . . . the lay of the trout.

† b. ? Right of pasturing cattle; ? number of cattle pastured at one time. *Obs.*

1595 in *T. Harwood* *Lichfield* (1806) 527 Rec. for the fyrst leye into the Churchye yarde for foure and twentye beastes and a weanyunge calfe = xxxvj. s.

† 3. A layer, stratum; a 'course' (of masonry).

1594 *PLAT* *Jewel-ho.* l. 35 *By* making a lay of dung of a foot in thickness. 1599 *HARLUYT* *Foy.* II. l. 214 First they layed a lay of Bricks, then a Mat made of Canes, square as the Bricks. 1626 *BACON* *Sylva* § 280 It was devised, that a Viall should have a Lay of Wire Strings below, as close to the Belly as a Lute. 1678 *MORON* *Mech. Exerc.* 65 Continue your several lays of Plaining, till the whole upside of the Stuff be plaind. c1682 *J. COLLINS* *Making Salt* 16 It was . . . pressed into a Cask, with sprinklings of Salt between each Lay. 1693 *EVELYN* *De la Quint.* *Compt. Gard.* *Ref.* *Agst.* 55 These . . . make up what we call a Bed or Lay of Roots. 1704 *ADDISON* *Italy* (1733) 225 Different Lays of white and black Marble. 1725 *BRADLEY* *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Vertigo*, Those (Animal Spirits) that are in the Lays of the Optick Nerves. 1769 *MRS. RAFFAEL* *Housekpr.* (1778) 221 Lay them in the same water, with a lay of leaves betwixt.

4. The act of imposing a tax; an impost, assessment, rate, tax. Now dial.

1558 in *Picton L'pool. Munic. Rec.* (1883) l. 95 It is to be levied by force of one ley yearly to be gathered by the Bailiffs for the time being. 1597 *CHURCHE.* *Acc.* *Cartmel* in *J. Stockdale* *Ann. Cartmel*, etc. (1872) 36 A caste or laye should bee forthwith had throughout all the parish. 1601 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 79 A note of all layes and sements . . . one laye of xxxs. 1624 *SIR E. SANDYS* 15 Apr. in *Cobbett* *Parl. Hist.* (1806) l. 1421 In the lay of the first Imposition, . . . it was promised, That [etc.]. 1647 in *Picton L'pool. Munic. Rec.* (1883) l. 143 A Ley or Taxacion of xlii. c1860 *STATON* *Rays fro' th' Loomenary* 34 Its some beggar, or else its th' chap ut collects th' lays. 1861 *SMILES* *Engineers* l. 419 In 1750 a lay of 3d. in the pound produced only £6 2s. 1½d. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, Lay, a rate, an assessment.

5. Rate or 'terms' of purchase or remuneration. *local U.S.*

1712 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1870) V. 333 Provided that such land . . . shall be sold to such possessors thereof at the same lay as the residue of said land. 1775 *N. Hamphs. Prov. Papers* (1873) VII. 425 Provided there can be more built at an easier lay than in the country by the company. 1792 *B. MARSTON* in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Register* (1873) XXVII. 399, I am engaged to go out with a large Company . . . [to Africa] as their Land Surveyor General, on a pretty good lay. 1816 *PICKERING* *Vocab. U.S.*, Lay, terms or conditions of a bargain; price. Ex. I bought the articles at a good lay; he bought his goods on the same lay that I did mine. A low word. *New England.* 1856 *Peter Gott* (Bartlett), He took in his fish at such a lay, that he made a good profit on them.

6. *slang.* A line or plan of business, occupation, adventure, etc.; a (particular) job, 'line', or 'tack': often in phr. *on* (a certain) lay.

1707 *FARQUHAR* *Beaux Strat.* iii. iii, Con'd I bring her to a Bastard, I shou'd have her all to my self; but I dare not put it upon that Lay, for fear of being sent for a Soldier. 1715 *WODROW* *Corr.* (1843) II. 97 To distinguish myself from the refusers upon a Jacobite lay. 1721 *CIBBER* *School-boy* iii. Dram. Wks. 1754 l. 23 The Puppy will play, tho' he knows no more of the Lay than a Milkwoman. 1760 *C. JOHNSTON* *Chrysal* (1822) l. 174, I first set them on the lay. 1818 *SCOTT* *Hrt. Midl.* xvi, I shall be on that lay nae mair. 1852 *DICKENS* *Black H.* xxii, He's not to be found on his old lay. 1858 *GEN. P. THOMSON* *Audi Alt* l. iii. 201 It is a sad thing for a great country . . . to have taken to the filibustering lay. If the word is from the vocabulary of thieves, to the conduct of thieves it is appropriate. 1876 *BESANT & RICE* *Gold. Butterfly* xxxiv, For a year or two he wrote poetry. But the papers in America, he found, were in a league against genius. So he gave up that lay.

7. The way, position, or direction in which something is laid or lies (*esp.* said of country); disposition or arrangement with respect to something. (Cf. *LIE* sb.)

1819 *Sporting Mag.* V. 50 The correctness of their [dogs'] judgment on the lay of the country. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. ii. 647 Where the corn has a decided lean in one direction, the machine, if worked against the lay of the straw, meets with the requisite resistance. 1864 *THOREAU* *Maine W.* iii. (1869) 163, I did not know the exact route myself, but steered by the lay of the land. 1867 *F. FRANCIS* *Angling* v. (1880) 174 If the angler pulls against the . . . lay of the weed. 1878 *H. M. STANLEY* *Dark Cont.* l. xvi. 434 Scams of white quartz travelled along the lay of the strata. 1886 *WALMINGHAM & PAYNE* *Gallwey Shooting* I. 89 The lay of a gun to the shoulder when aimed depends . . . upon the 'cast off' and slope of the heel-plate.

b. *Naut.* Of a rope: The direction or amount of twist given to the strands. (Cf. *LAY* v. 3.) Also in *Spinning* (see quot. 1851).

1800 *CAPT. HARVEY* in *Naval Chron.* XII. 195, I was inclined to attribute this defect to the soft lay of the cable. 1839 *URE* *Dict. Arts* 1071 In no one instance has a rope or cable thus formed, been found defective in the lay. 1851 *L. D. B. GORDON* in *Art Jrnl. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* v. 12 In the bobbin and fly-frames, the amount of lay, or quantity of twist given to the roving, is as little as is compatible with their being unwound without impairing their uniformity. c1860 *H. STUART* *Seaman's Catech.* 2 By taking a half hitch round and against the lay of the rope.

c. *Printing.* See quot.; 'the proper position of the sheet of paper and the frame of type on the bed of a press or machine, when ready for working' (Cassell).

1871 *Amer. Encycl. Print.* ed. Ringwalt, Lay of the Case, the system upon which the various letters, points, spaces, quadrats, etc., are distributed among the different boxes in a case. 1888 *JACOBI* *Printers' Vocab.*, Lay, this refers to the position of the print on a sheet of paper.

8. A share in a venture; *esp.* in *Whaling*, the proportion of the proceeds of a voyage which is allotted to a man.

On a lay, on shares (Cent. Dict.). Also, by the lay (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1590 *SCORESBY* *Chester's Whalcom.* Adv. iii. (1599) 35 With eager hope to obtain the oily material wherewith to . . . make good their 'lay'. 1859 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XX. l. 113 Every one on board . . . has 'a lay' in the venture. 1879 *H. GEORGE* *Progr. & Pov.* i. iii. (1881) 47 On American whaling ships the custom is not to pay fixed wages, but a 'lay', or proportion of the catch. 1898 *F. T. BULLEN* *Cruise 'Cachalot'* iv. (1900) 33 Each of us was on the two hundredth 'lay', which means that for every two hundred barrels taken on board, we were entitled to one.

9. In (good, full) lay: laying eggs.

1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1267/3, 4 pullets, in full lay. 10. *concr.* (See quot.)

1794 *W. FELTON* *Carriages* (1801) II. Gloss., Lay, a strip of leather, which is sewed on the top of another that is broader, for the purpose of additional strength, or to confine a smaller buckle.

11. *Comb.*: † lay-layer, an assessor of rates.

1669 in *Picton L'pool. Munic. Rec.* (1883) l. 328 The common assessors or Leylayers of this towne.

**Lay** (lɛɪ), sb.<sup>8</sup> dial. [var. LATHE sb.<sup>3</sup> and sb.<sup>4</sup>]

1. *Weaving.* The batten of a loom; = LATHE sb.<sup>4</sup>

1789 *A. WILSON* in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) l. 16 The palefaced weaver plies the resounding lay. 1825 *J. NICHOLSON* *Operat. Mechanic* 412 The lay which carries the reed, is hung from a bar. 1844 *G. DODD* *Textile Manuf.* l. 44 The batten or lay by which the west-thread is driven up close. 1892 *J. M. BARRIE* *Little Minister* iii. 20 The lay still swung at little windows like a great ghost pendulum.

b. *Comb.*: lay-cap, a wooden bar which lies on the top of the reed and is held by the workman in working the lay; lay-race (see quot. 1855).

The comb. *lay-rod*, *lea-rod*, in some Dicts. referred to this word, is an incorrect form of *lease-rod*; see LEASE sb.<sup>4</sup>, and cf. LEA sb.<sup>4</sup>.

1831 *G. R. PORTER* *Silk Manuf.* 217 A top piece having a longitudinal groove along its lower side which is called the 'lay-cap'. 1899 *URE* *Dict. Arts* 1287 The lay-cap . . . is the part of the lay which the hand-loom weaver seizes with his hand, in order to swing it towards him. 1855 *OGILVIE* *Suppl.*, \*Lay-race, that part of the lay on which the shuttle travels from one side to the other of the web.

2. Used for LATHE sb.<sup>3</sup> 2.

In parts of Scotland, the turning lathe is still called lay. 1797 *GODWIN* in *C. K. Paul* *Life* (1876) l. 259 The potters we saw in the morning, turning a wheel, or treading a lay.

**Lay** (lɛɪ), a. (and sb.) Also 5-6 laye, 6 leye, lai, 5-7 late, 6-7 lai. [a. F. lai (now replaced by the learned form *laïque*) = eccl. L. *laicus*, a. Gr. *laikos* (cf. LAIC). Cf. MDu. *leec* (Du. *leek*), OHG. *leigo* (MHG. *leige*, *leie*, mod. G. *laie*) layman.]

16-2



1. Of persons: Belonging to the 'people' as contradistinguished from the clergy; not in orders, non-clerical.

When prefixed to official titles, the adj. is often hyphenated. *c1330* [see BL. 1432-30] [see LAYMAN]. *c1440 Jacob's Well* 34 Alle religious men, bat to leryd or to lay-folk . . . mynystrenz only of bise in sacramentys. *1481 Caxton Godfrey xv.* 42 The maners of the Clergye and of the laye people. *1550 CROWLEY Inform. & Petiti.* 4 The laie and priuate persons ar as well of the flocke of Christe as the other. *1577 COLET Fruif. Admon.* 5 If thou be lay and vnmariied. *1641 MILTON Ch. Court.* ii. iii. 52 Neither did the first Nicene council. . . think it any robbery to require the help. . . of many learned lay brethren, as they were then called. *1651 C. CARTWRIGHT Cert. Relig.* i. 76 It is erroneous. . . that a Layman (as your Lay-Chancellor) should excommunicate and deliver up soules to Sathan. *1654 H. L'ESTRANGE Chas. I* (1653) 186 No Convocation having power to grant any Subsidies, or aid without confirmation from the Lay-Senate. *1717 BERKELEY Trnd. Tour Italy* 8 Jan., Wks. 1821 IV. 514 A good number of gentlemen, lay as well as ecclesiastic. *1747 WESLEY Wks.* (1872) II. 67 He expressed the most rooted prejudice against Lay-Preachers. *1766 GRAY Corr. N. Nicholls* (1843) 65 Ansel is lately dead, a lay-fellow of your college. *1818 CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) III. 68 A general prescription *de non decimando* can no more be set up against a lay impropriator than against a spiritual person. *1820 SCOTT Monast.* xiii. [A] mill, erected on the lands of a lay-baron. *1873 HAMERTON Intell. Life* xi. i. (1875) 398 A powerful lay element is certainly separating itself from the ecclesiastical element all over Europe. *1893 Globe* 1 July 6/4 The Lay Helpers' Association of the diocese of London.

2. Characteristic of, connected or concerned with, occupied or performed by, laymen or the laity.

*1609 BIBLE* (Douay) II. Index, Laichedshippe of the Church is rejected by most Heretiques, and by al Catholics. *1613 SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* i. iv. 11 Had the Cardinal But halfe my Lay-thoughts in him. *1649 JER. TAYLOR G. Exemp.* ii. Ad. Sec. xi. 25 It cannot hallow a Lay designe, and make it fitt to become a religious ministry. *1675 in Parl. Hist.* (1808) IV. 783 This bribing men by drink is a lay simony. *1750 CARTER Hist. Eng. II.* 129 These were levelled against lay-patronages, and the prohibitions of secular Courts. *1765 BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 458 Lay corporations are of two sorts, civil and eleemosynary. *1767 Ibid.* II. 61 The four kinds of lay tenure which subsisted in England, till the middle of the last century. *1780 COWPER Progr. Err.* 37 With reverend tutor clad in habit lay. *1816 COLERIDGE (title), The Statesman's Manual.* A lay-Sermon, addressed to the higher classes of society. *1867 TROLLOPE Last Chron. Barset* II. xlviii. 31 The bishop strove to get up a little lay conversation.

3. Transferred senses. †a. Uninstructed, unlearned. *Obs. rare.*

*c1330 R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 171 Lered men and lay, fre and bond of tounne. *1535 COVERDALE Acts* iv. 13 They sawe the boldnesse of Peter & thon and manieyed for they were sure y<sup>t</sup> they were vlnerned and laye people.

b. Non-professional, not expert, *esp.* with reference to law and medicine.

*1810 BENTHAM* [see GENT sb.]. *1826* — in *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 457 Lay-gents however . . . will . . . see a convenience in it. *1861 MAINE Anc. Law* (1874) 31 A mine of law unrevealed to the bar and to the lay-public. *1883 W. A. JEVONS in Law Times* 27 Oct. 431/2 Lay legislators . . . jumped to the conclusion that [etc.]. *1892 Law Times* XCIV. 171/2 There is a natural confusion in the lay mind between a trustee and an executor. *1897 J. W. CLARK Barnwell* p. lxvii. The prevention of disease, as well as the cure of it, is too technical for lay interference.

†c. Unhallowed, unsanctified; unspiritual, secular. worldly, *esp.* in phr. lay part. *Obs.*

*1609 BIBLE* (Douay) I. Sam. xxi. 4, I have no lay breads [Vulg. laicos panes] at hand, but only holy bread. *a1613 OVERBURY A Wife*, etc. (1638) 49 That goodly frame we see of flesh and blood. . . it is I say But their Lay-part; but well digested food. *1615 T. ADAMS Spir. Navig.* 40 We see but the lay-part of things with these optick organs. *1633 G. HERBERT Temple, Priesthood* x. Exchanging my lay-sword For that of th<sup>e</sup> holy word. *a1668 SIR W. WALLER Dir. Medit.* (1839) 58 Thou hast shewed mercy to my worldly part, to my lay part; O heal my spiritual part.

4. Special colloocations. Lay abbot (see quot.). Lay baptism, baptism administered by a layman.

Lay bishop, †(a) applied derisively to those who set up as teachers of morality; (b) a playful term for a lay-rector. Lay brother, a man who has taken the habit and vows of a religious order, but is employed mostly in manual labour and is exempt from the studies or choir-duties required of the other members. †Lay chattels [AF. lai chatel] (see quot.). Lay clerk, (a) a 'singing man' in a cathedral or collegiate church; (b) a parish clerk: see CLERK sb. 2 b. Lay communion, (a) the condition of being in communion with the Church as a layman; (b) the communicating of the laity in the Eucharist. Lay deacon, a man in deacon's orders who devotes only part of his time to religious ministrations, while following a secular employment. Lay older (see ELDER sb. 3 4); hence lay-eldership. Lay judge, a judge who is not a lawyer (*Cent. Dict.*). Lay lord, a peer who is not a lawyer; opposed to *law lord*. Lay pope, a layman who assumes the authority of a pope. †Lay presbyter, ? = 'lay elder'; hence lay presbytery. Lay reader, a layman licensed to conduct religious services. Lay rector (see RECTOR). Lay sister, the analogue in a female religious order of a lay brother. Lay vicar (see VICAR). See also LAY-FEE.

*1872 Gloss. Eccl. Terms* (ed. Shipley), s.v. *Abbot*, \*Lay-

*Abbot*, a layman in possession of abbey property. Called also *Abbot Non-religious*. *1726 AYLIFFE Farerg.* 105 Such Priests as question'd the Validity of \*Lay-Baptism. *1693 DRYDEN 3rd Miscell. Ded.* Those \*lay-bishops, as some call them, who, under pretence of reforming the stage, would intrude themselves upon us, as our superiors. *1870 L'ESTRANGE Miss Mitford* I. ii. 58 The Colonel [Beaumont] is the patron. . . he is what they call a lay bishop, and still receives the tributary pence from the communicants. *1714* in *Mirr. our Lady* p. xxi, I N. N. brother professyd in the order & degre of a \*lay brother or flocary. *1679 Trials of Wakeman*, etc. 34 He is a Benedictine Monk, or at leastwise a Lay Brother. *1743 Pope's Dunciad* iv. 576 note, 'A Gregorian, one a Gonnogon'. A sort of Lay-brothers, Slips from the Root of the Free-masons. *1865 KINGSLEY Herew.* i. (1875) 39 He dismounted, and halloed to a lay brother to see to his horse. *1618 SELDEN Tithes* ii. 13 After those Tenthis thus disposed of the remnant of that years increase they called תרומתן תרומתן that is, as if you should say, every way prepared or fit for common use, or absolutely \*Lay Chattels. *1811 BUSBY Dict. Mus.* \*Lay-Clerk, a vocal officiate in a cathedral, who takes part in the services and anthems, but is not of the priesthood. *1877 LEE Gloss. Liturg. & Eccl. Terms*, Lay clerk, . . . a layman who in the Church of England, by the tacit consent of the bishop or ordinary, or by the direct authority of the parish priest, assists in divine service. *1892 J. C. BLOMFIELD Hist. Heyford* 17 He was fulfilling the office of lay-clerk in that parish. *1680 ALLEN Peace & Unity Postscr.* 149 Their concession touching the Lawfulness of \*Lay-Communion with our Parish Churches. *1847 CARL WISEMAN Ess. Unreality Angl. Belief* (1853) II. 406 The Host given in lay-communion. *1880 W. SMITH & CHETHAM Dict. Chr. Antig.* II. 947 Offences which in a layman were punished by ἀποκρίσις, . . . were in the clergy punished by reduction to 'lay communion'. *1861 M. ARNOLD Pop. Educ. France* 117 If the National schools of England were taught by an order of 'lay deacons'. *1884 Sal. Rev.* 12 July 49 1/2 The proposed scheme of starting a new order of ministers in the Church of England under the strangely paradoxical designation, . . . of 'lay-deacons'. *1594 HOOKER Eccl. Pol. Pref.* § 4, 22 The power of your 'lay elders'. *1827 HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xviii. 314 Each parish had its minister, lay-elder, and deacon. *1641 SMECTYMUNUS Vind. Anst.* xv. 185 Al patrons of \*Layeldership. *1863 H. COX Justit.* v. xi. 481 Certain 'lay lords expressed an intention of voting, but ultimately, on the recommendation of the lay lords, withdrew. *1826 W. E. ANDREWS Rev. Foxe's A. & M.* II. 179 The mere tools of the royal 'lay-pope'. *a1663 SANDERSON Serm.* (1681) II. Pref. 7 Where are your 'lay-presbyters, your classes, &c. to be found in Scripture? *1640 B. HALL Episc.* iii. ii. 224 Wheresoever they finde mention of an Elder in the New Testament, [they] think presently of a \*Lay-Presbytery. *1883 Official Year-bk. Ch. Eng.* 110 The importance . . . of recognizing the assistance of 'Lay Readers, and of assigning them their proper place in the service of the Church. . . The office of Lay Reader is also fully recognized in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. *1709 STEELE Tatler* No. 129 ¶ 4 Whether the Ladies so called are Nuns or Lay-Sisters. *1825 SCOTT Betrothed* xvii. Her cellars, her presentrix, and the lay-sisters of the kitchen.

5. Comb., as †lay-conceited adj.

*1613 SIR II. FINCH Law* (1636) To Rdr., The very phrase, the terms of Art, excluding all hope of accrue to Lay-conceited opinions.

†B. absol. and sb. The lay people, laity; also, a layman. *Obs.*

*c1330 R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 100 Þe kyng in þe court of þe lay þe clerkes wild justise. *a1511 COLET in Lupton Life* (1887) 302 The cleriges. . . part ones reformed . . . than may we with a lustre order procede to the reformation of the lays [ed. 1661 laities; L. laicalis] part. *1528 TINDALE Obed. Chr. Man* 40b, What other thyng causeth the laye so litle to regarde these princes, as that they se them both dispised and disobeyed of the spirituall? *c1532 Du Wes Introd. Fr. in Palser.* 1020 All the men. . . as well clerkes & lays. *1579 SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* May 76 Men of the laye. *1602 WARNER Alb. Eng.* ix. i. (1612) 227 From the Laie the Scriptures light to hide. *c1616 JONSON Epigr.* cxxx. Wks. (1616) 813 The leann'd have no more priuiledge then the lay. *1670 MILTON Hist. Eng.* iv. Wks. 1851 V. 181 Sparing neither Preist nor Lay. *1680 G. HICKES Spirit of Popery* 23 They were Priviledged to come to the Altar, when all other Laies were forbidden.

Lay (lā), v.<sup>1</sup> Pa. t. and pa. pple. laid (lāid).

*Infinitive*: 1. leggan, leggean, 2-5 legge(n, 6-7 (sense 1 c) ledge, 3-5 leyn, 4 lein, lain, leye, lai, 4-5 leyne, leie, 4-6 laye, ley, 5 leyen, 6 Sc. la, 6-7 laie, 4- lay. *Indicative Present*: sing. 1st pers. 1 legge, 4 legge, leye (etc.), 4- lay. 2nd pers. 1 legest, 3 leist, 6 lay'st, 6- layest. 3rd pers. a. 1 les(e), 2 leiz(e), 3 leggeð, leiz(e), 3-4 leiz, 4 layp, leyp, leggip, 4-5 leieþ, 5-6 layth, 6 laieþ, 4- (now arch.) layeth. B. 4-7 layes, lais, 5 legges, 7 laies, 4- lays. *Plural*: a. 1 leggap, leggeap, 3 leggeð, leggeð, leiz, B. 3-6 laye, 4 leyn, lein, leye, leie, 5 leyhe, 6 laie, 4- lay. γ. Sc. and north. 5 layes, 6 layis. *Indicative Past*: sing. 1st and 3rd pers. 1 lezde, lezde, lēde, 2 leizde, 2-3 leide, 2-5 leide, 3 leaide, *Orm.* le3zde, 3-6 leyde, 4 leid, legged, lait, Sc. laid, 4-5 lade, 4-7 layde, 4-8 layd(e), 5 leyd, leged, legged, layid, 5-7 layed, laied, 7-8 lay'd, 4- laid. *Plural*: 1 lezdon, lezdon, leidon, 2-3 leiden, 2-4 leiden, 3 ledden, 4 laiden, 4-5 leyden, 5 laidon; also (in 4 and subsequently) as 1st and 3rd pers. sing. *Imperative*: sing. 1 leze, 3 *Orm.* le3z, 3-5 ley, leie, 4 leye, 5 le, 6 layc, 4- lay. *Plural*: 1 leggap, 3-4 leggeþ, 4 leip, 4- lay. B. north. and Sc. 4 laes, lays, lais. *Gerund*: 4-6 layeng, 5 legginge, legynge, 6 (sense 1 c) ledging, 5 leying, leiyng, leying,

5-6 layng(e, 6 laieng, laiung, 6-7 layeeng, 4- laying. *Present Participle*: a. 1 leggende, 4 north. and Sc. leyond, layand. B. (as in the Gerund). *Past Participle*: 1 zelēd, zeleizd, 3 ileid, yleid, ilēid, *Orm.* le3zd, 3-5 leide(e, leyd, 4 ylaide(e, ylayde, leyde, 4-5 yleyd, 4-6 layde, 4-7 laide, layed, 4-8 layd, 5 ilaid, leied, leyed, led, 6 layede, (sense 1 c) ledged, 6-7 laied, 7 lai'd, 7-8 lay'd, 4- laid. [OE. leggan = OFris. lēda, lega, leia, OS. leggian (Du. leggen), OHG. lecken, legen (MHG., mod.G. legen), ON. legja (Sw. lägga, Da. lægge), Goth. (= OTeut.) lagjan, f. \*lag- ablaut-variant of OTeut. \*leg-: see LIE v.]

The normal representative of the OE. inf. and of the 1st pers. sing. and the plural pres. tense, would be \*ledge; the existing form of the present-tense is evolved from the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. pres. tense, in which the γ of the OTeut. vb. was followed not by γ but by i, and therefore escaped the WGer. gemination, so that OE. in these instances has g instead of gē.]

General sense: To cause to lie.

I. To prostrate.

1. *trans.* To bring or cast down from an erect position (in OE. often, to strike down, slay); †fig. to cast down, abase, humble. Now only with complement denoting prostration or extension upon a surface. To lay low: see the adj.

*c888 K. ALFRED Boeth.* (Sedgfield) xli. § 3 He . . . hæc fealdan þæt sezl & eac hwilum leggan þone mæst. *a1000 Laws of Athelstan* II. c. 2 (Schmidt) Hine legge for þeof se ðe him tocome. *c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 165 Al riht is leid and woger ahered. *13* . . . E. E. Allit. P. B. 1650 Who-so hym lyked to lyfte, on lofte watz he sone, & quo-so hym lyked to lay, watz loyed bylyne. *1377 Langl. P. Pl.* B. v. 359 [He] caughte hym bi the myddel, For to lifte hym alofte and leyde him on his knowes. *c1440 Partonope* 7007, I leyd hym flath than in the mede. *1595 SHAKS. John* ii. i. 399 Shall we . . . lay this Angiers even with the ground? *1660 F. BROOKE tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 6 With a mortall wound on the forehead [he] laid him dead at his feet. *1671 MILTON P. R.* ii. 332 A multitude with Spades and Axes arm'd To lay hills plain, fell woods, or valleys fill. *1785 COWPER Poplar Field* 7 And now in the grass behold they are laid, And the tree is my seat that once lent me a shade! *1850 Tail's Mag.* XVII. 754/1 The abbey was laid in ruins by the explosion. *1879 BROWNING I. Ivanoevitch* 95 We check the fire by laying flat each building in its path. *1890 Guardian* 24 Sept. 1886/1 One third of the town was laid in ashes.

†b. To lay to ground, to earth (Sc. at aird): to stretch upon or bring to the ground; to bring low, throw down, overthrow, destroy. *Obs.*

*c1205 Lay.* 27328 We heom scullen awelden leggen heom to grunde. *c1330 Arth. & Merl.* 5086 (Kölbing) Hou Wawain & his feren. . . Hadden . . . þre þousand leyed to grunde. *1375 BARBOUR Bruce* iii. 16 And weil ost. . . War layd at erd, but recovering. *1470-85 MALORY Arthur* I. x. At the fourth passage there mette two for two, and bothe were lein vnto the erthe. *1513 DOUGLAS Æneis* xi. xiii. 62 Mony Trojanis ded to grunde scho laid.

c. Of wind or rain: To beat down (crops). Chiefly in *passive*. (In 16-17th c. spelt ledge.)

*1590 Plain Perc.* 21 Send not a whirlwinde amongst them, least . . . they . . . be ledge on the ground. *1613 R. C. Table Alph.* (ed. 3), Cadence . . . properly the ledge of corne by a tempest. *1626* [see LAYING vbl. sb. 1]. *1727 BOYER Fr. Dict.* s.v., The Rain has laid the Corn, la Pluie a couché les Bleds. *1787 WINTER Syst. Husb.* 63 The straw grows so luxuriant, as to be beaten down and laid by high winds and heavy rains. *1799 A. YOUNG Agric. Linc.* 162 If laid, it [sc. flax] will not do for seed. *1846 Trnd. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. ii. 288 It bore wheat again, . . . but the weather of July laid it. *1859 TENNYSON Geraint* 764 Vniol with that hard message went; it felt like flaws in summer laying lusty corn. *1870 RAMSAY Remin.* ii. (ed. 1832) 26 The crops being much laid.

2. To 'bring to bed' of a child; to deliver (a mother). *Obs. exc. dial.* †Also *refl.* said of the mother. (Cf. 53 c.)

*c1460 Towneley Myst.* xiii. 520 And gyll, my wyfe, rose nott here syn she lade hir. *1605 Vestry Bk.* (Surtees) 56 Item given to the hird of Pittington for laying a legde, ijd. *1669 Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1856) V. 14, I went to her father Winters house . . . as I was informed of her being laid; and shee hauncing a young child in her lapp, I asked her whoe was the father of it. *1682 BUNYAN Holy War* 168 The midwife that laid my mother of me. *1684 LADY R. RUSSELL Lett.* 1. xvii. 50, I hear my Lady Digby is safely laid of a girl. *1716 C. TESS COWPER Diary* (1864) 126 The English Ladies all pressed to have the Princess laid by Sir David Hamilton. *1724 J. MAUBRAY (title) Female Physician* Comprehending . . . particular directions for laying women, in all cases of difficult and preternatural births. *1828 CARR Craven Dial.*, Lay, Lig, to perform the office of an accoucheur. 'He com to lay my daam'. *1876 in Whitty Gloss.*

3. To cause to subside (the sea, a tempest, a cloud of dust, etc.); †to put a stop (as an annoyance) (*obs.*); to allay (anxiety), appease (anger, appetite, etc.). Now *arch.* or *dial.* exc. in to lay the dust.

*a1300 E. Psalter* lxxxiv. 4 Pou leyed alle þi wreth þat þou was inne. *c1340 Cursor M.* 5990 (Trin.) To morwe shul þou flize be leide. *1398 TRIVISA Barth.* De P. R. v. vi. (1495) 112 Vf the eye lyddes. . . ben full of fleshe wythin. . . thenne he layeth the syghte [L. visum impeditum]. *c1430 Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1782 If ye me doo as ye me seid, A grette part of my care is leid. *1508 DUNBAR Flying v. Polwart* 96 3it come I hame, fals baird, to lay thy boist. *1539 TAVERNER Erasmi. Provi.* (1552) 4 Moue not an eyull that is well layed. *1579 GOSSON Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 25 Terpanndur with his notes layeth the tempest. *1591 SHAKS. Two Gent.* II. iii. 35 See how I lay the dust with my teares. *a1645 LAUD Serm.* (1847) 127 To show His disciples that His command could lay the sea. *1650 R. STAPLTON Strada's Low C. Warren*



iv. 77. This report he was so farre from sleighting... that he laid it, before it could passe out of Spain. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 429 Who... still'd the roar Of thunder, chas'd the clouds, and laid the winds. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* i. 307 Th' enchanted Winds straightway their Fury laid. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 465 *r* The doubt which was laid revives again. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) i. 60 He upon his coming over did for some time lay the heats that were among the Highlanders. 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* s.v., To lay the Stomach for a while, *claudir la grosse faim*. 1872 BLACK ADAM *Phaeton* xxii. 308 'T was merely to lay the dust,' said Bell, as though she had ordered the shower. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* i. 181 To lay the secret misgivings which had begun to rise in his mind. 1891 RUTLAND *Gloss.* s.v., 'The bit of fish as you sent me laid my appetite'. 1900 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 459 These fears ought now to be laid.

b. To prevent (a spirit) from 'walking'. Often in fig. context.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. i. 26 To raise a spirit in his Mistress circle... letting it stand Till she had laid it, and conured it downe. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. ii. 466 For nothing but his Interest could lay his Devil of Contest. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Example* iii. i. When the Devil is up in a Woman, the wisest way is to lay it. 1716 ADDISON *Drum* ii. i. He knows the secret of laying ghosts or of quieting those that are haunted. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xvi. 16 He faced the spectres of the mind And laid them. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xvi. 162 With a strong will, he laid the rising ghosts of his boyish days. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. ii. i. 170, I remember his being called upon to lay a troublesome ghost.

4. † To bring down, reduce (a swelling) (obs.); to smooth down, make to lie evenly.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 119 When my Gates shall ban their bellies layd: Cuddie shall have a Kiddle to stonc his farme. 1823 J. BACOCK *Down. Amusem.* 185 This will lay some blisters, and prevent others rising. 1892 *Lecture Hour* Nov. 72/2 Silk hats are 'renovated' by brushing them round smoothly with a wet brush to lay the nap.

5. Naut. To sail out to such a distance as to bring (an object) to or below the horizon. (Opposed to raise.)

1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* xiii. (1577) 37a, In going to the North, you doe raise the Pole, and lay the Equinoctiall. 1711 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* To Lay the Land. When they have sail'd out of Sight of Land, they say, they have Laid the Land. 1711 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4887/3 We chav'd their till Ten, at which time we had laid their Hulls. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), Laying the Land, in navigation, the state of motion which increases the distance from the coast, so as to make it appear lower and smaller;... in contradistinction to raising the land.

6. Gardening. = LAYER *v*. i. b. Also *rest* of the plant. ? Obs.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Sterno*, Vites strater, qua & constrat. Vines growing close to the ground, or layed or planted in the earth. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* July (1679) 21 You may lay Myrtles, Laurels, and other curious Greens. 1666 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), To Lay, in Gardening is to bend down the branches, and cover them that they may take Root. 1707-12 MORTIMER *Hush.* ii. 185 The chief time of laying gilliflowers is in July. 1770 WARRING in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 387 Inferior plants, that sometimes, in the phrase of gardening, lay themselves. 1822 LONDON *Enycyl. Gard.* s. 1646, 978 In that case the new plants (pinks) are not so well rooted as those layed earlier. 1851 *Bham & Midl. Gardeners Mag.* May 68 Lay and peg your plants.

b. dial. 'To lay a hedge, to trim it back, cutting the boughs half through, and then bending them down and intertwining them so as to strengthen the fence' (*Wiltsh. Gloss.*).

1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 80 Making, plashing and laying live hedges. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. ii. 336 The fences... have been plashed and laid.

II. To deposit.

7. To place in a position of rest on the ground or any other supporting surface; to deposit in some situation specified by means of an adverb or phrase. † To lay lake: to offer sacrifice (quot. 1225).

1090 Lindisf. *Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 8 Hia geðurson tuigro of treum & gebredon vel lexdon on wez. 1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 101 Da ileafulfullen brohton heore gersum, and leiden heo et here apostalan fotan. 1200 *Moral Ode* 12 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* Alto muchel ic habbe ispend, to litel leide on horde. 1200 ORMIN 14666 Snip itt, alls itt were an shep, & lez3 itt upponn alltær. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1895 3ef þu leist lac to ure liuende godes. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7186 Vp [Sampson] bar þe yatiss o þe tun, And laid þam on a hei dun. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3234 Pat men miht legge him mete & wateren atte willc. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (Petrus) 429 He can it ta, and sync it lade In his slefe. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 369 He was wont to legge his heed uppon a forme of þe chirche. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* ii. 186 Lymed leues were leyde all aboute. 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 109 Take brede... and make it broune, and ley hit in vynegre. 1500-30 DUNBAR *Poems* xii. 14 Thornis laid in thy way. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* i. 8 Ye peces... shal they laye vpon the wodd. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* viii. 20 The sonne of man hath not where to lay his head. [So 1611; earlier versions 'rest'] 1604 E. G. [RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxiv. 394 All the people did humble themselves, laying earth upon their heads. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* July (1679) 21 If it prove too wet, lay your pots side-long. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Fornes & Qual.* 355 I had layd it upon a piece of white Paper by the fires side to dry. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 31 Laying a Ruler over the Intersections... draw the line GH. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 64 Plaster thou their chinky Hives with Clay, And leafy Branches o'er their Lodgings lay. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome, Commodus* ii. 233 He layd the Book upon the Bed. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 676 Two pieces of paper... were laid upon each other, and allowed to dry. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. i. 532 He had contrived to scatter lampoons about the terrace of Windsor, and even to lay them under the royal pillow.

8. With mixture of sense 1.

a. To place (a person, one's limbs, oneself) in a recumbent posture in a specified place. To be laid: to lie down, recline († formerly sometimes without a specifying adv. or phrase).

1200 ORMIN 3401 Þe33 fundenn þær þe child þær itt was lez3d i cribbe. 1275 *Sinners Beware* 284 in *O. E. Misc.* 81 Ye me... leyden in softe bedde. 1300 *Cursor M.* 8604 (Cott.) Wimmen... þat lais [MS. Trin. leyn] in bedd yong barn þam bi. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* ProL B. 208 Whan I was leyd, and had myn eyen hed. 1475 *Partenay* 2880 But slepe myght he noight when that he was led. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. V. 80 Kyng Henry wexed sicker and sicker, and so was layd in a horseliter. 1598 PERLE *Merrie Jests* (c1620) 13 With much ado her maid had her to bed, who was no sooner layd, but she fell fast asleepe. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 756 When he is laid, he careth not for rising again. 1701 SEDLEY *Pindaric Ode* Wks. 1778 II. 17 The bleating sheep are laid; And on the earth the nightly dew distils. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. i. 321 The coarse jollity of the afternoon was often prolonged till the revellers were laid under the table. 1849 AVOLIN *Poems, Herminius* ii. Fain I'd lay me gently by thy side. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* iii. The bent grass where I am laid.

b. To deposit in the grave; to bury. Only with adv. or phrase indicating the place. To lay one's bones: to be buried (in a specified place).

1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xx. 15 Sege me hwar þu hine ledest [c1160 *Hatton Gosp.* leydest]. 11... *O. E. Chron.* an. 1075 (Laud MS.) Se cyng hi let bryngan to Westmynstre... & lezde hi wið Eadward kyng hire hilafore. 1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 51 Eftþan þæt þe mon biðe dead, me leið þene flicme in þere bruh. 1205 LAY. 17842 Legged me an æst ænde inne Stan-henge. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2251 We... þæt flicme awei ledden & leiden in corde. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 816 Fowre biried ðor þu; ðor was leid adam and eua, Abram siden and sarra. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17794 Lang es gan Sin þai war ded, laid vuder stan. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (Katherine) 179 Angelis... hire body bare to mont synay, & lait i þare. 1388 WYCLIF *Acts* xiii. 36 David... diede, and was leid with hise fadiris. 1400 *Primer* (1891) 50 Thei leyde hym in his graue. 1578 W. HUNNIS in *Parad. Dainty Devices* 2 After they be layde in graue. 1697 DRYDEN *Jenais* xi. 310 Part, in the Places where they fell, are laid. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 57 The Air so salubrious, that never any English are remembered to lay their Bones here. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* i. 121 My uncle was lost a few years ago on this same bar, and I am now going to lay my bones alongside of his. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* xiv. Thou from earth art gone Long since, and in some quiet churchyard laid. 1879 MORLEY *Burke* ix. 206 He was laid in the little church at Beaconsfield.

c. To lay to sleep, asleep: to put to rest; to put in the last resting-place, to bury; also fig. Also to lay to rest, † abed, † to bed.

1300 *Cursor M.* 14199 Læra v freind es laid on-slepe. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 823 Hee sawe... How þat louchlich lif laide was a beilde, And a gracious God gripte hur in armes. 1400 *Dest.* Tray 10410 Thai... logget þe long nyght, layd hom to rest. 1591 SPENSER *Peares Muse* 183 O! all is gone; and all that goodly glee... Is layd abed, and no where now to see. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. ii. 232 Royall Wench: She made great Cesar lay his Sword to bed. 1610 - *Temp.* ii. i. 284. 1676 HOBBS *Thad* xiv. *Table Contents*, Juno by the help of Venus layeth Jove asleepe. 1692 *tr. Salust* 33 Malice and Pride were laid asleepe. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome, Commodus* ii. 235 The Poison soon layd him to sleep. 1814 J. HENDER *Who wrote Cavendish's Waley?* 13 There is, in this, what might lay a general biographer, who was a very Argus, asleepe. 1869 A. W. WARD *tr. Curtius Hist. Greece* II. ii. v. 112 He was laid to rest among his ancestors. 1881 GARDNER & MULLINGER *Study Eng. Hist.* i. x. 186 The questions springing out of the Toleration Act had long been laid asleepe.

9. To produce and deposit (an egg). Also *absol.* Often in fig. contexts.

1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 204 Henne ægru leggan gestreon mid carfulnyse zeftacnað. 1225 *Anr.* K. 66 Þe hen hwon heo hæued ileid, ne con þenra kakelen. 13... *A. Alis.* 568 A faukon... An ay he laide. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* i. 583 Willow they oftyn hacche & eyron grete they legge. 1523 FITZGER. *Hush.* 9 146 Thou must take hede how thy hennes duckes & gees do lay. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ud.* (Arb.) 9, I wold be loth to lay an egge, wherof other men might hatche a serpent. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxxiv. 15 There shall the great owle make her nest, and lay and hatch. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. iii. 625 Like Nest-eggs, to make Clients lay. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 120 *r* 14 When she has laid her Eggs in such a manner that she can cover them. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 239 Remorse, the fatal egg by Pleasure laid In every bosom where her nest is made. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xli. One of the hens laid astray. 1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. i. 23 [Times] lay their eggs in the bodies of other insects. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept. 6/4 (Pheasants) lay freely in the thick coverts on the hillsides.

† 10. To deposit (payment). *Obs. rare.*

1475 *Rauf Colbear* 209 God forbid... That for ane nichtis harbery Pay suld be laid.

† 11. With advb. phr. as complement, e.g. to wed, to pledge, in pawn: To deposit as a pledge or in pawn; hence, to mortgage (lands). Also, to lay a wed. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8083 He... leide willam is broper to wedde normandyne. 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 205 They nyghten lyghtly ley hire hede to borowe. 1377 LANGLAND *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 31 Lyf... leith his lif to wedde, þat [etc.]. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 8 Pat þey leyde a suffisaunt wed. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 6 Þe emperour had layd þam [þise relyques] in wedd for a grette sounne of gold. 1481 *Paston Lett.* No. 407 II. 23 A dyamaunt and a gret perle, which were leyd to plegge by oure fader. 1500-30 DUNBAR *Poems* xiii. 22 Sum byband the law lays land in wed.

1530 PALSGR. 603/1, I lay to morgage, as one dothe his herytage. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxlvi. 552 Without... laynge to plegge any fote of lond pertyenynge to my church. 1560 DAUS *tr. Sicidane's Comm.* 246b, That he laie to them againe in morgage so much of hys owne landes. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. ii. 5, I have beene content (Sir) you should lay my countenance to pawne. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 365 She layd part of her owne jewels... to gage. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 49 Ane thing is laid in wad to ane certayne day. 1698 [R. FERGUSON] *Vicu Eccles.* 53 (61), I do plegge and lay my Word to pawn that [etc.].

† b. To give up as a hostage. Also, to lay a hostage. *Obs.*

13... *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2476 My bodi þerfore in ostage I legge. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Freis.* I. lxxxviii. 110 He layed his soune in hostage. 1533 - *Huon* xiii. 37 Ye kyng sayd that Huon muost lay hostage. *Ibid.* xviii. 51, I wyll thou layest vnto me good hostages. 1557 *Diurn. Cour.* (Bannatyne) To the next year thereafter he was redemit and his tua sones laid for him.

12. To put down or deposit as a wager; to stake, bet, or wager (a sum, one's head, life, etc.). Also to lay a wager.

1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 786 (Hansknecht) 3erne, he wile þe biddle and preie, þat þu legge þe cupe to pleie. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5598 A waiour dar y wyþ 3ow ley þat [etc.]. 1320 *Sir Trist.* 678 Þai zolden me þat y layd. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2160, I der leye ni lif hit was þe lifer treytour. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. ix. 291 Ich dar legge myn cles. 1404 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. l. 36, I durste lae my hede, that [etc.]. 1449 PEROCK *Repr.* ii. ii. 145 V dare avowe and dare leie what waiour any man wole me foeto leie, that [etc.]. 1530 PALSGR. 602/1, I lay a nobyll agaynst a peny that it is nat so. 1573 *New Custom* i. ii. B. J. Harke Simplicitee hee is some preacher I wyll lay my gowne. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. v. 111. 1632 J. PORY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. III. 277 Hee would lay ten to one, the king was dead. 1711 *Steele Spect.* No. 73 *r* 5 I'll lay what Wager she pleases against her present Favourite. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 863 Canst thou... Lay such a stake upon the losing side? 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1766) I. iv. 10 He spent his time in training horses, laying bets [etc.]. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclog.* iii. 29 This heifer I lay thee lest thou decline... what stake for the coming battle is thine? 1891 F. W. ROBINSON *Her Love & His Life* III. vi. iii. 135, I never lay wagers.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To wager, bet.

In ME. poetry *I lay, I dare lay* is often used as little more than a rhyming expletive.

1380 *Sir Perceval* 2507 Of Charlemeyn ne his ferde nabbiþ þay non help, y legge. 1384 CHAUCER *II. Fame* ii. 106 There I seye Mo wonder thynge dar I leye. 1420 *Avon.* *Arth.* xxxviii. Him is lefe I dar lay, To hold that he heste. 1470 *Golagros & Gau.* 95 Vhit ar thi latis vnful-um and ladlike, I lay. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xiv. 15 Vet dante I laye, yf thou shalt be brought downe to the depe of hell. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* iii. l. 13 She offers a Wager... They lay; and 'twas for what the Friar owed. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 143 Rooking gamblers never lay Upon those Hands, that use fair Play. 1777 MAD. D'AP- BLAY *Early Diary* (1839) II. 211, I ventured not to lay against her, because I thought her rather too much in the secret. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* iv. xx, I know a gentleman, and you may lay to that. 1889 M. F. CARTER *Mrs. Severn* i. i. xiii. 254, I lay I'll keep drier on my own shanks.

† 13. *trans.* To relinquish, sacrifice (one's life; -lay down (51 c). *Obs.*

1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7188 (Köthling) Opain... bare him þurch wombe & rigge, His lif he dede him þere legge. *Ibid.* 2006, 6426. 1340 *Ayenb.* 149, We soille legge our zaules uor oure biopien. 1430 *Christ's Compl.* 591 in *Pol. Kel. & L. Poems* (1866) 201 For þi loue mi lif y laied. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 142 Than suld y outhir do or die, Or ellis our lyfe-we suld lay for it.

† 14. To lose the faculty of (speech). *north. Obs.*

1350 *Medial MS.* in *Archologia* XXX. 354 3if a man for sekenesse hat leyde speche. 1566 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1835) 261 Thes things hereafter fouling was propounded to him when he had layd spech, and he... gau his consent by signes. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 439 He hoped that he should yit speak, suppose it be said that his spech is laid, and show his awin mynde.

III. To place, set, apply.

15. To place close to; to put to for a purpose, to apply; sometimes const. on, upon. † To lay ear to: to give ear to, listen or attend to. To lay to heart: see HEART *s*. 42.

1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2336 (Gr.) Abraham... lezde hleor on eorðan. 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xxi. 7 Þæt Sarra sceolde lecgan cild to hyre brecoste to gesceon on yge. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 86 Nim winzeardes set &... lezde nppan þat sar. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 Þe nedde seched a ston and leið hire on eare þer to. 1220 *Restiary* 359 Is non at nede þat oðer lated, Oc leiðed his skinbon on oðres lendon. 1300 *Cursor M.* 16340 (Cott.) Pilate. Of his clothes vn-clethes him, And oþer on him did lai. *Ibid.* 23831 (Cott.) S:iden com we sarmon nere... Þeere þar-to selden we lai. 1340 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (Pantus) 388 Þe heuid þan to þe fete þai lad... and... a howt turnyt þe ded body. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 44 The Fende... leith a laddre there-to, of lesynges are the ronges. 1384 CHAUCER *II. Fame* i. 291 That he that fully knoweth therbe May savelly ley hyt to his ye. 1400 *ROM. Rose* 7611 Ley no deef ere to my speking. 1450 *ME. Med. BK.* (Heinrich) 201 Tak yarwe & le þe rotos y brused to þe tef. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xii. 9 Nowe also þe axe leyd vnto the rote off the trees. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iv. 145 Lay not a flattering Vnction to your soule, That not your tres-passe, but my madnesse speaks. 1605 - *Macb.* i. iii. 44 By each at once her choppie finger laying Upon her skinnie lips. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxxviii. 6, I wil lay sinews vpon you, and wil bring vp flesh vpon you. 1817 BLACKW. *Mag.* II. 86/1 Instead of passing the one-horse chaise, he [a horse] laid his counter close up to it, and stopt it. 1877 MISS YONGE *Camcos* Ser. iii. xiv. 124 He had laid the spark to the train.

† b. To attach, add, annex to.



**a 1023** WULFSTAN *Hom.* (Napier) 274 Leofan menn, lagjað gode woroldlagan and leggað þættoracan, þat [etc.]. **a 1225** Leg. Kath. 1434 Se rudie & se reade ihet cagerench leor as life icled to rose. **1388** Wyclif *Eccles.* xviii. 5 It is not to make lesse, nether to leie to. **1560** BIBLE (Genev.) Isa. v. 8 Wo unto them that ioyne house to house, and lay field to field. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* ii. xi. (Arb.) 177 He conquered . . . Egypt, and layd it to his dominion. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 53 The towne next to the marches . . . laid to Hætica. **1647** N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. ii. (1739) 20 The Incumbent also of every Church had Glebe laid to the Church. **a 1656** USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 253 A multitude of towne and villages . . . all which he laid to Porus his Kingdom. **1819** in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 373 The buildings . . . may be removed and part of the land laid to the street in the intended line of improvement.

**† c. To lay from, off: to put away from (oneself); to take (one's fingers) off something.** *Ohs.*

**c 1375** Sc. Leg. *Saints* iii. (Andrew) 684 His clathis all fra him he laid. **1566** TINDALE *Eph.* iv. 22 Laye from you that olde man, which is corrupte thorowe the deceivable lustes. **1601** SHAKS *Jul. C.* i. ii. 243 He was very loath to lay his fingers off it. **1611** BIBLE *Jonah* iii. 6 He laid his robe from him.

**† d. To put in or commit to (prison).** *Ohs.*

**c 1250** Gen. & Ex. 2603 Dorise son he leide in bonde. **1434** Waterf. *Arch.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 297 The said citsaine . . . shal be committed and layed to jayle. **1526** TINDALE *Luke* iii. 20 Then Herode . . . added this above all and leyd Jhon in prison. **1560** DAVIS tr. *Steidane's Comm.* 426 Hugh Latimer . . . whome kyng Edward delivered out of the tower, layd in there by his father for doctrine.

**† e. To compare with.** *Ohs.*

**1577** H. I. tr. *Bullinger's Decades* ii. viii. 172 They conferre the one with the other & lay them with the lawe.

**† f. To lay into or in one: to convert into one apartment or structure.** *? local.*

**1849** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* x. ii. 412 Two bad cottages of one room each, if laid into one, might make an extremely good one. **1861** R. WILLIS in WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* (1886) III. 174 Whenever the additional structure is completed, this wall can be removed, and the whole will be laid in one.

**† g. To lay a name on: to give a name to.**

**a 1300** Cursor *M.* 9827 His names er þir, wit ven les, þat þe prophet has on him laid. *Ibid.* 10577 Maria to nani on hir þai laid, Als þe angel had þam forwit said.

**h. To put (dogs) on a scent.** (Cf. 55 i.) Also, *To lay a trail on (a quarry).*

**1781** COWPER *Expost.* 520 Thy soldiery, the Pope's well-managed pack . . . when he laid them on the scent of blood, Would hunt a Saracen through fire and flood. **1861** Temple *Bar* IV. 53 He gets a little 'law' before the pack are laid upon his track. **1888** *Times* 13 Oct. 7/6 A trail should be laid on a man who makes his way along both frequented and unfrequented streets and on to some railway station.

**16. A. To place (affection, hope, confidence) on or in a person or thing. † Also, to lay praise, one's blessing, etc. upon. To lay † prize, store upon: to value, set store by. arch.**

**a 1300** Cursor *M.* 18341 On all his santes . . . His saing laid þat drightin dere. **a 1307** *Thrusch & Night.* 158 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* i. 56 Thou art onwais, On þe to leggen so michel pris. **c 1350** Will. *Palerne* 1448 Þe loos on hire is leide. **c 1374** CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1846 For he nil falsen no wight, dar I seye, That wol his herte al hoodly on him leye. **c 1375** Sc. Leg. *Saints* i. (Petrus) 236 Sic loiss on him-self he laide. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vi. 65 My luf is laid upon aue knyght. **1580** SIDNEY *Ps.* xxi. vii. Our king In heav'n his trust hath laied. **1601** SHAKS. *All's Well* iii. iii. 2 We Great in our hope, lay our best love and credence Upon thy promising fortune. **1719** WATTS *Ps.* cxli. i. To heav'n I lift my waiting eyes, There all my hopes are laid. **1883** R. W. DIXON *Mano* i. xiv. 45 And though on Blanche his love was wholly laid. **1889** DOYLE *M. Clarke* xxxiii. 365 Neither now or at any time . . . have I laid great store upon my life.

**† b. To lay (one's care, concerns) on God: to commit, trust to Him.** *Ohs.*

**c 1200** ORMIN 2381 And all þo lezde þatt o Godd & onn hisse lefe wille, þatt he þæroffe sholde don All whattse hisse wille wære. **1671** MILTON *P. R.* ii. 54 Let us be glad of this, and all our fears Lay on his Providence.

**17. To lay . . . before: to place in front of, to bring to the sight of; hence, to bring to the notice of, to submit to the consideration of; † pass. to be in store for.** (Cf. branch IV.)

**c 1000** ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxxi. 37 Lege hit her beforan þinum freondum. **c 1340** Cursor *M.* 15714 (Trin.) Machel woo if he wiste is bifore him leide. **c 1375** Sc. Leg. *Saints* vi. (Thomas) 102 A blak hund . . . gat it, & had before þamie all. **c 1420** *Palliat. on Husb.* i. 661 When she fynt a cora, She chicketh hem and layth hit hem byfore. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 They . . . brought the pryce therof, and layde it before the fete of the apostles. **1535** COVERDALE *Gen.* xxx. 41 He layed the staves in the drynkyng troughes before the eyes of the flockes. — **1 Chron. xxi(i). 10 Three thinges laye I before the, chose y<sup>e</sup> one of them. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 457 P. 1, I shall this Day lay before my Reader a Letter. **a 1715** BURNET *Owen Time* (1734) II. 602 The Lower House ordered him to lay the Matter before the Attorney-General for his Opinion. **1729** BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 90 We ought to lay these things plainly and honestly before our mind. **1766** GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxviii. I hope you have no objection to laying your case before the uncle. **1849** AYTON *Poems, Buried Flowers* 163 And I laid my heart before thee, Laid it, darling, at thy feet! **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 94 Cardinal Morton . . . laid the condition of the secular clergy before the assembled prelates.**

**18. To set (a snare, a trap, an ambush); † to set (watch). To lay wait: see WAITSH. (and AWAITSH.).**

**c 1200** Trin. *Coll. Hom.* 209 Ure fo. leiz grune in a wildeerne to henten þe deer. **a 1300** Cursor *M.* 16894 Zeming on bin yee lai. **a 1400** *Dest. Troy* 10743 The ledes withoute . . . Laidon wacche to þe wallis, þat no wegh past. **c 1440**

*Bone Flor.* 1358 To kepe the place day and nyghtys, And wach aboute hur lay. **a 1533** L.D. BERNERS *Houn* lxxxiii. 262 We . . . layde our busshment in a lyttel wood. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxv. 5 [They] commoned amonge them selves, how they maye laye snares. **a 1548** HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 222 b. Wathe was priviley leyd for him. **1591** SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* iii. 22 Thou layd'st a Trap to take my Life. **1670** A. ROBERTS *Adv. T. S.* 111 The first time they laid an Ambuscado in their way. **a 1859** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 93 Melfort was particularly active in laying traps for the young noblemen and gentlemen of the Legation.

**b. intr. To lay for: to set an ambush or a trap for; to beset the path of; to lie in wait for, waylay.**

**1494** FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 300, ii. M. of his men . . . were layde for, & distressyd. **1530** PALSGR. 602/1, I laye for, as hunters or fysshers layeth his nettes for his praye, *je tens*. I have layde for a pickrell, but I wene I shall catche a frogge. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 569 Being hardly laid for at sea by Cortugogli a famous pirat. **1609** HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xix. ix. 134 The inhabitants beyond Tigris, straightly layed for, were all massacred every mothers child. **1623** MASSINGER *De. Milan* v. i. 1, 3, Men in debt . . . layd for by their creditors. **1648** Bp. HALL *Select Th.* 84 Even our Blessed Leader . . . when he found that he was laid for in Judea, flees into Galilee. **1893** *Nat. Observer* 20 May 27/1 He was 'laid for' by a scoundrel whom, being a magistrate, he had sent up for trial. **1897** MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 291 The men go and lay for a rubber-hunter.

**† c. trans. To set watch or guard in (a place); to beset; to search (a place) for.** *Ohs.*

**1560** DAVIS tr. *Steidane's Comm.* 77 Somuche as the waye is layde, that I can neyther come nor sende unto you. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* iv. x. 4, I . . . durst not peepe out, for all the Country is layd for me. **1607** MIDDLETON *Your Five Gallants* iv. G. 4, Maister Primero was rob'd of a Carkanet vpon monday last; laid the Goldsmiths and found it. **1608** — *Trick Catch* *Old One* i. ii. I have been laying all the town for thee. **1621** H. KING *Serm.* 3 As exquisite gluttons lay all markets for fare. **a 1645** HERWOOD *Fort. by Land & Sea* ii. Wks. 1874 VI. 390 Continue our pursuit, all ways are layd.

**19. To lay siege to, † unto, † about, † against, † before: to besiege; also fig. to attack. † Also to lay battery, blockade to.**

**c 1400** *Sordone Bab.* 2071 The sege he led leyen a-bowte On every side of that Cite. **c 1449** PECOCK *Repr.* 258 King Heri leith a sege to Harflow. **1470-85** MALORY *Arthur* xx. x. 814 All his hoost made hem redy to laye syege aboute sir Launcelot. **1485** CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 205 He layed syege before it by the space of four monethes. **1500-20** DUNBAR *Poems* xlii. 53 Gar laye ane sege vnto zone fort. **1560** DAVIS tr. *Steidane's Comm.* 184 King Fernando besegeth Offen or Buda and layeth to it battery. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. ii. 244 To lay an amiable siege to the honesty of this Fords wife. **1647** MAY *Hist. Parl.* iii. v. 98 Three daies after the siege was layed. **1713** *Light to Blind* in 10th Rep. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 200 II. General . . . had lay'd a blockade . . . to Girona with 12,000 men. **1877** MISS VONGE *Cameos Ser.* iii. i. 5 He laid siege to Roxburgh Castle.

**† 20. To post or station (a body of soldiers, etc.); to station post-horses along a route. Also, to beset (a place) with soldiers.** *Ohs.*

**1454** *Paston Lett.* i. 271 The seide Thomas . . . layde dyvers folks arraied in manner of werre . . . in juyshmentes. **1523** L.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. xc. 113 The lordes Loyes . . . and sir Othes Dornes, were layd on the see aboute Genray. **1535** COVERDALE *2 Chron.* xxxiii. 14 He . . . layed captaynes in y<sup>e</sup> stronge cities of Iuda. **a 1548** HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 208 Without anye army layd . . . to kepe the Erle from landyng. **1577-87** HOLMESHEDE *Chron.* i. 87 2 They . . . laie the sea coasts full of soldierys. **1595** SHREWER *State Incl.* Wks. (Globe) 664/1 There is a bande of soudiours layed in Mounster. **1689** SHADWELL *Bury F.* iv. Wks. 1720 IV. 182 He has laid horses, and will be ready to escape. **1736** LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* III. 297 Parties of Horse . . . were laid on the Road between Antwerp and that Town, to Escort his Grace. **1862** Temple *Bar* VI. 566, I travelled in a manner which . . . used to be . . . very common in India . . . It is called 'laying horses'; that is, you 'lay' out a horse every seven or eight miles along the road you are going to take.

**b. To place or locate (a scene). † Also, to assign to a specified locality. To lay the venue: see the sb.**

**1570-6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 185 The book of Domesday (speaking of Apuldore) laith it in the hundreth of Blackburne. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* Prol. 2 (Qo. 1597) In faire Verona, where we lay our Scene. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 145 Other Geographers . . . lay it as a dependant annexed to Affrick. **1668** DRYDEN *Dram. Poetrie* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 83 The scene of it [The Silent Woman] is laid in London. **1784** COWPER *Task* iv. 697, I never framed a wish or formed a plan . . . But there I laid the scene. **1868** GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* ii. (1870) 34 In the legend of the birth of Eurustheus, the scene is laid in 'Αργος' Αχαΐων.

**21. With object denoting a member of the body.**

**a. gen. To place (one's limbs, etc.) in a certain position.**

**1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 115 And swaine leiden the legges a-liri as suchs losels cunne. **1530** PALSGR. 602/1 Laye your legges a crosse and I wyl teache you a play. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. iii. 424 (Qo), Then layed his leg Ouer my thigh, and sigh'd, and kissed. **1842** TENNYSON *Bezzar Mail* i Her arms across her breast she laid. **1859** TENNYSON *Britany* iii. 29 The horse who was caressed in this affectionate style had scarcely the spirit even to lay back his ears.

**† b. To lay eyes on: to 'set eyes on', look at.**

**a 1225** *Ankr. R.* 56 Heo lette him leggen eien on hire. **1676** MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 42 The fairest thing that ever eyes were laid on. **1818** W. IRVING *Sketch-bk., Leg. Sleepy Hollow*, From the moment Ichabod laid his eyes upon these regions of delight, the peace of his mind was at an end.

**c. To lay hands (or † hand) on or upon († also in, to) a person or thing; (in the earliest quots. const. dat. pron. as indirect obj. with on adv.): (a) in lit. sense, to place one's hands on or apply**

them to, esp. for purposes of appropriation or in violence; hence (b) to seize, get hold of, appropriate; (c) to do violence to; now to lay violent hands on (with oneself = to commit suicide); (d) to perform the rite of imposition of hands in confirmation or ordination.

**c 1000** *Riddles* lxxx. 4 (Gr.) Cwen mec hwilum hwitloccedu hond on legez. **c 1205** LAY. 8192 Ne funde he nonne swa kene mon, þat hond him durste leggen on. **c 1250** Gen. & Ex. 4113 And þine hondes ley him on, Sey him on ðin stede to gon. **c 1300** *Ilavelok* 994 Neure more he him misdeide, Ne hond on him with yuele leyde. **a 1300** Cursor *M.* 12893 (Cott.) A! Ion . . . nan was worther þan þou Hand to lai on suete iesu To giue him þat hali sacrament. **c 1340** *Ibid.* 19293 (Fairf.) On ham þai laide þaire hali hande & a quile wære praiand. **1340** *Avenh.* 41 Sacrilege is . . . huanne me layh hand ine kuede ine clerk. **c 1380** Wyclif *Sec. Wks.* III. 321 Alle þo þat leyh hond on fadir or modir in violence ben cursed of God and man. **c 1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aynon* xxii. 479 It is trouth that X rybawles cam here ryght now and layd hande vpon me. **a 1533** L.D. BERNERS *Houn* viii. 199 Gera-mes . . . layd handes on him, as though he toke hym prysoner. **1550** CROWLEY *Last Trump* 9 If God have layed his hande on the, And niade the lowe. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 362 There was no great Ship on the Sea that the French men could lay their handes upon. **1605** SHAKS. *Leare* iv. vi. 192 Oh heere he is; lay hand vpon him, Sir. **1606** G. W. tr. *Justine* xliii. 135 By means whereof, the treason coming to light, the Ligurians were laide hand on. **1662** Bk. Comm. *Prayer, Burial* *Dead* (Rubric), Or have laid violent handes upon themselves. **1726** *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 55, I loaded them with . . . any thing I could lay my Hands on. **1784** COWPER *Task* ii. 393 O ye mitred heads . . . lay not careless hands On skulls that cannot teach, and will not learn. **1860** DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xlii. Any object they think they can lay their thieving hands on. **1889** JESSOFF *Coming of Friars* ii. 99 A mob . . . laid hands on a quantity of timber fit for building purposes, and took it away bodily. **1890** *Guardian* 29 Oct. 1693/3 The Government have laid hands on the last fraction of the sum reserved for the redemption of the public debt.

**† d. To lay (a) hand: to assist, 'lend' a hand.** **1634** Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 192 Happy is that man or child can lay a hand to help to draw it. **1645** PACOTT *Heresagr.* (1662) 46 Alas our poor Church is oppressed, and who layeth hand to help?

**e. To lay a finger or one's finger(s) upon: see FINGER sb. 3 a.**

**1724** DE FOE *Memo. Cavalier* (1840) 157 The Parliament began to lay their fingers on the great ones. **1836** KEBLE *Serm.* viii. Postscr. (1848) 376 To select for himself a certain number of divine truths out of the great body of the Scriptures, on which he may lay his finger and say; This, and this alone, is the Gospel. **1865, 1894** [see FINGER sb. 3a]

**22. To lay hold (up on, of): to take into one's grasp, to grasp, seize on (with material and immaterial obj.); to avail oneself of (a pretext).**

**1535** COVERDALE *Prov.* iii. 18 She is a tre of life to them that laye holde vpon her. **1579** GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 54 If he presume to enter our house . . . we lay holde on his locks, turne him away with his backe full of stripes. **1604** K. GRIMSTONE *De Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. v. 221 Hee was forced to lay holde vpon a braunch. **1611** BIBLE *Matt.* xiv. 3. — **1 Tim. vi. 12. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 889 Stealing closely, or openly, any thing they could lay hold on. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* No. 194 P. 12 For offering in so rude a Manner to lay hold on a Virgin. **1714** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 556 P. 5, I laid hold of all Opportunities to exert it. **a 1715** BURNET *Owen Time* (1724) I. 245 Laid Dyest laid hold on his absence in Scotland to inake a breach between them. **1726** G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 26, I was willing to lay hold of the Freight offered, for fear his Sloop should come. **1836** MARRIAT *Mish.* *Easy* ii. So saying, the boatswain lays hold of the boy. **1874** HELPS *Sec. Press* ii. 24 There is no municipality which can lay hold of this land.**

**23. refl. and intr. To apply oneself to; † to set oneself against.**

**1535** COVERDALE *1 Sam.* ii. 29 Why layest thou thy selfe then agaynst my sacrifices and meatofferings? **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxix. 297 Not even after the death of the usuk did our men lay to their oars more heartily. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xviii. xii. (1872) VIII. 21 When Fried- rich laid himself to engineering, I observe, he did it well.

**24. Mil. To set (a gun, etc.) in the correct position for hitting a mark. Also absol.**

**1480** [see LAYING vbl. sb. 1]. **1565** COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Arcus, Tendere aliquo arcum*, to lay or leuell toward. **1859** F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 103 No 1 commands and lays. **1877** CLERY *Minor Tactics* xi. 134 Not. . . so much by the distance the gun can carry, as by the accuracy with which it can be laid. **1883** L.D. SALTOUN *Scraps* I. 224 A young officer of the line regiment asked to be allowed to lay the gun for that shot.

**25. To put into a condition (usually one of abjection, passivity, or exposure to view or danger: cf. the corresponding uses of LIE v.), which is expressed by a complementary adj., adv., or adverb. phrase, as in to lay fallow, idle; to lay (land) dry, under water; lay under necessity, obligation, difficulty, a command, etc. To lay bare: (a) to denude, remove the covering from; (b) to expose to view, reveal. † To lay in forbode: to prohibit the use of. † To lay to sight: to reveal, disclose. To lay under contribution: see CONTRIBUTION 1 b. † To lay in (or a) water: fig. to make nugatory (see WATER). For layopen, waste, see the adjs.**

**a 1300** Cursor *M.* 765 Pe midward tre is vsoutan Our laurd in forbot has lai. **1563** HOMILIES *11. Matrimony* (1859) 513 Let him . . . never lay matters to sight. **1703** COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. 42 It lays him at the mercy of chance and humour. **1736** LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* I. 156 He



first laid the Country under Water. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xii. 262 This laid us under a necessity of filling all our casks from the furthest part of the lake. 1748 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1792) II. clxviii. 124 Which might lay him under difficulties both what to say, and how to look. 1807 *SIR R. WILSON Fyrd.* 2 July in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 291, I rowed part of the year in the Queen's boat, an exercise, of which my hands will long bear the marks, as they are laid here over the whole of both palms. 1862 *TYNDALL Mountaineer.* vi. 41 A space of comparatively dry clay was laid bare. 1877 *MISS YONGE Cameos* Ser. III. xxxi. 311 He was laid under orders to follow the commands of the Spanish king. 1897 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 7/3 Another workmen's train was stopped... many workmen being thus laid idle for the day.

b. To lay fast: to set fast, render unable to proceed or escape; † formerly, to put in fetters, imprison (also † to lay fast by the feet). Also to lay by the heels: see *HEEL* sh. 18.

1560 *DAUS tr. Steidant's Comm.* 42 b, [They] required that they might be layde faste by the feete. 1584 [see *HEEL* sh. 18]. 1623 *LISLE Elfric on O. & N. Test., Apostles Dispersed*, Then laid they his guide fast, that he might not any way escape by flight. 1677 *OTWAY Cheet's Scapin* I. i. I know how to lay that rogue my son fast. 1809 *HEBER in Q. Rev.* II. 288 If we are laid fast by want of horses, or mutiny of drivers. 1889 *DOYLE M. Clarke* xxxiv. 308 He had heard that you were laid by the heels.

c. Naut. With advb. compl., as alongside, by the lee, etc. To lay aback (see quotes 1867, 1881).

1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* ix. 43 Lay the ship by the lee to trie the Dipsie line. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) E e 4 b, Mettre à Scier, ... to back the sails, or lay them aback, so as to make the vessel fall astern. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* 69 To bagpipe the mizen is to lay it aback, by bringing the sheet to the mizen-shrouds. 1869 *W. LONGMAN Hist. Edw.* III. i. xviii. 326 The King ordered his ship to be laid alongside a large Spanish. 1881 *HAMERSLEY Naval Encycl.*, To lay a yard aback, is to brace it in such a way that the wind will blow against the forward side of the sail. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* June 533 Lay her two courses to the wind.

d. Naut. To lay... aboard: to run into or alongside (a ship), usually in order to board her. So to lay close, to lay athwart the hawse.

1593 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. 1. 25, I lost mine eye in laying the prize aboard. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* I. 19 That if we should be laid aboard, we might clear our Decks. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4369/3 The Sloop soon laid her aboard. 1731 *CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH MS. Log bk. of the "Lyle"* 4 July, A Collier lay'd us athwart the Hawse, and broke our Flying Jib Boom [etc.]. 1799 *NELSON Lett.* 9 Feb. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) III. 260 Lay a Frenchman close, and you will beat him. 1883 *STEVENSON Trans.* I. xl. (1886) 90 Why, how many tall ships, think ye, now, I have seen laid aboard?

† e. To bring home to. *Obs.*

1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 71 ¶ I Such a Tract as shall lay Gaming home to the Bosoms of all who love... their Families.

IV. To present, put forward (cf. lay before, 17-26). To put forward, allege (a claim, † reason, † excuse, † example, etc.): often with clause as obj.

1387 *TRIVISA Higden (Rolls)* V. 57 He leich [v.r. leip] for hym be vers of be sawter, 'God schal nougt be wroof for evermore'. 1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* III. xxiv. 193, I leye for myn excus, that I have to my power folowed my cople. 1481-4 E. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 279 My huswyffe trustyhe to leu to zow her huswyfery for her excuse. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 2 § 1 Courtes where the seid protections shalbe pleded or leyed for any of the seid persons. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 789 When he had layed for the prooffe and confirmation of this sentence, examples taken out of the olde testament. 1549 — *Dyaloge* III. Wks. 211/1 Many a witnesse was there to whom he layd none exception. c. 1530 J. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 82 He layeth for hym that his mother's abominable injury constrained him thereto. a. 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) F iiij, We must not lay excuses. a. 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 345/1 The Priests layd that they were best worthy. 1564 *Apot. Priv.* Masse 4 b, If you haue no scriptures to lay for you, then trouble our mother the holy catholike churche no longer. 1593 *SHAKS.* 3 *Hen. VI.* I. i. 152 Plantagenet, for all the Clayme thou lay'st Think not, that Henry shall be so depos'd. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 198 These are the reasons which I meante to lay. 1647 *COWLEY Mistr.*, Written in Juice of Lemon vii, And to her Hand lay noble claim. 1847 *MARRVAT Childr.* N. Forest xxvii, I prevented it being given to any other, by laying claim to it myself.

b. To present (an information, indictment) in legal form.

1798 *BAY Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 245 In an indictment for manslaughter, it is necessary to lay it to have been done voluntarily. 1838 [see INFORMATION 5 a (d)]. 1870 *ROGERS Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 162 Information having been laid that he had forsworn himself. 1891 *Standard* 8 Apr. 5 ¶ Anyone... whether personally aggrieved or not, may lay an information.

c. † (a) To assign (a date). (b) Law. To state or describe as; to fix (damages) at a certain amount.

c. 1440 *CAPRAVE Life St. Kath.* v. 1699 The day of her deth eke ful layre he leyth Of nouembre moneth. 1770 *FOOTE Lane Lover* II. Wks. 199 II. 72 The field... is laid in the indictment as round. 1820 *GIFFORD Compl. Eng. Lawyer* II. 248 The time of the death must be laid within a year and a day after the mortal stroke was given. *Ibid.*, The facts must be laid to be done treasonably, and against his allegiance. 1891 *Athenaeum* 7 Mar. 306/1 He laid his damages at 20,000l.; the arbitrators gave him one farthing.

† d. To expound, set forth, lay open. *Obs.*

a. 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* I. (1590) 16 b, And yet thus much I will say for my selfe, that I have not laid these matters, either so openly, or largely to any as your selfe.

† e. intr. To give information, tell. *Obs. rare.* c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vii. 31 To lord Persye off this matir thai laid.

27. To bring forward as a charge, accusation,

or imputation; to impute, attribute, ascribe (something objectionable). Const. to, † unto, † against, † in, on. ? arch.

c. 1425 *LYDG. Ascham's Gods* 208 Thow mayst he dismaye To here so gret compleyntes ayene the layde. 1473 *WARW. Chron.* (Camden) 5 There was leyde to him hye tresone. c. 1530 *HICKSCORNER* (c. 1550) Cijv, They sayde I was a thefe and layde felonye vpon me. a. 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Cviij b, Lette no man... lay against the goddes, that they be cruell. 1580 *SIDNEY P's.* xxxv. v, Who did me wrong against me witnesse beare, Laying such things as neuer in me were. 1597 *MORLEY Introl. Mus.* 76 These objections which you laie against me. 1611 *BIBLE Job* xxiv. 12 God layeth not folly to them. 1690 *WOOD Life* 25 July, E. G. with child, layd on the tapster. 1749 *FIELDRING Tom Jones* I. iii, I'll warrant 'tis not her first [illegitimate child], by her impudence in laying it to your worship. 1795-7 *SOUTHEY Juvenile Poems* Poet. Wks. II. 236 That... you should lay to me Unkind neglect. 1861 *Temple Bar* II. 247 This was laid to her overweening pride. 1874 *DASENT Half a Life* III. 288 He had of course to lay his sleeplessness on something, and so he laid it on the lobster salad. 1890 *Temple Bar* Oct. 296, I laid the theft on Bastonjoe.

b. Phr. To lay to (a person's) charge, at or to (his) door, † in (his) dish, † in (his) neck: to impute to, charge upon. Also to lay to one's credit, † reproach, etc. (See also the sbs.)

1530 *PALSGR.* 603/1 Wylt you laye thefte to his charge, and have no better a grounde? a. 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Huon xxxiii.* 102 It shall meure he layde to my reproche. 1534 *TYNDALE Acts* vi. 60 Lorde laye not this synne to their charge. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 66 The wickedness and folye of others shalbe imputed to hym, and layde in his necke. 1551, 1722 [see *DISH* sh. 1 d]. 1681 *H. MORE Exp. Dan.* 105 The Pontifician Party have no reason to lay such things in the dish of the Reformed. 1701, 1749 [see *DOOR* sh. G]. 1824 *SCOTT St. Ronan's* xxii, Do not force a broken-hearted sister to lay her death at your door. 1885 *MRS. C. L. PARKIS Lady Lovelace* II. xxii, 53 You... laid his death to my charge. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* CII. 156/2 This... must be laid to the credit of the Tories.

V. To impose as a burden.

28. To impose (a penalty, command, obligation, burden, tax, etc.). Const. on, upon († to). (See also *LOAD* sh.)

a. 1000 *Guthlac* 63 (Gr.) Pæt se... on his wergengan wile lezdon. 1111. O. E. *Chron.* 1064 (Laud MS.) Hi beȝdon arende on hine to þam cyngne Eadward. *Ibid.* an. 1137 Hi leiden geildes on the tūnes. a. 1225 *Aur. R.* 346 Þe preost ne þerf, leggen oðer schrift on ou. a. 1300 *CURIF Wks.* (1880) 336 It were as myche neede to leye þow as myche penauce to summe, as [etc.]. 1423 *JAS. I King's Q. caxx.* Thus sall on the my charge bene hid. 1500 20 *D. S. BAR Poems* xxi, 28 On fredome is laid foirfourall. a. 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Huon* lxx. 210 You knowe the payne that I layde on your hedes yf Huon dyd not accomplyshe my message. 1557 *N. T.* (Genev.) I Cor. ix. 16 For necessite is layd vpon me [Gr. ἀνάγκη γάρ μου ἐστίν], and wo is it vnto me, yf I preache not the Gospel. 1590 *PASQUILL Apol.* I. Cij b, People may not looke to lay all vpon the Parsons shoulders. 1621 *ELMSING Debates* H. Lords (Camden) 66 Vt... the delinquent is worthy of a great punishment; but, the question is, by whom yt is to be layd? 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* II. vi. § 6 We are not to think that an Oath layes any greater obligation upon God for performance, then the meer declaration of his will. 1697 *POTTER Antig. Greece* I. xxi. (1715) 121 If a pecuniary Mult was laid upon him. 1781 *D. WILLIAMS tr. Voltaire's Dram.* Wks. II. 103 Once only do I mean to lay my commands upon you. 1790 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) III. 153 The improbability that Congress would ever lay taxes where the States could do it separately. 1845 *MCCULLOCH Taxation* II. x. (1852) 345 An additional duty... was laid on windows. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 554 Northumberland strictly obeyed the injunction which had been laid on him. 1870 *ROGERS Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 195 The burden of proof being laid on the accused person. 1877 *MISS YONGE Cameos* Ser. III. xxiv. 230 Severe fines were laid on all the villages. 1885 E. F. BYRNNE *Entangled* II. viii. 265 The dead mother has laid it upon you to find it.

† b. To quarter (soldiers) on or upon. *Obs.*

1612 *DAVIES Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 43 The soldiers, for want of pay, were sessed and laid upon the subjects against their will. 1669 *ORMONDE MSS.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 102 Wee require the soldiers... to draw off from the petitioner and his tenants, and... shew by what authority... they are layd upon them. *Ibid.*, It not being lawful to lay soldiers on any persons.

† c. To assess, rate, tax (a person). *Obs.*

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 261 Marchaunt & burgeis to be sext be laid. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 387 What persone that refuseth to paye, at that tyme as he ys assessed or leyrd, shal paye to the comen cofre xld. 1707 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 45 He is sett layrd and tax'd for it. 1712 *PRIOFAUX Direct. Ch. wardens* (ed. 4) 47 The Laids, in respect of which he is lay'd, are out of the Parish.

29. To cast (const. † aspersions, † fridicule) on or upon; also const. † in, † to.

131. K. ALIS. 1553 'Byschop', he saide, 'there is a schlauder, y-layd on me kyng Alisaunder'. c. 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 592 Many a skorn [wis] on him laid [v.r. Heide]. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 76 The blame upon the duke they laide. 1530 *PALSGR.* 602/2 Why lay you the blame of this faute to me? 1545 *ASCHAM Toxophil.* (Arb.) 30 The fault is not to be layed in the thyng which was worthe to be written vpon. 1560 *DAUS tr. Steidant's Comm.* 244 Yf any man shulde lay the blame in us. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. i. 11 And laid the blame, not to his carriage, But to his starting steed that swar'd asyde. 1647 *MAX Hist. Parl.* I. i. 14 A declaration... wherein aspersions were laid upon some members. 1676 C. HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 130 All y<sup>e</sup> blame was layd on y<sup>e</sup> wine and he pardoned. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch-bk., Rip van W.*, The good wives of

the village... never failed... to lay all the blame on Dame van Winkle.

30. To lay stress, weight, emphasis on or upon: to emphasize, bring into special prominence, attach great importance to.

1666 *PERYS Diary* 3 July, The House do not lay much weight upon him, or any thing he says. 1676 *GLANVILLE Ess.* vii. 33 They doated upon little, needless, foolish things, and lay'd a great stress of Religion upon them. 1686 *HORNECK Crucif. Jesus* viii. 136 The Greek Church to this day lays the stress of consecration upon the prayer of the Holy Ghost. 1700 *WALLIS in Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 327 He seems to lay weight on this. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 26 To see that it [the Emphasis] be always laid on the emphatical Word. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 363 To lay the emphasis with exact propriety, is a constant exercise of good sense and attention. 1845 M. CULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. (1852) 307 The only objection... on which any stress can be fairly laid. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng. fr.* 1689. 234 The great teachers laid all the stress on dogma.

31. To bring (a stick, etc.) down upon; to inflict (blows). Also to lay it on (lit. and fig.).

c. 1314 *Guy Warw.* (Auchinleck MS.) 7524 And we leyd on hem dintes grete. 1399 *LANGL. Rich. Kedeles* III. 338 They leyd on þi leigis, Richard, lasshis y-now. 1500 20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxi. 14 Thane is thair laid on me one quip. a. 1550 *CHRISTIE Kirke* Gr. xiv, The reird rais rudely with the rapys, Quhen rungs wer layd on riggis. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* iv. iii. 268 Layest thou this Leaden Mace vpon my Boy? 1833 *MACAULAY in Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 337, I have laid it on Walpole... unsparingly. 1879 *FROUDE Caesar* xx. 338 What if my son wishes to lay a stick on my back?

32. *absol.* and *intr.* To deal blows; to make an attack. Chiefly in phraseological expressions with preps. a. To lay on or upon: to attack vigorously, to beat soundly. (See also *lay on*, 55 b.)

a. 1225 *Aur. R.* 292 Mid te hollie rode steaue, þet him is loðest kuggel, leie on þe deouel dogge. c. 1305 *EDMUND Conf.* 112 in E. F. P. (1862) 74 And euere seide þis holi man as he leide on hie faste Maide þu schalt burny þus awei forto caste þi fole wil of þi flesch. c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4046 (Kölbing) Ich on ober gan to legge. c. 1460 *TOWNDER Myst.* xvi. 425 Thar was none that I spard, bot lade on and dang them. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* lxii. 46 The whyte dragon egrely assaylled the reede and layd on hym so strongly that [etc.]. 1526 *Pigr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 1510 253 b, They layde on hym with their fystes and other wepens. 1590 *WEBBE Trist.* (Arb.) 20 Ve Turkes woulde lay vpon them as vpon Horses, and beat them in such sort, as oft times they dyed. c. 1610 *WOMAN Saints* 146, He layeth on her with thyres. 1640 tr. *Fordes's Rom. Rom.* I. x. 6 They laid upon one another with such fury, as [etc.] 1758 *GOLDISM. Mem. Prot.* (1895) II. 17 Rascal! replied the Tyrant, give me the Stick; and taking it in his Hand... with the most inhuman Barbarity he laid on the unresisting Slave. 1814 *SOUTHEY Roderick* xxv, Laying on the Moors with that good sword.

† b. To lay to, unto: to assault, attack, press hard (lit. and fig.). Also to lay home, hard, hardly, to. *Obs.*

c. 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1073 Alle the fosters to hym cun lay Wyth sterne worde and mode. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Mark* xiv. 68 note, Peter preparath him selfe to flee if he were farther layd vnto. 1581 B. RICH *Farwe. Mil. Prof.* Cij b, The Marchaunt... with grate importunite requested her in the waie of marriage, and so hardly he laied vnto her, that [etc.]. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* III. iv. 1, Looko you lay home to him. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 19 The warre was again begun, and the cite more hardly laid vnto than before. 1623 *BINGHAM Xenophon* 109 At this instant they were assaulted, and hardly laid vnto vpon the hit. 1650 *TRAPP Commw.* Gen. xlii. 329 He lays it had to them still: As who should say, the longer I hear you, the worse I like you. 1724 *DE FOE Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 284, I found my major hard laid to, but fighting like a lion.

c. To lay at: to aim blows or an attack at; to strike at; to attack, assail (lit. and fig.). In 15-18th c. often in *indirect passive*. Now chiefly *dial.*

a. 1400 *Arth. & Merl.* 2464 (Kölbing), A 100 Sarazens... All at once att him layd. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Delthe K. James* (1818) 16 The traitours... laid at the chaubour dors... with leuours and with axes. 1548 *UOALL, etc. Eras. Par. Matt.* xii. 74, I am layed at with deadly decytees. 1561 *Hoby tr. Castiglione's Courtier* iv. Vv ij, The beautiful women haue alwaies more snyters, and be more instantly laide at in loue [It. sono più sollicitate d'amor], then the foule. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph.* Cal. Feb. 214 Fiercely the good man at him did laye. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* v. xxiv. 196 The... Senators... came forth to the multitude, and offered themselves to be laid at, smitten and slaine. 1611 *BIBLE Job* xli. 26 The sword of him that layeth at him cannot hold. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* II. v. (1840) 102 Our men being thus hard laid at, Atkins wounded. 1728 *RANSAY General Mistake* 82 Even beauty guards in vain, he lays at a. 1876 *SURREY Gloss.*, The rabbits haue laid at that wheat unaccountably. 1899 *Expositor* Jan. 54 The lie lays at the truth and the Truth must lay at the lie.

d. To lay into: to belabour; to 'pitch into'. *slang* or *collog.*

1838 D. JERROLD *Men of Char.*, John Applejohn xiii, I shall be very happy... to go and hold the door, while you lay into the ruffian. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* I. iv, Laying into me with your little bonnet. 1876 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp Abr.* iii. (1880) I. 22 He [a bird] laid into his work like a nigger. 1887 G. R. SIMS *Marj Tane's Mem.* 108 She would lay into Master John with her stick.

e. To lay about one: to deal violent and repeated blows on all sides; occas. (trans.) to lay (a weapon) about one. Hence *fig.* to act vigorously, make strenuous efforts, do one's utmost.

c. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1056 Fast he leyd hym a-bowte All þat somythes nyght. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. iv. 32 And with his brondion round about him layd. a. 1618 *SYLVESTER*



*Sonn.* xvi. Wks. (Grosart) II. 39 When like a Lion to preserve her yong, Thou laydst about thee to redeme the same. 1631 R. BOLTON *Conf. Aff. Cons.* 49 Thou, that now laies about the for thee world and wealth. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 279 He lays about him on all hands where there is any the least project of gaine. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vi. (1695) 244 Those Words, with which they are so armed at all points, and with which they so confidently lay about them. 1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power Love* (1741) I. 55 How they laid about them to commend your Soul to God! 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* s.v., To lay about one's self. *faire tous les efforts, remuer ciel et terre.* 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* IV. xviii, They laid about them with their staves. 1889 DOYLE *M. Clarke* xxxii. 353 We cut a way to his rescue, and laid our swords about us.

†33. *impers.* Of the wind, weather: To be violent. *Obs.*

c1475 *Rauf Colyear* 139 Sa troublit with stormis was I neuer stad; Of ilk art of the Fist sa faithfully I laid. [Cf. 1825-80 JAMESON, *To Lay On.* 1. To rain, to hail, to snow heavily; as 'It's layin' o' snaw']

†34. To strike, beat (a person) on the face, over the head, etc. To lay on the lips: to kiss. *Obs.*

In these uses the personal obj. is prob. to be regarded as a dative.

1530 *PALSGR.* 602/2, I lay hym on the face. . . I layde hym betweene the necke and the shoulders that I made hym gione. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* II. ii. (1656) E. I. b, He lay you o'th lips and leave you. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1556 I. 25 Faith, sweet, ile lay thee on the lips for that jest. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* *Upstart Country Knt.* (Arb.) 38 Being once laid ore the shoulder with a Knighthood. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 228 He laid him over the face with his hands as hard as he could strike. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. v, The cook laid them over the pate with a ladle.

VI. To dispose or arrange in proper relative position over a surface.

35. *trans.* To place in the proper or designed position (something that extends horizontally, e.g. a foundation (often *fig.*), a floor, stones or bricks in building, etc.).

c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xiv. 29 Syððan he þæne grund-weall lezð [c1160 *Haitton Gosp.* leizð]. c1340 *Cursor M.* 13285 (Trin.) At þe see lame & Ion he fonde As þei were lynes leyond. 1340-70 *Alex. & Diad.* 438 To legge lym opur ston. 1382 *Wyclif Heb. vi.* 1 Not eftsoone leggyng the fundament of penaunce for dedde werkis. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 4149 Aboute him lefte he no masoun, That stoun coude leye, ne querrou. c1425 *Lyng. Assemb.* Gods 596 All the baytys that ye for hym hane leyde. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 23 The same herynges shal be wele truly and justly leyd and packed. 1526 *TINDALE Heb. i.* 10 Thou lorde in the begynnyng hast layde the foundation of the erth. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 283 They lay traines of treason to overthrow their princes. 1644 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* x. (1645) 94 Proceeding upon our grounds before layed. 1662 *GERMIER Princ.* 33 Paviers (after the Bricks are laid) throw sharp Sand over then. 1680 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 217 You may begin at the Verge, and so lay several Grooves close by one another till you come to the Center. 1751 *LABELLE Westm. Br.* 71 The laying the Foundation of Stone-Piers. 1800 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Castle Rackrent* 44 She laid the cornerstone of all her future misfortunes at that very instant. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. v. viii. 651 The political conduct of the Governor-General lays sufficient ground for the presumption that [etc.]. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 263 When you lay your floors, let the joints be fitted and tacked down. 1840 R. H. DANE *Ref. Mast* xxxiii. 125 From the time her keel was laid, she had never been so driven. 1842-59 *GWILT Archit.* § 1810 Slatting is sometimes laid lozengewise. 1845 *Trul. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. II. 266 The ordinary mode of farming is to lay the ground in ridges. 1848 *CHAMBERS'S Inform.* I. 489/1 That manner of ploughing and laying the ridges, which will best keep the land dry. 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 270 The first submarine cable was laid.

b. To set out (a table), to spread (the cloth), place in order (the plates, dishes, knives and forks, etc.) in preparation for a meal; hence, in later use, to set out the table for (a meal). Also *absol.* †Also, to prepare (a bed).

c1300 *Havelok* 1722 Panne [sic] were set, and bord leyde. c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6508 (Kölbing) Pese weschon his gentil man & leyde tables after þan. c1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* v. 388 The met all reddy grathit, With burdis set and clathis laid. 1530 *PALSGR.* 603/1 Lay the table, for we must dyne in al the haste. 1593 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. VI.* III. II. 11 Have you layd faire the Bed? 1668-9 *PEPYS Diary* 8 Jan., Home to my wife's chamber, my people having laid the cloth, and got the rooms all clean. 1788 *CLARA REEVE Exiles* III. 110, I made the servant lay his bed in order. 1797 *MRS. BENNETT Beggar Girl* I. viii. 257 When the cloth was laying for supper. 1836 *MARRYAT Japhet* lxxviii, I found that the table was laid for three. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xiv, A little dinner.. was laid in the dining-room. 1861 *DICKENS Gt. Expect.* IV, We found the table laid.. the dinner dressing. 1883 *BLACK SHANDON Bells* xviii, The little maidservant.. laid the cloth. 1890 *WEYMAN House of Wolfiv*, These gentlemen will not sup with me.. Lay for them at the other end.

c. To trace (a ground-plan).

1594 *MARLOWE & NASH Dido* V, When I was laying a platform for these walls. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 99 Danochares the Architect laid the modell and platforme therof [sc. of Alexandria] by a subtil and witty deuse. 1615 G. SANOVY *Trav.* 29 It is reported that when the workmen began to lay the platforme at Chalcedon, how certain Eagles conveyed their lines to the other side of the Streight.

d. †(a) To lay a buck: to put clothes in soak for washing (*obs.*). (b) To lay leaven (see quot. 1891).

[Possibly confused (a) with some derivative of LYE, and (b) with LAY v.3, ALLAY v.; but this is uncertain.]

1573 *TUSSER Husb.* (1878) 166 Maides, three a clock, knede, lay your bucks, or bow brew. 1611 *COTGR.* s.v. *Faire la buete*, to lay, or wash, a bucke. 1633 D. R[OGERS] *Treat.*

*Sacraments* i. 42 Shee that cannot lay a leaven, but thinkes of the kingdom of Christ. 1891 *Sheffield Gloss. Suppl.*, Lay, to mix; only used in the phrase 'to lay leaven', i.e. to mix the yeast with oat-meal in making oat-cake. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.*, Lay, to mix dough for bread making. 'Lay the breed'—to mix the flour with the yeast, to make the dough.

e. To lay a fire: to place the fuel ready for lighting.

1876 *JEVONS Logic* Prim. 10 If one fire be laid and lighted exactly like another, it ought to burn like it. 1886 *BESANT Childr. Gibbon* II. i, The fire was laid.. with the resinous wheels, which burn fiercely.

f. Printing. To lay type: 'to put new sorts in cases' (Jacobi *Printers' Voc.* 1888). Also, to lay the case.

1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* 200 The manner how the several sorts of Letters are disposed in the several Boxes, is called, Laying of the Case. 1808 C. STOWER *Printer's Gram.* VI. 151 Laying of Cases. This implies filling them with sorts of a new fount of letter.

36. To re-steel (a cutting instrument). *dial.*

1472-3 [see *LAYING vbl. sb.* 1]. 1475-6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 25 Et sol. eidem pro le laynge ij axes, vjd. 1605 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 55 For laying the church hack with new iron, viijd. 1620 in *Swayne Churchw. Acc.* (1895) 172 For Laying the pickax 1s. 8d. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, To lay a tool, to steel its edge afresh. 1893 in *Northumbld. Gloss.*

37. Rope-making. To twist yarn to form (a strand), or strands to form (a rope).

1486 [see *LAYING vbl. sb.* 1]. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* VII. 30 If the Cable be well made, we say it is well laid. 1726 *SHELVELOCK Voy. round World* 240 Those who were ashore made twice lay d stuff for rigging. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 281 A bridge cable was laid perfectly plant. 1839 *UKE Dict. Arts* 170 The last part of the process of rope-making, is to lay the cordage. 1853 *Ibid.* II. 560 The manner of laying the yarns into ropes.

b. *intr.* said of the rope.

1796 *ENCYCL. BRIT.* XVI. 485/1. Then.. the top comes away from the swivel.. and the line begins to lay.

38. *trans.* In immaterial sense: To fix the outlines of, arrange, devise (a plan, plot, scheme); †to establish (a law), settle, lay down (a principle); †to draw up the plan of (a literary composition).

To lay one's account: see ACCOUNT *sb.* 15.

1111. *O. F. Chron.* an. 1086 (Laud MS.) He sætte mycel deorfið & he larde lara þærwið. c1430 *Premonstrary* 449 Suche ordynance at the semble was layd. 1591 *SHAKS.* 1 *Hen. VI.* II. iii. 4 The plot is laid. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.*, *Towsew Gamester in Poetry*, I cannot for the stage a Drama lay, Tragick or Comick. 1644 *MILTON Judgm. Bucer* Wks. 1738 I. 87 If we retain our principles already laid. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Life Esop* (1708) 8 Several Little Tales and Jests that I take to be neither Well Laid, nor well put together. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome, Marcus* v. 83 His Design had been long laid. c1715 *BURNET Owen Time* (1724) I. 401 The argument for it was laid thus. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* II. xi. 56 His schemes also were more artfully laid. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VIII. 381 When the conspiracy was laid to put Jesus to death.

†b. *gen.* To contrive, arrange. *Obs.*

1627 *DONNE Sermon.* v. (1640) 51 God had laid it so, that Moses should be settled this way. a1677 *BARLOW Sermon* Wks. 1716 I. 62 Is it not great imprudence so to lay our business that any other matter shall thwart or thrust out devotion? 1712 *ARBUTHNOT John Bull* II. ii, We have laid it so, that he is to be in the next room.

c. *intr.* †To make arrangements or plans for (*obs.*); to plan, contrive, or intend to do something (now *dial.* and *U. S.*). (Cf. *lay out*, 56 f.)

c1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 2058 Saul laide for his dethe als for hys mortale enemy. 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* lxxvii. (1878) 156 Lay thou to saue.. And then thou shalt enriched be. 1587 *GOLDING De Morany* xiv. (1617) 222 Mans mind can skill.. to lay earnestly for warre in seeking or enjoying of peace. — *Ovid's Met.* XII. 277 And what is wrought in all the world he leades to understand. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 413 Men loue rather to haue plenty from their vines, than otherwise lay for the goodness thereof. 1633 *BR. HALL Hard Texts*, N. T. 11 If he lay to please the one the other will be offended. 1648 *SYMMONS Vind. Chas.* I. 113 Mahomet layed to perpetuate his religion by introducing of ignorance, [etc.]. a1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, Lay, to intend, to lay out, to lay a plan. Ex. 'I lay to plough for turnips tomorrow'. 1896 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 3 Dec. 4/3 Fitzsimmons evidently laying to get in right on jaw.

39. †a. In OE.: To direct (one's steps). b. *Naut.* To lay one's (or a) course: see QUOTS. 1867, 1881.

a1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2400 (Gr.) Lastas lezdon.. oð þæt he on Sodomam, weall stape burg wlitæn meahon. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* I. 18 The Wind will be Northerly, make ready to go about; we shall lay our Course another way. 1793 *RENNELLIN Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 190 We were driven to the north of Scilly; and were barely able to lay a course through the passage between those islands and the Land's End. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, To lay her course, to be able to sail in the direction wished for, however barely the wind permits it. 1881 *HAMERSLY Naval Encycl.* s.v., A ship lays her course when being close-hauled, the wind permits the desired course to be steered. 1890 W. F. RAE *Michigan* III. ix. 307 The steamer's course was laid for Michipicoten.

†c. To apply or devote (one's power, affection, possessions) to. Also *const. info. Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 26294 If.. þou haf oft-sith laid might His wrangwis liuelade for to right. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 203 He had his liking ilaide þat Ladie too wedde. a1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 357 3if eny good man of þe town leih his good to be commune ned of þe town. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. i. He.. lays his heart into pleasures, and forgets the future.

†40. To set down in writing; to put into, express or 'couch' in (certain language or terms). *Obs.*

c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1288 (Kölbing) Merlin to Blasi þer meche seyð, þat Blasi al in writt leyde. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 184 Als Geffrey in latyn sayd So Mayster Wace in frankis layd. c1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 2516 *Philis*, Hir lettre.. here & there in Ryme I haue it laide. a1400 *Arth. & Merl.* (Douce MS.) 1792 (Kölbing) In þe Bruyt he hit layde. a1631 *DONNE 6 Sermon*. (1634) II. 6 The phrase.. is thus conceived and layed, In our image and then, After our likeness. 1682 *BUNYAN Holy War* 215 [The Charter] fairly engraven upon the doors thereof, and laid in Letters of Gold. 1714 *STEELE Levee* No. 27 (1723) 160 They.. carry a secret Instruction, in that they lay the Sense of the Author still closer in Words of his own. 1775 *DE LOLME Eng. Const.* I. x. (1784) 99 In all writs, care must be taken that they be laid and formed according to their case.

41. *Art. a.* To put upon a surface in layers; to put or arrange (colours, †a picture) on canvas.

1570 *BARET Alw.* L. 54 To laie colour on a picture. c1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* cl, Truth needs no colour, with his colour fixt; Beautie no pensell, beautie's truth to lay. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* IV. 343 Their swelling Epithetes thick layd As varnish on a Harlots cheek. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* II. x. (1695) 71 The Pictures drawn in our Minds are laid in fading Colours. 1727 *BOYER Fr. Dict.* s.v., To lay the Colours deep (in Painting), *empater*. 1781 *COWPER Retirement* 798 To teach the canvas innocent deceit, Or lay the landscape on the snowy sheet. 1859 *RUSKIN Two Paths* App. IV. (1891) 259 In every given touch [of colour] laid on canvas. *Ibid.* 261 The refinement of work consists not in laying absolutely little colour, but in always laying precisely the right quantity.

b. To lay a ground: to spread a coating over a surface, as a basis for colours. So in Photography, to lay the grain.

1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 141 Blooteling.. found out the application of the chisel for laying grounds, which much exceeded the roller. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 94/4 Three processes are usually required in japanning; laying the ground, painting, and finishing. 1854 *SCOFFERN in Orr's Circ. Sci. Chem.* 90 The last [stage], technically called 'laying the grain', must be effected by hand. It consists in rubbing the surface of the plate in one direction, by means of a buffer.

42. To cover, spread, or coat (with something), esp. by way of ornament (as in embroidery).

a1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 1076 A robe of purple.. it ful wel With orfrys leyde was everyde. c1400 *Siege of Troy* 135 (MS. Harl. 525) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXII. 15 There were sheldis gyft and leyde with ynde. c1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 433 Take a faire urthen pot, and lay hit well with splentes in the bothum, that the flesh neigh hit not. 1562-3 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) III. 296 To the Painter for leyng the Irons of the greute Postes in oyle and red leade iij<sup>o</sup>. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* I. xix. 29 Softe wolle leades, as it were layde with a certayne downe or fine cotton. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turkes* (1621) 832 Short cloakes layed with silver lace. 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 80 Lathed and laid with Lime and haire. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* III, She is convent-bred, and can lay silk broidery. 1879 *E. ARNOLD Lt. Asia* 34 Black steel, Laid with gold tendrils. 1889 *FROUDE Chiefs of Dunboy* xxvi. 399 They.. dug a pit, and laid the bottom of it with thorns. 1891 *Chamb. Jnl.* 5 Dec. 1790/1 My bath-room is.. a part of the veranda laid with zinc.

VII. 43. In intransitive uses, coinciding with or resembling those of LIE v.1

In the earliest examples the verb appears to be intransitive for reflexive or passive. Now (*exc.* in Nautical lang., see b) it is only dialectal or an illiterate substitute for *lie*, its identity of form with the past tense of the latter no doubt accounting largely for the confusion. In the 17th and 18th centuries, it was not app. regarded as a solecism. (For lay in wait see WAIT *sb.*)

c1300 *Harrow. Hell* 147 Sathanas, y bynde the, her shalt thou lay, O that come domesday. 13.. *Sir Beues* 2643 (MS. A.) Par he schel leggen ay, Til hit come domes dai, a1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 363 Þi no man ne legge in lond ne in tenement.. þe while þe suquereste ys þare set. c1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3340 (Horsm.) Þe chest.. Is in wybyche his blessed virgin leyth y-closot inne. c1489 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* li. 195 His cheff standarde our thrawen and layng vpon the grounde. 1498 *Will of Woodforde* (Somerset Ho.). Where my wy legges. 1530 *PALSGR.* 605/2 It leyeth on my herte. I tell you as it lyeth on my herte. 1625 *BACON Ess.*, *Nature* (Arb.) 363 Nature will lay buried a great Time, and yet reuine. 1628 *EARLE Microcosm.*, *Pretender to Learning* (Arb.) 53 Some.. Folio, which.. hath laid open in the same Page this half yeare. 1662 J. STAYVE in *Letit. Lit. Men* (Camden) 179 At my first Coming, I laid alone. 1665 *Wood Life* 25 Sept. (O. H. S.) II. 46 The lady of Castlemaine's two children began to lay at our house. *Ibid.* 56 The books layd upon the bookshelours' hands. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* II. vi. 231 The general Proof of natural Religion.. does, I think, lay Level to Common Men. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* I. vi, The flame which had before laid in embryo now burst forth. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 558 Eating when we are hungry, .. laying down when sleepy. 1794 J. BIDLAKE *Poems* 4 She.. on the ground, to catch each sound would lay. 1818 *BYRON Ch. Har.* IV. clxxx, Thou.. dashest him again to earth:—there let him lay. 1828 J. RAINE *St. Cuthbert* 78 They found the venerable body.. laying on its right side. 1890 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 7/1 A large Danish boardound.. knocked a little boy.. down, laid on him, and bit him over the eye. 1900 *F. ANSTEE Brass Bottle* vi. 80 'They're all layin' down on the road opposite our door.'

b. *Naut.* To put oneself in the position indicated by the accompanying phrase or adv., e.g. to lay at anchor, to lay by the wind. (See also *lay along*, *lay by*, *lay in*, *lay out*, etc. in branch VIII.) To lay on the oars, to cease rowing.

1530 *PALSGR.* 605/1, I ley at anker, as a shypp dothe, *je ancre.* 1549 *Eow. VI Jnl.* (Roxb.) II. 227 Thei laying at anker betw the French. 1670 A. ROBERTS *Adventures of T. S.* 8 He commanded to lay by the Wind, until the Ships came within Call. 1830 *MARRYAT King's Own* xlv, The



boats laid upon their oars. 1881 HAMERSLEY *Naval Encycl.* s.v., To lay is used (although incorrectly) in the sense of to go or come; as lay forward, lay aft, lay down from aloft, lay out on the yards, etc. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 181 Captains are saluted by laying on the oars (in other words ceasing to row).

#### VIII. With adverbs in specialized uses.

**44. Lay about.** †a. *trans.* To surround, beset. 14.. *Arth. & Merl.* (Percy MS.) 2452 (Kölbing), A 100 Sarazens on a rowte Att once layd him all about. 1555 J. PROCTOR *Wyat's Reb.* 33 b, The lorde Aburgaueny and the shiriffe .. deused to laye the cuntrye aboute, that they [Wyat and others] might not escape.

†b. *intr.* To contrive, plan, take measures (to do something); to look out or make a search for. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mayden's Blush* 66 Hee labours, and hee layes about .. that dear Issue to exterminate. 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* s.v., To lay about, in order to get an Office, briguer, rechercher un Emploi. 1755 SHEPHERD *Lydia* (1769) I. 176 She therefore laid about for a proper person to dispatch as an emissary to accomplish this design.

†c. To strike out with vigour; = to lay about one (32 c). *Obs.*

[c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2874 (Kölbing) About he leyd on so hard, pat his sword brast atvo.] 1607 ROWLANDS *Hist. Gray Warwick* 29 He drew his sword, and laid about. 1603 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 799 But when his nut-brown Sword was out Couragiously he laid about.

**45. Lay abroad.** *trans.* To spread out; to set out for view; to spread (a net). *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1530 PALSGR. 631/1, I laye abroad clothes in the sonne to be ayred or dried. I laye abroad, as hunters or fysschers do their nettes. .. I laye abroad monay, or vessell, or bookes to be vewed, *je mets au large*. 1535 [see *ABROAD* adv. 1 c]. 1570 BAKET *Ab.* L 54 To laie abroad hey in the sunne to drie. 1604 E. G[RIFFIN] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxiv. 395 Haunting layed abroad these bones. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Memo* I. xvi. 50 For he abroad capacious nets had laid.

†46. Lay along. *a. trans.* To stretch at full length (also, *all along*); hence, to lay low, prostrate; to destroy, overthrow, kill.

1413, 1535, 1592, 1761 [see *ALONG* adv. 6]. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 35 b/1 Shee is without all strength, cleane layed alonge. 1599 *Withalls' Dict.* 62 b, To ouerthrow, lay along, and destioie, *sterno*. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* I. 266 The Leaders first He laid along.

b. *intr.* (*Naut.*: see 43 b). Of a ship: To lean over with a side wind. (*Cf. lie along*.)

1779 BARNARD in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 107 That leakage, washing from side to side, will cause the ship to lay along.

†47. Lay apart. *trans.* To put aside or away from one; to omit purposely (to do something).

1526 TINDALE *Jas.* I. 21 Wherefore laye a parte all filthynes [so 1611]. c 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 52 All matters of the lay laid for the tyme vitterly a part. 1563 *Homilies* i. *Regation* 1, Wee shall .. lay apart to speake of the profound and unsearchable nature of Almighty God, rather acknowledging our weakness, then rashly to attempt [etc.]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. Introd. 3 Lay now thy .. bow apart. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. iv. 78 That you diest your selve and lay apart The borrowed Glories.

**48. Lay aside.** *trans.* a. To put away from one's person (as a garment, weapon, or the like); to put on one side.

c 1386 CHADDER *Man of Law's T.* 615 They moste .. leye a lyte hir holinessse asye As for the tyme. 1540 COVERDALE *Fruitf. Less.* To Rdr. (1593) A 4 b, The old Adam ought we to lay aside. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Condo*, *Sepone* & *condere*, to lay aside and Locke v. 1595, 1611 [see *ASIDE* 3]. 1781 D. WILLIAMS tr. *Voltaire's Dram. Wks.* II. 140 A father cannot lay aside the father. 1824-9 LANOOR *Imag. Conv. Wks.* 1846 I. 321 On entering the apartment of the women of your country, you lay aside both slipper and turban. 1849 AYTON *Poems*, *Buried Flower* 181 Death had laid aside his terror. 1890 LIPPINCOTT'S *Mag.* May 632 The editor laid aside the last proof-sheet.

b. To reject or dismiss from one's consideration or action; to abandon or postpone (a design), discontinue (an occupation).

1440 [see *ASIDE* 4]. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. xx. 145, I praye to god that he send you honour and worship. A said the knyghte I maye saye that on syde. 1530 PALSGR. 605/1, I leye away, or I laye asyde mye worke to loyter. 1579 GOSSEN *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) To Gentlew. Lond. 60 When our good desires are once laide asyde. 1607 [see *ASIDE* 4]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 209 After sunne set, all this while the women lay asyde their worke. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 66 So the design of the rising was laid asyde. 1766 BROOKE *Fool of Quality* (1792) I. 152 Laying Peter asyde, who think you was the greatest hero among the moderns? 1824 MACINTOSH *Sp. Ho. Comm.* I June, Wks. 1846 III. 47, I think myself entitled to lay asyde .. the testimony of the coachman. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. III. xxv. 237 The burghers laid asyde their revelries.

†c. To put out of the way, get rid of. *Obs.* 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 275 Quhen he had pacified his cuntrye, layd asyde his alde enemies [etc.]. 1708 SWIFT *Sent. Ch. Eng. Man* Wks. 1755 II. i. 77 When a prince was laid asyde for male-administration. 1726-31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xviii. 110 To lay asyde this troublesome Regent.

d. To set apart for a purpose. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 58 p. 1, I intend to lay asyde a whole Week for this Undertaking.

e. *pass.* To be incapacitated for work by illness. 1879 SHARP *Burns* 172 At this crisis his faithful wife was laid asyde, unable to attend him. 1901 PUNCH 3 Apr. 262/1 More than once laid asyde by break down of health.

**49. Lay away.** *trans.* a. = lay aside, a. b. a 1400 *Ipomdon* (Kölbing) 338/7 He laid a way his horne & his hunter clothes & armed him all in white. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* xii. 1 Let vs. laye a waye all that presteth vs downe, and the sinne that hangeth on vs. 1563-87 FOXE

*A. & M.* (1596) 70/2 They were .. readie to laie awaie their armour and weapons. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus*, *Hist.* IV. (1612) 140 That passion, amongst all other, even of wise men is last layed away. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 4 [They] laid away .. the fashion of wearing linen coats. 1641 CHAS. I. in *Rusho*, *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 457 That laying away all disputes, you go on cheerfully and speedily for the Reducing of Ireland. 1845 LONGF. *Belgry of Bridges*, *Curfew* II. 4 The book is completed, And closed, like the day; And the hand that has written it Lays it away.

b. To bury. ? *U.S.*

1885 M. E. WILKINS in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 594/1 It was hardly six months since my poor sister was laid away.

**50. Lay by.** *a. trans.* = lay aside, 48 a, b; †also = lay aside, 48 c.

1439 in Rymer *Fodera* (1710) X. 727/2 That Matiere .. was so lightly laide by at Arras and noon Inclination shewed therto. c 1585 R. BROWNE *Ansu. Cartwright* 6 He must .. laye by his proffe as vnture. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 64, I am forc'd to lay my reuerence by. 1644 MILTON *Arcep.* (Arb.) 38 Leaving it to each ones conscience to read or to lay by. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words*, *Prepar.* Tiu 123 The cinder or slag .. they take off with a shovell and lay it by. 1681 DRYDEN *Ab.* & *Achil.* 507 These were for laying honest David by On principles of pure good husbandry. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 47 p. 7, I shall therefore lay by my Drama for some Time. 1736 LEHMARD *Life Marlborough* I. 118 It was pity that so able a Man .. should be laid by, as useless and forgotten. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 670 It views the truth with a distorted eye, And either warps or lays it useless by. 1798 LANDOR *Gehir* I. 51 His buckler and his corslet he laid by. 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 233 Lay by your wonted tasks.

b. To put away in store; to store up; to save (money). Also *absol.*

1786 BURNS *To And Mare* xvii, A heapit stimpert, I'll reserve ane laid by for you. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 312 Of her twelve hundred a-year, she regularly lays by two-thirds. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* v. 1, It is a great sum .. but I will lay by, as you are kind enough to trust me. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 501 Persons who had laid by money would rather put it into the Bank. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xv. 367 Few of them lay by in anticipation of times when work is slack.

c. To put away for future disposal or for safety.

1719 DE FOE *Crisoe* I. xiv. (1840) 239, I perceived .. two miserable wretches dragged from the boats, where, it seems they were laid by, and were now brought out for the slaughter. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* III, She wrapped it up; and for its tomb did choose A garden-pot, wherein she laid it by. 1893 *Field* 25 Feb. 297/3 She has not been put afloft yet, but is laid by till open weather sets in.

d. *pass.* To be 'laid aside' by illness (cf. 48 c).

1782 MACQUERN in *Med. Commun.* I. 69 They are .. seized with a Catarrh .. which rages so fast that in twenty-four hours, every individual .. is .. laid by. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *To Lay By*. 1. To overdo, to make unfit for work .. 2. To be confined by ailment; as, 'He's laid by'. 1889 MRS. COMYNS CARR *Marg. Maliphant* I. xii. 237 Father is often laid by, and unable to go round the farm.

e. *intr.* (*Naut.*) = lay to (58 c).

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3287/3 They all laid by a considerable time, and then making Sail stood to the Westward. 1741 S. SPEED in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 395 Their not hoisting their colours .. and .. not laying by for us.

**51. Lay down.** *trans.*

a. To put (something that one is holding or carrying) down upon the ground or any other surface; to put off, discard (a garment, armour). To lay down (one's) arms; to surrender.

c 1205 LAY. 5070 Leie a-dun þin hære scrud & þinne rede sceld, and þi þepor longe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3296 Mi hermes dun heir did I lai. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (Petron) 224, I did as myn moder said, I be corn myn howk down laide, and bad it do þat do sulde I. c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 165 Lay down thy sword, and I will myn alsay. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 423 That with all speede they laye downe their weapons, and devise some meanes of concorde. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 451 note, They layed down their arms, and put on mourning. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xvii, She laid down the cup of tea. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng.* 142 Eighteen thousand French soldiers laid down their arms to the raw army that had defeated them at Baylen.

b. To resign, relinquish (office, power, dignity, hopes, etc.); †also *absol.* = to retire from office, etc.; †to discard, cease to bear (a name), discontinue, 'drop' (a custom, fashion); †to give up the wearing or use of.

c 1205 LAY 2037 Þa leodene .. leiden adun þene noma, & Trinouat heo nemneden. 13.. *Sir Tristr.* 1157 Tristrem he gan down lain, And seyd tramtriv he biht. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 62 Ladies .. that .. hadde highe honours, the whiche the holy man beganne to reprove, and yene diuerse ensamples to make hem to be layde down. 15.. in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 327 In hait be blyth and lay all dolour down. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xii. (1871) I. 236 Horne in windows is quite laid downe in euerie place. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Ch. Brit.* IX. xiii. (1623) 752 Those consultations of the Laitie were laid downe. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 176 There is a discourse .. that the lord chancellor will lay down, and be succeeded by the lord chief justice Pemberton. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* XI. 473 What Hopes you had in Diomedea, lay down. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 556 p. 1 Upon laying down the Office of Spectator. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 461 They [the clergy] seemed now to lay down all fears and apprehensions of Popery. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xiii. (1840) 226 It was a good retreat for those that were willing to leave off, and lay down. 1778 JOHNSON *Let. to Boswell* 3 July, He has laid down his coach, and talks of making more contractions of his expense. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* vii, Will he lay down his power?

c. To place in a recumbent or prostrate position.

Often *refl.* († in early use conjugated with to be). †Also, to bring to bed of a child (cf. 2 above).

[a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 288 Hwon þe heorte .. leid hire salf aduneward, & buhd him ase hit.] c 1250 *Old Kent. Sermon* in *O. E. Misc.* (1872) 32 Ure lord was i-leid him don to slepe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15675 Ful buxumli he laid him don upon þat erth bare. c 1450 *Mertin* 88 She is now leide down in hir bedde of a childle male. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxxvii. (Arb.) 104 Tho wente he and leyd hyin down vnder a tree in the grasse. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* IV. 8 Therefore wil I laye me downe in peace, & take my rest. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* I. iii. 40 The slye whorsons Hauē got a speeding trick to lay downe Ladies. 1781-3 COWPER *Alex. Selkirk* 50 The sea-fowl is gone to her nest, The beast is laid down in his lair. 1791 — *Odys.* x. 64 Around my head Winding my mantle, [I] lay'd nie down below. 1816 WOLFE *Burial Sir J. Moore* 29 Slowly and sadly we laid him down.

d. To put down (money) as a wager or a payment; †to pay (a debt).

14.. LVUG. *Londen Lyckpny*, Lay down your sylver, and here you may speede. 1464-5 *Manners & Housch. Exp.* Eng. (Roxb. 1841) 487 Paid to Robart Klerke that he leid doune, xijd. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 246 b, Besydes those .. Dukates, whyche he lathie alreadye de-frayde [he] shall laye doune as muche more at Venise. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 137 What shall we laye doune? What shall we stake? 1623 DONNE *Let.* (1651) 230 He writ to me that I would discharge him, and that Mr Selden would lay down half. a 1640 MASSINGER *Life Woman* II. i, I have done nothing .. that may iustly claim A title to your friendship; and much less Laid down the debt which .. not I but mankind Stands bound to tender. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables*, *Life of Æsop* (1708) 15 Lay down the Money upon the Nail, and the Business is done.

e. To sacrifice (one's life).

1611 BIBLE *John* X. 15, xv. 13. 1781 COWPER *Expoful.* 536 To waste thy life in arms or lay it down In causeless feuds. 1862 *Temple Bar* VI. 100 Ready .. to lay down fortune, freedom, and perhaps life itself, for their sake.

f. †To put down, overthrow (*obs.*). Also *Naut.*

of wind or sea: To make (a vessel) lie on her side. c 1205 LAY. 551 A londe & a watere he heom adun leaide. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 773 Sef me is fleuet þurh mi leoue lanerd for to leggen haim adun. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4415 He [Antichrist] sal drawe til hym lathre leude and lewed, And crysten lawe he sal don layde. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 10 Lest here ypoctisie be parcedye and here wynnyng and worldly faune laid a-doun. 1387 *Revisa Higden* (Rolls) III. 237 Foure bow-and of Spartanes Iup upon hem and leyde adoun and sloz of hem þe dayes to gidres. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 24 A raging Sea took us .. with that Violence that it .. laid down the Ship in a Manner quite on her Side.

g. To construct (roads, railways, ships). Also to lay down a keel.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1127 Levelling instrument .. intended .. for laying down railroads and highways. 1884 *Leeds Mercury* 15 Nov. 6/6 It is not .. intended to lay down any new ironclads at present. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng.* 240 Brunel laid down the Great Western. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 3/5 Her keel will be laid down in the course of a week or two.

h. To establish, formulate definitely (a principle, rule); to prescribe (a course of action, limits, etc.).

To lay down the law: to declare what the law with regard to something is; hence *colloq.* to make dogmatic statements, esp. in argument.

1493 *Pestill* (W. de W. 1496) 1 b, Holy chirche leyth doune songes of melody as Te demin lau. Gloria in excelsis. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 63, I have determined .. under this Narratory .. title to laye downe my limits. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm*, *Melting Man* (Arb.) 89 Hee layes you doune a hundred wild plots, all impossible things. 1676 GLANVILLE *Ess.* III. 13 Laying down Rules for solving some Cubick and Biquadratic Equations. 1712 BERKELEY *Pass. Obed.* § 16 If the criterion we have laid down be true. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 273 He assured him he would pay the debt: But did not lay down any method of doing it. 1762 FOOTE *Orators* I. i, I tell thee what, Ephraim, if thee can'st but once learn to lay down the law, there's no knowing what thee may'st rise. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 238 We may now be allowed to lay down the law of redress against public oppression. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* I. IV. (1852) 127 It may be safely laid down that at all times a considerable number of occupiers of land are losing by their business. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* II. xv. 308 He laid down the conditions of the problem with perfect clearness. 1865 TROLOPE *Belton Est.* xviii. 205 She endeavoured to .. lay down for herself a line of conduct. 1885 MRS. C. PRAED *Affinities* I. ix. 206 He was in the midst of an argument, .. and was laying down the law in this fashion.

i. To set down or mark out (a plan) on paper; to delineate; †to describe (a geometrical figure).

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 31 How to lay down a Triangle in a Circle. *Ibid.* v. 6 After you have taken the Angles .. You must Protract or lay down the Figure. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xvi. 448 Many shoals .. that are not laid down in our Drafts. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 99, I was .. laying down the measures of the rock upon paper. 1817 SCOTT *Search after Happiness* III, If Rennell has it not, you'll find, mayhap, The Isle laid down in Captain Sindbad's map. 1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. 1. 101 A map on which the drains of each field are laid down. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng.* 292 He now laid down clearly the island groups of the North Pacific.

†j. To put down in writing; to treat of. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 67, I will laye downe vnto youe some such corruptions and abuses, as seeme to be inuolunt. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* To Rdr., I have laid downe the nature of the Country, without any partial respect unto it. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 131, I have laid down some of my thoughts about this word, *They that go down*. 1756 JOHNSON *Observ.* *St. Affairs* Wks. 1787 X. 145 It is then a proper time .. to lay down with distinct particularity what rumour always huddles in general exclamations, or perplexes by undigested narratives.

†k. To lay down by; to consider together with.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. iii. § 15 Lay down by those



pleasures and benefits the fearful and dangerous thunders and lightnings, .. with other inconveniences, and then there will be found no comparison between the one and the other.

1. To 'run and fell' (a seam); to trim, embroider. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1611 *COTGR.*, *Rentraire*, to lay in, or lay downe, a seame. c1650 *Johnnie Armstrong* vi. in *Child Ballads* (1889) 111. 369 'Ye shall every one have a velvet coat, Laid down with golden laces three. 1880 *SCOTT Monast.* xiv. A scarlet cloak, laid down with silver lace three inches broad.

m. *Agric.* To convert (arable land) into pasture; to put under grass, etc. *Const. in, to, under, with.*

1608 in *N. Riding Rec.* (1884) 1, 122 For converting and laying down of 60 acres of arable land in pasture. 1743 R. MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* 52 It is a prodigious Error to overcrop Ground, before laying it down with Grass-seeds. 1789 *Trins. Soc. Arts* 1. 88 Seeds for laying down arable land to grass. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. V.* 1, 64 The land is laid down with red or white clover. 1845 *Ibid.* ii. 446 This ground was laid down with oats and grass. *Ibid.* vi. 528, 14 acres laid down under gorse. 1899 *ESCOTT England* 1. 59 Much of this land has been newly laid down to grass.

n. To store (wine) by putting it away in cellars. 1838 *DICKENS Nick Nick.* xxxvii. 'That was laid down, when Mr. Linkinwater first came, that wine was'. 1878 *BESANT & RICE Celia's Arch.* xv. (1887) 108 A generous flow of port, of which every respectable Briton then kept a cellar, carefully labelled and laid down years before.

o. To cause to subside; to pacify, appease. *Obs.* 1563 W. FULKE *Metuors* (1640) 19 b. For who can affirme from whence it [wind] was traysed, or where it is laid downe?

1628 *EARLE Microcom.*, *High-Spirited Man* (Arb.) 92 A man quickly fired, and quickly laid downe with satisfaction.

p. *Printing.* 'To put pages on the stone for imposition' (*Jacobit Printer's Vocab.* 1888). Also (see second quot.).

1825 *HANSARD Typographia* 411 Having disposed, or 'laid down', the pages in this right order. *Ibid.* 769 To lay down a gathering, is to place the several heaps, with their signatures following each other, upon benches or forms of a proper height.

q. To deposit and fix (a coating).

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 95/1 The composition, which is elastic and very flexible, may be immediately laid down upon the jappanned surface.

r. *Sporting slang.* To lay himself (or simply lay) down to his work: of a horse, etc., to put all his strength into a race.

1885 *HOWELLS Silas Lapham* (1891) 1. 63 The mare .. understood the signal, and, as an admirer said, 'she laid down to her work'. 1893 *Illustr. Sport. & Dram. News* 20 May 375/1 He never seemed to fairly lay himself down to his work, and .. Thomas was as he liked.

52. Lay forth. †a. To stretch out in a prostrate position; to bring out and display openly.

1420 *Chron.* *Vilod.* 1340 (Horst.) For alle thyng as forthe redy herto y-leyde. c1430 *Hymns Virg.* 76 Now mote y leie for my necke, For deef his swerd out hap laughte. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Macc.* iii. 48 They .. layde forth the bokes of the lawe. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* 1. *Introd.* 2 Lay forth out of thine everlasting scryne The antique rolles, where they lye hidden still. 1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 65 No Fisherman .. shall at any Time hereafter ship their Draw-Nets .. into their Boats, before such time as they have laid forth all their whole Net. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 259 Grotts and Caves, .. ore which the mantling Vine Layes forth her purple Grape.

†b. To put or bring forward in argument or the like; to expound; to make patent; to expose. Also *refl.* to expatiate upon.

1386 *CHAUCEUR Man of Law's T.* 115 Many a subtil resoun that they leyden. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 1, I will .. laie forth unto you .. those things which a godly man ought to think. 1633 *BP. HALL Hard Texts*, *N. T.* 121 Those wonderful mercies of God w<sup>h</sup> have been now laid forth unto you. 1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Proph.* Pref. The present Undertaking to lay forth the impostures wrapt up in this .. instance of Enthusiasm. 1692 R. L. ESTRANGE *Fables* xiii. (1708) 16 [The Fox] lays himself forth upon the Gracefulness of the Raven's Person [etc.].

†c. To spend, expend, lay out. *Obs.*

1584 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 16 Item laid forth by the said churchwardens, the xxvij day of June for fower lams, vjs. *ijd.* 1633 *BP. HALL Hard Texts*, *N. T.* 318 She shall not .. lay up treasure for the enriching of herself but shall distribute it rather and lay it forth for the benefit of Gods Saints. 1649 *Liberties & Customs of Myners C.* He shall pay 4s. for the twelve mens dinners, and the Barmanster to lay forth the money.

d. ? To spread out with a view to ornament; to deck, array. Now *dial.* Cf. *lay out* (56 j).

1656 *Artif. Handson.* 115 How do they exclaime .. against braiding or laying forth, and powdering, or colouring their haire? 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.*, *Laid out*, *Laid forth*, Decked out, arrayed, 'got up'.

53. Lay in. a. *trans.* See simple senses and *IN*. † To lay in an oar, mentioned as an accompaniment of setting sail; also *absol.* (in quot. 13 ..). To lay in the oars: to unship them.

c1300 *Havelok* 718 Some dede he ley in an ore, And drou him to be heye se. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 106 Pay layden in on ladderde & be lofe wyynes. 1485 *CAXTON Chas. Gt.* 37 At the moment when the thorne was drawn from the crowne he took hys syght, and when it was layed in ageyn he recouered his heeryng. a1592 *GREENE Geo. a Greene* (1599) E4, [Shoemaker speaks in the road] Stay till I lay in my tooles. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) Ccch, *Leverant*! Unship the oars! the order to the rowers to lay in their oars. 1867 *SMYTH Sailer's Word-bk.*, *Lay in the oars*, unship them from the rowlocks, and place them fore and aft in the boat.

b. To place in store; to provide oneself with a stock of. Also said of 'taking in' food; hence

*absol.* to feed vigorously (now *vulgar*). † Also *occas.* to put stores into, stock (a place).

1599 *TOMSON Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 297/2 If a man bee giuen to quaffing and laying in, he careth not .. howe other be provided for. 1625 *BACON Ess.*, *Plantations* (Arb.) 532 And to be laid in, and Stored up, then Delivered out in Proportion. 1662 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 308/2 We see in a Town besieged, though it be well laid in with Corn .. what straits they are soon put to. 1677 *LADY CHAWORTH in Hist. MSS. Comm.* 12th Rep. App. v. 37, I have laid you in some beare. 1698 *FAYER Acc. E. India & P.* 246 They observe this Maxim, Always to lay in Ballast, they eating heartily. 1709 *ADOISON Tatter* No. 131 P 3 A great Magazine of Wines that he had laid in before the War. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xv. 111. 589 The rustic Jacobites were laying in arms. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk.* G4. xvi. xl. (1872) VI. 277 So soon as we have horses, it will not appear strange that we lay-in a little bay. 1889 'ROLF BOLCKEWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* vii. Then .. the eggs and bacon—my word! how Jim did lay in.

†c. To put in (a claim). Also *absol.*

1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 123 The County of Tripolis layd in for himselfe, that he was descended from Raymond of Tholous. 1710 *ADOISON Whig Exam.* No. 5 P 2 After this short preface by which .. I lay in my claim to be a Politician, I shall enter on my discourse. 1734 *N. Hampshire. Prov. Papers* (1870) IV. 842 There is a new Church erected at the South end of Boston and they are laying in for Mr. Brown. 1747 *Mem. Nuttreb. Crt.* 1. x. 169 She applied to the then acting ministers, laying in her claim to her principality.

†d. *intr.* To scheme or exert oneself to do something. To lay in for: to make one's object, lay oneself out for, exert oneself to gain. *Obs.*

1599 *SIR E. SANDYS Europa Speculum* (1629) 178 There is scant any office or estate can fall void, but they lay in by all means to get into it. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 502 If thou lay in for faith, come with an heart empty of other thoughts. 1681 *DRYDEN Abs. & Achit.* To Rd., If I happen to please the more moderate sort, I shall be sure of .. the best judges .. And I confess I have laid in for those, by relating the satire .. from carrying too sharp an edge.

e. *trans. (Agric.)*. To enclose or reserve (a meadow) for hay. Cf. 60b (b).

1600 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 228/1 Patt all persones quha hes teillit .. ony part .. of his maiesteis .. or utheris commounteis .. That they within zeir & day .. lay in the samyn commounteis agane. 1727 *COVELL'S Law Dict.* s.v. *Falcatura*, Meadows hay'd, or laid in for hay. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. 11. 387 The proportion of hay is not great, the meadows are 'laid in' in April and May.

f. *Gardening.* (a) To place in position (the new wood of a trained tree). (b) (See quot. 1898.)

1802 W. FORSYTH *Treat. Fruit-trees* 31 It is too common a practice to lay in the shoots at full length. 1890 *BLACKMORE Kt III.* xiv. 185, I can lay a tree in straight enough, but I am out of my line telling things. 1898 *WRIGHT & DEWAR Johnson's Gardener's Dict.* 548/2 *Laying-in* is a gardener's term for training the branches of espaliers and wall-trees. *Laying-in-by-the-heels* is his mode of describing a plant's having the roots roughly buried in the soil for some temporary purpose.

g. *Printing.* (See quot.)

1683 *MOXON Printing* 383 When the Press-man lays Sheets on the Tympan, it is stiled *Laying in Sheets*.

†h. ? To put (hounds) into cover. *Obs.*

1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* ii. 150 Here, Huntsman, bring .. all thy jolly Hounds, And calmly lay them in.

i. To paint (a picture or some of its parts) in the first unfinished stage.

1676 *BEALE Pocket bk.* in H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) 111. 135 Monceys paid my son Barth. for work, laying in the drapery of his mother's pictures. 1784 J. BARRV in *Lect. Paint.* vi. (1848) 215 Painting upon a darkish ground .. will .. tend to .. destroy the purity .. of all your lighter tints, particularly if you do not employ a great body of colour in the laying them in. 1859 *SALA Gas-light & D.* ii. 24 The whitewasher .. is summoned to 'lay in' the great masses of colour. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 4/2 An artist 'laid in' a picture for an amateur, who muddled on with it for awhile and got it accepted at the Academy, but the artist who had laid the picture in was himself rejected.

†j. To lay (a cloth); = sense 35 b. *Obs.*

1788 G. COLMAN Jr. *Ways & Means* i. 1, The cloth is laid in for breakfast.

†k. To 'run and fell' (a seam). *Obs.*

1. To deliver, 'get in' (a blow); to shed, 'turn on' (tears).

1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* ii. ii. P 5 Jacintha was by his bedside, laying in her tears by wholesale. *Ibid.* vii. i. P 9, I had no sooner laid in this home stroke [etc.]. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk.* Gt. xv. xiii. (1872) VI. 107 A sharp brush of fighting; not great in quantity, but laid-in at the right moment.

m. To discontinue working (a colliery).

1846 M. A. RICHARDSON *Local Historians' Table-bk.* V. 78 Several collieries having been laid in this day. 1896 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 7/5 The miners at Haswell Colliery, county Durham, finished bringing their gear to bank on Saturday, and the pits are now laid in.

n. *intr.* (Naut.) To come in from the yards after reefing or furling. (Cf. *lie in*.)

1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 46 The outside men will lay out and unclamp the booms, .. then lay in again.

54. Lay off. †a. *trans.* To take off, take away; to put off or remove from oneself.

c1592 *MARLOWE Massacre Paris* (1600) E4, Thou traitor Lise, lay of thy bloody hands! 1628 *tr. Tasso's Aminta* 1. i. B4 Stay for me till I have in yon fresh fount Layd off the sweat and dust that yesterday I soyld me with. a1631 *DONNE Serm.* lxxxviii. IV. 121 St. Gregory says that the Soul had laid off .. all outward ornaments. 1727 *BOYER Fr. Dict.* s.v., To lay off a Garment, *quitter un habit*.

†b. *Naut.* To steer (a ship) away from the shore. Also *intr.*, to remain stationary outside a harbour.

1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* i. i. 52 Lay her a hold, a hold, set her two courses off to Sea againe, lay her off. 1781 *JEFFERSON Corr. Wks.* 1859 1. 291 Eight of them had got over the bar, and many others were laying off.

c. To mark or separate off (plots of ground, etc.); to plot out land in some way or for some purpose.

1748 *WASHINGTON Jrnl.* 30 Mar. This Morning began our Intended business of Laying off [f] Lots. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* iii. vi. (ed. 2) 400 Laying off land, after a very few crops of corn, into grass for pasture. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navag.* 357 The partial band of nature has laid off America upon a much larger scale than any other part of the world. 1801 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* 1. 442 They .. directed that the streets should be laid off obliquely. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. 11. 370 Cere must be taken .. to lay off the land in broad flats. 1890 *HARPER'S Mag.* Nov. 870/2 Laying parterres off in fanciful designs with little shells.

d. To 'set off' (distances) upon a surface.

1797 *ENCYCL. BRIT.* (ed. 3) XVII. 293/2 Lay off the dimensions of the waste rail found in the table; and .. draw a line [etc.]. 1859 *RUSKIN Perspective* xvii. 79 The dividing points .. will lay off distances on the retiring inclined line. 1882a *MUNCHIN Unipl. Kinemat.* 2 By laying off the different times along Ox.

e. *Shipbuilding.* To transfer (plans) from the paper in the full size on the floor of the mould-loft.

1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 139 The chief draftsman and his assistants 'lay off', or draw all the lines on the mould-loft floor, to the full size. 1893 *Field* 25 Feb. 297/2, 1. advise that the boat be 'laid off' at full size and hatter-faired.

f. *dial.* and U.S. To discontinue; to discontinue the working of; to dismiss (a workman), usually temporarily. Also *intr.*, to take a rest.

1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. 11. 181 It is removed at intervals, chiefly in frost, when ploughing is laid off. 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.*, *Laid off*, applied to a person who from illness or other disablement is incapable of working as usual. 1888 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 2/7 One of the leading works in the district at Darlington has been laid off by a strike. 1892 *Nation* (N. V.) 25 Aug. 135/1 To give notice of intention to 'lay off' any hands in their employ. 1897 W. D. HOWELLS *Landlord at Lion's Head* 65 When the husbands come up Saturday nights, they don't want to go on a tramp Sundays. They want to lay off and rest.

55. Lay on. a. *trans.* To impose (an injunction, penalty, tax); to bestow (a name) upon. (In early use with dative pronoun as in 19 b.)

11.. *O. E. Chron.* an 1052 (Laud MS.) Pe folc 2eald heom swa mycel swa hi heom on lezden. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 Bludeliche he wule herkeim bet pe preost him leioð on. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 339/4 Salic ic non wurd muoen forð-on, Vten dat god me leioð on. c1450 *LOMELICH Merlun* 988 (Kölbing) What name they scholden leyn hym vpon. 1813 *Genl. Mag.* May 429/2, I think laying on a tax would greatly enrich the public purse. 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.* c. 46 §64 The meeting is for the purpose of laying on an assessment. 1881 *GARDINER & MULLINGER Study Eng. Hist.* 1. x. 185 Charles I had used the special powers entrusted to him .. to lay on ship-money.

b. *intr.* To deal blows with vigour; to make vigorous attack, assail. (Formerly often with dative pronoun denoting the object of attack.)

c1205 *LAV.* 13708 Mid swerde legged heom on. a 1225 *Juliana* 19 Legged on se lufliche on hire leofliche lich. c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8445 Kölbing He laid on with schourge and bad hir go. c1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1533 Lokeab pat 3e legge hem an & slep hem a-doun wylmynt. a1490 *HOCCEVE De Reg. Princ.* 1102 He dremeth theenes comen in And on his cofres knokke, & leye on faste. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* cxcvii. (1482) 299 Our men of armes .. leyde on with stakes. 1500 *PALSGR.* 601/2 Laye on, lay on upon the jade. 1598 *GRENEWAY Tacitus Ann.* l. viii. (1622) 14 They .. laide them on with stripes. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. viii. 33 Lay on Macduff, And damn'd be him, that first cries hold, enough. 1693 *DRYDEN Juvenal* iii. (1697) 68 Answer, or answer not, 'tis all the same: He lays me on, and makes me bear the blame. 1698 *VANBRUGH Prov. Wife* iv. iii. He came at us .. and laid us on with a great quarter-staff. 1836 *MARRVAT Midth. Ensy* xii. The pleasure of thrashing his enemy .. was quite enough—and he laid well on. 1843 *MACAULAY Lays Anc. Rome. Lake Regillus* xxvii, I will lay on for Tuscolum, And lay thou on for Rome! 1882 *FREEMAN in Stephens Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 267, I fancy people will lay on more zealously for either of the extremes.

c. *trans.* To inflict (blows); to ply (the lash) vigorously. Also to lay it on (in quot. fig.).

a 1400 *Ottobrian* 1061 Ley on strokes with good emprise. 14.. *Libanus Desconus* 2056 (Kalura) Ley on strokes swift. 1611 *BEAUM. & FL. King & No King* iv. ii. (1619) 53 You have paid me equall, Heavens, And sent my owne rod to correct me with .. Lay it on, Justice, till my soule melt in me. 1656 *BAXTER Reformed Pastor* iii. i, We disgrace them to the utmost, and lay it on as plainly as we can speak. 1732 *FIELDING Mock Doctor* viii, Those blows .. which I was oblig'd to have the honour of laying on so thick upon you. 1892 *Field* 26 Nov. 799/3 A stirrup leather well laid on.

†d. *intr.* To set oneself vigorously (to do something).

1587 *TURBERV. Trag. T.* (1837) 38 The hungrie dogs, .. Layde on as fast her fleshye flanks to teare.

e. To lay (it) on; †(a) to be lavish in expense (*obs.*); (b) to pile on (the charge for goods, etc.).

1590 *MARLOWE Edw. II* (1598) E4, Thou shalt have crownes of vs 'tout bid the Barons; And, Spenser, spare them not, lay it on. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* i. ii. 224 There's no jesting, laying on, tak't off, who [will] as they say, there be backs. 1610 — *Temp.* iii. ii. 160, I would I could see this Taborer, He lays it on. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Cocher sur la grosse taille*, (as we say) to lay it on, (take it off who as will;) to spend, or borrow, exceeding much. 1612 *SIR C.*



MOUNTAGU in *Bucknell MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 239 Here is...much preparations at this wedding for masks...one of eight lords and eight ladies, whereof my cousin An Dudley on[e], and two from the Inner Courts, who the[y] say will lay it on. 1727 *Boyer Fr. Dict.* s.v., I had a good Fortune, and laid on to some Tune, as long as it lasted.

f. To apply a coat of (paint, varnish, etc.) to a surface. Hence in phr. to lay (it) on thick, with a trowel, to be excessive in flattery, eulogy, etc.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* i. ii. 112 Well said, that was laid on with a trowel. 1601 — *Tam. N.* i. v. 258 This beauty truly blent, whose red and white, Natures owne sweet, and cunning hand laid on. 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. iii. 49. 1660 F. BROOKE *Tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 370 Pulverized Gold lay'd on with gumme. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XLIII. 95/1 The colours are tempered with oil and varnish, and the metallic powders laid on with gold size. 1842-59 GUILT *Archit.* § 2233 All the first coats of plastering are laid on with this tool. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 51 Dyers first prepare the white ground and then lay on the dye of purple. 1893 *Lancet* XCIV. 452/1 It is nauseous to hear the adulation of Mr. Neville, who laid butter on with a spade.

g. Agric. Of cattle: To 'put on', increase in (flesh); also *absol.*

1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1808) I. 58 All the fat being laid on, as graziers speak, anew. 1813 VANDERVOERTE *Agrie. Devon* 229 This animal would lay on from the middle of May until the middle of November, about two score per quarter. 1840 *Trul. R. Agric. Soc.* I. iii. 333 Well-bred sheep...lay on flesh quick.

h. Printing. To place the sheets of paper on the type to be printed. † Hence, to print an edition of (so many copies); *intr.* of a bookseller, † to bespeak a number of copies from a printer (*obs.*).

1576 in *Stationers' Reg.* (Arb.) II. 137 Licenced unto him the praise of folio to print not about xvi of any impression with this condition that any of the company may laie on with him reasonable at every impression as they think good. 1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* 383 Lay on, a phrase used for the Number of Books to be Printed. Thus they say, There is 1000, 2000, 3000, &c. Laid on. 1849 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 720/1 No alteration has been made in the manner of 'laying on' the paper.

i. To put (dogs) on the scent. Also *transf.* in jocular use. Cf. 15 b.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. iv. § 20 Such hounds are easier laid on, then either rated or hollowed off. 1861 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* xliii. How long we might have remained in this ridiculous position it is impossible to say, but for the incursion of three thriving farmers—laid on by the waiter I think—who came into the coffee-room. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iv. (1862) 186 But now I am ashamed to mount and lay good dogs on, to summon a full field, and then to hunt the poor game. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 68 Bring the dog here and lay him on. 1879 SALA *Paris Himself Again* I. xvii. 276 The oldest waiters...had seemingly been 'laid on' to attend on the guests. 1891 *Field* 7 Nov. 696/2 No horsemen got forward with the stag before the hounds were laid on.

† j. To trim, embroider. Cf. lay down (51 l).

1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 2047/1 His lerkyn was laid on with gold lace faire and braue.

k. To provide for the supply of (water, gas, etc.) through pipes from a reservoir.

1853 *Trul. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. i. 153 The water being laid on distributed itself beautifully and evenly over the surface. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 319 Water in large quantities must be laid on in pipes.

58. Lay out. a. *trans.* To extend at length; to take out and expose to view, to the air, etc.; to spread out in order; to lay so as to project outwards.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 778 He layd out a lang neke & hys hand lykkyss. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* x. 45 Now spring vp flowris fra the rute... Lay out your levis lustely. 1535 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) I. 171 That they may have warning to lay out theyre offall of theyr howses unto the open streates. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* x. vi. O, with how simple look He offe laieth out his hook! 1619 R. HARRIS *Drunkard's Cup* 21 They bee buckt with drinke, and then laid out to bee Sunn'd and scornd. 1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* 383 Lay out Sheets. When the Press-man takes Sheets off the Tympan, and lays them on the Heap, it is stiled *Laying out Sheets*. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 341 There is a frame laid out from her to windward. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* xxxiii. 467 Laying out hawser to warp her off when this should take place. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* i, His letters were laid out there in expectation of his arrival. 1859 H. T. ELLIS *Hong Kong to Manila* 239 Refreshments...were laid out in an adjoining room. 1890 CONAN DOYLE *Firm of Girdlestone* xxxiii. 265 The deal table...was laid out roughly as for a meal.

b. To stretch out and prepare (a body) for burial; hence (*slang*) to stretch out in death, to lay low, to 'do for'; *fig.* to put 'hors de combat'.

1595 A. COPLEY *Wits, Fills & Fancies* 195 One said to a little child whose father died that morning, and was layd out in a coffin in the Kitchin, Alas, [etc.] 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 36 If she that laies thee out says thou art a fair coarse. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* vi. (1882) 16/1 They reverently laid out the corpse—Wilson fetching his only spare shirt to array it in. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 777/2 Hypodripsy gave him fits, and eclecticism almost lays him out. 1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* xxv. 417 He gave the wretched man an opiate that laid him out within ten minutes. 1894 *Nation* (N.Y.) 22 Nov. 373/2 Never were so many demagogues laid out in one day as in the elections of a fortnight ago.

c. To spend, expend (money). Also *absol.*

1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* 91 If thereto thei han eny expensis before leid out and mynystred. 1486-1504 *Let.* 7 Jan. in *Denton Eng.* in 15th C. (1888) 318 note D, Mane men wyll ley out more to kepe vnder the pore the[re]n for to helpe thaim. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* lv. 2 Wherefore do ye laye out your moneye, for the thinge y<sup>e</sup> fedeth not. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iv. ii. 6 *Bard.* Will you give me Money, Cap-

tain? *Fal.* Lay out, lay out. 1610 — *Temp.* II. ii. 34 When they will not give a doit to relieue a lame Begger, they will lay out ten to see a dead Indian. 1615 TOMKIS *Albion* 11. v. F 3 b, Lay out some roaring oaths For me; I'll pay thee againe with interest. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 54, p. 2 Most of our Professors never lay out a Farthing either in Pen, Ink, or Paper. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 254, 26. 105. was more than I cared to lay out of my own money on the article. 1895 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XX. IV. 471 He laid out all his gains in purchasing land.

d. To employ or exercise (powers, effort). *Obs.*

1651 BAXTER *Saints' Rest* II. vi. § 26 (ed. 2) 127 They...should lay out all their strength on the work of God. 1656 BURTON *Diary* (1828) I. 24 If you do not lay out your especial endeavours in the things of God. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. i. (1848) 206 A mis-expend of his Time or Talents; whether they be laid out upon Speculative Notions in Theology, or [etc.]. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 98, p. 5 Nature has laid out all her Art in beautifying the Face. a. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 190 He...did not lay out his learning with the diligence with which he laid it in.

e. *refl.* † To exert oneself in, upon (*obs.*); to take measures, frame one's conduct with a view to effecting a purpose or gaining an object. *Const. for.* to with *inf.*

1659 C. NOBLE *Answe. Inmod. Queries* 1 The Grandees of our Nation, who laid out themselves to the utmost in their...contrivements for the peace...of their Country. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 143 Who never fail'd...To lay themselves out, to supplant Each other Cousin-German Saint. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* I. 194 You shall often see even the learned...Divine lay himself out in explaining Things inexplicable. 1745 *Lett. in Rep. Cond. Sir J. Cope* (1746) 119. I will lay myself out to know the Conduct and Conversation of all my Neighbours. 1757 BURKE *Abridg. Eng. Hist.* I. iii. Wks. X. 228 If they discovered any provincial laying himself out for popularity. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* II. xlvii. 147 A large proportion of the inhabitants lay themselves out to give entertainment. 1827 CHB. WORDSW. *K. Chas. Author* *Leon Basil* (1828) 140 The running off to quite a different matter...may fairly generate a suspicion, that the writer lays himself out upon what is easy, and was not wanted. 1880 T. HARDY *Trumpet Major* xxii. Take it careless, my son...and lay yourself out to enjoy snacks and cordials.

f. *intr.* With *for*: † To make a search for, look out for (*obs.*); to take measures to win or get. Also, to scheme, plan to effect some purpose.

1624 T. DAVIES in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 140, I. began to lay out for those Books you writ for. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 169/1 Dionysius laid out to take him, but could not light on him. 1712-13 SWIFT *Trul. Stella* 4 Feb., Lady Masham, who has been laying out for my acquaintance. a. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 307, I laid out for MSS, and searched into all offices. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 97, p. 12 Women...most observed when they seem themselves least to observe, or to lay out for observation. 1813 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 82, I had given up all idea of this buck, having laid out for him since about August 30. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* x. J. 150 To be seen of men, to lay out for human praise. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 57 He laid out to go ashore the next time he came to Venice.

g. To display, exhibit, expose; to set forth, expound, demonstrate. ? Now rare.

c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 251 Soure langage 3e laye oute to lang, But Judas, we trewly be trast. 1661 MARVELL *Corr.* xxxii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 76 The King's Council is to be heard at our barr, to lay out evidence against the King's dead and living judges. 1666 PEYS *Diary* 14 July. I wrote...to the Duke of York, laying out our want of money again. a. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 214 He...laid out the necessity of raising some more force for securing the quiet of Scotland. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 107 Sally was laying out the law, and prating away in her usual dictatorial manner. 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* I. 94 Sir Edward...found it doubly delightful to lay out his whole soul in the soft and sensible society of Ethelinde. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. l. § 4 (1864) 7 The mode of laying out the subject that has occurred to an able physiologist. 1864 FAULDE *Short Stud.* (1872) I. 2 Laying out his matter as easily...as if he had been talking to us at his own fireside.

h. To apportion (land) for a purpose; to plot or plan out (grounds, streets, etc.).

1608 See LAYING out, sh. 1 b). 1632 MSS. *Acc. St. John's Hosp.*, *Cantebr.*, Layd out on our selves and the land-measurer when we went to...laye out our land. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 208 An order for y<sup>e</sup> laying out a Road from Philadelphia to Bucks County. 1795 ADDISON *Italy* 1 The Mountains about the Town...laid out in beautiful Gardens. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xxviii. The garden...was large and well laid-out. 1799 *Scotland Described* (ed. 2) 18 Pleasure-grounds have been in many places laid out. 1840 *Trul. R. Agric. Soc.* I. III. 259, I laid out the drains 30 feet apart. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XII. III. 188 Those who laid out the city had never meant that it should be able to stand a regular siege. 1885 SIR J. BACON in *Lancet* 1891. 509/2 The roads had been laid out, but were not completed.

i. To plan or map out; to set as a task or duty.

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 295 Shall it be as Mrs. B. lays it out, or not? 1868 MRS. WHITNEY *P. Strong* viii. (1869) 97. I know...what she has laid out for herself to do. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phacton* xxxi. 412 In laying out plans for another month's holiday. 1879 M. PATTON *Milton* II. 29 Lycidas is laid out on the lines of the accepted pastoral fiction.

† j. To put (false hair) in order. *Obs.* (Cf. 52 d.)

1580 LYLIV *Euphues* (Arb.) 445 The haire they lay out groweth vpon their owne heads. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 59 When she laid out the combings of her own or others more youthful hair when her own...seemed less becoming her.

† k. Cards. (Piquet, Ecarte, etc.) To discard, throw out (a card or cards) from one's hand.

1687 MIEGE *Gr. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., To lay out his Cards, at Piquet, faire son écart. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Piquet*, If one of the gamesters finds he has not a court

card in his hand, he has to declare he has *carte blanche*, and tell how many cards he will lay out [etc.].

† l. *intr.* To incline and project outward. *Obs.*

\* 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* 195 Till the stones are cleared of the boat, the shears lay out considerably.

m. *intr.* (*Naut.*) To occupy a position on a yard towards the yard arms for the purpose of manipulating the sails. (*Cf. lie out.*)

1829 MARRYAT *F. Midway* vii. The men laying out on the yards. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Laying or Lying out on a yard*, to go out towards the yard-arms.

57. Lay over. *trans.* a. To overlay.

1535 COVERDALE *Hab.* II. 19 It is layed over with golde and syluer. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 84 The laying over a Wall, white in oil, twelve pence a yard. 1668 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 56 Sads, laid over with Boughs. 1732 LORD TYRAWLY in *Bucknell MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 381 Crimson velvet, laid all over with gold lace.

b. *U.S. colloq.* To miss, allow to pass by; to postpone; to lay a temporary embargo on.

1885 A. GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 772 At Las Vegas, New Mexico, we laid over one train, to rest and see the Hot Springs. 1890 *St. Nicholas Mag.* Sept. 920/1, I know of tennis matches...that have been laid over for hours because of a sprained ankle. 1890 *Standard* 20 Nov. 5/2 Great regions were 'laid over'. They were taboo to the hunter until the fur animals had time to recover themselves.

c. ? *U.S. colloq.* To excel, to 'put in the shade'.

1869 B. HARTE *Luck Roaring Camp* (1870) 15 They've a street up there in 'Roaring' that would lay over any street in Red Dog. 1876 MARK TWAIN *Tramp Abroad* (1880) I. II. 19 In scolding...a blue-jay can lay over anything, human or divine.

† 58. Lay to. a. *trans.* To place in juxtaposition; to apply (a medicinal remedy) to the body; also to lay to one's ear, to listen to, obey; to lay to the deaf ear, to turn a deaf ear. *Obs.*

In the Wyclif quotes, merely a literalism of translation.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecd.* VIII. 16, I leide to [l. appose] myn herte. — *Eccl.* II. 4 Alle that to this shul ben leide to [l. quod tibi applicatum fuerit]. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2660 Than shalt thou stoupe, and lay to ere, If they within a slepe be. c. 1450 *Merlin* 261 The call leide to the deaf ere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. ProL 488 To ilk cumand wicht lay to myn eir. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. F 1 b, The leues of this herbe layd to with salt. 1584 COGAN *Harve Health* (1656) 25 Being laid to outwardly, as a medecine. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 262 The leanes...of Ephedros brought into a liniment and laid too, do discusse and dissolve them. 1620 FRIER *Rush* 19 He made a great fire and set on the pot, and layd to the spit.

† b. To put or bring into action; to bring to bear; *esp.* in to lay to one's hand's.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *ProL* 841 Ley hond to, every man. c. 1440 HVLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) l. xxxix, Our lorde...layeth to his honde and smytheth down the deuyll. 1530 PALSGR. 603/1, I laye to my hande to helpe that a thyng maye be doone. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxviii. [cxix.] 126 It is tyme for the (o Lorde) to laye to thine honde. 1560 DAVIS *tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 233 With all hys force and power, he layeth to all hys munition. 1576 FLEMING *Paupr. Epist.* 74 Lay too all the might you can make. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 251 Monster, lay to your fingers; helpe to beare this away. c. 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 20 Lay to your armes, and help...afford.

c. *intr.* (*Naut.*) To come to a stationary position with the head towards the wind; = *lie by*.

1798 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) III. 20 The Terpsichore...continued to lay to under bare poles. 1866 R. M. BALLANTYNE *Shift Winds* xlii. (1881) 131 [He] was obliged to lay-to until daylight, as the weather was thick.

59. Lay together. a. *trans.* To place in juxtaposition; to add together; † to compare; † to put together, construct; † *pass.* to be composed of.

[a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 29529 (Cott.) Pir pointes of cursing haf i said, and soth and scortly samen laid.] c. 1340 *Ibid.* 550 (Fairf.) Of her pinges pat I haue sayde was adam cors togeder layde. 1530 PALSGR. 605/1, I ley styckes or brandes together, to make a fyre. 1560 DAVIS *tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 469 That the same fyre whiche manye yeares since they had layde together, myght nowe...breake out. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 74 All which numbres being layed together arising well toward to twenty thousand soules. a. 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 88 When he bringeth it translated vnto you, bring you forth the place of Tullie: lay them together; compare the one with the other. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 114 To keepe a dore, and to dwell in the tents &c. are layd together. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr. I.* Author's Apol. 236 O then come hither, And lay my Book, thy Head, and Heart together. 1692 BURNET *Past.* Care II. 15, I will...lay both the Rules and the Reproofs that are in them together. 1707 [see EYE sh. 1 2 f.]. 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* s.v., Lay his Words and Deeds together, comparez ses Paroles avec ses actions. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 562 A simpler...mode of...laying the strands together.

b. To lay...heads together; to confer together.

c. 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foulis* 554 The watyr foulis han here hedis leid to gedere. 1483 NOTTINGHAM *Rec.* II. 393 [They] leyed theyr hedes to gedere to understand how they myght haue verrey eyvidence and knolage. 1583 GOLDBING *Calvin on Deut.* clxxviii. 1108 If all the greatest Doctors of y<sup>e</sup> world should lay their heads together they could not attaine to the vnderstanding thereof. 1650 R. STAPLTON *Strada's Low C. Warren* viii. 5 Then laying their heads together...[they] created them a General. 1760 GRAY *Corr.* (1843) 210 We shall lay our heads together, and try if we cannot hammer out as good a thing about you. 1893 *Bookman* June 83/1 [They] laid their heads together and gradually built up this picturesque mountain of lies.

† c. To concoct, compose (a story); also *absol.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 770 At such time as the old mans fury was ouerpast, falling of purpose into talke with him about the matter, she laid together in her sons behalf, and alledged [etc.]. a. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 580 His story was so ill laid together, that the Court was ashamed to make use of it.



† **d. intr.** To engage (in combat). *Obs.*

c1205 *LAV.* 5904 Heore wepen weoren lihte beo leiden to-gadere & feorliche fuhten.

**60. Lay up.** *a. trans.* See simple senses and UP; to put up and extend (one's limbs) on a couch; † to erect (a building); † to vomit, 'throw up' (*obs.*). 1570 *GOOGE Popish Kingd.* iv. 53 And miserably they reele, till as their stomacke vp they lay. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 757 Antonius being queasie stomacked with his Surfeit he had taken, was compelled to lay up all before them, and one of his friends held him his Gown instead of a Bason. 1788 *J. MAY Frail. & Lett.* (1873) 86 To-day finished laying up the house, and put on the roof. c1830 *Houlston Tracts* No. 87, 11 Her daughter must go home, and lay up her legs till they got quite well.

**b. Agric.** (a) To throw up (land) in ridges as a preparation for sowing: often with compl., as *dry, rough, in ridges*. (b) To reserve for hay. Cf. 53 e. 1842 *Frail. R. Agric. Soc.* III. ii. 171 Every arable field which is laid up in ridges probably requires... to be drained. 1844 *Ibid.* v. 1. 167 After being fed the meadows are laid up, and in about six weeks produce an excellent crop of hay. 1852 *Ibid.* XIII. i. 62 The land... is either sown with wheat at Michaelmas or laid up dry, for barley in the spring. 1883 *Froude Hist. Sketches* 74 (*Norway Fjords*) There were forty or fifty acres of grass laid up for hay.

**c. To deposit or put away in a place for safety; to store up (goods, provisions); to put by. Often absol. to save money. Also with immaterial obj. To lay up in lavender: see *LAVENDER* sb.<sup>2</sup> 2.**

15136 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 184 Gret tresours up to leyn. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 5680 They... ley not up for her living. 1526 *TINDALE Luke* i. 66 And all they that herde them layde them vppe in their hertes. — 2 *Cor.* xii. 14 The children ought not to laye vpppe for the fathers and mothers. [So 1611.] 1560 *DAVIS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 229 b. That the same should be laied up into a cheste fast locked. a1626 *BACON New Atl.* (1700) 9 The Strangers House is at this time Rich, and much aforehand; For it hath layd up Revenew these 37 yeares. 1651 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. xxvi. (1739) 115 It encourages men to gather and lay up, when they have Lay up to hold by what they have. 1690 *LOCKE Ess. Hum. Und.* ii. x. § 10 The faculty of laying up and retaining the ideas that are brought into the mind. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 91 ¶ 1, I have, by leading a very wary life, laid up a little Money. 1736 *LEONARD Life Marlborough* III. 194 The Allies design'd to lay up large Magazines at Douay. 1879 *MISS YONGE Camoes Ser.* iv. xx. 216 Lines which she had probably composed and laid up in her memory. 1879 *M. PATTERSON Milton* xiii. 212 His poems he wished laid up in the Bodleian. 1885 *E. F. IVERNE Entangled* i. i. xiii. 248 You could not bear the agony that would be laid up for you in an unhappy union.

† **d. To place in confinement, imprison. Obs.**

1565 *COOPER Thesaurus* s.v. *Carcer*, *Condi in carcerem*, to be layed vp in [prison]. 1569 in *J. Hooker Life Sir P. Carew* App. (1857) 233 The messenger... was layed up by the helys. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* i. ii. 240 Sweete Constable doth take the wondrous care, And layes it vp in willing prisonment. 1632 *MASSINGER City Madam* i. iii. When laid up for debt.

**e. To cause to keep indoors or in bed through illness; often in pass. to be (taken) ill, to keep one's bed. In recent colloquial use also intr., to take to one's bed.**

1554 *SIR J. MASON in Tytler Edw. VI* (1839) II. 456 The constitution of his body being so easy to be overthrown, as a little travel taken more than it he able to bear were enough to lay him up. 1600 *SHAKS. A. L.* i. l. iii. 7 Then there were two Cosens laid vp, when the one should be lam'd with reasons, and the other mad without any. 1676 *LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 32 This severe weather which hath laid [me] up in the house this ten days. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 82 ¶ 5 While he was laid up with the Gout. 1771 *FOOTE Maid of B.* in *Wks.* 1799 II. 230 My gout... lays me up for four or five months in a year. 1840 *R. H. DANA Ref. Mast* xxxi. 117, I should be laid up for a long time, and perhaps have the lock-jaw. 1877 *MISS YONGE Camoes Ser.* iii. xxv. 241 An attack of small-pox... laid him up for a short time. 1893 *A. S. ECCLES Scitica* 49 Busy persons who can ill afford to lay up and be absent from their affairs for some days.

† **f. To bury. Obs.**

1581 *SAVILLE Tacitus, Agric.* (1622) 202 Yet wast thou laied vp with fewer teares. 1655 *E. TERRY Voy. E. India* 309 It [Pile] was begun by Achabar-sha... and finished by his Son, who since was laid up beside him.

**g. To put away (a ship) in dock or some other place of safety. Also intr. for pass. or refl.**

1667 *Perrys Diary* 14 June, The counsel that brought us into this misery, by laying up all the great ships. 1701 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 309 Ships that are to be layd up. 1725 *De Foe New Voy.* 18 At length we... arrived again at the Port of St. Julian. Here we resolved to lay up for the winter. 1795 *NELSON in Nicolas Disp.* (1843) II. 69 We must both soon be laid up to repair. 1838 *THURWALL Greece* IV. xxvii. 25 The Peloponnesians... laid up their fleet for the rest of the winter. 1849 *Tail's Mag.* XVI. 158/1 The sands, on which a vessel is laid up, are minutely and beautifully detailed. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 11 Sept. 9/3 The ice-hulks and the swift yawls... moored and laid up in ordinary. 1890 *Murray's Mag.* Oct. 469, I shall send the yacht round to Gosport to lay up.

*transf.* 1855 *DICKENS Dorrit* i. xxiv, Mr. F.'s Aunt was, for the time laid up in ordinary in her chamber.

**h. Ship-building. (See quot.)**

1869 *SIR E. REED Shipbuilding* x. 197 The heads of the rivets are generally laid-up, that is, are made close to the surface, against which they fit by a few heavy blows given by the workman.

**i. Rope-making. = sense 37.**

c1860 *H. STUART Seaman's Catech.* 28 Lay up the centre strands together, take the next two strands and lay them

up together... when you have laid it up to within ten inches of the end, lay both strands up together [etc.]. 1882 *NARES Seamanship* (ed. 6) 26 Gun gear [is] laid up left handed.

**j. Naut. (intr.)** To direct the course.

1832 *MARRIAT N. Forster* xli, The French squadron... tacked and laid up directly for them. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* v. 71 We neither could lay up for it, nor overhaul it.

**k. Printing. (See quot. 1841.)**

1808 *STOWER Printer's Gram.* 156 A form cannot be well laid up without plenty of water. 1841 *SAVAGE Dict. Printing* s.v., Before the letter of a worked-off form is distributed, if the work be finished it is unlocked upon a board laid in the trough and well rinsed with water, while the compositor keeps working the pages backward and forward with his hands, and continues pouring water on them till the lye and ink are washed away...; this is termed laying-up.

† **l. To surpass, excel. Obs.**

1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commv.* (1603) 40 In suffering of hunger, thirst, heat, cold, labor and extremities, they will laie up any nation in Europe.

**IX. 61. Comb. : lay-down a.** (also *laid-down*), applied to a collar which is folded over instead of standing up; also as *sb.*, a 'turn-down' collar; † *lay-holding a.*, that lays hold, tenacious; *lay-over a. = lay-down.*

a1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* i. (1629) 89 Vran... Laid hold on him with most lay-holding grace. 1838 *DICKENS Nich. Nick* xxvii, A black gentleman... with a lay down collar with two tassels. 1852 *R. S. SURTEES Spence's Sp. Tour* (1893) 339 The three Master Baskets in coats and lay-over collars. 1880 *MISS BIRD Japan* I. 47 A laid-down collar. 1889 *W. S. GILBERT Foggery's Fairy* (1892) 151 Serious collars, substitutes for the unprofessional 'lay-downs' I usually wore.

**68. Phrase-key.**

To be laid (= to lie down) 8 a; it lays (*impers.* of wind and weather) 33; lay aback 25 c; l abed 8 c; l aboard 25 d; l about 44; l about one 32 e; l abroad 45; l one's account 38; l along 46; l alongside 25 c; l an ambush 18; l apart 47; l aside 48; l asleep 8 c; l at (= attack) 32 c; l at one's door 27 b; l atwart the hawse 25 d; l a-water 25; l away 49; l the axe (to) 15; l bare 25; l battery 19; l a bed 35 b; l before 17; l a bet 12; l blame (on) 29; l a blockade 19; l one's bones 8 b; l bread, l a buck 35 d; l a burden on 28; l by 50; l by the heels 25 b; l by the lee 25 c; l the case (*Printing*) 35 f; l claim 26; l close 25 d; l the cloth 35 b; l colours 41 a; l (one's) course 39 b; l down 51; l the dust 3; l a duty (on) 28; l ear to 15; l eggs 9; l emphasis 30; l eyes on 21 b; l fast 25 b; l a finger on 21 c; l a fire 35 e; l for (= lay wait for) 18 b; l for (= plan for) 38 c; l forth 52; l from one 15 c; l a ghost 3 b; l the grain, l a ground 41 b; l a gun 24; l a hand 21 d; l hands on 21 c; l hardly to 32 b; l (=wager) one's head 12; l to heart 15; l a hedge 6 b; l hold (of, on) 22; l home to 25 e, 32 b; l a hostage 11 b; l in 53; l in one's dish, neck 27 b; l in mortgage, pawn, twed 11; l in one, into one 15 f; l in prison 15 d; l in water 25; l in words, writing, etc. 40; l an information 26 b; l into (= belabour) 32 d; l it on 31, 55 e, f; l the land (*Naut.*) 5; l heaven 35 d; l one's life 12, 13; l load about one 32 c; l load on, see *LOAD* sb.; l one's love upon 16 a; l low 11; l a name on 15 g; l off 54; l on 55; l on (= attack, belabour) 32 a; l on a scent or track 15 h; l (a person) on the face, the lips 34; l open 25; l out 56; l over 57; l (a person) over the head, etc. 34; l pay 10; l a picture 41 a; l the scene 20 b; l the sea 3; l siege 19; l a snare 18; l (=quarter) soldiers upon 28 b; l speech 14; l stress 30; l a table 35 b; l a tax (on) 28; l to 58; l to (=impute or attribute to) 27; l to (=attack) 32 b; l to do (=plan or intend to do) 38 c; l to one's charge, credit 27 b; l to one's door 27 b; l to ground, earth 1 b; l to heart 15; l to jail 15 c; l to pledge (gage, mortgage, pawn, twed) 11; l to rest, sleep, bed 8 c; l to sight 25; l together 59; l a trail (on) 15 h; l a trap 18; l type (*Printing*) 35 f; l under contribution, obligation, etc. under water 25; l unto (=attack) 32 b; l up 60; l a wager 12; l wait 18; l waste 25; l watch 18; l twed 11; l weight (upon) 30; l the wind 3; l with (=compare with) 15 e; l with (=cover or spread with) 42.

**Lay, v.<sup>2</sup> Obs.** [Aphetic f. *ALLAY* v.<sup>2</sup>, to mix.] *trans.* To mix or *ALLOY* (metals).

1859 *Sc. Acts Jas.* IV (1814) II. 221 f. Tutching the article of goldsmiths, quilkis Lays and makkis fals mixtures of evil metal. 1554 *Lat. Treas. Acc. Scot. Sept.*, Aucht ounce of siluer, to mak an assay of siluer and layit mony. a1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 403 Sche doits sua corrupt the layit money, and hes brocht it in sick basenes, and sic quantitie of scruffit, that [etc.].

† **Lay, int. Obs.** An exclamatory substitute for *Lord*!

1700 *W. KING Transactioneer* 33 *Cent.* Pray what's that? *Transact.* Oh lay! Why don't you know?

**Lay, pa. t. of LIE v.<sup>1</sup>** *Lay*: see *LEE*, *LEY*.

† **Layable, a. Obs.** [f. *LAY* v.<sup>1</sup> + *-ABLE*.] Rateable, taxable.

c1599 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary XXXII.* 279 The layable rentes of all my landes.

**Layband** (lɔːbænd). Also (p6 laband) 7 *loy-band*. [f. *lay*, *LEA* sb.<sup>4</sup> + *BAND* sb. The identity and meaning of the word in the first quot. are doubtful.] **a.** The string with which a 'lea' or skein is tied up. **b.** (See quot. 1847.)

1597 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 283, v. els of camericke, 46s. 8d. v. els of lawn 36s. xvj labandes 8s. 1598 *FLORIO, Blandine*, the lay-bande of a skaine of threed. 1615 *MARKHAM Eng. Housew.* ii. v. (1668) 127 You shall as you reel it, with a Leyband of a big twit, divide the slipping or skean into divers leys. 1847 *HALLIWELL, Lay-band*, a small roller. *West.* It is explained as a towel in one MS. glossary.

**Lay-bed.** Also 6 *labeled*. [f. *LAY* v.<sup>1</sup>] The bed in which something is laid or lies; a. a grave (now *diat.*); † b. a layer, stratum.

1504 *Richmond, Wills* (Surtees 1853) 24, I gyf to the church warks and for my labled vjz. viijz. 1728 *W. SMITH*

*Ann. Univ. College* 251 When, for ought I know, the Status might be in its Lay-bed, and not taken out of the Quarry. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Lay-bed*, a grave.

**Lay-board.** *Sc. and north. dial.* Also *la-board, law-board*, etc. [f. *LAY* v.<sup>1</sup> Cf. *G. legebreit*, *Du. legbord*, board for laying something on.] The board on which tailors iron their seams. (Cf. *lap-board*, s.v. *LAP* sb.<sup>1</sup> 9.)

1804 *GALLOWAY Lunarty* 57 (E. D. D.) His laboard gave, and gives, old bakers bread. a1813 *A. WILSON Poems* (1876) II. 44 As soon's she reekt the sooty bield, Where labrod he sat cockin'. 1829 *HOGG Shcep. Cal.* I. 180 Afore I were a landless lady, I wad rather be a tailor's lay board. 1867 *GREGOR Banffs. Gloss., Lay-baird*.

**Lay-by** (lɔːbi). [f. *LAY* v.<sup>1</sup> + *By* adv.]

**A. sb.**

**1.** A 'slack' part of a river in which barges are laid by out of use.

1879 *E. J. CASTLE Law of Rating* 61 Pumping station, wharf, lay-by for barges. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 344/2 A lay-by near Windsor Bridge. 1892 *Ibid.* 17 Sept. 454/3 Screened lay-byes and deep pools. 1899 *Daily News* 9 May 3/1 There is a river frontage to the Thames of 160 ft. with private dock and lay-by for three barges.

**2.** Something laid by or saved; savings.

1894 *BARING-GOULD Kitty Alone* III. 65, I had gone with all my little lay-by to get you out of your difficulties.

**B. attrib. or adj.** Intended to be 'laid by'.

1804 *W. TAYLOR in Robberds Mem.* I. 492 You might... have executed... a correct and expurgated copy for a lay-by edition.

**Laycall**, *obs.* form of *LATCAL* a.

**Laych(e)**, variant of *LAIGH*.

**Laycke**, *obs.* form of *LAIC*.

**Layd**, *obs.* pa. t. *LAY* v.<sup>1</sup>; *obs.* north. f. *LOAD*.

**Lay-day** (lɔːdɔː). *Comm.* [app. f. *LAY* v.<sup>1</sup>]

One of a certain number of days allowed according to a charter-party for the loading and unloading of cargo.

1845 *STEPHEN Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 141 That he will... load and unload the goods within a certain number of days (usually called *layor running days*). 1857 *C. GRIBBLE in Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 5 Your consignees... do not trouble themselves until your lay days are expired.

**Laydman**, *obs.* form of *LOADMAN*.

**Laye**: see *LAY* sb., a. and v., also *LEYE* *Obs.*, flame.

**Layen**, *obs.* pa. pple. of *LIE* v.<sup>1</sup>

**Layer** (lɔːɪ), *sb.* Forms: 4 *legger*, *iefer*, 4-5 *leyer*, 5 *loyare*, 5-7 *lare*, 6 *laier*, 7 *leare* (e, leer, layre, 8 *lair*, 7-*layer*. [f. *LAY* v.<sup>1</sup> + *-ER*.]

**1.** One who or that which lays (in various senses); one who lays siege, plots, etc. Also with sb. in comb., as † *besiege-layer*, *plate-layer*, etc.

1538 *Extracts Asher. Reg.* (1844) I. 156 It selbe lesum to quhatsumeer nyctbour that reprehendis the layaris of the said fulze in the place forsayd [etc.]. 1552 *HULOET, Besiege laier, obsessor.* 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Selv.* 152 Layers of plots and traps. a1684 *LEIGHTON Comm.* i. Pet. ii. 6 The Lord Himself is the layer of this corner stone. 1737 *J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Brit.* II. 111, 93 Layers and Takers of Paper on and from the Rolling-Presses. 1871 *PROCTOR Light Sci.* 311 The layer of the odds. 1884 *MRS. HOUSTON Caught in Snare* II. vi. 71 A layer of the demon of jealousy. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Nov. 6/3 At St. Owen there was no betting, the layers refusing to do any business.

† **b.** One who lays stones; a mason. (Cf. *brick-layer*) *Obs.*

1384 *WYCLIF 1 Chron.* xxii. 15 Many craftise men, masouns, and leyers [1388 *leggers* of stonys]. — *Ezra* iii. 7 Thei zeve money to hewers of stonys, and to leiers [v. r. *leggers*, 1388 *liggers*]. 1425 in *Dugdale Monast.* III. n. 164 During all the sayd werke the seid Will. Horwode shall nether set mo nor fewer Free-Masons Rogh Setters ne Leyers there-upon. c1440 *Prompt. Par.* 294/1 Leyare, or werkare wyrm stone and mortere, cementarius. 1641 *SANDERSON Serm.* II. 194 The workmen, and labourers (layers, fillers, servers, and the rest).

† **c.** One who lays or fixes the amount of (an impost).

1602 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary XXXII.* 80 Imp'm. one laye... of. v. d. ob. a noble... Wm. Wray, Robt. Hodgesonn and R. Atkingson being layers of the sayme.

**d.** Of a hen (with adj. *good*, etc.).

1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* 191 The oldest [Hens] being always reckoned the best Sitters, and the youngest the best Layers. 1880 *Standard* 27 Dec., The hens are of a bad breed and are infrequent layers.

**e.** with advs. (see *LAY* v.<sup>1</sup> VIII): *layer-on* (a) *Printing*, the operator who 'feeds' a printing-machine; (b) *Engineering*, 'an automatic mechanism which in a coining-press, embossing-press, or other analogous machine feeds blanks to the dies of the press' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1552 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* v. ii. 248 Old Age, that ill layer vp of Beautie. 1635 *J. GORE Well-doing* 25 A good layer up makes a good layer out, and a good sparer makes a good spender. 1666 *Perrys Diary* 3 July, The worst judge of matters, or layer together of what he hath read, in the world. 1708 *N. Jersey Archives* (1881) III. 280 The layers out of the High way. 1711 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* (1737) II. 330 Spirit-hunters, witch-finders, and layers-out for hellish stories and diabolical transactions. 1797 *MRS. BENNETT Beggar Girl* VII. x. 384 An exceeding good dresser of hair and layer-on of rouge. 1849 *ALB. SMITH Pottleton Leg.* vi. One of these [old women] was the layer-out of the village, to whom the management of the last dreary toilet for the grave was, by long usage, always conceded. 1849 *Chambers Inform.* II. 720/2 This machine requires a



layer-on and taker-off of sheets at each end. 1887 *Standard* 7 Oct. 3/2 A printer's 'layer-on'. 1896 W. MORRIS in *Mackail Life* (1899) 1. 230 The layer-out of a garden.

## II. Something which is laid.

2. A thickness of matter spread over a surface; esp. one of a series of such thicknesses; a stratum, course, or bed. In early use chiefly in *Cookery*.

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 83 Take Codlins... and lay a leare thereof in the bottom of the pye. 1616 SURFEL & MARKHAM *Country Farme* 409 If you lay them [Damask-plums] betwene mulberrie-leaves, or vine-leaves, one leare above another in a close box made for the purpose. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 126 Just 10 boards in every chesse or layer. 1644 G. PLATTS in *Harlib's Legacy* (1653) 200, I would have all the richest Farmers... to thrash up the most part of their other Corn, and to take down the foresaid Rick, and to make it up again with a leere of thrashed Corn, with chaffe and all together. 1648 *Dugwy Closet Opened* (1677) 165 Put no more Collops into one pan at once than meely to cover it with one Lare. 1841 T. BURNET *Theory Earth* 1. 167 The inner veins and lars of the earth are also broken as well as the surface. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 161 Some Gutters... have a Lair of Sand for the Lead to lie upon. 1747 Mrs. GLASS *Cookery* iv. 60 Then lay in your Dish a Layer of Mince-meat, and a Layer of Volk of Eggs, ... a Layer of Anchovies [etc.]. 1774 GOLDISM *Nat. Hist.* (1776) 1. 37 These layers of shells... must have been brought there by successive depositions. 1797 *Receipts in Cookery* 11 (Jam.) Lay in a lare of the beef, and throw on it plenty of suet with more spice, salt and fruits, do so lare after lare, till it be full. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Theory* 44 Rocks having their layers exactly parallel are very common. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 30 In the Fir... Each of these circular layers is externally most hard and solid. 1828 CARR *Craven Dial.*, *Layer*, ... a slice from the breast of a fowl. 1845 BUDD *Dial. Liver* 6 A layer of areolar ... tissue. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xviii. 132 A deep layer of fresh snow overspread the mountain. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* iv. xxi. 187 Stripping off the layer of vegetation we see below it the layer of soil on which the plants grow.

fig. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Poems* (1677) 24 So mixt they are one knows not whether's thicker A Layre of Burgess, or a Layre of Vicar. 1876 GHO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxiii. 110 Gwendolen's better self... made a desperate effort to find its way above the stifling layers of egoistic disappointment and irritation.

3. *Gardening and Agric.* a. A shoot or twig of a plant fastened down and partly covered with earth, in order that it may strike root while still attached to the parent stock, and so propagate the plant.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1670) 13 Many Trees are also propagated by Cuttings, and Layers. — *Kal. Hort.* June (1670) 19 *Cytisus lunatus* will be multiplied by slips in a moist place, but neither by Seeds or Layers. 1712 J. JAMIS tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 141 The Dutch Lime... is easily produced by Layers. 1772 in *Mrs. Delany's Lett.* Ser. II. i. 475 On examining the layers of my large blooming magnolia I found one remarkably vigorous. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 361 The grasses that propagate themselves by layers. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 311 Many layers are lost, or prevented from striking kindly, by being covered too deep.

b. *pl.* Patches of laid or trodden corn.

1624 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 79 When I see the Grasse trodden downe, and... the Corne full of Layers: I am well assured it is neither Wind nor Haile, hath made this work.

c. A field of grass or clover; see also quot. 1793. [Perh. a special development of LAIR sb. 1 (q.v.), influenced by association with LAY v.]

1793 *Ann. Agric.* XXI. 611 note, *Layer* is the term used in Suffolk for artificial grasses, that rest longer than one year. 1895 E. ANGL. *Gloss.*, *Layer*, arable land in grass and clover. 1898 RIDER HAGGARD in *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 498 Last year it and No. 39 were clover layers, but the crop they yielded was poor.

d. (See quot.)

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 383 *Layer*, plants of hedgewood; quick. 1794 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XII. 106 Planted with three rows of fine white-thorn layer, intermixed with Oak and Ash. 1895 E. ANGL. *Gloss.*, *Lav* or *Layer*, young plants, such as whitethorn, crab, and brier.

4. Other specific and technical senses. a. ? Some measure of flax. ? Cf. LEA sb. 4. † b. An oyster-bed (see quot.). c. *Silk-manuf.* (See quot.)

d. A pavior's flag or flag-stone. e. *Tanning*. = bloomer-pit (see BLOOMER 1). f. (See quot.)

a. 1732 *Acc. Workhouses* 42 Every pound of six-penny flax, spun to 24 layers.

b. 1735 DUCHE & PARDON *Dict.*, *Layer*, ... a Place in the retired Part of a River, Sea, &c. commonly called a Creek, where young Oysters are laid to grow. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 238 They [Oysters] are laid in Beds or Rills or Salt-water, in order to fat them, and these they term Layers.

c. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 396 A small light rod of wood, called a layer, which has a wire eye fixed into it, is placed at a little distance from, and opposite, to each bobbin, so as to conduct the thread thereupon; and as the layer moves constantly backwards and forwards, the thread is regularly spread upon the length of the bobbin.

d. 1829 *Glover's Hist.* Derby 1. 90 Paviers' flags, or layers.

e. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 307/1 They [hides] are then removed into another pit, called a layer, in which they are laid smooth, with bark ground very fine strewn between each hide. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 276/1 Hides remain in a 'first layer' for six or eight days. The same process is repeated in a 'second layer' in other vats for about two weeks, and in a third, or 'splitting layer', for about four weeks.

f. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Layer*, ... 2. (Leather-manufacture.) A welt or strengthening strip.

III. 5. *attrib. and Comb.*: layer-board, board-laying, boarding for sustaining roof-gutters of lead; also lea-board (Ogilvie); layer-oral, a fossil

coral of the genus *Stromatopora*; layer-reared a., reared from a 'layer'; layer-stool, a root from which layers are produced.

1842-59 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* § 2350. 630 Table for guttering. .6-inch \*layer-board. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* vi. 136 The Stromatopora, or 'layer-corals'. 1832 *Planting* (L. U. K.) 34 Grafted and 'layer reared' species. *Ibid.* 35 Transplanting trees from seed-beds, 'layer-stools, cutting grounds.

**Layer** (lā'ər), v. [f. LAYER sb. 3.]

1. *Gardening.* a. *intr.* To bend down 'layers' to the ground and cover them partly with earth so that they may strike root and propagate the plant. b. *trans.* To propagate by 'layers'. c. To make a layer of.

1832 *Planting* (L. U. K.) 27 The root which produces the young shoots for layering is called the stool. 1841-60 T. RIVERS *Fruit Garden* (ed. 9) 4 To make this emission of roots more certain, the stem may be tongued, as usual in layering. 1845 *Florist's Trnl.* 144 Preparation should be made for striking pinks, and layering carnations. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 253/1 If a healthy shoot can be layered and struck. 1891 T. E. KEBBEL *Old & New Country Life* 213 Cutting and 'layering' the stiff white-thorn hedges.

2. Of crops: To be laid flat as by wind or rain in consequence of weakness of growth.

1882 VINES *Sacks* Bot. 851 It is on this that the upgrowth of 'layered' Wheat depends. 1890 Carter's *Seed Catal.* 1 Sept. 35 The Goldthorpe Barley is remarkable for stout long straw, rendering it less liable to layer in rainy weather than other Barleys. 1891 *Times* 10 Oct. 12/4 The layering... of the corn rendered the use of machines impossible.

**Layer**: see LAIR.

**Layered** (lā'əd), a. [f. LAYER sb. 2 + -ED.] Divided into layers; having layers (of a particular character or number); covered with layers.

1852 G. W. CURTIS *Nile Notes* in W. H. Gregory *Egypt* (1859) I. 270 Hills and regularly layered rocks. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 420 Certain two-layered sponge-larvæ. 1898 G. W. STEVENS *With Kitchener to Khartoum* 174 Our faces were layered with coffee colour.

**Layer-over, dial.** Also lare-over, lay-over, layer, etc. (see Eng. Dial. Dict.). (See quot.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Lay-over*, said when the true Name of the thing must (in decency) be concealed. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1785 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Layovers* for *Meddles*, an answer frequently given to children, or young people, as a rebuke for their impertinent curiosity, in enquiring what is contained in a box, bundle, or any other closed conveyance. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Lay-over*, a gentle term for some instrument of chastisement. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Layors-for-meddlers*.

**Lavery** (lā'ərī), a. *rare*. [f. LAYER sb. 4 + -Y.] Consisting of or formed in layers.

1832 L. HUNT *Dryads* 17 From hedge to lavery beech.

**Layery, Layette**, obs. forms of LAIRY a., LAITY.

**Layette** (lā'et). [Fr.]

1. A complete outfit of garments, toilet articles, and bedding for a new-born child.

1874 PRINCESS ALICE *Mem.* 26 Apr. (1884) 321 Let me thank you... for the present towards the layette—a most kind assistance.

2. (See quot.)

1885 FARROW *Mil. Encycl.*, *Layette*, A three-sided tray... used to carry powder from one mortar to another in powder-mills.

**Layety**, obs. form of LAITY.

**Layfe**, obs. form of LAVE sb. 1

**Lay-fee**. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: see LAY a. and FEE sb. 2; also 4 laifeo, 5 laife, layfe, 6 laffye. [a. AF. *laif* f.]

1. A fee or estate in land held in consideration of secular services, as distinguished from an ecclesiastical fee. † Also *phr.* of *lay fee* (cf. FEE sb. 2 1 b).

c 1290 *Boket* 560 in S. Eng. Leg. 122 3if an man of holi church halte an-þing of lay-fe [c 1300 (Percy Song) 556 holdeth en laifeol... he schal done þere fore þe service þat to be kinge bi-falle. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 283 'Sir', be bishop said, 'of þis we pray þe, þat... nought of our lay fe be taxed with non of yours'. ? a 1400 *Floovian's Tale* 741 Therewith they purchase hem lay fe In londe there hem liketh best. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 246 b, Al y... maken holi church Layfe, y<sup>e</sup> is halowed and blessed. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cove's Inst.* 148 An Inventory of such Goods and Chattels, as they shall finde in the Lay-fee of the party deceased. 1750 CARTER *Hist. Eng.* II. 283 Arrogating to his own courts the cognisance of lay-fees in the case of persons of the first quality. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 182 Besides his archbishopric, he held the county of Evreux as a lay fee.

† 2. The laity, lay people collectively. *Orig. in phr. of the lay fee. Obs.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* i. (1495) 6 It sufficeth to theym whyche ben of the lay fee or state. c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 19 The peple of both ordres, the Clergie And the laife. c 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* II. i. 136, I wote not that it is worth forto talke in resonynge with eny person of the laife upon any mater of Goddis lawe. 1481 CANTON *Godfrey* xv. 43 For tamende clerkes & layfees. a 1529 SKELTON *Rephr.* 267 Why anglye you such jestes... To the peple of lay fee. 1536 *Exhort. to North.* in Furnivall *Ballads* fr. MSS. I. 368 The intollerable exactions, that longe he dyd vsse the laiffe emonges, and also the spiritualltye. 1545 *Primer, Injunction.* To... all other of the Clergie: as also al estates and degrees of the laye fee. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 118 A great multitude, of the which the king pardoned a great number of the laye Fee. 1641 PRYNNE *Antip.* 79 More of their Tenants went to the Kings warres, then of the Tenants of them of the Lay fee.

**Layff**, obs. form of LAVE sb.

**Lay figure** (lā' fīgər). [f. \*lay (abstracted from LAYMAN 2) + FIGURE sb.] A jointed wooden figure of the human body, used by artists as a model for the arrangement of draperies, posing, etc.

1705 T. HURLSTONE *Crotchit Lodge* 49 The latter, in passing behind the Lay-figure, pushes it, and the Landlord down together. *Miss Crotchit*. Heaven's! my niece's Lay-figure is destroyed. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 1239 Lay figures of men and women... for artists. 1855 Mrs. GASKELL *North & S.* Her Aunt asked her to stand as a sort of lay figure on which to display them [shawls]. 1877 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xiv. 351 Fra Bartolommeo was the inventor of the lay figure.

b. *fig.* A person of little intrinsic importance, a 'nonentity'; a character in fiction destitute of the attributes of reality.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 166/2 Let me... guard myself against any possible imputation of hostility towards my proposed lay-figure. 1859 HELIS *Friends in C. Ser.* II. i. 20. I feel more for the mother, who is but a lay-figure, than for the daughter.

**Layg hyn**, obs. form of LAUGH v.

† **Layhepp**. *Obs.* [? f. lay- in LAYSTALL + HEAP sb.] = LAYSTALL.

1624 *Nottingham Rec.* (1889) IV. 386 To remoue catits, and layheppes, and other annoyances.

**Layick** e, obs. form of LAIC.

**Laying** (lā'ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LAY v. 1 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of LAY v. 1 in various senses; putting, setting, placing, fixing, esp. in a designed position; † assessment, taxation; † accouchement; etc.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 261 Pe lond fulle hard was sette in þat ilk laying. c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 294 2 Ley-ynge of a thyng, *posicio*. 1472 3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 644 Pro le layng fusi et rynde molendini [cf. LAY v. 3 b]. 1480 CANTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlii. (1482) 290 Among he leyd his ordynance and in the leyng of a gonne come a quarrell and smote the good Erle Edmond in the hede. 1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 13 The... openynge and newe leyng of old Ropes. a 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 245 To reise the siege, at the laying whereof he was counsailer and partner. 1611 COYNE *Proposition d'erreur*, a Writ, or the laying of Error. 1611 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 63 Item payed for laying of three hoggs, vjd. 1626 *Bayon Sylva* § 660 Another ill Accident is Laying of Corne with great Raines in Harvest. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 59 Circumposition is a kind of laying... In this the mould is born up to the bough which is to be taken off. 1662 *Prays Diary* 25 May. They do say there are some plots in laying. 1712 *Prichard's Direct. Ch. wardens* (ed. 4) 53 The laying of the Church Rate ought to be according to the Lands and the Stock. 1796 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 483/1 The operation of uniting them [i.e. strands of a rope] with a permanent twist is called *laying*. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 373 Laying consists in spreading a single coat of lime and hair all over a ceiling and partition. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 112 No. 6... attends stool bed, elevating screw and quoin in laying. 1861 HUME tr. *Mogunt. Tandon* II. iii. 136 Godard saw a female [Meloe] deposit in two layings 2212 eggs.

b. with advs. or advb. phr. (see LAY v. 1 VIII).

1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 174 Mappes for laying on of piche Rosyn & talow upon the seid ship. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Tim.* iv. 14 Laying on of the bondes of a senour. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Esdras* viii. 51 Because of the layenges awayte. 1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 240 In the dispensing or laying out of your goods. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 182 We haue many pocky Courses now adiaies, that will scarce hold the laying in. ? 1608 E. M. WINGFIELD *Disc. Virginia* in Capt. Smith *Wks.* (Arb.) I. p. xc. I misliked his laying out of our towne. a 1659 OSBORN *Misc.* (1673) 603 Her Comings-in are Mathematically adjusted to her Layings-out. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 76/1 Ware-houses or Vaults for the laying up of Goods. 1817 KEATS *Lett. Wks.* 1889 III. 76 One of my chief layings-up is the pleasure I shall have in showing it to you. 1844 DICKENS *Mat. Chuz.* xix. She went to a laying-in or a laying-out with equal zest and relish. 1869 SIR E. REEP *Shipbuild.* xx. 429 The laying-off of the ship is proceeded with simultaneously with the preparation of the model. 1879 ESCOTT *England* I. 60 The laying down of main roads. 1892 GARDINER *Student's Hist. Eng.* 21 The erection of fortifications, and the laying out of streets.

2. *concr.* a. What is laid, in various senses of the vb. b. A layer, bed, stratum. c. An oyster-bed. d. *Building*. (See quot. 1823.)

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xlvii. (1495) 417 Alle byrdes that ben lyke to Caluores... laye not the thyrdie tyme but whan the seconde layenge is corrupte and destroyed. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xxiv. 7 9 Having laid down his Dry Laying, he takes another Quire off the Dry Heap. 1703 T. W. *City & C. Purchaser* 205 You must... cover with Sand every Laying, or Bed of Lime. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 391 Laying, in plastering.—The first coat on lath of two-coat plaster, or set-work. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 637 The oysters... are deposited for a while in beds or layings in the adjoining creeks. 1863 C. R. MARKHAM in *Intell. Observ.* IV. 624 The brood [oysters two years old] are dredged up out at sea, and placed on layings within the river Colne. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Layings*, a sort of pavement of culch, on the mud of estuaries, for forming a bed for oysters.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *laying-place*; *laying-hook* (see quot.); *laying-house*, the house or building in which rope is 'laid' or made; *laying-machine*, a machine for 'laying' strands into a rope; *laying-on table Printing*, a table from which the machine is fed; *laying-on tool Book-binding*, the tool with which gold leaf is laid on the cover or the edge of a book; *laying-press Book-binding*, a press in which books are held while their edges are being cut (also called *lying-press*); *laying-*



tool, -trowel, a plasterer's trowel (see quot. 1825); **laying-top**, a grooved conical piece of wood placed between the strands in 'laying' a rope, a **Top**; **laying-walk**, that part of a rope-walk in which the rope is laid.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 55 \***Laying-Hook**, the hook on which the strands are all hung together for laying or closing. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Portsmouth*, The fire was first seen to burst through the roof of the 'laying-house'. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1091 Captain Huddart constructed a 'laying-machine, which has carried his inventions in rope-making to the greatest perfection. 1849 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 719/2 On the gallery are seen eight men at 50 many 'laying-on-tables', feeding the machine. 1858 *SIMMONS Dict. Trade*, \***Laying-on-tool**, a bookbinder's tool; a tip. 1865 *DICKENS Mus. Fr.* I. ix, The favourite 'laying-place of several discreet heirs. 1835 *HANNETT Bibliopha* 172 The cutting or 'laying press is formed of two strong cheeks of timber, connected together with two wooden screws and two square pins. 1825 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 606 The 'laying and smoothing tool consists of a flat piece of hardened iron, about ten inches in length, and two inches and a half wide, very thin, and ground to a semicircular shape at one end, but left square at the other. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1073 In laying cables, torsion must be given both behind and before the 'laying top. 1793 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 249 A \***Laying Trowel**, to lay the Lime and Hair withall upon the Laths, it being larger than a Brick Trowel, and fastened [to] its handle in a different manner. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Portsmouth*, The rope-makers 'laying-walk and tarring-walk.

**Laying** (lē'in), *apl. a.* [f. *LAY* v.1 + -ING 2.] That lays: chiefly said of hens.

1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict.*, *Ponedera gallina*, a laying hen. 1884 *ROE Nat. Ser. Story* II. in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 288/2, I can keep my laying hens warm even in zero weather.

† **Layit**, *a. Sc. Obs.* [Altered form of *lawit*, LEWD *a.*, influenced by *LAY* *a.*] Lay.

1563 *WINSLET Four Scoir Thre Quest.* title-p., Wks. 1888 I. 47 The Catholicks of the inferior ordour of clergie and layt men. 1621 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) App. I. 231 The layt 30 will not teiche.

**Layty**, *obs. form of LAITY.*

**Layk** *e*, **Laykin**, -yn, *obs. ff. LAKE, LAKIN.*

**Lay-land**: see *LEA-LAND.*

**Layloc**(k, *obs. and dial. form of LILAC.*

**Layman**<sup>1</sup> (lē'män). Also 5-6 *laye*, *laie*man, *leiaman*, *6leaman*, *leman*. [Orig. two words: see *LAY* *a.*]

1. A man who is not a cleric; one of the laity.

1432-50 *tr. Nigden* (Rolls) V. 269 That noo clerke scholde receyve investiture of his benefice... of the honde of a seculer lay man. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* iv. 38/2 This man of a laye man was made pope. 1548 *GEST Pr. Masse* F viij, It implieth no more one christian then another, no more y<sup>e</sup> spiritual then the leamen. 1561 *T. Norton Calvin's Inst.* I. 24 Let them [the papistes] no more use this shift to say that images are lay men's bokes. 1677 *BARROW Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 210 A Lay-man should not intrude himself to administer the sacred functions. 1704 *NELSON Fest. & Fasts* III. (1739) 473 Nor would the Primitive Church have forbidden Deacons... to have followed secular Employments, if they had been mere Laymen. 1782 *PHILEASLEY Corrupt. Chr.* II. vii. 85 A layman... might baptize. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 95 Of the other six commissioners three were prelates and three laymen. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herein*, III. (1875) 82 It is as good a rule for priest as for layman.

2. *transf.* A man who is an 'outsider' or a non-expert in relation to some particular profession, art, or branch of knowledge (esp. with reference to law and medicine).

1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch. Proem* in *Ashm.* (1692) 6 This Boke is made, that Lay-men shulde it see, And Clerks alsoe... Wherebyall Lay-men which putteth them in prease, To seech by Alkiny great ryches to Wynn May finde good Counsell.

1559 *MORWING Etymon.* 240 Dryn it lyghtly by the sun, and drawe out on oyll after the maner of the lay men. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 69 b, To declare and expresse to the lay men that be not learned in the law. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Apr. 403/1 No prudent layman will venture to judge of the merits of a tailor's log.

1888 *BRUCE Amer. Commw.* I. 329 Sometimes this is a simple question which an intelligent layman may answer. More frequently it is a difficult one which needs... the subtlety of the trained lawyer. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* II. 657 The assertion so frequently made by ignorant or unscrupulous laymen that the [medical] profession has been influenced [etc.].

So **Lay woman**.

1529 *MORE Dyaloge* III. Wks. 247/1 How the scripture might without great perill... be... taken to ley men & women both. 1553 *BECON Reliques of Rome* (1563) 95 They myght lawfully be baptised in all places... by a Layman or by a Laywoman. 1674 *HICKMAN Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 140 Had he held that a Lay-man, or woman, may administer the Lord's Supper. 1846 *MASKELL Mon. Rit.* I. p. cxxi, Having reference to baptism in times of necessity by laymen and laywomen.

† **Lay-man**<sup>2</sup>, *Obs.* [a. Du. *leeman*, for \**ledenman*, f. *led* 'membrum, articulus' (Kilian), now *lid* limb, joint + *man* MAN *sb.* Cf. G. *gliedermann*.] = *LAY-FIGURE*.

1688 *H. TESTING Sentiments Painters* 5th Table, Rather make use of Models of Wax, than a Layman of Wood. 1706 *Art of Painting* (1743) 31 The Painter ought to avoid all manner of stiffness and hardness in his folds, and be careful that they don't smell of the lay man, as we commonly say. 1762 *H. WALPOLE Catal. Engravers* (1765) 22 Crispin Pass... describes the use of the maneken or layman for disposing draperies. 1796 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Marchmont* I. 141 She seemed as if her shape had been imagined by some joiner... on purpose to serve as a layman for the clothes she wore.

† **Layn**(e), *Obs.* [variant of *LAWN sb.*1] Some fine linen fabric; ? = *LAWN sb.*1

1561 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 190 Ane bed of layn sewit with silk. 1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI.* c. 113 Coastelle cleithing of silkes... layne, cammerage, freinies, etc. 1612 *P. LOWE Chyrurgie* viii. v. 367 Couer it with a Linnen cloth, or for persons of higher dignitie take layne [printed layre] or camere.

**Layn**(e), var. *LAIN*; *obs. Sc. f. LOAN.*

**Laynder**, *obs. form of LAUNDER.*

**Layner**, *obs. form of LAINER.*

**Lay-out** (lē'out). Chiefly *U.S.* [See *lay out*, *LAY* v.1 56.]

1. The laying out, planning, or disposition of land, streets, etc.; also, the land so laid out.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 285/1 Although the conception of its lay-out dates back nearly half a century, the tree planting that has added so much to Washington was begun only in 1872. 1895 *Forum* (N.Y.) Sept. 80 In the lay-out and construction of a very considerable part of the railway service of this country. 1898 *C. O. FARMENTER Hist. Pelham, Mass.* 158 A portion of the town is south of the original layout. 1900 *L. P. ROBERTS (title)* *The Farmstead, the Making of the Rural Home, and the Lay-out of the Farm.*

2. Something laid or spread out; a display; a 'spread'; the tools or apparatus pertaining to some occupation, etc.

1869 *A. K. McCURE Rocky Mts.* 219 His [sc. a miner's] necessities are appreciated by the other owners, who get up a most expensive 'lay-out' for him. 1898 *MARK TWAIN in Cosmopolitan* 12 Aug. 426 Of all the barbarous layouts that were ever contrived this was the most atrocious.

3. *Cards.* In *Faro*: see *quot.*

1889 in *Century Dict.* 1894 *MASKELYNE Sharps & Flats* 189 The layout. The designation of this adjunct to the game is derived from the fact that it forms that part of the table upon which the players 'lay out' their stakes. Usually it is a green cloth, having painted upon it a representation of the thirteen cards of one suit.

4. 'The space occupied or fished over by a haul-seine' (*Cent. Dict.*).

5. *attrib.* in lay-out line, 'a long line buoyed at each end, from which baited hook-lines run into deep water' (*Cent. Dict.*).

**Layr**(e): see *LAIR, LAYER.*

**Layrock**, *obs. form of LARK.*

† **Layrs**, *Obs.* Earlier anglicizing of *Sp. lazo* LASSO.

1716 *SHELVOCKE Voy.* 109 [Island of Chiloe on Coast of Chile] They are particularly dextrous in throwing a sliding noose at the end of a long thong of leather, wherewith they are sure of catching an ox, horse, &c. or any thing, even in its full career; this they call a *Lays*.

**Lays**, **Lays-band**: see *LEASE sb.*4

**Laysar**, -er, -our, *obs. forms of LEISURE.*

**Laysay**, variant of *LEAZE v.*2 *Obs.*

† **Lay-ship**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. *LAY* *a.* + *SHIP*.]

The condition of a layman; in quot. used (with poss. pron.) as a mock title.

1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* II. iii. Wks. 1851 III. 168 In respect of a wooden table and the perimeter of holy ground about it, a flagon pot, and a linen corporal, the Priest esteems their lay-ships unhallow'd and unclean.

**Lay-soil**, *rare* -0. [corruption of *LAYSTALL*, after *SOIL*.] 'A place to lay soil or rubbish in' (*Crabb Technol. Dict.* s.v. *LAY*).

**Laystall** (lē'stāl). Also 6 *laye*, *leystall*<sup>o</sup>, 6-7 *lei*, *leystal*, *laystale*, 7 *leystall*, *lestal*(1), ?*loystal*. [f. *LAY* v. + *STALL*; perh. to be regarded as an altered form of next.]

† 1. A burial-place. *Obs.*

1527 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I. 16 My bodye to be buried w<sup>th</sup> the white freris of Chester... and thei to have for my laystall xijj<sup>s</sup>. 1541 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 5 Reseyved of mastere Foxe for m<sup>r</sup> wardens leystalle vijs, viijd.

2. A place where refuse and dung is laid.

1553 *Surrey Ch. Goods* (1869) 98 A pese of grownd to make a leystall for the soyle of the hole paryshe. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Voiries d'une ville*, the lay-stall of a towne. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. v. 53 Many corses, like a great lay-stall, Of murthered men. 1610 *Death Ravil-lack in Harl. Misc.* (Malth.) III. 112 The house... to be utterly ruined, and be converted into a common leystall. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-olb. Pref.* A. The common Lay-stall of a Citie. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3825/4 The Ground called the Laystall at Mile-end. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* (1858) 26 Five-million quintals of Rags picked annually from the Laystall. 1881 *Times* 25 Aug. 7/3 It does not require a very old man to remember a universal reign of cesspools, open ditches, and public laystalls, even in our largest and best kept towns.

*attrib.* 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradism.* III. (1841) I. 20 The brickmakers all about London mix sea-coal-ashes, or laystall-stuff, as we call it, with their clay, of which they make brick.

b. *fig.*

1629 *H. BURTON Babel no Bethel* 66 The Schoole and Laystall of all impure spirits. 1637 *B. JONSON Underwoods, Little Shrub Growing* by, There he was, Proud, false, and trecherous... the lay-stall Of putrid flesh alive! 1644 *Vicars God in Mount* 152 Stage-players... those most dirty and stinking sinks or leystalls of all kinde of abominations. 1734 *NORTH Exam.* I. III. § 99 (1740) 191 The Whole was no better than a Laystall of Lyes.

3. 'A place where milch cows are kept in London' (*Simmonds Dict. Trade* 1858).

† **Laystow**, *Obs.* Also 5 *laye*, 5-6 *ley*, 6 *laistow*(e), 7 *laistoff*(?). [f. *LAY* v. + *STOW*. Cf. *LAIRSTOW*.]

1. = *LAYSTALL* 1.

1452 *Will of Vampage* (Somerset Ho.), Faciant vnum leystowe pro sepulchris defunctorum. 1485 *Will of Kypon* (ibid.). For my leystown in the seid church.

2. = *LAYSTALL* 2.

1494 *FABIAN Chron.* VII. CCXXVI. 254 This place of Smyth-feelde was at y<sup>e</sup> daye a laye stowe of all order of sylth. 1577 *HARRISON England* II. xx. (1877) 1. 325 The ancient gardens were bot dunghills and laistowes. 1665 *J. GOODWIN Filled w. the Spirit* x. (1670) 304 The fumes and smells of Laistoffs, Dunghills, and putrified bodies.

**Laysure**, *obs. form of LEISURE.*

**Layt**(e), variant of *LAIT* *Obs.*; *obs. f. LATE* *a*1

**Laytell**, **Layth**, *obs. ff. LITTLE, LOATH, LOATHE.*

**Laytie**, -ty, *obs. forms of LAITY.*

**Laytt**, variant of *LATE sb.*1 *Obs.*

**Layvel**, *obs. form of LEVEL.*

**Laywoman**: see under *LAYMAN*.

**Lazar** (lē'zār), *sb. and a. arch.* Forms: 4-7 *lazare*, *lazer*, *laser*, (4 *lacer*, *laze*, 5 *lasyar*), 6 *lasar*, (1 *laiser*, *laizer*), 4- *lazar*. [a. med.L. *lazarus*, an application of the proper name *Lazarus*, Luke xvi. 20. Cf. *F. ladre*, It. *lazzaro*.]

A. *sb.*

1. A poor and diseased person, usually one afflicted with a loathsome disease; *esp.* a leper.

1340 *Aycub*, 189 Ine þe uorhisne of þe riche manne, þet onworþede þane lazre. c. 1350 *St. John* 254 in *Horst.* *Allengl. Leg.* (1881) 37 Þe Lacer, þat died in disese. 13... *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1003 Lazares ful monye, Summe lepre, summe lome, & lomerande blynde. c. 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 274 Blynd lazarus and croked in chirche to lede. 1485 *CANTON Chas. Gl.* 37 There atte laste were guarayshed & beled... viij lazars of the palsey. 1572 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 142 A Lazar of the Spyttyll House. 1577-87 *HOLMSHEED Chron.* III. 1082/2 They provided for the lazer to keepe him out of the cite from clapping of dishes, and ringing of bells. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 522 Lazars... so they used to teame folke infected with the Elephantiasis or Leprosie. 1743 *SAVAGE Epitaph on Mrs. Jones* 15 Did piteous lazars oft attend her door? She gave—farewell the parent of the poor. 1795 *COLERIDGE Sonn.*, 'Sweet Mercy', The Galilean mild, Who met the Lazar turned from rich man's doors, And called him friend, and wept upon his sores. 1884 *TENNISON Becket* I. iv, I marked a group of lazars in the market-place—half-rag, half-sore—beggars.

† 2. (See quot. 1710.) *Obs.*

1573 *TUSSEY Husb.* xlix. (1878) 108 If Lazer so lothsome in cheese be espied, let baies attend Cisey, or shift hir aside. 1710 *D. HILMAN Tusser Rediv.* (1744) 52 What he [Tusser] calls Lazer, which is an inner Corruption, or Rottenness of divers Colours, is chiefly occasion'd from their using Beastings, or Milk soon after Calving.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *lazar-like*, † *-man*, -sore; † *lazar's* clieket, clapper, snapper = *lazarus clapper*; *lazar-haunter*, one who frequents places where lazars are. Also *LAZAR-COTE*, *LAZAR-HOUSE*.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Clagnette*, a \**Lazers* Clieket, or Clapper. 1835 *BROWNING Paracelsus* III. 760 You are not a 'lazar-haunter'; How should you know? 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* I. v. 72 And a most instant Tetter bak'd about Most 'Lazar-like, with vile and loathsome crust, All my smooth Body. 1552 *LATIMER Serm.* 3rd *Sund. Epiph.* (1584) 309 Note here also the behaviour of this 'Lazar man. 1587 *GOLDING De Moray* xxix. 463 He saw him there lapping up his sores among the Lazermen. 1658 *tr. Bergerac's Satyr.* *Char.* xxvi. 98 'Lazeres snappers [orig. *cliquettes de lazres*]. 1796 *BURKE Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 123 Exposing our 'lazar sores at the door of every proud servitor of the French republick.

B. *adj.* Affected with a loathsome disease, esp. leprosy; leprous. *Also fig.*

1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 108 b/1 For the crueltie of Constantyn god sente hym suche a sickness that he becam lazare and mesell. 1399 in *Weaver Wells Wills* (1890) 157 To the lazare people beyng at St. Margarets near the towne of Taunton xijj<sup>s</sup>. 1546 *Suppl. Poor's Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 62 Blind, lame, lazare, and other the impotent creatures. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen.* IV. II. 1. 80 Fetch forth the Lazar Kite of Cressid's Kind, Doll Teare-sheets. 1792 *D. LLOYD Voy. Life* 148 Stindous to heal a Lazar word.

Hence † **Lazarly** *a.*, *lazar-like*, diseased.

1612-15 *Br. HALL Contempl.* N. T. IV. xi, And like another Ierusalem, for those five leprous and lazarly orders, bath built five porches.

**Lazar**, *obs. Sc. form of LEISURE.*

† **Lazar-cote**, *Obs.* [f. *LAZAR* + *COTE sb.*1]

A hut or lodge for the reception of lazars.

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* VIII. xxxv, Syr said Gouvernaille she is put in a lazare cote. 1493 *Will of Spencer* (Somerset Ho.), The iijj Lazarcottes nygh London. 1536 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 157 Thomas Barnwell... shalbe one of the visitors of the spytthowes, or lazare cotes, about this Citie. 1563 *FOXE A. & M.* 477 (bis) His [Bilney's] preaching at the lazare cotes.

**Lazaret** (lazzāret). Also 7 *lazarett*, 8-9 *lazarette*, *lazzaret*. [a. *F. lazaret*, ad. It. *lazzaretto*, now *lazzaretto*: see next.]

1. = *LAZARETTO* 1.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Lazaret*, a Lazaret, or Spittile for Lazars. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1252/2 The Grand Visier... has given order for... raising a Battery near the Lazaret. 1682 *WHEELER Journ.* Greece I. 16 A large Lazaret, as the Italians call a Pest-house. 1783 *HAMILTON in Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 201 The Lazaret has some cracks in it. 1826 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 128 A lazaret or hospital for the reception of sick. 1888 *Daily News* 29 Nov. 4/8 The lazarets where the sick... so often find their welcome passport to the grave.

*transf. and fig.* a 1711 *KEN Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 76 In the great Portico there Night and Day, A Lazaret of wounded Spirits lay. 1845 *Sir H. TAYLOR A Comment*



v. vii. Wks. 1864 II. 235 Man, for lack of manliness, is made a lazaret for the mind's maladies.

## 2. = LAZARETTO 2.

1721 *Act Parl. in Lond. Gaz.* No. 5927/5 Such Ship, House, Lazaret, or other Place. 1769 *Blackstone Comm.* IV. 162 The same penalty also attends persons escaping from the lazarets, or places wherein quarantine is to be performed. 1800 *Act 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 80 (title)* An Act for erecting a Lazaret on Chetney Hill, in the County of Kent, and for reducing into one Act the Laws relating to Quarantine. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 147 Only one box was left in the lazarette. 1896 *Daily News* 23 July 5/4 After purging five days' quarantine in a lazaret.

fig. 1819 *Byron Juan II. cccxxv*, The liver is the lazaret of bile.

## 3. = LAZARETTO 3.

1892 *Stevenson & L. Osborne Wrecker* xi. 185 From the cabin the cook was storing tins into the lazarette. 1897 R. Kipling *Capt. Courageous* 185 He rolled to the lazarette aft the cabin.

**Lazaretto** (lazzàr'eto). Also 7 lazaretto, lazaretta, 8 lazaretto, lazaretta, 9 lazaretto. [ad. It. *lazzaretto* (Florio), now *lazzaretto*, f. *lazzaro* LAZAR.]

1. A house for the reception of the diseased poor, esp. lepers; a hospital, pest-house. (Chiefly used with reference to foreign countries.)

1549 *Thomas Hist. Italie* 83a, For the plague there is a house . . . two miles from Venice, called the *Lazaretto*. 1609 W. Biddulph in T. Lavender *Trav. cert. Englishmen* 6 The *Lazaretto* [at Zante], which is a place like unto the pest house in More-fields. 1789 *Mss. Piossi Journ. France* I. 77 The *Lazaretto*, . . . remains a standing monument of his pity. 1822-56 *DE QUINCY Confess.* (1862) 31 Bare as the walls of a poor house or lazaretto. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* x. § 1. 722 His longing . . . led him to examine the lazaretto of Europe and the East.

2. A building, sometimes a ship, set apart for the performance of quarantine.

1605 B. JONSON *For. iv.* I. (1607) I 2 b, Where they use To lie out forty, fifty days, sometimes, About the *Lazaretto*, for their trial. 1615 G. SANVOY *Trav.* (1621) 6 When they have Practickes, they are enforced to vlnade at the *Lazaretto*. *Ibid.* 207 To be conveyed by him unto the *Lazaretto*, there to remaine for thirte or fortie dayes before I could be admitted into the Citie. 1785 *PALEY Mor. Philos.* (1818) II. 163 Conveyed to a lazaretto by an order of quarantine. 1853 *FELTON Fam. Lett.* xxiv. (1865) 210 We could not shake hands; for that would have sent him to the lazaretto for twenty-four hours, as a plague-stricken person.

3. *Naut.* 'A place parted off at the fore part of the 'tween decks, in some merchantmen, for stowing provisions and stores in' (Adm. Smyth 1867).

1711 in W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 161. 1783 *COLEBROOK Let. in Life* (1873) 7 The Duke of Athol, Indianman, took fire by neglect of the steward in drawing off rum in the lazaretto. 1799 in *Naval Chron.* I. 303 The fire must be in the lazaretto below. c1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 129.

**Lazar-house.** A house for lazars or diseased persons, esp. lepers; a leper-house, lazaretto.

1530 *PALSGA. 237/2* Lazarhouse, *laskriere*. 1543 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 149 Mr. R. H. . . appointed one of the gouernours and Vysytours of the lazarus houses. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 574 A Lazarhouse of women in Wiltshire which one of the said sisters, being herself infected with the Leprosie built for them that had the same disease. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 479. 1712 *ADOLSON Spect.* No. 363 p. 13 A large hospital or lazarus-house, fill'd with persons lying under all kinds of mortal diseases. 1794 *COLERIDGE Reliq. Musings* x. The closing gates Of the full Lazar-house. 1839 *JESSOP Coming of Friars* I. 21 Lepers, . . . driven forth to curse and howl in the lazarus-house outside the walls.

fig. 1820 *BYRON Mar. Fal.* iii. i, Thou must be cleansed of the black blood which makes thee a Lazar-house of tyranny. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 160 Their house would be a lazarus-house, they would be condemned to seclusion.

**Lazarist** (lazzàrist). [ad. F. *lazariste*, f. the proper name *Lazare*, LAZARUS.] 'The popular name for the "Congregation of the Priests of the Mission" founded by St. Vincent of Paul in 1624, and established a few years later in the College of St. Lazare at Paris' (*Catholic Dict.* 1885).

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 570 Jesuits, Oratorians, . . . Lazarists, and other whimsical orders. 1768 *Boswell Corsica* I. (ed. 2) 23 There is here a convent of Lazarists or missionaries. 1900 *Ch. Times* 30 Nov. 614/2 The stupendous labours of Lazarists, of Jesuits, of Marist Fathers in China.

So † **Lazarite** in the same sense.

1727-52 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Lazarus, Fathers of S. Lazarus*, called also *Lazarites*.

† **Lazarole.** Obs. [ad. It. *lazzaruolo*, now *lazzaruolo*.] The medlar-tree (*Mespilus Germanica*). 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* II. iv. § 7. 113. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 119/1 Pomiferous Trees. *Lazarole*.

† **Lazarous, a.** Obs. Also 6 lazarus. [f. LAZAR + -OUS.] Leprous. Also fig.

1536 in *Weaver Wells Wills* (1890) 47, v howses of lazarus pepyll xx4. 1541 R. CORLAND *Gnydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, etc. Qiii, To habyte with a lazarus woman. 1635 A. READ *Timors & Vices* 225 The Germans have many lazarus persons. 1652 T. ADAMS *God's Anger & Man's Comfort* 87 When that Angel from heaven, gracious repentance hath troubled the waters, the lazarus soul does but step into them, and is cured.

Hence † **Lazarousness**, leprosy.

1648-60 *HEXHAM Dutch Dict., Melancheyt, Leprosie, or Lazarousnesse*.

**Lazartus**, obs. form of LACERTOSE.

**Lazarus** (lazzàr'us). rare. [Allusive use of the proper name: see LAZAR.] A leper; a beggar.

(In the first quot. the allusion may be to the Lazarus who was raised from the dead: see John xi.)

1508 *DUNBAR Flying w. Kennedie* 161 Thow Lazarus, thow laithly lene tramort. 1634-5 *BRECHTON Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 9 Only Lazaruses . . . are permitted to beg their victuals. 1850 S. G. OSBORNE *Gleanings* 15 Lazari, to whom the hated workhouse had come to be as the palace of a Dives. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* (1883) 491 The poor, hungry-eyed Lazaruses — half-starved slaves . . . sat famishing and unrelieved.

b. attrib.: † **lazarus-clapper**, a clapper or rattle with which a leper gave notice of his approach; † **lazarus-house** = LAZAR-HOUSE.

1566 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 350 By the waye they set on fyre the poore Lazarus house, cleane contrary to the lawe of armes. 1593 *HOLLYBAND Dict., Le Clignet de l'huys*, the hammer or ring of a doore, also a lazarus clapper. 1634-5 *BRECHTON Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 10 About half a mile from this town is this almshouse, this Lazarus house.

† **Lazary.** Obs. Also 6 lazarye, lazary. [f. LAZAR + -Y.] = LEPROSY *lit.* and fig.

1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* 149 Our Lord these Criste . . . be his gret mercy hath purged you of your gret lazarye. 1541 R. COPLAND *Gnydon's Quest. Chirurg.* P. j b, To . . . conforthe the heade in palsy . . . and to pale lazarye. 1597 A. M. U. *Gullemear's Fr. Chirurg.* 41/1 In those which have the lazarye, and their face corroded and deformed.

**Laze** (lè'z), sb. colloq. [f. LAZE v.] The action of the vb. LAZE; an instance of this.

1862 *Temple Bar* v. 328 He will take a quiet laze. 1894 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Sept. 262 The writer contented himself with a laze in the gardens below.

**Laze** (lè'z), v. Also 7 lase. [Back-formation from LAZY a.]

1. intr. To lie, move, or act in a sleepy listless fashion; to enjoy oneself lazily. Also with advs.

a 1592 *GREENE Alphonsus III. Wks.* (Grosart) XIII. 370 And canst thou stand still lazing in this sort? 1610 *ROWLANDS Martin Mark-all* 17 Worke is left at home viduene, and loyterers laze in the streete. 1611 *COTGR.* *S'endormir en sentinelle*, . . . to laze it when he hath most need to looke about him. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.*, *Lazey* (1860) 43 He begins to lag and laze, like a tired jade. a 1704 *Compl. Servant-Maid* (ed. 7) 7 I incline not to sloth, or laze in bed. 1802 *SOUTHEY* in C. C. *Southey Life* II. 195, I must sleep, and laze, and play whilst till bed time. 1868 *LOWELL Lett.* (1894) I. iv. 453, I had a very pleasant time, sailing, fishing, and lazing about. 1899 *Atlantic Monthly* Aug. 199/2 We lazed along, hardly seeming to move at all.

† b. To laze oneself: to indulge in indolence.

1612 T. ADAMS *Gallant's Burden* 28 b, Hence Beggars laze themselves in the fields of idleness. 1620 *SHELTON Quat.* II. xxii. 146 Lazing himselfe as if he had wakened out of a . . . profound sleep. 1658 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 119/1 In a summer's day . . . he lay lazing himself on the grass.

2. quasi-trans. To pass away in indolence.

1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. xxxiv. 228 So the bloudless Tortoise . . . lazeth his life away. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Breckdon* II. 420 With the firm determination . . . of 'lazing' away the rest of the day.

Hence **Lazing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1626 W. SCLATER *2 Thess.* (1629) 283 The lazing of these loyterers is not numbred amongst mortals. 1672 *PETTY Pol. Anat.* (1691) 366 Their lazing seems to me to proceed . . . from want of employment. 1880 H. S. COOPER *Coral Lands* II. 309 An hour or so of downright lazing on the beach.

**Laze, Lazer**, obs. forms of LACE, LAZAR.

**Lazie**, variant of LASSO.

**Lazily** (lè'zili), adv. [f. LAZY a. + -LY 2.] In a lazy manner; without energy or spirit, sluggishly.

1587 *GOLDING De Moray* xxxiii. 537 He that feigtheit lazilie shalbe damned in hell. 1688 *BUNYAN Heavenly Footm.* (1886) 147 You run too lazily, the door is shut. 1744 *ARMSTRONG Preserv. Health* II. 527 Thro' tedious channels the congealing flood Crawls lazily, and hardly wanders on. 1865 *SPECTATOR* *Mut. Fr.* II. i, In a certain lazily arrogant air. 1887 *DICKENS* 25 Mar. 415/2 The clouds that float lazily over the enchanted valley.

**Laziness** (lè'ziness), [f. LAZY a. + -NESS.]

The quality of being lazy; aversion or indisposition to exert oneself; slothfulness, sluggishness.

1580 in *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. vii. 12 Such laesinesse both lewd and poore atonce him made. 1601 *SIR W. CORNWALLIS Disc. Seneca* (1631) 38 Laysines the younger brother of idleness. 1631 *GODGE God's Arrows* I. Ded. 8 Even in leisure laesinesse is to be shunned. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 394 The pride, indolence, and laziness of the Spaniards. 1816 T. MOORE *Lett.* I. July in *Mem.* (1856) VIII. 215 It is not right that you and I, whatever may be our respective lazinesses, should continue so long without hearing from each other. 1869 *SPURGEON 9. Ploughm. Talk* 7 Every man ought to have patience and pity for poverty; but for laziness, a long whip.

**Lazo**, variant of LASSO.

**Lazre**, obs. form of LAZAR.

**Lazule.** ? Obs. Also 6 lazull, 7 luzzel, 7-8 lazul. [ad. L. *lazulium* (see LAPIS LAZULI).] = LAPIS LAZULI. Chiefly attrib. *lazule-stone*.

1598 *FLORIO, Lazuli*, an azure or lazull stone. 1616 *BULLOCKAN, Lazule stone*, a blewish greene stone of the kinde of marble, used sometime in physicke. 1639 *HOAN & ROB. Gate Lang. Unl.* ix. § 90 The Azure (Lazul) stone. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 384 Merchandises from the Levant [etc.] . . . Lazule. 1757 *tr. Henckel's Pyritol.* 284 The blue resembles a beautiful sapphire and a lazul-stone. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 320 It is handsomely wrought of marble and lazule-stone.

**Lazuli** (lè'zili). Short for LAPIS LAZULI. Also attrib., as *lazuli-finch*, a brilliant fringillid bird (*Passerina amana*) of the western U.S.

1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 157 Light piers of

lazuli the dome surround. 1798 *SOTHEBY tr. Wieland's Oberon* (1826) II. 172 There gold and lazuli the walls o'erlaid. 1824 *WIFFEN Tasso* xvi. xxiii, Flowers that, like lazuli in gold, impressed A deeper charm on the beholder's mind. 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 132 *Fringilla amana*, Bonaparte, Lazuli Finch.

**Lazuline** (lè'ziliin), a. rare-1. [f. LAZULI + -INE.] Of the colour of lapis lazuli.

1877 *PATMORE Unknown Eros* (1890) 2 Love's three-stranded ray, Red wrath, compassion golden, lazuline delight.

**Lazulite** (lè'ziliit). *Min.* [f. med. L. *lazul-um* (see LAPIS LAZULI) + -ITE.] Hydrous phosphate of aluminium and magnesium, found in blue monoclinic crystals; also, the colour of this mineral.

† Sometimes used = LAPIS LAZULI.

Named by Klaproth, 1795, from its older name *lazarstein*. 1807 *AKIN Dict. Chem. & Min.* II. 3 Lazulite . . . occurs disseminated in fine grains. 1818 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* 81 Lazulite . . . is perfectly distinct from Lapis Lazuli. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 268 In that princely house where the remains of Ignatius Loyola lie enshrined in lazulite and gold. 1861 *BRISTOW Gloss Min.* 211 Lazulite is distinguished from Lapis Lazuli by never being accompanied by Iron Pyrites. 1883 E. ARNOLD *Pearls Faith* iv. 12 His sky is lazulite; His earth is paved with emerald-work.

attrib. 1811 *PINKETON Petral* II. 88 Lazulite rock. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xvii. (1856) 439 The rich lazulite blue that was reflected from the bergs.

Hence **Lazulitic** a., of or pertaining to lazulite.

1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* viii. (1856) 62 It reminded me of the recent cleavage of sulphate of strontian—a resemblance more striking from the slightly lazulitic tinge of each.

† **Lazure**, a. Obs. rare. [See AZURE.]

Azure a. 1. Also in comb., *lazure-coloured* adj.

1621 J. WENSTER *Metallog.* xvi. 236 Sometimes it is red and brown, mixed with a green colour: some are of a lazure colour. 1683 *PETIUS Flea Min.* I. (1686) 230 The fair lazure colored Copper. Oars . . . contain likewise much and good Copper.

**Lazurite** (lè'ziliit). *Min.* [f. med. L. *lazur* (see AZURE) + -ITE. Used first by Von Kobell in 1853, as a synonym of AZURITE.] The blue part of lapis lazuli.

1892 *DANA Min.* 433 Ordinary natural lapis lazuli is shown to contain lazurite.

**Lazy** (lè'zi), a and sb. Forms: 6-7 laisy, -ie, lasie, -y, lazie, (6 laciesie, -y, lasey, leasie), 7-lazy. [Of obscure etymology.]

The earliest quoted form *laisy* would favour the derivation from LAY v. with suffix as in *tipsy*, *tricksy*, etc.; but the spelling is not quite early enough to have etymological significance. If the word be of early origin, and esp. if the alleged dialectal sense 'naught, bad', be genuine, there may possibly be connexion with ON *lasein* 'disappointed, lapsed, decrepit, fragile, mod. Icel. *lasir* 'naught, lapsed', and refers to M.G. *lasich*, *losich*, mod. LG. *lössig* (Danneil), early mod. Du. *lencig*.)

A. adj.

1. Of persons (also of animals), their disposition, etc.: Averse to labour, indispensed to action or effort; idle; inactive, slothful.

1549 *BALD Labor Journ. Leland Pref.* A vij b, Those laisy lubbers and popyshe bellygoddies. 1567 *Triall Treas.* A iv, Your laisy bones I pretende so to blisse, that they shall have small luste to prate any more. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. Indies* 191 If they were found to be laisy and slothfull they should be used accordingly. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 9 Lewdly complaineest thou lasie ladde, Of Winter's wracke, for making thee sadder. 1590 - F. Q. I. iv. 36 Sathan . . . forward hast the laisy-teme. 1628 *PRYNNE Sene. Cozens* 77 Who gratifie their owne lasie dispositions. a 1658 *CLEVELAND Wks.* (1687) 508 These lazle tender-hearted Clowns. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 242 All, with united force, combine to drive the Lazle Drones from the laborious Hive. a 1770 *JORTIN Serm.* (1771) I. i. 13 It is a lazy modesty to resign the reason God has conferred upon us. 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* III. 143 The lazy vagrants in her presence shook. 1878 *JEVONS Prim. Pol. Econ.* 80 He must not be very lazy . . . for fear of being discharged.

b. transf. Applied to things, places, or conditions, favourable or appropriate to laziness.

1606 *SHAKS Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 147 With him Patroclus Vpon a lazle bed the luelong day Breakes scurrill Tests. 1669 *DRYDEN Tyrannic Love* I. i, Two tame gowrdil princes, who at ease debate, In lazy chairs, the business of the state. 1670 - 2nd Pt. *Conq. Granada* III. iii, They cry they're weary of their lazy home. 1721 *KAMSAV Morning Interview* 87 The nymph, new-wak'd, starts from the lazy down. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* iv, The room is a cool, shady, lazy kind of place. 1851 *LONGF. Gold. Leg. iv. Road to Hirschau*, The great dog . . . Hangs his head in the lazy heat.

2. Of things: Sluggish, dull, slow-moving; now only transf. from sense 1. † Formerly of literary style, and, in physical sense, of heat or chemical agents: Languid, having little energy.

a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 100 Melancthon . . . came to this low kinde of writing, by vsing our moch Paraphrasis in reading: For studying therbie to make euerie thing streight and easie, in smoothing and playning all things to much, neuer leaueth, whiles the sence it selfe be left, both lowse and lasie. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N. v. i.* 41 How shall we beguile The lazle time, if not with some delight? 1592 *Ardon of Faversham* Eib, The laisy minuts linger on their time. a 1628 F. GREVIN *Alaham* 3rd Chorus 35 A laisy calme, wherein each foole a pilot is. 1630 *MILTON Time* 2 Lazy leaden-stepping Hours. 1668 *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat.* I. xx. 53 The condition of Spirituous blood, forcibly issuing forth, and of a dull and lazle urin are different. 1693 *DRYDEN Ovid's Met.* I. 362 With rain his robe and heavy mantle flow, And lazy mists are low'ring on his brow. 1734 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 298 There is a great



deal more of this Substance of the Lazy or Inactive, than of the Active or Magnetic sort. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 2 Or by the lazy Scheld, or wandering Po. 1799 COLERIDGE *Lines comp. in Concert-room* 26 The lazy boat sways to and fro. 1885 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche*, May 4 The sun... Sifting his gold through lazy mists.

†3. dial. Bad, worthless. Obs.—

1671 SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Angl.* *Lazy*, in agro Linc. usapatur pro Malus. Pravus, Perversus. 1674 RAY A. C. *Words as Lazy*, Naught, bad. 1787 in *Grose Prov. Gloss.*

4. Comb., as *lazy-boned*, *-paced*, *-puffing* adjs.; *lazy-board* (U.S.), a short board on the left side of a waggon, used by teamsters to ride on (*Cent. Dict.*); *lazy-boots* colloq. = *LAZY-BONES*; *lazy-cock* (U.S.), 'a cock controlling the pipe between the feed-pump of a locomotive and the hose from the tank of the tender' (Funk); †*lazy-gut*, a glutton; *lazy-guy* Naut. (see GUY sb.<sup>1</sup> 2); *lazy-jack*, 'a lifting device of compounded levers on the principle of the lazy-tongs' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); *lazy-legs* = *LAZY-BONES*; *lazy-painter*, 'a small temporary rope to hold a boat in fine weather' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); *lazy-pinion*, a pinion serving as a transmitter of motion between two other pinions or wheels (*Cent. Dict.*); *lazy scissors* = *LAZY-TONGS*.

1875 A. R. HOPE *My Schoolboy Fr.* 148 One or two 'lazy-boned fellows worked in bed. 1831 LYTTON *Eng. Aram.* i. ii, Why don't you rise, Mr. 'Lazy-boots? Where are your eyes? Don't you see the young ladies? 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* xxxv, Nancy... is gone to bed this hour past, like a lazy boots as she is. 1631 *Celestine* ix, 105 This same 'lazy-gut was the cause... of all this stay. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxi, Don't lag behind already, 'Lazy-legs! 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* l. vi. 106 The 'lazy-paced (yet laborious) Ass. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. ii. 31 When he besides the 'lazier puffing Clouds. 1836 'Lazy scissors [see *LAZY-TONGS*].

Hence *La-zy-hood*, laziness. *La-zyish* a., somewhat lazy.

1866 B. W. PROCTER *Mem. Lamb* 184 The imbecile, or those brought up in complete laziness. 1892 *Argosy* Jan. 42, I have six long, delicious weeks of laziness before me. 1892 *Spe. tator* 17 Dec. 878/2 The laziness, slightly slatternly poor.

†B. sb. Used as a name for the SLOTH. Obs. 1684 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* l. § 33 To tread a mile after... the heavy measures of the Lazy of Brazilia, were a most tiring Penance.

**Lazy** (lā'zi), v. [f. *LAZY* a.]

1. *intr.* — LAZE v. 1.

1612 SYLVESTER *Trophis* 90 Nor waits he lazying on his bed for day. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 50 They knew no reason... why the One should lye lazying and pampering itself with the fruit of the Other's labour. 1765 H. TIMMERLAKE *Mem.* 76 Hunting, and warring abroad, and lazying at home. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* 111. 81 He... lazyed under the hanging willows by the shore. 1890 MRS. LAFFAN *Louis Draycott* l. ii. 146 A snug retreat, indeed, to read, or think, or 'lazy' in.

2. *quasi-trans.* LAZE v. 2.

1885 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 197 We lazied the rest of the pleasant afternoon away. 1892 TENNYSON *St. Telenachus* 21 Wake Thou heedless dreamer, lazying out a life Of self-suppression, not of selfless love.

**Lazy-back**, †a. A sluggish. Obs. b. *Coal-mining*. (See quot. 1881.) c. 'A high back-bar to a carriage-seat' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). d. *Lazy-back-chair*, a chair with a reclining back. ? U.S.

1611 COCHRAN, *Poltron*, a... sluggish lazie-backe. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* s. Staff. Terms, *Lazyback*, the place at surface where the coals are loaded and stacked for sale. 1887 *Pop. Sci. Mo.* XXX. 748 A lazy-back chair makes a capital observing-seat.

**Lazy-bed**. *Potato-growing*. A bed about six feet wide, on which the potatoes are laid, with a trench on each side, two or three feet wide, from which earth is taken to cover the potatoes. Also attrib.

1743 R. MAXWELL *Sci. Trans.* 159 In ley Ground they [Potatoes] are commonly in Scotland, planted in Lazy-beds, as they are called. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Ire.* i. 300 Mr. Herbert has cultivated potatoes in the common lazy-bed method. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 193 The old fresh lazy-bed mode... seems to have taken great root in Devonshire. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) l. 311 Potatoes... are mostly planted in the Irish fashion, or in lazy beds. 1860 DELANER *Kitch. Gard.* 24 The lazy-bed system may be advantageously followed on stiff retentive clays.

**Lazy-bones**. colloq. A lazy person.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* (1593) 185 Was... legier-deinane a slowworme, or Viciaitie a lazie-bones. 1600 BRETTON *Pasquill's Madcap* (Grosart) 12/2 Go tell the Labourers, that the lazie bones That will not worke, must seeke the beggar's gaires. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* ii. l. 76 Master lazie-bones did not like sitting up! 1863 R. F. BURTON *Abokuta* II. 168 Our lazie bones who had escorted the returner had spent four days on a two days march.

b. (See quot.) Cf. *LAZY-TONGS*.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*. *Lazybones*, an instrument like a pair of tongs, for old, or very fat people, to take anything from the ground without stooping.

**Lazy-tongs**. A system of several pairs of levers crossing and pivoted at their centres in the manner of scissors, so connected that the movement of the first pair is communicated to the last, which is fitted with ends resembling those of a pair of tongs, for picking up objects at a distance. The

name is applied also to a similar combination of levers used in machinery.

1836 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIV. 450/2 A combination of levers called zig-zag, or lazy tongs, or scissors. *Ibid.* These lazy tongs are ingeniously applied by Mr. Aldous of Clapton, for conveying the motion of the beam of his steam engine to the crank which gives the circular motion. 1847 L. LINDSAY *Hist. Chr. Art* l. 109 [The other presents him] [the Saviour] the sponge of vinegar, on the instrument commonly called a lazy-tongs. 1862 H. MARRIAT *Year in Sweden* l. 118 Our course ran zigzag, like a pair of lazy-tongs. 1864 GRESNER *Coal, Petrol.*, etc. (1865) 31 The Lazy Tongs... is attached by a screw-joint to the sinker bar or other suitable rod of iron, and lowered so as to catch the end of the missing tool in its jaws.

|| **Lazzaro** (lats'aro). Plur. *lazzari* (-ī). [It.: see LAZAR.] = LAZZARONE.

1650 HOWELL *Revol. Naples* (1664) II. 115 The Lazzari which are the scum of the Neapolitan people. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vii. To have as swift a pair of heels to assist in carrying him off as any lazaro in Naples need desire. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 20/2, I do not pretend... to distinguish between the veritable lazari, and the vagabonds.

|| **Lazzarone** (lazzā'ro-ne, latsarō'ne). Chiefly pl. Forms: sing. 9 *laz, z* arone; pl. 8 *lazzaroni*, 9 *lazzaroni*. [It. *lazzarone*, augmentative form of *lazzaro* (Florio) LAZAR.] One of the lowest class at Naples, who lounge about the streets, living by odd jobs, or by begging.

1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* II. 121 What wretched and dangerous doctrine to disseminate among the lazaroni of England. [Vote] Lazzaroni, a word descriptive of people reduced to the utmost poverty and wretchedness. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 439 [Naples.] About 30000 lazaroni, or black guards. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* ix, A few fishermen and lazaroni only were loitering along the strand. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett.* l. 454 The Italian *veturini*, a kind of pereginating *lazzaroni*, never let slip any opportunity of paying homage to the goddess Vacuna. 1859 GEO. ELIOT A. *Bede* xvii, Neither are picturesque lazaroni or romantic criminals half so frequent as your common labourer. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. iii. 74 The most ragged British beggar or Neapolitan lazaroni.

attrib. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 34 Lazzaroni hucksters of fruit and sweetmeats. 1875 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* i. iii. 77 Lazzaroni enjoyment in midwinter of sunshine, air, and scenery.

lb., abbreviation of *L. libra* 'pound', pl. *lbs.*, now only used of pounds weight, but formerly also of pounds sterling.

1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 11 Pro ij lb. gyngere, ijs. xd. 1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (S. T. S.) 7 In silver, five hundred xlvij lbs. xs. xd.

†**Le, lee**. Obs. [abbreviation for med.L. (*dies*) *legibilis* (day) appropriated for reading (see DU CANGE).] Only in *Le day*: a day on which ordinary exercises (as distinguished from disputations) were read in the schools. Cf. DIS.

1574 M. STOKES in G. PEACOCK *Observ. Stat. Univ. Camb.* App. A (1841) p. iv, The Questionists shall give the Bedels warning upon the Le Daye. *Ibid.* p. xiv, All the Determiners shall stand in the Common Schooles every Le Daye from Ashe weisdaye untill the last Acte.

**Le**, obs. form of LAY, LEA, LEE, LIE.

**-le**, suffix, pronounced ('l), of various function and origin.

1. The usual mod.Eng. form of ME. *-cl(e)*, *-le*, repr. OE. *-el*, *-ela*, (*-ele*) in sbs. and *-ol*, *-ul*, *-el* in adjs. (The form *-el* is retained where phonetic law or orthographical convention does not permit the change into *-le*, as after *ch*, *g*, soft *u*, *r*, *sh*, *th*, and *v*. After *m* the suffix becomes *-ble*.)

The OE. sbs. and adjs. with / suffixes are prob. in most cases of pre-Eng. formation. The sbs. formed on nouns have sometimes an originally diminutive sense, as in *crumbl*; sometimes they express the notion of 'an appliance or tool', as in *thimble*, *handle*. In those formed on vb-stems the function of the suffix is either agential as in *beadle*, instrumental as in *bridle*, *girdle*, or expressive of some less definable relation, as in *bundle*. The adjs., which are formed on vb-stems, have the sense 'apt or liable' (to do what the vb. expresses), as in *brittle*, *fickle*, *griple*, *mumble*, *twivel*.

b. In *riddle* the suffix represents OE. *-els*, the s having been confused with the plural ending.

2. An occasional representative of ME. *-cl(l)*, *-elle*, in sbs. adopted from Fr. This has several different sources: in *castle*, *mantle*, it is OF. *-el*:—L. *-ellum* dim. suffix (see -EL); in *cattle* it is OF. *-el*:—L. *-āle*, the neut. sing., and in *battle* it is OF. *-aille* the neut. pl., of the adjective suffix *-ālis* (see -AL); in *bottle* it is OF. *-elle*:—L. *-icula* dim. suffix.

3. A verbal formative, repr. ME. *-(e)len*, OE. *-lian*:—OTeut. type *-ilōjan*, with a frequentative or sometimes a diminutive sense. Among the few examples that go back to OE. are *nestle*, *twinkle*, *twistle*. In ME. and early mod.E. the suffix was extensively used (like the equivalent forms in MHG. and mod.Ger. and in Du.) to form vbs. expressing repeated action or movement, as in *bristle*, *crackle*, *crumple*, *dazzle*, *hobble*, *niggle*, *paddle*, *sparkle*, *topple*, *wriggle*, etc. Many of these formations are from echoic roots, as *babble*, *cackle*, *gabble*, *giggle*, *guggle*, *mumble*, etc.

**Lea** (lā), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 1 *léah*, *léa*, *léaz*, *léz*, 4 *lēz*, 5-6 (9) *lēe*, 5-7 *lēye*, 5 *lēe*, *lēgh*, 5-6 *lē*, 6

*lēighe*, *lāie*, 6-7 *lāye*; 5-7 *lāy*, 5-9 *lēy*, 6- *leā*. [OE. *lēah* masc. (genitive *lēage*, *lēages*, nom. pl. *lēas*), and *lēah* fem. (genitive *lēage*), app. meaning a tract of cultivated or cultivable land; in spite of the difference of sense, the words appear to be etymologically identical with OHG. *lōh* neut. or masc., used to render L. *lucus* grove (MHG. *lōh*, *lōch* low brushwood, clearing overgrown with small shrubs, mod.Ger. dial. *lōh*), and perh. with Flem. *-loo* in place-names, as *Waterloo*; the pre-Teut. type *\*lougo-* occurs also in L. *lucus* grove, and Lith. *laukas* meadow and arable land, as opposed to wood; the root is supposed by some scholars to be *\*leug-* to shine (whence L. *lūcere*, Eng. *light* sb., etc.; for the sense cf. *clearing*); others have suggested *\*leu-* to loosen (Gr. *λύω*, L. *solvo-tere*).

The sense has been influenced by confusion with LEASE sb.<sup>1</sup> (OE. *lēas*), which seems often to have been mistaken for a plural, and also with LEA sb.<sup>2</sup>

A tract of open ground, either meadow, pasture, or arable land. After OE. chiefly found (exc. where it is the proper name of a particular piece of ground) in poetical or rhetorical use, ordinarily applied to grass land.

805 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* (1885) I. 450 *Campanum* id est *hridra leah*. 944 *Ibid.* (1889) II. 540 *Ponne zeuē* id est *Alfwine & Beorhtulf* pas leas & pas hamme bes nordan þære lytan dīc. c. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 95 Bi a forest as y gan walke With-out a paleys in a leye. c. 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 312 Thai plantit down ane pailyeoun, vpone ane plane lee. c. 1470 HENRYSON *Fables* viii. 1793 In Anglia IX. 458 Luik to the lint that growis on yone lee. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* xii. Prol. 183 In lyssouris and ou leys liill lammis Full tait and trig socht bland to thar dammis. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2093, I garde her gaspe, I garde her gle, With, daunce on the le, the le! 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 627 Eugenius vpoune ane lustie le Dewydit hes his ost in battellis thre. a. 1541 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 90 In lusty leas at libertie I walke. 1586 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 320, I have bene yonder in the lighes. 1588 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 110 Flowres varietie With sundrie colours paints the sprinkled lay. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 60 Ceres, most bounteous Lady, thy rich Leas Of Wheate, Rye, Barley, Fetches, Oates and Pease. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 965 Other trippings... With the mincing Dryades On the Lawns, and on the Leas. 1750 GRAY *Eclogy* i, The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea. 1790 BURNS *Eclog. Cam.* Henderson v, Mourne, little harebells o'er the lee. 1808 COLERIDGE *Grave* lxxxviii, I saw young Edward by himself stalk fast down the lee. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 221 Stern Tushilaw strode o'er the lee. 1849 LONGE, *Birds of Passage* v, From the land of snow and sleet they seek a southern lea. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxv, Now dance the lights on lawn and lea. 1851 KINGSLEY *Poems, End Squire* 12 Where under the gloomy fir-woods One spot in the ley throve rank. transf. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. 23 Surging Neptune leas.

¶ Used loosely for 'ground'.

c. 1450 *Bk. Curstasse* iii. 441 In Babes *Bk.* On legh vnsonken hit [a pallet] shalle be made.

b. Occurring in place-names.

778 *Charter of Cynwulf* in O. E. Texts 427 To brad(an) leage, illo septo bradan leage. 862 *Charter of Edebert* *Ibid.* 438 Bronleaz—an nordan fram ceddian leage to langan leage. c. 1305 St. *Kenneth* 342 in E. E. P. (1866) 56 Heo... To-ward wynchecumbe come riht vnder souþ lez. 1773 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxi. 75 Nor quhen they come in feir of weir Downe to the Gallow Lay. 1620 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 126 A ground... now commonly called S. Thomas' Leys. 1844 S. BAMFORD *Life of Radical* 39 We found ourselves traversing Hopwood ley.

**Lea**<sup>2</sup>, *ley*, *lay* (lā, lā), sb.<sup>2</sup> Now dial. Forms: 2 *lēye*, 4-7 *lēye*, 5 *lēe*, 6 *lāie*, *lāye*; 5- *lēy*, *lāy*, 6- *lēa*. [Elliptical use of LEA (*ley*, *lay*) adj.] Land that has remained untilled for some time; arable land under grass; land 'laid down' for pasture, pasture-land, grass-land. *Clover-lay, ley*: see CLOVER sb. 4.

1357 *Durham Hahnote Rolls* (Surtees) 19 Concelavir eor qui depast. fuerint les leyes. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. viii. 5 Treuthe... bad holden hem at hom and heren heore leyses [B. vii. 5 leyses]. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3561 Ai wald be wise haue wale soile mare þan a wast lee. c. 1420 *Pallad. ou Husb.* vi. 30 Now feedes fatte... Is good to plowe, and leyes vp to breke. c. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 285/1 Lay, londe not telyd. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 8 If thou haue any leys, to falowe or to sowe otes vpon, fyrste plowe them. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xxxv. (1878) 83 In Janiener husband that poucheth the grotles will break vp his laie, or le sowing of otes. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. li. 36 Rapes require a broken-vp lay and a rich layer. 1638 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (711) 164 The husbandman... had turned his acres into leyes, his syths and ploughs into swords. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5143/4, 12 Acres of Meadow Ground, and 4 Leys and a half in St. Ives. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* xii. (ed. 2) 259 In plowing ley, where the sword is tough. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Ire.* l. 28 He also spreads this manure on leys he intends breaking up. 1808 CURWEN *Econ. Feeding Stock* 12 Having destroyed all old leys, I have no other hay than clover. 1886 ELWORTHY W. *Somerset Word-bk.*, *Lay, ley*, land which has been sown with annual or biennial grasses, and has come round to the time to be reploughed. 1892 *Lichfield Mercury* 20 May 5/2 Good Ley for few Horses.

b. attrib.

1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 25 Shorte hey, and leye hey is good for shepe. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Frasp.* (1865) 12 Being made into ley as well with it. ? 17... [BURNS] *Ther's News, Lassies* iii, I haue as gude a craft rig As made o' yird



and stane; And waly fa' the ley-crap For I maun till'd again. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 222, I learned from a noleman... that good ley hay is much sought after for his Majesty's horses. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 16 This is the best object in ploughing for a ley crop. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 142 Hacking is also performed where ley-wheat is sown immediately after the plough, and without a previous harrowing.

**Lea** (*lī*), *sb.*<sup>3</sup> *north. dial.* Also 5, 9 *ley*, (6 *pl.* *leasse*), 9 *lae*, *leigh*. [a. ON. *lī* (Sw. *lia*, Da. *lee*).] A scythe.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 211/1 A Ley, or a sythe, *fals. falcicula*. 1528 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1866) III. 567/2, 3 falcies called leys. 1573 *Richmond, Wills* (Surtees 1853) 242, vij lease, *ij*. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. 92 *Lea*, a sythe. 1855 *Morton Cycl. Agric.* II. 724 *Lea* or *Leigh* (Vorks.), a scythe. 1877 *Holiness Gloss.*, *Lea*.

*attrib.* 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Lea-sand*, a fine sand brought from the eastern moorlands, to lay upon the strickle or sharpening tool for the *lea*. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Lea-stone*, a scythe-sharpener.

**Lea** (*lī*), *sb.*<sup>4</sup> Also 4-5 *lō* (e, 7- *lay*, 9 *ley*. [The gloss in the *Prompt. Parv.* suggests that the word is a derivative of F. *lier* (:-*l. ligare*) to bind, tie. But cf. LEASE *sb.*<sup>4</sup>] A measure of yarn of varying quantity: see quot.

1399 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 132 Et in xl lea luminou' [?] emp. pro pæd. (Surtees 25. 6d. [Note. A *lea* or *lea* contains 80 yards.]) c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 291/2 *Lee* of threde, *ligatura*. 1469 *Ripon Ch. Acts* 139, x les de coverlet yarn. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. v. (1668) 137 Some spinning by the pound, some by the lay, and some by the day. 1633 *N. Riding Rec.* (1885) III. 348 A Huby spinster presented for stealing 10 leas of harden yarn. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5) s. v., Every *Lea* of Yarn at Kidderminster shall contain 200 Threds reef'd on a Reel four yards about. a 1704 LOCKE in Fox Bourne *Life* (1876) II. xiii. 368 Twelve lays of good sound merchanable... linen yarn or thread, each lay containing 200 yards, and the whole 12 lays not weighing above 8 oz. avoirdupois. 1776 *Act 17 Geo. III. c. 11* § 11 Every hank of... yarn shall... contain seven raps or leas, and... every such rap or lea shall... contain eighty threads. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lea*, forty threads of hemp-yarn. 1851 *Illust. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 198 Line, silver-roping, and yarn, from 500 leas to 200 leas, from the flax... Piece of cloth, 200 leas warp and 200 leas weft. 1882 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 666/2 Throughout the United Kingdom the standard measure of flax yarn is the 'lea', called also in Scotland the 'cut' of 300 yards. 1885 F. H. BOWMAN *Struct. Wood Gloss.*, *Lea*, the seventh part of a hank; in worsted 80 yards; in cotton and silk 120 yards.

b. (See quot.) 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lay*, a quantity of wool or other fiber in a willow or carding-machine.

**Lea, ley, lay** (*lī*, *lē*), *a.* Forms: 4, 6 *leye*, 4-7 *laye*, 8 *lee*; 5- *lay*, 6- *ley*, 7- *lea*. [?repr. OE. *læge* (implied in the comb. *læghrycg* LEA-RIG, where *læg* cannot well stand for *læh* LEA *sb.*<sup>1</sup>), f. the root of LAY, LIE *vs.* (cf. 'to lie fallow'); the formal equivalent (:-OEt. *\*lēgion-*) is found with different meaning in OHG. *aba-lēgi* weary, exhausted, MHG. *læge*, early and dial. mod.G. *līg* low, flat, of poor quality, ON. *gras-lægr* lying in the grass; cf. Low *a.*] Of land: Fallow, unploughed. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6983 Al þe lond, leye hit lay. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. xlviii. (1495) 484 Euery such felde other lyeth laye... other beryth trees or is able to pasture. c1400 *Gamelyn* 161 This lond that lith leye wel it shal be sowe. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. 392 A Field, left lay for some few years, will yeeld The richer crop when it again is till'd. 1675 EVERLYN *Terra* (1676) 63 In our worn-out and exhausted lay-fields. 1788 MARSHALL *Yorks.* II. 340 *To lie ley*, to lie in grass; as lands in a common field. 1853 RAYNBIRD *Suppl. to Rham's Dict. Farm.* 466 This preparation may be made before harvest, and applied to the lea ground in October. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 351 Long night-watches in wet ditches and beside hedges for hares on the lea fields.

*fig.* c1430 *Hymns Virg.* 70 To reepe myn heruest, whidir mai y winde? Mi londis of vertues ligger al lay. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 39 This subject seeme a barren ground. With quickest spreits left ley. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 3 Every vision is for an appointed time: let them seeme to lie lea and voider never so long. 1827 SCOTT *Yrn.* II. Dec. I saw... no other receipt than lying lea for a little while taking a fallow-break to relieve my imagination, which may be esteemed nearly cropped out.

**Leace**, obs. form of LEASE *sb.*<sup>3</sup>

**Leach** (*lāf*), *sb.*<sup>1</sup> *Obs. exc. arch.* Forms: a. 4-6 *leche*, 5-7 *leech* (e, 6 *leache*, 6- *leach*. b. 5 *lese*, *lesse*, *lees* (s/e), *leshe*, *lesk*, 6 *less*. [a. OF. *lesche* (F. *lèche*).]

† 1. A slice (of meat, etc.); a strip. *Obs.* a. c1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 45 Thre leches of bacun lay pou mot In brothe. c1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housew. Ord.* (1790) 435 Cut smal leches of two ynches of length. c1500 *For to Serve Ld.* in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 370 Take of ij leches of the briste, and cowche legge and whyngye and lechis into a faire voyde plater. b. 1411. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 30 Tak the clodde of beef and make leskes of a span longe. c1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 610 Put it in a dische leese by leas.

2. A dish consisting of sliced meat, eggs, fruits, and spices in jelly or some other coagulating material. Often in adoptions of AF. combinations, denoting particular varieties, e.g. *leche frye* [cf. OF. *lechfroie*, mod.F. *lêchefrite*, dripping-pan], *damask*, *augard*, *tumbard*, *purple*, *royal*, etc. *Dry leach*: a sort of cake or gingerbread, containing dates, etc. *White leach*: a gelatine of almonds.

a. c1390 *Forme of Curry* 36 *Leche* Lumbard. Take rawe Pork [etc.]. c1420 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 90 *Leche* flore. .. leche dalmayn. *Ibid.* 91 *Leche* damasque. *Ibid.* 92 *Leche* maskelyn. .. *Leche* rubby. c1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housew. Ord.* (1790) 449 And therwith daryolus, and leche-fryes, made of frit and friture. c1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 516 Cow heelis and Calves fete ar dere y-bout3 some tides To medille amonge leeches & lelies. *Ibid.* 708 Quynnes bake leche dugard. 1494 FARYAN *Chron.* VII. 587 *Leche* damask, w<sup>t</sup> the kynces worde or prouerbe flourysshed. 1530 PALSGR. 238/1 *Leche* made of flesche, *gellee*. 1570 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 8 For vijlb. of almones to him, for drie leche. 1573 BARET *Alt.* L. 154 White Leach, *gelatina amygdalorum*. 1602 PLAT *Delights for Ladies* (1605) § 22 This is your Gingerbread used at the Court. .. It is otherwise called drie Leach. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1668) 96 To make the best Leech take Ising-glass. .. then take Almonds. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 14) 195 To make white Leach. 1848 H. AINSWORTH *Lanc. Witches* i. ix, I pray you taste this pippin jelly .. or some leach of almonds.

b. c1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 75 *Lese* fryes. 1452 in *Wood Hist. Univ. Oxon* (1792) I. 599 *Leshe* damask. c1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 504 Alle maner of leessez ye may forbere.

**Leach** (*lāf*), *sb.*<sup>2</sup> Also 7 *leech*, 7-9 *leech*, *gleech*. [app. f. LEACH *v.*<sup>2</sup> (though recorded much earlier than the vb. in the cognate sense); in senses 1-3 prob. short for attributive combs. (LECH *sb.*<sup>1</sup>, ditch or pool, is etymologically identical.)]

1. A perforated vessel or trough used for making lye from wood ashes by pouring water over them. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* (1738) I. 172 This powder they mingle with a little slaked lime... which they put into leches or troughs, and pouring water upon them make the lixivium. 1674-91 — S. & E. C. *Words* 104 A Letch or Lech. 1840 SPURDENS *Leach*, *Forby, Leach*. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 810 Her elbow struck the leach and knocked it into the soap-kettle.

2. *Tanning.* (See quot. 1886.)

1777 MACBRIDE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 114 The ooze is made by macerating the bark in common water, in a particular set of holes or pits, which... are termed leches. 1852 MORRIS *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 22 The application of heat to bark in leches. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., In the bark-leach, the bark is contained between two perforated horizontal partitions in the leach. 1886 W. A. HARRIS *Techn. Dict. Fire Insur.*, *Leaches*, in tanneries, are the pits in which the tan-liquors are mixed, as distinguished from the tan-pits, in which the hides are steeped.

3. *Salt-making.* (See quot.)

1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Leach*, salt-making term; the brine (fully saturated) which drains from the salt, or is left in the pan when the salt is drawn out. Formerly called 'leach-brine'.

4. a. The action of 'leaching'. b. (See quot.) 1823-32 WEBSTER, *Leach*, a quantity of wood-ashes, through which water passes, and thus imbibes the alkali.

5. *attrib.*: † *leach-brine* = sense 3; *leach-hole* (see quot. and cf. sense 4 of the vb.); *leach-tank*, a tank for leaching metallic ores; † *leach-trough* (see quot.).

1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1065 'Leach-brine, which is such Brine, as runs from their salt, when 'tis taken up before it hardens. c1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 56 *Cheshire Salt-Workers* call the Liquor that drops from their Salt, being put into Wicker-baskets, *Leach Brine*. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* xvi. (1863) 313 A 'leach hole' through which the pond leaked out. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 403 From this line of wooden tubing the bath is to be conducted to each 'leach-tank by an India-rubber tube. 1886 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 94 Through these being set in the 'Leach-troughs the salt drains it self dry in 3 hours time.

**Leach** (*lāf*), *v.*<sup>1</sup> *Obs. exc. arch.* Forms: a. 4-5 *leche*, 5 *leche*, *leech*, *leche*, *leyche*, 7- *leach*. b. 5 *lese*, *lessh*, 6 *les* (c) *he*. [f. LEACH *sb.*<sup>1</sup>] *trans.* To cut (meat, etc.) in slices; to slice.

a. c1400 *Morte Arth.* 188 Seyne bowes of wylde bores with þe braune lechye, Bernakes and botures in baderde dysches. c1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 37 Whenne hit is sothun, thou schalt hit leche. c1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 35 Take gratyd Brede, & make it so chargeaunt þat it wol be y-lechyd. c1450 *Ibid.* 71 Leche hit [brawn] faire, but not to thyn. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Fvii b, Brawne leechyd. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* III. 78 Terms for Carving... Leach that Brawn. 1864 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Lond.* 412 In the old terms of his art, he leached the brawn.

b. 1411. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 27 Then leshe it in dysches. c1440 *Donce MS.* 55 ff. 29 Mold it all to gedrys with thyn honde till it be so stiffe that it will be lessed. 1513 *Bk. Keruyng* in *Babes Bk.* 265 Termes of a Keruer, Lesche y<sup>t</sup> brawne.

Hence † *Leached ppl.* a., sliced, fried in slices. † *Leaching vbl. sb.*<sup>1</sup>, in quot. *concr.*, a slice; also *attrib.*, as *leaching-knife*.

1416-17 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 613, 2 ladell de anicalco et i lechyngkniffe. c1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 15 Kytte hem [cakys] y lyke lechyngys. 1446 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1835) I. 101, ij lesyng knyues. 1461-83 *Housew. Ord.* (1790) 38 At supper leyched beefe & mutton roste. 1488 *Will of Eliz. Brown* (Somerset Ho.), Dressing knyfs, lechyng knyfs, choppyng knyfs.

**Leach** (*lāf*), *v.*<sup>2</sup> Also *leech*, *latch*, *leech*. [Prob. repr. OE. *lēccan* to water (tr. L. *rigare*) :- WGer. type *\*lakjan* :- *\*lakjan*, f. *\*lak-*: see LAKE *sb.*<sup>3</sup> There appears to be no trace of the vb. between OE. and the examples of the technological use in the 18th c., exc. the doubtful instance in Shaks. and one other (see 1, 2 below). The form *leech* is normal; the variant *leach* is phonologically obscure.]

† 1. *trans.* To water, wet. *Obs. rare.*

(In the Shaks. quot. the vb. may possibly belong to LATCH *v.*<sup>2</sup>, in the transferred sense 'to fasten'.)

c888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 13 (Sedgfield) 136/17 Haglas & snawas & se oftræda ren leccad þa eorðan on wintra. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 36 (1st Qo.) But hast thou yet latched [and Qo. & 1st Fol. lacht] the Athenians eyes, With the loue iuice, as I did bid thee doe?

† 2. *intr.* To soften, melt. *Obs.*

1614 H. GREENWOOD *Jayle Delin.* 470 Merchants wax must leach in a candle, before it can take a stampe or impression.

3. a. *trans.* To cause (a liquid) to percolate through some material.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 439 Cider... is first separated from the filth and dregs, either by leaching through sand, or straining it through flannel cloths. 1823-32 WEBSTER, *Leach*, to wash, as ashes, by percolation, or causing water to pass through them, and thus to separate from them the alkali. The water thus charged with alkali is called *lye*.

b. To subject (bark, ores, etc.) to the action of percolating water, etc., with the view of removing the soluble constituents; to lixiviate.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 403 Concentrated liquid obtained by leaching the ores in this process, at Widnes, in England. 1882 PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 382/2 The tanning materials so prepared are next leached, latched, or infused for preparing the strongest tanning solutions. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Proc. Met. U. S.* 112 Chlorination works are needed for leaching the sulphures. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 276/1 Most tanners... grind [bark] in a bark-mill, 'leaching' the bark to obtain the liquor.

c. *intr.* To pass through by percolation (Webster, 1864). Also *intr.* for *refl.* Of ashes: To be subject to the action of percolating water.

1883 MRS. ROLLINS *New Eng. Bygones* 68 The ashes of those ancient wood-fires... went to leach in the spring for the making of family soap.

4. *trans.* To take away, out, by percolation.

1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* i. 16 The tides... leached out of the disintegrated materials... every soluble ingredient known in nature. 1877 N. S. SHALER *App. to J. A. Allen's Amer. Bison* 458 Whenever the rocks lie above the line of the drainage, these salts have been leached away. 1884 *Engineer* 12 Sept., After leaching out the chloride, the tails may be treated. 1900 *Nature* 19 July 277/2 A moist climate would tend to leach the calcareous matter from the rock.

Ince *Leached ppl. a.*

1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* 40 A melancholy heap of leached ashes, marrowless bones, and empty oyster-shells. 1895 *Offic. Mining Rep. N. Zealand* 10 Separating the cyanide solutions from the leached pulp.

**Leache, Leacher**, *y.* obs. ff. LEECH, LECHER, *y.*

**Leaching**, *vbl. sb.*<sup>1</sup>: see LEACH *v.*<sup>1</sup>

**Leaching** (*lītfin*), *vbl. sb.*<sup>2</sup> [f. LEACH *v.*<sup>2</sup> + -ING *1*.] The action of the vb. LEACH *2*.

a 900 *Kent. Gloss.* in Wr. Wulker 56/16 Et irrigatio, and leccine. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 323 The percentage of copper... renders the ore unfit for amalgamation without previous leaching.

*attrib.* 1850 H. CUTTS *Address Windsor Co. Agric. Soc.* U. S. 12 In China... every thing is subjected to the leaching process, and in the form of liquid decoctions only, applied to the land. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 399 The bath may be brought in contact with the ore... by percolation in leaching-tanks. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 761/1 This sub-soil water, after acting as a leaching agent of a surface, filled... refuse, is scarcely less foul than sewage.

**Leachy** (*lītfin*), *a.* ? U. S. [f. LEACH *v.*<sup>2</sup> + -Y.] Of soils: Of a nature to let water percolate through; not capable of holding water; porous.

1879 L. STOCKBRIDGE *Investig. Rainfall* 4 The whole depth was 36 inches, and it would be called a very 'leachy' soil. 1880 S. W. JOHNSON *How Crops Feed* 177 When a soil is too coarsely porous it is said to be leachy or hungry.

**Lead** (*lēd*), *sb.*<sup>1</sup> Forms: 1-2 *lēad*, 3 *lēd*, 3-4 *leod*, e, 4 *Kentish* *lyad*, 3-6 *led* (e, 4-6 *leyde*, 4-7 *leed* (e, *Sc.* *leid* (e, 5-6 *ledde*, 6 *dial.* *lydde*), 5-7 *lead* (e, 4- *lead*. [OE. *lād* str. neut. = OFris. *lād*, Du. *lood* *lead*, MLG. *lōd* (whence Sw. and Da. *lod*), MHG. *lōt* (mod.G. *lot*, *loth*) plummet, sounding-lead, also solder; cf. ON. *lauð* fem., doubtfully interpreted as 'draw-plate for wire' (Fritzner).

The OEt. *\*landōm* :- Pre-Teut. *\*londhom* is cogn. with Irish *luaidhe* (:-*londhiu* fem.).]

1. The heaviest of the base metals, of a dull pale bluish-gray colour, fusible at a low temperature, and very useful from its softness and malleability. Chemical symbol Pb. Rarely *pl.* = kinds of lead.

† *To lie, be wrapt in lead*: to be buried in a lead coffin. So *to lay, lap in lead*: see LAP *v.*<sup>2</sup> 3. *Obs.*

a 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* I. Iotrod. (1890) 26 Swylce hit [sc. þis land] is eac berende on wegca orum ares & isernes, leades & seolfres. c1205 LAV. 5692 Ofte heo letten grund-hat lēd [c1275 *leod*] gliden heom an heore hafd. c1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 208/272 Þe feondes welden led and bras. c1300 *Seyn Julian* 171 A chetel he sette ure þe fier, and fulde it uol of lede. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 229 Þe patriark þe legatē liggis in lede. 1340 *Ayenb.* 141 Þe asse of þe melle þe ase blepeliche berþ bere ase huite, and lyad ase þe corn. c1430 LYDC. in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. 39 Euery hous couerid was with leede. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur v.* VIII. 174 [He] leyed them in chestys of leed. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 101 The feynidz galf thame hait leid to laip. c1540 *Pilgr. T.* 24 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) App. i. 77 Houses of office on and other Where-on of leyd lay many a fowther. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* 83 We Earles and Barons were sometime: Now wrapt in lead, are turnd to slime. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 178 What studied torments (Tyrant) hast for me?.. What flaying? boyling? In Leads, or Oyles? 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., Lead and all its products turn into glass by a strong fire. 1855 *Cornwall* 239 The Cornish and



Devon leads are very rich in silver. 1871 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 258 Lead does not occur free in nature.

† b. After L. use, lead was sometimes called **black lead** (= *L. plumbum nigrum*) in contradistinction to **white lead** (*plumbum album*), used as a name for tin. *Obs.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 13 There are two sortes of Lead, the one white, and the other black. That other black Lead is found most in Cantabrie. 1678 R. RUSSELL *Geber* II. 1. II. x. 59 The same Delusion they also find in Black Lead or Saturn. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Black-lead*, The common lead being the true black lead, so called by way of contradistinction from tin, otherwise called white lead.

c. With allusion to its qualities; e.g. its weight, colour, want of elasticity, low value, etc., in both *lit.* and *fig.* expressions.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1645 *Pai* be fine gold for-soke, and to ham to be lede. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handi. Synne* 1730 *Pys* Ananyas fyl downe dede As blak as any lede. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. x. 363 Oure gold was changyd in to lede. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xviii. 20 Me thynke myne eyne hevye as lede. 1509 HAWES *Past. Plas.* xvii. (Percy Soc.) 76 Dyane derlyng pale as any lede. 1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* I. (1895) 102 They have wrested and wriede hys [Christ's] doctrine, and lyke a shule of lede have applyed yt to mennys maners. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. i. 6 A heanie Summons lykes lede upon me. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. xi. 72 Loue I am full of lede. 1646 JENKYN *Remora* 9 Shall our Reformation have an hee of lede? 1656 BR. HALL *Breathings Devout Soul* (1851) 200 Pull this lead out of my bosom. 1725 YOUNG *Love Fame* II. 158 How just his grief? one carries in his head A less proportion of the father's lead. 1798 COLKIDGIE *Anc. Mar.* VII. viii. The ship went down like lead. 1861 J. EDMOND *Children's Church at Home* x. 157 He might have left everything the colour of lead.

d. With defining prefix, as *cast*-, *milled*-, *pig*-, *pot*-, *sheet*-, *lead*-, for which see the first element.

2. **Red lead**: a red oxide of lead obtained from litharge by exposing it to hot air, much used as a pigment; = MINIMUM. **White lead** (or simply **lead**): a mixture of lead carbonate and hydrated lead oxide, much used as a pigment; = CERUSE. **Blue lead**: see BLUE 12 c.

c. 1450 *ME. Mod. Bk.* (Heinrich) 203 Tak . . . ij quarter of whyt led Tak a quart of oile and red led. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 54 Most excellent pure Virgin Colours are Ceruse and White leade. 1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 27 Red-lead, a colour unknown to the Antients. 1716 SWIFT *Progr. Beauty Wks.* 1755 III. II. 165 White lead was sent us to repair . . . A lady's face, and China ware. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Lead*, The common calx of lead, red lead. 1847 R. NESBIT in J. M. MITCHELL *Mem.* III. (1851) 80 It [the idol] was painted with red lead. 1844 FOWLER *Chem.* 294 Red oxide; red lead. *Ibid.* 295 Carbonate of lead; white lead.

3. Short for BLACK LEAD, graphite, or plumbago. Only with reference to its use as a material for pencils. Hence, a small stick of graphite for filling an 'ever-pointed' pencil.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 400 *Pencils* are commonly marked with certain letters to denote the quality of the lead, as H for hard, B for black [etc.]. Most [ever-pointed pencil] cases are made with a reservoir at the top, in which a supply of five or six leads may be carried. 1881 W. M. WILLIAMS in *Knowledge* No. 4. 67 A thin stick . . . like vermicelli, or the 'leads' of ever-pointed pencils.

4. The metal regarded as fashioned into some object, e.g. † a seal, † the plummet of a plumb-line, † a pipe or conduit, a leaden coffin, a bullet, the leaden part of anything.

1340 *Ayeb.* 150 He deþ al. . . to be line and to be reule and to be leade and to be leude. *Ibid.* 151 Efterward he proueth ofte his work mid lede. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sci. Wks.* III. 309 Men of þis world dreden more þe popis lede. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* v. iii. 35 Heauen keepe Leade out of mee. 1598 SYLVESTER *Da Bartas* II. i. 1. *Eden* 58 Let not me . . . be like the Lead Which to some City from some Conduit-head Brings wholesome Water. c. 1650 *Baloo* iv. in *Lancham's Let.* (1871) Pref. 172 The iudge of heauen and hell By some predestined leadle lead. . . hath strake him dead. 1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 330 My passions are not to be roused . . . by those who lie in their cold lead. 1834 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 161/2 The attachments to buildings were made . . . by a bolt screwed into the lead of the ridge. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 23 Dec. 6/1 If you don't stand loyal . . . you will get the lead.

† b. A plate of lead. *Obs.*

1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 122 Layde vpon . . . a thynne slate or lead.

5. a. A large pot, cauldron, or kettle; a large open vessel used in brewing and various other operations. (Originally, one made of lead, but early used without reference to the material.) Now only *dial.* b. *dial.* A leaden milk-pan.

a. a. 1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* (1886) IX. 264 Hwer, lead, cytel, etc. c. 1250 *Death* 242 in *O. E. Misc.* 182 Also heod his ege-puttes ase a bruden led. c. 1300 *Havelok* 924 Y shal . . . make the broys in the led. 13 . . . in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXIX. 449/62 A lede of bras then did he bring with pik fulfilled. 1370-80 *XI Pains Hell* 37 in *O. E. Misc.* App. iii. 224 Per weore þe turmented in þe ledes. 1382 WYCLIF *Sam.* II. 14 He putte it [the fleshhook] into the lede or into the cawdroun. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Protr.* 202 His eyen stepe, and rollinge in his heed, That stemed as a forneys of a lede. 1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 6 Vt suld hafe byrnt oute his lede botom. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 39 Caste hym to sepe with þin grete Fleysshe, in lede oper in Caude-roun. 1504 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 101, I will that they shall haue all brewing ledde. 1554 LYNDESAY *Monarchie* 5103 Sum, byrnt; sum, soddyn in to leiddis. 1575 *Gamm. Gurtou* IV. II. Haue you not . . . behind your furnace or leade, A hole where a crafty knave may crepe in for neade? 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 137 Put all these into a lead or chaldron. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Leid*, a vat for dyeing.

b. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. 129 To improve Cream. To do this, take a Pint or more of Sirookings, . . . and divide it into several Pans, or Leads, or Kivers. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 232 Dairy utensils, consisting of leads, kettles, pans, &c. 1895 'ROSEMARY' *Under the Chilterns* II. 69 Rose always scoured the great 'leads' . . . and left no half-cleaned corners to taint the milk.

6. A 'bob' or lump of lead suspended by a string to ascertain the depth of water; a sounding-lead. Phrases, *To cast, heave the lead. To arm the lead:* to fill the hollow in the lead with tallow in order to discover the nature of the bottom by the substances adhering (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867 s.v. *Arm*). † Also, the leaden sinker of a net.

c. 1440 *York Myst.* ix. 199, I sall caste leede and loke þe space. c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1440 Cast a led, & In vs gyde. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1187 Their leid ay . . . Micht warn them. 1613 J. DENNIS *Secrets of Angling* I. xix. Then on that Linke hang Leads of euen weight. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 29 Heave the lead. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 13, I sent my shallops out with leads to sound the depth. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* xxv. 1 The best heart is lumpish, and naturally beareth downward, as the poise of a clock, as the lead of a net. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) M m 4 Sounding with the hand-lead. . . is called heaving the lead by seamen. 1836 MARRIAT *Midsh. Easy* xxx. A man, lowering down the lead, sounded in seven fathoms. 1840 — *Poor Jack* xxxv. We ran through the Swin by the lead. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 248 The lead used . . . was the ordinary hand-lead of 9 lbs. instead of the deep sea-lead of 28 to 32 lbs.

7. *pl. a.* The sheets or strips of lead used to cover a roof; often *collect.* for a lead flat, a lead roof, † occas. construed as sing. b. The lead frames of the panes in lattice or stained glass windows.

a. 1578-9 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 538 Mending the leddees over the librerie chambers. 1588 *UP. ANDREWS. Serm.* Spittle (1641) 5 He looketh downe on his brethren, as if he stood on the top of a Leads. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Building* (Arb.) 550 A Goodly Leads upon the Top, railed with Statua's interposed. a. 1635 CORBET *Iter Bor.* (1647) 133 Gardens cover howses there like leades. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 78 Leads or Terrasses from whence the Soldiers may be molested with stones or darts. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 238 A cat. . . whom she used to meet in the evenings, upon the leads of the house. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xiii. Trumbull. . . clambered out upon the leads. 1837 DIXON *Two Queens* II. vii. vi. 42 A blare of trumpets from the leads told every one . . . that [etc.].

b. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 8 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 68 After the Examination of the Books, & a slight view of the Leads. 1885 F. MILLER *Glass Painting* vii. 69 It gives the effect of weakness to see large pieces of glass leaved with narrow leads.

8. **Printing.** A thin strip of type-metal or brass, less than type-high, of varying thickness and length, used in type-composition to separate lines; before 1800 known as *space-line*.

1808 STOWER *Printer's Gram.* 515 Leads, 4 to a pica, per pound, 1s. 10d. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 125 All measures are made to pica m's, and all leads are cast to m's of the above body. 1848 CRAIG, *Leads or space lines.* 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 819/1 A newspaper which . . . avoids double leads . . . and all forms of typographical hysteria.

9. In the knitting-machine: The lead or tin socket holding the shanks of one or more needles.

1839 *Use Dict.* Arts 650 In order to fit the needles for the frame, they are now cast into the tin sockets, or leads as they are called by the workmen.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

10. *simple attrib.* passing into *adj.* Made (wholly or partly) of lead, consisting of lead.

1379 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 103 Et de j. Ledepan. 1422 *Surtees Misc.* (Surtees) 16 Vat the lede pype and the shells be the wyfe of Symond de Stele. 1811 SCOTT *Biog. Notices* Prose Wks. (1870) IV. 273 The copies had hung on the bookseller's hands as heavy as a pile of lead bullets. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 362 Lead pipes are sometimes cast in an iron mould, made in two halves. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions of War* App. 286 These [Gatling] guns discharge half-pound solid lead-balls.

11. *General comb.*: a. *attributive*, as *lead-colour*-, *glaze*-, *grain*-, † *groove*-, *-mine*-, *-miner*-, *-ore*-, *-slag*-, *-vein*.

1658 ROWLAND *tr. Muffet's Theat. Ins.* 909 Poysoned Honey . . . stains the honey-comb with a Kinde of 'Lead-colour. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 416 Of the Compound Colours, Lead colour is of indigo and white. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 276 A porcelain bason having a 'lead glaze. a. 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* I. (1729) I. 207 'Lead-Grains so pure as nearly to approach the Fineness of Virgin Lead. c. 1750 J. NELSON *Jrnl.* (1836) 84 A great company of men that worked in the 'lead-groves. 1653 MANLOVE (title) *The Liberties and Customes of the 'Lead-Mines.* 1665 ROYLE *Occas. Refl.* I. iii. heading, Wandering, . . . among covered 'Lead-mines that he knew not of. 1761 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 9 June, Most of the men are 'Lead-miners. 1653 MANLOVE *Lead-Mines* 4 If any . . . there 'Lead-ore may get. 1661-9 ROYLE *Physiol. Ess.* II. i. 52 So unlike common Lead-ore, that the workmen upon that account are pleased to call it (Steel-ore). 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2). I. 108 Mine adapted for smelting some lead-ores than the others. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 523 Analyses of 'Lead-slugs from Blast Furnace. a. 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* I. (1729) I. 159 Out of a 'Lead-Vein . . . in Wales. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 313 Lead-veins, rich in silver.

b. *objective*, as *lead-burner*-, *carving*-, *smelting* (also *attrib.*).

1894 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 6/7 M— W—, 'Lead burner, brother of the deceased, said [etc.]. 1748 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Let. to Shenstone* Easter Sunday, The present fashion at London, is all 'Lead-carving. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* p. viii. 'Lead-smelting blast-furnaces. *Ibid.* 296 Lead-smelting ores can be produced.

c. *instrumental*, as *lead-lapped*-, *-lined*-, *-ruled*-, *-sheathed* *adjs.*

1830 SCOTT *Doom Devorgoil* I. i. The dry bones of 'lead-lapped' ancestors. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 120 Cartridges, packed in 'Lead-lined Barrels and Cases. 1895 F. A. PARKES *Health* 25 Lead-lined cisterns are, on the whole, better avoided. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* xxii. 8 The parchment-case 'Lead-ruled. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 8 'Lead-sheathed Ships.

d. *parasynthetic*, as *lead-coloured*-, *-lidded* *adjs.* e. *similative*, esp. with *adjs.* of colour, as *lead-blue*-, *-brown*-, *-grey*; *lead-like* *adj.* and *adv.*

1882-4 Farrell's *Brit. Birds* (ed. 4) III. 505 Legs and toes pale blue, becoming 'lead-blue a few days after death. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 90 A slope of smooth and 'lead-brown slime. 1611 COTGER, *Plombasse*, 'lead coloured. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 378 Spanish brown, or lead coloured roofs. 1837 GOSSE in *Life* (1890) 107 The insects were . . . of a 'lead-grey colour. 1856 BOKER *Calaynos* II. ii. Robs the 'lead-lidded god of many an hour. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Sim. Styl.* 25 Those 'lead-like tons of sin. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* xiii. The mail weighed lead-like on his breast.

12. *Special combs.*: **lead-arming**, the tallow used for 'arming' a lead (see 6); **lead-ash**-, *ashes*-, *litharge*; **lead-back** (*U.S.*), the American dunlin (*Cent. Dict.*); **lead-bath**, (a) the mass of melted lead in a lead-furnace; (b) the molten lead with which gold and silver ores are melted before cupellation; **lead-comb**, a comb made of lead, used for the purpose of darkening the hair; † **lead-dust** (see quot.); **lead-enter dial.** (see quot. 1855); † **lead foam**, the oxide skimmed from the surface of molten lead; **lead-foot a.** = *leaden-footed*; **lead glance** [= *Du. loodglans*], galena; † **lead-house**, † a plumber's shop; † **lead-lath**, † a batten for laying a leaden roof upon; **lead-light**, a window in which small panes are fixed in leaden cames, also *attrib.*; **lead-line**, (a) a sounding-lead or plumb-line; (b) a line loaded with leaden weights, running along the bottom of a net; (c) a bluish grey line along the gums at their junction with the teeth, indicating lead-poisoning; † **lead-lustre**, lead oxide used as a glaze; † **lead-mall**, † a leaden mallet or a mallet for beating lead; **lead-man**, (a) a dealer in lead; (b) a lead-miner; **lead-marcaiste**, † zinc blende (see quot.); **lead-mill**, (a) an establishment for producing milled or sheet lead; (b) (see quot. 1864); **lead-nail** (mostly *pl.*), a nail used to fasten a sheet of lead on a roof; **lead-ochre** = *MASSICOT*; **lead-paper**, a test-paper treated with a preparation of lead; † **lead-pen** † a metallic pencil for ruling lines; **lead-pencil**, a pencil of graphite, often enclosed in cedar or other wood; **lead-plant** (*U.S.*), a shrub (*Amorpha canescens*) found in the west of the Mississippi valley, and believed to indicate the presence of lead ore; **lead-plaster** = *DIACHYLON*; **lead-poisoning**, poisoning (acute or chronic) by the introduction of lead into the system; **lead-pot**, a pot or crucible for melting lead; † **lead-pound**, a measure of weight; **lead-reeve** (see quot.); **lead-sinker** (see quot. 1875); **lead-soap** (see quot.); **lead-spar** = *ANGLESITE* or *CERUSSITE*; **lead-sugar** (see quot.); **lead-tree**, (a) *Bot.*, a West Indian name for the tropical leguminous tree, *Leucaena Glauca*; (b) a crystalline deposit of metallic lead or zinc that has been placed in a solution of acetate of lead; **lead-vitriol** = *ANGLESITE*; † **lead-walling** *Salt-making* (see quot.); **lead-wash** = *lead-water*; **lead-water** (= *G. bleiwasser*), dilute solution of acetate of lead (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); **lead-work**, plumber's work and material; work in lead esp. glaziers' work; **lead-works pl.**, an establishment for smelting lead-ore; **lead-wort**, a herbaceous plant of southern Europe (*Plumbago Europaea*); also, any plant of the genus *Plumbago* or the order *Plumbaginæ*.

1882 OGILVIE, 'Lead ash, the slag of lead. 1523-4 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 67 For 'lede ashes iijd. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 193 One of lead ashes. 1830 *Use Dict.* Arts 754 The smelter throws a shovelful of small coal or coke cinder upon the 'lead bath. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lead-bath*. 1715 GARTH *Clarendon* 96 Nor yet 'lead-comb was on the toilet plac'd. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, 'Lead Dust, is a preparation used by the potters; made by throwing charcoal dust into melted lead, and stirring them a long time together. 1888-9 'Lead-ear [see CAOUTCHOUC 1]. 1855 ROBINSON *Whisky Gloss.*, *Lead-cater*, Indian-rubber, for removing pencil marks on paper. 1552 HULOET, 'Leade fume or spume, *molybditis*. 1896 K. TYNAN *Lover's Breast-Knot* 15 'Lead-foot, slow, Did the day round to evening-flame? 1810 J. T. in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* p. xv. Lead is found in the state of galena or 'lead glance. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 181 Lead glance is also occasionally, but not frequently met with, in small masses. 1384-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 390 In 3 ladys calcis empt. pro 'ledhyous, *rod.* 1424 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 152 Item Ricardo Horner circa ledhyous . . . 75. qd. 1466 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 93 The said Roofe shal haue sufficient 'leedlathis of herty ooke sufficiently dried. 1844 *Catholic Weekly Instructor* 103 Fixing a small copper gutter at the bottom of each 'lead-light. 1895 *Jrnl.*



R. Inst. Brit. Archit. 14 Mar. 350 All lead-light windows should have iron casements. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 51 \*Leedelynes, j. 1830 *Bailly Festus* xx. (1848) 248 Deeper than ever leadline went. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 100 The tobaccoconist had a 'lead line' on the gums. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 39 \*Leed mallees feble. xiii. 1497 in *Ld. Trans. Acc. Scot.* (1877) I. 350 Item, to the 'lede man, making lede pellockis. 1625 *Bacon Ess.*, *Kiches* (Arb.) 235 A Great Collier, A Great Corne Master, A Great Lead-man. 1633 B. JONSON *Love's Well*, *Welbeck*, Such a light and mettall d'ance Saw you never yet in France, And by Lead-men, for the nonce, That turne round like grindle-stones. 1889 *Times* 28 Nov. 5/6 Relaying a whole sheet of lead for a single crack is doubtless delightful to the leadmen. a 1728 *Woodward Nat. Hist. Fossils* I. (1729) I. 183 A \*Lead-Marcasite, much like the Potters Lead-Ore. The Miners call this Mock-Ore, Mock-Lead, Wild-Lead, and Blinde. 1863 P. JARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 109 Chatham has a monopoly of the dockyard lead manufacture. During the year the 'lead-mill' turned out 21,852 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lb. 1864 CRAIG *Suppl.*, *Lead-mill*, a circular plate of lead used by the lapidary for grinding or roughing. 1354 *Menu. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 92 In ccc \*ledayle emp. 12d. 1476-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 95 Sol. pro iiii<sup>ie</sup> ledenale . . . 12d. 1535-6 *Ibid.* (Surtees) 698, 100 leydnall, 5d. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Lead-nails*. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* v. (ed. 4) 159 The brown or black stain upon the \*lead-paper will again show the presence of hydrochloric acid. 1682 *WILKING in Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 255 For Paper, Inkhome, and \*Lead pen . . . 00 01 05. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxv. 203 He with a White Lead Pen . . . drew a . . . Number of . . . Points. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 144/2 Black and red \*Lead Pencils. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4044/4 A Letter . . . written on Horseback with a Lead-Pencil. 1863 *EMERSON Misc. Papers*, *Thorax* Wks. (Bohn) III. 324 A manufacturer of lead-pencils. 1864 *WEBSTER*, \*Lead-plant. 1865 \*Lead-plaster [see lead-soap]. 1878 *BRISTOWE Theory & Pract. Med.* 617 Chronic \*Lead-poisoning. 13. - *Measures of Weight in Rel. Ant.* I. 70 Sex waxpunde makiet, j. \*Leadpound. 1687 *Mining Laws* in *Collinson Hist. Somerset* I. 117 Any miner who finds himself aggrieved complains to an officer called the 'Lead reeve. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 242 The improvement (on the stocking-frame) . . . consisted in applying the 'Lead-sinkers, which are still in use. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Lead-Sinker* (Knitting-machine), one of the devices which alternate with the jack-sinkers in the depression of the loops between the needles. 1865 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III. 564 \*Lead-soaps, lead-salts of the fat-acids. Common lead-plaster is a preparation of this kind. 1821 R. JAMESON *Man. Min.* 85 Accompanied with galena or lead-glance, and \*lead-spars. 1852 *SEIDEL Organ* 122 The oxygen contained in the atmosphere is imparted to bad brass, and produces what is called 'lead-sugar' . . . which is eagerly sought and consumed by mice. 1844 *FOWNES Chem.* 199 The common . . . experiment of the \*lead-tree. 1864 *GRISEBACH Flora W. Indian Isl.* 785 Lead-tree, *Leucaena glauca*. 1674 *RAY Collect. Words*, *Making Salt* 142 A \*Lead-wall is the Brine of twenty-four hours boiling for one house. 1876 *BRISTOWE Theory & Pract. Med.* (1878) 330 The local inflammation may be allayed to some extent by the use of \*lead-wash. 1875 *Dental Cosmos* XVII. 510 Keep the gum covered with a pellet of cotton saturated with \*lead-water and laudanum. 1641 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 95 \*Leadwork in *East Range*. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 638 Lead-work is used in inferior offices. 1859 *GWILT Encycl. Archit.* (ed. 4) 586 Glazing . . . may be classed under the heads of sashwork, leadwork, and fretwork. a 1728 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Foss.* I. (1729) I. 7 The Lord Derwentwater's \*Lead-Works near Haden-Bridge in Northumberland. 1897 *Daily News* 25 Dec. 5/7 A lad employed at a leadworks. 1727 *BAILEY Vol. II*, \*Leadwort, a kind of herb. 1845 *LINDLEY Sch. Bot.* (ed. 14) 1045, *Plumbaginaceæ*—Leadworks. 1852 *MORFIT Tanning & Currying* (1853) 82 The dentellaria, or leadwort.

b. In names of chemical compounds, as *lead carbonate, chloride, iodide, salts, etc.*

1873 *FOWNES Chem.* (ed. 11) 450 Lead Chloride . . . separates as a heavy white crystalline precipitate. *Ibid.*, Lead Iodide . . . dissolves in boiling water. *Ibid.* 451 Lead Carbonate . . . is sometimes found . . . crystallised in long white needles, accompanying other metallic ores. *Ibid.*, Lead Nitrate.

c. In the names of diseases caused by the presence of lead in the system, as *lead-colic, -distemper, -encephalopathy, -palsy, -paralysis*, for which see also the second member in each.

1774 *PENNANT Tour Scotl.* in 1772, 114 The miners and smelters are subject here . . . to the lead distemper which brings on palsies. 1866 W. H. O. SANKEY *Lect. Ment. Dis.* viii. 162 Lead palsy . . . is accompanied with obstinate constipation or lead colic, and the gums are marked with a peculiar blue line. 1897 *Albott's Syst. Med.* II. 967 Many of the miners . . . have died from lead encephalopathy.

**Lead** (lād), sb. 2. Forms: 4-6 lede, (4 ledde), 5-6 Sc. leid, 6 leade, 7-lead. [f. LEAD v. 1; cf. OHG. *leit* (MHG., mod-G. *leite*).

By Johnson, who gives one example from Herring (quot. 1745 in sense 2), it is stigmatized as 'a low, despicable word'; Todd quotes an instance of it from Burke, and says it is used somewhere by Bolingbroke.]

†1. The action of the vb. LEAD<sup>1</sup>; leading, direction, guidance. *To take to lead*: to take under one's direction or guidance. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1570 Pai left he lede of bar lau. *Ibid.* 12029 Pan tok ioseph iesus to ledde. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10653 Hom lacked the lede of be lorde Ector. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 1532 Decest scho was, God tuk hir spreit to leid. c 1510 *Gest Robyn Hode* vii. 368 in Child *Ballads* (1888) III. 74/1 Take fyne of the best knyghtes That be in your lede.

†2. *Gentleman, man of lead*: one who has a recognized leading position. *Obs.*

1793 *LD. WESTMORLAND in Lecky Eng. in 18th C.* (1887) VI. 558 The men of talent and lead in his Majesty's service. 1842 *WEBSTER Wks.* (1877) II. 130 More than thirty Whigs, many of them gentlemen of lead and influence.

c. Direction given by going in front; example, precedent; esp. in phr. *to follow the lead of*.

1863 *BRIGHT Sp. Amer.* 30 June, To accept the lead of the Emperor of the French on . . . one of the greatest questions. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 405 The king had set an example . . . and the subject was only too ready to follow the royal lead. 1875 T. W. HIGGINSON *Hist. U. S.* xxiv. 240 Under the lead of Josiah Quincy . . . a law was passed forbidding the importation of slaves. 1884 LADY VERNY in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 546 Is the American model a success—a lead which it is desirable to follow out? 1899 *CHEYNE Chr. Use Ps.* iii. 56 The early Christians, in interpreting the Old Testament, followed the lead of the Jews.

d. *spec. in Hunting, etc.*, chiefly in phr. *to give a lead*, i. e., to go first in leaping a fence or the like, so as to encourage the rest; in quot. *transf.*

1859 G. A. LAWRENCE *Sword & Gun* v. 52 Two Sundays ago . . . a Mr. Rolleston . . . volunteered to give us a lead. . . He went off at score, and made the pace so strong, that he cut them all down in the first two verses. 1862 A. TROLLOPE *Orley Farm* I. xxxviii. 296, I lost the run, and had to see Harriet Tristram go away with the best lead any one has had to a fast thing this year. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 535 'What thing?' said I, not wishing to give him the lead.

e. A guiding indication. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. 1. 141 As I have a small brook passing through the farm, these carriages take their lead from the stream in due succession. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* II. § 13 (1864) 202 For the up and down direction we have a very impressive lead; this being the direction of gravity.

2. The front or leading place; the place in front of (something); freq. in phr. *to take the (or a) lead*. Also, the position or function of leading (e.g., a party, a deliberative body), leadership.

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 40 His Grandschir slane at Lythgo giff I leid. 1745 *ABR. HERRING Sp. at York* 24 Sept. 6 This County . . . takes the Lead of the inferior Ones. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* II. xxvii. 127 He took the lead in every jovial conversation. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* (1775) 72 (*Rose*) They take the lead, and lose it. . . by turns. 1796 *BURKE Regic. Prac.* iii. Wks. VIII. 137 To prevent those who compose it from having the open and avowed lead in that house. 1817 *CORBETT Taking Leave* 13 Unless they [the country gentlemen] shall cordially take the lead amongst those working classes. 1840 *HOOD Up Rhine* 5 For a mile or more the doctor took the lead and kept it. 1840 *ALISON Hist. Europe* VIII. alix. § 12 20 Boldly assuming the lead in diplomacy. a 1859 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxiv. (1861) V. 169 The lead of the House of Commons had, however, entirely passed away from Montague. 1860 *TYNOLD Gluc.* I. xxv. 187 Each of our porters took the lead in turn. 1879 *M. ARNOLD Equality* Mixed Ess. 66 On certain lines, certain nations find their strength and take a lead. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 4/1 Germany has . . . taken the lead of other nations [in the preparation of colours from coal tar].

b. The body moving in front; the van. *U. S.*

1880 *TOURGEE Fool's Err.* xxxiii. 217 The lawyers were of course in the lead. *Ibid.* xxviii. 281 Then we started on. I rode beside Mr. Watson in the lead.

3. *concr.* Something that leads.

a. An artificial watercourse, esp. one leading to a mill. Also *MILL-LEAD*. Cf. LEAT.

1541 *Ludlow Church. Acc.* (Camden) 9 Item, to Roger Meyss for cuttyng downe of ellorns in the ledes. . . *Ibid.* 1870 *CHAMBERS Pop. Rhymes* 17 They took . . . a loup in the lead and a dip in the dam.

b. A channel in an ice-field. Cf. *LANE sb.* 2.

1835 *SIR J. ROSS Narr. 2nd Voy. Explan.* Terms 15 A lead, a channel in a direct line through the sea. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xi. (1856) 78 Something like 'a lead' a little to leeward. 1881 A. LESLIE *Nordenskiöld's Voy. Vega* I. x. 519 Johnsen supposed that in a couple of hours the whole lead would be completely closed.

c. A path; a garden path; an alley. *Blind lead* = *blind alley* (see *BLIND a.* 11).

1590 *Acts Privy Council* (1899) XIX. 409 Permytt them to enjoye the libertie of the gardens and the orchards and the leades to walke in. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvell's Anim. Life* 51 Innumerable avenues and blind leads are built to mislead the various carnivorous beetles.

d. A leash or string for leading a dog.

1893 *Daily News* 18 July 6/3 Daykin had with him a dog, which he held by a lead. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Sept. 5/3 Seeing defendant with a muzzle in her hand and an unmuzzled toy terrier on a lead in Holborn.

4. *Card-playing*. The action or privilege of playing the first card in a round or trick. Also, the card so played, or proper to be played, or the suit to which it belongs. *To return one's partner's lead*: to play from the same suit on getting the lead.

1742 *HOYLE Whist* II 11 If you have a Sequence of King, Queen, and Knave, or Queen, Knave, and Ten, they are sure Leads. *Ibid.* 12 You need seldom return your Partner's Lead, if [etc.]. 1862 *CAVENDISH Whist* (1879) 57 If all your suits are weak, the lead is very disadvantageous. 1885 *PROCTOR Whist*, 21 A forced lead from Queen and one other. 1896 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 6/4 The system of American leads—leads more frequently mentioned than adopted in England.

5. a. *Curling*. The first player, or the stone first played. Also, the course along which the stones are driven (Jamieson, 1825-80).

1685 *Lintoun Green* (1817) 38 Convened for a honspool, He . . . their lead, or driver lead. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 52 Whoever is last in order . . . is called the driver and the first the lead. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 572 The lead, or first stone, is always, except on very drug ice, expected to lie short.

b. *Bowls*. (See quot.)

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Bowling*, *Lead*, the advantage of throwing the block and bowling first.

6. *Mining*. a. = *LODE*. b. *Gold-mining*. An alluvial deposit of gold along the bed of an ancient river. Also *deep-lead, great-blue-lead* (see quot.).

a. 1812 *BRACKENRIDGE Views of Louisiana* (1814) 148 Leads (or loads), are the smaller fissures that connect with the larger, which are called by the miners, caves. 1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Roughing it* xl. (1882) 218 A 'blind lead' is a lead or ledge that does not 'crop out' above the surface. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Lead*. See *Lode*. 1893 *GUNTER Miss Dividends* 104 Capital . . . invested in the silver leads of the great mountains.

b. 1855 *Argus* (Melbourne) 19 Jan. 6/1 A great curiosity was discovered in a hole on this lead—a tree. 1874 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 16 The term 'great blue-lead' is employed by the miners to distinguish those portions of the alluvium which are found to rest in a well-defined channel. 1880 *FISON & HOWITT Kamilaroi 272 note*, The expression 'deep lead' refers to those ancient river-courses which are now only discovered by deep-mining operations. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* I. 1, Who knew . . . where the richest leads had been in the old days.

7. *Theatr.* a. The leading or principal part in a play. b. One who plays such a part.

1874 F. C. BURNARD *My time* xxv. 229 She was a girl and playing the lead in the Northern Circuit. 1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 126 He had been playing heavy leads in Shakesperian revivals. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 63 Grey-headed stars, and respectable married leads.

8. a. *Change-ringing*. (See quot. 1874.) b. *Mus.* The giving out of a phrase or passage by one of the parts in a concerted piece, to be followed in harmony by the other parts.

1671 *STEDMAN Tintinnalogia* 55 In Ringing Half-pulls, some Peals do cut Compass, that is—the whole hunt comes to lead at the back stroke. 1834 *SOUTHEY Doctor* I. 304 A lead single was made in the middle of the peal. 1872 *Punch* 27 Apr. 170/1 You always take up that 'lead' in the anthem so dreadfully 'flat'. 1874 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus.* Terms s.v. *Bells*, A bell is said to be 'behind' when she is the last of the changing bells, and at 'lead' when she is the first. Thus the progress from 'lead' to 'behind' is said to be 'going up', and from 'behind' to 'lead' is called 'going down'.

9. *Friendly lead* (see *FRIENDLY a.* 2 b). Also simply *lead*.

1851-61 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* III. 154 We went to a public-house where they were having 'a lead', that is a collection for a friend who is ill, and the company throw down what they can for a subscription, and they have in a fiddle and make it social.

10. In various technical uses.

a. *Electricity*. (a) The angle between the plane through the lines of contact of the brushes or collectors of a dynamo or electric motor with the commutator and the transverse plane bisecting the magnetic field. (b) A conductor conveying electricity from the source to the place where it is used.

1881 *Design & Work* 24 Dec. 455/2 Had properly insulated and erected 'leads' . . . been employed, no serious result would have followed personal contact. 1893 *SLOANE Electr. Dict.*, *Lead of Brushes* in a dynamo electric generator, the lead or displacement in advance of or beyond the position at right angles to the line connecting the poles of the field magnet, which is given the brushes. In a motor the brushes are set back of the right angle position, or are given a negative lead. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Nov. 9/1 The use of candles could be dispensed with by the use of a wandering lead with a hand electric light.

b. *Engineering, etc.* The distance to which ballast, coal, soil, etc. has to be carted or otherwise conveyed (see *LEAD v.* 1 b) to its destination.

1852 *WIGGINS Embanking* 113 The cost of earth-work depends on the nature of the soil, and the distance it has to be conveyed, which is called 'the lead'. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Feb. 6/1 Instead of sending the coal east and west with short 'leads', the company had to send it north and south with very long 'leads'.

c. *Horology*. The action of a tooth, as a tooth of a wheel, in impelling another tooth or pallet.

1880 *TRIFLIN & RIGG Sannier's Mod. Horology* 40.

d. *Naut.* The direction in which running ropes lead fair, and come down to the deck (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). Cf. *FAIR-LEAD*.

c 1860 H. STUART *Seamen's Catech.* 37 Ropes that want a lead can have one . . . by using a snatch block. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Oct. 4 He knows . . . the lead of the ropes, the use of a boat, and a score of other things. 1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 73 The lead of each rope was fixed in Harvey's mind by the end of the rope itself.

e. *Sawing*. 'The overhang of a saw, to extend the cut throughout the length of the saw and to carry the saw back in the kerf during the return stroke' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

f. *Steam-engine*. (See quot.)

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Lead of the crank*, the setting of the crank of one engine a little in advance of the right angle to the other; namely at 100° or 110° in place of 90°. This assists in rendering the motion of the piston more uniform, by moderating its velocity at the end of the stroke. 1881 *Metal World* No. 18. 274 The steam-port is open a very small amount when the crank is in this condition [on the dead centre], the amount that the steam-port is then open being termed the lead of the valve. 1895 *Mod. Steam Engine* 39 This amount of opening before the piston commences its stroke is called the lead of the slide.

11. *attrib. and Comb.*: *lead-bars Coaching*, the bars to which the traces of the leaders are attached; *lead-horse*, a horse that is guided by a lead (see 3 d); *lead-mule* (cf. *lead-horse*); *lead-off*, a commencement; also that which 'leads-off', the first of a series; *lead-reins Coaching*, the leaders' reins; *lead-screw*, 'the main screw of a lathe, which gives the feed motion to the slide-rest' (Webster 1864).



1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 188 Both check-reins were carried away and the \*lead bars broken. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 256 Total weight carried by the \*lead horse. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 345 Give me the \*lead-mule, and the rest of us will go on to camp. 1892 *Finn* 20 Nov. 225/2 It contains 'Seven Christmas Eves', the first or \*lead off being by clever Miss Graves. 1896 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 111/1 The buckles on these \*lead-reins should hang even over the leader's quarters. . . You have now both lead-reins in your left hand.

**Lead** (*léd*), *v.* 1. *Forms:* 1 *lédan*, 2-4 *lédan*, 3 *lédan*, *lédan*, 2-5 *lédan*, *lédan*, (3) *lédan*, *Orm. ledenn*, 3-5 *lédde*, 4-6 *lédde*, 4-7 *lédde*, 4-7 (chiefly *Sc.*) *leide*, *leide*, 6-7 *leide*; 6-7 *lead*. *Pres. ind. (contracted forms):* 2nd *sing.* 1 *lédst*, 3 *lédst*; 3rd *sing.* 1 *léd*, 3 *léd*, 3-4 *léd*, 4 *léd*. *Pa. t.* 1 *lédde*, 2 *lédde*, 2-6 *lédde*, 3 *lédde*, 3-4 *lédde*, (3) *lédde*, *lédde*, 4-6 *lédde*, 4-8 *lédde*, 5-6 *lédde*, (5) *lédde*, *Sc. laid*, 4- *léd*. *Pa. pple.* 1 *lédde*, *lédde*, 3-6 *lédde*, 4-5 *lédde*, *leide*, 4-7 *lédde*, 7 *lédde*, 4- *léd*. Also 3-5 with prefix *i-*, *y-*. [A Com. Teut. wk. vb. (wanting in Goth.): OE. *lédan* = OFris. *lédan*, OS. *lédjan* (MDn. *lédan*, *lédan*, Du. *lédan*), OHG. (MHG., G.) *leiten*, ON. *leida* (Sw. *leda*, Da. *lede*): -OTeut. \**lédjan*, f. \**lédit* road, journey (see *LOAD*, *LODE* *sbs.*), related to OL. *lédan*, ON. *lédan* to go, travel. The word has always served as the usual rendering of *L. ducere*, and this has in some degree influenced the development of meaning.]

**I. To conduct.**

1. *trans.* To cause to go along with oneself.

a. To bring or take (a person or animal) to a place. Also with *away*, *down*, etc. *Obs.* (Phrases like *to lead captive* are now understood in sense 2.)

825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxviii. 19 Astigende in hearnisse zehelte lédde heffend. c. 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* vi. 19 Of eallum nytenum . . . twerem gemacan þu læst in to þam are mid þe. *Ibid.* xlii. 221 God geledded to him niatenum . . . and adam ham alle namen zescop. c. 1205 *LAV.* 26797 [He] lédde uorð Petreum léd þeh hit weore him. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 858 Wifwe, and childe . . . He lédde an-wei wite herte prude. *Ibid.* 2193 He dede dem binden and leden dun, And speren faste in his prisun. 1297 *R. Glouc. (Rolls)* 8803 Oþer kniþtes þer were inome, & ilad in to engeland. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi. (Synon. & Judas) 408 þe forsað byschapis of þat stede al hale þe puple with þam lede. 1387 *Trevisa Higden (Rolls)* 111. 97 þat þe kyng schulde be lad awey prisoner in to Babilon. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) x. 113 The Jews ladden him upon an highe Roche. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 70 Boldly thou thaym bynde, And with the leyde. 1530 *PALSGR.* 604/2 Shall I leade him away with me? 1533 *GAU Richt Vay* 70 God sal leide thaim vþ to the heuine with hime quihik ar deid in crist. 1579 *LIVY Enphues (Arb.)* 168 Ieremy before the people were led away, apointeth their exile to continue three score and ten years. 1704 *HEARNE Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 395 The Pannonians . . . he successfully subdued, leading away the younger sort into other countries.

quasi-passive in *gerund.* a. 1533 *LO. BERNERS Huon* cxliv. 539 The other prysoners, whom we see yonder ledyng to the dethe warde. 1757 *ELIZ. GRIFFITH Lett. Henry & Francis* (1767) II. 87 Suppose a criminal leading forth to execution.

b. To carry or convey, usually in a cart or other vehicle. Now only *north. dial.*: To cart (coal, corn, stones, turf, etc.). To lead in (grain): to house.

c. 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* i. 1. (1890) 30 Of Breotone nédan on scipum lédde wæron. *Ibid.* iii. v. (vii.) 168 Hædde bisceop heht his lichoman . . . lédan to Wintacenstre. c. 1205 *LAV.* 3548 To lédan þis garisume to leuene mine fader. c. 1275 *Leg. Kath.* 2251 We, ærines þin heast, þat licome aweil lédde. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 5120 Siluer and gold þat wit þam lédde. 1362 *LANGF. P. Pl.* A. iv. 130 Lawe schal ben a laborer and leden [1377 lede] a-feld dounge. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* x. 195 With this Bunnok spokin had that To leid their hay. 1386 *CHAUCER Monk's T.* 158 The vessel of the temple he with hym lédde. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xxiii. 248 Thei leiden hire Houses with hem upon chariottes. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 32 Whenne thou hast covered hit [venison] so, Lede hit home. c. 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 5300 Pare armour hame þat led. c. 1450 *Bk. Cartaspe* 813 in *Babes Bk.* þe vssher ledeð þat on hed ry3t. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 1610 A draught off wod to leide. c. 1475 *Rauf Colgear* 597 Leidand Craill he zeid To Paris the way. 1528 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 260 To Smythson, for ledinge corne at Acclame, vjs. viij. 1530 *PALSGR.* 604/2 He was lédde thorowe the towne upon a hardell and so to the galowes. 1594 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary XXXII.* 55 For ledyng i lodes of haye, xij. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* iv. iii. 298 Faith, sir, ha's led the drumme before the English Treagians. 1603 *OWEN Pembroke* (1891) 93 And being thus dried throwlie they (turfs) led home and layed then vp. 1683 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 341 For two load of lime and leading it, ss. 1721 *RAMSAY Eliza Patie Birnie*, 'Tho' peats and turfs and a' to lead. 1799 *J. ROBERTSON Agric. Perth* 105 In no case to reap when they ought to be leading in (bousing) their grain. 1839 *STONEHOUSE A. & Holme* 43 One shilling a load is the price generally paid for leading a cart-load of warp. 1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. ii. 191 He undertakes to convey (or lead, as the term is) all the materials for a new building. 1887 *HALL CAINE Deemster* xvi. 800 Dan was sent for the pair of oxen to where they were leading manure. 1891 *ATKINSON Moorland Par.* 64 The people of the farm in question . . . had been leading, that is, carting hay in a 'catchy' time.

c. Of a natural agent, e.g. the wind: To carry. *Obs.*

1297 *R. Glouc. (Rolls)* 2023 He ariuede at souþ hamptone as þe wind hom flode ylad. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1805 þe wind him lédde a-pon þe flode. 1633 *Br. Hall Hard Texts* 607 Causing the Clouds to lead in store of rain.

d. To bring forward, adduce (testimony); to bring (an action). Now only in *Sc. Law*.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 16278 Quat mister es o witnessand again him for to lede? c. 1450 *HOLLAND Houlat* 224 The crovcs Capone . . . Was officie, but less that the law leidis. 1593 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 430 The richtis, ressonis and allegacions of bath the said parties, . . . led, herde, sene and understandin. 1564 *Warrant in D. H. Fleming Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 494 Forsamekill as thair weis ane proces of forfaiture led aganis Mathew sumtyme Erle Leuenax [etc.]. 1737 *RUTHERFORD Letts* (1862) I. 370 A process leading agst. my guiltiness. 1831 *SIR W. HAMILTON Discuss.* (1852) 228 No evidence has yet been led to show. 1884 *LO. WATSON in Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 253 In the Court below, the parties were allowed and led proof of their respective averments. 1887 *Scotsman* 29 Mar., Proof was led to-day in this action of separation and aliment.

2. To accompany and show the way to; to conduct, guide, esp. to direct or guide by going on in advance; to cause to follow in one's path. Often with advs., *astray*, *away*, *forth*, *in*, *on*, *out*, *up*, etc.

In early examples app. merely a contextual use of sense 1. a. 900 *Martyrol.* 26 in O. E. Texts 178 Mine englas dec lédan in ða hiofolnican Hierusalem. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 27 He hine lédde upon swie hea dune. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 119 Monie þewas . . . lédad to depe on ende þa þe heom duseliche foliað. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 14468 Caym lédde himm [Abell] ut uppo þe feld. c. 1205 *LAV.* 1098 Brutus nom Ignogen & into scipe lédde. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3607 Go, led ðis folc. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 24620 Vnto þe tun þan i me lédde. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2618 þe werwolf hem lédde ouer mures & muntaynes. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints xxxv.* (Thadde) 47 þane tilt a chawmir scho hym lede mare priue. 1382 *Wyclif Ps. lxxviii* (1). 14 He lédde hem themes in the cloude of the day. c. 1475 *Rauf Colgear* 263 To ane preuie Chalmere beline thay him led. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxxviii. (Percy Soc.) 196 The gentle porteres . . . on my way then me lede. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvi. 51 Bot he will leid him in the myre Thocht he hecht to defend him. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* iii. ii. 47 How now, noble Pompey! What, at the wheels of Caesar? Art thou led in triumph? 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii. 309 Therefore shall not Moses . . . his people into Canaan lead. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 321 ¶ 9 Satan is afterwards led away to Gabriel. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* I. 45-7 O lead my Mind . . . Lead it thro' various Scenes of Life. 1847 *H. ROGERS Ess.* (1860) 111. 402 The criminal must be led back by the same road by which he has been led astray. 1879 *MISS YONGE Canoes Ser.* iv. xiii. 144 He was led into the chamber of presence.

b. Of motives, conditions, circumstances: To guide, direct to a place.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 20386 Sais me quat has you hider lédde. 1827 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* II. 44 It was a happy hour that led me up to Barnack hill. 1861 *Temple Bar* I. 467 Chance led him to Basil. 1892 *Eng. Illustr.* Mag. IX. 867 Instinct early led him into the political arena.

c. Of a clue, light, sound, etc.: To serve (a person) as an indication of the way; to mark the course for. Also absol. to lead in (Naut.): to mark the course for entering port.

1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 222 By the tinkling Sound of Timbrels led, The King of Heav'n in Cretan Caves they fed. 1824 *CAMPBELL Theodoric* 185 led by that clue, he left not England's shore Till he had known her. 1833 *J. H. NEWMAN Hymn, Lead, Kindly Light*, amid the encircling gloom, Lead Thou me on! 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 316 The two latter Lights in line lead in.

d. absol., chiefly in figurative contexts.

1580 *SIDNEY Ps. i.* 1, He blessed is who . . . [never] loosely treads The straying steps as wicked counsel leads. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* iii. i. 99 We charge you . . . To go with vs unto the Officers. King. In Gods name lead. 1602 — *Oth. i.* 1. 311 Pray you lead on. c. 1614 *SIR W. MURE Dido & Aeneas* I. 89 Quhair ever thou dost leid We follow thee. 1624 *QUARLES Job* xvi. 30 My lips shall tread That ground . . . as Truth shall lead. 1836 *L. WILLIAMS in Lyra Apost.* (1849) 120 Into God's Word . . . Thou ledest on and on. 1863 *COWDEN CLARKE Shaks. Char.* xvi. 390 [They] who desire to lead, must at all events make a show of following.

e. To lead the way: † (a) with personal obj., to guide, show the way to (obs.); (b) in later use (influenced by sense 13), to go in advance of others, take the lead in an expedition or course of action.

c. 1200 *ORMIN* 3465 Ant te3re steorne wass wiþ hemm To ledenn hemni þe we3ce. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (Paulus) 203 þe quhiklis ledand hym þe way praidde hym [etc.]. 1590 *MARLOWE Edw. II.* ii. ii. (1598) D2, *Lan.* Lead on the way. 1599 *PORTER Angry Wom. Abingt.* (Percy Soc.) 90 Lead thou the way, and let me hold by thee. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* v. v. 73 Lead the way, lords. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 123 The first to lead the Way, to tempt the Flood. 1709 *PRIOR Ode to Col. Villiers*, And in their various Turns the Sons must tread Those gloomy Journeys, which their Sires have led. 1770 *GOLDSON Des. Vill.* 170 He . . . allured to brighter worlds, and led the way. 1832 *H. MARTINEAU Ireland* ii. 22 Dora . . . led the way . . . in an opposite direction. 1847 *MARRVAT Childr. N. Forest* vii. I can manage it, Humphrey; so lead the way. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* ii. § 6. 89 In the silent growth and elevation of the English people the boroughs led the way.

3. Of a commander: To march at the head of and direct the movement of. Also with *on*. † Also to conduct (warfare) = *L. ducere bellum*.

a. 900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 827 (Parker MS.) Se Ecgbryht lédde fierd to Dore wiþ Norþan hymbre. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1609 Wiþ þe clemest compaigne þat euer king lédde. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 154 Where ben tho that ladd the grete hostes? c. 1470 *Cologras & Gau.* 655 The thrid heght schir Battallas, the batal to leid. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vii. 171 Hew Kertyngayne the wantgard leidis he. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xl. iii. 28 Ne na weifair with þour pepill led. i. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vi. 332 He leidis ane armie tilt Northumberland. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. vi. 4 You (worthy Vnkle) Shall . . . Leade our first Battell. 1736 *LEDIARD Life Marlborough* II. 267 The

Prince . . . led them on with great Gallantry. 1821 *R. TURNER Arts & Sci.* (ed. 18) 188 Many thousands of them [elephants] have at once been led to battle. 1847 *MARRVAT Childr. N. Forest* iv. He longed . . . to lead his men on to victory. absol. c. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 397 (Douce MS.) Withe a launce one loft þat loney cone lede. 1581 *SAVILLE Tacitus Agric.* (1622) 194 The army . . . cried to leade into Caledonia. 1623 *BINGHAM Xenophon* to Cyrus . . . told them, that his purpose was to lead against the great King. 1791 *COWPER Iliad* iv. 430 Go therefore thou, Lead on.

4. To go before or alongside and guide by direct or indirect contact; to conduct (a person) by holding the hand or some part of the body or clothing, (an animal) by means of a cord, halter, bridle, etc. Const. by (the hand, etc.). Also with advs. *away*, *in*, *off*, *on*, *out*, *up* and *down*, etc. To lead apes (in hell): see *APE* sb. 6.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 71 His þegnas . . . léddeon him to pone eosol. c. 1000 *Age. Gosp. Matt.* xv. 14 Se blinda xyl he blindne læt hig feallad begen on ænne pytt. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 þet mon . . . sarine freafad oðer blindne let. c. 1300 *Sir Tristr.* 446 Tristrem hunters seide ride Les of houndes þai ledde. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints xxxiii.* (George) 274 Ta þi belt & hyme [a dragon] lede, & about his hals knyt it sone. c. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 447 His stede was sone stabledded, and lede to þe stalle. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* i. xlix. The brachet was mjne that the Knight lad away. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xlii. 17 His fa sum by the oxstar leidis. *Ibid.* xc. 35 That ane blynde man is led forth be ane uther. 1530 *PALSGR.* 604/2 Lede my horse, I praye you, up and downe. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. i. 4 A milke white lamb she lad. 1614 *SIR A. GORGES tr. Lucan's Pharsalia* i. 37 Then doth he take a faire large bull . . . And him vnto the Altar leades. 1766 *GOLDSON. Vic. W.* xxiii. The captive soldier was led forth. 1813 *SKETCHES Charac.* (ed. 2) I. 29 [She] returned, leading in a lovely little girl. 1830 *TENNYSON Ode Memory* iii. 10 In sweet dreams . . . Though leddest by the hand thine infant Hope. 1862 *Temple Bar* IV. 252 The chestnut . . . was led off to the stable.

b. To lead (a bride) to the altar, to church († also simply: † after *L. ducere*): To marry.

1530 *PALSGR.* 604/2, I lde a bride to church, je mayne. 1700 *DRYDEN Ovid's Metam.* xii. 267 He had either led Thy Mother thence; or was by Promise ty'd. 1812 *LANDOR C. Julian* v. iii. 5 He leads her to the altar, to the throne. 1842 *TENNYSON Ld. of Burleigh* 11 He . . . leads her to the village altar.

c. fig. (a) In opposition to *drive*: To guide by persuasion as contrasted with commands or threats.

(b) To lead by the nose (for the allusion cf. quot. 1604): to cause to obey submissively. Also † to lead by the sleeve.

c. 1425 *LVOC. Assemb. Gods* 1680 How false idolatry ledeth hem by the sleue. 1583 *GOLDING Catilin* on *Deut.* cxli. 745 Men . . . suffer themselves to be led by the noses like brutes. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poessie* iii. xxiv. (Arb.) 299 Princes may be lead but not driuen. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* i. iii. 407 The Moore . . . will as tenderly be lead by th' Nose As Asses are. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 20 Nose shall meete with ignorant Juries, your duty is to open their eyes, you may not lead them by the nose. 1749 *SMOLLETT G. Bl.* (1797) 111. 77 They [the great] have favourite domestics who lead them by the nose. 1856 *KINGSLEY Plays & Purit.* 211 A mob of fools and knaves, led by the nose in each generation by a few arch-fools and arch-knaves. 1862 *Temple Bar* IV. 167 She might be led, but would not be driven.

d. *intr.* (quasi-passive). To be led; to submit to being led.

1607 *MARKHAM Caval.* I. (1617) 75 Till hee be so tame . . . that he will leade vppe and downe quietly. 1822 *SCOTT Pirate* xxiv. My master may lead, but he winna drive. 1887 *I. R. Ledy's Ranche Life Montana* 148 In the morning the pupils [colts] have learnt their lesson, and will lead anywhere.

5. To guide with reference to action or opinion; to bring by persuasion or counsel to or into a condition; to conduct by argument or representation to a conclusion; to induce to do something. Said both of persons and motives, circumstances, evidence, etc.

a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 261 þe feont . . . leadeð [men] to unbileuere. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 26696 He said þat-tilt his wif him lédde. c. 1330 *Spec. Gy Wario.* 62 þe world þurw his foule gile lédde me lad to longe while. c. 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* 111. 445 Herby bene man lad in to fendus temptacioun. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 217 Al accordid, that kynde lad the chylde that to done. 1538 *STARKE England* i. ii. 30 The wyl of man ever commonly folowth that to the wych opynyon . . . ledyth hyr. 1586 *HUNSTON in Border Papers* (1894) I. 367 Sondre cawses . . . leades me greatlē to mistrust the Kinges good meaning towards her Majesty. a. 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Deuot. Poems* iii. 26 To lyf that ledde alle the leid. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* I Brit-beasts led with sensuality. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xxx. 177 They ought not to be led with admiration of the vertue [etc.]. 1721 *ADOLPH Spect.* No. 40 ¶ 1 This Error they have been led into by a ridiculous Doctrine in modern Criticism. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* *Introd.*, Wks. 1874 I. 9 Our whole nature leads us to ascribe all moral perfection to God. 1859 *RUSKIN Pict. Pathis* App. i. (1891) 251 Tintoret . . . may lead you wrong if you don't understand him. 1861 *M. PATTERSON Ess.* (1889) I. 41 Edward's foreign policy led him to draw closer the ties which connected our country with Germany. 1871 *L. STEWART Heat* 239 In studying the radiation of gases we are led to some very peculiar laws. 1885 *SIR H. COTTON in Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 479 There was nothing in the prospectus to lead him to such a conclusion. 1888 *H. F. LESTER Hartas Naturin* II. vi. 122 She knew the Colonel was easily led.

absol. 1597 *BACON Colours Gd. & Evil* (Arb.) 138 Besides their power to alter the nature of the subject in appearance, so leade to error.

6. Of a way, road, etc.: To serve as a passage for, conduct (a person) to or into a place. Hence



*absol. or intr.*, to have a specified goal or direction. Cf. *L. via ducit in urbem*. Often in fig. contexts.

*a 1200 Moral Ode* 237 Late we . . be wei bene þe lat þe nigeðe del to helle of manne. *c 1200* ORMIN 12016 For þiss Lamb iss þatt rihte stih þatt ledeþ upp till heffne. *1340* *Aemb. 165* þet is þe way þet let in to þe helle of god. *c 1375* *Se. Leg. Saints viii.* (*Egipciane*) 843 Gyl he . . wald kenne me the gat, þat mycht me led to the fume Iordane. *1382* *Wyclif Matt. vii. 14* How streit is the gate and narrow the weye that ledith to lyf. *1509* *Bury Wills* (Camden) 112 V. hyghway . . ledyng toward Ipswyche. *1546* *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 Yet bothe entendeth to go the journey that ledeth to the hye Jerusalem. *1603* *Shaks. Meas. for M.* iv. 1. 33 A little doore, Which from the Vineyard to the Garden leades. *1621* *LADY M. WROTH Urania* 452 The way of necessity leading me to follow my disdain. *1710* *Steele Tatler* No. 194 ¶ 2 There was a single Bridge that led into the Island. *1720* *Ozell Vertol's Rom. Rep.* II. ix. 48 There were but two Ways that led equally to all the Dignities of the Republick. *1780* *A. Young Tour* Irel. i. 288 The end of the lake at your feet is formed by the root of Mangerton, on whose side the road leads. *1791* *MRS. RAOCLIFFE Rom. Forest* ii, La Motte ascended the stairs that led to the tower. *1821* *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 122 My rambles led me to a gipsy's camp. *1861* *Temple Bar* II. 547 Broad steps lead down into a garden. *1884* *J. COLBORNE Hicks Pasha* 69 Then comes the eternal arid plain leading to the barren hills. *1889* *Repentance Paul Wentworth* I. ix. 187 Their road . . led them through a little copse.

*b. intr.* To form a channel into, a connecting link to (something).

*1833* *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.* c. 46 § 95 One waste or foul water pipe . . to communicate with any drain . . leading into a common sewer. *1851* *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exh.* 361 Motion is . . communicated to the rudder by means of two connecting rods leading to the tiller.

*c. intr.* To lead to: to have as a result or consequence.

*a 1770* *JORTIN Serm.* (1771) IV. vi. 119 Pride seldom leads to truth in points of morality. *1845* *S. AUSTIN Rank's Hist. Ref.* I. 277 The general disapprobation excited by the church on such weighty points, naturally led to a discussion of its other abuses. *1861* *M. PATTISON Ess.* (1889) I. 43 Several seizures of English cargoes led to reprisals on our part; reprisals led to a naval war. *1875* *BRYCE Holy Rom. Emp.* iv. (ed. 5) 35 The victory of Tolbiac led to the submission of the Alemanni. *1885* *Manch. Exam.* 8 July 5/3 Mr. Beecher's former opinion that smoking leads to drinking.

*7. To lead (a person) a dance: transf. and fig.*, to put to the trouble of hurrying from place to place; hence, to compel to go through a course of irksome action. *To lead (a person) a chase*: lit. to give (a pursuer) trouble by one's speed or circuitous course; also fig. Also by association with sense 12) to lead a person a life.

*a 1529, 1599* [see *DANCE sb.* 6 b]. *1601* *SHAKS. All's Well* II. iii. 49 Why he's able to lead her a Carranto. *1607* *Heywood Wom. Killed* (1617) A 3, That's the dance her Husband meanes to lead her. *1711* *ADDISON Spect.* No. 89 ¶ 2 You know . . my Passion for Mrs. Martha, and what a Dance she has led me. *1715* *De For Fam. Instruct.* t. iv. (1841) 77 I'll lead her such a life she shall have little comfort of me. *1850* *MRS. JAMESON Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 64 They led St. Guthlac such a life, that [etc.]. *1861* *Temple Bar* IV. 53 He . . often leads them a fine chase over hill and dale. *1883* *FENN Middy & Ensign* xvii. 107 The chaps would lead him such a life. *1892* *Cornh. Mag.* July 15 How can the captain so forget himself as to lead them a paper chase? *1892* *Sunday Mag.* Aug. 509/2 She had led him the life of a dog.

*8. With an inanimate thing as object. a. To conduct (water, occas. steam) through a channel or pipe. Cf. L. aquam ducere. Also with away, forth, off, out.*

*c 1205* *LAV. 15952* þis water we al ilæde. *1382* *WYCLIF Prov.* v. 16 Ben lad out this wellis withoute forth. *1842* *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. ii. 273 Deep beds of peat, from which the water has been led off by open drains. *1865* *Ibid.* Ser. II. i. 11. 276 Water may be led away from a hill-side and form a perennial stream of the greatest value. *1892* *Chamb. Jrnl.* 4 June 360/1 A dam and shoot were constructed . . to lead the water away faster. *1893* *Ibid.* 28 Jan. 61/1 The steam . . being led by a bamboo pipe to other vessels.

*b. To guide the course or direction of (something flexible); † to train (a vine), † to trace (a line, a boundary); to draw or pass (a rope, etc.) over a pulley, through a hole, etc.*

*c 1050* in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl.* 376 þa ilcan þe him ær landgemere læddon. *1398* *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxvii. (1495) 719 Vynes mow be lad wyth rayllynge aboute houses and townes. *1607* *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 441 The nose is blackish, a line being softly led through the length, and only through the top of the outside thereof. *1669* *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* v. 3 Ten small sticks, which let him that leadeth the Chain, carry in his Hand before. *1834-47* *J. S. MACAULAY Field Fortif.* (1851) 219 A charge is laid on the floor . . and it is fired with a hose led outside. *1841* *J. T. HEWLETT Parish Clerk* I. 79 Bleed and blister, lead a mane, dock a tail. *1869* *BOULET Arms & Arm.* viii. (1874) 142 System of pulleys, over which strong cords are led. *1876* *PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT Telegraphy* 37 The insulated wire . . is led up through the copper sulphate. *1885* *R. BRIDGES Eros & Psyche, March* 25 Olive-bordered clouds o'er ilac led. *1892* *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 88 Ropes . . led through blocks fixed to stakes.

*c. Naut. intr.* Of a rope: To admit of being 'led'.

*c 1860* *H. STUART Seaman's Catech.* 38 The reef tackle leads through the upper sheave of the sister block. *1867* *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Fair-lead*, is applied to ropes as suffering the least friction in a block, when they are said to lead fair.

† *d. To guide, steer (a boat); to guide, drive (a carriage; cf. F. conduire); to guide (a pen).* *Obs.* *1377* *LANGL P. Pl. B.* II. 179 Cartesale the commissaire owre carte shal he lede. *c 1380* *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 12 Lede þe boot into þe hey see. *c 1384* *CHAUCER II. Fame* II. 434 Pheton, wolde lede Algate his fader carte, and gye. *1430* *LYDG. Bochas* v. vii. (1554) 127 To holde the plough and lede it with his hond. *1484* *CAXTON Fables of Esop* II. xvi. Of a carter which ladde a Charyot or carte which a Mule drewe forth. *1552* *LATIMER Serm.* St. Andrew's Day (1584) 241 Our Saviour . . saith to Peter, *Duc in altum* — Lead thy boate into the deepe. *1567* *Satir. Puns Reform.* iii. 49 With Romaine hand he could weill leid ane pen.

† *e. In literalisms of translation; = L. ducere and its compounds.*

*1382* *WYCLIF Exod.* xxvi. 37 Fyue pilers . . before the whiche shal the tente be lad. — *Ezek.* v. 1 Take to thee . . rasour, shaunye heeris; . . thou shalt lede it bi thin heed, and bi thin beerd. — *Mark* xiv. 47 Oon of men stondinge aboute, leding out a swerd, smot the seruaut of the hijeste prest.

† *f. To multiply (a number into another).* *Obs.* *c 1430* *Arte of Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 15 Lede the rote of o quadrat into the rote of the oper quadrat, and þan wolte the meene shew. *Ibid.* 17 A digit, the whiche lede in hymself cubikly [etc.].

† *g. To conduct (affairs); to manage, govern.*

*c 1200* *ORMIN 17238* To ledenn a þe bodij riht All afterr Godess lare. *a 1300* *Cursor M.* 4256 þan was ioseph bath lued and dred Wit wisdom all his werkes ledd. *c 1320* *Cast. Love* 306 Wit-outen þeos foure wip worshipsche Mai no Kyng lede gret lordschipe. *a 1366* *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 400 She had no-thing hir-self to lede. More than a child of two year olde. *1375* *HABOUR Bruce* I. 38 Alexander the King. . . That Scotland hard to styer and leid. *1398* *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 2 This game rule and lede And bringe it to a good ende. *c 1470* *Gologras & Gaw.* 48 Ask leif at the lord, yone landis suld leid. *1567* *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 41 Gif that heir not the Law, quhilk suld thane leide Than sal thay not in ony ways belef.

*absol.* *a 1300* *Cursor M.* 28277 Maister o childer i was sum-quare, I ledd noght lele wit my lare. *1579* *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* July 185 For shepheards (sayd he) there doen leade, As Lordes doen othe where.

† *b. refl.* To conduct oneself, behave, act. *Obs.*

*c 1200* *ORMIN 12146* þiff þu þe ledests all wipþ skill. *c 1250* *Gen. & Ex.* 2301 Hu he sullen hem best leden. *a 1300* *Cursor M.* 8470 Hu þat he agh him for to lede. *c 1375* *Se. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Theodora*) 833 In vertuise . . he . . sa can hyme-selfe leyde þat . . þai . . mad hymne abbot.

† *10. To deal with, treat (cf. GUIDE v. 5).* In pa. pple.: Circumstanced, situated, in such and such a condition.

*c 1205* *LAV. 726* Heo weoren swiðe uuele ilæd. *Ibid.* 27713 þer weoren Rom-leoden reouliche ilæde. *a 1225* *Leg. Kath.* 624 Hu me hain walde preatin ut leaden unlæliche. *c 1340* *Cursor M.* 13787 (Trin.) For so in sekene am I lad þat [etc.]. *1362* *LANGL P. Pl. A.* III. 154 Heo ledeþ the lawe as hire luste. *c 1450* *Mertin* 331 When he saugh the kyng Rion so euell l-lede, it a-noyed hym sore. *c 1489* *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* III. 81 These glotons that leden our folke so cursedly.

*II. To carry on.*

† *11. To engage or take part in, to perform (dances, songs), to utter (joyful or mournful) sounds. Cf. L. ducere carmen, choros, G. die reihen führen. Obs.*

A different sense of *to lead a dance* appears under sense 13. *a 1000* *Andreas* 1477 (Gr.) He weast eft swa ær lof lædende. *c 1250* *Gen. & Ex.* 699 Of ðis kinge wil we leden songe. *a 1300* *Cursor M.* 28147 Caroles, iloltes, and plaies, Ic have be-haldyn and ledde in ways. *c 1325* *Coer de L.* 3739 The damyselles lede daunse. *13 . . Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1894 3et is þe lorde on þe launde, ledande his gomme. *1382* *WYCLIF Judith* III. 10 Ledende dauncis in trumpis and timbris. *c 1489* *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 446, I have seen Reynawd, Alard, guchard, & Rychard ledyng grete joye wyth grete company of knyghtes. *1493* *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 26 b, Thou hast thyn armes spredde to lede karolles and daunces.

† *12. To go through, pass (life, † a portion of time).* Cf. *L. ducere vitam, Gr. ἀγνν βίον*, etc. Rarely, † *To support life by (bread).* † *Also with forth.*

*c 900* tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. xxviii. [xxvii.] (1890) 360 Se ær in mednylcan elonde, þat is Farne nemned, ancorlif lædde. *a 1000* *Boeth. Metr.* vii. 40 (Gr.) Forðon orsors lif eal-niz lædað worldumne wite buton wendinge. *c 1175* *Lamb. Hom.* 89 God sette e þam israelisce folce hu heo sculden beore lif leaden. *c 1200* *ORMIN* 9359 þatt hæffenn ledd 433 þezze lif æfter þe fleahess wille. *a 1300* *Cursor M.* 4027 He ledd his liue wit-wit-blam. *Ibid.* 13279 Wit þair fissing war þai fedd And pauer liuelede þai ledd. *a 1366* *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 216 She . . ladde hir lyf only by breed Kneden with eisel. *1393* *LANGL P. Pl. C.* xvii. 18 That al here lyf leden in lowenesse and in pouerte. *c 1425* *Seven Sag.* (P.) 232 To have another wyf, For to ledde with thylyf. *1523* *L.D. BERNERS Froiss.* I. xxiii. 32 Thus this lady lede forth her lyfe ther mekely. *1569* *J. ROGERS Gl. Godly Love* 178 Very few leade lyves, according to the lawes of Christe. *1579* *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 188 He mayat his leasure . . lead his Winter in Athens his Summer in Naples [etc.]. *1612* *H. PEACOCK Minerva Brit.* 46 Heere sits Repentance, solitarie, sad, . . As greening for the life, that she hath lad. *a 1661* *FULLER Worthies* (1840) I. 276 He led his old age in London. *1710* *STEELE Tatler* No. 166 ¶ 2 The Fastless Manner of Life, which a Set of idle Fellows lead in this Town. *1819* *CABRILL T. of Hall* xii. They led in comfort a domestic life. *1821* *KEATS Lamia* i. 312 In Corinth . . she . . had led Days as happy as [etc.]. *1856* *Froude Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 13 That no human being should be at liberty to lead at his own pleasure an unaccountable existence. *1873* *BROWNING Red Clot. Nt.-cap* 156 Do lead your own life and let ours alone!

† *b. To pass through (pain, suffering); to bear, endure.*

*a 1300* *Cursor M.* 15703 Þe strang soru þat he ledd can na man rede in run. *c 1330* *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 15 Suffre not Sir Frethebald long to lede þis pynne. *c 1435* *Torr. Portugal* 1054 Yt ys wyllie the worse to lede. *c 1475* *Parle-nay* 3785 Non knew the sorow by thaim lade and bore.

*III. To precede, be foremost.* (Cf. sense 2.)

† *13. To have the first place in; to march in the front line of; lit. and fig. esp. in to lead the dance (see DANCE sb. 6), to lead the van.*

*c 1380, a 1616* [see *DANCE sb.* 6]. *1697* *DRYDEN Æneid* ix. 31 Messapus leads the Van. *Ibid.* xl. 905 Asylas leads the Chase. *1736* *LEIARD Life Marlborough* I. 98 The Grenadiers . . led the Van. *1839* *BAILEY Festus* v. (1848) 49 May our country ever lead The world, for she is worthiest. *1865* *LOWELL Wks.* (1890) V. 283 A common-wealth whose greatest sin it has been to lead the van in freedom of opinion. *1869* *A. W. WARD tr. Curtius Hist. Greece* II. iii. 478 In ancient times the choregi themselves led the chorus. *1884* *Graphic* 23 Aug. Your cousin Gordon and I . . had led the van all the morning. *1893* *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 385/2 Of the causes . . pneumonia led the list.

*b. absol.* To go first, to have the first place. Also with off.

*1798* *CAPT. MILLAR Aug.* in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* VII. p. cliv, The Goliath was leading, the Zealous next. *1824* *9 LANDOR Imag. Contr.* Wks. 1846 II. 249 The mounted slave . . led off with his master's charger. *1892* *Sat. Rev.* 2 July 10/2 The boat . . was leading by two hundred yards. *1900* *Blackw. Mag.* June 789 The Admiral's frigate led.

*fig.* *1858* *GREENER Gunner* 300 If we take thirty or thirty-five yards' distance as an average, the latter will not 'lead' in the race. *1891* *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 6/1 The small hats which are to lead for the coming season.

† *14. intr. a. Mus.* (See quot. 1880.) *b. Change-ringing.* Of a bell: To have the 'lead' (see LEAD sb. 2 8 a).

*1671* *STEDMAN Tintinologia* 82 Every bell leads four times, and lies behind twice, except when [etc.]. *1880* *Grove Dict. Mus.* *Lead*, to, in fugues or imitative music, is to go off first with a point or subject, which is afterwards taken up by the other parts successively. Thus in the Amen Chorus in the Messiah the bass 'leads'.

† *15. trans.* To direct by one's example; to set a fashion; to take the directing or principal part in (proceedings of any kind); to be chief of (a party, a movement); to have the official initiative in the proceedings of (a deliberative body).

*1642* *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxv. 228 They should rather lead a fashion of thrift, than follow one of riot. *1697* *HUMFREY Nightwom.* God v. 2 The Trent Doctrine (which is the perfect Papists) I must confess, is led them by St. Austine. *1841* *W. STAUDING Italy & Its Isl.* II. 266 The famous insurrection led by Masaniello. *1872* *C. E. MAURICE Life St. Langton* I. 22 The Abbot . . helped to lead the movement. *1880* *C. R. MARKHAM Ferns. Bark* 335 The Government should retain the chinchona plantations, and continue to lead the cultivation. *1891* *Sat. Rev.* 31 Oct. 494 1 Disraeli still led the House of Commons. *1892* *Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept. 7/1 He was able to lead the work himself. *1892* *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* IX. 867 In conversation he seems rather to be led than to lead.

*b. To take the directing part in (singing, a musical performance), to perform one's own part so as to guide the others; so to lead a band, an orchestra. Similarly, to lead the prayers (of a congregation), to lead (a congregation) in prayer. Also absol.*

*1849* *Chambers's Inform.* II. 764/2 Sometimes a tenor voice will attempt to lead the trebles. *1859* *G. A. LAWRENCE Sword & Gown* v. 51 He is so very anxious to get Cecil to lead the singing in church. *1866* *G. MACDONALD Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 245 This fine old church in which I was honoured to lead the prayers of my people. *1880* *GOLDW. SMITH Cowper* III. 41 Cowper himself was made to do violence to his intense shyness by leading in prayer. *1883* *FENN Middy & Ensign* xxvi. 159 He . . led the chorus, which was lustily trotted out by all present. *1891* *Graphic* 31 Oct. 518/3 He went to lead the orchestra at the concert. *1892* *Harper's Mag.* May 821/2 A woman . . led the singing.

† *16. Of a barrister: a. trans.* To act as leading counsel in (a cause); to act as leader to (another barrister); to take precedence of. *b. absol. or intr.* *1806-7* *J. BERSFORD Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) I. Introd., Were I however employed to lead the cause on our side. *1862* *A. TROLLOPE Orley Farm* I. xxxiv. 268 Of course I must lead in defending her. *1883* [see *LEADER* 3 c]. *1884* *Law Times* 11 Oct. LXXVII. 384/1 It has been the practice of English Queen's Counsel to lead colonial Queen's Counsel in appeals before the Judicial Committee.

† *17. Card-playing. a. intr.* To play the first card in a round or trick. Also with off. Said also of the card. *To lead to or up to*: to play a card in order to bring out (cards held by another player). Also in indirect pass.

*1677* *MIEGE Eng.-Fr. Dict.* s.v., To lead (in Cards) *jouer le premier*. *1727-52* *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Ombre*, Matadores . . are not obliged to attend an inferior trump when it leads. *1742* *HOYLE Whist* 11 When you lead, begin with the best Suit in your Hand. *1863* *CAVENISH Whist* (ed. 5) 75 You would often do better to . . lead up to the weak suit of your right-hand adversary, or through the strong suit of your left-hand adversary. *1879* — *Card Ess.*, etc. 110 Lead originally from your strongest suit. *Ibid.* 165 He led off with his own strongest suit. *1892* *Field* 16 July 120/1 He was keeping his tenace to be led to.

*b. trans.* As first player, to play (a specified card); to play one of (a suit or a specified suit). Also with out.

*1731* *SWIFT Death Dr. Swift* 239, I lead a heart. *1742* *HOYLE Whist* (1763) 5 Let us suppose the right-hand Adversary leads a Suit. *1778* *C. JONES Hoyle's Games Impr.* 90 Lead



Pinto. 1843 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* v. You led the club. 1879 'CAVENDISH' *Card Ess.*, etc. 111 It is an excellent plan to lead out first one suit and then another. *Ibid.* 171, I led knave of diamonds. The club was then led through me. *Ibid.* 198, I led the king of trumps. 1891 *Field* 28 Nov. 843/1 He ought in any case to lead trumps.

IV. In idiomatic combination with adverbs. (For the non-specialized combinations, see the several senses and the advs.)

18. **Lead away.** a. *trans.* To induce to follow unthinkingly. Chiefly in *passive*: to yield to enthusiasm, to give credence to misrepresentation.

1736 LEBIARD *Life Marlborough* III. 163 Some Men are led away by the Spirit of Party. 1861 *Temple Bar* II. 395 Grace is easily led away.

b. *Naut.* To lead it away: to take one's course. 1720 Dr Foe *Capt. Singleton* xiii. (1840) 229 We led it away, with the wind large, to the Maldives.

19. **Lead off.** a. *trans.* To 'open', take the first steps in (a dance, a ball); hence *gen.* to begin, make a beginning in; to open (a conversation or discussion). *Const. with.* b. *intr.* or *absol.*

a. 1881 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *My Love* I. xiii. 229 The twins leading off the family ball. 1890 A. GISSING *Vill. Hampden* II. iv. 66 The dance... was led off to the popular strains of the 'Keel-Row'. 1893 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 Jan. 109/2 A well-known dramatic critic led off the congratulations.

b. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Memo. of himself* 18 On some occasions, she would persist in a determined taciturnity, to the regret of the company present; and at other times would lead off in her best manner. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* III. v. 78, I led off with five or six coxcombical bows. 1862 *Temple Bar* IV. 500 The primo tenore... leads off with 'Hard times no more'. 1882 STEVENSON *Fam. Stud.* 267 A boy of fifteen to lead off with a lass of seventeen. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 210/2 He led off with his companion in a sort of quickstep.

20. **Lead on.** a. *trans.* To induce gradually to advance; to entice or beguile into going to greater lengths. b. *intr.* To direct conversation to a subject.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 98 Give him a show of comfort in his suit, and lead him on with a fine baited delay. 1833 KEBBLE *Serm.* vi. (1848) 141 She will continually be led on from bad to worse. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* vi. I've led her on to tell her secret. 1891 F. W. ROBINSON *Her Love & His Life* III. vi. ix. 195 Mike led on to the one subject which engrossed him. 1891 Mrs. HENNIKER *Sir George* vi. 113 Don't pretend, now, you didn't encourage and lead me on.

21. **Lead out.** *trans.* = *Lead off* 19 a. Also, to conduct (a partner) to the dance.

1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxxv. The picture of Auld Sir Malise Ravenswood came down on the ha' floor, and led out the braw before them a'. 1859 READE *Love me little* xiv. (1868) 190 The stable-boy... leading out one of the housemaids... proceeded to country dancing.

*absol.* 1776 PRATT *Pupil Pleas* (1777) I. 172 The soft things he said, while we led out.

22. **Lead up.** a. *trans.* = *Lead off* 19 a. ? *Obs.*

1731 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Poems, Farewell to Bath* v. I've led up many a ball. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI. xxvii. 166 What a frolic dance will she and her new husband, in a little while, lead up. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* ix. Mr. Thornhill and my eldest daughter led up the ball. 1799 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Pop. Tales, Limerick Gloves* i. She did not object to her own Jenny's leading up the ball.

b. *intr.* To lead up to: to prepare gradually for; to form a gradual preparation for.

1861 *Temple Bar* IV. 101 The circumstances which led up to the explosion of the... conspiracy. 1880 McCARTHY *Omn Times* III. xiv. 381 Perhaps he had deliberately led up to this very point. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* Pref. 22 All earlier history leads up to the Incarnation. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Jan. 16/2 The harlequinade... is led up to by a tasteful transformation scene.

**Lead** (led), *v.* 2 Also 5 *ledo*, *leedyn*, 6 *leed*. [f. LEAD sb.1]

+1. *trans.* a. To make (something) of lead. b. To make dull and heavy as lead. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* ix. 175 Or pipis hit to condit me may lede. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Malhoute* II. xc. (1869) 109 With this ax I dulle and lede [f. *f. assomme*... et *aplomme*] the clerkes at cherche.

2. To cover with lead. Also with *over*.

c 1440 *Promp. Narr.* 292/2 Leedyn wythe lead, *plumbo*. 1479 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 53 A new roof to the church of Euston and ledyd. 1530 *Palsgr.* 604/2, I leede, I cover a thing, or a rofe of a house, with leede. 1552 *Inventories* (Suttees) 10 And the quier all ledd. a 1661 *Fuller Worthies* (1840) II. 293 She leaded and paved the Friday Market Cross in Stamford. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 40 Sent away naked saving in her Keel, which was Leaded. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 316 The Carpenters... caulked all the seams... and leaded them over. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xvii. We gained the roof... which was in part leaded. 1862 [see LEADED p[er]f. a.].

3. To arm, load, or weight with lead.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* viii. (Arb.) 16 A croked staf wel leded on thende for to playe at the balles. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 191 b/2 They bete this holy man with... Scourges leded. 1651-7 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 25 Lead the shank of the hook. 1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 12 The line should always be leaded according to the rapidity, or quietness of the river you angle in.

4. a. To fix (glass of a window) with leaden comes. Also with *in*, *up*.

1530 *Palsgr.* 604/2, I will leed no mo wyndowes, it is to costly. a 1626 *Bacon New Atl.* (1900) 26 A carved Window of Glasse, leaded with Gold and blew. 1885 F. MILLER *Glass Painting* vii. 69 Where very small pieces of glass have to be leaded in the finest or 'string' lead can be used. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. 443 The glass [of the windows] was new leaded. 1899 MACKAIL *Life Morris* II. 42 The glass was burned and leaded up.

b. To set or fasten in firmly with molten lead. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone* I. 274 The next day... Course XXIX. was set, and its circular chain leaded in also.

+5. To line (pottery) with lead or lead-glaze; to glaze. Also with *over*. *Obs.*

1558 WARDE *tr. Alexis' Secretes* 73 Joyle them together in an earthen panne or pottle leaded. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 30 Great stone pottes that be leaded within. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xxxviii. 30 He [the potter] applieth himself to lead it over. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 123 After the vessels are painted, they lead them, with that sort of Lead-Ore they cal Smithum, which is the smallest Ore of all, beaten into dust, finely sifted and strewed upon them.

6. **Printing.** To separate the lines of type by interposing leads (see LEAD sb.1 8).

1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* 179 When a work is double leaded. 1854 W. WILKS *Half Cent. Pref.*, Twenty-three sheets of bourgeois leaded. 1875 *SOUTHWARD Dict. Typogr.*, Lead out—a direction given in order that leads may be put between lines of matter.

7. *intr.* **Naut.** To use the lead; to take soundings. 1858 C. KINTON in *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 246 He would... sooner haul off the land out of soundings, than run... close in and lead.

8. *passive* and *intr.* Of a gun-barrel: To become foul with a coating of lead.

1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. i. xi. § 6. 47 If either gun has its barrels leaded... the scratch-brush must be used till the lead is removed. 1881 *GREENER Gun* 130 The barrel also leads very quickly.

9. *trans.* To smooth the inside of (a gun-barrel) with a lap of lead (see LAP sb.4 b).

1881 *GREENER Gun* 146 When once rifled, the barrel cannot—as in the Henry, Ratchet, and other riflings—be leaded or otherwise regulated, except with the rifling machine.

**Leadable** (lɪdəbəl), a. [f. LEAD v.1 + -ABLE.] That may be led, apt to be led.

1836 *Foreign Q. Rev.* XVII. 122 During this last most misleadable, if not most leadable, age. 1885 *Contemp. Rev.* July 131 The electorate, always... blind and leadable.

Hence **Leadableness**, docility.

1885 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 524 Opinions which the curious docility and leadableness of her mind had made her believe.

**Leadage** (lɪdʒ), g. [f. LEAD v.1 + -AGE.]

1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, Leadage, distance that coal has to be conveyed from the mine to a sea-board or railway.

+ **Leadance.** *Obs.* rare -1. [f. LEAD v.1 + -ANCE.] The action of leading; guidance.

1682 G. D. *Season. Cantion North to South* 7 Written Rules... Which th' Spirits Leadance lays aside.

**Leaded** (ledəd), *ppl. a.* Also 3 i-leaded. [f. LEAD v.2 + -ED.] In senses of the vb. a. Covered, lined, loaded, or weighted with lead.

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 418 Ne beate ou... mid schurge i-ledered ne i-leaded. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxvi. (1495) 619 Smyten downe with leded arrowes. 1538 *LELAND Itin. V.* 39 The Chirch of S. Oswalde is a very faire leddid Chirch. 1625 *BACON Ess., Building* (end), Tarrasses, Leaded aloft, and fairly garnished. 1726 *Cavalier Mem.* I. 108, I perceived by chance in a Dyer's House great Leaded Kettles, of above seven hundred Quintals weight. 1862 G. G. SCOTT *Rep. in Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) II. 328, I have introduced a timber leaded *fliche* as a belfry. 1887 *RIDER HAGGARD* *Jess* 3 He saw the ostrich's thick leg fly high into the air and then sweep down like a leaded bludgeon. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 124/2 The marble monuments and leaded skeletons at Kingsbere.

fig. 1889 *SKRINE Mem. E. Thring* 129 Who forgets the leaded accents with which he would say, 'that's fatal'!

b. Of panes of glass: Fitted into leaden comes. 1855 *OGILVIE Suppl.*, Leaded, set in lead; as leaded windows. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 229 The drone Of the great organ shook the leaded panes. 1887 *HISSEY Holiday on Road* 27 Gothic porches, leaded latticed windows.

c. **Printing.** Having the lines separated by leads. 1864 in *Craig Suppl.* 1871 *Amer. Encl. Printing* (ed. Ringwalt), Leaded Matter, matter with leads between the lines. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug. 1/1 The leaded articles penned in Fleet-street. 1893 R. KIPLING *Many Inwent.* 166, I wrote three-quarters of a leaded bourgeois column.

**Leaden** (ledən), a. Forms: 1 *leaden*, 4 *ledun*, 5 *leden*, 5 *ledyn*, 6 *leaden*, 6- *leaden*. [OE. *leaden*: see LEAD sb.1 and -EN 4.]

The absence of unliant shows that the word was formed in OE., not inherited from WGer. Cf. *Du. looden*.]

1. Consisting or made of lead.

c 1000 in *Schmid Gesetze* 414 Si þæt alfar isen oððe aren, leaden oððe hernen. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 426 Mid leadenum swipum langlice swingan. 1382 *WYCLIF 2 Macc.* iv. 14 Pleying with ledun dishe. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46 Also iij. of ledyn wyttis. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* ii. vii. 15 What says this leaden casket? 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 87 Leaden gutters. 1746-7 *HERVEY Medit.* (1818) 43 Swifter than a whirlwind flies the leaden death. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 558 Distilled in a leaden, earthen, or glass retort. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 638 Deposited in a leaden coffin. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 252 She descended into the deep like a leaden plummet. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* iv. xii. 177 The leaden roofs arose like terraces behind the battlements.

b. In allegorical contexts, with allusion to qualities of the metal or to the fig. senses below, as in *leaden key*, *septr*, attributed *poet.* to the powers of sleep or dullness; *leaden sword*, the type of an ineffectual weapon.

1579 *FOLKE Heskins' Parl.* 396 He heweth at it with his leaden sword. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* iv. iii. 268 O Murtherous slumber! Layest thou thy Leaden Mass upon my Boy. ? 1604 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parms.* iv. iii. 1887 Those leaden spouts, That nought downe vent but what they do receive.

1682 O. N. tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. 35 When Eyes and Ears Nights leaden Key composes. 1744 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* I. 20 Night... stretches forth Her leaden septr o'er a slum'ring world. 1829 H. NEELE *Lit. Rem.* 33 The leaden septr of French taste was stretched over the tragic drama.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Of base quality or composition; of little value; opposed to *golden*. b. Heavy as if made of lead; oppressive, burdensome; (of the limbs) hard to drag along, tardy in movement; hence said of movement, etc.; (of slumber or soporific influences) heavy, dull, benumbing. c. With allusion to the want of elasticity in the metal: Inert, spiritless, depressing. d. Of a dull, cold, pale colour; dull grey.

a. 1571 *BATMAN (title)* The Golden Booke of the Leaden Goddess. 1590 *MARLOWE Edw.* II. ii. (1598) D 1 b, Base leaden Eares, that glory in your birth. 1612 *BP. HALL Serm. Imprese of God* II. Wks. (1625) 455 The Church of Rome... (which cares not if she have golden vessels, though she have leaden Prestis). 1616 *CAPT. SMITH Descr. New Eng.* 33 The Golden age and the leaden age.

b. 1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 172 Though God have leaden hands, which when they strike pay home. 1585 *ABR. SANDYS Serm.* xii. 197 It is good for a iudge commonly to have leaden feete. 1609 *Edw. Wren. in Hum.* III. i. in *Bullen O. P.* IV, Lay not in a leaden load of foule reproach Upon so weak a prop. 1713 *CRESS WINCHELSEA Misc. Poems* 13 [He] cuts deforming Death, to mend his Leaden pace. 1725 *POPE Odys.* IV. 610 Leaden slumbers press her drooping eyes. 1827-44 *WILLIS Jephthah's Dau.* 25 Onward came The leaden tramp of thousands. 1860 *READE Cloister & H.* xxxviii. (1896) 112 He has risen, and was dragging his leaden limbs along. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. i. 15 That leaden weight which pressed mine eyelids to reluctant sleep. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Feb. 4/1, I have never felt the atmosphere of the House so leaden.

c. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 34 The tender boy, Who... panted in a dull disdaine, With leaden appetite. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* vi. Wks. 1851 III 124 To bring... an unactive blindness of mind upon the people by their leaden doctrine. 1647 R. BARON *Cyprian Acad.* I. 8 Saturne, that leaden planet did cast his melancholy influence over all his intellectuals. 1865 *MEKIVALE Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiv. 90 Under its leaden rule little scope was left for the free and healthy exercise of mind. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 20 Dec. 5/2 In 'the Progress of Spring' are leaden lines.

d. c 1386 *CHAUCER Cant. Yeom. Pro.* & T. 175 Wber my colour was bothe fresh and reed Now it is wan and of leden hewe. 1576 *NEWTON Lemnie's Complex.* I. viii. 65 It de-clyneth to a swart and leaden colour, such as we see in men in the cold Wynter. 1840 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exerc.* (1842) V. 131 Sleepless nights passed under the leaden eye of him he... sent to death. 1865 *GOSSE Land & Sea* (1874) 4 The sky was leaden. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* xxvii. (1878) 270 The green islands lay desolate in the midst of the leaden sea. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II 205 The vesicle... has a uniform purple or leaden appearance.

3. Qualifying other adjectives.

1844 *RUSKIN Arrows Chace* (1880) I. 288 The lights being often a blaze of gold, and the shadows a dark leaden grey. 1846 *BEDDOES Lett.* Poems p. cix, Prose of the leadenest drab dye has ever pursued Your humble servant. 1885 *STEVENSON Dynamiter* 126 Within, like a black and leaden-heavy kernel, he was conscious of the weight upon his soul. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gl. Brit.* I. 33 Bill, leaden blue.

4. *Comb.* Chiefly parasynthetic, as *leaden-coloured*, -eyed, -footed, -headed, -hearted (hence *leaden-heartedness*), -heeled, -hued, -nated, -pated, -skulled, -spirited, -thoughted, -weighted, -willed, -winged; also *leaden-stepping*, in which *leaden* is quasi-adv.; *leaden-like* adv.

1598 *FLORIO Plombeo*,... 'leaden coloured. 1816 *SHELLEY Alastor* 557 Leaden-coloured even. 1820 *KEATS Ode Night-ingle* 28 'Leaden-eyed despair. 1596 R. L[INCH] *Diella* (1877) 61 'Leaden-footed grief. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Lag Sea-wail* 246 Never before... had I felt time to be so leaden-footed. 1589 *MARPREL Epit. Elij.* Not... so 'leaden-headed as your brother Bridges. 1852 *DICKENS Bleak Ho.* I, A leaden-headed old corporation. 1596 R. L[INCH] *Diella* (1877) 31 'Leaden-hearted sleeper. 1864 E. MURRAY *E. Norman* III. 28 He subsided into a sort of 'leaden-heartedness. 1598 E. GULLIN *Skial.* (1878) 35 Thys 'leaden-headed passion is to dull, to keepe pace with this Satyre-footed gull. 1877 W. BLACK *Green Past.* xxvii. (1878) 221 Water—'leaden-hued—with no trace of phosphorescent fire in it. 1574 *HELLOWES Gueard's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 169 To write so heauie or 'leadenlike, your Lordship had no occasion. 1889 *SKRINE Mem. E. Thring* 42 The... 'leaden-natured boy. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* II. viii. (1632) 220, I was the... most 'leaden-pated to learne my lesson. 1681 *HERACLITUS Riden* No. 42 (1713) II. 19 The Leaden-pated Gentleman propounded the Matter. 16100 *Distracted Emp.* v. I in *Bullen O. P.* III. 242 What a 'leaden-skulld slave he makes me. 1609 J. DAVIES *Humours Heaven on Earth* (Grosart) 10/2 Let leane-fac'd 'leaden-spirited Saturnists... Prate what they list. ? 1630 *MILTON Time* 2 The lazy 'leaden-stepping hours. 1596 R. L[INCH] *Diella* (1877) 52 Now 'leaden-thoughted Morpheus dymes each sight. 1888 T. W. REID *Life W. E. Forster* I. 75 'Leaden-weighted lethargy. 1596 *FITZ-GEFFRAY Sir F. Drake* (1881) 58 Summons my Muse... Her 'leaden-winged crest aloft to raise. a 1645 *FELTY Reynolds in Fuller Abel Rediv.* (1867) II. 243 We university men were 'leaden-witted, who admired so dull a man.

Hence **Leadenly** adv., in a leaden manner; without elasticity or spring; after the manner, or with the effect of a leaden weight. **Leadenness**, the quality of being leaden both in a material and an immaterial sense.

1611 *COTGR. Ternissure*, paleness... leadenness of colour. 1879 G. M. KEEDITH *Eglog* II. vii. 141 It had sunk suddenly and leadenly under the sense of imprisonment. 1893 *HEATRICE HARRADEN Ships that pass* 99 The lovelessness and



leadenness of his temperament. 1895 CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* xxvii. She went leadenly up the steps.

**Leaden** (led'n), *v.* [f. LEAD *sb.* 1 + -EN *5* or *f.* LEADEN *a.*] † *a. trans.* To fasten with molten lead. *Obs.* b. To make leaden or dull. *c. intr.* To press down like lead; only in **Leaden** *ppl. a.* 1552 HULOET, *Leaden* or sowdre together, *plumbo*. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* xlii. 637 A leadening weight of something indescribable began to gather upon his heart. 1899 *Speaker* 29 July 1971 The very completeness with which Mr. Mends has done his work. † *Leads* his narrative.

**Leaden**, *obs. dial. form* of **LEDEN**.

**Leader** <sup>1</sup> (līdər). Forms: 4-6 *ledar* (e, -er (e), 4 *ledder*, *leeder*, 5 *ledir*, *leedare*), 5-7 *Sc. leidar*, -er, (6 *ledair*), 6- *leader*. [f. LEAD *v.* 1 + -ER <sup>1</sup>.]

**I.** One who leads.

**1. gen.** in various senses of the *vb.*: One who conducts, precedes as a guide, leads a person by the hand or an animal by a cord, etc. Also with adverbs, as *leader-away*, *leader-on*, for which see the corresponding verbal phrases. *Follow my leader*: see **FOLLOW** *v.* 1 *c.*

a. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* liv. 14 Mi leder, and mi kowth sa gnde. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 1454 (1482) Oon thynekeþ þe bere But al another thynekeþ his ledere. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vii. 20 He suld ger lath the sleuthlund and the ledar Tyne the sleuth men ger him ta. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xv. 14 Thei ben blynde, and leders of blynde men. 1398 TREVISAR *Barth. De P. R.* xlii. viii. (1495) 418 Curlewes haue gnydes and ledars as cranes have for they drede the goshawke. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Sarthees) 5675 Withoute ledar nedid he [a man struck blind] To abyde behynd. 1513 DOUGLAS *Jenis* i. xi. 5 Blythlie following his ledar Achates. 1552 HULOET, *Leader* away, *abductor*. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. ii. 3 You were wont to be a follower, but now you are a leader. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* i. ii. Without Reason, Voycing the Leader-on a Demi-god. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 451 Leader to free Enjoyment of our right as Gods. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 526 Ample Plains, Where oft the Flocks without a Leader stray. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xiii. Follow your leader, boys, and take pattern by Smike if you dare. 1861 J. EDMOND *Childr. Ch. at Home* i. 17 Christ is... a leader to all that trust him.

† **b.** One who has the charge of (animals). 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 34 § 4. The office of the Maister-shippe of the leder of the Dere of the parke of Okeley.

**c.** † The driver of a vehicle (*obs.*). **d. dial.** A carter.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 21283 Bath wise and war es þat leder [sc. of þe wain]. 1497 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1877) I. 325 Item, to the sand ledaris, xviii. 1548 in *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1871) II. 141 That na maner of persons ledaries of burne tak [etc.]. 1847 *Sheffield Indep.* (E. D. D.). A coal leader. 1887 DONALDSON *Suppl. to Jamieson* s.v. Until comparatively late years the occupation of water-carrier was followed by a large number of men and women, some carried by hand... some by barrow... and some by cart—those were the leaders. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Leader*, a carter. † A coal leader.

**2.** One who leads a body of armed men; a commander, a captain.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7630 And of a thousand men o wal He made him [David] leder and marschal. 1387 TREVISAR *Hiden* (Rolls) V. 217 The oost of þe Gothes was i-slave in Thuscia, and here ledere Ragadasiu was i-take. c. 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.* Gov. Lordsh. 108-9 Off lederes off oostes and here ordinance... Folwe þanne vche comandour tene vicaires, & vche vicair tene lederes, & vche ledere tene denys. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE *iv.* 143 Our leidar is gayne, Among our fays he is set him allayne. 1501 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* i. 143 A worthy Leader, wanting ayd, Vnto his dastard foe-men is betray'd. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Low C. Warres* 715 Sir Horace Vere... performed the duty, both of a good Leader and Souldier. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii. All this day... they will gather to their leader's standard. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 20 Detachments of troops were... sent... to secure the leaders.

**3.** One who guides others in action or opinion; one who takes the lead in any business, enterprise, or movement; one who is 'followed' by disciples or adherents; the chief of a sect or party. † In early use *occas.* a chieftain, governor.

*Leader of the House of Commons*: the member of the government who has the official initiative in the proceedings of the House.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 660 Anguss... wes... lord and ledar off kyntyr. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 7 The seid... principall or principallis leder or leders that unlauffully cause the seid people to gedre or rise. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 515/2 The leaders and maisters of the christen fayth. 1552 APP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 47 To be ledar techar & direckar of the same kirk. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* ix. 213 For his brotheris caus he was cheif leder of the ring. 1666 TEMPLE *Let. to Godolphin* Wks. 1713 II. 18 The Duke of Albuquerque you will find... no great Leader in Council or Business. 1719-20 SWIFT *Let. Yng. Clergyman* Misc. (1727) I. 361 Demosthenes and Cicero... each of them a Leader... in a popular State. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 286, I am a partizan of the great leader of the opposition. 1828 DISRAELI *Chas. I.* II. xi. 269 A genius so commanding and so turbulent, was fitted to be the leader of a party. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Manners* Wks. (1906) I. 208 If the people should destroy class after class, until two men only were left, one of these would be the leader. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 300 The leaders in the country party... were thrown into prison. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. ii. 187 Circumstances independent of himself could alone have raised him into a leader of a party.

† **b.** Phrases. *Leader of laws*: one who has power in the state, a ruler. *Leader of hail*: a guide to salvation. *Obs.*

13... E. E. Allit. P. B. 1307 He... hatz... þe ledere of her lawe layd to þe ground. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (Petrus) 674 And þu [Paul] dere brothir, far wele ay ledar of heile and sawoure. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 55 O leder of lawis. a. 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xxi. 1 My lords, late lads, nou ledars of our lauis.

**c.** A counsel who 'leads' (see **LEAD** *v.* 1 16) in the conduct of a case before the court; a barrister whose status (in England, that of a King's Counsel) entitles him to 'lead'. Also, the senior counsel of a circuit.

1856 WILKIE COLLINS *A Rogue's Life* v. He had engaged the leader of the circuit to defend me. 1878 BALL *Student's Guide to Bar* 44 At the trial itself he will generally have a 'leader' on whom the conduct of the case will wholly depend. 1883 J. H. SLATER *Guide Legal Prof.* 17 Queen's Counsel are usually termed 'Leaders', and they sit in front of the utter Barristers, whom they are said to 'lead' in any particular case in which both are engaged.

**d.** The foremost or most eminent member (of a profession); also, in wider sense, a person of eminent position and influence.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. t. v.* (1859) 115 Judges, mayors... leaders in science... were represented in that meeting. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 Nov. 410/3 Here is Mr. F. Archer, the leader of his profession.

**4.** One who leads a choir or band of dancers, musicians, or singers. *Leader of praise* (Sc. = PRECENTOR).

1530 PALSGR. 238/1 Leader of a daunce, *avant danceur*. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. i. 157 We must follow the Leaders. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Leader*, a performer who in a concert takes the principal violin, receives the time and style of the movements from the conductor, and communicates them to the rest of the band. 1859 JENKINSON *Britannia* xvi. 269 The leader, as in our village churches, was evidently a person of immense importance. 1892 *Glasgow Herald* 22 Apr. 2/2 Leader of Praise Wanted. 1900 *Blackie's Mag.* July 51/1 The leader trills ahead in runs and shakes up and down the scale.

**5.** Among Methodists, the presiding member of a 'class' (see **CLASS** *sb.* 7 *b.*). Usually *class-leader*.

1743 WESLEY *Nat. United Societies* Wks. 1372 VIII. 270 There are about twelve persons in every class; one of whom is styled the Leader. 1791 [see **CLASS** *sb.* 7 *b.*]

**6.** The first man in a file, one in the front rank, one of the foremost in a moving body. In *Surveying*, the foremost carrier of the chain.

1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Caesar's Comm.* 130 Every one is especially to acknowledge his leader or foremost man to be the author of all his motions. 1616-1809 [see *file-leader*, *FILE* *sb.* 4 *1*]. 1622 PRACHAM *Compl. Gent.* (1634) 240 The men in the file are to be distinguished by the names of Leaders, Bingers up and Middle-men. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. vii. The leaders are busy making casts into the fields on the left and right. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxv. 188 Another person was sent forward, who drew himself up by the rope which was attached to the leader.

**b.** One of the front horses in a team, or the front horse in a tandem.

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Leaders*... the Fore-horses in Coaches and Teams. 1784 COWPER *Thrac.* 254 With pack-horse constancy we keep the road... True to the jingling of our leader's bells. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 191 He was a capital horse, the off-leader. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* i. ii. The near leader violently shook his head. 1886 RUSKIN *Proterit* I. vi. 182 If the horses were young... there was a postillion for the leaders also.

**7. a. Cards.** The first player in a round; also, one who 'leads' from a particular suit.

1677 MIRCE *Eng.-Fr. Dict.* s. v., A leader, in Cards, *celui que joue le premier*. 1742 HAYLE *Whist* (1763) 45 If the Leader of that Suit or his Partner have the long Trump. 1876 A. CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card Gloss.* (1880) 12 *Leader*, the first to play each round.

**b. Curling.** The first player: cf. **LEAD** *sb.* 2 § a. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seavans* 166 Next Robin o' Mains, a leader good, Close to the water drew.

**II. A thing which leads.**

**8. a. gen.** **b. colloq.** A remark or question intended to lead conversation (cf. **FEELER** 4 *b.*).

**c. Comm.** (U.S.) = **LEADING ARTICLE** 2.

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 33/124 þe steorre gan softe to glide forth, also it were þene way to teche... þe Abbot Anourede his ledare. c. 1450 *tr. De Institutione* iii. lxi. 143 þe crosse is þe lif of a gode monke, & þe leder to paradise. 1581 MURCATER *Positons* Ep. Ded. (1827) 4 It is an argument which craveth consideration, because it is the leader to a further consequence. 1832 MRS. RINDALL *Pr. Wales's Garden-Party* 34 'And what did you make of them over the dish of tea?' suggested the young man as a leader. 1839 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXXIV. 622 A new rival may inflict severe loss... through cutting the price of a staple below cost, and making it what is called a 'leader'. 1895 *Critic* 6 Apr. 263/1 In several Sixth Avenue houses, new books by popular writers have long been used as 'leaders'—the technical name, I believe, for goods sold at little or no profit, sometimes even at a loss, for the sake of drawing customers, with a view of getting them to buy other wares as well.

**9.** In a tree or shrub: The shoot which grows at the apex of the stem, or of a principal branch; also, a bine.

1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 75 Ye shall neuer leave above two or three leaders at the head of any principall branch. 1822 LOUDON *Encycl. Gardening* 808 Retain a competent supply of side-shoots, with a good leader to each mother-branch. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gl. Estate* 89 The leaders of the black bryony... twist around each other. 1892 *Gardeners' Chron.* 27 Aug. 242/1 The trees are allowed to waste their energies in the formation of a plurality of leaders at the top.

**10.** A tendon. (Cf. *guide, guider*.)

1708 J. C. COMPTON *Collier* (1845) 23 Cutting their Leaders and Nerves. 1737 BRACKEN *Barriery Impr.* (1757) II. 22 What the common People call Leaders or Sinews. 1854 OWEN *Shel. & Teeth* (1855) 3 The leaders of the leg-muscles in the turkey. 1891 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 3/7 In his second performance he severed one of the leaders of his thigh.

**11. a.** In agricultural drainage: A main drain.

**b.** A tributary.

1844 *Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc. V.* i. 9 One of the drains that enter the leader. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. F. Bord.* I. 15 The leaders to these burns are, in some places, called sykes.

**12.** = **LEADING ARTICLE** 1.

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. vi. Give me a man who can write a leader. 1847 R. P. MILNES in T. W. Reid *Life Ld. Houghton* (1891) I. ix. 401 You can get... a file of the *Times*, the commercial leaders of which you should get up. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nat. Crit.* xl. 482 He thought a page of Clarendon as pleasant historical reading as a leader in the *Times*. 1892 B. MATTHEWS *Americanisms & Brit.* 22 An American... calls that an 'editorial' which the Englishman calls a 'leader'.

**13. Mining.** **a.** A drain or stream that by its colour indicates the presence of minerals. **b.** (See quot. 1846.) **c.** A small and insignificant vein, which leads to or indicates the proximity of a larger and better.

1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 231 A green-coloured water, which tinged iron of a copper-colour, issued from the hill; and this the miners called a leader. 1846 BROCKFETT *A. C. Words, Leader*, a small band of coal connecting the portions of a coal-seam detached by a dyke, and following which, leads the miner to the seam again. 1855 *Corwall* 95 Frequently the prevailing mineral runs continuously through the lode for considerable lengths and depths, forming what is called the leader. 1880 C. C. ADLEY *Rep. Pioneer Mining Co.* 2 Oct. 1 Two strong veins or leaders carrying copper ore have been crossed. 1890 *Goldfields Victoria* 16 The prospects of the mine have improved, two auriferous leaders having been cut. 1900 *Daily News* 19 June 3/2 One or two tunnels had been drawn... on small leaders and... diamonds had been discovered.

**14. Fireworks and Gunnery.** A quick match enclosed in a paper tube for the purpose of conveying fire rapidly. Also *attrib.*, as *leader pipe* see quot.

1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Art. Man.* (1862) 60 Lay a leader of quick match along the bore. *Ibid.* 282. 1878 KENNISH *Pyrotechn. Treas.* 103 Leader Pipes. These are for piping quickmatch.

**15. Fishing.** (U.S.) **a.** The end portion of a reel-line, consisting of gut, and having the snells of the fly-hooks attached to it; a casting-line.

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* *Leader*, a length of finely twisted hair, gut, or grass, for attaching an angler's hook to the line; a bottom. Called also a Snell. 1895 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 777 The flies are attached to a leader, or, as our English brethren term it, a casting-line.

**b.** 'A net so placed as to intercept fish and lead them into a pound, weir, trap-net, etc.' (Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1884.)

**16. Machinery.** *a.* (See quot.)

1805 BREWSTER in *Ferguson's Let.* I. 82 note, In a combination of wheels that which is acted upon by the power, or by some other wheel is called a leader. 1825 J. N. NOLSON *Op. rat. Mechanic* 21 When speaking of the action of wheel-work in general, the wheel which acts as a mover is called the leader, and the one upon which it acts the follower. 1895 *Mot. Steam Engine* 58 The wheels of a locomotive are called... 1st, leaders or leading-wheels.

**b. U.S.** = *leading block*. **c.** 'A principal furrow leading from the eye to the skint of a mill-stone' (1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* s. v. *Millstone*). **d.** 'One of the long vertical timbers guiding the ram of a pile-driver car' (Funk's *Stand. Dict.*).

**17. Printing.** A line of dots or dashes to guide the eye in letterpress.

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. iii. 59 Full points are sometimes used as leaders in tables of contents. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing* (ed. Ringwaldt, *Leaders* (.... or ...), these consist of two or three dots, similar to full points, cast on one type, to the em body; there are also two or three em leaders, the number of dots being multiplied according to their length. Hyphen-faced leaders are also made (---).

**18. Sc. and U.S.** A pipe to conduct water.

1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1890 LOWSON *Guidfollow* xix. 161 The name 'Spout' was derived from a spout, stroupe, or leader, that was inserted into the bank... leading the water which ran [etc.].

**19. U.S.** A guiding ring in an animal's nose. (*Cent. Dict.*)

**20. attrib. and Comb.** as (sense 6 *b*) *leader-mule*; (sense 12) *leader-column*, *-note*, *-writer*.

1897 *Daily News* 3 June 5/4 The problem set in our 'leader columns' the other day. 1890 L. C. D'OLIVE *Notches* 128 Not forgetting... to bestow an occasional cut upon the 'leader-mules'. 1888 BESSANT *Inner House* 3 No news came. This was especially hard on the 'leader-writers'.

† **Leader** <sup>2</sup>. *Obs. rare* = °. [f. LEAD *v.* 2 (? or *sh.*) + -ER <sup>1</sup>.] A plumber.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 252/1 Leedare or plummar.

**Leaderess** (līdərɛs). Also 6 *leaderess* *e.* [f. LEADER <sup>1</sup> + -ESS.] A female leader.

1599 THYNNE *Animad.* (1865) 74 They agree yt shoulde not be a 'minoresse', but a 'mooveresse' or leaderess of and to anger and yre. 1888 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 2/1 Mrs. K... a leader, or leaderess of the Ladies' Land League.

**Leaderette** (līdərɛt). [f. LEADER <sup>1</sup> (sense 12) + -ETTE.] A short editorial paragraph, printed in the same type as the 'leaders' in a newspaper.

1880 *Athenium* 4 Sept. 289/2 One able to write crisp Original Leaderettes... would have preference. 1895 *MAK.*



CORELLI *Sorrows of Satan* ix. (1897) 97 This paragraph of mine... will take the shape of a 'leaderette'.

**Leaderless** (lɪdərless), *a.* [f. LEADER + -LESS.] Having no leader; without a leader.

1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* iv. 284 Some men must... leaderless go forth unto the flame. 1878 *Lecky England in 18th C.* (1883) 1. 366 The party... had been left leaderless by the deaths of Stanhope and Sunderland. 1894 *Times* 15 Jan. 14/4 The would-be defenders of Paris were little more than a leaderless mob.

**Leadership** (lɪdərʃɪp), [f. LEADER + -SHIP.] The dignity, office, or position of a leader, esp. of a political party; also, ability to lead.

1834 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1887) 111. 130 Is the leadership of the House to be conservatively settled by placing the minority in office? 1856 E. A. BONO *Russia close 16th C.* (Hakl. Soc.) Intro. 29 An invasion of the Crim Tartars... under the leadership of their khan. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. (1861) V. 165 That high position which has now been long called the Leadership of the House of Commons. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 1 Nothing is wanted but military leadership and military means. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 351/2 The leadership of a great circuit.

**Leader**, obs. form of LEDGER.

**Leadhillite**. *Min.* [Named by Beudant, 1832, from Leadhills in Scotland, the locality where it was found; see -ITE.] A sulphato-carbonate of lead, found in whitish pearly crystals.

1835 C. U. SHEPARD *Treat. Min.* ii. 6. 1852 *Phillips' Min.* 565 Haidinger... was led to suppose the crystallization of leadhillite to be oblique. 1885 *Exon Min. Simplified* 262 Leadhillite... crystallizes in the orthorhombic system.

**Leading** (lɪdɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LEAD v. + -ING 1.] I. The action of LEAD v. 1, in various senses.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2866 If an fische bar-in bigane, Wit leding o þe flum iordane, Þe lif it es for-don wit stink. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 4217 Thurghe ledyng of þe fende He sal even to Jerusalem wende. c. 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* 111. 358 No woundir 3if men gone þikke to helle bi þe leding of suche prelati. c. 1440 *Three Kings Cologne* 50 Þorwe þe gret mercy of god and ledyng of þis sterre, þei com... in to Jerusalem. 1555 *Philpot in Strype Eccl. Mem.* iii. App. xlix. 157 Through his loving and comfortable leading and governance. 1570 *Dee Math. Pref.* d jh, Hydralogic, demon-strateth the possible leading of Water, by Natures lawe, and by artificial helpe, from any head to any other place assigned. 1600 *Wood Life* 15 July. So feeble that he could not goe without leading. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 35 The filling, leading, and spreading of 2500 cars of compost. 1846 *Trench Mirac.* Intro. (1862) 73 Humanity is being carried forward under a mightier leading than its own. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Leading*, conveying coals by carts from the pits to the workmen's houses.

b. with *forth*, *off*.  
a. 1240 *Lafsong in Cott. Hom.* 207 Ich bide þe... bi his ledunge forð, bi al þet me him demde, bi [etc.]. 1890 *Daily News* 6 Jan. 3/5 The leading off of the rain from the Voinero.

c. A figure in dancing. *Obs.*  
1694 *Motteux Rabelais* v. xxiv. (1737) 105 *Compès*, Hops, Leadings, Risings.

d. *Light or leading* (Milton) = illumination or guidance; hence in Burke's phrase, *men of light and leading* (cf. quot. 1. 1596 in 2).

1644 *Milton Jdgim.* *Bucer Wks.* 1851 IV. 296. I owe no light or leading receiv'd from any man in the discovery of this truth. 1790 *Burke Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 191 The men of England, the men, I mean, of light and leading, in England. 1846 *Disraeli Sp. Ho. Comm.* 15 June, The language that has been used in this House by men of great light and leading.

2. The action of commanding and marching at the head of armed men. † *At one's leading*: under one's command. † Also, ability to command, generalship.

c. 1400 *Maundev.* (Roxb.) vi. 20 Ilk an admyrall sall hafe at his ledyng foure or fyve or sex men of armes. 1411 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 650/2 All the Knyghtes and Esquiers and Yomen that had ledyng of men on his partie. c. 1470 *Henry Wallace* ix. 1285 A hundredth men at his ledyng still. 1596 *Shaks.* 1 *Hen. IV.* iv. iii. 17. I wonder much, being men of such great leading as you are, That you fore-see not what impediments Drag backe our expedition. c. 1630 *Risdon Surv. Devon* § 74 (1870) 75 Under the leading of the Lord Walter Manny. 1642 *Comments in Buckleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) i. 529 Commanders for the governing, leading, and commanding of them. 1770 *De For. Cruise* i. xvii. (1840) 293 They would be absolutely under my leading, as their... captain. 1813 *Scott Rokeby* iii. xxiii. His gallant leading won my heart. 1828-40 *Tytler Hist. Scot.* (1864) i. 167 The civil government in Scotland, and the leading of its armies, were in the hands of Mar and March. 1878 *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* i. 96 A great armada was being prepared which was said to be intended to pass the seas under the leading of Stucley. 1898 *United Service Mag.* July 406 The higher leading may go to pieces, and confusion of command may ensue.

† b. Government, rule. *Obs.*  
c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (Ninian) 820 A nobil knyght had þe ledyng of þe land. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* i. 579 Than thocht he to have the ledyng off all Scotland. c. 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 356 All that land was in hir ledyng.

† c. quasi-concr. The followers of a leader.

1375 *Barbour Bruce* xv. 302 That that war of his ledyng... War all ded. 1382 *Wyclif Gen.* i. 9 He hadde in his ledyng [Vulg. in comitatu] chares, and rydyng men. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3863 Al the folk of hir ledyng... never wist what was feing.

† 3. *Arith.* Multiplication. *Const. in, into.*  
c. 1430 *Art of Nombring* (E. E. T. S.) 14 Nombre superficial is þat cometh of ledyng of oo nombre into a-nother. *Ibid.*, The solide nombre or cubike is þat þat cometh of double ledyng of nombre in nombre.

4. *Lead-mining*. (See quot.) Cf. LEADER 1 13 c.

1653 *MANLOVE Lead-Mines* 3 If any... find a Rake, Or sign, or leading to the same. 1747 *Hooson Miner's Dict.* s.v. *Break-off*. If it happen that it [a vein] break into several Leadings or Strings. 1802 *MAWE Min. Derbyshire Gloss.*, *Leadings*, small sparry veins in the rock. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* i. 65 The branches [of a vein] have a general communication by means of fine slender threads, or *leadings*, as the miners term them.

5. A directing influence or guidance; esp. a spiritual indication of the proper course of action in any case; a term used by the Quakers.

1889 M. C. LEE *Quaker Girl Nantucket* 8 Ann Millet... began to have 'leadings' at the age of four years.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *leading-car*; *leading-block* (see quot.); *leading-business* (*Theatr.*), the parts usually taken by the leading actor; *leading-hose*, that section of the hose from which the water is discharged by a fire-engine; *leading-rein*, a rein to lead a horse or other animal; also *fig.*; *leading-staff*, † (a) a staff borne by a commanding officer, a truncheon; (b) a staff to lead a bull by means of a ring through its nose; *leading-strap* = LEAD sb. 2 3 d; † *leading-weapon*, a weapon serving as a 'leading-staff'; *leading-wire* = LEAD sb. 2 10 a (b). Also LEADING-STRING.

1859 E. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 317 A 'leading block' is a fixed pulley, which alters the direction of the power, but does not increase it. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Leading-blocks*, the several blocks used for guiding the direction of any purchase, as hook, snatch or tail blocks. 1880 *Ervi Abnack* 95 My First Chapter in 'Leading Business. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 238 An entire sheaf that had fallen from the 'leading-car' at the close of harvest. 1883 *Ward. Acc. in Antiq. Rep.* (1807) 1. 32 And for 'ledyng rayns, xxij yards of broode riban silk. 1826 *Scott Diary* 18 Apr. in *Lockhart*, He a boy, of six or seven, was brought to visit me on a pony, a groom holding the leading-rein. 1864 J. PAVS *Sir Massingberd* 58 If you had had a leading-rein yourself, at seventeen, it would have been a great deal better for you. 1598 *BARRER Theor. Warres* ii. i. 29 In musters and trainings to carie... neither Halbard, neither 'leading-staffe' [etc.]. 1634 *FORD P. Warbeck* iii. i. *stage direct.*, Enter King Henrie, his Gorget on, his sword, plume of feathers, leading staff. 1813 *Scott Triumf.* ii. xix, And Gyneth then apart he drew; To her his leading-staff resign'd. 1889 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterbridge* xxix, He ran forward towards the leading-staff, seized it, and wrenched the animal's head as if he would snap it off. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* i. iii. v. 185 ff. [he] [dogg] must be steadily dragged along by the 'leading-strap. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* v. i. 10 To conclude, the Colonel is to be armed at all points like the Capitaine, onely his 'Leading-weapon, and Feather-staffe is of a much lesse proportion.

b. with *advs.*, as *leading-in*, *off*, *out*; in quot.

*attrib.* (and hardly distinct from *ppl. a.*)

1876 *PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT Telegraphy* 224 On to the square terminal pole a hollow facing or casing is fixed, down which the 'leading-in wires are led. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 91 The large amount of power required to drive the 'leading off rod. 1895 THOMPSON & THOMAS *Electr. Tub. & Mem.* 80 The 'leading-out wires of electro-magnets.

**Leading** (lɪdɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. LEAD v. 2 + -ING 1.] The action of LEAD v. 2 a. A covering, framing, or mending with lead, *b. concr.* = CAME; leadwork in general. c. *Printing*. The action of placing 'leads' between the lines of type. d. *quasi-concr.* The fouling of a gun with lead from bullets.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 293/1 Leeding wythe lead, *plumbacio*. 1563-83 *Foxe A. & M.* II. 1799/2 Paules Church... costeth me a good deale of money by the year, the leading thereof. 1573 *BARET Adv.* L 157 A leading or souldring in lead, *plumbitura*. 1597 *MS. Rawl.* D. 176 fo. 275 b. The sydes of the Chauncell, the Leeding whereof being defective. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Plombement*, a leading or tinning. 1691 T. H[all] *Acc. New Invent.* 83 The leading of the Bread room... was a preservation of the Bread;... if it had not been for the leading of it, it would not have lasted half so long. 1807 *SYD. SMITH P. Plymley's Lett.* ix. Wks. 1840 111. 440 A Protestant plumber has discovered that it [the parish church] wants new leading. 1855 *Ogilvie Suppl.*, *Leading*, separating by leads, as in printing. 1881 *GREENER Gun* 261 This removes all 'leading' and deposit. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 369/2 The... panes might... be whirled out of their leadings. 1894 *Athenum* 26 May 674/1 The 'leading' of the pages of the two texts differs considerably.

**Leading** (lɪdɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LEAD v. 1 + -ING 2.]

1. That guides, directs, or leads to something; † also, that serves as a precedent.

a. 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 188 This She-Dauid of ours... takes the truth for her Leading-Star. a. 1633 *AUSTIN Medit.* (1635) 168 This was on... the Second Lords day that was ever kept. And now it began to be a leading custom to the Church. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* i. ii. § 1 Such as make him a Britan, ground their pretence on a leading Mistake. 1681 *FLAVEL Meth. Grace* xi. 356 It is a leading introductive mercy to all other spiritual mercies that follow it. a. 1708 *BREKIDGHE Thes. Theol.* (1710) 11. 235 Have a particular care of leading sins, that seldom go alone. 1745 J. MASON *Self Knowl.* i. xvii. (1832) 125 A Man cannot live without some leading views. 1791 *BURKE Let. Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 56 One of the strongest acts of innovation and the most leading in its consequences. 1793 *Gouv. MORRIS in Sparks Life & Writ.* (1829) II. 277. I have not proof, but some very leading circumstances. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 277 A great principle or leading thought suggests and arranges a world of particulars.

b. Special collocations: *leading-buoy* (see quot.); *leading case Law*, one that serves as a

precedent to decide other cases; *leading-light* *Naut.* (cf. *leading-mark*); *leading-mark Naut.*, one of 'those objects which, kept in line or in transit, guide the pilot while working into port, as trees, spires, bnoys, etc.' (Adm. Synth 1867); *leading-motive Mus.*, occas. tr. *LEITMOTIV*, q.v.; *leading note Mus.* (see quot. 1889; cf. *sensible note*); *leading question*, one that suggests the proper or expected answer; *spec. in Law* (see quot. 1848); *leading seventh Mus.* (see quot.).

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Leading-buoy, a buoy placed as a guide in sailing. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ii. v. § 1 We cannot but gaze at the Novelty of this act (as we conceive a 'leading Case in this kind). 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 48 The leading case was that of *Athaliah*. 1890 *North in Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 241, I will refer to *Barrow v. Barrow*, a leading case perhaps on a married woman's right and power to elect. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Leading-light, 1804 *NELSON in Nicolas Disp.* (1845) V. 521 The 'leading mark for running in, is the Light-House. 1821 F. HUEFFER *Wagner* (ed. 2) 70 The same melody forms a prominent part of the music-drama, and appears as 'leading-motive' wherever the composer wishes to suggest the idea of the love potion. 1894 *Times* 13 Apr. 10/4 A few of the 'leading-motives', startle us by their originality. 1811 T. BUSBY *Dict. Music* (ed. 3), 'Leading-note. 1889 E. PROUT *Harmony* i. § 13 The seventh note of the scale, which... has a very strong tendency to lead up or rise to the tonic, is oh that account called the Leading Note. 1824 *STARKIE Law Evid.* i. 11. 123 Upon the examination of a witness in chief, the principal rule to be observed is that 'leading questions are not to be asked. 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex.*, *Leading question*, a question which suggests to a witness the answer which he is to make. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 381 Williams put leading questions. 1889 E. PROUT *Harmony* (ed. 10) xiv. § 365 The first inversion of the dominant major ninth is sometimes called the 'Chord of the seventh on the leading note', and sometimes simply the 'Leading Seventh'.

2. That takes the lead; chief, principal, prominent. *Leading lady, man*: the chief actress or actor in a theatrical company. Also *LEADING-ARTICLE*.

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. H.* i. I have read the Elements, And Accidence, and all the leading books. 1671 L. ADDISON *W. Barbary* 35 A leading Person in that part of the Country. 1701 *Swift Contests Nobles & Commons* iv. Miscell. (1711) 71, I mean Popular Orators, Tribunes, or as they are now stiled Great Speakers, Leading Men and the like. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 54 P 2 Several of the leading Men of the Sect have a great deal of the cynical Humour in them. 1734 J. WARD *Intro. Math.* ii. v. (ed. 6) 176 The Solution of such Leading Questions as are in themselves very easy. 1779 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) II. 275 That proposition [the bar] which is so leading in this country. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 117 The great and leading point now to be determined was, whether the house should be rebuilt with stone. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Funeral* 27 Large sums were given for standing in a cart, in a leading street. 1817 *Parli. Debates* 565 Mr. Brougham... had admitted the leading facts of the great distresses. 1821 *CRAIG Lect. Drawing* iv. 216 The leading events of our sacred history. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. 1. 666 He had not been one of the leading conspirators. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* II. vii. 161 He had himself... played a leading part in them [comotions]. 1874 *HATTON Clytie* (ed. 10) 96, I should have put it down for a leading lady. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 157 Our leading man died suddenly from heart disease. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 615 Leading physicians both in Germany and America.

3. That has the front place; that goes first or in front on the line of movement. *Leading wheels*: the front pair of wheels of a locomotive (so *leading axle, springs*; cf. LEADER 1 16 a). *Leading card*: that which is played first; also *fig.* *Leading counsel* = LEADER 1 3 c. *Leading shoot* = LEADER 1 9.

1597 *MORLEY Intro. Mus.* 77 When we speak of a Fuge or Canon, in the vnison, fift, or eight: it is to be understood from the first note of the leading part. 1683 *TRYON Way to Health* xiv. (1697) 318 Drunkenness being the leading Card to all Evils. 1690 J. MACKENZIE *Siege London-Derry* 5/2 If we come to be made a leading-Card, sit not still and see us sink. a. 1711 *KEN Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 111. 432 When I of God a Song design, Pains intercept my leading Line. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 181 Guide the leading Shoot of these young Trees higher and higher. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Fugue*, The leading parts still flying before those which follow. 1771 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* 11. 32 The two leading-horses... carried about eight stone... each wheel-horse about seven stone. 1774 J. PRYANT *Mythol.* i. 80 This people... often suppressed the leading vowel. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* x. 18 The vigorous leading shoots made by healthy plants from year to year. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 60 Every other squadron... and every other regiment... manoeuvre from a leading flank. 1798 *CAPT. MILLAR in Nicolas Disp.* *Nelson* (1846) VII. p. cliv, The leading Ship to steer one point more to starboard. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 129 These mortises must be square to the leading side of the whip. 1849-50 *Weale's Dict. Terms, Leading springs*, the springs fixed upon the leading axle-box of a locomotive engine, bearing the weight above. *Leading wheels*, the wheels of a locomotive engine, which are placed before the driving wheels. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xx. 358 Here... he encountered the leading Cossacks of Blucher's army. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 525 He had been the leading counsel for the seven Blanches. 1885 U. S. GRANT *Pers. Mem.* i. xxii. 302 The leading boat got within a very short distance of the water battery. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Aug. 3/3 A good 'leading' deer [of a sledge team] is the most valuable of a Samoyede's possessions. 1895 *Mod. Steam Engine* 67 The leading axle. 1898 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 5 The leading engine was overturned.

4. That makes to go, drives, or communicates motion; in certain technical collocations.

1762 *FALCONER Shipw.* i. 480 The ship... waited... the



leading gale. 1772-84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) VI. 2175 A shoal .. makes it necessary to warp in, unless there should happen to be a leading wind. 1841 *Dana Seaman's Man.* 113 *Leading-wind*, a fair wind. More particularly applied to a wind abeam or quartering. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Leading-part*, the rope of a tackle which runs between the fall and the standing part. It is that part of the fall which is to be hauled on or overhauled, to ease the purchase. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* *Leadingscrew* (Lathé), the longitudinal screw between the shears of a lathe, by which the slide-rest is moved longitudinally of the lathe-bed. *Lead-screw*.

5. *Leading coach* (sense obscure: cf. quot. 1848). 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4052/1 The Gentlemen Ushers in waiting in Her Majesty's Leading Coach. 1724 *Ibid.* 6233/2 The Morocco Ambassador was conducted by the Master of the Ceremonies to his Audience of the young Princesses, in one of their leading Coaches and six Horses. 1736 HERVEY *Mem. Geo. II.* 1. xiii. 272 He [sc. the Prince of Orange] came the next morning to St. James's .. though the equipage the king sent to fetch him was only one miserable leading coach with only 'a pair of horses'. 1848 *Ibid.*, *footn.* Strange to say, the peculiar meaning of 'a leading coach' has been lost in the Master of the Horse's office, though these offices are usually so conservative of etiquette.

Hence † *Lead-dingly* *a.* (in 3 north. dial. *ledand-like*), suitable for leading (a procession); *Lead-dingly adv.*, in a leading manner.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xcvi. 6 In bemes ledand-like [Vulg. in tubis ductilibus] to se. 1801 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* 1. 368 You have no other brother so likely to be soon and leadingly settled. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* 65 Among national manufactures .. a quite leadingly lucrative one.

### Leading article.

1. One of the longer large-type articles in a newspaper, appearing as the expression of editorial opinion on any subject; a leader.

1807 *Politics Georgium Sidus* 29 The Morning Newspapers of the metropolis .. in their solemn political paragraphs, and especially in those which are called their leading articles. 1812 *Examiner* 25 May 333/2 Your leading article of last Sunday. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 295 In the schools of Oxford is now taught in perfection the art of writing 'leading articles'.

2. *Comm.* a. A principal or prominent article of trade. b. In recent use, an article which is 'pushed' and sold at a low price in order to attract customers for other things. Cf. LEADER 8 b.

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. 163 A leading article in the European traffic was the salt-petre produced in Bengal. *Leading-string.* Chiefly *pl.*

1. Strings with which children used to be guided and supported when learning to walk. To be in *leading-strings*: to be still a child; *fig.* to be in a state of dependence or pupillage.

1677 WYCHERLEY *Plain Dealer* i. i. 1 But I'll have no *Leading-strings*, I can walk alone. a 1685 ORWAY *Compl. Muse* xiii. Wks. 1727 II. 366 In little time the Hell-bred Brat .. Without his *Leading-strings* could walk. 1779 T. A. MANN in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 417, I live in a Country where good Philosophy is still in its *leading-strings*. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 531 One that still needs his *leading-string* and hib. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 69 He .. gallops through mud and mire .. merely to show that he is a lad of spirit, and out of his *leading-strings*. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* 317 Thus the 'model' lodgers are kept, as it were, in *leading-strings*. 1884 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) VI. 135 His [Cervantes'] genius soon broke away from the *leading-strings* of a plot that denied free scope to his conceptions.

2. A cord for leading an animal. Cf. *leading-rein*. 1859 *Archæol. Cant.* II. 106 At the feet of each crouches a dog with knotted *leading-strings*. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. v. 159 Led .. by a riding master with a *leading string*.

Hence *Leading-stringed* *pa. pple.*, *nonce-wd.*, guided with, or kept within, *leading-strings*.

1850 THACKERAY *Virgin.* II. xiv. 104 A powerful mettlesome young Achilles ought not to be *leading-stringed* by women too much.

† *Lead-dish*, *a.* *Obs.* [f. LEAD sb.<sup>1</sup> + -ISH.] Somewhat like lead. Also *Comb.*, as *leadish-coloured* adj.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lxiv. (1495) 280 In them that have the Lepra the face is *ledysse*. 1530 PALSGA. 317/1 *Ledysshe*, *plumme*, *plummeux*. 1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* l. (1659) 75 That about the center is of fuskish or *leadish* colour. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 31b/1 If the Fleshe of the wounde be *leadish*-coloured. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 183 The Excrements, of a wan *leadish* colour.

*Leadless* (le'dlēs), *a.* [f. LEAD sb.<sup>1</sup> + -LESS.] Devoid of lead.

1809 BYRON *Eng. Bards & Sc. Rev.* 466 When Little's *leadless* pistol met his eye. 1852 EARP *Gold Col. Australia* 127 Gentlemen, whose seconds take care that they fight with *leadless* pistols. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 2/1 The itinerant vendor of plaster busts and *leadless* pencils. *Ibid.* 14 June 2/2 Messrs. Minton .. have already taken steps .. to discover a *leadless* glaze.

[*Leadman*, 'one who leads a dance' (J.): see *List of Spurious Words and leadman* in *LEAD* sb.<sup>1</sup> 12.]

† *Leadman*<sup>1</sup>. *Obs.* [f. *leads*, genitive of LEAD sb.<sup>2</sup> + MAN.] A guide, = LODSMAN.

a 1510 *Gest R. Hode* vii. 369 in Child *Ballads* (1888) III. 74/1, I will by your *ledesman*, And lede you the way. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 29 They find their *leadman* before them in their due distance.

*Leadsmān*<sup>2</sup> (le'dzmān). [f. gen. of LEAD sb.<sup>1</sup> + MAN.] The man who 'heaves' the lead in taking soundings.

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1857 S. OSBORN *Quedah* xxii. 308 The rippling music of my gun-boat's stem .. and the low call of the leadsmān, were the only signs of life. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Leadsmān* .. In Calcutta the young gentlemen learning to be pilots are called leadsmen. 1895 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 153 The foremost awning stanchion .. forms a good support for the leadsmān's breast-ropes. 1891 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 278/2 Skillful pilots; each of whom brings his own leadsmān on board.

*Leadly* (ledi), *a.* Forms: 4 *leeddy*, 5 *ledi*, 6 *leady* (e), *leadie*, -ye, 5- *leady*. [f. LEAD sb.<sup>1</sup> + -y l.] Resembling lead, usually in colour.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xii. (1495) 319 Saturnus tokenyth sorowe .. his colour is blacke leeddy and false. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 197 Pe face .. is sumwhat ledi .. Her nailis bicometh ledi. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 65 Wann or *leady* colour. 1534 ELYOT *Gov.* ii. (1557) 124 His ruddy lippes wan, & his eyen ledye & holow. a 1536 *Beauty & Good Prop. Women* Cj, And to calisto with this gyrdle celestina Shall go and his ledy hart make hole & lyght. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 102 His eyes grow dim, his heart turnes *leady*. 1756 *Dict. Arts & Sci.* s.v. *Porcelain*, This colour has a *leady* cast like metal-burning mirrors. 1824 *Mech. Mag.* No. 52. 383 Every part of the iron .. will be found to be unusually soft and *leady*. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* LXXXIV. 570/2 Glacier water .. always gray—a sort of *leady* gray.

*Leaf* (līf), *sb.* Pl. *leaves* (līvz). Forms: *a.* *sing.* 1 *leaf*, 2-4 *lef*, 3 (6) *leif*, (3) *lief*, *lieif*, 4 *lyeave*, 3-6 *lefe*, (3) *leve*, 4 5 *leyf*, *leif*, (4) *lyf*, 4-6 *leaf*, (4, 6) *leaf*, 6 *leafie*, *leafie*, (leave, laif), 6-7 *leafe*, 3- *leaf*. *β. pl.* 1 *leaf*, *Northumb.* *leōfo*, *hlēofa*, *lēofa*, 3-4 *levis*, 3-6 *leves*, (4) *leaves*, 4 *lewes*, *Sc.* *leivis*, *lewis*, 5 *lewys*, 4-5 *levys*, (5) *leevys*, 6 *Sc.* *levis*, 5 *le'efes*, 6 *leafies*, 7-8 *leafs*, 8 *leafes*, 6- *leaves*. [OE. *leaf* str. neut. (pl. *leaf*) = OFris. *lāf*, OS. *lāf*, *lōb* (Du. *loof*), OHG. *louf* masc. and neut. (MHG. *louf*, *loub*, mod.G. *laub* neut.), ON. *lauf* neut. (Sw. *lōf*, Da. *løv*), Goth. *laufs* (pl. *laubōs*) masc.: = OFr. *\*laubo*. By some scholars regarded as cogn. w. Lith. *lūpti*, OS. *lūpti* to peel, strip off.]

1. The organ of the plant, etc.

1. An expanded organ of a plant, produced laterally from a stem or branch, or springing from its root; one of the parts of a plant which collectively constitute its foliage.

It is usually green, and in its most complete form consists of a blade, footstalk, and stipules; in popular lang. the word *leaf* denotes the blade alone. Some mod. botanists use the word in an extended sense, including all those structures which are regarded as 'modified leaves', such as stamens, carpels, floral envelopes, bracts, etc.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxv. 2 Forðon swe swe hez hredlice adruzgāð & swe leaf wyrtā hredc fallāð. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 19 And gesah ðone fic-beom enne .. & nāniht infand in ðær .. buta leofa anome. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 To-þanes wintre þenne alle lewes fallen. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 7/204 A treo with bowes brode and lere, Ake þare nas opon nobur lief ne rinde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 804 Pai cled þam .. wit lewes brad þat o figer. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* xvi. 67 Quhen .. lewis on the branchis spedis. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 239 He sholde rube his gomes with lewis of trenne. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 210 Eche man took his owne, and cutte of the bowes & lewes. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 162 They differ also in the color of the leaue. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* To Prince 12 They soon will cast their leafs. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 480 So from the root Springs lighter the green stalk, from thence the leaves More aerie. 1722 WOLLASTON *Kellig. Nat.* ix. 205 Like leaves one generation drops, and another springs up. 1830 TENNYSON *Ann. Afs.* viii. A sudden splendour from behind Flushed all the leaves with rich gold-green. 1839 GEODES & THOMSON *Evol. of Sex* vi. § 1 In most phanerogams .. male and female organs occur on different leaves (stamens and carpels) of each flower.

*fig.* 1377 LANGEL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 138 On limitours and listres lesynges 1 ympey, Tyl the bere lewes of low speche lordes to plesce. c 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. 741 Ne by be braches ne the lenys of confession. 1613 SHAKS. *Ham.* VIII. iii. 353 This is the state of Man; to day he puts forth The tender Leaves of hopes, to morrow Blossomes. 1866 READE *Cloister & H.* iv. (1696) 163 Yet our love hath lost no leaf, thank God. 1882 JEAN WATSON *Life R. S. Candlish* xiv. 148 How the leaves fall when the autumn of one's friendship has begun.

*Phrase.* 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) l. xv. 11, I tremble as doth a leaf upon a tree. [See also ASPEN *a.* 1.]

b. with qualifying adjs., as *compound*, *fleshy*, *lyrate*, etc. q.v.; also *cold*, *hollow leaf* (see *quots.*). 1831 G. DON *Gard. Dict.* l. xvii, *Hollow-leaf*, form of a cowl, concave above. 1897 *Willis Flower*, *Pl.* l. 192 Most of them [Alpine plants] have more or less inrolled leaves, which perhaps, act as a protection against the cold. .. Such leaves are termed by Jungner *cold-leaves*.

c. *Walking leaf*: see WALKING *ppl.* *a.*

2. Popularly used for: A petal; esp. in *rose-leaf*. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Vnguis*, *Vnguis rose* .. the thicke white parte of a rose leafe nexte the stalke. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* iv. i. 92 This Fellow .. Vpbraided me about the Rose I wear, Saying, the sanguine colour of the Leanes Did represent my Masters blushing cheekes. c 1600 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary XXXII.* 80 Take the leaues of Blew violetes. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* (1765) 2 The Corolla, Folliation, vulgarly called the Leaves of the Flower. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Plant* iii. vii, The rose leaves, like flakes of crimson snow, Paved the turf. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 189 Pure as lines of green that streak the white Of the first snowdrop's inner leaves.

3. *collect.* The foliage of a plant or tree; leafage, leaves. Chiefly in *phr.* *fall of the leaf*. In (*full*) *leaf*: covered with leaves or foliage.

1537 in *Lett. Roy. & Illustr. Ladies* (1846) II. 363, I am sick at the fall of the leaf and at the spring of the year. 1545 ASCHAM *Topoph.* 1. (Arb.) 48 Spring tyme, Somer, faule of the leafe, and winter. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Gardening* (Arb.) 556 The White-Thorne in Leafe. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 362 The year began in March with the coming of the leaf. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xvi. (1853) 68 When the leaf is out. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 19 All in full leaf and beauty.

*fig.* 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iii. 23, I have li'd long enough, my way of life is false into the Seare, the yellow Leaf. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 44 Ere yet the green leaf of her days was come.

† b. Used for 'season', 'year', in the description of wine. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *vin de deux feuilles*.]

1594 PLAT *Yewell-ho.* iii. 71 Wine of nine or ten leaues (as they terme it) which is so many yeares old. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5385/9 *Hermitage* Claret, deep, bright, strong. .. and of the true Leaf. 1720 *Ibid.* No. 5832/4.

4. *spec.* The leaves of a plant cultivated for commercial purposes: a. of the tobacco-plant. In the leaf, in leaves, i.e. unstemmed and uncut.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 781 Impose so deep a Taxe On all these Ball, Leafe, Cane, and Pudding-packs. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* ii. (1651) 49 Of Tobacco in the leafe three ounces. 1853 UKE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 866 Virginia leaf costs in bond 33d. per lb. .. Ditto strips *shd.* 1898 *Tit-Bits* 7 May 1053 Tobacco, in the Navy, is usually served out in the leaf.

b. of the tea-plant (see *quot.*).

1883 *Times* 2 Apr. 4 A factory in which the 'leaf', as the green leaves gathered from the tea bushes are technically termed, is manufactured into tea.

5. A disease incident to sheep and lambs. Cf. *leaf sickness* in 17. ? *Obs.*

1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Leaf*, a Distemper incident to Lambs of 10 or 14 Days old. 1749 W. ELLIS *Syst. Improv. Sheep* 320 Some call it [the disease] wood-evil, and others the leaf. Some suppose they get it by feeding upon wood, or some leaf upon the ground.

6. A representation of a leaf; an ornament in the form of a leaf; esp. in *Arch.* (see *quot.* 1842-59). 1459 in *Paston Lett.* l. 478, y close bedde of palle grene and whyte, with leys of golde. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* xxix. 70 The Chapter had in this particular, that its stalks and flexures of the leaves were made in the form of Ramus horns. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* l. iii. (ed. 2) 274 His [an Earl's] Coronet hath the Pearls raised upon Points, and Leaves low beneath. 1727 41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Leaves*, in architecture, are an ornament of the Corinthian capital, and thence borrowed into the Composite. 1842 59 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Leaves*, ornaments imitated from natural leaves, whereof the ancients used two sorts, natural and imaginary.

† b. *Geom.* A leaf-shaped figure. Cf. *FOLIATE a.* 2 h, and *quot.* 1796 there. *Obs.*

1715 A. DE MOIVRE in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 330 Whereas the Foliolate is exactly quadrable, the whole Leaf thereof being but one third of the Square of AB.

II. Similitive uses.

7. One of the folds of a folded sheet of paper, parchment, etc.; esp. one of a number of folds (each containing two pages) which compose a book or manuscript, a folio; hence, the matter printed or written thereon.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* l. i. (1890) 31 Man scof þara boca leaf, þe of Hibernia coman. c 1205 LAY. 46 Lazamon leide þeos boc & þa leaf wende. a 1225 *St. Marher.* l. Ich .. habbe lief ant arant moni misli ch leaf. 1340 *Ayenb.* Pref., And ine huyche half of þe leaue be tuiye lettres of þe abece. Þet is to wytene A. and b. A. betonech þe nerste half of þe leaue .. b. þe oberhalf. c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's Prolog.* 69 Who so list it nat ytheere, Turne over the leef, and chese another tale. 1490 CAXTON *Euclydos* Prolog. 2. [I] toke a penne & ynke, and wrote a leef or twayne. 1535 JOVE *Apoll. Tindale* (Arb.) 15 Read the xvj. lyne the fyrste syde of the xij. leif. 1595 SPENSER *Sonn.* i. 1 Happy, ye leaves! when as those lilly hands .. Shall handle you. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* iv. 202 It will be fit to have a Book in Folio, that a sheet of Paper makes but two Leafs. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vii. 131, I .. began the other Page in the same manner, and so turned over the Leaf. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. l. 389 None of these [newspapers] .. exceeded in size a single small leaf.

*fig.* 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 117 [They] Are not within the Leaf of pity writ.

b. *Phrases.* To take a leaf out of (a person's) book: see BOOK sb. 15. † To turn down a leaf: to cease for a time. † To turn (over) the (next) leaf (obs.), to turn over a new leaf, etc.: to adopt a different (now always a better) line of conduct.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 21/2 He must turne the leafe, and take out a new lesson, by changing his former trade, of liuing into better. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 148 The state is now altered, .. the preferment that way hath turned a new leafe. 1597 BEAARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1631) 92 But as some as he was exalted to honor, he turned over a new leafe, and began .. furiously to afflict .. the .. faithful servants of Christ. 1601 *Imp. Consid. Sec. Priests* (1675) 90 Let us all turn over the leafe, and take another course. a 1659 OSBORN *Characters*, etc. Wks. (1673) 647 It is time to give over, at least, to turn down a leaf. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* vii. ii. (Ritdg.) 12, I took a leaf out of their book. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xlii. (1889) 411, I will turn over a new leaf, and write to you.

† 8. A lobe (of the lungs). (Cf. F. *fucille de poumon* Cotgr.) *Obs.* rare-1.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiii. (1495) 130 Thenne to shape y<sup>e</sup> voyes thaire is receuyed in y<sup>e</sup> leues of y<sup>e</sup> lunges.

9. The layer of fat round the kidneys of a pig; also applied to the inside fat of other animals. Now only *dial.*



14.. *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 425 Take the leaf of pork sethen... and grynede hit smalle. 1552 HULOET, Leafie or fat of a swyne, *vultum*. 1563 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 1835 I. 207 Leaves of ij swyneiiij<sup>d</sup>. 1630 J. TAYLOR *Et. Eater Kent* 8 What say you to a leafe or flecke of a brawn new kild? 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* 106, I heard of a Monstrous Green Turtle... The leaves of Fat afforded 8 Gallons of Oyl. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Jan. 48/2 The fore chine weighed 64, and the leaves 75 pounds. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* xvii. (1886) 304 A thick moist lobe, a word especially applicable to the liver and lungs and the leaves of fat. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, Leaf, or Leaf, the inside layer of fat in a pig or a goose. 'Geese-leaf.' 1886 in *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*

10. A very thin sheet of metal, esp. gold or silver. (See also *Dutch, Florence leaf, GOLD LEAF, SILVER LEAF.*)

14.. *Loc. in Wt.-Wülcker* 580/3 *Electum*, a leaf of goolde. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 10 Vpon a Stith with a Mallet it [gold] is brought into most thin leafe or plate. 1580 FRAMPTON *Monardes' Dial.* Iron 166 Vessels of Copper, or of the leafe of Milan... The leafe of Milan is made of Iron. 1707 *Curios. in Hush. & Gard.* 344 Put it into several Leafs of the finest Gold. a 1800 COWPER *Flattning Mill* vi, He must beat it thin and as fine As the leaf that infolds what an invalid swallows. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1236 Gold and silver beaten into leaves, for gilding.

b. A thin sheet or layer of other material produced either by beating out or by splitting; a lamina (of horn, marble, wood, etc.). *Lantern leaves* (see LANTERN sh. 9).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 571 The first who covered all the walls... with leaves of marble. 1640 in *Entick London* II. 175 Horns of lantern, the 1000 leaves. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 783 Very many *vasa trypsalia* of Glass, which by length of time were become laminated into divers leaves. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* iv. ix. 199 The modern buildings at Rome... appear to be all porphyry, marble... when, in reality, they have no more of these stones than a thin superficial leaf. 1850 SCORSEBY *Chester's Walden* Adv. iii. (1859) 38 The bones, or rather, slabs of whalebone, radiate in leaves that lie edgewise to the mouth. 1880 *Chambers' Encycl.* (U. S. ed.) s.v. *Deals*, When a deal is sawed into twelve or more thin planks, they are called 'leaves'.

† 11. The sheet of leather into which the teeth of a wool-card were inserted. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 92/1 The Leaf, the Leather to set the Teeth in. Pricking the Leaf, is making holes in the Leather, into which the teeth are put.

12. A hinged part or one of a series of parts connected at one side or end by a hinge; a flap. Now rare or obs. exc. *spec.* as in b, c, d, e.

1430 E. E. Wills (1882) 46 A beme bat y weye ber-with, and ij leys. c 1544 *Churehous. Acc. St. Maryhill, Lond.* (Nichols 1797) 118 A Spear with 2 leues. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 236 He... wrote them in a payre of tables of stone, which tables had two leanes or two brede. 1572 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) II. 205 One mucke weyne with leues.

b. One of two or more parts of a door, gate, or shutter turning upon hinges.

c 1380 *Sir Feruinh*. 1327 Pe wyndowes wern y-mad of isapre... be leues were maslye. 1382 *Wyclif Tug.* xvi. 3 And then ryssynge he [Sampson] took both leues of the gate. 1581 LAMARDE *Firen.* II. vii. 1588 265 Puttyng backe the leafe of a window with his dagger. 1611 *Bible Ezek.* xli. 24 And the doores had two leanes a piece, two turning leanes. 1723 CHAMBERS *Le Clerc's Treat.* *Archit.* I. 102 Coach-Gates... are usually made with two Leaves or Folding-doors. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* xli. Two... personages in black flung open each a leaf of the door as the carriage pulled up. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 106 The chanted prayer... Thrilled through the brazen leaves of the great door. 1887 *Times* 25 Aug. 4/5 One leaf of each pair of gates.

c. A hinged flap at the side of a table to be raised when required for use. Hence applied *gen.* to any movable addition to the top of a table.

1558 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 151 One plaine table with one leafe. 1577 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) I. 414 A table with two leues vsz. viiij. 1665 *Perrys Diary* 28 May, Here I saw one pretty piece of household stuff... as the company increaseth, to put a larger leaf upon an oval table. 1797 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Early Lessons* (1827) I. 30, I will hold up this part of the table which is called the leaf. 1830 MARSHAL *King's Own* xli, He has finished the spare-leaf of the dining-table. 1883 *Hurper's Mag.* Oct. 652/2 The table was cleared off, and the leaves taken out.

d. The part of a draw-bridge or bascule-bridge which is raised upon a hinge.

1653 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 117 Liberty... to alter the drawe bridge, whereas it is made [to] rise in one Leaf, and... to make it to rise in two leaves. 1791 *Selby Bridge Act* 34 The leaf or leaves of the said bridge. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 June 5/2 The ponderous bascules or leaves of the [Tower] bridge were seen to rise steadily into the air.

e. A hinged sight on the barrel of a rifle.

1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Leaf-sight*. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Sept. 3/1 Half the company with the leaf of the sight raised and half with it down. 1900 *Daily News* 2 Feb. 7/1 The sighting leaf.

13. One of the teeth of a pinion. (See also quot. 1805.)

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1729 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 195 An Iron Wheel... to be carried round by a Pinion, &c. of a few Leaves. 1805 BREWSTER in *Ferguson's Lect.* I. 82 note, When the small wheel is solid and oblong, and its teeth longer than their distance from the axis... its teeth are named leaves. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 353 The tooth of the wheel acts upon the leaf of the pinion.

14. The brim of a hat. Chiefly *Anglo-Irish*.

1767 H. BROOKER *Fool of Qual.* IV. 210 Harry let down the leaf of his hat, and drew it over his eyes to conceal his

emotions. 1841 H. AINSWORTH *Guy Fawkes* xi, His hat was... somewhat broader in the leaf than was ordinarily worn. 1842 LEVER *J. Hinton* xxi. 146 A hat... the leaf jagged and broken. 1893 P. W. JOYCE *Short Hist. Ire.* 118 The barrad or hat was cone-shaped and without a leaf.

15. Weaving. *Leaf of heddles* (see quot. 1839). *Twill of three, four, etc. leaves*: twill woven upon three, four, etc. leaves of heddles; hence *attrib.*, as *eight-leaf twill*.

1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 238 All varieties of twilling depend upon the... working of the different leaves of heddles. 1839 *Urk Dict. Arts* 1230 The heddles being stretched between two shafts of wood, all the heddles connected by the same shafts are called a leaf. *Ibid.* 1231 The draught of the eight-leaf twill differs in nothing... excepting in the number of leaves. 1888 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 464/2 Regular twills of from four to eight leaves are woven in the same manner.

III. *attrib. and Comb.*

16. a. Simple *attrib.*, chiefly *Bot. and Vegetable Phys.*, as *leaf-axil, -blade, -disease, -lobe, -shadow, -shoot, -stalk, -vein*.

1870 *Hooker Stud. Flora* 322 Flowers fasciated in the upper 'leaf-axils. *Ibid.* 367 'Leaf-blade flat. 1869 *Rep. Comm. U. S. Agric.* 218 Mildew and other 'leaf diseases. 1870 *Hooker Stud. Flora* 15 'Leaf-lobes longer. 1863 *LONGF. Wayside Inn* i. *Falcon of Ser Federigo* 50 In the 'leaf-shadows of the trellises. 1865 *Tyler Early Hist. Man.* vii. 187 A pointed flexible 'leaf-shoot of wild plantain. 1776 *WITHERING Brit. Plants Gloss.* 799 'Leaf-stalk, the foot-stalk of a leaf. 1839 *LINDLEY Introduct. Bot.* (ed. 3) 138 The petiole, or leafstalk. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* xvii. 193 Distinguishable by the deep red of the 'leaf-veins.

b. objective, as *leaf-eater, shedding; leaf-bearing, -eating, -forming, -shedding* adjs.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 131 Leaves and 'Leaf-bearing Axes. 1852 T. W. HARRIS *Insects Injur. Veget.* (1862) 117 'Leaf-eaters. *Ibid.* 121 The tortoise-beetles... are 'leaf-eating insects. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 63 'Leaf-forming plants. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* I. 107 Smelling of bind-weed and 'leaf-shedding poplar. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 316 The leaf-shedding season being now at its height.

c. instrumental, as *leaf-entangled, -fringed, -laden, -latticed, -roofed, -sheltered, -strewn, -strawn*.

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* iv. i. 258 The emerald light of 'leaf-entangled beams. 1820 KEATS *Ode Grecian Urn* 5 What 'leaf-fringed legend haunts about thy shape. 1842 *FABER Syrian Lake, etc.* 122 'Leaf-laden waters. 1863 *LONGF. Wayside Inn* i. *Birds Killingworth* 122 The dim, 'leaf-latticed windows of the grove. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xx. (1848) 238 Old orchards 'leaf-roofed aisles. 1769 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1789) 69 To yonder bench 'leaf-sheltered let us stray. 1876 L. HARDY *Ethelberta* 384 The 'leaf-strewn path. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 955 These now the lonesome muse... lead into their 'leaf-strown walks.

d. parasynthetic and similitive, as *leaf-bladed, -legged, -pointed, -shaped* adjs.; also *leaf-like* adj.

1883 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 5/7 A small 'leaf-bladed sheathed dagger. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. cii, Of her consuming cheek the autumnal 'leaf-like red. 1845 *LINDLEY Sch. Bot.* (1862) 168 The stem, leaf-like (*foliaceous*). 1865 LEBROCK *Preh. Times* 17 The swords of the Bronze age... are always more or less leaf-like in shape. 1870 *Hooker Stud. Flora* 111 *Rubus fruticosus*... Sepals ascending often 'leaf-pointed. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iii. i. 8 The ancient bronze 'leaf-shaped sword.

17. Special comb.: *leaf-bearing a.*, having a leaf-like appendage; applied *spec.* to worms of the family *Phyllodocidae*, which have gills in the form of leaves; † *leaf-beaten a.*, beaten to a thin plate or foil; *leaf-beetle*, a beetle of the family *Chrysomelidae* (see quot.); *leaf-birth* [after *childbirth*], a bringing forth of leaves; *leaf-brass*, brass foil; *leaf-bridge*, a bridge constructed with a leaf or leaves (sense 12 d); *leaf-bud*, a bud from which leaves are produced (opposed to *flower-bud*); *leaf-bug U.S.*, a heteropterous insect of the family *Tingitidae* (*Cent. Dict.*); *leaf-bundle*, the bundle of fibres running from the stem into the leaf of a plant; *leaf-butterfly*, one of the genus *Kallima*; *leaf-canopy* (see quot.); *leaf-climber* (see quot. 1880); so *leaf-climbing a.*; *leaf-crumpler* (see quot.); *leaf-cup*, † (a) ? a cup shaped like a leaf; (b) the plant *Polynnia Uvedalia* (*Trans. Bot.* 1866); *leaf-cutting*, a leaf used as a cutting in the propagation of certain plants; *leaf-cycle Bot.* (see quot.); *leaf-door*, a flap- or folding-door (in quotes. *transf.* and *fig.*); *leaf-eared*, a corrupt form of *lave-eared* (see LAVE a.); *leaf-fall* (*poet.*), the fall of the leaf, autumn; *leaf-fat*, the fat round a pig's kidneys; *leaf-feeder*, an insect that feeds upon plant-leaves; *leaf-finch U.S.*, the common bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris* (*Cent. Dict.*); *leaf-flea*, an insect of the family *Psyllidae* which lives on plants (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); *leaf-folder*, a moth whose larvæ fold leaves together to form a protective covering; *leaf-footed a.*, having leaf-like feet; *leaf-frog*, a frog of the genus *Phyllomedusa* (Webster, 1897); *leaf-gap Veg. Phys.*, a division in the fibre of a plant, caused by the protrusion of a leaf-bud; † *leaf-gate*, a gate with folding leaves or flaps; *leaf-gilding vbl. sb.*, gilding with leaf-gold; *leaf-green a.*, of the colour of green leaves; also *quasi-sb.*; *sb.* = *CHLOROPHYLL*; *leaf-hopper* (see

quot.); *leaf-insect*, a name for insects of the family *Phasmidae*, esp. the genus *Phyllium*, in which the wings and sometimes the legs resemble leaves in shape and colour; *leaf-joy nonce-wd.*, *leaf-lard* (see quot.); *leaf-lichen*, a lichen of the genus *Parmelia* or *N.O. Parmeliaceae*; *leaf-louse*, one of the aphides which infest the leaves of plants; a plant-louse; *leaf-metal*, metal beaten out to a thin leaf or foil; *leaf-miner*, a small caterpillar of a tineid moth which eats its way between the cuticles of leaves; so *leaf-mining caterpillar*; *leaf-mould*, mould having a large proportion of decayed leaves mixed with it; *leaf-netting* (see quot.); *leaf-nosed a.*, having a leaf-like appendage on the snout; *spec.* applied to the phyllostomid and rhinolophoid bats; *leaf-opposed a. Bot.*, having opposite leaves; *leaf-plant*, a plant cultivated for its foliage; in quot. *attrib.*; *leaf-red* = *ERYTHRO-PHYLL* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); *leaf-roller*, the caterpillar of certain (torricid) moths, which rolls up the leaves of plants which it infests; so *leaf-rolling adj.*; *leaf-rosette Veg. Phys.*, a cluster of leaves resembling a rosette; *leaf-rust*, a mould which attacks trees, producing the appearance of rusty spots on the leaves; *leaf-scale*, a scale on a plant-stem which develops into a leaf; *leaf-scar*, the cicatrix left on the bark by the separation of the leaf-stalk of a fallen leaf; *leaf-sheath*, an expansion at the axil of a leaf in some plants, which embraces the stem and petiole; also, a covering to the leaf-bearing shoots of some grasses, e.g. the *Equisetaceae*; † *leaf-sickness* (see quot. and cf. sense 5 above); *leaf-sight* (see 12 e); *leaf-silver*, silver leaf or foil; hence *leaf-silvering vbl. sb.*, the process of covering with leaf-silver (*Cent. Dict.*); *leaf-soil* = *leaf-mould*; *leaf-spine* (see quot. 1882); *leaf-table*, a table with a leaf or flap; *leaf-tailed a.*, having the tail shaped like a leaf, applied to geckos of the genus *Phyllurus* (*Cent. Dict.*); *leaf-teeth* (see quot.); *leaf-tendrill*, a leaf, the midrib of which grows beyond the blade in the form of a tendrill; *leaf-thorn* = *leaf-spine* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); † *leaf-tin*, tin-foil; *leaf-tobacco* (see quot. 1851); *leaf-trace Veg. Phys.* (see quot. 1882); *leaf-turner*, † (a) *jocular*, a reader of a book; (b) a device for turning over the leaves of a book (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875); *leaf-valve*, 'a valve of a pumping-engine hinged or pivoted on one side, a flap-valve' (*Knight*); *leaf-wasp*, 'a saw-fly' (Webster, 1897); *leaf-work*, ornamental work consisting of leaf-forms; † *leaf-worm*, a caterpillar that devours leaves.

1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 232 The family of 'Leaf-bearing Worms, the Phyllodocidae, contains very beautiful Worms. 1660 *HEXHAM Dutch Dict.*, *Klater-goudt*,... 'leaf-beaten gold. 1852 T. W. HARRIS *Insects Injur. Veget.* (1862) 117 Beetles... which, as they derive their nourishment... from leaves alone, may be called 'leaf-beetles. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclog.* iii. 56 Now each meadow is teeming, in 'leafbirth every tree. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 90 The Rosin, while warm, would attract 'Leaf-Brass. 1841 S. C. BRES *Gloss. Civ. Engin.*, 'Leaf-Bridge, or Hoist-Bridge. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* Jan. (1706) 4 Learn... to distinguish the Bearing and Fruit-buds from the 'Leaf-buds. 1839 *LINDLEY Introduct. Bot.* (ed. 3) 74 The usual, or normal, situation of leaf-buds is in the axil of leaves. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 256 All... are, according to Wigand, 'true 'leaf-bundles, since they traverse only one internode and then run into the leaf-organs. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 232 'Leaf-butterfly of India (*Kallima inachis*). 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Martins Anim. Life* 147 Java, the home of the beautiful leaf-butterfly. 1889 *Land Agents' Rec.* 9 Feb. 126 A forest is said to form a 'leaf-canopy' when the crowns of the trees touch each other. 1880 *GAY Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3 (ed. 6) 52 'Leaf-Climbers are those in which support is gained by the action, not of the stem itself, but of the leaves it bears. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movm. Pl.* 139 A 'leaf-climbing plant. 1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 444 The 'leaf-crumpler, *Phycis indiginella*, of North America... The caterpillars draw together and crumple the leaves on which they feed. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5409/3 A 'Leaf Cup without a Cover. 1890 G. M. GOULD *New Med. Dict.*, *Leaf-foot*, leaf cup. A popular remedy for enlargement of the spleen, or the 'ague-cake' of malarious regions. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 74/1, I have been successful with 'leaf cuttings of... Bertolonias. 1877 BENNETT tr. *Thomé's Bot.* 87 If a spiral is drawn round the stem connecting the points of attachment of the alternate or scattered leaves... The course of the spiral from any one leaf to the next leaf which stands exactly vertically above or beneath it is therefore termed the 'leaf-cycle. 1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-truth* 113 The two 'leaf-dores of quondam honestie, which on foure vertues Cardinal were turned. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 108 Nature hath ordained & scituated a certain valve, leaf-doore, or fluid-gate, at the beginning of this Colon. 1840 *Browning Sardello* iii. 95 'Leaf-fall and grass-spring for the year. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sausages*, 'Leaf-Fatout of the Hogs-belly. 1853 *Zoologist* XI. 4025 The seed-leaders... not betraying themselves by the discoloured blotches as the 'leaf-leaders do. 1869 *Rep. Comm. U. S. Agric.* 217 Illinois: The 'leaf folder, thrips, borers, and curculio are occasionally found in vineyards. 1863 *Wood Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 633 The Phyllophora, or 'Leaf-footed Entomostroma. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 243 Narrow reticulated tracheides at the edges bordering the 'leaf-gap.



**1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 236 The torne Membranes .. do sometimes hang downe on either hand in the sides by the cleft like unto values... or 'leafe-gates. **1839** URE *Dict. Arts* 613 \*Leaf gilding. Is done by giving... a coat of gum water or fine size, applying the gold leafe ere the surfaces be hard dry. **1853** *Ibid.* (ed. 4) II. 867 Chlorophylle (\*leaf-green). **1891** *Daily News* 19 Sept. 2/1 The hat... is in leaf green felt. **1899** *Ibid.* 27 Feb. 6/6 Laburnum-yellows, leaf-greens. **1852** T. W. HARRIS *Insects Injur. Veget.* (1862) 220 Some of the insects... are called... frog-hoppers, and to others [*Zettigoniada*] may be applied the name of 'leaf-hoppers, because they live mostly on the leaves of plants. **1861** TENNENT *Nat. Hist. Ceylon* 408 \*Leaf-insects. **1863** WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* 111.486 Leaf insect, *Phyllium scythellum*. **1638** RAWLEY tr. Bacon's *Life & Death* (1650) 34 Hope is as a 'leafe-Ioy forig. *tauguan gaudium foliatum*; Which may be beaten out, to a great Extention, like Gold. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, \*Leaf-lard, lard from the flaky animal fat of the hog. **1879** ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms*, \*Leaf-lichen, *Parmeliaceae*. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. 212 The animal which some have called the 'Leaf Louse, is of the size of a flea, and of a bright green, or bluish-green colour. **1812** J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 155 \*Leaf Metal (except of Gold) the packet to contain 250 leaves. **1830** J. RENNIE *Insect Archit.* xii. 239 Most of the solitary 'leaf-miners either cannot or will not construct a new mine, if ejected by an experimenter from the old. **1883** WOOD in *Gd. Words* Dec. 763/2 Leaf-miners—tiny caterpillars which pass their lives between the inner and outer layer of leaves. **1830** J. RENNIE *Insect Archit.* xii. 233 \*Leaf-mining Caterpillars. **1845** FLORIST'S *Jrnl.* 53 A compost of 'leaf-mould, loam, and sand, well mixed together. **1882** CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 360 \*Leaf Netting, also known as Puff Netting, and worked so as to raise some of the loops of a row above the others. **1879** WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 64 The Phyllostomidae. This family contains the simple 'Leaf-nosed Bats. **1870** HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 5 Ranunculus... Batrachium... Peduncles usually 'leaf-opposed. **1895** HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp.* 214 The 'leaf-plant beds before the hotel. **1830** J. RENNIE *Insect Archit.* viii. 158 The caterpillars which are familiarly termed 'leaf-rollers, are perfect hermits. *Ibid.* 163 The leaf-rolling caterpillars. **1875** BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 169 The 'leaf-rosettes of *Crassulaceae*. **1865** COOKE *Rust, Smut, etc.* 111 A rare species in Britain is the oak-leaf rust (*Uredo Quercus*). **1776-96** WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 490 Leaves floating, long, grass-like, blunt, from 'leaf-scales. **1835** LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 239 We do not... usually find any buds in the axils of the 'leaf-scales. **1830** — *Nat. Syst. Bot.* p. xvii. \*Leaf-sheaths entire... Leaf-sheaths slit. **1875** BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 370 [*Equisetum* *tebatacia* and *E. arvense*] After they have formed several foliar girdles and their apex is covered by a firm envelope of leaf-sheaths, they break through the base of the parent leaf-sheaths. **1614** MARKHAM *Cheap. Husb.* iii. xxvi. (1668) 93 The staggers, or 'leaf-sickness... is ingendered in sheep by surfeiting on Oak-leaves... or such like... it is cold corrupt blood, or flegm, gathered together about the brain. **1614** CAMDEN *Rem.* 204 Eleaen ounces two pence ferling (in the lb. of coin) ought to be of so pure silver, as is called 'leafe silver. **1712** COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 87 Salvers, Spoons, &c. covered with Leaf Silver and Gold. **1872** *Jrnl. Horticulture* 21 Mar. 262/1 'Leaf soil decays with age, and finally becomes vegetable soil. **1894** ROBINSON *Cottage Gardening* IV. 12/2. **1877** BENNETT tr. *Thomé's Bot.* 109 \*Leaf-spines as in the holly. **1882** VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 215 Leaf-spines are leaves which have developed into long, conical, pointed, woody bodies. **1649** Bury *Wills* (Camden) 220 A 'leafe table, a forme, a great kettie. **1884** BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 374 The 'leaf-teeth of *Drosera*... The leaf of species of *Drosera*... has at its edge and on its entire upper surface numerous filiform teeth with broadened ends. **1877** BENNETT tr. *Thomé's Bot.* 109 Accordingly as they belong to the stem as in the vine, or to the leaf as in the tare, they are called stem- or 'leaf-tendrils. **1611** COGGER, *Orchel.*... a kind of 'leaf-time. **1600** ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours* Blood vi. 77 Out upon Cane and 'leafe Tobacco smell. **1851** *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 204 Tobacco... the raw material, as imported with the stalk on it, known as 'leaf', or 'unstemmed', tobacco. **1875** BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 431 We have here 'common' bundles [of *Phanerogams*], each of which has one arm that ascends and bends out into the leaf, and another which descends and runs down into the stem; the latter is called by Hanstein the 'inner 'leaf-trace'. **1877** BENNETT tr. *Thomé's Bot.* 360 Leaf-traces. **1672** MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* 1. 212 Where there were all your 'Leaf-turners? **1611** COGGER, *Fueller.*... 'leafe-worke, or a leaue flourishing. **1841** LONGE *Childr. Lord's Supper* 33 Bright-curling tresses of angels Peeped... from out of the shadowy leaf-work. **c. 1000** AGS. Ps. lxxvii. 51 (Spelman) He sealde 'leaf-wyrme (*M. S. C. treowyrme*, *Vulg. arugini*) wæstlin heora. **1300** E. E. *Psalter* lxxvii. 46 And to lefe-worme þar fruit gafe he. **1496** *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 25 The water docke leif wyrme and the hornet worme.

**Leaf** (lîf), *v.* See also LEAVE *v.* <sup>2</sup> [f. LEAF *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To put forth leaves or foliage. Also to leaf out (U.S.).

**1611** COGGER, *Fueller.* to leafe; or leaue; to beare, or bring forth leaves. **1695** EVELYN *Diary* 21 Apr. The Spring begins to appear, yet the trees hardly leafd. **1759** B. STILLINGF. *Cal. Flora* Pref., Misc. Tracts (1762) 233, I marked the day of the month on which certain trees leafed. **1837** LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. i. 19 The gooseberry bushes are beginning to leaf out. **1855** SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 19 Now leaf the woods. **1861** DELANER *Fl. Gard.* 21 By making the bulbs leaf in a reserved ground. **1872** O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* i. xi. (1885) 286 There it stood... leafing out hopefully in April.

2. *trans.* To cover with foliage. *poet. rare.*

**1849** *Tail's Mag.* XVI. 670 The wood that leafs the hill-side.

b. To shade (a plant) with leafage.

**1846** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. ii. 592 The requisites [of the pea] are early ripening, short and delicate bine, which will not leaf or house the turnips too much.

3. a. To turn or turn over (the leaves of a book). Now U.S. b. To number (a leaf of a book).

**1663** SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* xvi. (1685) 147 Chil-

dren who love to leaf over talidouce pictures. **1875** F. J. FURNIVALL in *Thynne's Animado.* p. xlii, Q q iii is leaf or folio'd Fo. CC. xix. **1888** *Advance* (Chicago) 9 Aug., This man in front of me who is leafing the hymn-book.

Hence **Leafing** *vb.* *sb.*, a. the putting forth of leaves; b. leaf-painting, leafage (*rare*); **Leafing** *pp.* a., that puts forth leaves.

**1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. vii. (1611) 104 A lively power of growing, budding, leafing, blossoming and fruitifying. **1759** B. STILLINGF. *Cal. Flora* Pref., Misc. Tracts (1762) 233 The leafing, flowering, &c. of... plants. **1815** J. SIMOND *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1817) II. 190 Glover is a very good *paysagiste*, but his leafing is too spotty. **1851** MOIR *Child's Burial in Spring* ii. Poet. Wks. 1852 I. 117 The birds sang forth from many a leafing tree. **1868** DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. x. 354 The periods of leafing and flowering differ. **1870** HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 412 *Carex aquatilis*... sheaths all leafing, not filamentous.

**Leafage** (lîf-dz). Also 6 lefage, 8 levage.

[f. LEAF *sb.* + -AGE.]

1. Leaves collectively; foliage.

**1599** T. M[OUPET] *Silkwormes* 54 If morn and eu'n fresh lefage they may haue. **1850** BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 374 When the leafage first comes out in spring. **1876** FARRAR *Marb. Sprm.* iv. 30 The test of their reality is not the idle lefage of profession, but the rich certainty of fruit. **1881** S. K. HOLE *Nice* iii. 36 The silvery leafage of the olive. **1883** RUSKIN *Art Eng.* i. 10 The true representation of actual Sunshine, of growing Leafage.

b. The representation of leaves or foliage, *esp.* as an ornamentation.

**1703** T. N. City & C. Purchaser 108 The Drapery or Leverage that is wrought upon the Heads of Pillars. **1762** 71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 120 The leafage of his trees... is hard. **1853** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. i. § 2. a Corinthian capitals, rich in leafage. **1863** *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 537 We have also an extreme dislike to... his adopting the modern conceit of leafage in place of the long-established... technical term of foliation. **1893** *Archæologia* LIII. 554 Their freely-carved leafage is far superior to any foliage that could have been executed.

2. Lamination. *rare.*

**1833** HOLLAND *Mannf. Metal* II. 349 The leafage of the wire is produced by passing it through a numerous succession of rayed perforations.

**Leaf-cutter.**

1. An insect that cuts or eats out portions of the leaves of trees; *spec. in leaf-cutter ant, bee.*

**1815** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* I. 121 The leaf-cutter bee also (*Apis centuncularis*) by cutting pieces out... disfigures it [the rose] considerably. **1881** CUNSELL'S *Nat. Hist. V.* 368 The... bees of the genus *Megachile* are commonly known as Leaf-cutters. **1899** *Daily News* 26 July 8/2 Another community, Leaf-Cutter Ants, of North America.

b. A bird of similar habits.

**1884** G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 291 The South American leaf-cutter has... bony bosses on its beak and palate.

2. A paper-knife. 'U.S. rare' (*Cent. Dict.*).

So **Leaf-cutting** *pp.* a., in *leaf-cutting ant, bee* = *prec.* (sense 1).

**1802** BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 272 The Leaf-cutting Bee. **1874** LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* i. 6 A species of acacia... is apt to be stripped of its leaves by a leaf-cutting ant.

**Leafdom** (lîf-dm. *nonce-wd.*) [f. LEAF *sb.* + -DOM.] The realm of leaves.

**1856** AIRD *Poet. Wks.* 127 What life the little Creeper of the Tree To leafdom sends. **1888** Mrs. M. HUNGERFORD *Under-Currents* I. i. 1 Clothed with a tender foliage, a very baby leafdom, just bursting into the fuller life.

**Leaf-eared:** see LAVE a. b.

**Leafed** (lîft), *a.* (See also LEAVED a.) [f. LEAF + -ED <sup>2</sup>.] Having a leaf or leaves. (Chiefly in parasynthetic formations, as *broad-, thick-, two-leafed*.)

1. Having leaves or foliage; bearing (a specified kind of) foliage. *rare* except with adj. prefixed.

**1552** HULOFT, Braunched or leafed, *froudat.* **1572** BOSWELL *Armorie* iii. 236 The fiedle is of the Moone, a Therebinthe tree, Saturne, floured and leafed Venetis. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 257 Some say it is leafed after the manner of Squilla or sea-onion. **1660** BLOUNT *Bosobol* 32 The colonel made choice of a thick leafed oak. **1698** FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 177 Bamboos, sending from every joint sprouts of the same form, leafed like long Five-fingered Grass. **1860** *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 199 A thick leafed... plant.

*trans.* **1659** PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 16 Trees regain Hair: and Fields the verdant Grass: But when will your Head Leaf'd be, as it was?

†2. Of a door, book, etc.: Having (a specified number of) leaves. *Obs.*

**1598** YONG *Diana* 87 All the windowes were double leafed a peece. **1611** COGGER, *Palve*, a folding, or two-leafed doore, or window. **1611** COVAT *Crudities* 211 A two leafed brassen gate. **1626** tr. *Parallel* A ij, A two leafed Tablet.

3. (Broad-) brimmed. Cf. LEAF *sb.* 14.

**1841** H. AINSWORTH *Guy Fawkes* i, With a broad-leafed steeple-crowned hat... pulled over his brows. **1861** W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 176 A broad-leafed low-crowned hat of Flemish beaver.

**Leaf-fen**, *a. rare*—1. [f. LEAF *sb.* + -EN <sup>4</sup>.] (? Or misprint for *beaten*.) In *leafen gold* = LEAF-GOLD.

**1746** HEAVEY *Reft. Flower-gard.* 57 This reddens into blood in the Veins of the Mulberry, and attenuates itself into leafen Gold to create a Covering for the Quince.

**Leafery** (lîf-eri). [f. LEAF *sb.* + -ERY.] Leafage.

**1834** J. WILSON *Lett. in Hamilton Mem.* V. (1859) 164 The matured and almost arid leafery of Summer. **1883** *Blackw. Mag.* July 116 The rising amphitheatre of wood behind is singularly rich in leafery.

**Leaf-sugger**, dial. form of LOAF-SUGAR.

† **Leaf-ful**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 (30) léaffull, 2 lefull, 3 læfful (1) lefful, leafful. [OE. (*ge*) læffull, f. (*ge*) læfa belief, faith + -FUL.] Faithful, believing.

**c. 950** Lindisf. *Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 21 Forðon ofer lytla ðu were læffull ofer moniðo ðec ic sette. **c. 975** *Rushw. Gosp.* John xx. 27 Nelle ðu wosa ungleifed alle leaf-ful. **c. 1175** *Laub. Hom.* 77 He nis nawiht alle monne laured... but lefulle monne laured. **c. 1200** ORMIN 19242 Wipþerþlic eðhe, & ec Wipþ leffull herrest sihhþe. **c. 1205** LAY. 3033 Cordoile... nom hire leaf-fulne huiþ þat heo lisen nolde [read nolde]. **c. 1220** *Bestiary* 713 list ilk lefful man her-to. **a. 1225** *Lag. Kath.* 1038 Godd (þe leadeð euh leaful to treowe bilcaue). **a. 1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 3447 If ve listen lefful to me, Ic wile min folc owen be.

**Leaf-gold.**

1. = GOLD-LEAF.

**1598** *Epulario* Cj, When the Peacocke is rosted, you may gild it with leafe gold. **1604** MIDDLETON *F. Hubbard's T. Wks.* (Jullen) VIII. 107 A quaint volume fairly bound up in principal vellum, double-filleted with leaf-gold. **1727** W. MATHER *Eng. Man's Comp.* 82 Lay a little Leaf-Gold upon a fine Earthen Plate. **1824** Miss MURFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 31 Becoming thin by expansion, like leaf-gold. *fig.* **1672** DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* iv. iv, The dull French poetry which is so thin, that it is the very leaf-gold of wit.

2. Native gold in the form of laminae. *rare.*

**1877** RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 315 Rich nests of carbonate of lead, filled with leaf-gold, were found.

**Leafiness** (lîf-ines). [f. LEAFY a. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being leafy.

**1627** *Lisander & Cal.* I. 5 Solitairnesse perpetually resides there in the shadow of an impenetrable leafiness. **1652** COTTELL *Cassandra* I. (1676) 114 Trees whose thick leafiness cast a very pleasing shade. **1844** Mrs. BROWNING *Piston Poets* Concl. iv, While up the leafiness profound A wind... stood ready to blow on me when I turned that way. **1863** BATES *Nat. Amazon* xiii. (1864) 438 The margins of these streams were paradises of leafiness and verdure.

† **Leaf-it.** *Obs.* [f. LEAF *sb.* + -it, ? = ET.] = LEAFLET 1.

**1787** WITHERING *Brit. Plants* Dict. Terms (1796) I. 66 *Leafit*, or little leaf (foliolium) one of the single leaves of a compound leaf. **1793** I. MARYIN *Lang. Bot.* *Leaflets*, *Foliola*. Others call them *Leafits*. But I follow the analogy of the language in forming diminutives. **1816** KEITH *Phys. Bot.* II. 453 The leaflets of some of the leguminous plants... are often erected into a vertical position on each side the leafstalk. **1819** H. BUSK *Banquet* II. 452 Smooth from the spatula, heart-shaped, or awl, The winged leaflets stretch along the wall. **1820** KEATS *Isabella* liv, So that the jewel, safely casketed, Came forth, and in perfumed leaflets spread. **1830** J. RENNIE *Insect Archit.* viii. 164 The leaflets of the rose... expand in nearly the same manner as a fan.

**Leafless** (lîf-less), *a.* Also 6-7 LEAVELESS, *q.v.* [f. LEAF *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a leaf; destitute of leaves or foliage. Also *fig.*

**1590** T. WATSON *Ecolg. Death Walsingham* 217 in Poems (Arb.) 163 Now in the woods be leaflesse cury Tree. **1697** DRYDEN *Æneid* xi. 13 Above his Arms, fix'd on the leafless Wood, Appare'd his Plumy Crest. **1776-96** WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 390 Shoots very long, rather leafless below. **1824** W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 18 A cold leafless park. **1830** LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 330 Aphyllæ, or leafless flowerless plants. **1839** — *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 127 The petiole may exist without the lamina, as in *leafless* Acacias. **1866** M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* ii, Leafless, yet soft as spring, The tender purple spray on copse and briars!

b. *Leafless tree*, the galloways. *slang.*

**1830** LYTTON *Paul Clifford* I. xi. 261 Oh! there never was life like the Robber's... And its end?—why a cheer from the crowd below, And a leap from a leafless tree!

Hence **Leaflessness.**

**1818** MILMAN *Samer* xlii. 580 Thy o'ershadowing woods One bare, brown leaflessness. **1875** Miss BIRD *Sundwich Isl.* (1880) 89 Mist, cold, muck, slush, gales, leaflessness, and all the dismal concomitants of an English winter.

**Leaflet** (lîf-let). [f. LEAF *sb.* + -LET.] A small leaf.

1. + a. *Bot.* A sepal. *Obs.* b. *Bot.* One of the divisions of a compound leaf. c. *popularly.* A young leaf; rarely, a petal.

**1787** *Fam. Plants* I. 153 Perianth five-leaved: the leaflets, lanced, equal, permanent. **1811** A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 404 The leaves are... pinnate, with a terminal leaflet a little larger than the rest. **1839** URE *Dict. Arts* 344 It has a cup-shaped calyx... The leaflets are united at their base, of a heart shape and toothed; stigmas three to five. **1854** MARION HARLAND *Alone* xxviii, The willow leaflets were just putting out. **1855** LYNCH *Rivulet* xlv. iv, When Their [blossoms'] colour fades, their leaflets dry. **1872** OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* i. vii. 76 Compound leaves... having the blade divided into leaflets. **1896** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 340 A decoction of aromatic plants, such as lavender or fresh pine leaflets.

2. *Phys. and Zool.* An organ or part of an organ resembling a small leaf.

**1826** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 392 Foliola (the Leaflets). Rigid... leaf-like anal organs. **1835-6** TOOO *Cycl. Anat.* I. 695/1 Respiration is effected by means of four brachial leaflets... arranged on either side of the body.

3. A small-sized leaf of paper or a sheet folded into two or more leaves but not stitched, and containing printed matter, chiefly for gratuitous distribution.

**1867** Miss BROUGHTON *Cometh up as Flower* xv. (1878) 153 Leaflets (as Spurgeon and Co. have christened very young tracts). **1886** *Q. Rev.* Jan. 12 A generous gift of Liberation leaflets for home use and distribution among the neighbours. **1888** JACOBI *Printers' Voc.*, *Leaflets*, jobs printed on single leaves, either one or both sides.



**Leafy**, variant of **LEAFY**. *a.* **Leafy** (lī fī), *a.* (See also **LEAFY**.) [*f.* **LEAF** *sb.* + *y*-l.]

1. Having, or abounding in, leaves; clothed with leaves or foliage; made or consisting of leaves.

1558 HULOT *Leafy*, or ful of leaves. 1697 DAYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 431 Soft Whispers run along the leafy Woods. — *Virg. Past.* vii. 7 Ye Trees, whose leafy Shades those mossy Fountains keep. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xi. 235 Autumn The leafy honours scattering on the ground. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* v. xviii. In the leafy month of June. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* Pref. (1850) 8 Stranger, spread Thy leafiest bed. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Arden* 97 The leafy lanes behind the down. 1893 N. GALE *Country Muse* Ser. II. 101 In leafy Warwickshire.

*b. spec. in Bot. Foliate.*

1776 J. LEE *Intrud. Bot. Explan.* Terms 379 *Foliaty*, leafy, furnished with leaves. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 115 Flowering stems 3-5 in, lateral, ascending, leafy.

*c.* That produces broad-bladed leaves, as distinguished from other kinds of foliage.

1879 D. M. WALLACE *Australas.* ii. 222 We have many Indian genera of leafy trees, very different from the usual Australian type.

2. Of the nature of a leaf; resembling a leaf.

*a.* Said of the parts of a plant.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. iv. § 17 (1682) 32 Every bud, besides its proper leaves, is covered with divers leafy Pannicles or Surfolys. 1787 BRACELEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Elm*, It bears a single leaved flower, which turns to a membranous or leafy fruit in the form of a heart. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 30 Cal. of 5 leafy teeth. 1851 CARPENTER *Mar. Phys.* (ed. 2) 466 They may form fronds (expanded leafy surfaces).

*b.* Of other substances: Laminate.

1754 LEWIS in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 668 A leafy or fibrous texture, a purplish colour, are peculiar to the mixtures with lead. 1791 PEARSON *ibid.* LXXXI. 324 A leafy, or mica-like sediment. 1881 BORINGS II. 26 (E. D. D.) Leafy clay with scales of sand.

3. *Comb.*, as leafy-branched adj.

1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 340 Leafy-branched Spurge.

**Leager**, **leagier**, obs. forms of **LEDGER**.

**League** (*līg*), *sb.* 1. Forms: 4-5 leghe, 4-6 lege, leuge, (4) lewge, 5 lewke, leuke, lœke), 5-6 leege, 6 legge, le a que, *Sc.* lig, 6-7 leag(e), 6-1 league. [Late ME. *leage*, *lege*, *leghe*, etc., *a.* late L. *leuga*, *leuca* (= late Gr. *λεῦγη*, *λεῦκη*), according to Hesychius and Jordanes a Gaulish word; hence OF. *liue*, *liue* (mod. F. *lieue*), Pr. *lega*, *legua*, Cat. *legua*, Sp. *legua*, Pg. *legoa*, It. *lega*.] An itinerary measure of distance, varying in different countries, but usually estimated roughly at about 3 miles; app. never in regular use in England, but often occurring in poetical or rhetorical statements of distance. *Marine league*: a unit of distance = 3 nautical miles or 3041 fathoms.

Although the league appears never to have been an English measure, leage occurs somewhat frequently in Anglo-Latin law-books (Bracton, Fleta, etc.); it is disputed whether in these works it means one mile or two.

1387 TRIVISA *Ugden* (Rolls) V. 245 Panne bey come to giders in þe feeldes Cathalmys, þat conteyneth an hondred leges [vrr. leges, leges, 1435-50 lewkes] in leuge and seventy in brede. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xv. xxii. (1495) 497 The walles of Babylyone were accountyd for two lewges and an halfe. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 28 Þis ile es cecl. leeges aboute. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iv. i. (1481) i. vj. After the maner of lombardy they be callyd myles, and in fraunce leuges, and in england they be callyd myles also. 1483 — *Golt. Leg.* 233/2 Mount Joye . . is but half a leeke for seynt James. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* v. lxxxv. 63 An Hundreth Legis . . wherof euery Lege conteyneth .iii. Englyshe myles. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 66, xvi. furlong make a frensch leuge [printed lenge]. 1528 LYNDSEY *Dreme* 642-4 The quantytie of the erth Circuleir Is fyfthe thousand liggis . . Deutydyng, aye, an lig in mylis two. a. 1533 LO. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxvii. 275 A stronge castell with in .iii. legges of Burdeux. 1555 EDEN *Decades* i. Such as are expert sea men affyrme that euery league conteyneth foure myles. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glassey* 57 The Gretians [measure] by furlonges: the Spaniards, and French men by leagues. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* iii. ii. vi. (1636) 382 The French league containeth two of our miles, the Spanish league three, and the common league of Germany foure, and the great league of Germany containeth five of our miles. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 145 They hurried vs a-board a Barke Bore vs some Leagues to Sea. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 42 At Touraine, in France, there is a plain of about nine leagues long, and as many broad. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. liii. note, I never yet saw the picture . . which came a league within my conception. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 268 A league at sea . . contains 3000 geometrical paces, or 3 English miles. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* 136 Before us, at the distance of about a league and a half, rose the mighty frontier chain. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 15 The Spanish league is somewhat less than three miles and a half English. 1855 TENNYSON *Charge Light Brigade* i, Half a league, half a league, Half a league onward. 1878 BROWNING *La Salsias* 25 Can I . . sharpen ear to recognize Sound o'er league and league of silence?

*b. Comb.*: league-long *a.*, that extends the length of a league.

1883 TENNYSON *Charge Light Brigade* Prol. 27 The league-long rampart-fire. 1883 SWINBURNE *Les Casquettes* xxiv, Forth she fared. For a league-long raid on the bounding brine.

**League** (*līg*), *sb.* 2. Forms: 5 ligg, (? 5-6) leage, *Sc.* lig, 6 lege, liage, leag(e), *Sc.* leig, lyge, lyig,

6-7 ligue, leaug(e), 6- league. [The form *ligue*, *lig*, is a. F. *ligue*, ad. It. *liga*, var. of *lega*, vbl. sb. f. *legare* to bind: — L. *ligare*. The form *le(a)ge* is perh. ad. It. *lega*.]

1. A military, political, or commercial covenant or compact made between parties for their mutual protection and assistance against a common enemy, the prosecution or safeguarding of joint interests, and the like; a body of states or persons associated in such a covenant, a confederacy.

1452 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 387, I . . binds and obbliss me, that I shall make na bond, na ligg. . quhilk sall be contrar till his heines. 1509 FISHER *Federal Sermon*, Hen. VII. Wks. (1876) 269 Leages and confyderyes he hadde with all crysten prynces. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. vii. 63 And this same lyge with our posteritie Sall cuir remane in faith and vntie. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 13 The cetyzens of Aden had . . made a leage with the Portugales. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ii. 132 This League or band being maid betwene the king and the hail natione. *Ibid.* v. 262 To make a Leage or band wt the Scotis or Peichtis against the Inglishmen. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. i. 95 France hath flaw'd the League, and hath attach'd Our Merchants goods at Burdeaux. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxii. 121 Leagues are commonly made for mutual defence. 1678 C. HATTON in *H. Corr.* (1878) 160 Y<sup>e</sup> league offensive and defensive w<sup>th</sup> States Gen<sup>l</sup>. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 17 Count Hohenloe was in Germany, employed in exciting the princes of the league of Munster to take the field against the Spaniards. 1858 FAOUDE *Hist. Eng.* iii. xvii. 451 The danger of a Protestant league compelled the Catholic powers to bury their rivalries.

*b. spec. in Hist.* The League, a league formed in 1576 under the direction of the Guises, to prevent the accession of Henry IV to the French throne. *Holy League*, a name given to several leagues in European history, as that formed by Pope Julius II against the French in 1511 and the Nuremberg League of 1538. *Hanseatic, Latin League*: see these adjs. *Solemn League and Covenant*: see COVENANT *sb.* 9 a.

By writers on ancient history the word is used in the designation of certain confederations of states, as the *Ætolian league*, the *Amphictyonic league*, etc.

1589 I. L. (title) The Birth, Purpose, and mortal Wound of the Romish holie League. 1684 DRYDEN (title) The history of the League. Written in French by M. Maimbourg. Translated into English. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Leaguer*, one concern'd in the League or Confederacy in France, in the time of King Henry III and IV. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The League, by way of eminence, denotes that famous one on foot in France, from the year 1576 to 1593. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* iv. Wks. 1813 V. 401 The king of England was declared protector of this league, which they dignified by the name of holy, because the pope was at the head of it. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* i. 375 The Amphictyonic league or council. *Ibid.* iii. 39 The Delphians . . were . . induced . . to renounce their union with the Phœgian league. 1861 DYER *Mod. Europe* II. 194 An alliance against the Sultan, called the Holy League, was . . concluded between himself (Pius VI), Philip II., and the Venetians. *Ibid.* 450 The Catholic States of the Circles of Suabia and Bavaria agreed to enter into an alliance which afterwards obtained the name of the Holy League.

*c.* In recent times often adopted in the names of certain associations of individuals or of societies for some common object. *Anti-Corn-Law League*: a political association formed in 1838 to procure the abolition of the existing Corn Laws. *Football League*: see quot. 1899<sup>2</sup>. *Land, Primrose, Reform League*: see these sbs.

1846 WELLINGTON in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxiv. 51 There were no persons in that assembly capable of sustaining in debate the existing Corn Law against Cobden and the League. 1883 *Catholic Dict.* (1896) 554 The Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross was founded in 1873. 1883 *Whitaker's Almanack* 227/2 National Sunday League, . . National Temperance League. 1889 *Ibid.* 564/1 A Football League has been formed, including twelve of the leading North and Midland clubs. . . These clubs play a sort of American tournament for the League Championship. 1894 *Athletic News* 5 Nov. 1/2 The position of Notts in the League is occasioning very considerable anxiety. 1899 LO. ALDENHAM *Colloq. Currency* (1900) Pref. 9 They even proposed to hear me, as president of the Bimetallic League. 1899 G. O. SMITH in *Football* (Badm. Libr.) 170 It was at this stage Mr. MacGregor, brought forward his idea of a football union between the leading clubs of the day. . . The following twelve clubs were invited to form a union between themselves. . . Thus was the League formed. *Ibid.* 171 The League was formed chiefly for the purpose of insuring a series of first-class games [etc.].

† *d.* A document in which the terms of a league are set down. Obs.

1624 C. VERNON *Consid. Exch.* 43 The Treasury, where the ancient Leagues of the Realm . . and divers other ancient Records doe lye. 1652 NEEHOAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 89 The Transcripts of Leagues and Treaties.

2. *gen.* A covenant, compact, alliance. Now rare.

1509 HAWES *Comp. Swearers* 42 How that ye breke the lege of sothfastnesse. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1325/2 This is the blood of the leage, that our Lorde hath made with you vpon all these wordes. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1220/1 Contrarie to the leagues and quietnesse of both the realmes of England and Scotland. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iii. 281 He kisse thy hand, In signe of League and amity with thee. c. 1600 — *Sonn.* xlvii, Betwixt mine eye and heart a league is tooke. 1664 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Aosta's Hist. Indes* v. x. 236 Though there be a league and sympathie betwixt golde and quicke-silver. 1611 BIBLE 1 Sam. xxii. 8 My sonne hath made a league with the sonne of Iesse. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* i. ii. viii. (1651) 25

The Appetite . . which by an admirable league of Nature, and by mediation of the spirit commands the organ by which it moves. 1644 MILTON *Jagm. Bucer* Wks. 1738 I. 284 Those duties . . whereby the league of wedlock is chiefly preserved. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* i. vii. (1650) 10 Our first ligue of love, you know, was contracted among the Muses in Oxford. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 339 Linkt in happie Nuptial League. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xiv. 359 By thus uniting philosophy with religion, he dissolved the league which genius had formed with scepticism. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Product. Mod. Art.* What associating league to the imagination can there be between the seers, or the seers not of, a presential miracle?

3. *Phr.* + *a.* To enter league: to make a covenant or alliance; to INTERLEAGUE. Obs.

1599 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 49, I studied . . to enter league with such a one as might direct my steps. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) C2, I maruaile Medor, what my father meanes. To enter league with Countie Sacrapant? 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 149 They did choose to enter league, when they could have made an end of him.

*b.* In league with: having a compact with, allied with.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Federati.* . . confederate: in league, or alliance with. 1611 BIBLE *Job* v. 23 For thou shalt be in league with the stones of the field. 1611 [see LEAGUE v. 1]. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. vii, Jealousy. With sordid avarice in league. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* i. ii, For anybody on the road might be a robber or in league with robbers. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxi, Look you, villains, this fellow is in league with you.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as league-breaker, -fellow, -friend, -union; (sense 1 c) league-game, -system, -team; league-hut (see quot.).

1561 NORTON *Cabins Inst.* iv. 104 Beeyng receuyed by the hande of a leaguebreaker preste. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1184 When they took thee As a League-breaker. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 175 The Gotherians, and other league fellows of the People of Rome. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 83 Warres were made eyther for defence of leaguefrendes or for empire. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXXVII. 251/2 If the American universities would send delegates to see our league games. 1888 'P. DARV' *Irel. Disease* 137 These are league-huts, a temporary shelter which the (Land) League offers to ejected tenants. 1899 G. O. SMITH in *Football* (Badm. Libr.) 171 In accordance with the League system a certain number of clubs play home and home matches together. *Ibid.* 182 Four League teams. 1639 GLAPHORNE *Argalus & P.* iv. 39 Palmes (That do with amorous mixture twine their boughes Into a league-union).

**League** (*līg*), *v.* 1 [*f.* LEAGUE *sb.* 2 Cf. F. *liquer*, *li. legare*.]

1. *trans.* To form or join into a league; to band together with; to confederate.

1611 COTGR., *Liguē*, leagued, in league with. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Eclips.* etc. *Upon Picture Achmet*, Wakeful ambition leagu'd with haste pride. 1638 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 166 To league a people is to make them know their strength & power. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 219 France, Jermin, and the Parliament of England, are leagued to obstruct his designe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 868 Out of my sight, thou Serpent, that name best Befits thee with him leagu'd. 1791 COWPER *Thiad* xii. 21 Then Neptune, with Apollo leagued, devised his ruin. 1814 WORDSW. *White Doe* II. 32 Two Earls fast leagued in discontent. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 6. 259 Hotspur . . leagued himself with the Scots.

† 2. To bind, connect, join. Obs.

c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 51 They began to build upon those small islands . . and in tract of time they conjoined and leagued them together by bridges. 1660 tr. *Amynadlus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. i. 304 The ties that ligue us to God.

3. *intr.* To join in or form a league or alliance; to band together. Also to league against in indirect pass.

1638 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 166 All the world seeth, that to league is imperiously to command their king and sovereign to cut short his pinions. 1668 CROWNE *Caligula* v. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 416, I never knew they leagu'd o' lov'd till now. 1724 DE FOE *Memo. Cavalier* (1840) 37 The king . . began to see himself leagued against . . both by protestant and papist. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* viii. 185 Where kings first leagued against the rights of men. 1822 — *Hellas* 537 The tiger leagues not with the stag at bay against the hunter. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. iii. (1864) I. 402 Theodoric . . left . . the Bishop of Rome . . to league with the rebellious subjects of Byzantium against the Eastern Emperor.

Hence **Leagued** *pp.* *a.*, confederate; **Leaguine** *vbl. sb.*

1799 CAMPBELL *Plans. Hope* I. 351 When leagu'd Oppression pour'd to Northern wars Her whisker'd pandours and her fierce hussars. 1807 CRABBE *Leaguer* 136 Where first the proud, the great, In leagued assembly keep their cumbersome state. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* II. xiv, A tower whose marbled walls the leagued storms withstand! 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Mettr. Leg.* Wallace xxvii, These are the leagued for Scotland's native right. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxvii, They can sustain no harm from leaguing for this purpose. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Rank's Hist.* *Rf.* III. 499 The leagued states. 1869 *Daily News* 8 Mar., His actual leaguings with the Scots against the independence of England.

† **League**, *v.* 2 Obs. rare. [*a.* F. *liquer*-r, ad. L. *liq̄a-re*.] *trans.* To bequeath.

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* v. i. 40 By his testament he leagued Normandie to Robert his eldest Sonne.

**Leagueist**, rare. In 8 leaguist. [*f.* LEAGUE *sb.* 2 + *-ist*.] A party to or member of a league.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 285 An agreement was made here in 1620 betwixt the United and Leaguists.

**Leaguer** (*līg*ga), *sb.* 1 Also 6 legher, legar,



6-7 leagure, 7 leguer, leager, leagre, 8 leiger. [a. Du. *leger* camp, formally equivalent to OE. *leger* LAIR sb.]

1. A military camp, esp. one engaged in a siege; an investing force.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 212/2 But when it was perceived that they slender ranks were not able to resist the thicke leguers of the enemies. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 2 They [military men] will not vouchsafe . . . to use our antient termes belonging to matters of warre, but doo call a Campe by the Dutch name of Legar. c. 1645 FEATLY in *Fuller's Abel Redivivus*, Reynolds (1867) II. 240 The leaguer is not yet broken up. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 204 It would not at first be credited at the leaguer that the earl of Essex could be in a condition to attempt such a work. 1650 T. BAYLEY *Worcester's Apoph.* 100 When General Fairfax came into the Leaguer before Raglan. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 120, I came into the imperial leaguer at the siege of Leipsic. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* i. He temporised until the enemy had broken up their leaguer. 1827 KERLE *Chr. Y.* 2nd Sunday after Trinity, The holy house is still beset With leaguer of stern foes. 1865 PARKMAN *Huguenots* II. (1875) 20 Villagagnon with six followers . . . passed under cover of night through the infidel leaguer. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 17 He had dispersed the leaguer at Lincoln.

b. In leaguer: in camp; engaged in a siege. 1590 MARLOWE and Pl. *Tamburl.* I. iii. Our men of Barbary haue . . . laine in leaguer fifteen moneths and more. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 446 Annibal now laie in leaguer, before the walls of Gerion. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* xii. (1883) 85 They were in leaguer before a town. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. i. Where England's King in leaguer lay. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odys.* 39 Now we sat in leaguer there achieving many adventures.

2. A military investment, siege.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. i. It was the first, but the best leaguer, that ever I beheld, with these eies. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Begger* Wks. I. 100/1 Two dangerous hurts hardly brought off from Bunnill leaguer. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 72 At the time of a Leaguer he must expect often to change his Powder. 1715 tr. *Panciroli's Rerum Mem.* I. II. vi. 81 The Waste which lay between the Houses in a Time of a Leaguer, was sown with Corn. 1855 MORTLEY *Dutch Rep.* III. ix. (1866) 533 During the infinite horrors of the Harlem siege, and in the more prosperous leaguer of Alkmaar. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* VII. (1860) 175 The leaguer of Lucknow. 1890 *Athenæum* 13 Dec. 811/1 The long leaguer of Miletus in the Ionic revolt.

3. attrib. and Comb., as leaguer-proof adj.; †leaguer-basket, a fascine; leaguer-†lady, -lass, †laundress, euphemistic names for a woman attached to a camp.

1659 HOOKE *Comenius* (1672) 291 Enginiers who lye behind 'Leaguer-baskets [Lagerräs]. 1702 STEELE *Funeral* II. 36, I shall take care . . . to keep you from Lord Hardy—From being a 'Leiger Lady. From carrying a Knapsack. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* XVIII. (unnotd.) This were a 'leaguer-lass to love a soldier. To bind his wounds, and kiss his bloody brow. 1895 Q. Rev. Apr. 477 Her father had dreamed that Jeanne 'went with the soldiers', doubtless as a 'leaguer-lass'. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* I. i. Were it not for my honesty, I could wish now I were his 'leaguer laundress. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. iv. There are some beauties so strong, that they are 'leaguer-proof; they are so barricaded that no battery . . . can do good upon them.

4. This word has occasionally been substituted by confusion for leager, LEDGER, in attributive use in the phrase to lie leaguer.

1678 H. VAUGHAN *Thalia Rediv.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 303 Angels descend, and rule the sphere; Where Heaven lies leiger. 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* II. xv. A Leaguer Ambassador, (one that makes a continuance) *Un Ambassadeur ordinaire*. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* II. x. 260 He lies leaguer, as a sort of ambassador for his worthy masters.

Leaguer (lē'gər), sb.<sup>2</sup> [f. LEAGUE sb.<sup>2</sup> + -ER.]

1. A member of a league; in reference to *Fr. Hist.*, a member or adherent of the League formed against the Huguenots in the reign of Henry III; in modern times, a member of the Anti-Corn-Law League, the Irish Land League, etc.

1591 COLVNET (title) True History of the Ciuill Warres of France, between the French King Henry 4. and the Leaguers. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* III. 8 The Liguers . . . did well to cry, To your Quarters White Scarfs, this is none of your quarrel. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 168 Here was no leaguers in the field, as in the story of Nuremberg. 1729 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* IX. XVII. 103 note, After the Death of the Duke of Guise Henry III was accused by the Leaguers of having caused the Queen of Scots to be put to Death. 1844 CRODEN *Speech* 11 Dec. Speeches 1870 I. 229 One Leaguer in Manchester who has given more money . . . than [etc.]. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 23 Aug. This last dirty move of the Loyal Leaguers to spite the Copperheads in view of the Chicago Convention. 1880 [see LANDLEAGUER]. 1892 'H. LE CARON' 25 *Y. Sec. Service* (1893) 181 O'Rourke and Andrew Kettle, both Leaguers.

b. attrib., as leaguer-town.

1591 *Art. conc. Admiralty* 21 July § 51 All those, that . . . haue had traffike with the Leaguers in France, or shipped . . . any victuals . . . for Spaine, the Islands, or any leaguer towne in France. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. v. 93 Sir John Meldrunt arrived suddenly at a Leaguer-town called Aubly.

† 2. ? A term of reproach. ? none-use.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* XVII. 285 This same viciious Leager, This bane of banquetts; this most nasty begger.

Leaguer (lē'gər), sb.<sup>3</sup> ? Obs. Also 8 leagure, 8-9 leager, 9 legar. [? ad. Du. *ligger* a tun, f. *liggen* to LIE v.<sup>1</sup> Cf. G. *leger* (also *legger*, *was-serlegger*) a measure for arrack, pl. fresh-water casks on board ship.] a. A certain measure of

arrack. b. A cask of wine or oil, ? of a particular size. c. Naut. (See quot. 1867.)

1683 in *Hacke's Collect. Voy.* (1699) I. 37 We had gotten in 36 Liggers of Water already. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 398 Half a Leaguer of Spelman's Neep, or the best sort of Arrack. 1730 CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH *MS. Log-bk. of the Lynett* 15 Aug. Started 3 Leaguers of Arrack belonging to the Ships Crew, into 3 Butts and a small Cask. 1772-84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) I. 362 The provisions for which the French contracted this year . . . one thousand two hundred leaguers of wine. 1789 G. KEATE *Peleu Isl.* 83 They also discovered a cask of Arrack . . . it was half a Leaguer. 1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 66 The largest casks are called leaguers, and are of the following dimensions: Length . . . 4 ft. 6 in. Diameter of Bouge . . . 3 ft. Diameter of Chine . . . 2 ft. 5 in. 1802 *Ibid.* VIII. 82 His object was to purchase 200 leaguers, to be filled with water . . . for the use of the cattle. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 169, Butts and Leaguers. 1837 WHITLOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 348 [Olmien] Both parties require roomy outskirt premises for their stores; the former for his casks and his 'leaguers'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Leaguers, the longest water-casks, stowed near the keelson, of 159 English imperial gallons each. Before the invention of water-tanks, leaguers composed the whole ground tier of casks in men-of-war.

Leaguer, v. [f. LEAGUER sb.<sup>1</sup>]

† 1. refl. and intr. To set one's leaguer, to encamp. Obs.

1629 *S'heretogenbosh* 15 Leaguering himself on the East side of the Towne. 1676 W. ROW *Contu. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 161 Where the army had leaguered the year preceding.

† 2. To 'lie', lodge. Obs. rare.

1596 NASHIE *Staffron Walden* 157 When I legerd by him in the Dolphin.

2. trans. To besiege, beleaguer. Chiefly in Leaguered, Leaguering ppl. adjs.

1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XVIII. 593 Two mighty hosts a leaguer'd town embrace. 1794 COLERIDGE *Robespierre* II. i. That the voice of truth . . . though leaguer'd round by envy and her hateful brood of hell, Be heard. 1816 BYRON *Siege* Cor. II. The crescent shines along the Moslem's leaguering lines. 1855 W. SARGENT *Braddock's Exped.* 362 His . . . defence of Detroit against Pontiac and his leaguering hordes. 1860 T. MARTIN *Horace* 19 The watchfires round Troy's leaguer'd wall.

† Leaguerer. Obs. [f. LEAGUER sb. + -ER.] A (Dutch) trooper.

1635 GLAPHORNE *Hollander* II. (1640) D 1 b. My naturall Dutch too is a Clownish speech, and only fit to court a leaguer in. 1639 — *Wallenstein* III. ii. E 3 Sure, My Lord intends to write some Proclamation 'Gainst wearing holland smockes, some furious Edict 'Gainst charitable leaguers. 1654 WEBSTER *Appius & Virg.* IV. ii. 48 Though we dine to day As Dutch men feed their soldiers, we will sup bravely, like Roman Leaguers.

Leahter, obs. form of LAUGHTER.

Leak (lēk), sb. Forms: 5-6 leke, 6 Sc. lek, 6-7 leake, 7 Sc. leek, 8 lake, 7- leak. [First recorded late in 15th c.; the proximate source is uncertain; perh., like many other nautical terms, adopted from I.G. or Du.; cf. LG., MDu. *lek*, inflected *lek-* (whence G. *leck*, Da. *læk*; the G. *lecke*, Sw. *läcka* are f. the vb.), Du. *lek*; equivalent forms are Ger. dial. *lech*, *leche*, ON. *leke* str. masc. It is possible that the Eng. word, notwithstanding its late appearance, may represent an adoption of the ON. form, or even an OE. cognate. The exact relation between the sb. and the adj. and vb. is undetermined.]

1. A hole or fissure in a vessel containing or immersed in a fluid, by which the latter enters or escapes from the vessel, so as to cause loss or injury: said orig. and esp. of ships; also in phr. † to fall in leak, to spring a leak.

1487 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 25 The stopping of lekes. 1497 *Ibid.* 131 Lost in a ship. by occasion of a leke falling in the same. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. vi. 67 The jonit barge, Sa full of rifits, and with lekkes perbraik. 1531-2 Act 23 Hen. VIII c. 7 If . . . the shippe . . . happen to fall in leke. 1558 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 122 We found a great leake in the stemme of our ship. c. 1620 Z. BOVO *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 11 Consider well before a leek begin, It seemes I heare the water wheesing in. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 230 The next day the lesser ship sprung a leake. 1626 — *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 19 Sling a man overboard to stop the leake. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. viii. 20 Many little leaks may sink a ship. 1727 *Philip Quaril* 56 We found our Ship had sprung a Lake. 1781 COWPER *Loss Roy. George* 19 She sprang no fatal leak. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. XVIII. Rent was the sail, and strain'd the mast, And many a leak was gaping fast.

b. transf. and fig.

1597 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* v. ix. § 2 There . . . will be alwaies euils, which no arte of man can cure, breaches and leakes moe then mans wit hath hands to stop. 1602 MARSTON *Antonie's Rev.* IV. ii. Wks. 1856 I. 120 Pooles, That can not search the leakes of his defectes. 1622 HAKWILL *David's Vow* VI. 229 It being the property of a foole to be full of leakes. 1806-7 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xx. xxxv. 257 A leak in the waistcoat-pocket in which you carry all your money. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. viii. (1875) 373 An able finance minister who has found means of closing a great leak in the treasury. 1900 LD. ROSEBERY *Napoleon* XVI. 246 Russia was the fatal leak in his Continental system.

2. The action of leaking; leakage.

1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1895 THOMPSON & THOMAS *Electr. Tab. & Mem.* 52 It will . . . show the position of a leak from one wire to another. 1896 *Academy* 11 Apr. 399/1 In hydrogen the leak was slowest. . . The rate of leak in the halogens is also very rapid.

3. attrib. and Comb.: leak-alarm, -indicator, -signal, devices for indicating the rising or accumulation of water in the hold of a ship (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

† Leak, a. Obs. Forms: 1 leec, 6 lek(e, 6-7 leake, 7 Sc. leek. [In OE. *hleec*; after OE. the word does not appear until the 16th c. when it may have been adopted from LG., MDu. *lek* (inflected *lek-*), whence mod. Du. *lek*, Sw. *læk*, Da. *læk*, G. *leck*; cogn. w. ON. *lekr*, Ger. dial. *lech* of the same meaning, and with LEAK sb. and v.]

The OE. form presents difficulties; the spelling *hleec* occurs in the Hatton MS. of the *Pastoral Care* (9th c.) and in at least three glosses, so that it cannot well be a mere error; on the other hand the (apparently) cognate words in the other Teut. langs. show no trace of the *h*; in the ON. vb. *leka* the initial *l* (not *hl*) is attested by the alliteration.]

— LEAKY.

c. 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* I. vii. 437 Swiðe lytlum sicerad ðæt water & swiðe dexelle on ðæt heale scip. c. 1100 in Napier *Glosses* II. 480 *Rimosa*, hlec. a. 1530 HAYWOOD *Play Weather* (Brandl) 800 Olde moones be leake, they can holde no water. 1544 *Extracts Alerd.* Reg. (1844) I. 205 The Inglismen . . . knawand that their schip was lek, geve thaim their leif. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 35 And fifty sisters water in leke [ed. 1596 leake] vessels draw. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 131 Thus, this leake-ship went well into England. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 13 A ship cranke sided, Iron sickle, spewes her okum, a leake ship. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 398 The ship not tight enough, being lek. a. 1678 MARVELL *Poems*, *Char. Holland* 45 Who best could know to pump an earth so leak.

Leak (lēk), v. Forms: 5 leke, 6 leeke, Sc. (also 8 north.) leek, 6-7 leake, Sc. lek(k, 6-leak. [Not found before c. 1420, but prob. much older; a. or cogn. with ON. *leka* str. vb. (pa. t. *lök*) to drip, to leak, corresponding to OHG. \**lechen* str. vb., found only in composition (pa. pple. *ce-lechen* leaky), MHG. and dial. mod. G. *lechen* wk., to crack from drought, become leaky, MDu. *leken* (pa. t. *lek*) to let water through, drip; f. Teut. root \**lek-*, ablaut variant of \**lak-*: see LACK a.]

It is very likely that in later use the vb. was formed afresh from LEAK sb. or a. Sense 5 may be plausibly explained as a development from sense 2, but it is not wholly impossible that it may be a distinct word, a var. of LEACH v., OE. *lecan*. The LG. *lecken* whence Sw. *läcka*, Da. *lække*, G. *lecken* is derived from, or at least refashioned after, the equivalent of LEAK a. or sb.]

1. intr. To pass out, away, forth by a leak or leakage. Also fig., to pass away by gradual waste. c. 1410 *Palsgr. on Husb.* VI. 33 Let diche hit deep that humour out may leke, If hit be weat. 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magic* II. v. 181 It is easie to conceive how . . . the water, which will perhaps by degrees leak into several parts, may be emptied out again. a. 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* I. (1729) I. 43 A Crack, through which a small quantity of the Liquor leak'd forth. 1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 154 The gold and silver . . . leak continually away by unseen means, at the average rate of about three quarters of a million a year. 1890 *Spectator* 23 Aug. A democracy that has allowed its chief political interests to leak away.

b. To leak out (fig.): to transpire or become known in spite of efforts at concealment.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XIV. 33 We had heard rumours of such a ship to follow us, which had leaked out from the captain. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xix. I can see it leaking out in fifty different ways—just that same strong, overbearing, dominant spirit. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 27 May 5/1 The outcry which was raised when the rumour of it leaked out. 1884 'RITA' *Vivienne* II. v. The carefully-guarded secret had leaked out in some way or other.

2. To allow the passage of fluid through a leak: a. inwards.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iii. 50 Thai all leekit, and salt water streinis Fast bullerand in at every ryft and boit. 1530 PALSGR. 606/1 I lecke, as a shyppre or bote dothe that taketh in water. . . Labour well, syrs, at the pompe, for our shyppre leaketh. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 229 One of their shyppes leaked and toke water very sore. a. 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XLVI. 19 Gif schow lekhis, gett men of skill To stop hir hoilis laich in be howis. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* II. 66 Against a secret Cliff . . . A Ship is dash'd, and leaking drinks the Sea. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cloth. At-cap* 1317 Carried pick-a-back by Eldobert Big-baby-fashion, lest his leathers leak!

b. outwards.

1530 PALSGR. 606/1 This hogges heed of wyne leaketh. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Ileb.* II. i. note, Lest like vessels full of chappes we leake, and renne out on euery part. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* IV. iv. 47 That the vinted Vessel of their Blood (Mingled with Venome of Suggestion . . .) Shall neuer leake, though it doe worke as strong As Aconitum, or rash Gun-powder. a. 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* XXXVII. 21 Go to—vhat rek? and gar the healing brek; For, fra it lek, I hald the danger done. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* VI. 86 The starboard boiler began to leak.

† c. To 'make water'. Obs. (vulgar.)

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 22 Why, you will allow vs ne're a Iourden, and then we leake in your Chimney. a. 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 51 Some great ones drinking so hard, that they even leake'd on their supper couches. 1673 DRYDEN *Ambony* v. i. 54 Boy, give me some Tobacco, and a Stope of Wine . . . And a Tub to leak in Boy; when was this Table without a leaking Vessel? 1731 SWIFT *Striphon & Chloe* 164 Twelve cups of tea (with grief I speak) Had now constrain'd the nymph to leak. 1796 in *Grosé's Dict. Vulg. Tongue*.

† 3. pass. To have sprung a leak; to be emptied by leakage. Obs.



1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. ii. 19 Leak'd is our Barke. 1622 in Bradford *Plymouth Plantation* (1856) 138 Within 14 days after she [a ship] came againe hither, being dangerously leaked and brused with tempestuous storms. 1699 DAMIER *Foy*. II. iii. vi. 69 Some of the Run they found, .. a Cask in one place, and a Cask in another; .. some staved against the Trees, and leaked out. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. iv. 333 We .. found many of our casks so decayed, as to be half leaked out.

4. *trans.* To let (water, etc.) in or out through a leak. ? Now U. S. only.

1687 HOOKE in *Hist. Royal Soc.* (1757) IV. 548 It would be next to impossible to make pipes to hold so perfectly as not to leak air in some parts. 1692 LOCHE *Educ.* § 7 (1693) 6 To have his Shoes made so, as to leak Water. 1889 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. The pipe leaks gas; the roof leaks rain.

† b. *fig.* To cause to run out or escape.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* i. 94 When a Christian is flush of comfort, then Satan lies upon the catch, then to inveigle a Saint into one sin or other, which he knows will soon leak out his joy.

5. *Brewing.* To cause (liquor) to run over, on, off, in small quantities or by degrees. *Obs. exc. dial.* Cf. *Se.* To let, leak, to pour water over bark or other substance, in order to obtain a decoction; to strain off, Clydesdale (Jam.). See also LEAK v. in Eng. Dial. Dict.

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 29 *Leak-on*, pour on more, liquor, &c. 1743 *Land & Country Brevet*. II. (ed. 2) 119 Put your Malt in by Degrees, and stir it, then leak on your Complement. *Ibid.* 122 Leaking over—Is what may be called putting over the Malt, at Times, many Hand-bowls of Water, that it may run gradually off, and wash away the Flower of the Malt by a slow Degree. 1788 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh.* II. 339 To Leak-on, to add more water, as in brewing. 1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII. 151 Draining the liquor through a sieve, instead of leaking it off gradually.

**Leakage** (lī'kēdʒ). Also 5-7 leakage, 6 leakage, 8 leakage. [f. LEAK v. + -AGE. Cf. *Dn.* leakage.]

1. The action of leaking; admission or escape of water or other fluid through a hole in a vessel, etc.; loss of fluid by this means.

1490 in *Arnold Chron.* (1811) 112 Alle maner anenturs fortunes perilles and ioperdies of alle the sayd wyne, leakage first and egrinesse of the same only excepte. 1622 MALYNE *Anc. Law-Merch.* 135 Allowances made .. upon Wines in regarde of leakage of tenne or fifteene vpon the hindreth. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 45, I would take no excuse of leakage or other waste. 1739 LABEY *Short Acc. Piers Westminster Bridge* 34 By the Help of only four Pumps .. we easily master'd what Leakage we had. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. x. 241 Jars .. are liable to no leakage, unless they are broken. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 188 We have seen an engine of an eight-horse power of this kind at work, with a fluid metal on the pistons: it effectually prevented the leakage. 1861 T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll Gr.* xix. 161 The sub-soil of London .. converted by gas leakage into one mass of pestilential blackness. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 509 A form of secretion, or .. leakage, from mucous membranes.

2. *transf. and fig.* Diminution resulting from gradual waste or escape.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St. Pref.* § 7, I will stop the leakage of my soul, and what heretofore hath run out in writing, shall hereafter .. be improved in constant preaching. 1673 BR. S. PARKER *Reproof Reh. Transp.* 11 They .. weaken themselves by too great a leakage of their power. 1803 KINGLAKE *Crimca* I. 452 The Cabinet of Lord Aberdeen was not famous for its power of preventing the leakage of state matters. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 270 The leakage of heat is .. slow. 1895 *Month May* 115 The 'leakage' going on in the Catholic Church in the British Isles. 1900 *Speaker* 22 Sept. 668/1 The frightful leakage from deaths, wounds and sickness.

3. *concr. a.* That which leaks or oozes out. Also *fig.*

1661 FULLER *Worthies Hampsh.* II. (1662) 13, I behold these his Books as the Receipte of the Leakage and Superfluities of his Study. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone* § 313 A very small leakage came in. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Stage Coach* (1865) 234 The privilege of battenning on the drippings of the kitchen and the leakage of the tap-room.

† b. A leak. *Obs. rare.*

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 102 Get the Water .. taken out, corking any Leakages that may happen to appear.

4. Allowance made for waste of fluid by leakage from the containing vessels.

1591 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) II. 108, 405, for freight, 405, for impost, the leakage in myne owne hand, by estimation, 265. 1735 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1873) VII. 563 The said retailer .. will pay to the said commissioner the duty laid thereon by the excise act, subtracting only one fifth part thereof for leakage and wastage. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 132 Leakage, allowance of duty for waste of liquor from the vessels leaking or other causes. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 196 The lightermen claimed as their right the perquisites of 'wastage' and 'leakage'.

**Leake**, *obs.* form of LAC<sup>2</sup>, LEAK, LEEK.

**Leakiness** (lī'kinēs). [f. LEAKY a. + -NESS.] Leaky condition.

1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1668) 84 Because of her leakiness and ill-sailing. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* xxii. 324 Whence arose some of our leakiness. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 27 Sept., If a kettle .. shows symptoms of leakiness.

**Leaking** (lī'kin), *vb.* *sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb LEAK; leakage. Also *attrib.* in † leaking tub, vessel (LEAK v. 2 c).

1611 COYGR., *Coutenent* .. a leaking. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr. 4 As a naile fastned in a sure place from wanzing and leaking out. 1673 DRYDEN *Amboyne* v. i. 54 Never any thing of Moment was done at our Counsel Table, without a leaking Tub .. great Consultations require great Drinking, and great Drinking a great leaking Vessel.

**Leaking**, *pp.* *a.* [-ING 2.] That leaks or lets water in or out; that has a leak or leaks. † Also of weather, showery.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 450 When this siment is maad, hit most insinke Vche hole & chene and euery lekyng ston. 1534 MORE *Treat. Pass. Wks.* 1386/2 Whoso lyke a foole placeth hymselfe in a leakinge shyppe. 1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Surv.* i. xi. 35 A loose and light Sand swords slow and thin, yet with rest and leeking sommers it yeelds good Corne. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* ii. 1 Lest at any time we should let them slip [marg. run out as leaking vessels]. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 1 Out of a leaking vessell good things are euer running out. c 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Aeneas* i. 290 Their leiking seames drink in the floods so fast. 1678 DRYDEN & LEE *Edipus* II. i. (1679) 18 All dart at once their baleful influence In leaking Fire. 1863 A. B. GROSART *Small Sins* 36 Leaking timber.

**Leakless**, *a.* [f. LEAK *sb.* + -LESS.] Not having a leak.

1899 T. S. MOORE *Vinedresser* 4 Choose casks which thou hast seen Are leakless.

† **Leakness**, *Obs.* [f. LEAK a. + -NESS.] Leakiness.

1508 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 439 And cum within the hawin and port of the said burgh, be ane north east wind and leakness of ane of their said schippis. 1625 J. GLANVILL *Voy. Cadiz* 83 The leakiness of his shipp.

**Leaky** (lī'ki), *a.* [f. LEAK *sb.* + -Y 1.] Having a leak or leaks; full of leaks; giving passage to water or other fluid through a hole or fissure.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 63 Sir, sir, thou art so leakie that we must leave thee to thy sinking. 1610 — *Temp.* I. i. 51. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 67 He would not venture himself in our Leaky Canoe. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* II. i. 13 A leaky vessel, always filling and never full. 1791 W. JESSOP *Rep. Riv. Witham* 15 Lining the Canal through the leaky Soil. 1807 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* II. 11 The ship was so leaky as to require the constant use of two pumps. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 98 We lay Leaky, dismasted, a most helpless prey To winds and waves. 1872 VEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 141 Leaky casks. 1881 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 6/1 A leaky gas pipe.

b. Incontinent of urine; passing urine frequently or in large quantities.

1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* II. ii. The Dog is leaky in his Liquor. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* III. 242 The patient .. had never had an illness in his life, except that he had always been a 'leaky subject'. *Ibid.*, Such patients seem to drift imperceptibly into the 'leaky' state.

c. *fig.* Of persons, their tongues: Not reticent, blabbing. Of memory: Not retentive.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccccxviii. 402 Women are generally so leaky, that .. I have hardly met with one of the Sex that could not hold her Breath longer than she should keep a secret. 1793 QUICK *Dec. Wife's Sister* 18 Our Memories are exceeding feeble, leaky and forgetful. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* i. 242 But be thou, my Muse! No leaky Blab. 1805 G. ROSE'S *Diaries* (1860) I. 244 It is true he is leaky, but I believe would not willingly tell anything. 1845 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. iii. 93 [It] must depend .. on the doubtful authority, and leaky memory of those who report it.

**Leaky**, variant of LAKIE *Sc.*

**Leal** (lī), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 3-5 lel, 3-6 lele, 4 liale, 4-5 lelle (e, *Sc.* leille, leyll, 4-5 (7-8 *Sc.* leel, 4-6 leale, 4-7 *Sc.* leill, 4-8 *Sc.* leil, 5 leell, 6 *Sc.* laill, 8-10 leal. [a. OF. *leel*, usually in semi-learned form *leial*, *leal* (= Pr. *leial*, *leial*, Cat. *leal*, *Sp.* *leal*, It. *leale*), mod.F. *loyal* (see LOYAL) :-L. *legāl-is* LEGAL.]

*A. adv.* Now *Sc.* (and *north. dial.*) and in literary use derived from Scottish.

1. Loyal, faithful, honest, true. a. Of persons, etc. *Land of the leal*: see LAND *sb.* 3 c.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 4891 You er thewes we helmen wend. *Ibid.* 27847 Lele of hert and fre of gyft. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4809 Pe grettest lordes of bat land bat lellest were hold. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 576 He that worthy wes and leill. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 2877 Lele lellist to his lord leuand of lyue. c 1460 *Lawful* 326, I yewe the Blanchard my stede lell. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. ProL. 482 Thocht I be lawit, my leil hart can nocht fenje. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) x. 28 Scho wat wouttill fail I am hir luvair laill. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 82 The eath of eleven leill and vnsuspected men. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plinty* vi. Friendship makes us leal To truth and right. c 1776 *Cruel Mother* III. in Child *Ballads* (1882) I. 229/2 She's counted the leell maid o' them a'. 1826 SCOTT *Yrnl.* 14 Nov., Honest Allan Cunningham .. a leal and true Scotsman. c 1839 PRANK *Poems* (1864) I. 391 Leal subject, honest patriot, cordial friend. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 119 Thou, Scotland's son, that wouldst be leal and true.

b. Of things, qualities, etc.

(In ME. poetry sometimes a more or less conventional laudatory epithet = 'noble', 'fair'.)

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 8294 For wit bat flur sa fress and neu, þair stode a selcut lele [*Fair*, etc. lowly] heu. 13.. *Minor Poems* fr. Vernon M.S. (E. E. T. S.) 498/204 þen maist þou synge of loue lele. c 1350 *Parlt. three Ages* (text A) 115 Longe legges and large and lele for to schewe. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx. (*Thiodora*) 154 Conseele kane I kene þe gad & lelle. 1393 *Lang.* P. Fl. C. i. 146 With leil labour to lyue whyl lit and londe lasteth. c 1400 *Destr.* *Troy* 8800 [It] sanke .. to the lell thegges, Passand by þoris into þe pure legges. c 1475 *Rauf Colgar* 604 To se gif the Colgaris lawtie was leill. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* LXVI. 13 The leill lauhour lost, and leill seruice. c 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* lxx. 2 Blind brutal Boy, that with thy bou abuses Leill leisme love by lechery and lust. 1721 RAMSAY *Katy's Answer* iv. There's my leal hand Win them, I'll be at your devotion. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Apr. 5/1 No man ever did more leal service than did Mackenzie during the bad days of the miserable Cabul business.

2. True, genuine; real, actual; exact, accurate; very (truth). Of a blow or shot: Well-aimed, hitting the mark. ? *Obs.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 6478 Ne ber þou wites nan bot lele. *Ibid.* 7798, I come to tell þe tipand lell. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 35 þis laye .. is stad and stoken, In stori stuf & stronge With lell letteres loken. 13.. E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 425 Of þe þenpe of Noe lyf to lay a lel dale, þe sex hundredth of his age & none odde zerec. c 1330 R. IRRUNE *Chron.* (1810) 69 Þerof he mad me skrite, his hote to mak leale. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xi. 210 Men that bith bygetun Out of matrimoine mowe nat haue the grace That lelle legitime by lawe may cleyme. c 1400 *Melayne* 8 The ryghte lele trouthe. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* ProL. 35 The Planeitis .. The quihills are in leill number thir seuin. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Bona patria*, We sall leill suith say, and na suith conceale. 1752 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 83 The said Witnesses to bear leal and soothfast Witnessing. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 167 With that stepp'd forward Tullochfern, An' .. a leal shot ettle at the cock.

† 3. Lawful; also, just, fair. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1322 Whanne .. alle lele lawes [were] in bat lunde sette. 1352 *Minor Poems* III. 9 His mone that was gude and lele, lellt in Erabad full mekill dele. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi. (*Ninian*) 1050 Condemnyt be lelle syse. c 1400 MAUNDRELL (Roxb.) viii. 28 Wheder þai be geten in lell sponsage or nocht. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. x. 3186 Oure Kyng Alysaundyr tuk Margret, The dowchtyr of this Kyng Henry, Into lele matrimoine. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiv. 296 To draw cutt is the lellist, and long cutt, lo, this wedde shall wyn. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. viii. 81 Observyng weill .. the seremony lele. 1727 WALKER *Life Peden* 134 (Jam.), I have had my leal share of wrongs this way.

4. *Comb.*, as *leal-hearted* *adj.*

1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plinty* xi, The North Sea skippers are leal-hearted men. 1859 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* 107 The leal-hearted Scott's last visit to his native land.

*B. adv.* Now only *Sc.*

1. Loyally, faithfully.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 6857, I .. sal had yow lel mi hight. c 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1066, I trelwy many a day Hauie loid lelyest in londe. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howell* 750 Luke to the leid that the so lelle lufe. c 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xlv. 3 Look only one before me loved so leill. 17.. in *Herd Sc. Songs* (1776) I. 160 Had me fast, let me not gang, If you do love me lele.

2. Honestly, lawfully. *Comb.* *leal-come* *adj.*, honestly come by.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 4913 Of our lele bi-geten thing. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* LXVI. 46 Bot beneficis ar nocht leill deuydit. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 443 Let us claim our leel-come and lawfully conquested joy. 1693 *Sc. Presbyt. Eloquence* (1758) 98 Every Man hath Conversion and the New Birth, but it's not leel come by.

3. Truly, exactly, accurately; perfectly, thoroughly.

c 1400 *Destr.* *Troy* 3029 Noupur lynes ne lerkas but full lell stregh. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 5020 Sire, þou ert lele of ilk lede þe lorde and þe fadire. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* III. 446 This forty dayes has rayn beyn, It will therfor abate Fulle lele. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* (*ad fin.*), Redis leill, and tak gud tent in tyme. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 285 Therby giving Mr. Andro Melvill a faire opportunitie to light leill upon Bishop Bancroft. 1720 RAMSAY *Wealth* 51 The dawted petts of fate .. By pure instinct sae leal the mark have hit. 1790 D. MORISON *Poems* 15 [She] swore she'd be .. Kiss'd leal frae lug to lug Fu' sweet that day.

† **Leal**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. In 4 lelen. [f. LEAL a.] *trans.* To legalize, authorize.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5284 Whan .. þe menskfull messangeres here message wisten & hade letteres of here lord to lenen here sawes.

**Leal**, *dial.* form of LITTLE.

**Lea-land, lay-land** (lī'lænd, lī'lænd).

Forms: 4 leyland, 5-6 leland (e, 5-9 ley-land, 7-10e, 6-10 lay-land, 7-10e-land. [f. LEA a. + LAND *sb.*] Fallow land; land 'laid down' to grass.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 153/4 Le fallay lest sa tere freche [crossed leyland]. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XIII. 112 On a ley-land hard I hym blaw. he comys here at hand. 1553 *Short Catech. Liturgies*, etc. (1844) 525 The husbandmen, that first use to shrubbe and root out the thorns, brambles, and weeds, out of their lay-land and unlooked to. 1577-95 *Descr. Isles Scott.* in Skene *Celtic Scott.* II. App. 437 All teillit land, and na girs but ley land. 1671 *Shetland Document* in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* (1892) XXVI. 194 To provide lauffull tennents for his Majesteis ley lands within the said Bailyerie. 1745 *Tr. Columella's Husb.* II. ii. Smaller ploughs, which are not strong enough to rip up the fallow grounds or lay-lands. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* (1877) 314 They ride the lealand high-ways, they ride the desert plain. 1886 LEALWORTH *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Leylands*, arable land under a grass crop. The word is a very common name for pasture fields; to be found in the territories of most estates. It will never be found in connection with meadow land proper, but it will usually denote land once arable but now 'laid down'.

*Proverbial phrase.* c 1500 *Payne & Sorowe Eynell Maryage* 140 in *Ilaz.* E. P. P. 17. Vy she than wyll be no better, Set her upon a lelande, and bydde the devyll fet her. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingt.* (Percy Soc.) 103, I think she is better lost then found .. and they would be ridde by me they should set her on the leland and bid the diuill split her. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGN *Whole Creature* xiv. § 1. 226 She .. is now .. abhorred .. forsaken and disrespected .. set on a Lea land as they say, and disrespected.

**Leally** (lī'li), *adv.* Forms: 4 lellik, -ich(e), -yche, leellich(e), leelly, leilli, leleli, lelely, lelik, leeliche, leli, lelyly, 4-5 leilly, lely, lele, 4-6 lelely, 5-6 lellile, -y, 6 leillielie, lellalie, lealie, leallelie, leilly, 9 leally. [f. LEAL a. + -LY 2.]

1. Loyally, faithfully, truly.



a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1955 (Gött.) All þat wil leleli [Cott. lely; *Fairf.* lele] hald þair lede. 1818 (Cott.) Of all þe god he dos me weild Lelik [Gött. lelely] his tend i sal him yellid. 13. E. E. *Allit.* P. II. 1066 & lely louny by lorde and his leef worþe. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 2277 (Edin.) Þai folmis lellik al his laues. c 1394 P. *Pl. Crede* 639 Þat leueþ fullliche on God & lelleche þenkeþ On his lore and his lawe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3875 Was neuer kyng . . . lellier louny ledys of his aune. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xviii. 182 Thise ar the commaundmentys ten, who so wil lely layt. a 1578 *LINDSAY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) 1. 21 [He] sould stand his freind lellie and trefwe. 1588 in *Beveridge Culross & Thullallan* I. iv. 125 They sould use the offices faythfullie and lealie till all persones. 1597 *SKENE De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Iter*. The dempster . . . sall leallie and trefwe, vse and exerce his office. 1773 *FERGUSON Poems* (1807) 304 Sae lealy I'll propone defences. As yet ye flung for my expences. 1837 R. *NICOLL Poems* (1843) 123 The men . . . Who by Scotland, my country, stood leally and true.

† 2. Truly, really, actually. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 95 Þere walked he a-boute þe wallis to winne in sise; & at þe last lely a litel hole he findes. *Ibid.* 117 Þat lelliehe þat ladi in souþe hadde lorned miche schame. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xii. 174 He that knoweth clergie can sonner aryse out of synne . . . than any lewed lely [C. xv. 113] sothliche. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 30 For þat our saule es lely lye vn-til þe lyknes of þe fadyr, and þe Sone, and þe Haly Gaste. c 1475 *Rauf Colyear* 313 Tell me now lelyle quhat is thy richt name.

**Lealness** (l'fines). *rare*—*o*. [f. *LEAL* a. + *-NESS*.] = *LEALTY* 1.

1882 in *OGILVIE*.

**Lealty** 1 (l'fälti). *Obs. exc. arch.* [f. *LEAL* a. +

*-TY*. Cf. *LEWTY*, *LOYALTY*.] Faithfulness, loyalty.

[a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* xvi. 53 Heo is solsele of suetnesse, ant ledy of lealte.] 1860 *READER Cloister & H.* (1861) I. 270 They who travel should learn to read faces; methinks you might see lealty in mine skin I have seen in yourn. 1867 *LADY G. FULLERTON A stormy Life* III. ii. 28 As to lealty and gratitude, she showeth herself as ignorant of these sentiments as if they did not exist.

† **Lealty** 2. *Obs. rare*. [f. *le LAY* a. 1 + *-AL* + *-TY* (after *spiritually*, etc.).] Laity.

1548 *Gest Pr. Masse* E. iij. b. So doo all Christianes & the faythfull lealtye performe y<sup>e</sup> same.

**Leam** (līm), *sb.* 1. Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 1 *lōma*, 2 *lome*, 3-4 *leome*, *lem*, 3-6 (9) *leme*, (4) *leom*, *lewme*, *lime*, *lym*, *Sc. leyme*, 4-5 *leem*, (5) *leeme*, *Sc. leime*, 4, 6-7 *leame*, 6- *leam*. [OE. *lōma* str. masc. = OS. *lōmo*, ON. *lōme*;—OTent. \**leuhmon*-, f. \**leuh*- (see *LIGHT* sb.).] Light, flame; a flash, ray, or gleam of light; brightness, gleam. Also *fig.*

*Beowulf* 1517 (Gr.) Fyrlæht geseah, blacne leoman beorhte scinan. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 He him also þe sunne streoþ þe lome þet ho spret in to al his wide worlde. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 107 Leomene fader we cleped ure drihten for þan þe he sunne atend. a 1240 *Ureisin in Cott. Hom.* 183 Ihesu mi leof, mi lif, mi leome. 1297 R. *GLOUCE.* (Rolls) 3180 Out of þe dragons mounþe tuye leomes þer stode þere. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17344 Ne nankins leme [*Fairf.* lym] o dais light. 1375 *BARROW Bruce* xi. 191 All the felde vse in ane leyme With baneris richt freschly flamwand. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 1861 Were þou he by þys leem sone þow scholdest dye. 1387 *TRAVIS Hiden* (Rolls) VII. 279 Of þe welle of þat place he hadde þe leme of bylewe [L. *credendi flammam*]. 1388 *Wyclif Bible, Pref.* Ep. vi. Now newe kyn cometh fre, from an h3r, fro heuniln lewmes. c 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 463) 439 Out of his mounþ þer stoed a leom. 1450-70 *Golgros & Gau.* 1254 With grete lightis on loft, that gaif grete leime. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 1006 A sterne of fulle grete leime. 1503 *DUNBAR Thistle & Rose* 21 All the hous illumynit of hir lemy. 1537 *ELYOT Gov.* i. i. A bright leme of a torch. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 172 Glorious with the leames of learning. 1600 *HOLLAND Lyr. xl.* 1711. 1094 Plasted with leames of lightning that dazeld their eis-sight. 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* II. iii. § 7 Flame, Blaze, Concusation, Flash, Leam, Lightfire. 1754 *RAMSAY Wyle of Auchtermuchty* x. The leam up throw the lum did flow. 1813 *HOGG Queen's Wake, Kilmory* (1814) 172 When the ingle lowed with an eiry leme. 1895 *CROCKETT Men of Moss Hags* 160 The flickering leme of pale lightning.

**Leam** (līm), *sb.* 2 *dial.* A drain or watercourse in fien districts.

1601 F. *GOOWIN Bps. of Eng.* 221 Ve new leame that he [Bp. Morton] caused to be made for more convenient cariage to his towne . . . many complain that the course of the river Nene into the sea by Clowcrosse is very much hindered thereby. 1646 *Buck Rich.* III. 53 Doctor Morton for his private commodity . . . brought certain Leames or bigger ditches to his owne grounds about Wilsbitch. 1861 *SMILES Engineers* I. 67 Many droves, leams, eas, and drains were cut. 1881 *Times* 13 Jan. 9/4 The existing 'cuts' or 'leams' cease to fulfil their functions . . . by a gradual alteration in their own beds.

**Leam**, *sb.* 3 *dial.* Also *limb*. The husk of a nut.

1854 *MISS BAKER Northamptonsh. Gloss.* s.v. 'Will you buy them in, or out of the limbs' is a frequent inquiry in our nut-market. *Mod.* (Northants.) The boy stained his fingers with walnut leams.

**Leam** (līm), *v.* 1. Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 3- as in *LEAM* *sb.* 1; also 4 *lume*. [f. the sb. Cf. ON. *lōma*, also OE. *gellōmed* having rays (of a comet), *Saxona Leechd.* III. 272.] *intr.* To shine, gleam; to light up.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8107 *On* þe morn, quen dai suld lem. c 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* 25 Ase jaspie the gentil that lemeth with lyht. *Ibid.* 52 Hire lure lumes lit, Ase a launterne a nyht. c 1330 *King of Tars* 162 Alle the felde feor and neer Of helmes leomele litte. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 699 A triet Image . . . of true golde . . . With light that was lowly lemyng þer-in. c 1420 *Avon. Arth.* lxx. There

come fliand a gunne, And lemet as the leuyn. c 1475 *Rauf Colyear* 326 The lyft lemit vp belue, and licht was the day. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) III. 232 With birneis bricht, Lyke ony lanterne lemit all of licht. 1575 *Mirr. Mag., Elstride* xxxv. And when she spake, her eyes did leame as fire. 17. *Pame Oliphant* xxiv. In Child Ballads (1886) II. 410/1 He carried the match in his pocket That kindled to her the fire . . . That leamd oer Lincolnshire. 1768 *ROSS Helenore* (1789) 55 Now by this time, the sun begins to leam. a 1878 H. *AINSLIE Pilgrim, Land of Burns*, etc. (1892) 240 'There leam'd a light frae yon high tower.'

**Leam**, *v.* 2 *dial.* Also 8 *leem*. [Belongs to *LEAM* *sb.* 2.] a. *trans.* To free nuts from their husks.

1788 W. *MARSHALL Yorksh.* II. 339 *Leem*. 1824 *MAGTAGART Galland, Encycl.* s.v. *Benjie*. 'The wud sae gay, whar mony a day I leamed nits wi' thee. *Mod.* (Northants). He has been leaming walnuts for the gardener.

b. *intr.* Of nuts: To separate easily from the husk. 1846 *BROCKETT N. C. Words*, II leams well.

**Leam**, *obs. var. LYAM*; *Sc.* form of *LOAM*.

† **Leamer** 1. *Obs. rare*—*1*. In 5 *lemer*. [f. *LEAM* *v.* 1 + *-ER*.] One that flashes or radiates light.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xiv. 111 Hayle, my lorde, lemer of light.

**Leamer** 2. *dial.* [f. *LEAM* *sb.* 2 or *v.* 2 + *-ER*.] A nut fully ripe. Chiefly in *brown leamer*, a nut with a brown husk.

1832 J. *WILSON in Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 126 Clusters of ripe nuts, which you can crack when you have gathered them, brown leamers every one. 1836 *GARNETT in Q. Rev.* Feb., *Leamers*, a north-country phrase for ripe nuts. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.*, *Leamers*, or 'brown leamers', large filbert nuts.

**Leamer**, variant of *LIMER*, a hound.

**Leaming**, *vb.* *sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. *LEAM* *v.* 1

+ *-ING* 1.] Shining, gleaming, flashing (of light).

1387 *TRAVIS Hiden* (Rolls) VII. 171 Thunder lemyng brend þe comes. 1398 — *Farth. De P.* R. viii. xvi. (1495) 324 The sonne hath vertue of heetyng of lemyng and of brengyng. c 1440 *Prompt. Par.* 198 2 Glemynge, or lemyng of lyghte, *conflagratio*.

**Leaming**, *pp.* a. *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. *LEAM* *v.* 1 + *-ING* 2.] Gleaming, flashing, shining.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5754 Pan cald on him our lauerd dright, Vt of his mikel lemand light. 1387 *TRAVIS Hiden* (Rolls) VII. 447 A sterre wiþ a bryht lemyng creest. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12517 The breme lode Of the leymonde laite. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* II. xii. 181. 90 Lemand armour and schyn- and scheildis brycht. 1567 *DRANT Horae's Ep.* xvi. E. viij. A lemyng lampe of light. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Radiant*, radiant, shining . . . leaming, full of beams. 17. *Jolly Goshawk* xxxiii. in *Child Ballads* (1886) II. 361/2 With lily-white cheeks, and lemin een. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* vi. (1848) 60 Like a shipwrecked stranger in a lighthouse, I have looked down upon the niter side Of such thoughts from the leeming room of reason.

† **Lean**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* Forms: 1 *léan*, 2 3 *lean*, *lan*, 3 *læn*, *len*, *lyen*. [OE. *lān* str. neut. = OFris. *lān*, OS. *OHG.*, *MIHG.* *lōn* (Du. *loon*, *mod. G.* *lohn* masc.), ON. *laun* neut. pl. (Sw. *lön*, *Da. lön*), Goth. *laun* neut. :—OTent. \**laun*-. The root *laun*- is referred to the same source as OSlav. *louni* capture, booty, I. *li-crum* gain, Gr. *ἀνο-Ἀν-εἰν* to enjoy.] Reward, recompense.

*Beowulf* 1021 (Gr.) Sigores to leane. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 29 Be hundscalden he onfehþ lean & hæfð ece lif. c 1200 *Moral Ode* 64 Þer me seal . . . zeuen us ire swinkes lan [12. . . in O. E. *Misc.* 60 leant; a 1300 in E. E. P. 24 lyen] after ure erming. c 1200 *OBVIOUS* 1533 3iff þu shawest hemm whatt lan lss jarredd hemm him heoffine. c 1205 *LAY.* 16691 Nu þu scalt for þat lan þat þu ferdest Jerusalem. a 1250 *Prov. Elfred* 407 in O. E. *Misc.*, Þe mon þat her wyl deþ he cunþ þar he lyen foþ. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2838 Pharaun . . . Was dead and hadde is werkes len.

**Lean**, *sb.* 2: see after *LEAN* a.

**Lean** (lān), *sb.* 3 [f. *LEAN* *v.* 1]

1. The act or condition of leaning; inclination.

On the lean: inclining, sloping.

1776 G. *SEMPLE Building in Water* 73 Pressure from either Side, would give them all a lean to the opposite Side. 1850 P. *CUNNINGHAM Handbk. Lond.* p. xxxvii/1 Leadon coffins piled thirty-feet high, and all on the lean from their own immense weight. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 647 The corn has a decided lean in one direction. 1890 *CLARK RUSSELL Ocean Trag.* I. v. 106 The rounds of her canvas whitened into marble hardness with the yearn and lean of the distended cloths.

† 2. *concr.* Something to lean on; a support.

1610 *HEALEY in Vices' St. Aug. Citie of God* Ded. A. How holy . . . a man, what a light, what a lean to the christian common-wealth [L. *quale specimen columenque reip. Christianæ*], on whom onely it rested for many rites.

**Lean** (lān), a. and *sb.* 2 Forms: 1 *hlēne*, 2-6 *lene*, 3 *lène*, 3, 6-7 *leane*, 4 *Kent. hlēne*, *Sc. leine*, *leyn*, 5 *leen*(e), 5-6 *Sc.* and *north. leyn*, 6- *lean*. [OE. *hlēne*;—OTent. type \**hlainjo*-, perh. repr. a pre-Teut. \**gloino*-, related by ablaut to Lith. *klūnas* scrap, fragment, Lettish *kleins* feeble. (If so, the word is not related to *LEAN* *v.*, the pre-Teut. initial of which is *k*, not *g*.)]

1. Wanting in flesh; not plump or fat; thin. Also said † of the flesh, and of a person's condition, growth, appearance, etc.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xli. 3 Oðre seofon oxan . . . þa waron fule and swiðe hlēne. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 þu scalt . . . festen swa þæt þin licome beo þe lenne. c 1205 *LAY.* 19445 No durste þær bilanen na þæ watte no þe lene. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 118 Pellician is a leane fowel. c 1250 *S. Eng. Leg.*

I. 66/435 His lene bones he wolde drawe 3æin þe harde grounde. 1340 *Aeneid* 53 Þou ssest neste al huet þou art bleche and there. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. v. 83 So loked he with lene chekes lowryng fowle. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* II. 112 My wyngyngis ar bot meyn, No wonder if that I be leyn. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* xii. iv. 159 Wyth chekis walkin leyn. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* i. ii. 194 Vond Cassius has a leane and hungry looke, He thinks too much. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 131 Their heads are small and lean, their ears little. 1784 *COWPER Times* 656 The mere school-boy's lean and tardy growth. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chuz.* liv. She had a lean lank body. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 233 Nine horses were still alive. They were so lean that little meat was likely to be found upon them. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Mar. 5/2 The beet-growers find a profitable trade in fattening lean stock brought into the country.

b. with personifications.

1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* iv. ii. 11 My three attendants, Leane Famine, quartering Steele, and climbing Fire. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 709 Praising the lean and sallow Abstinence. 1835 *LATTON Kienzi* i. viii, Lean fears and hollow-eyed suspicions are the comrades of a hated power. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* lxxv, The great manufacturing town reeking with lean misery and hungry wretchedness.

c. Proverbial phrases.

c 1386 *CHAUCER C. T.* ProL 287 And leene was his hors as is a rake. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* I. i. 26 Fat paunches haue leane pates. 1611 *COTGR.* s.v. *Maigre*, *Maigres comme pies*, as leane as Rakes (we say). a 1732 *GAY New Song on New Similes* Songs, etc. 1784 II. 115 Lean as a rake with sighs and care.

d. *transf.*

1578 *LATE Dodons* III. lxxix. 410 Trichomanes . . . hath the stalkes of his leaves very small and leane. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* II. iii. 93 The Trees, though Sommer, yet forlorne and leane. 1596 — *Merch. P.* II. vi. 19 With ouer-wither'd ribs and ragged sailes, Leane, rent, and begger'd by the stumpet winde. 1606 *Sir G. Gosscaple* i. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 7 Theis two strange hungry knights [will] make the leanest trenchers that ever I waited on. 1693 C. *DRYDEN in Dryden's Juvenal* vii. (1697) 165 The lean Statue of a starv'd Renown. 1772 T. *SIMPSON Vermin-Killer* 18 The ears of the corn will be withered and lean. 1871 *ROSS II Poems, Even so* iii, The sea . . . Where the lean black craft Seem well-nigh stagnated.

e. *Shipbuilding*. — *CLEAN* a. to b; 'sharp': opposed to *bluff*.

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) G 3, The former of these is called by seamen a *lean*, and the latter a *bluff* bow. 1874 *THEARLE Naval Archit.* 17 The lean or acute portions of the bow and stern of the ship between the extremities and the line of the inside of the timbers.

2. *fig.* Poor or meagre in quantity or quality; slight, mean. Somewhat *arch.* Of diet: Poor, innutritious. Of employment *colloq.*: Unremunerative.

c 1325 *Poem times Edw. II.* (Percy) xliii. He wild . . . gyf the god man to drink lene broth that is nowst. c 1400 *Pride of Life* (Brandt) 189 395 Ping . . . yat þou art lemit man . . . & euimor han þout opon þi dreful ending. a 1420 *HOOGLIVE Let. Capud* 407 Her heped vertu hath swich excellence That all to lene is mannes facultee To declare it. 1581 *MULCASTER Pastions* xli. (1887) 250 The lynes in colledges he now to leane. 1594 T. *H. La Primard, Fr. Acad.* II. 561 As for that consolation [against death], it is very leane if there be no other. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* III. iv. 373 Out of my leane and low ability I lend you something. 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 123 Their lean and flashy songs Grate on their scannell Pipes of wretched straw. 1744-50 W. *ELLIS Mod. Husbandm.* II. 5 That would . . . cause the Farmer a lean crop, instead of a fat one, as the usual terms are. 1784 *COWPER Task* VI. 905 With lean performance ape the work of love. 1850 *PRESCOTT Peru* II. 316 'Thir miserable carcasses furnished a lean banquet for the famishing travellers. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* s.v., 'Ah sir! stone-breaking's a lean job for those that ain't used to it.' 1890 F. M. *CRAWFORD Cigarette-maker's Rom.* iv. An exceedingly lean diet.

3. Of flesh: Containing little or no fat (as distinguished from muscular tissue).

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 28 Take lene Porke, and boyle it. 1496 *Fysshynge* vi. angle (1883) 33 Lene fleshe of the hepis of a cony or of a catte. 1744 *ARMSTRONG Art Pres. Health* II. (1797) 25 Chuse leaner viands. 1747 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* iv. 59 Then cut the lean Meat off the Legs into Dice. 1837 M. *DONOVAN Dom. Econ.* II. 61 The flesh of monkeys is so lean and dry, that [etc.]. 1845 *HUMD Dns. Liver* 244 If he will . . . live chiefly on lean meat . . . and drink water.

4. Wanting in rich elements or qualities. Said, e.g. of soils, limestone, mortar, † water, etc. Now somewhat *rare*.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Macchor*) 987 He . . . gart tell a mekill feild of land . . . It was leyne & dry. c 1420 *Tailard on Husb.* v. 6 Hit dongeth londes lene, & beestes lorn for lene hit fedeth vp. 1523 *FITZGERALD Husb.* § 20 Hawdold . . . groweth comonly in rye vpon leane grounde. a 1592 *GREENE Jas. IV.* v. i. Lands are leane where riuers do not runne. 1683 *TRYON Way to Health* vi. (1697) 104 Such Springs . . . are of a lean Saturnine Quality. 1684 T. *BURNET Theory Earth* I. v. 55 Seeing there are two chief kinds of Terrestrial liquors, those that are fat, oily, and light; and those that are lean and more Earthy, like common Water. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 356 Esteemed but a lean hard water. 1697 *DRYDEN Trg. Georg.* II. 293 The coarse lean Gravel, on the Mountain sides, Scarce dewy Beverage for the Bees provides. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 241 Lime . . . made of greasy clammy Stone, is stronger than that made of lean poor Stone. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* I. 491/1 For small Stones, a thick lean Mortar is best. 1781 *COWPER Truth* 364 As leanest land supplies the richest wine. a 1817 T. *DWIGHT Trav. New Eng.* etc. (1821) II. 358 We rode through a country rough, lean, and solitary. 1899 H. *SUTCLIFFE By Moor & Fell* i. 4 Above the houses a few lean fields slope up to the heather-line.

5. Scantly furnished, ill provided. † Also, scant of, wanting in.



**a 1340 HAMPOLE** *Psalter* xxi. 32 My saule, þat is leue of countis & riches. **1552 T. BARNABE** in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 11. 200 The cuntry of Kent. is very leue of men by the see syde. **1596 SHAKS.** *Hen. IV.* i. 1. 82 Vea, for obtaining of suites, whereof the Hangman hath no leane Wardrobe. **1623 St. Papers Col.** 1622-4. 183 Cash is very leue. **1652 WADSWORTH** tr. *Sandow's Civil Wars Sp.* 69 Leaving the Country lean, poor, and dismantled of all its fruits and wealth. **1654 tr. Martini's Comp. China 69 That Province which used to be most plentiful, was lean in Corn. **1677 YARRANTON** *Eng. Improv.* 28 Scotland is a thin and lean Kingdom, and wanting in these things. **1784 COWPER** *Task* II. 615 Dress drains our cellar dry, And keeps our larder lean. **1878 B. TAYLOR** *Deukalion* I. iv. 37 My purse is lean, so rarely comes an obolus.**

b. Of seasons, etc.: Characterized by scarcity.

**1670 DRYDEN** *1st Pt. Cong. Granada* I. i. (1672) 5 Lean times and foreign Wars should minds unite. **1890 Spectator** 5 Apr., Sir J. Lubbock. . . evidently believes that the cycle of lean years has fairly passed.

c. Printing. In various uses. (See quot.)

**1676 MOXON** *Print Lett.* 7 Lean strokes are the narrow strokes in a Letter, as the Left Hand stroke in Letter A, and the Right Hand stroke in V, are Lean. **1683 —** *Mech. Exerc.*, Printing 369 Beat Lean, is to Take but little Jack, and often: all Small Letter must be Beaten Lean. *Ibid.* 383 Lean Ashes, Founders call their Ashes Lean, if they are Light; because then they have little Mettle in them. Lean Face, a Letter whose stems and other Strokes have not their full width. **1841 W. SAVAGE** *Dict. Printing, Lean Face* . . . As now understood, a letter of slender proportions compared to its height. [cf. *lean-faced* in 7.] **1871 Amer. Encycl. Printing** (ed. Ringwalt), Lean work, the opposite of fat work—that is, poor unprofitable work.

7. Comb. chiefly parasynthetic, as *lean-chapt, -cheeked, -eared, -faced, -fleshed, -horned, -jawed, -looked, -looking, -minded, -necked, -ribbed, -souled, -visaged, -witted* adjs.; † *lean-kindred a.*, belonging to the lean kind.

**1621 QUARLES** *Argalus & P.* (1673) 25 From whom, What 'lean-chapt' Fury did I snatch thee from? **1812 W. TENNANT** *Auster F.* II. iii, 'Lean-cheek'd' tetchy critics. **1602 2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass. v. iv. 2232 His long 'leane eard lugges. **1590 SHAKS.** *Com. Err.* v. i. 237 A hungry 'lean fac'd' Villaine. **1855 OGILVIE** *Suppl. Lean-faced* . . . Among printers, applied to letters which have not their full breadth. **1535 COVERDALE** *Gen. xli.* 3 Other seuen kyne . . . which were enl faoured and 'leane fleshed. **1648 HERRICK** *Hesper.*, *Parting Verses to W. H.* (1869) 188 Not many full-fac't moons shall waine, 'Lean-horn'd, before [etc.]. **1678 DRYDEN & LEE** *Edipus* IV. i. 'Lean-jawed' famine. **1601 J. HARRINGTON** *Let. in Nugæ Antiq.* (1779) II. 64 Many 'lean kindred' beastes and some not unhorned. **1593 SHAKS.** *Rich. II.* II. iv. 11 And 'leane-look'd' Prophets whisper fearefull change. **1748 W. HAMILTON** *Ode to Fancy*, In Merits lean look'd form t' appear. **1713 ROWE** *Jane Shore* I. ii. 9 'Lean-looking' sallow Care. **1866 CARLYLE** *Remin.* I. 82 A 'lean-minded' controversial spirit. **1608 ARMIN** *Nest Ninn.* 33 The 'leane-neck' crane, who had the fat foxe to dinner. **1845 HOOD** *Lamia* VII. 82 'Lean-ribbed' tigers. **1638 FORD** *Lady's Trial* III. i. Poor 'lean-souled' rogues. **1886 Lond. Gaz.** No. 2153/4 He is pretty tall, black hair, 'lean-visag'd'. **1593 SHAKS.** *Rich. II.* II. i. 115 A lunatike 'leane-witted' foole.**

B. sb.

1. The lean part of anything; lean meat.

**c 1450 ME. Med. Bk.** (Heinrich) 121 [T]ake a peece of salt beef, þe leue, & noon of þe fat. **1598 Epulario** Cij b, Take the leane of a legge of Veale. **16.. in Wood's Life** (O. H. S.) II. 6 note, Some fat to my leane, John Haywood, I say some fat to my leane. **1670 RAY** *Prov.* 211 Jack Sprat he loved no fat, and his wife she lov'd no lean: And yet betwixt them both, they lick't the platters clean. **1771 GOLDSM.** *Haunch of Venison* 4 The fat was so white and the lean was so ruddy. **1774 —** *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 210 The lean, which they boil, is, in his opinion not inferior to beef. **1848 Chambers' Inform. People I. 730.1 The lean of bacon is rendered more difficult of digestion by the same process.**

b. The flesh adhering to the blubber of a whale. **1887** [see LEAN v.]. **1888 W. T. BRANNT** *Anim. & Veg. Fats & Oils* 297 Any flesh, termed lean or fat lean, that may adhere to the horse pieces is cut off.

2. Printing. † a. A thin part or stroke of a letter. b. 'Among printers, ill-paid work' (Ogilvie, 1882). Cf. *FAT* sb. 5 b.

**1683 MOXON** *Mech. Exerc.*, Printing II. 92 V. Dijk's Pearl Dutch Letters. . . bear such true proportion. . . for the Thickness, Shape, Fats and Leans, as if with Compasses he could have measur'd. every particular Member.

**Lean** (*län*), v. 1. Pa. t. and pa. pple. *leaned* (*lind*), *leant* (*lent*). Forms: 1 *hleonian*, *hlinian*, *Northumb.* (*h*)*lin*, (*h*)*lioniza*, 3 *hlonen*, *leanen*, *leonien*, 2-6 *lene*, 4 *leone*, *leny* (e, len, 4-5 *lyne*, 5 *leene*, *le(y)nyn*, 5-7 *Sc.* and *north.lein* (e, *leyn* (e, 6-7 *leane*, 6-*lean*. Pa. t. a. 1 *hleonede*, *hlinode*, *Northumb.* *hlinode*, *-ede*, 3 *lende*, 2-4 *lened* (e, 4 *leone*, *lynede*, 4-6 *Sc.* *lenyt*, *-it*, 6-7 *Sc.* *leynit*, 6-*leaned*. β. 5 *lente*, 5-7 *lente*, 8 *Sc.* *leint*, 8-*leant*. Pa. pple. 1 *Northumb.* *zehlionad*, 3-4 *lened*; from 14th c. onwards as in pa. t. [ME. *lenen*:—OE. *hleonian*, *hlinian*, corresponding to OFris. *lena* (cf. *hleden* sick-bed), OS. *hlinön* (MDu. *lenen*, Du. *leunen*), OIlg. (*h*)*linen* (MHG. *linen*, *lenen*, mod.G. *lehen*, whence Da. *lene* reid), f. Teut. root \**hlē-* (ablaut-var. of \**hlai-*: see LAUNDER)—OÄryan \**klē-* represented in Gr. *κλίμαξ* ladder, L. *clivus* declivity, etc., Skr. *clri* to lean; the formation of the Teut. vb., with n suffix orig. belonging to the pres.-stem, is paralleled in Gr. *κλίνειν* to make to slope, L. *inclinare* to INCLINE.

OE. had a causative *hlēnan* to make to lean (occurring only once as simple vb. and once in each of the compounds *up-ahlēnan* and *bihlēnan*), corresponding to MDu. *leinen*, OHG. *hleinen* (MHG. *leinen*)—WGer. \**hlainjan*. If this verb survived into ME., it would assume the form *lenen*, thus coalescing with *hleonian*. Whether the mod. vb. actually descends from both the OE. vbs. is doubtful, but in view of the rare occurrence of *hlēnan* in OE. it seems more probable that only *hleonian* has come down; the development of transitive senses presents no difficulty.]

1. intr. To recline, lie down, rest. Obs. exc. Sc. in reflexive construction. † Formerly conjugated with the verb *to be*.

**c 950 Lindisf. Gosp.** Mark II. 15 Monizo bærsunigo & synnullo ætgeadre lizingeð weron mid ðone hælenðe. **c 1000 Ays. Gosp.** John XIII. 23 An þæra leorning-cnihta hlinode on þæs hælenðes beame. **c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.** 39 De unwreste herde hloneð and slepeð. **1362 LANGL. P. Pl.** A. ix. 56 Vnder a lynde, yppon a lyunde leonede I a stounde. **c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xix. (Cristofore) 228 & scanty lenyt don he was, Quhen þe wyce on hym can cry. **c 1385 CHAUCER** L. G. W. Prolog. 179 Lenyng on myn elbowe and my syde. **c 1450 Merlind** 168 He . . . yede towarde the loges where as the thre kynges were lenyng. **1486 Ek. St. Albans** F vij b, An haare in her forme shulderyng or leenyng. **1503 DUNBAR** *Thistle & Rose* 100 This lady. . . leit him listly leue vpon hir kne. **1513 DOUGLAS** *Æneis* VIII. Prolog. 2 As I lenyt in a ley in Lent this last nycht. **1693 DRYDEN** *Ovid's Met.* I. 1012 She laid her down; and leaning on her knees, Iakov'd the cause of all her miseries. **1721 RAMSAY** *Ing. Laird & Edinb. Katy* III. Now and then we'll lean, And sport upo' the velvet fog. **1724 Vision III. I leint me down to weip. **1871 W. ALEXANDER** *Johnny Gibb* xvii. 114 She 'lean't her doon'.****

† b. Phr. To lean beside the (or one's) cushion: to miss the point, be beside the mark. (Cf. CUSHION sb. 10 b.)

**1576 FLEMING** *Panopl. Epist.* 30 But this your consideration and purpose, (except I leane beside my cushion,) hath in it a certaine measure and meaning. *Ibid.* Epit. Bjb, Thou leaneest beside the cushion: for the epistle which thou meanest. . . is a president of an epistle Dehortatorie, and not an example of an epistle disuasorie.

† c. Of things: To lie or rest on a surface. Obs. **c 1000 Pharis** 25 (Gr.) Ne þær hleonad oo unsmeþes wiht. **1661 BOYLE** *Examen* iv. (1682) 28 A small drop of water or Quicksilver. . . when it leans upon a dry or greasie plain.

2. To incline the body against an object for support; to support oneself on, against something; † formerly also const. to, till, up (= upon), by. To lean off something (colloq. in imperative): to cease to lean on. † To lean on the cushion (fig.): † to assume the attitude or position of a preacher.

**c 1250 Gen. & Ex.** 1610 He. . . sa3. . . A ledre stonden. . . And ðe loured ðor uppe a-buuen lened ðoron. **1397 R. GLOUC.** (Rolls) 639 King edmond. . . lenede vp is seeld. **1397 TREVISIA** *Hiden* (Rolls) III. 309 A staf for to lyne too. **c 1450 tr. De Imitatione** II. vii. 47 Truste not her leane not upon a windy rede. **c 1489 CAXTON** *Blanchardyn* xli. 153 She was lenyng vpon her wyndowe. **1530 PALSGR.** 606/f, I leane with my backe against an oke to rest me. **a 1533 L.D. BERNERS** *Hiou* xiv. 38 There was lenyng in wyndows ladys & damesels a grete nombre. **1607 TORSSELL** *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 167 Elks . . . who. . . sleep by leaning unto trees like Elephants. **a 1628 F. GREVILLE** *Five Yrs. K. James* (1643) 62 (Somerset) thought it no matter to leane on the Cushion in publike to check some of the Nobility; and amongst the rest to make a flat Breach to my Lord of Canterbury. **1671 MILTON** *Samson* 1632 To let him lean a while With both his arms on those two massie Pillars. **c 1710 PRIOR** *Cupid in Ambush* 2 Upon his arm, to let his mistress lean. **1727-46 THOMSON** *Summer* 721 Mid the central depth of blackening woods. . . Leans the huge elephant. **1774 GOLOSM.** *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 248 They have hard stiff tails, to lean upon when climbing. **1829 MARRVAT** *F. Midway* II, Lean off that gun. **1837 DICKENS** *Pickwick*, vii, Let me lean on your arm. **1863 GEO. ELIOT** *Romola* xx, He. . . leaned against the wall. **1883 R. W. DIXON** *Mano* IV. iii. 147 And ever on him leaneð she lovingly, Staying on him her body's tender weight.

b. with refl. pron.

**c 1300 Bestiary** 634 A tre hesekeð. . . and lened him trost [i]ke ðer-bi. **a 1225 Ancr. R.** 252 (MS. T.) 31 þæt ani weries, enchan leones him to oðer. **a 1250 Cursor M.** 1241 He lened him þan a-pon his hak. *Ibid.* 7805, I. . . fand Saul him lenand on his sper. **c 1470 HENRY WALLACE** VII. 67 Synne to the grece he lenyt him solyrlly. **1523 SKELTON** *Garl. Lawrel* 17, I lent me to a stumpe Of an oke. **1597 MONTGOMERIE** *Cherrie & Slae* 7, I lay and leynt me to ane bus To heir the birds beir.

c. trans. Of inanimate objects.

**c 1400 Lanfranc's Chirurg.** 161 Þese vij. boonyes ben ioyned togidre in þis maner þæt euery leeneþ vpon oþir. **c 1425 Seven Sug.** (P.) 2895 He wolde a toure reie Lenand to the mykyl toure. **1611 BIBLE** *Numb.* xxi. 15 At the streame of the brookes that. . . lieth [iurg. Heb. *leaneth*] vpon the border of Moab. **1624 WOTTON** *Archit.* I. 46 That the Columns may be allowed somewhat above their ordinary length, because they leane vnto so good Supporters. **1764 GOLDSM.** *Travi.* 284 Where the broad ocean leans against the land. **1887 RUSKIN** *Præterita* II. 423 A burn. . . with a ledge or two of sandstone to drip over, or lean against in pools.

d. Mil. To lean upon: to be close up to something serving as a protection.

**1813 Examiner** 7 June 354/2 The right of the enemy leaned upon fortified rising points. **1838 THIRLWALL** *Greece* IV. xxxiii. 303 Clearchus commanded the right wing, which leaned upon the river.

e. To press upon; to lay emphasis upon.

**1736 AINSWORTH** *Lat. Dict.* I. s.v. *Horse*, A horse that leaneeth too hard on his bit. **1758 Ann. Reg. 22 The winter would lean heavier on the besiegers. **1883 Harper's Mag.** Feb. 393 [The nickname] sounded awful enough when they leaneð heavily on the first syllable.**

3. fig. † To trust to for support (obs.); to rely or depend on or upon. Also refl.

**a 1225 Ancr. R.** 142 Heo owun to beon of so holi liue þæt al holi chirche . . leonie & wreodeþ upon ham. **a 1340 HAMPOLE** *Psalter* xxii. 5 Þi stalworth help þat i len me till. **c 1450 tr. De Imitatione** II. li. 123 Wherefore in euery ingement recourse owip to be had to me, & not to leyne to propre arbitrement. **1526 Pilgr. Perf.** (W. de W. 1531) 4 b, He sholde not leue to moche to his natural reason. **1577 HARRISON** *England* Pref. (1877) I. p. cix, As one leaning altogether vnto memorie. **1592 WEST** *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 2 H, A simple or single Obligation is that which leaneeth upon right onely. **1611 BIBLE** *Prov.* iii. 5 Trust in the Lord . . . and leane not vnto thine owne understanding. **1621 Guide & Godlie B.** (S. T. S.) App. 235 Confes thy synnis. . . Vnto thy God. . . And till him leyne for ever mair. **1697 tr. Burgersdicius' Logic II. viii. 31 The necessity of consecution, which we call'd the soul of syllogism, leans upon certain foundations and rules. **1736 BOLINGBROKE** *Study & Use* *Hist.* v. (1752) I. 182 Christianity may lean on the civil and ecclesiastical power. **1849 MACAULAY** *Hist. Eng.* vi. 11. 148 While Clarendon was trying to lean on Rochester, Rochester was unable longer to support himself. **1869 FREEMAN** *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xi. 55 It was on the tried friendship of that true man of God that Harold chose to lean. **1884 Daily News 11 Feb. 55 He could lean neither on the territory traversed nor on Khartoum for his supplies.****

4. To bend or incline in a particular direction (usually indicated by an adv. or advb. phr.). Const. from, over, towards; also with advs. back, out, † up. (Also in passive in the same sense.)

**Beowulf** 1415 (Gr.) Oþ þæt he. . . fyrzenbeamas ofer harne stan hleonian funde. **a 1400-50 Alexander** 1708 As he lenytt & lokett on hys forme. **c 1430 Syr Gener.** (Roxb.) 579 Oute of the bed gan she leue. **c 1470 Gologros & Gau.** 1112 He lenyt vp in the place. **1530 PALSGR.** 461/2, I bowe or leane out, as a clyffe of a hyll or a thyng that hangeth outwarde. **c 1590 MARLOWE** *Faust*, (1604) D 1 b, Over the which foure stately bridges leane. **1700 DRYDEN** *Pal. & Arc.* III. 442 The gods came downward to behold the wars, Sharp'ning their sights, and leaning from their stars. **1715-20 POPE** *Iliad* xi. 60 They. . . leaning from the clouds, expect the war. **1818 LEIGH** *N. Pitt. Lond.* 303 The houses on each side [of London Bridge] overhung and leane in a most terrific manner. **1821 KEATS** *Isabella* 23 He leant into the sunrise, o'er the balustrade. **a 1839 L. E. LAMOND** *Poems* (1844) II. 17 The spent stag on the grass is laid; And over him is leant a maid. **1860 TYNDALE** *Glac.* I. xii. 89 A cone of ice forty feet high leaneð quite over our track. **1883 F. M. CRAWFORD** *Dr. Claudius* i, He leaneð back in his chair. **fig. 1640 tr. Verdere's Rom. of Rom. I. xvi. 69 A Knight . . . who . . . so furiously bestirred himself, that he made the advantage lean to that side. **1770 GOLDSM.** *Des. Vill.* 164 Ev'n his failings leane'd to virtue's side.**

b. To move or be situated obliquely; to incline; to swerve (aside); U.S. to 'make tracks'.

**1398 TREVISIA** *Barth. De P. R. v.* xxxvi. (1495) 149 The sharpe ende of the herte lenyth inwarde to the breste. **a 1400-50 Alexander** 5069 Qua lenth þis lymyt our lende, leue to be left hand. **1546 J. HEYWOOD** *Prov.* (1867) 47 Ye leane to the wrong shore. **1776-96 WITHERING** *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 287 Filaments 4, upright, 2 leaning to the right. **1841 CATLIN** *Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xiii. 98 Wraps his robe around him and 'leans' as fast as possible for home. **1883 STEVENSON** *Treas. Isl.* IV. xvi, The gigs had leane'd to their right. **1894 P. PINKERTON** *Adriatica, Sulla Rocca, Asolo*, II [my love] may not lean Aside, nor choose between Her own and lesser beauty.

5. To incline or tend towards, to some quality or condition. Also, to have a tendency favourable to.

**1398 TREVISIA** *Barth. De P. R. v.* xi. (1495) 95 The colour of malencely humour lynyth towarde blackenes. **1538 STARKEV** *England* I. iv. 121 Hyt [the sentence] leynyth to equyte and consyence. **1734 POPE** *Ess.* *Man* IV. 40 There's not a blessing Individuals find. But some way leans and hearkens to the kind. **1771 JUNIUS** *Let. lit.* 326 The form of the constitution leans rather more than enough to the popular branch. **1844 LD. BROUGHAM** *Brit. Const.* I. (1862) 6 The Government leans towards Democracy. **1855 MACAULAY** *Hist. Eng.* xv. 111. 549 His political opinions leane'd towards Toryism.

6. To incline or tend in thought, affection, or conduct; to be somewhat partial or favourable; to be inclined or disposed to or towards. † Also, to have an inclination or desire after.

**1530 PALSGR.** 396 He leaneeth to moche to the orthographe of the latyne tongue. **1557 N. T. (Genev.)** *Matt.* vi. 24 Or els he shal leane to the one, and despise the other. **1576 FLEMING** *Panopl. Epist.* 106 When you perceived the will of your . . . friend leaning another way. **1596 SPENSER** *State Ircl.* Wks. (Globe) 613/3 They . . . delight rather to leane to theyr old customes and Brethon lawes. **1604 E. G. RINSTON *D'Aosta's Hist. Indies* III. 124 Aristotle leanes to the contrary opinion. **1605 VERSTEGAN** *Dec. Intell.* I. (1628) 14 Such great men or commanders as some might leane vnto and follow. **1666 BUNYAN** *Grace Abound.* § 289, I found my spirit leane'd most after awakening and converting work. **1738 NEWTON** *Chronol. Amended* I. 93 Thales . . . might lean a little to the opinion of former Astronomers. **1849 MACAULAY** *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 585 The townsmen had long leane'd towards Presbyterian divinity and Whig politics. **1868 GLADSTONE** *Jour. Mundi* v. (1869) 140, I lean to another explanation of the name.**

b. To lean against: to be unfavourable to, not to countenance. Chiefly legal.

**1804 CASTLEREAGH** in *Owen Wellesley's Desp.* 258 The latter . . . leant to Tippono and against us. **1818 CAUSIS** *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 490 Which showed how strongly the Court had leane'd against survivorship. **1826 SYD. SMITH** *Wks.* (1859) II. 117/1 If it be true, that Judges in cases of high treason are more liable to be influenced by the Crown, and to lean against the prisoner. **1884 SIR C. S. C. BOWEN** in *Law Times Rep.* I. 312/1 The courts lean against this interpretation.

† c. To defer to an opinion. Obs.

**1538 STARKEV** *England* II. iii. 199 But I wold Wee schold in our reame gyue so much to hys [i.e. the Pope's] authority, leynyng therto as to the Jugegment of God. **1559 W. CUNING-**



HAM *Cosmog.* Glasse 12, I wyll omytte it: and leane to th' authoritie of the famous king, and grave Philosophor Alphonsus. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* i. 1. 78 'Twere good, You leand vnto his Sentence, with what patience Your wisdom may informe you.

7. Transitive (causal) uses. a. To cause to lean or rest, to prop (against, etc.). Const. as in 2.

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 614/82 *God's* some. . His hed non leonep on jorney tynde. c1470 HENRY Wallace xl. 573 His bow and suerd he lenyff til a tre. 1535 COVERDALE *Amos* v. 19. He. . lenenth his honde upon the wall. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* ii. v. 43 Leane thine aged Back against mine Arme. 1611 *Wint. T.* i. ii. 285 Is whispering nothing? Is leaning Cheeke to Cheeke? 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 212 Claspeth the Blade of it in your Left Hand, lean it steddly upon the Rest. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* x. 1188 His fainting Limbs against an Oak he leant. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* vi. 11e leane his head on her shoulder. 1797-1809 COLERIDGE *Three Graves* iv. xviii. She tried to smile, and on his arm Mournfully leane her head. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* ii. lii. The little shepherd. . Doth lean his boyish form along the rock. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Sim. Styl.* 213 Let him. . lean a ladder on the shaft.

fig. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* iii. lxxx, Whereon their low delected state to leane.

b. To cause to bend or incline.

1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q. xlii.* In my hede I drewe ryght hastily, And eft-sones I lent it forth ageyne. 1631 A. CRAIG *Pilgrime & H.* 5 As I lent to my Log, this well I heard. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xii. 4 If his Lines were Hard Justified, he cannot perhaps with the first leaning the Letters back get them clear out of the Stick. 1727 BOYER *Eng.-Fr. Dict.* s.v. To lean one's head backward, *pencher le tête en arriere.* 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lady Geraldine's C.* i. I would lean my spirit o'er you. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* ii. 303, I. . lean mine ear to the sounds of the air.

† Lean, v. 2. Obs. In i hlénian, 3 leaneen, 5 lenen, lenyn. [OE. *hlénian*, f. *hléne* LEAN a.]

a. intr. To become lean. b. trans. To make lean.

c. 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xiv. 87 Ne bið hit ðonne nohtas wan buton furhæfðnesse anre, ðæt he his lichoman suenece & hlænige. *Ibid.* xliii. 313 ðonne ðonne ðæt fæsc hlænað. c1230 *Hali Meid.* 35 þi rudi neþ schal leane & as gres grenen. c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* Table Contents 4 Cap. viii of fastynge a lene lyme, and to lenen a fat lyme. c1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 296f. Lenyn, or make lene, *macero.* 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 2. Of thing that leneth the body. 1616 T. ADAMS *Dis. of Soul* 23 The spirituall [dropsy]. . though it leanes the carcaske, lards the conscience.

Lean (lîn), v. 3. Whaling. [f. LEAN a. and sb. 2.] trans. To cut away the 'lean' adhering to the blubber of a whale. Hence *Leaning vbl. sb.*, also with *up*.

1887 J. T. BROWN in *Fish & Fish. Industr.* U.S.V. Hist. & Meth. ii. 278 The pieces of flesh and muscles or 'lean' . . are removed. . . with sharp knives. . . This process is called 'leaning'. *Ibid.* 281 To sever the muscles or pieces of flesh that persist in binding the fat to the body. . . The process is called. . . 'leaning up'. *Ibid.* 282 The mate remains and 'leans' the blubber from the carcass.

Lean(e, obs. form of LAIN v., to conceal.

Leane (lîna). [f. LEAN v. 1 + -ER.] One who leans, inclines, or reclines.

a1536 TINDALE in Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* (1581) 306 To heare the low onellie & to be a professour thereof and a leane vnto it. 1631 R. H. ARRAGIN *Whole Creature* i. 11 A staffe of Reedes, that deceives the leaners trust. 1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 3 Whereas our late leaners and lingerers after such a kinde of sect, could be content to deny all these. 1856 MRS. BAWNING *Aur. Leigh* ii. 56 Strong enough to bear such leaners on my shoulder.

Leaning (lînin), vbl. sb. [f. LEAN v. 1 + -ING.]

1. The action of LEAN v. 1; inclination; reclining. c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xx. 46 Pa forman hliniga [Vulg. *primos discipulos*]. c1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 295f. Le(y)nyng, *appocidacio.* 1530 PALSGR. 238f. Leaning to, *adhesion.* 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 5 According to the leaning of the Chaps of your Vice. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 277 p. 17 The various Leaning and Bendings of the Head. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 241 If the bricks. . . had all a certain leaning or bias in one direction out of the perpendicular. 1883 GILMOVA *Mongols* xxvii. 321 Inexplicable leanings and movements were seen about the shoulders.

b. Something to lean upon; † spec. the flat horizontal surface formed by the thickness of the wall on the inner and lower side of a window.

c1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 894 Lenyng *appuis.* 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 20 Persons, who. . . affect low leanings, to make use either to sit on. . . or to shew themselves. . . to passengers.

2. fig. Inclination, bias; tendency, 'penchant'.

1587 HARRISON *England* ii. v. (1877) l. 130 [An 'Italianate' Englishman says:] He is a foole that. . . will come in trouble for constant leaning to alie [religion]. 1795 BURKE *Th. on Scarcity* Wks. VII. 417 To these, great politicians may give a leaning, but they cannot give a law. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* iv. ii. 37 The latter was as little suspected of an heterodox leaning as Petavins himself. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. l. 231 The king was suspected by many of a leaning towards Rome. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* x. (1876) 290 Frederick the Great. . . manifested his strong French leanings in his choice of books.

3. attrib. and Comb. (= 'for leaning upon or against for rest or support'), as *leaning-board*, *carpet*, *chair*, *cushion*, *place*, *post*, *staff*, *support*; † *leaning-height*, the height of the 'leaning' (see 1 b spec.) of a window from the floor; also used adj. = next; † *leaning-high a.*, of a height to lean upon; *leaning-note Mus.* = *APPOGGIATURA*; *leaning-stock*, (a) a support (*lit.* and fig.); (b) in an organ, the ledge on which a pipe rests.

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1533 in Bayley *Tower Lond.* l. (1821) p. xx. It'm a 'lenyng borde laide in y<sup>e</sup> same chambre wyndow. 1566 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 53 A 'leaning Carpet laide before them, and Seats to sit on. 1601 HOLLAND *Flinty* l. 435 'Leaning chairs, wherein a man or woman may gently take a nap, sitting at ease and repose most sweetly. 1586 *Wills & Trs. N.C.* (Surtees 1860) 11. 120 In the greete chambre. . . ij long 'leaninge cushions. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 19 The 'leaning height of the Windows, ought to be three Foot and a half. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 124 They served for Podia or poraries of a leaning-height for which they had a slight cornice assigned them. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 49 As for the foundation of their building, it ought to be raised at first leaning high; and then to let it rest to settle, for if only brought. . . a foot high above ground, it will be pushed down again, but being 'leaning high, it will be preserved. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus., Appogatura* or 'Leaning Note. 1530 PALSGR. 238f. 'Leanyng place, *apuy.* 1533 in Bayley *Tower Lond.* l. (1821) p. xix. A great carrall wyndow. . . and lenyng places made new to the same. a1850 ROSSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* i. (1874) 54 My face shows my heart's colour, verily, Which, fainting, seeks for any leaning-place. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* ix. 18 It had two 'leanyng postes vpon both the sydes of the seate. c1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 295f. 'Leanyngge staffe, *calopodium, podium.* 1554 HULOET, *Lenyng staffe, podium.* 1530 PALSGR. 238f. 'Leanyng stoke, *apufal.* 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lvi. 335 They will be a sure and steddie leaning stocke to rest vpon. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 8 To worship Kimmion himself, and be his Masters leaning stock in that worship. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 56 Sometimes this ledge, or leaning-stock of the pipe, has a semi-circular cut, into which the pipe leans back. 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* xviii. 206 *Appoggiaturas*. . . are supposed to be a kind of buttress or 'leaning support to the note before which they are placed.

Leaning (lînin), ppl. a. [f. LEAN v. 1 + -ING 2.] That leans or inclines; † inclining towards a person in devotion or affection.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 919 f. [Wolsey] in whome the king receined such a leaning fantasie, for that he [etc.]. 1595 DANIEL *Chr. Wars* iv. xxix. The well-known right of the Earle of March alurd A leaning loue, whose cause he did pretend. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* viii. 311 The leaning head hung threatening o'er the flood, and nodded to the left. 1793 SWEATON *Elystone L.* § 114 The. . . leaning tower of Pisa. 1835 WILKINS *Melanie* 165 Hidden by yon leaning tree. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* l. xii. 89 In front of us was a second leaning mass.

Leanish (lînif), a. rare. [f. LEAN a. + -ISH.] Somewhat lean.

1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* ii. 234 Her waxing leanish, . . her drooping [etc.]. 1737 BRACKEN *Fairyry Impr.* (1757) II. 19 The Neck. . . should be leanish.

Leanly (lînli), adv. [f. LEAN a. + -LY 2.] In a lean fashion; with a lean body or form; meagrely, poorly.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas.* Fr. Tong, *Maignement*, leanely. 1669 BUNYAN *Holy Cite* 152 It was also (though but leanly) represented to us by the golden state of old Jerusalem in the days of Solomon the King. 1827 *Examiner* 67/1 Most leanly shapen. 1876 LANIER *Poems*, *P's. West* 108 So leanly sails the day behind the day.

Leanness (lînnēs). Also i hlænnes, -nys, 4 leenes, 4-5 lenesse, 5 lennesse, leynes, 5 6 lenenes(se), 6 leanenesse, leanos, Sc. leinnes. [f. LEAN a. + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being lean; thinness; meagreness; poverty (of land); barrenness; etc.

a1000 in Napier *Glosses* 192/33 *Macie*, mid hlænnesse. c1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* (Thorpe) l. 522 *Wæit* is þæt man besette his gedanc on nyderlicum þingum, þoton swilce modes hlænnyss? 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxiv. 23 þe shulen. . . faile for leenes in þoure wickidness. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. x. (1495) 116 Tomoche lenesse of the forheed and reulynge of the skynne. c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 86 If þæt. . . þe lymes ben mene bitwene fatnes & lenenes. c1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 115 He þæt hauns a mene face, in chekys and templys, bowynge to Lennesse. 1547 BORDE *Dyetary* xvii. 276 The fatnes of fleshe is not so moche nutryture as the leenes of fleshe. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 104 Better all be fatte. . . Than linger in leanenesse. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* i. i. 112 The poore King Reignier, whose large style Agrees not with the leanenesse of his purse. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gr. Brit.* x. (1614) 191 A sand. . . which being spread upon the face of the earth, bettereth the leanenesse thereof for grain. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 147 The women. . . incline rather to corpulency than leanenesse. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) l. iv. 66 The sacred kine. . . fit symbols of the leanness or the fertility of future years. 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle in Crit.* Misc. Ser. l. 233 A most unlovely leanness of judgment.

Leant, pa. t. and pa. pple. of LEAN v. 1

Lean-to (lîntu), sb. (and a.). Also 5 lenetoo, 7-8 leantoo, -too, lentoo, 8 Lentoo, 9 U.S. dial. leanter, linter. [f. LEAN v. 1 + To adv.]

A. sb. 'A building whose rafters pitch against or lean on to another building or against a wall' (Gwilt); a penthouse.

1461 in *Archaeol.* XXIII. 107 Emend' unius Lenetoo juxta parlor' annex'. Magn' Aule. 1618 R. HARRIS *Samuel's Funeral* To Rdr. (1622), Me thought it handsomer to lay all my stuffe upon the foundation, then to set up a lean-to. 1638 in T. Lechford *Note-Bk.* (1885) 54 And also the old house and lean-toos, yard and garden thereto belonging. 1639 *Ibid.* 217 Provided that the said Brackenburyshall have. . . liberty to make a leanto unto the end of the parlor. 1704 MADAM S. KNIGHT *Jrnl.* (1865) 24 Shee conducted me to a parlour in a little back Lentoo. 1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 358 A wall is continued eastward. . . having a stable built against it as a lean-to. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1883) l. 509 On one side of the church-tower there was a little penthouse, or lean-to, merely a stone roof, about three or four feet high, and supported by a single pillar. 1861 MRS. STOWE *Pearl Orr's Isl.* 10 A brown house of the kind that the natives call 'lean-to' or 'linter'. 1884 *Lavo*

*Times Rep.* l. l. 238/2 An old lean-to facing Gower-street

had been raised and a room erected above it. *transf.* 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player, Europe* iv. (1894) 101 A ledge of snow. . . formed a kind of lean-to against the. . . precipitous rock.

B. attrib. (or adj.) Belonging to or of the nature of a building such as that described in A. Also, placed so as to lean against something.

1649 in J. Merrill *Hist. Amesbury* (1880) 42 A payer of hinges of one of y<sup>e</sup> doores & y<sup>e</sup> raftes y<sup>e</sup> lie by y<sup>e</sup> leantoo side. 1666 *Deitham Rec.* (1894) IV. 122 The said bridge or foot planks and lenneto rayles. 1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple* xxi. The buildings appropriated for the prisoners were built with lean-to roofs on one side. 1860 GEO. ELLIOT *Mill on Fl.* l. iv. A lean-to pigsty. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 236 They had set fire to the lean-to outhouse.

† Leany, a. Obs. Also 5 lenoy. [f. LEAN a. + -Y.] Lean.

14.. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 95 Take leney beef and cut it in thyn lesks. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 199 They han fatte kernes, and leany knaves. 1602 DAVISON *Rhapsody* (1611) 39 Thou leany flocke that didst of late lament.

Leap (lîp), sb. 1. Forms: 1 hlýp, 3 lupō (ū), leope, leep e, (lip), 4-6 lepe, 6-7 leape, 6- leap. [OE. *hlýp*, Anglian *\*hlēp* str. masc. :- OTeut. type *\*hlaupi-*, corresponds (apart from declension) to Ofris. *bec-hlēp*, Du. *loep*, OHG. *hlouf* MHG. *louf*, mod. Ger. *lauf*], ON. *hlaup* neut. (1a) *lþ*, Sw. *löp* in compounds; f. root of LEAP v.]

1. An act of leaping; a springing from the ground or other standing-place; a bound, jump, spring.

a900 CYNEWELF *Crist* 747 (Gr.) Swa we men sculon heortan gehyrdum hlypum stylan. c1230 *Hali Meid.* 23 A muche lupo deneward. 1387 TREVISA *Hiden* (Rolls) III. 55 And foito make þat good he lepe ouer þe wal at oo leupe. a1400-50 *Alcander* 1761 Pou. . . maa þi lepis & þi laikis & quat þe liste ellis, As ratons or ruge myse in a rowme chambre. a1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 34.6 He at a leup was at hir and hir kyte. c1450 *Morlin* 142 It is grete nede a man to go bak to recover the better his leup. 1470 85 MALORY *Arthur* iii. v. The herte lepte a grete lepe. 1573 BARKE *Alv.* l. 204 A leup or jump. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 184 They spring away with most stupendous leaps. 1700 WALTON in *Col. lat.* (D. H. S.) l. 318 Mr. Bosely [was] observed. . . to have leaped, at six continued leaps, one and twenty yards, three quarters and some odd inches. 1711 ANDISON *Swift.* No. 223 p. 4 Those who had taken this Leap were observed never to relapse into that Passion. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 322 It sometimes happens, however, that they [salmon] want strength to make the leap. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 346 Our elders took leaps, now they are all jumps. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 61 For the 'Standing Leap', bring the horse up to the bar at an animated walk. . . For the 'Flying Leap', the horse must not be hurried. 1867 LADY HENRIET *Cradle L.* i. 7 The spot. . . from whence the Mamehuke. . . took the famous leap on horseback.

b. *transf.* and fig. esp. An abrupt movement or change; a sudden transition. Also with an adv., as *leap-up*.

c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 264 *De saltu lunæ*. . . þæt is ðes monan hlyp for þan þe he oferhlypð anne dæg. a1225 *Aner. R.* 48 þe heorte is a ful wilde best, and maked monie wilde lupo, as Seint Gregorie seith, 'nichil corde fugacijs'. c1400 *Yvain & Gau.* 72 Ful light of lepes has thou bene ay. a1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1767 And for þi song, wole I make a leupe from hem [stories], and go wole I to be emprise þat I first took. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807-8) IV. 653 Leaving the lord lieutenant for a while, we will give a little leape to actions of manhood against the enimie. 1592 BACON *Observ.* *Libel* Wks. 1825 V. 412 One Barrow. . . made a leup from a vain and libertine youth, to a preciseness in the highest degree. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. xxviii. (ed. 8) 238 'Tis justly matter of amazement, for a man in the leap of the one, or in the tumble of either of these, to retain a mind unaltered. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Comm.* iii. Miscell. (1711) 41 Thus in a very few Years the Commons proceeded so far as to wrest the Power of chusing a King intirely out of the Hands of the Nobles; which was so great a Leap. . . that [etc.]. 1856 GRINNON *Life* i. (1875) 7 The leap of the stamens of the Kalmia from their niches in the corolla. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* ii. xi. 289 The boulders and debris. . . came in shakles and rushes down the precipice. 1875 DOWDEN *Shakespeare* 86 The energy, the leap-up, the direct advance of the will of Helena. 1885 FAIRBAIRN *Catholicism* 89 Every attempt. . . to discover method and progress in creation, without leap or gap, violence or interference. . . was [etc.].

c. Phrases. *A leap in the dark*: a hazardous action undertaken in uncertainty as to the consequences. *By leaps, by leaps and bounds*: by sudden transitions; used esp. to express startling rapidity of advance or increase.

1608 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* v. vi. Go, now I am in for Hobbe's Voyage: a great Leap in the Dark. 1721 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 75 Make matrimony, like death, a leap in the dark. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 154 The telescope, in passing through it [the Milky Way], often goes by leaps from one cumulus to another. 1867 EARL DUNLOP in *Hand-sard Parl. Deb.* Ser. iii. CLXXXIX. 952 No doubt we are making a great experiment, and 'taking a leap in the dark'. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 8 Aug. 143/3 Electricity has been advanced 'by leaps and bounds'.

2. A leaping-place; something to be leaped over or from. Also, the place or distance leaped.

Frequent in place-names, as *Deerleap*, *Hindlip*, *Smuggler's Leap*, *Lover's Leap*.

c1205 *LAV.* 1928 Nu. . . haueð þat clif bare nome on ælche leode þat þæt weos Geomages lupo. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xlii. 56 Halfe a myle fra Nareth es þe leep þat oure Lord leped fra þe Jews. 1539 Dere leapes [see *DEER* 4b]. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. 1. 139 You take a Precept for no leape of danger, And woe your owne destruction. 20



1698 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lvii. 57 After they have carry'd their Riders safe over All Leaps. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 223 p. 4 This Place was therefore called *The Lover's Leap*. 1791 G. GAMBADO *Ann. Horsem.* vi. (1809) 90 The soil is pretty stiff, the leaps large and frequent. 1818 J. LAWRENCE *Brit. Field Sports* 410 He ran his Horse at a Leap, which every one else in the Field refused.

b. *Salmon leap*, a precipitous fall in a river (either natural or contrived artificially) over which salmon leap in ascending the river for breeding.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 369 In Irland beep þre samoun lepes. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Antiqu. & Min.* 220 They [salmon] are taken at leapes.

3. Of animals: The action of leaping (the female).

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* i. (1617) 38 [They] being desirous to get into good races, are fayne to get leapes for their Mares, either by courtesie, bribes, or stealth. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vi. 36 The rushing leap, the doubtful progeny. 1708 LOND. GAS. No. 4428/16 A Dapple Grey Horse . . . to be had for a Guinea a Leap.

transf. 1616 B. JOHNSON *Devil an Ass* iii. iii. (1631) 124 *Meercraft*. . . could you ha' . . . Beene satisfied with a leape o' your Host's daughter. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* iv. ii. I well know him For a most insatiate drabber. He hath given, Before he spent his own estate . . . A hundred pound a leape.

4. The sudden fall of a river to a lower level.

1796 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* xvii. 611 Where the Esk . . . forms a linn or leap. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 16 The Sault de Saint-Louis . . . is highest of the saults, falls, or leaps, in this part of the Saint-Laurence. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* i. ii. v. iii. 82 The quiet stream is a succession of leaps and pools. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (ed. 6) 286 The water makes five or six leaps in its descent.

5. An alleged name for a 'company' of leopards. Obs.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Lepe of Lebaridis.

6. Mining. A fault or dislocation of strata. A leap up or leap down, one caused by upheaval or sinking of the strata.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.*, *Leap* . . . is when the Vein is thrown of from its perpendicular Course, at once into the Side; these Leaps never happen, but at some Wayboard, or large Bed-joint. 1855 CORNWALL 109 Vertical Intersections.—These are commonly called leaps, or throws. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining Gloss.* s.v. *Fault*. If [the displacement of strata is] upwards, a leap or upthrow; if downwards, a slide or downthrow.

7. Mus. A passing from one note to another by an interval greater than a degree of the scale.

1674 PLYMOUTH *Skill Mus.* i. xi. 45 By the taking of the greater Sixth that falls by a leap. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Leaps*, this word is properly applicable to any disjunct degree, but is generally used to signify a distance consisting of several intermediate intervals. 1889 E. PROCT *Harmony* (ed. 10) vi. § 164 A second inversion may be approached either by leap . . . or by step . . . from the root position of another chord.

8. Comb.: leap-Christian (see quot.); + leap-month, February of leap year; leap-ore, 'the most inferior quality of tin ore' (*Cent. Dict.*); leap pease, ? parched-peas; + leap-skip a. (*nonce-wd.*), applied to the knight's move in chess; + leap-staff, a leaping-pole. Also LEAP DAY, LEAP YEAR.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. F. & Rev. App.* 684 \*Leap-Christians are not so much to be liked, that all on the sudden, of notorious profane become extremely precise and scrupulous. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* IV. 36 The \*leape month, which is February. 1648 60 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *De Schrickel-moent*, the Leape-month. 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Hush.* (1625) 137 The field Pease, are, onely for boyling and making of \*leape Pease, or parching. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Fam. Ep.* Wks. (1711) 146 The lady . . . is . . . inhibited from the \*leap-skip bound of the knights. c 1626 *Dick of Devon*. iv. iii. in *Bullen O. P.* II. 78 One with a \*leape staffe may leape over it.

**Leap** (lîp), sb. 2. Forms: 1 léap, 3-6 lep(e), 4-5 leep(e), 6-7 leape, 7- lepe; dial. 5 leippe, 7-8 lib, 8 lip, 9 lep(e). [OE. *leap* str. masc. = ON. *laup-r* (MSw. *löper*).]

1. A basket. Now dial. Cf. SEED-LEAP.

c 1000 WULFSTAN *Hom.*, *De Confessione* (Napier) 293 Ða bæc man up of ðan ðe hi læfdon twelf leapas fulle. a 1250 *Orul & Night*. 359 Thez thu nime evere oth than lepe, a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4486 A lepe . . . Wit bred þat i bar on mi heued. *Ibid.* 17919 In a lep men lete him dun Vte ouer þe walles o þe tun. 1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* ii. 3 Thanne sche took a lep of segge . . . and putte the 3ong child with yane. 1432-50 *Tr. Higden* (Rolls) V. 195 Moyses thabbot . . . toke a lepe fulle of gravelle on his backe. 1495-6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 653 Pro leppez et Scotellez pro granario. 1530 PALSGR. 238/2 Lepe or a basket, *corbeille*. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 23 The other leape is to putte the worst lockes of wooll into. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lep, lepe*, a large deep basket.

† b. Used locally as a measure; in Sussex, according to Ray, half a bushel. ? Obs.

1277 *Extent Manor of Cerring, Suss.* in *Du Cange* s. v. *Lepa*, Et colligit de nucibus in bosco comini tertiam partem unius mensure, quæ vocatur Lepe, quod est tertia pars 2 bussellorum, et valet quadrantem. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 70 A Leap or Lib; Suss. Half a bushel.

2. A basket in which to catch or keep fish.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 167/14 *Nassa*, bogent, uel leape. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5352 In lepes & in coules so mæche viss hii ssoleþ hom bringe þat ech mon ssal wondry of so gret cæchinge. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* xl. 26 Whether thou shalt fille nettis with his skyn, and the lep (1388 leep) of fischis with the hed of hym? c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 297/1 Leap, for fysshe kepyng, or takynge, *naissa*.

1485-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 363 Item . . . for makenge of lepes and othir gere for the kechyn to kepe ynnec elcs ij. s. ix. d. 1530 PALSGR. 287/2 Welle or lepe for fysshe, *boutice*. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 [No person shal take] in . . . any welle . . . lepe, or by any other engyne . . . the yonge frye . . . of any kynde of Salmon. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 218 Weaving them close together . . . after the manner of a fishers leape or weele net. 1649 BURNES *Eng. Improv. Instr.* (1653) 172 The Osier . . . is of especiall use for . . . fishermen for making Leaps & instruments to catch fish in. 1873 *Act 36 & 37 Vict.* c. 71 § 15 Except wheels or leaps for taking lamprens.

3. attrib. and Comb., as leap maker, weel; + leap-head, a weel; + leap-hole (see quot. 1641).

1360-1 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* 563 Johanni lepe-maker pro 4 spartis pro bracia, 2 scuteles, 2 flekes [etc.], 8s. 4d. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 213/2 A lepe maker, *cophinariis, corbio*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* l. 248 A wonderful number of these Veels . . . inasmuch as in the leapeweels and weernets . . . there be found somtime a thousand of them wrapped together in one ball. 1611 COTGR., *Mannequin*. . . also, a little basket, leape-head, or weele, made of bullrushes, and used by fishermen. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 61 When . . . wee feare that it will heate in the mowe, then doe wee drawe up a leape aboute the middle of each roomstead; and see by this meanes the storme getteth a vent by the leape-holes.

**Leap** (lîp), v. Pa. t. and pa. pple. leaped (lîpt), leapt (lept). Forms: 1 hléapan, 3 leapan, lepen n, leoppe, lupe, 4 luppe n, lippe, lippe, lip, leope, Kent. lheap, 3-4 lepen, 3 6 lepe, 5-6 Sc. and north. dial. leip, 5-7 leppe, 3 6-7 leape, 6-leap. Pa. t. 1 hléop, pl. hléupen, (subj. hléipe), 3 leope n, leop (pe, le o) up, lupe, 3-5 leip (pe, leep, 4-7 leepe, 4-5 lepe, 4lepp, 4hip, 4leip, lip, 4oop, 4up, 4-7 lepe, 4 6 Sc., 9 lepe, 5 lappe, laup, 6 leap, lapp, loppe, 3-9 Sc. and north. dial. lap; weak forms 3 leopt, 3-5 lepte, 4 leepte, leptide, lippid(e), lippt(e), lupten, 4 6 leped, 6 leapte, 5-7 lept, 6-leapt, leaped. Pa. pple. 1 hléapan, 3 ileope, 3-6 lopen, 5 lopon, 6 Sc. loppin, 6, 8 Sc. luppen, 9 Sc. luppen; weak forms 4 lippid, 6-7 lept, 6-leapt, 7-leaped.

[A Com. Teut. reduplicating str. vb., which has become weak in Eng.: OE. *hléapan* (pa. t. *hléop*, pl. *hléupen*, pa. pple. *hléupen*) corresponds to OFris. *h. lēpa, hliapa*, pa. t. *hlēp*, pa. pple. *hlēpen*, OS. (a-) *hlōpan*, pa. t. pl. *hlōpūn* (MDu. *lōpen*, Du. *loopen*, pa. t. *liep*, pa. pple. *geloopen*), OHG. (h) *lauffan, loufan* (MHG. *lousen*, mod.G. *laufen*, pa. t. *lief*, pa. pple. *gelaufen*), ON. *hlauþa*, pa. t. *hlíþ*, pl. *hlíþom*, *hlupom*, pa. pple. *hlaupenn* (Sw. *lōpa*, Da. *løbe*), Goth. *us-hlaupan*:—OTeut. \**hlaupan*. The equivalent LOUF, from ON. *hlauþa*, has in Sc. and some northern dialects supplanted the native form in the present stem.

No certain affinities outside Teut. are known: some scholars have suggested connexion with Lith. *klūpti* to remain kneeling, *klūpti* to fall on one's knees, to stumble; or with Gr. *κλύπειν* to diver.]

† 1. intr. To run; to go hastily or with violence; to rush, to 'throw oneself'. Also with advs., as forth, out. (In OE., *ut hléapan* = to escape.) Obs.

*Beowulf* (Z.) 865 Hwílum heaþo-rofe hleapan leton on æt-flit faran fealwe mearas. 11. O. E. Chron. an. 1072 (MS. D.) Her Eadwine eorl & Morkere eorl hlupon ut & mislice ferdon on wuda. *Ibid.* an. 1087 (MS. Laud.) Roger het an of heom se hleop into þam castele æt Norðwic. c 1205 LAY. 248/4 3if Ardur ne leope to swulc hit a liun weore and þas word seide. a 1225 *Juliana* 38 Þis eadie meiden . . . leop to ant lahte him. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2726 And to hemward swide he lep. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8170 Vor hor hors were al astoned . . . ac some stode . . . stille & some lepte her & þer. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4541 Pe boteler to be prisun lep. c 1330 *Assump. Virg.* (B. M. MS.) 613 To be beere he cani lepan. 1340 *Ayeb.* 240 Þo hlip on þe mayster and him keste. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. Pro. 94 Erchedekenes and Deknes . . . Beon lepen to londun. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 242 Thai that neir enbuschit war Lap out. 1528 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 493 The freindes of the said traitor are loppin to hym into Scotlande. c 1560 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 65 He hard a sturr in the streit, and therewith lap furth. 1566 DALRYMPLE *Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ii. 163 The Scottis courageous . . . leipsis to stralkis. 1644 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1841) II. 217 Coll. Macgillespie's son, who, with two thousand five hundred runagates from Ireland, are loppin over here. 1716 RAMSAY *On Wit* 15 Hameward with clever strides he lap.

† b. To break out in an illegal or disorderly way. a 1670 J. SCOT *Staggering State* (1754) 153 He . . . grieving that he had not that power in court that he thought his birth and place deserved, leapt out, and made sundry out-reds against the king.

2. To rise with both (or all four) feet suddenly from the ground or other standing-place, alighting in some other position; to jump, spring. Often with advs., as aside, down, in, out. Also with cognate object.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxiii. 214 Ðæt his ne blipen unwillende on ðæt scorne clif unðeawa. c 1200 ORMIN 17292 Þurh þatt trelaþe gast himm badd Dun leppenn off þe temple. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1829 His hors for fere gan to turne, And leape aside, and foundered as he leape. c 1450 *Merlin* 21 He hadde lepte in to the ryver and drowned hymself. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. x. 119 The tothir fey bruthir. Lap fra the cart. 1510 LYNDSEAY *Test. Papynge* 552 The ledder schuke, he lepe, and gat one fall. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) III. 447 He suld haif gart him leip Thre lowpis in ane. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* ii. 322 Cauerns in the earth, so darke and wondrous deepe As

that, into whose mouth the desperate Roman leape. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* ii. 53 He [the frog] must . . . shut his eyes, and so leap blindly. 1707 LOND. GAS. No. 4382/4 Stolen. A bright bay Gelding, . . . walks, trots, gallops, and leaps. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 233 p. 2 This Account . . . only mentioning the Name of the Lover who leaped, the Person he leaped for. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* i. i. 1. . . lap in o'er the dyke. 1803 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xx, He leaped up the stone steps by two at a time. 1884 LADY VERNEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 547 To save himself by leaping from the car.

Proverb. 1546 J. KEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 6 Ye may learne . . . to looke or ye leape. c 1570 *Marr. Wit & Science* iv. i. Civ. But he that leapes before he loke, good sonne, Maye leape in the myre.

b. Phrase. (Ready) to leap out of + oneself or one's skin (as an expression of delight or eagerness).

1611 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. ii. 54 Our King being ready to leape out of himself, for joy of his found Daughter. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* iii. i. Tho' a poor snake, I will leap out of my skin for joy. 1776 FOOTE *Capuchin* i. Wks. 1799 II. 388, I should have been ready to leap out of my skin at the sight of a countryman in foreign parts.

c. To spring to one's seat upon a horse, into the saddle. Often with up. Also, + to leap on, + to leap to horse.

c 900 *Tr. Bede's Hist.* ii. x. [xiii.] (1890) 138 [He] hleop on þas cynynges stedan. c 1205 LAY. 9284 Leoup he an his stede. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 41/232 And lupe þou up bi-lynde me. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5278 (Kölbling) Opon her hors þai lopen swithe. 1311. *Sir Beus* 1945 (MS. A.) Into þe sadel a lippte. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ii. 28 The bruss lap on, and thiddir raid. c 1440 *Generydes* 2262 Generydes leppe vyppon his stede. c 1450 *Merlin* 232 Thei dide his comendement, and lepe to horse. a 1533 LAD. BERNERS *Hoorn* lxii. 216 Huon & his company lept oþ their horsen. 1600 *Dict. Gouerie* *Conspir.* in *Moyses Mem.* Scot. (1755) 265 Before his majestie . . . could leape on horseback. a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I.* (Bannatyne Club) I. 94 Allwayes, he lap on in Aberdeen, about 60 horse with swords, pikstols, [etc.]. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. ii. 137 Hanaiyun had only time to leap on horseback.

d. Of a fish: To spring from the water.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 203 A greet fische leep into þe schip. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis O.* clii, Lytill fischis . . . with bakkis blewle as lede, Lap and playit. 1536 BELLENOFF *Cron. Scot.*, *Descr. Alb.* xi. (1541) Cij b, Als some as thir salmond cumis to ye lyn, thay leip. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 71 The troutis lap out of the Leven Lough. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ix. (1880) 334 Whenever a salmon leaps you must keep a slack line.

e. To leap at: to make a spring at in order to seize; fig. to exhibit eagerness for. Cf. to jump at. So + to leap to be or do something.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xiii. 51 If Cæsar please, our Master Will leape to be his Friend. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* iii. i. My too curious appetite . . . Would leape at a mouldy crust. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 214, I could . . . see fishes leaping at flies of several shapcs and colours. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* i. i, But observe this Dogg; I hold him out Meant . . . 'Tis held indeed higher than he can Leap; and yet, if he Leap not at it, I do not give it him. 1671 L. ADDISON *W. Barbary* 20 Large Incomcs, the baite disloyalty stit leaps at. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xiii, Saunders lap at the proposition.

3. To spring sportively up and down; to jump (with joy, mirth, etc.); to dance, skip.

c 900 *Tr. Bede's Hist.* v. iii. (1891) 390 He astopode & ða was gongende & hleapende & Dryhten herigende. c 1205 LAY. 24697 Summe þoe gunnen lepen. 1340 *Ayeb.* 156 Þe asse . . . begiþ to lheappe and yernþ to-yens him. 1382 WYCLIF *Matth.* xi. 17 We han sungen to þou, and 3e han ant lippid. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxiii. (Percy Soc.) 163 My greyhounds leped and my stede did stering. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandant*. iv. (1637) 39 Asking us if that were to hallow the Sabbath . . . to swill & to bibble, to leape, to wallow & tumble in bed. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* vi. 23 Reioice yee in that day, and leape for ioy. 1792 A. WILSON *Watty & Meg*, Watty lap, and danced, and kiss'd her. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* i. (1857) 41 And ankle-deep in English grass I leaped, And clapped my hands. 1866 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* x, And brutes in field and brutes in pen Leap that the world goes round again.

4. To spring suddenly to or upon one's feet; to rise with a bound from a sitting or recumbent position. Often with up. + To leap afoot: to spring to the ground from horseback; to dismount.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7135 (Kölbling) [He] gan arise of his swouþ . . . Vp he lepe wip chaufed blod. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8646 Achilles . . . bound vp his wounde . . . Lep vp full lyuely launchit on swithe. c 1450 *Merlin* 195 He lepe upon hys feet vigorously. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* lxviii. 113 The duc leep a foote & drewe oute his swerde. 1697 DAYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 498 Arethusa leaping from her Bed, First lifts above the Waves her beauteous Head. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* l. 96 A pilot asleep on the howling sea Leaped up from the deck in agony. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 842 Vivien. . . Leapt from her session on his lap and stood Stiff as a frozen viper.

fig. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 19 The sudden light that leapt at the first word's provocation, from the heart-deeps where it slept.

5. transf. of things: To spring, move with a leap or bound; esp. to 'fly' (by explosive or other force). Often with advs. Also fig.

c 1205 LAY. 22031 Vðen þer leppeð oð ut . . . ðeoð ut a þat lond. 1340 *Ayeb.* 27 And nor þet þe herte was uol of nyem hit behouþ þet hit lheappe out be þe mouþe. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xii. iii. (1495) 411 The goshawke . . . smyttyth and flappeth her wynges, and in so dooynge the olde fethers lepen out and newe growe. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 46 Fyrst setþe þy mustuls quyl shal of lepe In water. c 1425 *Screen Sag.* (P.) 627 Al the vertu ther schulde bee, Is lapon into the lytly tre. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Dan Bartholomew*



Posies 98 From reasons rule his fancie lightly lope. 1613 SHAKS. *Ilen. VIII.* iii. 206 He parted frowning from me, as if Ruine Leap'd from his Eyes. 1667 MARVELL *Corr.* xxxvii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 82 'Tis probable it [the Bill] may this very day leap beyond any man's reach for the future. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* (C. P. S.) 89, I thought ten thousand swords must have leaped from their scabbards to avenge even a look that threatened her with insult. 1814 CARV *Danfe.* Par. v. 91 The arrow, ere the cord is still, Leapeth unto its mark. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. x. 65 The echos... leaped from cliff to cliff. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 61 The vessel was shaken, and the name of Matthias leapt out. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 154 Above field and wood, leaps up the Saleve Cliff, two thousand feet into the air.

† b. To burst, crack, 'fly'. Obs.  
1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vi. in Ashm. (1652) 95 Manie Claies woll leape in Fier. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. xxvi. 198 As a chesnut laid into the fire, leaps and breaks.

c. Of the heart: To beat vigorously, beat 'high', bound, throb. Also rarely of the pulse.

1536 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 289 b. Wherefore the herte hoppeth and lepeh in the body. 1596 BR. W. BARLOW *Three Serms.* Ded. 81 Made mens hearts to leape for joy. 1688 MIEGE *Fr. Dict. s.v. Heart.* His Heart is ready to leap into his Mouth. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* III. 32 He found its [the carp's] heart leaping... four hours after a separation from the body. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 6 His heart leapt high as he look'd. 1900 BLACKBURN *Mag.* June 789 His pulses leaped, and his comely face Glowed with the pride of a fighting race.

d. *colloq.* Of frost: To 'give' or thaw suddenly.  
1869 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm.* (ed. 2) I. 139/2 When frost suddenly gives way in the morning about sunrise, it is said to have 'leapt'.

e. Mining. (See quot.)  
1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s.v. Sometimes a Vein... will leap [as] much aside as a Yard... or more. 1802 J. MAWE *Mix. Derbyshire* 206 Gloss., *Leap*, the vein is said to leap when a substance intersects it, and it is found again, a few feet from the perpendicular.

f. with reference to leap-year.

1600 [see LEAP DAY]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 6 Whereupon every fifth yeere leapeh, and one odde day is set to the rest. 1604 Bk. *Com. Prayer* Rubric, When the yeeres of our Lorde may be diuided into foure euen partes, which is every fourth yeere: then the Sunday letter leapeh. a 1681 WHARTON *Disc. Yrs. Months & D. Wks.* (1683) 74 By this Addition... the Fixed Holy-days, and the like, do as it were leap one day farther into the Week.

6. *fig.* To pass abruptly or at a bound (from one condition or position to another). Also with *back, down, up*.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 236 Lo! hwi þe swike wolde makien hire, a last, leapeu into prude. a 1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 285 For þenne schal i lepen fra rode in to reste. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8800 þat þou þarfor lepe not in ire. a 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 384 þus deede beggers freris, lippen up to kynges power. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2084 Bot some leppe for the lyfe, that one zone lawnde houze. 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvii. 101 The pairtires mett and maid a fair contrack; Bot now, allace! the men are loppin aback for oppin sklander, callit aen speikand devill. 1598 GREENE *Wey Tacitus' Ann.* VI. x. (1622) 137 He gaue him time to leape backe from their agreements. 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* (1614) 223 And to leape back into the Talmud) a certain Rabbi... saw [etc.]. *Ibid.* 746 Let us draw somewhat nearer the Sunne, gently marching... lest if wee should suddenly leape from one extremity to another, we should [etc.]. a 1690 SPALDING *Troub. Chas.* I (Bannatyne Club) II. 319 Forgetting his oath... he lap in to the other syd. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus* IV. i. (1733) 78 Without leaping out of one Slavery into another. 1846 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1891) III. 378 They leape down from Aristotle to Bentham, from Plato to Coleridge, with the fewest possible resting-places between.

b. To pass over at a bound; † to evade, neglect.  
1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. ii. 20 A hot temper leapes ere a colde decree. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 55, I could leape over the rest, but this passed, I doubt it will never be recovered in any age. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. p. xv, I can perceive several Things worth noticing, they have neglected or leapt over. 1891 CHEVNE *Orig. Psalter* viii. 408 The world's great change was expected so shortly that the brief waiting time might easily be leaped over.

7. *trans.* To spring over; to pass from one side to the other by leaping. Also in *phr.* to leap bounds (*lit.* and *fig.*). Also said of a bridge span.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) III. 57 Romulus diede afore thro lepenge the wallis of Rome. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1046 Shaw schall and pithie resouns quhy That Danger lap the dyke. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. iv. 21 Be clamorous, and leape all ciuill bounds. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 228 Let 'em not leape the Ditch, or swim the Flood. 1780 COWPER *Præter. Err.* 93 The Nimrod... Leaps every fence but one. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 30 He was a gash an' faithful tyke, As ever lap a sheugh or dyke. 1865 KINGSTLEY *Hercu.* xxviii. Come on, leap it like me! 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 293 The single arched bridge that leaps the Ain.

*fig.* a 1637 B. JONSON *Pind. Ode. Mem. Sir L. Cary & Sir H. Morrison* iii. He leapt the present age, Possess with holy rage, To see that bright eternal day.

8. To cause (an animal) to take a leap. Also *fig.*  
1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 355 Those restless Furies... will never cease stimulating and spurring us on... till they have leapt us headlong into the everlasting Burnings. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. 287 [He] had leaped his horse across a deep nullah.

9. Of certain beasts: To spring upon (the female) in copulation. Also *absol.* Also † to leap upon.

1530 TINNALE *Gen.* xxxi. to All the rammes that leape vpon the shepe are straked, spotted and partie. 1530 PALSGR. 606/1 Kepe your horse in the stabyl, for he and leape a mare he will be the worse to journey a good while after. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 6. § 4 The Lords... shall not... suffer any of the said mares to be covered or leapt

with any stoned Horse. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iv. 49. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 251 A Ram that never leaped a Sheep. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1757) II. 128 Colts got by such Horses that have leaped eight or ten Times a Day. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 105/1 A bull... which leaps cows at 54. 55. a cow. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 232 The young bull... will not leap any cows... till the first of May.

*transf.* a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* II. ii. I had rather be Sir Tim the schoolmaster, and leap a dairy-maid. 1639 MAYNE *City Match* II. iii. 13 Why what are you? you will not leap me, Sir, Pray know your distance.

10. *Comb.* † leap candle. see quot.; † leap-land a, vagabond (cf. *land-leaper*). Also LEAP FROG.

1839 W. J. THOMS *Anced. & Tradit.* (Camden) 96 The young girls in and about Oxford have a sport called 'Leap Candle, for which they set a candle in the middle of the room in a candlestick, and then draw up their coats... and dance over the candle back and forth with these words [etc.]. 1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Self-deceiving* (ed. 8) 256 God did not allow of such routing 'leap-Leuites.

Leap day. An intercalary day in the calendar, esp. that of leap-year, February 29th.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLV. xlv. 1232 This yeere leapt, and the leap day was the morrow after the feast *Terminalia*. 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. Stella* 29 Feb., This is leap-year, and this is leap-day. 1833 HERSCHL *Astron.* xiii. 412 The surplus days thus thrown into the reckoning are called intercalary or leap days. 1896 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 5/4 Rossini was born on February 29 (or 'leap-day'), 1792.

Leaper (lē'pə). Forms: † hleapere, † lepere, 5 lepare, 6-leaper. [OE. *hleapere*: see LEAP v. and -ER 1.] One who leaps.

† 1. A runner; a dancer. Also with *advs.* Obs.  
a 1000 O. E. Chron. an. 889 On þissum zear weas nan ferled to Rome, buton tuxen hleaperas Ælfred cnyng sende mid gewritum. c 1000 *Angl. P.* in W. Wulker 311 Saltator, hleapere. 1382 [implied in LEAPERESS]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* x. 107 The whiche aren leumak lollers and leperes a-boute. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 297/1 Lepare, or rennare, cursor, lepare, or rennare a-wey, fugax. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Tras. Fr. Tong.* Sautteur ou danseur, a leaper, or danser.

† b. [After Du. *looper*]. An irregular soldier.  
1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 116 General Vere sent forth some of his Leapers or adventurers to take some prisoner of the enemies Campe.

2. A person or an animal that leaps or jumps.  
c 1325 *Names of Hare in Rel. Ant.* I. 133 The wilde der, the lepere. 1573 LAUD *Pilgr. Princes* (1607) 100 Wisardes, leapers, runners and such like games were appointed. 1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 318 Who did... out-leap... the next-best leaper... by seven inches. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 366 The Danish horses were good leapers. 1836 C. SHAW *Let.* 9 May in *Mem.* 1837 568 The most extraordinary leaper, and perhaps most active man in Europe. 1861 WHISK *Melville Mkt. Hall* 275 The two horses... both capital leapers.

b. An animal which uses leaping as a mode of progression.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 254 They are also called springers, or leapers, from the agility with which they leap, rather than walk. 1828 STARR *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 332 Laurenti, in 1768, in his Synopsis of Reptiles, divides them into three orders, viz. Leapers, as the frogs; Walkers, as the lizards; and Serpents. 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 121 These true Orthoptera may be readily divided into three tribes, namely, the Leapers, or *Saltatoria*, the Runners, or *Cursoria*; and the Earwigs, or *Euplexoptera*.

3. A hollow cylinder with a hook at one end, employed in untwisting old ropes. Cf. LOPER. (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875.)

† Leaperess. Obs. rare -1. [f. LEAPER + -ESS.] A female dancer.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* ix. 4 With a leperesse, or tumbler [1388 daunsresse, *Vulg. saltatrice*], be thou not besy.

Leaperous, obs. form of LEPROUS.

Leap-frog. [f. LEAP v.]

1. A boys' game in which one player places his hands upon the bent back or shoulders of another and leaps or vaults over him. Also, a jump or leap of this description.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 142 If I could winne a Lady at Leape-frogge, or by vaulting into my Saddle, with my Armour on my backe. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 15 Like fair gamsters at Leap-frog. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxvii. 402 They... exercised themselves at leap frog. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xix, Massa Twig... clapping his hands on the old lady's shoulders cleared her and her tub cleverly by a regular leap frog. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1883) I. 464 And ended... by jumping leap-frog over the backs of the whole company. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* I. i. 8 A double row of posts—where boys played leap-frog.

*fig.* 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* Misc. (1711) 299 There is a perpetual Game at Leap-Frog between both; and sometimes the Flesh is uppermost, and sometimes the Spirit. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Ann. Leigh* I. (1857) 35 We play at leap-frog over the good Term.

2. Croquet. (See quot.)

1874 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 33 The Leapfrog or Jump Stroke. This may be called a 'fancy' stroke... The object is, when a hoop or another ball is in the way of the striker's ball, to make the latter jump over the obstacle.

Hence Leap-frog v., to leap or vault as at leap-frog (*intr.* and *trans.*). Leap-frogger, one who plays at leap-frog.

1872 G. MACDONALD *Wilt. Cumb.* I. xiii. 215 All I had to do was to go on leap-frogging. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Jan. 2/1 Sometimes a too ambitious leap-frogger ruined his party by overbalancing and falling off. 1891 KIRLING *Life's Handicap* 210 He... tried to leapfrog into the saddle. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* xxxii. 329 Leap-frogged it [a tomb-stone], hundreds of times, when I were a boy, I have.

† Lea'pful. Obs. [f. LEAP *sh.* 2 + -FUL. Orig. in syntactical comb.] A basketful.

c 1000 [see LEAP *sh.* 2]. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 14 How many leepfullis of broke mete þei token aftir. 1382 — *Mark* viii. 8 v. rr. lepfull, lepis ful. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 207 3a, lorde, and xij lepfull per lefte Of releue whan all men had eten.

† Leap-gate. Obs. Forms: † hlypseat, † 4 lipzet, † 5 lypzet(e, -zet, † 7 leap-yeat. [f. LEAP *sh.* 1 + GATE *sh.* 1] A low gate in a fence, which can be leaped by deer, while keeping sheep from straying.

980 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 180/28 Ondlang zeardeas on ðæt hlypseat. 13. *Eulog. Hist.* (Rolls) III. 224 Fuit ibi una porta quæ vocatur in lingua Anglicana lipzet [v. rr. 14. lypzete, lypzet]. 1609 in S. ROWE *Peramb. Dartmoor* (1848) 278 The corne hedges and leape yeates rounde aboute the same Common and forest. c 1630 RISSON *Surr. Devon* § 215 (1810) 223 The correction of the... ditches, and leape-yeates, shall be in the court.

Leaping (lē'pɪŋ), *vbl. sh.* [f. LEAP v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. LEAP, in various senses.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 480 Ða unstaððigan hleapunge þæs mædenes. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxii. (1493) 781 The wyldte gote is... moost hyght in lepyngne and mooste sharpe in sighte. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 297/1 Lepynge a-wey, fuga. 1529 *Supplic. to King* (E. E. T. S.) 41 Church ales in the whiche with leapyngne, daunsyng, and kyssyng, they maynteyne the profet of their churche. 1611 FLORIO, *Chiarantana*, a kind of Caroll or song full of leaping like a Scottish jigge. 1622 MARIE tr. *Alenais' Guzman d'Alf.* II. 49 Which way so euer I sought to winde me, was but a leaping out of the Fryng Pan into the fire. 1664 COTTON *Scarron*. 30 Our Eneas, at two leaping, Set the first foot upon the steppings. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* liv, By brooks too broad for leaping The lightfoot boys are laid.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as leaping-har, -pole; leaping-head, -horn, the lower pommel on a side-saddle, against which the left knee presses in leaping; a hunting-horn, 'third crutch'; † leaping-house, a brotbel; leaping-on-stone, a stone for convenience in mounting a horse; a horse-block; leaping time, the time of activity, youth.

1852 WHATELY in *Life* 1866. II. 260 The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill (commonly called 'Lord John's 'leaping-har' to afford exercise in jumping over it. 1881 Mrs. P. O. DONOGHUE *Ladies on Horses*. I. iii. 35 By... pressing the left knee against the 'leaping-head, you can accomplish the rise in your saddle. 1899 *Art Training Horses* ix. 144 In case of a horse 'bucking', without the 'leaping-horn' there is nothing to prevent a lady from being thrown up. But the leaping-horn holds down the left knee. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* I. ii. 9 What a diuell hast thou to do with the time of the day? vntlesse houres were cups of Sacke... and dialls the signes of 'Leaping-houses'. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* II. i. 6; He immediately trotted to the side of the 'leaping-on-stone' of which Scott from his lameness found it convenient to make use. 1859 FARRAR *Jul. Home* xlv. 205 Trying the merits of his alpenstock as a 'leaping pole'. 1893 BARRING-GOULD *Cheep Jack* Z. III. 192 In the Fens, when a man requires to traverse a considerable distance, he provides himself with a leaping-pole. 1611 SHAKS. *Jymb.* iv. ii. 200 To haue turn'd my 'leaping time into a Crutch.

Leaping (lē'pɪŋ), *vbl. a.* [f. LEAP v. + -ING 2.] That leaps († runs, † dances, etc.: see the vb.).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 482 Herodes swor... ðæt he wolde ðære hleapendan deher forgyfan swa hwæt swa heo bæde. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 389 More sutil and sinful þan þis lepyngne strumpe [sc. the daughter of Herodias]. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1460 They luyshene to-gedyres... on leppande stedes. 1607 TOSSELL *Four. Beasts* 1638 12 There is a remedy to quail these wanton leaping beasts [satyrs]. 1667 DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE in *Life Duke N.* (1886) II. 101 A grey leaping horse. 1716 *Loyal Mourner* 9 And leaping Dolphins catch a distant View. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* iv. (1871) 219 A joy as of the leaping fire Over the house-roof rising higher.

b. In the names of various animals, plants, etc., as leaping cucumber = *spriting* or *squirting* cucumber (see CUCUMBER 3.; leaping-fish, the fish *Salarias tridactylus*, of Ceylon; so called because it comes on shore and leaps over the wet stones, etc.; (Cape) leaping hare = *jumping* hare: see JUMPING *vbl.* a. b; leaping spider, 'a jumping spider, one of the *Saltigrada*' (W.). 1548-78 \*Leaping cucumber (see CUCUMBER 3). 1861 TEN-NENT *Nat. Hist. Ceylon* 495 Index, \*Leaping fish. 1849 *Mammalia* IV. 44 The \*leaping hare equals our common hare in size. 1859 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* I. 538 The Spring Haas, or Cape Gerboa, sometimes called, from its hare-like aspect, the Cape Leaping Hare.

c. Leaping ague, † gout (see quots.).

1562 TURNER *Bathis* 6 This bath... is good for the leping goutte, that runneth from one ioynte to another. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* IV. 5 A distemper called by the country-people the leaping-ague, and by physicians, St. Vitus's dance. 1806 FOSSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 375 In the mountainous part of Angus a singular disease, called there the leaping ague, is said to exist, bearing a resemblance to St. Vitus's dance.

Hence Leapingly *adv.*, by leaps.

1548 ELVOT *Dict. Assultim*, leapingly, impungly.

Leaprous, Leapry, obs. fl. LEPROUS, LEFRY.

Leap year. [Late ME., f. LEAP *sh.* 1; prob. of much older formation, as the ON. *hlaup-dr* is presumably, like other terms of the Roman calendar, imitated from Eng.]

The name may refer to the fact that in the bissextile year any fixed festival after Feb. falls on the next week-day but one to that on which it fell in the preceding year, not on



the next week-day as usual. Cf. med. L. *salvus lunæ* (OE. *lunian hlýp*), the omission of a day in the reckoning of the lunar month, made every nineteen years to bring the calendar into accord with the astronomical phenomena.]

A year having one day (now Feb. 29) more than the common year; a bissextile year. † To make leap year of: (fig.) to pass over.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 199 *pat tyme Iulius amended þe kalender, and fonde þe cause of the lepe 3ere* [L. *rationem bisexti invenit*]. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. XXXI. 127 Bysextre or lepe yere, whiche in iij yere falleth ones. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 207 The next leape yere after wedding was first made. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 38 In civil entries to heritage, if it be for the better, men can make leape-years of their father and seeke farther uppe. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 3 That Year was called the Bisextile; and by us Leap-Year because one day of the Week is leaped over in the Observation of the Festivals. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Astron.* I. 141 (U. K. S.) The years 1600, 2000, 2400, would be leape years.

**Lear**¹ (līr). Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 5-7 *lere*, 6 *leare*, 6-7 *leer*(e), 9 *leir*. [f. *LERE* v.; but in mod. *Sc.* use prob. a mere graphic variant of *lair*, *lare*: see *LORE*.] Instruction, learning; in early use † a piece of instruction, a lesson; † also, a doctrine, religion.

1400-50 *Alexander* 3759 For many leres may þe linpe sliþ as þou noȝt wenes! 1440 *Sir Gawayne* 231 Y will to Rome er than y reste, To leve up another lere. 1450 *Le Mortie Arth.* 521 The knyghts þat were wise of lere. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. May* 262 He, that had wel ycond his lere. 1586 FENKE *Blaz. Gentrie* 22 And teach our Gentiles vertuous lere. 1594 *Lvly Moth. Bomb.* II. v. He leard his lere of my sonne. 1647 H. MOORE *Song of Soul* II. i. 1. xix, Queen of Philosophie and virtuous lear. 1652 STANLEY *to the Herodion* 37 So well his lere he conth. 1720 RAMSAY *Edinburgh's Salut.* vi, Classic lere and letters belle. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 95 He gaed to the school, an he took to the lear. 1882 STEVENSON *Merry Men* II. Wks. 1895 VIII. 126 Your heid [is] dozedn wi' carnal leir.

b. *Comb. lear-father*, a master in learning; see also quot. 1855.

1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 15 Elders techours and leirfadars. 1702 C. LESLIE *Reply to 'Anguis Flagellatus'* Theol. Wks. 1721 II. 612 The Man who was call'd G. Fox's Lear-Father. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* *Lay-father* or *Lear-father*, a person whose conduct has influenced others; an exemplar.

† **Lear**². *Obs.* Forms: 4 *layour*, 4-5 *liour*(e), *lyoure*(e), *lyre*, 5 *lere*, 5-6 *lyer*(e), 6-8 *leer*(e), 7 *leir*, 8-9 *leure*. [a. OF. *leure*, *lyeure*, *liure*: = L. *ligātūra*-m (see *LIGATURE*).]

1. Tape; binding for the edges of a fabric.

1382-3 *Durh. MS. Sawr. Roll.* In lyour empt. pro le Redill' pro magno altari. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1781 *Frengre*, or *lyoure*, *tenia*. *Ibid.* 3061/2 *Lyowre*, to hynde wythe precyous clothys, *ligaturum*, *redimiculum*. 1485 *Churchiv. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterbury*, For lere and ryngys to the same bockeram vd. 1503 *Privy Purse Exp. Elis.* *York* (Nicholas 1830) 91 Item for viij lb. of blewre lyere at xijd. the lb. viijs. 1579 *Lvly Enphnes* (Arb.) 79, I meane so to mortifie my selfe, that in steede of silkes, I will weare sackcloth: for Owches and Bracelletes, Leere and Caddys. 1736 J. LEWIS *I. of Tenet Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Leere*, tape.

2. *Cookery*. A thickening for sauces, soups, etc.; a thickened sauce.

1390 *Form of Cury* (1780) 24 Make a layoure of brede and biode and lay it perwith. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 33 Take Water and let boyle, and draw a lyer þer-to of brede, of pe cromys, with wyne y-now. 1658 SIR T. MAYERNE *Archimag.* *Anglo-Gall.* XVIII. 29 Then make a Lear or Sawce for it. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 14) 35 When 'tis baked, put in a lear of gravy with a little white wine. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. iv, One of those rich sauces of claret, anchovy, and sweet herbs, which was technically termed a Lear.

Hence **Lea-ring** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. *liring*, *lyring*), binding with tape.

1480 *Ward. Acc. Edw. IV* (Nicholas 1830) 126 Liour for liring and louping of the same arras. 1512 *Househ. Bk. Earl Northumb.* (1770) 326 For Lyring Sewing and Jouning of Stuf.

**Lear**³ (līr). Also 7 *loere*. [Perh. a developed use of *lear*, *LAIR* *sb.*¹ 5; cf. quot. 1623 there.] Colour (of sheep or cattle), due to the nature of the soil.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXI. II. 403 In some places there is no other thing bred or growing but brown & duskish, in-somuch as not only the cattell is all of that leere, but also the corn upon the ground. 1616 SURFL & MARKHAM *Country Farm* I. xxv. 117 Now for the leares of sheepe, you shall vnderstand that the browne hazell leare is of all other the best, the redd leare next to it [etc.]. 1883 *Advt. Handbill*, M—'s Fly, Lear, and Vermin Powder will prevent the Sheep from being struck by the Fly, at the same time producing a good Lear, which every farmer must allow is a great advantage.

**Lear**, *obs. f.* or var. of *LAIR*, *LEER*, *LERE*, *LIAR*. **Lear-rig.** *dial.* [OE. *lēghrycg*, f. \**lēge* LEA a. + *hrycg* back, RIGGE.] A ridge left in grass at the end of a ploughed field.

956 *Charter* in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* (1893) III. 96 To emnes þam ealdan læz hryge. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 42 The end of ane leyre rig. 1792 BURNS *My ain kind dearie* O i, I'd meet thee on the lea-rig, My ain kind dearie! O.

**Learn** (lām), v. Pa. t. and pple. **learned** (lāmd), **learnt** (lāmt). Forms: 1 *leornian*, *Northumb.* *liorniza*, 2 *leornen*, *liornen*, 2-3 *leornie-n*, 3 *-in*, *leorny*, *liernin*, *lerni*(e), 3-4 *lernen*, 4 *leorno*, *lerny*, 1(e) *urne*, *Kent.* *lierno*, *lyerne*, -i, -y, 4-5 *leorne*, 4-6 *lorn*(e), 4, 6, 9

*dial. larn*, 6 *Sc. leyrne*, *leirne*, 6-7 *learne*, 6-*learn*. Pa. t. 1 *leornode*, -ade, 3 *Orm. leornode*, 3-4 *leornede*, 4 *lernid*, *leornede*, *lernid*, 4-6 *lerned*, 5 *leorned*, *lurned*, -et, 5-6 *lernyd*, 6 *Sc. lernit*, *leirned*, -it, 7-*learned*, *learnt*. Pa. pple. 3 *ileornet*, 3-5 *ilerned*, 3, 6 *ylerned*; from 14th c. onwards as in pa. t. [OE. *leornian*, *Northumb. liorniza* = OFris. *liorna*, *lerna*, OS. *linōn* (not found in Du.), OHG. *lirnen*, *lernēn* (MUG., mod. G. *lernen*): = WGer. \**liernjan*, \**liernjan*, f. \**lis-*, wk.-grade of \**lais-*, root of OTeut. \**lairā* LOBE.]

I. To acquire knowledge.

1. *trans.* To acquire knowledge of (a subject) or skill in (an art, etc.) as a result of study, experience, or teaching. Const. *from*, of (arch.), † *at* (a person). Also, to commit to memory (passages of prose or verse), *esp.* in phrases *to learn by heart*, *by rote*, for which see the *sbs.*

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* III. xvii. [xxiii.] (1890) 232 From þæm he þæt xemet leornode regolices þeodscipes. c 975 *Rusku. Gosp.* Mark xiii. 28 From fic-beom donne liornize bispell. c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handbo.* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 308/26 þam þe lyste þisne craft leornian. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 55 Gif we leorniað godes lare! c 1200 *ORMIN* 9309 To leornne lare att Santt Johan Off þe 33re sawle nede. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 17 Ate beginninges of cristendom elch man leornede pater noster and credo. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 940 Pes isal be lare þat ich nu leorni. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 167 þis Julianus in his childhode lerned nygromancie and wichecraft. c 1449 *PROCTOR Repr.* I. xi. 58 Al that Cristen men and wommen ouȝten lerne thei mowe leorne out of the Bible. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 238, I woulde have you to understand and learne this lesson. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* XI. 360 To learn True patience, and to temper joy with fear. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) 19 What shall I learn there of God? 1845 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 16 The Frank, learned with implicit belief his faith from the mouth of the Roman priest. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* IV. § 1. 162 It was from Earl Simon, that Edward had learned the skill in warfare which distinguished him among the princes of his time.

b. with clause as obj.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Dent.* XIV. 23 Leorna þæt þu ondræde Drihten on ælc tid. c 1200 *ORMIN* 4970 Lerneþ att me þæt icc aml. hom. wiss Rihht lide and meoc wibb herite. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 73 Alle þu þe ne wilen listen lorpel and þeron lerneþ wiche ben sinnen. 1340 *AYENB.* 233 O, þu þæt art cristen, lyerne hon þu ssetl louie god. c 1400 *Calo's Morals* 62 in *Cursor M.* App. iv. 1670 Lerne . . . quat werk þu folow salte. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* XII. 561 Henceforth I learne that to obey is best. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig.* & Sci. vii. (1885) 220 Scientific men will learn that there are other kinds of knowledge besides scientific knowledge.

c. With *inf.*; also with *how* and *inf.*

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* III. xx. [xxviii.] (1890) 246 þa ða he in wreatum leornade to donne. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 *Discite bene facere* þæt is, leorniað god to wurchenne. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 675 Beterne him adde þe Abbe bi-leued þer doune þan ilerned uor to fle. *Ibid.* 1063 So hii mijte lerni traitour to be. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7496 (Trin.) Þou lerneðst neuer to figt. c 1500 *Merck & Son* in *Halliwell. Nigge Post.* 23 Y wolde lerne of merchandysse to passe ouyr the see! 1547 *LATIMER and Sermon. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 70 So your grace must learne howe to do of Salomon. 1602 and *Pt. Return. fr. Iarnass.* v. i. 1999, I was a game-some boy and learned to sing. 1799 *BUTLER Sermon.* Wks. 1873 II. 47 There are times for silence: when they should learn to hear, and be attentive. 1838 *LONGR. Ps. Life* ix, Learn to labour and to wait. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 32 We learn morals, as we learn to talk, instinctively.

d. *Phr. I am (yet) to learn:* I am ignorant or unaware. Now usually *I have (yet) to learn*.

1687 *MIEGE Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v. The truth of it we are as yet to learn, *nous n'en savons pas encore la Verité*. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* I. 82, I am not to learn [It. *Ne mi è nascoso*] that some . . . are of opinion that very high Walls are dangerous. 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* I. 91 Whence he came. Sir Edward was yet to learn.

2. *intr.* To acquire knowledge of a subject or matter; to receive instruction. Const. as in sense 1.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 13 Leorniað æt me, forðon þe ic am midheort. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Past.* FA. § 46 in *Thorpe Laws* II. 384 Lange sceal leornian se ðe laran sceal. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6819 (Trin.) Lerne not of him þat is lyere. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 36 Thus have I lurnet at gentil men. 1575 *Brief Disc. Troubl.* *Frankford* 10 God grant, we maye lerne at their ensamples. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 134 Sir, I am too old to learne. 1781 *COWPER Charity* 120 'Tis thus reciprocating, each with each, Alternately the nations learn and teach. 1863 *KINGSLEY Lett.* (1878) II. 161 The great use of a public school education to you, is, not so much to teach you things as to teach you how to learn. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 7 He was always willing to learn and to read.

† b. Const. *on* (the matter studied). *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 15614 (Trin.) Folweþ him þoure fadir is: to lerne on his lare. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 135 Wolt þu, findi, for loue, on vry lare lerne? a 1668 *DENHAM Old Age* 274, I have heard that Socrates the wise Learned on the lute for his last exercise.

3. *trans.* To acquire knowledge of (a fact); to become acquainted with or informed of (something); to hear of, ascertain. Also with *obj. clause*.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 7250 He lerrnde wel þurh hemm Whatt daz3, and where a lande, þæt unge wecnell boren wass. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 151 When you will learne the time that it shall be full sea. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 278 You, whom I had learned by common voice to be a philosopher of great fame. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. ii. 57, I will presentie god leorne their day of marriage. 1638 *BAKER tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 27 This good news I have learned by a letter of yours. 1798 JEFFERSON

*Writ.* (1850) IV. 243, I . . . have not yet learnt his sentiments on it. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 105 Lest the captain should learn the fate of the schooner. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XXII. IV. 717 All that he knew about their treachery he had learned at second hand. 1864 *BROWNING Dram. Pers.*, Mr. Studge 221 He's dead I learn.

b. *To learn out:* to find out, discover. Now *dial.* 1629 MAXWELL *Herodian* (1635) 171 Then, secretly torturing them, he [Albinus] learnt out all their treachery. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 109, I will tell you how the Trick is: And if I had not been an old Clothier and a Felling-Boy when I was young I could not have learnt it out. 1899 *RAYMOND Two Men o' Mendip* xv. 250 But if he should find out? If any should learn it out an' tell?

c. *intr.* To be informed, to ascertain, hear (of). 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 243 It has never, that I can learn, been fully observed. 1827 SIR J. BARRINGTON *Sketches* I. ii. 29 How many rogues 'll there be at Reuben, as you learn, to-night? 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* II. 18 He'll have to learn of it on the deaf side of his head no later than to-morrow when I call on him.

II. To impart knowledge. Now *vulgar.*

4. *trans.* To teach. In various constructions:

a. To teach (a person).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10028 In crist lai þat folk to lern. 1382 *WYCLIF Prov.* ix. 7 Who lerneth [1388 techeth] a scornere, doth wrong he to himself. c 1440 *York Myst.* x. 20 Pus lernyd he me. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 2 A man aught to lerne his daughters with good ensamples. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* XXIV. 5 Lede me in thy trowth and lerne me. 1549 *Compl. Scot. Prot.* 14 Quhen ene ydiot . . . presumis to teche or to leyne ene man that hes blytht speculatione ande experiens. 1650 *FULLER Pigrah* II. xii. 249 No donbt the chickens crowed as the cocks had learned them. 1763 *FOOTE Mayor of G. H. Wks.* 1799 I. 178 [An uneducated speaker] If they would but once submit to be learned by me.

b. To teach (a person) to do or how to do something. (Also in *passive*.)

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 8421 (Trin.) Set him faste to gode teching 'Til he be lerned him self to lede. c 1435 *Forr. Portugal* 1897 To lerne you flor to ride. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 34 Gentilmen children ben lerned and taught from their yongth to speke frensch. a 1540 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 352/1 Doth bee not learne all men to come to Christ. 1590 SPENSER *P. O.* I. vi. 25 He would learne The Lyon stoup to him. 1666 *BUNYAN Grace Ab.* 7 27 That my Father might learn me to speak without this wicked way of swearing. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* III. i, The captain learned me how to take it with an air. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT *Rights Wom.* v. 181 We should learn them, above all things, to lay a due restraint on themselves. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. i. 115 The frequent practice of this exercise must have learned them . . . to become excellent horsemen. 1801 *COLLIERIDGE Lett.* I. 365 They learn us to associate a keen and deep feeling with all the good old phrases. 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* VIII. iii, Learn to know the House; learn the House to know you. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* I, 'Will you learn me to draw a church?'

c. To teach (a person a thing). Also with *clause*.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 19613 To lokenn watt it lerneþ us Off [lured] sawle nede. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. x. 171 Logyke I lerneþ hir and many other lawes, And alle the mousons in nusike I made hir to knowe. c 1420 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 957, I shall lerne hem a newe daunce. c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xi. (1885) 135 Whereby we bith lerned þat it schal . . . be goode to owre prience . . . that he be well indowed. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 33, I pray you learne me th' use of this table. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* XIV. 80 So lerneth he all children . . . in what honor . . . they should hold those persons. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 365 The red-plague rid you For learning me your language. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xv. (1840) 255 Having learnt him English. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 353 Her Ladyship asked one of the Children . . . who learnt her her Catechism? 1876 *MORRIS Signet* (1877) 86 Thou . . . hast learned me all my skill. 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xlv, We made up our minds to learn him a lesson.

d. To teach (a thing) to a person. *rare.*

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. x. 374 Many tales 3e tellen that Theologie lerneth. 1477 *EARL RIVERS* (CAXTON) *Dictes* 15 b, He . . . commaunded it shulde not be lerned to any Straungers. 1697 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. 161 'Tis the Rod, not the Inclination, which learns the Lesson. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 21 My father learned it to me.

† 5. To inform (a person) of something; with clause or thing as second obj. *Obs.*

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 271/1 For, as I am lerned, ther ar to consider two thinges. 1441 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. lix, The said misdoers were learned by their especialls [sic] . . . that the said officers . . . had knowledge of their said lying in waite for them. a 1456 L. D. CROMWELL in *Paston Lett.* III. 426 There is a greet straungenesse betwix . . . John Radcliff and you . . . as I am lerned. c 1500 in *Q. Elis. Acad.* 96 Of brutane the duk . . . Richest armes is, as I lernit am. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. 22 Lerne me the Proclamation. 1697 tr. *Cress D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 57 You learn me Particulars I was ignorant of. *Ibid.* 69 Having learnt him all which had past.

**Learnable** (lām'əb'l), a. [f. LEARN v. + -ABLE.] That may be learnt.

1629 T. ADAMS *Medit. Creed* Wks. 1099 These bee mysteries, yet in some measure learnable. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* Pref. xi, I learnt for my first lesson, the matter, in so far as it was learnable, of this formulary. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* III. (1858) 249 Dante, . . . we need not doubt, learned better than most all that was learnable. 1857 *KINGSLEY Two Y. Ago* xviii, When the lesson comes . . . I suppose it will come in some learnable shape. 1885 TENNYSON *Balin* 127 Gifts Born with the blood, not learnable, divine.

**Learned** (lām'əd), ppl. a. [f. LEARN v. + -ED.]

† 1. In distinctly participial sense. *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. ou Husb.* v. 121 This mone also, by rather lerned reson [L. *ea ratione qua dictum est*] To sette and graffe in places temperant Pongmaria is. a 1586 *STONEY Arcadia* I. (1633) 25 The error committed . . . becomes a sharply learned experience. 1714 *TICKELL Fragm. Hunting*



in Steele *Poet. Misc.* 179 [A hound] True to the Master's Voice, and learned Horn.

**2. Of a person:** In early use, that has been taught; instructed, educated. In later use with narrowed sense: Having profound knowledge gained by study, esp. in language or some department of literary or historical science; deeply-read, erudite. *Const. in, +of.* (Superseding the earlier *LERED*.)

*Learned society:* a society formed for the prosecution of some branch of learning or science.

**c1340** *Cursor M.* 10416 (Laud) This lady was of much price lovid and lernyd [older texts lered] ware and wyse. **1382** *Wyclif Acts* vii. 22 And Moyses was lernid [1388 lerned] in al the wysdom of Egipcians. **c1400** *Destr. Troy* 3940 Eneas...was...of litterure & langage lurnyt ynoghe. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 48 The byshoppe of Wynechester, with dyvers other byshoppes & lernede men. **1639** *Fuller Holy War* iii. xxix. (1840) 170 He was very learned...especially for a prince, who only baitheth at learning. **a1680** *Butler Rem.* (1759) i. 1 A Learn'd Society of late...Agreed...To search the Moon by her own light. **1698** *Keill Exam. Theory Earth* (1734) 312 That very Learned Friend of his...has given the World reason enough to suspect him. **1712** *Hearne Collect.* (O. H. S.) 111. 488 He was learned in the British tongue. **1772** *Junius Lett.* lxxviii. 335 Learned...you are, and quick in apprehension. **1791-1823** *D'Israeli Cur. Lit.* (1866) 319/2 He is a 'learned' man who has embraced most knowledge on the particular subject of his investigation. **1810** *Scott Biog. Notices* Prose Wks. (1870) 11. 202 That dreaded phenomenon, a learned lady. **1823**—*One Volume more*, John Pinkerton next, and I'm truly concern'd...I can't call that worthy so candid as learn'd. **1847** *Tennyson Princess* vii. 209 Not learned, save in gracious household ways. **1871** *C. Davies Metr. Syst.* ii. 40 A system...made...by a committee of learned professors. **1898** *H. Calderwood Hume* vi. 85 The learned circles of Paris.

**b. absol.** Chiefly in pl. the learned = 'men of learning', 'the literati'.

**a1568** *Ascham Scholem.* (Arb.) 45 This, lewde and learned, by common experience, know. **1591** *Spenser Teares Muses* 216 Each idle wit...doth the Learned task upon him take. **1610** *Holland Camden's Brit.* 768 Sundry ceremonies, which I leane to the learned in Christian antiquities. **1673** *Dryden Prolog. (Silent Woman) to Univ. Oxford* 24 The learned in schools...Studies with care the anatomy of man. **1736** *Bolingbroke Study & Use Hist.* v. (1777) 122 Let us leave the credulous learned to write history without materials. **1817** *Scott Search after Happiness* vi. E'en let the learn'd go search, and tell me if I'm wrong. **1879** *Jas. Grant in Cassell's Techn. Educ.* iv. 284/2 His paper on optics speedily drew upon him the attention of all the learned in Europe.

**c. Inflected in compar. and superl.** Now arch.

**1562** *Turner Herbal* ii. 43 The hop bushe is called...of y<sup>e</sup> Barharus writers humulus, of the later learned writer lupulus. **1575-85** *Arb. Sandys Sermon* xiv. 249 With all the learnedst of latter times. **1596** *Spenser P. Q.* iv. ii. 35 Canacee...was the learnedst ladie in her dayes. **a1619** *Fotherby Atholm. Pref.* (1622) 22 Diuers of my learnedest and best affected Friends. **1627** *Br. Hall Passion Sermon* Wks. 425, I leaue it modestly in the midst; let the learner iudge. **1646** *S. Bolton Arraignment. Err.* 101 The learnedst men...may be deceivers. **1648** *Milton Tenure Kings* (1650) 51 Among our own Divines two of the learnedst. **1661** *Boyle Spring of Air* Pref. (1682) 6 For more learnerd men than I [etc.]. **1693** *W. Frazer Sel. Ess.* xxxiv. 224, I may make myself learnerd by reading. **1822** *Hazlitt Table-T. Ser.* ii. x. (1869) 204 A lady had objected to my use of the word learnerd, as bad grammar. **1824** *Lamb Let. to Coleridge Lett.* (1837) 11. 164 Testimony that had been disputed by learnerd clerks than I. **1870** *Emerson Soc. & Solit., Success* Wks. (Bohn) 111. 120 The gravest and learnerd courts in this country shudder to face a new question.

**d. Said of one 'learned in the law'; hence applied by way of courtesy to any member of the legal profession.**

**c1485** *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 48 Yt is thought by the forsayd lernedmen, that [etc.]. **1524** *HEN. VIII in Bucer's MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) i. 220 Our welbeloued subget Edward Mountegue, lernedman. **1596** *Shaks. Merch. V.* iv. i. 167 You heare the learn'd Bellario what he writes. **1818** *Crause Digest* (ed. 2) vi. 579 The learned Judges having given their opinion...there is nothing remaining for the consideration of the House.

**¶ e. transf.** Of an animal trained to make a show of intelligence.

**1833** *MARRVAT P. Simple* ix. There was also the learned pig...and a hundred other sights. **1837** *LOVER Rory O'More* xvi. (1897) 128 Here is the wonderful learned pig that knows the five quarters of the world, and more.

**3. Of things:** Pertaining to, manifesting, or characterized by, profound knowledge gained by study.

**1613** *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 10, I will not dispute this question...A learned ignorance shall better content me. **1625** *BACON Ess., Atheism* (Arb.) 337 Learned Times. **1632** *MILTON L'Allegro* 132 Then to the well-trod stage anon, If Jonson's learned Sock be on. **1651** *FULLER Abel Rediviv., Perkins* (1869) 11. 148 The scholar could hear no learnerd...sermons. **1763** *DODSLEY Pref. to Shenstone's Wks.*, The father resolved to give him a learned education. **1818** *Crause Digest* (ed. 2) 111. 455 A treatise of tenures by a learned hand. **1823** *LAMB Elia* Ser. ii. *Tomb in Abbey*, Your learned fondness for the architecture of your ancestors. **1824** *Ibid., Capt. Jackson*, The anecdote...diffused a learned air through the apartment. **1837** *WHWELL Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) i. 379 The Ancients...were wanting in Learned Ignorance. **1874** *DEUTSCH Rem.* 264 A learned and lucid paper in the current *Edinburgh Review*.

**b. In art-criticism often applied to draughtsmanship, colouring, etc., with the sense: Exhibiting thorough knowledge of method.**

**a1830** *HAZLITT Fine Arts* (1873) 231 The drawing of N. Poussin...is merely learned and anatomical.

**c. Of a language, profession, or science: Pur-**

sued or studied chiefly by men of learning. Of the words in a language: Introduced by men of learning. Of plants: Known only from books (rare).

**1581** *MULCASTER Positiones* xli. (1887) 235 The three learned tongues, the latin, the greeke, the hebrew. **1623** *LISLE Afric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. (1638) 2 He knew moreover the learnerd tongues and arts as well as they. **1666** *WHISTON Theory Earth* ii. (1722) 139 The learned Sciences seem to have been anciently much better known. **1785** *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* Introd. 4 These learned plants however must be found in nature. **1824** *L. MURRAY Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) i. 160 The English tongue is, in many respects, materially different from the learned languages. **1850** *MRS. JAMESON Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 162 Students in the learned professions at Rome. **1869** *KITCHIN Brachet's Hist. Fr. Gram.* Introd. 32 Words of very different origin...the one popular, the other learned. *Ibid.* 39 This influx of learned words increases throughout the fifteenth century.

Hence **† Learnedish** *a.*, learned-like.

**a1680** *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) i. 250 Some write in Hebrew...To avoid the Critic...And seem more learnedish, than [etc.].

**Learnedly** (lɔːnɪdli), *adv.* [*f.* **LEARNED** *ppl.* *a.* + *-LY* 2.] In a learned manner.

**1549** *BALE Labor. Journ.* Leland Pref. Biv b, So lerned-lye, lyuely, cnydently, and groundedly...woulde he haue...described...this oure realme. **1549** *CHEKE Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 6 Vee think it is not learnedly done. **1642** *MILTON Apol. Smeat.* Wks. 1851 111. 317 They can learnedly invent a prayer of their own. **1717** *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Mrs. Thistlethwaite* 1 Apr., I can speak very learnedly on that subject. **1863** *H. COX Instit.* iii. vii. 680 He most minutely and learnedly investigated the ancient course of the Exchequer.

**Learnedness** (lɔːnɪdnəs), [*f.* **LEARNED** + *-NESS*]. The quality or condition of being learned.

**1646** *E. FISHER Mod. Divinity* (ed. 2) 227 Are there not some who give themselves to...learnedness and clerlike skill in this art and that language? **1681** *H. MORE Exp. Dou.* 72 By reason of their Learnedness in the Law. **1869** *Loud. Q. Rev.* Jan. 266 He is a stumbling-block...to all conventional learnedness. **1879** *G. MERKWITH Exposit* II. ii. 29 The doctor's learnedness would be a subject to dilate on.

**Learn** (lɔːn), *Forms:* 1-2 **leornere**, 4-5 **lerner**, 6- **learner**. [*OE.* *leornere*, *f.* *leornian*: see **LEARN** *v.* and *-ER* 1.]

**1. One who learns or receives instruction; a disciple.** **†** In early use, a scholar, man of learning.

**c900** *lt. Bada's Hist.* iv. xxv. [xxvii.] (1899) 341 Pa licht heo gesomian ealle þa zelandestan men & þa leorneras. **c1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 7 þa apostles itaen þa leorneres þet beoþ þa wise witeþ þe beoþ nū on þe hāle chirche. **1413** *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. viii. 99 No doute that Tubal ne Pythagoras had nought be þut lerners & as prentyses in the presence. **1526** *Pilgr. Prof.* (W. de W. 1531) 188 Nedes must the disciple or lerner byleue many thynges y<sup>e</sup> his mayster techeth hym. **1597** *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 182 Thus hast thou...my booke...as I thought most convenient for the learner. **1612** [see *LATE* *a.* 2 d.]. **1685** *BAXTER Paraphr. N. T., Matt.* xiii. 36 It is the part of Learners, to ask their Teachers help. **1735** *BERRILEY Free-think. in Math.* § 21 Every learner hath a deference more or less to authority. **1828** *J. H. MOORE Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 47 To give the Learner some idea of the System of the Universe. **1867** *SMILES Huguenots Eng.* xi. (1880) 193 James H. was but the too ready learner of the lessons of despotism taught him by Louis XIV.

**† 2. A teacher. Obs.**

**1382** *Wyclif Heb. xii.* 9 We hadden fadris of oure fleisch, lerneris [v. r. lereris, *Vulg. cruditeres*]. **1494** *FABIAN Chron.* v. cxxviii. 107 A tuteur or lerner of...knyghtlye maners.

Hence **Learn**-like *a.*, befitting a learner. **Learn**-ership, the position of a learner.

**1581** *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 19 Moomed with our learnerlike admiration. **1891** *Pall Mall G.* 17 Jan. 6/3 Candidates...for male telegraph learnerships.

**Learning** (lɔːnɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* *Forms:* 1 **leornung**, 4 **leorning**, 4-6 **lerning**, -yng(h)(e), 7 *Sc.* **leorning**, 9 *vulg.* **larnin**, 6- **learning**. [*OE.* *leornung*, -ing, *f.* *leornian*: see **LEARN** *v.* and *-ING* 1. Cf. *OHG.* *lirnunga*.]

**1. The action of the vb. LEARN.** *a.* The action of receiving instruction or acquiring knowledge.

**c897** *K. ELFRIC Gregory's Past.* Pref. (Sweet) 3 Hu ziorne hie wæron ærðer ze ymb lare ze ymb lornunga. **c1340** *Cursor M.* 14811 (Trin.) To him was þe lawe bitruzt þat he him self bi lernyng lauzt. **1477** *EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes* 67 Gladnesse whiche encreases daily in me in lernynge. **1577-87** *HOLINSHED Chron.* 111. 1165/2 He...for the poetrie of his father...not able to be maintained here at learning. **1644** *MILTON Educ.* Wks. (1847) 98/2 The end then of learning is to repair the ruins of our first parents. **1740** *J. CLARKE Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 18 It...renders the Learning of the English Rules more tedious abundantly, than they would be. **1860** *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* v. ix. iii. 220 Vigilance...required of us, besides learning of many practical lessons. **1862** *R. OWEN in 19th Cent.* Dec. (1897) 992 There's nothing so good for learning, as teaching.

**† b. Teaching; schooling. Obs.**

**c1380** *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* 111. 393 þe gospels of Crist writen in Englishe to moost lernyng of oure nacoun. **1489** *CAXTON Faytes of A.* iv. x. 255 It is gode for to speke therof to the lernynge of thoos that shall most iuge therof. **1727** *Philip Quarll* (1816) 34 The old man determined to give him his learning, if his relations would find him in board, and other necessities. **1802** *R. ANDERSON Cumberd. Ball.* 44 O, cud I afford it, mair larnin thou'd get!

**† 2. What is learnt or taught: a. a lesson, instruction; b. information or direction; c. the 'teaching' of a person; a doctrine; also, a doctrine or maxim in law; d. a branch of learning; a science; e. an acquirement. Obs.**

**a. 1362** *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. i. 174 That nis no treuthe of trinite but...a leornynge for lewed men, the latere forte dele. **1483** *CAXTON G. de la Taur* cxxxvii. M. viij. The three enseynementes or lernynge whiche Cathon gaf to his sone. **1611** *SHAKS. Cymb.* i. i. 43 The king...Puts to him all the Learnings that his time Could make him the receiver of.

**b. c1386** *CHAUCER Sec. Nun's T.* 184 Right as hym was taught by his lernynge He found this hochtly olde Vrban. **1606** *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* ii. ii. 47, I did inquire it: And haue my Learning from some true reports.

**c. 1526** *TINDALE Rev.* ii. 24 As many as haue nott this lernynge. **1549** *COVERDALE, etc. Erasmi. Par. Rom.* 34 To expounde unknowne lernynge. **1560** *PILKINGTON Aggeus* Clj (Matt. xv. 9), Teaching lernynge whiche are the commaundementes of men. **a1625** *HOVS Wks.* (1629-30) 128 Christ the way, the truth and the life...The truth in his learning, the way for his luing. **a1626** *BACON Max. & Uses Com. Law* Pref. (1636) 2 Particular and positive learnings of lawes doe easily decline from a good temper of justice.

**d. 1570** *BILLINGSLEV Euclid* xi. xi. 315 It is no rare thing in all learnings...to haue one thing more generall then an other. **1605** *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. vi. § 13 (1873) 49 He did send his diuine truth into the world, waited on with other learnings. **1613** *SIR H. FINCH Law* (1636) 6 The rules of Reason are of two sorts; some taken from foreigne learnings, both diuine and humane.

**e. 1602** *SHAKS. Ham.* v. ii. 35, I once did hold it...a basenesse to write faire, and laboured much How to forget that learning.

**3. Knowledge, esp. of language or literary or historical science, acquired by systematic study; also, the possession of such knowledge, learnedness.**

**c1340** *Cursor M.* 16108 (Trin.) Men han seide þat þou art wis of lernyng þore. **1513** *BRADSHAW St. W. Burge* i. 1618 But for marchant men haunyng littell lernyng. **1559** *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse* 175 Oxenford...a borishe of learning, and a famous vniuersitie. **1588** *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iv. iii. 314-15 Learning is but an addunt to our selfe, And where we are, our Learning likewise is. **1611** *Bible Transl. Pref.* 2 The rare learning that he hath attained vnto. **1644** *MILTON Arcop.* (Arb.) 60 The seruil condition into which lernyng...was brought. **1676** *LASTER in Ray's Corr.* (1848) 125 [Plagiarism] being the bane and pest of learning. **1709-11** *Pope Ess. Crit.* 215 A little learning is a dang'rous thing. **a1732** *GAY Fables* ii. xi. 1738 100 Learning by study must be won. **1756** *7* *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) 11. 60 That Politian was a man of learning must be confessed. **1771** *Junius Lett.* lxi. 374 It...is not much to the credit either of their learning or integrity. **1782** *GIBSON Pref. & F.* xxx. 111. 136 He had betrayed the ancient seat of freedom and learning to the Gothic invader. **1822** *HAZLITT Table-T.* l. viii. 167 Learning is the knowledge of that which none but the learned know. **1838** *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* (1847) i. l. iii. § 47. 168 Ancient learning is to be divided into two great departments. **1887** *LOWELL Democr.* 122 What we want is not learning, but knowledge.

**b. The new learning:** the studies, esp. that of the Greek language, introduced into England in the 16th century; also applied to the doctrines of the Reformation.

**c1530** *LATHMER in Strype Eccl. Mem.* i. ii. 119 Ye sayed that it was plaine, that this New lernyng (as ye call it) was not the trothe...Ye call the Scripture the new Lernynge; which I am sure is eldre than any lernynge, that ye wote to be the old. **c1550** *BALE K. Johan* (Manly) 1156, I trust ye beleue as Holy Church doth teache ye, And from the new lernyng ye are wylling for to fle. **1577** *NORTHBROOKE Dicing* (1843) 12 Such as impute this thing to the new learning, and preaching of the Gospell are shamefully deceiued. **1732** *NEAL Hist. Purit.* i. 28 The King's displeasure against the...Bishops of the new Learning. **1874** *GREEN Short Hist.* vi. § 4. 305 On the Universities the influence of the New Learning was like a passing from death to life.

**4. attrib. and Comb., as learning-place, -seat.**

**1509** *HAWES Past. Pleas.* iv. (Percy Soc.) 20, I went to Doctryne, prayenge her good grace, For to assygne me my fyrst lernynge place. **1601** *SHAKS. All's Well* i. l. 191 The Court's a learning-place. **1855** *JAS. I. Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 33 That is a storehouse riche, a learning seat.

**† Learn**-rless, *a. Obs.* [*f.* **LEARN** *v.* + *-LESS*.] Devoid of learning.

**1593** *G. FLETCHER Licia* To Rdr. A 4 b, These and such like errors...commonly by leanelesse heades are reputed for loves kingdome. **1610-25** *A. COOKE Pope Joane* 5 That age was a leane-lesse and a witlesse age.

**Learn**-wite, variant of **LAIRWITE**. *Obs.*

**† Learn**-y, *a. Obs.* rare<sup>1</sup>. (Origin and meaning obscure.)

**1641** *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 34 The shortest and most leary hey is always accounted the best. *Ibid.* 73 Shepherds are to have an especiall eye to their hogges, and allwayes to give them the shortest, learyest, and best hey.

**Leary** *v.* see **LEERY** *a.*

**Leas**, *pa. t.* of **LEESE**, to lose.

**Leasable** (lɛsəbəl), *a.* [*f.* **LEASE** *v.* + *-ABLE*.] That may be leased.

**1611** *COTGR., Affirmable*, leasable, lettable, farmeable.

**Lease**, *sb.* 1, **leaze** (lɛz). Now *dial.* *Forms:* 1 **lēs**, 3-6 **leso**, 4-5 **leeso**, 5-9 **lees**, 6 **leasse**, 6-7 **leas**, 6- **leaso**, **leaze**. [*OE.* *lēs* str. fem.: *O* *Teut.* type *\*lēsud*; the orig. declension was nom. *lēs*, acc., gen., dat. *lēsue* (whence **LEASOW**), but in *OE.* there appears also an oblique form *lēse*. The word has sometimes been confused with the plnral of **LEA** *sb.* 1]

The word is prob. etymologically identical with (*blōd*-) *lēs*, gen. *lēsue*, (blood-)letting: *O* *Teut.* type *\*lēsud*; = *pre-tent.* *\*lēs-tud* or *\*lēs-sud*, *f.* root of **LET** *v.*; the original meaning would thus be land 'let alone', 'not tilled']

**† Pasture; pasturage; meadow-land; common.** (Cf. *cow*-, *ewe*-, *horse-lease*.)



a 1000 *Ælfric Collog.* in Wr. Wülcker 91/13 Ic drife sceap mine to heora lease. a 1000 *Voc.* ibid. 177/10 *Compassus ager*, gemæne laes. c 1290 *St. Brendan* 134 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 223 An ylle fair ymou3, Grene & wip wel fair lese. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1005 Lese [v.r. lesee] last þer alle winter. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 175 Hit .i. coupe ful craftly kepe alle here bestes & bring hem in þe best lese. 1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 423 In þese hilles þere is Lese inow for al Walis. a 1400 *Primer* (1891) 17 We been his peple and sceep of his lese. 1523 *Fitzherb. Husb.* § 148 Take thy horse and go tედure hym vpon thyn owne leas. 1578 *Lyte Dodocns* I. lxiii. 91 The three first Plantaynes grow almost every where. in pastures and leases. 1622 *Wither Fair Virtue* C 6 b, And my Lambkins changed from Brome leaze, to the Mead at home. a 1722 *Lisle Husb.* (1757) 394 The cattle cannot go into those deepleases, they being under water. 1794 A. Young in *Ann. Agric.* XXII. 231 Much .common Down. stocked with bullock and sheep leases. 1880 *Jefferies Hodge & M.* II. 277 The dead, dry grass, and the innumerable tufts of the 'leaze' which the cattle have not eaten. 1887 *Kent. Gloss.*, *Leas*, a common, or open space of pasture ground. The *Leas* is the name given at Folkestone to the fine open space of common at the top of the cliffs. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 196 The years have gathered grayly Since I danced upon this leaze.

**Lease**, sb.<sup>2</sup>: see LEASE a.

**Lease** (lēs), sb.<sup>3</sup> Also 5 lese, leas, 6 leace. [a. AF. *les* = OF. *lais*, *leis*, *lez*, etc., a letting, leaving (mod.F., with pseudo-etymological spelling *legs*, 'legacy'), vbl. noun f. *laisser* to let, leave.]

1. A contract between parties, by which the one conveys lands or tenements to the other for life, for years, or at will, usually in consideration of rent or other periodical compensation. Also in phr. to put (out) to lease; by lease, on (+ in) lease. b. The instrument by which such a conveyance is made. c. The period of time for which the contract is made.

The grantor of a lease is called the *lessor*, and the grantee, the *lessee*. In popular lang. *lease* is usually confined to a conveyance by deed for a term of years.

1292 *BRITTON* II. xi. § 26 *Qe il ne cleime rien el tenement for qe terme des anz de le les un tiel.* 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 1 § 1 Every estate feoffment yert relese graunte lesis and confirmation of landys. 1495 *Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 9 § 2 Lessees, before .i. they take or occupie bifore of any suche leas any suche londes. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* Ep. to Ld. T. Paget viii. (1878) 9 Though countrie health long staid me, yet lese expiring fraid me. 1583 *Sturges Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 31, I thought one might have had a farme or a lease for a reasonable rent yearly, without any fine or income paiged. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* v. 1981 A .young gentleman put out the best part of his land to lease. 1667 *Pepys Diary* 4 June, I cannot have a lease of the ground for my coach-house. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2542/4 To be Lett furnished or unfurnished, by a short lease or Yearly Rent. 1756 *Hume Hist. Eng.* II. xviii. 134 He got possession, on easy leases, of the revenues of Bath, Worcester and Hereford. 1758 *Johnson Idler* No. 16 ¶ 7 [He] renewed his uncle's lease of a farm. 1776 *Adam Smith W. N. v. ii.* (1869) II. 420 All the arable lands which are given in lease to farmers. 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 149 A tenant without a lease, and consequently, depending on the goodwill and caprice of his landlord, may not deteriorate his farm. 1893 Sir J. W. Chitty in *Law Times Rep.* LXVIII. 429/1 The lease . . . had been lent . . . to the plaintiff . . . for perusal. *Mod.* The lease had still thirty years to run.

2. *fig.* with reference to the permanence of occupation guaranteed by a lease; esp. in phr. a (new) lease of life. Also, the term during which possession or occupation is guaranteed.

c 1586 C. TESS *Pemroke Ps.* LXXVI. vi, Of my graunt they had enjoy'd A lease of blisse with endlesse date. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxlvi, Why so large cost, having so short a lease, Dost thou upon thy fading mansion spend? 1605 — *Macb.* iv. i. 99 Our high place'd Macbeth Shall live the Lease of Nature. 1628 *Rutherford Lett.* (1862) I. 35 Remember of what age your daughter was, and that just so long was your lease of her. 1631 *Milton Epit. Marchioness Winchester* 52 [Thou] That to give the world entrance, Shortened hast thy own life that lease. 1640 *Shirley Constant Maid* iv. iii, The Statutes and the Magna Charta have taken a lease at his tongues end. 1641 — *Cardinal* iv. i, Time has took a lease but for three lives I hope. 1647 *Cleveland Char. Lond. Diurn.* 4, I wonder, for how many lives my Lord Hoptons Soule took the Lease of his Body. a 1700 *Dryden Ovid's Met.* xv. *Pythag. Philos.* 603 He . . . the same Lease of Life on the same Terms renews. 1706 *Baynard* in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath* II. 192 My Lady Loyd's Case, . . . who when the vital Flame was even blinking in the Socket . . . had a new Life put to Lease. 1853 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 227 She was going to have a new lease of life with better health. 1865 *Dickens Mut. Fr.* I. xiii, The suspense seemed to have taken a new lease. 1878 *Selley Stein* III. 397 Wherever Estates still existed, they seemed to have gained a new lease of life. 1897 *Mary Kingsley W. Africa* 685 Men and women, who looked, as the saying goes, as if you could take a lease of their lives.

3. *Austral.* 'A piece of land leased for mining purposes' (Morris).

1890 *Goldfields Victoria* 15 A nice block of stone was crushed from Johnston's lease.

4. *Comb.*, as lease-buyer, -letter, -possession. See also LEASE-MONGER, LEASE-PAROLE.

1570 *Levins Manip.* 204/37 Lease letter, locator. . . Lease byer, conductor. 1894 A. MORRISON *Mean Streets* 286 The glories of lease-possession grew dim in his eyes.

**Lease** (lēs), sb.<sup>4</sup> *Weaving.* Also 4 lese, leese, leys, 9 leas, lays. [app. a var. of LEASH sb., perh. confused with an adoption of F. *lisse*, *lice* (= *L. licia*, pl. of *licium*) = sense 2 below.]

† 1. A certain quantity of thread. *Obs.*

A Fécamp document of 1235 in Du Cange has 'In eadem Ecclesia reddit Presbyter . . . tres lesas cere pro candela'. Cf. LEA sb.<sup>4</sup>

1391 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 110 Et in xxviii lb. cere pro ij torches ad magnum altare . . . Et in xxxiii lesas lintiaminis emp. pro eidem. 1453-4 *Durham Act. Rolls* (Surtees) 633 Pro add. leese de lechino ad 15d. pro candelis inde fiendis, ss. 1457 *Ibid.* 635, add. leys de lichino.

2. The crossing of the warp-threads in a loom; the place at which the warp-threads cross. *Phr.* to keep, take the lease. (The corresponding Spitalfields term is cross.)

1839 *Uae Dict. Arts* 1284 The lease being carefully tied up, affords a guide to the weaver for inserting his lease-rods. 1851 *Art. Jnl. Illustr. Catal.* p. vii\* 2 Taking the 'lease' previously to the yarns being submitted to the sizing process. 1885 *Almondbury & Thundersf. Gloss.*, s.v. *Lays*, . . . When the warp is made ready for the loom, the threads are separated, and passed alternately above and below a string called the *laysband*. Where the threads cross, or perhaps the whole arrangement itself, may be considered the *lays*. 1888 C. P. Brooks *Cotton Manuf.* 30 The keeping of the lease. The latter term will be understood by all connected with weaving as being the separation of the threads alternately.

3. = LEASH 7 a.

1824 *Lond. Jnl. Arts & Sci.* VII. 184 The improved piece of mechanism . . . is to be placed immediately over the heddles or leases of the loom. 1831 G. R. Porter *Silk Manuf.* 238 Separating the threads of the warp in forming the shed, thus according to the weaver's phrase augmenting the number of leases in the harness.

4. *Comb.*: lease-band (see quot. 1883 under sense 2); lease-rod, one of the rods placed between the warp-threads to keep the lease.

1824 *Lond. Jnl. Arts & Sci.* 114 The warp is drawn from this roller over a small roller, and from thence is conducted to the lease-rods. 1883 A. Brown *Power-loom* (ed. 4) 35 The lease-rods . . . play a very important part in power-loom weaving. . . Their primary purpose is to keep the lease, so that when any of the threads are broken their proper place may be readily found in the web.

† **Lease**, a. and sb.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* Forms: 1 léas, 2-3 leas, 3 læs, 3-5 lese, 3-6 les, 4-5 lees, leese, 4 6 less, 5 6 leace, S. leas, s. (5 leas/s), leys, 6 lase). [*Com. Tent.*: OE. *lās* corresponds to OFris. *lās*, OS. *OHG.*, MHG. *lās* (Du., G. *los*), ON. *lauss* (Sw. *lös*, Da. *løs*), Goth. *laus* = OTent. \**laus-*, f. \**laus-* (: *leus-* = *lus-*, whence *LOSE* v.), an extension of the OÄryan root \**leu-* (Gr. *λύειν* to loosen). The suffix -LESS is etymologically identical with the present word; LOOSE a. is an adoption of the ON. equivalent *lauss*.

In the Teut. langs. generally the word had the senses 'loose', 'free, unoccupied', 'destitute of', 'loose in conduct, immoral', 'vain, empty, worthless'. In OE. the only senses are 'destitute of' (see -LESS) and 'false, lying']

A. *adj.* Untrue, false, lying.

a 900 *Kent. Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 59/43 *Testem fallacem*, leasa gewitnesse. a 1200 *Morol Ode* 255 Pa þe weren swa lese (13 . . . in E. F. P. 31 lease) þe me hom ne mihte ileuen. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 71 We shule no þing seien þat les beo. a 1255 *Leg. Kath.* 1779 Leased to leuen lengre on þes leas manne. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3498 Ne swer it [God's name] les to fele in gemen. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 340 þe Northern men held him no leaute . . . & forsake fðrede þer were þei les. 141366 CHAUCER *Rem. Rose* 8 An Authour. That halt not dremes false ne leas. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 298/1 Leas, or false, falsus. c 1450 *Erie Tolous* 1086 So are ye lythyr and leas. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 354 He droff from me the fendes leas.

B. sb. Untruth, falsehood, lying. Common in ME. poetry in the expletive *without(en), but lease*.

c 888 K. *Ælfric Boeth.* cxi. § 1 Þone mon mæc hatan buton lease soþe sunne. c 1205 *LAY.* 28150 Þat isæid ich þe habbe soþ buten lease. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3514 False witness dat þu ne bere, Ne wið ðe lese non mæn ne dere. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5747 O moder bath and maiden clene, Þat siben lang, wit-wen less, Þar child and so þerof wemles. c 1305 *St. Lucy* 155 in E. F. P. (1862) 105 A joyful teþinge ic þou telle þat soþ is and les noȝt. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (*Christofore*) 99 Sa held he furth large but lese, til he come in a wildirnes. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1022 (*Dido*) This seyt the bok withoutyn any les. c 1440 *Hylton Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xvi, It is soth & no leas. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* i. 158 We held with hym ther he saide leasse. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* I. 24 He knawis gif this be leiss. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ii. 115 By Olearon, and mony ilis, but les. 1515 — *Adam Bel* 60 in Hazl. E. F. P. II. 158 Syr, we be outlawes of the forest, Certayne without any leace. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 188 Flanders of nede must with vs haue peace Or els shee is destroyed without leas.

**Lease** (lēs), v.<sup>1</sup> Now dial. Forms: 1 lesan, 4 leese, (pa. t. lase, laas), 4-5 lese, 6- leaze, 7- leazeo. [A *Com. Tent.* str. vb. (in Eng. wk. since the 14th c.): OE. *lesan* (pa. t. *les*, pl. *lēsōn*) to gather, glean, corresponds to OFris. *lesa* to read, OS. *lesan* to gather (Du. *lezen* to gather, select, read), OHG. *lesan* (MHG., mod.G. *lesen* to gather, to read), ON. *lesa* to gather, pick, read (Sw. *läsa*, Da. *læse* to read), Goth. *lisān*, *galisan* to gather. Outside Teut. the Lith. *lesù* (inf. *lesti*), to pick up with the beak, may be cognate.]

1. *trans.* and *intr.* To glean. † Also with *up*. (In OE. used in wider sense: to gather, collect.)

c 1000 *Ælfric Lev.* xxiii. 22 Ne ge ne gaderio þa corþe . . . ac læsta þearfan and ut acyrene hig lesan. 1377 *Langl. P. Pr.* B. vi. 68 Who so helpeth me to erie. . . Shal have leue . . . to lese here in heruest. 1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 11 Ruth þat . . . lase [v.r. laas] vp þe eeres after his [sc. Boaz]

ripe men. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E. F. T. S.) 71 No man myght lease, rake, or glean his grounde after he had gathered of his crosse. 1612 *Court Rolls of Taynton, co. Glouc.*, That no person shall lease or glean until the corn there growing be carryed. c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeley* (1883) I. 155 How hee set with hand . . . his beanes; and in the larn leazed in the eare. 1684 *Dryden Theocrinus* I. 13, 22 Agreo, that in Harvest us'd to leaze. c 1700 *Allen & Ella* in Evans *Old Ball.* (1784) II. xlv. 258 Together we'll leaze o'er the field. 1825 *Corbett Rar. Rides* (1830) I. 307 No less than eighty four men, women and boys and girls gleaning, or leasing, in a field of about ten acres. 1879 in Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*

2. To pick: in various applications (see quot.).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* viii. 48 Of wynter fruyt science Vet leseth out the smale, vnto the grete So that the tree may sende her drynke & mete. c 1430 *Tao Cookery-bks.* 21 Take Rye, and lese hem clene. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fent. Mon.* (1634) 39 Take four or five good handfulls of wheat or Rye leazed out of the sheaf. 1703 *Thoresby Lett. to Ray* (E. D. S.), *Leaze*, to pick the slain and trucks out of wheat. 1764 *Mus. Rusticum* II. 223 What we in the North call *leasing*, or *gathering out*, the blighted ears. *Ibid.* 226 The greatest care should be taken to *leaze* wheat intended for seed. 1891 *Hardland Gloss.*, *Leaze* (laize), to pick out weed-seeds, &c., by hand from imperfectly winnowed corn.

† **Lease**, v.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* In 4 lese, 6 leaze. [OF. *lesian*, f. *leas* LEASE a.; perhaps partly a back-formation from LEASING sb.] *intr.* To tell lies.

c 1000 *Aps. Ps.* (Spelman) lxx. 2 *Leazad* [v.r. *leasiad*] þe fynd pine [L. *mentitur tibi nimis* *id.*] c 1340 *Cursor M.* 22042 (Fairf.) Perfore he sais he leis noȝt [Cott. lies, *Gott. leies*, *Trin. lieþ*]. 1594 *Knack to Know Knave* A 4, Let Honestie recieve such punishment As he deserves that leazes to the king.

**Lease** (lēs), v.<sup>3</sup> Also 5 lese, 6 leese, leesse. [ad. AF. *lessor*, a specific use of OF. *lessor*, *laisser* (mod.F. *laisser*) to let, let go = *L. laxare* to loosen, loose, f. *lax-us* loose, LAX a.]

1. *trans.* To grant the possession or use of (lands, etc.) by a lease (LEASE sb.<sup>3</sup>); to let out on lease.

1292 *BRITTON* II. xi. § 9 Si cestui . . . lesse sa terre a terme de la vie le lessout. 1570 *Levins Manip.* 204/43 To Lease or let les, locare, dimittere. 1592 *West 1st Pt. Symbol.* § 251, He which letteth, lesseth or setteth any thing to be made or used, is called . . . the lessor or lettor. 1593 *Shaks. Rich. II.* II. i. 59 This land . . . Is now Leas'd out . . . Like to a Tenement or pelling Farme. a 1600 G. LONGE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 157 Having themselves no knowledge, [they] were driven to lease out the benefit of their Patent to the Frenchmen. a 1637 B. JONSON *Pind. Ode Mem. Sir L. Cary & Sir H. Morison* iv, Leas'd out 'advantage The profits for a time. 1726 *AYLIFFE Parergon* 285 Where the Vicar leases his Glebe, the Tenant must pay the great Tithes to the Rector or Inpropriator. 1776 *Adam Smith W. N. v. iii.* (1869) II. 536 The lands in America . . . are in general not tenanted nor leased out to farmers. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) I. 288 Lands were leased from the 10th October 1763, for eleven years. 1868 *Peard Water-Farm* II. 21 Each proprietor leased his water to men who having no permanent interest in the river, killed every salmon they could catch.

*trans.* and *fig.* c 1665 Mrs. HUTCHINSON *Memo. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 329 He would not give up bishops, but only lease out their revenues. a 1845 *Hoope Plea Midsummer Fairies* xii, 'Alas', quoth she, 'ye know our fairy lives Are leased upon the fickle faith of men'.

2. To take a lease of; to hold by a lease.

1877 'H. A. PAGE' *De Quincy* I. xv. 319 In 1840 . . . the family was transported to Mavis Bush, a neat little cottage . . . which was leased for a period of years. 1892 *Greta Arnear What was it?* (ed. 2) 8 A rich Scotchman . . . had leased a large property . . . in order to indulge in his favourite sport with the famous Baltimore hounds. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 May 4/2 Angling on the choice streams of the South . . . is hardly to be obtained unless by leasing a rod.

**Hence Leased** (lēs) *pph. a.*

1895 A. J. WILSON *Gloss. Terms Stock Exch.*, *Leased Lines* . . . those railway securities whose interest or dividends are dependent not on the earning power of the properties, but upon the rent agreed to be paid by the lessee company.

**Lease**, var. LESEE v., to lose; and see LEASH.

**Leasee**, -er, -o(u)r, obs. ff. LESSEE, LESSOR.

**Leasehold** (lēs'hould). [f. *LEASE* sb.<sup>3</sup>, after *frechold*.] A tenure by lease; real estate so held.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5867/3 A Leasehold of 100l. per Annum, for 99 Years. 1870 *Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* lxix. 17 He has but a leasehold of his acres, and death ends his tenure. 1874 *Helps Soc. Press.* II. 25 There is also the system of leaseholds, which must be very prejudicial to good building. 1881 *Gladstone Sp. on Irish Land Bill* 19 You have the leaseholds and you have the annual tenancy.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Held by lease.

1731 W. DERRAM (*title*) A Defence of the Churches Right in Leasehold Estates. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 707 In ejectment for a leasehold estate, the lessor of the plaintiff produced the original lease. 1858 *Bright Sp. Reform* 27 Oct., A man . . . comes into possession of leasehold houses.

Hence **Leaseholder**, one who possesses leasehold property.

1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 229 Which thrusts a 'long lease' upon the 'perpetual' leaseholder. 1893 T. COLBORNE in *Law Times* 27 Oct. 433/1 The leaseholder, like the agricultural tenant under the Act of 1883, is . . . prevented from contracting himself out of the benefits of the Act.

**Leaseless** (lēs'les), a. [f. *LEASE* sb.<sup>3</sup> + -LESS.] Not having a lease.

1882 *Daily News* 4 Feb. 3/4 Leaseless tenants' rights.

† **Lease-monger**. *Obs.* [LEASE sb.<sup>3</sup>] One who traffics in leases.

1549 *Lattimer 14th Serm. bef. Edu. VI* (Arl.) 208 No more mongers fayth, no lease mongers fayth, no seller of benefices fayth. 1550 *Crowley Epigr.* 1169 Of late a leasemonger of



London laye sycke, And thyncking to dye, his conscience dyd him pricke. 1615 *Stow's Ann.* 868/1 Many houses . . . were all very suddenly inhabited . . . to the great . . . advantage of Landlords and Leasemongers. 1884 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 117 Either by the landlord or the 'leasemonger' farms and tenements were let to the highest bidder.

### So † Lease-monging.

1580 *Ferne Blaz. Gentry* 99 If such a one . . . through good husbandrye, cheuisauncing, leasemonging . . . shall rise vp to a renewen of hundredes.

### † Lease-parole. Obs. [f. LEASE sb. 3 + PAROLE.] (See quot. 1672.)

1592 LODGE & GREENE *Looking Glasse* (1598) F 2, *Clovene*. At night I wil bring home my mistresse. *Smith*. Euen when you please, good Adam. *Clovene*. When I please, marke thy words,—tis a lease parole, to haue and to hold. 1613 *OVERBURY A Wife* (1638) 131 He is tenant by custom to the Planets, of whom hee holds the 12 Houses by lease parole: paying the yearly rent of his study and time. 1672 *Cowell's Interpr.* s.v. *Parol*, Lease-parol, that is Lease per Parol; a Lease by word of mouth, to distinguish it from a Lease in writing.

### Leaser<sup>1</sup> (lɪˈzə). Now dial. Also 4 lezere, 6 lezer. [f. LEASE v. 1 + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] A gleaner.

1340 *Yenb.* 86 Hi abideþ and wyneb þane dyaf ase dep . . . þe lezere his haruest. 1534 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 1, *Stat. Irel.* (1678) 46 Every such gatherer, lezer or lezers. 1586 *J. Hooker Hist. Irel.* in *Holmshed* II. 88/1 An act against leasers of corne. 1724 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. ii. 133, I knew there was no office of any kind, which a man from England might not have . . . and . . . I looked upon all who had the disadvantage of being born here, as only in the condition of leasers and gleaners. 1828 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* III. 242 You cannot proceed a quarter of a mile, without encountering some merry group of leasers.

### † Leaser<sup>2</sup>. Obs. rare. [OE. *lasere*. Agent-n. to LEASE v. 2: see -ER<sup>1</sup>.] A liar.

1590 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.*, Pref. (Skeat) 17 Leaseres *vel* lezeras, falsos. 1641 *'SMECTYMNIUS' Vind.* Ansv. III. 48 Hee . . . lays on us unmercifully, calling us *Cavellers*, *Leasers*, *Sluaders*.

### Leaser<sup>3</sup> (lɪˈzə). [f. LEASE v. 3 + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who takes on lease; a lessee.

1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 300 The mine has been in leasers' hands.

**Leash** (lɪʃ), sb. Forms: a. 3, 5 lece, 4 leesse, 4-5 lees, 4-6 les, lese, 5-7 leace, leaso, (5) leese, leys, lyes, 6 leasse. β. 4 *Sc.* leysche, 4-7 lesh, 5 lesshie, leeshe, 5-6 *Sc.* lische, 6 leysche, lishie, leas(s)he, *Sc.* leish, leishch, leesch, (7) leach), 6-leash. [a. OF. *lesse*, *laisse* (mod.F. *laisse*) ? = L. *laxa* fem. of *laxus* LAX a.]

1. The thong or line in which hounds or coursing-dogs are held. Phr. † *With the leash*, † *at a leash*, on or in (the or a) leash. Proverbial phr. † *As greyhound (let out) of leash*.

a. 1300 *St. Gregory* 822 in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* LVII. 68 Houndes þat were list & lent to leten of lece, to cacche beste. 13. *Coerde L.* 1923 As greyhounds stricken out of lesse, Kyng Richard threst among the press. c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9126 (Killing) Merlin smot forþ, þat after dasse On aiper half, so grehounde of lasse. 1400 *Octonion* 767 As glad as grehond ylete of lese Florent was than. c. 1440 *Partonope* 558 Her leas were as softe as sylk. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 16 Every man . . . had a masty hound at a lyes. 1509 *BARCLAY Shyp of Folsys* (1570) 85 In comes another his houndes at his taylor, With lynes and leases and other like baggage. 1576 *FLEMING tr. Caius' Eng. Dogs* 7 Beyng restrained and drawne backe from running at random with the leasse. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 1027 Having in his right hand a Club, and in his left hand a Leace, unto the which Thyus was tied. 1640 *tr. Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* I. xxviii. 130 Perceiving a Damself comming in with two Lions in a leace, he went speedily down [etc.].

β. 1356-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 558 Pro catenis, chapas, et lesches, et uno Cornu pro venatore. . . 75. *ind.* 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* VII. 414 His leysche till him drew he, And leit his houndis gang all fre. c. 1440 *Ipomydon* 785 Furthe he went with greyhondis thre, In a lesche he dyd hem do. 1509 *BARCLAY Shyp of Folsys* (1570) 134 He that wil labour a beast to hunt or chase . . . His lines, colers, and lesches he must dresse. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* v. ix. 104 He that the lische and fyame in schondir draue, 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* III. 74/1 The Fawterer . . . shall receive the Greyhounds matched to run together, into his Leash, as soon as he comes into the Field. 1808 *WORSW. Force of Prayer* III, [He] holds a greyhound in a leash, To let slip upon buck or doe. 1830 *SCOTT Demonol.* iv. 131 She led three greyhounds in a leash. 1879 *OUISO C. Castlemaine* 5 Fretting like staghounds held in leash. 1888 *Times* 13 Oct. 7/6 The hounds, hunted on the leash. *Ibid.* 16 Oct. 10/5 The hound worked on leash from the spot where the deer had lodged.

transf. 1741 *Mem. M. Scriblerus* i. i. 10 A Paper kite which had broke its leash by the impetuosity of the wind.

† b. *The leash*: (a) the department of the king's household concerned with the keeping of the hounds; (b) the art or practice of coursing.

1526 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 194 The charge of 68 loves of bread served to the officers of the Lesh for the expences of the Kings Greyhounds. 1554 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. xxxiii. 540 The office of child of the leashe to John Strete for the leashe with the wages of 40s. by year. 1611 *MARKHAM Country Content.* i. vii. (1615) 104 Touching the lawes of the leashe or coursing. *Ibid.* 106 Those which are chosen Judges of the leashe, shall giue their iudgements before they depart from the field. c. 1628 *Warrant in Verney Papers* (1853) 180 Lord Compton, master of his majestys leashe. 1665 *Warrant in Sporting Mag.* XLII. 10 Like as my perdecissors masters of the Leash.

2. A set of three; originally in *Sporting* language, used of hounds, hawks, foxes, hares, deer, etc.; hence gen.

a. c. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 446 Tristrem hunters seiþe ride, Les

of houndes þai ledde. 1376-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 387 In uno lese et uno pare de turetelle. 1426 *LYDO. De Guil. Pilgr.* 21424 Swoyche houndys . . . God wot, I ha mo than a les. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj. 4 A Lece of thesame hawks, iij. 1575 *TURBERV. Bk. Faulconrie* 166 They cast off a cast or a lease of Sacres, which follow the peregrine falcon. 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* VI. 231 As we passed we see a lease of Bucks. 1690 *DRYDEN Amphitryon* IV. (1691) 42, I put in for a brace, or a lease. 1723 *True Briton* No. 15, I. 126 Giving their Suffrages for the Good of their Country, . . . and this too, not by Couples or Leases, but by Scores, almost, at a time.

β. c. 1450 *Merlin* 181 Gawain . . . ledde in honde a leeshe of grehounes, and ledde also two brace following hym. 1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 592 Here is a leysche of ratches to renne an hare. 1582 *STANFURD Æneis* Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 9 The third [posy] (for I wyl present your lordship with a leshe). 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* II. iv. 7 Sirra, I am sworn brother to a leash of Drawers . . . Tom, Dicke, and Francis. 1609 *B. JONSON Sil. Wom.* II. ii. 1, I . . . kept my chamber a leash of daies for the anguish of it. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* I. i. 104 Or Cerberus himself pronounce A Leash of Languages at once. 1705 *Double Welcome* xvi. 7 A Leash of Armies on thy Plains appear. 1750 *JONSON Rambler* No. 51. P. 8 A leash of hares to be potted by his wife. 1792 *Munchausen's Trav.* xxi. 88, I have acquired precisely nine hundred and ninety-nine leash of languages. 1826 *SCOTT Woodst.* xxii. A brace of wild-ducks and a leash of teal. 1838 *APPELLEY Nimrod's North. Tour* (1874) 259 We found a leash of foxes, one after another. 1859 *TENNISON Lyette* 50 Then were I wealthier than a leash of Kings. 1882 *God. Words* 604, I contrived to lag a leash of trout.

3. *Hawking*. The thong or string which is passed through the varvels of the jesses to secure the hawk.

1497 *Lil. Treas. Acc. Scoll.* (1877) I. 366 Item for chessis and lischis thare vjd. 1575 *TURBERV. Bk. Faulconrie* 147 Tyng . . . a cryance unto your hawks lease. 1615 *LATHAM Falconry* (1633) Gloss., *Lease* or leas is a small long thong of leather, by which the Faulconer holdeth his Hawke fast, folding it many times about their fingers. 1635 *QUARLES Embl.* v. ix. (1718) 282 But her too faithful leasch doth soon retain Her broken flight, attempted oft in vain. 1686 *BLONDE Gentl. Recreat.* II. 62 *Lease* or *Leach*. 1826 *SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT Hawking* (1823) 11 When he has been furnished with the necessary appendages of hood, bells, jesses, and leasch, he is to be tied to the block. 1874 *TENNISON Union* 123 Their talk was all of . . . terms of art, Diet and seeling, jesses, leasch and lure.

4. *fig.* (with allusion to senses 1 and 3); esp. in phrases, *To hold or have in leash*, to have control over, keep in bondage.

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xl. (1869) 105 She is piorese, whiche leedeth alle þe cloystreres in les, bounden bi hondes and bi feet. 1477 *EARL RIVERS Caxton* *Dietes* 71 Wrath ledeth shame in a lese. 1560 *BREON New Catech.* IV. Wks. 1564 I. 422 For God hathe them in leasce. . . . they are his slaues. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint.* II. iv. 477 What I was, I am: More straining on, for plucking backe; not following My leasch vnwillingly. 1648 *BOYLE Seraph. Love* XII. (1700) 62 The ravish'd Soul being shewn such Game as that, would hate so eagerly, that she would break those Leashes that tie her to the Body. 1821 *SHELLEY Prometheus Unb.* IV. i. 178 We lead along in leashes . . . The clouds that are heavy with love's sweet rain. 1842 *TENNISON Love & Duty* 40 Thy low voice . . . would . . . hold passion in a leash. 1848 *KINGSLEY Saint's Trag.* II. iv. His ministers Must lure, not drag in leash. 1856 *MISS MULOCK J. Hallifax* XVII. (1859) 181 It was easy to see . . . that, did he once slip the leash of his passions, it would go hard with Richard Brithwood. 1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. li. 231 The soldiers, long held in the leasch . . . were eager to spring upon the foe.

† 5. A snare, noose. Obs.

c. 1374 *CHAUCER Ancl. & Arc.* 233 With oon worde him list not oonyes deyne To byrynge ageyne my sorowful heart in pees, For he is caught up in a noþer leas. 1814 *CARY Dante, Par.* xxviii. 12 Looking upon the beauteous eyes, whence love had made the leasch to take me.

† 6. *Sc.* = LASH sb.<sup>1</sup> Obs. (Cf. LEASH v. 2.)

1508 *KENNEDIE Flying w.* *Dunbar* 45 Lat him lay sax leichis on thy lendis. 1508 *DUNBAR Flying w. Kennedy* 100 Thou art bot Gluncoch with thy giltin hippis, That for thy louny moony a leish he fyld.

7. *Weaving*. a. One of the cords (having an eye in the middle to receive the warp-thread) which extend between the parallel laths of the heddle of a loom. Also written *leish*.

1731 *MORTIMER in Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 105 Some of these Frames are made like a Loom, with a Warp passed through the Leishes. 1878 *BARLOW Weaving* 77 The heddles consist of two laths, between which are stretched the required number of 'leashes' usually made of linen thread, and having an eye formed in the middle of them.

b. = LEASE sb.<sup>4</sup> 2.

1888 *J. PATON in Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 463/2 At each end of the warp the threads are, by a mechanical device in the heck, made to intersect alternately, forming leashes, which are, when taken from the reel, separately tied up, and thus aid in maintaining the parallelism of the ends when they are bundled up.

8. *attrib.*, as *leash-hound*, -man; † *leash-law* (see quot.).

1679 *BLOUNT Anc. Tenures* 46 Leash-hounds or Park-hounds, such as draw after a hurt Deer in a Leash or Liam. 1721 *BAILEY, Leash-Laws*, are Laws to be observed in Hunting or Coursing. c. 1817 *HOGG Tales & Sk.* II. 91 [He] ordered that the leasmen should exert themselves in recovering their scattered hounds.

**Leash** (lɪʃ), v. Also 7 leaso. [f. LEASH sb.]

1. *trans.* To attach or connect by a leash.

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* Prol. 7 And, at his heeles, (Leasht in, like Hounds), should Famine, Swp'd, and Fire, Crouch for employment. 1658 *LOVELACE Lucasta Posth.* (1659) 33 Cerberus, from below Must leasht' r'himself with him a hunting go. 1863 *W. PHILLIPS Speeches* xviii. 374 We were then two snarling hounds leashed together.

b. *fig.* To link together, esp. in threes.

1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. i. 18, I prefer leashing together these points of the discussion. 1889 *SAINTSBURY Hist. Elizab. Lit.* x. (1890) 366 He [Crashaw] was a much younger man than either of the poets with whom we have leashed him. 1898 *READE in New Century Rev.* IV. 501 Yet were these rivals leashed by sacred ties.

2. † To beat or lash with a leash (obs.); to whip (dial.).

1503 *Sc. Acts* 748. IV. c. 103 (ed. 1566) Gif ony childer . . . commit ony of their thingis . . . their fathers . . . deliuer the said child to the iuge, to be leichit, scourgit and dung. 1583 *BALFOUR Practicks* (1754) 27 Ordanis the Dean of Gille . . . to gar leisch barnis that perturbis the kirk. 1592 *LYLY Midas* IV. iii. E. 4, If I catch thee in the forest, thou shalt be leasht. . . . A boy leasht on the single. 1677 *N. COX Gentl. Recreat.* (ed. 2) 81 In many cases heretofore Leasing was observed; that is, one must be held, either cross a Saddle, or on a mans Back, and with a pair of Dog-couples receive ten pound and a Purse; that is, ten stripes . . . and an eleven, that used to be as bad as the other ten, called a Purse. 1893 *NORTHUMB. Gloss.*, *Leash*, *lersh*, to whip. 'Leesh yor horse up, man'.

**Leasie**, obs. form of LAZY.

**Leasing** (lɪˈzɪŋ), sb. Obs. or arch. exc. dial. (Sc. and north.). Forms: 1 leasing, -ing, 2 leasing, (2) lesung, 3 lesin, les's inge, lusinge, leasunge, 3-4 lessinge, 3 6 lesinge, -yng(e), 3-7 lesing, (4) lesenge, -ine, leesyng, *Kent.* lye a si-ge. leazingo), 4-8 leessing, (5) -yng(e, -inge, lesyn, 6 leasyng(e, *Sc.* leis-, leysin, 7 leazing' . . . 2-3-leasing. [OE. *lasung*, f. *lasian*: see LEASE v. 2 and -ING<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Lying, falsehood.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John viii. 44 Miðdy speded leasung. a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 Heo onscmede . . . alle leasunre. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 82 þe deouel . . . is leas, & leasunges feder. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2578 He wereden hem wið lesing. a. 1300 *Florib. & Bl.* 585 'Is þat sob?' seðe he. Heo seðe, 'se, sire, withute lesing'. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 15412 (Trin.) In to 30me hondes I shal him take; holde hit no lesynge. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* IV. 480, I wald reuward the but lesing. a. 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1868) 33 Ye saide ye loved us . . . the which was fals lesing. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 497 Walsham of Chauncery, that never made lesyng, told me that [etc.]. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* ix. 106, I know me vicious, Lord, and richt culpable In aithis sweiring, leising, and blaspheming. 1535 *COVERDALE 2. Psalms* xiv. 18 The trowth is fled furie awaye, & lesynge is hard at hande. 1595 *SPENSER Col. Chant.* 102 No leasung new, nor grandams fable stale. 1601 *DENI Pathos.* Heaven 75 All your faire speeches . . . are nought else but hypocrisie and leazing. 1611 *HAILE Ps.* v. 6 Thou shalt destroy them that speake leasung. 1641 *MILTON Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 211 And so take againe either your manifest lesing, or manifest ignorance. 1712 *PHIL. Alma* III. 9 As folks . . . prone to leasung, say things at first because they're pleasing. 1825 *SCOTT Talism.* xiii, Satan is strong within you . . . and prompts thee to leasung.

b. In particularized use: A lie, falsehood.

c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) v. 5 þu fordest þa þe symle leasung specad. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 De delles sel is cheast and twispiche and curs and leasunges. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 211/400 þat we with lesunges bi-traieth men. 1303 *K. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 633 A lesyng ys When þou wost þat þou seyst mys. Ya 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 2 Many men seyn that in sweveninges Ther nis but fables and leasunges. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxvi. 145 (Harl. MS.) Vnhoist and vnleful talkinges, lesynges, & bachtinges. 1580 *LYLY Enphues* (Arb.) 384 So that in giuing credite to thy letters, I may be deceiued with thy leasings. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. vii. 48 That false pilgim, which that leasung told. 1599 *B. JONSON Cynthia's Rev.* I. iv, He [Lucian] doth feed you with fittions, figments, and leasunges. 1614 *RALPH Hist. World* II. (1634) 197 The Priests . . . to magnifie their antiquities, filled the Records with many leasings. 1714 *GAY Sheph. Week* Prol. 74 For Trading free shall thrive again, Nor Leasings leud affright the Swain. 1731 *SWIFT On Mr. P—y being put out of C. Misc.* (1735) V. 110 Sir R— weary'd by Will, P—y's Teazings, Who interrupted him in all his Leasings.

c. *Comb.*, as *leasing-bearer*; *leasing-maker*, a liar; *spec.* in *Sc. Law* (now *Hist.*), one who utters untrue and slanderous statements such as are likely to prejudice the relations between the king and his subjects; so *leasing-making*, verbal sedition; † *leasing-monger*, a liar.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 298/2 \*Lesynge beare, mendifer. 1388 *WYCLIF Prom.* xxi. 6 He that gadriþ treasours by the tunge of a \*lesing [maker]. 1424 *Sc. Acts* 748. I (1814) II. 8/2 All lesingis makaris & tellaris of þaim. 1484 *CAXTON Fabes of Æsop* IV. viii. The lesynge maker and flaterer. 1703 *Land. Gaz.* No. 30531/1 Act anent Leasing-makers and Slanderers. a. 1715 *BURNET Own Time* I. (1724) I. 25 Nor had they the nature of the paper before them, which was judged by the Court to be \*leasing-making. 1863 *H. COX Instit.* I. xi. 272 note, By the law of Scotland . . . verbal sedition or leasing-making, is inferred from [etc.]. c. 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 268 *Dei ben.* \*lesyngmongeris. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VII. li. 277/2 Bachlytres lesyng-mongers and wycked spekers . . . be the worst theues upon the erthe.

**Leasing** (lɪˈzɪŋ), vbl. sb.<sup>1</sup> Now dial. Also 6 lezing. [f. LEASE v. 1 + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] Gleaning. Also *concr.* = *leasing* *con.*

1534 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 *Stat. Irel.* (1678) 46 Many . . . persons . . . will not labour for their living, but have their sole respect to gathering and lezing of corn in harvest time. 1772 *GRAVES Sphear. Outnote* II. 255 How much might she earn a day, then, by her leasing? c. 1825 *Houlston Tracts* II. xlvii. 2 What was to become of the poor, now their leasing was all eaten and gone?

b. *attrib.*, *leasing-corn*, wheat got by gleaning. 1857 *ELIZA ACTON Eng. Bread-Bk.* 138 note, The wheat . . . which her family have gleaned,—the leasing corn,—supposed to make the best bread of any.



**Leasing** (lɛsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LEASE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of LEASE *v.*; letting out (on lease). Also *altrb.*

1521 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 124 In lesyng and lettyng y<sup>e</sup> days werke. 1610 J. MOKK in *Buckench MS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 90 In case of leasing, whether you will reserve the house. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 284 If actual possession were necessary, a leasing power could never be executed where land was in the hands of a tenant. 1880 *Times* 30 July 9/4 The leasing of shooting rights.

**Leasing** (lɛzɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LEASE *v.* + -ING 2.] Gleaning.

1829 E. JESSE *Jrnl. Nat.* 361 The allowance of fourteen pence a day... would hardly be accepted by my leasing neighbours in place of it [*viz.* gleaning].

**Leasing** (lɛzɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [Formed as a corresp. adj. to LEASING *sb.* Cf. LEASE *v.* 2.] Lying.

1873 W. S. MAYO *Newer Again* xii. 166 Here, take this leasing, meeching bard, with priestly aid go hind him hard.

**Leasow** (lɛsəʊ, lɛzəʊ), *sb.* Now *dial.* Forms:

1 *pl.* lɛswe, lɛswe, *Northumb.* lɛsua, 3 ?lewse, *pl.* leswa, 3-6 lesewe, 4 leswa, 4 glesue, 5 leseo, lɛswe, 5, 7 leso, 6 leasewe, leysue, *Sc.* lesoe, 7-leasow. *B.* (chiefly *Sc.*) 6 lesur(e), lyssoure, lasor, 7 leissoure, leasure, lizure, 8 lizar, 9 lizzure, leissure. [See LEASE *sb.* 1.] Pasture; pasturage; meadow-land.

1050 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John x. 9 Inn-færd & ut-færd & lesia [*Rushu*, leswe, *Ag.* & *Halton* *Gosp.* leswe] gemoetad. 10... *Ag.* *Voc.* in *Wt.* Willeker 325/25 *Pascua*, leswe. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Dis orf is swide egerne and fæched his leswe hwiþe uppen trefes, and hwiþe uppen clines. 1205 *LAV.* 201 Bi-ehold he þa leswa [1275 lewes] & bene leoflice word. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 91 lne heouene is large leswe. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1576 Ydumea, 3at fulsum lard. Of lewse god, was in hise hond. 1382 *Wyclif Ps.* xciv. [xcv.] 7 Wee the puple of his leswe; and the shep of his hond. — *Jer.* xxiii. 1 Wo to the sheperdis, that carteren and to-tern the floe of my leswe, seith the Lord. 1440 *R. Glouc. Chron.* 1005 (MS. 8) Hor leseo lanteth eue. *Ibid.* 7701 Lesow he yaf þer to. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 35 § 4 Meadowes lesus pastures. 1502 *Arncliffe Chron.* (1811) 147 Lesurs pastures weies pathes wetting and unistill... witholden. 1513 *DOUGLAS* *Enis* xii. Prol. 183 In lyssouris and on leys littill lammis Full tait and trig socht bletand to thar dammis. 1547 *Newminster Cartul.* (1878) 310 All lands meadows leysures and pastures. 1596 *DARBYMPTON* *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 27 A pasture, or as we say, a Lesoue. 1658 *Disposition in Jamieson Dict. s.v. Lesuris*, Meadows, leissoures and pasturages. 1699 *Ibid.*, Water stanks, lizzures, pasturages. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 293 Having a Lesow quite overrun with well grown broom. 1799 *Trans. Soc. Arts* xvii. 126 Coarse meadows, or what are called leasows, being rough woody pastures. 1825 *80 JAMIESON, Leissure, Lizzure.* a 1845 *Hood Town & Country* xv. 1 hold no Leasows in my lease, No cot set round with trees. 1852 *Wiggins Embanking* 139 After feeding all the summer on the higher grounds, called leasows or leazes in the dairy counties. 1894 *S. E. Worcester Gloss, Lesow*, a meadow.

**Leasow**, *v. Obs.* or *dial.* In 1 lɛs(w)ian, 3 leswa, leswue, 3-4 lesewe, 4 lesuwe, lɛsewe, 4 5 leso, 7 leso, 7 leso. [OE. *lɛsuan* (also *lɛsian*), f. *lɛs-*, lɛs LEASOW *sb.*, LEASE *sb.* 1] *trans.* and *intr.* To pasture, graze.

1050 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke viii. 32 Wæs ðonne ðer eðe vel sunor bergana monig foedendra vel lesuandura [*Ag.* *Gosp.* lastendra]. c 1000 *ELFRIC Gen.* xli. 2 (Gr.) Hig man lesweode on morium lande. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 þe selue herdes beð þe lorpewes of holi chiriche þe lewesed here orf. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 100 And leswe þine tichenes bi heorðonne hulen, of mis & of leasues. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* viii. 30 A floe... of many hoggis leseyng was nat fer from hem. — 1 *Cor.* ix. 7 Who feedith or lesuwith a floe, and etith not of the mylk of the floe? c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* I. v. 212 As catell lesowide in and oute. 1604 *DRAYTON* *Mosses* 28 Gently his faire floes lewsow'd he along. 1825 *80 JAMIESON, Lesure*, both as a, s, and as a *v.*, is still used in the pastoral districts of Ayr., s, renfr., and Lanarks.

Hence **Leasowed** (*lesewed*) *ppl. a.* 1382 *Wyclif 1 Kings* iv. 23 Ten fatte oxen, twenti leweswed oxen [1388 oxis of lesewe, *Vulg. pascales*].

**Leassee**, obs. form of LEASE.

**Leassee**, -our, obs. forms of LESSEE, LESSOR.

**Leassee**, variant of LESSES *Obs.*

**Leashe**, obs. form of LEASH.

**Least** (lɛst), *a.* (*sb.*) and *adv.* Forms: 1 lɛst, lɛsast, lɛsast, *Northumb.* lɛsast, lɛsast, lɛsast, lɛsast, 3 lɛst, 2-5 leste, 3-4 last, 3-6 laist, 3-7 (rarely 8) lest, 4-5 leeste, 4-6 leest, 3, 6-least. [OE. *lɛst*, *lɛsast*:—prehist. \**laisisto*-, superlative f. \**laisiz*-LESS; cf. OFris. *leist*. An OE. *lɛrest* = OFris. *lɛrest*:—\**laisisto*-, occurs in one instance.] Used as the superlative of LITTLE. *A. adj.*

**I.** In concord with *sb.* expressed or understood.  
1. Little beyond all others in size or degree; smallest; slightest; † fewest.

Not infrequently coupled with *last*: see *LAST* *a.* 1. c. 1000 *Guthlac* 741 Nis þæt huru lɛsast þæt seo lufu cyðeð. c 1000 *Sax. Leech.* II. 268 Þone læstan dæl þunges. c 1200 *ORMIN* 1577 Þiss folle iss lahest, & tiss lott Addeþ þe læste mede. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 860 And best me mai to hom truste, þat of best wordes [*MS.* 8 leste of wordys] beþ. 1377 *LANG.* *P. Pl.* B. vii. 39 Men of lawe lest pardoun hadde þat pleteden for Mede. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 294 þe veyne þat is bitwixe þe leste to of his foot. c 1470 *Golagros & Gau.* 289 Lich as leif of the lynd lest, That welters down with the wynd, sa wauerand it is. 1576 *FLEMING* *Panoph. Epist.* 35 To reckon your owne state among things of least estimation. 1697 *DRYDEN* *Æneid* xi.

664 Th' Italian Chiefs, and Princes, joyn their Pow'rs: Nor least in Number, nor in Name the last. 1725 *L.D. BOLINGBROKE* 24 July in *Swift's Lett.* (1767) II. 210 Those, who had the least mind to see me in England, have made it impossible for me to live any where else. 1768 *STERNE* *Sent. Journ.* (1775) 128 (*Act of Charity*) A fix'd star of the least magnitude. 1778 *PENNANT* *Tour in Wales* I. 2 (Flint) is the best of the twelve Welch (Counties). 1879 *DOWDEN* *Southery* 8 His last and least pupil. *ellipt.* c 1205 *LAV.* 28560 Fifteen he hafde feondliche wunden mon miltre i þare lasten [c 1275 leaste] twa glouen iþraste. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 16947 Ogains leist of his to dreil. *Ibid.* 26252 þe ferth point es noght þe last. 1340 *Ayenb.* 44 Huanne me... hegeþe þe grateste wytes... and zelleþ þe leste. c 1369 *CHAUCER* *De the Blanche* 28; No more than coude the leste of vs. 1662 *J. DAVIES* *tr. Mandelst's Trav.* 103 The effects of a deep resentment, where of the least are cudgelling or caning. 1768 *STERNE* *Sent. Journ.* (1775) 63 (*Gloves*) She begg'd I would try a single pair, which seemed to be the least.

**b.** The least: often used, esp. in negative and hypothetical contexts, for 'Any, however small'. † More emphatically, *any or one the least*. † Formerly *occur*, with omission of the article; also in *no least* = 'not the least'.

c 1380 *WYCLIF* *Wks.* (1880) 143 Þouȝ he conne not þe leste point of þe gospel. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* II. iv. 153 Whether cuer I... spake one, the least word that might be to the prejudice of her present State. 1632 *BROME* *North. Lasse* I. vii. Wks. 1873 III. 19 One from whom you never had, or can expect least good. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT* *Trav.* 73 Without least shew of remorse or piete. 1650 *HAMMOND* *On Ps.* lxxxix. 7 There is no least comparison between all the power and operations of all those. 1664 *H. POWER* *Exp. Philos.* Pref. aij. Dioptrical Glasses... are but a Modern Invention! Antiquity gives us not the least hint thereof. 1667 *MILTON* *P. L.* III. 120 Without least impulse or shadow of Fate. 1687 *TOWERSON* *Baptism* 269 Without any the least hint of their being baptiz'd. 1697 in *W. S. PERRY* *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 14 Without receiving any the least assistance from those Guns. 1699 *DAMPIER* *Joy.* II. ii. 38 Beef... without the least sign of Fat in it. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 615 The least aperitive (=aperient) undoes all immediately. 1763 *Mss. Rusticum* Oct. xii. 1. 109 Every the least appearance of a weed or root of grass is diligently picked off. 1824 *BENTHAM* *Bk. Fallacies* Wks. 1843 II. 380 Scarce in any instance will be discovered any the least danger of final deception. 1834 *T. MEDWIN* *Angler in Wales* I. 262 Tiger is not like pheasant-shooting... and the least noise often scares away... game of the forest. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 330 Fire-escape... intended to be always ready... without the least preparation.

**c.** In the names of certain animal and vegetable species or varieties, distinguished by their smallness from others bearing the same name. (Cf. LESS, LESSER.)

1633 *Gerard's Herbal* I. lxxxvi. 137 The Least Mountain White Narcissus. 1719 *QUINCY* *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 346 The least Hare's-Ear. 1766 *PENNANT* *Brit. Zool.* (1776) III. 171 Lest Hake. 1796 *MORSE* *Amer. Geog.* I. 209 Least Golden Crown Thrush. 1823 *CRABB* *Technol. Dict.* s.v. *Hare*, The least Hare, *Lepus minimus*, which is the size of a rat. 1831 *A. WILSON & BONAPARTE* *Amer. Ornith.* III. 53 The least bittern is also found in Jamaica. 1837 *MACGILLIVRAY* *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 335 Least Bog Orchis. *Ibid.* 366 Least Willow.

**d.** Least common multiple, least squares, least constraint, least resistance: see the *sbs.*

**2.** Lowest in power or position; meanest. (*arch.*) † With agent-noun: Having very little practice or scope. Also *ellipt.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. v. 19 Lytel vel leasest [*Ag.* *Gosp.* last] he ðe genemend in ric beafna. 1362 *LANG.* *P. Pl.* A. III. 25 (She) yaf. The leste man of here mayne a mutoun of gold. c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 41 Phelip be lest of his clerks. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 44 Þat quha is maist salt-serue the leste. 1580 *SIDNEY* *Ps.* xxv. x. I am poore and least of all. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* v. iii. 268 The least of you shall share his part thereof. 1611 *BIBLE* *Matt.* ii. 6 Thou... art not the least among the Princes of Iuda. 1697 *DRYDEN* *Æneid* xi. 677. 1. Turnus, not the least of all my Name. 1727 *S. SWITZER* *Pract. Gardiner* II. vii. 58 All which is obvious to the least practitioners in this art.

† **3.** *Phr. a.* At the least way(s), wise: see LEASTWAYS, LEASTWISE. **b.** At least hand: at least. *Obs.* a 1586 *SIDNEY* *Arcadia* iii. My musick well assures me we are (at least hand) fellow prentises to one vngracious master.

**II.** Absolute uses (quasi-*sb.*).

**4.** That which is least; the least quantity or amount; † the least part of something. Phrase, to say the least (of it).

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 112 þe ðe leste was biseið ofte mest. *Ibid.* 353 þe þe leste haueð hancð so muchel þat he bit no more. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* v. i. 105 Loue therefore, and tongue-tide simplicity, In least, speake most, to my capacity. 1591 — *Two Gent.* II. vii. 68 That is the least (Lucetta) of my feare. 1597 *BACON* *Coulers* *Ed. & Evill* (Arb.) 150 (They) haue no other shift but to bear it out wel, and to make the least of it. 1850 *McCosk* *Div. Govt.* II. ii. (1874) 107 We hold the moral law to be as much, to say the least of it, the appointment of God as any natural law. *Mod.* The very least I can do is to apologize for the mistake.

*Proverb.* 1773 *Gov.* *Morais* in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 280 Our Secretary of State reminds me of a maxim of his predecessor that least said is soonest mended. 1835 *MARRVAT* *Pirate* v. The least said the soonest mended.

**5.** Governed by a prep., forming an advb. phrase.

**a.** At least, at the least (also *ME. atte leste*, *Ormin att allre leste*). A qualifying phrase, attached to a quantitative designation to indicate that the amount is the smallest admissible. Hence,

in wider use, characterizing a statement as certainly valid, even if one of a more comprehensive kind be not allowable; = 'at any rate', 'at all events'.

11... *O. E. Chron.* an. 1049 (MS. D.) Swegen... beed Endward cyng scyptulumes þe sceolde beon at læstan I. scyppa. c 1200 *ORMIN* 937 þatt he æt wille Sunnenad 37 Att allre læste lare. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 164 thereð nu reusins bwui me onh for to fleon bene world; ehte reusins et te leste. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 6774 And if i lent þe sulikin beist, þat ded be or spilt at leist. þou sal quijt wi iument. c 1375 *Sc. Leg.* *Saints* xxvi. (*Nycholas*) 219 Þane askit he þane to sel vitale A hundre medreis at þe lest of ilke schipe. c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Man of Law's Prol.* 38 Thanne haue ye do youre deuoir atte leste. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roal), xix. 86 Þase ymages er ilk ane of þe stature of twa men at þe leste. 1576 *TINDALE* *John* xiv. 11 Att the leest beleue me for the very workes sake. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Pref. to Ordering Deacons*, xxi. yerres of age at the leste. 1563-7 *BUCHANAN* *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 8 The nombre of the classis at the lest sex. 1576 *FLEMING* *Panoph. Epist.* 355 note, Man being inducted with reason (or at least ought to be), knowledge and understanding. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. v. 52 At least we'll dye with Harriesse on our backe. 1611 *BIBLE* *Luke* xii. 42. 1662 *J. DAVIES* *tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 93 At lest I can say this, I never met with any who were glad when they were beaten. 1663 *GERBIE* *Counsell* 53 There are at the least in twenty thousand, five thousand unfit for work. 1667 *MILTON* *P. L.* I. 1. 258 Here at least We shall be free. 1711 *ADDISON* *Spect.* No. 105. ¶ 7 The Book-Pedant is much the most supportable; he has at least an exercised Understanding. 1712 *STEELE* *Ibid.* No. 498 ¶ 3 As had disabled him from being a coachman for that day at least. 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH* *Morat* T. (1816) I. iii. 17, I hope... you'll at least tell me, that you do not really suspect me. 1834 *J. H. NEWMAN* *Par. Sermon* (1837) I. iii. 44 Have you not power at least over the limbs of your body? 1847-9 *HELPS* *Friends in* C. Ser. I. (1857) I. 123 At least it does not contain the whole matter. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 60 § 4 A session of the Council shall be held once at least in every two years.

**b.** By the least. At least.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 616 He slop þer on haste On hundred bi þe laste (*Geste Kyng Horn* 612 at the leste). c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7623 The floode was so felle, with fallyn of Rayn, Hit was like, by the lest, as oure lorde wold With water haue wastid all þe world efte. 1513 *DOUGLAS* *Æneid* xii. xiii. 29 Desist herof, now at last, be the leste.

**c.** In the least. † (a) At the lowest estimate (*obs.*). (b) In the smallest or slightest degree.

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* I. i. 194 What in the least Will you require in present Dower with her. 1660 *WOOD* *Life* 29 Nov., He never suffered in the least for his cause. 1662 *STILLING* *Orig. Sac.* iii. iii. § 4 And is it possible... to imagine that the Scriptures do in the least ascribe the Origine of evil to God? 1702 *ADDISON* *Dial. Medals* ii. Wks. 1721 I. 461, I have been surprized to meet with a man in a Satire that I never in the least expected to find there. 1845 *STEPHEN* *Comm. Laus Eng.* (1874) II. 497 So as to restrain or diminish in the least any of his rights or interests. 1851 *RUSKIN* *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xx. 218 No sculptor can in the least imitate the peculiar character of accidental fracture.

**d.** With the least. (a) Inferior. (b) = At least. Also, To speak with the least: to say the least.

(c) With least or most: at all, in any way. *Obs.*

c 1374 *CHAUCER* *Troilus* I. 281 She nas not with the leste of here stature. 1550-3 *Decay of England* (E. E. T. S.) 100 It lesth the kings Maiesty... v. thousande markes by the yeare with the lest [printed] leste. 1575 *Gamm. Curton* v. ii. 247 *Bayly*. Canst thou not say anything to that, Diccon, with leste or most? *Diccon*. Yea, mary, sir, thus much I can say; wel, the needle is lost! c 1680 *BEVERIDGE* *Serm.* (1729) II. 586 We... who live... where the... means of grace are as... powerfully administer'd, to speak with the least, as in any place.

† **e.** as *sb.* A most minute quantity or part; a minimum. *Obs.*

1666 *STANLEY* *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 161/2 There being in Nature no least which cannot be divided. 1682 *CRRICH* *Lucretius* I. 23 They all affirm, that Nature never rests in breaking Bodies, and admits no Leasts. 1683 *Ibid.* Notes 17 Epicurus made all his Atoms to be leasts, and therefore insensible. 1766 *AMORY* *Buncle* (1770) IV. 94 By impregnating the most generous white wine, with the minims or leasts of antimony. 1813 *BUSEY* *Lucretius* I. 658 These particles themselves no parts contain, And hence are Nature's Leasts, or finest grain.

**B. adv.** In the least degree; in a degree less than all others, or than on all other occasions.

c 1200 *Trin. Hom.* 75 Þanne þu lest wenst deað cumeþ to fecchende þe. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 27301 In lauerd house... þar man agh lest do dishonur. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2546 He was fallen in a feuer or he lest wende. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 299/1 Leest wurth, *eximius*. 1526 *TINDALE* *1 Cor.* xii. 23 Those members of the body which he thynke lest honest. c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* xxxix. With what I most inioy Contented leste. 1667 *MILTON* *P. L.* I. 679 Mammon, the leste erected Spirit that fell from Heavn. 1732 *BERKELEY* *Alciph.* III. § 6 Alciphron has made discoveries where I leste expected it. 1833 *Ht. MARTINEAU* *Fr. Wines & Pol.* v. 75 When the time came for giving up his watch or his rat, he thought he could least spare his live companion. 1883 *R. W. DIXON* *Mano* II. i. 65 And when lord Gerbert questioned privily, Of me he got but little: least of all Upon that noble knight would I be spy.

**b.** The least: in the least degree.

1662 *J. DAVIES* *tr. Mandelst's Trav.* 101 Drunkenness is a Vice they can the least of any be charged withal. 1840 *MARRVAT* *Poor Jack* vi. He wasn't the least groggy. 1881 *FRUDD* *Short Studies* (1883) IV. 351, I am not the least pretending that this has been the actual history of man in this planet.

**Least** (lɛst), *leastall*, *obs. ff.* LEST, LAYSTALL.

† **Lea'sting**. *Obs. rare.* [f. LEAST *a.* + -ING 3.] N. Fairfax's word for 'atom'.

1674 *N. FAIRFAX* *Bulk & Setv.* 30 One atome or leasting.



† **Lea'stness**. *Obs. rare.* [*f. LEAST a. + NESS.*] Minimal size.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 100 A least bitling is made as much for cleaving, if it had but a wherewith to be cloven; its leastness, not its bodiness forbidding it.

**Leastways** (*lɪstˈweɪz*), *adv.* [See **WAY.**]

† **a.** Orig. two words (subsequently often written as one) in the phrase *at (the) least way(s)* = 'at least' (*cf. LEASTWISE*). *Obs.* **b.** As one word, in the same sense. *dial. and vulgar.*

1386 CHAUCER *Clark's T.* 910 Do thou thy devoir at the leeste weye. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iv. xxi. So this same dolorous knyght served him al, that at the lest way he smote doune hors and man. 1526 TINOALE *Acts* v. 15 That at the lest waye the shadowe off Peter. myght shadowe some of them. 1548 UDALL, *etc. Erasme. Par. John* xviii. 37-40 If ye wyll not spare . . . hym as an innocent, at leastwaye . . . pardon hym his life as an offender. 1552 LATIMER *Sermon*. 37 *Sund. Trinity* (1584) 205 Let vs be moued at the leest wayes with his promises. 1666 HOLLAND *Sutton*. 100 In expectance either of speedy succession after him, or at least wayes of fellowship in the Empire with him. 1825 FORSYTH *Eccl. Anglia. Leastways*, *adv.* at least; leastwise. 1852 DICKENS *Black H.* liv. He was own brother to a brimstone magpie—leastways Mrs. Smallweed. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* vii. (1878) 103 She let them, leastways her sister go and see her.

**Leastwise** (*lɪstˈweɪz*), *adv.* [See **WISE sb.**, -wise, and *cf. LEASTWAYS.*] † **a.** As two words (later often written as one) in certain phrases: *at (the) least wise*, = 'at least'; *in the least wise*, = 'in the least'. *Obs.* **b.** As one word = 'at least'. Somewhat rare.

1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. xi. (1553) Pijib, Though a man . . . abide in great authoritie til he dye, yet than at leaste wise euery man must leaue it at y<sup>e</sup> last. 1577 VAUTROUILLER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 243. I feele not my selfe to haue any righteousnes, or at leaste wise, I feele it but very little. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 The first christened Emperour (at the leaste wise that openly professed the faith). 1676 TEMPLE *Let. to M. Pomponne* Wks. 1731 II. 365, I judged it a Matter of too great Weight for me to intermeddle with in the leaste. 1692 S. PATRICK *Auspo. Touchstone* 12 Impugned . . . by the Authority of Holy Scripture, or at leastwise, by the Universal Councils of Catholic Priests. 1825 [see **LEASTWAYS**]. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas* M. xvi. 281 It was a sign that his money would come to light again, or leastwise that the robber would be made to answer for it. 1883 A. EBERSHEIM *Life Jesus* i. ii. 20 The old Testament, leastwise, the Law of Moses, was directly and wholly from God.

**Leat** (*lɪt*). Chiefly *s. w. dial.* Also *leate*, *7 let* (*t*), *9 loet*. [OE. (*water*)-*gēlēt(e)* water-conduit (the simple word occurs also in the sense 'junction of roads') = OHG. *gīlāz* letting, letting out, junction, also in comb. *wazzer gīlāz* water-conduit (MHG. *gēlāz*, mod. G. *gelasse*, also MHG. *gelāze*, mod. G. *gelässe*, in many senses derived from that of the verbal root); *f. ge-* prefix (see **Y-**) + root of *lētān* LET v.1] An open watercourse to conduct water for household purposes, mills, mining works, etc.

1590-1 in *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* (1884) XVI. 526 Item pd to 4 trumpeters that were att the leate by Mr Maiors commandment, vs. 1642 SIA W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iv. (1704) 432/1 Streight, River, or other Let of Water, fresh or salt. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2098 Cut a Leat, Gurt, or Trench. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Rev. Necess.* 235 Commissioners of Sewers to survey Streams, Gutters, Letts, and Annoyances. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* II. 269 Rode to the head of Plymouth Leat. This artificial brook is taken out of the river Mew, towards its source. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 319 The entrance for the leat was cut at about thirty feet above the lip of the weir. 1838 Mrs. BRAY *Tradit. Devon* i. 232 note. Leat is used in Devonshire to signify a stream of water. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Hol* xvi. I have a project to bring down a leat of fair water from the hill-tops right into Plymouth town. 1881 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 6/4 The leats on Dartmoor are choked with snow and ice, and no water is flowing into the reservoirs. *attrib.* 1882 BURTON & CAMERON *Gulf Coast for G. I.* iii. 57 The water-course or leat-road of Santa Luzia.

**Leat**, *pa. t.* of **LOUT** *Obs.*, to stoop.

**Leatch**, *obs. form* of **LEECH sb.** 3 *Naut.*

**Leath** (*lɪθ*), *sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 2-3 *leð*, *leod*, *liop*, 3-4 *lepe*, 3-5 *leth*, (? 3-4 *lyth*, 5 *letht*), 7 *lath*, 7- *leath*. [Early ME. *leð*, of obscure origin; not connected with **LITE** *a.* Usually regarded as equivalent to the *sb.* from which are derived *Ger.* and *Du. ledig* unoccupied, also (with negative prefix) *Mdu. onlede* trouble. *Cf.* also **LETHE** *a.*]

1. Cessation, intermission, rest. † *A leod gān* (early ME.): to make peace.

1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Swilche pine ic habbe þet me were leofere penne al world . . . most ic habben an alpi þraze summe lisse and summe lede. 1205 LAY. 9504 3if he wule a leod gān [c. 1275 *pais makie*] & halden me for lauerd. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3348 Wið ðis mete weren he fed, fowerti winter vten leð. 1300 *Cursor M.* 23260 Of helle pinest. . . firen bandes es þe nind, þat al þair limes ar bunden wit, witwen leth of ani lith. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4593 Þa þat lepros ere & lame, þat neire of leth knewe. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxi. 142 One wode myght thou speke ethe, iuy myght it do the som letht. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 29 *Lathe*, ease or rest. *Ibid.*, *Leath*, ceasing, intermission; as no *Leath* of pain.

2. Mining. A soft part in a vein.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.*, *Blanch*, a piece of Ore grown in the hard Rock, or in hard Sparr or Tuft, or any other hard Stuff, without any Softness or *Leath* at all about it.

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*Ibid.*, *Leath*. In hard Works it is any Joynt, or softness that gives some Liberty and Advantage, for the better freeing the harder Part, in order to Cut or Blast it.

**Leath**, *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 2 *leðien*, 3 *leodien*, 4 *lep(e)*, 6, 8-9 *dial. lath*, 8-9 *leath(e)*, *leeth*. [ME. *leþien*, *f. leþ LEATH sb.*]

1. *trans.* To mitigate, soften, relax.

1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 71 Alse wat swo þe man his sinne sore bimirde ure drihten ledeð þe sinne bendes, and blisseð swo þe soule. 1205 LAY. 2192 Leode [c. 1275 *slake*] vre benden. 1325 *Metz. Hom.* 86 Goddes graz . . . comforted him . . . And lethed his soru and his kare. 13. . . *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 13 Suffraunce may aswagend hem & þe swelme lepe. 1796 MARSHALL *Forks*, II. 330 *Leathe*, to relax; as a cow when near calving. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* 310 *Leathe*, to soften, to render that which is rigid more or less soft and pliant.

† 2. *intr.* To cease, abate. *Obs.*

1205 LAY. 12042 Þat weder leodeðe. 1340 *Cursor M.* 5572 (Fairf.) Of his wikkennes walde he not leþ. 13. . . *St. Erkenwold* 347 in *Horstun. Altingl. Log.* (1881) 274 Þe ay-lastand life, þat lethe shalle neuer. 13. . . *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 377 Now I hit se, now lepez my lobe. *Ibid.* B. 648 Er þy lyuez lyst lepe vpon erþe . . . schal sara consayue & a sun here.

Hence *Leathing vbl. sb.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 7438 Ai quen [saul] was trauail mast . . . And [dauid] bigan to glen or sing. Of his vn-ro he tok lething. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 219 The king of Pechtis, into sicklike number, Than haistilie come out the watter of Humber, Without lathen, that tyme he wes not lither; Syne in ane feild tha litchit all togidder. *Ibid.* 401 Without lathin he maid no langar lat.

**Leather** (*leðə*), *sb.* Forms: 1 *leðer*, 4-5 *leder*, *leper*, (*leeder*), 4-6 *ledder*, -yr, 5 *ledur*, -yr, (*letheir*), 5-7, 8 *S. lether(e)*, 6 *S. lathir*, 7 *lather*, 6- *leather*. [OE. *leðer* (only in compounds, as *leðer-hose*, *wæald-leðer* bridle) = OFris. *lethier*, *leder*, *luder*, *leer*, OSax. *leðar* (ON. *leder*, *leer*), OIIG. *ledar* (MHG. *G. leder*), *Du. ledr* (Sw. *läder*, *Da. leder*):—O'Fent. \**leþro* neut. :—pre-Teut. \**leþro*], whence Irish *leathar*, Welsh *leadr*, Breton *ler* (earlier *leer*.)]

1. The simple word.

1. Skin prepared for use by tanning, or some similar process.

*American leather*, a kind of oil-cloth: 'an English name for what in the U.S. is called enameled cloth' (Funk); *patent leather*, leather having a fine black varnished surface; *vegetable leather*, a material consisting of a layer or layers of linen on which india-rubber is spread; *white leather*, leather dressed so as to retain its natural colour. For *morocco*, *rusсия*, *Spanish*, *Turkey leather*, see the prefixed words.

1225 *Anscr. R.* 324 Þe hund þet fret leðer . . . me beateð him anonriht. 13. . . *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1581 Alle þat lokod on þat letter as lewed þe were As þay had lokod in þe leþer of my lyft bote. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 45 So may men go on þe eyre 3if it be clodid wiþne leþer. 1420 *Liber Corcorum* (1862) 33 With leder þo mouthe þen schall þu bynde. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 256 Þe preest schall clothe þe in whyt leðyr. 1450 *Merlin* 370 Merlin made hem digge depe undir an Oke til the fonde a vessel of lether. 1464 *Iuv.* in *Turner's Dom. Archit.* III. 13 A square standarde, and covered with blaak lether. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* xi. xv. 9 Sovir weid Of curbeuse or lededyr with gylt nalis. 1519 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 7 For a hide of white lether viij*l.* 1546 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) 1. 238 Ane bulget of blaak ledder. 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 97 Turning of good wine, out of a faire sweete flagon of siluer, into a foule mustie bottel of ledder. 1579 LANGHAM *Card. Health* (1633) 665 Blinde the herbe to the body in Crim-on lether, to stop bleeding. 1596 DALRYMPLE *Ir. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 140 The pennie he causet be cunizet of a buffill hyde, to wit of sik kynde of lathir. 1611 BULE *2 Kings* i. 8 Girt with a girdle of lether about his loynes. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 121 We can by squeezing make Water pass through Leather. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 146 When placed in the tan-vats they [hides or skins] become leather. 1893 G. ALLEN *Scallywang* 1. 97 That peculiar sort of deep-brun oil-cloth which is known as *American leather*.

fig. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C. v.* 29 Not a cruel man exactly, but a man of leather.

**b. pl.** Kinds of leather.

1853 *Use Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 65 A great variety of leathers in all conditions and states of manufacture is exhibited. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Dec. 3/2 An elementary course on the dressing of skins and more advanced courses on the tanning of heavy and light leathers.

**c.** Proverbs and proverbial sayings.

1460 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 372 Men cut large thengs here of other men's lether. 1583 GOLDING *Calvinion Deut.* cxlii. 696 The common prowerbe which saith that wee cut large thengs of other mens lether. 1767 FENNING *Univ. Spelling Bk.* 36 A Currier, being present, said . . . If you have a Mind to have the Town well fortified and secure, take my Word, there is Nothing like Leather. 1837 SIA F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 147 Depend upon it, Sir, there is nothing like leather.

**d. Leather and prunella**: an expression for something to which one is utterly indifferent.

[This is, strictly speaking, a misinterpretation of Pope's words; the context refers to the difference of rank between the 'cobbler' and the 'parson', *prunella* being mentioned as the material for the clerical gown.]

1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 204 Worth makes the man, and want of it, the fellow: The rest is all but leather or prunella. 1811 BYRON *Epitaph J. Blackett*, Then who shall say so good a fellow was only 'leather and prunella'? 1831 *Society* 1. 32 A preux chevalier, to whom all others were leather and prunella. 1879 TROLLOPE *Thackeray* 192 The man to whom these delights of American humour are leather and prunella.

2. An article or appliance made of leather, e.g.

a strap, a thong; a piece of leather for a plaster or to tighten a tap; the leathern portion of a bellows, or of a pump-sucker. *Upper leather*: see **UPPER**.

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 199 Herof þou schalt plane vpon a leþer, & leie it to þe lyme þat is forseid. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B vj, Thessame letheris that be putt in hir bellis. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 237 Coneryng & setting the Newe ledders vnto the seid Bellows. c. 1500 *Melusine* ix. 39 At both thendes of the said thonge or leder shal spryng out of the Roche a fayre fontayne. 1533 *L. BERNERS Huon* xc. 285 He . . . stretched him so in his styrtropes that y<sup>e</sup> lethers streyned out thre fyngers. 1586 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 22 Item given for the leather which it [the bell clapper] hings, iij*l.* 1607 MARKHAM *Calv.* II. (1617) 75 Those . . . thrustings forward with your legges, stirrups and leathers. 1702 T. SAVERY *Miner's Friend* 82 The [friction of the] others are vastly encreased by the Leathers of their Suckers. 1793 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 38 Take a course harden Cloth, and put it before the Bore, then put in your Leathers. 1731 BEIGHTON in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 9 When the Leathers [of a pump] grow too soft, they are not capable of sustaining the Pillar to be raised. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry Indus* iv. 47 note, Bewits are leathers and bells buttoned round the shank. 1853 'C. BENT' *Leopard Green* i. xii, They . . . endeavoured to have a game of billiards . . . with curious cues that had no leathers.

**b. pl.** Articles for wear made of leather, e.g. shoes, slippers, leggings, breeches. Hence *collog.* 'leathers' as a name for one who wears leather breeches or leggings.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xix, 'Out of the way, young leathers'. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* iv. 24 His own costume of black coat, leathers and tops was in perfect keeping. 1845 HOOD *Agric. Distress* vi, He taps his leathers with his stick. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xx, 'Jump in, old boy—go it, leathers!' 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nat.-cat* 1317 Carried pick-a-back . . . Big-baby-fashion, lest his leathers leak! 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 152 They . . . came in the full glory of pink and leathers. 1887 I. R. LADY *Kauche Life Montana* 64 A great big man with a beard, dressed in white leathers and jack-boots. 1894 CONAN DOYLE *S. Holmes* 56, I glanced down at the new patent leathers which I was wearing.

**c. Cricket and Football.** The ball.

1868 BOX *Theory & Pract. Cricket* 22 'They [the French] can see no delight in . . . getting in the way of 'leather'. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 17 May, Spofforth resigned the leather to Boyle. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xxvii, Is football playing . . . With lads to chase the leather, Now I stand up no more?

3. Skin. Now only *slang*. To lose leather; to suffer abrasion of skin. Also, † a bag or pouch of skin.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3451 Þan wete men neuere, wheþer ys wheþer, þe selughe wymple or þe leþer [glased skyn]. 13. . . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1360 Þe lyner & þe lynter, þe leþer of þe pancher. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 269 Whanne a mannes bowels fallin into his ballokis leþeris. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 186 Whann she was deed, here frendys sow-edyn [here] in hertys leðyr. c. 1500 *Melusine* x. 41 As moche of grounde as the hyde or leder of a hert shall now comprehend. 1541 R. CORLAND *Gynphon's Quest. Chirurg.* Cij b, How many maners of skynnes or lether are there. . . Two, one is entryn-syke or outforth, and that is properly called lether. 1583 STUARS *Anat. Abus.* 1. (1879) 37 Did the Lord cloth our first parents in leather? 1726 SWIFT *To Earl P-b-w Misc.* 1735 V. 63 Returning sound in Limb and Wind, Except some Leather lost behind. 1807 SIR R. WILSON *Frul.* 15 May in *Life* (1862) II. vii. 214 Others came on slowly to save their horses and their native leather. 1883 G. STABLES *Our Friend the Dog* vii. 60 *Leather*—the skin, generally applied to that of the ear. 1884 J. COLBOURNE *Hicks Pasha* 50 Most of us, to use the hunting term, were 'losing leather' rapidly.

**II. attrib. and Comb.**

4. *simple attrib.*, passing into *adj.* Consisting or made of leather, or of a material resembling it.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in *Wr. Wiclif* 117/3 *Bulzer*, leþer-coddas. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 89 *Leder* bagges. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 134 *Lether* bagges or satchels, to cary powder behind men on horseback. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. v. 48 His cold thinne drinke out of his Leather Bottle. 1601 — *Jul. C. I.* i. 7 Where is thy Leather Apron, and thy Rule? 1609 *Tourneur Rev. Trag.* II. ii. Wks. 1878 II. 61 *Lether*-hinges to a dore. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 146 *Their Flesh* is hardly digested of a weak Stomach, and their Leather Coat not easily of a strong. 1682 (*title of song*) *The Leather Bottl.* 1862 BORROW *Wild Wales* (ed. 2) 67 Policemen . . . in their blue coats and leather hats. 1872 VEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 159 *Leather* gloves, saddles and harness.

**b.** Some combs. of the above type occur *attrib.*

1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 91/2 A poor Leather-coat Christian will shame and catechize a hundred of them. 1665-6 *Ans. Fr. Declar. War in Harl. Misc.* II. 479 A fig for France, or any that accords with those Low-country leather-apron lords. 1723 *True Briton* No. 10. 1. 85 When you . . . consented to use your utmost Efforts for chusing Two proper Sheriffs in Opposition to a Majority of Livery Men, and to stretch your Pocket among Leather-Apron Stentors. 1769 *Dublin Merc.* 16-19 Sept. 2/2 Chairs and settee . . . leather-bottom chairs. 1897 *Allabout's Syst. Med.* III. 486 The so-called 'leather-bottle stomach'. 1900 *Everybody's Mag.* III. 497/2 Wool cards—leather back implements set with wire teeth.

5. General combs. **a.** *attributive as leather-merchant*, -work; also *leather-like* *adj.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Wl.* xxxvii. (1602) 182 My limber wings . . . were 'Leather-like vnplum'de'. 1776 MENDES DA COSTA *Couchoi.* 121 A. . . toughish coriaceous or leather-like substance. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 433 A soft, leather-like mouth, capable of protrusion and retraction. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Aug. 114/1 Great 'leather-merchants'. 1870 BRAYNE *Iliad* I. vii. 222 Tychius, skilled beyond all other men in 'leather-work'.



b. objective, as *leather-cutter*, -*dyer*, -*gilder*, -*parer*, -*seller*, -*stainer*, -*worker*; *leather-cutting*, -*dressing*, -*stitching*. Also in the names of implements used in the manufacture or preparation of leather: as *leather-polisher*, -*softener*, -*stretcher*, -*stuffer*.

1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* II. 195 *Chumars*, or 'leather cutters'. 1889 T. HARVEY *Mayor of Casterbr.* iv. The class of objects displayed in the shop-windows, scythes .. at the ironmongers .. at the glover's and leather cutter's hedging-gloves [etc.]. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 220 Do you really .. know .. carpentering and 'leather-cutting'? 1611 COTCR. *Magister*, .. a Fellmonger, a 'leather-dresser'. 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hildib.* I. xvi. 134 When the skins came in from the leather-dressers they were washed in a tub of cold water. c. 1515 COCKE *Lorell's B.* 11. Pardoners, kynges benche gatherers, and 'lether dyers'. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 566 Three clippers seized .. one a 'leather gilder'. 1725 *London Gaz.* No. 6403/4 Joseph Woolley, .. 'Leather-Fairer'. c. 1515 COCKE *Lorell's B.* 9. Bokeler makers, dyers, and 'lether sellers'. 1847 GROVE *Greece* II. I. (1862) IV. 356 Kleon, the leather-seller. 1825 HONE *Everyday Bk.* I. 515 Mr. Bailey, .. 'leather-stainer'. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 53 Allotments for shoemakers, to dig, after ten hours of 'leather-stitching per diem'. 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian at H.* 81 The French 'leather-workers' have discovered the capabilities of their [kangaroos'] skins.

c. instrumental, as *leather-bound*, -*covered* adjs.

1894 H. GARDNER *Unoff. Patriot* 124 He reached up and took down a 'leather-bound volume'. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions War* 102 A 'leather-covered seat'.

d. parasynthetic derivatives (often with similitative meaning), as *leather-complexioned*, -*earred*, -*legged*, -*lunged*, -*skinned*, -*winged* adjs.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. xiii. (Rildg.) 16 That little swarthy, 'leather-complexioned' Adonis. 1682 *Heraclitus Riden* No. 61 (1713) II. 128 Twelve 'leather-ear'd' Disciples might have been found in the Vicapine. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xix. Here the 'leather-legged' boy laughed very heartily. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 48 First comes a velvet-jacketed, leather-legged keeper. 1846 W. P. SCARGILL *Puritan's Grave* 20 The ruler shoutings of the 'leather-lunged' rabble. 1655 MOUTET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 304 The Province Olives are .. more 'leather skin'd', yet better for the Stomach than the Spanish. 1856 Mrs. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* 18 An active, leather-skinned man. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 36 The 'lether-winged' batt, dayes enmy.

6. Special combs., *leather-back*, a large soft-shelled turtle, *Sphargis coriacea*; *leather-bark*, a tree of the genus *Thymelæa*; *leather-board*, a composition of leather scraps, paper, etc., glued together and rolled into sheets, used in shoemaking (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); *leather carp*, a scaleless variety of the carp; *leather-cloth*, cloth coated on one side with a waterproof varnish; *leather-coat*, a name for russet apples, from the roughness of their skin; *leather-flower*, a North-American climbing-plant (*Clematis Viorna*) with thick leathery purplish sepals; *leather-head*, (a) *slang*, a blockhead; (b) *Austral.* the friar-bird; *leather-headed a.*, stupid, slow-witted; hence *leatherheadedness*; *leather-hungry*, † (a) some variety of leather; (b) *dial.* skim-milk cheese; *leather-hunting Cricket slang* (cf. sense 2 c), fielding; † *leather-kersner* [MHG. *kürsenare*, G. *kürschner* skinner] a peltier; *leather-leaf*, a low evergreen shrub of the northern U.S. (*Cassandra calyculata*), with coriaceous leaves (*Treas. Bot. Suppl.* 1874); *leather-man*, a leather-seller; *leather-mill* (see quot. 1727-52); *leather-mouthed a.*, having a leather-like mouth (see quot.); *leather-neck*, a sailor's name for a soldier, from the leather stock he used to wear; *leather-paper*, paper having a surface resembling that of leather; *leather-plant*, a composite plant of the genus *Celmisia*, a native of New Zealand (*Treas. Bot. Suppl.* 1874); *leather-turtle* = *leather-back*; *leather-wing*, a name for a bat; *leather-wood*, (a) a North American shrub of the genus *Dirca*, with a very tough bark; (b) a Tasmanian wood of a pale reddish mahogany colour, *Eucryphia billardieri* (Morris). Also LEATHER-JACKET.

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, \**Leather-back*. 1880 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* IV. 260 The Leather-back Turtles, whose carapace is not covered with scales of shell, but with a dense coriaceous skin. 1751 J. BARTRAM *Observ. Trav. Pennsylvania*, etc. 28 Abundance of 'leather-bark or thymelæa, which is plentiful in all this part of the country. 1880-4 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* II. 159 The 'leather-carp, *Cyprinus nudus*, C. *alepidotus*, C. *coriaceus*, or C. *nudus*, in which scales are absent, but the skin is very much thickened. 1857 *Mech. Mag.* 4 Apr. 321 A singularly close and valuable imitation [of leather] known as 'Crockett's Leather Cloth'. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. iii. 44 There is a dish of 'leather-coats for you. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 203 The Leather-Coat or Golden-Russeting, as some call it, is a very good Winter-Fruit. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, \**Leather-flower*, *Clematis Viorna*. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, \**Leather-head*, a Thick-skull'd, Heavy-headed Fellow. 1847 L. LEICHHARDT *Overland Exped.* xiii. 461 The Leatherhead with its constantly changing call and whistling. 1860 G. BENNETT *Gatherings Nat.* x. 233 Among the Honey-suckers is that singular-looking bird, the Leatherhead, or Bald-headed Friar (*Troglodytes corniculatus*). a 1668 DAVENANT *News fr. Plymouth Wks.* (1673) 20 What a 'Leather-headed Dunc

Am I, to ask thee. 1876 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp Abr.* (1880) I. 206 His 'leather-headedness is the point I make against him. 1478-9 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 646 Sol. pro corrio de 'ledderhungry, iijjs. 1530 *PALSGR.* 238/2 *Lether hungry, cuir bottly.* 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumberland. Ball.* 103 W' scons, lether-hungry, and whusky. 1886 G. SUTHERLAND *Australia* xxvii. 178 Occasionally, in summer, there are days when .. the pastime of 'leather hunting' becomes somewhat tiresome. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 June 7/1 The Westerners had a long day's leather hunting at Lord's yesterday. 1226 in Gilbert *Hist. & Munic. Doc. Ireland* (Rolls) 83 Reginaldus le 'letherkersnere. 1624 in Gross *Gild Merch.* II. 12 There have hitherto been three Companies in the town, those of the Drapers, 'Leathermen, and Firemen. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Mill*, \**Leather-Mills* are used to scour, and prepare with oil, the skins of stags, buffaloes, elks, bullocks, &c. to make what they call buff-leather, for the use of the soldiery. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 362/1 There is also a flour and leather mill. 1653 WALTON *Angler* II. 55 By a 'leather mouthed fish, I mean such as have their teeth in their throat, as the Chub or Cheven, and so the Barbel [etc.]. 1757 LISLE *Husbandry* II. 155, I told him the ewes were leather-mouthed with thick lips. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 9 Such fishes as have teeth thus placed far back upon the palate and upper part of the throat while they want them in their jaws, are termed by anglers leather-mouthed. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Jan. 2/1 He [the sailor] despises his friend the 'leather-neck for a lazy and luxurious dog. 1890 *Hosie W. China* 153 That famous tough paper which .. is wrongly called 'leather' paper. The mistake is pardonable, for the character which means 'leather' also means 'bark'. The paper is made from the fibrous inner bark of the *Broussonetia papyrifera*. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Fish. Industr.* U.S. I. 147 The so-called 'Leather Turtle', or 'Luth', or 'Trunk Turtle'. 1851 *Gosse Nat. in Jamaica* 298 'The little nimble 'Leather-wings pursue their giddy play in security. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. App.* 317 'Leather-wood, *Dirca*. 1882 *Garden* 8 Apr. 232/3 The Leather-wood .. now in flower, though not showy, is interesting.

**Leather** (leðə), v. [f. LEATHER sb.]

1. *trans.* To cover or arm with leather.

a 1225, c 1400 [see LEATHERED ppl. a.]. 1564-5 *Acc.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 362 For mending and newe lethering the College Quishens v. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Exper. Philos.* (1776) II. 52 The piston or sucker is lethered so tight as to fit the barrel exactly. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 27 The round holes of all caps are lethered. 1830 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 51 Cleaned, new-leathered, and tuned the dining-room piano. 1850 FANNY PARKES *Wander. Pilgr.* I. 135 My husband used to cut it up to leather the tips of hilliard cues.

2. To beat with a leathern thong; hence *gen.* to beat, thrash.

a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Faithful Friends* II. iii, I am unad, .. I shall leather 'em. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G. I. Wks.* 1799 I. 174, I would so swinge and leather my lamikin. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 161 Sam lether'd his man, and the mob were amazed. 1860 GOE, ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* I. v, I gave Spouncer a black eye .. that's what he got by wanting to leather me. 1882 TENNYSON *Promise of May* II. Wks. (1889) 793/1 I'd like to leather 'im black and blue.

b. *fig. intr.* To work hard; with *away*, on.

1869 F. FARMER *Scrap Bk.* (ed. 6) 44 How they leather'd away at the job. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 239 So their minister simply kept leathering on at the fundamentals.

† **Leatherdorm.** *Obs. rare* —. [Corruption of F. *leddredon*, = 'the eiderdown'.] Eiderdown. 1702 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath* II. (1709) 285 Winter and Summer he was forced to wrap himself up in Flannel, and Leatherdorm.

**Leathered** (leðəd), ppl. a. Also 3i-lethered. [f. LEATHER sb. or v. + -ED.] Covered, † loaded or provided with leather, or leathers. Of a servant: Wearing 'leathers'.

a 1225 *Ancre R.* 418 Ne ne beate on þer mide, ne mid schurge leðered ne leaded. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5500 Iche shalke hade a shild shapyn of tre, Wele leddrit olofte. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. ii. (1611) 256 He hearth .. a Spurre with the Rowell downwards, Leathered. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 190 The imperial is a leathered case, placed occasionally on the roof of the Coach, for the purpose of carrying clothes. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xii, A strapping livery servant, jacketed, topped, and leathered for travelling. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* vii. (1891) 168 Oars of spruce, balanced, leathered and ringed under your own special direction.

**Leatherette** (leðəret). [f. LEATHER sb. + -ETTE.] A fabric composed of cloth and paper, in imitation of leather.

1880 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Nov. 655 Messrs. Dalziel's *Bible Gallery* is bound in vellum and leatherette. 1891 *Brit. Weekly* 10 Sept. 308 The volume can be had in leatherette for half-a-crown. 1897 G. M. HOPKINS *Exper. Sci.* (ed. 17) 329 The bags—which hold one plate each—are made of the stout black paper known in the trade as leatherette.

**Leathering** (leðəriŋ), vbl. sb. [f. LEATHER v. + -ING.]

1. The action of covering, fitting, or furnishing with leather.

1517 *Acc.* in *Archæologia* XLVII. 310 For .. naylyng, leathering, bokelyng of mmlxlviij complete harness. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 27 The .. hole is .. larger .. to allow for leathering. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 26 Nov. 257/3 We next came to the very important part of the work—'leathering'.

b. *concr.* A covering or strip of leather.

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 38 The other ends of the bellows .. called the hinges, are provided with a double or triple leathering. 1861 *Trml. Soc. Arts* IX. 746/1 The leathering on the oar, to prevent chafe.

2. *colloq.* A flogging, beating.

1791 A. WILSON *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 33 Ye deserve a leathering. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* II. 169 'Won't I only give that cursed beast a leathering.'

3. *Comb.* as *leathering-bed* (see quot.).

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. ii. 18 'Leathering bed'. Name given to a bed of very hard micaceous marlstone found in the Lower Lias.

**Leather-jacket.** [f. LEATHER sb. + JACKET.]

1. A name given to various fishes, having a thick skin; e.g. *Balistes capricornus*, *Oligoplites saurus*, and species of *Monacanthus*.

1770 Cook *Jrnl.* 5 May (1893) 246 They had caught a great number of small fish, which the sailors call leather jackets on account of their having a very thick skin. 1769 W. TENCH *Exped. Botany Bay* xv. 129 To this may be added bass, mullet, skail, soles, leather-jackets, and many other species. 1832 E. P. RAMSAY *Foot-Fishes* N. S. Wales 31 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The 'leather-jackets', *Monacanthus*, are the only members of this family [*Sclerodermi*] used as food. 1884 GOODE etc. *Fish. & Fish. Industr.* U.S. I. 172 The Leather-jacket of Pensacola, *Balistes capricornus*, called 'Trigger Fish' in the Carolinas. 1891 *Ibid.* 332 The Leather-jacket — *Oligoplites saurus*.

2. *Austral.* A kind of pancake.

1846 G. H. HAYDON *Five Yr. Australia* vi. 151 A plentiful supply of 'leather jackets' (dough fried in a pan). 1855 R. HOWITT *Two I.* *Victoria* I. 117 (Morris) The leather-jacket .. is equal to any muffin you can buy in the London shops.

3. *Austral.* A name applied to various trees, on account of the toughness of their bark, e.g. *Eucalyptus punctata* (Morris).

1874 *Treas. Bot. Suppl.*, *Leather-jacket* of New South Wales, *Eucalyptus resinifera*.

4. The grub of the crane-fly.

1881 ELEANOR ORMEROD *Man. Injur. Insects* 66. 1898 R. KEARTON *Wild Life at Home* 76, I watched a female [starling] collecting 'leather-jackets' on a newly-mown lawn last July.

† **Leatherly**, a. *Obs.* [f. LEATHER sb. + -LY.]

Leather-like, tough.

1573 TUSSER *Ilush.* xlix. (1878) 108 Poore Cobler he tuggeth his leatherlie trash, if cheese abide tugging, tug Cisleys a crash.

**Leathern** (leðərn), a. Forms: 1 *leðer(e)n*, *leðren*, 4-5 *lether(e)ne*, *letherin*, 5 *leddering*, 6 *leth(e)rn*, *lethrin*, *letheryn*, *leth(e)rne*, *ledderane*, *ledderyn*, *leddren*, *lethrone*, *leathering*, 6-7 *leatherne*, 7 *leathern*, *lethern*, 6- leathern. [OE. *leðeren*, f. *leðer* LEATHER sb. + -EN; cf. Du. *lederen*, G. *ledern*. The earlier OE. form was *liferin*, *liferin* = OS. *litharin* (gloss), OHG. *lithrin*.]

1. Consisting or made of leather. *Leathern convenience*, -*ency*: a circumlocution for a coach, originally imputed to the Quakers; hence in jocular use. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in W. Wülcker 123/30 *Scortia*, *leþren* fæt. c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* *ibid.* 179/30 *Scortius* *leðern*. 1362 LANGE *P. Pl.* A. v. 120 Lyk a letherne pors lulled his chekes. 1382 Wyclif *Lev.* xiii. 59 This is the lawe of the lepre .. of all letherin purtenaunce. 1488 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 12 Item in a leddering purs. .. tuelf score & xvi saluts. 1521 *Churchw. Acc. Pilton* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 74 Item payde for a letheryn baag to ber y<sup>e</sup> keys—iiiiij. 1546 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 234 Ane ledderane coit worth tua crownis of the sone. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 574 A cott of kelt Weill belit in ane letherne belt. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 626 He .. Would .. in requital ope his leathern scrip. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 14 The poorest of them were good Leathern Shoes. 1699 E. WARD *London Spy* vii. (1702) 3 Our Leathern-Convenience being bound in the Braces to its Good-Behaviour had no more Sway than a Funeral Herse. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Leathern Convenience* (by the Quakers), a Coach. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* III. 322 Men with leathern Buckets, do quench Fire in a Town. 1796 COMBE *Boydell's Thames* II. 123 Robert Scot, the inventor of leathern artillery. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xx, At the duly appointed hour, creaked forth the leathern convenience. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 120 The Crow camp .. was composed of leathern tents. 1861 J. Y. SIMPSON *Archæol.* 56 Human bodies .. covered with the leathern and other dresses in which they died.

b. Used with reference to the skin of the living animal.

a 1325 *Names of Hare in Rel. Ant.* I. 134 The hert with the letherene hornes. 1600 SHAKS. A. I. I. II. i. 37 Such groanes That their discharge did stretch his letherne coat Almost to bursting. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* IV. *Road to Hirschau*, The horses distend their leathern sides with water.

c. *nonce-use.* Skin-clad.

1596 *Edward III.* II. ii. 120 Since leathern Adam till this youngest hour.

2. Made of a substance resembling leather; leather-like. Said esp. of the bat's wings, hence of its flight, and occas. of the bat itself. Also *fig.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. ProL 33 Vgois the bak wyth hir pelit ledderyn flycht. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* ix. xxv. 164 An hideous dragon .. With iron pawes, and leathern wings displaid. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 153 But .. the late-corrected Leathern Ears of the circumsised Brethren. 1687 *Death's Vis.* ix. note 4 (1713) 43 It has been a Question, whether the Leathern Bat (as this is call'd) be to be annumer'd among Birds or Beasts. 1725 POPE *Odys.* XII. 514 So to the beam the bat tenacious clings, And pendant round it clasps his leathern wings. 1746 COLLINS *Ode to Even.* iii, The weak-eyed bat .. flits by on leathern wings. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.*, *The Theatre* Who'd that calls 'Silence'! with such leathern lungs? 1879 TUDHURST *Alcestis* 100 Death .. Thou shalt fly no more, For all thy leathern wings. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Leathern-bird*, the bat. 1895 Mrs. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 100 Her wondrous loveliness stirred even the leathern hearts of these hill-men.

Comb. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* 44 The thick skin, or leathern-coat [= *leather-coat* (apple)]. 1818 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.*, *Leg. Sleepy Hollow*, Old farmers, a spare leathern-faced race.







a clergyman his uncle. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xlv. If I knew how you meant to leave your money. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. 11. 127 The seventeenth century has, in that unhappy country, left to the nineteenth a fatal heritage of malignant passions. 1896 MOZLEY *Univ. Seru.* iv. (1877) 87 Suppose him suddenly to be left an enormous fortune. 1895 BOOKMAN *Oct.* 23/1 The great engravers of the age of Louis have left us innumerable portraits.

*absol.* 1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. to Singleton* Wks. 1859 11. Men of Lincoln have left to Lincoln Cathedral, and men of Hereford, to Hereford.

b. In passive: *To be (well, etc.) left:* to be (well, etc.) provided for by legacy or inheritance.

1606 DEKKER *Ser. Simus* v. (Arb.) 36 Richmens sonnes that were left well. 1875 JAS. GRANT *One of the '600'* il. 21 Cora shall be well and handsomely left.

3. To allow to remain in the same place or condition; to abstain from taking, consuming, removing, or dealing with in some particular manner. *To be left:* to remain.

c 1000 AGS. *Gosp.* Luke xix. 44 Hiz ne laefað on þe stan ofer stane. c 1205 LAY. 994 Al heora god we sculen leaen. & lute hem leaen. a 1225 ANCR. R. 70 Muche fol he were . . . if he grunde þe greet & lefde bene hwete. a 1300 CURSOR M. 4983 Þe yongeist . . . þai lefte at þeir fader in. *Ibid.* 5401 Es vs noight leued bot erth bar. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 100 Wharfor that man may be halden wode, That cheseth the ille and leues the gode. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* l. 247 Fre liking to leue, or do That at hys hart hym drawis to. 1382 WYCLIF *Num.* ix. 12 Thei shulen not leue of it eny thing vnto the morwe. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 129 It was not the poynt of a wise man, to leaue and let passe, the certain for the uncertain. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 67 For, what place is left now for honestie? where lodgeth goodnes? 1603 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.*, Dict., To Head a Tree, is to cut off the Head or Top, leaving only the bare Stem without any Top Branches. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* l. 315 The Trunk . . . they leave in the Sun 2 or 3 days. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 139 ¶ 1 Business and Ambition take up Men's Thoughts too much to leave Room for Philosophy. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Distant Correspondents*, If you do not make haste to return, there will be little left to greet you, of me, or mine. 1845 BUND *Dis. Liver* 264 Persons who . . . have . . . very little liver left. 1898 N. & Q. 15 Oct. 301/2 The six [criminals] . . . were however 'left for death' as the phrase then went.

† b. *absol.*, esp. in the sense 'not to consume the whole of one's portion of food, etc.'; also with *over*.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 893 He . . . made himselfe able at his own choice and pleasure to leave or take. 1611 BIBLE *Ruth* ii. 14 She did eate, and was sufficed, and left [1551 COVERDALE, left over]. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. State* iv. xiv. 310 A worthy work (wherein the Reader may rather leave than lack).

c. To have as a remainder (in the operation of subtraction). Of a number or quantity: 'To yield (so much) as a remainder when deducted from some larger amount.'

a 1225 CRAFT *de Nombryng.* E. E. T. S. 18 Medie 8. þen þou schalt leue 4. 1709 J. WARD *Introduct. Math.* ii. 82 (1734) 150, a-b Taken from a+b Leaves +b for the Remainder. 1896 A. F. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* ii. And take from seventy springs a score, It only leaves me fifty more.

d. With complementary sb., adj., or phrase: 'To allow to remain in a specified condition; not to change from being so-and-so. Often with a negative ppl. a., to leave undone, unsaid etc. = to abstain from doing, saying, etc. Also, with mixture of sense 7 b: To put into, or allow to remain in, a certain condition on one's departure.'

c 1205 LAY. 1508 Nulleð heo leaue [1275 leueu] nenne of ous a-lue. a 1300 CURSOR M. 11228 The sonne goth thorough glas And leueth yf hole as it was. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ix. 453 He leueth nocht about that toun Tour standand, stane no wall. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxiii. 23 For ye tythe mynt aunys and comen and leaue the wayghthier mattres of the lawe ondone. 1552 BK. *Com. Prayer, Gen. Conf.* We haue left vadone those things which we oughte to haue done. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 301 Then did you leaue us sticking in the myre. 1591 SPENSEA *Mutopot.* 155 Ne did he leaue the mountaines hare unseene, Nor the ranke grassie fennes delights untride. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 192 The Jewish . . . Wise-men, haue left no part of life unprovided of their superstitious care. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1825) 11. 101 To leave the argument without proofs, is to leave it without effect. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* 11. 62 Dolly had left the dressing-room door half open. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Sailor's Fortune* iii. Being now on that part of his life which I am obliged to leave almost a blank. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. l. 297 An important military resource which must not be left unnoticed. 1888 *Law Times* LXXXV. 132/2 If the timber adds beauty or shelter to the mansion-house, the tenant for life must leave it intact.

4. † a. To neglect or omit to perform (some action, duty, etc.); = *To leave undone* (see 3 d); also with inf. to omit to do something. *Obs.*

a 1300 CURSOR M. 3144 He left noight do his laurd wil. c 1380 WYCLIF *Ser. Wks.* 111. 348 Y leue to speke of stelyng of wyymen. . . Wks. (1880) 328 Sif þat crist mygt not faile in ordynance to his churche, & he left þis confessioun, it semeth þat it is not needful. *Ibid.* 410 Þey leuen þat crist hiddip. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxiv. 81 He sholde not leue to bringe her his two daughters. 1508 ORD. *Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) Prof. 6 Good werkes that a man leueth to do ayenst the mercy of god. 1538 STARKEY *England* l. i. 24 Vi wysse men . . . would haue bent themselves to that purpose leuyng schur for respecte of tyme and place. 1557 NORTH *Gueuad's Diall* Pr. (1619) 69/2 They . . . living in flesh, did leaue to use the workes . . . of the flesh. 1558-68 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Sec.* 24 b. Not leaving to dooe their businesse abrode notwithstanding. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr.*

*Chirurg.* 6/1 Yet must not we leaue to effecte that which this arte requirith. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Elegies* iii. 14 Thou leav'st what thy Creator did Will thee to doe.

*absol.* c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1518 Weep if thou wolt, or leue. c 1375 LAY *Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 243 Offer or leue, whether þe lyst. 1486 BK. *St. Albans* Cv. That an hauke use hir craft all the season to flye or leue.

b. To allow to stand over, to postpone (an action, a subject of consideration).

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 115. I will leave his composition until I shewe you the making of it among other instruments. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Young-man* (Arb.) 51 Hee leaues repentance for gray haires.

5. To abstain from appropriating, dealing with, or doing (something) so that another person or agent may be able to do so without interference; to suffer to be controlled, done, or decided by another instead of oneself; to commit, refer. *Const. to or dat.*; also *with*.

c 1300 HARROW. *Hell* 104 Heoene ant erthe tac to the— Soules in helle lef thou me. 1486 BK. *St. Albans* Elijb. All that bere skyne and talow and Rounge leue me. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 143. I . . . will leave it to such as are Pilotes. 1562 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 93 b. For despylsing of the simple truth, men be left vp to lying deceausers. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vii. 9 This man forlorne And left to loss. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 127. I . . . leave such theories to those that study Meteors. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 277 The flood retiring within its bounds, leaves their dwellings to their possession again. 1670 A. ROBERTS *Adventures* T. 5. 280 When we had our Dispatches, we left him to his own Fortune. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 302. I told him, I would leave all that to his management. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* liv. 283. I will leave him to his suspicions. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. (C. P. S.) 73 Nothing in the Revolution . . . was left to accident. 1849 MACALLAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. l. 257 The rage of the hostile factions would have been sufficiently violent, if it had been left to itself. 1890 L. O. ESHER in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 692/1 This case ought not to have been left to the jury. 1897 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* 111. 876 The prospect of success by operation is so slight that . . . it is better to leave the case to nature.

b. With *obj.* and *infinitive*: To allow (a person or thing) to do something, to be done or dealt with, without interference.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 b. Leauynge them and suffrynge them to be without meate and drynke a certeyn season. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 107 The Great Duke never signs expeditions, but leaves that to be done by the Secretaries of State. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 85 And what I have therein form'd, I leave the Judicious Reader to determine. 1670 A. ROBERTS *Adventures* T. 5. 152 They always left them to enjoy their own without disturbing them. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* v. (1720) 81 In the Interim I may fairly leave you to consider it. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) 11. 233 To leave the title of the inheritance to go one way, and the trust of the term another way. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 116 He left him to shift for himself. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxv. The Earl rode off . . . leaving Albany to tell his tale as he best could. 1881 GARDINER & MULINGER *Study Eng. Hist.* i. ix. 165 The future was to be left to take care of itself. 1895 *Law Times Rep.* LXXXIII. 22/1 The court . . . left the parties to take their own course.

c. To leave (something, much, etc.) to be desired: to be more or less) imperfect or unsatisfactory.

Common in journalistic use; suggested by the F. *laisser à désirer*, which is sometimes, though faultily, imitated in its ellipsis of the obj.

6. To deposit or give in charge (some object) or station (persons) to remain after one's departure; to give (instructions, orders, information, e.g. one's name or address) for use during one's absence. *Phrase, to leave a card on* (a person).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1858 His bag wiþ his bilfurd wiþ þe hest he lafte. c 1380 WYCLIF *Ser. Wks.* l. 17 Leue þi offering at þe auter. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 104 b. He left another nombre and left capitaines to oversee them. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* i. (1701) 30/1 He . . . left order with his friends that they should carry his bones to Salamis. 1704 DE FOE in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 83 The letter has not reached your hands, though left with your porter last Friday night. c 1709 PRIOR *Prologues & Apelles* 50 Will you please To leave your name? 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) IV. 63 He wanted to leave his address, and she frowned away, and would not take it. 1813 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) l. 65 I left word that if I won the cheese I would give it to the old man again. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* l. xvi. 117 Until we reached the point where we had left our wine in the morning. 1861 DICKENS *G. Expect.* xxxvii. He left word that he would soon be home. 1883 LD. R. GOWER *Myst. Remin.* 11. xxvi. 160 A contradictory old man . . . had been left in charge of a boat which he had moored to the pier. *absol.* a 1715 BURNET *Owen Time* (1724) l. 382 As she drew near a village she often ordered her coach to stay behind till she had walked about it, giving orders for the instruction of the children and leaving liberally for that end.

II. To depart from, quit, relinquish.

7. To go away from, quit (a place, person, or thing); to deviate from (a line of road, etc.).

a 1225 ANCR. R. 130 Treowe ancren beoð briddes bitocned; vor heo leaueð þe eorðe. a 1300 CURSOR M. 17288 + 296 'Leues þis', he saide, ' & telles said mi brether . . . þat [etc.]'. c 1400 *Destr. Troy.* 7549 Pen fled all in fere, & the fild leuit. *Ibid.* 9498 The Troiens lighten dond lyuely, leifton thair horses. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 330 With þat rysis vp þe renke & his rowme lefys. 1535 COVERDALE *Pro.* ii. 13 From such as leaue the hye strate and walke in yweways of darknesse. a 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 11 Quha causit the said erl leif the toun. 1584 POWER *Lloyd's Cambria* 269 Rees leaft the castle with his wife and children. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 18 At two

leagues from Outer we left the most part of our company. 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 29 The Duke and his family left Whitehall for St. James's yesterday. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 33. I left Italy in April. 1788 BURNS *Wks.* 11. 200. I maun lea'e my bonnie Mary. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 543/2 Whether the antient road to the passage over the Severn left the road to Chepstow at Crick or St. Pere. 1799 *Med. Trnl.* 11. 139 A hoarseness came on the eleventh day, and did not leave him till the eighteenth. 1819 BYRON *Juan* l. clxiii. Pray, sir, leave the room. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 129 If a straight line be applied to the face of the bar from the whip to the end, the face of the bar should leave the straight line about the breadth of the bar. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii. I think we shall leave here the day after to-morrow. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* i. 7 They think that in sleep the soul sometimes remains in the body, and sometimes leaves it, and travels far away. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrasto* 50. I thought you never left your books except To trim the boat, and set the lines. 1887 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* 11. 174 He could feel it [the gas] leave the stomach. 1891 E. PEACOCK N. *Brendon* l. 162 He left the table as he spoke.

*absol. (collog.)* 1791 BENTHAM *Let.* 12 May, Wks. 1843 X. 254 So says Lord L., who himself leaves on the 1st. 1866 THIRLWALL *Lett.* 11. 70. I do not leave for town until to-morrow. 1867 R. S. CANDLISH in *Jean L. Watson Life* xiii. (1882) 144 We left about eleven, with two horses.

b. With complementary adj. or phrase, indicating the place or condition of the object quitted.

a 1225 ANCR. R. 162 He . . . wende one uppon hullis, us to uorbinse, þet we schullen . . . climen mid him on hullis: þet is, þenchen þeic, & leauen lowe under us alle eorðliche þouhtes. a 1300 CURSOR M. 1577 Ioseph hale and sond left wec. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. ii. 67 Thus left me that lady Liggyng aslepe. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 258 b. They . . . left the toun as they founde yf. 1559 SCOT in *Strype Ann. Ref.* i. App. x. 27 The inward [things] it dothe . . . so shake, that it leauieth them very feble. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* 11. l. 165 And when the Tide goes out, it leaues the Oaz dry a quarter of a mile from the shore. a 1708 BEVERIDGE *Thes. Theol.* (1710) l. 330 As death leaves you, judgement will find you. 1813 *Sketches Charac.* (ed. 2) l. 170. I left her very well, a few hours ago. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* ii. iv. 78 Him there they overwhelmed, and left him dead.

c. To pass (an object) so, that it 'bears' so and so to one's course.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 264 As you come into the City, you leave on the right hand two very high . . . Mountains. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. iii. (1840) 47 We . . . steered . . . leaving those isles on the east.

d. *collog.* (orig. U.S.) *To get (or be) left:* to be left in the lurch.

1891 *New York Weekly Witness* 11 Nov. 4/4 The man that does not sympathize with the Prohibition movement is afraid of being left. 1894 G. MOORE *Esther Waters* xii. 84 While our quarrel was going on Miss Peggy went after him, and that's how I got left.

8. To go away from permanently; to remove from, cease to reside at (a place), to cease to belong to (a society, etc.); to forsake the company, quit the service of (a person).

a 1225 ANCR. R. 102 Nim þerto, & lef me hwon þe so is leouere. c 1300 *Beket* 884 Meni of Saint Thomas Men leuede him for eye. c 1340 CURSOR M. 13033 (Trin.) Herodias . . . drad to leue heroudes kyng. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. i. 101 Never leue him for loue Ne for lachynge of syluer. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 176 (Thornton MS.) Thane wille thay leue the lyghtly þat nowe will the lowte. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* ii. 24 For this cause shal a man leaue father and mother. 1651 in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.*, *Gerardus* (1867) II. 264 Leaving of the university, he travelled through most parts of France. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* ii. i. 'Tis better to be left, than never to have been loved. 1720 OZELL *Veriot's Rom. Rep.* l. v. 297 The Soldiers . . . thought they could not leave their Ensigns . . . without offending the Gods. 1845 LD. HOUGHTON in T. W. REID *Life* (1891) l. viii. 358 My servant Frederick has just left me to set up for himself in a public-house. *absol.* a 1549 *Lancham's Let.* (1871) Pref. 151 Thoch uthers luif, and leif, with all. 1882 JEAN L. WATSON *Life R. S. Candlish* vii. 87 When he left, it was with no prospect of temporal good things, but with a firm trust in God.

† b. To part with, lose (one's breath, life). *Obs.* a 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sci.* (Wright) 386 That other [soule deieþ] when he leueth his breith. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8049, I hade leuer my lyf leue in this place, Than [etc.]. c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lvi. 14 Mordreins wene there left hire lyf. 1570-6 LAMBARO *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 216 Sexburga left hir life at the doore of Mylton church. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. ii. (1636) 81 They had rather leave their lives, then their Religion.

9. To abandon, forsake (a habit, practice, etc.), to lay aside (a dress). Now *rare* or *Obs.*, exc. in *to leave off*: see 14 c (a).

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1340 We leaueð þi lahe and al þine bileaue. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 98 Mald þe gode qneue gaf him in conseile, To . . . leue alle his tpeille. c 1380 WYCLIF *Ser. Wks.* 111. 350 He shulde be holde apostata þat lefte his abite for a day. c 1380 *Sir Ferumh.* 357 'Lef', saide he, 'þy grete foleye'. c 1449 *Procock Repr.* l. xx. 123 But if these wolen leue hir vnwijs and proud folie. 1478 *Liber Niger* in *Pegge Cur. Misc.* (1782) 78 Their Clothing is not according for the King's Knights, therefore it was left. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Aesop* l. v. For the loue of a vayn thyng me ought not to leue that which is certeyn. c 1525 *Tale Bayn* 218 in *Hazl. E. P.* 111. 53 Then thai leuyd thair lewtesse, and did no more soo. 1558 BR. WATSON *Ser. Sacram.* xviii. 112 The confession of a faulte is a profession to leaue the same. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. vi. (1877) l. 163 This fondnesse is not yett left with us. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 8 He was . . . resolved to leave Turkisme, and become a Christian again. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 647 Protetres, leave Thy fraudful Arts. 1740 JOHNSON *Lives, Barrelier* Wks. IV. 471 Eighteen



months, during which he .. neither neglected his studies nor left his gaiety. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxxvi. 13 What? it is hard long love so lightly to leave in a moment?

10. To cease, desist from, stop. With obj. a sb. or gerund; also inf. with to. Now only arch.; = *leave off* (see 14 c. a.).

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1131 (Trin.) His blood.. leueþ not wreche to crye. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1806 Soburli seide meliors 'sire leues your words'. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth.* De P. R. xvii. xxxvi. (1495) 624 When the leuys of Carduus dryen the pryckes leuen to prycke and styng. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1235 Herre song þey laftone & songon nonore. 1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dictes* 67 Leuyng to do alle thing that may cause hattered. 1490 *CAXTON Encydos* xxxii. 121 Now shalle I leue to speke of this mater. 1513 *Life Bridget in Myrr.* our Ladye (1873) p. lix, But thou leue sayde he to speke of this newe heresy. [I etc.] a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon lxxxii.* 254 Lady, I desire you to leue your sorow. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 164 If a nian woude leue to looke at his shafte .. he may vse this waye. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 20 Thys yere the mayer lefte rydyng to Westmyster, and went be watter. 1576 *GASCOIGNE Steel Gl.* (Arb.) 79 When Cutlers leue to sel olde rustie blades. 1602 and Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* iii. iv. 1401 Leue trussing your pointes, and listen. 1603 *P. Jonson Jas. I's Entertainm.* Coronation, Zeal when it rests, Leaves to be Zeal. a 1626 *BACON New Atl.* (1900) 20 And specially, farre Voyages .. were altogether left and omitted. 1686 *W. DE BRITAINNE Hum. Prud.* ix. 42 Never purchase Friends by Gifts, for if you leue to give, they will leue to love. 1690 *LOCKE Toleration* ii. Wks. 1727 II. 265 It was designed only to make them leue Swearing. 1722 *DE FOE Col. Jack* (1840) 243 The English left chasing us. 1762 *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* lxxx. Whenever one crime was judged penal by the state, he left committing it. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 156 The cat at her presence left watching the mouse. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xxxvi. 5 If ever I .. Ceased from enmity, left to launch iambs.

† b. *intr.* To cease, desist, stop. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6036 (Cott.) He praid, þe weder it lefte þan son. c 1340 *Ibid.* 4108 (Trin.) It he hem fonde lafte he nougt. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vi. 157 Quha vist euir men sa fouly fall As vs, gif that we thugast leit? c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10084 þan leuit the laike for late of þe night. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour Bv b.* He .. had her ones or twyes that she shold be styll and leue. 1533 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. xcvi. 234 The companions .. hadde lerne so well to robbe and pylle the country .. that they coude nat leue. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie* iii. xxii. (Arb.) 265 If he had left at the two first verses, it had bene enough. 1594 *MARLOWE & NASHE Dido* ii. i. C. 2, I dye with melting ruth; Æneas leue. 1633 *BP. HALL Hard Texts* 298 It shall deuoure both your tall cedars and your low shrubs; and shall not leue till the very bryars and thornes bee consumed.

† 11. *trans.* In the course of narration: To drop, cease speaking of. Obs.

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 235 We salle leue þat pas vnto we com ageyn. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 The seconde boke leueth y<sup>e</sup> lyfe of y<sup>e</sup> worlde and entreteith what is the iourney of religion. a 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VI.* 135 b, Now leauyng Scotland, let us retorne to the busines of Fraunce. 1604 *E. G. (KIMSTONE) D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. xv. 169 But now that we have left the sea, let vs come to other kinde of waters that remaine to be spoken of.

† b. *intr.* To cease, stop, break off in a narrative. Const. of. Obs.

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 60 þis Mayster Wace þer leues he. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1836 Leef we now here. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 587 Leue we now of Torrent there. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* ix. i. heading, Here leue we of sire Lamorak and of sir Tristram. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 715 Where did I leue? 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* ii. v. § 7. 180 Let us retourn thither where we left.

† 111. 12. *intr.* To remain; to remain behind, over; to continue or stay in one place. Obs.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 40 Gif ðer hwæt lafde. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 Hit ne wuned þe naut biwe hit festni oþe & leue se longe þat [etc.]. c 1275 *LAV.* 22305 And wose laefde his leome he solde leose. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7209 He left at ham for eild. 1357 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. ii. 120 There leuyth in the auter no materiel bred. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iii. 282 Hym thoct he had doyne rycht nocht ay quhill to do hym leuyt oght. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth.* De P. R. ix. iv. (1495) 349 In that yere comyth vp a Lunacion a mone of thirty dayes and thre dayes leuyt ouer. 1425 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 276/1 All the said Merchandises .. that leuen unsold .. shall be forfeited. c 1425 *Craft of Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 9 Whan þou has þus ydo .. sett þere þat leues of þe subtraccioun. c 1450 *HOLLAND Houlat* 948 Thar leuit allane The Houlat and I. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 5 Pat þat leueþ bihynde, putte it to be fier. 1492 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 74 The torchys that shall leue after my yere day. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Kings* iv. 44 They ate, and there lefte ouer. a 1541 *WYATT Poet. Wks.* (1861) 209 Who will'th him well for thirfore shall leue; Who banish him shall be rooted away.

IV. Phraseological combinations.

13. In various idiomatic phrases. a. *To leave .. alone* (earlier † *to leave one*): to abstain from interfering with; = 'to let alone' (see ALONE 4 and LET 2.). In the same sense, *To leave .. be* (colloq.) where *leave* has been substituted for *let* without modification of the form of the phrase.

b. *To leave go (of)*, *to leave hold (of)*, *to leave loose (of)* colloq.: to cease holding, to let go.

In *to leave go*, *to leave loose*, the vb. was orig. transitive, go being inf., and loose a complementary adj.; but the combinations being used absol. or with ellipsis of the obj. became virtually intransitive vbs., and were construed with of. (Cf. *let go*, under LET 2.). The frequency in use of the three expressions *leave go*, *leave hold*, *leave loose*, varies in different parts of the country, but perhaps none of them can be regarded as merely *dialect*.

The notion expressed in some Dicts., that *leave* in some of

these phrases represents ME. LEVE (OE. *līfan*, *līfan*), to permit, is quite erroneous.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. (1898) 88 If þou leue þe water alone, it shal make whit, and if þou ioyng to fyre by þe gyft of god it shal wel fare. c 1485 in *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 8 Thou woldus gladly with me fare, And leue one my talkyng. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Curious Relat.* II. 274 A few, who perhaps through Dread had left their Hold .. were drowned. 1798 MAO. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1891) IV. 82 'O, leave him alone!' cried Mr. Pepsy: 'take care only of his health and strength'. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* i. 37 Leave me be, squeaked Miss Fildith, whose foot he had caught .. under the table. 1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. 1. 99 The operator then leaves hold of the spoke. 1851 *HELPS Comp. Solit.* vi. (1854) 99 People will not be supposed to be educated at the time of their nonage and then left sight of and hold of for evermore. 1868 F. E. PAGET *Lucretia* 205 Leave go of me .. you young monkey. 1881 *JEFFERIES Wood Magic* I. v. 133 The bridge is now dry, and therefore you can pass it easily if you do not leave go of the hand-rail. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 June s. 1 We cannot but wish that Mr. Gladstone had left the matter alone.

14. Combined with *adv.* (For unspecialized combs. see the various senses.)

a. *Leave behind.* (Also, *to leave behind one.*) *trans.* † (a) To neglect, leave undone (obs.). (b) Not to take with one at one's departure, to go away without. (c) To have remaining after departure or removal, as a trace or consequence. (d) To outstrip.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26389 Þis ypocrites .. þai leue þe grettest, plight be-hind. c 1325 *Poem Times Edw.* II. 80 in *Poet. Songs* (Camden) 327 He .. leueth there behind a thief and an hore. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 263 Behind was no name left. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xli. (Percy Soc.) 204 This worldly treasure I must leue behinde. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 9 Considering they might leue me behind, or sell me. 1670 A. ROBERTS *Adventures* T. S. 159 The Guards that were at the Gate obliged us to leue our Sandals behind. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 306 He .. leaves the Scythian Arrow far behind. 1711 *ADISON Spect.* No. 50 ¶ 2 A little Bundle of Papers .. left behind by some mistake. 1746-7 *HERVEY Medit.* (1818) 217 The rapidity of an eagle, which leaves the stormy blast behind her. 1758 *Song.* 'The girl I left behind me'. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. 1. 496 He made such rapid progress in the doctrines of toleration that he left Milton and Locke behind. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* iii. 1 Leave your home behind, lad.

† b. *Leave down.* *trans.* To discontinue, let drop. Obs.

1548 *Proclam.* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. O. 46 That no manner person .. do ony, leave down, .. or innovate any order, rite, or ceremony commonly used .. and not commanded to be left down .. in the reign of our late sovereign lord.

c. *Leave off.* (a) *trans.* To cease from, discontinue (an action), abandon (a habit); with obj. a gerund or sb., formerly also an inf. with to. Also, to cease to wear or use (something).

a 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3587 Lefe of þis langore. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 295 Lefe of þi talke. 1480 *CAXTON Descr. Brit.* 22 Afterward the romayns lefte of her regning in britayne. 1535 *COVERDALE Luke* v. 4 Whan he had left of talkyng he sayde [etc.]. 1563 83 *FOXE A. & M.* I. 259 [Francis of Assisi] left of shoes, had but one coate, and that of a course clothe. 1581 *MULCASTER Positiones* v. (1887) 33 That the learning to write be not left of, vntill it be verie perfite. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie* iii. xxiii. (Arb.) 279 Bid him leue off such affected flattering termes. 1622 *MARRE tr. Aleman's Grammar* d'Alf. ii. 41 His crosse fortune, which did neuer leue off to persecute him. 1687 *MIEGE Gl. Fr. Dict.* ii. s.v. Leave off this wrangling, cessez de vous quereler. 1704 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4083/4 The Brown .. wears a Wig, but his Hair almost long enough to leue it off. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus, Antiq.* i. iii. 8 But I will leue off for the time to come to require such punishments. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) II. 303 Those invalids who .. will not leave off their habits of intemperance. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* viii. They left off work early. 1891 *Fild* 21 Nov. 774/3 We had reluctantly to leave off fishing.

† (b) In occasional uses, now obsolete: To give up (a possession, a business or employment); to forsake the society of (a person); to 'give up' (a patient) as incurable. Obs.

1534 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1200/2 If it so be, y<sup>e</sup> a man .. perceiue that in welth & authoritie he doth his own soule harme, .. then wold I in any wise aduise him to leue of that thing, be it spirituall benefice y<sup>e</sup> he haue, .. or temporal rowm & authoritie. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alech.* xxxi. 27 Left off by a very honest and able Doctor. 1706 *HEARNE Collect.* 2 Jan. (O. H. S.) I. 154 To oblige him to leue off Pupils he made him his Curate. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 264 ¶ 2 He left off all his old Acquaintance to a Man. 1720 *DE FOE Capt. Singleton* xx. (1840) 341 He would send her sufficient to enable her to leue off her shop.

(c) *absol.* and *intr.* To cease doing something implied by the context; to make an end or interruption, to stop. Of a narrative: To end, terminate. Also *Comm.* of shares, etc.: To end (at a certain price) on the closing of the market.

1415 *HOCLEVY To Sir F. Oldcastle* 152 Your wit is al to feeble to dispute .. Synte and leue of. c 1475 *Ranf. Collyear* 174 Is nane so gude as leif of, and mak na man styffe. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* xxxviii. 8 Leauē of from wrath, let go displeasure. 1563-83 *FOXE A. & M.* 1615/1 Now death draweth nye, and I [Bradford] by your leauē must now leauē of, to prepare for him. 1611 *BIBLE Eccl.* xxxi. 17 Leauē off first for maners sake, and be not unsatiable. 1700 *DRYDEN Pref. Fables* Wks. (Globe) 499 He knows also when to leauē off, a contenance which is practised by few writers. 1711 *ADISON Spect.* No. 130 ¶ 4 Here the printed story leauē off. 1816 *CARRS Synonymes* (1829) 148/1 A break is made in a page of printing by leauing off in the middle of a line. 1875 *JOWETT Plato*

(ed. 2) I. 206 Take up the enquiry where I left off. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Nov. 4/1 South Austrian shares left off at last night's quotations. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 25/1 It is merely a first volume, and we leue off with an appetite.

d. *Leave out.* To omit, not to insert or include.

a 1470 *GREGORY Chron.* (Camd.) 203 They seying and redyng hys papyr, commaundyd to leue owte and put a way many trougtys. c 1484 *CAXTON Proem to Chaucer's Cant. T.*, I erryd .. in setting in somme thynges that he neuer .. made, and leuyng out many thynges that he made. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* ii. (Arb.) 110 And these thynges although they be trifles, yet .. I woude not leue them out. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* To Rdr. (1614) 7 v. The most leue out their Authors, as if their owne assercion were sufficient authoritie. 1653 *WALTON Angler* ii. 46 A companion that feasts the company with wit and mirth, and leues out the sin which is usually mixed with them. 1676 *LISTER in Ray's Corr.* (1848) 124, I shall only put you in mind that you leue not out the vinegar. 1735 *LORD TYRAWLY in Fuceluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 387 They could not with any decency do it for him and leue me out. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xi. He seldom leauē anything out, as he writes only for his own amusement. 1843 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) III. 79 They can leue out, if they do not put in. 1887 'L. CARROLL' *Game of Logic* i. § 1. 6 We agree to leue out the word 'Cakes' altogether.

e. *Leave over.* *trans.* To allow to remain for future use; to let 'stand over' for subsequent consideration.

1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 14 Oct. 3/2 He thought the matter might be left over for the present.

† f. *Leave up.* To abandon, give up, resign. Obs.

1430-40 *LYDG. Fochas* ix. xxxiv. (1554) 214 b. The second [conne] left up his cleargie. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. lv. 76 The kyng might be fayne .. to leue up the siege at Tourney. *Ibid.* cxv. 271 That was the cause that dyers of them left vp their fortresses. 1530 *Compend. Treat.* (Arb.) 178 He saide that he wold leauē vp the office of Chauceler.

*Leave* (lv), v. 2 [ME. *lēvi*, f. *lēf* LEAF sb., with regular change of f into v.] *intr.* = LEAF v. 1. Also *To be leaved out* (U.S.): to have the leaves expanded.

c 1290 *S. Kenelm* 168 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 350 Þis maister nam þe georde and sette hire on þe grounde And heo bigan to leui þare in well uyte stounde. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 27 The humyde of the erthe .. makith trees and herbes to leue and flowre. 1515 *PETER in Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 232 It leauē like our Corn Marygold. 1789 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 127 The apple-trees are now in blow; the oaks and chestnuts but just leaved out. 1864 *WEBSTER, Leave*, to send out leaves; - often with out. 1890 *Century Mag.* July 148/1 The trees had not yet leaved enough to afford .. any shade. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Mar. 578 The poplars were leaved out. 1895 *KATH. HINKSON Miracle Plays* I. 20, 1. .. watch my lilies bud and leue.

† *Leave*, v. 3 Obs. rare. [ad. F. *lever*: see LEVY.] *trans.* To raise (an army).

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. x. 31 An army strong she leav'd, To war on those which him had of his realm becau'd.

*Leave*, obs. form of LAVE sb., LEAF, LIVE.

*Leaved* (līvd), a. (See also LEAFED a.) [f. LEAF sb. or LEAVE v. + -ED.]

1. Having leaves or foliage; bearing leaves, 'in leaf'. *lit.* and *fig.* Also *Her.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3839 I (Aaron's rod) was grene and leaued bi-cumen. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 22 Þe buschys þat were blowed grene, & leued ful louely. 1377 *LANGL P. Pl.* B. xv. 95 There somme howes hen leued and somme bereth none. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vi. vi. They lodged them in a lityl leued wood. 1572 *MASCALL Plant. & Graff.* vii. (1651) 40 In the spring time before the trees be leaved. c 1586 C'LESS *Pembroke Ps.* civ. vii, Thence, Lord, they leaved people bud and blow. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 216 A four-quaire stem, .. leaued like unto an Oke. a 1711 *KEN Sion Poet.* Wks. 1721 IV. 324 The Flowrs were blown, the vine was leav'd. 1864 *BOUTELL Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxi. § 6. 364 Three lilies, slipped and leaved.

b. Having leaves or foliage (of a specified number or kind).

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. xviii. 48 Then grace sholde growe 3nt and grene-leued wexe. 1583 *Leg. Ep. St. Andreis* 303 Sanct Johnes nutt, and the for-leuit claver. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 258 Three-leaved grass is also good for Horses. a 1720 *CONGREVE tr. Ovid's Art of Love* iii, There tamarisks with thick leav'd box are found. 1787 *Fam. Plants* I. 13 Perianth one-leaved. 1847 *TENNYSON Princess* iii. 159 The thick-leaved platans of the vale.

2. Resembling a (plant)-leaf.

1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* (1842) II. 84 The base of the former (pillar in the Caves of Tipperary) is not simple, but composed of stalks cemented together, and having leaved or foliated edges. 1865 *Spectator* 14 Jan. 49 He himself describes them as more like 'willow-leaves' .. These leaved forms are different in size.

† 3. Reduced to a leaf or thin plate; laminate. Obs.

1559 *MORWYNNG Evonym.* 240 Miam [sic] the sides of Rew pund with leued gould. 1658 *SIR T. MAYERNE Receipts Cookery* xxi. 24 Making them [minced pies] in a paste, or dough, very thin, and, as we formerly called it, a leaved paste.

4. Of a door: Having (two) leaves.

1610 *GUILLEN Heraldry* ii. i. (1660) 50 The two leaved silver gates bright raises did cast. 1611 *BIBLE Is.* xlv. 1. 1611 *COTGR. s.v. Batant.* A fowling, or two leaved, doore. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* I. xii. 223 The great dining-room, whose two-leaved door stood open.

5. Furnished with leaves (of paper).

1629 *GAULE Fract. Theories* Rules to Rdr., 'Tis not a winged Bird, but leaved Booke. 1817 *BROWN Bepho* liv. A new Magazine With all the fashions which the last month wore, Coloured, and silver paper leav'd between That and the title-page.



† **Leaveless**, *a. Obs.* [variant of LEAFLESS, influenced by the pl. *leaves*.] Without leaves.

1581 T. HOWELL *Deuities* (1879) 199 When Poreas rough, had leavelesse left eche tree. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 370 With wood, leavelesse, and kindled at Apposed fire, they burne the thighe. 1638 CAREW *Verses pref. to Sandys' Dio. Poems* 34 Then, I no more shall court the Verdant Bay, But the dry leavelesse Trunke on Golgotha.

† **Leaveless**, *adv. Obs.* [f. LEAVE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without permission.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1843 Dina dor mis-dede, zhe nam leueles fro dat stede. a. 1500 *Chaucer's Dreame* 74 Closed rounde aboute that levelesse none come in ne out.

**Leavell**, *obs. form of LEVEL.*

**Leave-looker**. [f. LEAVE *sb.* (? in the sense of 'licence') + LOOKER.] A municipal officer in several boroughs of Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales, having certain duties of inspection.

1552 in PICTON *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 59 Leave-lookers John Walker Robt Mercer. 1592 in J. Hall *Hist. Nantwich* (1883) 73 The leave lookers or one of them shall every kindling [heating of the salt-pans] goe about with the stryke and measure their owne and eury Occupiers salt. 1599 *List Mayors of Chester in Digby Myst.* (1882) App. to Fore-words 26 This Mayor . . . restrayned the lealelookers [another version (p. 24) has leaulokers], for sending wine, on the feastfull dayes. 1656 D. KING *Vale Royal*, Chester II. 157 The Leave-lookers, who then were the Head and chief of the Citizens before a Maior was ordained, and still is reputed the head or chief of the fourty, or the Common-Councill of the City. 1685 in D. Sinclair *Hist. Wigan* (1882) II. 177 Your pett was fined in Ten shillings for the neglect of his your pett office of a Gatewaiter or Leave-looker. 1795 J. ATKIN *Manchester* 392 Forty common councilmen two of whom are leave-lookers, whose office it is to inform of all persons exercising trades within the city [Chester] without being freemen. 1835 *Munic. Corp. Comm. Rept.* App. iv. 2621 [Chester] The Leave lookers are . . . appointed annually by the mayor. *Ibid.* 2663 [Denbigh] The Leave Lookers are appointed by the common council. Their office . . . is quite gratuitous. *Ibid.* 2709 [Liverpool] The Leave Looker has 104*l.* a year. *Ibid.* 2850 [Ruthin] The Leave Lookers are appointed by the borough jury at the let for a year. 1883 J. HALL *Hist. Nantwich* 68 [Town-officers formerly] Leave-lookers; or Market Inspectors.

Hence † **Leave-lookerage** (see quot.).

1778 PENNANT *Tour in Wales* I. 168 Here [sc. at Chester] are . . . two annual officers, called leave-lookers. . . They were accustomed . . . to take small sums, called leave-lookage, for leave for non-freemen to sell wares by retail.

**Leaven** *lev'n*, *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *levayn* (e), 4-8 *levain* (e), 4 *leivin*, 4-6 *leveyne*, 5-8 *leven*, (5) *lewan*, 7 *levin*, 6- *leaven*. [a. F. *levain* (recorded from 12-13th c.) = Prov. *levam* = L. *levamen* means of raising (recorded only in the sense 'alleviation, relief, comfort'), f. *levare* (F. *lever*) to raise.]

1. A substance which is added to dough to produce fermentation; *spec.* a quantity of fermenting dough reserved from a previous batch to be used for this purpose (cf. *sour-dough*). † In 16-18th c. often plural. Phrase, † *To lay, put leaven* (s).

1340 *Ayent*. 205 *Asse* be leuayne zoureth bet do3. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 294 He is the leuain of the brede, which soureth all the past about. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 352 Take be wounhis of cantarides & grinde hem wiþ leuayne. c. 1425 *Poc.* in Wr. Wulcker 663/21 *Hoc lenamentum*, lewan. 1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* ix. viii. in Ashm. (1652) 175 Lyke as flower of Whete made into Past, Requyreth Ferment which Leven we call. a. 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Honsch. Ord.* (1790) 70 One yoman furnour . . . seasonyng the ovin and at the making of the leuayne at every bache. c. 1532 *Du Wes Introd.* *Fr.* in Palsgr. 946 To put the leuain, fermenter. 1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* (1539) 27 b, Brede of fyne flour of wheate, haynyng no leuyn, is slowe of digestion. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* N.J. And yf y' veynes as yet appere nat wel, a day before he must have a plaster of leuayne. 1573 *TUSSEY Husb.* lxxxix. (1878) 179 Wash dishes, lay leuaynes. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 566 The meale of Millet is singular good for Leuains. 1611 *BIBLE Exod.* xii. 15 Euen the first day yee shall put away leauen out of your houses. 1671 *SALMON Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 430 Rie, the leaven is more powerfull than that of Wheat, in breaking all Aposthumes. 1699 *EVELYN Acetaria* 53 Add a Pound of Wheat-flour, fermented with a little Leuain. 1747 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* xvii. 151 The more Leaven is put to the Flour, the lighter and spongier the Bread will be. 1809 *PINKNEY Trav. France* 33 The bread is made of wheat meal, but in some cottages consisted of thin cakes without leuen. 1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Ferment.* 10 The ancients used as leaven for their bread either dough that had been kept till it was sour, or beer-yeast.

b. In wider sense: Any substance that produces fermentation; = FERMENT *sb.* 1; occasionally applied to the 'ferment' of zymotic diseases.

1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 111 Oyl of tartar fermented by the leuain of roses. 1689 *HARVEY Curing Dis. by Expect.* iv. 21 [The] humours . . . acquire a leuain so pernicious, as to deprave and subvert the animal Faculty. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 254 Moreover such a foreign leuain is so disproportioned to our nature, that its effects will be the greater; nor must we admire, that this mortal ferment should be the product of some particular countries. 1758 J. S. LE DRAIN *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 137 Her Blood was loaded with a bad Leuen. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 694 The activity of its [typhus] leaven by which it assimilates all the fluids of the body to its own nature.

2. *fig.* a. Chiefly with allusion to certain passages of the gospels (e.g. Matt. xiii. 33, xvi. 6): An agency which produces profound change by progressive inward operation.

1390 [see sense 1]. 1555 *PHILPOT Apol.* (1599) B 8 b, What pharisaical leuen dothe they scatter abroad. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 49 The sower leuain of humane Traditions mixt in one putrid Masse with the poisonous dregs of hypocrisie in the hearts of Prelates. 1647 N. BACON *Dial. Govt.* Eng. I. iii. 7 And thus the Romans leuened with the Gospell. . . insinuated that leuen by degrees, which in the conclusion prevailed over all. 1725 LD. BOLINGBROKE 24 July in *Swift's Lett.* (1767) II. 211 Lest so corrupt a member should come again into the house of lords, and his bad leaven should sour that sweet untainted mass. 1799 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 8 There is a very sour leaven of malevolence in many English and in many American minds against each other. 1865 *PARKMAN Huguenots* II. (1875) 17 To the utmost bounds of France, the leaven of the Reform was working. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 542 The evil leaven of these feelings remained.

b. Used for † A tempering or modifying element; a tinge or admixture (of some quality).

1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 410 You have your fine walkes . . . and therewithall communication seasoned with the leuen of learning. 1699 *BENTLEY Phal.* 406 Their Style had some Leaven from the Age that each of them liv'd in. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 124 The latter [Seneca] . . . has a Mixture of the Stoick Leaven. 1793 *HOLCROFT Lawat's Physiogn.* I. 13 Virtue unsullied by the leuen of vanity. 1864 *SWINBURNE Atalanta* 318 Pleasure with pain for leaven. 1889 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* III. 185 A leaven of gaiety clung to her through life. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 23 June 6 *l.* We should remember their temptations and mix a large leaven of charity with our judgments.

c. Phrases. Of the same leaven: of the same sort or character. The old leaven: after 1 Cor. v. 6, 7, the traces of the unregenerate condition; hence often applied to prejudices of education inconsistently retained by those who have changed their religious or political opinions.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. ii. 73 One is a Rimer, sir, of your owne batch, your owne leuyn. 1650 *TRAPP Comm. Num.* 48 A loafe of the same leaven, was that resolute Rufus. 1653 *MILTON Hircings* Wks. 1738 I. 569 They quote Ambrose, Augustin, and some other ceremonial Doctors of the same Leuen. 1722 *SEWEL Hist. Quakers* 4 The prejudice of the old Leaven. 1727 *SWIFT To Very Ing. Lady Wks.* 1755 II. 11. 42 Of the same leaven are those wives, who, when their husbands are gone a journey, must have a letter every post. 1839 *STONEHOUSE Atholme* 191 The old leaven of dissent, in which Wesley was brought up.

3. *attrib.*

1547 *POORDE Brer. Health* ccvii. 72 Rye breade, Levyn bread, . . . and all manner of crustes. 1880 *KINGLAKE Crimea* VI. vi. 134 The army of General Canrobert was often . . . able to provide itself with good leaven bread.

**Leaven** (*lev'n*), *v.* Forms: see the *sb.* Also *pa. ppl.* 5: *y-lavenyt*, 6 *levended*. [f. LEAVEN *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To produce fermentation in (dough) by means of leaven.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 241 The brede be hit made of whete and evenly y-lavenyt. 1528 *PAYNEL Salerno's Regim.* (1541) 45 b, This text declareth y. propertes of good breade. The fyrste is, hit must be well leuende. 1535 *COVERDALE Hos.* vii. 12 As it were an oven y<sup>t</sup> the baker heateth. . . till the dove be leuended. 1611 *BIBLE 1 Cor.* v. 6 Know ye not that a little leaven leueneeth the whole lump? 1638 *RAWLEY tr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 47 Bread, a little leuened, and very little salted, is best. *absol.* 1650 *TRAPP Comm. Exod.* 74 In the Meat-offering, it was not lawful to offer leaven, or anie thing that leaveneth, as honye.

2. *fig.* (Cf. LEAVEN *sb.* 2.) To permeate with a transforming influence as leaven does; to imbue or mingle with some tempering or modifying element; † rarely, to debase or corrupt by admixture.

1550 *LATIMER Last Sermon*, *bef. Edu.* VI (1562) 118 b, But beware ye that are Maiestates, they synne dothe leauen you all. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 35 Your advise, being leuened with singular wisdom. *Ibid.* 238 When I had perceived . . . that your friendship was leuened with lightnesse and inconstance. 1647 N. BACON *Dial. Govt.* Eng. I. iii. 7 Thus the Romans leuened with the Gospell. . . insinuated that leuen by degrees. 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Ch. Mor.* I. § 1 Leuen not good Actions nor render Virtues disputable. 1682 *BURNET Rights Princes* Pref. 29 Only they were too much leuened with a superstitious conceit of the Rights of the Church. 1718 *PRIOR Ludl.* 166 That cruel something unpossess'd Corrodes and leavens all the rest. 1860 *REANE Cloister & H.* III, when this revelation had had time to leaven the city. 1862 *GOULBURN Pers. Relig.* IV. xii. (1873) 355 The indolent, evil thought would still insinuate itself until it leuened their entire character. 1865 *MIRVILLE Rou. Engh.* VIII. lxxv. 144 Bithynia . . . and the adjacent parts of Asia were at the time more leuened with Christian opinions than other districts of the empire. 1877 *MRS. OLIPHANT Makers Flor.* XI. 273 A mob which it was very easy to leaven with noisy men here and there.

Hence **Leavening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* I. i. 20, 22. a. 1626 *BACON New Atl.* (1627) 37 Breads we haue of severall Graines, . . . With diuerse kindes of Leaueninges, and Seasonings. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 128 By . . . fermentation or bustle of the working or leavening particles. 1878 *MACLEAR Celts* vii. 105 It did not retain the leavening influences now introduced. 1894 *ATHENAEUM* 10 Nov. 633/a [The world was] seething and fermenting . . . under the leavening influences of Christianity.

**Leaven**, *obs. form of ELEVEN.*

1549 *LATIMER Seven Sermons* A a iij b, It was a solitarye place and thither he wente w<sup>th</sup> hys leauen Apostles.

**Leavened** (*lev'nd*), *ppl. a.* [f. LEAVEN *v.* + -ED 1.] In senses of the *vb.*

c. 1400 *MAUNDREV. (Roxb.)* iii. 10 *be* Grekes also makes *be* sacrament of *be* autere of leuaynd breed. 1531 *TINDALE Exp.* 1 *John* (1537) 76 A leuened maunchet of theyr

pharisyall gloses. 1573 *BARET Adv.* L. 245 Leauened bread, *panis fermentatus*. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Ire.* II. 161/2 Their old leuened and wicked vsage. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* I. i. 52 We haue with a leuend and prepared choice Proceeded to you. 1611 *BIBLE Exod.* xiii. 3 There shall no leuened bread be eaten. 1815 *ELPHINSTONE Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 191 The Uzbeks breakfast on tea and leuened bread.

**Leavenish**, *a. rare.* [f. LEAVEN *sb.* + -ISH.] Resembling leaven.

1608 *TORSELL Serpents* (1658) 695 If a perfume hereof be made & infused by a tunnel into the holes of serpents, it will drive them away, by reason of the sharp and leavenish savour thereof.

**Leavenless** (*lev'nless*), *a.* [-LESS.] Contain-ing no leaven.

1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 240 A second meal was served, with bitter herbs and leavenless bread.

**Leavenous** (*lev'nous*), *a.* [f. LEAVEN *sb.* + -OUS.] Having the properties of leaven.

1649 *MILTON Eikon* ix. Wks. 1851 III. 401 A . . . vitious clergy . . . whose unsincere and leuenuous Doctrine corrupting the people, first taught them looseness, then bondage. 1677 *WARWICK Mem. Chas.* I (1701) 78 When they [Dissenters] would mingle their leavenous zeal with a dissatisfied Lay-lump, it so fermented the blood that at last it cast the whole body into a distemper.

**Leaver** (*lī'vā*), [f. LEAVE *v.* 1 + -ER 1.] One who leaves (in various senses of the *vb.*).

1548 UDALL, etc. *Frasm. Par. Matt.* ix. 96 This vertue is more esteemed of thalfeaction of the leaver than of the greatnes of the thyng that is left. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* IV. ix. 22 But let the world ranke me in Register A Master leauer, and a fugitive. 1652 J. B. To Brome on his *Joviall Crew* Brome's Wks. 1873 III. 347 The most our Leavers serve for, shews Only that we're his friends. 1883 *Century Mag.* June 219/2 Leaders of lonely lives, and leavers of great fortunes. 1890 G. GISSING *Emancip.* III. II. xvii. 288 Hither came no payers of formal calls, no leavers of cards.

**Leaver**, *obs. form of LEVER.*

**Leavetail**, *obs. form of LEEFTAIL a. dial.*

**Leave-taking** (*lī'v-tā'kin*), *vbl. sb.* [f. LEAVE *sb.*] The taking leave of a person; saying farewell; † parting speech.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* II. 143 [He] passyt furth bot leve-taking. c. 1564 *LADY MARY SIOENE Let. to her Son* in Symonds *Sir P. Sidney* (1889) 16 And for a final leave-taking for this time, see that you show yourself a loving obedient scholar to your good master. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* II. iii. 150 And let vs not be daintie of leave-taking, But shift away. 1838 *POR A. G. Pym* xx, We had agreed . . . to pay a formal visit of leave-taking to the village.

*attrib.* 1796 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Marchmont* III. 256 Mrs. Glaston, without repeating the usual leave-taking compliments, departed. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 182 The Captain urged Charles to deliver a final leavetaking letter to Emily.

**Leaving** (*lī'vin*), *vbl. sb.* [f. LEAVE *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. The action of the *vb.* LEAVE in various senses. Also in Comb. with advs., as *leaving-off*.

c. 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 350 For leueying of dedis of charite shulde he nobing be blamed. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our *Ladye* 38 And yet yf he lefte yf vnsayde he shulde synne more greuously, what shall he then do syth he synneth bothe in the doying & in the leueyng. 1526 *Vilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 27 b, Not carnally vnderstandyng this rewarde, for than, for the leuyng of one wyfe thou sholdest haue an hundred wyues. 1539 *TONSTALL Sermon Palm. Sund.* (1823) 97 To the Thessalonicense he writeth. . . Pray without any day leuayng of. 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 27 Neuer . . . suffer them to begu the scaffolding in the morning, but before their leaving of their work. 1719 *DE FOX Cruise* II. iv. (1840) 85 They . . . went in by ways of their own leaving. 1834 *SIR W. NAPIER Penins. War* XIV. iv. (Rldg.) II. 250 His leaving of Mr. Stuart without instructions. 1861 *TRENCH 7 Ch. Asia* 77 The suggestion that this leaving of the first love can refer to the abating of any other love.

2. *concr.* † *a. sing.* What is left; remainder, residue, remains.

a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter Cant.* 496, I sought be lefyngne of my 3eris. c. 1425 *Crafile of Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 18 Medye pat be quych leues after be takyng away of pat pat is odde, be quych leuyngne schalle be 3. c. 1450 *LONGELICH Crail* xlviii. 468 To aleyn token they Ageyn the leueng Of that fish In Certeyn. 1596 B. GRIFFIN *Fidessa* (1876) 35, I am no leauing of al-wyther age.

b. *pl.* in the same sense (Cf. L. *reliquia*, which the Eng. word often translates in early examples.)

a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xvi. 16 *Pat* left *paire* leuyngis till *paire* smale. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 97 Off the leuengs of whiche cite, after the seynge of Seynte Ierom, ij. cities were made in Persida. 1526 *TINDALE Mark* viii. 20 Howe many baskettes of the leauengs of broken meate toke ye up. 1552 *HULOET*, Leuynges or thynges left, *reli-quiz*. 1555-8 *PHAEAR Aeneid* III. Fiv. The leauengs of Achilles wyld. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Fong. Fan-freluches*, riffe raffe, the leauings or shreds of any thyng. 1611 *MIDDLETON & DEKKER Roaring Girl* III. ii. To dine on my scraps, my leauings. 1646 *JENKYN Remora* 28 Shall God haue Satans leauings? 1672 *DRYDEN Cong. Granada* I. i. Dram. Wks. (1725) 34 Now you haue but the Leauings of my Will. 1686 *HORNECK Crucif.* *Jesus v.* 72 The poorer sort . . . carried the leauings or fragments home. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 215 Truly, she'd have none of Polly's Leauings; no, not she! c. 1790 *IMISON Sch. Art* II. 74 The student should make it a rule to save the leauings of his colours. 1834 *MACAULAY Biog.*, *Pitt* (1866) 178 He gave only the leauings of his time and the dregs of his fine intellect. 1863 *KINGSLEY Water-Bab.* 5 His master let him haue a pull at the leauings of his beer. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Sonn. Immortality* Poems 1837 I. 262 And will not, then, the immortal armies scorn The world's poor routed leauings? 1884 *Graphic* 23 Aug. 207/2 Their leauings—what they did not touch—made a luxurious supper for all my waiters.



† **c. Leaving out:** what has been left out, omitted matter. *Obs.*

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.*, Printing xxii. ¶ 8 He may perhaps get a small word... into the foregoing Line; and... another... in the following Line, which if his Leaving out is not much, may Get it in.

3. **attrib.**, esp. in the sense of leaving school or college, as in *leaving certificate*, *examination*; **leaving-book**, (at Eton) a book presented by friends on the occasion of one's 'leaving'. Also **leaving-shop** (*slang*), an unlicensed pawnshop.

1878 Symonds *Shelley* 15 Hogg says that his Oxford rooms were full of handsome 'leaving books, and that he was frequently visited by old Etonian acquaintances. 1879 *Mem. Cath. & Cranford Tail* 483 His popularity at Eton was attested by the exceptionally large number of leaving-books he got from his friends. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 4/1 No German or Saxon can enter the mining School at Freiberg, unless he have obtained a 'leaving certificate at a gymnasium or a first-class Real School. 1892 *Daily News* 30 June 5/3 The Leaving Certificate Examination. 1893 *Athenaeum* 21 Oct. 555/2 For all schools, a common 'leaving examination. 1895 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* ii. xii. Upon the smallest of small scales, she was an unlicensed pawnbroker, keeping what was popularly called a 'Leaving Shop, by lending insignificant sums on insignificant articles of property deposited with her as security. 1888 *Spectator* 7 July 942 The 'leaving-shop', or illicit pawnbroker, almost frustrates attempts at protective legislation for the poor.

† **Leavish.** *Obs.* rare = *o*. [f. LEAF *sh.* (pl. *leaves*) + -ISH.]

1530 PALSGR. 317/1 Leavyshe full of leaves, *fuclillu*. **Leavy** (LFV), *a.* [Earlier and more normal form of LEAFY.]

1. Having leaves; covered with leaves or foliage. *Obs. exc. poet.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* iv. 486 With leavy bowis puld ek let hem be by nyght. c 1585 CRESSY *Pembroke Ps.* xcvi. vi. Leavy infants of the wood. 1608 *Shaks. Per.* v. i. 51 The leauie shelter that abuts against the Islands side. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 278 Dim darknes, and this leauie Labyrinth. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* i. xxi. 266 So doth the humble vine creep at the foot of an oak... and [they] are the most remarkable of friends... of all the leauie nation. 1745 *tr. Columella's Hush.* ix. ix. A green leauie little tree. 1832 TENNYSON *Margaret v.* And faint, rainy lightes seen. Moving in the leauie beech. 1833 — *Poems* 42, I heard... The nightingale in leauie woods Call to its mate.

† **b.** Of a season: Abounding in foliage. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. iii. 75 The fraud of men were enor so, Since summer first was leauy.

**c.** Consisting of or made of leaves (either natural or ornamental).

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* i. xix. He fled thy sight, ... And for his shield a leauie armour weav'd. 1611 COTGR., *Fuclillure*...; also, leaf-work, or a leauie flourishing.

† **2.** Of a gate: Having leaves. *Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *11ad* vi. 86 Take the key, vnlocke the leauie gates.

Hence † **Leauiness**, leafiness.

1611 COTGR., *Fuclillure*, Leauinesse. 1687 RYCAUT *Contn. Knolles' Hist. Turks* II. 252 The shady leauiness of two tall elms.

**Leaward**, obs. form of LEAWARD.

**Leaze**, variant of LEASE *sh.* 1, v. 1, v. 2

**Leazing**, variant of LEASING *Obs.*, lying.

|| **Leban** (le'bæn). Also lebban, leben. [Arab.]

لبن *laban*, from a root meaning 'to be white'.

A drink in use among the Arabs, consisting of coagulated sour milk.

1608 Phil. Trans. XIX. 158 Leben, (a thick sour Milk) ... is a thing in mighty esteem in these hot Countries, being very useful to quench Thirst. 1756 *Engl. Mag.* XXVI. 345 Their breakfast... in winter is fried eggs, cheese, honey or leban. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* iv. i, Sheikh Saleh will never drink leban again. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 231, I have bread and leban.

**Lebarde, leberde**, obs. forms of LEOPARD.

**Leburd(e)**, variant of LEE-BOARD *1 Obs.*

**Leage**, obs. form of LEAKAGE.

**Lecam**, variant of LIKAM *Obs.*, body, corpse.

**Lecanomancy** (le'känomänsi). Also 7 *lican-*, *lecon-*. [ad. Gr. λεκανομαντία, f. λεκάνη dish, pan, pot (f. λέκος of the same meaning) + μαντία divination. Cf. F. *leconomantie* (Rabelais).]

Divination by the inspection of water in a basin.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 204 Hydromancy... done... in a basin of water, which is called Lecanomancy.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 366 They had also their Lecanomancy, which was observed in a Basin of Water, wherein certain plates of golde and silver were put with Jewels, marked with their juggling Characters. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Licanomancy*. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xxv. 207 By Hydromancy, by Lecanomancy. 1783 T. WILSON *Archæol. Dict.*, *Lecanomancy*.

So † **Lecanomancer**, † **Lecanomantio** *Obs.* = *o*, one who practises lecanomancy.

1623 COCKERAM, *Lecanomantike*. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lecanomancer*, a diviner by water in a basin.

**Lecanoric** (lekän'rik), *a.* *Chem.* [f. *Lecanora*, the name of a genus of lichens.] *Lecanoric acid*: a crystalline substance obtained by Schunck from certain members of the genus *Lecanora* of lichens. Hence **Lecanorate** (-ō'rāt), a salt of lecanoric acid; **Lecanorin** (-ō'rin) = *lecanoric acid*.

1844 FOWNES *Chem.* 488 Fresh dye-lichens, exhausted by ether, yield a crystalline substance, which when purified by

solution in alcohol, is perfectly white; to this the name *lecanorine* has been given. 1852 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) 577 Boiled with water for some time, erythric acid absorbs 2 eq. and yields picro-erythrin... and a new acid... which is termed by some chemists lecanoric, by others orsellinic acid. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 565 The lecanorates gradually decompose, especially when heated, yielding orsellinic acid, and ultimately orcin.

**Lecanorine** (lekänō'rin), *a.* *Bot.* [f. *Lecanora* (see prec.) + -INE.] Resembling the apothecium of the genus *Lecanora* of lichens. So **Lecanoroid** *a.*

1871 LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 5 Apothecia lecanorine. *Ibid.* 241 Apothecia pale, plane, lecanoroid.

**Lecche**, obs. form of LEACH *v. 1*, LEECH *sh. 1*

**Lecchour**, obs. form of LECHER.

**Lece**, obs. form of LEASH.

† **Lech** *1. Obs.* Also 3 *leech*, *laich*. [App. to be identified (in spite of the difficult form *laichen*, which may be corrupt) with OE. *lē* masc., cogn. w. *lecan* to LOOK.] A look, glance.

[c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Thorpe) II. 374 Wo sceolon awendan urne lec fram yfelre gesihþe, ure hlýst fram yfelre spræce.] c 1205 LAW. 1884 Ladliche leches hec leieteden mid eȝan. *Ibid.* 3410 He... þas worde lece mid seorhfulle hāichen. *Ibid.* 13703 Mid his lechen he gon liden. [Often elsewhere in LAW.] a 1250  *Owl & Night*. 1138 Þine leches beoþ grisliche þe hwile þu art on lif-dæge.

**Lech** *2* (lek). [ad. W. *llech* (flat) stone = Ir., Gael. *leac*. Cf. CROMLECH.] A Celtic monum- mental stone.

1768-9 J. CLELAND *Spec. Elym. Vocab.* 134 A Lech differs from a Cromlech, in that it means the top-stone of a Cromlech, or any sacred stone; whereas Cromlech expresses its adjunct stones and circle underneath it. 1899 PARING-GOULD *Bk. West* II. 28 [St. Patrick] did not overthrow their lechs or pillar-stones.

|| **Lech** *3* (lex). [Ger.] (See quot. 1753.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Lech*, in metallurgy, a term used by the miners to express the gold ore which has been powdered, and washed, and afterwards run with the assistance of lime stone. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 229 The Schemnitz ore contains a greater quantity of gold... than that of Crennitz; but the hard ore of the latter yields more lech.

**Lech**, obs. form of LEECH *sh. 1*

**Lechardemane**, obs. form of LEGERDEMAIN.

**Leche** (letʃ). Also lechwi, leechwe. [Sechu- ana: cf. *Sesuto letsa antelope*.] A South African water-buck, *Kobus leche*.

1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* iii. 71 We discovered an entirely new species of antelope called leche or lechwi. It is a beautiful water-antelope of a light brownish-yellow colour. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 247 My driver told me... that he was a man who could shoot a leche ram. 1893 SELOUS *Trav.* 3. E. Africa 450 The graceful water-loving leechwe antelope.

**Leche**, obs. f. LEACH, LEECH, LICH, LIKE.

**Lecher** (letʃ), *sh. arch.* Forms: 2-5 *lechur*, 3 -or, 3-6 -our, 4 *lichur*, -o'u re, *licchour*, *lec(e)houre*, *lech*-, *lychure*, 4-5 *lichour*, *lechour*, 5 *lecheour(e)*, *lechowr(e)*, -ir, -urre, *lichir*, -or, *lycher*, *lechchour*, 5-6 *lychour*, (6 *leachour*, *lecherd*, 7 *lechard*), 6-8 *lechner*, *lecher*, 5- *lecher*. [a. OF. *lecheur*, -eur, -ur, *liccour*, *lichicor*, also *lichard*, agent-n. f. *lechie* to live in debauchery or gluttony, mod. F. *lecher* to lick = Pr. *lecar*, *lechar*, lt. *leccare*, ad. OILG. *leccōn* (G. *lecken*): = OTeut. \**likkōjan* to LICK.]

A man immoderately given to sexual indulgence; a lewd or grossly unchaste man, a debauchee.

c 1175 *Lamb. Nom.* 53 Pus heo doð for to feiren heom seoluen and to draze lechurs to ham. a 1225 *Anr. K.* 216 Þe lechur iðe deofes kurt bifuleð himself fulliche, & alle his feolawes. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7208 Prustes, mid vnclene honden & mid lechors mod Al isoyled. 13... K. Alis. 3916 Fy, he said, upon the lechour: Thou schalt dye as a traytour! c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) II. The sexte commandement es 'Thou schalt be na lichoure'. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 31 (Laud) Of chastyte the lechour [Bedford MS. þe lichore] hath lyte. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro.* 242 Sir olde lechour, lat thy lapes be. c 1449 *Peccok Repr.* i. xviii. 103 Summe ben founde... to be greet lechouris, Summe to be avouturis. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xviii. ii. Launcelot now I wel understande that thou arte a fals recreant knyghte and a comyn lecheoure, and lonest and holdest other ladyes. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit Women* 174 He has bene lychour so lang quhill lost is his natur. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. v. 147, I will now take the Lecher: hee is at my house. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 477 Of Concupines they [men] may have as many as they list, and women as many lechards. 1621 QUARLES *Esther* vi. The time is come, faire Ester must Expose her beauty to the Lecher's lust. 1697 DAYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 148 Half-surpriz'd, and fearing to be seen, The Lecher gallop'd from his jealous Queen. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 502 ¶ 4 You see... old lechers, with mouths open, stare at the loose gesticulations on the stage with shameful earnestness. 1728 RAMSAY *Monk & Miller's* *Wife* 105 The haly lecher fled, And darn'd himself behind a bed. 1763 CHURCHILL *Gotham* iii. (1764) 23 Like a Virgin to some lecher sold. 1831 TRAFALWAY *Adv. Younger Son* II. 103 If she is poor, some old lechers, their dormant passions rekindled, beset her.

† **Lecher**, *a.* *Obs.* [attrib. use of the sb.] Lecherous; also in wider sense, base, vile.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 776 God sente on him sekenesse & care, And lettede al his lecher-fare. *Ibid.* 1064 Al ðat burst folc ðat helde was on De myste lecher crafte don. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28528 Lechur sanges haf i wrought. c 1400 *Destr.*

*Troy* 13037 Thus the lady was lost for hir lechir dedis. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* 511 Some, disgrace alight on his lawfull wife or on his lechard mistress.

Hence † **Lecherhed** [see -HEAD], lechery; † **Lecherlike**, -ly *advs.*, lecherously; † **Lecher-ness**, lechery.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 770 Ðat folc luede lecherlike. *Ibid.* 1997 He wulde don is lechur-hed wið isophel, for his faire- hed. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8057 The tothur lukes in lycheres, & laghes ouerthwert. *Ibid.* 12604 Pan Vlixes the lord, lichely þai saide, Preset [etc.]. c 1511 *1st King. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 27 The wymen be very hooite & dyposed to lecherhedes.

† **Lecher**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. LECHER *sh.*] *intr.* To play the lecher. Hence † **Lecherer** *ppl. a.*

1382 WYCLIF *Nm.* xv. 39 Thei folowen not her owne thouȝtis and eyen, by dyuerse thingis lecherenge. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* II. How he must... drinke carouse, and lecher with him out of whom he hopes to wring auncie matter. 1605 SHAKS. *Leav* iv. vi. 114 The small gilded Fly Do's lecher in my sight. 1611 COIGNE, *Contre*, to lecher. 1631 DUNKE *Polydoron* 130 To lecher is like the spider that spins a webb out of his owne bowells; to swill and drinke in excess, is to turne trype-wife and wash gutts. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xlviii. 322 A Lecherer Rogue. 1756 *Demi-Rep* 31 If vanity or dress allure her mind To forfeit fame and lecher with Mankind.

**Lechere**, obs. form of LECHER.

† **Lecherer**. *Obs.* Also 5-6 *lecheour*. [? f. LECHER *sh.*; see -ER *1* 3.] = LECHER *sh.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 102 3if þei meyneten... lecherours of here owne meyne in here household. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 230 Tho that here rogh leggis bene lecherous. 1496 *Dives & Panp.* (W. de W. 1531) v. xiv. 227/2 Yf a clerk seye that it is leful to slee... lecherous, he is yreguler. 1575 R. B. *Apphis & Virginia* D ij b, The Gods confound such lecherers. 1591 SPARKY *tr. Caltan's Geomachie* 30 He is... a glutton, a lecherer. 1605 *Narr. Murthers Sir F. Fite* (1801) 11 A roysting drunkard is most commonly noted for an incontinent lecherer. *attrib.* 1494 FABYAS *Chron.* v. lxxv. 225 She hath... nempned her lecherour leman Goddes owne preest.

**Lecherous** (letʃrəs), *a.* *arch.* Forms: 4 *licheros*, *lycher* o us, *le tcherouse*, 4-5 *lecherous*, 4-6 *licherous*, 5 *lychorous*, *luchrus*, 5-6 *lichorous*, 6 *lecherous*, -us, *licharus*, *leiche- rous*, 6-8 *lecherous*, 4- *lecherous*. [a. OF. *licheros*, etc., f. *lecheur* LECHER *sh.*; see -ot s. Cf. LICKERIOUS.]

1. Addicted to lechery.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7089 Pys was a prest ryȝt amercous—And amercous men are lecherous. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pro.* 626 As hoot he was, and lecherous, as a sparwe. c 1400 MALDEY. (Koxh.) xv. 69 Men or so proude, so chynous, so grette glotouns, and so lecherous. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* I. 41 He said he was ane lichous bull, That cryed layth day and nycht. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 315 Nero that beast and lecherous monster. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. ii. 609 Remorselesse, Treacherous, Lecherous, kindles villaine! 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 79 Semiramis... a lecherous and bloudie woman was worshipped by the name of the Syrian Goddess. 1773 FAYMON *Shilly* 55. (1809) 213 Lary, lying, lecherous monks. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 125 Thy murderous, and lecherous face Have sat too long i' the holy place.

**b.** Of action, thought, etc.: Consisting in or characterized by lechery.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 65 Licherous lif þei led. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* vii. 194 Ich had lykynge to laube of lecherous tales. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxxxvii. (1495) 583 It chastedli lecherous meyniges and maketh good mynde. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4328 And to na lecherous lyses leue ve oure membres. 1533 GAU RICH *Vay* 16 Thay... thinkis lichorous thocthis. 1567 Gude & Godlie Ball. (S. T. S.) 216 3it war his factis sa lichous. 1611 COTGR., *Saffiret*, wanton dallying, lecherous leasting, lasciuious toying. 1884 *Chr. Treasury* Feb. 97/2 Absalom's plot to assassinate his eldest brother had no justification in the lecherous crime of that guilty brother.

**c.** Of drink, etc.: Inciting to lechery.

1382 WYCLIF *Pro.* xx. 1 A lecherous thing win. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pro.* 221. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* ii. 25 Loth in hus lyue thorw lecherouse drynke Wykkidlich wroȝhe. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ii. 152 He sett out sum lecherous laws, that his flagitious gaird... mycht have ocasione frille to louse a brydle to al thair appetites. 1632 SHERWOOD, *Lecherous stuffe, poudre agrippine*. [COTGR., *Poudre Agrippine*, any meat, that prouokes, or enables, vnto lust.]

† **2.** = LICKERIOUS: *a.* fond of good living, gluttonous; *b.* (of food) rich, dainty. *Obs.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 112 The sight of the noble and lichorous metis. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* B vij, How they ough not... to yeue fleshe ne lichorous metes to boundes. c 1483 — *Dialogues* viii. 33 *Car elle est mont gloute*, For she is moche lichorous. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 228 With gluttony and lichour appetite.

Hence **Lecherously** *adv.*, **Lecherousness**.

1340 Aynb. 128 Þe guode mannes zone þet... leuede lecherusliche. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xv. 13 There he wastide his substaunce in lyuyng lecherously. c 1450 *Mirour Subancioun* 1651 One lecherously lying consumes his substaunce. 1551 BIBLE *Isa.* lvi. Notes, They were... dryuen into y<sup>e</sup> profounde and deepe sleepe of ygnorance, of idleness, of lecherousnesse, and of pride. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Luxuriosamente*, lecherouslie. 1895 *Min. 9th Nat. Council Congreg. Ch. U.S.A.* 138 Laws against all manner of lecherousness.

† **Lecherwite**, a perversion (after LECHER *sh.*) of OE. *legerwite* (see LAIRWITE).

1228 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) l. 52 Lecherwyt.

**Lechery** (letʃəri). Forms: 3-5 *lecherie*, 3-7 *lecherie*, (3-5 -ye), 4 *lechury* (e, -ure, -uri, -wry, *lec(e)heri*, ? *lecjery*, *licchery*, -ie, lit-



cheri, lychory, -ery, -eri, -ore, luchery, 4-5 lechery(e, lechory, -i(e, lichery, -ory, 4-6 lieherie, 5 lecuri?, 6 leicherie, luchrie, li-, lychorie, lichery, 6-7 letcherie, 7-8 -ery, leachery, 5- lechery. [a. OF. *lecherie*, *licherie*, f. *lecheur* *LECHER* sb.] Habitual indulgence of lust; lewdness of living. † Also, an instance of this.

c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 Pat is te lust of lecherye þat riuleð þer wiðinne. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3510 Oc horedom ðat ðu ne do, Ne wend no lecherie to. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10046 (Cott.) Þe chastite o þis leuidi Ouercumms al lust o lecheri [Gott. lichery]. c. 1340 *Ibid.* 6476 (Trin.) Do no lechery bi no wommon. c. 1380 *Wyclif Sermon*. Sel. Wks. II. 79 Of þe herte comen yvel þouȝtis, in yvel wordis; mansleyingis, avoutrieris, lecherries. c. 1386 *Chaucer Pars. T.* p. 762 After Glotonye thanne comth lecherie. a. 1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 3656 Lecherye... is hogges lif. a. 1568 *Ascham Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 84 To waulter, with as litle shame, in open lecherie, as Swyne do here in the common myre. a. 1586 *Sidney Arcadia* (1622) 225 The Faulcons fiercesnesse, Sparrowes lecherie. 1606 *Shaks. Tr. & Cr. v.* i. 106 Nothing hut Letcherie? All incontinent Varlets. 1616 *R. C. Times' Whistle* vi. 2649 And this I holde, that secret lecherie Is a lesse sinne than close hypocrisie. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 92 The Salacity of a Debaunched Life, or lechery produced and confirmed by habit. 1888 *19th Cent.* July 40 A new motif for art has also been discovered in death, disease, and lechery.

personified. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3914 Over-al regnith Lechery, Whos might yit growith night and day. 1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* xxvii. 79 Lichery, that lathly coras, þerand lyk a bagit horss. 1590 *Spenser F. Q. i.* iv. 24 And next to him rode lustful Lechery Upon a bearded gote. 1640 *Vorke Union Hon.* 17 You cherish three daughters, Pride, Covetousnesse and Lechery.

b. fig. c. 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* x. 26 Of this pryde cometh a spirituall or ghostly lechery. 1606 *Decker Sec. Sinners* I. (Arb.) 17 The Vsurer lines by the lechery on mony, and is bawd to his owne bags. 1676 *Marvell Mr. Smirke* Wks. 157 IV. 77 (He) will violate the ecclesiastical secret rather than lose the lechery of his tattle. 1687 *Settle Agt. Dryden* 38 Lash him, and mortify his Lechery of writing Nonsense. 1692 *E. Walker tr. Epictetus' Mor.* (1737) xlv. For Boasting is a most intemperate Vice... 'tis the Lechery of the Mind.

† c. *transf.* Luxurious or inordinate pleasure. 1632 *Massinger City Madam* II. i. Didst thou know What ravishing lechery it is to enter An ordinary, cap-a-pie trimmed like a gallant!

† **Lechne**, v. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *lēcniān*, *lēcniān*, *lēcniān*, 2 *lechnien*, *pa. pple.* *ilechned*, 3 *lēcniān*, *lechnien*, *lechni(e)*, *lechnen*, 4 *lechnen*. [OE. *lēcniān*, *lēcniān* = ON. *lēcna*, Goth. *lēcniōn* :- OTeut. \**lēcniōjan*, f. \**lēcjo* :- *LERCH* sb.] *trans.* To cure, heal, lit. and fig. Also *absol.* to administer medicine.

c. 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* vi. xviii [xvi.] (1890) 308 Se ða in þam ilcan dæm deagollice lecnod [vrr. lecnad, lecnod] was from his wundum. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke iv. 23 La lece lecnæ ðec seolfne. c. 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xxiii. (Z.) 203 *Medeor.* ic lēcniæ. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Adam wes ilecneð þurh god almihte soð. c. 1205 *Lay.* 16583 To lechnien [c. 1275 *lechnie*] þa wunden of leofenes his cnichten. *Ibid.* 19500 Sa me scal lēcniān [c. 1275 *lechni*] his leomes þat beoð sare. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 330 Uorthe lecnen mid þe seke, & forte healen mid hire cancre. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* ix. 189 Lame men he lechede [*MS.* *lechnede*].

† Hence † **Lechning** *vbl. sb.* c. 1000 *Sax. Lechd.* I. 106 Se ærest of þyssum wyrtum lēcneunge ȝesette. a. 1225 *Juliana* 6 Wið uten lechnunge of hire libben he ne mahte. a. 1240 *Ureusin in Cott. Hom.* 202 Hit heo mi lechnunge hit heo mi bote.

**Lechriodont** (le'kriodont), a. [f. Gr. *λέκρος* slanting + *ὄδωντ*, *ὄδωντ* tooth.] (See quot.)

1875 *Huxley in Encycl. Brit.* I. 760/2 The one end of the palatine... becomes directed transversely to the axis of the skull, immediately behind the posterior nostril, its teeth continuing the transverse line of the teeth of the vomers. Salamanders with the teeth thus disposed have been termed 'lechriodont'. *Ibid.* 761/1 The 'mecodont' and 'lechriodont' *Salamandridæ*.

**Lechiwi**: see **LECHE**.

**Lecideaceous** (lɛsɪd'iːʃəs), a. *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Lecidea* + -ACEOUS.] Having the characters of or resembling the genus *Lecidea* of lichens. So **Lecideiform**, **Lecideine** *adj's*. 1855 *Mayne Expos. Lich.*, *Lecideaceous*. 1871 *Leighton Lichen-flora* 154 Apothecia simply lecideine or patellaroid. *Ibid.* 392 *Ardellæ*... rotundate, lecideiform. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Bot. Terms*, *Lecideiform*, *lecideine*, like the apothecium of *Lecidea*, which has a margin of the same colour as the disk.

**Lecithin** (les'ipin). *Chem.* Also -ine. [f. Gr. *λέκθος* yolk of egg + -IN.] A nitrogenous fatty substance found in the nerve tissues, the yolk of eggs, blood, and other fluids of the body. 1861 *Hulme tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. iii. ii. 86 Helicine... consists... of oleine, lecithine, and cerebrine. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 165 A phosphoretted fat termed lecithin. *attrib.* 1873 *RALFE Phys. Chem.* 75 Lecithin hydrochlorate.

**Leck** (lek), *dial.* Also 8. lack. A hard subsoil of clay or gravel. Also *attrib.*, as *lack-clay*; *leck-stone*, a granular variety of trap rock used in some parts of Scotland for the slabs of ovens.

1780 *Young Tour Irel.* I. 199 Immediately under the moor, is a thin stratum of what they call lack-clay, which is like baked clay, the thickness of a tile. 1813 *R. Kerr Agric. Surv. Berwick* 41 A half lapidified tough and compact clay, called *leck* by the quarriers. 1862 *PAGE Adv.*

*Text-Bk. Geol.* vii. 126 Before the improved manufacture of fire-bricks, some open-textured varieties [of greenstone], known as 'leck-stones', were largely used for the linings and soles of ovens. 1899 *DICKINSON & PRYOST Cumberl. Gloss.*, *Leck*, a hard subsoil of clay and gravel.

**Leck, Leekar**, *obs.* forms of *LAC*?, *LACQUER*.

**Lecontite** (lɛk'ontit), *Min.* [Named by W. J. Taylor, 1858, after Dr. J. L. Le Conte, its discoverer: see -ITE.] Hydrous sulphate of sodium and ammonium, found in colourless prismatic crystals.

1858 W. J. TAYLOR in *Amer. J. Sci.* Ser. II. XXVI. 273 Lecontite occurs in crystals varying greatly in size. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 635 Lecontite... crystals often have a coating of organic matter.

**Lecotropical** (lɛk'otrɒpəl), a. *Bot.* [f. Gr. *λέκος* dish + *τροπος* turning.] (See quot. 1900.) 1889 in *Century Dict.* 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Bot. Terms*, *Lecotropical*, shaped like a horse-shoe, as some ovules.

**Lectern** (lekt'ern). Forms: a. 4-5 *letteorne*, 5 *leteron* (e, -vn, *letteroun*, *letteorne*, -une, *leyterne*, *letyrn*, 5-7 *lettron*, 6 *letteorne*, -une, *letteron*, -ane, *litterne*, *letaring*, 6-8 *latron* (e, 6-7, 9 *lettern*, 7 *lettren*, *Sc.* *lettering*, 9 *Sc.* *lateran*, *latern*. β. 5 *lectrone*, -un, 5-6 *lectron*, -yne, 5-7 *lectron* (e, 6 *lecteron*, -erne, -urne, 9 *lecturn*, 6, 9 *lectern*. γ. 6 *lecter*, *lector*, *lettour*. [MF. *lettrun*, etc., a. OF. *lettrun*, *leitrun*, semi-popular form of late L. *lectrum*, 'analogium super quo legitur' (Pseudo-Isidore *Lib. Glossarum*), f. *leg-*, root of *legere* to read: cf. *muletrum* milking pail, f. *mulgere* to milk. The β forms are influenced by the L. *lectrum*, or perh. rather by the synonymous med.L. *lectrinum*, f. the same root (cf. *textrinum* weaver's shop, f. *tex-ere* to weave), which was the more usual word in eccl. Latin in the 15th c.

The mod.F. *lutrin* (15th c. *leutrin*, *leutrin*) seems to represent a mixture of OF. *lettrun* (the vowel of the first syll. being influenced by that of the last) with OF. *lettrin*, ad. med.L. *lectrinum*. There seems to be no foundation for the common statement that Isidore's *lectrum* is ad. Gr. *λεκτρον*, for which no marriage is known in Gr. of any period than that of 'bed', 'marriage-bed'.

1. A reading- or singing-desk in a church, esp. that from which the lessons are read; made of wood, metal, or stone, and often in the form of an eagle with outspread wings supported on a column.

a. c. 1325 *Deo Gratias* 18 in E. E. P. (1862) 124 In silke þat comely clerk was clad, And ouer a letterne leoned he. c. 1425 *Voc.* in *Wr-Wulcker* 648/27 *Hic ambo*, *letteorne*. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 229 *Leterone*, or *lectorne*, *deske* (K. *lectrone*, H. p. *letteorne*, or *lecturn*, S. *leteron*, or *letetrin*, *lectrinum*. c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *Wr-Wulcker* 757/1 *Hoc lectrinum*, *Hic ambo*, *Hic discus*, a *letteorne*. 1541 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. 320\* To be coverings to the Lettronis in þe Chapell, xij elnis blak Birge Sating. 1600 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 278 For mending of the letaring, iyd. 1676 *W. Row Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* ix. (1848) 159 Mr. Blair went to the Lettron and took the Bible from the reader. 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 147 The nave will contain both lettern and litany-stool. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 6 There should be Desks or Lettrons in the Choir.

fig. 1401 *Pot. Poems* (Rolls) II. 78 So longe... thou hast learned to lyen that thy tongue is letteroun of lyes.

β. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) VI. 447 [He] putte his gloves on a lettryne whyles he prayed. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 165/1 Thenne this fellowe wente up to the lettron where as saynt James preached. 1530 *Palsgr.* 238/1 *Lecterne* to syng at, *lettrayn*. 1538 *LELAND Itin.* IV. 7 Buried yn the Parochie Church of S. Albane under the Place of the lectern in the Quier. 1571 *GRINDAL Injunct.* at York Bijh, So that a convenient deske or letterne, with a rowme to turne his face towards the people be there provided. 1665 in *Dean Granville's Rem. App.* in *Miscellaneous* (Surtees) 263 The Letterne and Litany Deske are meane and uncomely. 1845 *Times* 3 Feb. 5/5 The reading deske was taken away and a 'faldstool' and 'lectern' substituted. 1852 *Hook Ch. Dict.* (1871) 437 The lectern in English cathedrals usually stands in the midst of the choir facing westwards.

γ. 1516 *Indenture* in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) II. 243 Of the Wyver... the oon halfe thereof on every syde shall be double stauled, with lyke lettours, Staulls, and Seats. 1553 *Mendlesham Act.* in *5th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 593/2 Payde to Thomas Whyghting for makyng of y<sup>e</sup> lector that stonde on the alter liid. 1566 in *Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 38 An old lecter wt a deske yett remayninge.

2. Chiefly *Sc.* a. A reading-desk in a private house. b. A writing desk; an escriptoire. *To be bred, sent to the lattern*: see quot. 1825-80, 1888.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vii. Prol. 145 Seand Virgill on ane lettrune stand, To writt anone I hynt ane pen in hand. 1517 *Watson Ship of Fools* Aij. I make my lectrone and my deskes clene ryght [i] often. My mansyon is all rephlyssed with bokes. 1534 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. 284\*, iijj elnis sad grene, to covir the Latronis in the Kingis Study. 1561 *MS. Acc. Treasurer Edinb.* Ane great four-square latterane turning on ane vice. a. 1575 *Earl Huntly's Death* in *Bannatyne J. M. Trans. Scot.* (1806) 486 The whole cofferis, boxis, or lettronis, that the erle him self had in handling; and had ony geir in keeping in. c. 1610 J. MELVILLE *MS. Mem.* 5 (Jam.) The whole expenses of the process and pices of the lybie, lying in a several buist hy themselves in my lettron. 1691 Z. HAIC in *Russell Haigs* xi. 226 At that time I desired to be put to a lettering. 1697 *Inu.* in *Sc. N. & Q. Dec.* (1900) 99/1 A writing latron and chamber box. 1719 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 442, I have forgot my book of Ministers' names... It stands behind the latron, in that shelf where my manuscript sermons stood. 1825-80 JAMIESON, 'He was bred to

the Lettron'. He was bred a writer; a phrase still used by old people in Edinburgh. 1888 J. RAMSAY *Scot. & Scots*. 18th C. I. iii. 181 It was in those days [18th cent.] very common for young men intended for the bar to attend a writer's chambers... In a word, the lattern, as it was called, answered nearly the same purpose in Scotland that the Inns of Court did to the English. *Ibid.* II. 63 People of moderate estate used to send their eldest son for some time to the lattern.

† c. (a) A music-stand; (b) see quot. 1612. *Obs.* 1557-8 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) II. 292 A lecture for y<sup>e</sup> orgaines in the quere. 1612 *Sc. Bk. Rates* in *Italyburton's Ledger* (1867) 297 Desks or lettrones for wemen to work on covered with veluott, the peice viij.

d. *Sc.* (in form *lateran*). The precentor's desk in a Scotch Presbyterian church.

1860 *Ramsay Remin.* Ser. I. 208 What is commonly called the 'Lateran'; a kind of small gallery at the top of the pulpit steps. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xxxv. (1873) 200 The mole-catcher... now occupied the precentor's desk, but... on great occasions he would always have Johnny Gibb in the 'lateran' also.

**Lecture** (lekt'sən). [a. OF. *lectium*, ad. L. *lectiō*-em, n. of action f. *lect-*, *legere* to read, to choose. (Cf. *LESSON*.)] 1. Reading.

† 1. The act of reading. *Obs. rare.* 1669 *WOODHEAD St. Teresa* I. Pref. (1671) a. The frequent Lecture of Books of Devotion. 1669 A. BROWNE *Art Pict.* To Rdr, I am extremely unwilling any person should... take the trouble of casting his eye here, were not I modestly of the opinion, something may not be impertinent, or unworthy curious mens Lecture.

† b. A particular way of reading or interpreting a passage. *Obs.* Cf. *F. leçon*.

1540 *COVERDALE Confut. Standish* (1547) kvij. Now is καθολικός as much to saye as *universalis*. Which worde like as ye leave out in youre lecture [etc.]. 1652 *GADLE Magastrom.* 10 What magician will account of them so, in his way of lecture? Or astrologer, in his way of configuration? 1702 W. B. J. *Brugni's Voy. Levant* x. 39 To know the different Lectures of this Inscription.

c. *concr.* A reading of a text found in a particular copy or edition. † *Various lectures*, variant readings.

a. 1654 *SELDEN Table-T.* (Arb.) 22 When you meet with several Readings of the Text... be sure you keep to what is settled, and then you may flourish upon your various lectures. 1659 *BR. WALTON Consid.* Considered 114 If they be critical notes they cannot be either in part or in whole Various Lectures. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* xiv. 461 In the Vossian MS. it's *parva* for *parva*; which may seem the truer Lecture. 1715 *Pope's Iliad* I. note I. 47 The grand Ambition of one sort of Scholars is to encrease the number of Various Lectures. 1830 *DE QUINCY Bentley* Wks. 1837 VII. 172, I confess that... I myself am offended by the obtrusion of the new lectures into the text. 1837-8 *SIR W. HAMILTON Logic* xxxi. (1866) II. 149 Doctrines originating in a corrupt lecture... have thus arisen and been keenly defended.

2. *Ecll.* A portion of a sacred writing appointed to be read in church; as a 'lesson'.

1608 *WILLET Hexapla Exod.* 179 They write in those parchments certaine sacred lectures which they call parashoth. 1695 S. HOOPER *Disc. conc. Lent* 355 To this last describ'd Jewish Order of Morning Prayers so far did the Antient Christian agree, as to begin likewise with Lectures and Psalmody. 1846 *MASKELL Mon. Rit.* I. p. xxij. On Passion Sunday, the lectures were from Jeremiah. 1861 *BERESF. HOPE Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. 157 Theambo or ambones... for the lectures of Holy Scriptures. 1885 *PATER Martinus the Epit.* II. 135 Those lectures, or sacred readings, which... occurred at certain intervals amid the silence of the assembly.

† 3. A professional or tutorial lecture. *Obs. rare.* 1563-7 *BUCHANAN Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 11 The portar... sal ryng... at sax to the lesson public; before vij, twys to the ordinar lecture.

† 4. A lesson to be learnt. *Obs.*

1621 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 233, I cry in generall, on Spirituall & Temporall, This lection that 3e leir.

II. = **ELECTION**.

a. 1300 *Leg. St. Gregory* 586 (Schulz) Þe cardinals... bisounȝt God... Her leccioun wele to do. 1462 *Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 145 like man be his awn vos gaf thair lection to the sayd Schyr John. 1525 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* II. xlii. 129 *heading*, Howe pope Vrban and pope Clement were at grete dyscorde togyder, and howe the crysten kynges were in varynace for theyr lecciouns. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 698 The haill lection that tha had gevin him lit.

**Lectinary** (lekt'sinari), *Ecll.* [ad. eccl. L. *lectionāri*-um, f. L. *lectiō*-em LECTIōN: see -ARY. Cf. *F. lectionnaire*.] A book containing 'lessons' or portions of Scripture appointed to be read at divine service; also, the list of passages appointed to be so read.

1780 T. WARTON *Life Sir T. Pope* (ed. 2) 337 note, [The] lectinary contained all the lessons, whether from scripture, or other books, which were directed to be read in the course of the year. 1790 R. PORSON *Lett. to Travis* 153 A Gallic Lectinary, which is reputed to be now about 200 years old, and contains the entire epistle of John, except the three heavenly witnesses. 1802 *RANKEN Hist. France* II. ii. 197 They should be furnished with a mass-book, a lectinary, or book of lessons. 1846 *MASKELL Mon. Rit.* I. p. xxv. Among the Lambeth MSS. there is an English Lectinary. 1865 *LD. LYTTELTON in Englishman's Mag.* Feb. 167 The question of our Lectinary generally, or of the selection of Lessons to be read in Church on Sundays and on other days. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* s.v. *Misal*, Before the offices were combined in a single volume, several books were necessary, the Sacramentary, Lectinary, Antiphonary, and others.

|| **Lectisternium** (lektist'erniəm). Also 7 *anglicized* lectistern(e. [L., f. *lecti*, *lectus* couch, bed + *stern-ere* to spread.]



1. *Roman Antig.* A sacrifice of the nature of a feast, in which images of the gods were placed on couches with food before them as if for them to eat. 1597 *BEARD Theatre Gods Judgment*, (1631) 158 The Priests going about to pacify the anger of their gods with Lectisterns and sacrifices. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* v. xiii. 188 By celebrating a Lectisternie. 1702 *ADDISON Dial. Medals* i. 19 Lectisterniums and a thousand other antiquated names and ceremonies. 1857 *BIRCH Ana. Pottery* (1858) II. 290 A lectisternium to the infernal gods.

2. *Med.* (See quot.)

1722 *QUINCY Lex. Physico-Med.*, Lectisternium is used by some Writers for that Apparatus, which is necessary for the Care of a sick Person in Bed. [Hence in BAILEY, etc.]

**Lector** (lekt'jā). Also 6 lectour. [a. L. *lector* reader, agent-n. f. *legere*, *lect-* to read. Cf. F. *lecteur*.]

1. *Eccl.* An ecclesiastic belonging to one of the minor orders, whose duty originally consisted in reading the 'lessons'.

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 201/2 Julian. .entrid in to relygion . .and semed to be holy and was made lector. 1588 A. KING tr. *Cassian's Catech.* 106 Four inferiorities, to wit, the order of ostiars, lectors, Exorcists and Acolytes. 1637 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iv. iv. 19 A lectors publicke reading of Scripture in the Church upon the Sabbath day. 1847 L. N. LIMOSAV *Chr. Art* I. p. clxix. The custom was that the lector should not begin to read till the bishop nodded to him. 1859 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* (1890) 339 The Lector, a man of venerable age, taking the roll called *Lectio-narium*, and proceeding to the pulpit, read the Prophets to the people. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 381/1 The singing of the Gospel was not always reserved to the deacon. . . and . . the lector still recites the Gospel in the Greek Mass.

2. A reader; chiefly *spec.* a 'reader' or lecturer in a college or university (now only *Hist.* and with reference to foreign use, e. g. that of Germany).

1563-7 *BUCHANAN Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 6 Personis. The Principal. Ane Lector Publick. VJ Regentis. *Ibid.* 7 Wagis of the Personis. . . The public lecturer ane hundredth markis. 1658 *PHILLIPS, Lectorer*, or Lector, a publick Professour, a Reader of Lectures. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4406/1 Cardinal Carpegna. First Lector of the French College of Theatins. 1889 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 331 Vincent de Beauvais was lector or Librarian to St. Louis. 1890 *ROLF HOLDRWOOD, Miner's Right* (1899) 178/1 Handing in the depositions. . . he desired us to read for ourselves. I was chosen lector.

Hence + **Lectoressa**, a female instructor.

1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Balaac's Lett.* 270 Now after she hath . . bin threescore yeeres a Lectoreesse in vice [F. a enseignée soixante ans le vice].

**Lectorate** (lekt'orā). *Eccl.* [ad. eccl. L. *lectō-rātus*, f. L. *lector* LECTOR.] The office of lector.

1876 T. A. DIXON tr. *Sighari's Albert* G. 51 The duties of his first lectorate. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 510/1 The Lectorate was the first order conferred on young clerics.

**Lector** (n, obs. forms of LECTERN.

+ **Lectory** <sup>1</sup>. *Obs.* rare <sup>-1</sup>. [Put for \*alectory, ad. L. *alectoria*, sc. *gemma* (Pliny), f. Gr. ἀλεκτρυών cock: cf. ALECTORIAN.] = COCK-STONE.

c. 1275 *Luce rom* 172 in O. E. *Misc.* 98 Of Amatiste, of calcedony, of lectorie, and tupaue.

+ **Lectory** <sup>2</sup>. *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *lectōri-um*, f. L. *lect-*, *legere* to read.] A reading-place.

1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) III. 361 The seide Plato callede the howse of Aristotille the lectory or redenge place [L. *lectorium*].

**Lectour**, obs. variant of LECTOR, LECTURE.

**Lectress** (lekt'rēs). *nonce-vul.* [f. LECTOR + -RESS (suggested by F. *lectrice*: see next).] A female reader.

1867 *MISS THACKERAY Village on Cliff* 35 'She advanced through the countries of Devon, Somerset and Gloucester' . . says the little lectress, in a loud disgusted voice.

**Lectrice** (lekt'ris). [a. F. *lectrice*, ad. L. *lectrix*, fem. of LECTOR.] A woman engaged as an attendant or companion to read aloud.

1889 in *Century Dict.*

**Lectron** (e, obs. forms of LECTERN.

**Lecture**, variant of LETTURE *Obs.*

**Lectual** (lekt'juāl), a. rare <sup>-o</sup>. [ad. late L. *lectuāl-is* (perh. a faulty reading), badly f. L. *lectu-s* bed, couch.] (See quot.)

1775 *ASH, Lectual*, confined in bed, proper to be confined in bed. 1893 *CRABB Technol. Dict.*, *Lectual*, an epithet for a disfigurement which requires a person to be confined to his bed.

+ **Lectuary**. *Obs.* Also 3-5 letuarie, 4 letuare, letuare, 4-5 let(e)wary, -ye, 4-6 letuary, 5 leat, lett-, lytwary, letwerye, lettorye, letuare, 6 letuare. [Aphetic form of ELECTUARY. Cf. OF. *letuare*.] An electuary.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 226 He haueð so monie bustes ful of his letuaries. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* v. 741 To late cometh be letuaries, Whan men be cors vn-to be graue carye. c. 1490 *Laufrañ's Cirurg.* 183 Make herof a letuare not to hard soden. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secreti*, *Priv. Priv.* 240 Moche worth is the lytwary y-makyd of fuste and aloes. 1435 *MISYR Fire of Love* l. iii. (1896) 7 With be whilk þai . . has greter comforth þen may be trowyd of gostely letuaries. 1453-4 *Durh. MS. Com. Roll*, In confecione vocat. letuare. 1509 *HAWES Past. Plas.* xxx. (Percy Soc.) 149. I shall provide for you a letuare. Whiche after sorow into your herte shall sinke. 1528 *PAYNEL Salterne's Regim.* vii. Whan pepper is ministred in letuaries it is holmsore for the cough. 1578 *LYTE Dodona* vi. xlii. 778 Turpentine in a letuare with honey, clemeth the breast and the lunges.

**Lecture**, obs. form of LETTURE.

**Lectun**, variant of LEIGHTON *Obs.*, garden.

VOL. VI.

+ **Lectural**, a. *Obs.* [f. LECTURE sb. + -AL.] Of the nature of a lecture.

1657 *REYER God's Plea* Ep. Ded. to Relig. Cit. 16 Scholasticall intricacies, and lecturall disquisitions.

**Lecture** (lekt'jū), sb. Also 5 letture, 6 lectur, -tur, 6-7 leture. [ad. L. *lectūra*, f. *lect-*, *legere* to read: see -URE. Cf. F. *lecture*.]

+ 1. The action of reading, perusal. Also fig. Also, that which is read or perused. *Obs.*

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* viii. x. (1495) 311 He dysposyth a man and makith him able to lecture and to wrytyng. c. 1450 *LYDG. Scores* 379 With alle these vertues plenteuous in lecture. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* vi. 24 By thynspence and lecture of theyr wrytyngys. a. 1586 *SIGNEY Astr. & Stella* lxviii. That face, whose lecture shewes what perfect beantie is. 1612 *SHELTON Quix.* l. i. 4 He plunged himselfe so deeply in his reading of these bookes, as he spent many times in the Lecture of them whole dayes and nights. 1642 *BOYLE in Lisnore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) V. 115. I have receaued a great deal of contentment . . by the lecture of those particularities of my Brother's . . victories. 1642 *SIR T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* 54 Were I a Pagau, I should not refrain the Lecture of it [the Bible]. 1741 *MIDDLETON Cicero* II. ix. 290 He addressed it [the *De Senectute*] to Atticus, as a lecture of common comfort to them both, in that gloomy scene of life on which they were entering. 1790 *CATH. GRAHAM Lett. Educ.* 130 The French poetry I would limit to Boileau [etc.] . . and the Latin lectures to selected plays of Terence [etc.]. 1829 [I. R. BEST] *Pers. & Lit. Mem.* 401 No one . . ought to be contented with a single lecture of a work that requires such attentive study.

+ 2. The way in which a text reads; the 'letter' of a text; the form in which a text is found in a particular copy, a lecture. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 32 He þei ware þat þei knitt not falsly a wey þe witt þe lecture. 1538 *COVERDALE Prot. N. T.* To Rdr., Where as the Greke and the olde auient authors reade the prayer of oure lorde in the xi. Chapter of Luke after one manner. . . I folowe the lecture. 1680 *Weekly Mem. Ingen.* 2 He thinks their multiplicity and various lecture preud judicial to many Students.

3. The action of reading aloud. Also, that which is so read, a lecture or lesson. *arch.*

1526 *TINDALE Acts* xiii. 15 After the lectur of the lawe and the prophetes. 1534 *SIR T. MORE Treat. Pass. Wks.* 1301/1 And vp on this arose this newe counsaile . . whereof oure present lecture speaketh. 1539 *BIBLE* (Great) 2 Cor. iii. 14 In the lecture of the olde testament. 1597 *HOOKE Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxv. § 4 With solemne recitall of . . lectures, Psalmes and prayers. 1623 *LASLE Felyic on O. & N. Test.* Pref. p. 13 He that conquered the Land could not so conquer the language, but that in memory of our fathers, it hath been preserved with common lectures. 1664 *BUTLER Birtinthe* 74 He repeated the Lecture of this Message. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 272, He could easily enough understand both their lectures of the Old Testament and their prayers. 1849 *C. BRONTE Shirley* xxvii. 396 She began to read. The language had become strange to her tongue; it faltered; the lecture flowed unevenly. 1849 *ROCK Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 126 Then came a lecture out of some pious writer. a. 1873 *LYTTON Pausanias* II. iv. (1878) 427 She seemed listening to the lecture of the slave.

4. A discourse given before an audience upon a given subject, usually for the purpose of instruction. (The regular name for discourses or instruction given to a class by a professor or teacher at a college or University. Cf. sense 5.)

1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII* c. 42 § 4 To reade one opyn and publike lectur in every of the said Universities in any such Science or tonge as [etc.]. 1576 *FLEMING Panophi. Epist.* 341 In that College it was his haplike lucke, to reade in the open schooles in Latine that thereby he . . procured to his hearers exceeding great profite by his learned lectures. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor. II. iii.* 243 Say, we read Lectures to you, How youngly he began to serue his Country, How [etc.]. 1628 *COKE On Litt.* 280 b. But now Readings, . . haue lost . . their former authorities: for now the cases are long, obscure, and intricate . . liker rather to Riddles than Lectures. 1662 *GERBER Princ.* 5 Lectures on the Art of Architecture, which have laid before them the most necessary Rules. 1741 *WATTS Improv. Mind* l. ii. Wks. 1813 VIII. 19 Public or private lectures are such verbal instructions as are given by a teacher while the learners attend in silence. 1821 *CRAIG Lect. Drawing* viii. 420 In this, as I have shown you in a former lecture, the statues of antiquity will afford you little assistance. 1827 *Oxf. Univ. Guide* 56 The Common Law School, where the Vinerian Professor reads his Lectures. 1847 *EMERSON Poems, Monaduc* Wks. (Bohn) I. 436, I can spare the college bell, And the learned lecture well.

b. Applied to discourses of the nature of sermons, either less formal in style than the ordinary sermon, or delivered on occasions other than those of the regular order of church services; formerly, a sermon preached by a 'lecturer' (see LECTURER 2).

In Scottish use, the term formerly denoted a discourse in the form of a continuous commentary on a chapter or other extended passage of Scripture.

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 63 The xxv. day [of September, 1549] Cardmaker rede in Powles, & sayd in hys lector that he cowde not rede there the xxvij. day. 1642 T. LECHFORD *Plain Dealing* (1867) 51 Upon the week dayes, there are Lectures in diuers townes, and in Boston, upon Thursdays. 1675 *BAXTER Cath. Theol.* II. xii. 265 Our late Lectures against Popery. 1696 S. SEWALL *Diary* 17 Sept. (1878) I. 433 Mr. Moody preaches the Lecture from Acts 13. 36. 1724 R. WODROW *Life J. Wodrow* (1828) 191 Those useful and necessary exercises we in this church call Lectures. 1729 in G. SHEDDEN *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 459 His Custom was to Preach a Lecture once a month, and a Sermon the Friday before the Sacrament. 1773 M. CUTLER in *Life, &c.* (1888) I. 41 Mr. Leslie preached the lecture, afternoon. 1895 A. R. MACLEWEN *Life J. Cairns* xiii. 323 The lecture gave place to a sermon of a more or less hortatory type.

c. A course or series of lectures, given regularly according to the terms of their foundation; a foundation for a lecturer; a lectureship.

1615 *SIR G. BUCK in Stow Annals* 980 In this [Gresham] college are by this worthy Founder ordained seauen seuerall lectures of seauen seuerall Arts and faculties, to be read publickly. 1650 in *Wood Ath. Oxon.* (1899) III. 149 Mr. Richard Gardner of this parish, a phisitian, gave for a catechisme lecture 200 li. 1702 C. MATHER *Magni. Chr.* III. II. v. (1852) 382 They gathered among themselves a convenient salary to support him still amongst them: though his lecture were gone. At Earl's Coln then he tarried, and prepared for the lecture to be settled the next three years in Towcester. 1730 *HOADLEY Life S. Clarke* II C. s. Ser. I. In the year 1704, He [Clarke] was call'd forth . . to preach Mr. Boyle's Lecture, founded by that Honourable Gentleman, to assert and vindicate the Great Fundamentals of Natural and Revealed Religion. 1780 J. BARNES (title), Eight Sermons preached . . in the year 1780, at the Lecture founded by the late rev. and pious John Dampston M.A.

d. The audience or class attending a lecture.

1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 7 He coloured, closed his book, and *instantly* sent the whole lecture out of the room.

5. The instruction given by a teacher to a pupil or class at a particular time; a lesson. *Obs.* exc. in University use: see 4.

1545 *BRINKLOW Compl. xii.* (1874) 52 Let scholes be mainteyned and lectures to be had in them of the . . iii. tongys, . . Hebrew, Greke & Latyne. 1552 *HULOET, Lectur*, or readyng in scholes, called the kinges lectur, or common lectur. a. 1568 *ASCHAM Scholem*, II. (Arb.) 87 These bookes, I would haue him read now, a good deale at every lecture. 1596 *SHAKS. Fam. Shr.* III. I. 24 You'll leave his Lecture when I am in time? 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. 793 Wilt please you, Sir, to sit downe and repeate your lecture? 1644 *MILTON Educ.* Wks. (1847) 100.1 But here the main skill and groundwork will be, to temper them such lectures and explanations upon every opportunity. 1765 *FOOTE Commentary* I. Wks. 1799 II. 14 The man . . attends every morning to give him a lecture upon speaking.

+ b. fig. A 'lesson', an instructive counsel or example. *Obs.*

1575 *GASCOIGNE Glaske Gov. I. v.* Poems 1870 II. 23. I sawe a frosty bearded scholemaster instructing of four lusty young men crewhyle as we came in, but if my iudgment do not faile me, I may chance to read some of them another lecture. 1593 *SHAKS. Linc.* 618 And wilt thou be the schoole where Lust shall learne? Must he in thee read lectures of such shame? 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* III. xl. 29 He was againe to learne his Lecture by experience. 1633 *Br. HALL Medit. Proem*, Every thing, that we see, reads us new lectures of wisdom and piety. 1697 *FOSTER Antiq. Greece* II. iv. (1715) 21 Achilles's Shield . . is a Lecture of Philosophy. 1745 *MATRIMONY, Pro & Con* 4 Goggles of Dress are Lectures of the Mind. 1755 *VOLVO, Centaur* II. Wks. 1757 IV. 149 Heaven means to make one half of the species a moral lecture to the other.

6. An admonitory speech; esp. one delivered by way of reproof or correction; 'a magisterial reprimand' (J.). Phr. to read (a person) a lecture.

1600 *SHAKS. A. T. II. II.* 365, I have heard him read many Lectors against it. 1602 — *Hann.* II. I. 67 So by my former Lecture and advice. 1622 *FLETCHER Sea Voy.* IV. II. Ye have read me a faire Lecture, And put a spell upon my tongue for fay[n]ing. 1633-1851 [see CURTAIN LECTURE]. 1706 *Reflex. upon Kidnapping* (1707) 298 Which moral Lecture is out of its Place. 1713 *ADDISON Cato* II. l. 29 Numidia will be blest by Cato's Lectures. 1732 *LEHMANN Sether* II. viii. 229 Our young bridegroom receiv'd a terrible lecture. 1867 *PARKMAN Jesuits A. Amer.* xix. (1875) 283 The missionary answered with a lecture on the duty of forgiveness.

7. attrib. and Comb., as lecture-book, -hearing, -room, -table, -theatre; + lecture-day, 'the appointed day for the periodical lecture of the municipality or parish; in the New England colonies it seems to have been usually Thursday' (*Cent. Dict.*); + lecture-sermon, a sermon of the character of a lecture, or forming part of a set course.

1857 *PUSKY Real Presence* i. (1869) 111 The altered confession [of Augsburg] . . became the 'Lecture-book in Lutheran states. 1616 *HERON Wks.* I. 589 Let not the 'lecture-day, now when the sermon is ended, be made a day of voluptuousnesse. 1677 in I. MATHER *Prevalency Prayer* (1864) 264 note, It was agreed that Lecture-day, July 25th, 1677, should be kept as a Fast. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lett. Nat.* (1834) II. 207 Placing all in faith, together with 'lecture-hearing, hymn-singing, . . and other means of strengthening it. 1829 in WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* (1886) III. 104 The 'Lecture Rooms . . to be provided with desks. 1703 S. SEWALL *Diary* 5 Aug. (1879) II. 83 Mr. Thomas Bridge preaches his first 'Lecture-Sermon. 1736 J. ELIOT (title) The Two Witnesses. . . Being the Substance of a Lecture-Sermon, preach'd at the North-Society in Lyme, October 29, 1735. a. 1751 J. HAMPTON *Will.* I direct . . that . . a Lecturer be yearly chosen . . to preach eight Divinity Lecture Sermons. 1854 in WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* (1886) III. 166 A small room for the use of the Lecturer, with a separate entrance to the 'Lecture-Table. *Ibid.* 168 The Museum, and 'Lecture-Theatre remain as at present.

**Lecture** (lekt'jū), v. [f. LECTURE sb.]

1. *intr.* To deliver a lecture or lectures. Also + to lecture it.

c. 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* ix. 16 Men that may lecture it in Germany, To all the Doctors of your Belgicke scholes. 1637-50 J. ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 320 Mr. Robert Bruce, . . they now haveing no minister, almost evorie day, either preaching in the morning, or lecturing at even. 1774 *GOLDSM. Retal.* 86 But now he is gone, and we want a detector, Our Dodds shall be pious, our Kenricks shall lecture. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 631 No one, we should think, ever lectured at one of the common institutions without seeing the most absurd burlesque of his discourse in the next week's local paper. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* III. § 6. 146 The Oxford Dominicans lectured on theology in the nave of their new Church.



2. *trans.* To deliver lectures to or before (an audience); to instruct by lecture. † Also, to stir up by lectures or sermons.

1681 R. L'ESTRANGE *Relaps'd Apostate* (ed. 3) 48 They set to work a Preaching Ministry, and Lectur'd up the people into a Gospel-frame. 1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 249 It is but a week ago that Simonet was still lectur'd in the civil law. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 83 So Philomede, lecturing all mankind on the soft Passion. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v. i. iii. ii.* (1869) 11. 348 The teacher... while he is lecturing his students. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 182 From dearth to plenty, and from death to life, Is Nature's progress when she lectures man in heavenly truth. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 146 He was in the habit of lecturing his monks every morning, from some passage in Scripture.

b. To read out (tales) to (an audience). *nonce-use.* 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* xv. 118 Another... lectured them Old tales of Troy.

3. To address with some severity, or at some length, on the subject of conduct, behaviour, or the like; to admonish, rebuke, reprimand.

1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* (1707) 172 The most ordinary folly incident to old Men, is to be perpetually Lecturing Youth. 1779 MAD. D'ARLBY *Lett.* Jan. I have been... plentifully lectured already upon my vexation. 1818 in J. Maclean *Hist. Coll. N. Jersey* (1877) 11. 175 This morning we suspended one student, and three others were lectured before the Faculty. 1856 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 367 Those whom he had lectured withdrew full of resentment. The imputation which he had thrown on them was unjust. 1858 K. S. SUTHERS *Ask Mammy* xlv. 203 Having lectured Tom well on the importance of sobriety. 1883 FROUD *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. vi. 70 He [Hocket] lectured the bishops for their want of understanding.

**Lecturer** (lekt'jūr). Also 6 lecturer. [f. LECTURE v. + -ER; it is possible that the earlier *lecturer* is not a misspelling, but an extension of LECTOR, and *lecturer* an interpretative alteration.]

† 1. = LECTOR 1. Obs.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 942 [He] was commended of Cyprian to certain brethren to have hym for their lecturer. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. x. (1739) 13 Lecturers came next, who served to read and expound.

2. One of a class of preachers in the Church of England, usually chosen by the parish and supported by voluntary contributions, whose duty consists mainly in delivering afternoon or evening 'lectures'.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 87 Preachers and lecturers, that have no peculiar flocks, nor charges appointed them. a 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 67 Lecturers do in a Parish Church what the Fryers did heretofore, get away not only the Affections, but the Bounty, that should be bestowed upon the Minister. 1666 PEYRS *Diary* 15 July. To church, where our lecturer made a sorry, silly sermon. 1666 PHILLIPS (ed. 5). *Lecturer*. Used now-a-days for a Minister that preaches at a Parish Church in the Afternoon, having no settled Benefits, but only the free gift of the Parishioners. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) i. 178 That the half conformity of the Puritans before the war had set up a faction in every city and town between the lecturers and the incumbents. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 207 These Lecturers were chiefly Puritans, who... only preached in the afternoons. 1827 OXF. *Univ. Guide* to Four Lecturers, appointed to preach in rotation before the Mayor and Corporation, are elected by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Assistants. 1844 *Act 7 & 8 Vict.* c. 59 § 1 Whereas in divers Districts, Parishes, and Places there now are or hereafter may be certain Lecturers or Preachers in the Holy Orders of Deacon or Priest... appointed to deliver or preach Lectures or Sermons only, without the Obligation of performing other clerical or ministerial Duties.

3. One who gives lectures or formal discourses intended for instruction, esp. in a college or university. In some universities, one who assists a professor in his department or performs professorial duties without having the corresponding rank or title (equivalent to the 'Reader' of Oxford and Cambridge).

1615 SIR G. BUCK IN STOW *Annals* 980 [Gresham College] To every lecturer or reader is provided... fiftie pounds of Annual Fee. 1622 PRACHAM *Compl. Gent.* ix. (1634) 77 Doctor HOD, sometime Mathematicall Lecturer in London. a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iv. (1704) 437/2 The Maintenance of a Lecturer of Navigation. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 16 July (O. H. S.) I. 8 Mr. Swinfin... was chosen Lecturer of Grammar for the University. 1845 MISS MITFORD in L'ESTRANGE *Life* III. xi. 199 Mr. Taylor, the medical lecturer at Guy's. 1882 JEAN L. WATSON *Life R. S. Candlish* viii. 94 An institution, consisting of a professor and lecturer, should be established.

**Lecturership**. *rare.* [f. LECTURER + -SHIP; see next.] = next.

1891 *Athenæum* 22 Aug. 256/2 More posts, such as lecturerships, professorships, ordinary or extraordinary.

**Lectureship** (lekt'jūfip). [f. LECTURE sb. (sense 4c) + -SHIP. For the formation cf. *clergyship*.] The office of lecturer: a. in a church.

1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* i. § 3. 51 Many of these [pastors leave their sheep] when they see a richer lectureship coming toward them. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 36 The Lectureship at the Rolls being vacant. 1720 SWIFT *Fates Clergy-men* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 27 He got a lectureship in town of sixty pounds a year; where he preached constantly in person. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 370 He served... the curacy and lectureship of St. Botolph. 1900 OXF. *Univ. Calendar* 35 University Patronage... Afternoon Lectureship, St. Giles, Oxford... Rhayader Lectureship.

b. in a college, university, or like place.

1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 19 Sept. (O. H. S.) II. 49 Levins... got the Moral Philosophy Lectureship. 1863 E. HITCHCOCK *Remin. Amherst Coll.* 48 A list of the Professorships, Preceptorships, Tutorships, and Lectureships in the College to the present time. 1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* ii. 17 Lectureships in chemistry, botany, and anatomy.

**Lectures** (lekt'jūres). [f. LECTURER: see -ESS.] A female lecturer.

1825 T. HOOK *Say. & Doings* Ser. 11, *Man of Many Friends* I. 162 'But' continued the animated lectures, 'you must understand that' [etc.]. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xxxi, The lectures seemed very self-possessed.

**Lecturette** (lekt'jūrət). Also -ette. [f. LECTURE sb. + -ETTE.] A short lecture.

1867 J. MACFARLANE *Mem. T. Archer* iv. 89 The lecturette began. 1888 CH. *Times* XXVI. 1109 There are twenty-three lectures in the volume, and the Preface is a lecturette in itself. 1895 *Naturalist* 114 A series of lecturettes on the lower forms of animal life.

**Lecturing** (lekt'jūring), *vb.* [f. LECTURE v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. LECTURE.

a 1656 BP. HALL *Some Special. in Life* 42 Rem. Wks. (1660), Complaining of... my too much liberty of frequent Lecturings. 1694 *Acts Gen. Assembly* 10 That the ministers... shall in their exercise of lecturing read and open up to people some large and considerable portion of the Word of God. 1841 in *Mem. G. Ewing* (1847) xvi. 610 That department of pulpit ministrations called in Scotland *lecturing*, which is so universal in the north, and so strangely rare in the south. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* vii. (1889) 60 A little mild expostulation or lecturing. 1892 *Athenæum* 9 July 53/3 Sir Robert Ball's chapter on the observatory is... composed with that skill which has made his public lecturing so famous.

*attrib.* 1917 CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXII. 358 There is now to be... no Lecturing place... without a Licence. 1918 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenstein* ii. I went into the lecturing room.

**Lecturing**, *pl.* a. [-ING 2.] That lectures.

1794 MATTHIAS *Pura. Lit.* (1798) 359 Hume's words are... remarkable in this lecturing age. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* I. 163 He was always a lecturing old thing.

† **Lecturize**, *v.* Obs. *rare* -1. [f. LECTURE sb. + -IZE.] *intr.* To deliver lectures, to 'hold forth'.

1643 A. BROME *Saint's Encouragement* vii. Poems (1661) 138 We must preserve Meccanicks now, To Lecturize and pray.

**Lecturn**: see LECTURN.

**Lecture**, *obs.* form of LETTUCE.

**Lecythis** (les'ip). *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *Lecythis* (see below).] A plant of the order *Lecythidaceæ* (typical genus *Lecythis*).

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 740 *Lecythidaceæ*—*Lecythis*. || **Lecythus** (les'ipōs). *Gr. Antiq.* Pl. *lecythi* (-pōi). [ad. Gr. *λεκυθος* (whence late L. *Lecythus*).] A vase or flask with a narrow neck.

1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 40 A small vase in the Museum... exactly resembles a lecythus, or oil cruse. 1889 *Athenæum* 4 May 575/3 Two white and black lecythi.

Hence **Lecythoid** a., resembling a lecythus. 1889 *Athenæum* 4 May 575/3 From the same tomb came... a black-figured lecythoid vase.

**Led** (led), *pl.* a. [f. a. ppl. of LEAD v. 1.]

1. In various nonce-uses (see the vb.). 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 48/38 Ledde, *ductus*. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iv. (1629) 425, I would suffer this fault... to be blotted out of my minde, by your former led life. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. xxii. 203 Is not in his own power. He suffers himself to be a led man.

*absol.* 1895 *Daily News* 11 July 5/1 The fusion is adopted by the leaders and half repudiated by the led.

2. **Led horse**, a spare horse, led by an attendant or groom; also a sumpter- or pack-horse. Also *transf.* in *led tub*, etc., (Mining): see quot. 1851. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 21 Twenty led Horses, with great silver Chains instead of Bridles. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 109 74 With an Hundred Led-Horses in his Train. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Funeral* 35 The carriage was drawn by six led horses. 1842 BARRHAM *Inglol.* *Leg. Ser. II.* *Smuggler's Leap* 10 The led horse laden with five tubs or more. 1857 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms* *Northumb. & Durh.* 35 A led tub or corf means a spare one, for the barrowman to leave empty with the hewer, whilst the full one is being put to the flat or crane.

3. That follows slavishly or as a sycophant. **Led-captain**, a hanger-on, dependant, parasite. So also **led-teater**, † *friend*, *poet*.

1692 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* I. i. Every wit has his cully, as every squire his led captain. 1699 SHADWELL *True Widow* I. Wks. 1720 III. 123 He is, in short, a Led-eater, and Dry Jester to gaming and jockey-Lords. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 208 72 There is hardly a rich Man in the World, who has not such a led Friend. 1745 II. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) 11. 68 Churchill, whose led-captain he [Sir John Cope] was. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* I. A led captain and trencher-man of my Lord Steyne. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 16 Jan. 7/4 In the last century opera singers used to keep led-captains in their pay, who... swore their employers were incomparable, and defied those who dared denial to the duello. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* 53 Elkanah Settle was one of Rochester's innumerable led-poets.

4. **Led farm**: a farm held and controlled by a non-resident farmer. *See*.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M. I.* The Deuke's no that fond o' led farms. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 58 The Back o' Beyont was a solitary place, and was situated on a led farm.

*transf.* 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gl. I. ii. iv. 92 He transferred the Markgrafdom to Brandenburg, probably as more central in his wide lands; Salzwedel is henceforth the led Markgrafdom or Marck.

**Led, Ledare**, *obs.* forms of LID, LEADER.

**Ledder** (e, -ir(e), -yr, *obs.* ff. LADDER, LEATHER.

**Leddy**, *obs.*, *Sc.* and *dial.* form of LADY.

† **Lede**. *Obs.* Forms: a. *sing.* 1 léod, 3-5 leode, lede, 3 ledd, 4 leude, lued, lude, 4-6 led, 5-6 Sc. leid, 5 leyde, 7 leed. B. *pl.* 1, 3 leode, 3 leoden, 3-5 ledes, 3-6 ledis, 4-6 le(e)de, 4 leodes, le(u)dez, ludes, -us, leedes, led, Sc. lide, 4-5 Sc. ledys, 5-6 Sc. leid, 6 Sc. laidis. [Repr. three different but closely related OE. words: (1) OE. *léd* fem., nation, people; not found elsewhere in Teut. as fem., but corresponding in sense with the masc. sb. OHG. *liut* (MHG. *liut*, also neut.), MDu. *liet*, ON. *lýð-r* people (whence ME. LITH followers). (2) OE. *lode*, *lōda*, Northumb. *lōda*, pl., men, people = OS. *liudi* (MDu. *liede*, Du. *lieden*), OHG. *liuti* (MHG. *liute*, mod. G. *leute*), ON. *lýðir*. (3) OE. *lōd* str. masc. man (occurring only as a positional word for 'king', and in the compounds *burhlōd* (-lōd) burgher, *landlōd* inhabitant); not found in the other Teut. langs. Cognates outside Teut. are OSI. *ljudi* masc. sing., people, nation, pl. *ljudije* people, folks, Lettish *laidis* fem. sing., people.

The relation between the Teut. words is uncertain, but the Slavo-Letic cognates suggest that the OE. type was a collective sing. '*leudi*-s masc., people, the plural of which had naturally much the same sense (cf. *folks*, *folks*). The OE. masc. sing., with the sense 'man', seems to have been evolved from the plural meaning 'people'. The fem. gender of the OE. *leod* people, and the form *lōda* (*lōda*) in the pl. instead of *lode*, seem to be due to the influence of the synonymous *féod* fem.

The Teut. word is commonly regarded as from the Oáryan root '*lendh*', whence Goth. *lindan*, OS. *liodan*, OE. *liodan*, to grow, spring (from).]

1. A people, nation, race. Also, persons collectively, 'people'.

*Beowulf* 2732 (Gr.) Ic ðas leode heold fiftig wintra. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 201 Benenentius & Sepontanus hatton, þa twa leode. c 1200 *ORMIN* 7166 For þiff þe riche mann is þraf & grimme... His lede þatt iss underd himm Himm dredeþþ. a 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 27 in O. E. Misc., Pys queþ Alured... wolde ye mi leode lusten eure louerde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4246 Men war þar o sarrin lede. *Ibid.* 8225 All nacium and lede aght vr laured for to drede. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* vi. 38 Ther nis no laborer in this leod that he loueth more. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. xiii. 5800 Fra hys kyn till and wncouth lede. c 1740 HENRY *Wallace* x. 227 For thai me hayt mar na Sotheroun leid.

b. *pl.* In the alliterative phrase *land and lede*, i. e. land and vassals or subjects.

a 1000 *Andreas* 1321 (Gr.) Hlafst nu þe anum eall zetiþ had land & leode. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 86 And gaue him bothe land and lede To help his childer after his day. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xv. 520 When Constantyn... holykynke dowed With londes and ledes lordshippes and rentes. c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1269 Y make the myn heyre Of londe and of lede. c 1475 *Sgr. Iowe Degre* 135, I wyll forsake both land and lede, And become an hermyte. 15... *Merch. & Son* in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I. 133 He was a grette tenement man, and ryche of londe and lede.

c. Phrases. *All lede*, all people, all the world, everybody. *In lede*, among people, in the land, on earth.

a 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 334 in O. E. Misc., Hlit is said in lede cold red is quene red. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5490 Quen he went al lediss wai. *Ibid.* 15480 Ha þou Iudas, traitur, thef, felunest in lede. *Ibid.* 23040 At þis dome... sal al lede in four be deli. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1677 Þai loued al in lede. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5345 Hade he lyunt in lede, he hade ben lorde here. c 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 288 The trewe Tourtour and traist... Waitt their letteris at lenth, lelest in lede. c 1460 *Emare* 702 He thoughtth... That she was no erdly wyght; He saw never non shuch yn lede.

2. *pl.* Persons collectively, 'people'; the people subject to a lord or sovereign; one's own people, countrymen.

*Beowulf* 260 (Gr.) We synt gumcynnes geata leode. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xix. 14 Ða hatedon hine his leode... & cwædon; nyllyð þæt þes ofer as rixie. c 1205 *LAY.* 1784 Liden þa leoden þæt heo on londe comen. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xii. 42 3ef y may betere beode, To mi latere lede. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 141 As was þe language of þe lond wiþ ludus of inde. c 1350 *Will. Valerine* 390 Whan þe loueli ludes seie here lorde comen. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xvi. 306 Many man hath his lode here for alle here wel dedes, And lordes and ladyes ben callid for leodes that they haue. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9056 And of his ledis ben lost mony lell hundrith.

3. *sing.* A man, person; esp. one of the 'men' or subjects of a king or chief; a subject. Also *poet.* in OE., a king.

*Beowulf* 341 (Gr.) Wlanc Wedera leod word zetter spræc. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1195 Þe lede lay lurked a ful longe quyle. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 614 Lenge a lyttel with þe lede I losly bische. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* vi. 6 Thei a leod metten, Apparyed as a palmer. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6441 For all the grette of þo Grekes, & þe grette þronge, Was no led might him let. c 1430 *Hymus Virg.* 106, I wanne vche leod þat lueþ in londe. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 48 Eury liffing leyde, Most party day and nyght. 1508 DUNBAR *Tha Marit Women* 441 Se þe nought, allace! 3one lustlese led so lelely schow luffit hir husband. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 543 Thontheid... at na leid experience will leir. a 1650 *Earle Westmorland* 10 in Furnivall *Perry Folio* I. 318 A noble Led of high degree.

b. As a form of address.

13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 675 Bi Kryst, hit is scape, þat þou leude, schal be lost þat art of lyl noble! 13... *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 541 þe lorde... Called to þe reue 'lede pay þe meynyn'. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* i. 139 To liel latyn thow leredest lede in thi 3outh. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* viii. 1639 And



1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 55 A Desk ledgid to set Bookes on.  
 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Printing*. The body of the  
 galley is ledged on three sides, to contain the slice. 1842-59  
 GWILT *Archit.* II. iii. § 5 (ed. 4) 2130 The most inferior sort  
 of door used in building is the common ledged door, in  
 which five or six or seven vertical boards are held together  
 by usually three horizontal pieces called ledges to which  
 the vertical ones are nailed. 1880 L. WALLACE *Enc-Hur*



395 Ledge and broken walls and floor. 1898 *Daily News* 13 Mar. 6/4 A vast tract of arid rock, crannied and ledged.

**Ledgeless** (le'dzles), *a.* [f. LEDGE *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no ledge.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 278 A dirty and ledgeless bridge, over which the very goat would almost fear to clamber.

**Ledgement, ledgment** (le'dz'ment). *Arch.* Also *5 lege-, ligement*. [app. f. LEDGE *sb.* + -MENT.]

1. 'A string-course or horizontal suit of mouldings, such as the base-mouldings, &c., of a building' (*Gloss. Terms Archit.* 1850). Also *ledgement-table*.

1345 *Contract Fotheringhay Ch.* in *Dugdale Monast.* (1673) 111. ii. 163 When he hath... set his ground table-stones, and his ligements, and the wall thereto withyn and without. 1443 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) 1. 385 They... shall... do be made... xvj fote of legement table... And they shall haue for euery ciij fote of the same legement... xxxiij. iiij. 1849-50 *WEALE Dict. Terms, Ledgement*.

2. (See *quots.*)  
1842 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.*, *Ledgement*, the development of a surface, or the surface of a body stretched out on a plane, so that the dimensions of the different sides may be easily ascertained. 1845 *Gloss. Terms Archit.* (ed. 4) 287 *note*. When an apartment, a roof, or other complex structure, is delineated by having its plan and other component surfaces laid out or developed upon the paper, each in its proper relation to the plan as if the whole had been originally constructed by folding together and was now laid flat, the structure is said to be *laid in ledgement*.

**Ledger** (le'dzə), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: (5) *legerd*, 5-9 *leger*, 6 *ledgar*, *leadger*, *lydger*, *ear*, *ligear*, *-ier*, *legior*, 6-7 *lidger*, *liger*, *legier*, 6-8 *lieger*, *leager*, 6-9 *leger*, *leiger*, 7 *leidger*, *liedger*, *leeger*, *legar*, *lyger*, *leig-*, *lieg-*, *leag-*, *lidgier*, *ligyor*, *legyor*, 6- *ledger*. [The -senses represent *Du. ligger* and *legger*, f. *liggen*, *leggen*, *LIE*, *LAY vbs.* The Eng. forms *lidger*, *ledger*, cannot be direct adoptions of the *Du.* words, but may be formations on Eng. *liggen*, *leggen*, *dial. forms of LIE*, *LAY vbs.* + -ER], in imitation of these.]

*A. sb.*

1. A book that lies permanently in some place.

† *a. gen.* *Obs.*

1538 *WRIOTHPLEY Chron.* (1875) I. 85 The curates should provide a booke of the bible in Englishe, of the largest volume, to be a ledger in the same church for the parishioners to read on.

† *b. spec.* A large copy of the Ireviary. *Obs.*

1481 *Churchev. Acc. Taiton* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 112 To John Brene whiter on part of payment for the legger the x day of June... 1484 *Ibid.* 115 Payd to the Seryvener for the ledger... xxiij. 1496 *Will of Howenlowe* (Somerset Ho.), Portiferium alias vocat Legger. 1530 *AMP. WARHAM* in *Wills Doctors' Comm.* (Camden) 23 Onnes libros meos vocatos ledgers, grayles, et antiphonarij. 1691 *WOOD Ath.* (Oxon. I. 572 The said Archb. [Warham] left all his... Ledgers, Grayles and Antiphonals to Wykeham Coll.

† *c.* A record-book; a register. *Obs.*

1550 *Acts Privy Council* (1891) 111. 3 To... enter... all such decrees, determinations, and other things... in a booke, to remaigne alwaies as a ledger. 1553 *S. CAROT Ordinances* in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 259 To put the same into a common ledger to remain of record for the companie. 1605-47 *HABINGTON Surv. Works* in *Proc. Worc. Hist. Soc.* I. 33. I was suffered by a speciall frynd to see the Legers of the Church of Worcester. 1625 *GILL Sav. Philos.* viii. 136 Some Liger, or booke of record, wherein such memorable things were written... as might serve for remembrance to future ages. 1666 *WOON Life* 25 June, Perused the evidences of Queen's Coll., and afterwards a leiger, or transcript of all the evidences.

† *d. Comm.* The principal book of the 'set of books' ordinarily employed for recording mercantile transactions.

Its distinctive feature is that its contents consist of 'debtor-and-creditor accounts'. Usually each person (or firm) with whom the trader has business relations has an account in the ledger, headed with his name, and showing the sums charged to his debit on the left page or half-page, and on the right those credited to him. In the system of 'double entry' the ledger includes other accounts of similar form to these, but headed with the designations of certain branches or subdivisions of the trader's own business.

1588 *J. MELLIS Briefe Instruct.* Civb. After you have thus sette every parcell orderly in your Journal, then it behooveth you to take out the said parcellles, and compile and indite them into the third booke, called the Ledger, which commonly is made of double so many leaves as is the Journall. 1662-3 *Perry's Diary* 7 Jan. So to my office all the morning, signing the Treasurer's ledger. 1679 *R. CHAMBERLAIN Accountant's Guide* Pref. At the end of the Ledger there is a ballance of the Ledger. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) II. xxxii. 43 It is usual to mark the ledgers alphabetically thus—Ledger No. A. 1783 *BURKE Rep. Affairs Ind. Wks.* XI. 291 The journals and ledgers of the Treasury. 1838 *DICKENS Nich. Nick.* xvi. He had a thick ledger lying open before him. 1873 *HAMERTON Intell. Life* x. viii. (1875) 379 The mind is like a merchant's ledger, it requires to be continually posted up to the latest date.

*Fig.* 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1818) 111. 315 An improved system of book-keeping for the ledgers of calculating self-love.

2. A horizontal timber in a scaffolding, lying parallel to the face of the building and supporting the putlogs. (*Cf. ligger.*)

1571 *Stanford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* XVII. 170/1 It. for iiij prayes & a hundred lydgys xijd. 1793 *T. N. City & C. Purchaser* 231 In Building of Scaffolds... the

Ledgers... are those pieces that lie Parallel to the side of the Building. 1793 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 251 Timber, or short Poles... from the Leggers into their Brickwork. 1823 *P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* 303 A frame of wood, braced with strong pieces of timber, and secured by ledgers and feet. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 139/1 The scaffolding was constructed of five... uprights and one ledger, this ledger being only two boards wide instead of five.

3. A flat stone slab covering a grave.

1510 *Contr. for tomb Hen. VII.* in *Britton Arch. Antig.* (1809) 11. 21, 100 fote of blacke towchestone is sufficient for the legger and the base of the said tombe. 1852 *J. L. CHESTER Westm. Abbey Reg.* (1876) 514 *note*. Buried in the North Cloister of Westminster Abbey, under a black marble ledger, close to the North wall. 1883 *KERRY St. Lawrence, Reading* 136 The old ledger on which Barton's brass was laid. 1890 *Archaeol. Journ.* XLVII. 100 A ledger in the chancel at Burton commemorates Sir William Goring.

4. The nether millstone. Now *dial.*

1530 *HEYWOOD Play Weather* (Brandl) 743 Fere not the lydger, be ware your ronner. Perchance your lydger doth lache good peckyng. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 170 The Mole-cro-stone being always the runner, and the Darbyshire stone, the Legier. 1825 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 451 The bed of masonry which supports the legger.

5. *Angling.* Short for *ledger-bait* (see 8).

1653 *WALTON Angler* vii. 149 You may fish for a Pike, either with a ledger, or a walking-bait; and you are to note that I call that a ledger which is fix'd, or made to rest in one certain place when you shall be absent. 1859 *S. C. HALL Bk. Thames* 278 The usual practice is to fish for barbel with the ledger. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 28 Oct. 2/4 The only chance is to fish with a leger on the submerged banks in the eddies for roach.

6. An ordinary or resident ambassador; also, a papal nuncio. *Obs. exc. Hist.* in form *lieger*.

1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VIII* (1809) 724 The Viscount Rochford returned into England & so did the Bishop of Bath shortly after leaving Sir Anthony Broune behind for a Liger. 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 260/1 The realm was never lightlie without some of the popes ligiers with all violence exacting and extorting continual provisions, contributions, [etc.]. 1577-87 *HOLINSHEO Chron.* 111. 896/2 The bishop of Bath... laie there for the king as legier. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. 165 William Harborne was sent first Ambassador unto Sultan Murad Can—with whom he continued as her Majesties Liger almost six yeeres. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 20 A Nuntio of the pope, returning from a certayne Nation, where hee served as Liger. 1630 *M. GOOWYN tr. Bp. Hereford's Ann. Eng.* (1675) 39 Prat, Liger here for the Emperor, without leave withdrew himself from court. 1639 *SPOTTISWOOD Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1655) 351 By a letter sent from Mr. Archibald Douglas that stayed as Liger in England, he found him not well disposed in the business. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* III. v. § 22 A Nuncio differed from a Legate, almost as a Liger from an extraordinary Ambassador. 1855 *COSTELLO Stor. Screen* 3, I was then—as I am now—the lieger of the house of Nidau.

7. *transf. and fig. a.* A (permanent) representative; a commissioner; an agent; also, an 'ambassador of the Gospel'. *Obs. or arch.* in form *lieger*.

1603 *SHAKS. Mens. for M.* III. i. 59 Lord Angelo having affairs to heaven intends you for his swift Ambassador, Where you shall be an everlasting Liger. 1607 *DRYDEN Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 34 The poxe lyes there as deaths legyer. 1611 *BARKSTEED Hiren* (1876) 87 But sighes he sends out on this embassie, Ligers that dye ere they returne againe. 1619 *HUTTON Folliet's Anat.* A 7 He... like a ledger at the Tables end Takes place for an invited friend. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. xii. 10 Every good man is a Liger here for Heaven. 1651 *JER. TAYLOR Clerus Dom.* 20 God sent at first Ambassadors extraordinary and then left his Legiers in his Church for ever. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* II. iii. 149 Has not this present Parliament A Liger to the Devil sent, Fully empowrd to treat about Finding revolted Witches out? 1671 *FLAVEL Fount of Life* vii. 23 The Mediator that made it, lies as a Liger in heaven to maintain it for ever and prevent new Jars. 1791 *COWPER Hind xxiv.* 171 Mark me;—I come, a lieger sent from Jove [*Gr. Διὸς ἐκ τοῦ ἀγγελῶς εἶπ.*]

† *b.* One who is permanently or constantly in a place; a resident. *Obs.*

1599 *IK. JONSON Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. iv. Hee's n lieger at Horne's ordinarie yonder. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* VII. xiv. (1623) 416 King Ethelred thus rid of these his vnluked for guests, sought to remove those legiers that lay in Cumberland. 1612 *BP. HALL Sermon* v. 63 All Palestine... was but, as Jerome makes was a lieger there reckons it, 160 miles long. 1650 *FULLER Pique* 428 Seeing it is said of Anna... that she departed not from the Temple, it will be enquired whether any women were constantly Legiers to live therein. 1661 — *Worthies* (1662) I. 4 Of these wonders, some were transient, others Legiers and Permanent.

† *c.* *Welsh* *ledger*: ? 'a jocular name for the cuckoo' (Nares). *Obs.*

1607 *MIDDLETON Five Gallants* v. i. Your device here is a Cuckoo sitting on a tree, the Welsh Lidger; good.

8. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (sense 1 d) *ledger-account*, *-clerk*, *-entry*, *-man*; also *ledger-like* *adj.*; *ledger-bait*, a fishing bait which is made to remain in one place (also *attrib.*); so *ledger-hook*, *-line*, *-tackle*; *ledger-blade*, in a cloth-shearing machine, the stationary straight-edged blade, placed as a tangent to and co-acting with a spiral blade on a cylinder, and used to trim the nap and reduce it to a uniform length; *ledger-millstone* = sense 4; *ledger-stone* = sense 3; *ledger-wall* = *foot-wall*.

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Book*, The 'ledger account of cash'. 1653 *WALTON Angler* vii. 149 Your 'ledger bait' is best to be a living bait. 1740 *R. BROOKES Art of Angling* I. ii. 8 Ledger-Bait Angling is when the Bait always rests in one fixt and certain Place. 1839 *Unk. Dict. Arts*, etc. 1323 The... fixed... or... 'ledger blade'. 1882 *Times* 10 Oct. 2/3

The prisoner, who was employed as a 'ledger clerk and accountant. 1684 *SCARLETT Exchanges* 37 A formal Journal, or 'ledger-Entry. 1849 *FRESE Comm. Class-bk.* 97 Forms of Ledger-Entries. 1653 *WALTON Angler* vii. 153 Having given you this direction for the baiting your 'ledger hook with a live fish or frog. 1846 *HAWTHORNE Mosses* II. iii. (1864) 62 A folio volume of 'leger-like size and aspect. 1882 *Ogilvie, 'Ledger-line*,... a kind of tackle used in fishing for barbel and bream. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 56 Spoon Bait, Patternsters, Ledger Lines. 1820 *KEATS Isabella* xviii. How was it these same 'ledger-men could spy Fair Isabella in her downy nest? 1548 *UDALL Erasmus Par. Luke* xvii. 140 To be cast headlong into the sea with a great 'lidger milstone tied about his necke. 1851 *E. MOORE in Fen & Marshland Ch. Ser.* III. (1869) 65 Two stone coffins with the 'ledger stones belonging to them. 1894 *JESSOP Random Roaming* 188 Certain rather handsome ledger stones that were lying in the chancel. 1867 *F. FRANCIS Angling* I. (1880) 51 There are many places... which... can only be fished with 'ledger tackle. 1872 *Echo* 5 Aug., Heavy leger tackle. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, 'Ledger-wall.

*B. adj.*

1. In attributive use.

† 1. *Ledger-ambassador* or *ambassador ledger*: resident or ordinary ambassador. So *ledger Jesuit. Obs.*

1550 *EDW. VI. Jnrl. in Rem.* (Roxb.) 258 That Sir John Mason should be ambassador liger. 1577-87 *HOLINSHEO Chron., Hist. Scot.* 344/2 Monsieur Doissel, liger ambassador for the French King. 1606 *J. Proc. agst. Late Traitors* 32 Baldwin the Liger Jesuite in Flanders. 1615 *G. SANDYS Trav.* 85 The Kings of England and of France haue here their Ledger Embassadors. 1670 *HACKETT Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 120 The leiger Ambassador of the Catholick King. 1755 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* IV. 111 A duplicate of the order [was] sent to Sir Walter Aston, the lieger ambassador. 1755 *JOHNSON, Leger*, any thing that lies in a place; as, a leger ambassador. *transf. and fig.* 1613 *OVERBURY A Wife* (1638) 286 Sleepe is Deaths Liger-Ambassador. 1639 *CADE Sermon*, *necess. for Times* 10 Gods Liger Ambassador residing in our hearts. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* Pref. § 45 Christ having left his Ministers as Liger Ambassadors to signify and publish the Lawes of Jesus.

† 2. Remaining in a place; resident; permanent; stationary. Also *fig.* constantly in use; said, e.g. of a joke, 'standing', 'stock'. *Ledger side*: the side on which something lies. *Obs.*

1547 *Infunt. Edw. VI* in *Kitchin Winchester Docum.* (1889) I. 184, iiii legior bybles to be hadde continually within the Church. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xxi. 354 How mercifull is he to such who not out of leiger malice, but sudden passion, may chance to shed blood. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* v. § 146 This Petition, deliver'd publicly, and read... by their Leiger Committee. 1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* I. viii. 28 Like a bruised Codling Apple a little corrupted on the Leiger side. 1655 *FULLER Hist. Camb.* 156 Their habits, gestures, language, lieger-jests, and expressions. 1661 — *Worthies, Kent* (1662) II. 59 The great Sovereign, built at Dulwich, [in later edd. corrected *Woolwich*] a Lieger-spirit for State, is the greatest Ship our Island ever saw. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* II. iv. § 8 God had a kind of Leiger-Prophecs among his people.

3. *Mus. Ledger line*, one of the short lines added temporarily above and below the stave to accommodate notes in a passage which cannot be contained by the usual five lines. They are numbered from the stave upward and downward, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc. *ledger lines above* or *below*. Also *ledger space*, a space between two ledger lines or between the stave and the 1st ledger line.

[The origin of this use is not clear; perh. the word may be the *sb.* used *attrib.* with allusion to sense A 2. The common statement that it represents the *F. liger* light, slight, is baseless.]

1700 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* I. 6 And then you add a Line or two to the five Lines, as the Song requires, those Lines so added being called Ledger-Lines. 1775 *ASH, Leg'rline*,... a line above or below the five to receive an ascending or descending note. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* V. 125 The ledger or occasional lines, drawn through the heads of the notes. 1818 *BUSBY Gram. Mus.* 20 The situation of G in the first ledger space, being higher than any within the stave, that note is called G in *alt.* 1879 *C. J. EVANS Let. in Musical Times* 1 June, A ledger line has never been typographically either lighter in shade or thinner in substance than its accompanying stave lines.

II. In predicative use, *esp. in to be, lie ledger*. (In many cases the word may be taken either as *sb.* or *adj.*)

4. Resident in the capacity of ambassador, commissioner or agent. *Obs. exc. arch.*

1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 113 His Ambassador that was ledger at Rome. 1635 *CORBET Poems* (1807) 121 He was Natures factor here, And legier lay for every sheire. 1642 *W. MOUNTAGU in Buckleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 300 The Committee that are to lie legier there. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* II. § 24 Those who... lay legier for the Covenant, and kept up the spirits of their countrymen by their intelligence. 1670 *HACKETT Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 29 One that lay lieger at London for their dispatches. 1826 [see *LEAGUER sb.* 4].

† 5. Lying or resting in a place; stationary; resident. *a.* of persons.

1600 *FAIRFAX Tasio* I. lxx. 15 Returne not thou, but legier stay behinde. 1632 *CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY Ball* V. i. Two or three English spies told us they had lain legier three months to steal away the Piazza, and ship it for Covent Garden. 1638 *R. WEST To Mem. T. Randolph* 15 in *R.'s Poems*, For Humours to lye ledger they are seene. 1656 *USSHER Ann.* VI. (1658) 434 Astymedes remained Liger at Rome, that he might know what things were transacted. 1660 *MILTON Free Commu.* Wks. 1851 V. 438 They meet not from so many parts remote to sit a whole year Liger in one



place, only now and then..to convey each Man his bean or ballot into the box.

† b. of things. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* 25 Wheate . . yf the ground be to riche where it is sown, it will growe to ranke, and lye ledge[r] vpon the ground. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* iii. i. 91 A name which lide teare out from the hye Germanes throat, if it lay ledger there To dispatch priuy slanders against mee. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* i. xx. (1640) 32 Shiloh, where the Ark was long leiger. 1650 — *Pisgah* ii. xiv. 300 These wise men perceiving this . . to be no light constantly Leiger in the skies, conclude it an extraordinary Embassadour sent upon some peculiar service. 1661 — *Worthies, Lond.* (1662) ii. 223 A rusty Musket, which had lien long Leger in his Shop.

**Le'dger, v. Angling.** Also **leger**. [*f.* LEDGER sb. (sense 5).] *intr.* To use a ledger-bait.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 324/2 Ledger is another way of fishing for a Pike, the Angler being absent. 1859 F. FRANCIS N. DOUGLASS (1888) 19 An adept in spinning, trolling, ledgering. 1867 — *Angling* ii. (1880) 63 The fishermen who require to cast a long line on the Thames, for ledgering or spinning. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 106 Jew Fish, caught by Messrs. Curtis and Senior, ledgering, Brisbane River, Queensland, Australia.

**Ledger-book.** (Forms: see LEDGER.) Now *list*. A book containing records; a register; a cartulary; a book of accounts; = LEDGER 1 b, c, d. 1553 EDW. VI *Let. to Ridley in Strype Eccl. Mem.* ii. xxii. 421 To subscribe the same [articles] in one ledger-book to be formed for that purpose. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* ii. i. 96 All which particulars doe most evidently appeare out of certaine ancient Ligier bookes of the R. W. Sir William Locke Mercer of London. 1611 SPERO *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. xxiii. 305 The Liger booke of the Monastery of Peterborough. 1643 PRYNNE *Open. Gt. Seal* i. Sundry ancient Charters of our English Saxen Kings, yet extant in old Leger bookes of Abbeyes. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1688) iv. 484 When I look over my leger Book of accounts, I do not find that God-Almighty is indebted to me one Penny. 1659 — *Let. Tragell, Proverbs* To the knowingest kind of Philologers, Touching the Method of perusing these Proverbs or Adages. . . the Reader shall do well to have his Leger-Book about him when he falls upon Them, to Register therein such that Quadrat with his Conceit and Genius. 1665 WOOD *Life* 27 May, The registers leiger-books and statutes of Oryell College. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Book*, Every transaction must be entered in the ledger-book, with a balance of debt and credit. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* iii. x. The ledger-book of the church of Rochester. 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 100 Among the debtors in his leger-book Entered in full.

*fig.* 1599 SIR J. DAVIES *Nosce Teipsum* 47 Such formes as the doth cease to see To Memories large volume she commends. This Ledger Booke lyes in the braine beind.

**Ledging** (léd'gin). [*f.* LEDGE sb. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] *concr.* A ledge, or ledges collectively.

1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* (1837) i. 270 The sea in the opening was as bright as a mirror . . and through it I could see the ledgins of this amazing cone [an iceberg] spreading away shelve below shelve into the channels of the ocean. 1820 A. SUTHERLAND *St. Kithleen* iv. 143 He . . loupit richt over my head, far beyond the ledgin' o' the brig. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 July 6/3 *He*. . lay on the main deck ledging outside the saloon cabin covering board.

**Ledgit** (léd'git). *Sc.* [*f.* LEDGE sb. + -it = -ET; cf. *leafit*.] a. (See quot. 1867.) b. A label projecting from a leaf of a book.

1867 GREGOR *Banffs. Gloss.*, *Ledgit*, the top of the inner half of a window. 1885 *Advt.* (from Ayr) in *Bookseller* 7 Jan. 82/2 English Catalogue of Books, 1863-74. Half-bd. With Parchment Ledgits for the Years.

**Ledgy** (léd'gi), a. [*f.* LEDGE sb. + -Y.] Abounding in or consisting of ledges or ridges of rock.

1779 LIVERMORE in *Coll. New Hampsh. Hist. Soc.* (1850) vi. 315 This swamp. . . has some considerable hills and ledgy mountains in it. 1878 SAWTELLE *Hist. Townsend (Mass.)* 15 It contains ledgy, waste lands, in which are wild ravines. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 497 The small ledgy island known as 'the Nubble'.

**Ledi-** (léd'i), combining form of mod.L. *Lēdum* (see LEDUM); used in chemical terms: **Leditannic acid**, **Ledixanthin** (see quots.).

1805 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* iii. 567 *Leditannic acid*. . . A variety of tannic acid, obtained from the leaves of the marsh wild rosemary (*Ledum palustre*). *Ibid.*, *Ledixanthin*, a yellow or red pulverulent substance, produced by boiling leditannic acid with sulphuric or hydrochloric acid.

† **Ledish**, a. *Obs.* Forms: 3 **leodise**, **leodiss**, 4 **ludyeh**, **ludisch**, **ledisch**. [*f.* LEDE + -ISH.] Pertaining to the people, national.

1205 LAY. 214 Cum liden to londe þæt wæs an leodisc king. 1275 *Ibid.* 22684 He wolde . . isen Gwenaifer þe leodisse cwene. 13. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 73 Þe ludyeh lorde. *Ibid.* 1375 Mony ludisch lordes þæt lades broten. *Ibid.* 1556 *Ledisch* lore.

|| **Ledon** (léd'ōn). [*a. Gr.* λήδον mastic.] = LADANUM. Also *ledon-gum* (Cent. Dict.).

1884 Cassell's *Encycl. Diet.*, *Ledon*.

† **Ledor**. *Obs.* [*ad. Gr.* λειδωρία.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Ledors*, biting taunts.

**Ledron**, variant of LIDDERON *Obs.*

|| **Ledum** (léd'ūm). [*mod.L.*, a. *Gr.* λήδον mastic.] A genus of cricaceous shrubs, commonly known as Labrador tea, used in the pharmacopœia. Oil of ledum or ledum-oil, ledum camphor, products obtained from *L. palustre*.

1834 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) iv. 456 Infuse four ounces of the ledum in a quart of hot water. 1858 THOREAU *Winter* (4 Feb.) 339 The ledum bears a general resemblance to the water andromeda. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Ledum*, oil of. . . obtained by distilling the leaves of *Ledum palustre*, with water.

**Ledur**, -yr, *obs.* forms of LEATHER, LITHER.

**Lee** (lī), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: a. 1 hlēo, 4 le3, leo, 4-6 le, 5 legh, 5-6 lie, 7 lay, ley, 7, 9 len, 4- lee. ß. 1 hlēow, 3 leouwe, 5 lue, 8 dial. loo, 9 dial. lew. [*OE.* hlēo (gen. hlēowes) str. neut. or masc., cognate with OFris. hli, hly, OS. hleo neut. or masc., hlea fem., shelter, ON. hle neut., 'lee' in the nautical sense (Sw. lä, Da. læ) = O'ut. \*hlewō-, whence \*hlewjo, \*hliujo- in ON. hly neut., shelter, warmth, hlyja to protect. The word is also found as a nautical term in Du. lij, MLG. lē (whence G. lee); the history of these forms is not clear.

The O'ut. \*hlewō- has no known cognates outside Teut. The Goth. hlija tent, is prob. unconnected.

It is not necessary to suppose that the nautical use in Eng. is of Scandinavian origin, though it is not recorded in OE.: the form lee might be either from OE. or ON., but the unequivocally native forms lue, lew are found in the nautical use.]

I. 1. Protection, shelter, rarely pl. Also in phrases in, under (the) lee (of) both in material and immaterial senses. † Also, a resting-place.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 605 Weder līe under swēgles hlēo. c 1000 AGS. PS. cviii. 10 Þonne hi to his hñse hlēowes willian. a 1225 ANCR. R. 368 Mid festen, mid wechelen . . mid herd werunge, herd leowwe. a 1300 CURSOR M. 23326 Þat þai be sofuller sal be þat losen folli þas þat le. 13. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 277 Þenne he lūrkes & laytes where watz le best. a 1375 LAY FOLKS *Mass. Bk.* App. iv. 62 Þen most Merci . . lenge wiþ vs in leo and lede. 1400 MORTE ARTH. 1446 We lūrked under lē as lowarde wreches! 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. Prol. 79 The silly scheip and thair tyll hyrd gromis lūrks vndir le of bankis. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 55 It is a bosom of the Sey, in the ley of a high montane conteyned. 1624 CAPT. SMYTH *Virginia* ii. iii. (Arb.) 446 Our quarter . . was only the open woods under the lay of a hill. 1630 TINKER of *Thursey, Sea-Mans T.* 100 To come under the lee of wedlock. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove Wks.* (1711) 123 Any mariner. . . arriving near the shoar, would. . . joyfully enter the lees of a safe harbour. 1654 II. I. L'ESTRANGE *Chais* i. (1655) 96 Sheltered under the Lee of Royal favour. 1821 J. W. CROKER *Diary* (1884) 3 June, He wishes to have Peel under his lee. 1847 G. MITCHELL *Fresh Greenland* (1851) 223 Cameron was thinking of Rob Roy's cave under the Lea of Ben Lomond. 1863 WISE *New Forest* 192 The labourer still sits under the lee . . of the hedge. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount & Mere* xiii. 101 There he under the lee of the opposite bank. 1901 *Speaker* 5 Jan. 375/2 Under the lee of the Turkish guns.

b. dial. Something constructed as a shelter.

1791 PRIGGE *Derbichisms* Ser. ii. Lee, shelter; a Sheep-lee, a wall on the moors for the sheep to stand under in bad weather. 1794 *Annals Agric.* xxii. 273 (E. D. S.) Loos or frames . . are fixed all round the kiln. 1887 KENT *Gloss.* Lees, a row of trees planted to shelter a hop-garden. *Ibid.*, Leu, a thatched hurdle, supported by sticks, and set up in a field to screen lambs, etc. from the wind.

2. Chiefly Naut. The sheltered side of any object; hence the side (of a ship, the land, an eminence, etc.) that is turned away from the wind. Frequent in *beneath, under the lee (of)*.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2806 Paris. . . Shot into ship with shene men of Armys; Lausit loupis for the lee. 1556 W. TOWNSON in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 99 The 12. day we saw a saile vnder our Lee. 1583 *Leg. Rp. St. Androis* Pref. 104 He luttis his scheip tak in at lufte and lie. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 43 He that at every gust puts to the Lee, shall neuer be good Navigator. 1591 HARRINGTON *Ort. Fur.* x. xvi. They bore To come within the lue of Scottish banks. 1595 MAYNARD *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 8 Recalled under the lee of the land. 1627 CAPT. SMYTH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 63 They are to come vnder the Lee of the Admirall to salute him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 207 The Pilot . . Moors by his side under the Lee. 1720 DR FOK *Capt. Singleton* xvi. (1840) 274 We run in as much under the lee of the point as we could. 1762 FALCONER *Shipor.* ii. 798 For rocky shores beneath our lee appear. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* i. xiv. Beneath the Castle's sheltering lee, They staid their course in quiet lee. 1819 BYRON *Juan* ii. xlv. A tight boat will live in a rough sea, Unless with breakers close beneath her lee. 1855 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 164 She rends the clinging sea, That flies before the roaring wind, Beneath her hissing lee. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxi. 146 Against . . the Matterhorn the vapour was chilled and precipitated in his lee. 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss.*, Leu, the lee side. 1884 PÆ *Eustace* 129 The lieutenant sails as smooth as a pinnace under his lee.

b. Nautical phrases. † *At lee:* (a) windbound; (b) under shelter. † *(To bring, fall) by the lee:* to leeward; also *fig.* † *(To bring, lay, lie) upon the lee:* with sails aback. *On, under (the) lee:* to leeward = ALEE.

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 33 The ship on hull, the helme on lee. 1607 MARSTON *What Forc Will* ii. i. Wks. 1856 i. 238 Shoot him through and through with a jest; make him lye by the lee. 1611 COTGR., *Bouter vent en penne*, to bring a ship vpon the Lee. a 1618 RALEIGH *Apol.* 7 The Thunder . . by the negligence of her Master, was at Lee in the Thames. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Fight at Sea* Wks. iii. 34/2 They . . passed from vs to lay their ships by the Lee. a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* v. (1704) 507/1 The Ship lay vpon the Lee; and . . the Master called with the Whistle to fill the Sails. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 59/2 An Hollands Man of War . . whom she fought very bravely, and at last brought by the Lee, but had not Men enough to board her. 1667 *Ibid.* No. 120/1 One of them . . was so warmly received with a broadside, that he immediately fell by the Lee. 1692 CAPT. SMYTH *Seaman's Gram.* i. xvi. 79 A Ship lies by the Lee, that is, has all her sails lying flat against the Masts and Shrouds. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) Z 3, 'We saw a fleet under the lee', and 'we saw a fleet to leeward', are synonymous expressions. 1825 A. CUNNINGHAM *A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea* i. Away the good

ship flies, and leaves Old England on the lee. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* iii. 478 Yonder her nearest coast fate wills thee to leave on the lee.

† 3. A sheltered position or condition; hence, calmness, peace, tranquillity. Chiefly in *to leng, live, rest in (or on) lee*. Also, in *lithe of (or on) lee*; said of the weather. *Obs.*

The alliterative phrases, *lordings, lordship in lee*, may perh. not belong to this sense.

13. . . *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 477/10 Þe Mon þat þenkeþ to liuen in le. 13. . . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 849 To lede a lortschyp in lee of leudez ful gode. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxviii. (Adrian) 416 Of þe fare nowmir for to be Of haly mene & reste in le. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5615 He lengis in lithis & in lee to his lyues ende. c 1425 WYNTON *Cron.* vii. x. 3620 Alyssandyr . . Scotland led in lwe and le. c 1460 *Emare* 348 The wedur was lythe of le. c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 341 Lordings in le, I rede ye tenc treuly to my teching. c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* xiii. (*Frog & Mouse*) xxii. Better þat strye allane to luf in le. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 128 Among thair freinds for to leve in le. a 1650 *Turke & Gowin* 47 in *Furnival Percy Folio* l. 92, I will neuer flee from noue aduenture . . whilst I may lue on lee.

II. attrib. and Comb.

4. Simple attributive, passing into adj. a. Indicating that an object is on the lee-side of a vessel, or to leeward of some other object, e.g. *lee bowline, division, gunwale, scupper*, etc.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. i. 30 Himself infangis the le sheet of the sail. 1626 CAPT. SMYTH *A. cid. Eng. Sea-men* 28 Make ready your loufe howks and key faghes. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 16 Let go the Lee-bowling of Fore-sail and Weather-braces. *Ibid.* 18 Sit in the Lee-braces. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 291 They could help to stay her with a Lee Oar. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* ii. iv. 163 The Commodore ordered them to bring to under lee-quarter. 1759 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxiv. 209 He commanded the men to carry the vessel's lee-gunwale under water. 1805 *Log of H. M. S. Mars* 21 Oct. in *Nicolas Nelson's Disp.* VII. 165 note, At daylight saw the Enemy's Fleet on our lee-beam. *Ibid.* 166 note, At 9.5 answered Victory's signal for the Mars to lead the lee division. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneer* xv. (1869) 66/2 Hauling in the slack of the lee-sheet. 1833 MARRATT *P. Simple* xii, O'Brien . . told me never to mind, but to keep in the lee-scuppers. *Ibid.* xv, She careened over so that her lee channels were under the water. 1835 — *Pacha* v, We desiered land on the lee beam. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lee-jeag*, a rope rove through the cringle of a sail, for hauling in, so as to lace on a bonnet. *Ibid.*, *Lee-gunwale* under, a colloquial phrase for being sorely over-pressed, by canvas or other cause. 1893 F. M. CRAWFORD *Childr. King* i. 9 You would rather . . take the lee earing too, in any gale. 1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 128 She cuddled her lee-rail down to the crashing blue.

b. Implying motion to leeward.

1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 120 The Lee-Tide being made, I fell short by half a League. 1790 HARRISON *Voy. & Mil. Mem.* i. 157 The strong lee current. 1848 CRAIG, *Lee lurch*, a sudden and violent roll of a ship to leeward in a high sea, when a large wave strikes her on the weather side. 1859 R. H. DANA *Cuba & Back* i. 7 The . . leisurely weather-roll and lee-roll.

5. Special combs.: lee-anchor (see quot.); lee-bow, the bow of a vessel that is turned away from the wind; hence *lee-bow* vb., to run under the lee bow of; *fig.* to take advantage of; lee-gage (see GAUGE 5); lee-hatch, -hitch (see quots.); lee-latch, 'dropping to leeward of the course' Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867; lee-most a., furthest to leeward; lee-port, a sheltered port; lee wheel, 'the assistant to the helmsman' (Adm. Smyth). Also LEE-BOARD<sup>1</sup>, LEE-SHORE, LEE-SIDE.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lee-anchor*, the leeward one, if under weigh; or that to leeward to which a ship, when moored, is riding. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* i. 100 Some of them appeared on our Weather-bow, some on our 'Lee-bow. 1840 R. DANA *Def. Mast* xxv. 83 The anchor on the lee bow had worked loose. 1893 *Outing* (U. S.) xxii. 96 i. Hauling her close on the wind so that she would 'lee-bow' the tide. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., *Take care of the Lee hatch*, a word of caution to the helmsman, not to let the ship fall to leeward of her course. *Ibid.*, *Lee-hitch*, the helmsman getting to leeward of the course. 1721 BAILEY, *Lee-latch*, (Sea Phrase) have a care of the Lee-Latch, i.e. keep the Ship near the Wind. 1622 R. HARRISON *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 17 The vice-admirall and her consort . . were 'lee-most and stern-most of all. 1804 CAPT. OWEN in *Naval Chron.* XII. 132 The leemost frigates began to get under weigh. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove Wks.* (1711) 125 Lords and gods of this earth, sleeping in the 'lee-port of honour.

Hence **Lee** v. rare<sup>-1</sup>, trans., to put (the helm) a-lee. See A-LEE.

1659 DAVENANT *Hist. Sir F. Drake* ii. 13 The Master alowd bids, Let the Helm, Lee!

**Lee** (lī), sb.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* exc. in pl. Forms: *sing.* 4 lie, 5 ley(e), 1ye, 7-9 lee. *pl.* 4-6 lyes, 5-6 lies, 6 leese, leeze, lyse, 6- lees. [*a. F.* lie, Gaulish *L. lia*, pl. *liw* (10th c.); Celtic origin has been conjectured.] The sediment deposited in the containing vessel from wine and some other liquids.

† 1. *sing.* Also *fig.* Also upon the lee, to drain to the lee. Cf. 2 d below. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf. (M.)* iii. 895 (l. 309) And thus fulofen have I bought the lie, and drank noight of the wyn. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 32 When þe ley is sepin hot, caste þe Pesyn þer-to. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. i. 6 The lye which is thordure abideth byneth in the bottom. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 338 Which . . will both stop the fermentation and precipitate the Lee. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Guisc.* 317 A man so smelling of the people's lee, 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 23 The



gross Lees settle quickly, and also the flying Lee in time. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4512/14 For Sale, .70 Hogsheds of new...Claret upon the Lee neat. 1718 *Prior Henry & Emma* 497 I'll mingle with the people's wretched lee. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 468 This cyder...should be rack'd off once at least from its gross lee. 1813 *Hogg Queen's Wake* 183 Sweet though the draught of pleasure be, Why should we drain it to the lee?

## 2. pl.

c1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* iii. 1040 Boystes Crammed full of lyes As euer vessel was with lyes. c1460 *J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture* 115 The rebolyte to Rakke to be lies of be rose. 1530 *PALSGR.* 239/1 Lyse of wyne, lye. 1580 *LYLV Euphues* (Arb.) 328 Ther is...no wine made of grapes but hath leese. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xvi. 110 Wines the stronger they be the more lees they have when they are new. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* iv. 11 Where all the heavier Lees may have time to subside. 1704 *SWIFT Mech. Operat. Spirit Misc.* (1711) 302 Other Spirits are produc'd from Lees, by the Force of Fire. 1763 *J. BROWN Poetry & Mus.* vi. 119 Thespiis and his Company bedaubed their Faces with the Lees of Wine. 1796 *MRS. GLASSCOCK Cookery* xxv. 377 Lay them to steep in sack lees, or any white wine lees. 1830 *M. DONOVAN Dom. Econ.* i. 257 The lees of wine, on distillation, afford the greatest quantity of oil. 1861 *H. MAYHEW Lond. Labour* II. 132 Composed of the scum and lees of all broths and soups. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 352 A Bottle containing Lees of Sardine Oil.

b. fig. Basest part, 'dregs', 'refuse'.

1593 *NASHIE Christs T.* 30 a, Twenty thousand of these dreggy lees of Libertines. 1621 *S. WARD Life of Faith* xiii. 116 In these Lees and Dregges of time. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* (1839) 321 Pretenders to political prudence...bred for the most part in the lees of the people. 1677 *W. HUBBARD Narrative* 119 This company of Treacherous Villains, the Dregs and Lees of the Earth. 1706 *ESTCOURT Fair Exampl.* i. l. 11 A Man that will always smell of the Lees of the People. 1726-46 *THOMSON Winter* 480 He, too, with whom Athenian honour sunk, And left a mass of sordid lees behind. 1838 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* (1841) i. ii. 216 Slowly purging off the lees of this extreme corruption. 1851 *H. MELVILLE Waverley* vii. 40 My body is but the lees of my better being. 1859 *KINGSLEY Misc.* i. 166 The angler...has left for his day's work only the lees of his nervous energy. 1868 *MILMAN St. Paul's* ix. 220 It is impossible to work a revolution, especially a religious revolution, without stirring up the lees of human nature.

c. construed as *sing.* Obs.

1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* ii. iii. 100 The Wine of Life is drawne, and the meere Lees is left this Vault, to brag of.

d. In various phrases, chiefly fig., esp. to drain, drink the lees, (to drain, drink, etc.) to the lees, i. e. to the last drop, to the very end, (to settle) on or upon the lees.

1611 *BIBLE Isa.* xxv. 6 A feast of fat things, a feast of wines on the lees. *Ibid.*, *Jer.* xlviii. 11 Moab hath bene at ease from his youth, and hee hath settled on his lees, and hath not been emptied from vessel to vessel. 1612 *T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus* i. 7 They may not part till they have drunk...the cup of the wrath of God to the very lees. *Ibid.* ii. 6 Settle the soule upon his lees of sinnefull lusts. a1639 *WOTTON Parallels in Relig.* (1651) 8 His Humours grew Tart, as being now in the Lees of favour. 1667 *POOLE Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 75 You are an obstinate Heretic, and settled upon the Lees. 1666 *TATE & BRADY Ps.* lxxv. 8 To drink the very Lees. 1780 *COWPER Progr. Err.* 260 Arc sweet philosophy's enjoyments run Quite to the lees? 1821 *KEATS Lamia* i. 143 She felt the warmth...And, like new flowers at morning song of bees, Bloomed, and gave up her honey to the lees. 1842 *TENNYSON Ulysses* 7, I will drink Life to the lees. 1847 *DISRAELI Taverney* ii. i. This Parliament will last; it will go on to the lees. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* iv. ii. (1864) II. 206 They were doomed to drink the lees of humiliation. 1856 *BOKER Pocus* (1857) II. 80 I'll drain the bitter to the very lees. 1868 *J. H. BLUNT Ref. Ch. Eng.* i. 41 The people at large were content to settle down on their lees. 1871 *PUSEY Lenten Sermon* vii. (1883) 141 We reverse the Apostle's rule, rest on our lees, remember 'the things which are behind', and forget 'those which are before'.

## e. attrib.

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 107 Leonardo's carnations have too much of the lees-colour in them.

† Lee, a. Obs. Also 5-6 le, 6-8 lee. Cf. LEW a. [f. LEE sb.<sup>1</sup>]

c1400 *Desir. Troy* 4675 *Pai.* Jogget hom to lunge in bat le haunyn. c1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 18 The land lowne was and le, with lyking and luf. c1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* vii. (*Lion & Mouse*) xxxviii. The fair forest with lewis lowne and le. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* x. iv. 121 The fany stour of streimis le vp welts from the braid palmis of tre. 1674 *RAY S. & E. C. Words* 70 Lee or Lew, Calm, under the wind. *Sus.*

¶ The ballad phrase in quot. below may possibly contain this word, used vaguely for 'pleasant'.

a1800 *Sweet Willie & Faire Annie* xxxv. in *Child Ballads* (1885) II. 189 He is on to Annie's bower By the lei light o the moon. [1875 *J. VEITCH Tweed* 81 Exploits by lee light of the moon.]

Lee: see LE, LIE, LYE.

**Leeangle** (lɪˈæŋɡl̩). Austral. Also liangle, leonile, langleel. [Native word, a derivation of *leang* or *liang* tooth. Other forms (see Morris) are *leawell*, *leawill*.] A wooden club bent at the striking end. (Morris *Austral Eng.*)

1845 *C. GRIFFITH Port Phillip Distr.* N. S. W. x. 155 The liangle is...of the shape of a pickaxe, with only one pick. 1867 *G. G. MACCRACK Mamba* q The long leangle's nascent form Forespoke the distant battle-storm. 1869 *HOARE Figures Fancy* 98 Beneath the dread leangle blow Fell many a strong and swarthy foe. 1894 *R. ETHERIDGE in Tral. Anthropol. Instit.* XXIII. 317 On a Modification of the Australian Aboriginal Weapon, termed the Leonile, Langeel, Bendi, or Buccan, &c.

**Lee-board**<sup>1</sup>. Obs. Forms: 4 leburde, 6

leburd, lea board, leebord. [a. ON. *hlt-borð*, f. *hlt* LEE sb.<sup>1</sup> + *borð* BOARD.] The lee-side (of a vessel).

¶ a1400 *Morte Arth.* 3625 Ledys one leburde, lordys and oþer. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* ix. 56 Leidis on leburd [MS. luff burd]. 1582 *N. LICHEFIELD Castanheida's Comp. E. Ind.* lxxix. 161 The other Captayns being a Lea board, and hearing the sound of the ordinance, did returne. 1585 *JAS. I. Ess. Poetic* (Arb.) 16 Graunt syne, o Neptune, god of seas profound, That readers think on leebord.

**Lee-board**<sup>2</sup> (lɪˈbɔːd). [f. LEE sb.<sup>1</sup> + BOARD.]

A strong frame of plank, fixed to the side of a flat-bottomed vessel, which, being let down into the water diminishes her drift to leeward.

1691 *T. H[ALE] Acc. New Invent.* 126 Of the Lee-boards, their use, dimension and place. 1732 *LORO TYRAWAY in Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 381 The Molettas...steer almost altogether by their lee-board. 1813 *Gentl. Mag.* June 322/1 With respect to keeping to windward, lee-boards and sliding keels will effect this. 1829 *MARRVAT F. Midway* ii. The lee-board of a Dutch schuyt.

**Leech** (lɪtʃ), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 1 lēce, Northumb.

lēce, 2-6 leech, 3 lache, lache, liache, 3, 6 leache, 4 leyeche, 4-5 leech, 4-6 lech, 5 leech, lieche, 6, 8 leiche, leiche, 6-9 leach, 6- leech. [OE. *lēce* str. masc. (once *lēca* wk.), corresponds to OFris. (dative) *letza*, *leischa*, OHG. *lähhi*, MSw. *likir* (Da. *læge*; ON. has the cognate *lækur*, and mod. Sw. *läkare*, from the vb. *läka* to heal), Goth. *lēkēs* = OTeut. \**lēkjo-s* = pre-Teut. \**lēgjo-s*; the synonymous Irish *liaigh* (OIr. *liaig*, dat. pl. *legib*) is app. related in some way.]

1. A physician; one who practises the healing art.

Now arch. (chiefly poet.) or jocular; often apprehended as a transferred use of LEECH sb.<sup>2</sup> In the 17th c. it was applied in ordinary prose only to veterinary practitioners, and this sense survives in some dialects. (See also the combs. *bullock-leech*, *cow-leech*, *HORSE-LEECH*, etc.)

c900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iv. xxi. [ix.] (1890) 320 Cyneferð lēce, se æt hire was, þa heo forðferde. c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke iv. 23 La lēce lēca dec seolfne. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Nu bihoæd þe forwunden wreche þet he habbe leche. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 101/7 On leches heo hadde ispendet Mucche del of hire guod. a1300 *Cursor M.* 26322 Als lech þou sild seke man hale. a1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* vi. 1 þe band of þe leche brennand or sherend. c1386 *CHAUCER Sonnet* T. 248 What nedeth hym þat hath a parfit leche To sechen othere leches in the toune? c1450 *Mertin* 574 The kyng delyuered hem leches to couer their woundes. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* xiii. Prof. 80 Als stern of spech Als he had bene an medycynor or lech. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. v. 17 Many skilful leaches him abide To salve his hurts. a1656 *HALES Serm.* at *Elton* (1673) 40 They that come and tell you what you are to believe...and tell you not why, they are not Medici, but Veterinarij, they are not Physicians, but Leaches. 1715 *Rowe Lady Jane Grey* i. 2 The hoary wrinkled Leach has...Try'd ev'ry health-restoring Herb and Gum. 1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 498 A farther and bullock-leech. 1807 *CRAIKER Par. Reg.* iii. (1810) 43 Can this proud leech, with all his boasted skill, Amend the soul or body, wit or will? 1820 *SCOTT Abbot* vi. A learned leech with some new drug. a1839 *PRATER Poem* (1864) II. 85 Grudging the leech his growing bill. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* I. l. 121 As one who lays all hope aside, Because the leech has said his life must end.

b. transf. and fig. Applied often to God and Christ, and spiritual persons.

a1200 *Moral Ode* 303 Ich can beo 3if i scal lichame and soule liche. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 41 Ue louerd ihesu crist is aere herdene herde and aere lechene leche. a1225 *Ancre R.* 182 Pus is sicnesse soule leche, & salue of hire wunden. 1340 *Aeneid* 129 Þe holi god is þe guode leche þe amaystreþ his ziknesse. c1386 *CHAUCER Sonnet* T. 184 God that is oure lyes leche. c1420 *Pallad.* on *Jush.* xii. 129 The best Of furies boyled water may be leche To sle the frost. a1547 *SURREY in Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 221 My hartes delight my sorowes leche mine earthly goddesse here.

† 2. = leechman, LEECH-FINGER. Obs.

c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 308/311 Þe nexte finger hatte 'leche'. c1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 753/2 *Hic medius*, the longman. *Hic medius*, the leche. *Hic auricularis*, the lychman.

3. attrib. and Comb., as leech-fee, 'a physician's fee' (Cent. Dict.); † leech-house, a hospital; leechman, † a physician; also (now dial.) = LEECH-FINGER.

14. Camb. MS. Ff. v. 48 ff. 82 (Halliwell, s.v. *Fingers*) The lest fyngir hat lityl man, for hit is lest of alle; The next fyngir hat leche man, for quen a leche dos o3t, With that fyngir he tastes all thyng, howe that hit is wro3t. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 211/1 A Leche house, *laniena*, *quia infirmi ibi laniantur*. 1591 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* i. iv. 401 Light-bringer, Laureat, Leach-man, all-Reviver. 1600 *F. L. Ovid's Remedy of Love* II. The Leachmans skill. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Leechman*, a practitioner of medicine.

**Leech** (lɪtʃ), sb.<sup>2</sup> Forms: 1 lēce, (lŷce), 3

liche, 4-6 leche, 5 St. leiche, 6-9 leach, 6-

leech. [OE. *lēce*, Kentish *lŷce* str. masc. = MDu.

lake (Kilian *laeche*, *lijck-laecke*, mod. Flemish *lijck-lake*), *lieke*, *leke* fem.

Commonly regarded as a transf. use of LEECH sb.<sup>1</sup>; this is plausible, but the forms OE. *lŷce*, early ME. *liche*, MDu. *lieke*, suggest that the word was originally distinct, but assimilated to LEECH sb.<sup>1</sup> through popular etymology.]

1. One of the aquatic blood-sucking worms belonging to the order *Hirudinea*; the ordinary leech used medicinally for drawing blood belongs to the genus *Hirudo* or *Sanguisuga*. (See also *HORSE-LEECH*, *land-leech* (LAND sb. 11 b), *sea-leech*, *water-leech*, etc.)

a900 *Kentish Glosses* in Wr. Wülcker 85/11 *Sanguisuga*, lŷces. c1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* *ibid.* 121/36 *Sanguisuga*, uel *hirudo*, lēce. a1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 472 in O. E. Misc. 131 Suket þu is liche, so dot liche blod. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 291/2 Leche, wyrtm of þe watur, *sanguisuga*. 1508 *KENNEDIE Flying* v. *Dunbar* 45 Lat him lay sax leichis on þy lendis. 1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* (1541) 61 Evacuation by wormes, founde in waters called bloude suckers or leaches. 1566 *RIDGLEY Pract. Physick* 154 Leeches set behind the Ears. 1794 *BURKE Sp. Impeachment* W. *Hastings* Wks. XV. 351 He was driven out of it finally by the rebellion, and as you may imagine, departed like a leech full of blood. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* X. 430 The application of four leeches to each ankle. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 2 The *hirudo viridis* or green leech [is well known to multiply] by longitudinal sections. 1861 *HULME tr. Moquin-Tandon* ii. iii. iv. 140 There are three principal varieties of Leeches employed in France. These are—1st, the Grey Leech; 2nd, the Green Leech; 3rd, the Dragon Leech... (true English or Speckled Leech). transf. 1833 *ALISON Hist. Europe* (1849-50) II. viii. § 34. 261 Those female furies, aptly termed the 'leeches of the guillotine'.

Proverbial phrase. c1839 *W. E. FORSTER in Reid Life* (1888) I. iv. 115 He [Cobden] is...likely to mistake a crochot for a principle and stick to it like a leech.

b. Surg. Artificial leech: see quot. 1875.

1858 in *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* s.v., *Artificial Leech*, a light glass tube from which the air is expelled by the vapor of ether, and whose mouth is then applied to a previously scarified portion of the body. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 497 The artificial leech was applied to the temple on three occasions.

c. fig. One who 'sticks to' another for the purpose of getting gain out of him.

1784 *COWPER Task* iii. 817 The spendthrift, and the leech That sucks him. 1794 *PIGOTT Female Tockey Club* (ed. 4) Pref. 20 Are the hearts of these leeches softened by the possession of such scandalous monopoly? 1842 *TENNYSON Will. Waterproof* xix, Ere days, that deal in ana, swam'd His literary leeches. 1883 *J. PARKER Tyne Ch.* 86 It's a sticking leech you have laid on me this time, and a famous biter.

2. attrib. and Comb., as leech-bite, -bleeder, -breeder, -dealer, -family, -gatherer, -tribe; leech-like adv.; leech-eater, a name for the Spur-winged Plover (*Holopterus spinosus*) and the Crocodile-bird (*Pluvianus aegyptius*); leech-extract, an extract prepared from leeches, used in physiological experiments for intravenous or intraperitoneal injections; leech-gaiter, a kind of gaiter worn in Ceylon as a protection against land-leeches; leech-glassa Surg., a glass tube to hold a leech which it is required to apply to a particular spot; † leech-worm = 1.

1882 *DE WINDT Equator* 57 We...reached the bungalow...none the worse, with the exception of 'leech-bites and cut feet. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1851) 119 'Leech-bleeder, leech-breeder. 1839 *Penny Cyc.* XIII. 383½ The 'leech-dealers of Bretagne. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 100 The so-called spur-winged plover (*Holopterus spinosus*)...claims the distinction of being the 'leech-eater' or 'trochilos' of Herodotus. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* v. 40 Organic substances such as fibrin ferment, hemi-albumose, peptones, nuclein, and 'leech extract'...have the effect on injection, of bringing about a marked and rapid diminution in the number of leucocytes. 1839 *Penny Cyc.* XIII. 383½ Cuvier thinks it doubtful whether the species of this genus (*Cleptina*) should be arranged with the 'leech family. 1859 *TENNENT Ceylon* I. 303 The coffee planters, who live among these pests, are obliged...to envelope their legs in 'leech gaiters' made of closely woven cloth. 1802 *WARDSW. Resolut. & Indep.* xx, I'll think of the 'leech-gatherer on the lonely moor. 1839 *Penny Cyc.* XIII. 384½ It is difficult to make them fix themselves on the particular spot wished; but a 'leech-glass will generally effect this. 1882 *DAVENPORT Metal* 149 The Witnesses, that, 'Leech-like, liv'd on blood. 1819 *SHELLEY Eng. in 1810*, 5 Rulers who neither see nor feel nor know, But leech-like to their fainting country cling, Till they drop, blind in blood, without a blow. 1835-6 *Lond. Cyc.* Anat. I. 170/2 There is observed in the 'leech-tribe something analogous to the lesser circulation. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 271 Observations on the 'Leech worm, by a Gentleman who kept one several Years for the purpose of a Weether-glass.

**Leech** (lɪtʃ), sb.<sup>3</sup> Naut. Forms: 5 lek, lecho, lycho, 7 leatch, 7, 9 leach, 7- leech. [Of obscure origin; app. related in some way to ON. *lik* (a nautical term of obscure meaning; the Sw. *lik*, Da. *lig* mean 'bolt-rope'), Du. *lijk*, G. *liek*, leech-line.] The perpendicular or sloping side of a sail. Also with qualifications, as *after-leech*, *main-leech*, *roach-leech*, *weather-leech*.

1485 [see b]. 1496 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scoll.* (1877) I. 300 Item, to David Gourlay, for making of a bonat and the lek to it. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Penne d'un voile*,...the Leech of a sayle. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* vii. 32 The Leech of a sail is the outward side or skirt of the sail from the earing to the clew, the middle between which we account the Leech. 1762 *FALCONER Shipwr.* ii. 62 The leeches taught, the hallyards ere made fast. 1835 *MARRVAT Jac. Faithf.* xvii. They were handing in the leech of the sail, when snap went one bunt-line. 1881 *CLARK RUSSELL Sailor's Sweetheart* I. v. 123 The leech of the top-gallant sail.

b. attrib. in † leech-hook, a hook for attaching the leech-line to the sail; leech-line, a rope attached to the leech, serving to truss the sail close up to the yard; leech-rope (see quot. 1760).

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 38 Shanke hokes... Pakke hokes... Leche hokes. 1495 *Ibid.* 158 Lych hokes of Yron... Loff hokes of yron. 1626 *CAPT. SMITH Acad. Yng. Sea-men* 30 Clear your 'leech-lines. 1627 — *Seaman's*



*Gram.* v. 23 Leech lines are small ropes made fast to the Leech of the top-sails. 1860 *Merc. Marine* Mag. VII. 113 A leach-line is bent on each yard-arm. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780). \**Leach-rope*, a name given to that part of the bolt-rope, to which the border, or skirt of a sail is sewed. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Chron.* 23/2 The leech ropes of the fore-sail, main-sail, fore-top sail, and mizen-top-sail. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 465 Repaired leech rope of mizen and set the sail.

**Leech** (lîf), *sb.* (See quot.)

1805 LUCOCK *Nat. Wood* 15 The part of the staple through which the shears passed to separate it from the sheep (and which is commonly called the leech of the fleece). *Ibid.* 310 In some instances a quantity of dirt is concealed by the custom of winding fleeces with the leech outwards. 1892 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade Suppl.*, *Leech*, the technical name for a bundle or small parcel of human hair.

**Leech** (lîf), *v.* Now rare and arch. Forms: 3 *liache*, *Orm.* *leechenn*; 3-6 *leche*, 4-5 *liche*, 5-6 *leeh*, 5, 7 *leach*, 6 *leeche*, 9 *leech*. [Early ME., f. LEECH *sb.*; cf. Sw. *lika*, *Da. lege*. The sense was expressed in OE. by *lécian*, *lécnian*: see LECNE *v.*] *trans.* To cure, heal.

c 1200 ORMIN 4274 He comm her to leechenn uss Off all patt deppess wunde. *Ibid.* 17227 Hiss gast lss clenished & riht lachedd. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 176 Iesu crist . . . openlik bigan . . . alle pat sek ware to leche. *Ibid.* 11841 Pat moght not leche his wa. 1382 Wyclif Job v. 18 [The Lord] woundeth and lecheth; smytheth, and his hondis shuln helen. c 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 156 A barne is borne Pat shall. *Ibid.* pam pat ar lorne. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1832 He tught goddis wordes . . . And synfull men lynes lechyd. 1564 *Louth Corporal. Acc.* (1891) 78 Paid for leching my horses verie sicke, vs. 1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subj.* iii. v. Have ye any crack maidenhead to new leach or mend? c 1800 *Scott Trav.* xviii. Let those leech his wounds for whose sake he encountered them. 1850 BLACKIE *Aschylys* I. 63 A disease that none may leech.

**Leech**, *v.* [f. LEECH *sb.*] *trans.* To apply leeches to medicinally. Also *absol.*

1828 G. EWING in *Mem.* (1847) xiv. 5, I was leechd and bled in the arm and am almost quite well. 1834 FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 427 The patient was bled and leechd with relief. 1861 GRÖ. *Eliot Silas M.* xvi. When I'm leeching or poulticing. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* III. 346 The protruding tongue must be leechd.

**Leech**, *obs. form* of, or variant of LEECH.

**Leecha**, variant of LITCHI.

**Leechcraft** (lîf[kra:ft]). *arch.* Forms: see LEECH *sb.* [OE. *lēcrafræt*, f. *lēc* LEECH *sb.* + *craft* CRAFT.] The art of healing; medical science, † medical attendance. † *At leechcraft*, under treatment. † Also *concr.* Remedy, medicine.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xiv. 3 Swa mæz eac se dream-craft ðæt se mon bið dreamere, & se leechcraft þæt he bið lece. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 8 Læccrafræt & dolgseifa & dencas wif eallum wundum. c 1200 ORMIN 1869 Þurh Cristendomes leechcraft. c 1205 *Lay.* 7616 Ne þurh nenne lece-craefte ne mihte helihæbben. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 370 God & his deciples speken of soule leechcraft. c 1315 SHOREHAM 2 For sikness leechcraft, And for the goute sealive Me makethe. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* vii. 81 I'll þæt ichi dispice Leech-craft of our lorde and leyue on a wiche. 1471 J. PASTON in *P. Lett. No.* 670 III. 7 My horse that was at leechcraft at the Holt. *Ibid.*, My leche crafte and fesyk, and rewardys to them that have kept me . . . hatte cost me sythe the Estern Day more then vii. 1500 20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 33 In leechcraft he was homecyd. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshead* (1807-8) VI. 68 Their common schooles of leechcraft and law. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* Intro. xxvi. (1714) 7 We Leech-craft learn, but others cure with it. 1626 *Picary's Anat.* III. Letchcraft is in two manners, that is both Physicke and Chirurgie. 1814 *Scott Chivalry* (1874) 19 The quality of leech-craft . . . was essential to the character of an accomplished princess. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. v. Nature, to say nothing of Madge's leechcraft ultimately triumphed. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 196 The black folk E'en saved my life from that ill stroke, By leechcraft.

**Leechdom** (lîf[dom]). *arch.* [OE. *lēcdom*, f. *lēc* LEECH *sb.* + *-dom* DOM.] A medicine, remedy. a 900 *Kentish Glosses* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 59/38 *Medicinam*, lecedom. c 900 *T. Bede's Hist.* iv. xxvi. [xxv.] (1890) 350 Micel wund befoðad micles lecedomes. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* III. Non . . . unhalne lechnað sif he lechedom con. c 1200 ORMIN 1851 Drihtiness halþhe lechedom & sawless eþhesallfe. 1864 COCKAYNE (*title*) *Leechdoms*, Wortcunning, and Starcraft of Early England. 1894 CREIGHTON in *Daily News* 3 Sept. 6/2 A collection of receipts, prescriptions, or leechdoms, for the various injuries.

**Leechee**, variant of LITCHI.

**Leecher**. *rare.* Also 4 *leechere*. [f. LEECH *v.* + *-ER*.] One who 'leeches'; a physician.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. vi. 108 (Camb. MS.) Who is ellis keper of good or dryuere a-wey of yuel but god gennour and lechere [Add. MS. leecher] of thowthes [orig. *rector ac medicator mentium*]. 1887 *Athenum* 31 Dec. 890/1 There were also [in Aberdeen] . . . the Leechers or barber-surgeons, each with their deacon and constitution.

**Leechery** (lîf[er]). *rare*—[f. LEECH *sb.* + *-ERY*.] The art or practice of healing; leechcraft. [1600 *Surflet Country Farm* i. xxviii. 196 *marg.*, The horseleechery of P. Vegetius. 1688 see HORSE-LEECHERY.] 1892 C. M. ANDREWS *Old Eng. Manor* v. 256 The Anglo-Saxon 'wyr't' . . . included not only herbs . . . but flowers and vegetables, shrubs and trees, and their importance in Saxon leechery is well attested.

† **Leech-finger**. *Obs.* [OE. *lēcfeinger*, a transl. of *L. digitus medicus*, Gr. *δάκτυλος ἱατρικός*, Cf. ON. *lécufingr*; also the Eng. synonyms † *medical finger*, † *physic finger*.] The finger next to the little finger.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 394 Sing on ðine leccfeinger in

pater noster. a 1100 *Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 307/2 *Medicus*, læccfeinger. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 313 Þe fourþe fynger þæt is y-cleped þe leche by cause of þe more hityng and fairnesse, for in þat fynger is a veyne þæt streechþ to þe herte. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 158 Bitwene þe lîl fyngir & þe leche fyngir. 1506 *Kalender of Sheph.* A vj (Sommer) III. 15 The lýtell seconde fynger . . . the medyl fyngers . . . the leche fyngir. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 607 The leech-finger, or ring-finger.

**Leeching**, *vbl. sb.* [f. LEECH *v.* + *-ING*.] The action of LEECH *v.*; healing, medical treatment. † *A or in leeching*: under medical treatment.

c 1000 ÆLFRED *Gloss.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 114/16 *Pharmacica*, sealfæcing. a 1240 *Ureisin* in *Cott. Hom.* 187 Min heonenliche leche þæt makedest us of þi seolf se mihti medicine . . . hit beo mi lechunge. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15064 Welcum laread þæt leches all And leching giues to lame. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* xx. 73 He . . . leste hym þere a lechinge to lyuen if he myghte. c 1400 *Jwaine & Gaw.* 2823 Stil in leeching thar sho lay. 1533 *Gau Richt Vax* 8 Quhair thay sal . . . find help and lechine of their spiritual seiknes. 1540 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 168 The saids Egyptians to pay the barbour for the leyching of the said barrowne. c 1650 *Sir Cavaline* vii. in *Child Ballads* (1885) II. 58/1 Sir Cavaline's sicke, and like to be dead Withouth and a good leeching.

**Leeching**, *vbl. sb.* [f. LEECH *v.* + *-ING*.] The medicinal application or use of leeches.

1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 6 The leeching and bleeding had succeeded well. 1869 *CLARIDGE Cold Waterscure* 188 By steam-baths and leeching the inflammation was in some degree subdued.

**Leechwe**: see LECHE.

**Leed** (lîd). *Sc. and north. dial.* Forms: 3 6 *lede*, 4 *leyd*, 6-7 *leid*, (6 *lead*), 8-9 *leed*, 8 *leet*, 9 *lied*. [app. a shortened form of LEDEN.] † *Language*, 'tongue' = LEDEN 2. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iv. 1 Strophades in Grew leid ar nemmit so. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 140 Than sal I wryte in prettie poetrie, In Latine leid. a 1578 LANDSEY (Pitcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 158 Alexander . . . was send to France to learne the leid with wher leidis.

*Proverb.* 1808 JAMIESON, *His land* has its ain leid. b. The speech of a person or class of persons, talk, utterance; manner of speaking or writing; phraseology, 'patter'. *Obs. exc. Sc.*

a 1300 *Body & Soul* 21 in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 334 3were is al thi michele pride, And thi lede that was so loud? 13. . . *Sir Tristram*, 1004 Tristram . . . schortliche seyd in lede: We no owe þe noþing. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints ix.* (*Bartholomew*) 68 Al langage speke he cane, & vnderstand al ley of mane. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5007 In quakyng manir of lede sal me þir treis swaie? 1560 *ROLLAND Crt. Venus* Prok. 284 The offer that ge it reid, 3e sall the better tak baith the sence, and leid. 1599 *Jas. I Barch. Supor* (1603) 115 Not using any rustical contri leid, as booke language. 1746 E. ESKRINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 III. 305 Let faith get up its head and it will speak its own particular leed. 1790 D. MORISON *Poems* 77 Let Matrons mount the ingle meet. 'An' in a droll and faran' leet, 'bout fairs crack. 1826 G. BEATTIE *John o' Arna* 22 To hersel this leed she mutter'd, 'Frae the east—fra the west' [etc.]. a 1828 *Hynd Horn* xviii. in *Child Ballads* (1882) I. 207/1 Auld man, come tell me to your leed; What news ye gie when ye beg your bread. 1850 W. JAMIE *Stray Effusions* 146 Nae jockeyskip kent he Nor ploughman leed. 1865 *GREGOR Panf's Gloss.*, *Leed*. One line of conversation or argument; as, 'He got into a leed, an out o' that he cudna get'.

c. *poet.* applied to the 'language' of birds. a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* 27 The lufel fowh hure wyl on hyre lud to sing. 184. LAING in *White-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) (1890) I. 374 That wonderfu calf Has Scripture by heart, as the gowk has his lied.

**Leed** (lîd). *local.* The grass *Glyceria aquatica*. 1607 *CAMDEN Brit.* 360 Cum aquæ se in suos alneos receptor, lætissimam graminem & feno crassioris (*Lid* vocant) ita luxuriat. 1878 MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* x. 298 [After quoting Camden on *Lid*] This grass is most likely the *Glyceria*, formerly *Poa aquatica* . . . and is still usually known by the name of 'White Leed'. It was once the principal grass of the Wash lands.

**Leed**, *obs. pa. pple.* LAY *v.*; *obs. f.* LIDE, March.

**Leeder**, *obs. form* of LEATHER.

**Leedsite** (lîdzait). *Min.* [Named by J. D. Dana in 1850 from Leeds, its locality: see -ITE.] A mixture of barium and calcium sulphates.

1850 *DANA Min.* 704.

**Leef**, *obs. f.* LEAF, LIEF; var. LEVE *v.* 1 *Obs.*

**Leefekie**, variant of LYFKIE *Obs.*, bodice.

† **Leefkyn**. *Obs. rare*—[a. *obs. Du.* *lief-kyn*: see LIEF *a.* and -KIN.] = 'Darling'.

1540 *PALSGR. Acolastus* III. v. Rjb, I mast nedes embrace the my lyfe, i. O my leefekyn.

**Leefsel**, variant of LEVESEL, bower.

**Leeftail**, *a. dial.* Forms: 7 *leestal*, 8 *leestel*, leave-, 9 *leef*, leevetail. [? *repr.* OE. *lōstāle* high in favour, desirable, f. *lōf* LIEF, dear + *-tāle*, f. root of *tellan* to count, TELL.] Much in demand; having a quick sale.

1674 *RAY N. C. Words Collect.* 30 *Lestall* [read *leestal*]; saleable, that weighs well in the hand, that is heavy in lifting, from the Verb *Lift*, as I suppose. 1781 *HURTON Tour to Caves* 92 *Leavetail*, being a great want of, or demand for. 1790 *AN WHEELER Dial.* 58 En wur a varra lieftel Market. 1847 *HALLIWELL, Leeftail*, quick sale. *Cumb.* 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Leeftail*, *Leevetail*, much in demand.

**Leef ternaunte**, *obs. form* of LIEUTENANT.

† **Leefful**, *a. Obs.* Forms: a 4 *leefful*, leafful, 4-5 *leefful*, 5 *lieveful*, 5-6 *leefful* (e. β. 4 *leffel*, -ol, li(e)fful, leyfful, leafful, leafful(l), leffulle, 5 *laifful*, lefful, 4-6 *leful*(l), leifful, 4-7

leeful(l), 5-6 *leafful*, 6 *lieful*(l), leiffull, leyfull, lyeffull. [ME. *leefful*, f. *leve*, LEAVE *sb.* + *-FUL*. Some of the forms may be due to association with LAY *sb.*] Permissible, right, lawful; just.

c 1205 *LAY.* 3033 [Heo] nom hire leaf-fulne hure [c 1275 *lapfolne* oþl. *Ibid.* 10854 For he wes swide laifull, alle Brut lueden. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 10 (Camb. MS.) Ne I trowe nat by the lugegment of socrates þæt it were Leefful to me to hide the sothe. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sec. Wks.* III. 84 Wip þre condicions it is leefful to swere. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) IV. 431 Wherto wilt þou lyve while it is not covenable, noþer leofal [e. *lefful*, leffol; leafful; noþer semeliche? c 1400 *Destr.* *Troy* 2948 Þof it be laifull to ladyes and oþer les wemen. 1445 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 14 It sal be liefful to the alderman and balyheis for to tak [etc.]. a 1450 *Cor. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 301 It is not lefful to us, 3<sup>e</sup> seyn, No maner man for to slen. 1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 10 8 10 That it be lefful to your Highnesse to graunt to youre seid besechers youre letters of sauf-conduyt. 1508 *DUNBAR Gold. Targe* 166 Leefful Company, and Honest Besynes. 1526 *TINDALE Matt.* xii. 12 It is lefful to do a good dede on the sabbath daye. 1530 *LYNDSAY Test. Papyngo* 274 Halkyng, hountyng, armes, and leiffal amour. c 1575 *HALFOUR Practicks* (1754) 13 It sal be leiffal to us to put our handis thairto quhen we pleis. 1600 *HOLLAND Licy* viii. x. 283 It is not leefful the enemye to seise thereon. 1614 J. DAVIES *Ecolne* in *Brownes Sheph. Pipe* G 6 b, Hence forward then I must . . . con My leere in leeffull lore. 1802 *SCOT Minstr. Scot. Bord.* (1803) III. 77 Tell your sister Sarah To come and lift her leaful lord! 1814 — *For a' that an' a' that*, The true and leifu' cause.

† b. *Leeful lane*: substituted for LEE-LANE. (Cf. LEESEME *a.* 1 b.)

a 1758 *RAMSAY Address Thanks* xviii, Whilk gart some aft their leeful lane, Bring to the world the luckless wein. 1832-52 *LAING in White-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) S. T. III. 9 The auld guidwife gade out at e'en, An' owre the craft her leaful lane.

Hence † **Leeffully** *adv.*, permissibly, lawfully; † **Leeffulness**, lawfulness.

c 1340 *HAMFOLK Prose Tr.* (1866) 20 Worldly men or women the which hanuene leeffully worldlyly godes c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 132 In many cases succis may leffly withholde tijis. c 1440 *PERCOK Repr.* II. i. 156 Leeffulnes and vneleeffulnes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 212/1 To do Leeffulness (A. to do Vneleeffulness), *thelchere*. 1490 *CANTON Encyclos* II. 14 His sone yolus . . . leynge . . . so fayr . . . it maye leeffully be sayd that nature hadde doon her detour. 1534 *MORE On the Passion Wks.* 1336/1 The leeffulnes thereof, was known and taught by the tradition of thapostles theymselfe. 1540 in W. H. TURNER *Select Rec. Oxford* 159 Leaffully chosen and elected Bayliffis. 1548 *Gist Th. Masse* Bvjb, Then could not I nece leeffully call y<sup>e</sup> one part of the sacrament a substance but an earthly accident.

**Leeger**, *obs. form* of LEDGER.

**Leek** (lîk). Forms: 1 *léac*, 3 *lec*, 3 5 *lek*, 4 *lik*, 4 6 *leke*, *Sc. leik* (e. (5 *pl.* *leucus*), 5-7 *leeke*, 6 *like*, 7 *lieke*, *leake*, 8 *leak*, 4- *leek*. [OE. *lēc* str. neut. — MDu. *loec* (Du. *look* neut., OHG. *louh* (MHG. *louch*, mod. *G.* *lauch* masc., ON. *lauk-r* (Sw. *lök*, *Da. lög*); — OTeut. \**lauko*, whence Finnish *laukka*, OS. *lukū*; no affinities outside Teut. are known.]

1. A culinary herb, *Allium Porrum* (N.O. *Lilia-cac*), allied to the onion, but differing from it in having the bulbous part cylindrical and the leaves flat and broad.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 234 Gebet þæt leac & þa rudan zegenid togædere. c 1265 *Voc. Plants* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 555/7 *Porrus*, poreit, lek. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints xl.* (*Ninian*) 404 In þe jard (he) sone has sene caile & leikis faire & grene. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 291 Wip þe iuys of a strong oynoun, or wip ius of lekis. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 47 Grynd by lecus in mortar fre. 14. . . *Nom.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 710/23 *He bilbus*, a lekes hed. 1528 *PAVSEL Salernis Regim.* (1535) 31 a, Garlike, oynions, and also likes are nat holsume for temperate bodies. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* I. lxxvii. 138 The Leek is hot and dry, and both attenuate. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Plagues Egypt* i. But we, alas, the Flesh-pots love, We love the very Leeks and sordid roots below. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6243/2 All the Company wore Leeks in Honour to the Princess [of Wales]. 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* I. Wks. 1834 II. 148 The leek with crown globose and reedy stem. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* xviii. (1852) 428 A leek has over-run whole districts [in New Zealand] . . . it was imported as a favour by a French vessel.

2. Applied with qualifications to: a. Other species of *Allium*, as Stone Leek, the Welsh onion, *A. fistulosum* (Treas. Bot. 1866), formerly called HOLLEKE, q.v.; Vine Leek († *leek* of the vine), *A. ampeloprasum* (Treas. Bot.); Wild Leek, *A. ursinum*; French Leek (see FRENCH *a.* 5). b. Bulbous plants of other genera, as † Corn-leek (see quot. 1551); dog's leek, (see DOG *sb.* 18 a). Also CROW-LEEK, HOUSE-LEEK.

1551 *TURNER Herbal* I. G v b, Bulbine . . . may be called in English Corne lecke or wyddelecke. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 60 The headed or sette Leek . . . in Latine Capitatum. 1611 *COTGREVE, Oignon sauvage*, . . . the wild field Onyon, Bulbine, . . . Corne Lecke. *Ibid.*, *Porreau de chien*, Dogs Lecke, wild Leek, French Leek, Leek of the Vine. *Porreau scott.*, on *tendu*, the cut Leek, maidens Leek, blade Leek, vnset Leek. *Porreau testu*, the headed or knobbed Leek, set Leek, vnct Leek. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* 193 *Allium ursinum*, Ramps: Wild Leeks. Moist woods and damps, abundant and gregarious. 1874 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* xiii. 205 The wild leeks in the bushes.



† 3. Taken as a type of something of little value. Also a leek's blade, a leek's clove (CLOVE sb. 1).

13. *Guy Waru*, (A.) 3644 Modi & soule no nout per-of No is nout worp a lekes clof. c1386 CHAUCER *Mech. T.* 106 Every man that holt him worth a leek. — *Can. Fam. Prol.* v. 242. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4228 Jour lare of a leke suld neire be les worth. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* i. 129 Now, therof a leke what rekes vs? a 1483 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 278 They were not of thayre entent the nere of a leke. 14. *Childe of Bristol* 8 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* i. 111 The beste song that ever was made ys not worth a lekys blade, but men wol tende ther-tille. a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 183 They make her wynchle and keke. But it is not worth a leke. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iii. 515 And breaking Laws for Bribes, profane your Place, To leave a Leek to your unthankfull Race. c1600 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1374, I know na liquor worth a leik To quench his deidlie drouth. Ya 1800 *Willie's drowned in Gamery* iii. in *Child Ballads* (1890) IV. 181/1, I dinna value their love a leek.

4. Proverbial and allusive phrases, referring to the colour of the leek, to its being the national emblem of the Welsh, etc. As clean as a leek (Sc.): perfectly, completely, entirely.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* v. 65 As a leek that hedde ileizen longe in the sonne, So loked he, with lene chekes loured he foule. Ya 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 212 Ful sad and caytif was she eek, And also grene as any leek. c1386 — *Reeve's Prol.* 25 To have an hoor heed and a grene tayl, As hath a leek. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 43 A lewid frere that men callen fere Dae Topias, as lewid as a leke. c1430 *Syr Gower* (Roxb.) 7684 To his face she leid hir cheke She felt it cold as yse or leke. 1546, 1589 [see LARK sb. 1 c]. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Dan Bartholmeu Poems* 1869 I. 137 His flecked chekes, Nowe cherhye redde, nowe pale and greene as leekes. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh. Wks.* 1873 II. 103 Tho my head be like a Leeke, white: may not my heart be like the blade, greene? 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week, Monday* 83 Leek to the Welch, to Dutchmen Butter's dear. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) III. 118 St. David, you know, loves Leeks and toasted Cheese. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* i. i. For now, as clean's a leek, Ye've cherish'd me since ye began to speak.

b. To eat the (or one's) leek: to submit to humiliation under compulsion (in allusion to the Shaks. passage below).

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. i. 10 Hee is come to me, and prings me pread and sault yesterday, looke you, and bid me eate my Leek. 1835 DISRAELI *Lt.* 20 Aug. in *Corr. Sister* (1886) 43 It was whispered the Whigs meant to swallow the Corporation leek. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 29. 61 The Welshmen very humbly ate their leek. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 303 There was nothing for it but to obey. . . But it was a leek to eat, and there was no denying it.

† 5. A cant term for a Welshman. Obs.

c1700 *Street Robberies Consider'd*, Leake, Welshman. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, Leaks, Welshmen.

† 6. (See quot.) Obs.

1688 K. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 172/2 The Porrum, or Leek of the Eye (in Cows) is a swelling tumor in the eye.

7. Green-leek (parrot): see GREEN a. 12 b.

8. attrib. and Comb., as leek-bed, -blade, -colour, -garth, -green sb. and adj., -porridge, -pollage, -seed, -wort; † leek-head (see quot.).

14. *Loc.* in *W. Wülcker* 604 12 *Porretarium*, a 'lekhead. 1573 80 BARETT *Alc.* L. 285 A leek-bed, or a place set with lekes. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Leek-bed*, it is usual in talking to children, when of an inquiring turn, to tell boys that they were dug up in the leek-bed. 1538 ELYOT *Dict. Porraeus*, of the colour of 'leek-blades. 1658 ROWLAND *Moult's Theat. Ins.* 990 Three feet and shanks on each side of a 'leek colour. 1570 LEVINS *Manup.* 34/12 Ye 'leekgarth, porretum. 1662 MERRETT *in Neris Art of Glass* xxiii, A very fair Sea-green, called 'Leek green. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* 58 A broad leek-green swamp. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 81 Blue, violet, leek-green, mid-brown. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), 'Leek-Heads, a kind of Warts that come about a Horse's Pasterns and Pastern-joints. 1795 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Louisa* iv. Wks. 1812 I. 281 'Leek-porridge, stir-about, we'll sooner want. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 295/2 'Leek potage, porraita. 1781 [C. JOHNSON] *John Juniper* II. ii. 176 It will agree with the stomach of a Welshman as well as leek-pottage. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xiii. 190 Lynne-seed and 'lik-seed and lente-seeds alle Aren nout so worthy as whete. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerno's Regim.* (1535) 91b, The .i.ense of henbane with the leke sede muste be bourned to gether. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6099 It wolde finde hom lec & worten [?w.]. 'lek worten, like worten, lek(wort) inowe bi be jere.

Leek(e, obs. form of LEAK, LIKE.

† Leekish, a. Obs. [f. LEAK + -ISH.] Resembling a leek in colour.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* ii. v. 133 b, There is also an other kinde of Choler, called Leekish, so named because it is as grene as a Leek.

† Leeky, a. Obs. [f. LEAK + -Y.] = prec. 1552 HULOET, Leeky or of leekes, *porraeus*. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 108 The second is . . . of a leeky nature or greene colour. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 227 It had confected or made a Leeky liquor above the greater Flint.

Leel, obs. Sc. form of LEAL.

Lee-lane. Sc. [An emphasized form of lane LONE. The first element is of doubtful origin; Ramsay has *liefu' lane* in the same sense: see LEFFUL.] Only in phrase by (one's) lee-lane: quite alone, by (one)sself.

1878 STEVENSON *Merry Men* ii, Praying . . . that God would 'remember . . . fower purr, feckless, fiddling, sinful creatures here by their lee-lane beside the great and dowie waters'.

Lee-lang, Sc. form of LIVELONG.

Leelieho, obs. form of LEALLY.

Leelite (lēlit). Min. [Named by Clarke, 1818, after J. F. Lee, from whom it was received; see -LITE.] A waxy-looking variety of orthoclase.

1818 *Ann. Philos.* IX. 367 Specimens of Leelite are at present more common than those of petalite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 356 Leelite . . . is a deep, flesh-red variety.

Leell, -ich(e, -y, obs. forms of LEAL, LEALLY.

Leem, obs. f. LEAM; Sc. form of LOAM, LOOM.

Leeming, variant of LEAMING, LEMMING.

Leen, obs. f. LEAN, LEND v. 2, LIN v., to cease.

Leend, Leenes, obs. ff. LEND, LEANNESS.

Leenge, Leeper, obs. ff. LING, LEPER.

Leepwynke, obs. form of LAPWING.

† Leer, sb. 1 Obs. Forms: 1 hléor, hlíor, 2-4 leor, 3-5 ler, lire, 3-6 lere, 4 lure, lewre, 4-6 lyre, 5 lyr, leyre, 5-6 lyer(e, 6-7 leer(e. [OE. hléor, hlíor neut. = OS. hléor, hleor, hlier (MDu. liere, MLG. ler), ON. hlýr (only pl.).

Some scholars have regarded the word as cogn. w. Gr. ἡλεῖν side; but the z-mutation in the ON. form indicates an OE. type \*hleoza-; pre-Teut. \*kleusōn; E. Zapitza suggests that the neut. of an adj. with the sense 'adjacent to the ear', f. \*kleusō-ear (root \*klen- to hear: see LISTEN.)]

1. The cheek.

c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* i. 86 Gif hwylcum wearð bræde weaxe on pam nosum oððe on pam hleore. c1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in *W. Wülcker* 157/8 *Malac.* hleor. c1205 LAY. 30266 Urnen þa teres uppen þes kinges leores. a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 501 Þe tieres glide of hire lere. c1300 *Havelok* 2918 The heu is swilk in hire ler, So the rose in roser. 13. *Metr. Hom.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* LVIII. 273 As he eode wyl leores weete. c1330 *Spec. Gy Waru.* 842 Of þin eien þe hote teres þat goþ adoun bi þine lere. 1398 TREvisa *Barth.* De P. K. v. xiv. (Tollem. MS.), 'Mala' is þe lower, and in þe face ben twey lewres þat schetteþ in ayþer side of þe nose. c1410 *Sir Cleges* 153 Hys teris . . . That ran down þe his lyre. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. xxii. 371 This lytel brachet . . . lyched his learys and his erys. 1582 STANYHURST *Fenris* i. (Arb.) 33 With tears his lyers ful be blubbed. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Incl. in Holinshed* II. 106/1 The tears trilling downe his leeres.

2. The face, countenance; hence, look or appearance (of the face and skin), 'hue', complexion. Often in alliterative phrases, as lovely or lovelsome of leer, lily leer.

a 700 *Ælfric Gloss.* 438 *Frons*, hleor. a 1000 *Guthlac* 305 Þonne he to cordan on pam anade hleor onhyld. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 316 þi leor is, meiden, lufsum, & u muð murie. a 1310 in *Wright Lyric* P. K. v. 52 Hire lure lumes liht, Ase a launtere a nyht. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 227 Of lere ne of lykame lik him nas none. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* x. 2 A wylf . . . That lene was of lere and of liche bothe. c1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2510 The mayden with lily lere. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxxi. 145 Yourd rut that was so red, your lere lyre the lilly lyre. a 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 12 Her lothely lere is nothyng clere. — P. Sparowe 1031 The whytnesse of her lere. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 119 Fie trecherous hue, that will betray with blushing The close enacts and counsels of the hart: Heer's a young Lad fram'd of another leere, Looke how the blacke slawe smiles vpon the father. 1806 JAMESON *Sir Oluf* in *Whitelaw Sc. Ballads* (1875) 466/1 Whareto is your lere sae blae and wan?

3. † Temper, disposition.

(The identity of the word in this example is very doubtful.) a 1575 *Wyle Lapped in Morrills Skin* 1109 in *Hazl. E. P.* C. iv. 226 Thus endeth the jest of Morels skin, Where the curst wyle was lapped in; Because she was of a shrewde leere, Thus was she serued in this manner.

Leer (lier), sb. 2 [f. LEER v.] A side glance; a look or roll of the eye expressive of slyness, malignity, immodest desire, etc.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. iii. 50 Shee discourses: shee carues: shee giues the leere of inuitation. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 503 Aside the Devil turnd For envie, yet with jealous leer maligne Ey'd them askance. 1681 ORWAY *Soldier's Fort.* iii. i. Wks. 1728 I. 372 What a Hang-dog Leer was that. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iii. ii, The fellow has a roguish leer with him, which I don't like by any means. 1735 POPE *Prosl. Sat.* 201 Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer. 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* iii. vii, She accompanied these words with . . . so wanton a leer, that letc. 1851 LAYARD *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* xiii, 353 Old Gouriel, the Kinyah, still rejoicing in his drunken leer, was there to receive us. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* I. 143 A short, square, beetle-browed man, with a villainous leer.

Leer, sb. 3 Glass-making. Also 8-9 leor, 9 lier. An annealing-furnace. Also attrib., as leor-annealing; leor-pan = FRACHE.

1662 MERRETT *in Neris Art of Glass* 243 The Leer (made by Agricola, the third furnace, to anneal and cool the vessels . . .) comprehends two parts, the tower and leer. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. sv. Furnace*, The leer is an avenue five or six yards long, continued to the tower. 1797 P. WAKEFIELD *Mental Improv.* (1801) I. 143 The leor or third furnace. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII. 768/2 The third oven or leer. 1834 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 158 The annealing oven, or lier, is a long low rectangular chamber . . . furnished with numerous shallow iron trays. . . These trays are called lier pans, or fraiches. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 579 The cooling or annealing arch, or leer, is often built independent of the glass-house furnace. . . The leer pans or trays of sheet iron. 1890 GORDON *Foundry* 140 The tunnel is the 'leor', and the process is known as leor-annealing.

Hence Leering, treatment in the 'leer'.

1889 *Standard* 5 Jan. 2/1 The English glass is brighter and better from leor being used, instead of lime, for 'leoring', the leor 'leoring' being more expensive.

† Leer, sb. 4 Obs. exc. dial. [? repr. OE. lira

the fleshy part of the body.] The flank or loin; the hollow under the ribs.

c1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 146 He dide next his white leere Of clooth of lake lyn and cleere A breech and eek a sherte. 1725 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6397/2 Stolen, . . . a . . . Mare, . . . several white Spots on her Body, one larger than the rest on the further Leer. 1746 *Exmoor Courtship* 355 (E. D. S.) A geed ma a Vulch in tha Leer. 1777 *Horæ Subsecræ* 249 (E. D. D.) Under the leer. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, Leer, the flank—applied to man and beast.

Leer (lier), a. 1 Forms: 3-7 (9) leere, 5 ler, 6 leare, 6-7 leere, 7 leir, 7, 9 dial. lear, 9 dial. lair, 4- leer. [OE. \*here (implied in hienes emptiness) = OS., OITG. liri (MllG. liere, mod. G. leer, MDu. laer, Du. laar) = WGer. \*liri, of uncertain origin; according to some repr. an OE. \*lēzjo-, cogn. w. Goth. lasius weak.]

† 1. Empty. Also, clear of. Of a burden: Useless. Obs.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1527 [He] haveth attom his rizte spuse, Woves wete [an] lere huse. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1800 Po was bruteine his lond of romenis al mest lere. 1387 TREvisa *Hiden* (Rolls) II. 283 3if þey fyndeþ it [Fortune's horn] empty [?v. leer], þanne þey makeþ sorwe. *Ibid.* III. 311 How longe schal a fool lere lere fardelles? 1398 — *Barth.* De P. R. xvii. cxxxv. (1495) 691 The pyth wythin is wasted and therfore the hole is voyde and lere. c1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 50 Take þin cofyns, & put in be oyvne lere. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxi. 252 (Harl. MS.) 'Do gete me', quod she, 'a ler tonne, withte oute onye delaye'. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 158 b, Let all your leere pottis [L. vasa inania] stande the mouthe downward. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 16 b, Some luttill lasse will not permit Achylles couch be leare. (1864 Sir J. K. JAMES *Tasso* xix. xxx, Carnage had choked the town, no spot was leare.)

b. Proposed as a Pathological term.

1893 S. GEE *Auscult. & Percuss.* iii. (ed. 4) 58 Skoda . . . distinguishes percussion sounds according as they are full or leer. *Ibid.*, note, Skoda's word 'leer' is translated by Markham 'empty'. I formerly suggested 'scanty'. But indeed the word 'leer' needs no translation, for it is English as well as German, and bears the same meaning in both tongues.

2. Having no burden or load; said also of a horse without a rider. Obs. exc. dial.

1387 TREvisa *Hiden* (Rolls) I. 413 Þe foot man lere [printed lere] syngte to fore þe beef. 1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 8 Went he leere (quoth Socrates) or els charged with the charge of any burden? 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xxxv. lix, The horse runs leere away without the man. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xvii. xi. 94 Leading also after them in hand one lere horse. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* i. (1623) Biv. Bees . . . that are loaded seeme greater and longer then those that are leere. 1654 'PALAEMON' *Friendship* 32 An Asse, . . . overburthen'd with his Masters Carriage desired a Horse . . . led leer by him, to ease him by bearing a Part. 1688 *Wood Life* 7 Nov. 60 horses went thro' Oxford, . . . with leir and sumpter horses. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, Leer, empty. Wils. A leor waggon, an empty waggon. 1886 *Tip Cat* xv. 199 They were on the top of a load, . . . on their way to the rick-yard, promising to come back in what they call in those parts the 'leer' waggon. 1891 *Athenæum* 22 Aug. 255 In the country between Plymouth and Exeter between forty and fifty years ago any 'unladen' cart was familiarly spoken of as a lair or a lairy-cart.

3. dial. a. Of the stomach: Empty of food. b. Of persons and animals: Having an empty stomach; hungry, faint for want of food.

1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* i. ii. 83 Then what's the friar to the starving peasant? Just what the abbott is to the greedy noble—A scarecrow to leor wolves. 1853 AKERMAN *Wills. Tales* 97 His bill was sharp, his stomach leor, Zo up a snapped the caddin pair. 1862 HUGHES in *Macm.* *Mag.* v. 243/2 'Em be aggravat' birds, plaguey cunnin' let 'em be never zo leor. 1870 LADY VERNY *Letter Lise* 308 Do ye tell Madam to send me a sup o' broth, or summat, I feel so leor. 1878 JEFFERIES *Gamkeeper at H.* 15 I'm rather leor at supper.

*Proverb.* 1860 KEADE *Cloister & H.* i. 312 Better a lean purse than a leor stomach.

† Leer, a. 2 Obs. In 7 leare, lere. [app. f. LEER v.] Looking askance; oblique, indirect; sly, underhand.

1649 B. JONSON *New Inn* iv. i. He to bed and sleepe, And dreame away the vapour of Lone, if th' house And your leere drunkards let me. 1633 EARLE *Microsom.* (Arb.) 103 A Suspicious, or Jealous Man Is one that watches himself a mischief, and keeps a leare eye still, for feare it should escape him. a 1680 BUTLER *Acem.* (1759) II. 207 He had rather have them bear two Senses in vain and impertinently, than one to the Purpose, and never speaks without a Lere-Sense. *Ibid.* 459 He has a lere Trick, . . . to cry down all those Paces which he wants. a 1830 *Eng. Musgrave* viii, in *Child Ballads* (1885) II. 249/1 The laddie gae a lhyte leor look, A lhyte leor look gave he.

Leer (lier), v. Also 6 lere, 6-7 leare, leere. [Perh. f. LEER sb. 1 in the sense 'cheek'; the early examples of the vb. suit well the explanation 'to glance over one's cheek'.]

1. intr. To look obliquely or askance; to cast side glances. Now only, to look or gaze with a sly, immodest, or malign expression in one's eye. Also with adverbs, as aside, up, back; occas. with clause.

1530 PALSGR. 606/2, I leare or lere, as a dogge dothe underneath a doore. *Je regarde de loque vue.* 1575 Gamm. *Gurlon* i. iii. 32 By chance a-syde she leares, And Gyb, our cat, in the milke pan she spied our head and eares. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 106 And now on hir, and then on him, Full lowly did leare. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. v. 1012 Even as a wolf, . . . Flies with down-hanging head, and leareth back Whether the Mastife doo pursue his track. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* v. v. 7, I will leere vpon him, as he comes by: and do but marke the countenance that hee will giue me. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. ii. xcv. Here Graculo learing up with one eye View'd the broad Heavens. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii.



6 Though Dame Fortune seem to smile And leer upon him for a while. 1720 *GAY Tales, Mad-dog* 35 They leer, they simper at her shame. 1735 *POPE Ep. Lady* 9 Here Fannia leering on her own good man. 1821 *LAMB Elia* Ser. i. *Grace bef. Meat*, C. V. L. when importuned for a grace used to inquire, first slily leering down the table, 'Is there no clergyman here?' 1851 *THACKERAY Eng. Hum.* vi. (1858) 310 The foul Satyr's eyes leer out of the leaves constantly. 1853 *KINGSLY Hypatia* xix. 218 He passed out through the ante-chamber, leering at the slave-girls.

fig. a 1745 *SWIFT* (J.), I wonder whether you taste the pleasure of independency, or whether you do not sometimes leer upon the court.

† 2. To walk stealthily or with averted looks; to slink away. *Obs.*

1586 *FERNE Blaz. Gentry* 260 He came leering softly on the other side the hedge. a 1634 *RANDOLPH Muses Looking-gl.* ii. ii. Who knows but they come leering after us To steal away the substance? 1666 *BUNYAN Grace Ab.* 7 144 Methought I saw as if the Tempter did lear and steal away from me, as being ashamed of what he had done. 1678 — *Pilgr.* i. (1862) 71, I met him once in the Streets, but he leered away from the other side, as one ashamed of what he had done. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Leer*, to go or sneak away. *North.*

3. *trans. a.* To give a leer with (the eye).

1835 *MARRYAT Jac. Faithf.* xi. Leering his eye at his father. 1838 *D. JERROLD Men of Char.*, *Matthew Clear* ii. (1851) 141 [A parrot] cocking his head, leering his eye, and working his black tongue.

b. To beguile or reduce to by leering.

1681 *DRYDEN Sp. Friar* i. 6 But Bertran has been taught the Arts of Court, To guild a Face with Smiles; and leer a man to ruin.

Hence *Leering vbl. sb.*

1619 *FLETCHER M. Thomas* iv. ii. Footra for leers, and leerings. c 1683 in *Roxb. Ballads* VII. 426 She knew him a Knave by his leering.

*Leer* e, obs. form of *LEAR* sb. 2.

*Leere*, var. *LERE* v. *Obs.*, to teach, learn.

*Leereboord*, obs. form of *LEARBOARD*.

*Leering* (li'ring), *pl. a.* [f. *LEER* v.] That leers, or looks with side glances.

1546 *J. HRYWOOD Prov.* (1807) 57 My cats leeryng looke. 1598 *FLORIO Ital. Dict.* To Rdr. A v. b. There is another sort of leering curcs, that rather snarle then bite. 1602 *ROWLANDS Greenes Ghost* 18 All the while he is telling his tale, he cast a leering eye about the shop, to see if there were euer a cloake, or anie other bootie. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* iii. 13 We know... what the Goats observ'd with leering Eyes. 1746 *SMOLLETT Refproof* 139 Behold the leering belle, caress'd by all. 1859 *W. COLLINS Q. of Hearts* (1873) 49, J. managed to get between his leering eyes and the book-case.

Hence *Leeringly adv.*

1702 *BR. NICOLSON Let. to Dr. Kennet* 9 He leeringly produces a Passage, wherein I maintain that [etc.]. 1839 *THACKERAY Major Gahagan* i. 'How do you do?' said the old hag leeringly.

*Leerne*, obs. form of *LEARN*.

*Leerness* (li'rnēs), [f. *LEER* a. 1 + *-NESS*.] Emptiness.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 60 Se micla geoxa .cymð..of to micelre fylle, oððe of to micelre lærness. 1398 *TREVISA Earth, De P. R.* xiv. ii. (Tollem. MS.), Mountynes ben sumtyme withinne ful of holownesse, and of dennes; and so by cause of voydenesse and of lereness it draweth and souketh in water. *Ibid.* vii. xlv. (1493) 257 Appetite of the stomak comyth by cause of lerenes and voydenes. 1656 *RIDGLEY Pract. Physick* 25 Arthritic. often causeth leanness with weakness of the joynts. 1833 *S. GEE Auscult. & Percuss.* iii. (ed. 4) 62 The prime property assigned by Skoda to a percussion-sound, its fulness or its leanness..is in fact a compound perception.

*Leery* (li'ri), a. 1 *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 7 *leirey*, 8-9 *leary*, *leery*, 9 *lairy*. [f. *LEER* a. 1 + *-Y*.] = *LEER* a. 1 in various senses. (In quot. 1676 = containing empty spaces or hollows.)

1676 *J. BEAUMONT in Phil. Trans.* XI. 734 These Stones are generally found in Leirey places (as they call it) that is, Cavernous. 1789 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.*, *Leary*, empty. Dorsetsh. 1796 *W. MARSHALL W. Eng.* i. 328 *Leary* or *Leary*, empty, as an unloaded cart or wagon. 1874 *W. COX Lett. & Jnals.* (1897) 372 My cart goes 'leery' (=empty) to fetch coals. 1880 *T. HARDY Mayor Casterbr.* xx. I've been strolling in the Walks and churchyard, father, till I feel quite leary. 1891 — *Tess* (1900) 44/1 And he so leery and tired that 'n didn't know what to do.

*Leery* (li'ri), a. 2 *slang.* Also 9 *leary*. [? f. *LEER* a. 2 + *-Y*.] Wide-awake, knowing, 'fly'.

1796 *GROSE's Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Leery*, on one's guard. 1812 *J. H. VAUX Flash Dict.*, *Leary*, synonymous with fly. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* i. 118 Frequently dropping their hands from at leary distance. 1830 *Ibid.* VI. 80 It was evident to the leary ones that his condition was bad. 1882 *Five Y. Penal Servit.* iii. 71 A 'leary look', in which feign, defiance and cunning are mixed up together. 1885 *Bazaar* 2 Jan. 1/2 The deep earth bank from a hole in which a leary water rat peeps upward at the terrier. 1893 *Oxford Mag.* 24 May 382/2 The leery lawyer simply stepped inside.

Hence *Leerily adv.*, in a leery manner.

1859 *FARRAR J. Home* 242 No, you very leerily managed to make the other fellow shoot him.

*Lees*, obs. f. *LEACH* sb. 1, *LEASE*, *LEASH*, *LESS*.

*Lees*, *pl.* (dregs): see *LEE* sb. 2.

† *Leese*, v. 1 *Obs.* Forms: (1) *-lëosan*, 2-4 *leosen*, (3) *-ien*, (3 and pers. sing. lust), 2-5 *leben*, 3-4 *leose*, (*Kent.* 3 *leese*, 3-4 *lyese*, 3rd sing. pres. *lyest*, *liest*), 3-6 *leese*, 3-6 *leaze*, 4 *Sc. leiss*, 4-5 *les*, 4-7 *leese*, (5 *lesyn*, ? *lyse*), 5-6 *leesse*, *leze*, *lees*, *Sc. leis*, 6 *leeze*. *Pa. t. a. strong.* (1) *-lëas*, 3 *les*, 1as, *leos*, 3-4 *leas*, (*pl.* and *subj.* VOL. VI.

3 *lure*, 3-4 *lore*, 4 *pl. lorn*), 4 *leseo*, *lees*, *Kent. lyeas*, (5 ? *lyse*), 6 *Sc. leis*. *β. weak.* 3 *leosed*, *Kent. lised*, 4 *leste*, *leest*, 4-5 *lest*, *Sc. lessit*, -yt. *Pa. pple. a. strong.* (1) *-lören*, 3 *i-lören*, 3-5 *ilore*, 4 *ylören*, *lorin*, *losen*, -in, 4-5 *ylöre*, *ylörn*, (e, *lore* (n), 5 *ylöore*, 4-7 *lorne*, 4-*lorn* (see *LORN* p. 1. a.). *β. weak.* 3 *leosed*, 4-5 *lest* (e, 6 *Sc. lesit*. [A Com. Teut. str. vb.: OF. *-lëosan*, only in compounds, *bëlosan*, *forlëosan* (*-leas*, *-luren*, *-lören*) corresponds to OFris. *wer-lëasa*, OS. *far-lëosan* (Du. *ver-liesen*), OHG. *vir-lëosan* (MHG. *verliesen*, mod.G. *verlieren*, influenced by the pa. t. and pa. pple.), Goth. *fra-lëusan*; other derivatives of the root (\**leus*:-*laus*:-*los*-) are LEASING sb., -LESS, LOOSE a. and v., LOSE v., LOSS. The root \**leus* is usually regarded as an extension of the \**leu*:-*lu* in Gr. *λύω*, L. *solvo*:-*solvo* to loosen.]

1. *trans.* = LOSE, in its various senses; to part with or be parted from by misadventure, through change in conditions, etc.; to be deprived of; to cease to possess; to fail to preserve, or maintain; to fail to gain or secure; to fail to profit by, to spend (time) unprofitably; to use (labour) to no advantage. Also *refl.*

a. In present stem.

c 1205 *LAV.* 20112 *Pat* he scal *pat* lif *leosen* & *leosen* his frowden. *Ibid.* 24914 *Idehesse* maked *mon* his *moucsipe* *leose* [c 1275 *leose*]. a 1225 *ANCR. R.* 102 *pe* cat of *helle*.. makede *hire* to *leosen* *bode* *God* & *mon*, *ind* *brod* *schone* & *sunne*. c 1250 *Kent. Sermon*, in O. E. *Misc.* 26 *He* was of *dred* for to *leese* his *rich* *riche* of *ierusalem*. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6 *per* many *thous* *leis* *per* *lijf*. a 1300 *Becket* (Percy Soc.) 859 *Tha* *must* *do* *so*. *Other* *thun* *lust* *thi* *bischof* *riche*: *other* *peraventure* *thi* *lyf*. 1340 *Ayenh.* 52 *pos* he *lyest* *at* his *time*, and *pe* *nist* and *pene* *day*. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* iii. 131 *Heo* *doth* *men* *leosen* *heore* *lond* and *heore* *lynes* *after*. a 1366 *CHAUCER* *Rom. Rose* 448 *For* a *lil* *glorie* *voine*, *They* *lesen* *god* and *eek* his *reine*. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 49 *He* is *worpy* to *lese* [M.S. v. 432] *The* *peok* *lesyth* his *fetheres* *whan* the *fyriste* *tree* *lesyth* his *lenes*. *Ibid.* xiv. xlv. 483 *This* *mount* is *perylous* to *stranges* *that* *knowe* *not* the *wayes* *therin*, for *they* *may* *lightly* *lese* *themsel*. a 1400 *Arthur* 231 *As* *þu* *wold* *not* *leze* *þy* *lyf*, *Ful* *lylle* *þys* *wythoute* *stryff*. a 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 46, I *leese* on *him* *so* *myche* *trauail*. 1485 *Gateway Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 384 *To* *lesse* and *forfayte* *one* *hundred* *shillings*. 1523 *Ld. BERNERS Froiss.* i. cclix. 384 *He* *that* *all* *cometeth* *al* *leseth*. a 1547 *EARL SURREY in Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 7 *Farre* of *i* *burne*, in *both* *i* *wast*, and *so* *my* *lyfe* *leze*. 1553 *Douglas's Æneis* xi. viii. 75 *Thou* *sall* *never* *leis* [*id.* *Small* los.]. *So* *ane* *penische* and *cattue* *saule* *as* *thine*. a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholam.* i. (Arb.) 63, I *do* *not* *meene*. *that* *young* *lentelemen*.. *by* *using* *good* *studys*, *shold* *lese* *honest* *pleasure*. c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* v. *Flowers* *distild*.. *Leese* *but* *their* *show*, *their* *substance* *still* *lives* *sweet*. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* i. 168 *Mans* *memorie*.. *oftentimes* *it* *assaieth* and *goeth* *about* *to* *leese* *it* *selfe*, *even* *whiles* *a* *mans* *body* *is* *otherwise* *quiet* and *in* *health*. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. *Ded.* to *King* § 3 *Water*.. *doth* *scatter* and *leese* *itselfe* *in* *the* *ground*, except *it* *be* *collected* *into* *some* *Receptacle*. 1611 *BULWER 1 Kings* xviii. 5 *Peradventure* *we* *may* *finde* *grasse* *to* *sau* *the* *horses* *and* *mules* *aliue*, *that* *we* *leese* *not* *all* *the* *beasts*. 1625 *BACON Ess.* *Empire* (Arb.) 307 *For* *that* *he* *winnes* *in* *the* *Hundred*, *he* *leese* *th* *in* *the* *Shire*. 1636 — *Sylva* § 390 *Flowers* *Pressed* *or* *Beaten*, *do* *leese* *the* *Freshness* and *Sweetness* *of* *their* *Odour*. 1675 *HOBBS Odyssey* (1677) 119 *Your* *life*, *quoth* *he*, *amongst* *the* *rest* *you'll* *leese*.

b. In pa. t. and pa. pple.

a. *strong.*

c 1205 *LAV.* 15519 *þe* *King* *his* *swine* *læs*. *Ibid.* 18202 *Ne* *les* [c 1275 *leos*] *he* *nætere* *leouere* *mon*. *Ibid.* 20453 *Penne* [wes] *heore* *wurðsipe* *iloren* *a* *bissere* *world*:-*riche*. a 1225 *ANCR. R.* 54 *Heo* *leas* *hire* *meiden* *hod*, & *is* *imaked* *hore*. c 1275 *Al Pains Hell* 139 in O. E. *Misc.* 151 *Heo* *heore* *mayden* *hod* *lure*. 1297 *K. Glouc.* (Rolls) 6287 *He* *dradde* *wanne* *he* *lore* *pat* *lif*, & *were* *þyrost* *to* *deþe*. a 1300 *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 337 *Al* *un* *love* *on* *the* *l* *las*. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 714 (Gott.) *To* *win* *pat* *bliss* *þat* *he* *ba* *lorin* [*Fairf.* *lorne*]. 1307 *Elegy* *Edw.* i. 1, *Jerusalem*, *thou* *hast* *ilore* *The* *four* *of* *all* *chivalerie*. 1313 — *Trist.* 1116 *þai* *lorn* *all* *her* *swink*. 1340 *Ayenh.* 85 *Ac* *þis* *ilordship* *he* *leas* *be* *zenne*. *Ibid.* 203 *Ee* *huam* *he* *were* *ouercome*, and *be* *huam* *he* *lyeas* *his* *miȝte*. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vii. 44 [He] *Persaut* *thi* *hund* *the* *slueth* *had* *lorn*. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W. Prol.* 26 *If* *that* *olde* *bokis* *weryn* *aweye* *ilornyn* *were* *of* *remembrance* *the* *keye*. *Ibid.* 945 *Dido*, *By* *the* *weye* *his* *wif* *Crusa* *he* *les* [z. r. lees]. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* viii. 132 *The* *sonne* *for* *sorwe* *ther* *of* *lees* *lyght* *for* *a* *tyme*. c 1400 *Beryn* 3731 *Fond* *this* *bynd* *seching*.. *Grasping* *al* *aboute* *to* *fynd* *that* *he* *had* *lore*. 1406 *HOC-CLEVE Mistrle* 349 *My* *purp* *his* *stuf* *hath* *lore*. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 892 *As* *dyde* *the* *knyght*.. *That* *slew* *his* *hounde* and *lyse* *hys* *lyfe*. *For* *a* *worde* *of* *hys* *wyfe*. 1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 39 *Here* *shal* *I* *hope* *no* *labour* *be* *lorn*. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iii. x. 104 *The* *port* *of* *Drepoun*, and *the* *raid* *quhar*.. *I* *leis* *my* *fadir*.

β. *weak.*

c 1205 *LAV.* 10629 *þa* *Pohetes* *weoren* *nude*, *he* *leosed* *heore* *aðele*. *Ibid.* 26360 *While* *þine* *aldren* *Fruce* *ieoden*.. and *seoden* *heo* *hit* *leosed* [c 1275 *losede*]. *Ibid.* 28337 *Nu* *ich* *ileosed* *habbe* *mine* *swines* *leofe*. c 1250 *Kent. Sermon*, in O. E. *Misc.* 30 *Alle* *þo*.. *þet* *þu* *burc* *yemer* *i* *wil* *liesed* *þo* *blisce* *of* *heene*. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2084 *Nine* *hundreth* *þere* and *tensith* *þine* *Was* *noe* *wen* *he* *lest* *his* *line*. 1313 — *E. E. Allit. P.* a. 9 *Allas* *i* *leste* *hyt* *in* *on* *erbere*. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* x. 260 *Ich* *leuwe*, *for* *thyl* *lachesse* *thow* *lest* *meny* *wederes*. 1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* i. i. (1544) 2 b, *They* *lost* *the* *dominion* *Of* *Paradise*.. *Their* *freedom* *leste*, and *became* *mortal*. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* ix. 477 *Feyll* *lesst* *thar* *lyff* *apon* *the* *Sotheroun* *sid*. a 1555 *LYNDESAV Tragedie* 120 *Efter* *that* *both* *strenth* and *speche* *were* *lesit*.

2. *absol.* and *intr.* To lose, be a loser.

c 1275 *LAV.* 12492 *We* *habbeþ* *for* *oure* *loue* *ilore* of [c 1205 *losede*] *vre* *leode*. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xii. 347 *Thai* *haf* *tald*.. *how* *thai* *lesst* *off* *thair* *men*. 1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* i. iii. 10 *He* *may* *wynne* *by* *doyn* *well* and *also* *lese* *by* *doyn* *euyll*. 1484 — *Fables of Arian* xviii. *Suche* *supposen* *to* *wynne* *sonytyme* *whiche* *lesen*. a 1592 *GREENE Geo. a Greene* (1599) D 2 b, *To* *know* *whether* *we* *shall* *win* *or* *leese*. 1599 *HARLUYT Voy.* II. i. 68 *Whereby* *the* *Empire* *of* *Constanti* *nople* *leese* *th*, and *is* *like* *to* *leese*. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. viii. § 6 (1873) 72 *Copies* *cannot* *but* *leese* *of* *the* *life* and *truth*. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 59 *All* *things* [are] *to* *follow* *in* *an* *ease* and *expedite* *course* *if* *you* *win*, but *all* *against* *you*, *if* *you* *leese*.

3. *trans.* To destroy; to bring to ruin or perdition; to spoil. = L. *perdere*.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* v. 6 *þou* *shalt* *lesin* [L. *perdes*] *alle* *þat* *spoken* *lesyng*. c 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 130 *Purw* *þat* *sinne* *he* *was* *lorn*. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 988 *Perfor*, *come* *liche* *creature*.. *les* *noust* *is* *lif* *þut* *for* *a* *litel* *wille*. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints Prol.* 52 *Hou* *þat* *cris* *ves* *of* *hire* *borne*, *to* *ransome* *mankynd* *þat* *ves* *lorn*. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* iii. 462 *Oyl* *pausia*, *whil* *hit* *is* *grene* *is* *best*, but *some* *in* *age* *hit* *is* *corrupt* & *lest*. c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim.* Non. xix. (1885) 155 *It* *is* *no* *prerogative* *or* *power* *to* *leese* *any* *good*, *or* *to* *mowe* *wast*, *or* *put* *it* *awey*. c 1485 *in E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 30 *Some* *after* *the* *spert* *with* *a* *dredly* *speche* *Begane* *to* *crye* and *said*.. *I* *am* *lorn*! 1496 *Dives & Payp.* (W. de W.) i. viii. 39/2 *The* *fendes* *that* *ben* *besy* *nyght* & *daye* *to* *lese* *us*. 1553 *Douglas's Æneis* x. vi. 64 *Syne* *sinate* *he* *lycas*, and *him* *has* *al*



lee-shore. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. 5 The English were so alarmingly close upon a lee shore, that one of the ships actually touched the ground.

*attrib.* 1871 WHITTIER *Sisters* 26 If in peril from swampy sea Or lee shore rocks.

† 2. A shore that affords shelter from the wind. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xliii. (1663) 171 We weighed Anchor, and . . . put ourselves under the lee-shore of a Creek. 1711 SHAKESP. *Charac.* (1737) III. 96 To retire under the lee-shore, and ply our oars in a smooth water.

**Lee side.** Also *dial.* **lew side.** [LEE sb.<sup>1</sup>] That side of any object which is turned away from the wind. Opposed to *weather-side*.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 815/2 The Carrike was on the weather side, and the Regent on the lee side. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fenn. Mon.* i. (1623) Civ. They fly alow by the ground. . . in the . . . lee-sides of the hedges. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* III. v. 340 The . . . lee-sides, . . . her two sides very different; the side, intended to be always the lee-side, being flat. 1833 MARKWAT P. *Simplex* xii. I waited under the bulwark on the lee side. 1855 MARKWAT *Phys. Geog. Sea* 96 The weather side of all such mountains as the Andes is the wet side, and the lee side the dry. 1894 Q. *Rev.* Apr. 418 The valleys that lie on the 'lew' side of the prevailing winds.

*fig.* 1812 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. viii. 240 You see I keep on the leeside of prudence.

† **Leesing**, *vbl. sb.*<sup>1</sup> *Obs.* [f. LEESE v.<sup>1</sup> + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] Losing, loss. Also *occas.* destruction, perdition.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. v. 93 Of his leosinge I lauhwe. . . Ac for his wynnynge I wepe. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 369 It is . . . mooste lykynge to be fende and lesynge of soules. c. 1400 *Langland's Cirurg.* 37. I suppose bat a wounde be compound wib holownes & lesynge of fleisch & of skyn. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 298/2 Lesynge, or thyngys loste, . . . perdition. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 133/2 She . . . conceived the sonne of God and was deluyeryd without leesyng of her virgynyte. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Proiss.* I. xcvi. 119 They of Vannes were in moost iopardy, and in peryll of lesynge. 1585 PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* i. vi. 49 The offence of God, that is, the leesyng of his friendship by that sin if we do it.

† **Leesing**, *vbl. sb.*<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* [f. LEESE v.<sup>2</sup> + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] a. Deliverance; redemption. b. Loosening.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke i. 68 Gesohte & dyde lesynge folces his. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 298/2 Lesynge, or losynge of a thyngne bowndyn. . . *solutio*.

† **Leesing**, *vbl. sb.*<sup>3</sup> [? f. lees pl. of LEESE sb.<sup>2</sup> + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] ? Impregnation with lees (of better wine). c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 116 Jiff swete wyne be secke or pallid put in a Rompney for lesynge.

**Leesome** (lēsūm), a<sup>1</sup> *Obs. exc. Sc.* Also 3 lefsum, leofsum, 6 lesum, 8 leisum. [Early ME. *leofsum*, f. *leof* LEEF a. + -sum -SOME.] Loveable; pleasing; pleasant.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 Wowe beð wunsum þe hit ne bie naht lefsum. a. 1225 *Juliana* 17 Towart te lueiende godd mi leofsome leofsum. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 195 He culd nocht find that he had far misgane, Sen lesum wes to haif ma wyffis nor ane. 1792 BURNS 'In summer when the hay was mawn' x. The tender heart o' leesome luvie. The gowd and siller canna buy. ? a. 1800 Thomas o' Yonderdale x. in *Child Ballads* (1892) IV. 410/1 Fair and leesome blew the wind. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 62 Some gentle cushie-dows, That saw The leesome lairck's wae.

† b. **Leesome lane**: a variation of LEE-LANE. (Cf. LEEFUL b.)

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xi. There sat the Laird his leesome lane.

† **Leesome**, a.<sup>2</sup> Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 4-5 lefsum, *Sc.* 5-6 lesum, (6 lesume, 7 leesome), 6 leifsum (?), le iuesom, 6-7 leasum, leasom (e), leisum, leisom (e), 7 leisum, 8 leesome. [ME. *leifsum*, f. *leif* LEAVE sb. + -sum -SOME.] Lawful, permissible, right.

? a. 1400 *Langland's P. Pl.* B. xi. 92 MS. B. (reads lefsum for licitum of other texts; MS. O has leueful). 14. HENRYSON in *Bannatyne Poems* (1873) 611 Hir kirtill suld be of clene constance, Lasit with lesum lufe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. iii. 25 So that it lesum be Dido ramanie In spouseage bund. 1552 LYNOESAY *Monarchie* 6079 The Secretis quihik he saw Thay wer nocht leifsum (? leissum) for to schaw To no man. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* i. 776 To set ane Court in leissum time and place. 1560-78 *Bk. Discip.* Ch. Scot. (1621) 75 Without this lawfull calling it was never leesome to any person to meddle with any function Ecclesiasticall. a. 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 15 Puir men labouraris hauntand to thair lesum bussenes. a. 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* lxx. 2 Blind brutal Boy, that with thy bou abuses Leill leesome love by lechery and lust. 1681 *Act Secur. Peace Kingd. Scot.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1648/4 His Majesty . . . Declares, that in this Case, it shall be leissum to Heritors to put their Tennants off their Lands. a. 1758 RAMSAY *Jenny Nettles* iii. The leel and leesome gate o't.

Hence **Leesomely** *adv.*, lawfully. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 21 We may lesumlie desyre o' God our necessarie sustentation. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 46 He may lesumellie distrenzie them, for the relieue and service aucht to him for his lands.

**Leesse**, *obs.* form of LEACH sb.<sup>1</sup>, LEASH.

**Leest** (e), **Leester**, *obs.* f. LEAST, LEST, LEISTER.

**Leet** (lēt), *sb.*<sup>1</sup> *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 5-6 lete, 6-7 leete, 5- leet. [ad. AF. *lete* or AL. *leta*, of obscure origin; perh. ad. OE. *lēp*: see LATHE sb.<sup>1</sup> Prof. Skeat conjectures that it represents an OE. \**lēte* connected with *lētan* LET v.<sup>1</sup> (cf. LEET sb.<sup>3</sup>), but no evidence of this has been found.]

1. A special kind of court of record which the lords of certain manors were empowered by charter or prescription to hold annually or semi-annually; = COURT-LEET.

1292 *Year Bks.* 20 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 297 E par la reson ke yl ad une lete en tel luy, a la quele presente fut ke Jon deynz la purceynte de sele lete fut resident. 1294 *Abbr. Placit.* 22 *Edw. I*, Norf. rot. 2. 291 (Du Cange) Et quia predicta transgressio . . . magis sonat injuria senescalli quam injuria eorum qui fuerunt presentatores, nec presentacio in Lete alicujus facta, est fundamentum iudicii [etc.]. 1303 *Year Bks.* 31 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 399 Par la reson ke presente fut a lour lete de tiel lieu par deceyners qe [etc.]. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 11 Amercyn in a corte or lete, *amercio*. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 243 Expenses at ij. Leetes at Snaynton. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 36b, Suite of court from three wekes to thre wekes and to the two great letes. 1538 — *Jnst. Peas* 80b, The lordie in his Lete, and the Shyriffe in his Tourne to enquire and to have for every defaute xx<sup>s</sup>. a. 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1633) 164 The Leet and Law day is all one [in a manor]. This Leet is ordinarily kept but twice in the year. 1583 STURRES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 9 In euerie which shire or countie, be courts, lawe daies, and leetes, as they call them, euerie moneth. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* vi. (1891) 52 And in those shieres there were no manours or Lordships neyther anye Courtes Baron or leetes kept or holden. 1643 SIR J. SPELMAN *Case of Affairs* 2 Every single man of twelve yeares of age ought by Law in some or other of His Majesties Leetes to swear Allegiance to His Majesty. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Rumney Marsh*, Privileges of leet, lawday, and tourn. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 153 Inferior courts of known jurisdiction . . . such as a leet or a civil court within a borough. 1854 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* (1857) 107 Every Leet shall enquire of all offences against the Statute. 1877 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. iii. 197 In their renewal of this system the Commons seem to make sheriffs in their leets answer for the provincial synod.

† b. *transf.* Used in pl. as *transl.* of L. *comitia*. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* i. xliii. 31 In the grand-leetes and solemne elections of Magistrates.

† c. A commission or committee. *Obs. rare*—1. 1665 J. BUCK in *Peacock Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. B. 59 There be certain privileged Persons and Townsmen appointed for the Paving Leet.

2. The jurisdiction of a court-leet; the district over which this jurisdiction extended, in some cases including only the manor, in other cases a wider area, often that of the hundred.

1477 *Paston Lett.* No. 807 III. 211. I trow it to the lord of the soyle and not to the lete; for the maner holdyth nothyng of hyr. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 30 § 16 Whiche landis tenementes services and a lete with the appurtenances the said John Ynter purchased. 1630 KISSON *Surv. Devon* 8 308 (1810) 316 All this circuit, north the leet of Womberley, was timbered with tall trees. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 291 Where a Leet being a more large or greater Jurisdiction hath been granted to a man and his heirs. 1710 *Act 8 Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4681/3 This Act shall not prejudice the Right of the City of London, or the Lords of any Leet. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 293 The courts of the tourn and leet were erected.

† b. *transf.* A district generally. *Obs.* 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 206 For fate forbiddeth famine to abide within the leete where plentie is.

3. *attrib.*, as *leet-court*, -day, -jury, -jurymen; *leet-ale*, a drinking of ale at the time of the leet.

1781 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. 129 note, \*Leet-ale, in some parts of England, signifies the Dinner at a court-leet of a manor for the jury and customary tenants. 1651 W. G. COVELL *Inst.* 96 To goe twice a year to the Sheriffs Courts, or \*Leet Courts. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 517 Whole court or leet-days. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* ix. 1167 So, all's one lawsuit, all one long leet-day! 1720 STURVE *Stow's Surv.* *Lond.* I. ii. 25 The \*Leet Jury of the Manour of East Smithfield. 1766 ENTICK *Lond. IV.* 398, 20 inquest or \*leet jurymen.

**Leet** (lēt), *sb.*<sup>2</sup> Now chiefly *Sc.* Also 5, 7, 9 lite, 6 liet, lyet, lytt, 7 lyte, leit. [app. an aphetic form of ELITE sb.<sup>2</sup> (a. OF. *élite*, *eslele*), election. (With the phrase to be in leet cf. OF. *estre en eslite* 'to be at the choice or disposal' of a person.) Sense 2 may be a development of sense 1; but cf. LITE sb. = ELITE sb.<sup>1</sup>, (bishop) elect.]

1. A list of persons designated as eligible for some office. Phrases, to be in leet, to be on the leets, to put in leet, to put on the leet, etc. *Short leet*: a select list of a prescribed number of candidates, which is to be submitted to the elective body or the appointing authority.

1441 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 7 Quhasaeuer that happynnis to be put furth at lites to be chosin alderman. a. 1550 *Ordinances* in *Boyle Hedon* (1895) App. 66 The maior and crowner, with the other of his counsell, shall name two men to be that day in liet of the mayre, and iij<sup>or</sup> men to be in liet as baylyffis. And when suche lyetts are writtene, the said mayre or crowner shall fyrst tell to the towne clerke, and cawse hym writte, whiche of them as is in lyet shalhe chosyne the mayre by hymne, and so the baylyffis. 1612 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI.* (1816) IV. 518/1 To present ane Leik to my Lord [of] aucht persones. 1614 BR. COWPER *Dilectologie* 180 You will not finde any Bishop of Scotland when the general Assemblie hath not first nominated and giuen vp in lytes to that effect. c. 1635 W. SCOT *Apol. Narr.* (Alexander and Mr. Robert Pont . . . [and] ordained edicts . . . for the admission of one of them to the superintendenship. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 152 That they would put on the leet five or six of the discreetest of the ministrie, that his Majesty may make choise of two of them to be ministers in his housis. 1639 in *Baillie's Lett.* (Bannatyne Club) I. 124 The Moderator for the time offered to my Lord Commissioner a lite, whereupon voices might passe for the election of a new Moderator. 1718 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 375 Mr. Chambers, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Rodgers, were on the leet. 1822 *Galt Provost* vii. 51 The policy of gentlemen putting themselves on the leet to be members of Parliament. 1865 *Reader* 21 Oct. 450/2

The chair of Scots Law . . . is vacant. The patrons are the Faculty of Advocates and the Curators, the former having the right of presenting to the latter a leet of two, from which the appointment must be made. 1884 SIR A. GRANT *University Edinb.* II. 279 The Town Council . . . placed him on a leet of persons eligible for the Principalship.

2. pl. The candidates forming a 'leet'.

The only use which is known to us outside Scotland is with reference to the annual election of Wardens of the Trinity House, Hull. Four 'leets' are nominated, from whom the two wardens are chosen.

1533 BELLENDEN tr. *Livy* III. (1822) 298 The candidatis and new litis [tr. L. candidati]. 1552 in *Rec. Convent. Roy. Burghs* (1870) I. 3 Quhilk new counsaile and auld counsaile to convene on Fryday . . . and cheis the litis to the offices. . . It is of . . . auld vse, that the provest than present, the dene of gild, and thesaurare ar litis to that samin office for the zeir to cum. 1583 in *Maitland Edin.* (1753) 232 To proceed to the cheising of the Lytts to the Magistrats and Officemen.

† **Leet**, *sb.*<sup>3</sup> *Obs.* [repr. OE. (*wega*) *gelæte* = OHG. *kallig* (*dero wago*) junction (of roads): = OTent. type \**galatjōm*, f. \**ga*- together + \**lēt*-: see LET v.<sup>1</sup> A form *relect* given in the East Anglian glossaries is due to a wrong division of *three elect*, *four elect*, repr. OE. \**þrēora gelæte*, *fōwer-gelæte*. (See Skeat in *Academy* 2 Mar. 1878.)]

A meeting of the ways, a cross-way; only in two-, three-, four-way leet.

[c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxii. 9 Gað nu witodlice to wega xelatum.] 1603 HARRIS *Popish Imposture* 134 Our children, old women, and maides afraid to crosse a Churchyard, or a three-way leet. 1608 GOLDING *Kipl. Frossard* II. 95 Arruuing at a three-way leete, and consulting among themselves which way was to be taken. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* I. ix. (1636) 24 Situated in the middest, betwene Latium and Tuscanie, as it were in a two-way leet. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 923, 289 There are four principal ones—the Heathenish, Jewish, Christian, Mahometan—of which scrupulous four-way leet, to take an Historical short delineation. 1674-91 RAY S. & F. C. *Words* 105 A Three or four-way Leet, . . . where three or four ways meet.

**Leet** (lēt), *sb.*<sup>4</sup> *dial.* [Of uncertain origin: by some referred to OE. (\**hlēte*) *hlēte*, ON. *hlēyti* share, portion; the OE. word, however, is recorded only in the sense 'casting of lots'.] A stack of peat, etc. (see *quots.*).

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. x. 98 In Hertfordshire . . . the same Morning the Grass is mown . . . we ted . . . it the same day . . . it may be . . . raked into Windrows, and then put into Grass-cocks. The second [day] we shake it into square Leets . . . then put it into Bastard-cocks. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* V. 101 Peats are estimated by the leet, which is a solid body piled up like bricks, 24 feet long, and 12 ft. broad at bottom and 12 feet high. 1892 *Blackb. Mag.* Oct. 475 Carage, carting and leading a leet or stack of peats.

**Leet** (lēt), *v.* *Sc.* Also 7 leit, 8 lytt. [f. LET sb.<sup>2</sup>] *trans.* To place in a list of selected candidates; to nominate. Hence *Leet'ed ppl. a.*; *Leet'ing vbl. sh.*

1583 in *Maitland Edin.* (1753) 231 Therefter the said Provost, Baillies, and Counsell, sall nominate, and lytt three Persones . . . of the saids fourteen Crafts. 1612 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 518/1 To leit and present two persones with the auld thesaurar to the Thesaurie of the said cietie. *Ibid.*, To haue the fre leitting and election of thair said prouest deane of gild baillies and thesaurar. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) p. xxi, Thair wer six persones leitit to be sent to the King that he myght chuse ane of them for that kirk. *Ibid.* 200 Sitting doune as moderator without any leetting or voycing. 1647 in *Baillie's Lett.* (Bannatyne Club) III. 20 Mr. David Calderwood . . . hes pressed soe a new way of leetting the moderator for time to come, that [etc.]. a. 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) I. 314 They referred their leetted [Bannatyne Club ed. listed] men with eiking paring or changing to the next provincial assembly.

**Leet**, *obs.* form of LET v.; *dial.* var. LIGHT.

**Leethwake**, *obs.* form of LEATHWAKE.

**Leetle** (lēt'l), a jocular imitation of a hesitating or deliberately emphatic pronunciation of LITTLE.

1755 JOHNSON *Grammar* in *Dict. c.* j. There is another form of diminution among the English, by lessening the sound itself, especially of vowels; as there is a form of augmenting them [*sic*] by enlarging, or even lengthening it; . . . as, *little* pronounced long, *leetle*. 1835 B. HOFLAND in *L'Estrange's Friendships Miss Nitford* (1882) I. xi. 280 A gentleman, somewhat a leetle too much dressed. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* II. Just a leetle drop, with a little cold water, and a lump of sugar. 1894 G. W. APPLETON *Correspondent* I. 45, I am sure he went just a leetle wrong.

† **Leetor**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. LET sb.<sup>1</sup> + -OR.] A member of a leet; one bound to appear at a leet.

1714 SCROGG'S *Courts-Leet* (ed. 3) 4 Then call over the leetors, and mark every one that appears.

**Leeve**, variant of LEVE *Obs.*

**Leevetail**, variant of LEETAIL *dial.*

**Leeward** (lē'wōd, lē'waid), a. (*sb.*) and *adv.* Forms: 6 leaward, *Sc.* leuwart, 7 le(y)ward, 7-leeward. Also see LEEWARDS. [f. LEE sb.<sup>1</sup> + -WARD.]

A. *adj.*

† 1. Of a ship: That makes much leeway. *Obs.* a. 1618 RALEIGH *R. Navy* 13 The high charging of ships it is that . . . makes them extreme Leeward. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 127 What makes her Leeward or keep a good Wind. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Leeward ship*, a vessel that falls much to leeward of her course, when sailing close-hauled, and consequently loses much ground.

2. *gen.* Situated on the side turned away from the wind; having a direction away from the wind. Opposed to WINDWARD. *Const. of.* Hence *occas.*



Sheltered. *Leeward shore* = LEE-SHORE. *Leeward-tide, -trade* (see quots. 1721, 1735). *Leeward-way* = LEE-WAY.

1666 DR. ALBEMARLE in Quaritch *Rough List* Oct. (1900) 102 Being Leeward of them standing to ye eastward. a 1687 PETTY *Fol. Arith.* ii. (1691) 53 The Windward Ship has a fairer Mark at a Leeward Ship, than vice versa. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Leeward Tide*, is when the Tide and Wind go both one way. 1705 *London Gaz.* No. 4113/2 The Wind slackened upon a Leeward Tide. 1717 ARBUTHNOT *Tables Anc. Coins, Navis*, 230 Because of the great quantity of leeward way. 1735 BAILEY, *Leeward Trade*, is when the Tide and Wind go both one way. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* Intro. 38 Wanderers shipwreck'd on a leeward shore. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XI. 340 There was a small island leeward of the launch. 1814 SCOTT *Ed. of Isles* i. xxv. For our storm-toss'd skiff we seek Short shelter in this leeward creek. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers* *Torksh.* v. 157 The annual fall of rain is not the same in amount... on the windward side as on the leeward side of a mountain. 1893 *Academy* 25 Nov. 467/2 The dirty Ainus can be leeward of deer and not be scented by them.

3. *absol.* or quasi-*sb.* = LEE-SB.<sup>1</sup> 2, 2 b. In phrases *on, upon, to (the) leeward (of)*.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Heise the myszen, and change it out to leart. 1595 MAYNAROE *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 22 We saw a shippe on the leeward of us. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. 422 They sun-burnt Africk keepe Upon the leeward still. 1695 *London Gaz.* No. 3135/3 It blowing a fresh Gale, Captain Dowglass... was necessitated to Fight to Leeward. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III v. 341 The proa... as she appears when viewed from the leeward. 1800 WEEMS *Washington* xiv. (1877) 209 Finding he was going fast to leeward. 1859 JEFFSON *Brittany* vi. 77 The priest... exhorted the lazar... not to speak to any, or to answer unless to leeward of the person spoken to. 1874 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. 135 Forked sticks, driven into the ground to leeward of the fire.

fig. 1846 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxii. His friend... ought not... to be suffered to drop to leeward in the conversation.

B. *adv.* Toward the lee (see LEE-SB.<sup>1</sup> 2).

1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbock* v. Tho' leeward whyles, against my will, I took a bicker.

**Leewardly** (l'wɔːdli, lɪəˈwɔːdli), *a.* [f. LEEWARD + -LY.] Of a ship: Apt to fall to leeward. Opposed to WEATHERLY.

1683 HACKETT *Collect. Voy.* i. (1699) 31 So leewardly a Ship, that she would not make her way sother than N. by W. with this Sea. 1801 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1843) IV. 274 She was such a leewardly ship... that I should often be forced to anchor on a lee shore. 1805 *Examiner* 18 Mar. 163 They are far too leewardly to work to windward.

fig. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *My Shipm. Louise* II. xxiv. 216 There's the Whole Dooty of Man—a bit leewardly; I couldn't fetch to windward of it myself.

**Leewardmost** (l'wɔːdmɔːst), *a.* [f. LEEWARD + -MOST.] Situated furthest to leeward.

1693 *London Gaz.* No. 2887/3 He was the Leewardmost Ship of the whole Fleet. 1726 G. ROBERTS *4 Years Voy.* 291 By the Time that it was high Water, under the Leewardmost of the little Islands. 1797 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 341 The leewardmost and sternmost Ships in their Fleet. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxvi. 86 We... were glad to reach the leewardmost point of the island.

† **Lee'wardness**. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being leeward, tendency to fall to leeward.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. iii. 50 Such was the leewardness of his Ship... by stormy contrary winds was he forced so farre to Sea. a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iv. (1704) 452/1 The others cannot beat it up, because of their Leewardness.

† **Lee'wards**. *Obs.* [f. LEEWARD + *advb.* -es, -s.] = LEEWARD A. 3.

1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* xv. (1577) 43 b. Whether the shippe goeth to leewards, or kalleth hir way good.

**Lee-way, leeway**. [f. LEE-SB.<sup>1</sup> + WAY.] The lateral drift of a ship to leeward of her course; the amount of deviation thus produced. Also *To make, fetch up, make up lee-way*. *Angle of lee-way*: the angle made by the direction of a ship's keel, with that of its actual course.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 145 To give allowance to your Course according to the Lee-way you have made. 1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 414 The same Theory is applied to the Motion of Ships, abstracting from the Lee-way, but having regard to the Velocity of the Ship. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 576 The angle of lee-way, seven points, remain'd. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 8 Aug., To fear that the tide would fail before we should fetch up our lee-way. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* Gloss., When sailing close-hauled with all sail set, a vessel should make no lee-way. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* v. xxiii. Do as you pleased, she [the boat] always made more leeway than anything else.

fig. 1827 SCOTT *Trul.* 2 Dec., Labour'd to make [bread make up] lee-way, and finished nearly seven pages to eke on to the end of the missing sheets when returned. 1835 W. IRVING in *Crayon Misc.* (1849) 196 He... made great leeway toward a corn-crib, filled with golden ears of maize. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player, Europe* iv. 221 Both in time and space it is rapidly making up its leeway. 1884 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 5/1 We have a great deal of leeway to make up with the Australians.

**Leeze**, *obs.* pl. of LEE-SB.<sup>2</sup>

**Leeze me**. *Sc.* Also 6 leis/s, 8 leez. [Short for *lee is me dear is to me*.] An expression of lively satisfaction; 'pleased am I with'. *Const. for, on.*

15... *Waving of yok & ynyu* 15 in *Bannatyne Poems* (1873) 388, I schro the, lyar, full leis me yow. a 1568 CLERK *Ibid.* 297 Fow leis me that graces gane. 1744 RAMSAY *Teat.* 299 Fow leis me that graces gane. 1799 BURNS *Bessy & Spinning Wheel* i. Oh leere me on my spinning-wheel, Oh leeze me on my rock and reel. 1861

RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. 29 Leeze me abune them a'... for yon auld cleareheaded man.

**Leaf** (*e*, *obs.* form of LEAF, LEAVE, LIEF, LIVE *v.* **Leaflet**, -ol, -ul, variant forms of LEEFUL *a.* **Obs.** **Leafly**, leafally, variant forms of LEEFULLY *Obs.* **Leafsilver**, *Obs.*: see LESSILVER. **Leafsum**, *obs.* form of LEEsome.

**Left** (*left*), *a.*, *adv.*, and *sb.* Forms: 2-4 *luft*, 3 *loeft*, 3 5 *lift* *e*, 4-5 *lyft* (*e*, 4-6 *lefte*, 4- *left*. [ME. *left*, *lyft*:—OE. *left* (Kentish), *lyft*, occurring only in the gloss 'inanis, left' (Mone Q. & F. I. 443), and in the comb. *lyft-dl* paralysis; the primary sense 'weak, worthless' is represented also in East Fris. *lyft*, Du. dial. *loof*, and the derived sense 'left' (hand) in MDu., LG. *luchter*, *lucht*, *lyft*, North Fris. *left*, *lefter*.

Cf. further (though connexion is very doubtful) OE. *lef* weak, *lefing* paralysis, *zefled* weak, *of*, OFris. *lef* weak, OS. *gilebōd* lamed.]

A. *adj.*

1. The distinctive epithet of the hand which is normally the weaker of the two (for examples see LEFT HAND), and of the other parts on the same side of the human body (occas. of their clothing, as in *left boot, glove, sleeve*); hence also of what pertains to the corresponding side of any other body or object. Opposed to *right*.

c 1205 LAV. 27693 [He] smat leir bene eorl sære a þa lift side þurh ut þa heorte. 13... E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 981 Hit watz lusty lothes wyf þat [looked] ouer her lyfte schulder. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 818 þe lefte eghe of hym þan semes les And narrower þan þe right eghe es. 1393 LANGL. P. P. C. IV. 75 Let nat þy lyft half, oure lord techþ, Wyte what þow delect with þy ryht syde. c 1449 PECKOC *Repr.* 530 Thei barren scrowis in her forehedis and in her lift arme. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog.* Glasse 27 Orions left foote. 1667 MILTON P. L. VIII. 465 Who stooping op'nd my left side, and took from thence a Rib. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 127 7 With his Hat under his left Arm. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 13 Place the right heel against the hollow of the left foot. 1895 *Punch* CVIII. 491 The peculiar striping of his [a tiger's] left shoulder.

b. *Left side, ½ half* (also LEFT HAND), used 'with a preceding prep.' (for: The position or direction (relative to a person) to which the left hand points.

a 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 Þer stod a richt halue and a luft also an castel wal. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 67 He setteþ þe synfulle on his lifthalf. 13... GAW. & GR. Knt. 698 Alle þe illes of Anglesay on lyft half he haldez. 1362 LANGL. P. P. A. II. 7 'Loke on þe lufthond', quod he. I lokede on þe lift half as þe ladi me tauchte. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) IV. 31 On the lift syde of the hille Carmelyn is a towne. 1474 CANTON *Chesse* 16 She should sitte on the lift side of the kyng.

2. † a. In various obsolete proverbial expressions, e. g. to see with the left eye, to work with the left hand, implying inefficiency in performance; to take a thing by the left ear (cf. quot. a 1684). † b. To go over the left shoulder: to be squandered. c. Over the left shoulder, now over the left simply, a slang phrase implying that the words to which it is appended express the reverse of what is really meant.

c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* III. xliii. 114 Þat beholden þinges tranzyt wip þe lifte eye ande heuynly þinges wip þe rist eye. 1650 B. DISCOLLIMINIUM 14 Some of our new Architects, have read some Authors about alterations of States with their left eyes, which makes them work with their left hands, so sinisterly. a 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* i. Pet. ii. 1. (1693) 225 Taking all things by the left Ear; for (as Epictetus says) Every thing hath two handles. 1705 *Rec. Hartford County Court (U.S.)* 4 Sept. in *Newcastle Daily Jnl.* 28 July 1891, The said Waters, as he departed from the table, he said, 'God bless you over the left shoulder'. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. 218 With 'other, perhaps, you'll have an account to keep, too; But an account of what will go over the left shoulder; only of what he squanders, what he borrows, and what he owes, and never will pay. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlii. Each gentleman pointed with his right thumb over his left shoulder. This action, imperfectly described in words by the very feeble expression of 'over the left', its expression is one of light and playful sarcasm. 1843 W. T. MONCRIEFF *Scamps* *London* i. i. I think she will come. *Ned*, Yes, over the left—ha, ha, ha! 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 137 'All over the left', said Frosty. 'He's come gammonin' down here that he's a great man... but it's all my eye'.

3. That has the relative position of the left hand with respect to the right. (Sometimes said with reference to the appearance to a spectator, and sometimes with reference to the direction in which the object is considered to face.) In predicative use with const. *of*; in attributive use now chiefly replaced by LEFT-HAND, exc. in certain special collocations, as *left wing* (of an army), *left branch* (of a stream). *Left bank* (of a river): that to the left of a person looking down the stream.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) XI. 128 Upon the lyfte way, men goon fytst un to Damas, by Flome Iordane. 1670 ECHARD *Cont. Clergy* 47 He falls a fighting with his text, and makes a pitch'd battel of it, dividing it into the right-wing and left-wing. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxiii. 319 They then proceeded along the left bank of the Tigris. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 28 A prison... the ruins of which long ago remained on the left bank of the Seine. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* (ed. 3) 45 That part of the shield which appears on the left side is called the dexter. *Mod.* The greater part of the town is left of the railway.

b. *Left side, left wing* (the latter by confusion with the military use), in politics, —LEFT SB.<sup>2</sup> c. For *left centre* see CENTRE SB.<sup>1</sup> 15.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vi. ii. 308 The Left side [of the Assembly] is also called the d'Orleans side. 1898 BODLEY *France* II. 427 Significant also is the attitude of the Socialists, who now compose the Radical left wing.

4. *Comb.*: parasynthetic, chiefly in sense 'having the left limb more efficient than the right'; as *left-eyed, footed* (hence *left-footedness*), *legged* (hence *left-leggedness*); also *left-sided, -witted* (see quots.). Also LEFT-HANDED.

1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* IV. ii. I wud not giue vp the cloake of your seruice to meet the splay-foot estate of any 'leftey'd knight about the Antipodes, because they are vnlucky to meete. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Jan. 5/2 [In rifle-shooting] a left-eyed man can easily fire from his left shoulder. 1891 SIR D. WILSON *Right Hand* 169, I am myself 'left footed. *Ibid.*, Right and 'left-footedness prevailed about equally. 1728 *Pork Dunc.* II. 68 Bernard... 'left-legg'd Jacob seems to emulate. 1829 MARRIAT *F. Midway* xvii. He was left-legged as well as left-handed. 1890 W. K. SIBLEY in *19th Cent.* May 773 (art.), 'Left-leggedness. 1880 BARWELL *Anurion* 84 The 'left-sided destination of fibrous concreta. 1616 B. JONSON *Horace's Art of Poetry* 389 O I 'left-witted [A.P. 301 *ego leuiss*], that purge every spring For chollet!

B. *adv.* On or towards the left side.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21639 Ouer and vnder, right and left, In þis compas godd all has left. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 228 Squadrons—left wheel! 1832 *Prop. Regul. Instr. Cavalry* II. 35 Rear Divisions left incline. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 125 Draw back the body and 'Left Parry'. 1884 *Times* 3 Mar. 5/3 'Troops, left about', was sounded immediately. 1885 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche*, March 23 She... Lookt left and right to rise and set of day. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Jan. 5/6 Mr. Gladstone was supported right and left by Lord H. and Sir W. H.

C. *sb.*

† 1. A mean, worthless person. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. P. P. B. IV. 62 Conscience hym tolde, þat wronge was a wikkid left. c 1425 *Servat. Sug.* (P.) 1284 His wyf, that cursyd lyfte, Brewed the childys deth that nyght.

2. a. = LEFT HAND. Often in *advb.* phrases referring to relative position or direction (cf. A. 1 b), where it is now apprehended as merely *absol.* of the *adj.*

a 1240 *Sawles Warde in Cott. Hom.* 257 Þe middel stibituhhe riht and lift. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2463 Queder þou ches, on riht or left, I sal to me þat þou haues left. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 558 Vanguard to Right and Left the Front unfold. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 73 If the Shot graze to the riht or left. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* ix. 864 Jove... thunder'd on the left. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision Sin* 138 In her right a civil wreath, In her left a human head. 1855 — *Charge Light Brig.* III. Cannon to right of them, Cannon to left of them... Volley'd and thunder'd. 1859 *Field Exer. Infantry* 35 A squad will be formed to the front, left, or left about, on the same principle. 1898 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 7/3 Corbett kept trying to push his left in Shaukey's face.

b. *Mil.* The left wing (of an army). Also in *pl.*, the men whose place is on the left.

1707 *London Gaz.* No. 4334/4 Our Right was then at Louvignies, and our Left at Naast. 1780 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VIII. 14 We see the consequences. His left ran away, and left his right uncovered. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 191 The left's go about by three's. 1832 *Prop. Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 33 Their Centres and Lefts move up. 1881 HENRY *Cornet of Horse* xvi. (1888) 165 He formed... a heavy column of attack opposite the French left.

c. In continental legislatures, the section of the members who occupy seats on the left side of the chamber (as viewed from the president's chair), a situation which is by custom assigned to those holding relatively liberal or democratic opinions. Hence applied *transf.* to the more advanced or innovating section of a philosophical school, a religious sect, or the like.

For the origin of the party significance of the term, see CENTRE SB.<sup>1</sup> 15.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. ii. 285 Still less is a *Côté Gauche* wanting: extreme Left. 1898 BODLEY *France* II. 327 The combats between the Moderates and the Extreme Left.

3. A glove, boot, etc. for the left hand or foot.

1864 F. LOCKER *My Mistress's Boots* vii, Cinderella's lefts and rights To Geraldine's were frights.

Hence **Leftness**, the condition of being on the left.

1530 PALSGR. 238/1 Leftnesse, *gavchetté*. 1887 W. JAMES in *Mind* Jan. 14 Rightness and leftness, upness and downness, are again pure sensations differing specifically from each other.

**Left** (*left*), *pple.* a. [pa. pple. of LEAVE *v.*]

1. In senses of the *vb.* Now rare exc. in *left-luggage* (*office*, etc.).

c 1586 C'LESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LIX. vi. They babling prate, How my left life extinguish may Their deadly hate. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lviii. (1709) 432 How often does the lavish Gamester squander away a large left Patrimony. 1724 RAMSAY *Wyle of Auchtermuchty* xii. The twa left gaislings gat a clank. 1816 A. C. HUTCHINSON *Pract. Obs. Surg.* (1826) 173 He uniformly every night made a hearty repast from the left provisions. 1888 L. O. HERSHELL in *Law Reports, Ho. Lords* XIII. 53 Left-luggage offices for luggage brought to the station.

2. With *adv.* or *advb.* phrase; see LEAVE *v.* 1 14. 1783 COWPER *Let. to Newton* 17 Nov. He came to thank me for some left-off clothes. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 23 The squire's left-off chintz dressing-gown. 1852



R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 166 Our left-in-the-lurch friends. 1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* xxi, 324 The subject of left-off garments has always been an interesting one to me. 1888 W. MORRIS in *Mackail Life* (1899) II. 211 The town is the queerest left-behind sort of a place.

b. *absol.* passing into *sb.* Chiefly *colloq.*

1890 *Standard* 14 Apr. 276 Witness had given her some of his family's left-offs.

**Leftal**, obs. variant of **LEFFTAL** *a. dial.*

**Leftenant**, obs. form of **LIEUTENANT**.

**Left hand.** Forms: (See **LEFT** *a.* and **HAND**.)

1. (See **LEFT** *a.* 1.)

c1205 *LAV.* 28047 Ich igarap mi sword... mid mire leoft honde. a1300 *Cursor M.* 28968 þat þi left hand wijt noght for roos, þe almus þat þi right hand doos. 1340 *Aynb.* 196 Huanne þou dest elmesse ne wyte naȝt þi left hand huet deþ þi riȝt hand. 1387 *TREVISIA Nigden* (Rolls) I. 229 [He] halt his bridel in his left hand. c1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3847 Vnderne myne heved softly not he lay his left hand. 1480 *CANTON Chron. Eng.* cccxxx. (1482) 245 Charlys leyde... his lift hond on the missale. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxxviii. (1889) 169 To use the left hand, as well as the right. 1611 *BIBLE Matt.* vi. 3. 1727 41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Marriage*, In Germany, they have a kind of marriage called morganatic, wherein a man of quality contracting with a woman of inferior rank, he gives her the left hand in lieu of the right. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Race Wks.* (Fohn) II. 29 The French say that the English women have two left hands. 1879 *BROWNING Halbert & Hob* 42 Right-hand with left-hand linked... He faced his son submissively.

2. In phrases. *On, to the left hand (of)*: on the left side (of), in the direction of the left side; also *fig.* *To take the left hand (of)*: to place oneself on the left side (of). † *To give (a person or thing) the left hand of friendship*: to deal unfriendly with. *To marry with the left hand*, to contract a morganatic marriage with; hence *a wife of the left hand* (see *quot.* 1727-41 in 1); (*a daughter by the left hand*, one born of such a marriage (in *quot.* used for 'illegitimate').

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Pe get... an are loued ihesu cristes lift hond. a1300 *Cursor M.* 6323 On his left hand lokod he. c1300 *Ibid.* 23042 (Edin.) Pe wik in tūn on his left hand. c1450 *tr. De Imitatione* III. xl. 110 Þou art impugned on þe riȝt honde & on þe left honde. c1483 *CANTON Dialogues* ix. 49 *A le main senestre*, on the lyfte honde. 1502 *Ort. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) III. iii. 145 Unto theyme the which shall be on the lyfte hande. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 21 And nyther declyneth on the ryght hande... ne on y<sup>e</sup> lyfte hande. c1585 R. BROWNE *Astro. Cartwright* 1 Some being enemies will give it their left hande of friendship. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 820 On the right and left hand of Dariene are found twenty Rivers, which yelde Gold. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* iv. 203 The Figures to the left hand signifie Leagues in this Journal, or Miles. c1720 *Mist's Weekly Rev.* (1722) I. 252 When once a Man has been any Time on the left Hand of Gain, it must be [etc.]. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 237 On the left-hand... is the mountain of Rochemelon. 1762 *GOLOSME. Cit. IV.* lxvii. He would take the left hand at feasts. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 75 Place of every Suit in your Hand the worst of it to the Left-hand. 1788 CLARA REKKE *Exiles II.* 126 She is only my wife of the left hand. 1818 J. W. CROKER *Jrnl.* 7 Dec. in C. *Letters* (1834) I. iv. 122 The Prince certainly married Mrs. Fitzherbert with the left hand. 1883 L. R. GOWER *My Remin.* II. xxx. 337 One of the Grand Monarque's daughters by the left hand married a Duc de Chevreuse.

3. *attrib.* (usually hyphenated *left-hand*) passing into *adj.*, chiefly signifying 'placed or situated on the left side', or 'taking the direction towards the left side', occas. also 'ill-omened', 'sinister', 'underhand', 'inferior'. Also in special collocations: *left-hand blow*, one delivered with the left hand; *left-hand man*, † (*a*) a left-handed man; (*b*) one who has his place at one's left; *left-hand marriage* = *marriage with the left hand* (see 2); so *left-hand wife, queen*; *left-hand rope*, rope laid up and twisted 'against the sun'; † *left-hand tongue*, a language written from right to left, as Hebrew or Arabic.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 293/2 Left hande man [VSS. *K* and *S* (a1485) left handid man], *maucinus*. c1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2771 Like to the lefthande thefe. 1586 W. WEBBER *Eng. Poetrie* (Arh.) 74 Oft did a left hand crow foretell these things in her hull tree [tr. Virg. *Ecl.* i. 18 *sinistra... cornix*]. 1598 ROWLANDS in *Farr S. P. Flis.* (1845) II. 352 A little from that place Vpon the left-hand side. a1634 SIR J. WHITELOCKE *Liber Famelicus* (Camden) 13 An obscure... man... but expert in all the lefthand tongues, as hebrew [etc.]. 1635 *QUARLES Embl.* iv. 127 If left-hand Fortune give thee left-hand chances, Be wisely patient. 1650 *BAXTER Saints' R.* III. vi. § 26 (1651) 127 God... hath given them the very cream and quintessence of his blessings, when the rest of the world are... put off with common, and temporal, and left-hand-Mercies. 1664 *Floiden F.* v. 46 Then next the Left-hand wing did wield Sir M. C. old. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* iv. 202 Put down the Tide of the Voyage, over the left-hand Page. 1683 *TAYLOR Way to Health* xix. (1697) 429 Most Men inclining to the left-hand way, are thereby precipitated into all Vncleanness. 1687 *DRYDEN Hind & P.* l. 353 Then by a left-hand marriage [he] weds the dame. 1711 S. SEWALL *Diary* 9 Feb. (1879) II. 300 His place at the Council Board... will hardly be filled up. I have lost a good Left-hand man. 17... BURNS *Epitaph Holy Willie* i. His saut has taen some other way, I fear the left-hand road. 1818 J. W. CROKER *Jrnl.* 7 Dec. in C. *Papers* (1884) I. iv. 123 The lady... affected... scruples, which the left-hand marriage... silenced. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 173 Find... the given latitude in the

left-hand column. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* i. xvi. 117 For a long time we kept at the left-hand side of the glacier. 1871 K. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* xii. 2 Left-hand practices o'er the merry wine-cup. 1872 *LEVER Ld. Kilgobbin* lxvii, Regrets that beset us for not having taken the left-hand road in life instead of the right. 1894 FRANCES ELLIOT *Rom. Gossip* iv. 127 The beautiful villa... where lived his left-hand queen.

**Left-handed, a.** (Stress variable.) [-ED 2.]

1. Having the left hand more serviceable than the right; using the left hand by preference.

a1485 [see **LEFT HAND** 3]. c1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 62 The yonge man after warde was named Scuola, whiche is as much to say in Englyssh as lefte handed. a1627 *MIDDLETON & ROWLEY Changeling* III. iii. 121 I'll go up and play left-handed Orlando amongst the madmen. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 59 75 They are all Left-handed, and have always been very expert at Single Rapier. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 July 6/1 Perhaps some physiologist can explain... why a left-handed bowler is nearly always a right-handed batsman.

2. *fig.* † *a.* Crippled, defective. *Obs.* b. Awkward; clumsy, inapt. (Cf. *L. laevus*, *F. gauche*.) † c. Characterized by underhand dealings. *Obs.*

a. 1629 *Leather* 10 How many... Manuall Trades must be left-handed and go lame, if Leather... be taken from them. 1636 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Catal. Tavernes* (1877) 52 Chertsey... there is a decayed left-handed bridge over the river: I wish it mended.

b. 1613 *BEAUM. & FL. Captain* III. v. That thou mayst know him perfectly, hee's one Of a left-handed making, a lank thing. 1655 *FULLER Hist. Camb.* (1840) 110 A good artist is left-handed to no profession. 1806-7 J. BEAUFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1836) xviii. 197 A minor critic... puzzling himself to death with twenty left-handed conjectures about nothing. 1863 A. BLOMFIELD *Mem. Ep. Blomfield* I. vii. 203 Disproving the assertion of Fuller... that spiritual men are generally left-handed in secular affairs.

c. 1694 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* v. v. (1737) 19 Ill-natur'd Left-handed Godlings and *Vejoies*. 1707 J. STEVENS *tr. Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 328 'Tis not safe trusting a Left Handed Man with Money.

3. Ambiguous, doubtful, questionable. † In medical language: Spurious.

1612 *SIR G. PAULE Life Alb. Whitgift* 44 [They] are close hypocrites and walke in a left-handed policie. 1625 *GILL Sav. Philos.* l. 39 For the avoyding of some left-handed opinions concerning Him. 1650 B. DISCOLLINIUM 17 They are dextrously pragmatick in all left-handed worke. 1735-8 *BOLINGBROKE On Parties* 2 There is need of that left-handed Wisdom. 1775 *ADAMS Amer. Ind.* 452 Lest necessity should compel her... to pay... dear for her left-handed wisdom. 1804 *Med. & Phys. Jrnl.* xli. 63 The spurious left-handed inflammation of erysipelas. 1817-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xiii. (1860) 307 We are indebted to the world for little else than left-handed favors. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* iv. vii. § 18, I gave a left-handed blessing to Euphrasia. 1824-9 *LANDOR Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 228 Thou hast some left-handed business in the neighbourhood, no doubt. 1881 *SAINTSBURY Dryden* l. 6 To diminish the force of this very left-handed compliment. 1892 *Nation* N.Y. 22 Dec. 431/3 Dr. White... had to put up with a left-handed Scotch ordination to his bishopric. 1899 *Law Jrnl.* 11 Nov. 577/2 If this exemption... was designed as a concession to farmers, it is a curiously left-handed one.

4. Ill-omened, inauspicious, sinister. † *O*fa deity: Unpropitious. (Cf. *L. laevus*.) † *Obs.* 1609 B. JOHNSON *Sil. Wom.* III. ii. That would not be put off with left-handed cries. 1650 T. HAYLEY *Worcester's Apop.* Ep. Ded. 2 The (Left-handed) strokes of fortune, which have lately fallen so heavily upon your Illustrious Family. 1678 *DRYDEN & LEE Edipus* l. i. D.'s Wks. 1883 VI. 151 And while Jove holds us out the bowl of joy... 'tis dashed with gall By some left-handed god. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* vi. l. 9 Was not that a left-handed dream for him, master secretary?

5. Of a marriage: *Literally*, one in which the bridegroom gives the bride his left hand instead of his right (as was the custom at morganatic weddings in Germany); hence, morganatic. Said also of the parties so married, and of the issue of the marriage. Occasionally applied to fictitious or illegal marriages, or to unions formed without marriage, and to their offspring. a1642 *KILLIGREW Parson's Wed.* i. i. Do you not know he's married according to the Rogue's Idurty? a Left-handed Bridegroom. 1653-4 *WHITELOCKE Jrnl. Swed. Embl.* (1772) I. 280 He married the king of Denmark's daughter by a left-handed wife (as they are there called). 1760 *FOOTE Minor* i. Wks. 1799 I. 235 A left-handed marriage, in the language of the newspapers. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* i. 29 The children of a left-handed alliance are not entitled to inherit. 1835 *SOUTHEY Cowper's Life & Wks.* I. 102 His mistress, whom he [Churchill] considered now as his left-handed wife, united to him by moral ties. 1839 *LETT. fr. Madras* xxv. (1843) 274 The half-caste young left-handed ladies look down upon the poor little honestly-born Europeans. 1861 *THACKERAY Four Georges* i. [They] contracted left-handed marriages after the princely fashion of those days. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Jan. 5/2 Caroline Bauer... represents herself... as having... become the left-handed wife of the late King of Belgium.

*fig.* 1865 *LOWELL Scotch the Snake Prose* Wks. 1890 V. 260 Shall we succeed better in trying a second left-handed marriage between democracy and another form of aristocracy? 6. In various uses. a. Of an implement: Adapted to the left hand or arm, or for use by a left-handed person. b. Placed on the left hand. c. Of a blow: Delivered with the left hand. a1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* v. 42 Rather than want a Target, Perkins Founts Are Search't up, for Left-handed Implements. 1752 *HUME Ess. & Treat.* (1817) II. 450 It is drawn only... from the left-handed vessel. 1814 *Sparring Mag.* XLIV. 240 Hall met him with a left-handed fencer. 1825 *KNAPP & BALDWIN Newgate Cal.* IV. 335/1 A left-handed gun, as the lock was at this side.

7. In scientific and technical use: Characterized by a direction or rotation to the left; producing

such a rotation in the plane of a polarized ray. (Cf. *LAevo*.)

1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 74 As the tool meets the wood, so it cuts a left-handed screw. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 143 If the stone revolves the other way... the mill is termed a left-handed one. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* xxvi. 218 Hence, in reference to this quality, quartz may be divided into right-handed and left-handed quartz. 1851-6 *WOODWARD Mollusca* 46 Left-handed, or reversed varieties of spiral shells have been met with. c1865 J. WYLD in *Orp's Circ. Sci.* I. 84/2 If... these colours succeed each other in any body when the analyser is turned towards the left hand, then such is said to have a left-handed polarisation. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 141 [A] left-handed movement. *Ibid.* 227 [A] Left Handed Fusee.

Hence **Left-handedly adv.**, **Left-handedness.**

a1631 *DONNE Poems* (1633) 77 Although a squint left-handedness Be ungracious; yet we cannot want that hand. 1854 *SCOFFER in Orp's Circ. Sci., Chem.* 82 The amount of right-handedness or left-handedness displayed by the solution. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet. Brakf.* i. viii. (1885) 203 The subject of what we may call moral left-handedness. 1882 *Athenaeum* 30 Dec. 904/3 A representation of the Apollo Belvedere... holding out... left-handedly enough, a problematical scaring egg.

**Left-hand.** [*f.* **LEFT HAND** + *-ER* 1.] *a.* One who uses the left hand instead of the right; *spec.* in *Cricket*, one who bats or bowls left-handed. *b.* In mediæval fencing, a dagger carried in the left hand to parry a stroke or thrust. *c.* A blow delivered with the left hand.

a. 1881 *Standard* 28 June 3/2 The left-hand was immediately hit to leg for four. 1900 *Daily News* 12 June 8/4 For two hours and forty minutes the young left-handers had withstood the Middlesex bowling.

b. 1869 *BOUTELL Arms & Armour* ix. 180 The weapon that in the 16th century was called a *main gauche* (a left-hand) was a dagger especially used in duels.

c. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 273 He let fly a tremendous left-hand at the doctor. 1884 *Graphic* 13 Dec. 625/1 He received a straight left-hand in the chest that sent him back reeling.

**Left-handiness.** *nonce-wd.* [*f.* \**left-hand* *adj.* (*f.* **LEFT HAND**) + *-NESS*.] Awkward manner. Cf. *F. gauche*.

1749 *CHESTER Lett.* cx. (1892) I. 249 An awkward address, ungraceful attitudes and actions, and a certain left-handiness [if I may use that word] loudly proclaim low education.

**Leftmost, a.** Also **leftmost.** [*f.* **LEFT** *a.* + *-MOST*.] Situated furthest to the left.

1863 *KINGLAKE Crimea* II. 443 The Grenadiers... were making good use of that delicate bend in the formation of their leftmost company. 1875 *Ibid.* (1877) V. i. 269 The leftmost portion of them, under the direction of Sergeant O'Hara. 1894 O. O. HOWARD in *Voice* (N.Y.) Sept., Mansfield... pushed out toward Lee's leftmost troops.

† **Leftsomes, adv.** *Obs. rare-1.* In 4 leftsoms. [*f.* **LEFT** *a.* + *some*, with *advb.* *-s*.] In a leftward direction, leftwards.

1398 *TREVISIA Earth. De P. R.* ix. i. (1495) 345 Streighte and forthrighte menyng is ryghtsoms other leftsoms.

**Leftward** (*leftwôrd*), *adv.* and *a.* [*f.* **LEFT** *a.* + *-WARD*.]

*A. adv.*

1. On the left hand. Also *to (the) leftward (of)*. 1843 *Cath. Angl.* 212/1 Leftward, *leuorsum*. 1509 *BARCLAY Shyp of Folsys* (1570) 82 Many a thousande Fast rinneth leftward, but fewe on the right hande. 1848 *CLOUGH Bothe* ix. 42 Is it well that the soldier whose post is far to the leftward say, I will go to the right? 1864 *Ld. DERRY Hind III.* 218 A sign from heav'n appear'd, to leftward of the astonish'd crowd. 1895 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 643/2 We soon caught the sound of the sea leftward. 1898 G. W. STEVENS *Egypt in* 1898, xix. 220 Leftward and behind us is the desert.

2. In the direction of the left hand. Also *to (the) leftward*.

1579 *DIGGES Stratot.* 2 Reckning all the characters afore that point leftward. 1791 *COWPER Hind* xii. 150 Leftward he drove furious. 1814 *CARY Dante, Purg.* xxx. 43, I Turn'd me to leftward. 1829 *SCOTT Anne of G.* ix. (end) We have yet, keeping leftward... nearly a mile to make. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 33 A trail strikes up the main hill to the leftward. 1885 *MISS MCCONKEY Hera of Comyns* xiii. 118 He [Burgoyne] extended his intrenchments leftward to the river-bank.

*B. adj.* Situated on the left. Also occas. Directed towards the left.

1813 *SCOTT Trium.* III. xxiii. Against the leftward foe he flung The ready banner. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 452 'Twas the leftward corridor She glided down. 1886 W. K. EVANS *Rustic Walking Routes* 20 In five-eighths of a mile, just beyond a leftward bend.

**Leftwards, adv.** [*f.* as *prec.* with *advb.* *-s*] = **LEFTWARD** *adv.*

1863 *KINGLAKE Crimea* II. 433 Going thence leftwards to the Coldstream... brigade. 1893 *Horse & Hound* 18 Nov. 734 The pack made a sudden turn leftwards. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VI. 389 If the aneurysm... extends backwards... or to any considerable extent leftwards from the above position, it will [etc.].

**Leftwise** (*leftwôiz*), *adv.* *rare-1.* [*f.* **LEFT** *a.* + *-WISE*.] Toward the left.

1860 T. MARTIN *Horace*, Epode ix; Steering leftwise [L. *sinistrorsum*] n'er the sea.

**Leful**, **lefufle**, variants of **LEEFUL** *a.* *Obs.*

**Lefve**, variant of **LEVE** *v.* *Obs.*

**Leg** (*leg*), *sb.* Also 3-7 *pl.* legges, (4-7 leggis, legys), 4-5 lege, 6-7 legge. [*a.* ON. *legg-r* leg, (in compounds) leg or arm, limb (Sw. *lägg*, Da. *læg*, calf of the leg) :- OTeut. type \**lagjo*-z.



Cf. Lombard *lagi* 'coxa super geniculum' (Ed. Roth, 384). By some scholars the word is referred to the West Aryan root *\*lag-* of Gr. *λαγίστην* to kick, *L. lacertus* arm.]

### I. The limb.

1. One of the organs of support and locomotion in an animal body; *esp.* one of the two lower limbs of the human body; in narrower sense, the part of the limb between the knee and foot.

*Abdominal or false leg*, one of the fleshy legs which support the abdomen of some insects and which disappear in the perfect insect. *Barbadoes leg*: see *BARBADOES*. See also *BLACK-LEGS*.

c1275 LAY. 1876 Hii soten hire legges [c 1205 sconken]. 13. K. ALIS. 1808 He draweth leg over othir. c1340 *Cursor M.* 7449 (Fairf.) Goly. of body grete of leggis lange. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5473 Wormes As large as a mans lege. 14. LYG. & BURGH *Secres* 2681 Smale leggyes be tokne of symple konnyng. 1530 PALSGR. 238/2 Legge from the kne to the fote. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 102 All the water in the Ocean, Can neuer turne the Swans blacke legs to white. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 512 His Legges entwining Each other...down he fell. A monstrous Serpent. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xix. 'What's the matter with the dogs' legs?' whispered Mr. Winkle. 1864 TENNYSON *Grand-mother* iii. 'Here's a leg for a babe of a week!' says doctor. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* s.v. *Stork*. Its contrasted plumage...with its bright red bill and legs, makes it a conspicuous and beautiful object.

*Proverb. phrase (outarg)*. 1662 WILSON *Cheats* ii. iv. (1664) 26 All's well, and as right as my Leg. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills IV*. 141 This Lady is as right as my Leg.

b. *esp.* with reference to the use of the legs in standing, walking, running, etc.

1384 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxlviii. 10 He shal not han wil in the strengthe of hors; ne in the leggis of a man shal be wel plesid to hym. 1555 J. PROCTOR *Wyat's Rebell.* 14 b. He...ranne away no faster than his legges could carye hym. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. 6 Vse your legs, take the start, run awaie. 1638 BROME *Antipodes* i. vi. Wks. 1873 III. 248 Mandeville went farre. Beyond all English legges that I can read of. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. vii. I thank Heaven my legs are very able to carry me. 1839 SIR C. NAPIER in Bruce *Life* iv. (1885) 132 Gashes that would frighten a thousand of their companions into the vigorous use of their legs. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xi. 287 He would rather trust to his legs.

*transf. and fig.* 1590 *Pasquil's Apol.* i. C iv b. He perceiueh not...that I have his leg in a string still. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 15 Buyenge and sellenge is one of the legges wherupon euery common welthe dothe stand. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* iv. iii. 193 The sprightly voice of sinew-strengthening Pleasure Can lend my bedrid soule both legs and leasure. 1652 COLLINGS *Caveat for Prof.* xviii. (1653) 77 Mr. Fisher...saves himself upon the legs of his old distinction. a 1700 DRYDEN *Onid's Met.* viii. *Baucis & Philemon* 148 They haste, and what their tardy Feet deny'd, The trusty Staff (their better Leg) supply'd. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 561 One leg by truth supported, one by lies, They side to the goal.

2. Phrases. a. General references. *All legs and wings*, said of an overgrown awkward young person; also *Naut.*, of an overmasted vessel. *On the leg*, (of a dog) long in the leg, leggy. *The boot is on the other leg* (see *BOOT* sb. 3 1 b). *To pull (or draw) Sc.* a person's leg, to impose upon, 'get at', befool him (colloq.). † *To fight at the leg* (see *quot.* 1785). *To give a person a leg up*, to help him to climb up or get over an obstacle, mount (a horse, etc.); hence *fig.*, to help over a difficulty. *To have a bone in one's leg* (see *BONE* sb. 9). *To have one's leg over the harrows*, to be out of control. *To lift, lift up (or heave up) the leg*: said of a dog voiding urine.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. iv. 41 When did'st thou see me heave up my leg, and make water against a Gentle-womans farthingale. 1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* iv. ii. 1659 Nor any bold presumptuous cur shall dare To lift his legge against his sacred dust. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar* T. s.v. *Leg*. *To fight at the leg*, to take unfair advantages, it being held unfair by back sword players to strike at the leg. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii. 'She has her leg over the harrows now', said Cuddie, 'stop her wha can'. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xvi. The wall is very low, sir, and your servant will give you a leg up. 1837 MARRVAT *Dog-friend* x. [He] came shambling, all legs and wings, up the hatchway. 1867 ANDERSON *Rhymes* 17 (E. D. D.) He preached, an' at last drew the auld body's leg, Sae the kirk got the gatharins o' our Aunty Meg. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Legs and wings: see *Overmasted*. 1888 CHURCHWARD *Blackbirding* 216 Then I shall be able to pull the leg of that chap Mike. He is always trying to do me. 1890 W. E. NORRIS *Misadventure* iv. She was now devoting all her energies to giving them a leg up. 1893 KENNEL *Gaz.* Aug. 21/3 A little dog...with...good carriage of stern, but a trifle 'on the leg' and out of coat. *Ibid.* 21/2. 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Apr 474 'She wouldn't marry you?' 'My dear fellow, the boot was on the other leg. I wouldn't marry her.'

b. With reference to walking or running. *To change leg*, (of a horse) to change step. *To have the legs of*, to travel faster than, to outrun. *To put (or set) one's best leg foremost*, to go at one's best pace; to exert oneself to the utmost. *To shake a leg*, to dance. *To shake a loose (or free) leg*, to lead an irregular life, live freely. *To stretch one's legs*, † (a) to increase one's stride, walk fast (*obs.*); (b) to exercise the legs by walking. *To take to (or betake oneself to) one's legs*, to run, run away; so *to take leg* (*lit. and fig.*), give legs.

1530 PALSGR. 749/1, I take me to my legges, I flye a waye, je me mets en fuyte. 1579 TOMSON *Catvins's Serm.* Tim.

171/2 They...set the better legge before. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* i. iv. 34 Come knocke and enter, and no sooner in, But euery man betake him to his legs. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 1, I have stretch'd my legs up Tottenham Hill to overtake you. 1790 J. FISHER *Poems* 83 When aunc her chastity took leg. 1834 ANSWORTH *Reckwood* iii. ix. (1878) 233 While luck lasts, the highwayman shakes a loose leg! 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv.* *Scotl.* xii. (1855) 116 We have handed to...stretch our legs'. 1856 MAYHEW *Gr. World Lond.* 87 Those who love to 'shake a free leg', and lead a roving life, as they term it. 1857 G. A. LAWRENCE *Gny Liris*, He (the horse) is in a white fether of foam, and changes his leg twice as he approaches. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xli. The beggar had the legs of me. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Ten Vrs. Tenant* v. It would be positively indecent for a man at a hundred to shake a leg as merrily as a man at thirty. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts & Cond.* xviii. I explain that the stage is ready for them, if they like to act;...or the dancing-room, should they wish to shake a leg. 1883 *Daily News* 15 May 7/2 'The best way is to make a snatch and give legs for it, it's better than loitering. 1886 HONORI *Sk. Life* 135, I knew we had the legs of her (a gumbat).

c. *On one's legs*: (a) in a standing attitude; said *esp.* of a parliamentary or other public speaker; so jocularly *on one's hind legs*; (b) well enough to go about; 'on one's feet'; (c) *fig.* in a prosperous condition, established, *esp. in to set (a person) upon his legs*; also *transf.* of things. *To fall on one's legs*: to be lucky or successful. *To get on one's hind legs*: *lit.* of a horse, hence jocularly of a person, to go into a rage. *To stand (or to come) upon one's own legs*: to be self-reliant. *Not a leg to stand on*: no support whatever.

1624 SANDERSON *Serm.* l. 251 A pound, that would...put him into fresh trading, set him upon his legs, and make him a man for ever. a 1628 PRESTON *Effectual Faith* (1631) 54 Then a man cometh upon his own legs. 1666 PEYS *Diary* 7 Jan. I do fear those two families...are quite broken, and I must now stand upon my own legs. 1697 COLLIER *Immun.* Stage (1730) Pref. Throwing in a Word or two; to...keep the English upon his legs. 1760 72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 117, I engage in a few weeks to set you once more upon your legs. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph.* Cl. 17 Apr. I...might have been upon my legs by this time, had the weather permitted me to use my saddle-horse. 1792 ANAND *W. Pitt* (1797) l. xii. 249 Mr. Pitt, upon his legs, in the House of Commons, charged [etc.]. 1799 *Med. Trut.* l. 22 He was obliged to be on his legs the whole day. 1801 G. ROSE *Poems* (1860) l. 321 We found Mr. Sheridan on his legs, moving the adjournment. 1818 CORRETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 9 A thing totally destitute of talent could never expect long to stand upon its own legs. 1841 LYTTON *At. & Morn.* ii. iii. 121 A man who has plenty of brains generally falls on his legs. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 731/1 That English credit is not good enough to set Egypt...on her legs again. 1889 MIVART *Truth* 131 The latter hypothesis...has not a leg to stand on. 1897 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 7/4 Mr. S. was on his hind legs arguing with...force. 1897 W. E. NORRIS *Marietta's Marr.* xxx. 217 'Don't get on your hind legs', returned Betty composedly.

d. *One's last legs*, the end of one's life; *fig.* the end of one's resources; said also of things; chiefly *on or upon one's last legs*.

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law.* i. *Eugenia*. My husband goes upon his last hour now. 1st *Courier*. On his last legs, I am sure. 1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* ii. Wks. 1883 III. 287 He had brought me to my last legs. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* ii. Wks. 1799 l. 184 You was pretty near your last legs. 1846 DE QUINCY *Syst. Heaven's Wks.* (1854) III. 174 If the Earth were on her last legs. 1857 A. TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* i. The bishop was quite on his last legs; but the ministry also were tottering.

e. *To dance (run, walk, etc.) a person off his legs*: to cause (him) to dance, etc. to exhaustion.

1663 BUTLER *Ind.* l. iii. 326 Purging Comfits and Ants Eggs, Had almost brought him off his legs. 1668 PEYS *Diary* 25 Nov. These people...will run themselves off of their legs. 1736 ANSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* i. s.v. *Flag*. I am haggard off my legs. 1890 'ROLY BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 159 Girls, who will dance him off his legs, unless he's very fit indeed. 1894 FENN *In Alpine Valley* l. 205 Soon walk him off his legs.

f. Put for 'the power of using the legs', as in *to feel* (*FEEL* v. 6 d), *find one's legs*. *To keep one's legs*, to remain standing or walking. *Sea-legs*: see *SEA*.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* ii. 147 We must have you finde your Legges. Sirrha Beadle, whippe him till he keape over that same Stoolle. 1706 [E. WARD] *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 5 They...walk firm, where all other Creatures tumble; and seldom can keep their Legs long, when they get upon Terra firma. 1855 MACALAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 233 The fighting men...were so much exhausted that they could scarcely keep their legs. 1858 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 345 Carried most of the way, not able to keep his legs.

g. *In high leg*: in high spirits, exalted.

1808 SVO. SMITH *Lett. to Lady Holland* 8 Oct. *Mem.* (1835) II. 38 The Mufti in high leg about the Spaniards.

3. The leg cut from the carcass of an animal or bird for use as food.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* ii. l. (1541) 16 b, Biefe is better digested than a chykens legge. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* Aa, A breast or legge of Mutton. a 1625 BLAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* ii. iii. What say you to a leg of Beef now, sirrha? 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 118 Then came up a leg of mutton. 1875 A. WOOD *Howard's Dead Cities* *Zuyder Zee* 75 The butcheress...still had a leg of veal.

b. *Leg-of-mutton adj. phr.*, resembling a leg of mutton, *esp.* in shape. *Leg-of-mutton sail*, a kind of triangular sail (also called shoulder-of-mutton sail); so *leg-of-mutton rig*. *Leg-of-mutton sleeve*, one very full and loose on the arm but close-fitting at the wrist; a gigot-sleeve.

1840 P. Parley's *Ann.* I. 218 Mrs. Button had dressed herself in leg-of-mutton sleeves [etc.]. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 146/1, I had rigged her with a leg-of-mutton sail. 1884 *Girls' Own Mag.* 29 Mar. 410/1 'The old-fashioned "gigot", or leg-of-mutton sleeve. 1885 F. GORDON *Pyolshaw* 26 He brandished his leg-of-mutton fist. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) May 148/1 The leg-of-mutton rig...is the simplest.

4. An obeisance made by drawing back one leg and bending the other; a bow, scrape. Also in phrase to make (rarely cast away, scrape) a leg. Now *arch.* or *jocular*.

1589 *Tri. Love & Fortune* v. (Roxb. Club) 141 Hang rascall, make a leg to me. 1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* (Grosart) III. 146 Whither...have you brought mee? To Newgate, good Master Doctor, with a low leg they made answer. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 152, I turned me to the Bashaw, and made a low legge, saying, Grand mercie Signior. 1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* iii. ii. 172 His hungry sire will scrape you twenty legges, for one good Christmas meale. 1606 SIR G. GOSESCAPPE *l. in Bullen O. Pl.* III. 64 To shew my Courtship In the three quarter legges, and settled looke. 1609 DEKKER *Gulls Horns-bk.* 64 A Jew never bends in the hams with casting away a leg. 1629 P. SMART *Holy Commun.* *Durham Cath.* 14 To teach the Coristers going up to the Altar to make legs to God. a 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 85 'This good to learn to dance, a man may learn his Leg, learn to go handsomely. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 97 The governor...gave them the compliment of his hat and leg. 1839 LONGE *Hyperion* i. vii. He is one that cannot make a good leg. 1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* xlii. Each made a leg in the approved rural fashion.

*fig.* 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 31 July 98 The India Bill came simpering on...and made its little leg to an applauding public.

5. *slang*. Short for *BLACKLEG* 2.

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XIV. 35 The Goose that laid the Golden Egg should be a lesson to the legs on the turf. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlii. He was a horse chaunter; he's a leg now. 1884 H. SMART *From Post to Finish* xxiii. 172 The world regards me as a compound of leg and money-lender.

6. *Cricket. a. Leg before wicket*: the act of stopping with the leg, or other part of the person, a straight-pitched ball, which would otherwise have hit the wicket (a fault in play for which the batsman may be given 'out'). Also, simply, *leg before*. Abbreviated *l.b.w.*

1774 *Laws Cricket* in Lillywhite *Cricket Scores* (1862) I. 17 Or if a striker puts his leg before the wicket with a design to stop the ball, and actually prevent the ball from hitting his wicket by it [he is out]. 1795: cf. *l.b.w.* under 1, the letter 7. 1850 'BAT' *Cricket Man.* 47 The batter is given out as...leg before wicket. 1862 LILLYWHITE *Cricket Scores* I. 191 In this match [in 1795], 'leg before wicket' is found scored for the first time. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 20 May, Blackham was out leg before to Lillywhite.

b. (Also the leg.) a) That part of the 'on' side of the field which lies behind, or about in a line with, the batsman. Chiefly in (a hit) to (the) leg. (b) The side of the pitch on which the batsman stands.

(a) 1843 'A WYKHAMIST' *Pract. Hints Cricket* Frontisp. The 'long on'...is for the most part done away with, and placed either...between the slip and cover-point, or to the 'leg'. *Ibid.* 17 The hitting to the leg is by far the most effective. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* ii. viii. A beautifully pitched ball for the outer stump, which the...unfeeling Jack...hits right round to leg for five. 1866 L. FAXU *All in Dark* I. viii. 66 William, whose hit to leg was famous.

*attrib.* 1882 *Daily Tel.* 24 June, The South Australian got his first ball to the leg boundary.

(b) 1843 'A WYKHAMIST' *Pract. Hints Cricket* 17 As soon as ever the ball is pitched to the leg. 1851 PYCROFT *Cricket Field* ix. 181 So a cricket ball, with lateral spin, will work from Leg to Off, or Off to Leg, according to the spin. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 13, 306 The first ball they bowled me was slow, overpitched, and to leg. 1888 *Cricket* (Badm. Libr.) vii. 282 Farmer Miles...bowled under-arm...his balls curling in from the leg.

c. Hence, the position of a fieldman placed to stop balls hit 'to leg' (see above); also, the fieldsmen so placed. *Long, short, square leg*, the fieldsmen, or his position, at a long or short distance from the wicket or about square with it.

1816 in Box *Eng. Game Cricket* (1877) 34 *Leg*, the person who takes this place should stand a little back from the straight line of the popping crease. 1850 'BAT' *Cricket Man.* 44 Long Leg must be occupied by a good thrower. 1857 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 683/2 *Leg* should stand rather behind the striker, in a diagonal line, about twelve or sixteen yards from the wicket. 1877 Box *Eng. Game Cricket* Gloss. *Short Leg*, the fielder stationed within a few yards of the wicket behind the batsman. *Square Leg*, this fielder stands nearly square with the batsman. 1880 *Times* 28 Sept. 11/5 The men were placed thus:—Mr. Jarvis, wicket-keeper;...Bannerman, leg [etc.]. 1894 *Ibid.* 23 May 7/3 He was taken at short-leg.

II. Something more or less resembling a leg, or performing its function as a support for a 'body'.

7. A representation or figure of a leg; *esp.* in *Her.* c 1500 *Sc. Poem Heraldry* in *O. E. Lit. Acad.* 100 Thire be also raschit, as lege or heid. 1745 COATS *New Dict. Her.* Legs are born in Coat-Armour, either naked, or shod, or booted. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 457/2 Gules, three Legs armed proper, conjoined in the Fess-point. This is the coat of arms of the Isle of Man...Or, three Legs coupled above the knee Sable; borne by the name of Hovoy.

† b. *Sc.* Short for *leg-dollar*. *Obs.*

1687 [see *leg-dollar* in 17].

8. An artificial leg. Also *cork leg*, *wooden leg*: see the adjs.

1426 LYG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 23199, I made me a leg of tre.



## 9. (See quot.)

1727 *BOVER Eng.-Fr. Dict. s.v. Leg*, A Leg of Wood to put in a Stocking, *forme, pour enformer les Bas*.

10. That part of a garment which covers the leg. 1580 *Stanford Church Acc. in Antiquary XVII*, 171/2 It, for a payre of boote Leggs, to mende bawdrycks, viij. 1861 *DICKENS Gt. Expect. ii*, To put my hunk of bread-and-butter down the leg of my trousers.

11. A bar, pole, or the like used as a support or prop; esp. in *Shipbuilding and Mining*.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 324 Carpenters which made the seild ladders and legges of tymbre. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy. II*, 1. 73 One end of the Carriage is supported with two Legs, or a Fork of three Foot high. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 81 'Tis set upon the Ground by means of three Legs or Staves... put into as many Sockets below the Ball... The lesser sort... require but one Leg. 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-mining, Leg*, 1. [Scotland]. A wooden prop supporting one end of a bar. 2. [Yorkshire]. A stone which has to be wedged out from beneath a larger one. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* iv, 68 The yacht is likely to fall over, and, breaking her leg under her, receive serious damage.

b. One of the poles or masts of a sheers.

1896 *Law Times Rep. LXXIII*, 634/2 The engine then brought the other wagon under the shear legs to have it unloaded. 1898 *Daily News* 30 June 45 A pair of steel legs eighty-seven feet in height, which had a lifting power of 75 tons.

12. One of the comparatively long and slender supports of a piece of furniture or the like.

1680 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 177 The Legs and Cheeks are to be fastened with Braces to the Floor... of the Room the 1. the stands in. 1784 *COWPER Task* i, 19 Joint-stools were then created; on three legs Upborne they stood. 1837 *DICKENS Pickwick*, xlv, I was always used to a four-poster afore I came here, and I find the legs of the table answer just as well. *Ibid.* xlvii, Mr. Pickwick grated the legs of his chair against the ground. 1852 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II, 175 Tables with their legs in the air.

13. A beam upon which tanners dress skins.

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Shannys*, They [skins] are... laid on a wooden leg or horse.

14. One of the branches of a forked, jointed, or curved object.

1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xiii, \* 4 The Legs of a Carpenter's Joyn't-Rule. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I, 490 Imagine a Canal fill'd with a Fluid, and bent... the Fluid in the Leg of the Canal AC is in equilibrio with the Fluid in the Leg PC. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, Compasses of three legs. 1801 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (ed. Ford) VII, 482 A rainbow, therefore... plunges one of its legs down to the river. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 18 The Sector. This instrument consists of two legs or rulers, representing the radii of a circle. 1866 *Croquet* to A ball is wired when it cannot effect the stroke desired on account of the leg of a hoop (wire) intervening. 1893 *SLOANE Electr. Dict.*, *Leg of circuit*, one lead or side of a complete metallic circuit.

b. One of the sides of a triangle, viewed as standing upon a base (so Gr. *σκέλος*); one of the two parts on each side of the vertex of a curve.

*Hyperbolic, parabolic leg* (see quot. 1727-41).

1659 *Moxon Globes* vi, i, (1674) 184 The Legs of a Right Angled Spherical Triangle. 1702 *RALPHSON Math. Dict.*, *Isosceles Triangle* is a Triangle that has two equal Legs. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Curve*, Lastly, the legs of curves... are either of the parabolic or hyperbolic kind; an hyperbolic leg, being that which approaches infinitely towards some asymptote; a parabolic, that which has no asymptote.

c. *Gold-mining*. One of the two nearly vertical lateral prolongations of the saddle of a quartz-reef. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 16 June 6/1 In payable saddle formations a slide intersects the reef above the saddle coming from the west, and turning east with a wall of the east leg, where the leg of reef is observed to go down deeper.

15. *Naut.* a. A name applied to various short ropes (see quot. 1794). *Leg along* (see quot. 1867).

1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* v, 24 Legs are small ropes put throw the bolt ropes of the maine and fore saile, neere to a foot in length, spliced each end into the other in the leech of the saile, hauing a little eye whereunto the martens are fastened by two hitches. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 143 Cat-harping Legs. 1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* I, 169 Legs, short ropes which branch out into two or more parts, as the bowline-legs or bridles, bunt-line-legs, crowfoot-legs, &c. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII, 113 The two meet and fall to deck in one leg. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Leg along*, ropes laid on end, ready for manning.

b. A run made on a single tack. Chiefly in *long, short leg*. 'A good leg, 'a course sailed on a tack which is near the desired course' (Webster, 1897).

1867 in *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* 189a H. HUTCHINSON *Fairway Island* 20 I'll fetch down on a long leg, and catch the 'Pengeley' on a single tack. 1895 *Daily News* 8 July 8/6 Valkyrie... preferred a series of short legs off Wemyss Bay to weather the Skelmorlie.

III. 16. *attrib. and Comb.* Simple attrib., as *leg bath*; objective and obj. gen., as *leg-maker*, *tripping*; locative, as *leg-tired*, *-weary* adjs. (so *leg-weariness*); also *leg-like* adj.

1869 *CLARIDGE Cold Water-cure* 56 \**Leg Bath*. The thighs and legs... ought to be put into a bath. 1897 *19th Cent. Aug.* 297 Others unmistakably \**leglike*. 14... *Nom.* in *W. Wulker* 686/29 *Hic tibiarius*, \**legmaker*. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Inpr.* (1757) II, 149 If he... change his Feet, it denotes he is \**leg-tired*. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II, iii, 211 He overcame in \**leg-tripping*. 1880 W. DAV *Racehorse* xix, 183 Horses often pull up lame from \**leg-weariness*. 1755 *SHEBBEARE Lydia* (1769) I, 243 The

exciseman began to be \**leg-weary*. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 319 The slow, hopeless, leg-weary jog.

17. Special combinations: *leg-bird*, a dial. name for the Sedge Warbler; *leg-bone*, the shin-bone, tibia; *leg-boot*, a boot for a horse, covering the leg between the knee and hoof; *leg-business slang*, ballet-dancing; *leg-dollar* (see quot. 1687); *leg-foot*, the foot of a post or the like; *leg-guard*, a protection for the leg; in *Cricket*, a covering for the knee, shin and ankle, worn by the batsmen and wicket-keeper as a protection against injury from the ball; *leg-ill*, a disease of sheep, causing lameness; *leg-iron*, a shackle or fetter for the leg (whence *leg-ironed* adj.); *leg-lock* = *prec.*; + *leg money* (see quot.); *leg-muff*, 'one of the fleecy or downy puffs or tufts about the feet of many humming-birds' (*Cent. Dict.*); *leg-pad Cricket* = *leg-guard*; + *leg payment* (see quot. and cf. *LEG-BAIL*); *leg piece*, + (a) in *pl.*, greaves; (b) *Theatrical slang* (= *F. pièce aux jambes*), a play in which 'leg-business' is prominent; *leg-rest*, a contrivance for supporting the leg of an invalid when seated; *leg-rope v. (Austral.)*, to catch an animal by the leg with a noosed rope; + *leg-saw* (meaning obscure); *leg-shield*, a shield to protect the leg from being crushed against the barrier in jousting; *leg-splint*, a plate of armour to protect the leg; *leg-wood dial.*, large branches cut from trees (also *attrib.*); *leg-worm*, the GUINEA WORM (q.v.) which attacks the legs. Also *LEG-HARNESSES*.

1848 *Zoologist VI*, 2290 The sedge warbler, a 'leg bird'. 1885 in *SWAINSON Prov. Names Birds*, 1615 CROOK *Body of Man* 1003 The while and the 'Leg-bone are joyned by adartulation. 1871 Mrs. ANN. EDWARDS *Ought we to visit her?* II, i, 11 She was... in the 'Leg Business', your Grace. 1670 *Proclam.* in *Cochran-Patrick Coinage Scot.* (1876) II, 158 These dollars commonly called 'leg dollars'. 1687 A. HAIG in J. RUSSELL *Haig* xi, (1881) 331 To Daick, a six-dollar and half a leg, which is £4. 06. 0. [Note, A rex-dollar was worth £2 18s. Scots, or 4s. 10d. sterling; a leg-dollar £2 16s., or 4s. 8d. sterling. The latter coin was so-called from having on it the impression of a man in armour with one leg, the other being covered by a shield containing a coat of arms.] *Ibid.* 332 A 'leggs-dollar for parchment and drink-money. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* iii, 29 Old daft limmers sit at a 'legfoot [of a gibbet] and spae their fortunes. 1849 'B.T.' *Cricket Man*, Advit., Gauntlets, \**Leg Guards* [etc.]. 1807 *Ess. Highl. Soc.* II, 431 \**Leg ill*. 1861 *DICKENS Gt. Expect.* xvi, A convict's 'leg-iron which had been filed asunder. 1884 E. YATES *Recoll.* I, iii, 115 Convicts... handcuffed and 'leg-ironed. 1860 [Mrs. W. P. BYRNE] *Undercurrents Overlooked* II, 218 Manacles and chains, whips and 'leglocks. 1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 575/1 If not able to pay 'leg money, or a fee for knocking off the irons [at Newgate]. 1850 'B.T.' *Cricket Man*, 51 \**Leg-pads*. 1611 *COTGER, Payer en gaubades*, to make 'leg-payments, to runne away in debt. 1676 *HOBBS Iliad* (1677) 151 His 'leg-pieces he down to th' ankles 'tied, With silver buckles leg-pieces of brass. 1860 GKO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* III, 8 Tom advanced before him, carrying the 'leg-rest. 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 7 We could milk, 'leg-rope, and bail up for ourselves. 1662 *Stat. Rel.* (1765) II, 464 \**Leg-saws* the piece 6s. 8d. 1860 *HEWITT Anc. Arm.* III, 390 The 'leg-shield of the saddle is found in woodcut No. 49. 1828-40 *TYTLER Hist. Scot.* (1854) II, 72 Breastplate, greaves, and 'leg-splints. 1872 T. HARDY *Greenway*, T. I, iii, (1876) 22 We shall have a rare 'leg-wood fire directly. 1898 *Oxford Chron.* 22 Jan. 1 A large number of Faggots and Legwood. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* II, ii, 79 Two hairy Worms growing in the Authors Legs. Dangerous \**Leg-worms* in the West Indies. 1857 tr. *Küchenmeister's Man. Parasites Hum.* Body I, 398 Amongst the Germans it is known as... the skin-worm, \**leg-worm*,... and Pharaoh's worm.

b. in *Cricket*: *leg ball*, stump, that nearest the batsman; *leg ball*, break, a ball which pitches on or breaks from the leg side; *leg-bye* (see *BYE* 1); *leg hit*, stroke, a hit to leg (hence *leg-hitter*, *-hitting* sbs.).

1882 *Daily Tel.* 27 May, The new-comer... immediately afterwards had his 'leg-ball removed. 1830 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* IV, 29 He missed a 'leg ball of Ned Smith's. 1836 in 'B.T.' *Cricket Man*, (1850) 100 Pilch... wrote down three with a 'leg hit. 1843 'A WYKHAMIST' *Pract. Hints Cricket* 17 He will soon become an effective 'leg-hitter. *Ibid.*, On 'leg-hitting. 1833 C. C. CLARKE *Nyren's Cricketer's Guide* (1888) 23 A ball... pitched on the inside of the 'leg stump.

*Leg* (leg), v. [f. *LEG sb.*]

1. *intr.* To leg it: To use the legs, to walk fast or run; also simply to leg (Sc. and dial.).

1601 *DEACON & WALKER Spirits & Devils* 3 Let vs legge it a little. 1790 D. MORISON *Poems* 7 The wives leg hame an' trim their fires. 1837 *HALIBURTON Clockm.* Ser. I, xxiv, He was a leggin it off hot foot. 1899 R. KIRLING *Stalky & Co.* I, 4 We're goin' along the cliffs after butterflies... We're goin' to leg it, too. You'd better leave your book behind.

+ 2. To leg it, to 'make a leg'. To leg unto, to bow to (*indirect passive* in quot.). *Obs. rare.*

1628 Sir F. HOBART *Edw. II*, cclii, [They] Are leggd and crouch'd unto for feare they sting. 1633 *SHIRLEY Bird in a Cage* v, i, He'll kisse his hand and leg it.

3. *trans.* To propel or work (a boat) through a canal-tunnel by means of the legs (see quot. 1861); to navigate (a tunnel) in this way; also to leg through.

1836 Sir G. HEAD *Home Tour* 144 Two hours is the time occupied in 'legging' a boat through. 1861 *SMILES Engineers* I, 441 *note*, The men who 'leg' the boat... lie on their backs... and propel it along by means of their feet pressing against the top or sides of the tunnel. *Ibid.* II, 421 After legging Harecastle Tunnel... the men were usually completely exhausted. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* May 863/1 To 'leg through' this 'ere tunnel. 1891 V. C. COLES *2 Girls on Barge* 86 A little... boy was lying on his back, legging the boat along.

4. To leg up (a yacht): to shore up or support with legs or props when in dry harbour.

1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* iv, 68 To lay ashore and leg-up a yacht.

5. To bit on the leg. (Cf. *WING v.*)

1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXI, 303 Those [pebbles] aimed at his head and body he turned aside, and jumped over those that threatened to leg him.

6. *dial.* and *slang*. To trip up (a person) by seizing his leg.

1882 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Apr. 488/1 The policeman ordered them to move on... Presently they 'legged the copper', and he fell to the ground.

*Legable*, a. *rare*-°. [ad. mod.L. *legabilis*, f. l. *legare* to bequeath.] (See quot.)

1721 *BAILEY, Legable*, that is not intail'd as Hereditary, but may be bequeathed by Legacy.

*Legacy* (lɛ'gəsi), sb. Forms: 4 *legasy*, 4-7 *-cie*, 6 *-cye*, *-sey*, (*pl.* *legacies*), 7 *leagacie*, 5-*legacy*. [a. OF. *legacie* a legateship (see 1 b), = Sp. *legacia*, ad. med.L. *legātia* (see -ACT) the district of a legate, f. *legātus* LEGATE sb.]

I. Legateship, legation.

+ 1. The function or office of a delegate or deputy. (Cf. *EMBASSY* 1.) *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF 2 Cor.* v, 20 Therefore we ben sett in legacie [L. *legatione fungimur*]... for Crist. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 133 As I passed by in my legacie to the Soldane of Alcair. 1563-83 *FOXE A. & M.* II, 1178/1 Who... conferred... with Tho. Cromwell to associat him in that legacie.

+ b. *spec.* The function or office of a papal legate; a legateship. To send in legacy: to send as legate. *Legacy of the cross*: see *LEGATE sb.* 1.

1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) VIII, 260 Pis Baldewyn had be office of legacie of the cross [L. *crucis legatione fungens*]. 1537 *THROCMORTON Let. to Cromwell* in *Froude Hist. Eng.* (1858) III, 228, I suppose you have a great desire for a true knowledge of his mind and acts in this legacie. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* (1809) 448 Innocent Bishop of Rome had sent in legacie Adryan of Castella. a 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 174 A strawe, quoth my lord of Norfolk, for your legacie. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III, 920/1 Two great crosses of silver, the one of his archbishoprike, the other of his legacie. 1726 *FINDEN Wolsey* II, 189 There were no fires in Smithfield during his [Wolsey's] Legacie.

+ 2. The message or business committed to a delegate or deputy. *Obs.*

1550 *BALE Eng. Volaries* II, 75 b, His legacye there performed, and all his bagges were stuffed, he returned agayne to London. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 75 Quicquid et Colmenaris were brought before the king and declared their legacie in his presence. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii, 602 God gave to hame gifts mainr faire Thair legacie for till discharge. 1599 *MIMSHEW Sp. Dict.*, *Legacia*, a legacy, an embassage, a message from a Prince. 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* vii, 349 He came, and told his legacie. 1654 tr. *Martini's Conf. China* 113 This Legacy coming to nothing... both parties prepare to take the Field.

+ 3. A body of persons sent on a mission, or as a deputation, to a sovereign, etc.; also, the act of sending such a body. (Cf. *EMBASSY* 3.) *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 555 In his samynye tyme com legasy to vaspaciane reuerently. 1582 N. T. (Rheims) *Luke* xiv, 32 Otherwise whiles he is yet farre off, sending a legacie, he asketh those things that belong to peace. 1598 *HARLUYT Voy.* I, 125 Offa by often legacies solicited Charles le Maigne the king of France, to be his friend.

II. + 4. The action or an act of bequeathing = *BEQUEST* 1. Also *legacy parole*, nuncupative bequest. *Obs.*

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vl ccliii, 213 Henry, than duke of Burgoyne... bequeathed his dukedome vnto Kyng Robert; but the Burgonyons withstode that legacy. 1606 *HOLLAND Sueton*, 86 Sundry parcels gave hee besides by legacie parole.

5. A sum of money, or a specified article, given to another by will; = *BEQUEST* 2. + Formerly also in generalized sense, what one bequeaths.

c 1260 *HENRYSON Test. Cressid* 597 Quhen he had hard hir greit infirmite Hir legacy and lamentation. 1514 *PAGE Let. to Wolsey* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III, I, 176 To thimint they be not deprived off suche legacies as my late lorde didde bequest unto them. 1577 H. I. tr. *Bullinger's Decades* II, v, 162 Thou art left wealthie enough by thy fathers legacie, if y<sup>e</sup> thou art godly, painfull, heedfull and honest. 1590 *SWINBURNE Treat. Testaments* 14 A Legacie... is a gift left by the deceased, to bee paid or performed by the Executor, or administrator. 1601 *SHAKS.* *Jul. C.* III, ii, 141 Bequeathing it as a rich Legacie Vnto their issue. a 1660 C. MAUND in *Wood's Life* (O. H. S.) I, 350 *note*, I have given Mr. Powell 5li. for a legacie. 1770 *JUNIAS Lett.* xl, 204 You have paid... his legacy, at the hazard of ruining the estate. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) I, 528 It has been stated that a purchaser is bound to see to the payment of legacies. 1858 *LD. ST. LEONARDS Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xx, 155 The residue greatly exceeded in value the aggregate amount of all the legacies.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*; esp. = anything handed down by an ancestor or predecessor.

c 1586 *CRESS Pembroke Pa.* LXXXIX, x, His sonnes... Shall find like blisse for legacie bequeathed. 1697 *DROVEN*



*Æneid* x. 1263 Forbear thy Threats, my Business is to dye; But first receive this parting Legacy, He said; And straight a whirling Dart he sent. 1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 166 ¶ 3 Books are the legacies that a great Genius leaves to mankind. 1845 *Foro Handbk. Spain* i. 9 One of the many fatal legacies left to Spain by the French, was [etc.]. 1850 *Tennyson In Mem.* lxxxiv, Leaving great legacies of thought, Thy spirit should fall from off the globe. 1863 W. G. BLAIR *Better Days Working People* v. (1864) 117 The difficulty has left sundry legacies behind it.

**6. attrib. and Comb., as legacy-duty; legacy-hunter, -monger, one who pays court to old and rich persons in hope of obtaining a legacy; so legacy-hunting.**

1810 W. CAMPBELL (*title*) The Value of Annuities... with the amount of the several Rates of Legacy Duty, payable on the value of Annuities. 1804 *Levy Stat. Pract. Utility* 1263 *note*, Foreign or colonial personality is liable to legacy duty if [etc.]. 1693 T. POWER in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 304 He exercises his Satyrical Vein upon the Hired-pet, or Legacy-Hunters. 1888 MISS TUPFORD *Village Ser.* iii. 286 Her decline was rapid, and her latter days much tormented by legacy-hunters. 1794 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Wand. Warwick* 105 To stoop to the pitiful expedient of legacy-hunting. 1647 STAPLTON *Juvenal* 287 Which made Coranas, like a common captator or legacy-monger, court his own sonne.

**†Legacy, v. obs. Also 6 legacy, -asy. [f. prec.]**

**1. trans.** To send as a legate.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1373/2 You are legasyd by thauritorie of the Pope.

**2. a. To give or leave as a legacy. b. To bequeath a legacy to.**

1546 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 126 The reste of all my goodes not beinge legaced nor gyven. 1594 NASH *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 185 Where yet living, hee might behold his flesh legaced amongst the foules of the aire. 1623 tr. *Farvins's Theat. Hon.* vi. 302 Inheritances might be legaced to them. 1643 SIG. T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* ii. § 3 My acquired parts must perish with my self, nor can be legaced among my honoured Friends. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1833) II. xv. 206 Her intimacy there had made him seriously determined on her being handsomely legaced hereafter. 1886 A. G. MURDOCH *Readings* Ser. I. (ed. 2) 29 The ten pounds legaced to... Kate Dalrymple.

**Legal** (lĕ-gāl), *a.* [ad. L. *lēgālīs* (perh. through F. *légal*, recorded from 14th c.), f. *lēg-, lĕx* law. The popular OF. representative of the L. adj. was *leial, loial*: see *LEAL, LOYAL*.]

**1. Of or pertaining to law; falling within the province of law.**

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 161/2 Albeit the matter of the precepte is morall and the daie legall, so that it maie be changed, yet wil... no man thinke [etc.]. 1665 BOYLE *Ocean. Reft.* Intro. Pref. (1848) 29 To make use of a Legal Artifice to hinder... the Publication. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 313 [God] hath full right to exempt Whomsoe it pleases him... From National obstriction, without taint Of sin, or legal debt. 1728 VENERA *Sincere Penitent* Pref. 7 Sharp rebukes and legal severities. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. l. 18 The rudiments of legal knowledge. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 238 A system of legal construction had been established in former cases. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 135 One Menelaus having raised some legal objection to the decree. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 241 Debarred from the aid of the legal advisers of the state. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. 1. 452 His legal knowledge... was merely such as he had picked up. 1861 GRAHAM *Eng. Word Bk.* Intro. 8 Words of Latin origin relating to legal and military affairs. 1898 *Eclectic Mag.* LXVII. 603 Protected... by skillful legal advice.

**¶ b. Legal man:** = Law Latin *legalis homo*, a man who has full legal rights, being neither outlawed, excommunicated, nor in any way disqualified from appearing in courts of law. So *legal person*.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 183 Let the Minister of the Bishop and his Clerks come thither... with legal men of that province. 1689 S. JOHNSON *Rem. Sherlock's Bk.* 40 The next thing requisite to a Person being Commissioned is that he be a Legal Person.

**c. Belonging to or characteristic of the profession of the law.**

1810 BYRON *Juan* i. clxiv, As he [the attorney] revolv'd the case, The door was fasten'd in his legal face. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*, As all this here property is a very great temptation to a legal gen'tlm'n. *Mod.* Whether he is a lawyer or not, he seems to have a legal mind.

**d. nonce-uses.** Observant of law; devoted to law. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 218 Each generation must be born better tamed, more calm, more capable of civilisation—in a word, more legal than the one before it. 1873 STUBBS *Const. Hist. Eng.* (1896) II. xiv. 111 Edward was by instinct a lawgiver, and he lived in a legal age.

**2. Such as is required or appointed by law; founded upon law; deriving authority from law. Legal charity:** relief dispensed under the Poor Laws.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* xlii. viii. (1620) 793 What more legal and fixed order doth any part of nature keepe? 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 14 It [a marriage] is not compleat till the legal conjunction or solemnizing. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1750) I. 202 Assume the legal Right to disengage From all it had contracted under Age. 1688, in Somers *Tracts* I. 273 It is not enough to say that it is a legal House without them; for a House of Commons of forty Persons is a legal House. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 ¶ 11 Preparing to take a legal possession of his fortune. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* xlii. 239 There is no... legal power without a legal course to carry it into effect. 1834 H. MARTINEAU *Moral* i. 67 There are many who believe that an immediate abolition of our legal charity would cause less misery than its long continuance. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 447 All disputes were referable to legal tribunals. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 207 A bill of lading entitles the legal holder of it to certain... packages of goods.

**b. Legal tender:** coin or other money, which a creditor is bound by law to accept, when tendered in payment of a debt. Also *attrib.*

1740 W. DOUGLASS *Disc. Curr. Brit. Plant. Amer.* 6 The Court of France were obliged to ordain, that there should be no other legal Tender but Silver-Coin. 1816 *Act 56 Geo. III.* c. 68 § 12 Whereas it is expedient that the Silver Coin of the Realm should be a legal Tender by Tale... to any Amount not exceeding the Sum of Forty Shillings. 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.* c. 98 § 6 A Tender of a Note or Notes of the Bank of England... shall be a legal Tender, to the Amount expressed in such Note or Notes. 1865 II. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 49 The Virginia convention had made the continental bills a legal tender. 1870 *Act 33 Vict.* c. 10 § 4 A tender of payment of money... shall be a legal tender—In the case of gold coins for the payment of any amount: In the case of silver coins for a payment of an amount not exceeding forty shillings... In the case of bronze coins for a payment of an amount not exceeding one shilling. 1870 *N. Amer. Rev.* Jan. 8 The objectionable features of legal-tender laws.

**c. That is such in the eye of the law.**

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxvi, Miss Brass... had passed her life in a kind of legal childhood.

**d. Such as is recognized by 'law' as distinguished from 'equity'.**

1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 386 Having treated of legal and customary estates, we now come to discuss the nature and properties of what are called equitable estates. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 153 A general devise of real estate... passed the legal estate in lands of which the devisor was mortgagee in fee. 1875 DUGN *Real Prop.* vii. § 4. 293 The legal estate is vested in the trustee, in trust for the cestui que trust, who has the equitable estate.

**3. Permitted, or not forbidden, by law; lawful.**

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 11 It is as legal... for the king to pardon, as for the party to accuse. 1671 L. ADDISON *W. Barbary* 35 His fourth was a Virgin Daughter of... which made up the legal number of four, so many being allowed by their Prophet. 1691 LOCKE *Lower Interest* (1692) 9 The Lender... will rather lend it to the Banker at the legal Interest, than [etc.]. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 970 If it were a legal capture, they were entitled [to a return of premium]. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 260 The periods fixed for the regular gaol-deliveries had been protracted beyond the legal limits. 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lamps* iv. § 14. 106 Those false forms of decoration which are most dangerous in our modern architecture as being legal and accepted.

**4. Theol. a. Of or pertaining to the Mosaic law; existing under or founded upon that law. b. Of, pertaining to, concerned with, or based upon the law of works, i.e. salvation by works, as opposed to salvation by faith. † Of persons: Upholding the law of works.**

¶ a 1500 *Chester Pl.* viii. 290 Rites Ceremoniall of the old Testament, with legal observacion shall vitterly cease. 1640 J. DYKE *Worthy Commun.* 195 Paul... for legal righteousness, a man before men unblemishable. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vii. 349 Under the gospel there are many that do judaize, are of as legal and servile spirits as the Jews. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 184 Neither could he be opposed to the legal priest, as not doing these, but giving another. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* ¶ 45 These [Ranters] would... condemn me as legal and dark. 1756 LAW *Lett. Import. Subj.* 154 What folly to tell you, that you are only in a legal state, unless he could prove to you that [etc.]. 1786 A. GIB SACR. *Contempt.* i. iii. ii. 124 A legal bias toward a doing for life, in opposition to a believing on Christ for life. 1884 FAIRBAIRN *Catholicism* (1899) 26 Christ without any of the notes distinctive of sacerdotal and legal piety.

**5. quasi-sb.** Something connected with law; a legal formality; a legal notice. Also in *Sc. Law*, short for *legal reversion*; see *REVERSION*.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 Our lorde wolde not that he sholde take the drosse of the lawe of Moyse, neyther the cerymonyes, nor legalles and customes. 1822 SCOTT *Fort. Nigel* x, If it [the money] is not raised, there will be an expiry of the legal, as our lawyers call it. 1896 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 10/2 A Gentleman who has influence with advertisers and is successful in obtaining Prospectuses, Legals, and Auctions.

**Legalism** (lĕ-gāl'iz'm). [f. LEGAL + -ISM.]

**1. Theol.** Applied reproachfully to the principles of those who are accused of adhering to the Law as opposed to the Gospel; the doctrine of justification by works, or teaching which savours of that doctrine.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 748 The theory of Dissenters is national legalism; the theory of Churchmen is national gospel. 1856 R. S. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. x. i, The frigid legalism of the creed of Islam. 1861 TRENCH *J. Ch. Asia* 83 The first great battle which the Church had to fight was with Jewish legalism. 1876 *Macm. Mag.* XXXIV. 533 A new system of Christian legalism arose which reigned for centuries. 1901 *Expositor* Jan. 12 It is by its relation to legalism that Paul has to define Christianity.

**2. A disposition to exalt the importance of law or formulated rule in any department of action.**

1878 R. H. HUTTON *Scott* i. 3 That disposition towards... legalism of mind. 1885 DICEY *Lect. Stud. Law Const.* 160 Federalism, mainly means legalism... the prevalence of a spirit of legality among the people. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII. 444/2 Englishmen and Americans... are profoundly influenced by the spirit of legalism.

**Legalist** (lĕ-gāl'ist). [f. LEGAL + -IST.]

**1. Theol.** An adherent or advocate of legalism; one who believes in or inclines to the doctrine of justification by works.

1646 E. FISHER *Mod. Divinity* Title-p., Wherein every one may clearly see how far he... deserves the name of Legalist. 1651 BAXTER *Saints' R.* i. i. § 6 (ed. 2) 8 To make Salvation the end of Duty, is to be a Legalist. 1678

R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* viii. § 8. 252 There were no difference... betwixt those who are under the Gospel, and meer Legalists. 1826 J. JAY *Chr. Contemplated* ii. 78 They were not Antinomians: they were not Legalists. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westm. Abb.* xxxii. 370 He is not afraid of being called a legalist, a preacher of good works, instead of a preacher of faith. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 73 Becoming a Jew to the Jews, a legalist to legalists.

**2. A stickler for legality.**

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Dec. 1 They are so far from being disorderly that they are the most prudish of legalists.

**3. a. One versed in the law; one who views things from a legal standpoint.**

1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* ix. xxii, A sorry legalist were he Who could not in thy boasted plea Detect its fatal flaw. 1838 D. JERROLD *Men Charac.* J. *Runnymede* ii. Wks. 1864 III. 174 John, however, could not silently assent to the position of the legalist. 1861 GEN. P. THOMSON *Andi Alt.* III. clxvi. 187 No legalist dars maintain that [etc.]. 1897 FAIRBAIRN *Catholicism* (1899) 473 The whole attitude was... that of the legalist rather than the moralist.

**b. An officer of the law; a bailiff. jocular.**

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 867 The prostrate legalist... lay motionless.

**Hence Legalistic a., of or pertaining to a legalist; characterized by legalism.**

1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1770 Legalistic Jewish Christians. 1894 *Thinker* V. 439 Malachi was compelled to raise his voice against the extreme legalistic standpoint.

**Legality** (lĕ-gāl'itē). Also 5 *legalite*, 6 *legalitee*. [ad. (directly or through) F. *légalité*, med. l. *lēgālīs*, f. l. *lēgālīs* LEGAL.]

**1. Attachment to or observance of law or rule.**

c 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 1126 Poems 94 [And] for trouthe [and] noble legalite [i.e. *et propter veritatem et legalitatem*]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Legality*, the keeping the Law. 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lamps* iii. § 3. 65 Much contest between two schools, one affecting originality, and the other legality. 1899 MILL *Liberty* i. (1865) 29 1 It made an idol of asceticism, which has been gradually compromised away into one of legality.

**b. Theol.** Insistence on the letter of the law; reliance on works for salvation, rather than on free grace. Also *personified*.

1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* l. 29 He to whom thou wast sent for ease, being by name Legality. 1771 FLETCHER *Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 200, I have heard them cry out against the Legality of their wicked hearts.

**c. The spirit or way of thinking characteristic of the legal profession; pl. points of manner or speech indicative of this.**

1880 W. CORY *Mod. Eng. Hist.* i. 225 Legality delights in the ingenious contrivance of delays. 1893 D. C. MURRAY *Time's Revenges* III. xlvii. 268 Their militarisms and legalities made the more... sentimental-minded folk altogether ill at ease.

**2. The quality of being legal or in conformity with the law; lawfulness. In early use, Legitimacy.**

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 22 § 1 The right legalitee of the succession. 1637 C. DOW *Innoc. Charged upon Ch. & State* Pref., The legality of the bishops exercising their jurisdictions. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xiii. 183 In these, as in all doubtful recreations, be well assured first of the legality of them. a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1680) 340 By signifying their approbation... concerning the legality of their Ordination. 1792 SIR W. H. ASHURST in *Term Rep.* IV. 595 The expenses of litigating the legality of the fine. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 339 The legality of their conduct had been virtually recognised by the Eleans. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* i. ix. 213 To try the legality of the proceedings... against him. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 54 It was the master-piece of William's policy of outward legality.

**3. pl. Obligations imposed by law.**

1855 *Cornwall* 243 Mines not so conducted are established under the provision of the joint-stock act, and shareholders in them become liable to its legalities.

**4. slang.** The name of a gambling game.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 30 May 2/2 Betting on the tape is quite a tame affair in comparison to 'legality'... At the 'legality' table I saw a person, whom I [etc.].

**Legalize** (lĕ-gāl'ize), *v.* [f. LEGAL + -IZE.]

**1. trans.** To make legal or conformable to law; to invest with the authority of law; to authorize, justify, sanction.

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1723) VII. 75 The conditions required to legalize such a defence of ourselves and fortunes. 1791 MACKINTOSH *Und. Gallie*. Wks. 1846 III. 143 It... could not... legalize the acts of the body which created it. 1824 — *Sp. Ho. Com.* i June ibid. 410 We may now be said annually to legalise military law. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* I. i. 2 There was a period in our history... when oppression was legalised. 1884 SIR H. HAWKINS in *Law Times Rep.* L. 816/1 The intention of the Legislature to legalise... mere games of skill.

**2. To imbue with the spirit of the (Mosaic) law; to pervert in the spirit of legalism. rare.**

1774 FLETCHER *Grace & Justice* Wks. 1795 IV. 181 What, will you still persist to legalize the gospel?

**¶ 3. intr.** To practise as a lawyer, *nonce-uses*.

1855 *Cornwall* 244 Jobson still legalizes in Gray's Inn. Hence **Legalization**, the action of legalizing.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 286 As soon as he has completed the form of legalization. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* iii. xxxiii. § 3 (1876) 389 The legalization of joint stock associations with limited liability. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 373 The open encouragement and legalisation of vice.

**Legalized** (lĕ-gāl'izeid), *pp. a.* [f. LEGALIZE + -ED.]



1. Made legal, sanctioned by law. Of a wife: Legally married.

1788 II. WALPOLE *Remin.* ii. 20 The extreme outward devotion of the duchess... seems to announce a legalized wife. 1806 *Weekly Polit. Rev.* 27 Dec. 947 The recruiting service, this legalized creeping. 1828 SEWELL *Oxford Prize Ess.* 2 Legalized facilities for divulging the property and resources of individuals. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 332 The Church remained in the legalised servitude to which Napoleon had reduced it.

2. Imbued with the legal spirit.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ix. The doctrines of a legalised formalist, such as Saddletree.

**Legally** (lĕg'ali), *adv.* [f. LEGAL + -LY.] In a legal manner; according to law, lawfully. Also, in a legal sense; from the point of view of law.

1561 T. NORTON *Cabin's Inst.* ii. xxii. (1634) 460 Hee... bindeth not himself with a certain law to call all men legallie. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Fismire* 1 That man might... performe actions... legally according to a rule. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ii. § 68 The King was as Legally possessed of that Right, as of any thing else he had. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Ph.* iii. Wks. 1871 I. 332 Putting a criminal legally to death, is not thought sinful. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxi. I never was legally married to any woman. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 24 His trustees would be legally seised according to the uses of his will. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* v. 190 The laws of Holland had... prohibited the aborigines from being legally sold. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 213 They determined to pursue the matter legally before the judges.

**Legalness**, *rare*. [f. LEGAL + -NESS.] = LEGALITY (in quot. sense 1 b).

a 1665 J. GONDWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 387 They impute legalness, as they call it... to the ministry, under which they have no mind to continue. 1727 in BAILEY (vol. II).

**Legantine** (lĕg'āntin), *a.* [as if ad. Lat. type \**legantinus*, f. *legant-*, pr. pple. of *legāre*: see LEGATE and -INE.] Inconerit synonym of LEGATE.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 21 § 1 Jurisdictions legantine. a 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 65 There was made a solemn procession, and my lord Cardynall went presently in the same, apparelled in his legantine ornaments. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 229 Sending... Bishops and Archbishops... with a kind of Legantine power. 1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1778) IV. 16 Wolsey... erected an office, which he called the legantine court. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. xl. 304 To exercise his legantine functions with the most ample power. 1847 VEWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xl. 118 The summons... to attend a legantine Council. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* vi. (ed. 2) 517 They met... under his [Wolsey's] Legantine authority.

**Legar**, *obs.* form of LEDGER.

† **Legatarian**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*—<sup>1</sup>. [f. med. L. *legatarius* (f. *legatus* LEGATE) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to a legate or deputy.

1766 AMORY *J. Emule* (1770) IV. 83 Jesus Christ came with a legatarian power from God, the Supreme Being, to declare his will to mankind.

**Legatary** (lĕg'at'ari), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-7 legatarie, 6, 8 legatory, (7) ligatory, 8 legatory. [ad. L. *legatarius*, f. *legat-*um a bequest, f. *legāre* to bequeath.]

**A. adj.** Of or pertaining to a bequest; of the nature of a bequest.

1676 R. DIXON *Two Testaments* 30 The Promissory and Legatary part thereof [Gods Testament] was the second time confirmed by a solemn Oath. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 201 The testator intended to use his subsequent words of recommendation in a legatary sense.

**B. sb.** One to whom a bequest is left; a legatee. 1542 RECORD *Gr. Artes* (1575) 411 The mind of the testator is to be taken fauorably, for the nyde of the legataries [1646 legataries] when there ryseth suche doubts. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 11 Contributed by the legataries to the heire. 1615 DODD *Serm.* cxlii. V. 538 But if those goods be liable to other debts, the legataries shall have no profit. 1700 RHODE *Isl. Col. Rec.* (1858) III. 424 If any executor shall refuse or neglect to appear... upon the complaint of a legatary. 1726 AULIFFE *Parergon* 21 As when a Man makes his Debtor his universal Heir or Legatary. 1795 WYTHE *Decis. Virginia* 26 The Law supposes the benevolence of the testator toward the legatary to have continued. 1802 LEVITY & SORROW II. 148 (F. H.) Legatary.

**Legate** (lĕg'at), *sb.* Also 2-7 legat, (6) lyget. [a. OF. *legat*, ad. L. *legatus*, pa. pple. of *legāre* to send as a deputy (also, to bequeath).]

1. An ecclesiastic deputed to represent the Pope and armed with his authority. † *Legate of the cross*: one entitled to have a cross borne before him, as an emblem of dignity.

1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1123 (Laud MS.) On þa ilca tymn com an Legat of Rome Henri wæs gehaten. c 1205 LAV. 24501 Of Rome he was legat and of þan hirede prelat. a 1300 CURSOR M. 29358 Alle þaa his hand on clerk behous ga to be pape or his legat, to soilled be. 1307 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 115 Bonifas, archbishop of Canterbury, þat was legat of þe croys. 1516 PLUMPTON *Corr.* (Camden) 217 Ther comes a lyget from Rome to my lord Cardenall. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 65 Looke where the holy Legate comes apace. 1638 PENIT. *Conf.* xii. (1657) 323 In his dayes there entred this Kingdom a Legat from Rome. a 1745 SWIFT *Hist. Stephen* in *Lett.* (1768) IV. 291 Henry the youngest was bishop of Winchester, and the pope's legate in England. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1762) I. 244 The Pope... made the archbishop of Canterbury his legate. 1875 TENNYSON *O. Mary* iii. i. I hear this Legate's coming To bring us absolution from the Pope.

**b.** The ruler of a legation, i.e. one of the provinces of the Papal States.

1653 H. COGAN *Scarlet Gown* 85 Urban... sent him Legate to the City of Ferrara. 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* ii. iii. 188 At present he is Legat of Ferrara, a considerable Legation. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 243 The most illustrious Domenico Maria Cursi being legate... of Ravenna.

**c.** *Legate a (or † de) latere* († also in semi-English or English form, of *latere*, of the side): the designation of a legate of the highest class, one whose acts are regarded as virtually those of the Pope himself.

1521 ABP. WARHAM in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. I. 239 Which were forbidden by your Graces auctoritie as Legate de latere o. the See apostolicke. 1528 ROY *Kede me* (Arh.) 50 He hath a tittle of S. Cecile, And is a Legate of latere, a 1550 *Image Ipoer.* iv. 28 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 439 And then the Cardinall With tytles all of pride, As legates of the side. 1554 *Act 1 & 2 Ph. & Mary* c. 8 § 1 The Pope's Holiness... sent hither... the Lord Cardinal Pool, Legate de latere. 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* i. iii. 77 Any Cardinal that goes Legat a latere to any Foreign State. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4444/2 The Pope chang'd his design of sending a Legate Latere to her Majesty. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 133 A further hardship was the sending of special ministers, legates 'a latere'.

*transf.* 1618 T. ADAMS *Heaven made sure* Wks. (1629) 904 These [God's ministers] are Legatī a latere—Dispensers of the Mysteries of Heaven.

**2. gen.** An ambassador, delegate, messenger.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa* lvii. 9 Thou... sentist thi legates aferr. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5038 The dishonour ye did to my dere legat. 1450 ST. Cuthbert (Surtees) 2732 Legates with letters afir him went. 1579 LILLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 146 A certaine Gentleman heere in Athens invited the kings Legats to a costly and sumptuous feast. 1671 L. ADDISON *W. Barbury* 119 We gave also to your Legates two special horses. 1692 S. PATRICK *Answ. Touchstone* 18 The Apostles were the Legats and Interpreters of Christ. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 338 There stands The legate of the skies. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* iii. v. II. 201 He suffered the legates from Utrecht to return... with their heads upon their shoulders.

**3. Rom. Hist.** The deputy or lieutenant of a general, or of the governor of a province; under the empire, the governor himself. Also *transf.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 45 The rookes ben vycayrs and legates of the kynge. 1577-87 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* x. in *Holinshed Chron.* I. 31 It [Wight] was... wome from the Britons by Vespasian the legat. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kind. & Commw.* (1603) 120 With the armie they sende divers of their gentlemen as Legats or providors, who never stirre from the side of the capitaine Generall. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 483 The legates who commanded legions upon the frontiers.

† **Legate**, *sb.* <sup>2</sup> *Obs.* Also *legatte*. [a. OF. *legat* = It. *legato*, ad. L. *legatum*, neut. pa. pple. of *legāre* to bequeath.] A legacy or bequest.

1447 *Rolls of Parl. V.* 129/2 John Brokley... by his Testament... made other diverse Legates to diverse perones, grete and notable. 1479 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 849 III. 267 The funeral costes, dettes, and legattes. 1501 BURY *Wills* (Camden) 91 These my legattes heere conteynyth truly fullyllyd. c 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 32 In dysposyng thy legatys, pay firste thy servannits.

**Legate** (lĕg'at), *v.* Also 6 leggett. [f. L. *legat-*, ppl. stem of *legāre*.] *trans.* To give by will, to bequeath. Often, to give and legate.

1546 *Will in Trans. Cumblid. & Westmld. Arch. Soc.* X. 26, I gif and leggett unto Richard my sonn all my housholde stuff. 1582 *Will of R. Milles* (Consistory Crt. Canterbury). The towne hundred poundes to them legated shall... come wholly vnto my sonne Thomas. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 497 Leggingt peace as his proper blessing to all his followers. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains Digest* 528 There were four forms of legating—vindication, damnation, permission, and preception. 1888 *Law Rep., Ho. Lords* XIII. 376 The oval inlaid table I legate to —.

† **Legate**, *pa. pple.* north. *Obs.* [ad. L. *legatus*, pa. pple. of *legāre* to bequeath.] Legated, disposed of by will.

1533 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 111 The resydue of my goodes not legat nor bequest.

**Legatee** (lĕg'at'i), *sb.* [f. LEGATE *v.* + -EE.] A person to whom a legacy has been bequeathed.

1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 99 Thomas Hayter, a legatee to John Moorhouse. 1693 T. POWER in *Dryden's Funeral* xii. (1697) 313 The former Legates are blotted out. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 45 Mammon makes the world his legatee Through fear, not love. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. xii. 281 Legacies and fortunes left, on condition that the legatee shall take the name and style of the testator. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* xxiv. § 20 A legacy cannot be charged on a legatee.

Hence † **Legatee** *v.* *rare*—<sup>1</sup>, *trans.*, to hand over to a legatee, to transfer by will.

1797 *Stat. Acc. Scotl.* XIX. 189 A mortification, legated by Mr. John Kemp.

**Legateship** (lĕg'at'ship). [f. LEGATE *sb.* + -SHIP.] The dignity and office of a legate.

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 96 Thomas Creme some tyme archbishoppe of Cantorbury... was degraded of hys legateshippe. 1653 H. COGAN *Scarlet Gown* 86 In his Legateship of Ferrara he carried himself very wisely. 1774 J. COLLYER *Hist. Eng.* II. 203 The cardinal Anagni... had succeeded Albano in the legateship. 1876 TENNYSON *O. Mary* v. v. The Holy Father Has ta'en the legateship from our cousin Pole.

**Legatess**, *nonce*—*wd.* A female legate.

1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* III. 212 She was... his Castle-Stewardess, and Legatess a Latere for his domestics.

**Legatine** (lĕg'at'in), *a.* [f. LEGATE *sb.* + -INE.] Substituted for the earlier LEGANTINE and LEGA-

TIVE.] Of or pertaining to a legate; having the authority of a legate. *Legatine constitution* (see quot. 1705). *Legatine synod*: one held under the presidency of a (papal) legate.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. viii. 487/2 [The Papal Legate] studied to make vpp that by his Legatine Glory which hee wanted by his Princes countenance. 1630 tr. *Camden's Hist. Elis.* Introd. 2 The Bishops... had acknowledged his Legatine authority, in preiudice of the Kings preeminence. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. viii. 26 This was allowed of by Offa the great in a legatine Synod. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1761) I. viii. 178 Becket had obtained from the pope a legatine commission over England. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 82 The legatine constitutions were ecclesiastical laws, enacted in national synods, held under the cardinals Otho and Othobon, legates from pope Gregory IX and pope Clement IV. 1879 MISS YONGE *Camden* IV. iii. 36 Having accepted the legatine commission without the King's consent. 1883 C. BEARO *Reform.* ix. 308 The acceptance by the clergy of Wolsey's legatine authority.

**Legation** (lĕg'at'ion). Also 5-6 legacion, -yon. [ad. L. *legationem*, n. of action f. *legāre*: see LEGATE *sb.* <sup>1</sup> Cf. F. *legation*, Sp. *legacion*, Pg. *legação*, It. *legazione*.]

1. The action of sending a deputy or representative, esp. a (papal) legate; the fact of his being so sent. Also, † to send in legation.

1460 CAXTON *Chron.* (Rolls) 260 To which Parlement cam the duke of Gloucester fr Yrland expressing the Kyngis costis in Yrland; and his legacion was so acceptable, that the clergy graunted him a dymne, and the lay fe a fiftene. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* ii. x. 1 To the Priests and Levites sent in legation from the Sanhedrim, he professed that himself was not the Christ. 1738 WARBURTON (*title*) The Divine Legation of Moses. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 214 The object of Moses was to support his divine legation. 1875 STRUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 108 The legation of a cardinal was... bound up in the popular mind with heavy fees.

2. The object for which an ambassador or legate is sent, his mission or commission.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. viii. [They] wente toward Rome and shewed their legacion & message to the potestate and Senate. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 77 Anne her [Dido's] suster went incontinent towarde enea, to make unto him her feble legacion. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vi. clix. 148 The sayde Lewys... gaue answers concernyng theyre legacions and messagys. 1530 PALSGR. 238/1 Legation, a message, legation. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 144 Alfred... could not give any assent to their legation. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* ix. ii. (1864) V. 208 Innocent had chosen a German by birth, perhaps from his knowledge of the language, for this important Legation.

3. *concr.* The body of deputies sent on a mission; a diplomatic minister and his suite. Now chiefly (exc. in *secretary of legation*) used when the minister has not the titular rank of 'ambassador'. 1603 North's *Plutarch* (1612) 1161 (*Cæsar Augustus*) Cornelius the Centiner chief of this legation or ambassade. 1619 VISC. DONCASTER *Lett. in Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 148 To give him thanks for honoring this legation thus. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 420 A secretary of legation... supplying their place. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 74 The report which the English legations made of what they had seen and suffered in Russia.

**b.** The official residence of a diplomatic minister.

1863 FORTUNE *Pedo & Peking* iv. 72 His Excellency... gave me quarters in the Legation. 1886 MISS GORDON CUMMING *Wand. China* II. 257 Really good roles... are... offered for sale at all the Legations and other European dwellings. 1901 ALLEN *Siege Peking Legations* v. 113 Next morning we heard that the Belgian Legation had been burnt.

**c. attrib.**

1886 MISS GORDON CUMMING *Wand. China* II. 337 The recently restored Legation buildings. 1900 MARTIN *Siege in Peking* v. 84 The marines... were occupying commanding points on the legation walls, or making sorties from the legation gates. 1901 ALLEN *Siege Peking Legations* vi. 211 Answer was returned that the Legation guard were simply acting on the defensive.

4. The dignity and office of a legate (see LEGATE *sb.* <sup>1</sup> 1, 3); a legateship.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 93 By vertue of his Legation it belonged unto him to dispose of all things taken in that sacred war. a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* ii. (1677) 58 He had accepted a Legation from the Pope. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 270 He was appointed to go as Legate to the Proconsul of Africa. That Legation being performed, Marcus [etc.]. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* vii. iv. (1864) IV. 149 The Archbishop had... received from him the legation to France. 1864 W. FORSYTH *Cicero* (1867) 438 He wrote... to Antony to request that he might have a legation given him.

5. Formerly, one of the provinces of the Papal States, governed by a legate.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* III. 30 Deputies... assembled in the end of 1796, and erected the two papal legations with the Modenes duchy into a commonwealth. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 583 Cardinal Bernetti notified... his holiness's determination to send his troops into the legations.

† 6. A gift by will, a legacy. *Obs.* *rare*—<sup>1</sup>.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 301 He... is bounde to beare the name... by cause this is a conidional legation or gift.

Hence *Legation v. inlr.*, to go on a legation.

**Legationary** *a.*, of or pertaining to a legation, qualified or ready to go on a legation.

1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. G.* IV. 460 Now Legationing in foreign parts. *Ibid.* 506 Plenty of legationary Sieurs. 1865 *Ibid.* V. 623 The Marischal's legationary function.

**Legative** (lĕg'at'iv), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *legativus*, f. *legāre*: see LEGATE *v.* and -ATIVE.]



**A. adj.** **a.** In *legative bull, commission*: Empowering as a representative, deputing; conferring the authority of a legate. **b.** Of or pertaining to a legate. **c.** *rarely*. Of or pertaining to an ambassador.

**1537** *Irish Act 28 Hen. VIII.* c. 19 § 1 Appeals, jurisdictions legative, and instruments of sundry natures. **1548** *Hall Chron.* Hen. VI, 100b, By a Bull legative, whiche he purchased at Rome, he gathered so much treasure, that [etc.]. **1613** *Shaks. Hen. VIII.* iii. 339 All those things you have done of late By your power Legative [i.e. legatine] within this kingdom. **1631** *J. Burges Anst.* Rejoined 86 If the Church have a ministry to appoint... then must shee needs have a commission legative. **1638** *Sir R. Cotton Abstr. Rec. Tower 27* Thus did Cardinal Wolsey with Wareham the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury and all other the Bishops of the Kingdom after hee had got his Legative power. **1886** *Law Times LXXX.* 146/2 An *attaché*, not being a domestic servant of an ambassador, was not entitled to the legative privilege of exemption from process in the courts.

**†B. sb.** ?Something entrusted with a message. **1657** *J. Pettus in Loveday's Lett.* (1659) Aiv, The latter Age hath even robb'd the poor of their ragges, torturing them with Mills and other Engines, till in paper they are made Legatives to most of our humane affairs.

**†Legatnait. Sc. Obs. rare-1.** [ad. med. L. *legāt-us nāt-us* lit. 'legate born', i.e. having an inherent right to the dignity of a legate. Cf. *F. legat-né.*] An archbishop (e.g. of Canterbury) who in virtue of his office exercised the rights of a papal legate.

**1552** *Abp. Hamilton Catech.* (1884) 1 Johnne Archbishop of sanct Androuis Legatnait and primat of the kirk of Scotland.

**†Legato** (*legāto*), *a.* (*adv.*, *sb.*) [It. lit. 'bound', pa. pple. of *legare* to bind;—L. *ligāre*.] Smooth and connected, with no breaks between the successive notes: used as *adv.* or *adj.*, esp. as a direction to a performer to render a passage or piece in this style; also as *sb.* (Opposed to *staccato*).

**1811** in *Bussy Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3). **1815** *European Mag.* LXVIII. 154 Var. 11 is another instance of good legato style. **1848** *Rimbauld 1st Bk. Piano 91* Legato, in a smooth and connected manner. **1885** *W. Glover Mem. Cambr. Chorister* i. xxiv. 275 All the niceties and varieties of legato, staccato [etc.].

**Legator** (*lēgātor*). [*a.* L. *lēgātor*, agent-n. f. *lēgare* to bequeath.] One who gives something by will; a testator.

**1651** *G. W. tr. Cowell's Inst.* 132 A Legator may make a Substitution Pupillary. **1687** *Dryden Hind & P.* ii. 375 A fair estate, Bequeath'd by some Legator's last intent. **1845** *McCulloch Taxation* ii. vi. § 3 (1859) 298 The greater number of legators might have defeated the tax. **1878** *J. Stark Scot. Claims* 18 The residue of the legator's estate. Hence **Legatorial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a legator or testator.

**1883** *J. Pavn Thicker than Water* III. xli. 115 Knowing that his codicil was secure, the legatorial anxieties which were obviously consuming those about him were not without their charms for him.

**Legatory**, obs. form of **LEGATARY**.

**†Legature. Obs. rare-1.** [*f.* *LEGATE sb.* + *-URE*.] The dignity and office of a legate; legateship.

**1674** *Clarendon Relig. & Policy* vi. (1811) I. 278 The Parliament... forbade him to usurp the privileges of his Legature.

**Legauance, legauns**, obs. forms of **LIGEANCE**.

**Leg-bail.** Used in the jocular phrase *to give (Sc. take) leg-bail*, to run away, decamp: see **BAIL sb.** 1 c. Hence sometimes used (in allusion to this phrase) = unauthorized absence or departure, 'French leave', etc.

**1774** *Fergusson Poems* (1807) 234 They took leg-bail and ran awa Wi' pith and speed. **1785** *Gaose Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v. *Leg*. To give leg bail and land security, to run away. **1808** *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 122 We have more occasion... for leg-bail than they have. **1861** *Hughes Tom Brown at Oxf.* xi. (1889) 107 [He] was giving them leg-bail as hard as he could foot it. **1889** *Century Mag.* Feb. 632/1 Judgment was enforced by the scalping-knife, with leg-bail or a tribal warfare as a court of last resort.

**Lege**, obs. form of **LEAGUE**, **LEDGE**, **LIEGE**.

**†Legeance** <sup>1</sup>. *Obs.* Aphetic f. **ALLEGANCE** <sup>1</sup>. **13..** *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxiv, He felede no legeance of his peyne.

**†Legeance** <sup>2</sup>. *Obs.* Aphetic f. **ALLEGANCE** <sup>2</sup>. **1425** *Saints' Lives* Prolog. in *Anglia VIII.* 107 Legauns and auctorities of holy writte. **1425** *St. Mary of Oignies* Prolog. ibid. 134 Amonge his wrytynge... hee puttith legeauns and figuratif spekynges.

**Legea(u)nce**, obs. form of **LIGEANCE**.

**Leged-bell** = *lich-bell*: see **LICH**, body, corpse.

**Leged**, obs. pa. t. **LAY v.**; obs. f. **LEGGED**.

**†Lege de moy. Obs.** ?Also *lege moy.* App. the name of some dance.

**1599** *Skelton Col. Cloot* 953 And howe Parys of Troy Daunced a lege de moy [*MS.* a lege moy]. — *E. Rummyng* 587 She made it as koy As a lege de moy [*v.r.* lege moy].

**†Legem pone. Obs.** The first two words (forming the heading) of the fifth division of Psalm cxix, which begins the psalms at Matins on the 25th day of the month; they were consequently associated with March 25th (quarter day), and Vol. VI.

hence used as an allusive expression for: Payment of money; cash down.

**1573** *Tusser Husb.* x. (1878) 22 Use (*legem pone*) to paie at thy daie, but vse not (*Oremus*) for often delate. **1592** *Harvey New Letter* 18 Without *Legem pone*, wordes are winde and without actual performance, all nothing. **1594** *Barnfield Sheph. Content* xxxix, If *legem pone* comes, he is receau'd, When *Vix hand habeo* is of hope bereau'd. **1611** *G. Ruggle Ignoramus* ii. vii. (1630) 64 Ille est *legem pone*; hic sunt sexcentæ coronæ. **1618** *Myntius. Ess.* Prison 26 All their speech is *legem pone*, or else with their ill custome they will detainee thee. **1694** *Motteux Rabelais* iv. xii. 48 They were all at our service for the *Legem pone*.

**Legen**, obs. form of **LACCIN**.

**†Legence. Obs.** Also 5 *legeans*. App. = **LIGENCE**.

**14..** *MS. Cantab.* Fl. v. 48, lf. 44 (Italiw.). If he my3t have legeans For his synnes to do penans, Schrifte he thoughte to take. **1518** *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 94 The legence gevin to vnfrien to saill with merchandise.

**Legend** (*le'džend*), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *legend* *e*, 4, 6 *legenda*, 4-7 *legende*, 5-6 *-ent* *e*, 6 *-eant*, 5-*legend*. [*a.* *F. légende* (recorded from 12th c.) = *Sp. leyenda*, *Pg. legenda*, *lenda*, *It. leggenda*, *ad. med.L. legenda* 'what is read', *f. légère* to read.

For the formation of fem. verbals from the gerundive stem, cf. *med.L. præbenda* 'prebend', *It. lavanda* 'washing', etc.]

**1.** The story of the life of a Saint.

**1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlii. (*Marcus*) 108 To sancte march turnand myn hand, as I in his legend fand. **1386** *Chaucer Nun's Pr.* T. 301 In the lyf of seint kenelm, I rede... how... hadde lenere than my sherte That ye hadde rad his legende, as hane I. **1430** *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 65 This glorious virgin seynt Katerine had alle these zeftes as hir legende sheweth tofore. **1500-20** *Dunbar Poems* xxx. 21 In haly legends half I hard allevin, Ma sanctis of bischoppis, nor freiris, be sic sevin. **1597** *Hooker Fec. Pol.* v. xx. § 9 Legends being growne in a manner to be nothing els but heapes of frivolous and scandalous vanities.

**2.** A collection of saints' lives or of stories of a similar character. *The Legend*, spec. a mediæval collection of saints' lives written by Jacobus de Voragine, Archbishop of Genoa, in the 13th century; now usually called the *Golden Legend* (*Legenda Aurea*), the name popularly given to it in the Middle Ages.

**1340** *Cursor M.* 20900 (Fairf.) Qua wille hane mare of his matere rede be legende & 3e mai here. **1380** *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 344 Aftir bileve of hooli writt, þat tellip of Petre and oþir apostlis... taken we biside bileve of many oþir þat þei ben seintis, as of Clement and Laurence and oþir þat þei be legende spekiþ of. **1483** *Caxton (colophon)* Thus endeth the legende named in latyn *legenda aurea*, that is to saye in englysshe the golden legende. **1611** *Cotgr.*, *Legendier*, the golden Legend; a booke of the liues of the Saints. **1612** *Bacon Ess.* *Atheisme* (Arb.) 339, I had rather beleuee all the fables in the Legend, and the Alcaron, then that this vniuersall frame is without a minde. **1649** *Alcaron* p. ix, They [Mohammedans] invoke their Saints, of whom they have a large Legend. **1662** *Stillingfl. Orig. Sacr.* i. v. § 5 The next Legend the world hath should be called *Legenda Orientalis*. **1740** *Lady M. W. Montagu Lett. to Lady Pomfret* 29 June, A belief in all the miracles in the Legend.

**†3.** A story, history, account. *Obs.*

**1385** *Chaucer L. G. W.* Prolog. 473 The moste partye of thyñ lyf spende In makynge of a glorious legende Of goode wemen. **1386** — *Shipman's T.* 145 Thanne wolde I telle a legende of my lyf, What I haue suffred sith I wasa wyf. **1508** *Dunbar Tua marrit wemen* 504 This is the legende of myn lif. **1560** *Rolland Crk. Venus* III. 653 Allegeand baith the aid and new Testamentis Historyis, Scriptouris, & vtheris lang legentis. **1601** *Chester in Shaks. C. Pruzie* 43 The true legend of famous King Arthur. **1613** *Jackson Creed* II. xxxi. § 11 Christ Jesus, who hath left us these his sacred laws, and legend of his most blessed life. **1616** *Bullocke, Legend*, a story of olde matters. **1645** *Howell Lett.* (1650) 98 Those rambling letters... are nought else than a legend of the cumberston life and various fortunes of a cadet. **1671** *Milton Samson* 1737 Acts enroll'd In copious Legend, or sweet Lyric Song.

**†4.** A roll, list, record. *Obs.*

**1377** *Langl. P. Pl. B.* x. 376 Pat I man made was and my name yentred In be legende of lyf longe er I were. **1536** *Bellenden Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 100 Thocht he be nocht nowmerit among the legend of papis. **1601** *Marston Pasquil & Kath.* i. 356 Sir, I enrowle you in the Legend of my intimates.

**5.** *Eccl.* A book of readings or 'lessons' for use at divine service, containing passages from Scripture and the lives of saints. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

**1440** *Prompt. Parv.* 293/2 *Legende* (S. boke), *legenda*. **1459** *Paston Lett.* I. 489 Inprimis, ij. antyfeners. Item, j. legende of hoolle servyce. **1482** *Will of M. Paston* ibid. III. 283 A compleet legende in oon booke, and an antiphoen in an other booke. **1549** *Act* 3 § 4 *Edu.* VI. c. 10 § 1 All Bookes called... Processionales, Manuelles, Legendes, Pyes, Portuytes, Prymars... shalbe... abolished. **1556** in *Warton Life Sir T. Pope* (1772) App. xvi. 219 A fair leageant of parchment lymned with gold. **1605-6** *Act* 3 *Jas. I.* c. 5 § 15 Missals, Breviaries, Portals, Legendes, and Lives of Saintes. **1746** *Lewis in Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 165 A Legend; in which were written the Lessons to be read at Matins. **1849** *Rock Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 212 The Legend contained all the lessons out of Holy Writ, and the works of the fathers, read at matins.

**6.** An unauthentic or non-historical story, esp. one handed down by tradition from early times and popularly regarded as historical.

**1613** *Purchas Pilgrimage* (1614) 506 That yee may know the Indians want not their Metamorphoses and Legends, they tell that a man... had a daughter, with whom the sunne was in love. **1685** *Stillingfl. Orig. Brit.*

i. 11 Having their minds naturally framed to believe Legends. **1687** *T. Brown Saints in Upoor Wks.* 1730 I. 77 The kingdom... is ten times as populous as when the legend supposes you and your sister-trollops to have lived there. **1768** *H. Walpole Hist. Doubts* 84 note, It would have required half the court of Edward the Fourth to frame a consistent legend. **1838** *Thirlwall Greece* I. 89 To Æolus himself no conquests and no achievements are attributed by the legends of his race. **1860** *Hook Lives Abbs.* I. vi. 323 The legend which would attribute to Alfred the foundation of the University of Oxford. **1900** *G. C. Brodric Mem. & Impressions* 156 It was deliberately and skillfully employed to break down what has been called the Gladstonian legend. **1901** *Spectator* 23 Feb. 277/2 The voracity of the pike is the subject of innumerable legends.

**b.** in generalized sense.

**1847** *Emerson Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 334, I think of him as of some transfiguring votary of Indian legend. **1855** *Milman Lat. Chr.* iv. x. (1864) II. 434 Legend dwells with fond pertinacity on the holiness of the saint.

**7.** A writing, inscription, or motto; chiefly spec. in *Numismatics*, the words or letters impressed upon a coin or medal.

For attempts to distinguish *legend* and *inscription*, not now recognized by numismatists, see *quots.* 1611, 1727-41.

**1611** *Cotgr.*, *Legende*, a Legende, a Writing; also, the words that be about the edge of a peece of coyne. **1702** *Addison Dial. Medals* iii. 153 We are now come to the Legend or Inscription of our Medals. **1727-41** *Chambers Cycl.* s.v., In strictness, the legend differs from the inscription; this last properly signifying words placed on the reverse of a medal, in lieu of figures. Every medal has properly two legends; that on the front, and that on the reverse. **1855** *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* xxi. As... their edges were inscribed with a legend, clipping was not to be apprehended. **1863** *Reader* 4 July 5 'Who is Griffiths?' is now a legend marked in paint on many of the walls about London. **1869** *Freeman Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xi. 38 No legend or effigy marks the graves of these royal Ladies.

**b.** *gen.* Written character; writing; rare.

**1822** *Shelley Fragm. Unfin. Drama* 152 Like a child's legend on the tideless sand, Which the first foam craves half, and half leaves legible. **1836** *Carril. Wiseman Cris. & Reliq.* II. viii. 67 The learned... applied themselves to the study of the enchorial, or as it has since been called, the demotic legend.

**†** Misused for **LEGION**.

**1598** *Shaks. Merry W.* i. iii. 59 She has all the rule of her husbands Purse; he hath a legend of Angels. **1682** *Mrs. Behn Koonthead* v. i, A Legend of his Divels take him for't.

**8.** *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *legend + book*, *lay*, *-maker*, *-monger*, *tale*; *legend-circled*, *-like*, *-stored* *adjs.*

**1495** *Duchess of York in Wills Doctor's Comm.* (Camden) 4, I geve to Sir John More, a 'legend boke and a colett boke. **1842** *Faber Styrian Lake* etc. 316 Thou 'legend-circled thing, dread Euxine Sea! **1821** *Joanna Baillie Metr. Leg.* Wallace ii, My 'legend lay receive. **1563-87** *Foxe A. & M.* (1566) 80/1 They seeme more 'legendlike than truthlike. **1674** *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 282 Legend-like stories. **1621** *Fletcher Wildgoose Chas.* II. 1, A glorious talker, and a 'Legend maker Of idle tales. **1820** *W. Tooke tr. Lucian* I. 519 note, The Christian legend-makers. **1871** *Freeman Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 61 Norman panegyrics and legend-makers. **1680** *H. More Apocal. Apoc.* 233 No 'Legend-mongers, nor intruders of absurd and impossible doctrines. **1893** *W. C. Borlase Age Saints* 13 Gilbert de Stone, a legend-monger of the fourteenth century. **1840** *T. A. Trollope Summer Brittany* I. 2 The traditions of its gloomy and 'legend-stored history. **1605** *Bacon Adv. Learn.* i. vii. § 5. 34 That 'legend tale of Gregorius Magnus.

**†Legend, v. Obs.** [*f.* **LEGEND sb.**] *trans. a.* with *out*: To tell stories of; to tell of in legend.

**b.** To tell as a legend.

**1597-8** *Bp. Hall Sat.* i. 1. 2 Nor ladies wanton love, nor wandering knight Legend I out in rimes all richly dight. **1647** *Trapp Comm. Rom.* xi. 2 Some have legended of him [*sc.* Elias], that when he drew his mothers breasts, he was seen to suck in fire. **1670** *Milton Hist. Eng.* III. Wks. 1851 V. 131 Some of these perhaps by others are legended for great Saints.

**Legendarian** (*le'džendāriān*). [*f.* **LEGENDARY** + *-AN*.]

**†1.** The writer of a legendary. *Obs.*

**1677** *W. Hughes Man of Sin* Pref. Biva, Which is the Case of all their Legendarians, brought as Witnesses here.

**2.** One who regards something (in quot. the gospel history) as of legendary character.

**1882-3** in *Schaff Encycl. Reliq. Knowl.* I. 748 The Broad-Church type of thought... also includes the rationalist and the legendarian.

**Legendary** (*le'džendāri*), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. med.L. legendarius* *adj.* and *sb.* (*F. légendaire*, *OF.* also as *sb. légendier*), *f. legenda* see **LEGEND sb.** and *-ARY*.]

**A. adj.**

**1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a legend; connected or concerned with legends; celebrated or related in legend. *Legendary period*, age: one of which the accounts are mostly of the nature of legends.

**1563-87** *Foxe A. & M.* (1566) 66/2 All which legendarie miracles I leave to the reader to judge of them as shall seeme good unto him. **1641** *Milton Prel. Episc.* Wks. 1851 III. 78 That other legendarie piece found among the lives of the Saints, does bear the name of Polycrates. **1679** *J. Gouman Penitent Pardoned* III. iv. (1713) 332 These things are no Romances, nor have I dressed up any Legendary Hero. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* III. ix. 393 The character given of them in the legendary accounts of the Roman Missionaries. **1769-71** *H. Walpole Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 6 Confining his labours almost wholly to religious and legendary histories. **1796** *Bp. Watson Apol. Bible* 237 Had they agreed in nothing, their testimony ought to have been



rejected as a legendary tale. *a 1854 H. REED Lect. Eng. Hist. ii. (1855) 47* The legendary period of British history. *1856 STANLEY Sinai & Pal. ii. (1858) 132* The view, whether historical or legendary, of Mahomet over Damascus. *1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) i. 261* The legendary Pythagoras is said to have sacrificed a hecatomb. *1900 J. G. FRAZER Pansanias, etc. 45* Relics of a mythical or legendary past. *absol. 1871 EARLE Philol. Eng. Tongue 25* Something of the legendary hangs over his personal history.

b. Of writers: Relating legends.

*1646 SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep. i. viii. 33* Not to meddle at all with miraculous Authors, or any Legendary relations. *1685 STILLINGF. Orig. Brit. i. 45* These Proofs... depend chiefly on the authority of Simeon Metaphrastes or other Legendary Writers. *1748 ANSON's Voy. ii. vii. 212* These legendary writers, of whose misrepresentations and falsities we had almost daily experience.

2. Containing the 'legend' on a coin.

*1830 [E. HAWKINS] Anglo-Fr. Coinage 9* Between the outer angles and the inner legend circle.

B. sb.

1. A collection of legends, esp. of lives of saints; occas. = the Golden Legend.

*1513 BRADSHAW St. Werburge 1. 2586* Among her sisters all she caused to be redde. The sweet legendary, for a memory. *1571 GRINDAL Injunc. at York Biv. Anti-phoners, Masse books... Processionals, Manualles, Legendaries. 1577 DE L'ISLE (title) A Legendarie* containing an Ample Discourse of the life and behaviour of Charles Cardinal of Lorraine, and the house of Guise.

2. A writer of legends.

*1625 JACKSON Creed v. xxiii. § 3* The Legendaries, the latter Jewish Rabbines, and the Poetical Encomiasts of heathen Gods or Heroics. *1630 W. T. Justific. Relig. Profess'd x. 80* Their shameless Legendaries report indeed, that we have put men into Beares skinner, and set dogges to worry them. *1663 J. SPENCER Prodiges (1665) 398* The ancient Grecian Historians and more Modern Legendaries studied only to make their Relations miraculous enough. *1749 Bp. LAVINGTON Enthus. Methodists & Papists (1752) 57* The Legendaries own that St. Catharine was slandered as a fond and light woman. *1849 JAS. GRANT Kirkcaldy of Gr. vii. 67 A*... monastery, built... by special desire (say the legendaries) of St. Michel the archangel.

†3. A legendary or unhistorical personage. *Obs. a 1664 HEYLYN Laud (1668) 474* The expunging of some Saints (which they falsly call Legendaries) out of the Kalendar.

**Legended, a. rare.** [f. LEGEND sb. + -ED<sup>2</sup>.]

1. Bearing a legend or inscription.

*a 1849 POE Ulalume viii.* The door of a legended tomb. *1886 Century Mag. XXXII. 595* The land of the legended fan and the lacquered box.

2. Celebrated in legends.

*1893 Illust. Lond. News* Christmas. No. 9/1 The legended pursuit of Daphne by Apollo.

† **Legender. Obs. rare -1.** [f. LEGEND sb. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] A writer of a legend.

*1611 SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit. ix. vi. § 11. 487* Which to be true, a Legender of his Miracles can best relate.

**Legendist** (led'zændist). [f. LEGEND sb. + -IST.] A writer of legends.

*1664 H. MORE Myst. Inq. 472* Lying Legendists. *1832 SOUTHEY Lett. (1856) IV. 312* This was decidedly an invention of the legendist. *1850 RILEY Liber Albus Pref. 10* The Legendist... the Romancer, and the Poet.

**Legendize** (led'zændəiz), *v. rare -o.* [f. LEGEND sb. + -IZE.] *trans.* To affix a legend to; to inscribe with a legend. *1889 in Century Dict.*

**Legendless, a. rare -1.** [f. LEGEND sb. + -LESS.] Of a coin: Bearing no legend.

*1884 TRAILL New Lucian 130* That coin of language which, once so glittering and clean-cut, has been worn down to an unmeaning counter, deviceless and legendless.

† **Legendous, a. Obs. rare -1.** [f. LEGEND sb. + -OUS.] Legendary.

*1686 Spec. Beate Virginis 29*, I have also passed over the many Legendous stories that are told of her.

**Legendrian** (lɛdʒendriən), *a. Math.* [f. name of Adrien Marie Legendre (1752-1833), an eminent French mathematician.] Pertaining to or invented by the mathematician Legendre, as Legendrian coefficient, function, symbol.

*1882 Encycl. Brit. XIV. 414/1* The theory of the Legendrian Coefficients.

**Legendry** (led'zændri). [f. LEGEND sb. + -RY.] Legends collectively.

*1849 RUSKIN Sev. Lamps iv. § 8. 100* In places where its legendry may be plainly read, as in painted windows. *1880 T. SINCLAIR in Academy 3 Apr. 247* Mr. Gilbert's fairy legendry. *1884 BERESP. HOPE Brandreths II. xxix. 226* The broidure bright of homespun legendry On Homer's and on Virgil's awful robe.

† **Leger, sb. Obs.** Also legier, lieger. 'A cant term for a Londoner who formerly bought coals of the country colliers at so much a sack, and made his chief profit by using smaller sacks, making pretence he was a country collier' (Nares). Hence † **Legering** *vbl. sb.*

*1591 GREENE Disc. Coosnage (1592) D 2 b*, The Law of Legering which is a deceit that Colliers abuse the Commonwealth withall, in haining vnlawfull sacks. *Ibid.*, The Leger, the craftie Collier I mean. *Ibid.*, He carryeth the country collier home to his legering place, and there at the back gate causeth him to vnload, and, as they say, shoot the coles down. *1592 - Upst. Courtier Eij b*, I am... a Collier of Croyden, and one sir that haue solde many a manne a false sacke of coales. Indeepe I haue bene a Lieger in my tyme in London, and haue played many madde pranks, for which cause... the Pillory hath eaten off both my eares.

† **L'eger, a. Obs.** Also 6 lieger, lyger, 7 leagar. [a. F. *léger* (=Sp. *ligero*, Pg. *ligeiro*, It. *leggero*): popular L. type \**leviarius*, f. *levis* light.] Light, not heavy; slight, trifling. Also, nimble. Hence **L'egerly** *adv.*

*1481-90 Howard Househ. Bks. (Roxb.) 425* Item, my Lord payde to the armerer of Flaunders upon his leger harness vjs. viiij. *a 1533 Lo. BERNERS Huon cxi. 382* Huon, who was lyger, a lycht, leyt by the syde of the serpent and gaue hym a great stroke. *1505 COOPER Thesaurus, Agilis*, nimble, light, lieger, quicke, quiner. *Ibid.*, Agiliter, nymbyly, lightly, liegerly, quinerly. *1598 DALLINGTON Meth. Trav. Giv b*, By his physiognomy ye would iudge him leger and inconstant.

**Leger, obs. form of LEDGER.**

† **Legerdeheel. Obs. nonce-wd.** [An alteration of *legerdamein* by the substitution of *heel* for the last syllable.] 'Light-heeled' pranks.

*1605 CHAPMAN All Fools Plays 1873 I. 151* If your wines play legerdeheel, though you bee a hundred miles off, yet you shall be sure instantly to find it in your forehead.

**Legerdamein** (led'zædmɛɪn). *Forms:* 5 lygarde de mayne, lechardemane, legerdameyn, 6 legerdameane, -dymeyne, -du-maine, -dimeane, legerdameine, -mayne, ligier de mayne, -dameyn, du mayne, legier du mane, ligierdameyn, lieger-du-mayne, liger, legyier, lygier daine, 6-7 legerdameine, -mayne, -mane, legerdamein(e), -dumain(e), leigerdumain, -dameine, 7 leger du main, mein, leiger du mayn, legger-, leigerdameine, 8 leigerdamein, 6- legerdamein (in 6-8 written as two or three words, and with hyphens). [a. F. *léger de main*, lit. 'light of hand': cf. **LEGER** a.]

1. Sleight of hand; the performance of tricks which by nimble action deceive the eye; jugglery; conjuring tricks.

*14.. LYDG. Daunce of Macabre*, Lygarde-de-mayne now helpeth me right noughte. *c 1475 Cath. Angl. 212/2* (Add. MS.) To play lechardemane, pancraciar. *1528 Roy Rede me (Arb.) 114* O churchie men are wyly foxes More crafty then jugglers boxes To play ligier du mayne teachend. *1562 BULLEYN Bk. Simples 30a*, Many Inkepers with their hostlers through a cast of legerdamein: can make a pecke of draffe and Beanes, buye three bushelles of cleane Pease or Beanes. *1584 R. SCOT Discov. Witcher. xiii. xxii. (1886) 263* The true art... of juggling consisteth in legerdameine; to wit, the nimble conveiance of the hand. *1596 SPENSER F. Q. v. ix. 13* For he in slights and juggling feates did flow, And of legerdameine the mysteries did know. *1613 R. C. Table Alph. (ed. 3)*, *Legerdameine*, light-handednesse, craftie slights, and conneiance. *1622 BEAUM. & FL. Beggar's Bush iii. 1*, Will ye see any feates of activity, Some sleight of hand, legerdameine? *1707 FARQUHAR Beaux Strat. v. v*, What's here? Legerdamein! By this light, my lord, our money again! *1756 C. LUCAS Ess. Waters III. 220* The name of a magician... has... been assumed and abused by masters of leger de main. *1873 COLERIDGE Biog. Lit. 116* The professors of legerdamein at our village fairs, pull out ribbon after ribbon from their mouth. *1856 DOVE Logic Chr. Faith II. ii. 115* The legerdamein of the skilful trickster who deceives our very senses.

2. *transf. and fig.* Trickery, deception, hocus-pocus.

*1533 MORE Confut. Tindale Wks. 639/2* Hys lygier daine in stealing. *1565 JEWEL Def. Apol. (1611) 529* Wel may we iest at your vnhandsome and open legerdumaine, that so vainly seeke to blinde vs with a painted shadow of the Spirit of God. *1679 Hist. Jeter 13* This whole business was nothing but pure Legerdamein and Knavery. *1711 SHAFTESB. Charac. (1737) I. Advice to Author 1. i. 155* There is a certain Knack or Legerdamein in argument. *1796 Mrs. GLASSE Cookery vii. 134* By this sort of legerdamein, some fine estates are juggled into France. *1823 LINGARD Hist. Eng. VI. 282* The theological legerdamein, by which Cranmer pretended to nullify the oath of obedience... to the pontiff. *1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) IV. 134* We are inclined to regard the treatment of them [paradoxes]... as a mere legerdamein of words.

† b. An instance of this; a trick, a juggle. *Obs.* *1550 BALE Eng. Votaries II. liiv*, They prey legerdameins wer not muche to be trusted. *1570 LYTLY Euphues (Arb.) 119*, I would not that all Women should take Pepper in the nose, in that I have disclosed the legerdameins of a few. *1625 Gonsalvius's Sp. Inquis. Contents*, The treacheries and legerdameins of the Inquisition in practice and exercise. *1663 GERBER Counsel 48* He must with his Eyes follow... the line wherewith the Joyner's work is measured, that it be not let slide through the Measurers fingers, since... a Leger de Mayne may be prejudicial to the paymasters purse.

†3. A sleight-of-hand performer, a conjurer. *Obs. rare -1.*

*1695 CIBBER Love's Last Shift II. (1696) 25* The Fool diverted me and I gave him my hand, as I would lend my Mony, Fan, or Hankerchief to a Legerdamein, that I might see him play all his Tricks over.

4. *attrib. or as adj.* Pertaining to or of the nature of legerdamein or jugglery; juggling; tricky.

*1576 NEWTON Lemmies Complex. II. ii. 101* Some Iuglers, & Legier du maine players. *1683 DRYDEN Life Pintarch Ded. 25* These legerdamein authors are for telling stories to keep their tricks undiscover'd. *1707 CURTIS in Husb. & Gard. 91* Jugglers, who show Legerdamein Tricks. *1742 Lond. & Country Brew. i. (ed. 4) 39* In such a Legerdamein Manner, as gull'd and infatuated the ignorant Drinker. *1760 J. RUTTY Spirit. Diary (ed. 2) 171* A legerdamein-man getting four guineas a day. *1812 SOUTHEY in Q. Rev. VIII. 96* Phantasmagoric and legerdamein miracles. *1836 J. GILBERT Chr. Atonem. II. (1852) 47* The legerdamein kind of criticism resorted to by our adversaries.

Hence † **Legerdamein v. intr.** (also with *it*), to perform tricks, to use deceit; **Legerdamein** *niah* a., resembling that of legerdamein; **Legerdameinist**, a performer of legerdamein, a conjurer. *1483 Cath. Angl. 212/2* To Legerdameyn... *pancraciari*. *a 1678 MARVELL Hist. Poem in Poems Affairs State (1697) 99* Baal's wretched Curates Legerdamein'd it so, And never durst their Tricks above-shew. *18.. WORCESTER 1860* (citing *Observer*) Legerdameinist. *1877 F. C. BURNANO Ride to Kibira 10* You know what a good Legerdameinist I am. *1888 Sat. Rev. 21 Jan. 71* No one ever performed that operation in a more legerdameinish fashion. *1891 Critic (U.S.) 31 Jan. 57/2* The handkerchief tricks of the legerdameinist.

† **Legerity. Obs.** Also 6 liger-, leiger-, legieritie. [ad. F. *légereté*: see **LEGER** a. and -ITY.] Lightness (lit. and fig.); nimbleness.

*1561 THORNTON Let. to Eliz. 29 Apr.* in Tytler Hist. Scot. (1864) 111. *146* Some others of her nation that be inclined to greater legierity, inconstancy, and corruption. *1598 BARRETT Theor. Warres 1. ii. 12* A signe of great legieritie and lightnesse. *1599 SHAKS. Hen. V. iv. 1. 23* The Organs... newly moue With casted slough and fresh legieritie. *1599 B. JONSON Ev. Man out of Hum. II. i. 1* I have... the Legierite, for [certain feats of legerdamein]. *1600 Dr. DODDOLL III. iv.* in Bullen O. P. 111. 133 The legierite of her sweet feete. *1640 tr. Verdere's Rom. of Rom. II. 164* Considering that his legierity would more advantage him then his force, he concluded to combat him with judgement. *1822 W. TENNANT Thane of Fife vi. 37* Worming his way with strange legierity. *1830 GAULT Laurie 7. III. xvi. (1849) 138* Had I not cause for thankfulness on this occasion that I had been formed with such legierity.

† **Legge, v. Obs. rare.** [Aphetic form of ALLEGE v.<sup>1</sup>] *trans.* To alleviate.

*c 1400 Rom. Rose 5016* Som socour, To leggen hir of hir dolour.

**Legge, obs. form of LEDGE v.<sup>1</sup>**

**Legg(e)aunce, obs. forms of LIGEANCE.**

**Legged** (legd), *a.* [f. LEG sb. + -ED<sup>2</sup>.] Having legs (of a particular kind, shape, or colour); freq. in parasynthetic combination with adjs., as BAKER-legged, bare-legged, black-legged, BOW-LEGGED, crook(ed)-legged, long-legged, two-legged, etc. In *Heraldry*, having legs of a specified tincture.

*1470 SIR J. PASTON in P. Lett. No. 637 II. 394* He is legged right i now, and it is reportyd that hys pyntell is as long as hys legges. *a 1529 SKELTON E. Rummyng 50* Legged lyke a crane. *1552 HULOET, Legged* crokedy and ill fauored. *c 1570 Pride & Lowl. (1841) 64* But he were legged as was Actaeon. *1572 BOSSEWELL Armorie III. 26* An Owsewll d'Argente, beaked golde, legged gules. *1610 SHAKS. Temp. II. ii. 35* Leg'd like a man. *1652 GAULE Magastrom. 186* The spindle legde are fearful; hairy leggd, lustful; stump leggd servile; bow-leggd, various. *1697 tr. Le Comte's Mem. China II. (1737) 39* A row of eunuchs... stood on each hand close legged. *1765 Treat. Dom. Figeons 134* The Trumpeter is a Bird... very feather-footed and leg'd. *1822 SCOTT Pirate VII. Triptolemus* was a short, clumsy, duck-legged disciple of Ceres. *1864 BOUTELL Her. Hist. & Pop. xv. § 15* (ed. 3) 204 Three popinjays or, collared and legged gu. *1898 Daily News 24 Nov. 2/2* Stiff-backed, legged chairs, legged sofas... are out of place in an Eastern house.

b. *Legged dollar = leg-dollar* (see **LEG** sb. 17).

*1672 Corhill Baron-Crt. Bk. in Archæol. & Hist. Coll. Ayr & Wigton (1884) IV. 104* Withholding from him ane legged dolour, at 5s., anent the niffer of ane horse. *c 1689 Deprid. Clan Campbell (1816) 100* Ane leggit dollor.

Hence **Leggedly** *adv.*

*1659 TORRIANO, Gambescaménte*, leggedly, according to the fashion of slanks.

**Legge(n, obs. form of LAY v.**

**Legger** (leg'gi). [f. LEG v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] A man who propels a canal barge through a tunnel by thrusting his legs against the walls.

*1836 SIR G. HEAD Home Tour 143* These men... are called 'leggers' for they literally work the boat with their legs, or kick it from one end of the tunnel to the other. *1841 BREES Gloss. Terms Civ. Engin. Leggers*, the name given to the men employed in conveying a barge through a canal tunnel, by means of pushing with their legs against the side walls.

**Legger, variant of LEDGER.**

**Leggery** (leg'gəri). *nonce-wd.* [f. LEG sb. + -ERY.] A manufactory or storehouse of legs.

*1830 COLERIDGE Const. Ch. & State 212* That mundus immundus on which we, and others less scantily furnished from nature's Leggery, crawl, delve, and nestle.

**Leggett, obs. form of LEQATE v.**

† **Leggiadrous, a. Obs. rare.** [f. It. *leggiadro* light, brightly + -OUS.] Graceful, elegant.

*1648 Jos. BEAUMONT Psyche XVIII. xl*, Those Beams of leggiadrous Courtesy Which smil'd in her Deportment. *Ibid. XIX. xvii*, The queen of soft leggiadrous Love.

**Legginess** (leg'ginēs). Leggy condition.

*1893 Kennel Gaz. Aug. 213/3* She [a bitch]... was much out of coat, which increased her legginess.

**Legging** (leg'gin), *sb.* Chiefly *pl.* Also 8-9 *pl.* leggins. [f. LEG sb. + -ING<sup>1</sup> (but cf. -ING<sup>3</sup>).] In *pl.* A pair of extra outer coverings (usually of leather or cloth), used as a protection for the legs in bad weather, and commonly reaching from the ankle to the knee, but sometimes higher.

*1763 in F. B. Hough Siege Detroit (1860) 200* The Men to be clothed, but in a light Manner; a cloth Jacket, flannel Waistcoat, Leggings, &c. will be sufficient. *1809 A. HENRY Trav. 156* A pair of leggins, or pantaloons, of scarlet cloth, which... cost me fifteen pounds of beaver. *1821 CLARK Vill. Minstr. II. 26* With leather leggins on, that stopt



the snow. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 203 A hunting-shirt of dressed deer-skin... and leggins of the same, fringed from hip to heel. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 415 Long leggins reaching over the knees, and made of half-tanned leather.

Hence **Legged**, *a.*, having leggins.

1837, 1852 [see *leather-leggins* in *LEATHER* sb. 5 d]. 1891 Miss DOWIE *Girl in Karb.* 39 My yellow leggins feet.

**Legging** ('leggi), *vb.* sb. [f. *LEG* v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] Making a 'leg' or obseance.

1872 BLACKMORE *Maid of Sk.* (1881) 160 All the bowing and legging I had seen in the Royal Navy.

**Legging**, *pp.* *a.* [f. *LEG* v. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That makes a 'leg' or obseance.

1602 W. BAS *Sword & Buckler* B, A legging foote, a well-embracing hand.

**Leggy** ('legi), *a.* [f. *LEG* sb. + -Y.] Conspicuous for legs; having disproportionately long legs; lanky-legged.

1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 32 If you are a short man, you spur the saddle cloth; if you are leggy you never touch him [the horse] at all. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 170 Great numbers of our racers... have always been too leggy. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 67 He looked neither heavy nor yet adroit, only leggy, coltish, and in the road.

**b. slang.** Characterized by a display of legs.

1866 *Daily Tel.* 10 Jan. 7/3 This festival... has been pitifully vulgarised... by Christmas numbers of periodicals, Christmas concerts, leggy burlesques. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 1/2 'Leggy' burlesques.

**Legh**, *obs.* form of *LEE* sb. 1, *LIE* sb. 1, *LIE*.

+ **Leg-harness**. *Obs.* Forms: see *LEG* sb. and *HARNES* sb. Armour for the leg.

1388 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xvii. 6 And stelyn leggharnes [1388 bootis of bras] he [Goliath] hadde in the hipis. 1426 *LYDG.*

*De Guil. Pilgr.* 8178 Leggharnes ys lefft be-hynde. That thou mayst, at lyberte, Hyr dartyng and hyr brondys fle.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. vii. 114 Hys lymms in leggharnes gold begane, Claspit full clos. 1601 HOLLAND

*Pliny* II. 514 Nailes, studs and tacks imploied about greues and leggharnes. a 1653 GOURG *Comm. Heb.* x. 36

Shoos, or legg-harnes, whereby men are enabled to hold out in their way. 1828-40 TYLLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II.

67 Armed with . . . leg-harnes, sword, spear, and dagger. fig. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xviii. (Percy Soc.) 130

Good hope his leggharnes sholde be.

**Leghe**, *obs.* form of *LEAGUE* sb. 1, *LIE*.

**Leghed**, *obs.* pa. t. *LAY* v., *LIE* v. 2

**Leghere**, *obs.* form of *LIE*.

**Leghorn** (leg'horn, le'ghorn). [Use of the place-name *Leghorn*, ad. It. *Legorno* (16-17th c.), now replaced by *Livorno*, repr. the classical L. name *Liburnus*.]

1. The name of a straw plaiting for hats and bonnets, made from a particular kind of wheat, cut green and bleached, and so called because imported from Leghorn in Tuscany; a hat or bonnet made of this plaiting or some imitation of it. (Used both simply and in attrib. use, as *Leghorn bonnet*, *chip*, *hat*, *plait*.)

1804 *European Mag.* XLV. 412 1/2 Hats of a foreign manufacture, imported from Italy, and therefore denominated Leghorn Chip. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 223 The Gold Medal of the Society was this session voted to Mr. William Corston, of Ludgate-Hill, for a substitute, of his invention, for Leghorn Plait, for Hats, &c. *Ibid.* 231 A specimen of plaited straw, manufactured . . . in this country, similar to that imported from various parts of Europe, under the denomination of Leghorn. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 64, I bought myself a *chapeau de soleil*, with corn flowers stuck in the side of it—a regular Leghorn. 1823 *Spirit Publ. Tracts*. (1825) I. 6 She . . . split the young lady's Leghorn by one thump of her fist. 1893 PEEL *Spau Valley* 271 The great leghorn bonnets which they prized so highly.

2. The name of a breed of the domestic fowl.

1869 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* 485, 15 here, mostly Leghorns and Black Hamburgs. *Ibid.*, Mixture of Leghorn and native breed. 1874 L. WRIGHT *Illustr. Bk. Poultry* 423 While most Spanish breeds are delicate, the Leghorns are extraordinarily hardy, besides being much superior as layers. *Ibid.* 425 The white Leghorn cock.

**Legia(u)nce**, *obs.* form of *LIGEANCE*.

**Legibility** (led'zibil'i). [f. *LEGIBLE*: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being legible.

1679 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pard.* I. iv. (1713) 105 The divine goodness did supply that defect, as to the greater lines of virtue and vice, by the plain legibility of his providence.

1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIX. 181 Perhaps they . . . should have been accompanied with an expurgatory index, pointing out the papers which it would be fatiguing to peruse, and thus decimating the contents into legibility.

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iv. The words emblazoned in all the legibility of gilt letters and dark shading.

1861 LADY LANOVER in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* Ser. n. III. 289 note, A hand which for clearness, compactness, and legibility exceeded any writing the Editor ever saw.

1880 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* 143 A few slight variations, often repeated, will make a great difference in the legibility of a page, to the eye that is unaccustomed to such variations.

**Legible** (led'zibil'i), *a.* (sb.) Also 4 *legeable*, 5 *legibylle*. [ad. late L. *legibilis* (6th c.), f. *legere* to read = BLE.] That can be read.

**a.** Of writing: Plain enough to be read; easily made out or deciphered.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlii. (*Agatha*) 283 And wrytine ves in þat tabil rycht fare lertre & legeable. 1823 *Calh. Angl.*

212/2 *Legibylle*, *legibilis*. 1560 WARDE in *Alexis* Ser. II. 8 b, Dresse the letters after thys maner..and they shalbe

legible. 1620 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* v. i, A fair, fast, legible hand. 1662 J. DAVIES in *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 403 Strange Characters . . . so eaten out by time, that they were not legible. 1719 SWIFT *To Yng. Clergyman*. Wks. 1755 II. n. 11 Their heads held down . . . within an inch of the cushion, to read what is hardly legible. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 218 Over each box should be a legible inscription.

**b.** Of compositions: Accessible to readers (nonce-use); also, easy to read, readable. *rare*.

1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* Pref. For their sakes who . . . were denied the opportunity to be of the Auditor, I have condescended to make it legible. 1820 SHELLEY *Lett. Prose* Wks. 1880 IV. 178, I am translating in *ottava rima* the Hymn to Mercury . . . My next effort will be, that it should be legible, a quality much to be desired in translations. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) II. 121 French books are supposed to be sufficiently legible in England without translation.

**c. trans. and fig.**

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* n. iii. § 2. 16 That excellent correspondence, which is between Gods revealed will and his secret will . . . is not legible to the Natural Man. 1649 HILTHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) To Rd., I have . . . endeavoured to make my thoughts as legible as I can. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (O. H. S.) III. 112 His epitaph is legible in the large volumes of his works. 1703 COLLIER *Ess.* n. 102 People's opinions of themselves are commonly legible in their countenances. 1774 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* App. Wks. 1859 I. 141 The great principles of right and wrong are legible to every reader. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Superannuated Man*, My fellows in the office would sometimes rally me upon the trouble legible in my countenance.

**d. as sb. pl.** Matter for reading. *rare*—1.

1864 *Reading* 10 Feb. 1 National education too much resembles the powerful winch of a literary air-pump, screwing up the demand for legibles, and lightening the atmospheric pressure of criticism on the supply.

**Legible** (led'zibil'i), *adv.* [f. *LEGIBLE* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a legible manner; in legible characters; so as to be easily read. Also *fig.*

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. lxi. (1612) 269 His banner had the picture, and in gold King Edwards Cozen Eleanor was legibly inrould. 1664 H. MORE *Myat. Inq.* 97 Whether written in the outward word, or legibly engraven upon the Table of his Heart. 1699 BENTLEY *Fat.* 240 It's yet legibly and plainly HPPHOE OZ.

1709 STEELE & ADISON *Tatler* No. 101 7 A shaking Hand does not always write legibly. 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.* c. 46 § 84 The rules . . . shall be legibly painted upon boards. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 264 Whether his books treat of love or political economy, theology or geology, it is there, the history of man legibly printed. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiv. 356 The great tale of which it became the theatre is legibly written on its natural features.

**Legicible** (led'zibil'i), *adv.* [f. *L. legi-*, *lex* law + -CIBLE<sup>1</sup>.] A destroyer of laws.

1689 TETCHIN *Heroic Poem* 7 A Tyrant Troop of Legicides . . . Such as Free Rome of old, Destroy'd and Fought.

**Legier**, *obs.* form of *LEGIER*; var. *LEGER* sb. *Obs.*

**Legierdmain**, *etc.*, *obs.* ff. *LEGERIEMAIN*.

+ **Legifer**. *Obs.* [a. L. *legifer*, f. *legi-*, *lex* law + -FER bearing, bringing.] A legislator.

1602 W. WATSON *Deccarodon* 53 Thus have all lawes and legifers with great maiesty, ordained a distinction of place, regard, and esteeme to be had of every person. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Pastions* v. iv. 213 That the Legifers should have no lesse regard to Love, than to Lawes. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits' Downf.* 57 Such Lords, lawlesse Sirs, and Legifers they take themselves to be.

+ **Legiferous**, *a.* *Obs.*—0 [f. *prec.* + -OUS; cf. -FEROUS.] 'That maketh or giveth laws' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

**Legific** (led'zifik), *a.* [ad. L. type \**legificus*, f. *legi-*, *lex* law + -FICUS: see -FIG.] Pertaining to the making of laws.

1865 J. GROTE *Treat. Mor. Ideas* x. App. (1876) 224 Practically, in many cases, authority or legific competence has begun in bare power.

+ **Legiformal**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. assumed L. \**legiformis* (f. *legi-*, *lex* law + *forma* FORM sb.) + -AL.] ? Of a legal form or character.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xlii. 344 There are Heaps of these Legiformal Papers.

+ **Legify**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. L. *legi-*, *lex* law + -FY.] *intr.* To make laws.

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 95 Is it fit that those that have no right no foundation should legify amongst us?

**Legion** (lɛ'dʒən). Also 3-5 *legium*, 4 *legium*, *lygioun*, 4-5 *legyoum*, 5-6 *legyon*. [a. OF. *legiun*, *legion* (mod.F. *légion*), a. L. *legiō-em*, *legio*, f. *legere* to choose, levy (an army): cf. -ION.]

1. *Rom. Antig.* A body of infantry in the Roman army, composed of different numbers at different periods, ranging from 3,000 in early times to 6,000 under Marius, and combined usually with a considerable complement of cavalry.

c 1205 LAY. 6024 Werren on alche legiun þus feole leod-kempen, six þusend & six hundred & sixti iferen. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 30 Fro Charles kyng sanz faille they brought a gonfaynour pat Saynt Morice in bataille [bare] before þe legioun. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) II. 75 When at the prayer of Genuis þe queene . . . legiouns of Rome were isende in to Irland, þo was Carleoun a noble citee. 1494 FARNYAN *Chron.* III. lv. 36 Claudius sent certayne Legions of his Knyghtes into Irland to rule that Countre, and returned hym selfe to Rome. 1598 FARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 251 Legion, amongst the ancient Romaines,

was certaine companies of their people of warre: consisting of 5 or 6000 footmen, and 300 horsemen. 1666 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vii. 72 You keepe by Land the Legions and the Horse whole, do you not? 1611 — *Cymb.* iv. iii. 24 The Romaine Legions, all from Gallia drawne, Are landed on your Coast. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 378 As Legions in the Field their Front display, To try the Fortune of some doubtful Day. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. i. 25 The thirty centuries which made up the legion. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 33 [The Roman] disembarked his legions, erected his camps and towers. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 398 The legion was light, elastic, adapted to every variety of circumstance.

**b.** Applied to certain military bodies of modern times. *Foreign legion* [= F. *légion étrangère*]: a body of foreign volunteers in the French army in the 19th century, employed in the colonies or on distant expeditions.

1598 [see *LEGIONARY* B.] 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The British legion which served in America. *Ibid.*, The Polish and Belgic legions, that form part of the French army. 1809 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* V. 219 A legion is I understand a corps consisting of one, two or more battalions of infantry and a proportion of cavalry and artillery. 1815 *Ibid.* XII. 313 It appears impossible for the Hanoverian Government to bear the expense of the Legion as now constituted. 1838 MURRAY's *Hand-bk. N. Germ.* 154 The Farm of La Haye Sainte . . . was at first occupied by the soldiers of the German Legion. a 1877 Mrs. NORTON *King on the Rhine*, A soldier of the legion lay dying in Algiers.

2. Vaguely used for: A host of armed men.

c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 633 (Ritson) The spere that Charle-mayne was wonet to here before the holy legioun. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 605 The legeme-me of Lettow with legiouns ynwewe. c 1440 *Parsonage* 269 Wyth hym a legioun Of his knyghtis. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 59 The aduise wundes . . . haue given him time To land his Legions all as soone as I. 1715-20 *Pope* *Mad. XII.* 845 Nor knew great Hector how his legions yield. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* II. 318 With lightning blast their legions.

3. A vast host or multitude (of persons or things); freq. of angels or spirits, with reminiscence of Matt. xxvi. 53.

a 1300 *Chaucer* *M.* 15809 If i mi fader wald be-seke, I moight wit-vien lett Haf tuelce thusiand legiouns. 1362 *LANG.* *P.* II. A. I. 109 Lucifer with legiouns lered it in heuene. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sec. II.* 43. III. 264 Many legiouns of angels. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. xiv. (1859) 73 No doubt but many a legioun wenten to the foote of Olyuet, ordeyning theyr procession to byngne hym therupon. 1500 *DE SEAR* *Prouis* viii. 9 With angelis licht, in legiouns, Thou art illumint all about. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. iii. 55 Not in the Legions Of horrid Hell, can come a Dinell more damn'd In euils, to top Macbeth. 1634 CANNON *Nece. Sefar.* (1849) 234 To sustain even a legion of reproaches. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. i. 301 He . . . called His Legions, Angel Fomms, who lay intrans'd. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 95 7 To innumerable legions of appetites and passions. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 19 As I approached the house, a legion of whelps sallied out. 1865 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* § 4 So now his [Satan's] legions throng the vestibule. 1865 LUCKY *Kation* I. i. 25 The air was filled with unholy legions.

**b.** In Mark v. 9 and echoes of this passage; esp. in the (somewhat inaccurate) allusive phrase *their name is Legion* = 'they are innumerable'.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* v. 9 A legioun is name to me; for we ben manye. 1526 TINDALE *Ibid.*, My name is Legion, for we are many. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 95 If all the diuels of hell be drawne in little, and Legion himselfe possesse him. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scipias* *Sci.* xviii. 116 The same undivided essence . . . is here multiplied into Legion. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xlv, 'Their name is Legion', she replied. 1873 HELLS *Anim. & Mast.* vi. (1875) 143 The number of such sayings anticipated by this original maxim is legion.

4. *Legion of Honour* [= F. *légion d'honneur*]: an order of distinction, founded by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1802, conferred as a reward for civil or military services, etc.

1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* V. 63. 1837 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xxix, The innkeeper was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Nom. & Real* Wks. (Bohn) I. 250 The world is full of masonic ties, of guilds, of secret and public legions of honour.

5. *Nat. Hist.* (See quot.)

1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Legion*. A term occasionally used in Natural History classification to express an assemblage of objects intermediate in extent between a *class* and *order*. A class may thus embrace several legions, and a legion contain many orders.

6. *attrib.* or *adj.* = Innumerable, multitudinous.

1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 282 By this it [Pride] becomes a Multiplied, a Legion evil. 1795 SOUTHEY *Tout of Arc* x. 443 When pouring o'er his legion slaves on Greece, The eastern despot bridged the Hellespont. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmorale* 148 The poor curate's wife . . . with the legion family clothed from the odds and ends of her rich sister's cast-offs.

**Legionary** (lɛ'dʒənəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *legiōnarius*, f. *legiō-em* LEGION sb.: see -ARY.]

**A. adj.**

1. Of or belonging to a legion.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 37/2 Ostorius . . . had no legionary soldiers, but certene bands of aids. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus Hist.* Annot. (1591) 52 In former times . . . the Legionary Cohorts were equal, of five hundredth a piece. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. x. 249 Of the four principle or Legionary standards, that is of Judah, Ruben, Ephraim, and Dan. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 112 Altars and monumental inscriptions, which instruct us as to the legionary stations of the Romans in Britain. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) I. xiii. 223 The whole multitude of legionary soldiers. 1893 *Archæologia* I. 111. 550 The bronze eagle, probably rightly supposed by Mr. Joyce to have been a legionary one.

**B. sb.**

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b. Of an inscription, mark, etc.: Designating a particular Roman legion.

**Legionary ring** (Rom. Antiq.): a finger-ring bearing a number, formerly thought to have been worn by Roman soldiers, the number being supposed to be that of the legion. This view is now abandoned, as the numbers go up to 100, while the highest legionary number was 28.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iii. ii. 38 Its legionary inscriptions indicate the several portions—erected by the different legions and cohorts. *Ibid.* 67 The legionary tablets of the Scottish wall are its most interesting relics. 1863 Q. Rev. CXIV. 382 The legionary mark of the tile. 1869 FORTNUM in *Archæol. Trul.* XXVI. 146 Bronze 'Legionary ring' on which is engraved the so-called legionary number.

2. Constituting or consisting of a legion or legions.

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. 1851 V. 55 The Silures beset the Prefect of his Camp, left there by Legionaries Bands to appoint Garrisons. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1869) I. i. 25 The whole body of legionary infantry amounted to six thousand one hundred men. 1827 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. 1862 IV. 52 The Roman legionary force. 1871 FARRAR *Witu. Hist.* iii. 100 Without one earthly weapon she faced the legionary masses.

fig. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iii. 12 Too many betwixt jest and earnest, betray the cause of truth, and incensibly make up, the legionary body of error.

B. sb. A soldier of a legion, ancient or modern; a legionary soldier. Also, a member of the Legion of Honour.

1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* Lb. As touching the [French] Infantry, Francis the first was the first that instituted the Legionaries. . . 8 Legions, and every Legion to containe sixe thousand. 1608 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. France* (1611) 675 Twelve thousand Legionaries, Picards, Normands and Champanois. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxx. III. 173 If any of the legionaries were permitted to return from the Italian expedition. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* xxvi. Wks. 1870 XI. 276 Three hundred and fifty legionaries [of the Legion of Honour]. 1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. 1859 X. 154 The covering legionary, with whom to hear was to obey. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Oct. 4/3 Day was just dawning when the Marine Infantry and the Legionaries advanced.

**Legioned** (lɛdʒənd), a. poet. [f. LEGION + -ED.] Arrayed in legions.

1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xxxii, An Iberian Priest . . who led the legioned West. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 43 So once more days and nights aid me along, Like legioned soldiers. 1820 - *Rev. St. Agnes* xix, While legion'd faeries paced the covert. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 515 We met the vultures, legioned in the air. 1851 J. B. HUME *Poems* 150 The clations of all the legion'd winds!

† **Legioner**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. LEGION + -ER.] A legionary soldier.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 992 The legioners did cover themselves as they had done before with their shields.

† **Legionet**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. LEGION + -ET.] A small legion.

1600 HOLLAND *Liby* xxxv. xlix. 917 You should see in this kings camp hardly two pretie legionets [L. *legionculæ*], and those but lame ones neither.

† **Legionize**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. LEGION + -IZE.] *trans.* To form into legions.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Rood* 14, Descend sweet Angels (Legioniz'd in Ranks).

**Legionry** (lɛdʒənri), [f. LEGION + -RY.] Legions collectively.

1827 POLLOCK *Course T.* vii, To drive away From earth the dark infernal legionary Of superstition, ignorance and hell.

**Legior**, *obs. form* of LEDGER.

**Legislate** (lɛdʒɪsleɪt), *v.* [Back-formation from LEGISLATOR, LEGISLATION.]

1. *trans.* To make laws for. *rare*—1.

1719 D'URFAY *Pills* (1872) II. 66 The Parliament sate . . Legislating the Nation.

2. *intr.* To perform the function of legislation; to make or enact laws.

1805 BR. WATSON *Charge* (1808) 16 Solon, in legislating for the Athenians, had an idea of a more perfect Constitution than he gave them. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 119 The emperor had a right to legislate for the whole country. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 247 The renunciation by the British Parliament of the right to legislate for that kingdom [Ireland]. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 135 All states legislate under the idea that there are two classes of actions, the voluntary and the involuntary.

3. *quasi-trans.* To bring or drive by legislation into or out of. Also *rarely trans.* to bring about or control by legislation.

1845 [see LEGISLATED *ppl.* a. below]. 1847 R. W. HAMILTON *Disp. Sabbath* II. (1848) 39 The same power which legislated the very circumstances, alone can release them. 1849 *Tail's Mag.* XVI. 401/2 Trades' unions . . should be educated, and not legislated into usefulness. 1854 *Act U. S. A. Congress* in *Encycl. Brit.* (1860) XXI. 442/2 Not to legislate Slavery into any Territory or State. 1859 W. CHADWICK *Life De Foe* iv. 237, I do not want to see a people legislated into poverty. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* I. (1899) 78 It [this sentiment] is beginning to die down and to be legislated out of our national character.

Hence **Legislated** *ppl.* a., **Legislating** *vbl.* sb. and *ppl.* a.

1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* viii. (ed. 2) 178 Schemes of legislated instruction. 1890-1 J. ORR *Christian View* God (1893) 131 The . . presence of a morally legislating and commanding Reason within us. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 2/1 The legislated depreciation of this one estate . . had cost him . . not less than £120,000. 1899 A. E. GARVIE *Ritschlian Theol.* 33 He analyses the conceptions of the condemning and of the legislating conscience.

**Legislation** (lɛdʒɪsleɪʃən), [a. late L. *légis-*

*lātiō-em*, properly two words = 'bringing of a law' (*légis*, genitive of *lēs* law + *lātiō-em* bringing: see LATION). Cf. F. *législation*.]

1. The action of making or giving laws; the enactment of laws, lawgiving; an instance of this.

a 1655 J. GOODMAN *Winter Even. Conf.* III. (1705) 116 Let me to treat you to explain what you mean by this way of Divine Legislation. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. i. 213 Gods Legislation was a real Action; but the Law made doth not act at all. 1747 LD. LYTTLETON *Observ. Convers.* Paul 18 Pythagoras, who join'd Legislation to his Philosophy, and . . pretended to Miracles . . to give a more venerable Sanction to the Laws he prescribed. 1828 CAROLINE FRV *Script. Rdr.'s Guide* ix. 124 When the inspired historian tells his story of . . the wars and legislations of other ages. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxiv. 395 Legislation, as we understand it, did not, in the ideas of those times, fill any prominent place among the duties of a king.

† 2. A legislative body, a legislature. *Obs.*

1693 *Humours Town* 96 The Common-Council-Man is a Man of Authority, a Member of the City-Legislation.

3. The enactments of a legislator or legislature; the whole body of enacted laws.

1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* viii. 1. 297 A legislation in which, as in that of Moses, religion is . . the main element. 1872 VEATS *Growth Comm.* 137 The acts . . are largely taken up with legislation affecting the national commerce.

Hence **Legislational** a., pertaining to legislation.

1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit., Abr. Petit. Justice* 22 A legislative proceeding.

**Legislative** (lɛdʒɪsleɪtɪv), a. and sb. [Formed after LEGISLATION, LEGISLATOR, by substitution of suffix: see -ATIVE. Cf. F. *législatif* (recorded from the 14th c.), Sp., Pg., It. *legislativo*; a med.L. \**legislativus* probably existed.]

A. adj.

1. That legislates or makes laws; having the function of legislating.

*Legislative assembly* (Fr. Hist.), the body of legislators which succeeded the National or Constituent assembly in 1791; also, the legislature which succeeded the Constituent assembly of 1849.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Eapt.* 269, I have learned to distinguish between . . the Decretive and Legislative will of God. 1654 CROMWELL *Sp.* 12 Sept. in *Carlyle*, It is the conversion of a parliament . . to a legislative power always sitting. 1674 *Baker's Chron.* 584/1 The peoples Legislative Deputies in Parliament. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ii. 146 If half of the members met, and half absented themselves, who shall determine which is really the legislative body, the part assembled, or that which stays away? 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 173/1 On the 30th of September [1791], this National Assembly . . dissolved itself, and gave place to the succeeding Legislative National Assembly. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 154 The Legislative Council [of India].

2. Of or pertaining to legislation or the making of laws.

c 1641 DENHAM *On Strafford's Trial & D.* 25 Their Legislative frenzy they repent, Enacting it should make no President. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xx. 106 It belongeth therefore to the Sovereign . . to prescribe the Rules of discerning Good and Evil, . . and therefore in him is the Legislative Power. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 79 During the early Periods of Civilization, the legislative Art is always of an imperfect Form. 1795 BURKE *Scarcity* Wks. VII. 383 Legislative acts require the exactest detail of circumstances . . in order . . to direct a practical legislative proceeding. 1870 D. MACRAE *Amer. at Home* II. x. 151 All the Legislative Halls throughout the country.

b. Enacted or appointed by legislation.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 290 Nor did the Estates mention the use of torture among the grievances which required a legislative remedy. 1872 VEATS *Growth Comm.* 308 Legislative penalties were imposed. 1878 LECKV *Eng.* in *18th C.* II. v. 50 The remedy for the evil was found in the legislative emancipation of Scotch industry.

B. sb.

1. The power of legislating or making laws; the body in which this power is vested, the legislature. Opposed to 'executive'. *Now rare.*

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 294 What authority is equal to this Legislative of the Bishops? 1689 W. A. *Id. Chief Just. Herbert's Acc. Examined* 5 The King has not the Legislative exclusive of others. 1689 LOCKE *Govt.* II. § 141 xi. (1694) 276 The Legislative cannot transfer the Power of making Laws to any other hands. 1712 BERKELEY *Fass. Obedience* § 22 To pay an absolute submission to the decrees of some certain legislative. 1836 AINSWORTH *Hist. Europe* (1847) V. 26 It [the Polish constitution] fell when the legislative became more corrupt than the executive.

† 2. ?Something appointed by legislative enactment. *Obs.*

1650 ELDERFIELD *Civ. Right* Tythes xvi. 94 He this Edgar, had them questionless from Alfred . . from Ina, Offa, Ethelbert, &c. to whose tendries he added what seemed fit of the Legislatives of West-Saxony.

**Legislatively** (lɛdʒɪsleɪtɪvli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a legislative manner; by legislation.

1643 SIR J. SPELMAN *Case of Affairs in Law* 6 Whatsoever passed before it [the absolute supreme Court] *pro re natâ* legislatively judgeth, maketh, and declareth Law. 1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Execr. Usurped Powers* 27 Those who . . assume a power not legally in them, and act legislatively. 1820 *Ann. Reg.* i. 154 It was only legislatively that the Lords could have to deal with this matter. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 8 July 3/2 Our national characteristic is . . a tendency to deal legislatively in a permissive or tentative style.

**Legislator** (lɛdʒɪsleɪtər), [a. L. *légis-lātor*, properly two words, = 'proposer of a law' (*légis*, genitive of *lēs* law + *lātor*, used as agent-n. to *ferre*

to bear, carry, bring).] One who makes laws (for a people or nation); a lawgiver; a member of a legislative body.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* II. iii. III. *Law* 168 This Boat . . saves from wrack the future Legislator [Moses]. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. v. 10 He draweth the absolute authority of Man, not from God as he is God, but as he is Legislator only. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 139 For the Legislator is he, not by whose authority the Lawes were first made, but by whose authority they now continue to be Lawes. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 74 Heroes in animated marble frown, And Legislators seem to think in stone. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 44 Laws in doubtful points are to be interpreted according to the design of the legislator. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 77 Legislators have long since discovered the absurdity of attempting to fix prices by law.

*transf.* 1821 BYRON *Two Foscari* IV. i. I will be a legislator in this business. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxvii. 403 The alleged legislator of science. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* i. 29 Aristotle is the legislator for the human intellect through eighteen centuries after his death.

Hence **Legislators**, the position of legislator.

1654 J. SPITTLEHOUSE *Vind. Fifth Monarchy Men* 19 Do they not . . dethrone and degrade the Lord Jesus of his Legislators and Judicator? a 1695 LD. HALIFAX *Cautious Choice Members in Parlt.* (1699) 16 There ought to be a difference made between coming out of Pupilage, and leaping into Legislators. 1890 J. HATTON *By Order of Czar* I. II. i. 223 The principle of hereditary legislators.

**Legislatorial** (lɛdʒɪsleɪtərɪəl), a. [f. as next + -AL.]

1. Having the power to legislate, acting as a legislator or legislature.

1819 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 104/2 At a public meeting holden on July 12 . . the managers . . proposed that the same Sir Charles [Wolseley] should be sent up to parliament as 'legislatorial attorney and representative of Birmingham'. 1841 DE QUINCEY *Flower Wks.* 1857 VI. 349 Solon, the legislative founder of Athens. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 357 One may imagine a community governed by a dependent legislative body or person.

2. Of or pertaining to a legislator or legislation.

1774-5 BENTHAM *Commonplace Bk.* Wks. 1843 X 76 A System of Rules for the Conversion of Long Sentences into Short Ones, for the Legislative Style. 1829 *Examiner* 306/2 A capital legislative *Jeu d'esprit*. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 246 He would have done better to stick to his legislative duties.

Hence **Legislatorially** *adv.*

1827 *Westm. Rev.* VII. 30 The judges legislatorially refuse to acknowledge certain rights of the landlords.

† **Legislatory**, a. *Obs.* [ad. mod. L. type \**legislātorius*, f. *legislātor* LEGISLATOR.] = prec.

a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 26 The judgment of Matrimonial causes. . . Legislative actions [etc.] . . should be committed to the Bishops.

**Legislatress** (lɛdʒɪsleɪtrɪs), [f. LEGISLATOR + -ESS.] A female legislator.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. ii. 252 See what that Country of the Mind will produce, when by the wholesome Laws of this Legislatress it has obtain'd its Liberty! 1771 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Cress Ossory* (1848) I. 24 That lamb and legislatress the Czarina would suffer no patriot orations. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 83 Queen Bess, that shrewdness of legislatresses. 1885 MAINE *Pop. Govt.* 155 Nature, a beneficent legislatress.

**Legislatrix** (lɛdʒɪsleɪtɹɪks), [L. fem. of *légis-lātor*.] A female legislator.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 53 This right Reason is the great Legislatrix and Judge of all human affairs. 1797 W. TOOKER *Cath. II* (1798) II. v. 45 No woman had yet been a legislatrix. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xxx. 565 Laws supposed to emanate from . . the fancied legislatrix nature.

**Legislature** (lɛdʒɪsleɪtʃər), [Formed after LEGISLATOR by substitution of suffix: cf. -URE. Cf. F. *législature*, cited by Hatz.-Darm. from 1789.]

1. 'The power that makes laws' (J.); a body of persons invested with the power of making the laws of a country or state; *spec. (U.S.)* the legislative body of a State or Territory, as distinguished from Congress.

a 1676 HALE *Hist. Common Law* (1713) 2 Without the concurrent Consent of all Three Parts of the Legislature, no such Law is, or can be made. 1708 SWIFT *Sentim. Ch. Eng. Man* Miscell. (1711) 131 By the Supreme Magistrat is properly understood the Legislative Power. . . But the Word Magistrat seeming to denote a single Person, and to express the Executive Power, it came to pass, that the Obedience due to the Legislature was, for want of knowing or considering this easy Distinction, misapplied to the Administration. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 16 ¶ 6 In the very Notion of a Legislature is implied a Power to change, repeal, and suspend what Laws are in being, as well as to make . . new Laws. 1781 COWPER *Fable* 9 Two April, as the bumptious say, The Legislature called it May. 1783 *Gentl. Mag.* LIII. 1. 166 The Congress shall earnestly recommend it to the Legislatures of the respective States. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 85 The Statute books are filled with ineffectual attempts of the legislature to establish uniformity. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 57 The legislature gave to the King's proclamations the force of statutes of parliament. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. v. 656 Bills of the colonial legislatures relating to trade. *attrib.* and *comb.* 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit.* 124 Here and there a patch of real law—of legislature-made law—stuck in. 1843 MARRIAT *M. Violet* xx. He once said to them in the legislature room of Matagorda [etc.].

† 2. The exercise of the function or power of legislation. *Obs.*

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 319 It was very inconvenient to have both the legislature and the execution



in the same hands. 1724 SWIFT *Drapiers' Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. 11. 30 Mr. Wood takes upon him the entire legislature, and an absolute dominion over the properties of the whole nation. 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 295, I think them very considerable in the science of legislature. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 46 For legislature, is the greatest act of superiority that can be exercised by one being over another.

**Legist** (lɛdʒɪst). [ad. F. *légiste* (recorded from 13th c.), ad. med.L. *lēgista*, f. *lēg-*, *lēx* LAW: see -IST.] One versed in the law. (Cf. JURIST.)

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* v. x. My fader was no legist ne neuer knewe the lawes. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 195 Ulpianus, the flosse of legists in his dayes. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* To Gentl. Inner Temple, The honorable assembly of the Inner Temple with all the gentlemen, students and professed Legists in the same. 1616 BACON *Lett. to King* 12 Feb. *Lett. & Life* (1869) V. 242 As legists, they will agree in magnifying that wherein they are best. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 474 He had a Legists place and took the degrees in the Civil Law. 1821 *Edin. Rev.* XXXV. 169 We shall bring together the names of some of the great legists of Britain. 1858 M. PATTERSON *Pss.* (1889) II. 327 An able legist... he brings into literature the habits and prepossessions of his position. 1895 RASHIDALL *Universities* II. 568 Ten were to be Legists, and seven Canonists.

†**Legister**<sup>1</sup>. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *legistre*, -ystro, 5 *legistry*, 6 *legistere*, 5, 7 *legistor*. [a. OF. *legistre* variant (influenced by *ministre*, etc.) of *legiste* LEGIST.] = LEGIST.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5410 Lordynges cunseyours Wykkede legystrys [F. *legistre*] or fals accountours. 1362 LANGL. P. *Pl. A.* viii. 62 3e legistes and lawyers 3e witen where I lyze. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. ii. (Skeat) I. 69 Amonge legystres ther dare I not come. 14... *Nom.* in Wr. Wulker 680/43 *Hic legista*, a legistry. 1430-40 *Lydg.* *Bochas* III. xviii. (1554) 90 a. Legistes folowing their ententes Greatly reioyce in lucre. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 26 He was... a grete legister of lawe positive, and canone, and civile bothe. 1555 *Abb. PARKER Ps.* lx. 170 Juda legistere. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Legisters*, Lawyers. 1656 IN BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

†**Legister**<sup>2</sup>. *Obs.* [App. f. L. *legere* to read + -STER fem. agent-suffix.] In a nursery: A woman charged with the duty of reading aloud.

14... in Augier *Hist. Syon Monast.* (1840) 374 When all he sette, anone the legister schal begyn to rede... And sche muste rede suche mater as the abbes or chauntries assignethe.

||**Legit**. *Obs.* [L. *legit* he reads, or *legit* he has read, pres. or pa. t. 3rd pers. of *legere* to read.] Claim to 'Benefit of Clergy' based upon the fact of being able to read a verse of the Bible.

1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 76 They took the drunken Readers (that could scarce yet have a *Legit* to save their necks, if they needed it) to be fitter men then we to edifie the Flocks.

**Legitim**: see LEGITIME.

**Legitimacy** (lɛdʒɪtɪməsi). [f. LEGITIMATE: see -ACY.] The fact of being legitimate.

1. The fact of being a legitimate child.

1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 207 A virulent libell... endeavouring to prove the legitimacy of the prince of Wales, is printed. 1754-6a HUME *Hist. Eng., Hen. III.* II. 54 It had been formerly usual for the civil courts to issue writs to the spiritual, directing them to inquire into the legitimacy of the person. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 107 The innumerable refinements of the Romish canon law, which affected the legitimacy of children.

† b. *transf.* Genuineness. *Obs.*

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 36 The Legitimacy and Reality of these Marine bodies vindicated... I now re-assume my original design.

2. Of a government or the title of a sovereign: The condition of being in accordance with law or principle. Now often, with respect to a sovereign's title, in a narrower sense: The fact of being derived by regular descent; *occas.* the principle of lineal succession to the throne, as a political doctrine.

1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revist.* (ed. 4) 233 No one... will be found in this country to maintain that mere birth alone constitutes royal legitimacy. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 215 We were seated near the princesses... in the very foyer of ultra legitimacy. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton Ess.* (1880) 16 The doctrine of Divine Right, which has now come back to us, like a thief from transportation, under the alias of Legitimacy. 1872 J. L. SANFORD *Estim. Eng. Kings* 368 His [Oliver's] rule only wanted the stamp of legitimacy to entitle it to nearly unmixed praise. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Witch* vi. 180 We may differ in opinion as to the legitimacy of Urban or Clement.

3. *gen.* Conformity to rule or principle; lawfulness. In *Logic*, conformity to sound reasoning.

1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* vi. (1852) 158 It has, however, been objected, that the difference in circumstances forbids the legitimacy of our assumption. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 175 It seems better to test the legitimacy of each step. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 28 It is easy to see the causes which have led to this large advance, and impossible not to recognize their legitimacy. 1885 J. RAE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 904 An argument... in favour of the legitimacy of such philanthropic labours.

† 4. *Austral. slang.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1827 P. CUNNINGHAM 2 *Yrs. N. S. Wales* I. i. 16 The suspicion each entertains of legitimacy being the cause of the other's appearance. *Note.* Legitimacy, a colonial term for designating the cause of the emigration of a certain portion of our population; i.e. having legal reasons for making the voyage.

**Legitimate** (lɛdʒɪtɪmət), *a.* Also 5-6 *logytymal* (e, 6 -ytymat, -ittimat. [ad. med.L. *lēgitimāt-us*, pa. pple. of *lēgitimāre* to declare to be

lawful, to cause to be regarded as lawful offspring, f. L. *lēgitimus* lawful, f. *lēg-*, *lēx* law.

Etymologically, the word expresses a status which has been conferred or ratified by some authority; = LEGITIMATED. In English, however, it has taken the place of the older LEGITIME, and even in the earliest examples shows no trace of the original participial sense.]

1. Of a child: Having the status of one lawfully begotten; entitled to full filial rights. Said also of a parent, and of lineal descent. (The only sense in Johnson.)

According to English law, all children are legitimate who are born in lawful wedlock, and no others. According to the civil and canon law, a child born of unmarried parents who might at the time lawfully contract marriage becomes legitimate if his parents afterwards are lawfully married.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. ccxxv. 253 This Kyngye Wyllyam vsed alway lemmans, wherfore he dyed without issu legytymat. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 137 The children of their owne wyues they counte to bee not legitimate. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. v. Wks. 1856 I. 141 Thy true begotten, most legitimate And loved issue. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 173 By Lineal and Legitimate Descent the true and unquestionable Heir. 1754-6a HUME *Hist. Eng., Hen. III.* II. 54 The common law had deemed all those bastards who were born before wedlock: By the canon law they were legitimate. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 347 A person who at the date of the will was dead, leaving... no legitimate children. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 62 The offspring of his female slave... if begotten by him... he may recognise as his own legitimate child. 1882 A. MACFARLANE *Consanguin.* 4 Legitimate co-parent of a child.

† b. *transf.* Genuine, real: opposed to 'spurious'. *Obs.*

1551 BIBLE *Apocrypha* To Rdr., They are not receaved nor taken as legytymate and lawfull, as wel of the Hebrews as of the whole Church. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Pary's Chirurg.* xxvi. vii. (1678) 633 By the Taste... we distinguish the true legitimate (Medicines) from the adulterate. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 307 Mr. B. maintains *Asphyxia* to be a legitimate word, because we read it *Asphyxia* in the present copy of Scylax. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 347 The above remarks do not apply to what I shall call collections of legitimate remains. 1818 TODD, *Legitimate*. 2. Genuine; not spurious; as, a legitimate work, the legitimate production of such an author.

2. Conformable to law or rule; sanctioned or authorized by law or right; lawful; proper.

1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 13 An evil that should last so long, might in some sort seeme to be made legitimate. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 226 The Text therefore uses this phrase, that they shall be one flesh, to justify and make legitimate the rites of Marriage-bed. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 257 A Legitimate Husband. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 79 They [Moors] are a nation... without a legitimate country or a name. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 238 What would, under ordinary circumstances, be justly condemned as persecution, may fall within the bounds of legitimate self defence. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 436 There is... a legitimate way of influencing the will. 1859 J. CUMMING *Ruth* ix. 152 Its ancient and legitimate owner.

b. Normal, regular; conformable to a recognized standard type; † *spec.* of a gun (cf. BASTARD a. 6a); † of a disease (= EXQUISITE). In *Sporting*, applied to flat-racing as opposed to hurdle-racing or steeplechasing. *The legitimate drama*: the body of plays, Shaksperian or other, that have a recognized theatrical and literary merit; also ellipt. (*Theatr. slang*) the legitimate.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 64 Gunners call them Legitimate Pieces, as have due length of their Chase, according to the height of their bores; Bastard Pieces are such as have shorter Chases, than the Proportion of their bore doth require. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* v. 161 The Physician must not use astrings, in a legitimate Burning fever. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Delivery*, A legitimate delivery is that which happens at the just term, i.e. in the tenth lunar month. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 468 Tillotson still keeps his place as a legitimate English classic. 1877 *Era Almanack* 97 Always willing to patronise the legitimate. 1884 YATES *Recoll.* I. v. 211 My youthful admiration of Shakspeare and the legitimate drama. 1888 *Sportsman* 28 Nov. (Farmer), The winding up of the legitimate season.

c. Of a sovereign's title: Resting on the strict principle of hereditary right. Hence, said of a sovereign, a kingdom, etc.

1821 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 8 We like the style of the legitimate poets, as we respect the court and Legitimate monarchs. 1847 DISRAELI *Tauried* III. vi. But in these days a great capitalist has deeper roots than a sovereign prince, unless he is very legitimate. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Apr. 457/1 It is not in irony, but in sober earnest, that we express our belief, that his throne is, in practice, called legitimate which has not had the consent of the nation to its... existence. 1885 FAIRBAIRN *Catholicism* III. (1899) 96 In literature it [the Catholic Revival] appeared as Romanism, in politics as legitimate and theocratic theory.

d. Sanctioned by the laws of reasoning; logically admissible or inferrible.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) v. 221/2 If the first principles be clear and evident, and every syllogism in some legitimate mode or figure, the conclusion of the whole must infallibly be admitted. 1814 D. STEWART *Hum. Mind* II. iii. § 1. 247 Every such process of reasoning... may be resolved into a series of legitimate syllogisms. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) I. 397 Both [methods] were legitimate logical processes. 1850 McCOSH *Div. Govt.* III. ii. (1874) 409 We have followed them [principles] to their legitimate consequences. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. ii. ix. 249 This bloody catastrophe was a legitimate result of the policy which he advised.

† 3. *quasi-adv.* *Obs.*

1578 *Galway Arch.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 427 Both he and his chylidren of his body legytymat begotten.

B. sb. 1. a. A legitimate child.

1583 STUBBES *Anal. Abus.* i. (1879) 97, I had rather we had many legitimates than many illegitimates. 1842 C. WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1845) III. vi. 381 Their legitimates do them small honour, sometimes. 1865 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* I. 8 Legitimates and natural children were brought up, or shaken up together.

b. A legitimate sovereign. Also, one who supports or advocates the title of such sovereigns. Cf. A. 2 c.

1821 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* On Parties in Poetry (1851) I. 6 Waller, a true Legitimate in politics. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 268 The experiment of what has been termed constitutional government, has been tried and failed. The legitimates refused this, while they might have had it. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (1890) I. 374 No longer the throne was occupied... by a small class of legitimates.

† c. *Austral. slang.* (See quot. and cf. LEGITIMACY 4.) *Obs.*

1827 P. CUNNINGHAM 2 *Yrs. N. S. Wales* II. xxiv. 116 Our society is divided into circles as in England... Next, we have the legitimates, or cross-breeds—namely, such as have legal reasons for visiting this colony; and the illegitimates, or such as are free from that stigma.

† 2. Something to which one has a legitimate title. *Obs.* rare = 1.

1649 MILTON *Fikon.* (1770) 31 Many princes have been rigorous in laying taxes on their subjects by the head, but of any King heretofore that made a levy upon their wit, and seized it as his own legitimate, I have not whom beside to instance.

**Legitimate** (lɛdʒɪtɪmət), *v.* [f. med.L. *lēgitimāt-*, ppl. stem of *lēgitimāre* (see *prec.*). Cf. F. *légitimer*, Sp., Pg. *legítimar*, It. *legittimare*.]

1. *trans.* To render (a bastard) legitimate; to establish the legitimacy of (a person) by an authoritative declaration or decree.

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1631) 280 With the Popes aouch, who legitimated him. 1663 PERYS *Diary* 9 Nov. It is much talked of that the king intends to legitimate the Duke of Monmouth. 1701 DE FOE *Power Coll. Body People* Misc. (1703) 149 Another Parliament Legitimated Queen Elizabeth. 1809 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 317 What is impressment of seamen?... No parliament ever dared to legitimate or sanction it. 1818 HALLAM *Middle Ages* (1872) III. 75 One object of which was to legitimate the duke of Lancaster's ante-nuptial children. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 176 The children were according to the law... legitimated by the subsequent marriage of their parents.

Fig. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* II. 15 Straining their witties to legitimate bastards broods of opinions. 1640 JACKSON *Cred.* XI. xviii. § 5 The seeds of this accursed sin are more than legitimated, ranked amongst the essential parts of honour.

2. To render lawful or legal, to give a lawful or legal character to; to authorize by legal enactment. In early use, To give (a person) a legal claim to (something).

1531 *Dial. on Law* Eng. II. xlv. (1532) 115 Whether the Pope may legitimate one to temporal thynges. 1586 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* II. lxvii. 285 With Marriage, that legitimates our Propagation. 1658 T. WALL *Charac. Eucnides* Ch. 65 These men can do more then God, they can legitimate any wickedness. 1715 BENTLEY *Scrm.* x. 348 Nay, a particular edition shall be legitimated and consecrated. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 566 Their feudal laws, by legitimating orderly gradations of oppression, completed the misfortune of the times. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. to He not only supplies himself with a magazine of arms, but with a portfolio of judges' orders legitimating their use.

3. To affirm or show to be legitimate; to authorize or justify by word or example; to serve as justification for.

1611 W. SCLATER *Kcy* (1629) 164 [An hypocrite] countenanceth, yea, legitimateth, wilfull rebellion against the law of God. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* III. § 8 (1727) 108 Our Blessed Lord was pleased to legitimate fear to us, by his agony and prayers in the garden. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxvii. 466 The Gospel legitimates no hopes of salvation, but such as are accompanied with serious efforts of mortification. 1713 NELSON *Life Bp. Bull* 292 All such terms and Phrases as are not expressly legitimated by the sacred writers. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xvii. (1840) 306 Necessity legitimates my advice; for it is the only way to save our lives. 1750 SHENSTONE *Economy* I. 179 Unless Economy's consent Legitimate expense. 1820 FUSSELL in *Lect. Paint.* xii. (1848) 557 Sculpture lent her hand to legitimate the sacrilege. 1824-9 LANOOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 215 National safety legitimates all means employed upon it. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* Introd. (1862) 4 He warns him that Pharaoh will require him to legitimate his mission.

Hence Legitimated ppl. a.

1670 COTTON *Espermon* II. viii. 415 Gabrielle a legitimated Daughter of France, one of his own natural Sisters. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6161/1 *Paris*. The King has settled the Ranks and Honours of the legitimated Princes. 1799 W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* II. 130 According to a legitimated statement already mentioned. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VI. § 1. 267 Henry Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester, a legitimated son of John of Gaunt.

**Legitimately** (lɛdʒɪtɪmətli), *adv.* [f. LEGITIMATE a. + -LY.] In a legitimate or lawful manner; in accordance with rule or propriety; legally, properly.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 97 But sure legitimately (or as they shold) they are not brought vp. 1651 HORNES *Govt. & Soc.* VII. § 3. 112 A King legitimately constituted in his



Government. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 320 Whatever the result may be, it shall at least legitimately grow out of the premises. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. v. 193 Biblical Theology can legitimately extend no farther than Revelation does.

**Legitimateness** (lĕj'dzĭ-tim'itnēs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being legitimate, in various senses.

1618 BARNEVELL'S *Apol.* D. If New-kerke . . will give you a Testimonie of your legitimateness, I will easily beleue it. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 536 They cannot make the least scruple concerning the legitimateness of the Instrument. a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1680) 352 The Fathers of Constantinople . . highly asserting the legitimateness of his Ordination. 1831 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 181 Babeuf . . maintained the merit and the legitimateness of the Constitution of 1793.

**Legitimation** (lĕj'dzĭ-tim'it-jon). [ad. med. L. *legitimationem*, n. of action f. *legitimare* to LEGITIMATE. Cf. F. *légitimation*.] 1. The action or process of rendering or authoritatively declaring (a person) legitimate.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 263 The duke of Lancaster purchased a legitimation for the childrnn that he had begotten of dame Katherine Swynforth. 1543 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1614) I. 128 The lettres of legitimation maid to the said Robert. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1093/1 Cranmer . . alleging manie reasons . . for the legitimation of both the kings sisters. 1611 GUILIM *Heraldry* II. v. (1660) 63 By such legitimation they are discharged of all those dishonours which in former time they were subject unto. a 1683 STONEY *Disc. Govt.* III. xxvi. (1704) 342 The intricacy of his Marriages, and the legitimation of his Children were settled by the same Power. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 110 Legitimation or the Tryal of Bastardy. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 22 Mar. an. 1776, I talked of legitimation by subsequent marriage, which obtained in the Roman law, and still obtains in the law of Scotland. 1845 POLSON *Eng. Law in Encycl. Metrop.* II. 843/1 Nor can his agnates succeed to him [a bastard], unless he has obtained letters of legitimation from the king.

† 2. The condition of being legitimate; legitimacy. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) III. 392 The quihlk wedding was lauchful proluation of his barnis legitimation. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 248, I haue disclaim'd Sir Robert and my land, Legitimation, name, and all is gone. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 77 His infancie and doubt of legitimation, secluded him awhile from enjoying any Sovereignty. 1660 BOND *Scut. Reg.* 50 That Son giveth cause of suspicion of his Legitimation who will not mourn at his Mothers death. 1689 LOCKE *Govt.* § 123 (1694) 120 From whence also will arise many Questions of Legitimation, and what in Nature is the difference betwixt a Wife and a Concubine.

*fig.* 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 137 Mr. Bayes having gone so many months, more than the Civil Law allows for the utmost term of legitimation.

b. *transf.* Of a literary work: The fact that it is the work of its reputed author; authenticity, genuineness. *Now rare.*

1635 E. BAGSHAW *To Rdr.* in R. Bolton *Two Serms.* (1635) A ij b. These Sermons are truly his owne . . There are hundreds of people . . who . . can with me . . attestate their legitimation. 1640 IIR. HALL *Episc.* II. xi. We are yet beholding to him for asserting the truth, and legitimation of these seven Epistles of our Martyr. 1670 WALTON *Lives* III. 238 In this relation concerning these three doubtful Books of Mr. Hookers. . . I leave my Reader to give sentence, for their legitimation. 1884 D. HUNTER tr. *Reuss's Hist. Canon* x. 167 The legitimation refused to this book [the Apocalypse] is therefore not the authenticity in the literary sense of the word.

† 3. The action of naturalizing (an alien) *Obs.*

1579 J. STURGES *Caping Gulf* C j b. The most large and most beneficial Legitimation made to any alien.

† 4. The action of giving a lawful character to something forbidden by law; a dispensation. *Obs.* a 1550 *Image 1600*. II. 376 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 427 He robbeth all nations With his fulminations . . Legitimations. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 219 A Dispensation is . . in our Books sometimes stiled a Legitimation.

5. *gen.* The action of making lawful; authorization; rarely *concr.* a document of authorization.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. v. A direct uncharitableness . . which can receive no warrant or legitimation by the intention of the propounder. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 193 The judicious and mature Legitimation of tipling Houses. 1799 CARLTON *Ho. Mag.* 293 The legitimation of Money, and the giving it its denominated value, is one especial part of a King's prerogative. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* *Pact Wks.* (Bohn) I. 164 Herein is the legitimation of criticism, in the mind's faith, that the poems are a corrupt version of some text in nature. 1870 *Daily News* 1 Dec., Persons going about their lawful business, and fortified by adequate legitimations.

**Legitimatiser**. *rare*. [f. as next + -IST.] = LEGITIMIST.

a 1860 WORCESTER cites *Month. Rev.*

**Legitimacy** (lĕj'dzĭ-tim'atiz), v. [f. LEGITIMATE a. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render legitimate or lawful, in various senses, *esp.* to render (a child) legitimate by legal enactment or otherwise.

1791 MACKINTOSH *Vind. Gall.* Wks. 1846 III. 32 The approbation of the men legitimatizes the government. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) I. [II.] i. iii. 115 The Turk does not deign to legitimatize his possession of the soil he has violently seized. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 158 She might have been legitimized by act of parliament. 1868 FROULKES *Ch. Creed or Crown's C.* 60 The wily forger . . sought to legitimatize them by the high authority which he claimed. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 20 June 7/4 The alteration . . will have the effect of legitimatizing the offspring of past marriages.

Hence **Legitimized** ppl. a.

1856 DORAN *Knts. & their Days* xvii. 285 The legitimated son of himself [Louis XIV] and Madame de Montespan. 1885 *Athenæum* 20 Aug. 271/2 Jean Beaufort, the legitimized daughter of John of Gaunt.

**Legitimature**. *nonce-wd.* [f. LEGITIMATE a. + -URE.] An office to which one has a legitimate claim.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* XVI. ii. (1872) VI. 144 Regent having stripped her Husband of his high legitimatures and dignities.

**Legitime** (lĕj'dzĭ-tim), a. and sb. Also 6 *legytym*, 6-7 *legittime*, 8-9 *legitim*. [a. F. *legitime* adj. and sb., ad. L. *legitimus*, f. *lĕg-*, *lex* LAW.]

† a. *adj.* *Obs.*

1. = LEGITIMATE a. 1. In early use *absol.* or quasi-sb.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XI. 210 Pe grace That leelle legitime by lawe may cleyne. 1536 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxvi. 182 The Kings highnes should make and declare the said Lady Mary to bee legitime. 1568 MARY *Let. Jun.* in H. CAMPBELL *Love Lett.* Mary Q. Scots App. (1824) 30 To . . cause him [the Erle of Murray] to be declarit legitime to succeed unto the crowne of Scotland.

b. *transf.* Genuine: = LEGITIMATE 1 b.

1614 W. BARCLAY *Nepenthes* in Arb. App. to *Jas. I Counterbl.* 116 To apparell some European plants with Indian coats, and to enstall them in shops as righteous and legitime Tabacco.

2. = LEGITIMATE 2.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Marthow* III. cxlii. (1869) 131 Engendred in legitime marriage. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 258 If after the legitime appellacyon he hath proceeded in cause. c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 46 Aristotle deueth Justice in . . iij. kyndes, one, legitime or legall, and another, equyte. 1660 J. LLOYD *Prim. Episc.* 37 He calls it [the Lord's Prayer] the legitime and ordinary prayer. 1669 *Treaty betw. Chas. II & Dk. Savoy* in *Magens Insurances* (1755) II. 639 To constitute Sir John Finch Kn<sup>t</sup>. . . his true and legitime Plenipotentiary. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* I iij. The Elders and Brethren . . were assembled in a legitime Council at Jerusalem. 1795 WYTHE *Decis. Virginia* 50 A species of right never adopted for legitime before 1779.

b. Of persons: Obedient to law.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 47 Those things wherein the order and ornament or goodness of the mind consistes, we call legal and Law: whence men become legitime and orderly.

c. = LEGITIMATE 2 b.

1651 E. PRESTWICH *Hippolitus* Ep. Ded., A Legitime Poem often falls a sacrifice to the many-headed and no brained Multitude.

d. = LEGITIMATE 2 d.

c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 82 State legitime is whan the controuersy standeth in definicion.

B. sb. *Civil and Sc. Law.* (See quot. 1845.) = L. *legitima* (pars).

a 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* (1773) 606 That which falls to the children, is sometimes, from the Roman law, styled the legitim, or the portion given them by the law. 1845 POLSON *Eng. Law in Encycl. Metrop.* II. 851/1 Children are entitled . . after their father's death, to a share of his moveable property, which is called their legitime, or portion natural, or barnis' part of gear. 1881 *Times* 9 Feb. 10 The York Prize for 1880 . . was offered for the best essay on 'The History of the Law of Legitim'.

**Legitimism** (lĕj'dzĭ-tim'iz-m). [ad. F. *légitimisme*, f. *légitime*: see next and -ISM.] In French or Spanish politics: Adherence to the claim of the so-called 'legitimate pretender to the throne'.

1877 *Chr. World* 12 Oct. 1/4 The patrons of Napoleonism and Legitimism. 1883 MAINE *Early Law & Custom* v. 143 The theory of sovereignty and government called Legitimism . . is still a factor in French and Spanish politics.

**Legitimist** (lĕj'dzĭ-tim'ist). [ad. F. *légitimiste*, f. *légitime*: see LEGITIME and -IST.] A supporter of legitimate authority, esp. of a monarchical title claimed on the ground of direct descent; *spec.* in France, a supporter of the elder Bourbon line, driven from the throne in 1830.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & St. Ital.* III. 66 The papal secretary of state was denounced as a secret adherent of the legitimists. 1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* I. 231 Naples became the rallying point of the legitimists. 1865 *Examiner* 11 Mar. 145/1 The legitimists and clericals soon tied a stone to it and sent it to the bottom. 1870 *Nat. Rev.* 2 Apr. 430 Isabella II. was, in the eyes of Legitimists and extreme Catholics, a revolutionary usurper.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of or pertaining to the legitimists; brought about by legitimists; expressing their sentiments.

1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 627 He is not likely to have made the strong legitimist harangue which is put into his mouth. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 190 The accession of the house of York was strictly a legitimist restoration.

Hence **Legitimistic** a., inclined to the opinions of the legitimists.

1877 *Tinsley's Mag.* XX. 381 He is too Legitimistic for me.

**Legitimity**. *rare* -1. [ad. F. *légitimité*, f. *légitime*: see LEGITIMATE a. and -ITY.] Legitimacy.

1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* III. 457 Ferocious . . man, enemy to legitimacy and religion!

**Legitimize** (lĕj'dzĭ-tim'ize), v. [f. L. *legitimare* see LEGITIMATE a. + -IZE.] = LEGITIMATE.

1848 W. H. KELLY tr. L. BLANC'S *Hist. Ten Y.* II. 148 The French laws oblige me to do so in order to legitimise my child. 1859 G. MEKEITH R. *Feuerel* xl. He seemed to

be legitimizing his presence. 1892 A. B. BRUCE *Apologetics* III. x. 495 Such a comparison . . is not indispensable to legitimise the Christian's exclusive homage to Jesus.

Hence **Legitimization**, the action of legitimizing.

1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 113 Had Elizabeth's prospects been liable to be affected by the legitimization of her sister, the queen would [etc.]. 1886 in *Antiquary* Feb. 70/2 In consideration of . . 25,000 crowns . . his Holiness is willing to grant the act of legitimization.

† **Legitimately**, *adv.* *Obs.* *rare* -1. [f. \**legitimus* adj. (f. L. *legitimus* + -OUS) + -LY 2.] In a lawful or proper manner.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Koury* xxiv. 244 The Sacraments legitimately administered for matter and form.

**Leglen** (lĕj'glĕn). *Sc.* Also 8-9 *leglin*, 9 *leglan*. [? variant of LAGGIN.] A milk-pail. Also *attrib.* *leglen-girth*, the lowest hoop upon a leglen. To cast a *leglen-girth*: to have an illegitimate child (cf. LAGGIN 3).

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. iv. [When] I to milk the ewes first tried my skill. To bear a leglen was nae toil to me. c 1750 MISS ELLIOT *Song*, 'Flowers of the Forest' II. I, Ik and lifts thy leglin, and hies her away. 1822 SCOTT *Let.* to Joanna Baillie 10 Feb. in *Lockhart*, Miss Edgeworth . . carries her literary reputation as . . easily as the milk maid in my country does the leglan. 1822 - *Nigel* xxvii. Ganging a wee bit glead in her walk through the world; I mean in the way of, casting a leglin-girth, or the like. 1881 SANDS *Sketches of Tranent* 20 A leglen or milking pail of excellent small beer.

**Legless** (lĕj'glĕs), a. [f. LEG sb. + -LESS.] Having no legs; deprived of legs.

1597 MIDDLETON *Wisdom Solomon* ix. 4 A legless body is my kingdom's map. 1848 C. LANMAN *Angler in Canada* 207 His [a seal's] clumsy and legless body. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* III. 69 The larvae of ants . . are small, white, legless grubs.

**Leglet** (lĕj'glĕt). [f. LEG sb. + -LET.]

1. A little leg.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 424 High raised in air to . . wap his [a pointed toy soldier's] supple leglets in their view. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 263 [A nurse tells a child] to put down her frock, and cover two very pretty white leglets.

2. An ornament for the leg. (After *armlet*, etc.)

1836 CAROLINE FOX *Jrnl.* (1882) 9 Numbers of anklets and leglets. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jour.* (1873) I. viii. 198 [It wire] is used chiefly as leglets. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* 200 A pair of sandals, [and] a leglet of goats' hair . . made up his equipment.

**Leguan** (lĕj'gūān). [? a. F. *iguane* (*iguane* iguana, with def. art.)] = IGUANA, GUANA.

1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* vi. 210 Frequented by numbers of the large amphibious lizard called the leguan or guana. 1877 J. A. CHALMERS *Togo Saga* xviii. 347 The second [doctor] removes the cause of disease, which is either a lizard, a serpent, or a leguan.

**Leguleian** (lĕj'ulĭ-an), a. and sb. [f. L. *leguleius* a pettifogger (f. *lĕg-*, *lex* law) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to petty questions of law or to law language; pettifogging. *rare.*

1677 NEEDHAM and *Pocquet Adv.* 21 It is a small matter with our Faction Leguleian Scriblers to form up Opinions upon forged Interpretations of law. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism Wks.* 1858 VIII. 90 It seems impossible to determine whether he uses it in the classical English sense, or in the sense of leguleian barbarism.

B. sb. A pettifogger; a contemptuous term for a lawyer.

1631 BP. WENDE *Quieta.* (1653) 254 Our spruce attornies, and upstart Leguleians. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* ix. M's Wks. 1851 VIII. 209 You do but that over again . . which some silly Leguleians now and then do, to argue unawares against their own Clients. 1864 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 124 To distinguish a jolly young medical from a prematurely sharp leguleian.

So **Leguleious** a. = LEGULEIAN a.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* IV. xiii. 131 The leguleious Cavils of some Pragmatical Pettifoggers.

**Legume** (lĕj'gū-m, lĕj'gū-m). Also 7 *legum*. [a. F. *legume*, ad. L. *legūmen*, f. *lĕg-ere* to gather, in allusion to the fact that the fruit may be gathered by hand.]

1. a. The fruit, or the edible portion of a leguminous plant, e.g. beans, peas, pulse. b. By extension: A vegetable used for food; chiefly in pl.

a. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 621 The boyling of Legumes. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 7/2 There is a great Plenty of Legumes, and Garden-product. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 263 Farinaceous Legumes, as Pease, Beans, &c. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 443 Chestnuts, maize, haricots, and other legumes, form principal objects of consumption.

b. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint.* *Compl. Gard.* Pref. In those early times 'tis probable they knew no other Gardens than those of Fruits and Legumes. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Turnips*, Turneps are a legume used in several sauces. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 131 The tyrant of Sicily demanded a tenth of the corn, but not a tenth of 'hay or legumes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 696 The dry edible fruit and other species of food, which we call by the general name of legumes.

† 2. A leguminous plant. *Obs.*

1693 ROBINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 826 The Arachyda's, and some other Legumes, which flower above, but seed under ground. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Legumes*, . . in Botany it is that Species of Plants, which we call Pulse.

3. The pod or seed-vessel of a leguminous plant. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* III. (1794) 36 The legume or pod. 1877 *Fam. Plants* 1, 29 Legume long, compressed, cloth'd with a double bark. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 376 The legume compressed, brown, ciliated.



1862 BATES *Nat. Amazon* viii. (1864) 230 The fruit .. although a legume, is of a rounded shape.

**Legumen** (lġiū'mēn). Pl. **legumens**, || **legumina**. [a. L. *legūmen*: see prec.] a. = **LEGUME** 1 a. b. = **LEGUME** 2. Also *collect. sing.* c. = **LEGUME** 3.

a. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* xvii. xcv. (1495) 662 Greynes that ben . gretter . thaine greynes of whete other of barly be properly callyd legumina. 1680 BOYLE *Produs. Chem. Prina.* ii. iv. Some legumens, as peas, or beans; which if they be newly gathered and distilled in a retort .. will . afford . an acid spirit. 1721 CHAMBERLAYNE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 200 These Vessels . are more easy to be discover'd in Beans and Pease, than in any sort of Legumens or Grains.

b. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1676) 71 The haulm of beans, pease, and other *legumina*. a 1722 LISLE *Thes.* (1757) 354 Grass-butter rises in price by reason of its consumption of those legumens. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. vi. 54 The Country adjacent produces Barley, Wheat, and Legumen. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxiv. (1853) 123 They are to be met with in gardens on kidney-beans or any legumens.

c. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* i. vi. (1765) 13 *Legumen*, a Pod., is a Pericarpium of two Valves, wherein the seeds are fastened along one suture only. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 619 Lotus. Legumen cylindrical; filled with cylindrical seeds. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food Man* 211 The seeds are contained in an oblong legumen, or pod .. of two valves.

**Legumin** (lġiū'min). *Chem.* Also **legumino**. [f. **LEGUME** + -IN.] A proteid substance resembling casein, found in leguminous and other seeds.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 600 A peculiar principle, to which he [Braconnot] has given the name of legumin. c 1865 *Circ. Sci.* 1. 329/2 The largest proportion of phosphorus exists in legumine. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains Ind.* 119 Legumin occurs in largest proportion and in the larger number of kinds of pulse.

**Leguminar**, a. *Bot.* [f. L. *legūmin-*, *legūmen* + -AR.] Resembling or characteristic of a legume: said of dehiscence by a marginal suture.

In some mod. Dicts.

**Leguminiform**, a. [f. as prec. + -(T)FORM.] Having the form of a legume.

In some mod. Dicts.

**Leguminose** (lġiū'min'ōs), a. [f. as next + -OSE.] = next.

1693 in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 764 Herbaceous and arborescent Plants, the greatest part of them poisonous or leguminose. 1713 PETIVER *Ibid.* XXVIII. 207 Leguminose or Pea-bloom Plants. 1837 WHWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) III. 252 We have the leguminose plants.

**Leguminous** (lġiū'min'ōs), a. [f. L. *legūmin-*, *legūmen* + -OUS.]

1. Of or pertaining to pulse; of the nature of pulse.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. to People* 45 Raising leguminous crops like field pease. 1837 STEWART *Planter's G.* (1828) 498 This practice will by no means preclude the cultivation of leguminous crops. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 591 Meat, leguminous vegetables and bread contain the same alkali.

2. *Bot.* Of or pertaining to the N.O. *Leguminosae*, which includes peas, beans, and other plants which bear legumes or pods.

1677 GREW *Anat. Plants* iv. iii. v. (1682) 187 The Cod of the Garden Bean (and so of the rest of the Leguminous kind) opens on one side. 1785 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* iii. (1794) 39 The greater part of the leguminous or pulse tribe. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 446 Linnæus . asserts . that 'among all the leguminous or papilionaceous tribe there is no deleterious plant to be found'. 1830 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 88 Myrospermum, a spurious Leguminous genus. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Fl.* i. ii. 50 A most elegant leguminous tree. 1890 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* 24 Climbing leguminous plants escape both floods and cattle.

b. Resembling what pertains to a leguminous plant.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 97/1 The top [of Goats Rue] is branched, upon each stands many leguminous, or pulse-like flowers. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sainfoin*. They are leguminous flowers. White and sometimes red. 1830 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 87 Another and a more invariable character [of the Pea tribe] is to have a leguminous fruit.

**Legyor**, obs. form of LEDGER.

**Lehm** (lēm). *Geol.* [Ger. = LOAM.] = LOESS.

1833 LYEEL *Princ. Geol.* III. 151 There is a remarkable alluvium filled with land-shells of recent species, which overspreads a great part of the valley of the Rhine, between Basle and Cologne. This deposit is provincially termed 'Loess', or, in Alsace, 'Lehm'. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* xx. 405 The 'loess' or 'lehm' of the Rhine—a pulverulent yellowish, sandy loam.

**Lehmanite** (lēm'anīt). *Min.* Also lēm-. [Named by J. C. Delamétherie, 1797, after Lake Lehman (Leman), its locality: see -ITE.] An obsolete synonym of saussurite.

1811 PINKERTON *Petrif.* 1. 207 Lehmanite of felspar and quartz, from Cornwall. 1837 DANA *Min.* 293 Lehmanite.

**Lehmannite**. *Min.* [Named by H. J. Brooke and W. H. Miller, 1852, after Prof. J. G. Lehmann, of St. Petersburg, its discoverer: see -ITE.] An obsolete synonym of crocoite.

1852 BROOKE & MILLER *Phillips' Min.* 557 Lehmannite.

**Lehrbachite** (lērbach'īt). *Min.* [Named by H. J. Brooke and W. H. Miller, 1852, after *Lehrbach* in the Harz Mountains, its locality: see -ITE.] Selenide of lead, found in blackish grey masses.

1852 BROOKE & MILLER *Phillips' Min.* 153 Lehrbachite

.. decrepitates when heated. 1885 FERNI *Min.* 236 Lehrbachite gives with soda on coal, globules of lead.

**Lehter**, var. LAHTER Obs.; obs. f. LAUGHTER.

† **Lehtrie**, v. Obs. [OH. *leahtrian*, f. *leahtr* LAHTER, vice.] *trans.* To reproach.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* xxv. (Z) 144 *Criminor* ic leahrtje.

c 1200 *Triu. Coll. Hom.* 215 Pat he .. lehtrie þo þe on sinne lið.

**Lehuntite**. *Min.* [Named after Captain Lehunt: see -ITE.] An obsolete synonym of natrolite. 1831 BRUCE *Tables Min.* etc. (Chester). 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 221 The Lehuntite of Thomson is met not uncommonly at Glenarm.

**Lehtzen**, obs. form of LAUGH v.

**Lei**, obs. form of LAY, LIE.

**Leibnitzian** (lōibnits'ian), a. and sb. Also **Leibnitian**, -ieian. [f. the name of Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz (1646-1716) + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to Leibnitz or his philosophical doctrines or mathematical methods.

1765 MACLAINE in *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* (1768) V. 23 note, The Leibnitian and Wolfian philosophy. 1778 MILLER in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 362 The Leibnitian doctrine. a 1818 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 73 The Leibnitian distinction of the Eternal Reason, or nature of God .. from the will or personal attributes of God. 1877 F. CAIRO *Philos. Kant* ii. xiii. 504 The Leibnitian Monadism. 1884 MEYER *Leibnia* 211 The great body of Leibnitian and Kantian thought.

B. *sb.* A follower of Leibnitz.

1754 *Dict. Arts & Sci.* II. 1293 Some Leibnitians do not assume .. that action or force is proportional to the pressure and space. 1882 W. WALLACE *Kant* 101 Still the Leibnitians have almost all the experiences on their side.

Hence **Leibnitzianism**, the doctrines of Leibnitz or his followers.

1874 MORRIS in *Überweg's Hist. Philos.* II. 120.

**Leicester** (lē'stər). [The name of an English county town.] Used *attrib.* or *adj.*, and hence ellipt. as sb., to designate a valuable long-woolled variety of sheep and a long-horned variety of cattle originally bred in Leicestershire.

1834 VOUATT *Cattle* vi. 208 Where a few of the long-horns do linger, the improved Leicesters are gone. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 291/2 The improved Leicester has gained a footing, and will not soon lose it.

**Leiche**, **Leicht**, obs. forms of LERCH, LIGHT.

**Leid** (e, obs. pa. t. and pple. of LAY v.

**Leide**, obs. form of LEAD.

**Leidger**, obs. form of LEDGER.

**Leidyte** (lē'id'īt). *Min.* [Named by G. A. Koenig, 1878, in honour of Dr. Joseph Leidy: see -ITE.] A complicated hydrous silicate found in fine yellowish-green scales.

1878 in *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.* 84. 1882 DANA *Min. App.* 68 Leidyte .. consisting of fine scales with silky lustre.

**Leie**, obs. form of LAY, LIE.

**Leif**, obs. f. LEAF, LIEF, LIVE; Sc. f. LEVE v. 2

**Leifull**, **leiffull**, variants of LEEFUL.

**Leige**, obs. form of LIEGE.

**Leigeance**, obs. form of LIGEANCE.

**Leiger**, obs. form of LEAGUER, LEDGER.

**Leigeritie**, variant of LIGERITY Obs., lightness.

**Leigh**, obs. pa. t. of LIE v. 1 and v. 2

† **Leighster**. Obs. rare -1. [repr. OE. type

\**lēigestre*, fem. agent-n. to *lēogan*, f. LIE v. 2: see -STER.] A female liar.

c 1325 *Lai le Freine* 106 Yif ich say ich hadde a bi-leman

.. Than ich worth Be hold leighster and fals of tong.

† **Leighton**. Obs. Forms: 1 lēc-, léah-, léhtun, 3 ley(h)un, leightun, 4 lahtoun, leiz-, leyztun, lecutun, 7 liten, 8 laghton, laighton. [OE. *lahtūn*, earlier \**lēacūn*, f. *lēac* LEEK + *lūn* enclosure: see TOWN.] A garden.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xiii. 19 Ongelic is corne senepes þætte gemen was monn send in lehtune his. c 1050 *Voc.* in Wt. Wulcker 460/30 *Ortus olerum*, lehtun. c 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 291 in O. E. Misc. 45 Iwis þu were myd ihesu crist in þe leyhtune. 13 . *Childh. Jesu* 1618 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1875) 34 Jacob .. bad him go .. A non right down into þe leightone, for to bringen heowu wuyrtone. a 1377 *Treat. Drengis* in *Rel. Ant.* 1. 264 Lahtoun make ant to-delve. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* xiii. xvi. (Tollem. MS.). Some of pondez bep stremes to water and moyste gardines and leightons [ed. 1335 orcheyardes]. *Ibid.* xvii. 1. Some tren and herbes growep in leyztuns [ed. 1335 croffes]. 1674 RAY in C. Words 30 *Litten*, a Garden. 17 . R. RICHARDSON in *Leland's Itin.* (ed. Hearne 1745) I. 140. I have met with several British Words that are still in use, such as Laghton for a Garden. 1775 WATSON *Hist. Italifax* 542 Lighton, a Garden.

Hence † **Leightonward**, a gardener.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wt. Wulcker 127/14 *Olitor*, lecutun.

c 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 576 in O. E. Misc. 53 Heo

wende hit were þe leyhtunward þat to hire spek.

**Leigier**, obs. form of LEAGUER, LEDGER.

**Leihe**, obs. form of LYE, lixivium.

**Leighter**, obs. f. LAUGHTER; var. LAHTER Obs.

**Leik**, obs. form of LICH, LIKE.

**Leil** (e, leill, obs. forms of LEAL.

**Leime**, obs. Sc. form of LEAM sb. 1

**Lein**, **Lein** (e, obs. forms of LAY v., LEAN.

† **Leind**, sb. Obs. Also lend. [a. ON. *lynda*, f. *lyfna*: see LAIN v.] A hiding-place, refuge.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 652 Aha! þat wreche wit-vten freind,

þat on na side mai gett him leind [Götl. lend]. *Ibid.* 24728

We prai þat liuedi be vr leind [Eidinh. lend].

**Leind**, variant of LEND v. 1 Obs.

**Leing**, obs. form of LYING.

**Leint**, obs. Sc. pa. t. and pple. of LEAN v. 1

**Leio-** (lē'ō), also lio-, comb. form of Gr. *λεῖος* smooth, appearing as the first element of certain scientific words, as: **Leiodere** (lē'ō'dēr) *Zool.* [Gr. *λεῖος* skin], one of the genus *Leiodera* of American iguanoid lizards (*Cent. Dict.*). **Leioglossate** (-glō'sāt) a. [Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue], having the characteristics of the group *Leioglossa* of octopod cephalopods, which have no radula. || **Leiomyoma** (-mō'ō'mā) *Path.* [see MYOMA], 'the form of myoma which is composed of unstriated muscular fibre' (*Syst. Soc. Lex.* 1888). **Leiophyllous** (-fī'ōs) a. *Bot.* [Gr. *φύλλον*], having smooth leaves. **Leiotrichous** (lē'ō'trī'kōs) a. [Gr. *τριχ-*, *τριχ-* hair], smooth-haired, belonging to the group || **Leiotrichi**, one of the two primary divisions into which mankind is considered by some to be divisible.

1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 132 Bory de St. Vincent's two primary divisions of the genus *Homo*, the *Leiotrichi*, or smooth-haired, and the *Ulotrichi*, or crisp-haired.

1881 WEST in *Jrnl. Bot.* X. 115 This species belongs to the orthiocarpous leiophyllous Hypnaceae.

**Leiotropic**, *cron.* form of LEOTROPIC.

**Leip** (ō)-: see LIP (ō)-.

**Leir**, obs. form of LAIR, LERE v., LIEFER.

**Leir**, var. LEAR<sup>1</sup>, leairing; LEAR<sup>2</sup> Obs.

**Leirne**, obs. Sc. form of LEARN.

**Lois**, Sc. var. LEASE a. and sb. 2, LEESE v. 1,

LEEZE (mē), LEESE(-MAJESTY).

**Leisur**, **leisour**, obs. forms of LEISURE.

**Leisch**, **Leiser** (e, obs. f. LEASH, LEISURE.

**Leish**, obs. f. LEASH; var. LIESE, fine thread.

**Leisk**, Sc. form of LISK, flank.

**Leisom** (e, **leisoum**, variants of LEEsome.

**Leispound**, variant of LISPOUND.

**Leiss**, Sc. var. LEASE, LEESE v. 1, LEEZE (mē .

**Leist**, obs. form of LEAST, LEST, LIST.

**Leist**, obs. 2nd sing. ind. pres. of LAY v. 1

**Leister** (lē'stər). Also 6 leyster, 6, 9 lister,

7-8 leester, 9 leister. [a. ON. *līster* (Norw.

dial. *lioster*, Sw. *ljuster*, Da. *lyster*), f. *liōsta* str.

vb., to strike.] A pronged spear for striking and

taking fish, chiefly salmon.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 No . person . shal . take

.. in . any . crele, raw web, lister, fish, or any other engine

.. the yonge fise . of any kinde of salmon. 1551 TURNER

*Herbat.* i. Fvj. Their leysters or salmon speres. 1638 *N.*

*Riding Rec.* IV. 101 A yeoman presented for that he did

kill .. with a certain engine called a leister much salmon.

1785 BURNS *Death Dr. Hornbook* vi. A three-taed leister.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xi. [He] came running up the

stairs with a salmon lister in one hand. 1843 W. SCROPE

*Salmon Fish.* Tweed xi. 239 The men .. wielding their long

leisters. 1895 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XII. 753/2 Celebrated .. as a

poacher and as a great hand at the leister in shape.

b. *Comb.*, as *leister grain*; *leister-shaped* *adj.*

1634 *Acts Durham High Comm. Ct.* (Snytees) 102 Did

see Mr. Haslehead take upp the leister graines and throw

them awaie. 1863 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* (1864) 23

Rather leister-shaped in construction, with five barbed

prongs.

**Leister**, v. [f. LEISTER sb.] *trans.* To spear

with a leister.

1834 HOGG *Dom. Mann.* Scott (1882) 11 He [Scott] and

Skene of Rubislaw, and I were out one night about mid-

night, leistering kippers in Tweed. 1861 J. BROWN *Horse*

*Subs.* II. 243 The poaching weaver who had the night

before leistered a prime kipper. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr.

530 They burned the water and leistered the salmon.

Hence **Leistering** *vbl. sb.* Also **Leisterer**.

1843 W. SCROPE *Salmon Fish.* Tweed xi. 237 The side

on which the leisterers strike the fish. 1867 *Times* 30 Dec.

9/6 Conviction of Salmon Leisterers. *Ibid.* The process of

salmon leistering by night with the aid of torch and spear.

**Leisum**, variant of LEEsome a.

**Leisurable** (lē'zūrā'b'l), a. [f. LEISURE sb. +

-ABLE; perh. on the supposed analogy of *comfort-*

*able*, *honourable*: cf. *pleasurable*.]

1. Proceeding or acting without haste; leisurately,

deliberate.

[a 1540 implied in LEISURABLY.] 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's*

*Ansu. Osor.* 479 Chosing rather to broyle him with leasur-

able tormentes .. then to kill him at once. 1618 BOLTON

*Florus* iv. ii. (1636) 264 His [Pompey's] over-great power ..

moved envy among the leisurable [L. *otiosos*] Citizens.

a 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* xiii. (1692) 81, I shall humbly re-

serve [this] to a more leasurable inquiry.

2. Not requiring haste; leisure (time). *rare*.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* v. (1617) 40 You must doe it by

such leasurable times, that nature haue no more then she

is able to digest, may .. come to be orderly satisfied. 1643

SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med. Pref.*, This I confesse .. I



**a** 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 358/2 If thou wilt leasurably lysten and beholde to the ende of the tragedye. 1658 SIA T. MAYNER *Receipts Cookery* cxi. 90 Let it boyl leasurably. 1695 Bp. ROCHESTER *Disc. Clergy* 13 Setting forth the public Prayers to all their due Advantage, by pronouncing them leasurably, fitly, warmly, decently. 1806 *Med. Jnl.* XV. 172 Let him speak leasurably. 1889 *Longm. Mag.* June 164 He. pricked leasurably down the slope.

**Leisure** (le'z'ur, lē'z'ur). Forms: 4 leysere, leysir, *Sc.* lasere, 4-5 leiser, leysere, *Sc.* lasair, 4-6 laiser, layser, leysir, *Sc.* laser, -are, 5 laisir, -our, -ure, laysar, -ir, leysir, -soure, lesure, 5-6 leysar, *Sc.* lasar, 6 laisere, -ure, layso(u'r, -ure, leysar, -our, leaser, -our, leesar, leser, leysour(e, leys(s)or, *Sc.* laisir, lasar, lazar, laisar, 5-7 leysure, 6-8 leasure, 7 lesure, leizure, 6-  
leisure. [*a.* OF. *leisir* (mod. *fr.* *leisir*), subst. use of the infinitive *leisir*, repr. *L. licere* to be permitted.

In *Fr.* the word has undergone much the same development of sense as in *Eng.*

†1. Freedom or opportunity to do something specified or implied. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 28 *pe seruyng man þat serueþ yn þe zere Owþe to come when he hap leysere.* c 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 229 When þou sees leysere, þat he ne percyueþ þi witte . . . with þe knyfe him to smite. 1366 CHAUCER *Reyn. Rose* 462 No more was there. . . To clothe her with . . . Gret leysir hadde she to quake. c 1386 — *Miller's T.* 107 She wol been at his comandement, When that she may hir leysir wel espie. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3119 Pai hade laisure at lust þere lykynge to say. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 295/2 *Leysere, oportunitas.* c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardin* xliii. 169 Sadoune folowed hym of so nyghe . . . that with grete peyne gaf them leysir to saue hem self. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 8, I cry the mercy, and lasar to repent. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneth* iv. 8. 83 Quhy will thou nocht fle spedely be nycht, Quhen for to haist thou hes laisar and mycht? a 1533 Lb. BERNERS *Huon* xci. 291 Ilon mette with hym so hastily that he had no laisure to stryke hym. 1640 Bp. HALL *Chr. Moder.* i. viii. 75 The Jewes . . . hold, that after twenty years of age, who so finds (the lezer) in himselfe, is bound under paine of sin to marry.

†b. An opportunity. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Spr's T.* 485 Whil þat I haue a leysir and a space Myn harm I wol confesse. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 95 If so is, that I may haue Somtime amonge a good leysir. *Ibid.* II. 242 That she with him had (= might have) a leysir To speke and telle of her desir. 14. . . *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 116 They haue a leysir found To take her leysir. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. v. Euer eft on him she cast an eye When that she founde a leysir oportune. 1430-40 — *Bochas* ix. xxxiii. (1554) 212b, To their entent a leysure they did spie.

2. In narrower sense: Opportunity afforded by freedom from occupations.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*St. Andrew*) 999 Waitand bot lasure (when he mycht purchasse oportunitie. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 234 Gif God will me gif Lasir and space so lange til lif. c 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) xxx. 137, I . . . saw all þis . . . and mykill mare þan I haue layser for to tell. 1489 CAXTON *Paytes of A.* i. xii. 70 Noo layser they had to putte hem self in ordinaunce. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* iii. 20 They had not leasir so moche as to eate breid. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* Ep. Aij, I trayvelde so muche as my leysure myghte serve therunto. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. ii. 84 If your leysure ser'd, I would speake with you. 1607 MILTON *P.* L. x. 510 He wonderd, but not long Had leasure, wonder- ing at himself now more. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 418 ¶ 5 It does not give us Time or Leisure to reflect on ourselves. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, They had leasure to laugh at their late terrors. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. ii. 38 As long as every man is engaged in collecting the materials necessary for his own subsistence, there will be neither leisure nor taste for higher pursuits.

b. Duration of opportunity; time allowed before it is too late. *Now rare.*

1553 BALE *Vocacyon* 1 More than .xxvj. dayes of layser for the payment therof (of the ransom) might not be granted. 1555 EDEM *Decades* 100 That Tumanama . . . might have no leasure to assemble an army. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 131 The Turkes had scarce leasure to leape to land, and to life into the country. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 259 The unfortunate youth had scarcely leasure to deplore the elevation of his family. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 547 The authority of the government of Batavia, for whose sanction there was no leasure to wait. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxix, He found himself unexpectedly in Fachine's close neighbourhood, with scarce leasure to avoid him. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 38 The young blades in the field have leasure to expand and grow again before the scythe returns to cut them down a second time.

3. The state of having time at one's own disposal; time which one can spend as one pleases; free or unoccupied time.

13. . . *R. Alls.* 234 Heo thought heo wolde him y-here, When heo was of more leysire. 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 413, I . . . praye [them], at their censons of leysoure to rede . . . this present boke. c 1540 GARDINER in *Styve Cranmer* II. (1694) 75 To spend some of my layser to wryte . . . to your Grace) who hath lesse layser. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 255 To the performance of such an enterprise, much leasure and labour is required. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxxix, Oh absence what a torment wouldst thou proue Were it not thy soure leysure gaue sweet leasre To entertaine the time with thoughts of loue. 1673 TEMPLE *Ess. Govt.* Wks. 1731 I. 97 Where Ambition and Avarice have made no Entrance, the Desire of Leisure is much more Natural, than of Business and Care. 1780 JOHNSON *Lett.* to Mrs. Thrale 25 Aug., I am not grown, I am afraid, less idle; and of idleness I am now paying the fine by having no leasure. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. vi. 91 Charles commanded his Lordship to employ some of his leasure in a dramatic composition. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 143 The first volume of 'Modern Painters' took the best of the winter's leasure.

personified. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 49 And adde to these retired Leasure, That in trim Gardens takes his pleasure.

b. In particularized sense: A period or spell of unoccupied time. *Now rare.*

c 1449 PECKOCK *Repr.* II. xv. 236 That thei go in pilgrimage thame or in sum other leysir which thei wolen to hem self point. a 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 432 To spare a leysoure for hym to here the bottom of his mynde. 1597 MORLEY *Introd.* Mss. 115, I will then take my leasre of you for this time, till my next leasure. 1654 R. CORDINGTON tr. *Justine* I. 2 In the leysures which in this City I enjoyed. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 110 It is because he [Bacon] had imagination, [and] the leysures of the spirit . . . that he is impressive to the imaginations of men. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Eaks*, Ser. II. 181 In keeping with that sense of endless leysures which it is one chief merit of the poem to suggest.

c. To tarry, attend or stay (upon) a person's leasure: to wait until he is unoccupied; to wait his time. *Also fig. arch.*

1577 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 4 note, If ye be not content to tary my Leysure, departe when ye wille. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxviii. 14 (16) O tary thou y<sup>e</sup> Lordes leysure. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 58 The aduerser windes Whose leysure I haue staid, haue giuen him time To land his Legions all as soone as I. 1596 — *Merch.* V. i. 68 Wee'll make our leysures to attend on yours. 1605 — *Macb.* I. iii. 148 Worthy Macbeth, wee stay vpon your leysure. 1656 JEANES *Fulm. Christ* 91 Not contented to wait the Lords Leysure.

†4. Leisuriness, deliberation. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29370 *pe toþer* [case] es of dward or porter. þat clerk wit laiser smites oght. 1450-80 *Secreta Secret.* 25 Ete with leysir and good masticacion. 1486 *Surtices Melib.* (1888) 55 Sex kinges . . . with certaine convenient laisour, aduisedly shall comyt a ceptour unto Salamon. 1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform.* *St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 8 Tellyng . . . to thayne the lettres . . . in sik lair that the barnis may easely writ eþyr his pronounciation. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 123 Much leysure and accurateness were used in filling the Tube. 1677 MARVELL *Corr.* ccvii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 563, I having presented him your letter, he read it with great leysure.

5. Phrases. a. *At leasure*: with free or unoccupied time at one's disposal; without haste, with deliberation. Also with qualifying adjs., as *all, best, convenient, full, less, more.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7239 (Trin.) Hir time she toke a leiser þere And whil he slepte kut his here. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 390 He . . . sat and ete at all lasare. c 1386 CHAUCER *Parv. T.* ¶ 761 Som folk stonden of hir owene wyl to eten at the lasse leysir. 1444 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 219 Whoo hath no dyner, at leysir must abyde, To staunche his hungir abyde upon his flood. c 1450 *Mertyn* 7 Go your wey, and anothir tyme, we shall speke more at leysir. 1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Courte?* 622 My lorde is nat at layser. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. i. 100, I will debate this matter at more leysure. 1598 *Epulario* Hiv, And so let it hake at leysure, strawing Sugar . . . vpon it. 1613 HEYWOOD *Siker Age* I. i. Wks. 1874 III. 92 'The full circumstance I shall relate at leysure. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. v. § 17 We for the present are well at Leysure, we will present the Reader with the Description of their severall Principallities. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bush.* v. i. (1693) 50 Marry'd in Haste, we may repent at leysure. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xiii. vi, Men love in haste, but they detest at leysure.

Const. *for*; also *inf.* or a clause introduced by *that*.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1250 They were not at leysure now to send such great forces as they had before used, into Hungarie. 1669 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 95 We complain . . . of those who are in place and authority . . . that they are never at leysure that we may speak to them. 1732 BARKLEY *Alphir.* vi. § 20, I am not at leysure to peruse the learned writings of divines. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii, The dinner being now fairly sent in, the whole kitchen was at leysure to gossip with her. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 334 The wardens . . . shall be men of ability, and at leysure to take care of the public interest.

b. *At one's leasure*: when one has unoccupied time at one's disposal; at one's ease or convenience. Also with adjs. as in a.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey Prol.* 5 To whom I humbly beseeche, at theyr leysir and playisr, to see & here redde this symple boke. 1813 — *G. de la Tour* Div, Wherefore atte his beste leysir he shewed her his deceyuable purpos. c 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 518 A thousand kisses buyes my heart from me, And pay them at thy leysure, one by one. 1601 — *Jul. C.* III. i. 5 Trebonius doth desire you to ore-read (At your best leysure) that his bumble suite. 1605 — *Macb.* II. i. 24 At your kind'st leysure. 1605 — *Lear* II. iv. 232 Mend when thou can'st, be better at thy leysure. 1636 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 48 [They] think they can continue in their sins . . . and then repent of them and forsake them at their leysure, whensoever they list. 1901 KIPLING *Kim* in *Cassell's Mag.* Jan. 176/2 He would go to Umballa at his leysure.

†c. *By leysure* (also *by good leysure*): with deliberation, in a leysurely manner; at one's leysure; in course of time, by degrees; slowly. Also (= *Gr.* *συχολῶν*), barely, not at all. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶ 65 Thilke Inge is wys that soone understondeth a matiere and Ingeth by leysir. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* (1544) Prol. 34 From the truth shall I not remone But on the substance, by good leysar abyde. c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* viii. 46 William the brusshemaker Sellethe the brusshes by leysir. 1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 99/1 By the stuffing of his paunch so ful, it bringeth in by leysour, the dropsy [etc.]. 1555 in *Styve Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xxxiii. 87 Let him tary, and . . . work by leysure. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 301 He trust by Leysure him that mocks me once. 1781 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1890) 20 Though it take fire quickly, yet it takes light by leysure. 1607 COLLINS *Serm.* (1608) 41 He gaue order to Salomon to see to the execution of them by leysure. 1633 Bp. HALL *Hard Texts* I Not all together and at once, nor in this perfect form, at first . . . but

by leysure and degrees. c 1700 *To Celia* in *Coll. Poems* 54, I must to lengthen on the Pleasure, Dwell on thy Lips, and Kiss by leysure.

†d. In (*good*) leysure: at leysure. *Obs.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 61 Ine leysir other in haste. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*St. Andrew*) 904 Pe bischope . . . made hym chifte In gud lasere to here hyr schrif. *Ibid.* xxix. (*Placidus*) 34 He þat . . . penance to do here wil begyne & in gud lasare mend his syne.

6. *at leysure*, often passing into *adj.* a. Of periods of time: = Free, unoccupied; *occas.* compared with *more* and *most*. †b. Leisurely (*obs.*). c. Leisured.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. 161 Some will expect . . . other sort of Questions. For them, and their leysure-time, I have inserted these . . . following. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 112 The product of his leasure hours. 1681 DRYDEN *Obs. & Achit.* 612 If any Leysure time he had from Pow'r. 1694 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1723) I. 90 It did not establish it self like other kingdoms in a slow and leysure manner. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. vii, In his leysure minutes, he was posting his books. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brev.* I. (ed. 4) 34 By the leysure Putting over the Bowls of Water, the Goodness of the Malt is the more extracted and washed out . . . than if the Wort was drawn out hastily. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 198 This was the most leysure time of the year. 1785 BURNS *To Jas. Smith* iv, Hae ye a leysure-moment's time To hear what's comin? 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertr. Wyom.* II. xiii, His leysure p'ce. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xxiv. 194 A more leysure occasion. 1845 *Athenæum* I Feb. 110 That the leysure classes are not more misled and perverted than they are. 1850 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* (1874) 325 They are in part the fruits of a leysure fortnight spent this autumn. 1859 SMILES *Sely-Help* x. (1860) 258 This is an advantage which the working classes, certainly possess over the leysure classes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 249 Let us pass a leysure hour in story telling.

**Leisured** (le'z'urd), a. [*f.* LEISURE + -ED 2.]

1. Of time, action: Characterized or accompanied by leysure.

1631 HEYWOOD and Pl. *Faire Maid of W. Ded.*, Wks. 1874 II. 2 Please you at any of your more leysured hours to vouchsafe the perusal of these slight papers. 1647 BOYLE *Lett.* to Harthib 8 Apr., Wks. 1772 I. Life 39 The particulars . . . do not only ask a profound knowledge . . . but likewise a leysured and a great multiplicity of reading. 1899 *Alt-bull's Syst. Med.* VI. 56 A leysured and level life, free from excitement, hurry and physical exertion or fatigue.

2. Of persons: Having ample leysure, esp. in the leysured class(es).

1794 *Gentl. Mag.* II. 1132 Foliage op'ning to the day Courts the leysurd mortal's stray. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. ii. § 4 (1876) 140 'The services which a nation having leysured classes is entitled to expect from them. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 347 The leysured student. 1891 A. CALDERCOTT *Eng. Coloniz.* 101 The absorption of energy in the making of fortunes has prevented the formation of any such leysured class.

**Leisureful** (le'z'urful), a. [*f.* LEISURE + -FUL.] a. Having abundant leysure. b. Leisuredly.

c 1449 PECKOCK *Repr.* v. xi. 541 If this present argument be take . . . into depe leysurful consideracioun. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* III. (1558) 114 He was neuer more leysurelesse than when he was leysureful and neuer less alone than when he was all alone. 1883 MRS. MACQUOID *About Yorksh.* 63 A large, leysurful handwriting. 1885 — *Louisa* I. xii. 226 It always cost his easy, leysurful nature an effort.

**Leisureless**, a. [-LESS.] Having no leysure.

1536 Lb. BUTLER in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 358 Being as nowe leysureles, I omittt quoth other mater. 1553 [see LEISUREFUL]. 1877 RUSKIN *For. Clav.* VII. 337 Making all time leysureless. [*Plato Legg.* 831 C *πάρα χρόνον ἀσχοῦναι ποτεῖν*.] 1901 H. ROBERTS *Chron. Cornish Gard.* Ded., To the gardenless, the leysureless toilers of the world.

**Leisureliness**. [*f.* LEISURELY a. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being leysurely.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 147, I thought you might have a leysureliness at tea-time. 1863 J. BROWN *Horse Subs.* (ed. 3) 144 There was a fine leysureliness and vague stare. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 133 The habitual leysureliness of Eastern travelling.

**Leisurely** (le'z'urli), a. [*f.* LEISURE + -LY 1.]

1. Of persons: Having leysure or unoccupied time; proceeding without haste.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 515 With these and manifold other antiquities, Gillius can best acquaint the more leysurely Reader. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon*. 318 The men of leysurely minds. 1824-5 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 236 The leysurely and rich agriculturist, who goeth out a-field after dinner.

2. Of actions or agents: Performed or operating at leysure or without haste; deliberate.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VII. ii. 500 They spent fourscore yeares in this manner of leysurely travell, the which they might have done in a moneth. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 159 ¶ 4 Upon a more leysurely Survey of it. 1746 BERKELEY *Sec. Lett. Tar-water* § to Wks. 1821 III. 475 The same medicine . . . is a leysurely alterative in chonical disorders. 1875 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* IV. xix. 614 A leysurely journey across the south of France.

**Leisurely**, adv. [*f.* as prec. + -LY 2.] At leysure, without haste; with deliberate or leysurely motion or action.

1486 *Ek. St. Albans* Bivb, Than softe and layserly fall oppon yowre kneys. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfr.* (W. de W. 1531) 161 b, That he syngre or saye his duty dightly and leysurely. 1598 *Epulario* GJ, Let it broile very wel and leysurely. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Brit.* Wks. 1738 II. 2 Afiel the Flood, and the dispersing of Nations, as they journey'd leysurely from the East. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 53 Let it do leysurely, keep it basting. 1807 WORDSW. *Misc. Sonn.* I. xiv, A flock of sheep that leysurely pass by One after one. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 105 In the afternoon we . . . proceeded leysurely with our two guides up the slope.



**Leisureness**, rare. [f. LEISURE (taken as adj.) + -NESS.] Leisureliness.

1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* i. (ed. 4) 18 The Leisureness of their Drying endows them with a Softness. 1867 C. PITCHARD *Anal. Progr. Nat. & Grace* i. (1868) 6 The majestic leisureness of unbounded power.

**Leit**, variant of LAIT *Obs.*; obs. form of LET.

**Leitacamp**, variant of LETACAMP *Sc. Obs.*

**Leitche**, obs. form of LEECH.

**Leith**, obs. f. 3rd sing. pres. ind. of LAY *v.* 1

**Leith**, obs. form of LITH, LOATH.

|| **Leitmotiv** (leit-mo-tiv). *Mus.* Also -motif, -motive. [Ger. f. leit-leading- + motiv MOTIVE.] In the musical drama of Wagner and his imitators, a theme associated throughout the work with a particular person, situation, or sentiment.

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Leitmotiv*. 1880 PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 115/2 When these situations recur, or the personages come forward in the course of the action, or even when the personage or idea is implied or referred to, the figure which constitutes the leit-motif is heard. 1881 F. HUEFFER *Wagner* (1883) 120 Another feature of the score of Parsifal is the variety and number of its representative themes, or 'leit-motives'.

**Leiv**, **Leivin**, obs. ff. LEAVE, LEVEN (lightning).

**Lek** (lek), *v.* [? a. Sw. *leka* to play; see LAKE *v.* 1 (cf. quot. 1884 s. v. LAKING *vbl. sb.* 1.)] *intr.* Said of grouse: To congregate. Also **Lek sb.**, a gathering or congregating.

1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* xiv. (1883) 405 As many as forty or fifty, or even more birds congregate at the leks. The lek of the capercaillie lasts from the end of March to the end of May. 1884 DIXON in H. Seebohm *Hist. Birds* II. 436 Some particular spot is chosen in their haunts, where they [black grouse] congregate, or *lek*, as it is sometimes called.

**Lek**, obs. form of LAC<sup>2</sup>, LEAK.

**Lekame**, variant of LICHAM.

**Leke**, obs. form of LAKE *sb.* 3, LEAK, LEEK.

**Lekerous**, variant of LICKEROUS.

**Lekk**, **Lekkege**, obs. ff. LEAK, LEAKAGE.

**Lekyn**, obs. form of LAKEN.

**Lel**, **Lelalie**, obs. forms of LEAL, LEALLY.

**Leland** (e), obs. form of LEA-LAND.

**Lele**, **Leleli**, -ly, **leli** (k), obs. ff. LEAL, LEALLY.

**Lelile**, -y, obs. forms of LEALLY.

**Lell**, obs. form of LEAL; variant of LILL *v.* *Obs.*

**Lelli**, -ich (e, -ik, -yche, **lelly**, obs. ff. LEALLY.

**Lely**, obs. form of LILY.

**Lely**, **lellyly**, obs. forms of LEALLY.

**Lem**, obs. form of LEAM *sb.* 1

**Lemaille**, obs. variant of LEMAIL, filings.

**Leman** (lemān, lēmān). *arch.* Forms: 3 *lef-*, *leof-*, *leove-*, *levemon*, 3-7 *lemman*, -on, 3-4 *lefman* (*pl.-men*), 4-5 *lemmone*, 4-8 *lemmane*, 5 *lemanne*, *lemone*, *lemmande*, *limman*, 5-6 *lemane*, 5-7 *lemon*, 6 *leymon*, *lemonde*, *lefe man* (*pl.-men*), *Se. lamen*, 7 *leyman*, *leiman*, *leaman*, *lemain*, 3- *leman*. [Early ME. *leofmon*, f. *leof* LIEF, dear + *MAN*.]

1. A person beloved by one of the opposite sex; a lover or sweetheart; † *occs.* a husband or wife. c 1205 *LAV*, 18611 To Tintaiel he sende his leofmon (c 1275 *wif*) þa wes hende. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 782 Do sente he after abram, And bi-tate he him is leman. a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 53 Þo floriz therde his leman nempne. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4345 'Ioseph', sco said, 'to þe leman, Hende of all i mak mi man.' c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 494 My blyse, my beld, my lefman dere. c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 320 Now deere leman quod she go farewel. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxxxviii. 166 Maydens of england sare may ye morne for tye have ye lost your lemans at hannokesborne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. Prol. 198 Ane sang, The schip sailis ouer the salt fame. Will bring thir merchandis and my lemane hame. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 106 And ilk young man in courtlie caroling With his lamen thairfor to dance and sing. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii. 40 He... offered kingdoms unto her in vew, To be his Leman and his Lady trew. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 26, I sent thee sixe pence for thy Leman, hadst it? 1725 *Song, 'The Cock-laird'* i, 'Thou'se be my ain lemmene Jo, Jennie, quo' he. 1739 MELMOTH *Fitzosb. Lett.* (1763) 291 The tender parley which these lemans held.

† b. Often used, in religious or devotional language, of Christ, the Virgin, etc. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 17 Mi lūne... towart to lūniende godd mi leofsume leofmon. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Godes spuse, Jeshu cristes brude, þe lauerdes leofmon. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10664 To godd þan haue i giuen me.. O þair husband mai i haf nan, Of him haf i made mi leman. *Ibid.* 20517 Cums wit me to mi leman, Mi moder es scho, hir sun i am. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 69 Ihesu, mi leman. 13... E. E. Allit. *P. A.* 805 In Iherusalem was my leman slayn. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* x. 65 Hayls that madyn, my leman, As beyndly as thou can. *Ibid.* xxviii. 337 Mercy, ihesu, rew thy leman, mans saull, thou bought full soure.

2. In bad sense (cf. *paramour*): One who is loved unlawfully; an unlawful lover or mistress. In later archaistic use chiefly applied to the female sex.

c 1275 *LAV*, 6356 Peos Damus... hadde a leman hende (c 1205 *ane chiese*). 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7069 He... huld ire as is lefmon, as wo seip in hordum. *Ibid.* 10206 Alle clerken lefmen in prision the king brougte. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 8887 (Trin.) Quenes had he hundrides senen, þre hundride lemmens [Cotton concubins]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 100 His wyf anon hath for hir leman sent Hir leman? certes this is a knauyssh speche. 1393 LANGL.

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*P. Pl. C.* iv. 188 And prestes hie menteyneþ To holde lemanes and lotehyes al here lif-dayes. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 10 On a derke night, as she yede towards her leman to folow. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE *v.* 693 With my gud will I wyl no leman be To no man born. 1515 *Nottingham Rec.* 111. 343 We present Wylliam Perkynson and hys leymon for bawdre. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 28 b, They founde greater gaires by priestes lemmans then they were like to haue by priestes wives. 1598 GREENE *Tact.* *Ann.* iv. i. (1622) 90 He [Sejanus] putteth away Apicata his wife. Jest his lemmen should haue her in ialousie. 1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* 237 It is a bravery much used to their Wives and Lemons. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Collog.* 22 It may be his wife ith' mean time had got her self another Lemon and therefore she acknowledged not her husband. 1794 MATTHIAS *Purs. Lit.* 187 And Rochester's address to lemons loose. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. ix, Yea! none did love him—not his lemans dear. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* I. 50 Hope Love's leman is, Despair his wife. 1871 DIXON *Tower* IV. v. 45 A lover whom his lemans dupe and cheat.

Hence **Le'manless** a., without a leman. **Le'manry** (in 6 *Sc. lamenry*, -ie), illicit love.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 213 A Lemany, concubitus, concubinus. 1560 ROLLANO *Crt. Venus* III. 481 Gif sickli lufe cummis of your Lamenrie. 15... *Priests of Pells* (1603) C 4 b, He beddit noch richt oft, nor lay hir by, Bot thour lightnes did lig in Lamenry. a 1755 *Edom of Gordon* xxviii. in Child *Ballads* III. 434 And mony were the fair ladsy lay lemanles at heme. a 1828 *Two Knights* iv. *ibid.* V. 25 Lay never your love on lemanry. a 1830 *Lady Margery* xxiii. *ibid.* III. 119/2 I'll make many lady lemanles.

**Leman**, obs. form of LEMON *sb.* 1

**Lemanite**, var. LEHMANITE, *Alin.*

**Lembeck**, -bike, etc., obs. ff. LIMBECK.

**Leme**, obs. f. LEAM *sb.* 1 and *v.* 1, LIMB *sb.* 2

† **Lemeke**, **lem** (o/ke, **lempke**, **leomeke**.

*Obs.* (See BROOKLINE.)

c 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 556/13 *Fanida*, fauede, leomeke. c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich 85 Take grounswede, lemke, chicken mete. c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 612 *Fabaria aquatica*, angl., lempke. *Ibid.* 86/2 *Ipsosmia*... lemeke uel lemoke.

**Lemel**, mod. technical form of LEMAIL, filings.

**Lemmal** (lemā). *Pl.* lemmas, || **lemmata** (lemātā). [a. (either directly or through Lat.) Gr. λήμμα, pl. λήμματα (f. root of λαμβάνειν to take, *pf. pass.* ελήμμαι) something received or taken; something taken for granted; an argument, title. Cf. F. *lemme*.]

1. *Math.*, etc. A proposition assumed or demonstrated which is subsidiary to some other. See also quot. 1837-8.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* II. xxxiii. 347 The Mathematicall occasion, whereby... Hippocrates... was led to the former Lemma. 1656 HOBBS *Six Liss.* Wks. 1845 VII. 209 The sixth definition is but a lemma. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intellect. Syst.* II. iv. § 3. 194 We must first lay down this lemma or preparatory proposition. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 367 From these Lemmata... are deduced the following Propositions. 1822 WHATELY *Compl. Bk.* (1864) 73, I lay down, then, these Lemmas: 1st [etc.]. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xiv. (1866) I. 267 Lemmata, that is, propositions borrowed from another science in order to serve as subsidiary propositions in the science of which we treat. 1845 DE QUINCY *Hazlitt* Wks. 1862 XI. 295 Whatever is—so much I conceive to have been a fundamental lemma for Hazlitt—is wrong. 1885 LEUDSDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 189 The foregoing lemma.

2. a. The argument or subject of a literary composition, prefixed as a heading or title; also, a motto appended to a picture, etc. b. The heading or theme of a scholium, annotation, or gloss.

1616 B. JONSON *Poetaster* To Rdr., I will only speake An Epigramme I here have made: It is 'Into true Soldiers. That's the lemma. Marke it. 1623 COCKERAM, *Lemna*, an argument. 1660 tr. *Amynaditis Treat. conc. Relig.* P. 9 The Discourses seem to divert a little from the subject which the Lemmata of the Chapters promise. 1699 T. BARLOW *Poetry* 25 The lemma or title to that impious extravagant of Pope Boniface the eighth. 1722 SWIFT *Let. to Earl Oxford* 11 Oct., Wks. 1765 XVI. 185, I have hitherto taken up with a scurvy print of you, under which I have placed the lemma: *Petres actus primamque* [etc.]. 1778 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* II. 201 *note*, In the year 1445, several pageants were exhibited... with verses written by Lydgate, on the following lemma. *Ingrudimini et replite terram* [etc.]. 1866 W. G. RUTHERFORD *Schol. Aristoph.* I. p. vii, Adequate information about... the lemmas, the spelling, the accentuation [of scholia]. *Ibid.* p. xxvii, He marks off the lemma from the body of the note in cases in which a lemma is given.

**Lemmat** 2 (lemā). *Pl.* lemmata (lemātā). [ad. Gr. λέμμα, f. λέπ-ειν to peel.] † a. The husk or shell of a fruit. b. *Embryol.* (See quot.)

a. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Lemna*, in pharmacy, a term used to express the husk or shell of certain fruits, as the almond...; and in general, whatever is taken off in decoration. Thus the husks of oats, barley, &c. are the lemmata of those seeds.

b. 1880 PASCOE *Zool. Classif.* (ed. 2) Gloss, 280 *Lemna*, the primary or outer layer of the germinal vesicle.

**Lemman**, erroneous variant of LEMNA.

**Lemman**, obs. form of LEMON *sb.* 1

† **Lemmatrical**, a. *Obs.* [f. Gr. λήμματ-, λήμμα LEMMA + -ical + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a lemma; of the nature of a lemma.

1665 BARROW in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 45 Some short scholiums, that might be conveniently inserted, as lemmatical and preparatory to their demonstrations. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2260 Of those five Lectures the two first are Lemmatrical. 1704 *Ibid.* XXV. 1608 Lemmatrical Propositions.

**Lemming** (le'min). Also 8 *leming*, 9 *leeming*. [a. Norw. *lemming*; other forms are Sw. *lemmel*, 16th c. *lemb* (pl. *lemmar*), Norw. *lemunde*, *limunde*; cf. Lapp. *luomek* (Ihre).]

1. A small arctic rodent, *Myodes lemmus*, of the family *Muridae*, resembling a field-mouse, about 6 in. long, with a short tail, remarkable for its prolific character and its annual migrations to the sea. Also *lemming mouse*, -rat.

1555 OLAVUS MAGNUS *Hist. de Gentibus Septentr.* xviii. xx. 617 Quod... in Norwegia... enenit, scilicet vt bestiolæ quadrupedes, Lemmar, vel Lemmus dictæ, magnitudine soricis, pelle varia, per tempestates & repentinos imbres è celo decidunt.] 1607 TOSSILL *Four-footed Beasts* 77 There are certain little Four-footed beasts called Lemmar, or Lemmus, which in tempestuous and rainy weather, do seeme to fall downe from the cloudes. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 56 *note*, A kind of Mice, (they call Leming...) in Norway, which eat up every green thing. They come in such prodigious Numbers, that they fancy them to fall from the Clouds. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 283 The leming... is often seen to pour down in myriads from the Northern Mountains. 1802 RINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 376 The Lemming Rat. These animals feed entirely on vegetables. 1822-56 DE QUINCY *Confess.* (1862) 69 Under such a compulsion does the lemming traverse its mysterious path. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 225 In Eldfald, says the chronicler, on the 2nd of August 1635 there rained from the sky a fall of lemmings. 1884 GURNEY & MYERS in *19th Cent.* May 807 The migratory instinct that carries the lemming into the deep sea.

2. Applied to other rodents of the same or allied genera. Banded lemming (Lydekker, *Nat. Hist.* 1894 III. 136); Collared or Snowy lemming (*Riverside Nat. Hist.* 1885 V. 105), *Cuniculus torquatus*.

**Lemmon**, obs. form of LEMON.

**Lemna** (lemnā). Also 8-9 *erron. lemna*. [a. mod. L. (Linnæus) *lemna*, Gr. λέμνα.] A genus of aquatic plants; = DUCKWEED.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Lemna*... is... the name of a small water plant well known to the antients... confounded by late writers among the duck weed kinds.] 1804 HUXLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 490 The Convallarian Vorticella is frequently found on the stalks of the Lemna or duckweed.

*attrib.* 1882 G. F. ARMSTRONG *Gayland Jr. Greece* 80 Not hid... under... thick Lethæ's lemnæ-scum.

† **Lemnad**, *Bot.* [LEMNA + -AD.] Lindley's term for a plant of the N.O. Lemnaceæ 'Duckweeds'.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 123, 124 [in text Lemnod; corrected in Index].

**Lemnian** (lem'nian), a. [f. L. *Lemniānus*, Gr. Λήμνιος (f. Λήμνος the island Lemnos) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to Lemnos. *Lemnian earth* (see quot. 1797) = SPHRAGMIE. *Lemnian reddle* (see quot. 1865). *Lemnian smith*: Hephestus or Vulcan.

1611 COTGR., *Sphragitide*, *Terre spar.* Lemnian earth. 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* III. i. The Lemnian Smith Swents at the forge for hire. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. iv. 73 After the taking of a little Lemnian earth [he] did recover. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Com. Chaucer* (1901) 63 It seems our Venus had been at her Lemnian Forge. 1797 *Emucl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 784/2 Lemnian Earth, *Terra Lemnia*, a medicinal, astringent sort of earth, of a fatty consistence and reddish colour... It derives its name from the island of Lemnos, whence it is chiefly brought. 1816 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* (1823) 54 Lemnian earth is yellowish grey, or white, frequently with ochreous spots on the surface. 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms* (ed. 2), *Lemnian reddle*, an ochre of a deep-red colour and firm consistence, occurring in conjunction with the Lemnian Earth, and used as a pigment.

† **Lemnisc**, *Obs.* Also 8 *lemnisk*. [ad. L. *lemniscus*, Gr. ληνίσκος in sense 1.]

1. A ribbon.

a 1706 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 397 The ends and stalks of the tender branch were tied together with a lemnisc or ribbon.

2. = LEMNISCUS 1.

1718 PRIOR *Aux Connect. O. & A. Test.* II. t. 55 The Lemnisk was a straight line drawn between two points (as thus ÷).

**Lemniscate** (lemnisk'et). *Math.* [ad. mod. L. *lemniscāta*, fem. of L. *lemniscātus* adj., adorned with ribbons, f. *lemniscus*; see LEMNISC.] a. *Geom.* The designation of certain closed curves, having a general resemblance to the figure 8. b. *Alg.* Used *attrib.* in *lemniscate function*, one of a class of elliptic functions first investigated by Gauss (*Werke* III. 404), in connexion with formulæ relating to the properties of this class of curves.

1781 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (ed. Rees), *Lemniscate* [sic]. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) Suppl. II. 74/2 *Lemniscate*. 1837 WHWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* xv. v. 218 The rings and lemniscates produced by dipolarizing crystals. 1873 G. SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* II. (1879) 44 The curve being then known as the lemniscate of Bernoulli. 1879 CAYLEY in *Coll. Papers* (1896) XI. 65 The formulæ given by Gauss... for the lemniscate functions sin lemn (*at* ÷) and cos lemn (*at* ÷). 1891 — *ibid.* (1892) XIII. 191 The elliptic function *sn* of the lemniscate form.

|| **Lemniscus** (lemnisk'et). *Pl.* lemnisci (ni'sai). [L.; see LEMNISC.]

1. The character ÷ used by ancient textual critics in their annotations.

1849 W. FITZGERALD *Whitaker's Disput.* 125 Origen marked these texts with various asterisks and obeli, lemnisci and hypolemnisci.

2. One of the minute ribbon-like appendages of the generative pores of some entozoans.



1855 in OGILVIE, Suppl. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. luv. Anim.* xi. 652 The development of the Echinorhynchus now approaches completion. The lemmings appear.

**Lemon** (le'mon), *sb.* 1. Forins: 5-7 lymon, 6 leman, lemond, limone, pl. lemmans, 6-7 lemmon, limmon, 6-8 limon, 7 leamon(d, lei-mon, lemond, 7- lemon. [ad. F. *limon* (now restricted to the lime; formerly of wider application) = Sp. *limon*, Pg. *limão*, It. *limone*, med. L. *limōn-em*, related to F. *lime*: see LIME *sb.* 2] The words are prob. of Oriental origin: cf. Arab. ليمون *limūn*, Pers. *limūn*, Arab. ليمون *limāh*, collective ليم *lim*, fruits of the citron kind, Skr. *nimbū* the lime.]

1. An ovate fruit with a pale yellow rind, and an acid juice. Largely used for making a beverage and for flavouring. The juice yields citric acid; the rind yields oil or essence of lemons, used in cookery and perfumery.

1400 MAUNOE. (Roxb.) xxi. 98 *Pai enoynt pam* . with *beus* of *pe fruit* *pat* *es* called *lymons*. c 1430 *Lyng. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 15 Oregis, almonds, and the pomegranate, *lymons*, datez. 1533 *Elvot Cast. Helthe* (1539) 45b. The juice of oregis or *lymons* may be taken after meals in a lyttell quantitie. 1575 *LANEHAU Let.* (1871) 8 Pomegranates, Lemmans, and Pipins. 1594 *LADY RUSSELL* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. iii. 46. I drank . water and limmons, by Plishtions advice. 1645 *WALLER Summer Islands* i. 6 That happy Island where huge Lemmons grow. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* ii. (1682) 79, I cut a Limon asunder and put both halves into two Receivers. 1695 *CONGRUE Love for L.* iv. xvi. Safer . than Letters writ in Juice of Limon, for no Fire can fetch it out. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 664 The lemon and the piercing lime. Their lighter glories blend. 1773 *GOLDSM. Stoops to Cong.* i. ii. I'll be with you in the squeezing of a lemon. 1838 *T. THOMSON Chem. Org. Bodies* 459 Oil of lemons is extracted from the rind of the lemon. 1870 *VEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* 180 The scurvy has hardly been known in our navy since lines and lemons were ordered by law to be carried by all vessels sailing to foreign parts.

2. The tree (*Citrus Limonum*) which bears this fruit, largely cultivated in the South of Europe and elsewhere. Cf. *lemon-tree* in 7.

1615 *G. SANDYS Trav.* (1621) 3 Groves of Oranges, Lemonds, Pomegranates, Fig-trees [etc.].

3. With modifying word prefixed. Applied to plants of different families bearing a yellow fruit. *Sweet lemon*: the *Citrus Lumia*, cultivated in the South of Europe (*Treas. Bot.*). *Water lemon*: *Passiflora laurifolia* of the W. Indies. *Wild lemon*: (a) *Podophyllum peltatum*; (b) an Australian timber tree (*Canthium latifolium*).

1756 *P. BROWNE Jamaica* 328 The Water Lemon. It grows frequent in the woods. 1760 *J. LEE Introd. Bot. App.* 317 Water Lemon, *Passiflora*. 1882 *Garden* 25 Feb. 127/1 The flowers . are succeeded in May by oval yellowish fruits called wild Lemons.

4. The colour of the lemon; pale yellow. More fully *lemon-colour*.

1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) i. 28 [Colours] Lemon or gold yellow . the purest. 1901 *Speaker* 12 Jan. 395/2 The reds and lemons and greens of its [Upsala's] houses . form a charming bouquet of colour.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attributive, as *lemon-bloom*, -*bush*, -*colour*, -*decoction*, -*flower*, -*garden*, -*grove*, -*hue*, -*juice*, -*kernel*, -*orchard*, -*peel*, -*fickle*, -*pip*, -*tea*, -*water*; also of things flavoured with oil of lemons or lemon-juice, as *lemon-cake*, -*cheesecake*, -*cream*, -*ice*, -*pudding*, -*puff*; b. instrumental, parasynthetic, and similitive, as *lemon-coloured*, -*faced*, -*flavoured*, -*scented*, -*tinted*, -*yellow* adjs.

1820 *SHELLEY Fioridissima* 47 Rods of myrtle-buds and \*lemon-blossoms. 1884 *Leisure Hour* Feb. 82/2 Entangled its long fleece in a thorny \*lemon-bush. 1769 *MRS. RAFFALD Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 269 To make \*Lemon Cake. 1747 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* xvi. 142 To make \*Lemon Cheesecakes. 1598 *FLORIO, Lemonia*, a kinde of \*lymond colour. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* v. xvii. (1708) 128 The Dyers use it [Weld] for dying of bright Yellows and Limon-colours. 1758 *Rein tr. Macquer's Chem.* i. 218 As soon as the Sulphur is melted it will sublime in \*lemon-coloured flowers. 1747 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* xvi. 143 \*Lemon Cream. 1898 *P. MANSON Trop. Dis.* vi. 126 Crudeli speaks highly of \*lemon decoction . as a prophylactic [for malaria]. 1865 *M. ARNOLD Ess. Crit.* v. 178 The unfortunate husband of that \*lemon-faced woman with the white ruff. 1819 *SHELLEY Rosal. & Hel.* 1250 Bowers, Of blooming myrtle and faint \*lemon-flowers. 1864 *M. J. HIGGINS Ess.* (1875) 188 The celebrated \*lemon-gardens of the old principality. 1830 *TENNYSON Recoll. Arab. Nts.* 67 Far off, and where the \*lemon grove In closest coverture upsprung. 1845 *Budd Dis. Liver* 125 A jaundice, bearing the lighter tints, from a sallow suffusion to a fainter or more decided \*lemon hue. 1617 *F. MORYSON Itin.* i. 255 A little Greeke Barke loaded . with tunnes of \*Lemons Juice (which the Turks drinke like Nectar). 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4584/4 Also 11 pieces of Lemon Juice, neat, an entire Parcel. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* iii. 19 We now can ascribe little or no therapeutic value to the lemon juice treatment first introduced by Owen Rees. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* i. 40 Sow Orange and \*Lemon-kernels in Pots. 1611 *FLORIO, Limonaro*, a \*Lemon hort-yard. 1875 *J. H. BENNET Winter Medit.* i. 13 Even at Palermo . the lemon orchards are protected by walls. 1672 *WYCHERLEY Love in a Wood* iii. 43 Warrant her breath with some \*Lemon Peel. 1694 *R. L'ESTRANGE Fables* cxxvii. (1714) 152 Never without Limon-Pill in her Mouth, to correct an unsavoury Vapour of her Own. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* June 815/2 His round face the colour of lemon-peel.

1769 *MRS. RAFFALD Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 73 A tea spoonful of \*lemon pickle. 1889 *T. HARDY Mayor of Casterbr.* i. Grains of wheat, swollen as large as \*lemon-pips. 1769 *MRS. RAFFALD Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 309 To make a \*Lemon Posset. 1852 *READE Peg Wolf.* (1853) 194 He never failed to eat of a certain \*lemon-pudding. 1769 *MRS. RAFFALD Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 277 To make \*Lemon Puffs. 1868 *HOLME LEE B. Godfrey* xliii. 234 A bushy \*lemon-scented geranium. 1725 *WATTS Logic* i. iv. § 4 (1822) 64 Tea . is now-a-days become a common name for many infusions of herbs, or plants, in water, as . \*lemon-tea &c. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* iv. 288 It is this pigment (urobilin) that causes . the \*lemon-tinted skin. a 1625 *FLETCHER Woman's Prize* iv. v. If you want \*lemon-waters, Or anything to take the edge o' th' sea off, Pray speak. 1807 *I. THOMSON Chem.* (ed. 3) ii. 417 An extraordinary portion of carbon gives . a \*lemon-yellow colour. 1900 *J. HUTCHINSON Archives Surg.* xi. 40 With his pallor was mixed a certain degree of lemon-yellow tint.

6. *quasi-adj.*, short for *lemon-coloured*. So in names of pigments, *lemon-cadmium*, *lemon-chrome*. 1875 *J. D. HEATH Croquet Player* 89 The finest vermilion, 'drop black', and 'lemon chrome', for red, black, and yellow respectively. 1882 *Garden* 22 July 64/3 The Evening Primrose covers the ground with large pale lemon flowers. 1886 *York Herald* 7 Aug. 8/2 A Lemon and White Setter Dog.

7. Special combs.: *lemon-balm*, the *Melissa officinalis* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); *lemon-bird* (see quot.); *lemon-cutting*, the feat of cutting in two a suspended lemon with a sword when riding at full speed; *lemon-drop*, a sugar-plum flavoured with lemon; *lemon-grass*, a fragrant East Indian grass (*Andropogon schananthus*) yielding the grass oil used in perfumery; also *attrib.*; *lemon-kali*, a mixture of tartaric acid and soda bicarbonate, which when dissolved form an effervescent drink; *lemon-plant* (*Aloysia citrodora*), the so-called lemon-scented verberna; *lemon-rob* (see quot.); *lemon scurvy grass*, the *Cochlearia officinalis* (*Mayne Expos. Lex.* 1855); *lemon-squash*, a drink made from the juice of a lemon, with soda-water, ice, and sometimes sugar; also a liquid preparation sold under this name for mixing with water; *lemon-squeezer*, an instrument for expressing the juice from a lemon; *lemon-thyme*, a lemon-scented variety of thyme; *lemon-tree*, (a) = sense 2; (b) = *lemon-plant*; *lemon-verberna* = *lemon-plant*; *lemon-walnut*, 'the butter-nut' (*Juglans cinerea*), so called on account of its fragrance' (*Cent. Dict.*); *lemon-weed* = *SEA-MAT*; *lemon-wood*, a New Zealand tree, the Tarata.

1885 *SWAINSON Prov. Names Birds* 65 Linnet (*Linota cannabina*). 'Lemon bird' (West Riding). A name given to those male linnets in the breeding season which have a yellowish hue on the breast. 1889 *Daily News* 21 June 6/1 In \*lemon-cutting the most dexterous performers were [etc.]. 1837 *ROYLE Ess. Antiq. Hindu Med.* 82 *Andropogon Schananthus* or \*Lemon-grass. 1859 *TENNENT Ceylon* (1860) i. 25 These sunny expanses . are covered with tall lemon-grass. 1887 *MOLONEY Forestry W. Afr.* 423 An odour somewhat analogous to that of lemon-grass oil. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, \*Lemon-kali, a drink made from citric and tartaric acid. 1862 *ANSTEO Channel Isl.* iv. xxi. (ed. 2) 499 The *Aloysia citrodora* of botanists, the common \*lemon plant, formerly called a verberna. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-book*, \*Lemon-rob, the inspissated juice of lemons or lemons, a powerful anti-scurbutic. 1876 *World V.* No. 115. 14 The orator sipped his accustomed glass of \*lemon-squash. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, \*Lemon-squeezer. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 110 Lemon Squeezers. 1713 *J. PETIVER in Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 193 Its Leaves plain and small as \*Lemon Tyme. 1873 *BARET Abv. L.* 445 A \*Lemon tree, *citrea*. 1621 *LADY M. WROTH Urania* 302 They went into an Orchard beyond . the trees being Orange and Lemond trees. 1879 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.*, *Lemon Tree*, a frequent name for *Lippia (Aloysia) citrodora* Kth., in allusion to the scent of the leaves. The verberna. 1883 *WOOD in Good Words* Sept. 603/1 Very few persons, if they were shown a gigantic octopus, an oyster, and a piece of 'sea-mat', or 'lemon-weed', could believe that they belonged to the same class. 1879 *J. B. ARMSTRONG in Trans. N. Zealand Inst.* xii. 329 The tarata or \*lemonwood, *Pittosporum eugenoides*, a most beautiful tree also used for hedges.

**Lemon** (le'mon), *sb.* 2 [app. a. F. *limande*.] Used *attrib.* in *lemon-dab*, *lemon-sole*, names given in various parts of England to certain species of plaice or flounder.

In London *lemon-sole* is the fishmonger's name for a kind of plaice somewhat resembling the true sole. In Australia this name has been transferred, through association with *LEMON sb.* 1, to a flat-fish of a pale yellow colour, and in New Zealand it is applied to the Turbot.

1835 *JENYNS Man. Brit. Vertebr. Anim.* 457 *Platessa microcephala*, Flem. ('Lemon Dab'). 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 18 Jan. 6/1 The \*lemon-dab or queen . belong to that strange family of fish. 1876 *Trans. N. Zealand Inst.* viii. 215 *Ammotretis rostratus*, . a fish not uncommon in the Dunedin market, where it goes by the name of \*Lemon Sole'. 1880 *E. P. RAMSAY Food-Fishes N. S. Wales* 26 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) *Plagusia unicolor*, is known under the name of the lemon sole; it is of a pale olive-yellow when alive. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 2/6 Prices . Soles, 1s to 1s 4d per lb. \*lemon soles, 6d per lb.

**Lemon** (le'mon), *v.* [f. *LEMON sb.* 1] *trans.* To flavour with lemon. Hence *Lemoned ppl.* a. 1767 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* 352 To make a lemoned honey-cake. 1869 *Pail Mall G.* 21 Aug. 10 The Spaniards take strong cups of chocolate, followed by glasses of water, sugared and lemoned. 1883 *P. ROBINSON Sinners & Saints* xxi. 264 [It] throws into an over-sweet landscape just that dash of sin and suffering that lemons it pleasantly to the taste.

**Lemonade** (le'mon-ād). Also 7-8 *limonade*. [ad. F. *limonade*, f. *limon* lemon.] A drink made of lemon-juice and water, sweetened with sugar.

In England now very commonly applied to 'aerated lemonade', which consists of water impregnated with carbonic acid with the addition of lemon-juice and sugar.

1863 *KILLGREGW Parson's Wed.* iv. v. Captain, make some Lemonade. 1697 *Cress D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 2 We wanted not for Limonade, and other refreshing waters. 1712 *ARBUTHNOT John Bull* iv. vi. Thou and thy wife and children should walk in my gardens, . drink lemonade. 1791 *GIFFORD Baviad* 51 With lemonade he gorges first his throat. 1812 *T. MOORE Intercepted Lett.* vi. 33 A Persian's Heav'n is easily made, 'Tis but—black eyes and lemonade. 1817 *BYRON Beppo* lxx. Her lover brings the lemonade. 1831 *J. DAVIES Manual Mat. Med.* 63 It [sulphuric acid] is administered with great success in the form of lemonade in bilious and typhoid fevers. 1867 *LAOY HERBERT Cradle L.* vi. 150 Deliciously cool lemonade and Turkish coffee preceded the more substantial evening meal.

† **Lemonado**. *Obs.* [ad. Sp. *limonada*, f. *limon* LEMON: see ADO.] Lemonade.

c 1640 *SHIRLEY Capt. Underwit* iv. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* 11. 375 The Lemonados cleere sparkling wine The grosser witts too, doth much refine. 1668 *T. ST. SERFE Tarugo's Wiles* 18 Cooling those fiery Blisters upon the Liver that's procur'd by extraordinary drinking of Lemonado. 1676 *SHADWELL Libertine* i. 9, I saw at a Villa not far off, a grave mighty bearded Fool, drinking Lemonado with his Mistris.

**Lemonish** (le'monish), *a.* Also 8 *limonish*. [f. *LEMON sb.* 1 + -ish.] Somewhat resembling the colour or taste of the lemon.

1719 *LONDON & Wise Compt. Gard.* 57 Full of Juice, but of a little Limonish Tartness. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* iv. 70 The skin may have a lemonish yellow hue.

**Lemony** (le'mon), *a.* [f. *LEMON sb.* 1 + -y.] Resembling the smell of the lemon, tasting of lemon. 1859 *W. H. GREGORY Egypt* 11. 293 [They] ordered our *shevon*, or soup, to be made more lemony and peppery than ever. 1894 *FENN In Alpine Valley* i. 23 The sweet lemony scent of the pines floated in.

**Lempeck, lempet**, *Sc. forms* of LIMPET.

**Lemur** (le'mūr). Pl. *lemurs*, *lemures* (le'miūr). [a. L. \**lemur*, pl. *lemures*.]

1. In Roman mythology: *pl.* The spirits of the departed.

1555 *EDEN Decades* 26 In these they graue the lynely Images of such phantasies as they suppose they see walke by night which the Antiquitie called Lemures. c 1580 *JEFFERIE Bugbears* iii. iii. in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* (1897) 68 Harpies, Gogmagogs, lemurcs. 1629 *MILTON Nativity* 191 The Lars and Lemures moan with midnight plaint. 1657 *H. PINNELL Philos. Ref.* 26 To the Earth doe belong Gnomes, Lemurs, Sylphs [etc.]. 1834 *LYTTON Ponceit* iv. vi. Lest he beheld one of those grim lemurcs, who . haunted the threshold of the homes they formerly possessed.

2. *Zool.* A genus of nocturnal mammals of the family *Lemuridae*, found chiefly in Madagascar, allied to the monkeys, but having a pointed muzzle like that of a fox; an animal of this genus.

1795 *tr. Thunberg's Cape Del. Hope* (ed. 2) ii. 206 This species of Lemur somewhat resembles a cat, with its long tail, diversified with black and white ringlets. 1863 *LYELL Antip. Man* xxiv. 474 His order Primates . embraced not only the apes and lemurcs, but the bats also. 1865 *LIVINGSTONE Zambesi* x. 213 A little lemur was once seen to leap about from branch to branch.

**Lemuridous** (le'miūr-īdās), *a.* [f. mod. L. *Lemuridae* (see LEMUR 2) + -ous.] Belonging to the family Lemuridae.

1830-1 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 109 The other [was stated by Mr. Bennett to be] a Lemuridous species. 1855 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1879 in *WEBSTER, Suppl.*

**Lemurine**, *a.* and *sb.* [f. LEMUR + -INE 1.] = LEMUROID.

1864 *Spectator* No. 1875. 650 Here the Professor [Owen] incontestably proves the lemureine . affinities of Chirochym. 1877 *LE CONTE Elem. Geol.* iii. (1879) 495 In the Fort Bridger beds of the Green River basin Marsh finds . some Lemurine Monkeys.

**Lemuroid** (le'miūrōid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. LEMUR + -OID.] *A. adj.* Resembling the lemurcs; pertaining to the sub-order *Lemuroidea*, of which the genus *Lemur* is the type.

1873 *MIVART Man & Apes* 70 They are the largest animals of the Lemuroid sub-order. 1880 *HAUGHTON Phys. Geog.* vi. 296 The extreme antiquity of the Lemuroid fauna. 1883 *G. ALLEN in Knowledge* 368/1 The fruit-bats seem to be . specialised lemuroid animals.

*B. sb.* A lemuroid animal.

1873 *MIVART Man & Apes* 69 All the Lemuroids eat vegetable food or insects. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* v. 481 America can so far lay as good a claim to having been the original home of the lemuroids.

**Lemyet**, *obs.* form of LIMIT.

† **Lemyre**, *v.* *Obs. rare* 1. [f. *leme* LEAM, after *glimmer*.] *intr.* To glimmer.

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 291 In to the hale sche hym lad, That lemyred as gold bryght.

**Len**, *obs.* variant of LEND *sb.* 2 and *v.* 2

**Lenard** (le'nārd). *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 6 *lenarde*, 7 *lenaret*, 9 *dial.* *len(n)ard*, *lennert*, *linnard*, etc. (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). [Of obscure origin; perh. adopted from some unrecorded OF. derivative of *lin* *fax*: cf. the OF. *linereul* and *linot*, *linnet*.] = LINNET.

1530 *PALSGR.* 238/2 Lenarde a byrde, *linette*. 1615 *BRAITHWAIT Strappado* (1878) 87 When the cheerful Robin, Larke, and Lenaret, Tun'de vp their voices.



† **Lench**, *sb.* <sup>1</sup> *Sc. Obs.* [Sc. variant of LAUNCH, *sb.* <sup>1</sup>] A leap, spring.

1606 *BIRNIE Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 37 That being prevented by death (as he was by the Lyons lench) he should neuer see home.

**Lench**, *sb.* <sup>2</sup> *dial. Mining.* (See *quots.*)

1747 *Hooson Miner's Dict.* Lij b, *Lench*. These nappen in shafts or Sumps, and may happen by the Vein taking some small leap, or by [etc.] in which Cases the best or softest part of the Vein flies more to one Hand, and there stands jutting out a part of the Side within the Shaft, Sump or Gate, this we call a Lench. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Lench*, salt-mining term; the middle portion of a seam of rock salt, lying under the Roof Rock; usually from four to six feet thick. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Lench* or *Lencheon*, a shelf of rock. A Derbyshire word.

† **Lench**, *v.* *Obs. intr.*

c1325 *Old Age in Rel. Ant.* II. 211, I lench, I len, on lyme I lasse. 1847 *HALLIWELL*, *Lench*, to stoop in walking. *Line*. [1900] 'Not known to our correspondents' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

† **Lench**, *sb.* <sup>1</sup> *Obs.* Forms: *pl.* *lendenu*,

*lendenu*, *lendu*, *3 lenden*, *Orm.* *lendes*, *3-4 lenden*, *4-5 lendes*, *-is*, *-ys*, *leendes*, *lyndes*, *6 leyndis*, *7-8 lende*, *sing.* *3-5 lende*, *4-5 lende*, *o*, *5-6 lind*. [OE. \**lenden* (only in *pl. lendenu*) = OFris. *lenden* fem., OS. *lendi* (in *lendibrēda* kidney), MDu. *lenden* fem. (*Du. lende* fem.), OHG. *lentin* fem. (MHG. *lende*, OHG. *lende*), ON. *lend*, *pl. lendir* (Sw. *lënd*, *Da. lend*, *lend*); the OTeut. form is perh. \**landwijnā* = Pre-Teut. \**landkro-* whence L. *lumbus* (whence ultimately LOIN), OSI. *ledvija*. An ablaut var. is ON. *lundur* loins.] Chiefly *pl.* The loins; also, the buttocks.

c975 *Rushw. Gosp. Matt.* iii. 4 [Johannes] hæfde hræsl of obdena herum & fellen gyrdels ymb his lendu [*Ag. Gosp. lendenu*, *Hatton lende*]. c1100 *Voc.* in *W.* Wülker 292/13 *Lumbos*, *lendenu*. c1200 *ORMIN* 4772 And cnes, & fet, & shannacks, & lende, & leske. c1300 *Christ on Cross* 9 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 20 His lenden so hangig as cold as marbre stone. c1300 *Cursor M.* 22074 Right sua pe deuil sal descend. In anticrist moder lend. 13. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 139 His lyndes & his lynes so longe & so grete. c1385 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 51 A barm-cloth vp on hir lendes, ful of many a goote. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiii. 126 (Harl. MS.) Gurdibe you leyndis in chastite. 1508 *KENNEDIE Flyting w. Dunbar* 45 Lat him lay sax leichis on this leyndis. 1513 *DOUGLAS Fenis* xii. ii. 90 And with thar holl luyfis gan thame cheir, Did clap and straik thare leyndis to mak thame stene. c1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. vi. He lap quhill he lay on his lendis.

b. *attrib.* as *lend-bone*.

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in *W.* Wülker 159/23 *Sacra spina*, *lendenban* neopeward. c1220 *Bestiary* 360 Oc leizēd his skinon on oðres lendenb.

**Lend** (*lend*), *sb.* <sup>2</sup> *Sc. and north. dial.* Also *Sc.* *lanne*, *len*. [*f.* *LEND* *v.* <sup>2</sup> (Not repr. OE. *lenn*: see *LOAN* *sb.*)] A loan.

c1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 107 *margin*, Quhat is an lenne, and of the restitution thairfor. 1594 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 702 Quha cuir committis vsurie. (That is to say) takis mair profitte for the len [1507] leane] of money. 1a 1598 *FERGUSON Sc. Prov.* xxix. (1785) 3 A borrowed len should come laughing hame. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 47 Debt may be awand, be borrowing and lenning, or be buying and selling; or be reason of an lenne. 1826 *J. WILSON Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1853 I. 246 Do ye think Mr. Amrose could gie me the lend of a nightcap? 1876 *Whitty Gloss.*, *Len*, the loan. 'I thank you for t' len on t'.

† **Lend**, *v.* <sup>1</sup> *Obs.* Forms: *lendan*, *3 lende*, *Orm.* *lenden*, *3-6 lende*, *4 lenden*, *4-5 leende*, *4-6 leind*, *lend*, *leynd*, *5 leend*, *(lynd)*. *Pa. t.* *3 lende*, *lende*, *4 lend*, *lended*, *-id*, *-it*, *-yd*, *-yt*, *4-5 lende*, *4-6 lent*, *5 leende*. *Pa. pple.* *4 lende*, *lente*, *4-6 lent*. [OE. *lendan* = OHG. *lenten* (MHG. *lenden*), ON. *lenda*; -OTeut. \**landjan*, *f.* \**lando* <sup>m</sup> *LAND* *sb.* Cf. *LAND* *v.*]

1. *intr.* To arrive, come. Also *refl.*

Sometimes conjugated with the verb *to be*.  
11. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1036 Man hine laude to Eliþ byrig swa gebundenne, sona swa he lende, on scype man hine blende. c1200 *ORMIN* 2141 Swa þatt he [þe steorssmann] musbe lendenne rihht to lande wiþ his wille. c1300 *Cursor M.* 1868 Þe schipp on land bigan to lend. *Ibid.* 22053 An angel. I sagh lenden Wit a mikel cheigne in hand. 13. *Sir Beues* 4277 (MS. A.) Þai lende ouer þe be lieue, At Southantoun þai gone vp riue. 13. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 201 Of what londe art þou lent. c1400 *Octavian* 615 The seuende day har schyp lente At Japhet. c1400-50 *Alexander* 573 Than lendis him vp þe leue kyng his lady to vysite. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4488 To morne or none to be leendys fyne hundreth of bi best frendys. 15. *Geste Rob. Hode* vii. xlii, Now shalte thou se what lyfe we lede, Or thou hens wende, Than thou may enforme our kyng, When ye togyder lende.

b. To go, depart.

[a 1310: see 2.] a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 207 A child cominge þow, his come was nout seene, Siben lewes a while and a-jein lendes. *Ibid.* 709 þei lenden of þe toun and lenen hit þere. c1430 *Hymns Virg.* 105 Lete fleischeli knowynge from þee be lent.

2. To light (up) on. *lit. and fig.*

This would seem to be the original meaning and in the common ME. alliterative phrase *love is lent*, but the verb may have been subsequently otherwise interpreted as *lean*, to incline; in some contexts it was perh. associated with next vb.: cf. *LENN* *v.* <sup>2</sup> a (quot. 1430).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4214 Al mi lene on him was lend. *Ibid.* 10776 A duu þat was fra himen send þare lighted dun, and þar on lend. a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* vi. 28 From alle wymmyn mi love is lent ant lyht on Alysson. *Ibid.*, Levedi, al for thine sake longinge is y-lent me on. c1340

*Cursor M.* (Cotton Galba) 29322 þe elleuynd poynt [of cursing] opou þam lendes þat witandynd with-haldes tendes. c1400 *Melayne* 1044 Thynk appon Marie brighte, To whyne oure lufe es lent. c1430 *Hymns Virg.* 28 Longinge is in me so lent. c1460 *Emare* 404 The kynges love on her was lent. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxv. 53 Sich light can on vs leynd In paradise full playn. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua Mariit Wemen* 498 Gif his lust so be lent, into my lyre quhit. 3. To tarry, remain, stay; to dwell, abide.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2066 He dred þe folk was ful o pride, Quils he war lenden þam beside. c1320 *R.* *BRUNNE Medit.* 1039 A! sone, here may y no longer lende. 1352 *Minor Poems* vii. 36 That lended thare bot littill while, Til Franche-men to grante thaire grace. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iii. 747 And, quhill him likit thar to leynd, Euirik day that suld him seynd Wictalis for three hundred men. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 729 On englich marche sall þou lende. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xi. 352 Thus long where haue ye lent? 1513 *DOUGLAS Fenis* iv. x. 9 Quilatsmevir in the braid lochis weir, Or among buskis harsk leyndis ondir the spray. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* 26140 That we ressaue him alway for our freind, At our plesur in our landis to lend.

b. Conjugated with the vb. *to be*. To be lent = sense 3. *Lent* (*pa. pple.*) = remaining, abiding, dwelling.

13. *E. E. Allit. P. R.* 1084 Aungelles. Aboutte my lady was lent, quen ho deluyver were. 13. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 1319 þe lorde of þe lunde is lent on his gamze. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (Clement) 229 With me is lent a jung man, callit to nam clement. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 13857 He fainyt. In what lond he was lent. c1440 *Sir Eglam.* 87 Eyr syth thou were a chylde Thou haste lyn lende wyth me. c1475 *Rauf Colgear* 591 Thair was na leid on lyfe lent in this land. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* 1. 3207 Theyr company and mynysers that were there lent. 1513 *DOUGLAS Fenis* viii. Prol. 14 Langour lent is in land, all lychnes is lost.

c. *refl.* To make one's abode, settle. *rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2479 Abram lendid him o-nan hiside þe folk of chanaan.

4. *causal.* To cause to come; to bring, place.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 122 God 3eue þet wre ende bo god and wite þet he vs lende [*Exerton M.S. lende, later copy lenne*]. c1205 *LAV.* 1989 Neh him he heom lende [*c 1275 lende*].

**Lend** (*lend*), *v.* <sup>2</sup> *Pa. t. and pa. pple. lent.*

Forms: *Inf.* a. 1 *lénan*, (*3rd sing. pres. ind.* *lén eþ*, *lénþ*, 2-3 *leanen*, 3 *lène(n)*, (*2nd sing. pres. ind.* *lenst*, 3-4 *lenen*, 3-6 *lene*, 3, 7 *leane*, 4 *lyne*, 4-5 *leene*, *leyn* (e. Also *Sc. and north.* (with short vowel) 4 *len*, *lenne*, 6 *lenn*, 8 *9 len*, *len*. *B.* 3-6 *lende*, (*4 3rd sing. pres. ind.* *lent*), 5 *leendyn*, 6 *lind*, 4- *lend*. *Pa. t.* a. 2 *lende*, 4 *lened*, 5 *land*. *B.* 4, 6 *lante*, 6 *leant*, 6-7 *lended*, 3- *lent*. *Pa. pple.* a. 2-3 *ilænd*, *ilend*, 3 *lenedd*, *ile(a)net*, 3 *lend*, 5 *iland*, *lande*, *lende*. *B.* 3-5 *lant*, *e*, *lente*, 5 *lendid*, 5-6 *lenti*, *e*, 7 *lended*, 3- *lent*. [OE. *lénan*, *f.* *lén* (see *LOAN* *sb.*). The other Teut. langs. have vbs. derived from the *sb.*, but they differ in conjugation from the OE. vb.; cf. OFris. *lénā*, *lénia*, *Du. leenen*, OHG. *lénan*, *lénan* (MHG. *lénen*, mod. G. *leihen* to enfeoff).]

The substitution of *lend* for *lén* in the present-stem, which began early in ME., is explained by the fact that the *pa. t.* *lende* would regularly correspond either to *lénen* or *lenden* in the infinitive, and the preponderance of analogy (cf. *LEND* *v.* <sup>1</sup> also *lend*, *lend*, *lend*, *lend*) was on the side of the latter form. The *Sc.* and northern form *len*, *lenn*, owes its shortened vowel to the influence of the *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.*

1. *trans.* To grant the temporary possession of (a thing) on condition or in expectation of the return of the same or its equivalent. Also with second (dative) obj. of the person; hence rarely in *indirect passive*.

a. c1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* xxiv. (Z.) 135 *læne* me ða boc to radenne. c1200 [see 1 d.] a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 248 þeo ancre þet wernde an oðer a cwaer uorto lenen. c1275 *LAV.* 25178 For to bi-geiten þin rihthes ich leane þe ten þousend cnihtes. a 1300 *Sarum* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 3 þoþ man hit [i. e. wealth] hab, hit nis noþt his: hit nis ilend him bot alone fort to libbe is lif. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15107 Pat he yow wald lenum place, To mak vr mangeri. c1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 153 *lene* þou me þe loves. c1380 *CHAUCER Can. Ycom. Prolog.* & T. 473 *Leene* me a marc quod he, but dayes three And at my day I wol it quiten the. c1400 *Iwaine & Gau.* 737, I sal lene the her mi ring, Wold yelde it me at myne askyng. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xviii. ix, I wold praye yow to lene me a shelde that were not openly known, for myn is wel known. 1523 *Lo. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cccxiv. 481 So the kyng lende or gaue him, I cannot tell wheder, a lx. thousand frankes. 1595 *DUNCAN App. Etymol.* (E. D. S.), *Præsto*, to len. 1608 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 213 That neyther the Clarke nor Sacristan shall lenn or carrie forthe of the churche any ledders. c1630 *P. Young in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 144 Desire his Worship to leane me Marianus his Chronicon. for the tyme he is in the country.

b. c1330 *R.* *BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 135 Fifty þousand mares had he lent abbais Pat wer in poeure. 1467 *Waterford Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 304 Women that borowid or lendid any manere of goodes. c1491 *CANTON Chast. Goddess Chyld*, 69 Riches and worshippes ben bot lente to man for a tyme to yelde rekenyng of hem how they ben spendid. 1573 *BARET Adv.* L. 275 To lende one his house to solemneise a mariage in. 1593 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. i. 77 Is he a Lambe? his Skinne is surely lent him. For hee's enclind as is the Rauenous Volues. 1633 *WALTON Angler* iv. 95 This minnow I will. If you like it, lend it you, to have two or three made by it. 1718 *POPE Lett. to Lady M. W. Montagu* 1 Sept., I have... passed part of this summer at an old romantic seat of my Lord Harcourt's, which he lent me.

1785 *H. WALPOLE Lett. H. Mann* 3 Feb., I have very lately been lent a volume of poems. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* ii, Lend it me for a moment. 1893 *SIR J. W. CHITTY in Law Times Rep.* LXVIII. 429/1 The lease... had been lent... to the plaintiff... for perusal.

b. *spec.* To grant the possession and use of (money) for a fixed charge; to let out at interest.

c. a 900 *Kent. Gloss.* in *W.* Wülker 74/34 *Feuclator*, *lend*. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14033 It was a man quillum was wont Penis for to lene ym-stunt. c1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 354 If it were youre lekyng, my lorde, for to lene it, xxx pens I wolde 3e lende on-to me. c1450 *MYRC* 1203 Hast þou l-land any thyng? To haue the moie wyngynge? c1483 *CANTON Dialogues* viii. 39 Neuertheles leneth he The pound for three halfpenns. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* W. de W. 1506 iv. xxi. 227, I lenne the an hundred crownes.

f. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28404 Agains will I lent my thing, And quillum tok þar-for okeryng. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 296/1 *Leendyn, presto, fenero*. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* i. iii. 123 You cald me dog; and for these curtesies he lend you thus much moneyes. 1607 *MIDDLETON Five Gallants* i. i, Lent the fift day of September to mistresse Onset vpon her gowne... three pound fiftene shillings. 1611 *BIBLE Lett.* xxv. 37 Thou shalt not... lend him thy victuals for increase. c1648-50 *BRATHWAIT Barnabees Runt* ii. (1818) 61 What I spent the miser lended. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W.* A. II. iv. (1869) L. 353 The stock which is lent at interest is always considered as a capital by the lender. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 498 All bonds, contracts, and assurances whatsoever, for payment of any principal money to be lent.

† c. With cogn. obj. (*loan*). *Obs.*

a 1240 *Sauvies Warde in Cott. Hom.* 257 Se riche lane... þat he haueð ikaen hit. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7506, I had na help bot me allan, And drighit þat me lent his lan.

d. *absol. or intr.* To make a loan or loans.

a. c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke vi. 34 Gif ge lænan þam þe ge eft at onfoð hwylc þanc is eow? c1200 *Pics & Virnes* 11 Ðat we culen biðeliche jūen and leanen. alle ðe... us for his lue besched of ðan ilche gode ðe he us hafð iland. a 1340 *HANWOLE Chaucer* xxxvi. 27 All day he has mercy & lenys. 1a 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 186 That is she that for usure Leneth to many a creature. c1491 *CANTON Chast. Goddess Chyld*, 22 They ben soþ harde that neyther thei wyl yeue ne lene. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxiii. 4 And with this nychtbouris gladly len and borrow. 1572 *Sutir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 24 To borrow and len gladlie.

b. 1388 *WYCLIF Exod.* xii. 36 The Lord 3af grace to the puple bifor Egipcians, that the Egipcians lenden to hem. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps. cxi.* 5 Wel is him that is mercifull, & lentheth gladly. 1573 *BARET Adv.* L. 276 To lend vpon a bill or an obligation. c1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* iv. 3 Natures bequest giues nothing but doth lend, And being frank she lends to those are free. 1611 *BIBLE Prov.* xix. 17 Hee that hath pity vpon the poore, lentheth vnto the Lord. 1625 *BACON Essa. of Usury* (Arb.) 545 Let there be Certaine persons licensed to Lend, to knowne Merchants, vpon Vsury at a Higher Rate.

e. To lend out (or forth): = 1, 1 b; now esp. used of lending libraries.

1550 *CROWLEY Last Trunph*, 1118 To lende thy goodes out for vnlawful gayne. 1580 *Extracts Burgh. Rec. Edinb.* (1882) IV. 183 Nane of the saidis baikis sal be aways lent furth... bot vpon the condition [etc.]. 1596 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* i. iii. 45 He lends out money gratis. 1637 *8* in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 120 If he should lend out his Lodgings himselfe. 1681 *R. KNOX Hist. R. Lat. Croydon* iv. vii. 144 I perceived a Trade in use among them which was to lend out Corn. 1734 *BERKELEY Lett. to Johnson* 4 Apr. Wks. 1871 IV. 221 As to lending out the books of your library. 1855 *BROWNING Prae Lippe* 307 God uses us to help each other so, Lending our minds out. 1890 *Spe. tator* 14 June, 20,000 books of reference (which are not, of course, to be lent out).

2. To give, grant, bestow; to impart, afford. (The obj. usually denotes something which though capable of being bestowed by the subject is not in his possession, or which is viewed as an adventitious or temporary possession or attribute.)

a. a 1000 *Cantmon's Gen.* 2059 (Gr.) Ece drihten ead mihte at þam spereþide spede lænan. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 We ahte... þonken hit ure drihten þe hit us lende. *Ibid.* 705 Pet mon wilsliche spene þa þing he him god lene on pissie liue to brukene. c1200 *ORMIN* 5159 Affert þatt littill witt tatt me Min Drihtin hafeþ lenced. c1205 *LAV.* 228 Þis lond he hire lende. *Ibid.* 1494 Læn [c1275 leant] me Mauric þinne sune þe is a swide wis gume. c1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1064 3ef he nere soð godd... hu mahte he lenen lif to be deade? c1340 *Cursor M.* 4882 (Fair.) Lorde lene grace atte hit so be. c1400-50 *Alexander* 3108 With all þe lolyte & luy þat lubiter vs lenes. c1430 *Hymns Virg.* 23 Thesu, þat me loue hast lende. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2532 Vit grete God sliþ grace him len. a 1510 *DOUGLAS K. Hart* 351 Sythen scho ask, no licence to her len. 1538 *STARKE England* i. iii. 84 The partys in proportyon not agreynge, but havyng of some to many, and of some to few, lene much enomyte. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. ii. *11. Babylon* 532 A zeal to len A gainfull pleasure to my Countrymen. a 1600 *MONTGOMERIE Senn.* xlv. 9 Let Mercure language to me len, With Pindar pennis, for to outspiring the spheirs.

b. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 649 þe mikel ioy þat þam es lent. c1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 342 My lyue, my hymnes þou has me lent. c1430 *Hymns Virg.* 106 He [God] hab lant þe lyf and liht. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxxiii. 26 Welcum, my benefice, and my rent, And all the lyfyt to me lent. 1589 *GREENE Menaphon* (Arb.) 40 He rested satisfied with her answer, and therupon lent her a kisse. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 539 Her armes do lend his necke a sweet embrace. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* iii. ii. 151 And euer may your Highnesse yoke together, (As I will lend you cause) my doing well, With my well saying. 1623 *MIDDLETON Tri. Integrity* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 386 A speaker lends a voice to these following words. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 938 Com Lady while Heaven lends us grace, Let us fly this cursed place. 1760 *FOOTE Minor* ii. Wks. 1799 I. 269 Vour father talks of lending me a lift. 1790 *BURNS Tam Glen* T. Some counsel unto me come len. 1799 *CAMPBELL Pleas. Hope* i. 7 'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view.



1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* i. ix. And many a flower and many a tear Old Teylort's maids and matrons lent. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* iv. God in his mercy lend her grace. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 536 Grey, who... was ready for any undertaking, however desperate, lent his aid. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xli. 8 A mirror Sure would lend her a soberer reflexion. 1883 GILMOIR *Mongols* xxxi. 362 The Mongols of lower rank lending dignity to their superiors by attending them to and from the palace.

*absol. or intr.* a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xv. 51 God us lene of ys lyht. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 210 Loue hem, and lene hem so the lawe of kynde wole. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* iii. ix. (Skeat) l. 78. I pray to the holy gost, he lene of his oymntmes, mennes wittes to clere. a 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 131 Wyth all theyr myght runnyng To Elynour Rummyng, To haue of her tunnyng: She leneth them on the same.

† b. with *acc.* and *inf.* or *clause*: To grant. *Obs.* The sense closely resembles that of LEVE v.; in MSS. it is often uncertain whether the word is *lene* or *lene* (leve).

c 1350 *Gen. & Ex.* 4159 In swile ðewes lene us to cumen. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 27820 (Cotton Galba) God len vs to forgiþ man kyn. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1750 (Harl. MS.) God lene vs for to take it for the beste. c 1385 — *L. G. W.* 2083 *Ariadne*, God. lene [v.rr. leen, leue] me neuere swich a cas befall. And leue [v.rr. leve, leen, lyve, lene] here aftry that I may 30w fynde. . . . 1500 *How Merchande dyd Wyf betray* 215 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 206 Were sche dedd (god lene hyt wolde þ).

† c. To hold out (a hand) to be taken. *Obs.* c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 2224 Lene me youre hond, for this is our accord. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iii. i. 188 Lend me thy hand, and I will giue thee mine. 1601 — *All's Well* v. iii. 340 Your gentle hands lend vs, and take our hearts. 1611 — *Wint. T.* iv. iii. 71 Lend me thy hand, Ile helpe thee.

d. To lend an ear or one's ears: to listen, pay attention; often with qualifying adj. † To lend a deaf ear: to refuse to listen. † Also to lend audience, hearing.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx. (*Theodora*) 92 Þane wald scho . . . til hym len a def ere ay. 1580 SIDNEY *P's.* xxii. ii. O God . . . to my plight thou hast not audience lent. 1583 STUBBS *Anal. Abus.* ii. (1882) 6 The sweeter the Syren singeth, the dangerouiser is it to lend hir our eares. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 278 Lending soft audience to ny sweet designe. 1601 — *Jul. C.* iii. ii. 78. 1602 — *Hann. i.* v. 5 Lend thy serious hearing To what I shall vnfold. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 272 To sage Philosophy next lend thine ear. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) i. ix. 351 The King . . . lent a deaf ear to all the representations that were made to him. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* i. 266 A song about Adam that John should lend all his ears to. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* i. 136 Charles X. . . lent a cold ear to the . . . reports brought him by the general. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxi. The young king seemed to lend a willing ear.

e. To afford the use or support of (a part of the body); esp. in to lend a hand (or a helping hand), to render assistance, assist, help.

1598 FLORIO *Ep. Ded.* 4 The retainer doth some seruice, that now and then . . . lendes a hande ouer a stile. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* ii. i. Wks. 1856 I. 91 Too squemish to . . . lend a hand to an ignoble act. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 447 Sweet Isabel, doe yet but kneele by me . . . Oh Isabel! will you not lend a knee? 1608 — *Per. v.* i. 264 Sir, lend me your arme. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* i. ii. I'll lend a helping hand To raise your fortunes. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xx. (1737) 85 Lend's a Hand here. 1763 FOOTE *Mayor of C.* i. Wks. 1799 I. 168 Thinking that this would prove a busy day. . . . I am come . . . to lend you a hand. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* i. xiii. 72 Lend a helping hand. 1813 SHELLEY *O. Mab* v. 206 Without a shudder, the slave-soldier lends His arm to murderous deeds. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* ii. iii. I could not sleep if I had lent a hand to rob a church. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* II. 175 Lend me your arm, said Pepperil.

f. To give or deal (a blow). Now dial.

c 1460 *Trameley Myst.* xxii. 136 A swap fayn, if I durst, wold I lene the this tyde. a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* xiv. With forks and flails they lent grit flappis. 1591 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* ii. (1592) 25 The women . . . among whom he leant some lustie buffets. 1598 GREENE *Tacitus' Ann.* ii. ii. (1622) 154 A blow which the Tribune lent her. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* ii. 281 Vpon the head hee lent so violent a stroke That the poor emptic skull like some thin pot-sheerd broke. 1783 FIELDING *Quix.* Eng. iii. xiv. If thou dost any more, I shall lend thee a knock. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* (1821) 67 Tom gat up and lent a girl drive at Sam. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand.* by Loire 140 [She] lent him such a slap upon the face as made the wood ring again!

g. To spend (one's energies), devote (one's strength) to. *rare.*

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vii. 534 [They] lend their little Souls at every Stroke [L. dant animos plagae]. 1809-12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Absentee* xiii. (1893) 221 Plying the whip, and lending his very soul at every lash. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xiii. 367 A man who could thus lend every fibre of his body to mere work.

3. *refl.* To accommodate or adapt oneself to. Of things: To admit of being applied to a purpose or subjected to a certain treatment.

1854 S. BROOKS *Aspen Cr.* i. ix. 122 She wore a plain blue cloth dress, which lent itself to her exquisite figure. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 227 None lends itself better to architectural purposes. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* i. vi. § 3 (1879) 308 Playing on the credulity of such as lent themselves to his clever deceptions. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xii. 250 Cæsar neither then nor ever lent himself to popular excesses. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Nov. 5/t He loves Ireland too well to lend himself to such a policy.

**Lendable** (lendäb'l), a. [f. LEND v. 2 + -ABLE.] That may be lent.

1611 CORG., *Prestable*, . . . lendable, which may be lent.

1807 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 13, I shall direct Artaxerxes to send you a copy, for it will be more lendable than the quarto. 1813 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 196 A government may always command, on a reasonable interest, all the lendable money of their citizens. 1887 *Standard* 12 May. Money was lendable yesterday at 2 per cent.

† **Lended**, ppl. a. *Obs.* [f. LEND v. 2 + -ED 1.] = LENT ppl. a.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 145 Let no man then shee [viz. Fortune] seemes to fauor most To highlie of her lended fauings bost. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iii. xli. 346 As he [viz. Jesus] lived in lended houses, so he was buried in a borrowed sepulchre.

**Lender** (lendä), Forms: a. 1 lēnere, 4 leenere, lenere, 4-5 lener, 5 leynere, 5-7 lenner. β. 5 lendare, 6- lender. [OE. *lēnere*, agent n. f. *lēnan* LEND v. 2. The mod. word is a new formation on LEND v. 2 + -ER 1.] One who lends; esp. one who makes a business of lending money at interest.

a. c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 189/21 *Creditor*, lenere. 1340 *Ayenb.* 35 Per is anoper lenere corteys þet lenep wyþ-oute chapfare makiinde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 213/2 A Leyner (MS. A. Lennere), accomadator. 1487 *Act 3 Hen. VII.* c. 6 § 3 The same forfeiture to renne upon the Seller or lener therof. 1501 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxi. 227 As yf . . . the lenner were in domage. 1633 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1817) V. 40/1 Ordaines the lenners to pay the same yearlye and termle.

β. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 296/1 Lendare, or he þat [lendythe] a thyng, *lenerator*. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* vii. 41 There was a certayne lender which had two detters. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham. I.* iii. 75 Neither a borrower, nor a lender be. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Of Usury* (Arb.) 546 Let these Licensed Lenders bein Number Indefinite. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlv. (1869) II. 68 The merit of generosity is on the side of the lender only. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 103 To insist that the lender shall lend at his own risk.

† **Lending**, vbl. sh. 1 [f. LEND v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action of LEND v. 1; in quot. *concr.* dwelling-place, abode.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Macchor*) 1170 One a bere brocht till a kirk þat befor to þaim lending was.

**Lending** (lending), vbl. sh. 2. Forms: a. 4 lennyng, lenyng, 4-5 lening, -yng (e. β. 5- lending, 5-6 -yng, -inge, etc.). [f. LEND v. 2 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of LEND v. 2; esp. the letting out of money at interest.

a. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxv. 27 [The rightwis] lennyng, lerand and gifand almshusede til pore . . . and that is bot lennyng til god. 1340 *Ayenb.* 35 Þis is þe nerste maner of gauleyng þet is lenyng kuedliche. c 1380 WYLLIF *Wks.* (1880) 277 þat . . . borwyng & lenyng be frely don to pore men for goddis sake. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 204 Þe ences þat þou takyst for þe lenyng. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. iv. Gijj. Hit is sayd in reproche when I lene I am thy frende, and when I axe I am thy enemy; as who saith, god at the lenyng, and the deuylt alle rednyng. 1496 *Dives & Panp.* (W. de W.) vii. xxiv. 312 Yf wyynyng come frely to the lener for his lenyng without couenaunt.

β. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 296/1 Lendyng, *mutuacio*. 1516 *Galway Arch.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 397 The lending or selling of any the said vessells. 1651 HOBBS *Leuath.* II. xxii. 117 It is left to mens own inclinations to limit lending. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* iii. i. x. (1786) 133 There exists no reason, in the law of nature, why a man should not be paid for the lending of his money. 2. *concr.* Something lent; a. *gen.* (fig. in plural).

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iv. v. Thou lost a good wife, thou lost a trow friend, ha? Two of the rarest lendings of the heauens. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* iii. iv. 113 Vnaccommodated man, is no more but such a poore, bare, forked Animal as thou art. Off, off you Lendings: Come, vnbutton heere. 1884 H. D. TRAILL in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 439/1 If we except the lendings of recognised slang, the total number of such additions . . . is itself not considerable.

† b. *spec. pl.*, money advanced to soldiers when the regular pay cannot be given. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. i. 89 Mowbray hath receiue'd eight thousand Nobles, In name of lendings for your Highnesse Soldiers. 1599 MINSHUE *Span. Dialog.* 59/2 The other [ducate] was taken out for lendings. [Note, Succors or lendings which they giue souldiers when there is no paie, and when the paie comes they take it off.] 1611 CORG., *Capr-soulde*, a Gentleman of a Companie; or one that hath extraordinarie Lendings; also extraordinarie Lendings, or entertainment. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* i. xviii. (1810) 193 The ready money which was payed to the Companie yearly for their Lendings. 1637 R. MONRO *Exped.* ii. 131 To satisfie our hunger a little, we did get of by-past lendings three paid us in hand, and Bills of Exchange giuen us for one and twentie lendings more.

3. *attrib.*, as *lending-department*; *lending-house Hist.*, applied spec. to certain institutions for lending money without interest or at a low rate to the poor.

1797 W. JOHNSTON tr. *Beckmann's Invent.* III. 21 Those who have as yet determined the origin of lending-houses . . . place it . . . from 1464 to 1471. 1890 *Spectator* 14 June, 34,000 [books] for the general lending department [of the Edinburgh Public Library]. 1897 *Tablet* 9 Oct. 567 It was Fra Barnaba who, in the 15th century . . . recommended the establishment of charitable lending-houses.

**Lending**, ppl. a. [f. LEND v. 2 + -ING 2.] That lends. Lending library, a library from which books are lent out.

c 1586 C'LESS PEMBROKE *P's.* cxlii v. He is . . . Most liberrall and lending. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* iii. xii. 475 [The Libraries] of Cambridge are Lending-libraries; that is, he that is qualified may borrow out of it any book

he wants. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 401 The . . . collection was . . . divided into what we should now term a Lending Library, and a Library of Reference.

† **Lene**, a. and sb. *Phonetics. Obs.* [ad. L. *lēnis* smooth.] A designation formerly applied to a voiceless stopped consonant; by some later writers, to a stopped consonant generally.

In Worcester and later U. S. Dicts. the word is marked as disyllabic, and regarded as *a. L. lene*, neut. sing. of *lēnis*; but there is no analogy for such a use of the neuter.

1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 79 The rest are mutes; of which π, κ, τ, are termed lenes. *Ibid.*, A lene consonant, when its vowel is cut off, before an aspirate, is changed into an aspirate. 1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* ii. 107 *F, b, t, d, k, g, s, z*, are Lene; *j, v, p, q, x, y, σ, c*, are Aspirate. *Ibid.* 108 All the so-called Aspirates are Continuous; and with the exception of *s* and *z*, all the Lenes are Explosive. 18. . . D. R. GOODWIN (Worcester), By lene we mean a determinate consonant sound defined by a simple contact or particular position of the organs; and by aspirate we mean [etc.].

**Lene**, obs. f. LAIN v., to conceal; obs. f. LEAN.

**Lenefie**, obs. form of LENIFY.

† **Lenend**, *Obs.* In 1 lēnend, 4 Kent. lynchend. [Substantival use of OE. pres. ppl. of *lēnan* (see LEND v. 2).] A lender, insurer.

a 1000 *Ag. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 237/40 *Fenerator*, . . . lenend, *uel* strude. 1340 *Ayenb.* 35 Þer byþ zeue manere gauleers: lenynde þat lenep zeluer nor oþren [etc.].

**Leneret** (Cockeram 1623), obs. f. LANNERET.

**Lenesses**, obs. form of LEANNESS.

† **Leng**, *adv. Obs.* Also 1 leng, 4 leng. [OE. *leng* = OS. *leng*; -OTent. \**lajngiz*, adverbial comparative of \**lajgo*-LONG a.] Longer.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 2 Azyf þine scire, ne miht þu lenegc tun-scire bewitan. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xix. 19 And þære byman sweg weox swa leng swa swiðor. c 1205 LAY. 11015 Hit heold hine bi þan ribben, þat ne mihte he na leng libben. 13. . . *Sir Beues* 3808 (MS. A) Out of þe reinge he com ride, & Beues nolde no leng (MS. O. *lenger*) abide. c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's Pro.* 18 That ilke fruyt is euer leng the wers, Til it be roten in mullok or in stree.

† **Leng**, v. *Obs.* Forms: 1 lengan, 3-4 lengen, 4 lengin, ling, 4 lengh, 4-5 lenge, 4-6 lenge, lyng, 6 ling. [OE. *lengan* wk. vb. = OS. \**lengian* (MLG., Dn. *lengen*), OHG. *lengian* (MHG. *lengen*, mod. G. *längen*), ON. *lengja*; -OTent. \**lajngan*, f. \**lajgo*-LONG a. The normal mod. form, if the word had survived, would be *ling*.]

1. *trans.* To lengthen, prolong; to delay.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Daniel* 646 Ne lengde þa leoda aldor witegena wordwyde, ac he wide leude metodes mihte. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Penne beoð þine dages ilenged. a 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 391 in O. E. Misc. 127 Ne miht þu bi lif lengen none wile. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12408 We sal it lengh [Göth. *lenth*, *faif.* *lengh*, *Trin.* *lenghe*] a quantite. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxix. 5 Wa til me for my wonyng is lengh [Vulg. *prolongatus est*]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 198 Hi habbeþ ylonged þet lyf of þe poure be hare elmesse.

2. *intr.* To linger, tarry, remain, abide, dwell; to continue in some condition. Also const. *inf.*

Sometimes conjugated with the verb to be.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1890 On messenger þat lengs lang to bring answare. *Ibid.* 12127 þat wat i wel. . . hu lang þi life sal last. For to be lengand in þis world. c 1340 *Ibid.* 14138 (Trin.) In his sekene he lenged so þat he had no fote to go. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1457 þe grette lordes of your land beþ lenged now here. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. vii. 158 Ich haue no lust . . . to lenge a-mong monkes. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 461 Now hafe I . . . all to lange lengid fra fame. *Ibid.* 2162 If any life leng in oure brestis. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 415 (Douce MS.) If þou be curteys knyght, Late lenge [Thornton MS. *lyghte*, and *lende*] al nyght, And tel me þi nome. c 1440 *Pomoydon* 1014 At this tyme I will not lyng. 1522 *W. R.* *Child* (Roxb. Club) Bf. With hym I loue to lyng. a 1586 in *Maitland Poems* (1786) 183 Mony gay gelding Befor did in our mercat ling.

b. To lean or rely on. *rare* -1.

a 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1769 Who gradly may trist Any lede on to leng, as for lele true?

Hence † **Lenging** vbl. sh., dwelling; † **Lenging** pres. ppl. used as prep. = DURING.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12329 All þat left were on lyne, lengand þat tyme. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lxix, Fere! . . . my lenging is no lengur her.

**Lenge**, obs. form of LING, the fish.

† **Lenger**, a. and *adv. Obs.* [OE. *lengra*, neut. and fem. *lengre*; -OTent. \**lajngzon*-, compar. of LONG a.]

a. *adv.* Longer.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* i. i. (1890) 26 Þis ealond hafað mycelle lengran dazas on sumera . . . þonne ða sudðazas mid-danzearde. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 490 (Trin.) He fel wiþouten lenger abade [Cath. *langer* bade]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pro.* 330 Of his array telle I no lenger tale. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 42 The parchemyn that he wrote in was shorte, and he plucked harde to haue made it lengger with his tethe. c 1450 *Merlin* 110 The barouns hadde sente for hym that he sholde come with-oute lenger a-biding. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1331) 100 b. We haue made this chapter somewhat longer than we entended. 1558 *Eury Wills* (Camden) 152 My said iij children or the lenger lyver of them. 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Corbodie* iv. ii. (Shaks. Soc.) 136 Our present hande couldse staie no lenger tyme.

b. *adv.* Longer.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 Do ne mihte his holinesse ben no lengere for-hole. c 1290 *Beket* 219 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 113 Þis child wolde lengore go to scole, ake is fader him nolde finde. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 3948 (Trin.) *Iacob*. . . So shal þi name no lenger be [Cott. Sal þou na langer theuer sual]. c 1385 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 129 And euer the lenger she loued him tendirly. c 1450 *St. Cathbert* (Surtees) 5296 Pe scottys



bare na lenger duell. 1521 FISHER *Serm. agst. Luther* Wks. (1876) 340 This persecucyon lenger continued than the other twayne. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1047/1 These folke do not long to eate and drinke, to lyue the lenger, but long to lye, to eate and drinke the lenger. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vii. 22 Why do ye lenger feed on loathed light?

b. Farther. rare = 1.  
c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 10 An hospitall howse a litill lenger of from the chyrche by hymself.  
+ **Lengest**, a. and adv. Obs. Also 3 **lenguest**, 4 **lynguste**. [OE. *lengest* = OTeut. \**laygisto-*, f. \**laygo-* LONG a.; cf. prec.]

A. adj. Longest, very long.  
c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark xii. 40 pa onfoð lengestne [*Lindisf. lengra*] dom. c 1290 *Michael* 313 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 308 'Longueman' hatte þe middleste [sc. finger] for he lenguest is. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 256 And lengest lyf in hem lent of ledez alle oþer. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 65 Arthures scheen boon... was lenger by þre ynches þan þe leg and þe kne of þe lengest man þat was þoo 1-founde. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3776 A large man of lym, lengest of stature. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* 133 Bi eeldist and lengist voc of bileeyng in the Chyrche. 1530 R. WHYTFORD *Werke for Househ. A.* The lengest lyfe of this worlde is very short.

B. adv. Longest.  
a 1000 O. E. *Chron.* an. 755 (Parker MS.) He hæfde þa oþ he ofslor bone aldormen þe him lengest wundode. a 1250 *Proo. Ælfred* 351 in O. E. *Misc.* 124 So me may þane leste lengest lede. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2652 Qua lenges [*Fairf. langest*] lijs in sin Ynnethes he may þan-verte win. c 1380 *Wyclif IVks.* (1880) 18 Rancour and euyl-wille dwellþ lengest amonges hem of alle oþere men. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 427 And wheþer of hem lyvede lengest [*MS. y lynguste*] schulde þe oþere heyre. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xviii. xviii. They began fyrst and lengest endured.

+ **Lengh**. Obs. Forms: 1 **leng** o, **lengu**, 1-2 **þeng**, 5 **leyngh**, 4-5, 7 **lengh** (e). [OE. *leng* n, *lengo* wk. fem. = OHG. *lang* f. *MIIG. lense*, mod.G. *länge*], Goth. *laggei* = OTeut. \**laygin*, n. of quality f. \**laygo-* LONG a.] Length (of time or space); in OE. also height, stature. At the length: in the long run.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* (Sedgefield) xviii. § 3 Tele nu þa lenga [*MS. B. lengel*] þære hwile. c 900 *tr. Bæda's Hist.* iv. xiv. [xi.] (1890) 296 Heo... toetoteton lengeo þære bryh twægra fingra gemet. a 1000 *Salomon & Sal.* (Kemble) 180 Hu lang was Adam on lenge gesecepan? c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 39 Ne wrædde mid ðe ne wuned ones daiges lenga. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12393 A treen bedd, þat suld o lengh [*Fairf. lenght*, *Göth. lenth*] thre eln haf. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 416 In lenghe of dayez þat euer schal wage. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Pallier* xx. 2 Þou gaf til him lenghe of dayes. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5086 Lamprays sloþis, þat sex cubettis clere was of clene lenghe. c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secreta*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 72 In þis tyme þe day and þe nyght ys of oun lengh. c 1450 *Lynard in Rel. Ant.* II. 281 Elyevne myle on lenghe the parke es mett. 1483 *Act. 1 Rich.* III. c. 8 Preamb. Clothes... drawn out in leyngh and brede. 1612 in *2d Rep. Rec. Ire.* 265 They knew that they must be imprisoned at the lengh, and therefore (said they) as good now as hereafter. a 1699 *LAOY HALKETT Autobiog.* (1875) 67 The third was a man that had a horse on the left side of the hinder part of his head... and his wife told mee shee had cutt the lengh of her finger off... because the weight of itt was troublesome.

**Length** (lenp), sb. Forms: 1 **lengp**, **lengpo**, 3-7 **lengthe**, 4 **leynth**, **lenkith**, **leynthe**, **lengpe**, **lyngpe**, **lynt** (h), 4-5 **lenkpe**, 4, 6 **linth**, 4 6 **lenght**, **lenthe**, 4-8 **lenth**, 5 **laynth**, **lennthe**, 5-6 **lenketh**, 4-length. [OE. *lengþu* fem. = Du. *lengte*, ON. *lengd* (Da. *længde*, Sw. *längd*) = OTeut. \**laygþa*, noun of quality f. \**laygo-* LONG a. Cf. **LENGTH**.]

I. Quality of being long.  
1. The linear magnitude of anything as measured from end to end; the greatest of the three dimensions of a body or figure; longitudinal extent.

1554 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1122 (Laud MS.) Hi sægon on norð east fir micel & brad wið bone eorde & weax on lengþe. c 1275 *Lav.* 21993 Hit his on lengþe four and twenti mundes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8244 A-boute þat tre, A siluer cerle son naid he... to... knau þe wax o gret and lengþ [oþer *MS.* lenght, lenth]. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* II. 210 Þe hede of an elnþez þe þarge lenkþe bade. a 1400 *Octonion* 407 The French seyd he was of heghth Ten foot of lengþ. c 1400 MAUNDEY (Roxb.) ii. 6 Þe crosse... was of lenth viii. cubits. 1434 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 101 Another bordcloth... in lenkethe þe jerdies, & on halfe large. 1526 *TINDALE Rev.* xxi. 16 The lengh and the breth, and the heghth off hit, were equal. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 25, I gather the lengh of a degree to be the 360. parte of the heven. 1570 *BILLINGSLEY Euclid* I. Def. ii. 2 A line... is conceaued to be drawne in lengþ onely. 1653 *WALTON Angler* viii. 162 The Carp... will grow to a very great bigness and lengþ. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 893 A dark illimitable Ocean... Without dimension, where lengþ, breadth, and highth, And time and place are lost. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* II. Taking the Length of XY from a Scale of equal Parts, set it off from X to Y. 1777 *PRIESTLEY Philos. Necess.* 177 The most exalted piece of matter possible must have lengþ, breadth, and thickness. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xvi. 117 The full lengþ of the rope between us.

+ b. In lengþ and (in) breadth (or brede), lengþ and breadth, etc.: throughout the whole area (of a country), in all parts or directions.  
a 1250 *Owl & Night* 174 Ich babbe on brede and ek on lengþe Castel god on mine reis. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 38/138 Ne scholde no man so euene a provz in lengþe and in brede. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 7911 Þat folc... robbede Wircestresire In lengþe & in brede. a 1300 *Cursor M.*

2130 Þe folk... fild þe world o lenth and brede. *Ibid.* 5027 Lauerd... þat... taght adam on lenth and wide. 13... *Sir Beues* 537 (MS. A) A fairer child neuer i ne sij, Neiper a lingþe ne on brade. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3055 Deliver þi londres ægen in lengþe & in brede. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* II. 196 He hedde beo lord of that lond in lenkthe and in brede (1377) — B. III. 202 A lengthe and a bredeþ. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiii. (Marcus) 50 Of al þis world, lynth & bred. a 1400 *Octonion* 548 Ten schypmen to londe yede To se the yle yn lengþe and brede. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* v. 20 About the park thai set on breid and lenth... All likly men. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxvii. 65 Unto the crosse of breid and lenth, To gar his lymis langher wax. 1535 *COVERDALE Gen.* xiii. 17 Arise, and go thorow the londe, in the lengþe and brethþ [1611 in the lengþ of it, and in the breadth of it].

c. Phrases. To find, get, know the lengþ of (a person's) foot: see FOOT sb. 26 c. The lengþ of one's nose, tether: see NOSE, TETHER.

d. with a and pl. An instance of this.  
1709 *BERKELEY Th. Vision* § 61 Inches, feet, &c. are settled, stated lengþs. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 153 i Given, the area of a parallelogram, and the ratio of its sides; required, the lengþs of those sides. 1853 *SIR H. DOUGLAS Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 229 Three lengþs are given in the above table, for each mean girth.

2. Extent from beginning to end, e. g. of a period of time, a series or enumeration, a word, a speech or composition. + In lengþ of time: in course of time.

a 1240 *Swaetes Waerde in Cott. Hom.* 261 Þe imeane blisse is seuenfold lengþe of lif. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 423 Þe lenþe of Noe lyf. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 444 To... leden perinne our lif þe lengþe of our daies. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (Nicholas) 882 God hym lent lynth & space hyme to repent. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cccxxiii. 519 The lengþ of the siege. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 353 The equinoctial is, when the daie and night is both of one lengþ. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* II. 273 In lengþ of Time produce the lab'ring Yoke. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* I. 31/1 The Stone has in lengþ of time closed up the Mouth of the Valley. 1850 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 34 A stay of any lengþ there would not suit me at all. *Mod.* The chapters of the book are very unequal in lengþ.

b. An instance of this; a period or duration of time, esp. a long period.

1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* II. 717 After such a lengþ of rowling Years... *Æneid* XII. 1280 She drew a lengþ of sighs [*Lat. multa gemitus*]. 1786 A. GIB *Sac. Contempl.* i. iv. 5 There are consistent delays of it for various lengþs of time. 1824-8 *LANDOR Imag. Conv.* Ser. I. Wks. 1846 I. 4 How delightful it is to see a friend after a lengþ of absence. 1838 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (1839) IV. xx. 348 He had to bear a lengþ of years in loneliness. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hædes* I. 8 The weary lengþs of Time.

3. The quality or fact of being long; opposed to shortness. + Of lengþ: long.

1388 *Wyclif Ps.* xc. 15, I schal fille hym with the lengþe of daies [COVERDALE 1611 long(e) life]. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. iv. 11 is not my arme of lengþ, That reacheth from the restfull English Court As farre as Callis. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 135 To end a tale of lengþ. 1611 *BIBLE Job* xii. 12 With the ancient is wisdom, and in lengþ of daies, understanding. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xvi. 139 Such Customes have their force, onely from Lengþ of Time. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 778 Peace would have crown'd With lengþ of happy days the race of man. 1762 *LD. KAMES Elem. Crit.* (1774) II. 164 Secondly, the lengþ of an Hexameter line hath a majestic air. 1805 *WORDSW. Hag-goner* II. 146 'A bowl, a bowl of double measure', Cries Benjamin, 'a draught of lengþ.' *Mod.* The lengþ of the journey was the chief objection to it.

b. Prolixity, lengthiness. Now rare.

1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. v. i. 94 Come, come, in wooing Sorrow let's be briefe, Since wedding it, there is such lengþ in Griefe. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xiv. 46, I will o're-take thee Cleopatra, and weepe with my pardon. So it must be, for now All lengþ is Torture. 1781 *COWPER Conversat.* 87 The clash of arguments and jar of words... Decide no question with their tedious lengþ. 1791 *BURKE Lett. Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 67 Excuse my lengþ. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 456 There is no reason why brevity should be preferred to lengþ.

4. A distance equal to the lengþ of something specified or implied. At arm's lengþ: see ARM sb. 1 2 b. Cable's) lengþ: see CABLE sb. 2 c.

1413 *Pilgr. Swale* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxvi. 71 A litel hows whiche bath in euery side skars a mannes lengþ. 1474 *Waterford Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 311 Within the laynth of a myle unto the citie. a 1572 *Knox Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 223 Nott two payre of bolt lenthis distant frome the toune. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* II. i. 88 He took me by the wrist, and held me hard; Then goes he to the lengþ of all his arme. a 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* xii. § 89 When they come within litte more than a horse-lengþ. 1688 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 31 We could scarce see the Ship's lengþ before us. 1717 *tr. Frezier's Voy.* 261 Adorn'd with Porticos of Timber Work, the Lengþ of the Building. 1722 *DE FOE Plague* (1840) 19, I might... have gone the Lengþ of a... Street. 1843 *MACAULAY Lays Anc. Rome, Horatius* xli, Six spears lengþs from the entrance Halted that deep array. 1851 *MAYNE REID Scalp Hunt.* xxxi. 241 They had got the mustang some fifty lengþs of himself out on the prairie. 1885 *SIR C. P. BUTT in Law Times Rep.* LIII. 61/1 The look-out... saw... at a distance of two ship's lengþs, a red light on board the smack.

b. One's lengþ: the extent of one's body or form from head to foot or end to end.

a 1585 *SIONEY Arcadia* II. (1590) 118 b, Laying all his faire lengþ vnder one of the trees. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* II. ii. 429 Faintnesse constraineth me. To measure out my lengþ on this cold bed. 1709 *POPE Ess. Crit.* 357 A needless Alexandrine ends the song That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow lengþ along. 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 74 The

roof, though moveable through all its lengþ As the wind sways it, has yet well sufficed. 1821 *SHELLEY Prometh. Unb.* iv. 567 The serpent that would clasp her with his lengþ. 1847 *TENNYSON Princess* v. 56 All her fair lengþ upon the ground she lay. 1870 *RAMSAY Remin.* iv. (ed. 18) 81, I fell all my lengþ.

c. Sport. The measure of a boat, a horse, etc., engaged in a race, taken as a unit in measuring the amount by which the race is won.

1664 *BUTLER Hud.* II. III. 1100 Left danger, fears, and foes, behind, And heat, at least three lengþs, the wind. 1700 *DRYDEN Cinyras & Myr.* 381 Time glides along with undiscover'd haste, The Future but a Lengþ behind the past. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 186 This was a most excellent race, and only won by a lengþ. 1834 *MEDWAIN Angler in Wales* II. 116 Owen... was some lengþs behind in the last hundred yards. 1887 O. W. HOLMES 100 *Days Europe* i. 52 One [horse] slides by the other, half a lengþ, a lengþ, and a half. 1894 *Times* 19 Mar. 12 2 The Oxford crew won by three and a half lengþs.

5. With a demonstrative or other defining word: Distance. The lengþ of: as far as. Now *Se.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 161 Ye myght here the strokes half a myle of lengþ. a 1550 *Mery Jest Alyster of Aylington* 77 in *Harl. F. P. P.* III. 103 The mylners house is nere, Not the lengþ of a lande. 1578 *HUNNIS in Far. Dainty Devices* 2 They be the lines that lead the lengþ, How fare my race is to be runne. a 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* viii. § 80 He [Essex] had marched to the lengþ of Exeter. 1683 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2251 4 Which we had scarce done when the other three Ships had got our lengþ. 1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* (1757) 74 We had found it very cold, before we came this lengþ, but now we began to feel the extreme of it. 1772-84 *COOK Voy.* (1793) IV. 1198 When you get that lengþ, you are very carefully... to explore, such rivers... as may appear to be of considerable extent. 1870 *RAMSAY Remin.* v. (ed. 18) 111 The loan of a horse 'the lengþ' of Highgate. 1885 K. OLIPHANT *New English* I. 295 In Scotland they say, 'I will come your lengþ.'

fig. 1753 *Swiss Mag.* Jan. 8 2 That [treaty] never came any great lengþ. 1837 *CARLYLE Lett.* 28 Aug. in *Atlantic Monthly* (1898) LXXXII. 305 1 You do not say that the disorder has got that lengþ with you.

b. fig. in advb. phrases: The distance or extent to which one 'goes' (in a line of action, opinion, etc.); the degree of extremity to which something is 'carried'. Chiefly, to go (to) the lengþ of, to go a (great, etc.) lengþ, to go 'all, etc.' lengþs.

1697 *COLLIER Immor. Stage* i. (1730) 6 The Royal Leonora... runs a Strange Lengþ in the History of Love. 1718 *HICKES & NELSON J. Kettwell* II. xvi. 551 Others who could not... go their lengþs. 1719 *Dr. For Cruse* II. x. (1840) 224 They had not come to that lengþ. 1749 *FIELLING Tom Jones* xviii. viii, I think you went lengþs indeed. 1779 *Hume in H. Calderwood Hume* (1858) iii. 30 Your spirit of Controversy... carries you strange lengþs. 1792 *WASHINGTON Lett.* Writ. 1891 XII. 177 When matters get to such lengþs, the natural inference is, that both sides have strained the cords beyond their bearing. 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* vii. iv. He had go... any lengþs for his party. 1865 *CARLYLE Frædk. Ch.* v. vi. (1872) II. 104 The cunningest of men, able to lie to the lengþ. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 404 They do not go the lengþ of denying the pre-existence of ideas.

+ 6. The extent of space within which it is possible to touch or act upon something; reach. Obs.  
c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6373 Er he be led out of lengþ, & lost of your sight. 1608 *SHAKS. Per.* I. i. 168 If I can get him within my Pistol's lengþ. 1628 *DICKEY Voy. Medit.* (1868) 60 They could not open my shippes till they were within halfe the lengþ of our ordinance.

7. Archery. The distance to which an arrow must be shot in order to hit the mark.

1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 106 *Phi.* Howe manye thynges are required to make a man euer more hyt the marke? *Tox.* Twoo. *Phi.* Whiche twoo? *Tox.* Shootinge streight and kepynge of a lengþe. *Ibid.* 150 The greatest enemy of shooting is the wynde and the wether, wherby true kepynge a lengþe is chiefly hindred. 1801 T. ROBERTS *Eng. Bowman* 290 *Length*, the distance shot.

8. Pros. Quantity (of a sound or syllable). Also, long quantity (opposed to shortness).

1762 *LD. KAMES Elem. Crit.* (1774) II. 110 The emotion raised by the lengþ or shortness, the roughness or smoothness, of the sound. *Ibid.* 103 The different lengþs of syllables, i.e. the difference of time taken in pronouncing. 1884 A. GOSSET *Fr. Prosody* I. 1 Some theorists forbid rhymes between syllables, whose difference of lengþ is marked by a circumflex accent.

+ 9. = LONGITUDE. Obs.

1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* I. (1876) 24 Without knowledge of the latitude of the place by the Poale, and the lengþ, by other starres.

10. Cricket. The proper distance for pitching a ball in bowling; that distance which constitutes a good pitch. Also = length ball.

1776 in C. C. CLARKE *Nyren's Cricketer's Guide* (1888) 14 Ye bowlers... measure each step, and be sure pitch a lengþ. 1833 C. C. CLARKE *ibid.* 4 How to stop a ball dropped rather short of a lengþ. 1850 'BAT' *Cricketer's Man.* 41 Good lengþs depend entirely on the pace. 1897 *Daily News* 18 June 2/6 Such a good lengþ did the bowlers keep that during the first half-hour only 20 runs were made.

II. Concrete senses.

11. a. A long stretch or extent.

1595 *SHAKS. John* I. i. 105 Large lengþs of seas and shores Betwene my father, and my mother lay. c 1600 — *Sonn.* xlv. To leape large lengþs of miles. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 415 That lengþ of Region, and large Tract of Ground. 1709 *POPE Ess. Crit.* 222 From the bounded level of our mind Short views we take, nor see the lengþs behind. 1715-20 — *Iliad* II. 649 Down their broad shoulders falls a lengþ of hair. 1784 *COWPER Task* I. 252 Not distant far, a lengþ of colonnade Invites us. *Ibid.* 335 He



brandishes his plant length of whip. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* i. 3 With lengths of yellow ringlet, like a girl.

b. A piece of a certain or distinct length, esp. one cut off or separable from a larger piece.

1645 *Rec. Dedham, Mass.* (1892) 111. 112 Samll Milles hath libertie to cut 400 lengths of hoops poles on the common. 1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* Printing ii. 2 The Compositer may cut them into such Lengths as his Work requires. 1703 — *Mech. Exerc.* 247 Line Pins of Iron, with a length of Line on them about sixty feet in length. 1834 *H. MARTINEAU Hill & Valley* iii. 37 Cut into lengths like twigs. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 328 The structure is in separate lengths, each having an independent spring.

12. *Theatr. slang.* A portion of an actor's part, consisting of forty-two lines.

1736 *FIELDING Pasquin* i. Wks. 1882 X. 129, I have a part in both too; I wish any one else had them, for they are not seven lengths put together. 1838 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* xxiii. I've got a part of twelve lengths here, which I must be up in tomorrow night. 1865 *Lb. BROUGHTON in Edin. Rev.* CXXXIII. 293 Kean said [c1815] that 'Iago was three lengths longer than Othello'. A length is forty-two lines.

13. *Brewing.* (See quot. 1830.)

1742 *Land. & Country Brew.* i. (ed. 4) 71 It is the common Length I made for that Purpose. 1743 *Ibid.* ii. (ed. 2) 129 In making your Length short, and then making it longer with Small-Beer. 1830 *M. DONOVAN Dom. Econ.* i. 159 A... copper boiler, ... sufficiently large to... boil each of the lengths drawn from the different mashings. By the word lengths the brewer means the quantity of wort drawn off from a certain quantity of malt.

III. Phrases.

14. *At length.* a. To or in the full extent; fully, in full; without curtailment. Also *at full, great, some, etc. length.* † Rarely, *at the length.*

c1500 *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 30 in *J. Ellis Acad.* 94 The... most populus, mortal were, as thebes, quiche at lenth I did write. c1530 *Lb. BERNERS Arth. Lyr. Bryt.* 157 Whan Arthur had red wel at length these letters. 1530 *BAYNTON in Falser. Introd.* 12 Whiche thyng for substantives, he declarith some thyng at the length in his thyrd boke. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 16 The Catechismus buke Declaris at lenth. 1713 *STEELE Englishman* No. 4. 28 The Fellow talks of Rogue and Rascal at full Length. 1727 *SWIFT Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 11. 1. 188 The words pronounced at length sounded faint and languid. 1827 *JARMAN Powell's Desires* (ed. 3) 11. 91 Lord Eldon, though he spoke at some length on the other question, did not advert to this. 1838 *TREVELYAN in Life Macaulay* (1876) 11. vii. 33 Macaulay gives his impressions at greater length. 1882 *J. H. BLUNT Ref. Ch. Eng.* 11. 138 Gardiner spoke at some length respecting the Holy Sacrament. 1886 *Athenæum* 30 Oct. 559/3 While Australia is described at length, the development of Canada since the Peace is hardly mentioned.

b. After a long time; at or in the end; in the long run. † Also *at the length.*

1525 *Lb. BERNERS Froiss.* (1812) 11. xxiv. 64 They were all withdrawn into the castell, for they knewe well at length the towne wolde nat holde. 1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 1275 Euer at the length I make hym lese moche of thyf strength. 1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmi, Par. Mark* i. 117 To come at the length to highest perfection. 1590 *SPENSER P. Q. i. i.* 11 At length it brought them to a hollowe cave. 1611 *BIBLE Prov.* xxix. 21 He that delicately bringeth vp his seruant from a child, shall haue him become his sonne at the length. 1631 *MASSINGER Emperor* East iii. iv. This was the mark I aimed at; and I glory. At the length, you so conceive it. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* iv. 506 Of thy birth at length, Announc't by Gabriel, with the first I knew. 1753 *WASHINGTON Jnl. Writ.* 1889 1. 31 They... pressed for Admittance... which at Length was granted them. 1768 *FOOTE Devil on 2 Sticks* iii. Wks. 1799 11. 271 Thou wilt find, at the length, that the first will do us best service. 1864 *TENNYSON En. Aid.* 210 At length she spoke, 'O Enoch! you are wise'.

† c. (a) At a distance; (b) in an extended line; tandem-fashion; (c) of a portrait = FULL LENGTH i.

c1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xv. 503 Now no more Our fight must stand at length (Gr. *αὐτοσπαράν*), but close. 1628 *DICKEY Voy. Medit.* (1868) 60, I had so fitted my selfe that gallies could not hurt mee att length. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* i. viii. 20 As he is good at hand, so is he good at length. 1715 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5384 to Drawing any Carriage with more than five Horses at Length. 1786 *W. HERBERT Ames' Typogr. Antiq.* 11. 1287 A copper-plate portrait of Chaucer, at length, with his pedigree and arms.

d. With the body fully extended, to the full extent of the body or the limbs. Now usually *at (one's) full length.*

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 19 When they sleep they lie at length. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage, Descr. India* (1864) 7 [They] pray vpon the earth, with their armes and legs at length out. 1667 *FLAVEL Saint Indeed* (1754) 120 The... serpent... is never seen at his full length till dying. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* iv. vi. 4 We... discovered two men stretched at their length in the street. 1818 *BYRON Juan* i. xc, He threw Himself at length. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Eclog.* vi. 14 Laid at his length in a cavern, Silenus slumbering sound.

† 15. *In length.* a. Lengthwise. b. To the full length or extent. c. To a long distance; for a long time. Obs.

c1400 *Langfanc's Cirurg.* 45 If bat a senewe were woundid in lenkpe (Add. MS. in lenkpe, L. *per longum*). 1580 *BLUNDEVEL Curing Horses Dis.* lxxxvii. 37 b, The Horse will forsake his meat, and will stand stretching himselfe in length, and neuer comet to lie downe. 1581 *SAVILLE Tacitus Agric.* (1612) 108 Agricola... fearing, lest he should be assailed on the front and flanks both at one instant, displayed his army in length [L. *diductis ordinibus*]. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* 757 Their position runneth all in length. 1609 *BIBLE (Douay) Num.* ix. [x.] 5 But if the

trumpeting sound in length and with a broken tune [Vulg. *si autem proluxior atque concisus clangor incroperuerit*].

† 16. *On length.* a. At length, finally. b. To a distance, away. c. To the full extent of the body. Obs.

c893 *K. ALFRED Oros.* iii. xi. § 3 On lengðe mid him he bezeat ealle þa eastland. c1220 *Bestiary* 552 Wo so listeth deuleles fore, on lengðe it sal him rewen sore. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1231 My lorde & his ledez ar on lenpe faren. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Conc.* 7946 Þe lenge of þe son... May fleghre fra þe est tyll þe west on lenge. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* ii. xiv. (Skeat) 1.09 She streight her on length and rested a while. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 8199 Tristly may Troiell tote ouer the walle, And loke vpon length, er his loue come. *Ibid.* 13561 Fowle folowet the bert, Thurgh the londres on length. c1440 *York Myst.* xxxvi. 379 Laie hym on lenthe on his lande. c1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 188 in *Babes Bk.* Fro styrl and baw draw þe on lenghe.

17. † To draw (out) in, into, at, or on length: to prolong, protract; rarely with personal obj. = to delay, prolong the stay of (obs.). Now only to draw out to a great, etc. length.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 5806 He sal me draw wit lite and lenth [Götl. lith and lenkith, Trin. drawe forþ on lenge]. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix. (Placidus) 9 Men cesis... to spedful penance to begyne, bot drawis I erare in to lenth, til of his body false strinth. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 107/1 To Draw on longe or on length, *crastinare, prolongare, differre*. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus, Ambages*, — a circuite of woordes, a tale drawn in length. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie* ii. xii. (Arb.) 134 A sound is drawn at length either by the infirmite of the tongue etc. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch.* P. iii. ii. 23, I speak too long, but 'tis to peize the time... and to draw it out in length, To stay you from election. 1611 *BIBLE P.* xxxvi. 10 O continue [margin. draw out at length] thy louing kindnesse vnto them. 1611 *COTGER., Alonger*, to... draw out in length. a1713 *ELMWOOD Autobiog.* (1714) 30, I Prayed often, and drew out my Prayers to a great length. 1787 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) 11. 191 They will draw their negotiations into length. 1893 *Temple Bar* XCIX. 68 Breakfast was drawn out to a most unusual length.

IV. 18. *attrib. and Comb.*: length ball Cricket, a ball pitched a 'length' (see sense 10); † length compass, ? a ship's 'log' (see quot.); † length keeping Archery (see sense 7).

1833 *C. C. CLARKE Ayron's Cricketer's Guide* (1888) 19 The reaching in to stop a 'length'-ball will prevent it from rising or twisting. 1851 *PYCHOTT Cricket Field* vii. 99 All balls that can be bowled are reducible to 'length balls' and 'not lengths'. 1627 *DRUMM. of HAWTH. Let. de Fabr. Machin. Militair.* Wks. 1711 235 [List of *de inventions*] Instrumentum quoddam, quo itineris marini quantitas exacte supputatur, & longitudinis locorum differentie... *Μηροβερντς*, vulgo *le Length Compass* appellatur. 1545 *ASCHAM Topoph.* ii. (Arb.) 151 Howe muche it [the wynde] will alter his shoote, eyther in \*lengthe keypyng, or els in streight shyotyng.

† Length, v. Obs. [f. LENGTH sb.]

1. *trans.* To lengthen, prolong.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 5490 Now haue we noight ware-wit we mai length our line wit fra þis dai. *Ibid.* 21099 Thomas soght þat extrin thede... And tar he leithid his sermon, Bituix-and til his passion. *Ibid.* 28850 Almus... it lenkithes man in life to lende. c1350 *Will. Palerme* 4133 Lengþeþ now my lif for loue of heuene king. 1393 *LANGLE P. P. C.* xxi. 53 And beden hym drynke Hys deb to lette and hus dayes lengthen. c1440 *Jacob's Well* 156 Lengthe þou þe handyl of þi penatus wyth his iiii. spanne of lengthe, þat is, of restitucyoun. a1450 *Story Alexander in Alexander* (1886) 281 Howe might a man make other mennes liues euerlastyng when he may not lennthe hys awne life one houre? 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* ii. xi. [x.] 139 Gif goddis likit lenth my life langar space. 1530 *PAISGER, 665/1*, I length a thyng, I make it longer, *je allonge*. 1610 *DANIEL Teliys Festi.* F 3 b, When your eyes haue done their part, Thought must length it in the hart. c1614 *SIR W. MURRE Iado & Æneis* ii. 472 A rod he bears, by which he... Lengthens and abridges life, as he desires. 1622 *J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Water-Cormorant* Bks. (1630) iii. 5/2 Drinke was ordain'd to length mans fainting breath.

2. *intr.* To become longer.

c1400 *tr. Secreta Secreti, Gov. Lordsh.* 74 In þat tyme þe nyght lengthith, þe days shorten. 1574 *HOURNE Regiment for Sea Intend.* (1577) Cij b, The day dooth... length and short according unto the swiftnesse and slownesse of the Sunnes declination.

Lengthed (lenht), a. rare. [f. LENGTH sb. + -ED 2.] Having length; only in Comb. as equal-lengthed, † well-lengthed.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vi. clvi. 144 His body was... viii. foote long, and his armes and leggis well lengthed and strenghted after the proportion of y<sup>e</sup> body. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 622 To the version there given we prefer, as more equal-lengthed and compact, Mr. Garnett's version.

Lengthen (le'gh'n), v. Also 6 Sc. lenthin, 7 lenthen. [f. LENGTH sb.; cf. LENGTH v. and -EN 5.]

1. *trans.* To make longer, increase the length of, whether in material or immaterial sense; to elongate, prolong, protract. Also with out († rarely on).

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lix. 6 Quhen that the nycht dois lenthin houris. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 215 All suche as sayled towards the West dyd greatly lengthen the day. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* i. ii. 12 Put forth thy hand, reach at the glorious Gold. What, is 't too short? He lengthen it with mine. 1602 *MARSTON Ant. & Mel.* iii. Wks. 1856 1. 43 This vengeance... will lengthen out My daies unmeasuredly. 1611 *BIBLE Kings* iii. 14 Then I will lengthen thy dayes. 1614-15 *Acc.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) 11. 487 For lengthning a wymbly. c1700 *To Celia in Coll. Poems* 54, I must to lengthen on the Pleasure Dwell on thy Lips, and Kiss by leisure. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 112 2. 3 Sometimes he will be lengthening out a Verse in the Singing-Psalms, half a Minute after the rest of the congre-

gation have done with it. 1712 *W. ROGERS Voy.* 5 We lengthen'd our Mizen-Mast four Foot and a half. 1797 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Italian* i. (1826) 6 He lengthened his visit till there was no longer an excuse for doing so. 1805 *WORDSW. Prelude* xiii. 317 The bare white roads Lengthening in solitude their dreary line. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Jnl.* (1874) 1. 35 The corridor was of immense length, and seemed to lengthen itself before us. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 101 The life of peace is that which men should chiefly desire to lengthen out and improve. 1885 *Spectator* 18 July 945/2 Twenty-nine such works are enumerated, and the list might be lengthened.

b. with reference to phonetic quantity.

1666 [see LENGTHENING vbl. sb.]. 1755 *JOHNSON Gram., Of Vowels*, It [E] does not always lengthen the foregoing vowel, as glöve, live, give. 1891 *H. BRADLEY Stratmann's NE. Dict.* Pref. p. viii. A short vowel which has been lengthened by position.

† c. Used for: To eke out, cause to last longer. Also with out. Obs.

1670 *NARRBOROUGH in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1712) 56, I do intend to salt up a quantity of each, to carry to Sea with me to lengthen out my Provisions. 1712 *W. ROGERS Voy.* 255 We agreed for the Gallapagos to get Turtle to lengthen our Provisions. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. viii. 220 We took a number of them [green turtle] with us to sea, which proved of great service... in lengthning out our store of provision.

2. *intr.* To become longer.

1695 *LOCKE Further Consid. Value Money* 21 One may as well make a Yard, whose parts lengthen and shrink, as [etc.]. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 257 The stems will soon show themselves, and lengthen. 1795 *POPE Odys.* xxv. 408 His breath lengthens, and his pulses beat. 1798 *LANDOR Gebir* i. 205 And eyes that languished, lengthening, just like love. 1813 *SHELLEY Q. Mab* v. 52 The chain that lengthens as it goes. 1877 *MARCH Gram. Anglo-Saxon* 26 Under the accent the simple vowels a, e, i, u, lengthen by prefixing a and a. 1878 *M. A. BROWN Nadeschda* 82 Daylight fades, the shadows slowly lengthen.

b. *Mil.* (See quot.)

1802 *JAMES Milit. Dict.*, To lengthen out, in a military sense, means to stride out.

Hence † Lengthener.

c1560 *Misogonus* iv. i. 158 (Brand) *Quellu* 482 Thou art the lengthener of my lif, the curar of my care.

Lengthened (lenh'nd), *pp. a.* [f. LENGTHEN v. + -ED 1.] Made longer. Also, extended in duration, prolonged, long; (of compositions, etc.) extending to great length, lengthy.

1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* i. iii. 208 After many length'ned howies of griefe. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. iii. 13 Coward... liuing to dye with length'nd shame. 1705 *BOSMAN Guinea* 260 Is not this Letter fairly lengthened?... Wherefore 'tis his high time to end the same. 1788-40 *THOMSON Spring* 431 At once he darts along, Deep-struck, and runs out all the lengthened line. 1776-96 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) 11. 498 Seeds crowned with the hairy lengthened styles. 1788 *J. MAY Jnl. & Lett.* (1873) 67, I am too busy to make lengthened remarks. 1854 *SCOFFERN in Orr's Circ. Sci., Chem.* 251 Professor Faraday undertook a lengthened investigation of the theory. 1861 *GALSTON SP.* 15 Apr. *Financ. Staten.* (1863) 218 Before absolutely closing this lengthened retrospect, I must say [etc.]. 1871 *SMILES Charac.* ii. (1876) 49 After a lengthened interview.

Lengthening (lenh'nin), *vbl. sb.* [f. LENGTHEN v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. LENGTHEN.

1573 *BARET Altr.* L 280 The lengthning of the dayes. 1612 *BIBLE Dan.* iv. 27. 1663 *GERBIET Counsel* F va, You might... have been invited for the lengthening of her dayes in this world. 1666 *DRYDEN Ann. Mirab.* Pref. Besides so many other helps of grammatical figures, for the lengthening or abbreviation of them [syllables]. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. 11. 148 The lengthening of the long-boat. 1853 *MARKHAM Skoda's Anscult.* 169 A rapid contraction of the organ is not absolutely indispensable to the lengthening of the aorta. 1869 *A. J. PELLIS E. E. Pronunc.* i. 13 The use... of the long mark (—) for the lengthening of vowels generally short.

b. *attrib.*

c1860 *H. STUART Seaman's Catech.* 66 They are distinguished as... futlocks, top timbers, and lengthening timbers. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* i. 12/2 A 'lengthening-bar'... is an extra brass rod, which fits into the socket in the leg of the compass.

Lengthening (lenh'nin), *pp. a.* [f. LENGTHEN v. + -ING 2.] That lengthens, in senses of the vb.

1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 10 My heart... drags at each remove a lengthening chain. 1797 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Italian* vii, He heard only the lengthening echoes of his own voice. 1865 *J. H. NEWMAN Gerontius* 2 Is this peremptory severance wrought out in lengthening measurements of space? a1872 *B. HARTÉ Lost Gallion* 141 To cut a lengthening story short.

Lengthenment, rare. [f. LENGTHEN v. + -MENT.] The fact of being lengthened.

1814 *Ann. Reg. Chron.* 300 Mr. Park, for the defence, admitted the lengthenment of the risk by [etc.].

Lengthful (lenh'ful), a. *Poet.* (Now rare.) [f. LENGTH sb. + -FUL.] Of great length, long.

c1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xl. 182 He... shooke his lengthfull dart. 1621 *G. SANDYS Ovid's Met.* xiv. (1626) 295 The lengthfull keele. 1715-20 *POPE Iliad* xi. 359 The driver whirls his lengthful thong. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* i. 30 The latest stage Of such a lengthful life!

Lengthily (lenh'li), *adv.* [f. LENGTHY a. + -LY 2.] In a lengthy manner; at length.

1787 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) 11. 334, I have written somewhat lengthily to Mr. Madison. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 729 Informing her very lengthily... to borrow an Americanism... that her father has promised her hand. 1866 *Geo. Eliot F. Holt* ii. xvi. 33 The reasons against it need not be urged lengthily. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 5/4 The case was lengthily and learnedly argued on both sides.

Lengthiness (lenh'iness), [f. LENGTHY a. + -NESS.] The quality of being lengthy; prolixity.



[1812 I. POLLEFEN in *Examiner* 28 Dec. 828/2 (*In pseudo-archaic spelling*) If the plying bee of ordinarie lengthynesse.] 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit., Abr. Petit. Justice* 31 In lengthiness of delay...vying with...the equity courts. 1863 LYTON *Caxtoniana* I. ix. 144 Oratory, like the Drama, abhors lengthiness. 1871 FARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 658 If we want to see lengthiness of language carried out to an extreme and exaggerated development. 1875 MASKELL *Forbes v. 44* Characterised by sharpness and meagreness of form, and lengthiness of proportion.

† **Lengthing**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. LENGTH *v.* + -ING.] = LENGTHENING *vbl. sb.*

† 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (Baptista) 223 Pat tyme of be 3ere...quene bat be dais takis linynghe. c. 1450 *Hotland Howal* 34 Not all thar names to nevyn as now it nocht neid is. It war prolix and lang, and lenyng of space. 1493 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 85 All the resydew of mony...I wyl j be bestowy vpon the lengthyngh of the north yle. 1543 *Privy Purse Exp. Pcess Mary* (1831) 114 Payed to Mabell the goldsmith for the lengthyngh of a girdle of goldsmith worke, and a pomander lxxix. 1595 in *Norw. Antiq. Miscell.* (1883) 11. 330 P4 for the Lengthing of owle bares ij.

**Lengthsome**, *a. rare*. [f. LENGTH *sb.* + -SOME.] Lengthy. Hence **Lengthsomeness**.

1836 in *Fraser's Mag.* (1837) XV. 611 We have here the fanatic Newton's lengthsome letters. 1849 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* IV. iv. 21 This music of the Alleluia at the gradual, in losing its lengthsomeness, also lost its name.

† **Lengthway**, *Obs.* [f. LENGTH *sb.* + WAY.] The direction of the length of something. Only used in advb. phrase (the lengthway of . . .), and attrib. (quasi-adj.) = LENGTHWISE *a.*

1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 121 The three perpendicular length-way sections following. 1763 *Museum Rusticum* I. 3 A notch, in which . . . lies the end of a pole, the length way of the frame.

**Lengthways** (len'pwe'z), *adv.* [f. as prec. with advb. -s.] In the direction of the length.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* M 4 b, Cut lengthways in halves, and applied to the soles of the feete. 1634-5 *BURRINGTON TRAN.* (Chetham Soc.) 45 A long table . . . placed lengthways in an aisle which stands over across the church. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* x. 53 Imagine the horn. . . to be cut lengthways by a very fine saw. 1822 *COLERIDGE Lett., Convers.* etc. xxvi. 11. 68 A hollow tube split lengthways. 1865 *LUBBOCK Preh. Times* xv. (1878) 561 The ornaments of the chiefs are actually pierced lengthways.

† *b.* quasi-*sb. Obs.*

1702 *Providence Rec.* (1894) V. 168 The lengthways of the said land lying Eastward and westward. 1703 *Ibid.* 150 The lengthways of this sd Piece of land last mentioned Also lieth Northward and southward.

**Lengthwise** (len'pwe'z), *adv. and a.* [See -WISE.] **A. adv.** = LENGTHWISE.

c. 1580 *JEFFERIE Bugbears* iii. iii. in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* (1897) 90 Slend thys square stick length-wise into two. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* I. 362 Beginning about two degrees north of the line and so downward length-wise for about a thousand miles. 1842 *Act 5 & 6 Vict.* c. 79 § 13 Allowing for every passenger . . . a space . . . of sixteen inches, measuring in a straight line lengthwise on the front of each seat. 1894 *HALL CAINE Manxman* iv. viii. 228 The child slept, and Grannie put it on the pillow turned lengthwise at Kate's side.

**B. adj.** Following the direction of the length; longitudinal.

1871 *TYLOR Prim. Cult.* I. 112 Lengthwise splits mean going on well. 1878 W. K. CLIFFORD *Dynamics* 132 The component velocity of any point on the [moving] line may be called the lengthwise velocity of the line. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rignarole* 133 That wretched driver . . . was reposing in a sort of doubled-up, lengthwise position.

**Lengthy** (len'pji), *a.* Also *9* lengthy. [f. LENGTH *sb.* + -Y. Before the 19th c. found only in American writers; in many of the early British instances it is referred to as an Americanism.

We have 10 examples from Jefferson between 1782 and 1786; Washington and A. Hamilton also use the word very frequently. T. Paine (quot. 1796), though of English birth, resided much in America.]

Characterized by length; having unusually great length. **a.** Of compositions, speeches, discussions, etc. : Extending to a great length; often with reproachful implication, prolix, tedious. Hence *occas.* of a writer or speaker.

1759 J. ADAMS *Diary* 3 Jan., I grow too minute and lengthy. 1773 *FRANKLIN Lett. Wks.* 1837 V. 190 An unwillingness to read any thing about which [such remote countries as America] if it appears a little lengthy. 1793 *Brit. Critic* Nov. 286 We shall, at all times, with pleasure, receive from our transatlantic brethren real improvements of our common mother-tongue: but we shall hardly be induced to admit such phrases as that at p. 93—"more lengthy", for longer, or more diffuse. 1796 *PAINÉ Writ.* (1895) III. 251 In the mean time the lengthy and drowsy writer of the pieces signed Camillus held himself in reserve to vindicate every thing. 1812 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* VIII. 320 That, to borrow a transatlantic term, may truly be called a lengthy work. 1816 *BENTHAM Chrestomathia* App. Wks. 1843 VIII. 178 One most lengthy and perplex proposition. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 476, I must not be lengthy, though I have hardly skimmed the poems. 1827 *SCOTT Chron. Canongate* Intro. ii. The style of my grandire . . . was rather lengthy, as our American friends say. 1834-43 *SOUTHEY Doctor* clx. (1862) 494 When he publishes what in America would be called a lengthy poem, with lengthy annotations. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xxxviii. This address . . . was unusually lengthy for him. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 379 After much lengthy correspondence. 1871 *FREEMAN Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. iii. 67 The lengthy pleadings in the great suit. 1879 *Geo. Eliot Coll. Breakf.* P. 200 But I grow lengthy.

*b.* said with reference to physical length. *rare* exc. U.S. and *techn.* of animals.

1760 P. COFFIN in *N. E. Hist. & Gen. Register* (1855) IX. 341 There is an Hill . . . the most steep and lengthy to ascend which I have ever seen. 1795 in *W. Guthrie's Syst. Mod. Geog.* II. 330 The lengthy moss, depending on almost every branch. 1803 J. DAVIS *Trav. U.S.* 126 And is Jack Douglas there? said the horseman. He is a great, lengthy fellow. [Author's note: Lengthy is the American for long.] 1806 M. LEWIS in *Lewis & Clark's Exped.* (1893) 594 note, Down a steep and lengthy hill. 1808 *PIKE Sources Mississ.* II. App. (1870) 4 Which would still leave the Arkansas near 800 miles more lengthy than the White river. 1849 *THOREAU Week Concord Rec.* (1894) 248 Many a lengthy reach we've rowed. 1850 *SCOTTSBY Cheever's Whaler.* Adv. vii. (1859) 101 Dealing his blows unsparingly . . . with all the force of his lengthy frame. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xii. 347 On our left . . . rose a lengthy and stupendous cliff line. 1890 'ROLF BOLDBROOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 312 He sees the steers grow glossy of hide, thicker, lengthier, ripen into marketable bullocks. 1893 *Kennel Gaz.* Aug. 213/3 A nice lengthy bitch.

† **Leniate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *leni-s* mild + -ATE.] *trans.* To render mild or soft; to soften, soothe.

1622 *Strangling Gl. Turk* 2 Yet, in these cases, as the Emperor's fury is leniated, they many times escape. 1624 T. SCOTT *Belg. Soldier* 26 Those hearts . . . were leniated with a more justifiable triable [triable?]. 1659 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 15 Others [catharticks] which only by leniating and solving the belly, educe humours.

† **Lenic**, *a. (sb.) Mining. Obs. rare*—1. [? f. Gr. *leni-s* wine-press + -IC.] (See quot.)

1612 S. STURTEVANT *Metallica* 37 Lenicks are peculiar Metallical instruments which worke their operation and effect by pressing, impressioning, or moulding. . . There is great use of these Lenick instruments, for the tempering and commixing of Sea-coale and Stone-coale.

**Lenience** (lɛni'ens), [f. LENIENT: see -ENCE.] Lenient action or behaviour, indulgence.

1796 *ANNA SEWARD Lett.* (1811) IV. 163, I am indebted rather to this skiey-lenience, than to any great decrease in the complaint itself. 1815 *HOBHOUSE Substance Lett.* (1816) II. 211 It will be necessary that this acceptance should be followed up by measures of the utmost lenience. 1826 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 84 To look with lenience on the faults. 1876 *Geo. Eliot Dan. Der.* IV. 185 An ignorant unkindness, the most remote from Deronda's large imaginative lenience towards others.

**Leniency** (lɛni'ensi), [f. LENIENT: see -ENCY.] The quality of being lenient.

1780 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Let.* 9 June, After all the leniency and forbearance of the ministry. 1794 *COLERIDGE Lett.* (1895) I. 71 All the fellows tried to persuade the Master to greater leniency, but in vain. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 392 No leniency towards him could appease his resentment. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Rafes* I. iii. 38 Leniency to malefactors. . . was cruelty to the good and peaceable subjects.

**Lenient** (lɛni'ent), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *lenient-em*, *leniens*, pr. pple. of *lenire* to soothe, f. *lenis* soft, mild.] **A. adj.**

1. Softening, soothing, relaxing, both in a material and immaterial sense; emollient. † *Const. of.* Somewhat arch.

1652 *FRENCH Yorksh. Spa* viii. 74 Taking . . . a little Cassia, or some such lenient medicament. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 659 Lenient of grief and anxious thought. 1732 *ARBUTHNOT Rules of Diet* 271 One should begin with the gentlest [Remedies] at first, as the lenient, relaxing, diluent, demulcent. 1760 *DODD Hymn to Good-Nature* Poems (1767) 4 Touch with the lenient balm of thy soft love . . . the heart morose. 1781 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. (1791) 84 The rapturous God . . . With lenient words her virgin fears disarms. 1805 *FOSTER Ess.* iv. xiii. 251 Softened by the lenient hand of time. 1810 *CRABBE Borough* viii. Wks. 1834 III. 147 Nor these alone possess the lenient power Of soothing life in the desponding hour. 1832 *BRYANT Poems, Hymn to Death* 103 When thy reason . . . taught Thy hand to practise best the lenient art.

2. Of persons, their actions and dispositions, also of an enactment: Indisposed to severity; gentle, mild, tolerant. *Const. to, towards.*

1787 *WINTER Syst. Husb.* 170 The lenient laws of this happy isle do not compel men to get or save. 1828 *D'ISRAELI Chas. I.* I. vi. 153 This venerable Protestant was . . . disgusted at the lenient measures pursued by the Queen. 1832 *HT. MARTINEAU Ella of Carr.* vii. 86 Archie's family thought him much too lenient towards Mr. Callum. 1857 *BUCKLE Civilis.* I. iv. 201 The greatest observer and the most profound thinker is invariably the most lenient judge. 1870 *DICKENS Es. Drodd* xiii. We have so much reason to be very lenient to each other. 1879 *FROUDE Cæsar* xii. 155 Cicero, who was inclined at first to be severe, took on reflection a more lenient view.

† **B. sb.** A soothing appliance; an emollient.

1672 *WISERMAN Wounds* I. ix. 99, I . . . cleansed the wound, and dress him up with lenients. 1684 tr. *Bone's Merc. Compt.* iii. 50 In the Stone in the Kidneys . . . I think it safer to use Lenients. 1767 *GOOCH Treat. Wounds* I. 205 How necessary it may sometimes be found . . . to use lenients and anodynes.

**Leniently** (lɛni'entli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a lenient manner; gently, indulgently.

1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 247 He . . . exhorted his brother to act prudently and leniently. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 33 The tribunal . . . had dealt with him more leniently than his former friends. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1325/1 It is easy to look leniently upon his tortuous diplomacy at the Congress of Westphalia.

**Lenify** (lɛni'ifi), *v.* Also 6-7 *lenefie*, -*ifie*. [f. L. *leni-s* soft, mild + -FY.]

† 1. *trans.* with material object: To relax, make soft or supple (some part of the body); to render (cider) mellow. Also, to mitigate (a physical condition). *Obs.*

1574 *NEWTON Health Mag.* 29 Egges . . . poched . . . do aswage and lenifie it [the lower part of the belly]. 1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 49 Oyle of Elder-flowers doth lenifie and purge the skin. a 1640 *JACKSON Creed* x. xxi. § 7 He must . . . enforce himself . . . to lenify the rotten sores of their ulcerous consciences. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* ix, The Mucilage [of Fleawort] . . . helps to lenifie the drynesse of the mouth and throat. 1664 *EVELYN Pomona* Gen. Advt. (1729) 95 Two or three Eggs whole put into an Hoghead of Cider . . . sometimes rarely lenifies and gentlifies it. 1694 *SALMON Bale's Dispens.* i. (1713) 250 It is an excellent Pectoral . . . lenifies Roughness, takes away Hoarseness.

*absol.* 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 145 The uses of this [Emulsion] are great . . . summarily to Lenify, Supple. 1712 tr. *Poet's Hist. Drugs* I. 57 Unrefined [Sugar] to levigate and lenify.

2. With immaterial object: To assuage, mitigate, soften, soothe (pain, suffering, etc.). Also, to mitigate (a sentence). Now *rare*.

1568 tr. *P. Martyr's Comm. Rom.* 355 The feare is eyther lenified, or els sometimes utterly layd away. 1569 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* (1575) II. Ep. Ded., Musike . . . lenifyeth sorrowe. 1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* 76 She hung about his knees, and . . . desired him the sentence might be lenified. 1622 *FLETCHER Sp. Curate* iv. v, This Cataplasme of a well coven'd Lawyer, laid to my stomach, lenifies my Fever. 1656 *BAXTER Reformed Pastor* 47 Lenifie their minds by a deprecation of offence in a word. 1681 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) III. 260 Lord Treasurer Clifford . . . could not endure I should lenify my style. 1697 *DRYDEN Amind* xii. 594 These first infused, to Lenifie the pain. 1707 *Kofter. upon Kidnicke* 184 To lenifie the ill Humour of our Slanderers. 1882 *Col. Hords* 786 She was able to look on the whole blunder with calmness, lenified in the humility it brought.

Hence **Lenifying** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 36 It hath a lenifying and anodine quality. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 51 Cow milke . . . is . . . proper for . . . all manner of Lenifying. 1650 *BAXTER Saints' K.* II. (1654) 259 The lenifying of exasperated and exulcerated minds. 1662 H. STURB *Ind. Nectar* iii. 37 This he reputes to be hot and moist, and of a lenifying nature. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 177 The Fat of a Trout is of a lenifying and dissolving Nature.

† **Leniment**, *Obs. rare*—*o.* [ad. L. *leniment-um*, f. *lenire* (see LENITIVE).]

1623 *COCKERAM, Leniment*, an asswaging, an appeasing.

† **Lenition**, *Obs. rare*—1. [as if ad. L. \**lenition-em*, n. of action f. *lenire* (see next).] An assuaging, a mitigation.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therap.* Fijij b, But of the cure of plegmon by barly meale is sooner lenition than curacyon.

**Lenitive** (lenitiv), *a. and sb.* Also 7 *lenative*, *lenetive*; also *corruptly* lenety, lenity. [ad. med. L. *lenitivus* (cf. F. *lenitif*), f. L. *lenire* to soften, assuage, soothe. In sense 2, taken as if f. *LENITY* + -IVE.] **A. adj.**

1. Of medicines and medical appliances: Tending to allay or soften; mitigating, soothing; gently laxative; esp. in *lenitive electuary*.

1543 *TRAHERON Vigo's Chirurg.* 100 b/2 Lenitive clysters & suppositories. 1562 W. TURNER *Bathes* 10 Cassia fistula or suche lykwise lenitive or gentell purger. 1610 *MARKHAM Masterp.* i. xcii. 179 This [glisten] is lenitive and a great easer of paine. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* ii. ii. 11. (1651) 237 Where nature is defective, art must supply, by those lenitive electuaries [etc.]. c. 1623 *LODGE Poore Mans Talent* (1881) 43 A Clister lenety made of the decoction of mallowes [etc.]. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* v. xix. 4.6 As if he meant to cure a gangren'd arm with a lenitive plaster. 1684 tr. *Bone's Merc. Compt.* iii. 52 Lenitive Purgers should be made use of. 1732 *ARBUTHNOT Rules of Diet* i. 246 Apples are likewise pectoral, cooling, and lenitive. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 192 The pulp of Cassia, alone or in the compound of lenitive electuary.

† 2. Of persons, their dispositions, etc.: Displaying leniency, gentle. *Obs.*

1620 *Svetnam Arraign'd* (1880) 78 Old Iago is a froward Lord, Honest but lenative. 1625 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* II. 1848 Taking some advantage of the lenative and tractable disposition of the Emperour. a 1652 *BROME Love-sick* Crt. i. i, He has been Too long too lenitive. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* x. Ded., Such Writers . . . use the most lenitive language in expressing distastfull matter.

**B. sb.**

1. A lenitive medicine or appliance. Also *fig.*

1563 T. GALE *Euchirid.* 14 (Stanf.) Suppositorie, clyster or lenitie lenytine. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* i. pr. vi. 18, I will assay a while therfore with lenities, & meane fomentations. 1641 *EARL MONM. tr. Biordi's Chir. Warres* iv. 87 The gangren'd sores of their soules were not to be cured by Lenities. 1681 *DRYDEN Abs. & Achit.* 926 But Lenitives fomented the Disease. c. 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* v. iii. (1734) 137 It is so gentle a Lenitive, that three times the Quantity they usually give, will hardly move any Horse. 1751 *EARL ORRERY Remarks Swift* (1752) 74 The gentle lenitives of virtue . . . might have proved healing ingredients to so deep . . . a wound. 1788 *New Lond. Mag.* 429 He demanded a lenitive which would put fire into the wound. 1822 *LAMB Ella Ser.* I. *Praise Chimmeyst.*, Nature . . . caused to grow out of the earth her sassafras for a sweet lenitive. 1860 *MOTLEY Netherl.* (1868) II. xv. 240 Festering wounds had more need of corrosives than lenitives.

2. Anything that softens or soothes; a palliative.

1614 A. JACKSON (title) *Sorrow's Lenitive*. 1640 *HOWELL Dodona's G.* (1645) 72 Soul-soothing Lenitives of the Gospel. 1677 *HALE Contempl.* II. 179 He hath under his greatest Misery the Lenitive of Hope. 1715 tr. *Cless D'Annoy's Wks.* 161 If such an enormous Crime can admit of any Lenitive. 1743 *FIELDING Journey* i. xxi, It wants the lenitive which palliates and softens every other calamity. 1781 *MAO. D'ARBLAY Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 12 Nov., This consanguineous fondness . . . I consider . . . one of the lenitives of life. 1825 R. HALL *Wks.* (1833) I. 376 Friendship . . . the lenitive of our Sorrows and the multiplier of our joys. 1878



DOWNEN *Stud. Lit.* 412 Against the artificial he used the artificial as a lenitive. 1891 *SHORTHOUSE Blanche Lady F.* 205 Mundane prosperity, which is a wonderful lenitive to some natures.

Hence **Lenitively** adv., **Lenitiveness**.

a 1627 MIDDLETON *Anything for Quiet L.* 1. i. Vet should these waste you but lenitively. 1726 *PENN Life Wks.* 1. 37 All Laws are to be considered Strictly and Literally, or more Explanatorily and Lenitively. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lenitiveness*, softening or assuaging Quality.

**Lenitude** (len'itūd), rare. [ad. L. *lenitudo*, f. *lenis* soft, mild.] †a. In a material sense: Smoothness. Obs. b. = LENITY (in the first quot. perh. misused for lenitude).

1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. & Thess.* (1629) 269 Lenitude, rather than lenity of Magistrates. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lenitude*, the same [as *Lenity*]. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 34 Some [purge] by lenitude as viscid. . . medicaments.

**Lenity** (leniti). Also 6-7 lenitie. [ad. OF. *lenité* or L. *lenitāt-em*, *lenitās*, f. *lenis* soft, mild.] Mildness, gentleness, mercifulness (in disposition or behaviour). Also, an instance of this.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Frasin. Par. Mark* xii. 1-8 But they now made worse through his lenity and gentleness, cast stones at him. 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) 1. 300 Hee is the verie soule of lenitie. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. ii. 103 A little more lenitie to Lecherie. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 6 That he do not there exercise lenitie, where the case requireth severity. 1649 BR. REYNOLDS *Mosea* v. 38 Such stiffness and sownesse as is inconsistent with the lenity of holiness. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus' Mor.* (1737) xvi. If I indulge, and not chastise my Boy, My Lenity his Morals may destroy. a 1711 KEN *Lett. Wks.* (1838) 93 To apply such ghostly lenities to her sorrow, as may set her at ease. 1748 BUTLER *Serm. Wks.* 1874 II. 308 It is said, that our common fault towards the poor is . . . too great lenity and indulgence. 1779 JEFFERSON *Corr. Wks.* 1859 I. 234 If it produces a proper lenity to our citizens in captivity, it will have the effect we meant. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Faunt.* i. 13 Shall we, as Christians, wish to creep under the shelter of a corrupt lenity? 1853 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* lviii. Lenity to the prisoners would be the signal of attack for all its enemies.

**Lenity**, obs. incorrect form of LENITIVE.

**Lenn**, **Lenner**, obs. ff. *LEND sh.2, v.2*, *LENDER*.

**Lenness**, **Lennet**, obs. ff. *LEANNESSE*, *LINNET*.

**Lennilite** (lenil'it). *Min.* [f. *Lenini* in Pennsylvania, the locality where it was found + *-LITE*.]

A greenish variety of orthoclase.

1866 *Proc. Philad. Acad.* 110 'Lennilite'. 1868 DANA *Min.* 356 *Lea* has named . . . a greenish orthoclase . . . Lennilite.

**Lennow**, a. Obs. exc. dial. Also 7 lenow.

9 dial. *lennaow*. [Of obscure origin; the Lancashire dialect has *lennock* in the same sense (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*.) Flabby, limp.

1859 R. ROBINSON *Godd. Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) 61 My lennow limes grow dry and stiff. 1611 COTGR., *Gavache*, lennow, flaggie, limber. 1616 SUREL. & MARKS. *Country Farme* 607 The branch falleth broad, lenow, and soft. 1882 W. WORCESTER *Gloss. s.v.* When I were young an' lennow I'd a gambolled over that stile like one o'clock.

**Lennthe**, obs. form of LENGTH.

**Leno** (lēno). [Possibly a corruption of F. *linon* (pronounced linon).] A kind of cotton gauze, used for caps, veils, curtains, etc. Also attrih.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 383 Twenty year ago . . . I bought a lot of 'leno' cheap—it was just about going out of fashion for caps then. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* ix. (1874) 83 The broad leno lappets of her cap thrown off from her face. 1881 G. MACDONALD *Mary Marston* I. ii. 38 He looked up from a piece of leno he was smoothing out. 1894 *Daily News* 2 June 5/3 A large space cut away . . . and filled in with fine net or leno.

† **Lenocinant**, a. Obs. [ad. L. *lēnocinant-em*, pr. pple. of *lēnocināri* to pander, wheedle, f. *lēno* pander.] Enticing to evil.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xv. 52 Animated and emboldened by the counsel or example of their lenocinant leaders. 1848 in CRAIG; hence in later Dicts.

† **Lenocinate**, v. Obs. rare. [f. L. *lēnocināt-*, ppl. stem of *lēnocināri*; see prec.] intr. To wheedle. Hence † **Lenocinating** ppl. a.

1609 BR. W. BARLOW *Ans. Nameless Cath.* 305 Bellarmine (the lenocinating Pander to the Whore of Babylon).

† **Lenociny**. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *lēnocinium* allurements, f. *leno* pander.] An enticing medicine.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 140 We mix benevolent lenocinies with purgatives.

† **Lenonian**, a. Obs. rare-0. [f. L. *lēnōni-us* (f. *lēno* a bawd) + *-AN-*.] 'Belonging to a bawd'. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

**Lenow**, variant of LENNOW Obs.

**Lens** (lenz). Pl. *lenses*; also 8 *lens*, *lens's*, and in Latin form *lentes*. [a. L. *lens* lentil, from the similarity in form.]

1. A piece of glass, or other transparent substance, with two curved surfaces, or one plane and one curved surface, serving to cause regular convergence or divergence of the rays of light passing through it.

Now sometimes applied to analogous contrivances for producing similar effects on radiations other than those of light, as in *acoustic lens*, *electric lens*.

1693 E. HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* No. 205, 960 Finding the focus of any sort of lens. 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* i. (1721) 8 A Glass spherically Convex on both sides (usually called a Lens). *Ibid.* 57 According to the difference of the Lenses, I used various distances. 1719 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.*

XXX. 1017 Telescopes made up of Convex Lenses. 1726 T. Gregory's *Astron.* I. 337 By the help of Speculums or Lenses. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 385 He elaps his lens, if haply they may see. Close to the part where vision ought to be. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* v. § 51. 45 Images are formed by lenses in the very same manner as they are formed by mirrors. c 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sci.* I. 65/1 The Coddington lens is an equally valuable little microscope. 1881 ROUTLEDGE *Science* xii. 279 The property of a lens to form an image depends upon its power of refracting the rays of light.

b. *spec.* A lens or combination of lenses used in photography.

1841 FOX TALBOT in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* IV. 313 The object lens. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 258/1 So thoroughly has this region been set forth by the pen and the pencil and the lens.

2. *Anat.* a. = *crystalline lens* (see CRYSTALLINE a. 6). b. One of the facets of a compound eye.

a. 1719 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (1722) s.v. 1806 *Med. Jur.* XV. 106 Indistinct vision . . . can only be remedied by the depression of the lens. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 96 It is this artery . . . that is to be avoided when the needle is used to depress the lens. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 54 Except in Owls and aquatic Birds, the lens is flat.

b. 1868 DUNCAN *Insect World* Intro. 2 Eyes [of insects] composed of many lenses.

3. *attrib. and Comb.* as (sense 1, 1 b) *lens-shutter*, *-tube*; *lens-like*, *-shaped* adjs.; (sense 2) *lens-cap-sule*, *-matter*, *-sector*; *lens-eye* = 2 b; *lens-form* = LENTIFORM.

1874 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* 128 The 'lens-capsule' may be so tough that the point of the needle will puncture but not lacerate it. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 769/1 The 'lens-eyes' of insects. 1879 *Fam. Plants* I. 16 Seeds solitary, 'lens-form'. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 660/1 It [i.e. the facet] is convex on its external and internal surface, or 'lens-like'. 1874 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* 157 In cases where there is some 'lens' matter enclosed between the anterior and posterior layers of the capsule. 1879 *Rep. St. George's Hosp.* IX. 484 A zone of central opacity in each lens, with the normal 'lens-sectors' strongly marked therein. 1839 LINDLEY *Intro. Bot.* (ed. 3) 447 'Lens-shaped' . . . resembling a double convex lens; as the seeds of Anaranthus. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Diatomycetes* 365 The conical points expand into lens-shaped . . . discs. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 158 Your 'lens shutter' note book and other trifles are bestowed in your pockets. 1890 *Ibid.* III. 198 The hood is . . . arranged to slide out and in on the 'lens tube'.

Hence **Lensed** a., provided with a lens or lenses. **Lenless** a., having no lens or lenses.

1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 274 If you eye him narrowly through the many-lensed lorgnette. 1892 *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 Oct. 431/3 An eye lensed like a microscope, though also lensed like yours and mine. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jakob's Clin. Diagn.* i. (ed. 4) 80 The lensless spectroscopic consists of two tubes.

† **Lense**, v. Obs. [OE. *hlēnsian*, f. *hlēne* lean; cf. *hlēnsian* to cleanse.] a. *trans.* To make lean; to macerate. b. *intr.* To become lean.

a 1000 in Napier *OE. Glosses* 32/1156 *Macern*, ic hlēnsize. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 147 Mon lenseð his fleis hwene he him sefð lute to etene and lesse to drinke. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 207 Mannes lichame hlēnsið [*Lamb. MS.* lenseð] iwis, þenne me hine pined mid hunger and mid þurste.

Hence † **Lensing** vbl. sb., macerating.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 147 Ac he muneð us an oðer rode to berene þat is innemed *Curius maceratio* fleises lensing. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 207 An oðer [rode]. . . þat is cleped *Curius maceratio* þat is lichames hlēnsing.

† **Lensher**. Obs. App. early Sc. f. LANDSHARD. 1672 *Sc. Acts Chas.* II (1820) VII. 130 2 Lenshers, aqueducts . . . water workes, and others vsefull and necessary for winning and vpholding of the saids coalls & coalheughes.

**Lent** (lent), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 3-5 *leinte*, *leynte*, 4-6 *lente*, 6- *lent*. [Shortened from LENTEN.]

1. The season of spring. Obs. exc. in Comb. (see 4). c 1275 *Lav. 30626* Par after com leinte [c 1205 leinten] and dages gonne longy. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 107 Þe evenes of þe day and of þe nyȝt is ones in þe Lente, and eft in heruest.

2. *Ecl.* The period including 40 weekdays extending from Ash-Wednesday to Easter-eve, observed as a time of fasting and penitence, in commemoration of Our Lord's fasting in the wilderness. † Also *Clean Lent*.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 229/352 Fram þulke tyme forto in leinte no lond buye ne seise. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. XIII. 350 As wel in lente as oute of lente. c 1400 A. DAVY *Dreams* 117 On Wednesdays in clene leinte. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 12 An ȝif it be in lente, lef þe ȝolkys of Eyroun. 1527 *Warden's Acc. Morebath, Devon.* The 2 Sonday in clene Lente. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 241 The first Sondaie in Lent, Stephyn Gardiner Bishop of Winchester, preached at Pauls crosse. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 143 An old Hare hoare is very good meat in Lent. 1616 R. C. TIRRES *Whistle* IV. 1434 Cocus . . . hath an intent, To curry favour, to dresse meat in Lent. 1769 GRAY in *Corr. with Nicholls* (1843) 87 Palgrave keeps Lent at home, and wants to be asked to break it. 1797-1809 COLERIDGE *Three Graves* xix. Ellen always kept her church All church-days during Lent. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 46 Many a cargo of salt cod for Lent . . . was there.

b. An instance of this; the Lent of some specified year.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 251 But þe nexte Lente [MSS. a and ß leynite] þerafter he wente into Normandie. 1538 COVERDALE *N. T.* *Deo. to Cromwell*. This last lent I dyd with all humbleness directe an Epistle vnto the kynges most noble grace. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 376 What is a loynt of Mutton, or two, in a whole Lent? 1740 GRAY *Lett. Poems* (1775) 78 The diversions of a Florentine Lent. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Sim. Styl.* 179 If it may be, fast Whole Lents, and pray.

c. *transf.* (cf. 3 b) and *fig.*

1598 TOSTE *Alba* (1880) 102 The Carnouale of my sweet Love is past, Now comes the Lent of my long Hate at last. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* A ii, Spice sweetens White-meats Lent. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage, Descr. India* (1864) 157 After that weeke of cleane Lent without eating or drinking. 1634 BR. HALL *Charac. Man* (1635) 6 If, in the former, there be a sad Lent of mortification; there is in the latter, a cheerful Easter of our raising and exaltation. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xiii. 408 He is half starv'd in the lent of a long vacation. 1660 MILTON *Free Commu.* Wks. 1851 V. 421 Before so long a Lent of Servitude, they may permit us a little Shroving-time first wherein to speak freely. 1713 SWIFT *Calenus & Van.* 90 There live with daggled mermaids pent, And keep on fish perpetual lent.

d. *pl.* At Cambridge: The Lent-term boat-races. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Feb. 11/2 In the Lents' on Saturday both Jesus and Trinity Hall pursued their victorious career.

† 3. In extended senses. a. A period of forty days, esp. in *lent of pardon*, an indulgence of forty days.

1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 158 b/2 There is seven yere and seven lentyngs of pardon. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 146 And about this is grauntyd xxviii. C. yere of pardon, and the myrtis of as many lentyngs or karyns. 1535 *Godly Primer* Admon. to Rdr., Promising moche grace, and many yeres, dayes, and lentes of pardon.

† b. A period of fasting prescribed by any religious system. Obs.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Eng. Wks.* (1880) 41 Þo holy lenten þat bygyneþ fro þe twelwe day of cristemasse to þe fulle fourti daies. 1555 EDEEN *Decades* 99 They have obserued a longer and sharper lent then euer yowre holiness inoynded. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 541 They observe their houres, and two Fastis or Lents. 1653 GREAVES *Scraglio* 143 The Ramazan being ended, which is their day-lent. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Ctesse [Bristol]* Lett. 1887 I. 241 Their lents . . . are at least seven months in every year. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* The ancient Latin monks had three Lents; the grand Lent before Easter; another before Christmas, called the Lent of St. Martin; and a third after Whitsunday, called the Lent of St. John Baptist; each of which consisted of forty days. 1757 HUME *Ess. Nat. Hist. Relig.* (1817) II. 446 The four lents of the Muscovites. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xlviii. (1788) IV. 604 Five annual lents, during which both the clergy and laity abstain . . . even from the taste of wine [etc.].

4. *attrib. and Comb.* as (sense 1) *lent-corn*, *-crop*, *-grain*; *lent-sown* adj.; (sense 2) *Lent-diet*, *-fast*, *-meal*, *-provisions*, *-season*, *-seed*, *-sermon*, *-stuff*, *-time*; † *Lent-cloth*, a cloth hung before images in Lent; *lent-lily*, (a) the yellow daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*; (b) adj. of the colour of this flower; *lent-rose* = *lent-lily* (a); also, in S. Devon, *N. biflorus* (Britten & Holland); **Lent-term** (at the Universities), the term in which Lent falls.

1495-6 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 45 Pro annis pro le 'lenticolo coram S. Nich. Ep. iijid., et pro fractura eiusdem iijid. 1552 *Intr. Ch. Goods* (Surtees) 44 One great clothe of canves cauled Lente clothe. 1523 FITZGERA. *Inst.* § 148 Vnto the tyme that thou have sowen agayne thy wynter-corne & thy 'lente-corne. 1889 M. W. LINC. *Gloss.* *Lent-corn*, barley and oats; also beans, if sown in the spring. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* II. 1. 113 Whether it be a Wheat, or 'Lent-Crop, that is set on the Soils, Rolling is one main Preservative of such a Crop. 1855 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 721/2 *Breach or Lent Crops* (*East Eng. &c.*), all spring crops. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 286 In a 'Lent Diet People commonly fall away. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* II. 58 And the like also for the different manner of observing the 'Lent-fast in respect of the time. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* II. 1. 55 The two first [sc. Barley and Pease] as well as Oats, etc. are called 'Lent-Grains, as being to be sown about Lent time. 1866 *Lousdale Gloss.* *Lent-grain*, the spring crops. 1826-7 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hom.* (1846) II. 364 The early daffodil was 'Lent-lily. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lyn.* 911 A silk pavilion. . . all Lent-lily in hue. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 67 Ete nu 'leinte mete and enes o dai. 1403 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 375 b/1 In aduent he ete neuer but lente mete. 1663-4 PEPYS *Diary* to Feb. My wife . . . being with my aunt Wight to day to buy 'Lent provisions. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. Eng. I.* 328 'Lent rose . . . the Narcissus or Daffodil. 1573 BARET *Alb. L.* 284 'Lent season, *quadragesima*. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. XIII. 190 Lynne-seed and lik-seed and 'lente-seedes alle. a 1695 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (1899) III. 178 And therein doth the Vicechancellor sit, to heare the 'Lent-sermons preached. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 539/2 The dryness of April and May was against the vegetation of the 'Lent-sown seed. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* lvi. (1878) 37 Take shipping or ride 'Lent stuff to provide. 1721 AMHERST *Terraz Fil.* No. 42 (1754) 223 These disputations . . . are so order'd, that they last all 'Lent-time.

† **Lent**, sb.<sup>2</sup> Obs. Also *lente*. [ad. L. *lent-em*, *lens*.] *collect. sing.* Lentils.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* iv. 9 Take thou to thee whete, and barley, and bene, and lent. 1388 = 2 *Kings* xxiii. 11 For-sothe there was a feed ful of lente.

**Lent**, sb.<sup>3</sup> Obs. exc. dial. Also 5 *lente*, 7 *lenth*, 9 *length*. [f. *lent*, pa. pple. of LEND.] The action of lending; loan.

14. . in Arnolde *Chron.* 281 That for y<sup>e</sup> most part the conuenable sason of themploynage of the good lente was passed. 1646 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1853) II. 163 Major Nehemiah Bourne . . . is granted ye lent of one drake from Dorchester. 1682-3 *Hartland Ch. Acc.* (Hartland Gloss.), Pd for the lent of two sarges 15. 6d. a 1704 DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 163 Thanking him exceedingly for the lent thereof. 1740 WELLS *Life Pocock* (1816) I. 207 Upon the lent of Mr. Pocock's copy. 1797-1805 S. & H. LEE *Canterb.* 7. III. 456 Owens offered him the lent of his scythe. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Lent*, length, the loan of a thing.



**Lent** (lent), *a.* Also *lente*. [*a. F. lent*, ad. *L. lent-us*.]

† **1.** Slow, sluggish; said esp. of a fever, a fire. *Obs.* 14. in *Lafranc's Cirurg.* (1893) 299 note. Boile hit with a lente fyre. 1590 *BARROUGH Meth. Phisick* 392 Make a distillation with a lente and soft fire. 1610 *B. JONSON Alch. iii. ii.* We must now encrease Our fire to *Ignis ardens*, where are past *Finus equinus*, *Balnei*, *Cincriis*, And all those lenter heates. 1658 *BAILLIE in D. Lloyd Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 36/2 A lent fever and defluxion. 1662 — *Zett. & Fruts.* (Bannatyne Club) 111. 433 The last trick they have fallen on, to usurp the Magistracie, is... to get the deacons... created of their side;... but this lent-way does no satisfie. 1732 *ARBUOTHNOT Rules of Diet* (1736) 342 A continual Lent-Fever, with Rigors invading with uncertain Periods.

† **2.** quasi-*sb.* Slowness, delay. *Obs.* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2561 Without lent, They wesh and to mete went.

**2. Mus. = LENTO.** Now rare. 1724 [see LENTO]. 1726 *BAILEY, Lent* [in *Musick Books*] denotes a slow Movement, and signifies much the same as *largo*. 1876 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms, Lent* (*F.*), Slow, *lento*. 1882 *JAS. WALKER Janet to Auld Reekie*, etc. 31 Wha played like thee a lente solo, Reel or Strathspey.

**Lent** (lent), *pple. a.* Also 4-5 *lant* *v.* [*pple. of LEND v.2*]. In senses of the *vb.* *LEND*. (Formerly often used where we should now say 'borrowed'.)

13. — *S. Erkenwilde* 192 in *Horstm. Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 270 He [the dead man] dryues owte wordes burgh sum lant goste, lyfe of hyme fat al redes. 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) xxxviii, For gud his butte a lante lone, Sum tyme men haue hit, sum tyme none. 1560 *BECON New Catech.* Wks. 1564 I. 402 Examples... which may ascertain vs of this liberality and lent good wil of God toward us. 1619 *C. BROOKE Ghost Rich.* III. H. 3. In happy howe, I paid th' arrearages of his lent Good. 1631 *A. CRAIGIE Pilgr. & Heremite* 5 When pale Ladie Luna, with her lent light, Through the dawning of the Day was driven to depart.

† **Lent**, *v. Obs.* [*f. lent*, *obs. pa. pple. of LEAN v.1*]. *intr.* To lean.

1658 *A. Fox Wurts' Surg.* v. 363 A Child overturning himself or leaning backward... may soon get hurt.

**Lent**, *obs. pa. t. and pple. of LEAN v.1*

**-lent**, suffix, occurring in adjs. from Latin. The *l.* ending *-lentus* (which in some words has an alternative form *-lens*) has approximately the sense of the Eng. *-FUL*. It is believed to have been orig. a compound, formed by the addition of the suffix *-ento*, *-ent* (cf. *cruentus* gory) to derivative stems in *-lo* or *-li*; these stems, however, have not been preserved (exc. in the case of *gracilis* slender, whence *gracilentus* †gracilent), and in classical times *-lentus* was a productive suffix. Normally it is preceded by *u*, as in *turbulentus* turbulent, *pulverulentus* pulverulent (see *-ULENT*); but there are a few cases in which the stem-vowel of the primary *sb.* appears, as *pestilentus* (*-lens*) pestilent, *f. pestis* plague, and some which have an unexplained *o*, as *violentus* (*-lens*) violent, *f. vi-s* force (cf. *violare* to violate), *sanguinolentus* bloody, *f. sanguin-*, *sanguis* blood.

† **Lentally**, *Her. Obs.* [Origin and meaning obscure.] (See *quots.*)

1485 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* b. iij b. *Lentalli* is calde in armys whan y<sup>e</sup> cootarmure is Endentid with .ij. dyuerse colouris in the berde of the cootarmure. 1564 *LEIGH Armorie* (1597) 79 He beareth Ermine and Ermines parted per Fesse dented. This is called Lentally. 1586 *FERRIS Blaz. Gentrie* 208 The second manner of Endentelies, was called Lentally, and that was, an indenting of the coate with two diuers collors in the bend of the coate-armour.

† **Lentamente** (*lente'mente*), *adv. Mus.* [*It. f. lento* slow.]. Slowly, in slow time.

1762 *STERN Tr. Shandy VI. xi.* What Yorick could mean by the words *lente'mente*, *—tenuit* [sic], *—grave*, and sometimes *adagio*, — as applied to theological compositions... I dare not venture to guess. 1876 in *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms, Lentamente*.

† **Lentando** (*lenta'ndo*), *Mus.* [*It. pr. pple. of lentare* to become slow.]. A direction to the performer to play more and more slowly.

1854 *J. W. MOORE Encycl. Mus.*, *Lentando*, a word indicating that the notes over which it is written are to be played, from the first to the last, with increasing slowness.

† **Lented**, *pple. a. Obs. rare* — 1. [*f. LENT sb.1* + *-ED*]. That shows traces of Lent or fasting; emaciated.

1594 *WILLOBIE Avisa* (1880) 94 Well met friend Harry, what's the cause You looke so pale with Lented cheeks?

**Lenten** (lent'n), *sb. and a.* Forms: *a.* 1 *lenten*, *leng(e)ten*, *lenten*, *-on*, 2 *leng-*, *lengten*, 2-3 *leinten*, 3 *læncten*, *Orm. lenn-*, *tenn*, 4 *lente*, *-in*, *-our*, 4-5 *lente*, 5 *lenty* (*ne*, 5-7 *lenton*, 4- *lenten*). *B. Sc. and north.* 4 *lentyne*, *lentrine*, 4-5 *lentryn* (*e*, 4-6, 9 *lentrin*, *lentrone*, 5 *lentrone*, *lentryn*, 6 *lentrin*, *lentrane*, *lentrin*, *lentrin(e)*, *lentrone*, 6-7 *lentrone*. [*OE. lēcten* str. masc. corresponds to *MDa. lēctin*, *OHG. lēctizūn* (*mānūth*), shortened *lēctin*; app. a derivative or a compound of the shorter synonym which appears as *MLG.*, *MDa.*, *Du. lente* fem., *OHG. langiz*, *langaz* str. masc. (*MHG. langez*, mod. *Ger. dialects langis*, VOL. VI.

etc.), also *OHG. lenzo* wk. masc. (*MHG. lenze*, mod. *G. lenz*). The shorter form (? *OTent.* type \**laygito*, \**laygiton* —) seems to be a derivative of \**laygo* — *Long a.*, and may possibly have reference to the lengthening of the days as characterizing the season of spring. It is doubtful whether the ending of the longer form is a mere derivative suffix, or whether it represents an *OTent.* \**tinoda*, cognate with \**tinō* in *Goth. sinteins* daily, and with *Skr. dina*, *OSl. dñt*, *Lith. dñd* day.

The ecclesiastical sense of the word is peculiar to Eng.; in the other *Tent.* langs. the only sense is 'spring'. As an ordinary *sb.* *lenten* has been superseded by the shortened form *LENT sb.1*; but the longer form has survived in attributive use, and is now apprehended as an *adj.*, as if *f. lent* + *-ENT*.

With the *β* forms cf. the *ONorthumbrian fēru* = *WS. fēren*, *fēstern* = *fēsten*, *wēstern* = *wēsten*.]

† **A.** As separate *sb.* *Obs.*; superseded by *LENT sb.1*

**1. Spring; = LENT sb.1** 1. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* 11. 148 Nis nan blodlaestid swa god swa on forewærdre lēntene. 1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* (1886) IX. 262 On langtene ecrean and implan. 1200 *ORMIN* 8891 Ilke Lēntenna forein þe33 Till fersalæness chesstre A3 att te Passkemesseday3. 1205 [see *LENT sb.1*]. 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* 43 Lēnten ys come with love to tounē.

**2. = LENT sb.1** 2. Also *clean lēnten*. *Lenten's day*; ? *Easter-day*.

*a.* 1023 *WULSTAN Hom.* lviii. (Napier) 305 Þe ma, þe man mot on lēntene... flasces brucan. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 70 Holded silence... lēnten þreo dawes. 1340 *AYCUB* 175 Efterward ine one time þanne in an-opre ase in lēnten oþer in ane hepe messeday. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 106 Ye secounde [morwespēche] shal bene ye first sunday of lēntene. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xiv. 81 To lene ne to lere ne lēntenes to faste. 14... *Customs Malton in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 60 Excepydd Burgesse þe sellys heryng in Lēntyn. 1450 *MYRC* 75 Lēnte he forget by lēntenes day [i.e. ester day]. 1492 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 74, I wole that the seyd priest abyde in Rome alle Lēnton. 1513 *BRODSIAW St. Werburge* 1. 2083 Truly for to faste the holy tyme of Lēnton. 1553 *BECON Reliques of Rome* (1563) 244 The fyrst Sunday in cleane lēnton.

*β.* 1375 *BARROUR Bruce* x. 815 Fra the lentyne, that is to say, Quhill forouth the Saint Iohnnis ines. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints xviii. (Egipciane)* 1135 Þe next lēntyn, quhen begonnyn was þe fastine. 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* vii. xvii. 2698 At Sayntandrewys than bad he, And held lēns Lēntyn in reawte. 1470 *HENKYNOM Mor. Fob. ix. (Wolf & Fox)* viii. 'Schir', said the fox, 'it is lēntene, ye see; I can not fische'. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xii. 1 Off Lēntren in the first mornyn. 1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. xxiv, Passand, in the tyme of Lēntroun, thowt the seis Mediterrane, ay selland thair fische. 1562 *WYNTON Cert. Tractates* iii. Wks. 1888 I. 27 The seirle abstinence of fourty dayis afore Pasche, callit Lēntren. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 7 On a Sabbath day in the tyme of Lēntren.

**B. attrib. and as adj.**

**1.** Of or pertaining to Lent, observed or taking place in Lent, as in *Lenten day*, *discipline*, *fast*, *indult*, *lecture*, *pastoral*, *penance*, *sermon*, *tide*, *time*.

1020 *Rule St. Benet* xli. (Logeman) 73 On lēntene fēsten oð eastran. 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboke in Anglia* (1885) V. 111. 312 Uer ys lēntene tīth. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 In lēntene tyme uilic mon gād to scriffe. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12921 Til he had fasten his lēntende. 1532 *MORE Confut. Tyndale* Wks. 514/1 By these tradicions haue we the holy Lēnton faste. 1563 *WYNTON Four Score Three Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 127 Quhy obeyt 3e nocht 3our selfis the last lēntene tyme 3our inagistrats. 1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 46 Sermones hee had taught befor the hail Lēntentyde preceding. 1610 *WILLET Hexapla Dan.* 39 Pintus vpon this example groundeth the lēnten-fast of 40 daies. 1628 *W. PEMBLE Worthy Receiv. Lord's Supper* 16 As Popish Postillurs and Preachers doe in their Lēnton Sermons. 1638 *SHIRLEY Duke's Mistress* ii. C4. To read morall virtue, And lēnton Lectures to you. 1644 *MILTON Areop.* (Arb.) 42 And perhaps it was the same polittick drift that the Diuill whipt St. Jerom in a lēnten dream, for reading Cicero. 1703 *MAUNDRELL Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 75 'This being the day in which their Lēnten disciplines expir'd. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* ii. lxxviii, Yet mark their mirth — ere lēnten daies begin. 1876 *SPURGEON Commenting* 94 To listen to these sermons must haue afforded a suitable Lēnten penance to those who went to church to hear them. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 440 The Lēnten Pastoral Letters of the Catholic Bishops have appeared.

**2.** Such as is appropriate to Lent; hence of provisions, diet, etc., such as may be used in Lent, meagre; of clothing, expression of countenance, etc., mournful-looking, dismal.

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* II. *Descr. Scot.* 7/2 For the Lēnton prouision of such nations as lie vpon the Levant seas. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* i. v. 9 A good lēnton answer. 1602 — *Ham.* ii. ii. 329 To thinke, my Lord, if you delight not in Man, what Lēnton entertainment the Players shall receive from you. 1613 *BEAUM. & FL. Honest Man's Fort.* iv. i, Who can reade In thy pale face, dead eye, or lēnten shute, The liberty they ever giving hand Hath bought for others. 1660-61 *PEPYS Diary* to Mar. Dined at home on a poor Lēnton dinner of coleworts and bacon. 1689 *DAVIDEN Hind & P.* iii. 27 Meanwhile she... with a lēnten salad cooled her blood. 1722 *Prod. to Steele's Conscious Lovers*, Believe me 'tis a Lean, a Lēnten Dish. 1745 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) I. 489 He was welcome... if he could live on our lēnten fare. 1750 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* II. 702 There were large quantities of Lēnton food, particularly herrings. 1840 *BARNAM Inghol. Leg. Ser.* i. *St. Nicholas* xiv, His lēnten fare now let me share. 1855 *BROWNE Twins* v, For Dabitur the lēnten face No wonder if Date rue.

**3. Special combs. and collocations:** † *lenten-*

chaps, contemptuously applied to a person with a lean visage; † *lenten-cloth* = *Lent-cloth* (*LENT sb.1* 4); *Lenten-corn*, corn sown about Lent; *lenten-faced a.*, lean and dismal of countenance; *lenten fig*, † (*a*) a dried fig; (*b*) *dial.* a raisin; *Lenten-grain* = *lenten-corn*; *lenten-kail Sc.*, broth made without meat; *Lenten lily rare* = *Lentily* (*LENT sb.1* 4); *lenten man nonce-wol*, an observer of Lent; *lenten pie*, a pie containing no meat; † *lenten stuff*, provisions suitable for Lent; † *lenten top*, some kind of toy, ? used at Shrove-tide; *Lenten-veil* = *lent-cloth* (*Cent. Dict.* 1889).

1622 *FLETCHER Sp. Curate* v. ii, I'll have my swindge upon thee; Sirha! Rascall! You 'lenten Chaps, you that lay sick, and mockt me. 1485 *Inv.* in *J. M. Cowper Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterbury* xii, 'Lentyn cloth called a vayle. 1546-7 in *Swayne Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 274, vij yardes of Oson brigges for to make Seynt Thomas a lēnton' clothe at iijij the yarde. 14... *Treyce in W. of Henley's Husb.* (1890) 44 'Lenten come as... oys pecys barly & soyche oþer graynes. 1901 *Times* 21 Feb. 3. 1 Warm seed-beds for Lēnton corn are likely to be the exception. 1604 *T. M. Black Bk. C. 1 b.* Hee... was conducted through two or three hungry rooms... by a 'Lenten faced Fellow. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Figue de Caresme*, a drie fig, a 'Lenten fig. 1669 *WORLDWIDE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 266 This is a principal Seed-month for such they usually call 'Lenten-Grain. 1805 *A. SCOTT Lentrin Kail Poems* 39 (Jam.) O 'Lentrin kail, meed of my younger daies. 1820 *SCOTT Abbot vs. Monks*... are merriest... when they sup becf-brewis for lēnten-kail. 1896 *A. E. HOUSMAN Shropshire Lad* xxix, And there's the 'Lenten lily That... dies on Easter day. 1698 *M. LISTER Journ. Paris* (1699) 21 And the Flesh Eaters will ever defend themselves, if not beat the 'Lenten Men. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* ii. iv. 130 No Hare sir; vnlesse a Hare sir in a 'Lenten pie. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 6:8 'Lentyn stuffe for y<sup>e</sup> vytaylynge of hyr hoost. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *How. VI* (1809) 147 The most part of the carriage was heryng & Lēnten stuffe. 1630 *J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Praise Cleane Linen* Wks. ii. 169/1 Round like a whirlingigge or 'lenten Top.

**Lenterane, -eryne, lenterne:** see *LENTEN*.

**Lenth e**, *obs. form of LENGTH*.

**Lenticel** (lentisel'), [*ad. mod. L. lenticella* (De Candolle, *F. lenticelle*), dim. *f. lent-em*, *lens lentil*: see *LENS*.]

**1. Bot.** A lenticular corky spot on young bark, corresponding to one of the epidermal stomata. 1870 *BENTLEY Bot.* 61. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER Sachs' Bot.* 91 Lenticels are a peculiarity of cork-forming Dicotyledons.

**2. Anat.** A lenticular gland. 1888 in *Syst. Soc. Lex.*

Hence *Lenticellate a.*, producing lenticels; having corky spots on the bark.

1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Lenticellatus*, .. lenticellate. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 174 *Viburnum Opulus*... Guelder-rose... branches slender, lenticellate.

**Lentick e**, *obs. form of LENTISK*.

**Lenticular** (lentik'ulār), *a. and sb.* [*ad. late L. lenticulāris*, *f. lenticula*, dim. of *lent*, *lens* lentil: see *LENS*. Cf. *F. lenticulaire*.]

**A. adj.**

**1.** Having the form of a lens or of a lentil; resembling a lens or lentil in form; double convex.

1658 *ROWLAND Moullet's Theat. Ins.* Ep. Ded., Lenticular optick Glasses of crystal. 1691 *RAY Creation* ii. (1692) 24 The Crystalline Humour, which is of a lenticular Figure. 1777 *LIGHTFOOT Flora Scot.* II. 1049 The lenticular seed-vessels white. 1811 *PINKERTON Petral* I. 521 They have all a lenticular form very much flattened. 1830 *R. KNOX Bickard's Anat.* 46 Hewson... found the red particles of the human blood to be lenticular. 1845 *LINDLEY Sch. Bot.* viii. (1858) 151 It [duckweed] consists of lenticular floating fronds. 1867-77 *G. F. CHAMBERS Astron.* i. vii. 93 The Zodiacal Light is a peculiar nebulous light of a conical or lenticular form. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER Sachs' Bot.* 58 Lenticular grains (e.g. in the endosperm of wheat) have a lenticular nucleus.

**b. Special collocations:** *lenticular bed Geol.*, 'a bed which thins away in all directions' (*Green Phys. Geol.* 1877); *lenticular bone* = the orbicular bone (*Syst. Soc. Lex.* 1888); † *lenticular fever*, a fever attended with an eruption of small red pimples (*Worc. 1860* citing *Duglison*); *lenticular ganglion* = *ciliary ganglion* (see *CILIARY*); *lenticular gland*, (*a*) = *LENTICEL* 1; (*b*) one of the lentiform mucous follicles at the base of the tongue; *lenticular instrument*, knife, a scraper used in osteotomy; *lenticular loop*, a set of fibres that pass outward beneath the optic thalamus through the internal capsule; *lenticular nucleus*, the lower of the two grey nuclei of the *corpus striatum*; *lenticular ore* (see *quot.* 1862); *lenticular process*, a process on the incus of a mammal; *lenticular stereoscope* (see *quot.* 1869).

1849 *MURCHISON Siluria* viii. 176 Including some 'lenticular beds of conglomerates. 1793 *Young in Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 174 The 'lenticular ganglion. 1840 *G. V. ELLIS Anat.* 94 The ophthalmic or lenticular ganglion, a small roundish-shaped body, is redder in colour in one subject than in another. 1835 *LINOLEY Intrud. Bot.* (1839) 67 'Lenticular glands are brown oval spots found upon the bark of many plants. 1672 *WISEMAN Wounds* i. ix. 95 This is to be done by the 'Lenticular instrument made for that purpose. 1846 *BRITTON Tr. Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 167 The disc of bone having been removed, and the edges levelled with a 'lenticular knife. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 501 That degeneration of the central link of the bulbar



nuclei associated with symmetrical lesions of the cortex . . and in particular of the outer segment of the \*lenticular nucleus. 1862 *DANA Man. Geol.* 234 Beds of red argillaceous iron-ore, called \*lenticular ore, from the small flattened grains which compose it. 1869 *Tyndall Notes Lect. Light* 31 The instrument most used by the public is the \*Lenticular Stereoscope of Sir David Brewster. In it the two projections are combined by means of two half lenses with their edges turned inwards.

2. a. Of or pertaining to a lens. *rare*.

1875 *Bridford Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 132 Its consumption of oil and stores . . is not more than that of the lenticular light.

b. Of or pertaining to the (crystalline) lens of the eye.

1822-44 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 166 The most frequent species of lenticular cataract is that called hard or firm. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 493 Tension of the left eye, in which there was commencing lenticular opacity.

3. Comb., as lenticular-shaped.

1835 *Poe Adv. Hans Pfaff* Wks. 1864 I. 27 The lenticular-shaped phenomenon . . called the zodiacal light. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 63/2 Filled up with lenticular shaped blocks. 1884 *F. J. Britten Watch & Clockm.* 191 These pendulums have generally lenticular shaped bobs.

† *B. sb.* *Obs.*

a. A lenticular glass or lens. b. = A lenticular knife (see A. 1 b).

1658 *tr. Porta's Nat. Magic* xvii. 368 A Convex Lenticular kindleth fire most violently. 1758 *J. S. tr. Le Van's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 68 We . . contented ourselves with removing some Asperities at the Circumference of the Fracture with the Lenticular. 1802 *Med. Trud.* VIII. 434 The Lenticular is an instrument, apparently better adapted to its intent, than experience can allow to be the case.

**Lenticularly**, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-ly* 2.] In a lenticular manner; after the fashion of a lens. 1833 *Herschel Astron.* xii. 407 It is manifestly in the nature of a thin lenticularly-formed atmosphere, surrounding the sun.

**Lenticule** (lentik'ul). [ad. *L. lenticula* lentil.] A lentil-shaped body. 1884 in *Ogilvie*.

**Lenticulite** (lentik'ulit). [f. *L. lenticul-a* (see LENTICULAR) + *-ite*.] A fossil shell of a lenticular form. 1848 in *Craig*. Hence in later Dicts.

**Lentiform** (lentif'orm), *a.* [f. *L. lentis* lentil + *-i* FORM.] Having the form of a lentil or of a lens.

1706 *Phillips* (ed. Kersey), *Lentiform Prominences*. 1830 *Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot.* 165 Seeds lentiform, pendulous. 1850 *H. Miller Footpr. Creat.* (1874) 337 The form of the eye-orbit . . was lentiform in the Coccothous.

**Lentigerous** (lentid'jēras), *a.* [f. *L. lentis* + *-ger-* carry + *-ous*.] Having a crystalline lens; said of the eyes of some molluscs. 1889 in *Century Dict.*

**Lentiginose** (lentid'jinōs), *a.* [f. as next + *-ose*.] (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Lentiginose*, covered with minute dots, as if dusted. [Also in mod. Dicts.]

**Lentiginous** (lentid'jinos), *a.* Also *g* lentiginous. [f. *L. lentigin-*, *lentigo* + *-ous*.] Full of freckles; affected with lentigo. Also *absol.*

1597 *A. M. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 52/1 Of the lentiginous, their blood is to sharp or tart. 1681 in *Blaunt Glossogr.* 1755 in *Johnson*. 1880 *Gray Struct.* Vol. 418/2. 1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Lentigo** (lentigo). Pl. *lentigines* (lentid'jiniz). [L. f. *lent-* *cm*, *lentis* lentil.] A freckle or pimple; now usually collect. for an affection of the skin (see quot. 1876).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 190 *Lentigines* ben purgid wip a strong purgacion. 1706 *Phillips* (ed. Kersey), *Lentigo*, a Pimple, or Freckle; a small red Spot in the Face, or other Part, resembling a Lentil. 1842 *Burgess Man. Dis. Skin* 244 *Lentigo* generally occurs in persons with a fine, white skin. 1876 *Dunring Dis. Skin* 336 *Lentigo* consists in a pigment deposit, characterized by small, pin-head or pea-sized, yellowish or yellowish-brown spots, occurring for the most part about the face and the backs of the hands.

**Lentil** (lentil). Forms: 4-6, 8 *lentille*, 5 *lentyle*, 6 *lntell*, *lyntell*(e), 6-8 *lntel*, 6-9 *lentile*, 7 *lentill*, *lntile*, ?*lntle*, 3- *lentil*. [a. *F. lentille* = popular *L. lenticula* (= class. *L. lenticula*), dim. of *lent-*: see *LENS*.]

The other Rom. forms represent the class. *L.* word with unchanged quantity: *Sp. lenteja*, *Pg. lentilha*, *It. lentischia*.

1. Chiefly *pl.*, in early use occas. *collective sing.* The seed of a leguminous plant (*Ervum lens*, *Lens esculenta*); also the plant itself, cultivated for food in European countries.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1488 Jacob An time him seð a mete Dat man callen lentil 3ete. c 1425 *Poc.* in *Wr. Whitker* 664/25 *Hec lens*, lentille. 1548 *Turner Names of Herbes* 47 *Lentilles* are sown in come felde and growe as Tares do. 1577 *Harrison England* ii. vi. (1877) 1. 1553 *Horsescorne*, I meane, beanes, otes, tares and lntels [etc.]. 1611 *Bible* 2 Sam. xxiii. 11 A piece of ground full of lentilles. 1688 *R. Holme Armoury* iii. 331/1 The dreggs of Chaff, and the small Seeds of Tares & Lintels which are in it. 1747 *tr. Astruc's Fevers* 260 Spots, which are here sometimes as big as a lentille. 1795 *J. Phillips Hist. Inland Navig.* Ad. 47 Beans, pease, vetches, lntels. 1840 *Hood Up Rhine* 174 Our black bread, and black puddings, and lntels! 1853 *Sover Pantroph.* 58 His corn was exhausted, and his men were obliged to have recourse to lntels! 1877 *C. G. Kie Christ* i. xv. 222 [In the bazaar] there were booths for Egyptian lentils.

† b. A name for DUCKWEED (*Lemna*). More fully, *Water lentil* [= *F. lentilles d'eau*]. *Obs.*

1548 *Turner Names of Herbes* 47 *Lens palustris* . . is called in englishe Duckes meate or water Lentilles, in duche wasser linsse. 1579 *Langham Gard. Health* (1633) 355 Kanker to kill, apply water Lentils with Barrows grease. 1579-80 *North Plutarch* (1893) IV. 69 Water lntels which the Romanes take for a token of death and mourning. 1597 *Gerarde Herbal* ii. ccci. (1633) 829 Ducks Meat . . some term it . . Lentils.

† 2. *pl.* Freckles or spots on the skin. (Cf. *LENTIGO*). *Obs.*

1558-68 *Ward tr. Alexis' Secr.* 30 There is neither spotte nor lyntell or any kynde of redde burgeons in the face of a man, the whiche being washed with this water . . will not go out. 1578 *Lyte Dodona* iii. xxxiv. 365 The luyce of the roote [of Thapsia] with honie, taketh away all lntels and other spots of the face. 1612 *Woodall Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 80 Wheat flower . . cleaseth the face from lentils and spots. 1694 *Salmon Bat's Dispens.* (1713) 630/1 The Face, or other Parts of the Skin troubled with Lentils.

† 3. A lentil-shaped metal disc. *Obs. rare* -1.

1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 363 This pendulum, which is no other than a simple steel rod fixed to a lentille, made at Para 98740 oscillations in 24 hours of mean time.

4. A lens-shaped bulb in an apparatus for rectifying alcohol. In mod. Dicts.

5. attrib. and Comb., as lentil-broth, -form, -porridge, -potage, -seed, -soup; lentil-grey, -shaped adjs.; † lentil-dew [a. *F. lentille d'eau*] = sense 1 b; lentil-ore, -powder (see quots.); † lentil-pulse = 1; lentil-shell (*Zool.*), the genus *Ervillia*.

1820 *W. Tooke tr. Lucian* I. 553 note, The \*lentil-broth was boiled and served up with fowls and vegetables in it. 1800 *W. Taylor in Robbers' Mem.* (1843) I. 345 \*Lentil-dew, a name given to the duckweed . . in old herbals. 1900 *Daily News* 9 Apr. 5/6 Lady A. . . was dressed in \*lentil grey cloth.

1896 *Cruetier Dict. Names Min.*, \*Lentil-ore, an early name for lironite, because its crystals are lentil-shaped. 1622 *Mabbe tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Al.* II. 275 Upon fish-days we had a messe of \*lentill porrige. 1649 *JER. Taylor Gt. Exemp.* III. Disc. xiv. 27 He prefers a dish of red \*lentill potage before a venison. 1885 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, \*Lentil-powder, *Pharm.*, a powder made of the pulverized seeds of the lentil. 1660 *Howell Lex. Tetragl.*, A \*Lentil pulse, or lentle; *lentille*. 1555 *Eugen Decades* 102 Certaine smaule graynes of golde no bygger then \*lntell seedes. 1607 *Topsell Hist. Four-f.* *Beasts* (1658) 65 Take thereof the quantity of a Lentil seed.

1796 *Withering Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 11 Tubercles \*lentil-shaped. 1851 *Woodward Mollusca* 313 *Ervillia*, *Turton*. \*Lentil-shell. 1820 *W. Tooke tr. Lucian* I. 553 That the cook may . . from inadvertence pour the fish-brine into their \*lentil-soup.

† **Lentile**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. *L. lent-*, *lentis* lentil + *-ile*.] Of or pertaining to a lens or lentil. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 103 A gentleman . . produced a circular piece of ice . . which he reduced to a lentile form.

† **Lentiner**. *Obs.* Also *lentin*. [? f. *LENTEN* + *-er* 1.] A hawk taken in Lent; a March hawk.

1575 *Turberv. Faulconrie* 204 And of the same condition are Lentiners for the most part, the which are called with us March Hawkes, or Lentiners, because they are taken in Lent with lime, or such like meanes. 1655 *Walton Angler* i. (1661) 14 The Ramish-Hawk, the Haggard, and the two sorts of Lentiners. 1677 *Lowd. Gaz.* No. 1219/4 A Lentinier Falcon of the Kings lost from Chelsey the 24 of this instant July, with the Kings Vervells on. 1727 in *Bradley Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hawk*.

**Lentiscine**, *a.* *rare*. Also 5 *lentescyne*. [ad. *L. lentiscin-us*, f. *lentiscus*: see next.] Of or belonging to the mastic-tree.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* ii. 428 Oyl lentescyne. *Ibid.* 433 As oyl lauryne is lentescyne of take. 1656 in *Blaunt Glossogr.*

|| **Lentiscus** (lentisk's). Pl. *lentisci*, *lentiscus's*. [L.: see *LENTISK*.] = *LENTISK*.

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxv. (1495) 619 Cypress is a medycynall tree and byght *Lentiscus* by a nother name. 1587 *Masall Govt. Cattle, Oxen* (1627) 85 The buds or branches of *Lentiscus* and wild olive trees. 1664 *Evelyn Kal. Hort.* Mar. (1679) 13 Such Plants . . as . . *Lentiscus*, Myrtle-berries [etc.]. 1698 *M. Lister Journ. Paris* (1699) 204 *Lentiscus's* and most other Greens, had suffered miserably. 1717 *Berkeley Let. to Pope* 22 Oct., Thickets of myrtle and *lentiscus*. 1884 *Mrs. C. Praed Zero* xiii, Foam dashed over the low undergrowth of *lentiscus* and myrtle.

Comb. 1882 *Garden* 23 Sept. 273/1 The *Lentiscus*-leaved Ash . . is a medium-sized tree of somewhat upright habit.

**Lentisk** (lentisk). Forms: 5-7 *lentiske*, 7 *lentick*(e), 7, 9 *lentiso*, 8 *lentisk*, 7- *lentisk*. Also 7 in *It.* or *Sp.* form *lentisco*. [ad. *L. lentisc-us*, Cf. *F. lentisque*.] The mastic tree (*Pistacia lentiscus*). Also attrib.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* ii. 429 *Lentiskis* greynes fele and ripe a slepe Thou brynge a day and nyght to hete yfere. 1562 *Turner Herbal* ii. 29 The rosine of y<sup>e</sup> *lentiske* tree called masticke deserueth . . prayse. 1616 *B. Jonson Devil an Ass* iv. 1, Oyles of *Lentisco*. 1644 *Capt. Smith Virginia* i. 2 The *Lentisk* that beareth *Masticke*. 1645-6 *Purchas Pilgrims* ii. 1277 The *Lentiske* tree . . is well nigh onely proper to Sio. 1644 *Evelyn Diary* 30 Sept., Rosemary, lavender, *lentisks*, and the like sweet shrubs. 1694 *Mortoux Rabelais* iv. lxlii. (1737) 257 Gymnast was making Tooth-pickers with *Lentisk*. 1751 *Sir J. Hill Mat. Med.* 694 The *Lentisk* Wood, distilled by the Retort, yields an acrid Phlegm in considerable Quantity. 1766 *Fawkes tr. Theocritus Idyl* vii. 154 Who courteous bad us on soft beds recline Of *lentisk*, and young branches of the vine. 1840 *Browning Sordello* iv. 390, Where I set her Moorish *lentisk*, by the stair, To overawe the aloes. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 540 *Lentisk* and beach-loving myrtle, both ex-

ceeding green and bushy. 1894 *P. Pinkerton Adriatica, Dravm.* By the *lentisks* of Taurmina.

**Lentitude** (lentitud). [ad. *L. lentitudo*, f. *lentus* slow. Cf. *F. lentitude* (Cotgr.).] Slowness, sluggishness.

1623 *Cockeram, Lentitude*, slownesse. 1668 *Wilkins Real Char.* ii. viii. § 3. 207 *Lentitude*, Stupor. 1832 *I. Taylor Saturday Even.* (1833) 210 There is a serenity—might we say a *lenticude* of the physical temperament. 1862 *Mrs. Fenio Our Last Y<sup>r</sup>. Ind.* 41 The struggle between English punctuality and oriental *lenticude*.

**Lentitudinous**, *a.* *rare*. [f. *L. lentitudin-*, *lentitudo* (see *prec.*) + *-ous*.] Slow, sluggish.

1801 *W. Taylor in Monthly Mag.* XI. 646 The rehearsal of the *lentitudinous* representations of Rastad.

† **Lently**, *adv.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. *LENT* a. + *-ly* 2.] Slowly.

1654-66 *Earl Orreky Parthen.* (1676) 154 He therefore past *lently* the River Vulturius.

**Lentner**, variant of *LENTINER* *Obs.*

|| **Lento** (le'nto). *Mus.* [It.] A direction indicating a movement slower than *Adagio*.

1724 *Explic. For. Words Mus.*, *Lento*, or *Lento*, or *Lento*, do all denote a Slow Movement. 1736 in *Bailey* (fol.). 1876 in *Stainer & Barrett Dict. Mus. Terms*.

**Lentoid** (lentoid), *a.* [f. *L. lent-* *LENS* + *-oid*.] Having the form of a lens or lentil; lens-shaped.

1879 in *Webster*, Suppl. 1880 *Athenaeum* 21 Aug. 245/2 The other lentoid gems take their places in series with those which have been collected from the Greek islands. 1884 *Sayce Anc. Emp.* East 230 The lentoid gems . . are all closely allied in artistic style to the Hittite carved stones. 1900 *A. S. Murray in Brit. Mus. Return* 64 Haematite lentoid seal, engraved with the figure of a man with horse's head.

**Lentor** (le'ntor, le'nta). Also 7 *lentour*. [ad. *F. lentor* or *L. lentor* (sense 1), f. *lentus* slow.]

1. Of the blood, etc.: Clamminess, tenacity, viscosity. *Now rare*.

1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 900 All Matter whereof Creatures are produced by Putrefaction have euernore a Closeness, Lentour, and Sequacity. 1684 *tr. Bonei's Merc. Compit.* xiv. 486 In this Disease the whole Blood does not presently acquire that lentor or sliminess. 1699 *Evelyn Acetaria* 36 Arborecent Holli-hocks . . by reason of their clamminess and Lentor, banished from our Soil. 1744 *Berkeley Siris* § 52 There is lentor and smoothness in the blood of healthy strong people. 1797 *J. Downing Disord. Horned Cattle* 3 This medicine . . extinguishes the inflammatory lentor. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 560 That [hypothesis] of Boerhaave founded on the doctrine of a peculiar viscosity, or lentor of the blood.

† b. *concr.* A viscid component of the blood.

c 1720 *W. Gibson Farrier's Guide* II. viii. (1738) 38 A great deal of *Lentor* may undoubtedly be squeezed through the smallest vessels. 1722 *Quincey Lex. Phys.-Med.* (ed. 2), *Lentor* hath been used . . to express that size, viscid, coagulated Part of the Blood, which in malignant Fevers obstructs the capillary Vessels.

2. Slowness; want of vital activity.

c 1763 *Shenstone Wks. & Lett.* (1768) II. 228 Persons of a phlegmatic constitution have . . a lentor which wine may naturally remove. 1779 *J. Lovell in J. Adams' Wks.* (1854) IX. 487 Nor can I omit to call to your mind . . that the lentor of proceedings here should account for the appearances of injustice done you. 1847-9 *Tono Cycl. Anat.* IV. 297/1 The extreme lentor of all their [serpents'] digestive functions.

**Lentoun**, *obs.* form of *LENTEN*.

† **Lentous**, *a.* *nonce-wd.* [f. *L. lent-us* slow + *-ous*.] Clammy, viscid.

1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 54 Chrystall . . is a mineral body . . made of a lentous colorem of earth, drawne from the most pure and limpid juyce thereof. 1656 *Blaunt Glossogr.*, *Lentous*, soft, tender.

**Lentran**(e), -*tren*(e), -*trin*(e), *obs.* ff. *LENTEN*.

† **Lentrinware**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 5 *lentrynvar*, *lentrinva*(i)r, *lentrwar*(e), 6 *lentrinvare*, *lentrnevayr*. [f. *lentrin*, *Sc.* form of *LENTEN* + *WARE*.] Skins of lambs that have died soon after being dropped; 'still called *lentrins*' (Jam.).

1435 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* IV. 604 De custumia 760 pelliun que dicuntur \*lentrinware. 1492 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 47 A lettre, vnder the sam sell, of the freing of the custum of lentrwar, futevel, and other sic. 1493 *Ibid.* 49 ij dusane lentrinwar . . j dusan of lentrinware. 1496 *HALYBURN Ledger* (1867) 115, 2 sekis skynis contenanand 986 skyns, and 350 lentrynvar, and 300 futevell. 1535 *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam.), vj dossane of Lentrne veyr skynnis. 1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 580/2 Skynnis vndirwritin callit in the vulgar toung Scoringis, scaldingis, futevellis, lentrinvare.

**Lentron**(e), *letroun*, *obs.* ff. *LENTEN*.

**Lent-stock**, variant of *LINSTOCK*.

† **Lentular**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [as if *L. \*lentul-us*, dim. of *lent-em* *LENS* + *-ar*.] Lens-shaped. 1761-9 *tr. Voltaire's Wks.* XXVI. 196 (Jod.) A *lentular* spectacle glass.

**L'envoy**, *lennyoy*, *sb.* See *ENVOY* sb. 1.

1430-40 *Lyng. Bochas* viii. xxv. (1494) Eijh/bt Make a Lennyoy that men all may it rede. [The \*Lennyoye follows.] 1570 *Barclay's Ship of Fools* 2 b, The Lennyoy of Alexander Barclay Translatour. [Also in other passages; but ed. 1590 has always *The Envoy* or *Thennyoy*.] 1588 *Shaks. L. L. L.* II. i. 81 Page. Is not *lennyoy* a salu<sup>e</sup>? *Ar. No*, Page, it is an epilogue. a 1625 *Beaum. & Fl. Wit without M.* II. iv. After these, a Lennyoy to the City for their sinnes? 1636 *Massinger Bashful Lover* iv. i. Do I know my self? I kept that for the Lennyoy. a 1656 *Ussher Annals* vi. (1658) 276 Of 10 thousand talents brought forth, there were 130 left all paid, with this Lennyoy over and above of Curtus Latin:



a *Curtio etiam hoc adjecto epithetonem*. So that, saith he, that army... brought yet more honour and glory, then spoil and riches out of Asia.

Hence † **Lenvoy** *v. trans.*, to give (a person) his lenvoy; to say farewell to him.

1506 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 134 Wee shall lenvoy him, and trumpe and poepe him well enough if... he will needes fall a Comedizing it.

**Leny**(e, obs. form of LEAN *v.1*

† **Lenye**, *a. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 lenze, linze, 7 lenvie. [*a. OF. ligne, lingie*, thin, slender (said both of textile fabrics and of a person's figure: see *Codef.*)]—*L. lineus* made of linen, *f. linum* flax.] Fine, thin, slender.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* vii. 1. 30 Rych lenze [*L. tenuis*] wobbis natly weiffis sche. *Ibid.* viii. 1. 73 A lingie wattry garmond dyd hym vaill [*L. cum tenuis glauco velabat amictu Carbasus*]. 116... *Barbour's Bruce* (1616) i. 387 His body weis weyll maid and lenye [*MS. has a blank; cf. 1670 lenyel*].

**Lenyn**, obs. form of LINEN.

**Lenzinite** (lenzinait). *Min.* [Named by J. F. John, 1816, after Dr. J. G. Lenz: see -IN and -ITE.] An opal-like variety of hallosyite.

1823 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* (ed. 3) 87 Lenzinite... has been divided into two varieties. 1837 DANA *Min.* 250 The Lenzinite of John, from Kall, in Prussia.

† **Leo** (lfo). *Astron.* [*L. see LION.*] The Lion, the Zodiacal constellation lying between Cancer and Virgo. Also, the fifth sign of the Zodiac (named from this constellation), entered by the sun about the 21st of July. *Leo Minor*, a modern constellation containing stars of minor magnitude, lying between the Great Bear and Leo. *a. 1000* AGS. *Man. Astron.* in *Pop. Treat. Sci.* (1841) 7 An para tacna ys ze-haten aries... *fifty leo*; *syntharigo*. 1391 CHAUCER *Astron.* ii. § 6 As thus every degree of aries bi ordre is nadir to every degree of libra by ordre &... leo to aquarie [etc.]. 1611 CORG., *Lion*, a Lion; also, the (Zodiacal) Signe Leo. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 676 Thence down amaine By Leo and the Virgin and the Scales. 1797 ENCYCL. BRIT. (ed. 3) ii. 548/1 Hevelius's Constellations made out of the unformed stars. *LYNX*, The *LYNX*... *Leo minor*, The Little Lion. *Ibid.* 568/1 When the sun is in Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, and Virgo, the north pole of the earth is enlightened by the sun. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 135 The pole of the globe being represented by a point in the constellation Leo.

**Leo**, OE. and early ME.: see LION.

**Leo**, obs. form of LEE sb.<sup>1</sup>, Lo int.

**Leof**, **Leofsum**, obs. ff. LEAF, LIEF, LEESOME.

**Leoful**, variant of LEEFUL.

**Leom**(e, obs. form of LEAM sb.<sup>1</sup>

**Leon**, obs. f. LION; rare obs. var. IYAM, leash.

**Leonard**(e, var. LANNARD *Obs.*, a kind of falcon. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heraldry* viii. (1877) 60 We have hawkes of the towre, as leonardes, leonetteres, fawcons [etc.]. 1623 CROKER *Eng. Dict.* iii. *Hawks*, A Leonard, the male is called a Leueret. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Leonard Hawk*, a kind of Hawk, so call'd by Fowlers.

**Leone**, obs. form of LEAN *v.1*

† **Leonell**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [app. a derivative of *L. leon*- LION.] Of or resembling that of a lion. 1625-6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* ii. 1495 They themselves are of darke yellow colour, commonly called Leonell colour.

**Leoneret**, obs. f. LANNERET, a kind of falcon.

1550 [see LEONARD].

**Leonhardtite** (lfohndhaidit). *Min.* [Named by Blum (1843) in honour of C. C. von Leonhardt: see -ITE.] A variety of LAUNTONITE, containing less than the usual amount of water.

1848 in CRAIG. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 401 *Leonhardtite*... Lustre of cleavage-face pearly, elsewhere vitreous... Usually whitens on exposure like laumontite.

† **Leonic**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*f. L. leon*- LION + -IC.] Pertaining to the constellation Leo.

*a. 1658* CLEVELAND *Engag. Stated* 14 The Sign's in Cancer and the Zodiac turne Leonick.

**Leonid** (lfohid). *Astron.* Also *pl.* in *L. form* Leonides (lfohidiz). [*f. L. leon*- LION (LEO) + -ID.] One of a group of meteors which appear to radiate from the constellation Leo.

1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 799 The Leonids and the Andromedes of November 14 and 27. 1878 *Times* 25 Nov., Knowing thus... the true velocity of the Leonides as they rush into our air. 1880 PROCTOR *Rough Ways* 116 If the path tends from that particular part of the constellation Leo... the probability of the meteor being a Leonid is increased. *attrib.* 1899 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 319 A practised observer can thus distinguish an Andromede from a Leonid meteor.

† **Leonine**, sb.<sup>1</sup> *Obs.* Also 8 lionine. [*ad. med.L. leonina*, app. fem. of *leoninus* (see next), but the reason of the name is not clear: cf. quot. 1749.] A counterfeit coin, of the reign of Edward I, brought into England from abroad.

[*c. 1350* W. HEMINGBROUGH *Chronicon* (1849) II. 187 Monetas plurimas et pessimi metalli, pollardorum... leoninarum domitium, et aliorum diversorum nominum.] 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 309/1 There were diverse monies in those daies [1300] current within this realme, as pollards, crocords, staldings, eagles, leonines, and all these were white monies, artificiallie made of silver, copper, and sulphur. 1749 J. SIMON *Ess. Irish Coins* 15 note, These... foreign coins, called Mitres, Lionines, Rosaries, &c. from the stamp or figures impressed on them, were privately brought from beyond the seas, and uttered here for pennies.

**Leonine**, sb.<sup>2</sup>: see LEONINE *a.2*

**Leonine** (lfohnein, -nin), *a.1* [*a. L. leoninus*, *f. leon*- LION. Cf. *F. leonin*.]

1. Resembling a lion or that of a lion; lion-like. *c. 1386* CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 656 So was he ful of leonyn corage. *c. 1430* LYOG. *Reas. & Sens.* (E. E. T. S.) 168/6422 They ben of wisdom Serpentine And of force leonyne. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlman* (1641) 338 Neerer resemblance had Leona's name with her Leonine nature. 1660 GAUDEN *Serm. Funeral Dr. Brannrig* Q vj b, And bring them from that which in their Physiognomy is... leonine (for so we read some men had lionly looks). 1822 WORDSW. *Ecol. Sonn.* i. *Rich.* L. Redoubted King, of courage leonine, I mark thee, Richard! 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III. v. (1872) 208 Great sensibility... which he had an over-tendency to express even by tears... a singular sight in so leonine a man. 1869 DIXON *Tower* I. iii. 30 In her youth she had none of that Leonine beauty of her later years. 1887-9 T. A. KEOLOPE *What I remember* II. xiv. 245 Landor... was a man of somewhat leonine aspect.

2. *Leonine monkey*: the *Macacus leoninus* (Cent. Dict.). *Leonine seal*: ? the SEA-LION.

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* I. 183 Leonine Seals are found in great numbers on the eastern shores of Kamtschatka... The Leonine Seal has the head and eyes large... and along the neck of the male there is a mane of stiff curled hair.

2. Of or relating to a lion.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlviii. 91 And first the Lyone... With visage bawld, and curage leonyne. 1755 JOHNSON, *Leonine*, belonging to a lion; having the nature of a lion. *Ibid.*, *Tiger*, a fierce beast of the leonine kind. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxv. 59 As is the piper's art to the pipe... so is the soul of the lion to the body leonine. 1861 GEIKIE & WILSON *E. Forbes* ix. 248 They styled themselves 'Red Lions', and, in proof of their leonine relationship, made it a point of always signifying their approval or dissent by growls and roars.

3. Roman Law. *Leonine convention* or *partnership* [*L. leonina societas*] (see quot.).

Cf. *Sp. contrato leonino*, in S. America a contract in which the advantage is, in the judgement of the Court, manifestly and unfairly obtained; such a contract may be held void. 1875 POSTE *Gains* iii. Comm. (ed. 2) 426 Aristo records the decision of Cassius that a partnership on the terms that one should take all the profits and another bear all the loss, which he calls a leonine partnership, is not binding.

4. Comb. : *leonine-coloured* adj.

*a. 1697* AUBREY *Lives*, S. Butler (1698) I. 138 He was of a leonine-coloured hair, middle-sized, strong.

Hence **Leoninely** adv., in the manner of a lion.

1751 J. HARRIS *Hermes* i. xi. (1765) 209 Adverbs may be derived... from Substantives, as from *leôn*, a Lion, *λεοντωδώς*, Leoninely.

**Leonine** (lfohnein, -nin), *a.2* and *sb.2* [*ad. L. leoninus*, *f. leon*- LION, *Leo* proper name: see -INE.] *A. adj.*

1. Pertaining to one of the popes named Leo. *Leonine City* [*mod.L. Civitas Leonina*], that part of Rome in which the Vatican stands, which was walled and fortified by Leo IV (c.850).

1870 N. & Q. Ser. iv. VI. 294 i. In describing the present course of events in Italy, constant mention is made by the papers of the 'Leonine City'. 1892 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 5/2 The Pope's plea for jurisdiction over the Leonine City.

2. *Leonine verse*: a kind of Latin verse much used in the Middle Ages, consisting of hexameters or alternate hexameters and pentameters, in which the final word rhymes with that immediately preceding the caesural pause. *See leonine poet, rime.*

[Prob. named from some medieval poet called Leo (or Leonius) who made use of this kind of versification: for conjectures as to his identity see Du Cange.]

1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 61 These rime-doggerill verses, not Leonine, as I think they are usually called, are true, the general opinion, that the Leonine verse owes its name to Leonius, seems to be false. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. i. § 77 Those who attempted to write verse have lost all prosody and relapse into Leonine rhymes.

1845 ENCYCL. METROP. XXI. 385 i Sir A. Croke has given examples from more than fifty Leonine poets from the III to the XVth centuries. 1862 H. B. WHEATLEY *Anagrams* 15 Leonine verses have been invented, according to Camden, in the reign of Charlemagne.

*B. sb. pl. Leonine verse.*

1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* I. v. 186 Its author has mixed leonines with his elegiacs. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Sept. 306 The *Speculum* is not... written either in classical metre or in leonines.

**Leonnceux**: see LIONCEAU.

† **Leontiasis** (lfohtoiásis). *Med.* [*mod.L., a. Gr. leontiasis*, *f. leon*- LION + -IASIS.] A form of leprosy in which the face assumes a dusky, wrinkled, and somewhat lion-like appearance.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 211 Elephantiasis, Satyriasis, Leontiasis. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 396 The bloated, dusky, wrinkled, greasy, passive countenance [of the leper] acquires the repulsive appearance very appropriately designated 'leontiasis'.

† **Leontodon** (lfohtodón). [*mod.L., f. Gr. leont-*, *léon* LION + *odon*- LION + *odon* tooth: a transl. of DANDELION.] A plant of the genus *Leontodon*, of which the Dandelion was the original type.

1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* i. Wks. 1823 I. 64 There Arums, there Leontodons we view.

**Leony**s, obs. form of LIONESS.

**Leopard** (lfoepard). *Forms*: *a. 4* labarde, lubard, 4-6 lebarde, libarde, lybard, 4-8 libard, 5 leberde, labbarde, 5-6 lybarde, lybbard(e,

lyberd(e, liberd(e, 4-7 (and 8-9 arch. libbard. *β.* 3 leupar, 3-5 lepard, 4-5 lupard(e, 4-6 leparde, 4 lepart, lip(p)ard, (5) lupart, lupaerd, lyepart(e, lyppart, 6 lyparde). *γ.* 4 leoperd(e, 4-5 leopart, 4, 6 leoparde, 4, 6- leopard. [ME. *leopard*, also *lebard*, *lubard*, *leupard*, etc., *a. OF. leopard*, *lebard*, *leupard*, etc. (*mod.F. leopard*), *ad. late L. leopardus* (*Hist. Aug.*), *ad. late Gr. λεοπαρδος* (S. Ignat., Galen), also *λεοντοπαρδος* (and *λεοντοπαρδαλος*, ? 4th c.), *f. leont-*, *léon* LION + *pardos* PARD.]

The animal orig. so named was supposed to be a hybrid between lion and 'pard': cf. *Plin. H. N.* viii. xvii, '[Leones] quos pardi generaverunt']

1. A large carnivorous quadruped, *Felis pardus*, otherwise called the Panther, a native of Africa and southern Asia. Its coat is yellowish fawn shading to white under the body, with dark brown or black rosette-like spots. (In popular language, the name is often restricted to the smaller varieties of the species, the larger being called panthers.)

*Black leopard*, a black-coated variety of the leopard, formerly regarded as a distinct species, found in Southern India and the Malay peninsula, Java, etc.

*a. 13...* *Coeur de L.* 2182 Then answered Kyng Richard, In deed lyon, in thought libbard. *c. 1330* R. BRUNNE *Chron. Hacc* (Rolls) 13795 Was neutre luhard ne lyoun... *pat* was so wod. *c. 1386* CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 271 Leons, leopordes [*f. lebardis*, *lupordes*] and Beres. *a. 1400* *Isoudras* 183 A labarde ther com and tuk that othir. *c. 1440* *Promp. Parv.* 201/2 Lablaude, K, N, P lebard, leoparde. *c. 1440* *Gesta Rom.* i. ix. 246 Hauk MS. A little hie, fulle of fawnes, leberdes, berys, and oþere wyde bestes. 1531 ELIOT *Gov. L.* xviii. In the vacation season from warres they hunted lions, liberdes, and suche other bestis. *a. 1599* SPENSER *P. Q.* vii. vii. 29 He in forest greene Had hunted late the Libbard or the Bore. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vi. 1. 406 The Libard is not hurtfull to men except they annoy him; but killeth and eateth Dogges. 1635 SWAN *Spec. J.* (1670) 306 There is no Leopard or Libbard but such as is begotten between the Lion and the Panther, or the Panther and the Lioness. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 773 The lion, and the libbard, and the bear, Graze with the fearless flocks. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* ii. 185 Twelve sphered tables, rear'd on libbard's paws.

*β.* *a. 1290* S. *Fustate* 410 in Horstn. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 219 Lions and leupar. And bestes sulpe fellie. *a. 1300* *Cursor M.* 11638 Moder, he said, haf þou na ward, Noþer o leon ne o lepard [Gott, libpard]. 1340 *Agnat.* 14 Vor let bodt of þe beste was a lepard. *c. 1386* CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1328 Aboute this kyng ther ran on every part ful many a tame leon and leopard. 1387 TRIVISA *Hiden* (Rolls) I. 159 Camelon is... in colour liche to a lepard. *c. 1430* LYOG. *Reas. & Sens.* (E. E. T. S.) 3294, I wot... thou woldest twyne And fle from hir... As doth an hare the lypart. *c. 1450* *Mertin* 3/4 In that londe is the wof that the lypart shall bynde. 1481 CAXTON *Keynard* (Arb.) 50 Tho spak sir sirrepe the lypard whiche was sylbe somwhat to the kyng. 1483—*Gott. Leg.* 416 i There was a lypardre there aboutes whiche destroyed the people of the contree. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* xxviii. 23 It shal... devour them as a lepard. 1635 SWAN *Spec. J.* ix. § 1 (1643) 435 The Panther is a beast little differing from a Leopard or Lippard.

*γ.* 13... *K. Alis.* 5228 Vices grete, and leopardes. 1377 LANGE. *P. PL.* B. xv. 93 Ac þeie ne was lyoun ne leopart [pat on laundes wenten... pat ne fel to her feet. 1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxii. (1495) 781 The Leoparde drynkith mylke of the wyde gote. *c. 1450* *Mertin* 304 Is not the leopart more of strength than is the wof. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxvi. 13 The slouthfull sayeth: there is a leoparde in y<sup>e</sup> waye. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 343 Wert thou a Leopard, thou wert Germane to the Lion, and the spotted of thy Kindred, were furors on thy life. 1727 46 THOMSON *Summer* 918 The lively shining leopard speckled o'er With many a spot, the beauty of the waste. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* viii. 246 The South-African leopard differs from the panther... in the form of its spots.

*b.* Applied to other animals of the genus *Felis*, as American Leopard, the jaguar, *F. onca*; Hunting Leopard, the cheetah (see HUNTING *vbl. sb.* 3 b); Snow Leopard, the ounce, *F. irbis*.

2. With reference to its spotted coat, as a type of unchangeableness, after Jer. xiii. 23.

1382 WYCLIF *Prof. Ep.* St. Jerome vii. 71/1 [Mentions *Jeremiah's* allusion to] the lepardre spuylyde his colours. 1560 BIRLE (Genev.) *Jer.* xiii. 23 Can the blacke More change his skin? or the lepard his spotted? 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. 1. 174. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 573 They haue washed off their Libbards spots. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlman* (1641) 308 The Blackmoore may sooner change his skin, the Leopard his spots.

3. A figure of a leopard in painting, heraldry, etc.

13... *Coeur de L.* 5121 Many wer the fayre geste Theron were wryten, and wyde beste, Tygrys, dragons, leons, lupard. *a. 1366* CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 894 With briddes, lybardes, & lyouns, And other beaustis wrought ful wel. *c. 1400* *Destr. Troy* 1373 And all of marbill was made with meruellus bestes, Of lions & Libardes & other laith wormes. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 590 Wheron stande a lybard crownyd with golde and stones. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 551 With Libbards head on knee.

*b. Anc. Her.* A lion passant guardant [*F. lion leoparde*], as in the Arms of England.

[*c. 1300* *Siege of Carlawerock* (Nicolas 1828) 22 En sa baniere trois lyparte.] *c. 1330* R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 305 Pei sauh kyng's banere, rampand þre lebardes. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 24 The said King Henry the seconde bare in armes frome that day forth the saide libarde of gold wythe the other two libards of the same that is borne for Duke of Normandie. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Protes.* II. ccii. [xcviii.] 623 He left the beryng of the Armes of Engleland, or the lybardes, and flour delyces quarterly. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* In royal blazonry leopards and lions were synony-



mous terms, and used indifferently. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* vi. xxxv. Though ne'er the leopards on thy shield Re-treated from so sad a field, Since Norman William came.

c. A gold coin, having on the obverse a lion passant guardant, struck by Edward III, c 1344; and by the Black Prince, for circulation in France.

In the proclamation authorizing its issue 18 Edw. III, it is called 'a gold coin with one leopard', and is stated to be of the value of a florin of Florence. A coin called *leopardus auri* is mentioned in a monastic document of Bordeaux dated by Du Cange a 1305; but the date may be an error.

† d. The leopard's (i. e. lion's) head seems to have been used as an assay-mark for silver. Obs.

1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 257/1 That no Goldsmith... nor other Man that worketh Selver Hemois, put noon thereof to the sale... or that it be touched with the touche of the Liberdished.

† 4. The fur of the leopard. Obs.

1490 *Will of Peyton* (Somerset Ho.), Gown... furred w<sup>t</sup> lybbarbs. 1506 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scoth.* (1901) III. 249 It [ane cote] was lynnt with leopards.

† b. ? quasi-adj. = leopard skin.

1772 *Town & County Mag.* 71 To consult about the cut of his next coat, or the trimming of his next leopard soutout.

5. Sea leopard = leopard-seal: see SEA.

6. attrib. and Comb., as leopard skin, whelp; leopard-coloured, -like adjs.; leopard man, one who has charge of a leopard.

1611 Cotgr., *Leopard*, libbard-like. 1647 Ward *Simp. Collier* 5 The Religion of that place was but motly and meagre, their affections Leopard-like. 1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 257 Item pro lecto, vino, candelis et pro aliis expensis, per le libbardman ibidem, j. scut. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. i. 113 Coates of the Turkes fashion, of libbard skinnies. 1739 *Will in Payne Eng. Cath.* (1889) 55 My leopard-skin saddle trimmed with gold fringe. 1884 Symonds *Shaks. Predecessors* vii. § 3. 262 She... led lyric poetry, like a tamed leopard-whelp.

b. in the names of animals, etc. spotted or marked like the leopard, as leopard cat, (a) the African wild cat, *Felis Serval*; (b) the wild cat of India and the Malay Archipelago, *F. bengalensis*; (c) the American ocelot, *F. pardalis*; leopard-mackerel, a scombrid fish, *Scomber leopardus* Shaw, *Cybiium interstictum* Cuv., common in India; leopard moth, a collector's name for a large white black-spotted moth, *Zeuzera wesculi* or *Z. pyrina*; leopard-seal, -shell (see quotes); leopard-tortoise, *Testudo pardalis*; leopard wood, the wood of a S. American tree, *Brosimum Aubletii*.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 219 The 'Leopard Cat. 1863 SPEKE *Discov. Nile* 273 A... young man, who had the skin of a leopard-cat... tied round his neck. 1884 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 459 The Leopard Cat (*Felis bengalensis*) is either very variable in color and markings, or there are, as enumerated by Dr. Gray, four or five distinct species. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. Intro. 12 The 'leopard-mackerel and the mango fish. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 246 *Zeuzera Asculi* (wood 'leopard-moth). 1870 J. R. S. CLIFFORD in *Eng. Mech.* 21 Jan. 449/3 A memorable wood-boring... caterpillar is that of the Leopard Moth (*Zeuzera Asculi*). 1894 *Royal Nat. Hist.* (ed. Leydekker) II. 142 The 'leopard-seal (*Ogmorhinus leptonyx*) may be taken as the best known representative of four genera confined to the Southern and Antarctic Seas... The leopard-seal or, as it is often called, the sea-leopard. 1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 350 A neat Rhombus, spotted with black and white, call'd therefore by some the 'Leopard Shell. 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 252 The Ethiopian region of natural history has the greatest number of species of Tortoises, and the 'Leopard Tortoise (*Testudo pardalis*),... and the little Geometric Tortoise are familiar examples. 1859 *Handbk. Turning* 41 Partridge and 'leopard woods.

Leopardess (le'pàides). Also 6 libardesse. [f. LEOPARD + -ESS.] The female of the leopard.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 92 The Lion and Libardesse [having conjunction] bring forth a third kind. 1883 MRS. LYNN LINTON *One* I. xi. 263 She had the supple grace of movement of... a leopardess.

attrib. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 317 This glimpse of her, with her leopardess beauty... is all we have.

† Leopardine, a. Obs. rare -1. [f. LEOPARD + -INE.] Characteristic of a leopard.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. i. 26 There was a transmigration of the same Wolvish, Leopardine, Leonine spirit into Domitian the Emperour.

† Leopardized, ppl. a. ? nonce-rod. [f. LEOPARD + -IZE + -ED1; after *F. leopardé*.] A lion represented as passant guardant.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 77 A lion leopardized azure, with nine hearts gules.

Leopardling (le'pàdlin). rare -1. [f. LEOPARD + -LING.] A young leopard.

1861 DU CHAILLU *Explor. Equat. Afr.* xii. 167, I beheld an immense leopard, ... with a tiny little leopardling near her side.

Leopard's bane. Forms: 6 lyberdes, libardis, leoparides bayn(e), libardbain(e), -bayne, 7 lib(b)ard, libbard's bane, libbardesbane, 6-leopard's bane. [See BANE sb. 1 2 b.] A plant of the genus *Doronicum*, esp. *D. Pardalianches*. Also applied to *Arnica montana*, *Paris quadrifolia* (Herb Paris), etc.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 8 The one kynde [of Aconitum] is called Pardalianches, which we may call in englishe Libardayne or one bery. 1551 - *Herbal* I. Bij, Leoparides bayne layd to a scorpione maketh hyr viterly amased and Num. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 739 Libardbain or Wolf-bain. 1609 B. JONSON *Masque Queens*, Night-shade, moon-wort, libbard's bane. 1658 ROWLAND MOUTFET *Theat. Ins.* 909 The venomous herb called Lib-

bardsbane, or Wolf-wort. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* VI. 478 Leopard's-bane whose root is like a scorpion. 1785 MARTYNS *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. (1794) 394 Leopard's-bane a wild plant of the Alps, and now common among the perennials of the garden. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 137 When a more active stimulant is necessary, that of leopard's bane (*arnica montana*) may be found useful. 1883 *Garden* 15 Apr. 247/1 The Leopard's-bane... grows in great patches in the woods.

Leopoldite (lê'pòuldait). Min. [Named from Leopoldshall in Prussia, its locality.] = SYLVITE.

1882 DANA *Man. Min. Gen. Index*, Leopoldite v. Sylvite. Leonne, obs. form of LEARN.

Leos, str. pa. t. LEESE v. 1

Leose n, variant of LEESE v. 1

† Leoth. Obs. [OE. *leod* str. neut. = DN. *lied*, OHG. *liod* (MHG. *liet*, inflected *lied*, mod. G. *lied*), ON. *lið*, Goth. \**liup* (in *awiliup* thanks-giving) :- O'Leut. \**leioþa*.] A song.

Beowulf 1159 (Gr.) *Leod* was asungen. c 1050 *Suppl. Alfried's Gloss.* in Wr. Wülker 188/2 *Poema*, leod. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 De defes sed is... hoker and scorn, spel and leod. c 1205 LAV. 22078 Per sungen beornes seolcude leodes of Ardure þan kinge. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 21 Ah schulen weimeres leod ai mare ia helle [singen].

b. Comb., as leoth-scop, a poet.

c 1205 LAV. 22976 Ne al soh [read nis al soð] ne al les þat leod-scops singeð.

Leou, obs. form of LO int.

Leoun, Leounesse, obs. ff. LION, LIONESS.

Leouwe, obs. form of LEE sb. 1

Leove, variant of LEVE v. 2 Obs.; obs. f. LIEF.

Leowse, obs. form of LOOSE.

Lep, obs. or Sc. form of LAP, LEAP.

Lepadoid (le'pàdoid), a. and sb. [f. Gr. *λεπιδ*, *lepnas* limpet + -oid.] a. adj. Resembling a barnacle or goose-mussel. b. sb. A lepadoid animal.

1843 OWEN *Invertebr. An.* I. xiii. 155 The Cirripedes are divided... into two primary groups, viz. the pedunculated, or Lepadoids, and the sessile, or Balanoids.

Le'pal. Bot. [f. Gr. *λεπας* scale, after *petal*, *sepal*.] A barren stamen transformed into a scale.

1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1839) 181 Dunal calls these sterile stamens *lepalis*; *lepalai*; a term which has not yet been adopted. 1880 in *GRAY Struct. Bot.* 418/2.

Lepamine (le'pàmain). Chem. [f. LEPIDINE + AMINE.] (See quot.)

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 571 Lepamine, a volatile base containing the elements of 1 at. diamylamine and 1 at. lepidine;  $C_{10}H_{23}N$ ,  $C_{10}H_{23}N = C_{24}H_{32}N_2$ , produced by the action of iodide of amyl on lepidine. *Ibid.* 573 Diamyllepidine or Lepamine.

Lepard(e), -art, obs. forms of LEOPARD.

Lepe, obs. or Sc. variant of LAP, LEAP.

† Leper, sb. 1 Obs. Forms: 3-6 lepre, 4-6 leper, 5 lepyr, -ur, leepre, 5-6 lepir, 6 lypper, lipper, lypre, lippre, leaper. [a. OF. *lepre*, *liepre* (mod. F. *lèpre*), ad. L. *lepra*, a. Gr. *λεπρα*, properly fem. of *λεπρός* adj., scaly, f. *λεπρός* scale.] Leprosy.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3690 Dor wurd þe ðanne wið lepre smiten. c 1250 *Kent. Sermon* in O. E. Misc. 31 Si lepre be toknen þo gete sennen þæt bieð diadliche. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 67 Pe leper of naanan cleynd to hyrn... eueie aftr. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.* Gov. Lordsh. 8 Wyn bat yns takyn abundantly... norshes gretnes of body, and... byrgens yn lepre. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 92, ii. yonge vyrgynus... ful sope infectyd with the grette plague of lepur.

1525 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xiii. 132 He was syke of the lypper, so y<sup>t</sup> his fleshe fell in peces. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 9 The disease now called Lepre, but Elephantiasis of olde writers. 1595 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 152 He pronounced not, who was cleane of Leaper, who was not, before that hee had viewed the colour.

fig. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxii. 267 (Harl. MS.) Receyve medycyn of satisfaccion; and thenne þou shalt be clansyd fro all synfull lepr. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 90 Nocht to iudge of ye lepre of ye body bot of ye saul.

Leper (le'pàr), sb. 2 and a. Forms: 4 lepyre, 4-6 lepre, 5 leepre, lepere, lypre, 5-6 lipper, 6 lippir, lepar, liper, 6-8 leaper, 7 leeper, 4-leper. [Related to prec.; perh. originating as adj. from the attributive use of LEPER sb. 1; the ending -er would naturally confirm the tendency to regard the word as a personal designation.]

a. sb. One affected with leprosy; a leprosy person.

1387 TREVISIA *Hyden* (Rolls) VI. 387 A leper þat was i-heled. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxix. 317 (Harl. MS.) Pe brothir of hure husband... was a foul lyper. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyghm* (Percy Soc.) p. li. Sometime a leper is 'signed to thy bed. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compt.* xxiv. (1874) 65 Fore blind peple, which thynck themselves to be healed, when thei remayne lepers styll. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* II. ii. 75, I am no loathsom Leaper, looke on me. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 21 Gave certayne landes to the Madwellen of Tenbye towards the reliefe of the Leepers. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* v. 27 A leper as white as snow. 1722 DE FOE *Flugue* (1884) 313 Ten Leapers were healed. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* x. (1862) 217 note, When through the Crusades leprosy had been introduced into Western Europe, it was usual to clothe the leper in a shroud, and to say for him the masses for the dead. 1871 J. MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 75 Lonely... as a leper cast out.

fig. 1552 LATIMER *Serm.* 3rd *Sund. Epiph.* (1584) 310 Euen as he was a leper of his body, so are we lepers of our soules. 1825 R. NESBIT in *Mem.* i. (1858) 23, I have... been afraid to join the society of the pious... I looked upon myself as a leper. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 203 A moral leper, I, To whom none spake.

b. attrib. and Comb., as leper asylum, centre,

lodge, spital; leper-house = LAZAR-HOUSE; leper-juice, the liquid matter of a leprosy; † leper's herb, a name for St. Paul's Betony, *Veronica serpyllifolia*; leper's window, name given to a supposed hagiostope for lepers.

1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 384 The rulers and clergy... took measures by instituting 'leper asylums... to restrict the spread of [leprosy]. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX. 381 As the country was... a 'leper centre, some individuals were contaminated. 1616 SURF. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 204 The distilled water of Paulus Betonie, doth perfectly cure the Leprosie... this is the cause why this hearbe is called the 'Leapers hearbe. 1855 STANLEY *Mem. Canterb.* ii. (1857) 104 This hospital, or 'leper-house, was then fresh from the hands of its founder. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 407 Pricking the now pallid leproma, and then collecting on a cover-glass the droplet of 'leper juice' which exudes from the puncture. c 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 438 This 'lipper ledge [ed. *Thynne leper ledge*] tak for thy burelie bour. 1891 C. CREIGHTON *Hist. Epidemics* 99 The 'leper-spitals of Scotland. 1850 N. & Q. 1st Ser. II. 111/1 'The 'Leper's window' through which, it is concluded, the lepers who knelt outside the building witnessed the elevation of the host at the altar. 1882 HARDY in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 470 There was a leper window at Elsdon church.

B. adj. Leprous.

1388 WYCLIF *Lev.* xiii. 46 In al tyme in which he is lepre [1382 leprous, vulg. *leprosus*] and vncleue. 1427 *Se. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 16/1 Pat na lippr folk notbir man nor woman fra thyn furth enter na cum in to na burgh. 1429 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1835) 78 It' to ye lepreman of Newcastle xli. c 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 372 He lukit on hir ugly lipper face. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F vij b, God was wrothe with her and made her to become lepre.

1508 DUNBAR *Flying w.* Kennedy 154 Ane laithly luge that was the lippr memrie. 1562 WINSET *Cert. Tractates* Wks. 1888 I. 7 Playand... the part of lippr Giezi in this mater, sayand, Quhat will ye geve me? a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xxxiv, Cative Cresside, vhair she lippr lay.

absol. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 63 Ye crillip gangis, ye lipper at maid lepreme.

Hence Lepordom, the realm of lepers; † Leperize v. trans., to smite with leprosy; † Leperness, leprosy.

c 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* viii. 3 And bi and bi his lepernes was clesed. 1592 SYLVESTER *Tri. Faith* iv. vii, Moses by Faith doth Myriam leperize. 1889 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 141 Curiosities of Lepordom.

Leper, v. [f. LEPER sb. 2] trans. To affect with leprosy; fig. to infect, taint.

1850 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* i. iii. 57 Some vagrant miscreant meets, and with a look Transmutes me his, and for a whole sick day Leper me.

Leper, obs. form of LOPPER v., to curdle.

† Lepered, a. Obs. [f. LEPER sb. 1 or v. + -ED.] Affected with leprosy; fig. foully infected.

1598 E. GULPIN *Skial.* (1878) 34 This sinne lepered age. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* i. v. Wks. 1856 I. 87 If he is lepered with so foule a guilt.

† Leperhead, -hood. Obs. Also 6 lepered, lypered. [f. LEPER a. + -HEAD, -HOOD.] Leprosy.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lxi. (1495) 279 The fourth manere leprede cometh of redde Colera corrupte in the membres with Melancoly. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 101 b, He was heled of a leperhode that he had. 1542 BOORDE *Dietary* xxxi. (1870) 293 The .xxxii. Chapytte treatyth of a dyete for the which he had the kyndes of lypered. He that is infectyd wyth any of the .iiii. kyndes of the lepered [etc.].

Leperous, obs. form of LEPROUS.

† Lepery, a. Obs. rare -1. In 6 leparie. [f. LEPER sb. 1 + -Y1.] Leprous.

1558-68 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Seer.* 8 b, By this same secret haue bene healed certayne persons; which had their faces as it were Leparie [i. i. *viso como leproso*].

† Lepi, a. Obs. [See ANLEPI, ONELEPI.] Single.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xiii. 2 [xiv. 3] Whilke þat gode dos es þare name, Es þare name to lepi ante. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9147 Ne slepte onely a lepy wyne.

Lepid (le'pid), a. Now rare. [ad. L. *lepid-us*.] Pleasant, jocular, facetious, amusing. Sometimes, Charming, elegant.

1619 SIR S. D'EWE'S *College Life* (1891) 73 In gues'ing at the lepid derivation [of English words]. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyst.* II. i. 84 From this Tonicque motion Taurillus took his Lepid Paradox. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Terra filius*, one that is allowed to make lepid or jesting speeches at an Act at Oxford. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* I. xxxiii. 149 Apes, the greater part black as jet, some small ones black and white, very lepid. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 142 Some... figures... of rhetoric... are not easily differenced from those sallies of wit wherein the lepid way doth consist. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 22 He was... esteemed... for his lepid and jocular discourse. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 49. 3/2 Solve the Above, ye Lepid Gods. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 339 These histories... are probably not many degrees elevated above the lepid fables of Mrs. Goose. 1807-8 SVO. SMITH *Phylogeny's Lett.* Wks. 1839 II. 163/1 As for the joyous and lepid consul, he jokes upon neutral flags and frauds [etc.].

Hence Lepidly adv.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* (1653) 66 Lucian very lepidly derides an old Woman, who... would have her Haire of a yellow tincture.

Lepidine (le'pidin), sb. Chem. [f. mod. L. *Lepidium*, a botanical genus, ad. Gr. *λεπίδιον*, dim. of *λεπτός* scale; see -INE.] A volatile oily base obtained by distilling quinine, cinchonine, and other alkaloids.

1836 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 6) 580 Lepidine contains  $C_{20}H_{29}N$ , crypidine  $C_{22}H_{31}N$ . 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* VI. 456.



**Lepidine** (lep'idīn), *a.* [f. Gr. λεπίδ-, λεπίς scale + -INE.] Composed of scales.

1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 481/2 In C the scale widening.. the edges of its 'Lepidine' layer do not remain in contact with the ganoin layer.

† **Lepidity.** *Obs.* [ad. L. type \**lepiditas*, f. *lepid-us*: see **LEPID** *a.* and -ITY.] Faciousness, wit; an instance of this.

1647 WARD *Siimp. Cohler* 84 For *Levity*, read *Lepidity*. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lepidity*, delectableness, or good grace in speech. 1694 HOWE *Wks.* (1834) 144/2 In a discourse upon so grave a subject some lepidities had been left out.

**Lepido-** (lep'ido), repr. Gr. λεπίδο-, combining form of λεπίς scale, used in certain scientific terms (the more important are given as main words): **Lepidochlore** (-klōr) *Min.* [Gr. χλωρός green], an impure chlorite containing mica. **Lepidocrocite** (-krō'sait) *Min.* [Gr. κροκίς fibre], an obsolete synonym of goethite. **Lepidodendroid** (-de'n-droid) *a.*, pertaining to or resembling plants of the genus *Lepidodendron*; *sb.*, a plant of this genus or of the group of which it is the type; also **Lepidodendrid** *sb.* **Lepidodendron** (-de'n-dron) [Gr. δένδρον tree], a genus of fossil plants common in coal-measures, characterized by the presence on the trunk of leaf-scars; a plant of this genus; also attrib. **Lepidoganoïd** (-gæ'noid) *a.* *Ichthyol.* [see **GANOÏD**], pertaining to the *Lepidoganoïdes*, a group of ganoid fishes having regular scales instead of plates; *sb.*, a fish of this group. **Lepidoganoïdean** *a.* = prec. adj. **Lepidomelane** (-mel'ēn) *Min.* [Gr. μέλας, μέλαν-ος black], a highly ferruginous mica, usually found in aggregations of small black scales. **Lepidomorphite** (-mōr'fīt) *Min.* [Gr. μορφή form], a fine scaly mica, the result of the alteration of oligoclase (Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896). **Lepidophæite** (-fē'zīt) *Min.* [Gr. φαίς dun], a fibrous and scaly variety of lampadite (Cassell 1884). **Lepidosaurian** (-sō'riān) [see **SAURIAN**] *a.*, pertaining to the sub-class *Lepidosauria* of Reptiles, characterized by a scaly integument; *sb.*, one of the *Lepidosauria*. **Lepidosiren** *Ichthyol.* [see **SIREN**], a genus of dipnoan fishes; a fish of this genus. **Lepido-steïd** (-stē'id), **Lepido-steïd** (-stē'id) *a.*, pertaining to the family *Lepido-steïde* of rhomboganoïd fishes; *sb.*, a fish of this family.

1859 C. V. SHEPARD *Rep. Mt. Pisgah* 6 (Chester) \**Lepidochlore*. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Crystallogr.* 476 \**Lepidokrokite*. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) 170 Scaly-fibrous, or feathery columnar.. the *Lepidocrocite*. 1863 — *Geol.* 395 The large \**Lepidodendrids* of the Coal era. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 316 Gigantic *Lepidodendrids* and *Sigillariids*. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiii. 223 Year after year these \**Lepidodendroid* stems are becoming better known. 1872 NICHOLSON *Paleont.* xliii. 475 The *Lepidodendroids* and *Sigillariids* have now [in the *Trias*] completely disappeared. 1875 W. C. WILLIAMSON in Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 421 The *Lepidodendroid* plants. 1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min. Consid.* I. 468 The internal structure of the \**Lepidodendron*. 1857 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* iv. (1870) 82 *Lepidodendrons* and *Sigillariids* were intermediate between pines and club-mosses, though approaching more nearly the former. 1861 HENRY *Gloss. Sci. Terms*, \**Lepidoganoïd*, a sub-order of fossil fishes. 1863 DANA *Geol.* 279 Scale-covered *Ganoïds*, or \**Lepidoganoïds*. 1844 — *Min.* (ed. 2) 322 \**Lepidomelane*.. was named in allusion to its structure and color. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 136 *Lepidomelane* occurs in small discoidal tabular crystals, or in aggregations of minute scales. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sci. Organ.* Nat. I. 172 The \**Lepidosiren*, and many fossil fishes. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* ii. (1872) 99 The \**Lepidosiren* or mud fish.

**Lepidoid** (lep'idoid), *a.* and *sb.* *Ichthyol.* [f. Gr. λεπίδ-, λεπίς scale + -OID; cf. Gr. λεπίδοειδής scale-like (Galen).] *a.* adj. Scaly; pertaining to the *Lepidoidei*, a family of fossil fishes having large rhomboidal scales. *b.* *sb.* A fish belonging to this family.

1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min. Consid.* I. 282 (heading) *Lepidoid* Fishes. *Ibid.* note. The *Pycnodonts*, as well as the fossil *Sauroïds*, have enamelled scales, but it is in the *Lepidoïds* that scales of this kind are most highly developed. 1854 A. ADAMS etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 562 All the *lepidoid* and *sauroïd* fishes which [etc.].

**Lepidolite** (lep'idōlīt). *Min.* [f. Gr. λεπίδο-, λεπίς scale + -LITE.] A variety of mica containing lithia.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 208 *Lepidolite*, *Lilalite* of some. 1837 DANA *Min.* 264 A violet variety [of common mica] occurring in small scales, has been distinguished by the name *lepidolite*. 1863 Fournes *Chem.* 208 The best material for the preparation of rubidium, is *lepidolite*, which has been found to contain .02 per cent. of that metal. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 134 Before the blowpipe *lepidolite* colours the flame purple-red.

**Lepidopter** (lep'idōptēr). *Ent.* [ad. mod. L. *Lepidoptera* (see next).] One of the *Lepidoptera*. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1863 DANA *Geol.* 420 note, *Lepidoptera* have large wings covered with minute scales; as the Butterfly and Moth. 1881 ELWES tr. De S. Pinto's *How I crossed Afr.* I. v. 120 This gigantic lepidoptera, when young, feeds upon the grasses.

† **Lepidoptera** (lep'idōptērā), *sb.* *pl. Ent.* [mod. L., f. Gr. λεπίδο-, **LEPIDO-** + πτερόν wing.]

A large order of insects, characterized by having four membranous wings covered with scales; it comprises the butterflies and moths.

1735 LINNÆUS *Syst. Nat.* (1758) I. 458. 1773 T. P. YEATS *Inst. Entomol.* 18 *Lepidoptera*, which have four wings, all membranous, and imbricated. 1866 DK. ARGYLL *Reign of Law* i. (ed. 4) 38 Baits to tempt the nectar-loving *Lepidoptera*.

Hence **Lepidopteral**, **Lepidopteran** *adjs.*, *lepidopterous*.

1828 WEBSTER. *Lepidopteral*, belonging to the order of *Lepidoptera*. 1855 HYDE CLARKE *Dict.*, *Lepidopteral*, -terous, -teran. 1865 WOOD *Homes without H.* xix. 409 The tiny cylindrical cases that are made by certain *lepidopteran* larvae.

**Lepidopterist** (lep'idōptērīst). [f. **LEPIDOPTER-A** + -IST.] One who studies the natural history of *Lepidoptera*.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xliii. IV. 192 If a *Lepidopterist* goes into the wood to capture moths in the day-time. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet. Breakf.-t.* ii. (1885) 48 Great competition.. between the dipterists and the lepidopterists.

**Lepidopterous** (lep'idōptērās), *a.* [f. **LEPIDOPTER-A** + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to the *Lepidoptera*.

1797 J. ABBOTT (title) *The Natural History of the rarer Lepidopterous Insects of Georgia*. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 533 With regard to setting *Lepidopterous* insects. 1835 *Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond.* I. 188 note, A detailed generalization of the *Lepidopterous* wing. 1861 W. BARNES in *Macm.* May June 131 The *lepidopterous* insect 'colias edusa', is bright with orange and green.

**Lepidote** (lep'idōt), *a.* *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *lepidot-us*, a. Gr. λεπίδωτός, f. λεπίδ-, λεπίς scale.] Covered with scurfy scales; leprose, leprous. Also **Lepidoted** *a.*, in the same sense.

1836 PENNY *Cycl. V.* 253/4 *Lepidote*, covered with a sort of scurfiness. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 19 *Scurfs* (*lepidotes*) are roundish minute scales, attached to plants by their middle..; a part covered by them is said to be *lepidote*. 1860 WORCESTER, *Lepidote*, *Lepidoted*. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* xvi, *Eleagnaceæ*.. Shrubs with *lepidote* scales.

**Lepocyte** (lep'ōsīt), [ad. mod. L. *lepo-cyta*, f. Gr. λέπος scale + κύτος cell.] 'A nucleated cell provided with walls' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

**Lepolite** (lep'ōlīt). *Min.* [Named, 1847 *lepolite*, by A. A. Jossa, f. Gr. λέπος husk + -LITE.] A variety of anorthite from Finland.

1885 in Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.* 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Min.* **Lepored**: see **LEPERHEAD**.

**Leporicide**, *nomine-vul.* [f. L. *lepor-i-*, *lepus* hare + -CIDE *i.*] A killer of hares.

1788 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 77 If he could pay the duty.. he would cut off every sort of all the hares in the country.. He will depute a gamekeeper; and then, to you! he executes all his threats by deputy, and by deputy becomes a *leporicide* and a gentleman.

**Leporide** (lep'ōrid), [ad. F. *leporide*, f. L. *lepor*, *lepus* hare: see -IDE.] An alleged 'cross' between a hare and a rabbit.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VIII. 817 *Leporide*, the name given by the French to a remarkably prolific hybrid between the common European hare and the rabbit. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 193/4 Some few years since many of these animals were sold as *leporides* or hybrids, produced by the union of the hare and rabbit; but the most careful experimenters have failed to produce any such hybrid.

**Leporiform** (lep'ōrifōrm), *a.* [f. L. *lepor-i-*, *lepus* hare + -FORM.] Having the form of a hare; lagomorphie. 1889 in *Century Dict.*

**Leporine** (lep'ōrēn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *leporinus*, f. *lepor*, *lepus* hare: see -INE *i.*]

*A.* adj. Pertaining to a hare or hares; of the nature or form of a hare; lagomorphie.

† *Leporine* *scal*: perh. *Phoca barbata* (Fabr.).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Leporine*, of or pertaining to an Hare. 1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quadrupeds* II. 523 *Leporine* Seal, *Phoca Leporina*.. [Seal with fur, soft as that of a hare, upright and interwoven. 1855 MAYNE *Explos. Lex.*, *Leporinus*, hare-like; *leporine*; but chiefly applied to denote resemblance to the mouth of the hare. 1877 COUES & ALLEN *V. Amer. Rod.* 44 The large, leporine, grooved-incisor species of South America.

*B.* *sb.* = **LEPORIDE**.

1862 Melbourne *Leader* 13 Sept. 13 The bill of fare included.. *leporine*, which is betwixt hare and rabbit.

**Leppey**, *a.* *Mining.* ? *Obs.* Soft.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.*, *Leppey*. 'Tis when Work is Soft, Kind and Winable enough, without any Hardship, as Boreing, Cutting, Blasting, or such like. *Ibid.* U ij b, We drive at the Vein Head in the first Place, because there it is likely that the Vein may be the most Kind or *Leppey*.

† **Lepra** (lep'rā). *Path.* [Late L., a. Gr. λέπρα; see **LEPER sb.] A skin disease characterized by desquamation: (a) formerly used as a synonym for psoriasis; (b) now commonly applied to leprosy (*Lepra cutanea* or *Elephantiasis Græcorum*).**

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lxiv. (1405) 279 In four manere wyse *Lepra* mesely is dyverse as the four humours ben passyngly and dyversly medlyd. 1400 Lanfranc's *Chirug.* 196 *Lepra* is a foul siknes pat cometh of malancolie corrupt. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* l. xlviii. 114 *Lepra* the Leprosie is that which affecteth the whole Body or a part thereof with Scurff like Scales. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 152 Scrofulous swellings, *lepra*, and some other cutaneous diseases. 1864 W. T. FOX *Skin Dis.* 43 *Lepra* and psoriasis are identical, though the two names are retained. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 439 The

common form of *Lepra* is characterized by a nodular formation. 1881 *Med. Temp. Jnl.* XLVI. 76 Attended with *lepra* or psoriasis.

attrib. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* II. 56 A large collection, or several clusters, of characteristic *lepra*-cells. 1898 P. MAXSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 391 A direct and early implication of the nervous system by the *lepra* bacillus. *Ibid.* 412 A Sandwich Islander.. was inoculated from a *lepra* tubercle.

*b.* *Bot.* 'A white mealy matter, which exudes or protrudes from the surface of some plants; leprosy' *Treas. Bot.* 1866).

**Lepre**: see **LEPER** and **LEPROY**.

† **Leprechaun** (lep'rēch'ōn). *Irish*. Forms: 7 lubrican, 9 leprehaun, leprechawn, leprechaun. [Written *lupracán*, *lugaracán*, *lugracán*, in O'Reilly *Irish Dict.* Suppl.; in the body of the *Dict.* it is spelt *leithbrágan*, doubtless by etymologizing perversion, the spite being 'supposed to be always employed in making or mending a single shoe' (*leith* half, *bróg* brogue); O'Reilly also gives *luachman* as a synonym. In some modern Irish books the spelling *lioprachán* occurs. All these forms may be corrupted from one original; cf. Middle Irish *luchrúpin* (*Windisch Gloss.*), altered form of O'ish *luchorpin* (Stokes in *Revue Celtique* I. 256), f. *lu* small + *corp* body.] In Irish folk-love, A pigmy sprite 'who always carries a purse containing a shilling' (O'Donovan in O'Reilly *Irish Dict.* Suppl. 1817).

1604 MIDDLETON and Ft. *Honest Wh.* III. i. Wks. III. 175 As for your Irish lubrican, that spirit Whom by preposterous charms thy lust hath rais'd In a wrong circle. 1620 DEKKER *Dreame* (1860) 23 Mounted on a spirits back, which ran With mandrakes shrieks, and like a lubrican. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt*, etc. 127 By the Mandrakes dreadful groanes, By the Lubricans sad moanes. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Pl. Maritima* (1819) I. v. 289 There, your honor, them's my cordaries, the little Leprehauns, with their cathab heads, and their burned skins. 1860 *4th Year Round* No. 38. 282 A little, lisping, attenuated fableto voice, such as you would fancy would have proceeded from an Irish leprechaun. 1895 JANE BARLOW *Strangers at Lisconnel* 231 A little ould leprechawn.

Comb. 1883 W. BLACK *Shandon Fells* xvii, This little red-haired leprechaun-looking Andy.

† **Le press.** *Obs.* [f. *LEPER sb.* + -ESS.] A female leper. Also quasi-adj.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Exam. *La ares* Qij b, Yf the mother be a leprese. *Ibid.* Qm. Than ought ye to enquire yf he hath had y<sup>e</sup> company of any leprese woman.. A woman is not so dangerous to be a leprese to habyte with a kazine, as it shulde be a man to habyte with a lazarous woman.

**Leprie** (lep'rik), *a.* *rare*. [ad. mod. L. *lepric-us*, a. Gr. λεπρίκος, f. λέπρα **LEPRA**: see **LEPER sb.] Pertaining to lepra.**

1855 in MAYNE *Explos. Lex.* 1864 J. THOMAS *Med. Dict.*, *Leprieus*, belonging to lepra; lepric.

**Leprologist** (lep'rōlōjīst). *rare*. [f. **LEPRA** + -OLOGIST.] A medical expert in leprosy diseases. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 12 May 1164 With the assistance of a number of well-known leprologists.

† **Leproma** (lep'rōmā). *Path.* [f. **LEPRA**, on the analogy of words like *sarcoma*.] A leprosy tubercle. Hence **Lepromatous** *a.*, of the nature of a leproma.

1898 P. MAXSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 385 The leproma, the nerve lesions, and the lepra cell. *Ibid.* 397 The eyes also [in a lepra] are sooner or later attacked, lepromatous growth spreading from the conjunctiva on to the cornea.

**Lepron**, var. **LAPRON** *Sc. Obs.* young rabbit.

1501 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scoll.* (1900) II. 112 Ane man that brocht lepronis.. to the King.

**Leprose** (lep'rōs), *a.* *Bot.* [ad. L. *leprōsus*, f. **LEPRA**.] Having a scaly or scurfy appearance; lepidote; *esp.* said of crustaceous lichens in which the thallus adheres to trees or stones like a scurf.

1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Pop. Hist. Lichens* 34 *Leprose* species are also exceedingly common from our sea-coasts to our mountain summits. 1871 LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 46 Thallus leprose or powdery, effuse or evanescent.

† In pseudo-L. combining form *leproso-*, with the meaning 'leprose and ..'

1871 LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 228 *Lecanora* *erysibe*.. leproso-granulose, thin, diffract. *Ibid.* 258 Thin, effuse, leproso-pulverulent.

† **Leprosed, leproused, a.** *Obs.* [f. L. *leprōsus* or Eng. **LEPROUS** *a.* + -ED *i.*] Made leprous.

1550 BAILE *Notaries* II. (1551) 96 So many sycke.. leprosed.. changed, and deade. 1656 S. H. *Golden Law* 61 Miriam was leprosed as white as snow. 1839 J. GALT *Demon of Destiny* vii. (1840) 49 And you, ye leprosed ill.. Make your abiding with the shunn'd and fear'd.

**Leprosied** (lep'rōsīd), *a.* *rare*. [f. **LEPROSY** + -ED *i.*] Tainted with leprosy. (In quot. *fig.*) 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 51. 3/2 They're Leprosy'd with Scandal.

† **Leprosity.** *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *leprōsitätē*, f. *leprōsus* **LEPROUS**. Cf. OF. *leprosiel*.] Leprous quality or condition. In *Alchemy*, metallic impurity.

1555 EGEN *Decales* 28 With the.. tortoyes of this hande, many leprous men are healed and censed of theyr leprosiety. 1626 BACON *Nat. Hist.* § 326 If the Crudities, Impurities and Leprosities of Metals were cured, they would become Gold. 1635 A. READ *Tumors & Ulcers* 222 The Grecian leprosiety may be thus described.



**Leprosy** (leprōsi). Also 6 leprosie, 6-7 leprosie, 7 leprosie, leprosie. [?ad. med. L. \*leprōsia (Du Cange has *leprosia* leper-house), f. leprōsus LEPROUS. Cf. It. *lebbrosia*.]

1. A loathsome disease (*Elephantiasis Græcorum*), which slowly eats away the body, and forms shining white scales on the skin; common in mediaeval Europe.

In the Eng. Bible it renders the Heb. צרעא *צרעא*, Gr. λέπρα, which seem to have been used as comprehensive terms for various skin diseases.

1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* xiii. 3 Then is it surely a leprosy [1582 Wyclif a plague of lepre]. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, Buckingham ci, Thy deare daughter stroken with leprosie. 1597 MORLEY *Introduct.* Mus. 163 Like unto a hereditary leprosie in a mans bodie is incurable without the dissolution of the whole. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 216 They say it procureth the Leprosie in the children which are then gotten. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 71 These Waters dry up and heal. Leprosie and other Affections of the Skin. 1798 COLERIDGE *Am. Mar.* iii. xi. Her skin was white as leprosy. 1801 COLEBROOK *Jrnl.* in *Life* (1873) 176 Last month, a young man... was going to be buried alive, on account of the leprosy. *Ibid.* 177 When one of the family dies of a leprosy. 1863 BARKING-GOULD *Iceland* 176 The people suffer severely from scrobutic attacks and leprosy.

b. fig. 1598 ROWLANDS *Betray. Christ* 14 My leprosie is a defiled soule. a 1623 W. FEMBLE *Wks.* (1635) 9 The tongues, the pens, the practises of not a few discover unto us this leprosie of Atheistical contempt of God's wisdom arising in their forehead. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xli. 265 Such men as are cleansed of the Leprosie of Sin by Faith. 1751 J. BROWN *Shafesb. Charac.* 237 What this leprosy of false knowledge may end in, I am unwilling to say. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 96 When nations are to perish in their sins, 'Tis in the church the leprosy begins. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 202 Idleness is a moral leprosy, which soon eats its way into the heart.

c. A similar disease in horses. Obs. 1580 BLUNDELL *Order Curing Horses Dis.* iii. 2 The cankered mangesse, most commonlie call'd of the old writers the Leprosie. *Ibid.* cliv. 65 b. The Leprosie or universall mangesse, called of the old writers Elephantia.

d. attrib. and Comb. 1648-60 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.* de *Kleppe van een Lazarus*, the Clicket which a Leprosie man begs with. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4106/4 His Cordial Antidote for eradicating all... leprosie Humours out of the Blood. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 62 The leprosy bacillus is by no means evenly distributed throughout the body. *Ibid.* 69 Instances of transmission in leprosy-free countries.

2. A leper-house. rare<sup>-1</sup>. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Waul. by Seine* 89 A malady for which a few centuries ago there were more than twenty thousand lazarettos in Europe. In the fourteenth century, in the domains of the Seigneur de Courcy alone, there were ten of these leproseries.

**Leprous** leprōs, a. Forms: 3-5 leprous, 3, 6-7 leperous, 4-5 leprous, -ros, -rys, 5-rose, leperus, 2 leprus, 5-6 leprouse, 6 leporous, e, lyporous, e, 7 leprous, 3- leprous. [a. OF. leprous, leprous 'mod. F. lepreux', ad. late L. leprōsus, f. lepra leprosy.]

1. Afflicted or tainted with leprosy. 'Simon leprous' is a common ME. translation of *Simon leprosus* of the Vulgate (Matt. xxvi. 6, Mark xiv. 1) = 'Simon the leper' of the A. V.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 148 Moyses hond... bisemede oðe spitel-vuel, & þuhte leprus. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 464/79 A man of þat contreye þat heigtes symond leperous. 1382 Wyclif *Lev.* xiii. 46 Al tyme that he is leprous and vncleane. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 459 As þa þat lepros e & lame. 1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 216 b/1 The hous of Symon leprous where as our lord dyed. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Kings* v. Contents, Gehazi Eliens seruaut is made leprous. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 25 All leprose and pore bedded creatures. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* iv. 6 And when he took it out, behold, his hand was leprous as snow. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vi. § 24 Leprous Egyptians, driven from their country on account of that loathsome distemper. 1876 BRISTOWE *Theory Pract. Med.* (1878) 275 The children of leprous parents are more likely to become affected [with leprosy] than are the children of healthy parents.

† b. Causing or inducing leprosy. Obs. 1542 BOORDE *Dietary* xvi. (1870) 271 Olde beefe... doth ingender melancolye and leporous humours. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. v. 64 And in the Porches of mine eares [he] did poure The leperous Distilment.

c. Pertaining to, resembling, or accompanying, leprosy.

1635-56 COWLEY *Davidides* II. 619 Leprous scurf o're his whole body cast. 1774 GOLOSIM *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 241 That the whiteness of the Negro skin... might be called rather a leprous crust than a natural complexion. 1827-35 WILLIS *Leprosy* 125 The dull pulses... beat beneath the hot and leprous scales. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 669 Generating leprous eruptions and similar diseases. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 421 Nerve stretching... has been strongly advocated... for the cure of leprous neuralgia.

d. fig. 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* Bjb, Who so bringeth home a leprous soule and a tainted body. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 138 And leprous sin will melt from earthly mould. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 493 The leprous humour of Popery. 1697 JOS. WOODWARD *Rel. Soc. Lond.* x. (1704) 176 Heal my leperous soul. 1796 COLERIDGE *Sonn.*, Thyself redeeming from that leprous stain Nobility. 1868 FARRAR *Silence & P.* iii. (1873) 65 Her literature... a leprous fiction which poisoned every virtue.

2. *transf.* Having a surface resembling the skin of a leper; covered with white scales. In *Bot.* = LEPROSE.

1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* xiii. 100 Myst and fog, which being naughty vapours, drawn from the infected parts of the earth, and falling vpon the come, doe... make the graine leprous. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Plant* iii. 70 Spawn, weeds, and filth, a leprous cum. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 68 Its leprous leaves, superior fruit, and apetalous flowers, will at all times distinguish the Oleaster tribe. 1839 — *Introduct. Bot.* (ed. 3) 470 Leprous...; covered with minute pellate scales. 1840 DICKENS *Baru. Rudge* xxxi. One old leprous screen of faded Indian leather. 1842 G. TURNBULL in *Proc. Berv. Nat. Club* II. No. 10. 8 Where lichens make the trunks all leprous.

† b. *Alchemy.* Cf. LEPROSITY. Obs. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* i. xiii. 58 The philosophers have the same [sc. lead] in great esteeme... they cal it their sunne or leperous gold. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* i. iv. 38 The Quintessence of Gold is as to its quantity, exceeding small; and the residue of it is a leprous body.

† c. *absol.* (quasi-) a leper. Obs. c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 31 Swō kam a leprus, a sik man. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 129 This forsaide leprous was made hale. c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 205 Pei ben... lemmans of foule sathanas þat is fouler þan any mesel or leprous in þis world. 1464 *Rolls of Parli.* v. 521/1 Certeyn Leprous of oure menialx Seruauntez.

Hence *Leprously adv.*, *Leprousness*.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* vii. in Ashm. (1652) 170 Clensyng theyer Leprosenes. 1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S *Distyll. Waters* Bij, The same water... preserveth the body from leprosenes. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health Pref.* 6 b, Leprosenes and many other infectious sicknesses. 1607 TOURNIER *Reu. Trag.* iv. iv, How leprously that Office would have cleu'd vnto your forehead. 1611 COTGR., *Lepreserie*, leprousnesse. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 464/2 It shone leprously white and blue.

**Leproused**, variant of LEPROSED. a. Obs.

† **Lepry.** Obs. Forms: 5-7 lepry, -rie; 5 leperij, 6 leprye, -raye, leaperie, 6-7 leprey, leaprie, -ry. (For the form *lepre*, which may possibly in some instances belong to this word, see LEPRÉ.) [f. LEPRÉ sb. 2 + -y.] = LEPROSY.

1430-40 *YNG Bochas* ii. xviii. (1554) God... smote him with lepre (ed. 1494 lepre). a 1483 *Liber Heri in Housch. Ord.* (1790) 43 If any of this court be infected with leperij or pestylence. 1545 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 24 b, No parson, ones hauing the lepreye, shuld come among the congregation of the whole. 1563 HULL *Præf. Art Garden.* (1593) 82 To heale a red lepry... Lay vpon the blisters and leapie. 1587 HARRISON *England* ii. xiii. (1878) 1. 350 This [spring] is good for scabs and leaperie. 1607 TOWSE *Hist. Fourf. Beasts* 503 The dust of a mole being bent, mingled with the white of an Egge, and anointed vpon a sheepe, is an excellent and medicinale remedy against the Leprie which cometh oftentimes vpon them. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* (1639) 66 These sundry sorts of Leprie in the body. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* i. iv. 42 The Lepry is a more grievous infirmity than the Cholick is.

fig. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 35 Where is worse lepry than propery in religion. c 1586 CRESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* li. iv, Thy hisop... shall clense the leapie of my minde. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 17 Their breath is contagious, their leprey spreading. 1654 VULFAN *Theol. Treat.* i. 29 A spiritual Lepry which hereditarily infects the whol Man. Comb. 1608 TOWSE *Hist. Serpents* (1658) 663 Rough, hard, mangy, or lepie-like nails.

**Leptandrin** (leptændrin). *Chem.* [f. mod. L. *Leptandra* + -IN.] A bitter glucoside obtained from *Veronica* (or *Leptandra*) *virginica*.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VIII. 818 The resinoid extracted from it [*Leptandra* or *veronica virginica*] has the name of leptandrin in the books and at the drug-stores.

**Lepto**, combining form of Gr. λεπτός fine, small, thin, delicate, used in many terms of Zoology and Botany: **Leptocardian** (-kārdian) a. *Zool.* [Gr. καρδιά heart], belonging to the *Leptocardii*, the lowest group of true vertebrates, having contractile pulsating sinuses instead of a heart; sb., a vertebrate belonging to this group (*Cent. Dict.* 1889). **Leptoccephalan** (-sefālān), -cephalid (-sefālīd) *Ichthyol.* [Gr. κεφαλή head], a fish of the family *Leptoccephalidae*. **Leptoccephalic** (-sēfālīk) a., having a narrow skull; exhibiting leptoccephaly; *Ichthyol.*, as the designation of certain flat-fish (cf. prec.). **Leptoccephaly** (-sefālī), narrowness of skull. **Leptodactyl** (-dæktīl) *Ornith.* [Gr. δάκτυλος toe] a., having thin or slender toes; sb., a bird with slender toes. **Leptoda-ctylous**, a. [-OUS], = prec. a. **Leptodermous** (-dērmōs) a. *Bot.* [Gr. δερμα skin], having thin skin, said of moss-capsules when pliable (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888). **Leptoglossal** (-glōsāl) a. *Zool.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue], of or pertaining to the division *Leptoglossa* of lizards, having slender tongues (*Cent. Dict.*). **Leptoglossate** (-glōsāt) a., leptoglossal; sb., a lizard of this group (*ibid.*). || **Leptomeningitis** (-menindzītis) *Path.*, inflammation of the pia mater and the arachnoid (the leptomeninges). || **Leptophloem** (-flōwem) *Bot.* [see PHLOEM], in certain mosses (see quot.). **Leptophyllous** (-fīlōs) a. *Bot.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf], slender-leaved (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Leptoprosop** (-prōsōp) [Gr. πρῶσων face], narrowness of face; the condition of having a long narrow-faced skull (*Cent. Dict.*). Hence **Leptoprosopic** a., having a long narrow face. **Leptorrhine** ('leptorin) a. [Gr. ῥίς nose], having a long narrow nose; having a nasal index of 47 or under; also **Leptorrhinian**,

-rhīnic *adjs.* **Leptosperm** (-spāsm) [Gr. σπέρμα seed], a plant of the genus *Leptospermum* of myrtaceous shrubs (*Cent. Dict.*). **Leptosporangiate** (-spōrēngziēt) a. *Bot.* [see SPORANGIUM], having sporangia which are developed from a single epidermic cell. || **Leptothrix** (leptōtriks) [Gr. θρίξ hair], 'a fungus belonging to the Order *Schizomycetes*, consisting of very thin and long, indistinctly segmented, straight threads' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); also attrib. **Leptoxylem** *Bot.* [XYLEM], a structure in certain mosses (see quot.).

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., \**Leptoccephalus*, *Leptoccephalide*, the name of a family of fishes characterized by the smallness of the head, of which the genus *Leptoccephalus* is the type. 1886 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXIX. 114 Many young flat-fish... assume that peculiarly elongated and strange form known as 'leptoccephalic'. 1882 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 251 These 'Leptoccephalids' are small, narrow, elongate. 1884 *Fogt's Lect. Man* ii. 30 Platycephaly stands opposed to 'leptoccephaly', though connected with it by gradual transitions. a 1884 HITCHCOCK (cited in Worcester), *Leptodactyl*, *Leptodactylus*. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Leptodactylus*, 'leptodactylous'. 1860 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 693 Sometimes inflammation of the pia mater is denominated 'leptomeningitis', in distinction from pachymeningitis which is inflammation of the dura mater. 1889 BENNETT & MURRAY *Cryptog. Bot.* 146 A 'leptophloem' or rudimentary phloem, in which the storing up and conduction of the food-material takes place. 1889 GARNER in *Jrnl. Anthropol. Inst.* XVIII. 23 The midfacial index... in the three Yavese skulls... is very constant and averages 54.2, making them dolichofacial, or 'leptoprosopic'. 1880 J. DAWKINS *Early Man* vii. 192 The 'leptorhine rhinoceros'. 1884 J. F. LEE *Romer's Bone Caves* Ojcow 31 In both the Wierchow skulls the nose is leptorhine. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthropol.* n. ii. 257 The 'leptorhinians, with the nasal skeleton elongated. 1891 *Athenæum* 25 July 132/3 Dr. Topinard communicates documents on the nasal index of the living... 494 per cent... were leptorhinian... and 43 per cent. mesorhinian. 1887 GARNSEY *Goebel's Classif. Plants* 193 Two divisions of the Filicinae, the 'Lepto-rangiate and the Eusporangiate. 1877 BENNETT tr. *Thom's Bot.* 259 The forms known as *Termon*, *Bacterium*, *Vibrio*, *Spirillum*, 'Leptothrix', &c. 1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 718 Bacteria attached end to end in a string form filaments of leptothrix. 1885 KLEIN *Micro-Organisms* 89 Long leptothrix filaments composed of short joints. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 743 The leptothrix fungus and spores are almost invariably present in the concretions of tartar that gather round the teeth. 1889 BENNETT & MURRAY *Cryptog. Bot.* 146 A 'leptoxylem' or rudimentary xylem which serves for the conduction of the transpiration-current to the lower portion of the sporangia furnished with stomates.

† **Leptology**. Obs. [ad. Gr. λεπτολογία subtle discourse, quibbling, f. λεπτός small, fine, subtle + -λογία: see -LOGY. Cf. F. *leptologie*.]

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Leptology*, a description of mean and sordid things. 1823 in CRABB; and in mod. Dicts.

|| **Lepton** (leptm). Pl. *lepta* (-ā), *erron*, *leptas*. [Gr. λεπτόν (sc. νόμισμα coin), neut. of λεπτός small.] a. An ancient Greek coin of the value of about one-fourth of a farthing; the 'mite' of the Eng. versions of the N.T. b. The smallest coin ('centime') of modern Greece, being the one-hundredth part of a drachma.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Surv. Coin.* Lepton, .i. os od. 30 grs. sterl. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* v. 86 Vessels of 20 tons, 50 leptas per ton. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* vii. (1879) 687 Among others, came a poor widow, with her two leptas.

**Leptynite** (leptīnīt). *Min.* Also *leptinite*. [app. f. Gr. λεπτύνειν (see next) + -ITE.] The same as *granulite*.

18. DANA (Worc.), *Leptynite*. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xii. 211 *Granulite* (Weissstein or leptynite) is also composed of felspar and quartz, the felspar being orthoclase.

† **Leptyntic** (leptīntīk). *Med. Obs.* Also *leptyntic*. [ad. late L. *leptynticus*, a. Gr. λεπυντικός, f. λεπτύνειν to make thin, f. λεπτός thin.] An attenuant.

1721 BAILEY *Leptynticks*, attenuating cutting Medicines which Part the Crass and viscous Humours, with their acute Particles.

**Ler**: see LEER, LERE.

**Lerboard, Lerch**, obs. ff. LARBOARD, LURCH.

† **Lere**, v. Obs. Forms: 1 *lérān*, *Kentish* *lérān*, 2-4 *leren*, 2-3 *learen*, 3 *læren*, *Orm.* *lærenn*, 3-4 *lare*n, 3-6 *lere*, 3-5 *ler*, (4 *lerin*), 4-5 *leere*, 5 *lern*, *Sc. leyr*, 5-9 *Sc. leir*, 5-8 *lear* (e). Also *pa. pple.* 3 *i-læred*, -leareat, -lered, 4-5 *y-lered*. [OE. *lérān* = OFris. *lêra*, OS. *lêran* (Du. *leeren*), OHG. *lêran* (Ger. *lehren*), ON. *lêra* :- O'Leit. \**laizjan* (for which Goth. has *laisjan*), f. \**laizd* LORE sb.]

1. *trans.* To teach; = LEARN v. 4. In various constructions: To give instruction to (a person); to teach (a person something, or to do something); to give instruction in (a science, art, etc.).

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. iv. (1890) 272 He was sende Ongolpode Godes word to bodienne & to laranne. a 1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* (1886) IX. 260 Ac ic lare þæt he do swa ic ær cwæð. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 3if he halia gast ne leard þes monnes heorte. c 1200 *ORMIN* 18147 Saint Johan Baptiste com to larenn þe folc to rihtenn here lif. c 1205 *LAY* 4312 Þeo alche dæie hine larden lude crastes. a 1250 *Orul & Nigh.* 1053 þu... lerdest hi to don schome And unriht of hire lichome. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1934 Constantin let also in ierusalem cherechen rere & wide aboute elles ware cristendom to lere. c 1320 R. BRUNNE



*Medit.* 13 Y wyl þe lere a medytacyon. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx. (*Theodora*) 700 He.. þe barne in with hyr tuke to lere. 1393 *LANGLE. P. Pl. C.* iv. 162 Hue.. lereþ hem to lecherie þat lonyeh here 3yftes. a 1400 *Primer* 97 The wey of thi rytwenesses lere thou me. c1400 *Apoll. Loll.* 33 Prestes schal be dampned for wickidnes of þe peple, if þei lere hem not wan þei are vnkunmand. c1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.* Gov. *Lordsh.* 100 þe kyng thocht to do lere him vpon sciences. a 1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 1856 Of alle three þou oghtist be wele leered. c1449 *Peccock Repr.* 426 He is.. tauzt and leered of an holi man. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E.J. Lystyn to yowre dame and she shall yow lere. 1513 *DOUGLAS Ennis* viii. *Pro.* 145. I sall leir the ane lessoun to leys all thi pane. 1556 *LAUDER Tractate* (1864) 151 And, now, geue that 3e wald be leird to bruke and to Inioye the eird. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vii. 37 Able to.. leir theme to knawe their dutie. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* xii. xl. 221. I did the leare A lore, repugnant to thy parents faith. 1832-52 *MOTHERWELL in Whistle-Binkie* (S. Songs) Ser. 1. 42 'Twas then we sat on ae laigh bink, To leir ilk ither lere.

b. To show the way to, lead, guide; to lead (the way).

c1320 *Sir Tristr.* 400 To wite þe rízt way þe styres for to lere. c1394 *P. Pl. Credo* 343 Lere me to som man my Credo for to lerne. c1420 *Chon. Vitel.* 25 For Hengestes was þe first duke of hem, And into þis lond he dede hem lere. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 1753 Graith gydys can thaim leyr.

2. To inform; = LEARN v. 5. Const. rarely of; chiefly with sb. or clause as second obj.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21404 Me war leuer yow for to lere Quar lijs yow lauerd rode-tre. 1430-40 *LYND. Bochas* *Pro.* (1554) 7 In which processe, like as I am leared, He [etc.]. c1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1110. I wott welle ye are leryd, My lordys daughter shall be wed To a man of myght. c1470 *HARDING Chron.* lxxiii. xxii. [Arthur] also gate, as Chronycles haue vs lered, Denmarke [etc.]. a 1500 *Chester PL* viii. 122 It is good that we enquire if any the way can vs leere. 1513 *DOUGLAS Ennis* iii. ii. 156 Apollous anseuer speir, Beseking him of succours to leir. a 1643 *W. CARTWRIGHT Ordinary* iv. i. (1651) 60 Lere me whyll way he wended.

3. To learn, acquire knowledge of (something); to study, read (a book); to learn to do something. Also with clause as obj.

c1220 *Bestiary* 328 And singid him þus þis wilde der So 3e haufen uo lered her. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 354 Nu wot adam sum-del o wo, Her-after he leren mo. c1300 *Havelok* 796 Y wile with þe gange, For to leren sum god to gete. 1362 *LANGLE. P. Pl. A.* xi. 270 Thanne wrouzte I unwisly with alle the wyt that I lere! c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 398 Wyt is þat gerris þe fynd lte, þat þu lerit (nocht), & memore syne Is þat þu laris, þu nocht tyne, & vnderstandyng is [etc.]. c1400 *Beryn* 790 Yf yee lust to lere Howe they were I-leipid. c1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxix. 132 All þe Iews.. lerez for to speke Hebrew. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1548 He bade him lere John evangelist. 1466 *Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 155 Master Jhon Doby swid half all the skill, owtakand that that leyrty to syng. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxiii. 54 Thay.. will at na man nurtir leyr. 1552 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 5 Ane scholar quhilk is to leir oyr special science. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 87 Leir him to dreid, and traist in till him syne. 1585 *JAS. I. Fss. Poetic* (Arb.) 37 Then ye your self, in teaching men shall leir The rule of liuing well. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 8 They haue lseirt nocht to defend their townes w' wallis. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* x. xiv. 184 On that sad booke his shame and losse he leared. 1710 *RAMSAY Pro.* to *Orphan* 8 And lear—O mighty crimes!—to speak and act! 1724—*Some of Contents Evergr.* v. The sons may leir, How their forbears were unacquaint with feir. a 1818 *MACNEILL Poems* (1844) 124 'Twas then my native strains ye leared.

4. *absol.* and *intr.* To acquire knowledge; to be informed; = LEARN 2, 3c. Const. of, on, at.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1832 þai wald nocht lere on noe lere. *Ibid.* 19538 þat he moght of his crastes lere. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 958 Of þir barnis herrod send twa to rome, to lere. c1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* ii. 3 And listeneth of my dreame to lere. 14.. *Parlt. Love* 3 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poem* 48 Now 3ee that wull of loue lere, I counsell yow þat 3e cum nere. c1425 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 887 Lothe to Offende, and Lounyng ay to Lere. c1460 *Urbanist* 1 in *Babes Bk.* Who-so wyll of nurtur lere, Herken to me & 3e shall lere. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* vii. 671 Lerand at scule in to their tendry age. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xli. 21 Be 3e so wyiss that wderis at 3ow leir. 1552 *LYNDESAV Monarchie* 6326 Wald God, said I, 3e did remane all 3eir. That I mycht of your heunilie Lessonis leir. 1562 *WINGET Cert. Tractates* Wks. 1888 l. 24 Childer of happy ingynis, mair able to leir than I was to teche. 1721 *KELLY Scot. Prov.* 13 As the old Cock crows, the young Cock lears.

Lere: see LEAR, LEER, LURE sb.1

**Lered**, *pple.* a. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 2 lered, 3-6 lerd, 4-5 *Sc.* leyrty, 5-6 lerid, -it, 9 leared. [*pple.* of LERE v.] = LEARNED. Also *absol.*, esp. in *lered* and *lew.*

c1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 þe biscopes & lered men heom cusede 3ure. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 129 þe bisschupes, and þe 3dre lerede þe wunden in þe lond. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24806 þis abbott. Was chosin a. A lerd man o mikel lere. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Laurentius*) 782 Quethery þai leyrty ore lawit ware. c1386 *CHAUCER Doctor's T.* 283 For þe he lewed man or ellis lered. c1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 122 Patriarkis and prophetis, of lerit the laif. c1450 *Abce Aristotill* 21 in *Q. Elic. Acad.* 65 Bothe lewid Andlerid, Magnifie his mageste þat most is of myght. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* li. 41 The lerit sone of eill or lord. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars of Lond.* (Camden) 89 The lerdemen of both the uniuersities. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Lare*, He was, after all, a mensefully leared man.

†**Lerer**. *Obs.* [*f.* LERE v. + -ER1; cf. OHG. *lérari* (mod.G. *lehrer*), Sw. *lärare*, Da. *lærer*, Goth. *laisareis*.]

1. A teacher.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21179 Spellers o trouth, lerers o lede. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cxxxiv. 7 Cloudis are lerers of goddis worde. c1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 164 Bothe þo reders & þo herers has mykil nede, me þenk of lerers. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 297/2 Lerare, .. doctor.

2. A learner, disciple. *rare.*

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 297/2 Lerare, or lemare, or he þat rereyvythe lere, .. discipulus.

**Lerge**, *Lergeness*, *obs.* Sc. ff. **LARGE**, -NESS. †**Lering**. *Obs.* [*f.* LERE v. + -ING1. Cf. ON. *léring*.] a. Learning. b. Instruction, teaching; doctrine.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14811 For til him was þe lai bi-taght, þat he him thora lering laght. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 170 For a man excuses noght his unknynnyng That his wittes uses noght in leryng. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 28 And all the knawing þat we haue in þis world of him, Is of heryng, and leryng and techyng of othir. 1377 *LANGLE. P. Pl. B.* x. 16 Anima that lady is ladde bi þis leryng. c1460 *J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture* 831 Yowre sawces to make y shall geue yow leryng.

†**Lerion**. *Obs.* [? corruptly a. F. *liron*.] ? The grey dormouse.

c1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* v. (*Parlt. Beasts*) xvii, The mertrik.. The bowranbane and eik the lerion.

**Leripoop** (e), -pup, variants of **LIRIPOOP**.

**Lerk**: see **LIRK** sb. and v. *dial.*

**Lerkere**, *obs.* form of **LURKER**.

†**Lerm**, v. *Obs.* *rare* -1. [*ad.* OF. *lermer*, *larmier* to weep, f. *larme* a tear.] *intr.* To weep.

c1530 *L. BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 268 Whan Arthur sawe.. the byshop myrted and all barefoted, hys herte larmed and wepte for pyte.

**Lern**, *obs.* form of **LEARN**.

**Lernæan** (lɔrn'æn), a. and sb. Also **lernean**. [*f.* L. *Lernæus*, Gr. *Λερναίος* (f. L. *Lerna*, Gr. *Λέρνη*, the name of a marsh in Argolis) + -AN. The mod. use is prob. an allusion to the Lernæan Hydra, a monster inhabiting this marsh.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to the *Lernæa*, a Linnæan genus of parasitic entomostacans, now limited to certain species infesting the gills of the cod.

1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xiv. 25 A very remarkable Lernæan parasite. 1852 *DANA Crust.* i. 4 The most degraded Lernæan forms have the sluggishness.. of the lowest worms.

B. sb. One of the genus *Lernæa*.

1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xiv. 22 The Lernæans.. he [Cuvier] has placed.. in his first order of Intestinal Worms. 1876 *Benedict's Anim. Parasites* 97 The Lernæans also have females excessively various in size and appearance.

**Lernæoid** (lɔrn'oid), a. [*f.* mod.L. *Lernæa* (see **LERNEAN**) + -OID.] Having the appearance of a Lernæan; resembling the Lernæans.

1846 *DANA Zooph.* vii. (1848) 107 The Lernæoid division appears to reach the Polygastrics in the Acephaloid.

**Lernilite**, erroneous form of **LENNILITE**.

**Lerot** (ler'et). *Zool.* [*a.* F. *lérôt*, f. *loir*, 1e pr. pop.L. *glir-em* (L. *glir-em*, *glis*) dormouse.] The garden dormouse (*Myoxus nictela*).

1774 *GOLOSOM. Nat. Hist.* vi. i. (1869) l. 453 The middle [dormouse], which he [Buffon] calls the Lerot. 1849 *SK. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 29 The Garden Dormouse, or Lerot.. The greater Dormouse of Shaw.

**Lerp** (lɔrp). Also **laap**, **leup**. [*Native Australian*.] 'A kind of manna secreted by an insect, *Psylla eucalypti*, and found on the leaves of the Mallee (*Eucalyptus dumosa*)' Morris *Austral Eng.* 1808.

1848 *W. WESTGARTH Australia Felix* vi. 73 The natives of the Wimmera prepare a luscious drink from the laap. 1878 *R. B. SMYTH Aborig. Victoria* l. 211 Lerp.

**Lerre i poop**, variant of **LIRIPOOP**.

**Lerret** (ler'et). *dial.* Also **lerrett**, -it. [*Ety-mology unknown*.] A boat suitable for heavy seas, used on the coast about the Isle of Portland.

1828 *New Sailor's Mag.* 155 The 'Portland Lerret', or boat adapted for approaching this extraordinary isthmus, 'Chesel Beach'.. A lerret of large size, about five tons burden. 1869 *Daily News* 14 Sept., Pilot George Brown, with a crew of four men, went in a 'lerret' to her assistance. 1877 *Times* 13 Sept. 4/3 In the face of such a sea.. none other than the well known Portland 'lerretts' could have been launched or beached. 1880 *T. HARDY Trumpet-Major* III. xxxiv. 120 The trip in the stern of the lerret had quite refreshed her.

**Lerrie**, **lerry**: see **LURRY**.

**Lerroch**, variant of **LARACH** Sc.

**Lerrup**, *dial.* variant of **LARRUP**.

**Les**, *obs.* form of **LEASH**, **LESS**; var. **LEESE**.

**Lesar**, variant of **LEESER** 1 *Obs.*

**Lesarde**, *obs.* form of **LIZARD**.

**Lesbian** (lez'biæn), a. [*f.* L. *Lesbius*, Gr. *Λέσβιος* + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the island of Lesbos, in the northern part of the Grecian archipelago. *Lesbian rule*: a mason's rule made of lead, which could be bent to fit the curves of a moulding (Aristotle *Eth. Nic.* v. x. 7); hence *fig.*, a principle of judgement that is pliant and accommodating. (Very common in 17th c., but app. not always correctly understood.)

1601 *S. DANIEL To Sir T. Egerton* 131 That Lesbian square, that building fit, Plies to the worke, not forc'th the worke to it. 1605 *TIME Quersit.* II. ii. 111 The composition and

wonderful nature thereof is, as it were, a certaine example and Lesbian rule of our worke. 1666 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iv. ii. *Magnif.* 1117 Another, leueld by the Lesbian Squire Deep under ground (for the Foundation) joyns Well-polish Marble. a 1628 *PRESTON New Court.* (1630) 233 Thou goest not by a straight rule, but by a leaden Lesbian rule. 1703 *Rowe Ulysses* II. i. 945 The Chian and the Lesbian Grape. 1711 *W. KING tr. Naudé's Rej. Politics* v. 188 It [artificial, politic Justice] is soft and pliant enough to accommodate itself as the Lesbian rule to human and popular weakness. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Cymatium*, Lesbian cymatium, according to Vitruvius, is what we otherwise call talon.

**Lescun**, **lescoun**, *obs.* forms of **LESSON**.

**Lese**, *obs.* f. **LEACH** sb.1 and v.1, **LEASH**, **LEASH**.

**Lese**, variant of **LEESE** v.1 and 2.

**Lesed**, *pa. pple.* and *pple.* a. Sc. Also 8 læsed.

[*f.* L. *las-us*, pa. pple. of *lādĕre* to hurt + -ED1.] That has suffered **LESION**, q.v.; damaged, injured.

16.. in *Hector Judicial Rec.* (1876) 100 (E. D. D.) To assythe the sd John Bair as the party lesed. 1708 *CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Brit.* II. ii. vi. (1743) 385 If the ordinary be clear to pronounce an Interlocutor to the dissatisfaction of either party, he who thinks himself lesed, may get Redress. 1724 *DR. HODGKIN in Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 12 The Elasticity of these lesed Parts was.. impair'd. 1741 *A. MOSRO Anat. of Nerves* (ed. 3) 24 The lesed Part of the Body.

**Lese-majesty** (lɛz'mædʒɛstɪ). *Civil Law.* Also 6 lease-, leis-, 7 lese-, 8-9 leze-. [*ad.* F. *lèse-majesté*, *ad.* L. *lesa majestās* hurt or violated majesty, i.e. of the sovereign people.] Any offence against the sovereign authority; treason.

[1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* iv. xii. (1494) sig. piij, Lyst he were accused to the states Of cryme called lese-majestatis.] 1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) l. 12 Nochtwithstanding quhat sumever offence of lese-majeste committit be thaim. a 1578 *LINDESAV (Pit-cottie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) l. 207 G. D.. was banischit in Ingland for certane crimes of lei-majestie. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 6 The crime, quhilk in the Civil law, is called the crime of lese-majestie. a 1651 *CALDERWOOD Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 356 The conspirators ashamed to expresse the king's murder, committed this fained rapt. a crime of lese-majestie. 1726 *CAVALIER Mem.* iv. 332. I confess I am loaded with the Crime of Lese-Majesty. 1818 *SCOTT Art. Midl.* xi. Perduellion is.. muchle worse than lese-majesty, or the concealment of a treasonable purpose. 1830 *BENTHAM Const. Code* Wks. 1843 IX. 38 Under a representative democracy.. there can be no lese-majesty. 1873 *LONGF. Wayside Inn, Rhyme Sir Christopher* 20 Not having been at court Seem'd something very little short Of treason or lese-majesty.

*transf.* a 1649 *DRUMM. of HAWTH. Hist. Jas. I.* Wks. (1711) 9 King Henry [8th] was.. a rebel guilty of lese-majesty divine. 1841 *EMERSON Addr., Meth. Natn.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 227 Why then goest thou as some.. listening worshipper to this saint or to that? That is the only lèse-majesty.

Both in Fr. and Eng., the first member of this word has been treated as a verb-stem, to which a sb. may be attached in an objective relation, forming compounds with the general sense 'outrage upon the rights or dignity of' (what is expressed by the sb.). So in Fr. *lèse-catholicité*, *lèse-faulté*, *lèse-société*, etc. (see **LITRÉ**); the Eng. examples below are mere non-words.

1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 104 Persons whom the lere nation might bring under the administration of his executive powers. 1814 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1836) II. 361 All flogging in schools is prohibited, as a crime of lere-liberty in a free country. 1831 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Engr.* (1842) I. 424 There is scarcely an honest or independent man among them, who has not in some way or other been guilty of lèse-Toryism. 1833 *SIR W. HAMILTON Discuss.* (1852) 570 To enfeeble them [classical studies] would, .. be.. in a certain sort, the crime of lèse-humanity. 1870 *LOWELL Poems, Cathedral*, I was a poacher on their self-preserve Intent constructively on lèse-anglicism.

**Lesenge**, *obs.* form of **LOZENGE**.

**Leser** (e), var. **LEESER** 1 *Obs.*; *obs.* f. **LIZARD**.

**Lesewe**, variant of **LEASOW dial.**

**Lesh'e**, *obs.* form of **LEACH** sb.1 and v.1, **LEASH**.

**Leshpund**, variant of **LISPUND**.

**Lesion** (lɛzən). Also 6 Sc. lessioun, 9 læsion. [*ad.* F. *lésion*, *ad.* L. *lesiō-em*, n. of action f. *lādĕre* to hurt.]

1. Damage, injury; a hurt or flaw, whether material or immaterial.

1452 *DR. YORK in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. I. 11 What .. lesion of honour, & villany is said & reported generally unto the English nation. c1460 *G. ASHBY Dicta Philos.* 659 Yf ye finde any spotte, fylth, or lesion In any personne or in creature, Dishonour hym not with derision. 1858 *Times* 5 Oct., Looking for faults, for lesions, for bubbles in the gutta-percha. 1859 *R. F. BURTON Centr. Afr. in Trnd. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 89 If the hand after being dipped [in boiling water] shew any sign of lesion, the offence is proven. 1875 *BLACKMORE A. Lorraine* I. xxvi. 292 Nay, nay, Struan, be not thus hurt by imaginary lesions.

2. Damage or detriment to one's property or rights. Now only in legal use; chiefly in *Civil* and *Scots Law*, applied to such injury involved in a contract as may be pleaded as a ground for setting it aside.

1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 161 Sum men of his.. destroyed all his coirnes and houses, to his great enorm. lessioun. 1839 *W. O. MAXWELL Law Nations* v. vii. (1875) 352 The contingency of lesion to the rights of those who are not parties to the contest. 1875 *POSTE Gains* i. (ed. 2) 152 The first condition is a Læsion by the operation of civil law, i.e. a disadvantageous change in civil rights or obligations brought about by some omission or disposition of the person who claims relief.



3. *Path.* Any morbid change in the exercise of functions or the texture of organs.

1747 *tr. Astruc's Fevers* 301 The physician should.. examine the lesions of the different functions of these organs. 1808 *Med. Tral.* XIX. 441 Affected with tetanic symptoms, from the lesion of a nerve. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 185 A lesion called anthracosis of the lungs.

fig. 1835 Sir W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 532 The lesion of moral and religious principle in the delinquent himself. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* ii. 98 That great moral lesion of man's nature with which the Bible deals.

Lesk, obs. form of LEACH sb., slice.

Leske, obs. form of LASK v.; var. of LISK.

† **Lesness.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 *lésnis* (s, 3, 4 lesnes(se). [OE. *lésnis*, f. *lésan*, *lisan* to loose.] Absolution, redemption, forgiveness (of sins).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke i. 68 Forðon gesohte & dyde lesnise 1075 *Rushw. lesnisse* folces his. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 273/73 Þu mot in lesnesse of þine sunnes; habbe þine woneþing þere. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 3604 & wo so her is nslawe is deþ him sal be In lesnesse of al is sinne. 1340 *Ayenb.* 14 Þe enlefte [article of the Creed] is to leue þe lesnesse of zenne.

Lespond, variant of LISPOND.

**Less** (les), a. (sb., adv., and conj. Forms: 1 *inflected adj.* *læssa* (læsse fem. and neut.), *Northumb.* *læassa*, *uninflected les*, 2-5 *lasse*, 2-7 *les*, 3-7 *lesse*, 4 *lass*, 4, 6 *Se. lesse*, 4-5 *las*, 4- *less*. [1] The OE. *læs* adv. (occas. used quasi-sb., and as uninflected adj.) corresponds to OFris. *lēs* = OTeut. type \**laisiz*, f. \**laisō* (not elsewhere found with the sense 'small') + -iz comparative suffix (see -ER<sup>3</sup>), which in OE. disappears by phonetic law, as in BET, LENG *adv.* (2) The OE. *læssa* adj. corresponds to OFris. *læssa* = OTeut. type \**laisizon*, f. \**laisiz*; see above, and cf. -ER<sup>3</sup> A. The disappearance of the middle vowel was presumably prior to the WGer. change of *a* into *o*; the OFris. *læssa* is doubtless, like Eng. LESSER, a new formation.

The OTeut. type \**laisō*, pre-Teut. \**laisō*, appears to be cogn. w. Lith. *lėsus* = *lėsiu*, small. Whether there is any connection with *laid*, *laid* in Goth. *lailis* little is very doubtful. Cf. the alleged Crim-Gothic *lisa* 'parum'.]

A. *adj.* Used as the comparative of LITTLE.

I. In concord with sb. expressed or understood.

1. Of not so great size, extent, or degree (as something mentioned or implied); of inferior dimensions, bulk, duration, etc.; smaller. Opposed (in mod. Eng.) to *greater*. *Obs.* with reference to material dimensions (superseded by *smaller*); still current with reference to number, degree, etc.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* i. 16 Pet mar leoht to hæð dages lihtinge and þæt lesse leoht to bære nihte lihtinge. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 Þe more fishes in þe se eten þe lesse. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 1689 Þe bisshop .. prechede hom þæt hit aude of deþ þe lesse fere. 1300 *Shires, etc. Eng.* in O. F. Misc. 145 On engle londe syndon twa and þrytt schire, summe more and summe lesse. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 436 Gōtt.) Summe of less þerr. lesse, lasse) and sum of more þere. 1398 *TREVISSA Barth. De P. R.* iii. iv. (1495) 51 The soule is noughte more in a more body, nother lasse in a lasse body. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5661 The light wax las. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. iv. 10 (Harl. MS.) Hit is wreten that of too Evelis þe lasse Evill is to be chosyn. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* i. xiv. 74 Herfore it is the lasse merveil. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 49 Akoniton .. hath leaves like the Cucumber, but somewhat more lesse and rough. 1598 *VONG Diana* iii. 70 Other kindes of lesse trees .. twynnyng about the greater. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* i. ii. 335 Teach me how To name the bigger Light, and how the lesse That burne by day, and night. 1673 *KAY Journey Low C.* 38 Shags .. are very like to Cormorants, only less. 1692 R. L. ESTHANGE *Poetel* xix. (1703) 26 Rather then bear a LESS Misfortune to Hazard a Greater. 1718 *Prior Henry & Emma* 430 Fine by degrees and beautifully less. 1757 *JOS. HARRIS Count* 41 Every one will see and understand that 19 is less than 20. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 83 The female is less than the male. 1816 *BYRON Prisoner Chillon* viii. And then the sighs he would suppress .. grew less and less. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 1 The peculiarities of his individual genius changed the mind and spiritual conformation of France, and in a less degree, of the whole of the West.

b. Of smaller quantity or amount; not so much.

Opposed to *more*.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1697 In lasse while þan þat was Might falle mani wonder cas. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi. (*Ninian*) 443 þan to be catel þat tuk les kepe. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Anian* xxv. Somtyme the children whiche ben preyed and louded done lesse good than they whiche ben despayred and hated. 1501 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* iv. iv. 34 I owe him little Dutie, and lesse Loue. 1506 — 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. v. 7 Lesse noyse, lesse noyse. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ix. i. § 44 The Queen knowing it less difficulty and danger to keep him, than to cast him out of her Dominions. 1664 J. WEBB *Stone-Henge* (1725) 19 We cannot yet give Credit, and less shall, to one Word he saith. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 854 More glorie will be wonn, Or less be lost. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* v. 72 With less Trouble and Charge. 1853 *BRIMLEY Ess.*, *Black House* 285 We should then have less crowd and no story. 1853 *GLADSTONE Sp.* 18 Apr. *Financ. Statem.* (1863) 5 The estimate for the present year cannot, I fear, be expected to be much less, if at all less, than 530,000.

c. A smaller number of; fewer. This originates from the OE. construction of *læs* adv. (quasi-sb.) with a partitive genitive. Now regarded as incorrect.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 5 [6] Swa mid læs worda swa mid ma, swæðer he hit gereccan mazon. 1481 *CAXTON Godfrey* cl. 222 By cause he had so grete plente of men of hys owne countee, he called the fewer and lasse to counseill

of the noble men of the Cyte. 1579 *LIVY Enphues* To Gentl. Oxf. (Arb.) 208, I thinke there are few Vniuersities that haue lesse fautes than Oxford, many that haue more.

2. Of lower station, condition, or rank; inferior. *Obs.* exc. in phrases like *no less a person than*.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 11 Seðe nutedlice læssa [Kushw. lessa] is in ric heofna mara is of ðam. c 1200 *Moral Ode* 390 Al þat is & al þat was is worse þenne he [God] and lesse. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 12166 Noht yet ne vnderstod forþi less I wat er yee þan i. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sermon.* Sel. Wks. i. 19 Þis secounde feste was algatis lasse. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2948 Ladys and ober les wemen. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* v. 113/1 By colour of tenure of lasse Tenentz. c 1450 *Ant. de la Tour* (1868) 14 To poure gentilmien, or to other of lasse degre. c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* i. xx. 24 'As ofte tymes as I was amonge men, I come a lasse man', þat is to say les-e holy. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Hos. Cum.*, Foure are called the greater prophetes, and twelve the lesse. 1652 *NEEDHAM tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 40 Cotzenis and Moses Maionides besides others of a less account. 1869 *TENNYSON Coming of Arthur* 12 And so there grew great tracts of wilderness, wherein the beast was ever more and more, But man was less and less, till Arthur came.

† b. Of action: Not so great, worthy, or excellent. *Obs.* rare = 1.

1685 *EARL HALIFAX On Death Chas. II.* 104 'Tis less to conquer, than to make Wars cease.

† c. *Less of, in:* inferior in point of. *Obs.*

1307 *Elegy Edw. I.* x, God lete him ner be worse man Then is fader, ne lasse of myht. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 598 Þe lasse in werke to take more [is] able. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (Paulus) 49 Paulus was lesse of dignite. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Esdras* v. 55 Ve are lesse of stature, then those that were before you. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* ii. iii. 15 And hope to ioy, is little lesse in ioy, Then hope enioy'd. 1594 — *Rich. III.* iv. 299 A Grandams name is little lesse in loue, Then is the doting Title of a Mother. 1654 *EARL MONM. tr. Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 32 By how much the Regent went every day less in her authority.

3. Used *spec.* to characterize the smaller, inferior, or (after Latin use) younger, of two persons or things of the same name; = *minor*. (Cf. *lesser*.) † *Less Britain*, † *Britain the less*: Brittany. *Obs.* exc. in the designation *James the Less*, and occasional imitations of this.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xv. 40 Dæs iacobes leasse [*Jacobi minoris*]. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 2120 To þe lasse brutaine þer ne come alius none. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 13299 Þe less jam and sant Thomas. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xxv. 259 Vnde the lesse. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) i. 145 Asia the lesse towcheth in the este parte Capadocy. c 1550 *LLOYD Treas. Health* (1853) Sij, With .ix. graines of lesse spurge or of Pioni. 1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus. Annot.*, Betwixt *mi* and *fa* is not a full halfe note, but is lesse then halfe a note by a comma; and therefore called the lesse halfe note. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. ii. iv. *Columns* 490 The Tyrant of lesse-Asia. 1613 *ZOUCH Dove* 39 Allan, the Earle of lesse Brittain. 1614 *SELDEN Titles Hon.* 344 Barons with the rest vpward we call the Greater Nobilitie, the others beneath them the Lesse Nobilitie. 1843 *MACAULAY Mne. D'Arblay* Ess. 1865 111. 310 Dr. Franklin, not, as some have dreamed, the great Pennsylvanian Dr. Franklin, .. but Dr. Franklin the less.

† b. *The less world* = MICROCOSM.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 552 Man es clepid þe lesse world. 1398 *TREVISSA Barth. De P. R.* viii. i. (1495) 293 Man is callyd the lasse worlde, for he shewyth in hymselfe lyknesse of all the worlde. c 1400 *tr. Secreth Secret.*, *Gow. Lordsh.* 88 It holdys yn him alle þe elyments, and it is callyd þe lesse world .. þe Eye [i.e. egg] of Philosophers. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 Lyke as the great worlde was made perfecte in viij dayes, so y<sup>e</sup> lesse worlde, that is man, is made .. perfecte by grace in these viij spirituall dayes.

† c. *Less age* (Sc.): minority.

1524 *AARON in St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 158 Not as anne pupile in iuvenile and lese age, bot as ane maist noble excellent Prince of perfite mature age. 1531 *HEN. VIII* ibid. 590 Laying apart excuses of mynorite and les age. c 1572 *Knox Hist. Ref. Wks.* (1846) i. 403 Money, cunzeit in our Sovereane less age. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Majest.* ii. lxx. § 2 Gif she being of les age, fallis in the warde of her over-lord.

4. Preceding († formerly also, following) a numeral or other quantitative expression, used to denote that the number or quantity indicated is to be subtracted from a larger one mentioned or implied; = MINUS. Also *transf.*, used (like *minus*) for 'not including', 'except'.

O. E. *Chron.* an. 641 (Laud MS.) He rixode twa læs .xxx. geara. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gram.* xlix. (Z.) 287 Man cwæð eac undeigint an læs twentiz, duodegintitwam læs twentiz, duodegintitwam læs þrittiz. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 2168 Tuelue scor o yeires bot an lesse [*Trin.* saue oon las]. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2508 Twelmonoth þre woukes las. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* i. lxiii. 84 This siege endured a long season, the space of a xii. wekes, three dayes lesse. 1695 *ALINGHAM Geom. Epit.* i. a-b is thus read a less b, or the remainder after b is taken from a. 1880 *GOLW. SMITH in Atlantic Monthly* 213 The foundations of natural theology, less the mere name of Deity.

5. Used peculiarly by Shaks. with words expressing or implying a negative, where the sense requires 'more'. Cf. LESS *adv.*

1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* iii. ii. 57, I ne're heard yet, That any of these bolder Vices wanted Lesse Impudence to gaine-say what they did, Then to performe it first. — *Cymb.* i. iv. 23 To fortifie her iudgement, which else an easie battery might lay flat, for taking a Begger without lesse quality.

II. *absol.* (quasi-sb.)

From the point of view of the modern language, these substantial uses may be referred to the adj., though in OE. some of them originated from the adv., and the indeclinable form is therefore used.

6. *The less*: that which is smaller (of two things

compared). Also of persons: He who is or they who are less.

1473 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 70 Nedes must the lesse be conteyned within the more. 1597 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iii. l. 372 The haire that couers the wit, is more then the wit; for the greater hides the lesse. 1594 *DANIEL Cleopatru* iii. Wks. (Grosart) III. 59 Nemesis .. Who .. Doth raze the great, and raise the lesse. 1611 *BIBLE Heb.* vii. 7 The lesse is blessed of the better. 1865 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* § 3 For spirits and men by different standards mete The less and greater in the flow of time.

7. A less amount, quantity, or number (*than* one that is specified or implied). *Less than no time*: a jocular hyperbole for an exceedingly short time.

c 1000 *ÆLFRED Exod.* xlv. 17 And Israhela bearn dydon swa and gaderodon sum mare sum lasse. c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handbo.* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 304 3if þær beo læs þon seofon. c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 6 Sum .. me. .. paie god mid lesse. 1387 *TREVISSA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 403 3if þey wil þey mowe haue lasse in þe somer tyme. c 1500 *Chaucer's Dreame* 1869 Which herbe in lesse than halfe an houre Gan over all knit. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xv. 12 Sum askis far less than he seruis. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* i. i. 111 Less than a pound shall serue me for carrying your Letter. 1700 *DAYDEN Pal. & Arc.* iii. 841 Though less and less of Emily he saw. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* iv. vii. 711 Trust me for sinking, burning, and destroying him in less than no time. 1844 *STANLEY Arnold* (1858) i. v. 208 Our little may be more inexcusable than their less was in them. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* cxi. Not being less but more than all The gentleness he seem'd to be. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hid. Sk.* (1876) 192 The Turks of this day are still in the less than infancy of art. 1877 *SPURGEON Sermon* XXIII. 588 The less said about her the better. 1879 *WHITNEY Sanskrit Gram.* 236 Less than thirty roots form their present-system. 1885 O. W. HOLMES *Emerson* i. 38 Even so late as less than half a century ago.

b. Qualified adverbially by *far*, *little*, *much*, *nothing*, *something*, or phrase denoting quantity. Also *no less* = 'nothing less'; for examples see No.

It is often impossible to say whether in the combinations *nothing less*, *something less*, the former word is used advb. or whether it is an indefinite pronoun in apposition with *less* used absol. The combination *nothing less than* has two quite contrary senses; in the use here treated it means 'quite equal to, the same thing as'; for the opposite meaning see B. 3.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 45 3if he arret dede litte te gode, ðar after he doð michele lasse. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 174 For ten mark men solde a litille bulchyn, Litille lesse men sold a bouke of a moutoun. 1387 *TREVISSA tr. Higden* (Rolls) IV. 251 lohn hadde tweite dayes lasse in his moder woube. 1593 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* ii. v. 100 But yet methinkes, my Fathers execution Was nothing lesse then bloody Tyranny.

† c. *O or of less than, in less than*: unless. *Obs.* (For the fuller treatment of these phrases see UNLESS.)

c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxv. 118 Na man schall come nere him but lordes, o less þan he call any man till him. 1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 22/2 [That] no Lawe be made of lasse than they yaf therto their assent. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 46 Beware that ye aventure not your person .. by the See, till ye haue oder word from us, in less than your person cannot be sure there as ye ar.

B. *adv.*

1. To a less or smaller extent; in a lower degree; to an inferior extent, amount, etc. Often in neg. phr., as *none the less*, *no less*, *not the less*; see No, NOT, etc.; also NATHELESS, NEVERTHELESS, etc.

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* v. xliii. (1890) 424 Ober [dæl] was nohte þon læs unarefdlice cele hæzles & snawes. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 205/176 Þe lasse he was of heom a-drad. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 11207 Thes crist hir barn sco bar, Hir child, and maiden neuer less [*Gōtt.* neuer þe lesse]. c 1386 *CHALCER Pard. Pro.* & T. 274 If that a prince use hasardrie .. He is .. Holde the lasse in reputacioun. 1422 *tr. Secreth Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 242 The natural hette atte myde-day is lasse stronge. c 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 102 No goode woman shulde .. sette the lasse bi hym for ani senikense that God sendithe. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua mariit wemen* 322 The maid he loutit for my luf, the les of him i rakit. 1541 *BECON News out of Heaven* Pro. (1542) A v b, His worde is, that they shoulde sanctify the Sabbath-day. .. But what do they lesse? 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Letitia's Hist. Scot.* i. 5 He fand heit and calde lesse vehemen in Scotlande than in france. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 478 Less faire, Less winning soft, less amiable milde, Then that smooth watry image. 1701 *DE FOE True-born Eng.* 147 None talk on't more, or understand it less. 1798 *COLERIDGE Anc. Mar.* vi. xvii. The rock shone bright, the kirk no less. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* i. ii. As the fading ray Less bright and less was flung.

b. Qualifying an adj. or ppl. adj. used attrib.: often hyphenated.

1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* ii. i. 49 The enuy of lesse happier Lands. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.*, *Apol.* 538 He is to serve God though in that less-seemly or less-perfect Habit. c 1674 *MILTON* (title) A Brief History of Moscovia; and of other less-known Countries. London. 1682. 1689 *BURNET Tracts* i. 54 If I were writing to a less knowing Man than yourself. 1711 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* (1737) II. 235 There are other over-officious and less-suspected hands. 1818 *CONNETT Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 108 In the less-enslaved cities and towns. 1856 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* xv. The less practised eye of sanguine youth. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) i. 399 Some other less-known members of the Socratic circle. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 231 Less costly benefits and emoluments, and less extended patronage.

2. *Much less*, *still less* († formerly also simply *less*): used to characterize a statement or suggestion as still more unacceptable than one that has been already denied.

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* iii. iii, You never fought with any, lesse, slew any. 1663 *GERRIER Counsel* Giv b, Dimensions and Forms, which are not to be mended, lesse



contradicted. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iii. 236 The world thou hast not seen, much less her glory. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* App. 55 It is not easily to be expected that any should contradict those Inclinations, less that the Generality should do so. 1719 DE Foe *Crisoe* ii. xv. It had no power to help itself, much less help them. 1721 RAMSAY *Content* 250 Mere empty spectres. Which merit not your notice, less your care. *Mod.* I do not even suggest that he is negligent, still less [or much less] that he is dishonest.

3. † *Nothing less*: least of all things, anything rather (than the thing in question) (*obs.*). *Nothing less than*: far from being, anything rather than; = *F. rien moins que.* (Now rare.)

1548 GERT *Pr. Masse* i viij b. Therefore the before mentioned boke is nothing lesse then canonical. 1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* i. (1895) 29 He returned again into hys countrey, nothyng lesse then lokyd for. 1567 IARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 31 Hee . . . saythe that he would be glad to take payne for his lyinge, although he meaneeth nothing lesse. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* ii. 34 Bush. 'Tis nothing but conceit (my gracious Lady). *Qu.* 'Tis nothing lesse. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* xii. x. (1622) 169 The barbarous people know nothing lesse then engines and subtle deuises in besieging and assaying of fortresses. 1656 R. ROBINSON *Christ* all 158 Pretending themselves to be the companions of Christ, when indeed they are nothing less. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* xxvii. Who, trusting to the laws. . . expected nothing less than an attack.

4. For OE. *þý les þe*, early ME. *þi les þe*, see *LEST* *conj.*

† *C. conj.* Unless. In early use *less than*, *less that*, *Sc. less nor.* *Obs.*

1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 137 Lasse than a kynge . . . dred god. . . he shall . . . fall. . . in a shorte tyme. 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* v. 60/2 Lesse þan . . . [þei] leve a sufficient man. . . in their stede. c. 1470 HENRY Wallace iii. 304 That that sall do him nocht. . . less it be on thaim socht. . . 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. Prol. 233 Less than wyse autouris lene [*i.e.* lie]. 1553 KERNES *Compul. Tractate in Wadrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 128 Les nor this medicyne be applyit dewlie, it is not profitable. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 28 Les schamefullie thair office thay abuse. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* Dial. Hor. & Trebatius. Less learn d Trebatius censure disagree. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 56 And the mute Silence hist along, Less Philomel will daign a Song. 1640 GLAPHORNE *Wit in Constable* iii. Wks. 1874 i. 206 For Musicke, lesse the Virginalls. I never car'd for any. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 7. I am sorry. . . my nothings should be talked of, less it should intimate that other people are less ostentatious.

† *Less, v. Obs.* Also 3-6 *lasse, 4 lessi.* [*ME. lasse, lessi, f. lasse, lesse LESS a.*]

1. *intr.* To become less, decrease.

a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1718 þe neauer ne linneð nowðer ne lessed, ah leasteð aa mare. c. 1325 *Old Age* vii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 149. I lench, i len on lymie, i lasse. c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 414 His men lassed away tho. c. 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xxiv. (Shaks. Soc.) 223 My grett desyre I hope xall lesse. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. xcviij. 174 Syr Thomas nen lancastre lassed and slaked. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* Evij. And thenne shall lasse the pestylence and pees shall be. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) i. xlvij. 88/1 Our synnes alwaye encreaseþ & lesseth not. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) v. ii. 357 That [the fire] of hell is eternal, & neuer lesseth. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. cclxix. 369 The englyshmen were sore displeased, for their strength dayly lassed. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 36 The samyn lessed when seven of Sauls offspring were delivred to the Gabaonites.

2. *trans.* To make less, lessen, diminish. *occas. const. of = by* (a certain amount).

a. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xl. 2 Lessed ere sothenes fra mennes sones. c. 1315 SHOREHAM 127 Hyre poer nys nougt y-lessed. c. 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 55 His dedys shall be defamyd, and his empir lessyd. 1429 in Rymer *Foedera* (1710) X. 420/2 Nowe that the People of this Land is Lessed and Decressed of late tyme, by Mortalitie. c. 1450 *Mertin* 401 Holy cherche was lessed full sore of xxii thousande people that ther was slain of oon. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* 164 They had ben mynnyshed moche and lassed in the batayle. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiii. 76 It wald me sumthing satisfie, And less of my malancolie. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* i. Wks. 1168/2 Wee . . . shall . . . fynd our heartes lighted, and thereby the grief of our tribulacion lessed. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 4 Polypody drieth and lesseth or thinneth the body. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 77 But silence thou mayst add but never lesse it.

b. To lower in position or station; to humble, degrade.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (Baptista) 233 In-to man lessit are we, to god þat we ma grawende be. c. 1400 *Primer* (1891) 18 Thou hast lassed hym a litil fro angeles. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* L vij. Yf she tooke hym her parentes and frendes shold hold her lassed and hyndered.

c. *pass.* To decrease (in respect of).

1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth* 19 But for all this suffrance of Adherball: the mynde of Jugurth was nat more pacified, nor lessed of his crueltie.

-*less* (lès), *suffix*, forming adjs. The OE. *lās*, like its equivalents in the other Teut. langs. (see LEASE a., LOOSE a.), was used in the sense 'devoid (of)', 'free (from)', both as a separate adj., governing the genitive, as in *firena lās* free from crimes, and (more frequently) as the second element of compounds, the first element being a sb., as in *fācīnlās* guileless, *wiflās* without a wife. The adj., as a separate word in the relevant sense, did not survive into ME., and the ending -*lās* became a mere suffix, which was, and still is, very freely attached to sbs. to form adjs. with privative sense.

In many instances the sb. to which the suffix was attached was a noun of action, coincident in form with the stem of a related vb., and some of the

adjs. so formed had the sense 'not to be —ed', 'un—able', as in *countless*, *numberless*. On the supposed analogy of these words, the suffix has been appended to many verbs, as in *abashless*, *dauntless*, *describeless*, *expressless*, *quenchless*, *resistless*, *tireless*, *†topless* (= not overtopped), *weariless*.

Of the very common recent use of the suffix in the formation of nonce-wds. a few examples are subjoined.

1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* iv. Moneyless, wifeless, horseless, corporal-less. 1870 FURNIVALL *Boorde's Introl.* etc. Pref. 14 The possibility that the undated dedicationless Wyer was issued before 1542. 1885 *Athenæum* 12 Dec. 764 Butcherless, bakerless, tailorless, coblerless, doctorless, bookless, milkless, postless . . . jungle. 1892 W. H. HUDSON *Nat. La Plata* 136 These peaceful gnatless days. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 341. 'I have not brought my card-case with me.' . . . I said I was similarly card-caseless.

*Lessee*, *obs.* form of *LEASE sb.*

*Lessee*, var. *LEASE a.* and *sb.* 2, v. 3, *LEESE v.*

† *Lessed*, *ppl. a. Her. Obs.* In 5 lassed. [*f. LESS v. + -ED*]. (See *quot.*)

1486 Bk. St. Alban's. Her. b. ij b. A lassed cotarmure is on the moderis parte. A lassed cotarmure is calde the coote of a gentilwoman haung lyuelode weddyd to a man haung noo cotarmure.

*Lessee* (lēs'). Also 6-7 *leas* (s) *se*, 7 *lesse*. [*a. AF. lessee, OF. lessé, pa. ppl. of lesser, lessier, mod. F. laisser* to leave: see LEASE v. 3 and -KE.]

A person to whom a lease is granted; a tenant under a lease.

[c. 1481 LITTLETON *Inst.* § 57 Il y ad le Feoffor, & le Feoffee, le Donor & le Donee, le Lessor & le Lessee.] 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 9 § 2 Lessees. . . [shall] fynde goode and sufficient surtie. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 8 The lessees . . . shall defalke, abate, and reteine . . . as muche of the rentes dewe to the lessours, as they can prone, to haue expended on the same painings. 1587 HARRISON *England* ii. xii. (1877) l. 242 If the lessee be thought to be worth an hundred pounds. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 260 The Lessee most leudly the Lessees of our Society did wote the Mines of Consumlock and Talibont. 1817 W. SELWYN *Lavo Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1209 If executrix of lessee for years of a rectory take husband, the husband and wife may [etc.]. 1884 YATES *Recoll.* i. v. 187 The lessee . . . placed my name on his free list, and for years I went to his theatre once or twice a week.

Hence *Lessee'ship*, the condition or position of a lessee.

1812 HOLT in *Examiner* 28 Dec. 831/2 That leaseeship was worth nothing. 1884 YATES *Recoll.* i. v. 186 Mr. E. T. Smith . . . in his time entered on theatrical leaseeship on a large and varied scale.

*Lessen* (lēs'n), *v.* Also 4 *lasen*, 5 *lessyn*, 7 *leasen*. [*f. LESS a. + -EN* 5 i.].

1. *intr.* To become less in size, quantity, amount, scope, etc.; to decrease.

13. — *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 438 Þenne lassed þe flak þat large watz are. *Ibid.* 441 Þenne lassed þe loz lowkande togeder. 1423 JAS. I *Kings Q.* 187 Quhen lessen gan my sore. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. iv. For kyng Goffarius peple might every day encrease mo & mo & Brute's lessen. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* i. xli. The world might die to live, and lessen to increase. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 266 The river . . . lessened every step we went. 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Foss.* i. (1729) l. 51 A Flint of Cylindric Figure, only lessening a little toward each end. 1745 WESLEY *Aviso. Ch.* 10 My Regard for them lessen'd. 1798 LANDOR *Gehir* i. 182. 1. seemed to lessen and shrink up with cold. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *New Year's Eve*, In proportion as the years both lessen and shorten.

2. To decrease in apparent size by the effect of distance: orig. said with reference to a bird's flight (also *refl.*).

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 472 The Romaine Eagle From South to West, on wing soaring aloft Lessen'd her selfe, and in the Beames of 'th' Sun So vanish'd. 1660 FULLER *Myst. Contempl.* v. 9 The wealth of the Land doth begin (to see the Faulconer's phrase) to flie to lessen. 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) l. 93 Away she flies. . . She lessens to us, and is lost at last. 1771 GRAY *Ode Pleas. fr. Vicinia*, ii. The sky-lark . . . lessening from the dazzled sight Melts into air and liquid light. 1795-7 SOUTHEY *Juvenile & Minor P.* Poet. Wks. II. 56 As the white sail is lessening from thy view. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* i. 195 Spain, lessening to a chart, beneath it swims. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) l. 145 The warm dark roof lessening away into endless gloom.

3. *trans.* To make less in size, quantity, amount, scope, etc.; to diminish.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5368 Ser, if þou lessen my life, na lowere þou wyntes. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 196 To lessyn his blood in blood-letyng. 1530 PALSGR. 607/1 His treasure is lessened sythe I knewe hym first. 1632 HEYWOOD 1st Pt. *Iron Age* i. Wks. 1874 III. 283 It could not . . . Lessen my zeale to you. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iv. xlv. 273 Other things that serve to lessen the dependance of Subjects. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 34. 220 The late Tax upon Books and Pamphlets will lessen the Number of Scriblers. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* i. vi. 60 We once or twice lessened our water to forty fathoms. 1793 BLACKSTONE's *Comm.* i. 277 note. The increase of our paper has only a tendency to lessen the value of money at home. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* xv. (1870) 199 She upbraided herself for the sentiment, but could not overcome or lessen it. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 64 It is one thing to lessen the hours of work: it is another thing to increase the rate of wages per hour.

*abol.* 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iii. iii. 13 Consider, When you aboue perceiue me like a Crow, That it is Place, which lessen's, and sets off.

† *b. Math.* ? To reduce (an equation). *Obs.*

1676 GLANVILLE *Ess.* iii. 15 How to convert the false Roots into true, to avoid Fractions, and to lessen Equations.

† *c. pass.* To suffer loss or curtailment of; to be reduced in (some quality). *Obs.*

c. 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 114 Kepe þe fro vche mysauentrous man, þat ys lessyd of any membre. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. xvii. (1739) 34 The Lords thus lessened in their judiiciary power. 1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* 38 Lessened. . . in that only quality upon which our Frigatts most value themselves. 1793 NELSON 21 Feb. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) I. 301. I will not suffer any poor fellow to be lessened of his due.

4. To make less in estimation, represent as less; to extenuate, palliate (faults); to disparage, cast a slur upon. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1585 FETHERSTONE *tr. Calvin on Acts* xxvi. 12. 564 They goe about to lessen or paint [*L. extenuare aut fucare*] these things, for which they ought humbly . . . to craue pardon. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 14 They obscure the brightnesse of this our sunne of righteousness, and lessen the merits of his sufferings. 1677 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* i. 1. 2. I never attempted to abuse, or lessen any person, in my life. 1714 SHELLE *Love* No. 24 (1723) 143 When-ever, you have the evil Spirit upon you to lessen any body you hear commended. 1766 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxviii. 129. I am far from wishing to lessen the merit of this single benevolent action. 1799 NELSON 9 Nov. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) IV. 96 Your Royal Highness will not believe that I mean to lessen the conduct of the Army; I have the highest respect for them all. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xii. 290 The meaner pleasure with which the ordinary observer often exerts himself to lessen a heroic figure.

† 5. To lower the dignity, position, or character of; to humble; to degrade, demean. *Obs.*

a. 1654 SELDEN *Tablet.* (Arb.) 69 The making of new Lords lessens all the rest. 1667 MILTON *P. R.* iii. 304 Nor shalt thou, by descending to assume Mans Nature, less'n or degrade thine owne. 1706 PRIOR *Ode to Queen* 192 When swift-wing'd ruinour told . . . How lessen'd from the field Bavar was fled. 1706 DE FOE *Jour. Div.* xii. 243 King Charles the First . . . when ever he invaded their Priviledges, had the Misfortune to see his Mistake, and lessen himself, by undoing all he had done before. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 245 It lessened him much in esteem of all the world. 1788 *Disinterested Love* I. 102 (F. H.).

*Lessened* (lēs'nd), *ppl. a.* [*f. prec. + -ED* 1.] Diminished.

1676 DRYDEN *Aureng.* i. 12 You hold the Glass, but turn the Perspective; And farther off the lessen'd Object drive. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* Ded. My eyes Upon its lessen'd garland casting. 1817 DAWSON in *Part. Deb.* 6 The prospect of a lessened expenditure. 1880 BRIDGES *London Snow*, *Shorter P.* ii. ii. With lessened load a few carts creak and blunder.

*Lessening* (lēs'nin), *vbl. sb.* [*f. as prec. + -ING* 1.] The action of LESSEN v., in various senses. Diminution; a degradation, disparagement.

1428 *Surtres Misc.* (1888) 8 Lessening of 3<sup>rd</sup> sumes of 5<sup>th</sup> paymentes. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as you list* v. ii. I take it as A lessening of my torments. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 12 Nov. Though I love the play as much as ever I did, yet I do not like the puppets at all, but think it to be a lessening to it. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 214 Their Thoughts run after Play and Pleasure, wherein they take it as a Lessening to be controll'd. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) l. 292 We contribute to the relief of him we have compassion with, and are instrumental to the lessening of his sorrows. 1732 SIR C. WOGAN in *Swift's Wks.* (1841) II. 669/1 The very distinction [of English and Irish] carries in the face of it a lessening, and strikes the fancy with the ungrateful idea of misery. 1891 *Athenæum* 18 Apr. 503/3 There is no lessening of this defect, but rather increase.

† *b.* See LESSEN v. 2. *Obs.*

1697 COLLIER *Inmour. Stage* ii. (1730) 47 A Flight of Madness, like a Faulcon's Lessening, makes them the more gaz'd at!

*Lessening*, *ppl. a.* [*f. as prec. + -ING* 2.]

† 1. In transitive senses: Disparaging; degrading, lowering. *Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selz.* 138 This kind of leaping not being successive, but all together, 'tis but even a lessening and underly way of speaking to call it Motion. 1704 J. TRAPP *Abra-Muld* iv. i. 1965 I'll strip off this vile lessening Habit And deck myself with all the Pomp of War. 1705 BERKELEY *Comm. pl. Bk.* Wks. 1871 IV. 426 The most lessening, vilifying appellations. 1711 ANDISON *Spect.* No. 255 ¶ 8 Such Indecencies as are lessening to his Reputation.

2. In *intr.* senses: Growing less, diminishing.

1730 SWIFT *Power of Time*, If Mountains sink to Vales, if Cities die, And lessning Rivers mourn their Fountains dry. 1792 S. ROGERS *Floas. Mem.* ii. 45 From Guinea's coast pursue the lessening sail. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. iv. And of the trackers of the deer Scarce half the lessening pack was near. 1895 P. WHITE *King's Diary* 8 Amongst the lessening throng of dancers.

*Lesser* (lēs'ər), *a.* and *adv.* [A double comparative, *f. LESS a. + -ER* 3.]

*A. adj.*

1. = LESS a. Chiefly, and now only, used *attrib.* 1459 *Inv.* in *Paston Lett.* I. 478 Item, ij. pillowes of lymen clothe of a lesser assye. *Ibid.* 487 Item, ij. aundryys, grete, of one morte. Item, ij. lasse, of another sorte. Item, ij. lesser aundryis. 1552 HULOET, Beate . . . a thyng, wherby to make it lesser or thynner. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 29 To offer Sacrifices to spirites, lesser Gods or dead men of honor. 1611 BIBLE Gen. i. 16 The greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 171 Setting the lesser Lords at variance with their Prince. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* iv. xxiv. These lesser and if I may say more domestic virtues. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 83 The less the height of their descent, the lesser is the resistance they meet with in the



air. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 151 Woman is the lesser man. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crinæa* (1876) l. x. 145 The lesser minds gave way to the greater. 1896 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exps.* 259 The lights of lesser craft dipped by, and came and went in the distance.

*ellipt.* 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A. II. xx.* 135 Three other gones whereof one grete and two lesser. 1594 BARNFIELD *Aff. Sheph.* II. lv. For lesser cease, when greater griefs begin. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. iii. To take away the right line BE equal to the lesser A. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* iv. xiv. The parting with a great Fortune, as freely as with a lesser. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithe* II. 61 It must be either for a larger portion, or for a lesser. 1842 JAMES M. ERNSTEIN l. x. 185 When the lesser of the two scoundrels comes to me.

† b. Followed by *than*. *Obs.*

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 115 This is in nothing lesser then that. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 40 We judged it [Amsterdam] to be, lesser than one half of London. 1692 S. PATRICK *Annu. Touchstone* 71 In these, none was greater or lesser than another. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithe* II. 62 The work and duty of the Christian Priesthood is lesser than was that of the Levitical.

2. In special or technical use, opposed to *greater*. a. *Astron.* in the names of certain constellations, as the *Lesser Bear*. † Also *lesser circle*, a 'small circle' of a sphere (*obs.*). Also *Geog.* in *Lesser Asia* (now *arch.*), Asia Minor. b. *Mus.* Applied to intervals which are now usually called *MINOR*. c. in the names of plants and animals. d. *Anat.* e. For *lesser excommunication*, *line*, *litany*, see the *sbs.*

a. 1551, 1727-51 [see GREATER a. 4a]. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasce* 39 The iiiij. lesser Circles, which are the tropic of Cancer, the tropic of Capricorne, the circle Articke, and the circle Antarticke. 1594 [see CIRCLE sb. 2a]. 1613 J. DENNIS *Secr. Angling* III. xxi. When cold Boreas . . . Looks out from vnderneath the lesser beare. 1676 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* (ed. 3) 221 *Canis Minor*, the Lesser Dog. 1837 HUME *National Char., Essays* xx, Throughout . . . Greece, the Lesser Asia, Sicily [etc.].

b. 1674, 1727-51 [see GREATER a. 4b]. 1818 BUSBY *Gram. Mus.* 323 Lesser Sixth, with Lesser Third. 1855 BROWNING *Toccata Galuppi's* vii. Those lesser thirds so plaintive, sixths diminished, sigh on sigh. 1873 BRIDGES *Shorter P.* l. xiv. But let the viol lead the melody, With lesser intervals, and plaintive moan Of sinking semitone. 1876 STAINER & BARRITT *Dict. Mus. Termin.* Lesser, minor, as: with the lesser third, in the minor key; lesser sixth, a minor sixth.

c. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 144 The lesser Reed-Sparrow. 1822 COUCH in *Linnaean Trans.* XIV. 75 Lesser forked Hake. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 341 Lesser Cat's-tail or Reed-mace. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower, Pl. V.* 190 Common Frog-bit . . . This plant was called by the old writers Lesser Water Lily.

d. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vnde M.* (ed. 2) 419 The lesser internal cutaneous nerve or nerve of Wisberg. 1872 MIVART *Flem. Anat.* 180 The lesser ischiatic notch.

3. *Comb.*, as *lesser-angled*, *-sized* adjs. 1713 G. C. PREF. H. MORE'S *Div. Dial.* vi. The lesser-sized Bodies. 1889 ANTHONY'S *Photogr. Bull.* II. 4 A longer-focussed and lesser-angled lens.

† b. *Adv.* *Less.* In quot. 1625 = to less purpose. *Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* III. iv. 54, I thinke there's neuer a man in Christendome Can lesser hide his loue, or hate, then hee. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. v. 187 He (true Knight) No lesser of her Honour confident Then I did truly finde her. 1645 FLETCHER *Latus Gaudy* II. i. I was an eare-witness When this young man spoke lesser then he acted, And had the souldiers voice to helpe him out.

† *Lesserness*, *Obs.* rare. [f. LESSER + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being lesser.

1540 SIR T. WYAT in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VIII. 241 In the originall it hathe no such relation to lessernes or grettenes of parsones.

† *Lesses*, *sb. pl.* *Hunting. Obs.* Also 7 *leasses*. [a. *obs.* f. *laisses* (also *laiz* in Godefroy; cf. mod. f. *laissés*), *quasi* 'leavings', ? f. *laisser* to leave.] The dung of a 'ravenous' animal, as a wild boar, wolf, or bear.

14.. *Master of the Game* (MS. Bodl. 546) If 75 He shal clepe fumes of an hert croteynge, of a bukke and of be roo bukke, of be wilde boor, & of blake beestys, & of wolves, he shal clepe it lesser. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 97 In beasts of ravyne or pray, as the bore, the beare and such like, they shall be called the Lessees. 1611 COTGR. *Laisses*, the lessees (or dung) of a wild Boare, Wolfe, or Beare. 1616 BULLOCKAR, *Lessee*, dongue of a rauenous beast, as of a Beare, Bore, etc. 1630 [see FIANTS]. 1711 PUCKLE *Club* (1817) 90 At last falling upon the fumets of a deer, the lessees of a badger. 1807 *Sportsman's Dict.* s.v. *Bear*, [Bears] cast their lessees sometimes in round crotyes.

*Lessest*, a. *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. LESS a. + -EST, after *lesser*.] Least. (Also *absol.*)

1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 200\* Betwene two euils the lessest is to be chosen. 1564 — *Humble Supplic.* Wks. II. 25 If these spiteful spiritual Sorcerers can not do the lessest, we can neuer beleue, that they are able to doe the greatest. 1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words* 513 *Lessest*, least. Sometimes leastest—lessest—lessest—little, and littelst.

*Lessehe*, *obs.* form of LEASE sb. 1, LEASHL.

† *Lessian*, a. *Obs.* [f. name of Leonard Lessus (died 1623) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to Lessius, esp. in *Lessian diet* (see quot. 1566).

1655 BAYLY *Life Fisher* i. 3 Austerly curbing his wanton appetite with the most spare and Lessian dyet. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lessian*, pertaining to Lessius, a modern Writer, who wrote a Rule of severe temperance, wherein he prescribed Fourteen Ounces every day, whence that is called a Lessian Diet. 1677 TEMPLE *Ess.*, *Gout* Wks. 1731 l. 144 Nor can this be determined by Measures and Weights, or any general Lessian Rules. 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm. Evil Covetousness* Wks. 1717 l. 264 All the Religion he values himself upon, is a strict observance of the Lessian diet, which

he recommends to those few that can deny themselves to Dine with him.

† *Lessilver*, *Obs.* [Etym., sense, and form doubtful. The form *lef-silver* in 1706, possibly the original, would point to LEAVE sb. Cf. LADY-SILVER (*ladesilver*), *lathe silver* (s.v. LATHE sb. 1 b.).]

1287 *Placit. Essexi Rot.* 6 in *Placit. Abbr.* (1811) 212 De . . . alitis pascentibus . . . pro quolibet equo ii den. pullano . . . quinq. bidentibus i den. que praestatio vocatur Lessilver. 1300 *Battle Abbey Custumals* (Camden) 60 Debet etiam quilibet eorum pro quolibet animali etate duorum annorum vel amplius, dare domino ad festum Sancti Johannis Baptistae unum denarium quod vocatur Lessilver. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Danger*. . . In the Forest-Law, a Duty paid by the Tenants to the Lord, for leave to plough and sow in the time of Pannage, or Mast-feeding. In some Places, it is call'd *Lef-silver*, or *Lyf-silver*.

† *Lessing*, *vbl. sb.* [f. LESS v. + -ING l.] The action of the verb LESS; lessening, diminution; abatement.

1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 4 This es full joye . . . and if we vse it we sall be syllyde eren withoutynne lessynge. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 335 In lessynge [*Lamb. M.S. lessynge*] of payne. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints xlii.* (*Agnes*) 5 As of habundance is na lessynge na of his riches ne mynysing. 1438 *Buke Alex. Great* 107 To get lessynge of my torment. 1440 *Jacob's Will* 196 A lessynge of blood doth away be maladye. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvi. 100 Quhilk is ane lessynge of my pane.

*Lessioun*, *obs.* Sc. form of LESION.

*Lessit*, -yt, wk. pa. t. LESE v. 1

*Lessive* (les'iv), *rare*. [ad. F. *lessive*:—L. *līxiva* neut. pl. adj. used as sb.] A lye of wood-ashes, soap-suds, etc., used in washing.

1846 [J. R. BEST] 4 *Trs. France* 303 The lessive, so the washing is called from the wood ashes employed in it. 1875 FORTNUM *Malajolia* vi. 59 Take out the wares and allow them to soak in a lessive of soap-suds.

*Lessness* (les'nēs), *rare*. [f. LESS a. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being less; inferiority.

1635 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* 59 Otherwise there should bee a greaterness in being, and a lessness in working. 1889 MOULLE *Sacr. Prayer* v. (1890) 84 Unspeakable lessness, dependence and obligation.

*Lesson* (les'n, les'n), *sb.* Forms: 3 *lescun*, 3-5 *lessoun*, *lessoun*, (4 les'coun, 5 *lession*, *lessoun*), 4-5 *lessone*, 5, 7 *lessen*, 4- *lession*. [ad. OF. *leçon*, F. *leçon*:—L. *lectiō-em*, n. of action f. *legere* to read. Cf. LECTON.]

† 1. The action of reading. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* Prol. Affir that hymself he 3af more to byessynesse of lessoun [L. *ad diligentiam lectionis*] of lawe, and of profetes.

† b. A public reading; a lecture; also, a course of lectures. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 10123 *heading* (Laud), Lystyn now to my lesson That wille here of the conception. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints ii.* (*Paulus*) 61 Ierome ws sais in his lessone bat [etc.]. 1470 GREGORY *Chron.* (Camd.) 230 Doctor Iwe kepte the scolys at Poulys . . . and there he radde fulle nobylle lessounys to preve that Cryste was lorde of alle. 1500 in Peacock *Stat. Cambr.* (1841) App. A. p. xxx. The Bedell shall flet every Inceptor in Arte to Scolys to rede his solemne Lesson. 1546 R. SMITH *Def. Sacram. Altar* title-p. Reader of the Kynges Majesties Lesson in His Grace's Universite of Oxoforde. 1599 *Life More* in Wordsw. *Ecl. Biog.* (1853) II. 52 He red openly in St Laurence church London, St Austins booke De Civitate Dei. His lesson was much frequented. 1724 R. WOODROW *Life Tas. Woodrow* (1828) 27 He waited on the divinity lessons of that great man Mr. Robert Baillie.

*transf.* c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 187 His wife falling to read him a loud lesson.

2. *Ecl.* A portion of Scripture or other sacred writing read at divine service.

Now chiefly applied to the portion of the O. T. ('first lesson') and to that of the N. T. ('second lesson') appointed in the Church of England to be read at Morning and Evening Prayer. (For *proper lesson*, see PROPER a.) In the technical language of ritual, the word *lesson* is not applied to the Gospel of the mass, but sometimes to the Epistle.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 22 Siggeð Dirige, mit preo psalmes, & mit preo lessens enueriche niht sunderliche. 1330 *Spec. Gy Waru.* 500 þu most ben ofte in orisoun And in reding of lessoun. 1386 CHAUCER *Protr.* 709 Wel koude he rede a lesson or a storie. 1400 *Table in Wyclif's Bible* IV. 623 Here bigynneth a rule, that tellith in whiche chapitris of the bible 3e may finde the lessouns, pistils, and gospels, that ben rad in the chirche al the ȝeer, after the vs of Salisbire.

1422 HOCCELEVE *Learn to Die* 925 The ix. lesson which is rad in holy chirche vp-on all halwen day. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Ecl. Com. Prayer* Ord. Holy Script. The olde Testament is appoynted for the first Lessons . . . the newe . . . for the second Lessons. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 525 May it please your Maj. it is the proper lesson for the day, as appears by the Kalender. 1802, 1805 [see LECTONARY]. 1883 *Cath. Dict.* (1897) 554/2 Our Breivry lessons for the first nocturn. *Ibid.* 555/1 Their [the Greeks'] daily offices contain no lessons from Scripture. 1895 H. LITTLEHALES *Prymer* Pref. x. Dirige (Matins). Consisting of 3 Nocturns; each composed of—3 Psalms . . . 3 Lessons.

3. A portion of a book or dictated matter, to be studied by the pupil for repetition to the teacher. Hence, something that is or is to be learnt.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Eue . . . told hire (the serpent) al þet lessun þet God hire hefde ilerod. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6859 Suilk was þe lessun and þe lare. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 422 Catun . . . techyþ chyldryn þys lessun, 'ȝeue no charge to dremys [etc.]. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 118 Furst I leornede to lyze a lessun or twayne. And wikkedliehe or to wefe was myn oþer lessun. 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 34 (83) His lesson, þat he wende konne, To preyen hire

is þurgh his wit y-ronne. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E ij b. Forreget not this lesson for tbyng that may fall. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 180, I beshreve his herte yf taught that lessoun. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 295 To learne Any hard Lesson that may do thee good. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 605 This Psaphon . . . had let them file into the Woods, where chanting their lesson, they enchanted the rude people. 1716 BOLINGBROKE *Refl. Exile* (1777) 352, I learned this important lesson long ago. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Helps*, Helps in the manage.—To teach a horse his lessons, there are seven helps, or aids, to be known. These are the voice, rod [etc.]. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. lxxv, The drill'd dull lesson, forced down word by word. 1838 JAMES *Robber* iv. The mind moralised upon it, and the heart took the lesson home. 1861 J. EOMONO *Childr. Ch. a' Home* iii. 47 They should be industrious at their lessons.

† b. *transf.* Subject of discourse. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 318 Now salle we turne ageyn tille our owen lessoun. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1944 But for to telle þe atryng of þat child . . . It wold lengþ þis lessoun a ful long while.

4. A continuous portion of teaching given to a pupil or class at one time; one of the portions into which a course of instruction in any subject is divided. To give, take lessons: to give, receive systematic instruction in a specified subject. Hence occas. in text-books, a section of such length as to be suitable to be studied continuously.

c 1390 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 437/216 Euerche dai bi custome he seide þis oressun, he nolde bi-leue for no stole, ne for no lessoun. 1398 TREVISAR *Barth. De P. R. l.* (1495) 2 In the fyrs lesson that I toke theenne I lerned a. b. And other letters by her names. 1660 PEPPYS *Diary* 21 June, Mr. Blagrove. did give me a lesson upon the flagellette. 1733 LEONARD *Sethos* II. ix. 305 The conversation . . . was . . . not less profitable . . . than their lessons. 1854 HACKERAY *Newcomer* I. ii. 22 A distinguished officer . . . engaged in London in giving private lessons on the fiddle. *Ibid.* Tom Newcome took no French lessons on a Sunday.

b. *transf.* An occurrence from which instruction may be gained; an instructive example; a rebuke or punishment calculated to prevent a repetition of the offence.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 119 b, She woulde glue her a lesson for walking so late, that should [etc.]. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Dist. Corresp.*, The kangaroos . . . with those little short fore puds, looking like a lesson framed by nature to the pickpocket. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. iii. 94 He [a monitor] showed me a knot in a long handkerchief, and told me I should receive a lesson from that handkerchief every day, with the addition of a fresh knot every time. 1882 J. L. WATSON *Life R. S. Candlish* xiii. 140 His self-denial in the little things of daily life was a constant lesson. 1900 R. T. DRUMMOND *Apost. Teach. & Teach. of Christ* II. 77 Christ is their Teacher. He is also their Lesson: not His words only, but His Life.

† 5. *Mus. a.* An exercise; a composition serving an educational purpose. b. A piece to be performed, a performance. *Obs.*

1593 (title) A New Booke of Citterne Lessons. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 60 My Lessons make no musick in three parts. 1622 DEKKER & MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* I. B. 3, stage direct, A lesson of Cornets. 1646 BACON *Sylva* 161 Let there be a Recorder made, with two Fiddles, at each end one . . . and let two play the same Lesson upon it, at an Unison. 1640 BROME *Antipodes* v. ix. stage direct, A solemne lesson upon the Records. 1665 CHAS. II in Julia Cartwright *Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 214, I have here sent you some lessons for the guitar. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II. 112 Lessons for the Violin by Letters are prick'd upon four lines . . . but Lessons by Notes are prick'd upon five Lines. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. xviii. 96 She made Lucy give us a lesson on the harpsichord. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Lesson*, a word formerly used by most composers to signify those exercises for the harpsichord or piano-forte which are now more generally called sonatas. The length, variety, and style of Lessons . . . entirely depend on the fancy and abilities of the composer, and the class of practitioners for whose use the pieces are designed.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lesson-book*, *-hour*, *-money*; *lesson-piece*, a piece of material on which to practise needlework.

1863 W. G. BLACKIE *Better Days W'king*, *People* i. (1864) 25 Superior 'lesson-books. 1890 L. FALCONER *M'He. Jax* I. 24 Her 'lesson-hour' was not till the afternoon. 1847 MENWEN *Life Shelley* II. 59 Receiving . . . part of the 'lesson money. 1880 PLAIN *Hints Needlework* 36 Let each child work a . . . button-hole on her 'lesson-piece in blue cotton.

*Lesson* (les'n), v. [f. LESSON sb.]

1. *trans.* To give a lesson or lessons to, to instruct, teach; to admonish, rebuke. Const. *in, on*, and with *inf.* or dependent clause. Also, To bring into or to (a certain state) by lessoning.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. x. 223 He yet bothe barkedened the complaint of his fellows, and lessoned them againe. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 87/1 Willing to lesson you with sound and sage aduise. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 110 Metanecne . . . had before hand lessoned him what he should say. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Kent* (1662) II. 58 To lesson the Clergy to content themselves with Decency without sumptuousness. 1682 R. ERASUS *Treat. Excommun.* 20 The Disciples . . . had been severely lessoned'd by the Synagoge. 1763 CHURCHILL *Duellist* II. Each Stripling, lessoned'd by his Sire, Knew when to close, when to retire. 1774 GOLDSM. *Serv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 361 When the eye has been for a short time lessoned to ocular succession, there will arise [etc.]. 1795 BURKE *Lett. to R. Burke* Wks. 1842 II. 459 It ought to lesson us into an abhorrence of the abuse of our own power in our own day. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxxvii, To rest the weary and to soothe the sad, Doth lesson happier men. 1856 MISS WARNER *Hills of Dalem* xxviii. 312 If you will lesson me to find trouble is no trouble . . . I will thank you much for that. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 196 Oedipus has been



purged and lessoned to humility before the throne of Zeus. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 230 There was yet another young draughtsman in Florence, who lessoned me to purpose.

*absol.* 1807 D. GILSON *Serm. Pract. Subj.* c. 211 The apostle lessons well when he says that the man who provideth not for his own bath denied the faith.

2. To teach (a thing) as a lesson, to inculcate.

1821 [see the *phl. a.*]

Hence *Lessoned phl. a.*

1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.*, Columbus xlii, Better than lesson'd saw.

**Lessoning** (les'ənɪŋ). [*f.* LESSON *v.* + -ING *1.*] The action of the *vb.* LESSON; the action of giving a lesson or lessons; instruction, admonition.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cxxii. 811 No longer any lessoning or warnings to be hearkened unto. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism*, II. 1. § 1 (1622) 171 As being conscious unto himselfe, even by Natures inward lessoning, that his service is due unto him [God]. 1701 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* V. v. 220 My last day . . . was filled with . . . packing, leave-taking, bills-paying, and lessoning to Mlle. Jacobi. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIII. 239 Our national usages and lessonings. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 206, I never needed lessoning more in the principles of the three great arts.

**Lessor** (les'sə). Also 6 *leas* (s) or, -our, 6-7 *lessour* (e), 7 *leaser*. [*a.* AF. *lessor*, *lessour*, *f. lessor*: see LEASE *v.* and -OR.] One who grants a lease; one who lets (property) on lease.

[1278 *C. 6 Ed. 1, Stat. Glouc.* c. 4 Establi est q'apres les deus annez passez et le lessour accoum a demander la terre en demene. 1481 LITTLETON *Inst.* § 57 Le Lessor est proprement lou ou home lessa a vn auter certaine terres ou tenemens purterme de vie ou pur terme des ans, ou a tener a volunt.] 1487 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 16 The Occupier and termor of theym from thence be discharged ayenst his lessour of the rente reserued vpon the same leesses. 1533-4 [see LESSER]. 1592 WEST 1st *Pl. Symbol.* § 43 Where the lessor grauntheth his lands or other things to the lessee. 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* xii. (1636) 52 If tenant for life and his lessor joyne in a lease for yeares. 1715 *Act 1 Geo. I.* Stat. II. c. 55 § 1 A Verdict shall be given for the Lessor of the Plaintiff in such Ejectment. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 442 Tenants for lives are now most commonly obliged, on the death of certain persons named in their leases, to surrender to their lessors their best beast. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Awerley* II. ii. 27 The lessee being bound to a multitude of things, and the lessor to little more than acceptance of the rent.

**Lessow**, obs. form of LEASOW.

**Lest** (lest), *conj.* Forms: 1 *læs* *pe*, *pe læs* *pe*, *pe læste*, 2 *pi les* *ð*, 3-5 *læst* *e*, *læste*, *les*, 5 *lesse*, 4-8 *leest*, 4-5 *lyst* *e*, 6-8 *Sc. leist*, 6-9 *least* *e*, 4- *lest*. [*OE.* phrase *þy læs þe*, lit. 'whereby less' = *L. quominus* (*þy* instrumental of the dem. and rel. pron. + *læs* LESS *a.* + *þe* relative particle). In ME. the first word of the phrase was dropped, and *les* *þe* became *les te* in accordance with the general rule that *þ* after *s* changed into *t*.]

1. Used as a negative particle of intention or purpose, introducing a clause expressive of something to be prevented or guarded against; = *L. nē*, Eng. *that . . . not, for fear that*.

1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John v. 14 Ne synga þu þe-læs þe þe on sumon þingon wyrs getide. 1100 in Napier *O.E. Glosses* I. 3675 *Ne . . . offenret*, þe læste gehreinde. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 Vnderfoð steore þi les ðe god iwardes wrað wið eou. 1240 *Lofsong in Cott. Hom.* 209 Ne bi-hold þu ham [mine sunnen] nout leste þu wreoke ham on me. 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 856 Go, man, while þat þu hast liht, Lest þe of-take þe derke niht. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 723 *Thisbe*, I-kept . . . ful streyte lyst they dedyn sum folye. 1793 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xxi. 337 Ich setelide howich myghte Lette hem þat louede hym nat lest þei wolde hym martyre. 1400-50 *Alexander* 732 (Ashm.) Hauē a gud ege, Les [Dublin MS. *lest*] on þine ene here-afterward þine ossynnyng liht. *Ibid.* 1372 (Dubl.) And band hir . . . Lest sho flechett or fayllett with fyfe score ankers. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xiii. 5 Take hede lest eny man deceaue you. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 41 That he my fyve brether aduertise may, Lest thay in to this cairfull place descend. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* Aivb, The which leat I should seeme only idly to wish, I have [etc.]. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 41 Forge your work as true as you can, least it cost you great pains at the Vice. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 175 But, least you should be alarmed, if I don't come home by ten, don't expect me. 1795 BURNS *Last May a brave warrior* vi, But owre my left shoulder I gae him a blink Lest neebours might say I was saucy. 1797 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1850) IV. 174 Nobody scarcely will venture to buy or draw bills, lest they should be paid there in depreciated currency. 1815 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* II. 454, I did not like to write to you without the book at my elbow, lest I should misremember. 1855 *Cornwall* 262 Look to the Purser well, lest he look to himself too well. 1897 R. KIPLING *Recessional*, Lord God of Hosts, he with us yet, Lest we forget, lest we forget.

† *b.* *Lest that*: in the same sense. *Obs.*

1400 *Laufraunc's Cirurg.* 43 Nout to hot a medycine, lest þat he make þe lyme toswellyn. 1426 *Lynd. De Guil. Pilgr.* 8204 Lyst that she were wroth with me, I suffrede. 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 9 Lest that ye lese him in your owne default. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasie* 115 Least that the difficultie of the thing mighte somewhat discouragie you, I will [etc.].

† *c.* *Lest when* = *L. nequando*: lest at any time. 1390 *E. E. Psalter* II. 12 Gripes lare, leswhen [Vulg. *nequando*] laured wrethe ide. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxix. 9 Forsake me noght leswhen [*L. ne forte*] þai be heghid.

2. Used after verbs of fearing, or phrases indicating apprehension or danger, to introduce a clause

expressing the event that is feared; equivalent to the *L. nē*, and in Eng. often admitting of being replaced by *that* (without accompanying negative).

1200 *Ælfric Gen.* xxvii. 21 For þam be ic hine [Esaū] swide ondædre, þe læs þe he cume and ofleas þa modra mid hiora cildum. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10415 Þe king was nei for drede wold. Laste þe king of fraunce & nansing him soðle drede. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 953 He was a-drad to be dep last sche him dere wold. 1400 *Arthur* 289 We doweþ last he wel do soe, For he ys myghty know þer-too. 1533 LO. BERNERS *Huon* lxii. 214 My her trymbeth for fere lest he be deed. 1560 JAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 270 There is daunger, lest or euer they be ready, the enemy wyl haue inuaded his cuntrye. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 95 A reuerend fey. lest they offend in things of honestie. 1597 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 42 All the daunger is least we take too much liberty herein. 1750 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 316 Lady Catherine grew frightened, lest her infant should vex herself sick. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 20, I felt a strong inclination to sleep, and feared lest I should drop down. 1881 *Punch* 29 Oct. 198 Fearing lest they should succumb.

**Lest**, obs. form of LAST, LEAST, LIST *sb.* and *v.*

**Lestage**, *Leste*, obs. ff. LASTAGE, I EAST.

**Lest** (e), wk. pa. t. and pp. of LESE *v.*

**Leste**n, obs. form of LAST *v.*, LISTEN.

**Lestercock** (lɛstəkɒk). *dial.* [*f.* O. Cornish *lester* a ship, Breton *lester*, Irish *leaster* small boat + COCK *sb.*] (See *quots.*)

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 34 Upon the North coast where want of good harbours denieth safe road to the fisher boats, they have a device of two sticks filled with corks and crossed flatlong, out of whose midst there riseth a thred, and at the same hangeth a sailer; to this engine termed a Lestercock, they tie one end of their Boulter. 1880 *Il. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Lestercock*, a toy-boat sent out before the wind by fishermen in rough weather with a string of hooks.

† **Lestrignon**. *Obs.* [*ad. L. Læstrigyon* = pl., Gr. *Λαοστρυγών* = a cannibal people of Italy (Hom. *Odyss.* x. 116).] An inhuman monster, a cannibal. So **Lestrigionian**, in the same sense.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 388 Inhumane Monster, hateful Lestrignon. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lestrignons*, a kind of giants or fierce people of Italy, often mentioned in the *Odysses* of Homer. 1693 *Dryden's Journal* xiv. (1697) 342 Lest . . . the ir Sons should . . . become. Tyrants, Lestrignons, and Cannibals to their Servants. 1887 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 70 They were perfect cannibals with the tongue, perfect Lestrignonians.

† **Lesty**, *a. Sc. Obs. rare* -1. [*repr.* OE. \**listig*, *f. list* skill.] Skilful, sagacious.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clvii, There sawe I . . . The lesty beuer, and the ravin bare.

**Lesue**, obs. form of LEASOW.

**Lesum**, *Sc. form* of LESOME.

† **Lesure**. *Obs.* [*ad. late L. læsura*, *f. L. lēdre*, *læsum* to hurt.] Hurt, injury, wound. Cf. *LES* *n.*

1420 *Pallad.* on *Inst.* III. 733 And xxx foot asonder for lesure is hem to sette. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 46 He vengnyshd þat causyd þe lesure. 1460 G. ASHBY *Dieta Philos.* 648 Of whom ye shal haue no shame ne lesure.

**Lesur** (e), -uwe, leswa, -w(u)e, obs. ff. LEASOW.

**Let** (let), *sb.* 1 Forms: 2-6 *lette*, *pl.* *letten*, 4 *leet*, *leit*, 4-5 *late*, *lete*, 4-6 *lat*, 4-9 *lett*, 5 *lytt*, 6 *leatte*, 4- *let*. [*f.* LET *v.*] Hindrance, stoppage, obstruction; also, something that hinders, an impediment. Now *arch.*: most common in phrase *let or hindrance*. (Cf. ME. *LITE*.)

In ME. verse the phr. *withouten let* (*Sc. lat let*) is frequent, often as a mere expletive.

1175 *Cott. Hom.* 239 Oðer hit wif þeawse iþer pine of þe deaðe þe he her þaleð oðer eftir mid eðelice lette. 1275 *LAV.* 4572 He þohte habbe Delgan cwene of Denemarche ac him com mochel lette [1205 *letting*] ase him was aile lopest. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7395 (Göt.) þai did him fett widuten let. *Ibid.* 8123 (Cott.) On nan-kyn lim ne had þai let, For in þair sted ilkan war sette. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* II. 179 Sone to Scone in hy raid he. And was maid king but langir let. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 321 Moyses . . . hadde a lette of his tonge. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 92 Ther ben oðtre vices slowe, Whiche unto love don gret lette, If thou thin herte upon hem sette. 1432 *Paston Lett.* I. 31 For the . . . eschewing of eny thing that mighte yeve empeschement or let thereto. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xii. 142 Quhat is the let I may the nocht embrace? 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* I. ii. (1634) 21 By which means the foresayd muscles . . . haue the lesse impediment or let in their motion. 1549 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI.*, c. 1 § 2 The said Offices have remained void for a long Time, to the great Let of Justice. 1564 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 55b, The herbe wil growe in Englande also, if idleness wer not thelet. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1621) 118 After which so great a victorie, the Turkes without let or stay overran all the cuntrye. 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelmas Term* IV. i. He may undoubtedly enter upon it without the let or molestation of any man. 1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discipl.* xcv. (1643) 306 Vaeven, rough, bushie, and hilly grounds, are all lets and impediments to the horse. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* I. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 123 Love . . . through a thousand lets will find a way To his desired end. 1649 ARNWAY *Tablet* (ed. 2) 67 As singularity of Gifts recompensed His naturall let in speech. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 200 There is a great Let of insensible Perspiration. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* Introd. § 4 Those lets and difficulties, which stay and embarrass the mind in its search after truth. 1824 S. LOVER *Nandy Andy* viii. 79 At last all let and hindrance to the merry lady ceased by the sudden death of her husband. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* II. 159 Each man would have a portion of time to himself in which he was allowed to do what he chose without let or inquiry. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 370 The enemy wrought his will

without let or hindrance. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 532 To maintain quarrels . . . to the let and disturbance of the common law.

2. In *Fives*, *Rackets*, and *Lawn-tennis*. Obstruction of the ball in certain ways specified in the rules, on account of which the ball must be served again.

1871 'STONEHENGE' *Rural Sports* (ed. 9) 635/1 [Rackets.] After the service . . . a ball hitting the gallery-netting, posts, or cushions, in returning from the front wall, is a let. 1885 *Lawn Tennis*, It is a let if the ball served touch the net, provided the service be otherwise good. . . In case of a let, the service or stroke counts for nothing, and the Server shall serve again. 1890 A. C. AINGER *Fives in Tennis*, etc. (Badm. Libr.) 465 *Rules*. A 'let' may be claimed when a player is in any way prevented from returning or impeded in his attempt to return the ball by one of the opposite side.

*attrib.* 1890 PLEYDELL-BOUVIER *Rackets in Tennis*, etc. (Badm. Libr.) 493 Do not be absurdly modest about claiming a 'let' ball.

**Let** (let), *sb.* 2 [*f.* LET *v.* 1] A letting for hire or rent. (The sense in the first quot. is doubtful.)

1684 in A. NORA ROYDS *Reg. Par. Fekirk* (1866) 3 By ye Ancient Lett it amounts to 35 Pounds Yearly. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick* xxiv, 'We've had a pretty good Let,' said Mr. Crummles. 'Four front places in the centre, and the whole of the stage-box.' 1868 *Perth. Jnl.* 18 June, John Dewar, at the Farm, will show the Boundaries; and the Conditions of Let may be learned on application. 1878 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 676 The reason the stair was not included in the lease was that the executors wanted to utilise it for the empty rooms, and make a separate let of it.

**Let** (let), *v.* 1 Pa. t. and pa. pp. *let*. Forms: 1 *létan*, *Northumb.* *léta*, (*3rd sing. pres. ind.* *léttes*), 2-3 *læten*, (*Orm.* -enn), 3 *leaten*, *leoten*, (*3rd sing. lat.* *let*), 2-4 *leten*, 3-4 *laten*, 3-6 *late*, *lete*, *latt* *e*, *lette*, 3-8 *lett*, 3-9 (now *dial.*) *lat*, 4 *leet* *e*, 4-5 *latyn*, 4-6 *Sc. leit*, 5 *lait*, *laatyn*, *leett*, 3- *let*. Pa. t. 1 *lét* (*t*, *léot*, *Northumb.* *leort*, (*2nd pl.* *letten*), 3 *liet*, 3-5 *lett*, *leet*, (*3rd pl.* *lætten*), 3-6 *lete*, *lette*, 4 *leite*, *lat*, 4-5 *Sc. leyt*, 4-6 *Sc. leit*, 5 *late*, 6 *Sc. lait*, *luit*, *lut* *e*, 8-9 *Sc. loot*, 2- *let*. *B. weak*: 5-6 *letid*, 5 *lettid*, 7-od. Pa. pp. 1 (*æe*) *læten*, 3 *ileten*, *ilet*, 1 *late*, 3-5 *leten*, -in, 5 *lecten*, 3-5 *latin*, 3-6 *laten*, 4 *ylat*, *ylet* *e*, *ilaten*, 4-5 (*y*) *lete*, *latyn*, 4-6 *latten*, 5-7 *lett*, 5-9 (now *dial.*) *letten*, 6 *letton*, *lat(t)ne*, *lette*, *leate*, 7, 9 *Sc. latten*, 9 *Sc. lotten*, *looten*, 7 *lett*, 4 *let*. [*A Com. Lett.* reduplicating str. vb.: OE. *létan* (*Northumb.* *létan*), pa. t. *lét*, *leort* (chiefly Anglian and *poet.*), pa. pp. *gelétan*, corresponds to OFris. *lita*, pa. t. *lit*, *lēt*, pa. pp. *liten*, OS. *litan*, pa. t. *liet*, *lēt*, pa. pp. *gilitan* (Du. *latan*, pa. t. *liet*, pa. pp. *gelaten*, OHG. *līzan*, pa. t. *līaz*, pa. pp. *gilīzan* MHG. *līzen*, pa. t. *līez*, also shortened *līn*, pa. t. *liē*, pa. pp. *gilān*; mod. G. *lassen*, pa. t. *liess*, pa. pp. *gelassen*), ON. *lita*, pa. t. *lēt*, pa. pp. *littenn* (Sw. *lāta*, Da. *lade*, Goth. *litan*, pa. t. *lailōt*). The root, Tent. \**lāt* :- pre-Tent. \**lād*:- is related by ablaut to Tent. \**lat*:- (whence LATE *a.*) :- pre-Tent. \**lad*:- (whence L. *lassus* weary); Brugmann compares Gr. *ἀνάειν* (Hesychius) 'to be weary'. The primary sense of the vb. would thus seem to be 'to let go through weariness, to neglect'; cf. the development of the Romanic synonym (F. *laisser* :- L. *laxare*, *f. laxus* loose). In all the Tent. langs., however, the word has the same senses as in OE.

The shortening of the root vowel (which is curiously parallel to the change of MHG. *līzen* into mod. G. *lassen*) has not been satisfactorily explained, and no precisely analogous instance has been found, though in the vbs. *scet* and *get* the normal lengthening of OE. *e* into open syllables has not taken place before *t*, and the OE. *æ*, *ea* are very generally shortened before *d* and *þ*, as in *dread*, *bread*, *breath*.]

1. To leave; to allow to pass.

† 1. *trans.* To allow to remain; to leave behind; to abstain from taking away, using, consuming, occupying, etc. *Obs.*

971 *Blithl. Hom.* 125 Hwilec hwile hine wille Drihten her on worlde lætan. 1205 *LAV.* 14778 Saxen . . . letten i þissen londre wiues & heore children. 1220 *Bestiary* 777 Amonges men a swete smel he let her of his holi spel. 1300 *Navelok* 1924 Summe in gripes bi þe her Drawen ware, and laten ber. 13 . . . *Coer de L.* 4136 Stondyng hous wyl he non lete. 13 . . . *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1620 Herhaudes bodi wyl him he bar, For he nold it noust lete þar. 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 218 And 3af to man fire power. þe euel to late and god to take. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. iv. 101 (Camb. MS.) As to the wyse folk ther nis no place lēten to hate þat is to seyn that ne hate hath no place amonges wyse men. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6356 If men wolde ther-geyn appose The naked text, and lete the glose. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 32 In that powder growe little worms, let the same therin. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 41 He giue him my Commission, To let him there a Moneth, behind the Gest Prefix'd for's parting. 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras* *Don Feniste* 76 He asked me where I let ny traine.

† *b.* To loose one's hold of, let go. *Obs.*

1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1811 Quad iacob, ðe ne leate ic nozt, Til ðin blissing on me beð wrozt.

† 2. To leave undone, omit to do; to leave out, omit (in reading, recitation, etc.). Also with negative complement, to leave undone, etc. See also *let alone* (18 b). *Obs.*



*c* 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* Pref. (1890) 4 *þæt* is sylf ongeat, ne let ic *þæt* unwritten. *a* 1225 *Amer. A.* 8 *þeos* . . beoð alle ine freo wile to donne oþer to leten hwon me euer wule. *Ibid.* 38 *Hwo* se þuncheð to longe lete þe psalmes. *c* 1230 *Halit Meid.* 17 *þu* wult lete lehtliche & abeoere bliðeliche þe derf þat tu drehest. *1340 Aenb.* 74 *Hit* ne is naȝt ynōȝ to lete þe kuedaes: hote me lyernþ þet guod to done.

† *b.* with *inf.* as *obj.*: To omit or forbear to do something. Cf. *LET v.2* 2, to which some of the instances given here may belong. *Obs.*

*c* 1330 *R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 80 *Chefe* justise he sette, þe sothe to atrie, For lefe no loth to lette þe right lawe to gye. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1186 *Lettes* nouȝt for ȝoure lines ȝour lord forto socoure. *c* 1400 *MAUNDEV.* iv. (1837) 27 *ȝif* thou lette to go, thou schalt have a gret harm. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4918 *It* was nyght, þarfore he lett to fyght, bot bade day lyght. *1535 COVERDALE Ecclius.* xviii. 22 *Let* not to praye allwaye. *1558-68 WARDE tr. Alexis' Secr.* 41 b, *Let* not in the meane tyme to use other remedies. *1593 SHAKS. Lucr.* 10 *Colatine* . . did not let to praise the cleare unmatched red and white. *1604 EDMONDUS Observ. Caesar's Comm.* 78 *Thereupon* he did not let to put them in mind of his opinion. *1620 BRADFORD Plymouth Plant.* ix. (1856) 75 *There* was a proud and very profane yonge man [who] did not let to tell them [the sick], that he hoped to help to cast halfe of them over board before they came to their journey's end. *1653 H. COGAN tr. Pinto's Trav.* ii. 4 *How* violent soever the Tempest was. we letted not to discover the isles of Cúria [etc.].

† *c.* *absol.* and *intr.* To desist, forbear. *Const. of, from.* Cf. *LET v.2* 2. *Obs.*

*c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 75 þe haueð michel siniged and nele lete ne bete. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxvii. 103 *Thus* hit geth bituene hem tuo, That on saith, let, that other seyth, do. *c* 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* ii. 1451 (1500) *Now* speke, now prey, now pitously compleyne, Lat not for nyce shame, or drede, or slouth. *c* 1380 *Sir Perunb.* 224 *'Let* of þy speche' þe Erl hym saide. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 712 *He* swaie. . . All tho couenaundes to kepe, & for no cause let. *Ibid.* 6458 *He* light doune full lyuely, lettid he noȝht. *c* 1450 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. F.) 85 *Offere* or lete, whethere thou list. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1062 *Of* his folyscho bad him lete. *1526 Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 49 *The* other boundes that seeth y<sup>e</sup> game, foloweth y<sup>e</sup> same . . & letteth for nothyng. *1547 Homilies* i. (1859) 79 *When* they . . do swaie . . not to let from saying the truth. *c* 1554 *Interl. Youth Bijb.* b, *We* let for none expence.

† *trans.* To omit or cease to speak of. Also *intr.* (const. of).

*c* 1205 *LAV.* 25069 *Lete* we nu of Costantin . . and spoken of Maximian. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 328 *Of* Goldeboru shul we nou laten. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 382 *But* twely of hem at þis tyme þe tale y lete. *a* 1400 *Otoulun* 1459 *Now* schull we lete here of Clement And telle how [etc.]. *a* 1400 *Arthur* 656 *On* þe frensch boke . . he schalle synde . . þynges þat y lete here.

† 4. To leave to some one else. *Obs.*

*a* 1000 in Earle *Land Charters* 203 *ic* hæbbe calle ða space to ðælfhege læten. *1297 R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 7659 *Hii* . . lete þe king þe maistrice & flowe to scotlonde. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlviii. 10 *Hij* shal laten her riches vnto strangers. *c* 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* 7883 *So* heigh a doctrine I lete to diuines. *c* 1400 *Rom.* Rose 6908 *Alle* desertes, and holtes here. . . I lete him to the Baptist Iohan. *1422 tr. Secreta Secret.* Priv. Prin. 174 *Smale* thynges thay lettyn to Smale men. *c* 1500 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. vi. 16 *She* [the lily] . . nether spinnes nor cards. . . But to her mother Nature all her care she lets. *1612 DAVIES Why Ireland*, etc. 64 *King Henrie* the seuenth had sent neither horse nor foote hither, but let the Pale to the Guard and defence of the fraternitie of Saint George.

† *b.* To bequeath. *Obs.*

*1340 Aenb.* 191 *Hi* hedde y-write ine hare testament þet hi let a þousand and wyf hondred pond.

† *c.* To let to borch (Sc.): to hand over upon security. *Obs.*

*1482 Acta Audit.* (1839) 100/2 *For* þe wrangwis takin . . of 1 scheip & a kow, quhilkis war ordanit of before þe the lordis of consale to haue bene lattu to borch to þe saide alex<sup>r</sup>.

† 5. To quit, abandon, forsake. To abandon to (the flames). *Obs.*

*c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 *Leted* eower stale and eower reafiac. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 337 *Lete* we þe brode strets, and þe wei bene. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 725 *Thare* let hur, and deden he nam, And wude to lond canahan. *13. . K. Alis.* 5812 *The* kyng lete the waye of the est, And by a ryuer tourned west. *c* 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 902 *It* is noht eucl so to biginne, For drede of pine to late þi sinne. *1362 LANGL. P. Pl.* A. xi. 22 *Til* thou be a lorde and haue londe leten the I nelle. *c* 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W. Prol.* 411 *Leteth* youre ire, and beth sunnwhat tretable. *c* 1386 — *Pars. T.* 768 *A* man shal lete fader and mooder, and taken hym to his wif. *c* 1430 *Hymnus Virg.* 30 *If* þat þou wolt þi synnes leett. *1430-40 LVOC. Bochas* i. i. (1544) 3 b, *God* bad us not our cuntries for to lete. To underfong thinges impossibill. *1599 MASSINGER etc. Old Lav* v. 4, *Eneas*. Who letteth all his Jewels to the flames. . . tooke his bedrid father on his back.

† 6. To lose (one's life, virtue, honour, etc.). *Obs.*

*c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 *Hie* goð welneih to hire lues ende, and fele here lif fulliche lated. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 75 *þis* lif 3e schulen leeten & nuten ȝe neauer hwenne. *a* 1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 273 *Ofte* moni wummon letes hire mensche þurb þe laue of wepmon þat is of heh burde. *1297 R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 10883 *Isabel* is wif . . let at ber-camstude þat lif. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxh.) 9244 *Many* a knight his lyve lete. *1530 PALSGR.* 607/2, *I* lette my lyfe, I departe out of the worlde. *1577-87 HOLINSHEAD Chron.* 111. 1165/4 *His*. . . testament, which he made not long before he let his life.

† *b.* *intr.* To abate, allow a deduction of. *Obs.*

*c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 *þe* sullere lat sumdel of his lofe and þe beggere eened his bode.

7. To allow the escape of (confined fluid); to

shed (tears, blood); to emit (breath, sounds, etc.). Also, to discharge (a gun). To let blood (Surg.): see BLOOD sb. 1 d. *Obs.* or *dial.*

*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* 11. 46 *Læt* þu him blod on ædre. *c* 1205 *LAV.* 18980 *þa* cnihtes scullen suggen . . þat þu art ilete blod. *1297 R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 8507 *þe* teres þat hii lete so riue. *c* 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iii. metr. i. 50 (Camb. MS.) *The* wynd nothas leteþ hise plowngy blastes. *c* 1390 *GOWER Conf.* 1. 268 *Thou* was ther manye teies lete. *14. . A. B. C. on Pass. Christ* 202 in *Pol. & L. Poems* 249 *þe* blod þat cryst let for mankende. *1553 BAILE Voca-* cion 40 *Than* caused the Captaine a pece of ordinance to be fiered, and a gunne to be lete, to call backe the purser. *1559 MORWYN Kynonym.* Take the blood of sanguin yong men using a good diet whyles it is newly letten. *1600 HOLLAND Livy* xxvi. xiv. 594 *Before* they let their last breath. *1662 J. DAVIES tr. Mandelslo's Trav.* 190 *Over-* reaching her self to take a flaggon that stood a little too far from her, she chanced to let a wind backwards. *1712 ARBUTHNOT John Bull* ii. v. The oak, that let many a heavy groan, when he was cleft with a wedge of his own timber. *1715 RAMSAY Christ's Kirk* Gr. ii. i. The bauld good-wife . . loot an aith. *1785 BURNS Halloween* xxiii. He . . loot a winze. *1820 SHELLEY Edipus* i. 266 *I'll* slyly seize and let blood from her weasand. *1832 LYTTON Eugene A.* i. v, Mr. Walter . . wants to consult you about letting the water from the great pond.

† *b.* *intr.* Of blood: To issue. *Obs.* rare.

*c* 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 36 *þe* blode was hope warme and fresh, þat of þe schankes lete [AF. *le saunk pur veire* insist].

*c.* To let at (now Sc.): to discharge missiles at; to assail; to aim at. Also to let into (slang): to attack.

*1598 GRENEWAY Tacitus*, Ann. ii. v. (1622) 39 *The* Cap- taine . . commounded the sling-casters . . to let freely at them and drive them from their fence. *c* 1800 *Christmas Baking* in *Skinner Poet. Pieces* (1809) 42 *He* first leit at the bat. *1851-61 MAYHEW Lond. Labour* 111. 138 *They* got from six to nine months' imprisonment; and those that let into the police, eighteen months. *1871 W. ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* xxii. (1873) 131. *I* see brawly fat ye're lattu at. *1872 Punch* 2 Mar. 89/1 *The* Premier 'let into' the other gentleman with a fire and fury delightful to all but himself.

8. To grant the temporary possession and use of (land, buildings, rooms, movable property) to another in consideration of rent or hire. † Formerly also, to lend (money) at interest. (For to let to hire, to farm, see the sb.)

*909* in Birch *Cant. Sax.* (1837) 11. 289 *Edward* cnyng & þa hivan in Wintan ceastre letað to Danewulfe biscope twentig hida landes þe Ticeburnau. *a* 1100 *O. F. Chron.* an. 852 (Laud MS.) On þis tyme leat Ceolred . . Wulfred to hande þe land of Sempigaham. *1340 Aenb.* 42 *þe* vifte [box of auricle] is iue ham þe marku mankindeleþ hare benefices. *1485 Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1861) 57 *The* said ship was letten on marchandise . . to St. William Capell of London marchant. *1558 Galloway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 388 *We* . . have gyvin, grauntid, and for ever more leate unto John Lynch . . a parcell of our ground. *1593 SHAKS. Rich. II.* ii. 1. *It* were a shame to let his land by lease. *1616 W. HUGHTON Englishmen for My Money* i. 1. By the sweete loude trade of Usurie, Letting for Interest, and on Morgages, Doe I waxe rich. *1686 Lond. Gaz.* No. 2109/4 *The* Blackamoors' Head in West-Smithfield is to be Lett. *1690 CHILD Disc. Trade* (1694) 242 *If* money were let as it is in other Countries. *1709 Tatler* No. 88 7 12 *She* had . . let her Second Floor to a very genteel youngish Man. *1780 A. YOUNG Tour* Irel. i. xvi. (1892) 368 *The* farmer who lets the cows must [etc.]. *1815 SHELLEY* in *Dowden Life* (1887) 1. 522 *Whether* there is in any remote and solitary situation a house to let for a time. *1833 Ht. MARTINEAU Brooke Farm* xi. 128 *He* went . . to let his labour where it would obtain a better reward. *1838 DICKENS Nick. Nick.* ii. A quarter of the town that has gone down in the world, and taken to letting lodgings. *1844 L. HUNT Blue-Stocking Revels* i. 50 *A* 'House to Let', facing Hyde Park.

*b.* *intr.* in passive sense = to be let.

*1855 Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. 1. 156 *Lands* let at from 10d. to 4s. 6d. per acre. *1884 Law Rep.* 27 Ch. Div. 31 *A* large number of chambers now letting at many thousands a year. *1885 Sir J. BACON* in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 570/2 *There* was some reason to suppose that all the mortgaged houses would speedily let.

† 9. To set free, liberate; also with complement, to let free, at large. *Obs.* (but cf. *let loose*, 19).

*c* 1000 *ÆLFRIC Exot.* xxi. 26 *Lete* hig frize. *a* 1400 *Octo-* nianu 767 *As* glad as grehond y-lete of lese. *1525 Ld. BERNERS Froiss.* ii. clvii. [clviii.] 433 *To* let the ladies and damoselles at large. *1582-8 Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 74 *Being* taken prisoner [he] was condemnid to the death, bot thair- ester was lattu free. *1609 SKENE Reg. Maj.* 4 *In* other pleyes of felonie . . he quha is accused vses to be lettin free. *1670 NARHOURGH Jnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 33. *I* let the Greyhound at them.

10. To allow to pass or go; to admit to, into a place. Also occas. (with notion of let down, 29) to lower gradually over, through something.

*c* 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxh.) xi. 49 *Scho* lete þam ouer þe wall. . . by a rap. *1697 POTTER Antiq. of Greece* II. iv. (1715) 223 *Such* Persons were purified by being let thro' the lap of a Woman's Gown. *1854 Ld. LONSDALE in Ld. Malmesbury's Mem. Ex-Minister* (1884) 1. 419 *They* would not let a single Englishman on board of her. *1856 Mrs. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* ii. 501 *The* creaking of the door, years past, Which let upon you such disabling news. *1894 BARING-GOULD Dearts S. France* 1. 140 *The* proprietor absolutely refused to let me over it [a factory].

† *b.* To let to bail (Sc. borch): to admit to bail.

*1454-5 Chart. Edinburgh* 12 Jan. (1871) 81 *Nocht* be ill pittit na prisnynt bot lattu to borch gif he has ony borowis. *1533-4 Act* 25 *Hen. VIII.* c. 14 *Suche* person . . may be letten to baile by the ordinaries. *1581 LAMBARDE Eiren.*

iii. ii. (1588) 339 *Iustices* of the Peace might . . have letten to baile such persons as were indited of Felonie. *1609 SKENE Reg. Maj.* 4 *He* may be latten to borch, be the Kings letter.

11. When construed with certain prepositions the verb assumes senses which it has with the cognate adverbs.

*a.* To let into: (a) to admit to, give entrance to, allow to enter (*lit.* and *fig.*); † also *absol.* and in *indirect pass.*; (b) to insert in the surface or substance of; † (c) to introduce, bring to; (d) to introduce to the knowledge of, make acquainted with, inform about; also, † to let into one's knowledge. (Cf. *let in*, 31.)

(a) *1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 201 *Sum* latne in to the castel haldeng the forme and schaw of a parliament. *a* 1599 *SPENSER F. Q.* vii. vi. 11 *She* bid the Goddesse downe descend, And let her selfe into that Ivory throne. *1615 G. SANDYS Trav.* 111 *A* spacious Court, let into by a number of streets. *1646 BOYLE Let to Marcombes* 22 Oct. Wks. 1772 1. Life 33 *To* let new light into the understanding. *1671 L. ADISON Spect.* No. 411 75 *A* Man of a polite Imagination is let into a great many Pleasures, that the Vulgar are not capable of receiving. *1860 TYNDALL Glac.* i. xvii. 119 *The* mass turned over and let me into the lake. *1860 DICKENS Uncomm. Trav.* xvi. *He* lets us into the waiting-room. *1873 BLACK Pk. Thule* xix. *He* let himself into the house by his latch-key. *1885 Daily News* 16 July 4/7 *If* we let the Conservatives into office again. *1885 Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 956 B. W. M. . . was let into possession under this agreement.

(b) *1623 GOUGE Sermon. Extent God's Provid.* § 15 *Two* girders were by tenents and mortises let into the midst of it [the maine Summier]. *1694 Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* ii. (1711) 215 *Which* colour they let into the Skin, by pricking it with a sharp Bone. *1858 HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Truls.* i. 277 *A* pointed arch of stone let into the plastered wall. *1859 JEHSON Britanny* xviii. 291 *A* slab let into the wall. *1874 MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches* 180. *I* have known colleges to be let into the ledge of the pulpit.

(c) *1654 CROMWELL Sp.* 12 Sept. in *Carlyle*, That which I have now to say to you will need no preamble to let me into my discourse.

(d) *c* 1665 *Mrs. HUTCHINSON Mem. Col. Hutchinson* 21 *It* is time that I let into your knowledge that splendour which [etc.]. *1703 DK. QUEENSBERRY* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. IV. 238 *He* says he was let into all the secrets of the correspondence of Scotsmen with St. Germain. *1708 PARTRIDGE Bickerstaff detected*, I have let the learned world fairly into the controversy depending. *1712 ARBUTHNOT John Bull* ii. iv. Gentlemen, I beg you will let me into my affairs a little. *1714 Fr. Ek. & Rades* 3 *Such*. . . Explications. . . may serve to let the Reader into the Reason and Nature of what is before him. *1742 RICHARDSON Pamela* 111. 39. *I* am glad thy honest Man has let thee into the Affair of Sally Godfrey. *1773 GOLDSM. Sloops to Conq.* ii. i. *In* the meantime my friend Marlow must not be let into his mistake. *1791 'G. GAMBADO' Ann. Horsem.* Pref. (1809) 57 *By* the putting forth of this work the public must be let into much useful knowledge. *1809 MALKIN Gil Blas* vii. i. 75 *He* had no objection to letting me into the fun, on condition that I would not blab. *1841 CATLIN N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) i. iii. 17 *Before* I let you into the amusements and customs of this delightful country. *1887 L. CARROLL Game of Logic* iv. 93 *That* lets me into a little fact about you!

*b.* To let (a person) off a penalty, etc. (Cf. *let off* 32 c.)

*1885 Sir H. COTTON* in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 336/2 *The* judge . . only lets the man off imprisonment on the terms of his paying the costs.

12. Uses requiring a following infinitive (normally without to).

12. *trans.* Not to prevent; to suffer, permit, allow.

*971 Blickl. Hom.* 51 *Hwat* dest þu þe gif Drihten. . . þe læteþ gone teopan dæl anne habban. *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX. 260 *Ne* læte he næfre his hymen hyne ofen wealdan. *12. . in Trin. Coll. Hom.* 258 *Let* vs, louerd, comen among þin holl kineriche. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2123 *Ich* schal . . leoten tolken þi flesch þe fulehes of þe lufte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20198 *Haþ* þis palme. . . Kepe it wel I prait te, Lat tu neuer it be fra þe. *c* 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* Wace (Rolls) 4821 *Hys* pleyn londes he let hym haue. *c* 1440 *Prompt. Pair.* 289/1 *Latyn*, or sufferyn a thyng to been. *c* 1500 in *Denton Eng.* in 15th C. Note D (1888) 318. *I* thynke for dyuers considerations it were better to let the tenants haue it. *a* 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. IV. 23 *Y<sup>e</sup>* kyng gave hym faire wordes, and let hym depart home. *1590 SPENSER F. Q.* i. i. 53 *Love* of your selfe. . . and deare constraint, Lets me not sleepe. *1602 Life T. Cromwell* i. ii. *Your* son Thomas will Not let us work at all. *1611 BIRLE Acts* xxvii. 15 *When* the ship was caught, and could not beare vp into the winde, we let her drive. *1634 MILTON Comus* 378 *She* plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings. *1675 E. WILSON Spadocr. Dunelm.* 64 *If* it be let stand and settle any long time. *1734 POPE Ess. Man* iv. 356 *Let* thy enemies have part. *1816 SCOTT Old Mort.* xl. *I* loot naebody sort it but my ain hands. *1834 J. H. NEWMAN Lett.* (1891) II. 24. *I* was not let see him. *1849 THACKERAY Pendennis* vi. *Bows* had taken her in hand and taught her part after part. . . She knew that he made her; and let herself be made. *1885 Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 539 *Lomer*. . . was right in letting Newman have the funds.

† *b.* A few examples of the use of *to* before the infinitive in this construction occur in all periods; now chiefly when *let* is used in the passive.

*1523 Ld. BERNERS Froiss.* i. vii. 6 *That* he shuld let the queene his suster to purchas for her selfe frendis. *1560 WHITEHORNE Machiavel's Art of Warre* go *Some* haue used to deuide the enemies force, by lettyng him to enter into their countrie. *1671 H. M. tr. Erasmi. Colloq.* 43. *I* pray bim not to let his pretious blood to be shed for me in vain.



a 1677 BARROW *Serm. Wisdom Wks.* 1687 I. 4 It will not let external mischances... to produce an inward sense which is beyond their natural efficacy. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 26. 437 Why does he let so many other Gods to do nothing at all? 1713 STEELE *Englsh. No.* 17. 186 He was one of those mad Folks who are let to go abroad. 1812 MOORE in *Mem.* (1853) I. 266, I never am let to write half so much as I wish. a 1866 KEBLE *Let. Spir. Counsel* (1870) 201 If they be indulged and let to run wild.

c. with ellipsis of the infinitive.  
a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* iv. He wald haif liden, scho wald not let him. 1681 DRYDEN *SA. Fryar* v. 77 My dear, dear Lord Remember me; speak, Raymond, will you let him? 1700 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mon.* IX. 8 We are as well as the heat will let us. 1853 LYTON *My Novel* i. xiii. I am very much obliged to my father for letting me. 1892 M. MORRIS *Montrose* ix. 172 A... declivity, by which they might march directly down upon Montrose's left flank—if Montrose would let them.

† d. *absol.* To allow, give permission. *Obs.*

1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 95 Sums dout... of quihik ryght faine, Gif laser lat, I wald resolut be. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* i. ii. The maist thrifty man could never get a well-stor'd room, unless his wife wad let.

13. To cause. Now only in *to let* (a person) *know* = to inform (of something).

In early use, often with ellipsis of an indefinite personal object, so that the active infinitive has virtually assumed a passive sense; cf. G. lassen.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iii. xiv. [xviii.] (MS. Ca.), He sette scole, & on þære he let cnihtas laran. a 1213 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1102 He let þær toforan castelas zemakian. c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Se almihtiscepende... hi alle. Iet befallon on þat ece fer þe ham zearowd. c 1200 *Ormin* 6362 To letenn swingenn himm. c 1205 *LAV.* 586 He hine letatte wel witen. a 1225 *Ancr.* R. 54 Al þus þe holi Gost lette writen one boc uor to warnie wummen of hore fol eien. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 14/457 He liet... maken him king of al is fader lond. 1297 R. *Glovc.* (Rolls) 541 Iburd he was in londone þat he let verst rere. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2171 Lete witte swibe at þe kichen weber þei misse any skinnies. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. vi. 15 (Harl. MS.) He lette make a proclamation þorȝ all his Empire. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 24 Ye thynges that they desireden to late be knownen to theyr frendis. 1530 *Palsgr.* 607/2, I lette one to wyte, ye sinne. 1589 COOPER *Admon.* 125 They were let to understande, what plots and meanes were made. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. vi. 11 If your name be Horatio, as I am let to know it is. 1630 J.D. DORCHESTER in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. III. 260 To let the Ambassador know this Doctor may returne as hee is come. 1706 POPE *Lett. to Wycherley* 10 Apr. Pray let me know your mind in this, for I am utterly at a loss. 1781 [C. JOHNSTON] *Juniper Jack* II. iv. v. 230 On my arrival at her house, I was not let to wait long. 1794 BURNS 'O saw ye my dear', She lets thee to wit that she has thee forgot. 1829 SCOTT *Tales Grandfather* Ser. iii. lxxxix. (1841) 446/2, I will let them know that they are the King's subjects, and must likewise submit to me. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Nov. 5/1 There was always some body of Churchmen which disliked them, and took every opportunity of letting them know it.

14. The imperative with *sb.* or pronoun as obj. often serves as an auxiliary, forming the equivalent of a first or third person of the vb. which follows in the infinitive.

The transition to this use from senses 12 and 13 may be seen in instances such as quot. 1423 below, in which let may be taken either in its ordinary sense, expressing a request addressed to a person, or in its function as an auxiliary.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 498 Lat me ta the state on me, And bring this land out of thyrrlage. c 1385 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 855 Lat vs stynte of Custance but a throwe, And speke we of the Romain Emperour. 1423 JAS. I *Kingsis Q.* xcix. Vnto your grace lat now ben acceptable My pure request. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iv. ii. Lete vs set vpon hym or day. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xix. 49 Latt every man say quhat he will. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Diij. Lat vs call to memorie, the princes of times past. 1535 COVERDALE *Song* 3 *Child.* 52 O let the earth speake good of the Lorde: yee let it prayse him. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abas.* ii. (1882) 102 Let it be granted that they are most necessary. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* ii. 228 If you denie to dance, let's hold more chat. 1609 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 84 Let there be an hole about an Inch deep, which shall serve to Prime it with Powder-dust. 1707 ADDISON *Pres. St. War* Misc. Wks. 1830 III. 222 Let her wealth be what it will. 1742 *Richards Pamela* II. 300 But come, I must love him! Let's find him out. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xii. Let us begone from this place. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 254 Let us suppose that there is a town which is able to support two banks.

† b. Occasionally the nominative has been incorrectly used for the objective before the infinitive.

1634 MALORY'S *Arthur* iv. iii. Let we [1485 lete vs] hold us together till it be day. 1647 T. HILL *Paul* (1648) A Letter a ij. Finally, let you and I counsell, encourage, watch over, and pray much one for another. c 1650 *Cherry Chase* (Percy MS.) xxiii. Let thou and I the battell trye. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* vii. 424 Whille Let thou and I withdraw. 1875 DASENT *Vikings* III. 131 Let thou and all Buir's men do their best.

c. with ellipsis of *go*. (Very common in Shaks.; now arch.)

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iii. i. 95 Let vs to the Tyger all to dinner. 1611—*Cymb.* iv. ii. 152 He throw't into the Creeke Behinde our Rocks, and let it to the Sea. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 599 But com let's on. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 219 Let us now into the Towne. 1791 COWPER *Mad* vi. 505 Then let me to the tomb, my best retreat, When thou art slain. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* i. Let us home ere the storm begins to rage. 1822 SHELLEY *Faust* ii. 326 When one dance ends another is begun; Come, let us to it.

III. To behave, appear, think.

† 15. *intr.* To behave, comport oneself; to have (a particular) behaviour or appearance; to make

as though, to pretend. Also with cognate obj. *to let lates* (cf. ON. *lata lātum*). *Obs.*

c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Luke xx. 20 Da sendun hiȝ mid searwun þa ðe riht-wise leton [Hlaton *Gosp.* letenn; Vulg. *qui se justos simulant*]. a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* viii. (1883) 298 He... let him eadecle ymbe þæt. c 1200 *Ormin* 1296 Bule lateþ modilȝ, & bereþþ upp hiss hafefeld. c 1220 *Bestiary* 429 He lat he ne wile us noȝt biwike. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2168 He let he knew him noȝt. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12456 (Cott.) Pe late þai thoru þe cite let. 1468 (Gött.) Als wittles men sli late þai lete. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xv. 49 Lord, that hast me lyf to lene, such lures let me leten! a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxvii. 12 Þai let as þai armyd þaim to stand wiþ god. a 1350 St. Laurence 137 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 114 He saw þam al lat sarili. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3832 Letande alles a lyone, he lawches theme thorowe. c 1400 *Yvaine & Gaw.* 1809 Sho lete als þo him noȝt had sene. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 9 Sche letteth as thouw sche wylst not where he were. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE xl. 502 Wallace assayed at all placis about, Leit as he wald at any place brek out. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua marit wemen* 228, I cast on him a crabbit E... And lettis it is a luf blenk. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 103 Vortyger... leide as though he had ben wroth with that deede. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss. Suppl.*, Letten, you Pretend to be. Chesh. You are not so mad as you leeten you.

† 16. To think (highly, lightly, much, etc.) of (occas. *by, to, OE. embe*). *To let well of*: to be glad of, welcome. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Inst. Polity* c. 6 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 310 Fala fela is... þæra þe... embe blestunga oððe unblestunga leohdlice letað. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 260 Pet lutelet let of godes borde, and godes worde. c 1200 *Ormin* 3750 Þatt le biþriþ... letenn swiþe unornneþȝ & litell of þe sellenn. c 1230 *Itali Meid.* 33 5if þu him muche luest & he let lutelet to þe. c 1325 *Meir. Hom.* 43 He... lates of pouer men bethelli. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 195 So wele it was of leten. 1362 LANGE. P. II. A. xl. 29 Luytel he le loued or leten bi. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xli. 250 Thai let of us wlichtly. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. Thornton MS. 88 Pare was na byrnde lede he lete mare by. c 1400 *Yvaine & Gaw.* 207 So wele the lyon of him lete. c 1430 *Syr Gower.* (Roxb.) 6764 He saw comyng Nathanael, He lete therof right wcl. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) vi. x. 247/2 Adam and Eue... well lete of themselves byfore they ete of the tree. c 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1436 Quod Danger, 'Let not light'.

† 17. *trans.* with complement. To regard as. Also with obj. and inf., or clause: To consider to be, that (a person or thing) is. *Obs.*

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* iii. i. § 5 Þæt hi hi selfe leton ætȝer ȝe for heane ȝe for unwaeste. a 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1007 Manike men leton þu hit cometa were. c 1200 *Yrth. Coll. Hom.* 125 He let hit unleflich and lelefde hit noht. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 130 [Heo] letef al nought wuþ þæt heo wel doð. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 19524 Goddis virtu or gret prophet, Or angel eyles þai him let. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. pr. iii. 25 (Camb. MS.) Thow shalt nat wyne to leten thi self a wreche. 1377 LANGE. P. II. B. xv. 5 Somme... leten me for a lorel. c 1420 WYNTOUN *Chron.* viii. xxx. 4556 Inglis man... gert his folk wiþ mekil mayne Ryot halily the cwntrȝ; And lete, that all hys awyne suld be. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 907 Thus leit he no man his peir.

† b. *absol.* To think. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 105 Ech god giue... cumeð of heuene dunward... þeþ be unbeliefliche swo ne lete. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 288/2 Laatyng, wenyng, or demyn. 1461 *ibid.* 289/1 Latyn, or demyn in word, or heit. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* liii. ij. Nothyng is more redy for to mete Then couetous and fulshode as man lete.

IV. Phraseological combinations.

\* with *adj.* as complement.

18. *Let alone.* (In OE. also *létan an*, ME. *† let one*.)

† a. To leave (a person) in solitude. *Obs.*

13... *Guy Warw.* (A) 525 Pe leches gon, & lete Gij one, þat makeþ wel nichel mone. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1828 Pen lete þe lord þam allane & went till his fest.

† b. To abstain from interfering with or paying attention to (a person or thing), abstain from doing (an action). *To let well alone*: see WELL.

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxiii. 226 Let ðonne an ðæt sefeot swa openlice sume hwile. 1400 *Cursor M.* 2898 (Fairf.) Silbe and spouses ȝe lete an [Cott. tak ye nan]. a 1483 EARL RIVERS *Lett.* in Gairdner *Life Ric. III* (1878) App. B. 395 Take hede to the vice that Maundy makes, and loke yef the foundation and the wallis be sufficiant... than lete hym alone with his worke. 1530 *Palsgr.* 607/1 Let that alone, *laissez cela*. 1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 269 The corrupt natures of women, if they be let alone to live at libertie. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 95 Let them alone awhile, and then open the doore. 1601—*Twel. N.* ii. iii. 145 For Monsieur Maluolio, let me alone with him. 1611 BIDDLE *2 Kings* xxxiii. 18 Let him alone; let no man move his bones. So they let his bones alone. 1667 PERVS *Diary* 30 Apr. So home... to my accounts, and finished them... they being grown very intricate, being let alone for two months. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 57 P. 5, I would... advise all my Female Readers... to let alone all Disputes of this Nature. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 293 Why not avoid all this, as Napoleon might have done, by letting well alone? 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* v. Why don't you let the boy alone? 1884 RIDER HAGGARD *Dan in*, He is gentle as a lamb, if only he is let alone. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 4 Nov. 5/6 It was best to let them alone to think quietly for their own position.

c. *absol.*  
a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2688 Nay, lene, lat ane [Dubl. MS. lett be]. a 1592 GREENE *Geo. a Greene* (1599) E. 1 b. For his other qualities, I let alone. 1891 H. JONES *Browning as Philos. Teacher* ii. 45 There is given to men the largest choice to do or to let alone, at every step in life.

d. *collog.* in imper.: *Let me (him, etc.) alone* to (do so and so) = I (he, etc.) may be trusted to do, etc. Also const. *for*, and in early use *clift*.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4372 Lete me allone, mi lef swete frende, anio þe na more. [1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. i. (1859) 2 Lete me alone therefore, to do that my ryght is; for nothing skillfully may lette me thereof.] 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 201 Let me alone for swearing. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Fryar* iv. 48 Let me alone to accuse him afterwards. 1843 DICKENS *Chr. Carol* iv, Let the charwoman alone to be the first.

† e. The imperative *let alone*, or the pres. ppl. used *absol.*, is used colloq. with the sense 'not to mention'. (The obj., whether sb. or clause, in this use follows the obj.)

1816 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) II. 263 We shall have no bed in the house... for Charles himself—let alone Henry. 1843 R. A. KEMBLE *Rec. Later Life* III. 33 Going out of town is very agreeable to me on my own account, letting alone my rejoicing for my children. 1853 TRENCH *Præteris* 98 It... declares that honesty, let alone that it is the right thing, is also... the wisest. 1892 *Guardian* 20 Jan. 86/1 It is hard to get a gardener who can prune a gooseberry-bush, let alone raise a cucumber.

† f. as *sb.*; now only *attrib.* in the sense of 'laissez-aller'.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn.* iii. 79 *Con.* Meane you to enjoy him? *Alth.* The let alone lies not in your good will. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* ii. (1863) 298 Iy dint of practising the let-alone system. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* xii. (1860) 325 The old let-alone proprietors. 1873 II. STRECHER *Stat. Social.* (1882) 351 Such a let-alone policy is eventually beneficial.

19. *Let loose.* To liberate, set free; now chiefly, a fierce animal or some destructive agency. Also, † to relax, loose one's hold, control), slacken (a bridle); † to abandon (an opinion). † Rarely *intr.* to give way to.

1530 *Palsgr.* 607/2, I let lose, *je mets an large*... Lette lose your houndes, we shall go hunte the foxe. 1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 286 Not letting loose the bridle of libertie to his concupiscence. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 286 It hes not bein the custome of England to let loose onie griþ that they haue had of Scotland at any tyme. 1597 T. BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 430 Their tongues are let loose to oprobrious speeches. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. ii. 36, I doe now let loose my opinion. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xlix. 21 Naphtali is a hindle let loose. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. x. 38 God intendeth only the care of the species or common natures, but letteth loose the guard of individuals. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 155 Will he, so wice, let loose at once his ire? 1667 CAUSIS *Decay Chr. Picty* i. 71 If we should so far let loose to speculation, as to forget our experience. 1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* 136 When their Episcopies... have let themselves loose into an irregular Pursuit. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 123 P. 1 He was let loose among the Woods as soon as he was able to ride on Horseback. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Old & New Schoolmaster*, He can no more let his intellect loose in Society, than the other can his inclinations. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 43 Like so many bedlamites or demoniaes let loose. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* liii. (1879) 695 Fierce wrath will he let loose on this nation.

\*\* with a verb in the infinitive.

20. *Let be* (dial. *let-a-be*; † also contracted *labe*, *labbe*).

a. To leave undisturbed, not to meddle with; to abstain from doing an action; to leave off, cease from; = *let alone*, 18 b. † Also const. *inf.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 57 Let þu þæt nuele beon. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3726 Leated þen swile wurdas lef. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20271 Lat be weping, it helps noȝt. 13... *Chaucer & G. Knt.* 1840 Lettez be your business. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 475 Lat be thyn arguynge For loue ne wele nat Countrepletyd be. c 1425 *Lyoc. Assembly of Gods* 2070 Take therof the best & let the worst be. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xxi. iv, Syr late hym be... for he is vnhappy. 1513 DOUGLAS *Encls* iv. vi. 159 With thi complainthis... Lat be to vex me. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iii. 1 Luvaris, lat be the frennys of lue. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 207 Soft you, let me be, plucke vp my heart, and be sad. 1641 MILTON *Animado* Wks. 1738 I. to Let be your prayer, ask not impossibilities. 1700 DRYDEN *Theod. & Hon.* 287 'Back on your lives! let be', said he, 'my prey'. 1822 SHELLEY *Faust* ii. 383 Let it be... pass on. 1844 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 75, I do not understand Why you should harp on Ina. Let her be. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xxiv, Oh, sick I am to see you, will you never let me be?

† b. To cease to speak of; also *intr.* Const. *of*. c 1205 *LAV.* 30455 Lette we nu beon Cadwallan and ga we to Edwine aȝan. c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 127 Of the quene let we be.

c. *absol.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 206 Læt beon ealne dæg. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1735 Lateþ beo and beoþ isome. c 1320 *Senyn Sag.* (W.) 1757 Lat ben, moder, for hit is nede. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard.* T. 619 Lat be quod he, it shal nat be. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 18 God saith him self... 'lete be, lete be, for in me is the vengeance, and y shalle quyte it'. c 1475 *Rauf Coiltzcar* 293 'Lat be, God forbid', the Coiltzcar said. 1526 TINGALE *Matt.* xxvii. 49 Other sayde let be: let vs se whyther Helias wyl come and delyver hym. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. iv. 6 Ah let be, let be, thou art The Armourer of my heart. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems, Sq. Cap* ii, She replies, good Sir, la-bee, If ever I have a man, Square-cap for mee. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 306 (E. D. S.) Labbe, labbe, Soze, labbe... Gi' o'er, gi' o'er. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* vii. 338, I waste my heart in signs: let be. 1884 CHILD *Ballads* I. 322/2 When Thomas is about to pull fruit... the elf bids him let be. 1891 *Athenæum* 21 Feb. 242/2 The old doct doctrine of Let Be.

d. = *let alone*, 18 e. Chiefly *Sc.*

1600 J. MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 246 He could skarse sitt, to let be stand on his feet. a 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1743) 619 These baser things are not worthy of an immortal spirit, let be a spirit who is a partaker of a divine nature. 1683 DR. HAMILTON 9 June in Napier *Duode*



(1859) I. 11. 333 They would scarce give me civil answers, let be to confess a word. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxxix. She . . . speaks as if she were a prent book, — let a-be an auld fisher's wife. 1828 MOIR *Blasie Wanch Prelim.* p. vii. Let-a-be this plain truth, another point of argument is [etc.].

## 21. Let fall.

† a. To put (clothing) on a person. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4055 þe kyng . . . did on ioseph hand þe ring; and clasthyng on him lette he fall.

b. To lower (a bridge, a portcullis, a veil); *Naut.* to 'drop' an anchor; also (see quot. 1867).

c 1500 *Melusine* xxvi. 252 Clerevauld. . . lette fall the bridge. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 139 Than ladyes fair lette fall their mantillis grene. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) 11. 13 Tha . . . drew draw briggis, and lute portculleis fall. 1594 [see FALL v. 4]. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 38 Let fall your fore-sail. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 12 We let fall our Anchor. 1784 COVERDALE *Job* iv. 248 In letting fall the curtain of repose On bird and beast. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Let fall! The order to drop a sail loosed from its gaskets, in order to set it.

c. † To allow (one's anger) to abate (*obs.*); to allow to lapse, proceed no further with, 'drop' (a business). ? *Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3238 His angre somdele lete he fall. 1594 O. B. *Questions Profit. Concernings* 31 b. It seemed better unto him to let fall his reuenge. 1621 *Mising Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 70 They lett the buisness of Flood be lett fallen, and they to proceed no further in yt. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 66 Some prgress was made in the work; but within a small while after the Act passed it was let fall again. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus* v. i. (1733) 102 Having lost their Labour without making any Discovery, they let the Business fall. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 453 Seimour's election was let fall: But the point was settled, that the right of electing was in the House, and that the confirmation [by the King] was a thing of course.

† d. To lower (a price). *Obs. rare* —.

c 1475 *Ran Collyar* 833 Sa laith thay war . . . to lat thair price fall.

e. To 'drop', utter (a word, a hint), esp. carelessly or inadvertently.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 51 The least word . . . that you let fall out of your overflowing venomous mouths. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurencez* II. i. 27 My grief let unbecoming speeches fall. 1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 256 ¶ 4 Some Expressions which the Welshman let fall in asserting the Antiquity of his Family. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. 11. 627 H. F. let fall some expressions [etc.]. 1890 LIPPINCOTT'S *Mag.* Mar. 412 Vague hints . . . let fall by the dying officer.

f. To shed (tears).

1816 SCOTT *Jock of Hazeldean*. But aye she loot the tears down fa' For Jock of Hazeldean. 1822 HAZLITT *Tablet*. II. ii. 20 He . . . lets fall some drops of natural pity over hapless infirmity.

g. Of a solution, etc.: To deposit.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 688 On cooling it lets fall a yellow matter similar to wax.

h. *Geom.* To draw (a perpendicular) to a line from a point outside it. *Const. on, upon.*

1667 [see FALL v. 4]. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 14 Find its Latitude, by letting fall the Perpendicular *Sb* on the true Meridian drawn through A. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 9 The length of perpendiculars let fall upon the lines of direction.

Let fly: see FLY v. 1 10.

## 22. Let go.

a. *trans.* To allow to escape; to set at liberty; to lose one's hold of; to relax (one's hold); to drop (an anchor).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16330 þe pouste es miȝ to spill or latte ga? c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* II. 173 Nero . . . þane leit paula a quhill ga. c 1384 CHAUCER *II. Fanne* II. 443 He . . . lat the reynes gon Of his hors. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 254 What wolde þou þat we lete hym ga? 1530 PALSGR. 6072 Let go your capestan, and some be lyke to have a knocke. 1581 *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 10 § 4 So as they . . . do presently loose and let goe everye Feasaunte and Partridge so taken. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 60 Ruffian: let goe that rude vnciuill touch. 1639 EARLE *Microcosm.* lxvi. (Arb.) go He . . . will not let the least hold goe, for feare of losing you. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 150 Letting go their hold they were killed by the fall. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* III. (1721) 356 A Solution of Mercury in *Aqua fortis* being poured upon Iron, Copper, Tin or Lead, dissolves the Metal, and lets go the Mercury. 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict. s.v. Go*. To let go the Anchor. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 214 The oxygen of the acid combines with the carbon . . . and at the same time lets go a quantity of caloric. 1849 *Tail's Mag.* XVI. 308/1 The Dauphin let go his father's hand. 1850 *Ibid.* XVII. 261/2 He requested the pipe-seller to let go his hold. 1894 CLARK RUSSELL in *My First Bk.* 34 A big ship . . . let go her anchor in the Downs.

b. *intr.* = to let go one's hold. *Const. of.*

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 470 (Douce MS.) 'Let go', quod sir Gawayne, 'god stound with þe riȝte!' 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* iv. vi. 241 Let go Staue, or thou dy'st. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 174 A Spring that lets go immediately, and shuts the Mouth of the Itap. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Humorists*, Steele (1853) 112 Hill let go of his prey sulkily. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Mar. If once the heart lets go of the faith to which it used to cling.

c. To dismiss from one's thoughts; to abandon, give up; to cease to attend to or control.

1535 COVERDALE *1 Sam.* ii. 3 Let go yourre greate boostinge of hye thynges. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 110 Such . . . do turne into the ahouse, and let the church go. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* v. ii. G. 2, Iarbus, talke not of Aeneas, Let him goe. a 1600 HOOKER *Ecd. Pol.* vii. ii. § 3 To let go the name, and come to the very nature of that thing which is thereby signified. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 22 July, I finding

that accounts but a little let go can never be put in order by strangers. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 113 Letting his own life go. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 859/1 Do only what is imperative and let the rest go. 1886 SIR F. POLLOCK *Oxford Lect.* etc. iv. (1890) 107 Let go nothing that becomes a man of bodily or of mental excellence.

† d. To fire off (ordnance), discharge (missiles).

c 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 45 All suche ordnanace as they had they lete go at ones. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* vii. xii. Thou . . . ready art to let thyne atrowes go. a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas.* I (Bannatyne Club) 1. 109 Ane sudden fray . . . throw occasion of a shot rakeleslie lettin go.

e. To cease to restrain; to allow to take its course unchecked. To let oneself go: in recent use, to give free vent to one's enthusiasm.

1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxvii. 15 When the shippe was caught, and could not resist the wynde, we lett her goo and drave with the wedder. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* vi. 9 That he wolde let his honde go, and hew me downe. 1890 *Spectator* 1 Nov. Once, and once only, does he let himself 'go', and then not till he has threatened to throw down his pen. 1893 *National Observer* 1 Apr. 488/2 The multitude is taking its pleasure, is letting itself go.

f. as *sb.* An act of letting go.

1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 31 Shipping is subject ever, at the let go, to bee stayed. 1702 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iii. 7 [A dog match] for a Guinea each Dog, five let-goes out of hand, . . . which goes fairest and furthest in wins all. 1885 CHOLMONDELEY-PENNEL *Fishing* 84 Catastrophes . . . averted only by an ignominious let-go of the gaff.

† 23. Let pass. *Obs.* as a combination; for to let (a person or thing) pass, see PASS v. *trans.* To let slip, miss (an opportunity); to pass by, neglect; to discontinue (a practice).

1530 PALSGR. 608/1, I lette passe a thyng, I let it go, or passe on. 1537 tr. *Latimer's Sermon. bef. Convocation* A viij b, I lette passe to speake of moche other suche lyke countrefayte doctrine. 1577 HAMMER *Anc. Ecd. Hist.* (1619) 303 Although he let passe the vsnatiabie tyrannie practised in the time of Diocletian, yet ceased he not altogether from persecuting. 1598 GREENWY *Tacitus' Ann.* II. xviii. (1622) 59 Letting passe the Islands [to] take wide and open sea. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 164 That a people so wise . . . can let passe an oportunitie of so much credit and interest. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 479 Let me not let pass Occasion which now smiles. 1671 — *P. R.* II. 233, I shall let pass No advantage.

24. Let run. *Naut.* (See quot. 1867.)

1748 *Arson's Voy.* II. iv. 163 Having let run their sheets and balyards. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) *Faire courir*, . . . to let run, or over-haul any rope. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Let run, or let go by the run, cast off at once.

25. Let slip. (See also SLIP v.)

a. *trans.* To unfasten what is tied; to loose (a knot). ? *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Luke* v. 4 Carry vs in to the depe and lett slippe thy nett to make a draught. 1530 PALSGR. 608/1, I lette sylppe a thyng that is tyed fast.

b. To liberate, loose (a hound) from the leash in order to begin the chase. Also *absol.*

1530 PALSGR. 608/1, I let sylppe, as a hunter dothe his grayhounds out of his leashes. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen.* IV. i. 1. 278 Before the game's afoot, thou shalt let's slip. 1601 — *Jul. C.* III. ii. 273 Cry hauocke, and let slip the Dogges of Warre. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 186/2 Let slip the Grey-hound. [1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 517 The cry . . . was that Nottingham had kept his bloodhounds in the leash, but that Trenchard had let them slip.]

c. To allow to escape through carelessness; to miss (an opportunity).

1550 CROWLEY *Last Troub.* 882 Take hede by time, let not sylppe this occasion. 1611 BIBLE *Ileb.* II. i. We ought to giue the more earnest heede to the things which we haue heard, lest at any time we should let them slip. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 743 If you let slip time. 1730 BERKELEY *Let. Wks.* 1871 IV. 176, I would not let slip the opportunity of returning you an answer. 1776 PAINE *Com. Sense* (1791) 61 Most nations have let slip the opportunity.

\*\*\* With adverbs.

† 26. Let abroad. To allow to go abroad; to permit or cause to 'get about'. *Obs.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* Ep. Ded., In letting them abroad I desire onely to testifie [etc.]. 1727 POPE, etc., *Art of Sinking* 76 Small beer . . . is . . . vapid and insipid, if left at large and let abroad.

† 27. Let away. *Obs.*

a. To allow to go away, permit to depart.

11. — *O.E. Chron.* an. 1011 (Land MS.) Ælmar abbot hi lætan awex. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5858 Ne i ne wil lat þe folk a-wai. *Ibid.* 6217 Quat ha we don, þat we let þus þis folk a-wai? 1826 MOORE in *Mem.* (1834) V. 37 [1] consented on condition of being let away early to my mother.

b. (a) To omit; to drop (a letter in a word).

(b) To put away or aside; to have done with.

a 1000 in Thorpe *Dipl. Ævi Sax.* 289 Ða let he þone ab awex. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxviii. (Z.) 174 Ðas oðre letap done n awex on sopinum. a 1250 *Orul & Night.* 177 Lete we a wel þwes chestre. c 1275 *Moral Ode* 344 (Jesus MS.) Þeos letap awel al heore wil, for godes hestes to fulle.

† 28. Let by. *Sc.* = let alone 18 c.

1577 LOCHLEVEN to Morton in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* App. 72 Your own particulars [=personal friends] are not contented lat by the rest.

29. Let down.

a. To lower (a drawbridge, portcullis, steps of a carriage, etc.); in restricted sense, to cause or allow to descend by gradual motion or short stages. Also *occas. intr.* for *passive*.

1154 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1140 (Land MS.) Me læt hire dun on niht of þe tur mid rapes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19844

A mikel linnen clath four squar Laten dun. c 1450 LONG- LICH *Grail* xxxvi. 367 So wenten they into the towr . . . and leten hym down ful softelye. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE I. 90 Leit breggis down, and portcules that drew. 1530 PALSGR. 607/1 Come let me downe from my horse. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 55 A vyssion of a shete latten downe from heauen. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olavins' Voy. Ambass.* 35 They would have let down the Anchor. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* in *Sylvia*, etc. (1729) 207 Letting the Tree down into a Pit of four or five Foot Depth. 1737 tr. *Le Comte's Mem. & Rem. China* I. 12 We were let down into the hold. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. iii. 59 The draw-bridge is let down. 1840 DICHENS *Barn. Rudge* III, A passing carriage stopped, and a lady's hand let down the glass. 1844 — *Marl. Chuz.* III, Draymen letting down big butts of beer into a cellar. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. xii, Lights were brought in, the curtains let down. 1864 Mrs. H. WOOD *Travels* II. 313 A large board or table which would put up or let down at will. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 89 Throwing the door wide open with a fling, and letting down the steps.

fig. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* i. (1679) 6 We can let down our thoughts but one step lower, and that is into the bottomless pit.

b. To lower in position, intensity, strength, or † value; to depress; to abase, humble. Also, to disappoint.

1486-1504 *Let.* in Denton *Eng. in 15th c.* (1888) 318 note D, Vif ye suld support a synglere man to dryue yowr tenants out and lett downe yowre tenandres [i.e. tenants] as they doo. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Fryar* v. ii. 74 Every slack'd fiber drops its hold, Like Nature letting down the Springs of Life. 1747 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. cxxviii. 343 Nothing in the world lets down a character more than that wrong turn. a 1791 WESTLEY *Serm.* lxii. 15 Wks. 1811 IX. 161 He lets himself down to our capacity. 1795 BURKE *Let. to W. Elliot* Wks. VII. 348 When I found that the great advocate, Mr. Erskine, condescended to resort to these bumper toasts . . . I was rather let down a little. 1798 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1846) VI. 162 Poor M. de Narbonne! how will he be shocked and let down! 1800 Mrs. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. 149 This cold laconic note, that, at once, let down all Emma's hopes of surprising her friend agreeably. 1832 *Examiner* 790/1 Nothing lets down a smart hit so lamentably as a hitching verse or hobbling rhyme. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 187 He was . . . gently let down from his high position.

† c. To reduce (overfed beef or mutton) by bleeding the animal before it is killed. *Sc. Obs.*

1555 *Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 215 That all flescheours bring thair flesche to the mercat croce . . . and that thair blaw nane thairfor, nor yit let it doune. 1574 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 26 That thair be na mutton scort on the bak . . . nor yit latten down before [i.e. bled at the breast].

d. *techn.* (a) To lower the temper of (metal).

(b) See quot. 1886.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 57 If your Steel be too hard . . . you must let it down (as Smiths say) that is, make it softer, by Tempering it. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Letting-down, the process of lowering the temper of a steel tool or spring which [etc.]. 1886 W. A. HARRIS *Techn. Dict.* Fire Insur., s. v. Shellac and other resins, and similar substances, are said to be 'let-down' when they are, by means of spirit-solvents, reduced or dissolved ready for use. The solvent itself is also known as 'let-down'.

e. To be let down: (of the claws of a hound) to be in contact with the ground. Also, the sinew of a horse, = 'to be broken down' (see BREAK v. 50d).

1684 *Land. Gaz.* No. 19874 She is a pretty large Hound, very handsome, all her Claws are let down of one of her fore feet. 1737 BRACKEN *Fariery Impr.* (1749) I. 338 If the Horse be, what the Jockies call, let down in the Sinew . . . such a Horse can never be made so strong in that Part, but a hard Course, or Running a Race upon hard Ground, will let him down again. *Ibid.* (1757) II. 271 When a Horse is quite let down (as the Jockies call it) the Tendon is quite broken.

f. To be well let down in the girth: (of a horse, also of a hound) to be 'deep' in the girth.

1737 BRACKEN *Fariery Impr.* (1757) II. 122 When a Horse is well let down in the Girth, he is a good-winded Nag . . . He was a Round barrel'd Horse, and did not look much let down in the Girth.

g. To let (a person) down gently or softly: to treat considerately so as to spare (his) self-respect. *collog.*

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xvi. (1842) 313 By way of letting him down gently, I said nothing. 1843 H. GAVIN *Feigned & Fictit.* 32 It is always a prudent measure to afford a malingering an opportunity of giving in . . . or in the language of the hospital, to let him softly down. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* vi, She would let him down easily, so to speak, that there might be no over-tender recollections on his part.

h. Of cows: To yield (milk). *dial.*

1863 Mrs. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* xv, She's a bonny lass, she is! let down her milk, there's a pretty! 1881 J. P. SHELTON *Dairy Farming* 561 All cows will not let down their milk to strangers.

† i. *intr.* To deliver a blow at. *Obs.*

1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* III. 219 Taking his curtelas in both his hands, he let down at Rozalmond with such force that [etc.].

j. as *sb.* An act or instance of 'letting down': (a) a drawback, incident disadvantage; (b) a come-down, a 'drop' in circumstances; (c) a disappointment. *slang.*

1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 235, I met with such a let-down. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 14 The let-down to what is known as the 'cottage and cow system', has always been, that [etc.]. 1861 *Times* 17 Sept., Here comes another 'let-down', really worse than any before. 1866 *Land. Misc.* 3 Mar. 57 (Farmer), I don't think that's no little let-down for a cove as has been tip-topper in his time. 1894 'J. S. WINTER' *Red-Coats, Anyatt's Child* Fr. i, It would be



hard to say positively that any trace of a disappointment—what Arlington called a 'let-down'—marked his pleasant fresh face.

†30. **Let forth.** a. To allow to pass forth or out; to give passage to. b. (See quot. 1573). *Obs.* 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1585) II. 598 Neuir one of thame he wald lat furth by. 1573 BARET *Adv. L.* 292 'To Let forth, or make a lease of a piece of land, *foras locitare agellum* Ter. a 1578 LANDESAV (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 26 Schir James and his brother were latten furth at the request of the chancellor. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* i. 388 The graues, all gaping wide, Euery one lets forth his spright. 1593 — *Lucr.* 1029 To let forth my fowle defiled blood. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 464 Pricking vines, or other trees, and thereby letting forth gum or tears. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 207 Heav'n op'nd wide Her ever during Gates, to let forth The King of Glorie.

### 31. Let in.

a. To admit, give admittance to (a person), esp. into a dwelling-house; to open the door of a house to; hence *refl.* to enter the house where one lives, usually by means of a latch-key.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 382 Petrus cnucoð of ðæt hi hine inne leton. a 1240 Sawles *Warde in Cott. Hom.* 257 Let him in seið wit 3ed goð wule he bringed us gleade tidings. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18066 Hell. open up pin yates wete. Lete in be king, wit-uten bide. a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 700 She the dore of that gardyn Hadde opened, and me leten in. c 1400 MAUNYER. (Roxb.) ii. 6 Seth went forth to Paradys; but the angel wald noght late him in. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q. cxv.* The maister portare... frely lete vs in, ynquestate. 1509 HAWKS *Past. Pleas.* iv. (Percy Soc.) 21 At the chambre in ryght ryche araye We were let in. a 1550 *Frisch of Berwick* 154 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 290 His knok scho kend, and did so him in lett. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 94 There he must stay until the Officer Arise to let him in. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 566 Open, ye everlasting Gates, let in The great Creator from his work returned Magnificent. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 45 ¶ 1, I was let in at the Back-Gate of a lovely House. 1724 RAMSAY *Tout. Misc.* (1733) II. 134 And now she thanks the happy time That e'er she loote me in. c 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuasion*. (1833) II. ix. 389 Nurse Rooke... was delighted to be in the way to let you in. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* 167 George went home again, musing as he walked along, and let himself in. 1891 NAT. GEOLOG. *Double Event* 74. I have a latch-key, and I let myself in.

b. To give entrance or admittance to (light, water, air, etc.). Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1558 BR. WATSON *Seven Sacram.* xviii. 112 So wee maye lette in shame into oure soule. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 44 The water may be let in by Trenches when you lyst. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* ii. § 6 (1686) 134 The more tender our spirits are made by Religion, the more easie we are to let in grief if the cause be innocent. 1685 WALLER *Divine Poems, Last Verses*, The Soul's dark Cottage, batter'd and decay'd, Lets in new Light thro' thinks that time has made. 1697 VANBRUGH *Æsch.* v. 62 A Woman's Heart's to be enter'd forth ways... An Essenc'd Peruke, and a Sweet Handkerchief; let's you in at her Nose. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 221 Though God do not let in Heaven upon us. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 203 ¶ 8 A sashed Road, which lets in the Sun at all Times. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* i. viii. 78 She let in the water at every seam. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* xvi. And fears of sinning let in thoughts of sin. 1848 CLOUGH *Boothie* ix. 96 Half-awake servant-maids, letting in the air by the doorway. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Est.* (1877) I. 11 Skylights opened to let in upon human nature an infinite dawn from above.

c. To insert into the surface or substance of a thing; see also quot. 1867. (Cf. *let into*, 11 b.)

1575-6 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 249 White the mason letting in the boltes above the quier dore *gd.* 1663 H. POWER *Exper. Philos.* 97 A Lead Pipe... into which at the top was let in a short neck'd weather-glass, or bolt-head. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 26 Let in all the Half-timbers, and then get in your Kelson. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* To let in, to fix or fit a diminished part of one plank or piece of timber into a score formed in another to receive it, as the ends of the carlings into the beams.

d. To make a way for something to happen; to give rise to. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. v. § 19 They pleaded altho that the Churlishness of the Porter let in this sad Accident, increased by the Indiscretion of those in his own Family. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 502 The bar or extinguishment of both, by the recovery... lets in the reversion in fee after both. 1893 SIR J. W. CHITTY in *Law Times Rep.* LXVIII. 430/1 It would... let in all the mischief against which the statute was intended to guard.

e. Of ice, etc.: To give way and allow (a person) to fall through into the water. Hence *fig.* (colloq.) To involve in loss or difficulty by fraud, financial failure, etc. To let in for (cf. *in for*, 1x adv. 8): to involve in the performance, payment, etc. of.

1834 *Examiner* 826/2 The Major... had become security for several friends, who... taxed his friendship too much, by 'letting him in' to the amount of the security. 1837 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. i. vi. An old sea captain, who was once let in for it pretty deep by a man with a broader brim than common. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* 124. I was so confoundedly let in by the Patent Artificial Flour Company. 1873 *Punch* 12 Apr. 149/1 If we interfere to promote the object, Turkey will infallibly let us in for the cost. 1886 LUCY *Diary Two Part.* II. 348 A young nian to whom nothing is sacred would probably find peculiar pleasure in 'letting-in' his own father.

f. *intr.* To become connected or implicated with. ? *University slang.*

1861 HUGHES *Ton Brown at Oxf.* I. i. 14 He has also been good enough to recommend to me many tradesmen... but... I shall make some inquiries before 'letting in' with any of them.

### 32. Let off.

†a. *intr.* To cease, 'let he'. *Obs.*

c 1392 CHAUCER *Compl. Venus* 52, I so long have been in your service, Pat for to leet of wol I neuer assente. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secreti, Priv. Priv.* 182 'Lette of', he sayde, 'no man be so hardy to do hym any harme'.

b. To discharge with an explosion. Hence *fig.*

To fire off (a joke, speech, etc.).

1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5271/2 The Firework... will be let off. 1730 SWIFT *Gulliver, Lilliput* ii. Charging it (my pistol) only with Powder... I let it off in the Air. 1741 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. lxxiv. 206 Instead of saying that tastes are different... you should let off a proverb, and say [etc.]. 1817 BROUGHAM in *Parl. Debates* 1873 An occasion for letting off his long meditated speech on that question. 1821 *Examiner* 509/2 He let off his puns with great dexterity. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* vi. (1894) 139 It reminds too much of letting off crackers in a cathedral. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xxxix, I cannot bear people to keep their minds bottled up for the sake of letting them off with a pop.

c. To allow to go or escape; to excuse from punishment, service, etc. (Cf. 11 b.)

1828 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 4 Mar. in *C. Papers* (1884) I. xiii. 409 The poor devil had no shirt, and was so humble and penitent that he let him off. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxx. I will let Clavering off from that bargain. 1866 MRS. OLIPHANT *Madonna Mary* I. ii. 25, I am not able for any more. Let me off for today. 1875 JOWETT *Photo* (ed. 2) I. 322 Did you ever hear any one arguing that a murderer or any sort of evil-doer ought to be let off? 1890 *Times* 21 Mar. 3/6 He was let off with an admonition and four strokes with the birch rod.

d. To allow or cause to pass away.

1823 J. BACOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 21 Cocks... for letting off the sediment.

e. To lease in portions.

1852 DICKENS *Black Ho.* x. The house is let off in sets of chambers. 1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. 1. 157 He mowed some worth 3d. and let off the grass of other land at 2d.

f. as *sb.* (a) A display of festivity, a festive gathering. (b) A part of a property which is 'let off'. (c) An outlet (*fig.*). (d) A failure to utilize some manifest advantage in a game; e.g. in *Cricket*, the failure on the part of a fielder to get a batsman out when he gives a chance. (e) *Waving*. The 'paying off' of the yarn from the beam; *concr.* a contrivance for regulating this; also *attrib.* as *let-off mechanism* (Posselt *Techn. Textile Design*, 1889).

1827 SCOTT *Diary* 1 Oct. in *Lockhart*, I am to set off tomorrow for Ravensworth Castle, to meet the Duke of Wellington; a great let-off, I suppose. 1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. ii. viii, My old lady... is agoin' for to give our Arabella... a let off to-night. 1887 *Religious Herald* 2 June (Cent.) Ah, the poor horses! how many a brutal kick and stripe they got... just as a let-off for the angry passions of their masters. 1893 *Daily News* 19 May 3/5 At the time of this let-off Mr. had scored 102. *Mod. Newspaper Advt.*, Wine and Spirit Vaults... Let-offs could pay all rent.

33. **Let on.** *intr.* To reveal, divulge, disclose, or betray a fact by word or look. *Const.* to (a person); often with dependent clause. *dial.* and *U.S.*

App. an absolute use of the phrase in quot. 1637.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1664) xxviii. 67 He... is a poor soul stand still & knock, & never let it on him that He heareth. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* ii. iii, Let nae on what's past 'tween you and me. 1795 BURNS *Last Man a Braw Wooer* 'i, I never loot on that I ken'd it, or ca'd. 1825 SCOTT in *Lockhart* lxi, I was more taken aback with Wright's epistle than I cared to let on. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems (1890) II. 109, I don't make no insinuations, I jest let on I smell a rat. 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xiv, Don't go planting in the gully, or some one'll think you're wanted and let on to the police. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 225, I... was more wise than to let on.

### 34. Let out.

a. To give egress to; to cause or allow to go out or escape by an opening, esp. through a doorway (also *absol.*); to set free, liberate; to release from prison or confinement. † Also *intr.* (for *refl.*), to get out into the open. To let the cat out of the bag; see BAG *sb.* 18.

1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1140 (Laud MS.) Sua ðe me sculde leten ut þe king of prisun. a 1240 Sawles *Warde in Cott. Hom.* 247 Wit... cleopð waschipe forð ant makð hire durewart þe warliche loki hwam ha leote in ant ut. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 263 Pat he solde þe noble folc... Out of seruage lete. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16814 + 28 per-when he thirled his hert, Bothe blode & water oute lett. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* viii. 10 He lete out of the arke a culuer. c 1386 CHAUCER *Aut.'s T.* 348 Duc Theseus him leet out of prison. c 1450 *Merlin* 206 Merlin... seide than to the porter, 'Lete oute, for it is tyme'. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xlii. 7 That thou... let out the prisoners, & them that syt in darkness. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 98 A Feuer in your blood why then incision Would let her out in Sawcers. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xviii. 14 The beginning of strife is as when one letteth out water. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Is.* xl. i, The early Morn lets out the peeping day. 1684 T. HOCKIN *God's Decrees* 215 The ripening of an impostumation to be let out and evacuated by the lance. 1692 BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 8 Why should we keep our selves and hearers so close muffled up in this thick Atmosphere of time, and not let out more into the open Air of Eternals? c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 140 A demy Circle of open pallassades, yt lets you out to ye prospect of ye grounds beyond. 1715-20 *Pope Hind* xii. 168 Till some wide wound lets out their mighty soul. 1824-9 LANOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 48 A slight puncture will let out all the wind in the bladders. 1853 LYTTON *My*

*Novel* iii. x, Letting themselves out from their large pew under the gallery. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 20 Dec. 5/4 They might be let out on ticket-of-leave. 1889 *Century Mag.* Aug. 590/2 Wide windows that let out between fluted Corinthian pilasters upon the broad open balcony.

b. To let out of; to permit to be absent from.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22656 Es na man in erth wraight lat agh to lat it vte o thought [*Trin.* to lette hit out of his þouht]. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* xi, He could not let the money out of his sight.

c. † To 'let loose' (one's tongue) (*obs.*); to give vent to (anger, etc.).

a 1250 *Orul & Night.* 8 Eiber agen ober swal And let þat uuele mod ut al. 1582 GOSSEN *Plazes Confited.* To the Univ. A 7 b, These they very impudently affirine to be written by me since I had let out my inuective against them. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 340 Letting out their virulent and wanton tongues against him. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr.* N. T., Matt. v. 21 Whoever lets out this passion of hutfull and ucharitable anger against any man. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* ii. x, 'He is Mr. Egerton's nephew, and', added Randal, ingeniously letting out his thoughts, 'I am no relation to Mr. Egerton at all'. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* I. 39 [She] could not forbear letting out her wrath to me.

† d. To set free to (some action), to let loose upon; to allow to go forth freely to (an object). *Obs.*

1613-18 DANIEL *coll. Hist. Eng.* (1621) 11 The wildness of war by reason of these perpetual conflicts with strangers had so let out the people of the land to unlawful riots and rapine that [etc.]. 1646 P. BUCKLEY *Gospel Core* I. 131 God being good, he will let out himself unto his people. 1659 BOYLE *Motives Love God* 35 The letting out our love to mutable Objects doth but enlarge our hearts and make them... capable of being wounded in more places. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 173 A timid and absurd apprehension... of letting out the minds of youth upon difficult and important subjects.

e. To spread out. Also *Naut.* (see quot. 1867).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Ser. Wks. I. 12 Lede þe boot into þe hey see, and late out your nettis to takyng of fishe. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 104 We immediately let our Reefs out, chas'd and got ground of her space. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, To let out, or shake out, a Reef, to increase the dimensions of a sail, by untying the points confining a reef in it.

f. To lend (money) at interest (? *obs.*); to put out to hire; to distribute among several tenants or hirers.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxi. 33 There was a certayne housholder which set a vineyard... and lett it out to husbandmen. 1550 CROWLEY *Eppgr.* 1372 A manne that had landes... Surueyed the same, and lette it out deare. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iii. v. 107 They haue... let out their Coine vpon large interest. 1671 H. M. t. *Erasm. Collog.* 267 He... calls upon him that let out the Horses. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 13 In Italy money will not yield above three per cent. to be let out upon real security. 1734 J. WARD *Introd. Alath.* ii. xii. (ed. 6) 254 What Principal or Sum of Money must be put out or Let out to Raise a Stock of 385l. 135. 74d. 1795 J. SULLIVAN *Hist. Maine* 168 The proprietors... letted out the lands for settlement. 1859 JERSON *Brittany* v. 59 A girl who let out chairs for hire. 1875 JOWETT *Photo* (ed. 2) IV. 508 The hieling who lets himself out for service. 1886 J. R. REES *Pleas. Ek.-Worm* i. 23 The easily accessible rooms... are let out as offices.

g. To disclose, divulge; freq. with clause as obj.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* x. 114 That would be letting out my secret. 1857 READE *Conse Trine* One Go That dear old man's fault for letting out that he loves me as well. 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Keble of Family* iii, She might as still let the murder out. 1892 MRS. H. WARD *David Grieve* ii. vii, You'll be letting out my private affairs, and I can't stand that.

h. To strike out with (the fist, the heels, etc.). Chiefly *absol.* or *intr.* To strike or lash out. Hence, to give way to invective, use strong language.

1840 H. COCKTON *Val. Fax* xxxix. 330 A month after marriage she begins to let out in a style of which he cannot approve by any means. 1869 H. J. BYRON *Not such a fool as he looks* i. 8 *Mur.* What did he do? *Mon.* Well, he let out. *Mur.* What! his language? *Mon.* No, his left. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 24 June, At length Grace let out at Garrett, again driving him to the on amongst the spectators for 4. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Laud Lion & Sun* 102 The horses... playfully biting and letting out at each other.

i. To give (a horse) his head. Also *absol.*, to ride with increased speed. *colloq.*

1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 63 'I'm going to let her out, Pert', and he lifted and then dropped the reins lightly on the mare's back. 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* ix, Jim's horse was far and away the fastest, and he let out to head the mare off from a creek.

j. *intr.* Of a meeting; To end, break up. *U.S.*

1888 E. EGLESTON *Graysons* x. 114 He... would meet her at the door of the Mount Zion tent when meeting should 'let out'. 1895 *San Francisco Weekly Exam.* 19 Sept. 4/2 Q. When did the cooking class let out? A. About five minutes to 3.

k. as *sb.* An entertainment on a large or lavish scale. *Anglo-Irish.*

1836 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout* (1859) 70 As if resolving the mighty project of a 'let out'.

### 35. Let up.

a. *trans.* † In OE., to put ashore (*obs.*); to raise (*lit.* and *fig.*).

11... O. E. *Chron.* an. 1014 (Laud MS.) He com to Sandwic & let þær up þa gisla. 1400 *Garnetyn* 311 Gamelyn jede to þe gate & lete it up wide. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) 11. 442 The system can only be let up or let down by slow degrees.

b. *intr.* To cease, stop. To let up on; to cease to have to do with, talk of, interfere with, trouble, etc. *U.S.*



1882 B. HARTE *Flip* iv, I promised you I'd let up on him. *Ibid.*, Don't go back on your promise about lettin' up on the tramps and being a little more high-toned. 1888 *Century Mag.* Aug. 670 This caused me to let up on the creature, when it lumbered away till it tumbled down a precipice. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 45 When the storm let up. 1897 HOWELLS *Lionel Lincoln's Head* 420 What do you suppose was the reason Jeff let up on the feller? *Ibid.* 452 What Jeff would hatchly done would let up to shake the life out of him; but he didn't; .. he let him go.

c. as sb. Cessation, pause; release from strain or stress, relaxation. *U.S.*

1856 MISS WARNER *Hills of Shattennu* xxiii. 245 'It is the habitual command over oneself that I value'. 'No let-up to it?' said Rufus. 'No'. 1883 ANNA GREEN *Hand & King* ii. Blows like that haven't much let-up about them. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 588 Our little let-up on Wednesday afternoons. 1895 *Educational Rev.* Sept. 168 Fine arts and music as a let-up with any of the severer studies.

**Let** (let), *v.* 2 *arch.* Forms: 1 *lettan*, 2-5 *letten*, 3 *letten*, 4 *laten*, 3-5 *lat* / *te*, 3-6 *lette*, 4 *leitt*, 4-5 *lete*, 4-7 *lett*, 5 *late*, (*leit*), *lettyn*, 7 *Sc. lat*, 3-*let*. *Pa. t.* 3 *lettade*, 4 *let*, *lettide*, *Sc. lettitt*, -*yt*, *letyt*, 4-7 *letted*, 5 *lettidd*, -*yd*. *Pa. pple.* 3 *ilet*, *illette*, 4 *lated*, *y-lat*, *Sc. lettitt*, 4-5 *lettidd*, 4-5, 7 *y-let*, 4-6 *lette*, 4-9 *letted*, 5 *y-lettyd*, 5-6 *lettyd*, (8 *letten*), 4-*let*. [OE. *lettan* = OFris. *letta*, OS. *lettian* (Du. *letten*), OHG. *letzan*, *lessen* (MHG. *lessen*, *letzen*), ON. *letja* to hinder, Gotb. *latjan* intr. to delay, f. OTeut. \**lato*-LATE *a.*]

1. *trans.* To hinder, prevent, obstruct, stand in the way of (a person, thing, action, etc.).

c. 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxvii. 8 4 Ac ic þe halsige ðæt ðu ne lo leng ne lette, ac getæc me þone wez. c. 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* II. 336 Hwi wille ge lettian ure sibfæ? c. 1200 ORMIN 1417 Swa summ þe waterr enreþþ forþ, 3iff þatt iit noht ne letteþþ. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 Seint Iohann hit wið seide and lettede hit bi his mihte. c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. 60, I am redy and i am noht lettidd. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 241 The rayne thus lettitt the fechtyn. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xix. 87 Pai schuld see na thing þat schuld lettie þaire deuocioun. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1141 Bot þai war lett þe wynd and flode. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Pet. iii.* 7 That your prayers be not lett. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., Beyng at home, and not being otherwise reasonably lettidd. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* cxix. (1636) 216 Much meat eaten at night, grieveth the stomack, and letteth naturall rest. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. iii. xii, And her bright flowing hair was not ylet By Arts device. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Exod.* 26 There was som man there .. which disturbed and lettidd all his doings. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* II. 201 (An) open plain place, and lettidd with no brambles or shades. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict. s.v. Tea*, Those who have a mind to .. study by Night, will find themselves no ways lettidd or embarrassed. 1799 S. FREEMAN *Town Off.* 262 Persons who willfully let or hinder any sheriff or constable. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. xxiii, No spears were there the shock to let. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. vii. § 6 None lettidd them in their pilgrimage. 1857 INGELVOLD *Story Doom* IV. 21 Pray you let us not; We fain would greet our mother. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* July ii, If 'tis so, her child Will be a god, and she a goddess styled, Which, though I die to let it, shall not be.

þ. with infinitive or clause, indicating the action from which one is hindered. *Obs.*

a. 1023 WULSTAN *Hom.* IV. (Napier) 285 Gyf þonne jissa þreora þinga anig hwylyne man lette, þat hine to ðam feaenre ne onhægie. c. 1205 LAV. 22009 What lettidd þene fisc to ulceoten to þan oðere. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 329, I trow that sall lettie be To purchas nair in the cuntre. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1034 Whan a man was set on o degree He lette nat his felawe for to see. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* IV. 239 Conscience hym lette, þat he ne felde nat his foes. 1419 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 14 Rutes, wedys and erthe .. the whilk lettys the water to hafe the ryght issue. 1529 *Supplic. to King* (E. E. T. S.) 56 Whereby they be lettidd to execute their office. 1532 HERVET *Neophon's Housch.* (1768) 9 What letteth you, that ye may not have the same science? 1570-6 LANARDE *Feramb. Kent* (1826) 160 Al the Popish ceremonies of espousing the Sea .. cannot let, but that the Sea continually by little and little with-draweth it selfe from their Cite. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 113 What lets but one may enter at her window? 1601 — *Tuel.* N. v. i. 256 If nothing lets to make ys happie both. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 528 But the consideration of this war lettidd that he did not at first comming oppresse him. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* xv. 17 They suddainly repy, what lets you should not see [etc.]. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 129 Hee could not let her to dispose of her owne. 1670 LENNARO tr. *Charron's Wisd.* I. xiv. § 2. 51, I let no man to sing.

c. const. *f. om.*, † *of* (OE. *genitive*).

a. 1000 *Prose Life Guthlac* v. (1848) 30 We þe þæs nu nellað lettian þæs þu ær geþoht hæfstest. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 352 Monie þinges muwen lettien him of his jurneie. c. 1300 *Havelok* 2253 Mowthe noping him þer-fro lette. ? 13.. *Cursor M.* 27691 (Cott. Galba) And þus þai let gude nien of gude lose. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* v. 303 What he lent 30w of owre lordes good to lette 30w for synne. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xviii. (1554) 33 b, Thou hast (quod he) no lordship of y sunne; Thy shadowe letteth his bemes for my tunne. 1470-85 MALORV *Arthur* VII. xxix. 260 Whan a good knyghte doth soo wel vpon some day, it is no good knyghtes parte to lette hym of his worship. a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Ilouon* lxxxviii. 280 She could not let him of his enterpryse. 1588 J. UDALL *Diatriphes* (Arb.) 32 These men .. are lettidd and stoppidd from dooing those notable duties of their calling. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* v. 4 Wherefore doe ye let the people from their workes? 1666 DRAYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cxxvii, And now, no longer lettidd of his prey, He leaps up at it with enraged desire. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 96 'Sir King, mine ancient wound is hardly whole, and lets me from the saddle'. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* III. 22 *Soul.* What lets me now from going to my Lord? *Angel.* Thou art not let. 1870

MORRIS *Earthly Lar.* I. i. 228 And let none think that any brazen wall Can let the Gods from doing what shall be.

† d. with double object. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12418 Joseph þam it lettidd noht. *Ibid.* 28253 And hane i thoru mi frauwardnes lettidd oþer men þaire mes. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 72 Ther was no ston.. Which mihte lettien hem the weie. a. 1440 *Sir Degren.* 1583 A gret buschemet hadde he (sette), And thoutht syre Degriuant lette The wayes ful grene. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 742 We shall fynde none that will let us the way.

† e. *absol.* To hinder, to be a hindrance. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* III. 157 Heo lith aseyen the lawe and letteth so faste, That feith may not han his forth hir florins gon so thikke. 1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* xii. 15 That no roote of bitterness vpwad buryonyng lette (Vulg. *impediatur*). 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Thess.* ii. 7 Tyll he which now only letteth, be taken out of the waye. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* III. 22 b, Not without aduiseement, and censure to speak it, what letteth? 1597 MORLEY *Introd.* *Mus.* Annot., You may.. fall to the fourth, in the due order of the six notes, if the property let not. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 16 If sin had not lettidd.

† 2. *intr.* To check or withhold oneself, to desist, refrain; to omit to do (something). *Obs.*

Coincident with LET *v.* 1 2 b, 2 c, to which some of these examples may belong; but the instances in Chaucer with weak conjugation and double f seem not to admit of such an explanation. Prob. in the intransitive use the two verbs were confused.

[c. 1330 etc.; see LET *v.* 1 2 b.] c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1040 (1089) Ther-with a þousand tymes er he lette, He cussed þo þe lette þat he shette. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 210 Hym worthit neyd to paye the det That na man for tith pay may let. c. 1380 WYCLIF *W's.* (1880) 313 Here may we see openliche how crist lettidd not for loue of petre to reproue hym sharpliche. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* F. 435 The cause final was for to sle the doghter; it lettidd nat in as muche as in hem was. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 51 A gret mervaille it is forthi, How that a Maiden wolde lette, That sche hir time ne besette To haste unto that like feste, Whereof the love is al honeste. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 934 He laid on þat loodly, lettidd he noht, With dynettes full dregth, till he to dethe paste. c. 1460 *Play Sacram.* 848 To tell yow the trowth I wylle nott lett. 1535-1653 [see LET *v.* 1 2 b].

† b. To delay, tarry, wait. *Obs.*

c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2167 *Ariadne*, And in that yle half a day he lette. c. 1386 — *Shipman's T.* 250 And down he gooth, no longer wolde he lette. — *Clerk's T.* 333 And to his paleys, er he longer lette, .. Conveyed hir. c. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2058 He bare it to the cite grett, There the kyng his fader lette, As a lord of gentille blood.

**Let**, *phl. a. rare.* [pa. pple. of LET *v.* 1 Cf. LETTEN.] In senses of the verb, chiefly with advs.

1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* III. ii, And feed infection with his let-out [printed left out] life. 187. *Dict. Archit.* (Archit. Publ. Soc.), *Let work*. When a master builder agrees with a tradesman, or a workman for the execution of a portion of his contract, it is said to be 'let work'. 1892 MARQ. CLANICARDE in *Daily News* 5/8 The attack of this Commission upon my low-let property.

**Let**, obs. f. LATE *a.* 1, L.EAT, watercourse.

**Let**, obs. 3rd sing. pres. ind. of LEAD *v.* 1

-**let**, suffix, appended to sbs. The oldest words in Eng. with this ending are adoptions of OF. words formed by adding the dim. suffix -*el*, -*ete* (see -ET) to sbs. with the ending -*el*, in some cases repr. the L. dim. suffix -*ellum*, -*ellam*, and in others the L. ending -*ale* of neuter adjs. (see -AL). Examples are *bracelet*, *chaplet*, *crosslet*, *foreclet*, *frontlet*, *gauntlet*, *hamlet*, *mantelet*. It is somewhat difficult to see how these words gave rise to the Eng. use of -*let* as a diminutive suffix, as none of them, exc. the heraldic *crosslet*, have the appearance of being diminutives of Eng. words; possibly Fr. diminutives like *enfantlet*, *femmelette*, *osselet*, *tarlette*, were directly imitated by some Eng. writers.

An early diminutive in -*let* is *armilet* (sense 2, 'little arm of the sea', recorded 1538); others are *ringlet* (Shaks.), *kinglet* (Florio 1603, after F. *roilelet*). The formation did not become common until the 18th c.; from the first half of the century we have *streamlet* (Thomson), from near the end of it, *cloudlet*, *leaflet*. In the 19th c. the number of derivatives formed with the suffix is very great; among those recorded in this Dictionary are *booklet*, *brooklet*, *courtlet*, *crownlet*, *dukelet*, *hooklet*, *jokelet*, *keylet*, and in the formation of nonce-wds. -*let* is now perb. the most frequent of dim. endings.

In addition to its diminutive force, the suffix is in a few words (*anklet*, *armlet*, *leglet*, *necklet*, *wristlet*) appended to sbs. denoting parts of the body, forming names for articles of ornament or attire. The oldest word of this type, *armlet*, was perh. suggested by a false analysis of *frontlet* (cf., however, OF. *armillet*); in the formation, or at least the use, of the later words the analogy of *bracelet* has prob. been chiefly operative.

† **Letabund**, *a. Sc. Obs.* rare-1. [a. L. *letabundus*, f. *letari* to be joyful.] Full of joy. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 505 Of quhois come this nobill king Edmound, As bird on beir wes blyth and letabund.

† **Letacamp**, *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *leit*-, *let(b)-de-camp*, *leitacamp*, *lettgang*. [a. F. *lit de camp* (lit = bed). Cf. Du. *ledekant*.] A camp-bed. Also attrib. in *letacamp bed*.

1494 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1877) I. 239 Ane harness to turs the Kingis letacampbed. 1502 *Ibid.* (1900) II. 36 Ane pane to the Kingis let-de-camp. 1501-2 *Ibid.* 124 The leit de camp. 1505-6 *Ibid.* (1901) III. 46 For ane lett de camp to the King. 1530 — in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 273 To cary the Kingis Lettacamp and Stule to the Oist. 1574 *Glasgow Burgh Recs.* (1876) I. 32 Item, ane lettang bed furnest with Flandreis wurdour, blancattis [etc.].

**Let-alone**, *sb. and attrib.*: see LET *v.* 1 18.

**Letanie**, var. LETTANIE; obs. form of LATTEN.

**Letany(e)**, obs. form of LITANY.

† **Letating**, *phl. a. Obs.* rare-1. [f. \**letate* vb. (f. L. *letare* to make glad) + -ING *2.*] That makes joyful; gladdening.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 230 Their pleasant Notes .. wake your Soul with their letating Sound.

**Letation**, var. LETTATION *Obs.*, a manuring.

**Letch** (letf), *sb.* 1 *Sc. and north. dial.* Forms: 6-9 *lache*, 6-7 *leth*, 8-9 *lach*, 9 *latch*, *leach*. [? f. OE. *leccan* vb.; see LEACH *v.* 2, and cf. LEACH *sb.* 2] A stream flowing through boggy land; a muddy ditch or hole; a bog. Also, see quot. 1781.

1138 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 9 De cruce ad cruce in Appeltreleche. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 5/43 A Lache, *lachs*. 1598 *Mem. St. Giles' Durh.* (Surtees) 26 Paid for scowering of the bridge letch, i. e. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* VI. (1617) 10 A rotten ground full of letches. c. 1630 *Scot. Pasquil* 8 At every river, spring, or letch, I drinke. 1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves Gloss.*, *Lying and lach*, a gutter washed by the tide on the sea shore. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxviii, Wither-shins' latch .. a narrow channel, through which soaked, rather than flowed, a small stagnant stream.

b. *transf.* A pool (of blood).

1868 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* viii. 163 He found that instrument to be broken in several fragments, one of which lay in a 'leach' of blood.

**Letch** (letf), *sb.* 2 [Of obscure origin; possibly f. LATCH *v.* 1] A craving, longing.

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Letch*, a whim of the amorous kind, out of the common way. 1814 *Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 126/2 [Somerset wds.] *Letch*, fancy, wish. 1830 DE QUINCEY *Bentley Wks.* 1857 VII. 40 Some people have a 'letch' for unmasking impostors, or for avenging the wrongs of others. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR 1st Pt. *Arctvelde* II. vi. 134 Then will the Earl .. pardon us our letch for liberty. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Jan. 5 The letch for blood which characterizes the savage. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 81 No trace .. of the fretful and fruitless prurience of soul which would fain grasp .. a creed beyond its power of possession, — no letch after Gods dead or unborn. 1893 *National Observer* 23 Dec. 141 2 The unconquerable letch he had upon sombre sorceries.

**Letch**, variant of LEACH *sb.* 2

**Letcher**, -ous, -y: see LECHER, etc.

**Letchi**, variant of LITCHI.

**Let-down**, *sb.*: see LET *v.* 1 29 j.

† **Lette**, *Cookery. Obs.* Also 5 *led(e)*, *let(te)*, *lethe*. In Combs. *lete lardes*, *lete lory*, of obscure origin and meaning. Cf. LEACH *sb.* 1

? c. 1390 *Form of Cury* lxviii. (1780) 38 Lette Lardes. 14.. *Noble Bk. Cookery* (Napier 1882) 87 To mak ledlades of iij yolours. c. 1420 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 91 Lette lardes y-fryed. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 13 Lede lardes. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 17 Let lory. *Ibid.* 36 And 3if þow wolt hane it Motley, take þre pottys, & make letlardys in eche. c. 1450 *Ibid.* 85 Lette lory.

**Lette**, variant of LATE *sb.* 1 *Obs.*, look.

**Letew(e)s**, obs. form of LETUCE.

† **Let-game**, *Obs.* [f. LET *v.* 2 + GAME *sb.*] One who hinders the game; a spoil-sport.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 478 (527) Dreddeles it cler was in þe wynde Of every pye and every lette game. 1387-8 T. USK *Treat. Love* I. iii. (Skeat) l. 124 Let games, and purpose breakers. c. 1440 *Pronk. Parv.* 299/2 Lette game, or letware of play.

† **Leth**, *Obs.* Also 3 *leðde*. [OE. *lēðdu*, *lēðu*:—OTeut. \**laipþōn*, f. \**laipþō*-LOATH.] Hated, ill-will. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 63 Ac us it to witenne þæt þreora cynna syndon morþas, læt is þonne þæt ærest, þæt man to oþrum læpþe habbe, & hine batise. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 141 Ure drihten .. forgiat hire hire synnen for two þinge an is muchel leðde to hire sunne oþer muchel lene to hæn. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. ii. 229 Tyll his wyff he kest sik leth. *Ibid.* IV. xviii. 1750 Gendrye leth mare than delyte.

**Leth**, variant of LEATH, LITH, LITHE.

**Lethal** (lith'äl), *a.* Also 6-7 *lethall*, *lethall*. [ad. L. *lēth'äl* = deadly, f. *lēth'äl* death.]

1. That may or will cause death; deadly, mortal. Said, e.g. of weapons, drugs, wounds. Now esp. of a dose of poison: Sufficient to cause death.

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Lethall*, mortal, deadly. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassus Pueri*, 129 There's no more need to throw the lethal Spear. 1671 E. PANTON *Spec. Juuent.* 96 Among beasts some live by what is lethal to others. 1706 MAULE *Hist. Picts in Misc. Scot.* I. 39 Lethal wounds. 1816 SOUTHEY *Lay Laureate* liv, There needs no outward wound! Through her whole frame be-numb'd, a lethal sleep, Like the cold poison of the asp will creep. 1855 GARRON *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 123 Small doses raise the blood pressure .. lethal ones cause immediate paralysis of the heart. 1860 GOSSK *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 240 Implements so terribly lethal, that the slightest puncture of the skin .. is inevitably .. followed by .. death. 1885 HUXLEY *Addr. Roy. Soc.* 30 Nov., Those lethal agencies which are commonly known as the pleasures of society.

b. Resulting in death.

1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 104 The occasion .. out of which the lethal quarrel arose.

c. **Lethal chamber**: a chamber containing gases, in which to destroy animals painlessly.



1884 *Punch* 27 Dec. 300/t A sort of Lethal Chamber and Cat Trap combined. 1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 50/t They were quietly disposed of by euthanasia in a lethal chamber.

2. Causing or resulting in spiritual death; deadly; † esp. of sin = *mortal*.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* l. (1879) 27 Two kinds of sinne, the one venial, the other lethall. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* ii. xv. 358 To rouze, and awaken . . . the godly and religious soules, and raise them from out a lethall security. 1647 WARD *Simp. Collier* 41 Such Epidemical and lethall formality in other disciplined Churches. 1860 READE *Choister & H.* iv. (1896) 157 Discouraging of sinners and their lethall end.

3. Of or pertaining to death.

1607 E. SHARPHAM *Cupid's Whirligig* iv. G. 4, Vengeance wings brings on thy lethall day. 1794 COLBRIDGE *Monody death Chatterton* 57 On thy way forehead starts the lethall dew.

Hence † *Lethally adv.*, in a deadly manner.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 328 A . . . contagious matter, hurting all the actions of the heart suddenly and lethally.

**Lethality** (lɪˈθælɪti), *rare*. [f. LETHAL a. + -ITY. Cf. F. *léthalité*.] The condition or quality of being lethal; ability to cause death; deadliness; *pl.* (? nonce-use) lethal agencies.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lethality*, mortality, frailty. 1735 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* (1737) 104 The certain Punishment being preferable to the doubtful Lethality of the Fetish. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Nov. 595/t Why a person sur-named 'Deathless' . . . should have succumbed to such commonplace lethalties as a horse's hoof and Prince Ivan's club we know not.

**Lethalize** (lɪˈθaɪzɪ), *v. rare*. [f. LETHAL a. + -IZE.] *trans.* To destroy in a lethal chamber.

1897 *Daily Tel.* 5 Feb. 7/4 If the proprietress consented to have the animal lethallised, as it was unfit for work.

† **Letharge**. *Obs. rare*—<sup>1</sup>. [ad. L. *lēthargia* : see LETHARGY.] A lethargic patient.

1615 BRATHWAITE *Strappado*, etc. (1878) 255 He cannot sleepe nor wake, but twixt them both, sleeping and waking as a letharge doth.

**Letharge**, *obs. form of LETHARGE*.

† **Lethargian**, *a. Obs. rare*—<sup>1</sup>. [f. LETHARGY + -AN.] Lethargic.

1699 J. TATHAM *London's Tryumph* 6 Idleness, the Nurse of Ignorance; Which lulls mens braines, in a Lethargian Trance.

**Lethargic** (lɪˈθɑːdʒɪk), *a. and sb.* Forms: 4 *litargik*, -yk, 7-8 *lethargick* (e), (6-7 *lethargique*), 7-*lethargio*. [ad. L. *lēthargia* -us, ad. Gr. *λεθαργία* -ός, f. *λεθαργος* : see LETHARGY. Cf. F. *lēthargique*.] *A. adj.*

1. Affected with lethargy or morbid drowsiness.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxix. (1495) 791 The litargik man that hath the slepyngne euyll. 1720 *Wadrow Corr.* (1843) II. 528 He was very lethargic, and was cupped.

b. *transf.* Affected with inertness or inactivity; dull, sleepy, sluggish, apathetic.

1612 DONNE *Progr. Soul* 2nd Anniv. 64 To be thus stupid is Alacritie; Men thus Lethargique have best Memory. a 1649 DRUMM, OF HAWTH. *Poems Wks.* (1711) 31 Blind and Lethargick of thy heavenly Grace. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 153 [Nature] allows not such noble faculties to be lethargic. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisited* (ed. 4) 58 The numerous, populous, bustling, and neat towns of that country, are likely to present . . . striking contrasts to the lethargic Flemish cities. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* x. vi. Those he employed were lukewarm and lethargic. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. iii. 83 The exiles of a year had grown familiar with the favorite amusement of the lethargic Indians; and they introduced into England the general use of tobacco.

2. Of or belonging to a state of lethargy.

1595 JAS. VI. to Q. *Eliz.* in *Lett. (Camd.)* lviii. 111 That ye quho was so uachfull . . . as . . . to forsaime me of my perrell, . . . should nou, in the uerrie heicht, . . . thairfor, be fallen in so lethargique a sleip, as [etc.]. a 1649 DRUMM, OF HAWTH. *Poems Wks.* (1711) 25 Sin's lethargick Sleep. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb. x.* § 81 His constitution and temper might very well incline him to the Lethargick indisposition of which he dyed. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 501 The lord Trevors is said to be recovered of a lethargick fitt. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 132 They sank into a lethargic sloth and effeminacy. 1844 LEVER *T. Burke* xxxv. (1857) 340 My lethargic apathy increased upon me. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 262, I felt that lethargic numbness mentioned in the story books. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. xviii. 422 The lethargic condition of Germany rendered such threats superfluous. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 228 In three to six hours he comes out of his lethargic condition.

3. Causing lethargy.

1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xv. 876 Too long Jove lull'd us with lethargic charms. c 1765 FLOVOY *Tartarian T.* (1785) 127/t A lethargick vapour deprived me of my senses. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* v. Found to possess lethargic properties.

b. *sb.* A lethargic person; one who is affected with lethargy. ? *Obs.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* ccxli. xxvii. The frowarde here-tycses That . . . strayen oute as they were litargykes. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 58/2 It . . . revives Apoplecticks and Lethargicks. 1750 tr. *Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 136 (216) The white, we think, restores health to the lunatic and lethargic.

Hence † *Lethargicness*.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* lvi. A grain of glorie mint with humblesse Chus both a fever and lethargicknesse. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

**Lethargical** (lɪˈθɑːdʒɪkəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] 1. Affected with lethargy.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* v. § 4 (1686) 216 Distracted VOL. VI.

persons, lethargical, apoplectical, or any ways senseless and incapable of humane and reasonable acts. 1818 in TONO; and in later Dicts.

b. *fig. of things*.

1661 COWLEY *Disc. Cromwell in Verses & Ess.* (1669) 76 If the desire of rule and superiority be a Virtue (assure I am it is more imprinted in humane Nature than any of your Lethargical Morals). 1668 H. MORE *Dial.* ii. xxiii. (1713) 159 Terrestrial Goodness would even grow sluggish and lethargical, if it were not . . . quickened by [etc.].

2. Of or pertaining to lethargy.

1617 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Trav.* Ded. to Coriat, Tongue-tide tacturnity should have imprisoned this worke in the Lethargical Dungeon or bottomlesse Abisse of euer-sleeping obliuion. 1840 HOON *Up Rhine* 179 The Constrictor After dinner, while deep in lethargical sleep.

Hence † *Lethargically adv.*, *Lethargicalness*.

1633 T. ANAMS *Exp.* 2 Peter ii. 6. 619 They are lethargically secure, no mine but their owne can stirre them. 1651 N. BIGGS *New Disp.* Pref. 4 Lethargically content to snore. 1664 H. MORE *Seven Ch.* ix. (1669) 160 That thou mayst be the more effectually rowzed up out of this Tepidity and Lethargicalnesse. 1695 *Whether Parlt. be not dissolved*, etc. 13 The old Loyalty of the Church of England Party will rouse it self out of that Lethargicalness. a 1777 FAWKES *Voy. Planets* 111 In dismal gloom here drones inactive lull The lazy hours, lethargically dull. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* I, I became . . . lethargically drowsy. 1882 MISS WOOLSON *Anne* 7 The cold kept them lethargically honest.

† **Lethargine**, *a. Obs. rare*—<sup>1</sup>. [f. LETHARGY + -INE.] Lethargic.

1656 W. MONTAGUE *Accomplish'd Woman* 4 It is a Lethargine feeling, . . . they seem rather resuscitated than waked.

† **Lethargious**, *a. Obs. rare*. Also 6 *lytargious*. [f. LETHARGY + -OUS.] Affected with or causing lethargy; lethargic.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Ed. IV. (1809) 339 Daily obfuscate and seduced, with that lethargious and deceivable serpent, called hope of long life. *Ibid.*, Hen. VII. 12 Duke Frances was an impotent man, lytargious, . . . and well stryken in age. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 226, 14 Lethargiousse, Lethargious.

**Lethargize** (lɪˈθɑːdʒaɪz), *v.* [f. LETHARGY sb. + -IZE. Gr. had *λεθαργίζω* pass., to be forgotten.] *trans.* To affect with lethargy. Hence *Lethargized*, *Lethargizing ppl. adjs.*

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Bang.* v. 254 The Lethargiz'd is not lesse sicke, because hee complains not so loud as the aguish. 1633 — *Exp.* 2 Peter iii. 10. 1307 Others are lethargiz'd with a drowsie dullnesse. 1805 SOUTHEY *Maecius* l. 5 Some philtre . . . to lethargize The British blood that came from Ophire's veins. 1817 LADY MORGAN *France* (1818) I. 53 A . . . sergeant was giving a sort of lethargized attention . . . to the details which the elder dame was communicating. 1830 COLERIDGE *Tablet*. 23 May, All bitters are poisons, and operate by stilling, and depressing, and lethargizing the irritability. a 1834 — in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) III. 8 The surest preventive or antidote against the freezing poison, the lethargizing hemlock, of the doctrine of the Sacramentaries.

**Lethargy** (lɪˈθɑːdʒi), *sb.* Forms: 4 *litargi*, *litargi*, -y, *lytargye*, 4-6 *litargie*, *li*, *lytarge*, (7 *lytargie*), 5-6 *letargie*, -ye, 6 *letarge*, *letharge*, 6-7 *lethargie*, (6 *lethargie*, *lethergie*), 6-*lethargy*. [a. L. *lēthargia* (med. L. *litargia*, after med. Gr. pronunciation), a. Gr. *λεθαργία*, f. *λεθαργος* forgetful, a derivative or compound of *λεθη*, *λανθάνειν* to escape notice, *λανθάνεσθαι* to forget. Cf. F. *lethargie* (OF. *litargie*), Pr. *litargia*, Sp. *letargia*, Pg. *lethargia*, It. *letargia*.

The ME. forms in -*arge* may represent L. *lethargus*, Gr. *λεθαργος*; the adj. was used subst. as a name for the disease.]

1. *Path.* A disorder characterized by morbid drowsiness or prolonged and unnatural sleep.

*Negro lethargy*, a disorder peculiar to the negroes of the west coast of Africa, characterized by attacks of somnolence, and ending fatally in most instances in three to twelve months (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Traylus* I. 674 (730) What slomberyst þou as in lytargye. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. iii. (Tollem. MS.). Flouris perof [of almonds] sode in oyle awakeþ hem bat haueþ be litargy, the slepyngne euell. c 1400 *Laufraunce's Cirurg.* 310 And his cauterie is good for siknes þat ben in þe partie bihinde of a mannes brayn as for þe litarge. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pat. Hon.* l. xxvi. My daisit heid forduillit disselle, I raisit vp half in ane litargie. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* l. Wks. 1144/t Regarding nothing, thinking almost of nothing, no more then if they laye in a letarge. 1579 LANCHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 227 Stroke it on the temples for the Lytargie. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 26 At last a lethargy made an end of him. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. i. 54 The Lethargie must hane his quyet course: If not, hee formes at mouth. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 367 A Lethargy is a lighter sort of Apoplexy. 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 445/t By lethargy is meant a torpor both mental and corporeal, with deep quiet sleep. . . This is the slightest form of coma. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxvi. He soon fell into a lethargy.

2. A condition of torpor, inertness, or apathy.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 372 Well myste we seuer þat slepe of litargi þat is fallen upon vs. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 87 We (surprised with a lethargy of sinne) do nothing but lugh and iest in the midst of our sleepe security. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel.* N. i. v. 132 Cosin, Cosin, how haue you come so earely by this Lethargie? 1666 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* xiv. xcii. Had not hate in scottish hearts bread Lethargie of feare. 1642 in *Clarendon Hist.* Reb. vi. § 196 It was a strange fatal Lethargy which had seized Our good People, and kept them from discerning, that [etc.]. 1672 DRYDEN *2nd Pt. Cong. Granada Def.* Epil. 174 Falling . . . into a carelessnes, and (as I may call it) a Lethargy of thought. 1702 POPE *Sappho* 128 No tear had pow'r to flow, Fix'd in a stupid lethargy of woe. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxix. 148 Men, roused from

that lethargy in which they had so long slept. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii. That gentleman had gradually passed through the various stages which precede the lethargy produced by dinner. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Sim. Styl.* 101 Oft I fall, Maybe for months, in such blind lethargies, That Heaven, and Earth, and Time are choked. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* xxi. 356 Desperate at the lethargy of their commander, the aristocracy tried to force him into movement. *transf.* 1869 PHILLIPS *Fesur.* v. 152 The expiring stages or intermittent lethargy of a volcano.

† 3. A lethargic or sleepy person. *Obs.*

1634 SHIRLEY *Example* i. i. Dormant, why Dormant, thou eternal sleeper! Who would be troubled with these lethargies about him? Dormant, are you come Dreamer.

† **Lethargy**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. LETHARGY sb.] *trans.* To affect with lethargy.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* i. iv. 249 His Discernings Are Lethargied. 1769 COLMAN *Prose Sev. Occas.* (1787) III. 182 If lethargied by dullness here you sit.

**Lethargy**, *obs. form of LITHARGE*.

|| **Lethe** (lɪˈθi). Also 6 *Læthe*, 7 *Lethee*. [L. *Lēthē*, a use of Gr. *λήθη* forgetfulness, f. *ληθ*, ablaut-var. of *λαθ*, root of *λανθάνεσθαι* to forget.

In Gr. *λήθη* is not the name of the river, though it occurs as a personification; the river is *λήθης ὕδωρ* 'water of Lethe']

1. *Gr. Myth.* A river in Hades, the water of which produced, in those who drank it, forgetfulness of the past. Hence the 'waters of oblivion' or forgetfulness of the past.

1567 *Gismond of Salern* ii. Chorus (Brandt *Quellen* 560), The flood of Lethe can not wash out thy fame. 1593 PEELE *Hon. Garter* C 3 b, The Carle Oblivion stole from Læthes lake. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. 250. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 583 Farr off from these a slow and silent stream, Lethe the River of Oblivion roles Her watrre Labyrinth. 1709 *Tatler* No. 63 7 5 Who had long since been drowned in the Whirlpools of Lethe. 1872 W. R. GREG *Kingmas Life* 191 Severances of Soul for which there is neither balm nor lethe. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* i. viii. 20 Thou poppy, that of Lethe art the flower.

2. [? Influenced by L. *lētē* hum.] Death. *rare*—<sup>1</sup>.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. i. 266 Heere was't thou bay'd, braue Hart, Heere did'st thou fall, and heere thy Hunters stand Sign'd in thy Spoyle, and Crimson'd in thy Lethe.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *Lethe-flood*, *lake*, *wharf*; *Lethe-wards adv.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 23 Tho will we little Love awake, That nowe slepeeth in Lethe lake. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. v. 33 And duller should'st thou be then the fat weeds That rote it selfe in ease, on Lethe Wharfe. 1613 J. DENNIS *Secr. Angling* iii. xxiii. As if that Lethe-flood ran euery where. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Nightingale* 4 As though of hemlock I had drunk, . . . One minute past, and Lethe-wards had sunk.

† **Lethe**, *a. Obs. rare*. Also 5 *leyth*. [Of obscure origin: perh. shortened from *lethy*, *LITHY*, or from *LEATHWAKE*.] Flexible, supple.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 302 l. *Lethy*, or weyke (S. *leyth*), *flexibilis*. 1530 PALSGR. 317/t *Lethe* delyver of ones lymmes, *sonple*.

**Lethe**, *obs. form of LEATH*.

**Lethean** (lɪˈθiən), *a.* Also 7-8 *Lethæan*. [f. L. *lēthæus* (a. Gr. *λεθαῖος*, f. *λήθη* LETHY, + -AN.) Pertaining to the river Lethe; hence, pertaining to or causing oblivion or forgetfulness of the past.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* III. vi. 10, I did not think Suffolk waters had such a lethean quality in them. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 604 They ferry over this Lethæan Sound. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 786 Nine Mornings thence, Lethæan Poppy bring. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 475 The craftsman there [at the tavern] Takes a Lethæan leave of all his toil. a 1849 POE *Poems, Ulalume* v, The Lethæan peace of the skies. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xlv. If Death so taste Lethæan springs. 1888 A. S. WILSON *Lyric of Hopeless Love* lv. 178 No murmured Lethæan lullaby.

b. (See quot.; as if from L. *lētē* hum death.) 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lethæan*, . . . deadly, mortal, pestiferous.

† **Lethed**, *a. Obs. rare*—<sup>0</sup>. [f. L. *lētē* hum death + -ED.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM *ii. Dead*, Defunct, Lethed, Amort.

**Letheon** (lɪˈθiən). [In some way from Gr. *λήθη* (see LETHY); perh. meant for Gr. *λεθαῖον*, neut. of *λεθαῖος* LETHÆAN a.] Sulphuric ether when used as an anæsthetic (see quot. 1880).

1847 *N. Brit. Rev.* VII. 173 The discoverer of what has been termed 'the Letheon'—or, at least, of the system of 'Letheonizing'. *Ibid.* 205 A convict lately . . . has begged to be executed while under the Letheon's influence. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) X. 241 Dr. [W. T. G.] Morton [of Boston] obtained a patent for the use of ether [as an anæsthetic], under the name of 'letheon', in 1846.

Hence **Letheonize** *v.*, *trans.* to subject to the action of letheon.

1847 *N. Brit. Rev.* VII. 178 A Mr. H. Wells . . . dentist, is announced as having practised letheonizing since October 1844.

**Lether**, *obs. form of LADDER sb.*

1741 *Churchw. Acc. in Rutland Gloss.*, For two Rounds for 3<sup>rd</sup> uper lether, *ad*.

**Lether**, variant of LITHER *Obs.*, evil, bad.

† **Lethied**, *a. Obs. rare*—<sup>1</sup>. [app. for *Lethed* (as printed in mod. edd.) f. LETHY + -ED.] ? = LETHÆAN.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. i. 27 Epicurean Cookes, Sharpen with cloylesse sawce his Appetite, That sleepe and feeding may prorogue his Honour, Euen till a Lethied dullnesse—

**Lethiferal** (lɪˈθɪfərəl), *a. rare*—<sup>1</sup>. [formed as next + -AL.] Cansing death, fatal. In quot. *fig.*

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. i. Introd., I have noted two



hundred and three several interpretations, each lethiferal to all the rest.

**Lethiferous** (lɪˈfɪərəs), *a.* Also **letiferous**. [*f. L. let(h)ifer, f. let(h)um death: see -ferous.*] That causes or results in death, deadly.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 85 Lethiferous poisons. 1653 H. MORE *Confess. Cabal.* (1713) 29 There is none... that bears so lethiferous and poisonous fruit, as the Tree of the knowledge of the good and evil. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compit.* xix. 794 Convulsion and other lethiferous accidents. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* iii. As we murder bishops, so is there another class of persons whom we only afflict with lethiferous diseases. 1866 ROSP *Ovid's Met.* vii. 561 Pending lethiferous blasts by Auster shed.

Hence † **Lethiferousness**. *rare*—*o*. 1727 BAILEY *vol. II, Lethiferousness*, Death bringing Quality.

**Lethir**, obs. *Sc. f. LEATHER; var. LITHER Obs.*

† **Lethy**, *a. Obs. rare*—*1*. In 7 **leathy**. [*f. LETHE + -y.*] = **LETHAN**.

1613 MARSTON *Insatiate Countess* iv. G 2 A diuell.. That ha's..drown'd thy soule in leathy faculties.

**Lethy**, obs. *var. LITHY a.*, suppl. *pliant*.

**Leticant**, -ate, etc.: see **LETIFICANT**, etc.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxxvi. 35 Wyne moderately taken doth letyfyate and dothe comforte the herte. 1599 R. LINCHE *Fount. Anc. Fict.* xiv b. Discreet taking of wine..doth letyfyate the spirits of men. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 219 It letyfyates inan's heart.

**Letil**, obs. form of **LITTLE**.

† **Letless**, *a. Sc. Obs. rare*—*1*. In 4 **letless**. [*f. LET sh.1 + -LESS.*] Without let or hindrance.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvi. 568 Thai all sammyr raid thame frai, And the land letles leit thame ta.

† **Letment**, obs. [*f. LET v.1 + -MENT.*] Letting.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 52 If the partition so made betwene them were such, y<sup>t</sup> at tyme of lettemet were egall of yerely value.

**Let-off**, **Let-out**, *sls.*: see **LET v.1** 32 f, 34 k.

**Letony**, obs. form of **LITANY**.

**Let-pass** (let'pas). [*f. vbl. phrase let pass: see LET v.1.*] A permission to pass; a permit.

1635 COKE in *Strafford's Lett.* (1739) I. 423 The Abuse of Let-Passes. 1647 SPURGE *Anglia Rediv.* (1854) 65 Having seen the petitions upon which a Let-pass is desired. 1657 W. MORICE *Cocina quasi conviv.* Def. xxiv. 243 Suffering none to come to the Sacrament without their Let-passe. 1707 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* (1768) II. 357 All vessels took from the governor a let pass. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v. ii.* II. (1869) II. 498 Without requiring any permit or let-pass. 1792 *Act 32 Geo. III.* c. 50 § 2 Nothing...shall require any...let-pass...where the ship...does not go to open sea. 1807 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* **Let-pass**, permission given by superior authority to a vessel, to be shown to ships of war, to allow it to proceed on its voyage.

**Letrure**, variant of **LETTURE Obs.**

**Letsome**, -ness, *var. fl. LATESOME, -NESS Obs.* 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xiii. 54 Be it but...the letsonness of his delivery...it is enough. 1650—*Comm. Exod.* 13 Slow of speech. Of a letsome deliverie, word-bound.

**Lett** (let). [*a. G. Lette*, ad. the native name *Latv.*] *a.* An individual belonging to the people called Letts, who inhabit parts of certain of the Baltic provinces of Russia. *b.* The language of this people; = **LETTISH**.

1831 *For. Q. Rev.* VIII. 61 The Letts, a simple-mannered and now-existing people. *Ibid.* 70 Henry the Lett, who wrote in the 13th century. 1852 *Lond. Rev.* 16 Aug. 150 The Lithuanian proper...The Lett, one of its branches, is spoken in Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 761/1 Any Lett could make himself understood in India.

**Liett**, obs. form of **LATE a.1**, **LEAT**, **LET**.

**Lettable** (let'əb'l), *a.* Also **letable**. [*f. LET v.1 + -ABLE.*] That may be let.

1611 COTGR. *Affordable*, leasable, lettable. 1796 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let.* Oct. We mean to make this a property saleable or lettable. 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* xviii. Whether the house is lettable or not...I do not know. 1893 DR. ARGVILL *Unseen Found.* Soc. x. 308 This absence of hireable land in a new country is 'the cause and origin' of lettable value 'arising'. 1894 MRS. F. ELLIOT *Roman Gossip* x. 244 A favourable position on account of...the limited number of lettable quarters elsewhere.

† **Lettage**. *Obs. rare*—*1*. In 6 **letage**. [*f. LET v.1 + -AGE.*] The action or process of letting.

1530 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 249 Too melche nete to be leten by y<sup>r</sup> churchwardens for the tyme beyng, and halfe part of the mony comyng yearly of the letage of the sayd nete to go to [etc.].

**Lettanie**, **letanie**, obs. forms of **LATTEN**.

1648 60 HEXHAM s. v. *Elck*, Lettanie, that is as thinn as a leafe of gold. *Ibid.*, *Fere*, Brasse, Copper, or Letanie.

**Lettar** *e*, obs. form of **LETTER sh.3**

**Let-de-camp**, variant of **LETACAMP**.

† **Let'ted**, *apl. a. Obs. rare*—*1*. [*f. LET v.2 + -ED*]. Hindered, impeded.

1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* iv. 10, V am of more lettid [Vulg. *impeditioris*] and slowere tunge.

† **Let'ten**, *apl. a. Obs. rare*. [Obs. pa. pple. of **LET v.1**.] Let; demised, leased.

1767 *Comm. Col. Rec.* (1881) XII. 616 The rents of the said letten premises. 1798 in *Root Amer. Law Rep.* I. 463 All his right in said letten premises.

**Letter** (let'ə), *sh.1*. Forms: 3 **leattro**, **letere**, 3-5 **let(t)re**, 5-6 **lettur**, 4-6 **lettur**, (4 **littor**, 5 **lettir**), 3-**letter**. [*a. or ad. OF. and F. lettre: = L. littera* a letter of the alphabet (*pl. litteræ* an epistle, written documents, records), also *littera* (in

inscriptions *littera*), of obscure origin; the hypothesis that it is connected with *linere* 'to smear' is now generally rejected.]

I. An alphabetic character.

1. A character or mark designed to represent one of the elementary sounds used in speech; one of the symbols that compose the alphabet. † *These letters = this inscription.* For *capital, double, Roman, etc. letter*, see the adjs.

† 1225 *Ancr. R.* 42 *pe uif lettres of vre lefdi nome.* † 1240 *Saules Warde in Cott. Hom.* 249 A gret boc...iwritten wið swarte smeale lettres. † 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 993 His name 30 wurd a lettre mor...For 30 wurd abram abraham. † 1300 *Havelok* 2481 And þare be written þise letres: 'Pis is þe swike' [etc.]. † 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xliii. (*Cecile*) 111 Vith goldine lettris wrytine brad. † 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 3 A capital letter that is cleped an X. † 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iii. 9 Pai wrate letters with þaire fingers. 1430-40 *LVdg. Bochas* ii. xlii. (1554) 51 b, Cadmus found first letters for to wryte. † 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 73 Over whose hedde was written in letters of Romayn in gold, *faicte bonne chere quy vouldra.* 1598 GRENEWEY *Tactis*, *Ann.* xi. iv. (1622) 145 He added and published new letters and characters. † 1620 A. HUMPHREY *Tongue* (1865) 16 Thus have I brieflie handled the letters and their soundes. 1511 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxvi. 141 In antient time, before letters were in common use. 1709 BERKELEY *Theory Vision* § 140 The monosyllable consisting of six letters. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* i. i. p. 2 By teaching me my letters he brushed up his own learning. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 116 The letters *a, b, c* express respectively the sides of the triangle.

*b. sing. collective for pl.* Now only in *before the letter* (= the more usual *before letters*): a proof taken from an engraved plate before the lettering is inserted.

† 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 93 *þe cankre hab a propre sauour, þe which mai not be write wið lettre.* 1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exchog.* 43 His Clerk...writeth upon every Tally the whole letter of the Tellers Bill, that when the Tally is cloven both the foile and the stocke thereof, may have like letter upon them. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xviii. Your Strangers, and Rembrandt etchings, and Wilkies before the letter.

*c. Phrases. † To affect, hunt, lick the letter: to practise, or study alliteration. Letter-by-letter: taking each letter in its turn; in quot. attrib.*

1579 E. K. *Eph. Dyd.* to *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* I scorne and spue out the rakehellie route of our ragged rymers (for so themselves use to hunt the letter). 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. ii. 56, I will something affect the letter, for it argues facilitie. 1605 [see *LICK v. 3*]. 1644 *BP. MOUNTAGU Gagge* Pref. 18, I could have played the fool in alliteration and hunted the letter as you have done. 1836 SOUTHEY *Cowper's Wks.* III. 226 'In a firm and delicate hand'... (no doubt the same letter-by-letter writing that has before been noticed).

*d. pl.* A round game in which the players have to form words out of letters inscribed on separate pieces of card or ivory.

1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Corn.* xxi. We sat round a large table and played at 'letters', sedulously 'shuffling' the hand-some capitals as we gave each other long jaw-breaking words.

2. **Printing.** *a. pl. Types. ? Obs.*

1563 *Edin. City Rec.* in *Ann. Scott. Print.* xv. (1890) 157 [He] desyr't their lorderschipps to deliuer him the saidis imis and letteris. 1588 *Marpel. Epist.* (Arb.) 22 Waldegraves printing presse and Letters were taken away. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 14 Wee can no more ascribe these things to chance, than a Printers Case of letters could by chance fall into the right composition of the Bible which he printeth. 1683 S. SEWALL *Diary* I. 50 The last half-sheet was printed with my letters at Boston.

*b. sing. Types collectively.* Also, a fount of type; a particular style of printed characters.

1588 *Marpel. Epist.* (Arb.) 23 Another printer, that had presse and letter in a place called Charterhouse. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 71 Caxtone...first printed Chaucers tales in one colume in a ragged letter, and after in one colume in a better order. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* To Rdr., The words...inserted in a different letter through the text of Florus. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* 370 By broken Letter is not meant the breaking of the Shanks of any of the Letters, but the breaking the orderly Succession the Letters stood in in a Line, Page, or Form, &c. and mingling the Letters together, which mingled Letters is called *Py.* 1699 *BENTLEY Phil. Intro.* 3, I have distinguished the Former Dissertation by printing it in a Greater Letter. 1706 *HEARNE Collect.* 14 Mar. (O. H. S.) I. 204 He...is resolv'd to print in a Less Letter & in colums. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4617/4 Printed upon Extraordinary Paper, and with a New Brevier Letter. 1719 *SWIFT Rancis & Philemon*, The ballads pasted on the wall...Now seem'd to look abundance better, Improv'd in picture, size, and letter. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 221 Lying pretensions...in all the varieties of a large and small letter. 1823 J. BANCROFT *Dom. Annun.* 144 When the usual page of letter (fust type) has been made ready for press, it is...surrounded with a moveable square of wood, which rises nearly as high as the beard of the letter. 1842 *BRANDE Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v., There is plenty of letter.

II. Something written.

† 3. *a. sing.* Anything written; an inscription, document, text; a written warrant or authority.

*b. pl.* Writings, written records. *Obs.*

† 1325 *Metz. Hom.* to Malachye, And...Ysaie...Thai scheu bathie an wit sere letter. 13...E. E. Allit. P. B. 1580 Alle lokked on þat letter as lewed þay were. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* x. 353 The gud erll Thomas Assseit, as the lettir said, Edinburgh. 1377 *LANGEL. P. Pl.* B. xi. 198 In the olde lawe, as holy lettre telteth, Mennes sons men called vs vchone. † 1380 *Antecrist* in *Todd* 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 136 *þei wole þat men preche fables & lesyngis & þerto graunte*

lette. † 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 218 In al that lond Magicien was noon That koude expounde with this lettre mentie. 1475 *Songs & Carols* 15th C. (Percy Soc.) 56 To a lettere alone I me ledde, That wel was wretyn upon a wal. 1534 *MORE Treat. Passiō* Wks. 1316/5 Then foloweth it in the letter. 'Hee came then unto Simon Peter' [etc.].

*b. c. 1250 Gen. & Ex.* 2527 And he dat disse letters wrot, God him helpe weli mot. † 1533 I.D. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B.v. For except the diuine letters, there is nothing so well written, but that there maie bee founde necessite of correction. 1557 F. [EAGER] *Sch. Vertue* 185 in *Babees Bk.* 340 If letters had not then brought them to lyght The truth of suche thynges who could nowe resyght? 1789 *BRAND Hist. Newcastle* II. 380 By letters alone the accounts of past actions can be handed down to us with accuracy.

4. A missive communication in writing, addressed to a person or body of persons; an epistle. Also, in extended use, applied to certain formal documents issued by persons in authority.

† 1225 *Ancr. R.* 422 *3e ne schulen senden lettres, ne undernon lettres, ne wrien buten leane.* † 1275 *LAY.* 4496 *þe sende Delgan...one deorne letre.* 13...*Coer de L.* 1173 Kyng Rycharde dede a letre wryte (A noble clerk it gan adyte). 1361 *LANGEL. P. Pl.* A. viii. 25 Vndur his secre seal Trempse sende a letre. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 288, I wole a letre unto my brother...With al my wofull herte endite. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxx. (Percy Soc.) 149, I shall a letter make unto your lady, and send it by my sonne. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxxvii. 14 When Ezechias had receaved y<sup>r</sup> letre: of the messangers, & red it. 1630 *MILTON and Poem Univ. Carrier* 33 His Letters are deliver'd all and gon. 1676 *RAY Corr.* (1848) 123, I have been lately solicited, by an unknown person who sent me a letter. † 1700 *PRIOR Epist.* to *F. Shepherd* 12 By penny-post to send a letter. 1777 *COWPER Lett.* 20 Apr., I once thought Swift's Letters the best that could be written; but I like Gray's better. 1848 in *Gilbart's Treat. Banking* I. 150 Government were obliged to interpose by a letter, in order to protect the public from the restrictive effects of the Act. 1852 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xxii, I'd teach them to...write their own letters, and read letters that are written to them. 1885 *LAW Times Rep.* LIII. 479/2 Her trustees...applied by letter to Messrs. Thompson for delivery of their bills of costs.

*b. pl.* with *sing.* meaning, after *L. litteræ*. Chiefly in the formal or legal sense, as in *letters dimissory, letters patent, letters rogatory*, etc., for which see the adjs. Also *letters of administration, caption, ejection, fraternity, horning*, etc., for which see those words.

† 1290 *Becket* 1219 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 141 To þe kinge of Fraunce heo comen and lettres with heom bere fram þe kinge of engelond. † 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1842 Loo here hire owne letters to lene it be beter. † 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xi. 1, I had the letter of þe sowdan with his grette seal. 1420 *Rolls Parlt.* IV. 245/2 Sende your Letters of Prive Seal. 1501 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scott.* (1900) II. 126 Ormound pursewant, to pas to summond the lard of Fivee and his folkis with letre in the second forme. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iv. i. 286 Did the Letters worke upon his blood. 1629 *LAUD in Uskher's Lett.* (1686) 110, J...prevailed with his Majesty that I might write these Letters to you, which are to let your Grace understand that [etc.]. 1651 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 274. I had letters of the death of Mrs. Newton, my grandmother-in-law. 1883 *R. W. DIXON Memo.* i. xvi. 53 And I shall give these letters unto those Who there abide.

*c.* In phrases and special collocations. **Letter of advice** (*Comm.*), a letter notifying, e.g. the drawing of a bill on, or the consignment of goods to, the correspondent. **Letter of attorney**, a formal document empowering another person to perform certain acts on one's behalf (now more usually 'power of attorney'). **Letter of brotherhood**, = *letter of fraternity* (see **FRATERNITY** 4). **St. Agatha's letters**, letters written on her day (Feb. 5) as a charm against fire (see *quot.* 1563). **King's Letters** (see *quot.* 1770). **Queen's Letter**, a circular letter to the clergy first issued by Queen Anne (see *quot.* 1715). **Letters of slains** (*Scots law*): see **SLAIN**. *To run one's letters* (*Scots law*): see *quot.* 1861.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 21 Why aske ye no letters of brotherhoods of other mens priars? 1467 in *Bury Wills* (1850) 50, I will...that myn exccutors...make hym a letter of attorney if he need be. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Idolatry* III. (1859) 225 Instead of Vulcan and Vesta...our men have placed St. Agatha and make letters on her day for to quench fire with. 1683 *W. LLOYD in Lett. Litt. Men* (Camd.) 187, I desire that whensoever you send any thing for me you would be pleased to send your letter of advice by the Post. 1715 *NELSON Addr. Pers.* *Quak.* 120 The Queen's Letter for making a Collection in several Parishes, in and about London and in several Cities. 1770 *HAILES Newryson's Tale of Dog, Bannatyne Poems* 280 Charges to pay or to perform, issued in the name of the Sovereign, are still termed the King's letters. 1790 *COWPER Lett.* 21 Apr., To receive it [a dividend] by letter of attorney. 1825 *KNAFF & BALDOW. Newgate Cal.* IV. 286/6 Having run his letters against His Majesty's advocate. 1849 *FRENE Comm. Class-bk.* 31 The letter wherein the drawing of the bill is advised, commonly called the 'letter of advice'. 1861 *W. BELL Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. *Liberation*, The prisoner may run his letters, that is, he may apply in writing to any of the Lords of Judiciary...and within twenty-four hours the judge must issue precepts to intimate to the public prosecutor and party concerned...to fix a diet for trial.

5. The precise terms of a statement; the signification that lies on the surface. *The letter*: often used (after St. Paul's *τὸ γράμμα*) for the literal tenor of a law or statement, opposed to *the spirit*. † *After the letter*: literally. † *In letter*: in the more literal meaning (opposed to *in spirit*). *To the letter*: implicitly, to the fullest extent.



1340 HANPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 6759 *Pr* wordes, aftr þe lettre, er hard to here. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* iii. 6 The lettre sleith, forsoth the spirit quykeneeth. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 68 þai vnderstand noȝt haly writte spirytually, bot after þe lettre. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 God hath no suche bodily members, as this tēxte to the letter dothe pretende. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 6 Cleaung as fast as we can to the letter. let vs draw as neare as we may to the sense of Moses work. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* v. i. To tread on My sovereign's territories with forbidden feet The severe letter of the law calls death. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 219 That truth which they seemed before to hold, at leastwise in letter. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. ii. 609 To... Disdain the Pedantry o' th' Letter. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 160 A Prince is not oblig'd by the strict Letter of the Law. 1724 A. COLLINS *Chr. Gr. Relig.* 107 And to look on reasoning from the letter to be mean and low. 1776 BENTHAM *Fragm. Govt.* Wks. 1843 I. 270 A King may... impair the happiness of his people without violating the letter of any single Law. 1809-10 COLKINGH *Friend* (1869) 27 He who most faithfully adheres to the letter of the law of conscience. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* v. i. 354, I shall obey you to the letter. 1844 Ld. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xix. § 2 (1862) 311 Applying the strict letter of the law to the circumstances. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 406 The English criminal law was in its letter one of the most severe in Europe. 1886 HUGH CONWAY *Living or Dead* iv. You had better follow your father's commands to the letter. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. liii. 326 Jefferson... without venturing to propose alterations in the text of the Constitution, protested against all extensions of its letter.

6. Literature in general; hence, acquaintance with it, learning, study, erudition.

#### † a. sing. Obs.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 624 Arystotill... one of the corouest cleriks þat enur knew letter. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vi. clxxix. 176 Lower than his fader in letter and connyng.

b. Pl. + Also good letters (obs.). Occasionally, the profession of literature, authorship. *Man of letters* [= *F. homme de lettres*]: a man of learning, a scholar; now usually, a man of the literary profession, an author. *Commonwealth, republic of letters*: see those words.

a 1250 *Prov. Elfred* in O. E. *Misc.* 106 Ne may non ryltwis king... But if he cunne lettres lokie him selfe one, hw he schule his lond laweliche holde. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* lii b. By letters and by science is the man made sensible or lyke to god. 1532 Du WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 894 Well lerned in good letters. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 54 Learning and good letters to yong men bringeth sobrietie. 1611 BIBLE *John* vii. 15 How knoweth this man letters, hauing neuer learned? 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 126 There were likewise the effigies of the most illustrious men of letters. 1693 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) IV. 50, I... have from my youth laboured in good letters. 1708 PARTRIDGE *Bickerstaff detected*, He was bred to letters, and is master of a pen. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serms.* 330 Such an Abuse of the Readers, as one shall seldom meet with among Men of Letters. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 112 He has always been a lover of letters. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xiv. It was sufficient to show me that he was a man of letters. 1811 SCOTT *Prose Wks.* IV. *Biographies* II. (1870) 191 Lord Minto, himself a man of letters, a poet and a native of Teviotdale. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 188 That life of exile and privacy which religion and letters would have rendered tolerable to the King. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* i. vi. (1857) 95 Letters kept pace with art. 1880 *Athenaeum* 10 Jan. 56 Several guests well known in letters were present. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 532/1 Metaphysics have again condescended to speak the language of polite letters.

7. *attrik. and Comb.* a. simple attributive, chiefly in sense 4, as letter-bag, -change, -clip, -envelope, -file, -post, -slit; b. objective and obj. gen., as letter-bearer, †-kerner, -opeuer, -sorter; letter-copying, -writing.

1809 T. BROWN in *Naval Chron.* XXII. 294 The 'letter-bag was saved. 1838 DICKENS O. *Twist* xlviii. The guard was standing at the door, waiting for the letter-bag. 1340 *Cursor M.* 7097 (Fairf.) Al 'letter-bearers for-þi ta ensaunple be vitry. 1846 R. GARNETT in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 233 On certain Initial 'Letter-changes in the Indo-European Languages. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* xviii. 204 'Letter-clips, portfolios, music-cases, 1858 in *Abstr. Specif. Patents Printing* II. (1864) 3 Stands for 'letter-copying presses. 1798 W. HUTTON *Antibog.* 24 Pencils, Cards, ... 'Letter-files, Maps and Pictures. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xiii. ¶ 4 They... left the 'Letter-Kerner, after the Letter was Cast, to Kern away the Sholdering. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Dec. 3/1 Newides in pencil-cases and 'letter-openers. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 286 Between Thessalonica and Athens... there was not... any established 'letter-post. 1845 PUNCH VIII. 53 The Clerk... hearing a knocking at the outer door, looks through the 'letter-slit. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xxi. 147 No ordinary 'letter-sorter in the Post-office is equal to it. 1788 COWPER *Lett. to Mrs. King* 6 Dec. My 'letter-writing time is spent, and I must now to Homer. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 8 May an. 1781 We talked of letter-writing. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* xlix. (1839) VI. 235 He varied his style of letter writing according to the character... of his... correspondents.

8. Special Combs.: letter-balance, a contrivance for ascertaining the weight of a letter; letter-board (*Printing*), a board on which matter in type is placed for convenience in handling; letter-book, a book in which letters are († written or) filed, or in which copies of letters are kept for reference; letter-bound a., characterized by close adherence to the letter of a law; letter-box, (a) a box in which letters are kept; (b) one in which they are deposited for transmission by post or on delivery; hence letter-box v. *nonce-wd.*, to put

(a letter) into a letter-box; letter-carrier, one who carries letters either as a private messenger or as a public official; letter-case, (a) a case to hold letters; † (b) an envelope; letter-corporal, one entrusted with the duty of fetching and delivering letters; † letter-cover, an envelope; letter-cutter, one who makes punches for type-founding; so letter-cutting; letter-drop (*U. S.*), a slot into which letters may be dropped, as into a post-office or postal car (*Cent. Dict.*); letter-dropper *nonce-wd.* (see quot.); letter-founder, -founding, -foundry = type-founder, etc.; letter-head, (a) a sheet of letter-paper with a printed or engraved heading giving address, date, or the like; (b) *dial.*, a postage stamp; letter-heading (see quot.); letter-high a. (*Printing*), of the same height as the ordinary printing-type; letter-house *dial.* = Post-office; letter-leaf, an epiphytic orchid of the genus *Grammatophyllum*, so named from the markings on the leaves; letter-learned, † (a) learnt from letters or books; (b) = BOOK-LEARNED; letter-learning = BOOK-LEARNING; letter-lichen, a lichen of the genus *Opoglyphia* or order *Graphidei* (see quot.); letter-lock, a lock which can be opened only by arranging letters attached externally so as to form the word on which the lock is set; † letter-man, one of the Chelsea pensioners who was entitled to extra pay on the ground of a letter from the sovereign; † letter-money, in the Civil War, the money contributed to the support of the royal army in response to Charles I's letters; † letter-monger *nonce-wd.*, a forger of letters; letter-office = Post-office; letter-ornament, a decoration made up of the forms of letters; letter-paper, paper for writing letters; as a trade term, restricted to the quarto size, the smaller sizes being called note-paper; letter-perfect a. (*Theatre*), knowing one's part to the letter; letter-plant letter-leaf; letter-punch, a steel punch used in making matrices for type; letter-rack, a tray with divisions to hold an assortment of types; (b) a small frame in which letters or papers are kept; letter-racket slang (see quot.); † letter-receiver, one who receives letters for transmission by post; letter-stamp, a stamp used at a post-office for cancelling postage-stamps or for impressing notifications on letters or parcels; letter-struck a. *nonce-wd.*, smitten with the love of learning; letter-weight = paper-weight; † letter-will Sc., one's testament; letter-winged a., of a kite, having the wings marked as if with letters (*Cent. Dict.*); letter-wood, the wood of the South American tree *Brosimum Aubletii*, which is marked with black spots resembling letters or hieroglyphics; letter-worship, an undue attention to the letter of a law or commandment; letter-writer, (a) one who writes letters (hence used in the titles of manuals of letter-writing); (b) a machine for taking copies of letters. Also LETTER-CARD, LETTER-PRESS.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* vii. 'Letter-Boards are Oblong Squares... of clean and well-season'd Stuff. 1776 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 224 It would fill this 'letter-book to give you all the arguments for and against this measure. 1802 SIR R. V. WILLIAMS in *Law Times Rep.* LXVIII. 1234/1 The letter-book satisfies me that Mr. Norton was right. 1643 MILTON *Dionce* II. xx. That 'letter-bound servility of the canon doctors. 1812 *Examiner* 30 Nov. 766/1 The libel was found in the 'letter-box of the News-paper. 1849 THACKERAY 4 Sept. in *Scribner's Mag.* I. 683/1, I put the letter into the unpaid-letter box. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* II. 187 It is better... that I should 'letter-box it here. 1552 HULOET, 'Letter carrier, *ambulus, libellus, tabellarius*. 1697 LUTWELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 304 A warrant is come from his majesty, appointing Mr. Vanhulise, the Dutch secretary, to be court letter carrier. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iii. 20 Such another Dick and such another donkey, who acted as letter-carriers to that side of the village. 1672 T. JORDAN *London Triumph* 16 By Ladies 'Letter-case, [He] Shall have a better place. 1790 MAO. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Nov. My memorial was always in my mind; my courage never rose to bringing it from my letter-case. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Annuem.* 44 Let a person choose any one of them [cards], and inclose it in a letter-case. 1896 MRS. CHOKER *Village Tales*: Tips to the mess-servants, the 'letter-corporal, and colour-sergeant. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 233 Her Handkerchief, and 'Letter-cover. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xii. ¶ 1 A 'Letter-Cutter should have a Forge set up. *Ibid.* p. 81 'Letter-Cutting is a Handy-Work hitherto kept so conceal'd among the Artificers of it. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 59 ¶ 2 The Lipogrammatists or 'Letter-droppers of Antiquity. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xi. ¶ 3 To let you know how the 'Letter-Founder Cuts the Punches. 1887 T. B. REED (*title*) *History of the Old English Letter Founders*. 1769 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1885) XIII. 173 Resolved... that the Treasurer... pay out of the public treasury to said Buel one hundred pounds... conditioned that he set up and pursue the art of 'letter-founding in this Colony. a 1887 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 88 At the village post-office they ask for 'Letterhead, please Sir, instead of a stamp. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 649/2 He drew up a note upon the 'lavera 'letter-head. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Print-*

ing (ed. Ringwalt), 'Letter-Headings, lines printed at the head of sheets of letter-paper, containing the residence, and generally the name and place of business, of the party for whom such work is done. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* ii. ¶ 2 In the choice of his Brass Rules, he examines that they be exactly 'Letter-high. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* v. 47 The 'letter-house had lately acquired another occupant. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, 'Letter-leaf or Letter-plant. 1649 Warr. *Jac. Reem* xviii. 18 That self-reason which without Gods spirit is only 'letter-learned. 1770 WHITEFIELD *Wks.* (1772) VI. 30 The letter-learned Scribes and Pharisees in our Saviour's time. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* (1841) 283 As for 'letter learning, we judge it not so much necessary to the well being of one. a 1845 HOOB *To Tom Woodgate* ix. All letter-learning was a line you, somehow, never crossed. 1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 245 *Graphideaceae*... in allusion to the resemblance of the apothecia... to ancient hieroglyphics or written characters. For the same reason the *Graphideae* are popularly designated 'Letter Lichens or 'Scripture-words. 1850 CHURCH *Locks & Keys* 6 Another description of lock is that well known by the name of the 'Letter Lock. 1724 *London Gaz.* No. 6230/2 All the Out-Pensioners (as well 'Letter-men as others) belonging to the said Hospital [Chelsea]. 180. in A. H. CRAWFORD *Gen. Crawford & Light Div.* (1891) 34 An increase in the pay and in the number of letter men. a 1674 CLARENCE *Hist. Rel.* ix. § 27 The 'Letter Money and Subscription Money being almost exhausted. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 171 Our 'Letter-monger has Herodotus's very words. 1689 *London Gaz.* No. 2486/4 Whoever gives notice of the said Robbers to the General 'Letter-Office at London, shall be very well rewarded. 1711 *Royal Proclam.* 23 June, *ibid.* No. 4866/1 That... there be one General 'Letter-Office and Post-Office established in the City of London. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxiii. Sam... stepped into the stationer's shop, and requested to be served with a sheet of the best gilt-edged 'letter-paper. 1888 JACOB *Printer's Vocal.* *Letter-paper*. This term is applied to quarto paper—note paper being a tavo. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 123 He would be 'letter perfect in all by the following Thursday. 1871 *Amer. Eng. l. Printing* (ed. Ringwalt), 'Letter-rack, a rack for containing wood and metal letters of such a size that it would be inconvenient to keep them in cases. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, 'Letter-racket, going about to respectable houses with a letter or statement, detailing some case of extreme distress, as shipwreck, sufferings by fire, &c. 1683 *London Gaz.* No. 1812/4 Many of the 'Letter-Recievers are Tradesmen. 1667 EVELYN *Publ. Employ.* 77 There is nothing more stupid than some of these *πονοπαρακτοί*, 'letter-struck men. 1596 in DICKSON & EDMOND *Ann. Scot. Printing* 473 Follows the Deidis Legacie and 'Lettrewill. 1598 *Ibid.* 365 Made his Testament and Lettre-Will. 1698 FROBER *Voy.* 129 'Letter-wood as they call it. 1892 *Manufacturers Circular*, Letterwood, £12 10s. to £50 per ton. 1879 PARKER *St. Paul* (1883) 117 The subtil, idolatry of formalism and 'letter-worship. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 2 ¶ 4 Our 'Letter-writer here alludes to that known verse in *Lucan*. 1759 (*title*) *The Complete Letter-Writer*. 1855 OGILVIE, *Suppl.*, 'Letter-writer... an instrument for copying letters. 1888 *Athenaeum* 14 Jan. 43/2 The same desire impels thousands of persons to write letters to the newspapers; but these letter-writers are not usually journalists.

Hence Letterlet, Letterling *nonce-wds.*, a little letter. † Letterlyadv., to the letter; literally. a 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xvi. Vñ they may fulfill letterly [*corrected* letterally 1499] the commandmentes of god. 1781 TWINING in *P. Papers* (1887) 5 Your reproaches about stretch-work, short lines, and letterlings. 1836 COLERIDGE's *Lett. Convers.* etc. II. 109, I judge... from the numberless Letter-lets in my possession.

Letter (let'ar), sb. 2. Also a letter, 8 Sc. letter. [f. LET v. 1 + -ER 1.] One who lets, in senses of the vb.; esp. one who allows another the use of (apartments, a horse, house, etc.) for hire.

1552 HULOET, Letter of house or lande, *canacularius*. 1671 CHOWNE *Juliana* I. *Drain* Wks. 1873 I. 28 By his tone a kind of letter of lodgings. 1723 *London Gaz.* No. 6175/6 Thomas Jenkins, ... Letter of Horses. 1851 MAYHEW *Labour* (1861) II. 230 The letters of rooms are the most exacting in places crowded with the poor. 1885 *Last Reports* 14 Q. Bench Div. 892 The relation... between hirers and letters of private carriages. 1893 *Field* 10 June 832/1 Builders and letters of boats might object.

b. In *Comb.*, as agent-noun corresponding to various phrasal combinations of the vb., as † letter-blood, letter-loose, letter-out; letter-go, one who 'lets go'; in Sc. use (*letter-gae*) a jocular synonym for 'precentor', after A. Ramsay (quot. 1715).

a 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 299 A man þat schal be lettere blood schal be 3ong. 1611 MARKHAM *Country Content* I. vii. (1615) 104 He which was chosen Fewterer or letter loose of the Grey-hounds. 1616 B. JONSON *Horace's Art Poetry* 234 A careless letter-go Of money. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 267 The letter out of the Horses at first was silent. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. II. xvi. The latter gne of haly rhyme, Sat up at the board-head. c 1750 ASTON *Suppl. to Cibber* 8 She [Mrs. Bracegirdle] was the Daughter of a... Letter-out of Coaches. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xi. There was no sae money hairs on the warlock's face as there's on Letter-Gae's ain at this moment. 1847 *Whistle-Blinkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. v. (1890) II. 169 The lettergae trying new tunes.

† Letter, sb. 3. Obs. Also 4 letter, -our, 4-6 letter(e). [f. LET v. 2 + -ER 1.] One who lets or hinders.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16888 Yond traitur, yond letter of vr lai. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 67 He is a lettere of loue. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. iii. (Skeat) I. 126 For soche lettours, it is hardy any soche jewell to winne. 1424 MISYV *Mending Life* 107 Violence, he doys to all his letters. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. ccxlii. 283 The letter of this journey... was Rycharde duke of Guyon. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 Hen. VIII. c. 1 If any clothmaker... be lettered... than the letter... to... forfai... xlii. 1563 AMB. PARKER *Articles*, Whether your Persons, Vicars and Curates be... letters of good religion. 1616 J. DAVIES *Complim. Verses in Capt. Smith's Descr. New Eng.*, Thy Letters are as Letters in thy praise.



**Letter** (lɛtə), *v.* [*f.* LETTER *sb.*]

†1. *trans.* To instruct in letters or learning. *Obs.* c1460 G. ASHBY *Policy Prince* 648 Poems (E. E. T. S.) 33 Yf god sende you children . . . Do them to be lettered right famously.

2. To exhibit or set forth by means of letters; also, to distinguish by means of letters.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* iv. iv. 440 It would be convenient, that every one of these instances should be Philosophically Lettered. 1869 TYNDALE *Notes Lect. Light* 46 Fraunhofer . . . lettered them and made accurate maps of them. 1877 FARRAR *In Days of Youth* i. 3 He [God] letters it [his name] in fire amid the stars of heaven.

3. To affix a name or title in letters upon (a book, a shop, etc.); to inscribe (a name) in letters. Also, to inscribe *with* (something).

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 463 ¶ 7, I observed one particular Weight lettered on both sides. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5225/3 The binding each book will be . . . Letter'd on the Back. 1755 JOHNSON *Let. to Warburton* 20 Mar. in *Boswell*, I hope to see my Dictionary wound and lettered next week. 1844 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* (1845) II. 420 The greater number of the shops are lettered in the same tongue [Italian]. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* iv. xxxiii. There might be a hundred Ezra Cohens lettered above shop-windows. 1877 *Act 40 & 41 Vict.* c. 60 § 3 Every canal boat . . . shall be lettered, marked, and numbered in some conspicuous manner.

4. *intr.* In occasional uses. *a.* To carry letters.

b. To write letters. c1645, 1681, 1813 [see LETTERING]. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rulce* xxiv. Our people go backwards and forwards . . . lettering, and messaging. 1851 *WILBERFORCE Diary* 22 Feb. in *Life* (1882) III. i. 15 Did not go out at night, but lettered.

**Letterane**, obs. form of **LECTERN**.

†**Letterato**. *Obs.* [*It.* — *L. litteratus*; cf. *LITERATUS*]. A man of letters; a learned man.

1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 14 That unluckie Laconick Letterato.

**Letterature**, obs. form of **LITERATURE**.

**Letter-card**. [*Cf.* *F. carte-lettre*, *G. karten-brief*]. The official designation of a folded card, having a gummed and perforated edging, so as to be closed and sent through the post (with an impressed or an affixed stamp) as an ordinary letter.

Introduced in Belgium in 1882, in Great Britain in 1892, and now used in many countries of the world.

1892 (Feb.) *Instructions on Letter Card*. To open the letter card, tear off the edge at the perforation. 1892 *Daily News* 12 Feb. Letter-cards impressed with a penny postage stamp . . . are now on sale at every post-office. . . The letter-cards will be subject to all the regulations affecting letters.

**Lettered** (lɛtəd), *pp. a.* Forms: 4-5 *lett(e)rid* (d., -yd, -6 *lett(e)red*, *Sc. letterit*, -yt, 5-6 *letterd e*, 6 *Sc. letteret*, 4- *lettered*. Also 4 *y-lettrede*. [*f.* LETTER *sb.* or *v.* + *-ED*].

1. Acquainted with or instructed in letters; learned; literate, educated.

1393 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7894 Prest wel y-lettrede ys to blame, Pat [etc.]. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 4088 A ful louchi lady lettered at be best. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Anchor*) 957 Two of iland pat . . . sum dele letteryt wate. a1400 *W. Alexander* 2241 Lettrid herne Quare-to feynys bou his fare? 1481 CANTON *Godfrey* cxi. 238 Peter bertilmewe, clerk and but littl lettered. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 684 Ane letterit man profound in all science. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 12 Agaynst those lettered heretikes Iohn speaketh plainly. 1571 HAMMER *Cirou. Irel.* (1533) 125 They inquired not whether . . . their Ministers were lettered. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L. v.* i. 48 Mounser, are you not lettered? 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.*, *Epigr.* 14 A man well borne and better lettered. 1689 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) III. 305 London, abounding with so many wits and lettered persons. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 94 ¶ 5 The lettered comcombs without good-breeding give . . . occasion to rally. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 2 ¶ 14 It may not be unfit for him who makes a new entrance into the lettered world . . . to suspect his own powers. a1822 SHELLEY *Def. Poetry* Pr. Wks. 1888 II. 17 The bucolic writers, who found patronage under the lettered tyrants of Sicily and Egypt. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. 3 The unlettered barbarians willingly accepted the aid of the lettered clergy.

*absol.* 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* i. 125 Lereþ hit bis lewed men for lettrede hit knoweþ. c1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* lvii. 134 He . . . toke, both of letred & of lewed, be cursed tallages of gold & of silver. 1433 LYNG. *S. Edmund App.* 374 Symple and lettrid they heedyd did encline.

2. Of or pertaining to learning or learned men; characterized by learning or literary culture.

1709 PRIOR *To Dr. Sherlock on Death* 31 Wit may admire, and letter'd Pride be taught. 1775 JOHNSON *West. Isl.* Wks. X. 317 And entertained with all the elegance of lettered hospitality. 1798 S. ROGERS *Ep. to Friend* 137 This sheltered scene of lettered talk. 1826 DISRAELI *Vir. Grey* i. 1, He was a man of lettered tastes. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* *Intro.* (1883) 45 This was my all of lettered intercourse. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* II. i. He loved the more His own . . . letter'd peace.

3. Composed of (a specified) number of letters. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 346 That foure lettered name of God.

4. Inscribed with letters; *spec.* of a book: Having the title, etc. on the back in gilt or coloured letters.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Henge* (1725) 163 A letter'd and straight and long Order denotes . . . the Conflicts of Combatants. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4293/3 Gilt-back, and Letter'd. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 463 ¶ 6, I observed one particular Weight lettered on both Sides. 1740 DYER *Ruins Route* 324 Phoebus' letter'd dome. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 12 The next thing which engaged my attention was the lettered floor. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Intro. Trade* 80 Hervey's Meditations, calf lettered. a1813 A. WILSON *The Church-*

*yard Poet.* Wks. (1846) 13, I woo thee, thoughtful, from this letter'd stone. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* i. 82 One glance at the lettered back. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vi. 169 Camden, who speaks of a lettered stone he saw.

**Lettee** (lɛtəri). [*f.* LETTER *sb.* + *-EE*] (See *quot.*)

1672 PETTY *Pol. Anal.* (1691) *Advt.*, By Lettees are meant persons restored to Land by virtue of the Letters of King Charles the Second. *Ibid.* 2 There was restored to Lettees and Nominees . . . 60 [acres].

**Letteret** (lɛtəret). [*f.* LETTER *sb.* + *-ET*] A little or short letter.

1817 BYRON *To Moore* 25 Mar. I have written to you . . . six letters, or letterets. 1822 LAMB *Let.* xii. *To B. Barton* 114 Begging you to accept this letteret for a letter. 1835 HOOO in *Memo.* (1860) I. 107 A little letteret that cannot do anybody any harm.

**Lettering** (lɛtəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* LETTER *v.* or *sb.* + *-ING*]

1. The action of writing letters; letter-writing.

c1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) II. 118 You may give the law of lettering to all the world. 1681 *Disc. Tanager* 3 If I exceed the Laws of Lettering, your command is my Apology. 1813 BYRON in Moore *Let. & Frills* (1830) I. 464, I hate lettering.

2. The action or process of putting letters upon (anything) by inscribing, marking, painting, gilding, printing, stamping, etc. Also *concr.*, the letters inscribed.

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Cless & Gertr.* I. 261 The letterings of his books had . . . afforded her a high hope of pleasure. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 241 The dial-plate is complete, with the exception of the figures or lettering. 1869 J. RAVEN *Ch. Bells Canbr.* (1881) 12 The rudeness of the lettering seems to suggest an early date. 1877 *Act 40 & 41 Vict.* c. 60. § 3 Such lettering, marking, and numbering shall include the word 'registered' . . . and the registered number. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* III. 146 The book was to have . . . a smooth grey linen binding with silver lettering.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: lettering block, -box (see *quot.*); lettering piece, the piece of leather on which the title of a book is stamped; lettering-tool, 'a bookbinder's tool for stamping the gilt titles on the backs of books' (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing* (ed. Ringwalt) 74 \*Lettering-block, a piece of wood, the upper surface being rounded, upon which side-labels are lettered. \*Lettering-box, the box in which the type are screwed up preparatory to lettering. 1818 *Art Bookbinding* 30 Working the letters firm and straight on the 'lettering-piece'. 1880 *Print. Trades Jnl.* No. 31. 11 Some account-book lettering-pieces produced . . . for the trade are certainly wonderful specimens of lettering.

**Lettering**, obs. *Sc.* form of **LECTERN**.

**Letterize** (lɛtəraɪz), *v.* [*f.* LETTER *sb.* + *-IZE*] *intr.* To write letters.

1824 LAMB *Let.* xiv. *To B. Barton* 134 The idea of letterizing has been oppressive to me of late. 1837 B. BARTON *Select.* (1849) II. 1 I have felt unequal to any letterizing.

**Letterless** (lɛtələs), *a.* [*f.* LETTER *sb.* + *-LESS*] Devoid of letters.

1. Unacquainted with letters or literature; illiterate. Also *absol.*

a1618 SYLVESTER *Quadrains of Pibrac* xcvii. 'Tis to be more than Sylla Letter-less. 1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learning* 125 A meer dardr letterless Commander can . . . promise himself no more success in his Enterprise than [etc.]. 1756 LAW *Let. Import. Subj.* 24 They help the ignorant and letterless to . . . a knowledge of God. 1860 *Q. Rev.* CVIII. 225 Silbury Hill . . . the attempt of a letterless race to perpetuate the memory of some event. 1880 P. GREG *Errant* II. v. 59 Bookless captain and letterless subaltern. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 157 There was an illiterate generation, and a letterless race to be educated.

2. Having no letters or correspondence.

1837 *Let. fr. Madras* (1843) 62 Unfortunate beings so letterless as to be able to pay them [sc. visits]. 1884 *Pr. Thorold* *Poke Christ* 105 A London Sunday . . . is absolutely letterless. 1886 MRS. A. HUNT *That other Person* II. 49 She wrote to him each day, and bemoaned her letterless condition.

3. Having no letters inscribed or appended.

1881 *Education* Feb. The title . . . was only retained by those who would have been absolutely letterless but for this domestic honour. 1886 MACLEOD *Clyde District Dunbartonsh.* i. 6 This ancient letterless slab.

**Letterlet**, -ling, **Letterly**: see **LETTER sb.**

**Lettern**, **Letteroun**, obs. forms of **LECTERN**.

**Letter-press**. [*f.* LETTER *sb.*]

1. (Now commonly written *letterpress*.) Matter printed from letters or types, as distinguished from what is printed from plates. Also *attrib.*, as in *letterpress printing* (for which the use of the word in this sense may be elliptical).

1758-65 GOLDSM. *Ess.* ii. 7 Four extraordinary pages of letter-press. a1764 LLOYD *Puff Poet.* Wks. 1774 I. 176 Plain letter-press shall do the feat. 1772 *Harford Merc.* 18 Sept. Suppl. 4/3 Letter-press Printing is neatly perform'd. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Juristic. Evid.* (1827) III. 473 note. In the case of letter press, any such alterations are as yet, perhaps, without example. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 711 Plaster of Paris . . . is poured over the letter-press page. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iii. *Intro.* 1 They who condescend to read the letter-press will have the advantage of my fair correspondent. 1840 LARONER *Geom.* 137 In letter-press printing, the types . . . are put together . . . with their faces upwards. 1860-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* ii. 11 The places where . . . letter-press printers . . . have to work for their living. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 591 William and Mary Howitt have contributed the letterpress. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 830 In this cartoon, and the letterpress concerning it, are commemorated [etc.].

2. A weight to keep one or more letters in place. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 78 They [pieces of rock] are often worked into . . . letter-presses, &c.

3. A press for taking copies of letters.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 June 9/2 Van Helden . . . slipped a handkerchief upon his wrist, and fastened the other to the letter-press.

**Letter(r)ure**, variant of **LECTURE** *Obs.*

**Lettes** (se), **Letteuys**, obs. ff. **LETTUCE**, **LETTICE**.

**Lettic** (lɛtik), *a.* (*sb.*) [*f.* LETT + *-IC*] Of, pertaining to, or related to the Letts; = **LETTISH**. Also, in wider sense, applied to the group of languages (by some philologists called *Baltic*) comprising Lettish, Lithuanian, and Old Prussian, and to the group of peoples speaking these languages. Also *absol.* as *sb.*, the Lettic or Lettish language.

1872 R. MORRIS *Eng. Accidence* i. 8 The Lettic Languages. (1) Old Prussian. (2) Lettish or Livonian. (3) Lithuanian. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) LVII. 835 The Lettic race proper still in Courland, in Livonia. 1881 FREEMAN *Hist. Geog. Eur.* I. xi. 466 note, A common name for these closely allied nations is sometimes needed. *Lettic* is the most convenient.

† **Lettice**. *Obs.* Also 5 *letuse*, -uce, *letvis*, 6 *letewis*, *letuis*, *letteuys*, *lettis(e)*, -yee, -ys, -ushe, 6-7 *letwis*. [*a.* OF. *lettice*, -is(s)e, etc., app. a. OHG. *illitiso*, mod.G. *illiss* polecat; but the application of the name has varied at different times.] A kind of whitish grey fur (*Cotgr.*).

1363 *Act 39 Edw. III.* c. 12 QeIs ne usent rever derymnes ne de letuses esclaire. 1373 in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* II. 440 In empoine trium timbrarum de letyesses cum dimidio, et septem letisses variis precii. a1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1668) 65 Her good and gay clothing, and fures of gray menueire and letwis. 1457 *Sc. Acts* 35, II (1814) II. 49/2 As to peir gownys þt na woman weir merrikes nor letvis. 1502 *Will of Wratlesley* (Somerset Ho.) My secunde cap of letewis. 1542 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 100 Ane gown . . . quhairof the slevis hes bein linyit with letuis. a1548 *HALL Chron.*, 25 *Hen. VIII* (1809) 803 The lorde Chauncellor in a robe of Scarlet open before bordered with Lettice. 1662 *Stat. Irel.* (1765) II. 406 Letwis tawed, the timber, containing forty skins 8s. 4d.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lettice-bonnet*, -fur; *lettice-cap*, a cap of this fur, apparently worn as a means of inducing sleep; *lettice-ruff*, a person wearing a ruff or collar of this fur.

1599 MINSHUE *Sp. Dict.*, A \*Lettice bonnet or cap for gentlewomen, v. *Albanega*. [*Ibid.*, *Albanega*, a kind of networke coife that women wore on their heads.] 1544 *Will of R. Cressy* (Somerset Ho.), \* Lettys cappes. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* i. (1879) 69 Some wear Lettice cappes with three horns, three corners I should say, like the forked cappes of Popish Priests. 1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* iii. i. Bring in the Lettice cap. You must be shaved sir, And then how suddenly wee'l make you sleep. 1621 *Wherry & Theod.* v. ii. K 2 Phisitians, some with glisters, Some with lettice capps, some posset drinkers, some pills. 1533 WYRIEUSLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 20 Gownes of scarlett edged with white \*lettusse furre. 1624 FLETCHER *Wife for month* II. iv. Is this \*Lettice Ruffe your husband?

**Lettice**, obs. form of **LETTICE**, **LETTUCE**.

† **Lettiga** (lɛtɪgə). Also *lettica*, *latiga*. [*It. lettica*, *lettiga*; — *L. lectica* a litter.] (See *quot.*)

1805 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 114 Wynn and Wadsworth were seated in a Lettiga, a kind of sedan chair that accommodates two persons who sit facing each other. 1811 J. BOWLER *Select Pieces* (1817) I. 54 Mr. Burguan had been so good to provide me with proper manners and a latiga for travelling. 1821 EARL ABERDEEN in Sir H. Gordon *Life* iii. (1893) 68, I must positively have you carried to the spot in a lettica. 1838 H. G. KNIGHT *Normans in Sicily* 148 The lettiga is a small vis-a-vis, carried on long poles by two mules.

**Letting** (lɛtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* LET *v.* + *-ING*]

The action of LET *v.* in various senses.

1. The action of allowing the movement or passage of, giving loose or vent to; chiefly with adverbs, as *down*, *in*, *off*. Also *letting blood*, *letting go*.

1423 *Jas. 1 Kings* Q. xli. Onely throu latyng of myn eyen fall. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arh.) 107 The lyftynys vype of the crosse and the lettynys done ageyne. 1530 PALSGR. 239/1 Lettyng of blode, *seigne*. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* iii. i. § 16 Man is formed with a mouth . . . for receiving and letting forth of air. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius Low C. Warres* 145 The letting in of the Waters, and other things . . . were hindred. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. i. § 5 38 Letting go. 1839 BAILY *Festus* (1854) 219 The good we do is of His own good will.—The ill, of His own letting. a1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 97 Some wise-acres . . . would think it a woful letting-down. 1854 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* ix. She couldn't wear one of your gowns, could she, by any letting down? a1861 CLOUGH *Mari Magno* 692, I . . . knew the letting-off of steam, and rose. 1861 TRENCH *Ser. Ch. Asia* 78 Such a letting go of first love. 1864 MRS. GATTY *Parables for Nat. Ser.* iv. 109 He thought his father's argument a letting down of principle.

2. The action of allowing the use of (houses, lands, etc.) on payment of rent, etc.; leasing. Also *with out*.

1538 *Lichfield Gild Ord.* (E. E. T. S.) 8 All men which haue or hold any tenement of the lettynge of the master and the wardens. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1675) 1 The letting and taking of Leases. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xxii. 130 Not the Season for letting of houses. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 252 Where the letting of their land was by rent [etc.]. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & Pearls* II. 20 The letting of the Pearl banks had been accomplished. 1883 R. RITCHIE *Bk. Sibyls* II. 83 He . . . reorganized the letting out of the estate. 1885 *Act 48 & 49 Vict.* c. 77 § 7 If any



land is comprised in a lease for .. lives, or in a letting for a term of years. 1894 Times 5 Feb. 4/3 The Irish grass lettings are making high prices.

**Letting** (let'ing), *vbl. sb.* *arch.* [f. LET *v.* 2 + -ING 1.] The action of LET *v.* 2; delaying, hindering, an instance of this; also quasi-*concr.*, a hindrance, an obstacle; frequent in *†but*, without letting, without hindrance, without delay.

c 1020 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 87 Oðer lettinge þæt he na þolige. a 1122 O. E. Chron. an. 1101 (Laud MS.) Se cýng syððan scipa ut on sæ sende his broðer .. to lettinge. a 1240 *Ureusm in Cott. Hom.* 187 Þe bitternese of mine sunnen attri is þe lettinge. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3204 Non man on hem letting dede. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 1. 263/76 With-oute lettinge In heo 3eode. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3199 O þis letting was he ful glad. *Ibid.* 4014 For drightin dos vs na letting. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* 11. 12 The lord the bruce, but mar letting, Gert priuily bryng Stedys twa. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (St. Andrew) 974 Þat mycht be hendringe to myn fame, and lettinge als to 3ore gud name. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 425 Seynt Poule biddes men preye wipouten lettyng. c 1400 *Melayne* 1503 Go we to your company .. Late ther be no Lettyng. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 1183 And our he swam; for lattyng fand he nocht. 1486 *MARG. C'TESS OXFORD in Four C. Eng. Lett.* 7 To the letting of his seid purpose. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) 1. i. 8 He may be in the waye of saluacyon if he haue none other lettyng. 1657 *Divine Leaver* 299 The waye is .. full of .. theues, and many other grete lettynge.

† **b.** Wasting (of time). *Obs.*  
1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xx. (1495) 616 Whiche were our nourse and gretly lettyng of tyme to reherse theym here al arowe. 1494 *FARVAN Chron.* v. cxxvii. 92 To shewe here the vayne and dissynulyd sorowe that Fredegunde made for the Kyng, it were but lettyng of tyme.

† **Letting**, *phl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. LET *v.* 2 + -ING 2.] That lets or hinders; hindering.

c 1450 *tr. De Institutione* 1. xvi. 26 Blisfull is he þat may putte away euery letting distraccion.

**Lettingmareday**: see **LETTER**.

**Lettis** (e), *obs. f. LATTICE, LETTICE, LETTUCE.*  
**Lettish** (let'ish), *a. (sb.)* [f. LETT + -ISH.] Pertaining to the Letts or their language. Also *absol.*, as *sb.*, the language of the Letts.

1831 *For. Q. Rev.* VIII. 63 One of the most important personages of the ancient Lettish mythology. 1841 *LATHAM Eng. Lang.* 3 The Livonian (or Lettish) of Livonia and of Courland. 1842 *PRICHARD Nat. Hist. Man* 183 These dialects are the Lettish, Lithuanian, and the Proper Pruthenian. 1881 *FREEMAN Hist. Geog. Eur.* I. xi. 466 note, Lett, with the adjective Lettish, is the special name of one of the obscurer members of the family. 1888 *KING & COOKSON Somnol & Infelix* ii. 34 The Baltic family contains the three divisions of Old Prussian, Lithuanian, and Lettish.

**Lettonian** (let'ōn-ian), *a. and sb.* [f. mod. L. *Letton*, *Letto* LETT + -IAN. Cf. LAPPONIAN, and F. *Letton* = LETT.] = **LETTISH**.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. V.) VIII. 835 The Lettonian differs from the other Lithuanian dialects in having an admixture of Finnish words.

**Lettorne**, *obs. form of LECTERN.*  
**Lettoyre**, *obs. form of LECTUARY.*

**Lettour**, *obs. form of LECTERN, LETTER sb.*  
**Lettren**, *-on* (e), *-une*, *obs. forms of LECTERN.*

† **Lettreure**, *Obs.* Also 4-5 *lettireure*, (4) *lettire*, *lettireure*, *lettireure*, 5 *lettireure*, (4) *lettire*, [ad. OF. *lettireure*, *lettireure*: = L. *litterā-tūra*, f. *littera* letter.]

1. A writing, a written book, a story. *Holy let-ture* = *Holy Scripture*.

13.. *K. Alis*. 3516 Ac, for that letture seith ther ageyn, Nul Y schewe hit to no mon. 1377 *LANGL P. Pl. B.* x. 27 'Lo I' seith holy letture 'which lordes beth this shrewes'. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2170 Lucius hit biþ, þe letture & þe line þus it callis. c 1450 *LOVELL Grail* iv. 240 In Caldey was this scripture, which is to vnderstande As be letture.

2. Knowledge of letters or books; learning.

13.. *E. E. Allit. Poems A.* 750 Ne arystolend nawber þy hys letture Of carpe þe kynde þese propertez. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* lxx. 9 For i. not knew lettureure. 1393 *LANGL P. Pl. C.* l. 137 For in loue and in letture lith be grete election. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 138 He cowde not no letture. a 1420 *HOCLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 2073 Simple is my goost, and scars my letture. 1447 *BOKENHAM Scyntys* (Roxb.) 275 She of letture no Kunnyng had. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 276/2 Seynt Augustyn was quycke in engyne Swete in speche wyse in letture.

3. Science of or skill in (arms).

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1513 Þe lel layk of luf, þe letture of armes.

**Lettosome** (let'sōm-it). *Min.* [Named by Percy, 1850, after Dr. W. G. Lettison: see -ITE.] A synonym of Cyanotrichite (see CYANO-).

1850 *DANA Min.* 523 Lettosome .. occurs in spherical globules. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 402 Lettosome .. [occurs] in tufts of capillary crystals.

**Lettuce** (let'is). *Forms* 3-6 *letus* (e), 4-6 *lettuse*, 5 *latewes*, 5-6 *letews*, *lettuce*, 6 *let(t)yse*, *lettuse* (se, -is, -us, -uze, -yce, *lettuse*, *lacteux*, -use, *laictuce*, *Sc. latouce*, 6-7 *lactuce*, *lettise*, 6-8 *lettice*, 7 *lettuce*, 8 *lattice*, 6- *lettuce*. [ME. *letuse*, connected with OF. *laituiz* (Cotgr. *laictuiz*, mod. F. *laitue*): = *lactūca*, f. *lact-*, *lac* milk, the name having reference to the milky juice of the plant.

The exact origin of the Eng. word is uncertain. Prof. Skeat conjectures that it may be a. OF. *\*lettuse*, *\*laictuse*: = L. *lactūca*, an adjectival derivative of *lactūca*. Palsgrave in 1530 gives *lettus* as a Fr. form, and a vocabulary of c 1475

(Wright-Wülcker 787) gives *letusa* as the Latin equivalent of Eng. *lettuse*; but the genuineness of these is doubtful.]

1. Any plant of the genus *Lactuca*; esp. *Lactuca sativa* or Garden Lettuce, the leaves of which are much used as a salad; often collect. in *sing.* for the plants or their leaves. *Wild lettuce*: some plant of this genus growing wild; *spec.* in England = L. *Scariola* and L. *virosa*; in America = L. *Canadensis*. Also applied to various plants resembling this genus. For *Cabbage*, *Cos*, *Isare*, *Indian*, *Lamb's Lettuce* etc., see the first member.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 1. 18/598 A fair herbe, þat men cleopez letuse. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6079 Wit therf bred and letus wild. 1382 *WYCLIF Exod.* xii. 8 Therf looves with wyldet letuse. c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. 73 Wyldet letus þat feldmen cleipn skariolles. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* ii. 176 Lettuce is to be sette in Ianuer. c 1483 *CAXTON Dialogues* iv. 13 Yet ben in the gardynes .. Letews, porcelane. 1533 *ELIOT Cast. Helthe* (1539) 39 Breade staped in white brothe, with soddien lettise, or cykorie, are good to be used. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* ii. 26 Muche vse of lettes hurtheth the eyesight. 1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* 1. 39 When the yong lactuce begin to growe, I cutte of the bitter and sower stalkes from them. 1614 J. COOKE *Greene's Tu Quoque* 1. 3 b. Did I eate any Lettice to supper last night, that I am so sleepe. 1633 *JOHNSON Gerard's Herbal* ii. xxxviii. 309 The greater wild Lettuce smelling of Opium. 1651-3 *J. R. TAYLOR Sermon for Year* (1678) 108 A dish of Lettice and a clear Fountain can cool all my Heat. 1671 H. M. *tr. Erasmus Colloq.* 100 It is very fine Broth which he is served up in; the Lettice are very choyce ones. 1733 *POPE Hor. Sat.* ii. l. 18 If your point be rest, [take] Lettuce and cowslip-wine. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 317 Lettuce, Wild, *Prenanthes*. 1876 *HARLEY Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 540 Lettuce has glaucous vertical leaves.

† 2. Proverb. *Like lips, like lettuce* = 'like has met its like'; an echo of L. *similem habent labra lactucam*, an alleged saying of M. Crassus, when he saw an ass eating thistles.

a 1540 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 189 1 No doubt the prouerbe is true, such lipps such lettuce, such saintes such miracles. 1583 *Leg. Ep. St. Andros* 433 Sic lipps, sic lattuce; lordis and lownes. 1587 *FLEMING Count Holinshed* III. 1017/2 Like lipps, like lettice, as is their cause so are the rulers. 1589 *GREENE Menaphon* (Arb.) 40 He left such letts as were too fine for his lipps. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets Drie Diner* To Rdres, Here are Lettuses for euery mans lipps. 1619 *Pasquill's Palin.* (1877) 130 If he like not these Lettice, let him pull backe his lipps. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Str.* iv. 140 Well, but the Lettice and the Lips do well together.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lettuce-bod.*, *-juice*, *-leaf*, *-seed*; † *lettuce-cabbage* = *cabbage-lettuce*; *lettuce-opium* = *LACTUCARIUM*; *lettuce-water*, a decoction of lettuce.

1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 350 The fierce currents of the wet season .. play great havoc with these 'lettuce beds. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* 1. 498 Make Plantations of 'Lettuce Cabbage for Winter use. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 299 The narcotic property of 'lettuce-juice has been long familiarly known. c 1540 *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. 227 Nightshade leaves, 'lactuce leaves, henbane leaves. 1816 A. DUNCAN in *Ment. Calad. Hortie. Soc.* (1819) II. 312 A substance .. which I have denominated Lactucarium or 'Lettuce Opium. 1577 *MOUNTAINE Gardener's Labyrinth* II. 43 'Lettice seedes. 1683 *SALMON Doron Med.* iii. 660 Oyl of Lettice Seed. 1713 *DERHAM Phys. Theol.* 9 note, Some Lettice-Seed being sown .. in the open Air. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magenzie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 104 'Lettuce water 4 ounces.

† **Lettucere**, *Obs. rare* = 1. In 6 *letticer*. [f. LETTUCE + -ER.] (See quot.)

1562 *TURNER Herbal* ii. 45 The female (Mandrag) is called the letticer with lesse leaves and narrower then lettice.

**Lettuse** (e), *-uze*, *obs. forms of LETTUCE.*

**Lettushe**, *obs. form of LETTICE.*

**Lettwary**, var. *LECTUARY Obs.*, *electuary.*

**Letty** (let'i), *a. dial.* Also 7 *lette*. [f. LET *v.* 2 + -Y.] That lets or hinders.

1642 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 110 When there is any lette Weather in Harvest time. 1836 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.* *Lettyweather*, showery; iainy; lit. hindering weather—i.e. hindering harvesting or out-door work.

**Lettuce**, *-ys* (e), *obs. forms of LETTICE, LETTUCE.*

**Lettireure**, variant of *LETTURE. Obs.*

**Lettuare**, *-ie*, *-y* (e): see *LECTUARY*.

**Lettuce**, *-uis*, *-us* (e), *obs. ff. LETTICE, LETTUCE.*

**Let-up**, *sb.*: see *LET v.* 3 c.

**Lettvis**, *letwis*, *obs. forms of LETTICE.*

**Lettwary** (e), *-werye*: see *LECTUARY*.

**Letyrn**, *Letys*, *obs. ff. LECTERN, LETTUCE.*

**Lenceathiop** (lens'ē-thiōp). Also *leucoethiop*. [f. Gr. λευκός white (see LEUCO-) + Αἰθίοψ, Αἰθίοψ an Ethiopian.

Some have written *leucoethiop*, perh. influenced by the transliteration *leuca Ethiope* (for λευκοί Αἰθίοπες) in the ordinary text of Pliny N. H. v. viii.]

An albino of a negro race. So **Leucoethiopia**, the constitution of a leucoethiopian. **Leucoethiopic a.**, characterized by leucoethiopia.

1819 W. LAWRENCE *Physiol.* 287 Their peculiar constitution .. may be conveniently termed, after some modern authors, leucoethiopia. *Ibid.* 510 The same parents at different times have leucoethiopic children, and others with the ordinary formation, and characters. 1860 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* I. 109 The people .. call these leucoethiops [*sic*; but leucoethiops in Index] Wazungu, 'white men'. [Mod. Dicts. have chiefly *Leucoethiop*, *Leucoethiop*.]

**Leucate** (lū'kāt). *Chem.* [f. LEUCO- + -ATE.] A salt of leucic acid.

1865 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III. 576 Leucate of barium.

|| **Leuchæmia** (lū'kēmīā). *Path.* Less correctly leuc-, leukæmia. [mod. L. as if Gr. \*λευχαιμία, f. λευκός white + αἷμα blood.] Virchow's name for a disease characterized by an excessive production of white corpuscles in the blood, with morbid affections of the spleen and other parts; called also LEUCOCYTHEMIA.

1855 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introduct. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 148 Leukæmia. 1876 *DURING Dis. Skin* 503 Leucocytic lymphadenoma, or leucæmia. 1885-8 *FAGGE & PYE-SMITH Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) 1. 114 Leuchæmia. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 635 Bennett gave the name leucocytæmia to the disease, whilst Virchow called it leikæmia.

Hence **Leuchæmic a.**, affected with or characterized by leuchæmia.

1876 *Clinical Soc. Trans.* IX. 83 On finding the leuchæmic state of the blood I gave him phos-phorus. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 445 Leukæmic tumours are small, scattered, roundish patches of lymph-cells.

**Leuchtenbergite** loix'tenbē'gīt). *Min.* [named by A. Komonen, 1842, in honour of Maximilian, duke of Leuchtenberg: see -ITE.] A variety of clinocllore, often resembling talc.

1844 *DANA Min.* 317. 1887 *Min. Mag.* VII. 222.

**Leucic** (lū'sik), *a. Chem.* [f. LEUCO- + -IC.] *Leucic acid*, a diatomic fatty acid, also called *Oxyhexoic acid*, obtained by treating leucin with nitrous acid. *Leucic ether*, an oily liquid obtained by the action of zinc-ethyl on oxalic ether.

1865 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III. 576 Leucic ether. *Ibid.*, *Leucic acid*. 1873 *RALFE Phys. Chem.* 54 *Leucic Acid*. 'This acid only exists in the body in its ammoniated form, leucin.

**Leucin** (lū'sin). *Chem.* Also *leucine*. [f. Gr. λευκός white + -IN.] A white crystalline substance, known also as *amido-caproic acid* (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>13</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>), one of the principal products of the decomposition of nitrogenous matter.

1826 *HENRY Elem. Chem.* II. 305 A peculiar white matter, called by Braconnot leucine. 1847-9 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* IV. 164/2 Leucin .. is a crystalline substance closely resembling cholesterine in appearance. 1885 *REMFUS Org. Chem.* (1888) 194 Leucine is found very widely distributed in the animal kingdom, as in the spleen, pancreas, and brain.

*attrib.* 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 177 Microscopic examination .. might shew .. leucin balls.

**Leucite** (lū'sīt). *Min.* Also 8 *leucit*. [a. G. *leucit* (A. G. Werner, 1791), f. Gr. λευκός white: see -ITE.] Silicate of aluminium and potassium, usually found in glassy trapezohedrons, occurring in volcanic rocks, esp. in lavas from Vesuvius.

1799 *Med. Tral.* I. 350 In the decomposition of the fossil, called leucit, he (Klaproth) found from 20 to 22 parts of potash in the hundred. 1800 *HENRY Epit. Chem.* (1808) 353 The volcanic leucite contained less potash than other kinds. 1876 *PAGE Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* vii. 146 Many of the older lavas yield agates .. leucite .. and other precious minerals. *attrib.* 1878 *LAWRENCE tr. Costa's Rocks Class.* 135 Leucite rock may be regarded as a dolerite, in which the labradorite is replaced by leucite.

Hence **Leucitic a.**, containing or of the nature of leucite. **Leucitoid** (*Crystallogr.*), the trapezohedron or tetragonal trisohedron; so called as being the form of the mineral leucite. **Leucitophyre** [G. (*porphyry*) porphyry; cf. GRANO-RHYRE], 'a dark-grayish fine-grained cellular volcanic rock consisting of augite and leucite together with some disseminated magnetic iron' (*Dana Man. Geol.* 1868).

1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 352 The foundations of the town (Pompeii) stand upon the old leucitic lava of Somma. 1879 *RUTLEY Study Rocks* x. 109 As in the little leucite crystals of the sperone or leucitophyre which occurs near Rome. 1880 G. F. RODWELL in *Nature* XXI. 352 The lava is very leucitic.

**Leuco** (lū'kō), before a vowel leuc-, a. Gr. λευκο-, combining form of λευκός white, as in **Leuca** *miline Chem.*, a white crystalline coal-tar base (C<sub>90</sub>H<sub>21</sub>N<sub>3</sub>) obtained from rosaniline by reduction and from other substances. **Leuca** *anthous a. Bot.* [Gr. ἀνθ-ος flower + -OUS], white-flowered (*Mayne Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Leuca** *gite Min.* [AUGITE], a white or greyish variety of augite (*Dana*, 1868). **Leuco** *blast Biol.* [-BLAST], one of the spheroidal cells from which leucocytes develop. **Leuco** *choly noun-wd.* [after MELAN-CHOLY] (see quot.). **Leuco** *cyclite Min.* [Gr. κύκλ-ος + -ITE], a synonym of apophyllite. || **Leuco** *derma Path.* [Gr. δέρμα skin], deficiency of colouring matter or unnatural whiteness in the skin; hence **Leuco** *dermic a. (Cent. Dict.)*. || **Leuco** *melanous a.* [Gr. μελαν-, μέλας + -OUS], having a fair complexion with dark hair. **Leuco** *penia Path.* [Gr. πένια poverty] (see quot.); hence **Leuco** *penic a.*, characterized by leucopenia. **Leuco** *phyll Bot.* [Gr. φύλλ-ov leaf], a colourless substance found in the corpuscles of an etiolated plant, capable of being transformed into chlorophyll. || **Leuco** *placia Path.* [Gr. πλάκ-, πλάξ a flat surface], white patches appearing on the tongue or on the mucous membrane within the mouth. **Leuco** *plast Biol.* [Gr. πλαστ-ός moulded] = next. **Leuco** *co-*



**plastid** *Biol.* [PLASTID], one of the colourless corpuscles found in the protoplasm of vegetable cells around which starch accumulates. **Leucoscope** [-SCOPE], an instrument contrived by Helmholtz for comparing the relative whiteness of lights or colours, or for testing the power of the eye to distinguish colours. **Leucospermous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. *σπέρμα* seed + *-ous*], having white seeds. **Leucosphere** *Astron.* [SPHERE], the inner corona. **Leucoxene** *Min.* [Gr. *ξένος* guest], a white decomposition product of titanite; probably titanite (*Cent. Dict.*).

**1863** Fournes *Chem.* 673 The action of sulphide of ammonium upon rosaniline gives rise to a base \*leucaniline which contains two additional equivalents of hydrogen. **1901** *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 29 June 1901 A partial exhaustion of the \*leucoblastic function of the bone marrow. **1742** T. GRAY *Let. 27 May Wks.* 1884 11. 113 Mine... is a white Melancholy, or rather \*Leucocholy, for the most part; which, though it seldom laughs or dances, nor ever amounts to what one calls Joy or Pleasure, yet is a good easy sort of a state. **1829** *Nat. Philos., Polaris. Light* ix. 34 (U. K. S.) In other specimens of apophyllite, which Mr. Herschel calls \*leucocyclite, from the rings being white and black. **1884** MAX MÜLLER in *19th Cent.* June 1917 A semi-human progenitor, suffering, it may be, from leprosy or \*leucoderma. **1898** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 418 Any number of leucocytes below the arbitrary limit of 6000 per cubic millimetre of blood will constitute a hypoleucocytosis, or leucopenia as the condition is also named. *Ibid.* 420 He was able to distinguish... a \*leucopenic phase, or hypoleucocytosis, during which the number of haemic leucocytes falls [etc.]. **1895** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 584 \*Leucophyll. **1885-8** FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 124 A similar affection of the tongue often follows \*leucoplacia, or white syphilitic patches, at the end of several years. **1835** GOODALL *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 43 \*Leucoplastids... are found in parts which are normally devoid of chlorophyll, such as tubers, rhizomes, etc. **1883** *Nature* XXVII. 277 Professor Helmholtz's new instrument, called the \*leucoscope. **1871** *Tr. Schellen's Spectr.* Anal. vi. 272 For this envelope the name \*leucosphere has been proposed.

**Leucochalcite** (lū'kō'kāl'sīt). *Min.* [Named by Brandberger, 1881, f. LEUCO- + Gr. *χαλκός* brass: see -ITE.] Arsenate of copper, often found in silky white needles.

**1883** DANA *Min.* App. iii. 69. **1892** *Ibid.* 837 Leucochalcite... occurs as a delicate coating with malachite.

**Leucocyte** (lū'kō'sīt). *Phys.* [f. LEUCO- + -CYTE.] A colourless corpuscle, e.g. one of the white blood-corpuscles, or one of those found in lymph, connective tissue, etc.

**1870** ROULESSON *Anim. Life* Introd. 18 note. In the absence... of certain animal 'cytoids' or 'leucocytes' the vaccine poison is inoperative. **1898** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 415 At the present day, the name 'leucocyte' has a somewhat wider significance than that of a mere synonym for the different forms of the white corpuscles.

**Comb.** **1879** J. R. REYNOLDS *Syst. Med.* V. 237 A scraping of the cut surface presents under the microscope a large number of... leucocyte-like corpuscles.

Hence **Leucocytal** *a.*, of or pertaining to leucocytes. **Leucocytary** = prec. **Leucocytic** *a.*, of or pertaining to leucocytes; characterized by the presence of leucocytes. **Leucocytosis** [after Gr. words in -osis] (see quot. 1866).

**1879** J. R. REYNOLDS *Syst. Med.* V. 217 An overgrowth of this tissue... may be associated with... \*leucocytal excess. **1900** *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Jan. 382 We can see the coloring matter penetrating the \*leucocytary protoplasmic mass. **1879** J. R. REYNOLDS *Syst. Med.* V. 232 The albumen in \*leucocytal blood is said to be diminished. **1898** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 637 Other organs [than the spleen] are not infrequently the seat of diffuse leucocytic infiltrations. **1866** A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 68 According to the nomenclature proposed by Virchow, a temporary increase in the number of white corpuscles in the blood is called \*leucocytosis. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 563 The leucocytosis diminishes rapidly with the fall of temperature.

**Leucocythæmia** (lū'kō'sī'miā). *Path.* Also leucocythemia. [f. LEUCO- + Gr. *κύτος* -CYTE + *αἷμα* blood.] J. H. BENNETT's name for LEUCÆMIA.

**1854** J. H. BENNETT (*title*) Leucocythæmia or White Cell-blood in Relation to the Physiology and Pathology of the Lymphatic Glandular System. **1835** WOODHEAD *Pract. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 128 Leucocythemia of the Liver.

Hence **Leucocythæmic** (also -emic) *a.*, affected with or characterized by leucocythæmia.

**1873** RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 41 Gelatin... is sometimes found in the blood of leucocythæmic patients. **1876** [see LEUCÆMIA].

**Leucoethiop, leucæthiop**: see LEUCÆTHIOP.

**Leukol** (lū'kpl). *Chem.* Also leukol. [f. LEUCO- + -OL.] = next.

**1844** FOWNES *Chem.* 537 Leukol has somewhat the odour of bitter almonds. **c. 1865** LETHBRIDGE in *Circ. Sci.* I. 116 i There are evolved... aniline, leukol, picoline.

**Leucoline** (lū'kōlīn). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -INE.] An organic base derived from coal-tar, identical with quinoline. Hence **Leucolinic** (*acid*): see quot. 1892.

**1852** FOWNES *Chem.* 562 Chinoline (Leucoline). **1892** MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* Leucoline C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>7</sub>N. This base, occurring in coal tar, has been shown... to be identical with quinoline. **Leucolinic acid** C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>7</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>. Obtained from coal-tar quinoline (leucoline).

**Leucoma** (lū'kō'mā). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *λεῦκος*, f. *λευκόν* to make white, f. *λευκός* white.] A white opacity in the cornea of the eye, the result of inflammation or of a wound; = ALBUGO.

**1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Leucoma*, a white Scar in the Horney Coat of the Eye. **1802** *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 399 The disease Leucoma, or Albugo. **1853** H. WALTON *Operat. Ophth. Surg.* 605 The lower edge of the pupil adhered to the leucoma.

Hence **Leucomaine** (-mejin) *Chem.*, an alkaloid found in the living body as distinguished from one found in a dead or putrefying body (*ptomaine*). **Leucomatous** *a.*, affected with leucoma.

**1887** *Athenæum* 20 Aug. 247/3 It treats of the ptomaines and leucomaines... in relation to scientific medicine. **1898** P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 404 The cornea ulcerates or turns leucomatous, and in the end sight is entirely lost. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 321 At present we know very little about the injurious effects of leucomaines and ptomaines.

**Leucopathy** (lū'kō'pāpi). Also in L. form **leucopathia**. [f. LEUCO- + Gr. *-πάθεια*, *πάθος* suffering.] = ALBINISM. Also *transf.*

**1841** *Blackw. Mag.* L. 587 The arts are infected with a 'leucopathy', architecture and painting rejoicing in universal glare. **1868** *Nat. Encycl.* I. 383 The name [Albino] is now used to designate any individual who exhibits peculiarities, which are very generally styled leucopathy. **1875** *Encycl. Brit.* I. 445/1 Albinism, or Leucopathia.

**Leucophane** (lū'kō'fān). *Min.* [Named by Esmark, 1840, f. late Gr. *λευκοφάνης*, f. *λευκός* white + *φάν*, *φαίνεσθαι* to appear, from its often showing whitish reflections.] Silicate of glucium, calcium, and sodium. Also **Leucophanite**.

**1844** DANA *Min.* 235 Leucophane occurs in syenite with albite. **1868** *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 260 Leucophanite... crystals tabular and nearly rectangular. **1891** T. S. HUNT *Min. Phys.* 327 With these is also placed leucophanite.

**Leucophlegmacy**. *Path. Obs.* Also in mod.L. form **leucophlegmatia**. [ad. Gr. *λευκοφλεγματία*, f. *λευκός* white + *φλεγματ*-PHEGMAT.] 'A dropsical tendency, denoted by a pale, tumid and flabby condition of body' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**1857** *Physical Dict.*, *Leucophlegmatia*, a kind of dropsie. **1861** *Tr. Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Leucophlegmatia*, the kind of dropsy that riseth of white phlegm throughout all the body, and makes the flesh spongy. **1732** ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 381 It [Cachexy] sometimes disposeth to Consumptions, sometimes to Leucophlegmatia. **1747** *Tr. Astruc's Fevers* 139 The urine thus retained in the blood, soon joins with the other humours of the body; whence the lymphatic ducts are over-loaded, and a leucophlegmatia induced.

**Leucophlegmatic** (lū'kō'flegmæt'ik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Affected with or characterized by leucophlegmacy.

**1668** CUTLER & COLE *Earthol. Anat.* II. vii. 210 Leucophlegmatic persons. **1732** ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 363 Old Age attended with a... leucophlegmatic Constitution.

**1771** SMOLETT *Humph. Cl.* 20 Apr. (1815), He told me... my case was dropsical, or, as he called it, leuco-phlegmatic. **1839** *Blackw. Mag.* XI. v. 356 The vast expanse of his leucophlegmatic countenance. **1861** T. J. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 183 A leucophlegmatic temperament.

Hence **Leucophlegmatical** *a.* = prec.

**1658** ROWLAND *Mouflet's Theat. Ins.* 988 They hurt not dropsie persons, nor such as are leucophlegmatical.

**Leucopyrite** (lū'kō'pī'rīt). *Min.* [f. LEUCO- + PYRITE.] A variety of löllingite.

**1837** DANA *Min.* 400 Leucopyrite... occurs associated with copper nickel at Schladming, in Styria; with serpentine at Richenstein, in Silesia [etc.].

**Leucorrhæa** (lū'kō'rī'ā). *Path.* [f. Gr. *λευκός* white + *ῥοία* a flow.] A mucous or mucopurulent discharge from the lining membrane of the female genital organs; the whites.

**1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 231/1 The Leucorrhæa, Fluor Albus, or Whites. **1875** H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 870 Some mothers with leucorrhæa infect all their children.

Hence **Leucorrhæal, Leucorrhæic** (also -rrhæic, on Gr. type -ρροϊκός; cf. f. *leucorrhœique, -rrhêique*) *adjs.*, of or pertaining to leucorrhæa.

**1804** *Med. Jnl.* XII. 521 The suppression of a leucorrhœic running. **1806** J. ROBERTSON *Trcat. Cantharides* II. vi. 41 The leucorrhœal discharge. **1835** G. H. TAYLOR *Pelvic Therap.* 129 A local leucorrhœal outflow. **1888** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Leucorrhœic*.

**Leucosis** (lū'kō'sis). [a. Gr. *λεῦκωσις*, f. *λευκόν* to make white, f. *λευκός* white.] *a.* Pallor, whiteness (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888). *b.* The process of becoming an albino; the condition of an albino. *c.* The formation of leucoma (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Leucosis*, a whitening of the Face, Teeth, or other Parts of the Body. **1842** PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 79 Symptoms of leucosis in their eyes, hair, and skin.

**Leucosoid** (lū'kō'soid). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Leucosia* (f. Gr. *λευκός* white) the name of the typical genus + -OID.] One of a family belonging to the tribe *Oxystomatæ* or pointed-mouth crabs.

**1852** DANA *Crust.* I. 48 But in the Leucosoids, there is a higher perfecting of the branchial system.

**Leucoturic** (lū'kōlū'rīk), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. *λευκός* white + URIC, with inserted *t*, after *allanturic*.] Only in *Leucoturic acid* (see quot. 1866).

**1847** *Turner's Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) 787 Leucoturic acid. **1866** ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 135 Leucoturic acid is a diamerone of lanturic acid and oxaluric or parabanic acid.

**Leucous** (lū'kōs), *a.* [f. Gr. *λευκός* white + -OUS.] Having a white skin; light-complexioned, blonde. Said esp. of albinos. Also *ellipt.*

**1842** PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 78 To these two varieties

we must add a third, the leucous or the albino. **1849-52** Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 936/2 The leucous races of man... afford the most numerous examples of the sanguine temperament. **1859** R. F. HURTON *Centr. Afr. in Jnl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 85 They [albinos] much resemble Europeans of the leucous complexion.

**Leucrocutanized**, *apl. a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *leucrocota* (Pliny) a fabulous beast + -AN + -IZE + -ED.] Uttered as by a 'leucrocota'.

**1600** TOURNEUR *Transf. Metamorph.* xxvii, She soothes with Leucrocutanized sound.

**Leud** (lūd). *Hist.* Also in Latin pl. form **leudes** (lū'dēz). [repr. med.L. *leudes*, a. OHG. *liudi, liuti*: see LEDE.] In the Frankish kingdoms: A vassal or feudatory.

**c. 1756-67** BURKE *Eng. Hist. Wks.* X. 338 This chief [of the ancient Germans] was styled Senior, Lord [etc.], the followers were called Ambacti, Comites, Leuds, Vassals [etc.]. **1845** M. PATTERSON *Ess.* i. (1886) 17 The king, attended by some of his leudes, armed only with their swords, entered. **1863** J. WHITE *Eighteen Chr. Cent.* vii. 137 The Leud, as he was called—our feudatory, as he would have been named at a later time. **1872** ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* Introd. p. xxxv, They had exchanged the position of Leudes... for that of Antrustions.

**Leud, Leude**, obs. forms of LEDE, LEWD.

**Leuge**, obs. form of LEAGUE *sb.*<sup>1</sup>

**Leugh**, obs. Sc. pa. t. of LAUGH.

**Leuid**, obs. form of LEWD.

**Leuk**, Sc. form of LOOK.

**Leuke, Leun**, obs. fl. LEAGUE, LUKE, LION.

**Leungyie**, obs. Sc. form of LOIN.

**Leurne, Leuse**, obs. fl. LEARN, LOOSE *v.*

**Leuterer**, -ing: see LOITERER, -ING.

**Levable**, *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *levable*, f. *lever* to raise, LEVY.] That may be levied; = LEVIABLE.

**1434** *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 403 2 If any other... somme, be apoun any Decenne... putt, that hit be for noght, void, and uoght levable. **1450** *Petit. City Winchester in Archæologia* (1790) I. 91 The xv penny or tax is granted to your highnesses... the whiche whenne it is levable [etc.]. **1496-7** *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 12 § 5 Then the levying and payment of the said xv<sup>ms</sup>... [shall be] put in suspence and not levable nor paid.

**Levain**, *e. Levalto*, obs. fl. LEAVEN, LAVOLTA.

**Levament**, *Obs. rare* -o. [ad. L. *levamentum*, f. *levare* to lighten.] (See quot.)

**1623** COCKERAM, *Levament*, the comfort which one bath of his wife.

**Levance**. [See next and -ANCE.] = next.

**1886** BLACKMORE in *Harper's Mag.* May 874 If... prescription for levance and couchancy conferred any right undefensable.

**Levancy** (lev'ānsi). *Law.* [f. LEVANT *a.*: see -ANCY.] In phrase *Levancy and couchancy*: the fact of being levant and couchant.

**1695, 1818** [see COUCHANCY]. **1866** *Law Rep.* 1 Ex. 172 The condition of levancy and couchancy is only to be taken as the measure of the capacity of the land to maintain the cattle. **1873** *Law Rep.* 7 Com. Pl. 593 Levancy and couchancy is a mere measure of the number of cattle or other animals that may be put upon the common.

**Levand**, obs. form of LEVANT, LIVING.

**Levant** (lī'vānt), *sb.*<sup>1</sup> (and quasi-*adj.*) Also (in sense 4 b) **6 levant, 7 leven**. [a. F. *levant*, pres. pple. of *lever* to rise, used subst. for the point where the sun rises; hence as in senses 1 and 2. (In Milton stressed *levant*.)]

**1. Geog.** + *a.* The countries of the East. *The High Levant* = the far East (cf. HIGH *a.* 3). *Cloth of Levant* = BEZETTA (see quot. 1558). *Obs.* *b.* *spec.* The eastern part of the Mediterranean, with its islands and the countries adjoining.

**1497** *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 218 A viage to be made into the levant. **1558** WARDE *Tr. Alexis* Sec. iv. 80 To make a kinde of cloth, called cloth of Levant wherewith women use to colour their faces. **1661** *Eden Arte Navig.* III. i. 54 b, The Hydrographers... have changed the names, Calling the Leuant or Orient, East. The Pount or Occident, West. **1599** HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 99 My voyage to the Ilands of Candia and Chio in the Levant. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvii. § 2 It is the use of China, and the Kingdoms of the High Levant. **1688** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2320/3 Not to allow Pratique to any Ships coming from the Levant. **1727-41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Levant*, in geography, signifies any country situate to the east of us. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 453/1 *Levant*... is also commonly used... to designate the eastern or Asiatic shores of that sea [the Mediterranean]. **1844** KINGLAKE *Fothen* v. (1864) 66 That Grecian race against which you will be cautioned so carefully as soon as you touch the Levant.

**2.** An easterly wind blowing up the Mediterranean; a levanter. ? *Obs.*

**1628** DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 81 The 29. there came a fresh gale att S. E.; which... blowed constantly a strong Levante. **1693** *Dryden's Juvenal* xiv. (1697) 367 Carpathian Gale... We term it at Sea, a strong Levant. **1762** MORE in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 450 Setting sail with a light Levant, to pass the strait to the westward. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Levant*, a wind coming from the east, which freshens as the sun rises.

**3.** A kind of leather = *Levant morocco* (see 4 b). **1880** *Times* 25 Sept. 4/5 The leathers known... as Levants, Memels and Cordovans.

**4. attrib. and Comb.** *a.* passing into *adj.* with sense 'east-, eastern', as *levant sea, wind*.

**1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 129 It begins at the Levant sea of Oriental Indians. **1657** HOWELL *Londinop.* 386 She is built upon the utmost levant point of Europe. **1667** MILTON



*P. L. x. 704* Forth rush the Levant and the Ponent Windes. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2655/2 She was driven by a strong Levant Wind from her Anchor in that Bay. 1798 *LADY HUNTER* 16 Nov. in *Trul. Sir M. & Lady Hunter* (1804) 131 Some days before the rain came we had what they call a levant wind. 1819 *H. Bussk Vestriad* III, 656 Breathless, the ponent wind in vain he plies, Nor can the levant lit him.

b. (sense 1 b, 'pertaining to or coming from the Levant'), as *Levant feathers, morocco, sea, skin, taffeta, thrift* (a plant).

1503 *J. L. Treas. Acc. Stoll.* (1900) II, 239 Tua gret beddis of levand felderis. 1597 *GERARDE Herball* II, cxxxvii. § 2. 482 *Caryophyllus Mediterraneus* Levant Thirif, or Lea Gilloflower. a 1625 *BEAUM. & FL. Wit without M.* II, iv. A sharpe Prognostication that shal scower them...like leven taffatis. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3719/4 The Hon. Company of Merchants Trading to the Levant Seas. 1818 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* ix. II, (1819) III, 391 Sanuto...has left us a curious account of the Levant trade. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV, 88 The French have the pre-eminence in the species of Levant skins marked with a handsome full-grain. *Mod. Bookseller's Catal.*, Choicely bound in half crimson levant morocco.

**Levant** (lɪˈvænt), *sb.*<sup>2</sup> [f. *LEVANT v.*<sup>1</sup>] The action of *LEVANT v.*<sup>1</sup>; a bet made with the intention of absconding if it is lost. Only in phrases to come the levant, run or throw a levant.

1714 *T. Lucas Mem. Gamblers* (ed. 2) 111 He hath ventured to make the Levant over Gintlemen. 1728 *VANBR. & Ctr. Prov. Hush.* I, i. 17 Throw a familiar Levant upon some sharp lurching Man of Quality. 1731 *FIELDING Lottery* III, Wks. 1882 VIII, 483 Matter! Why, I had a Levant thrown upon me. 1749 — *Tom Jones* VIII, xii. Never mind that, man; e'en boldly run a levant. 1812 *J. H. VAUX Flash Dict.*, *Levanti* or *Running a Levant*.

**Levant** (lɪˈvænt), *a. Law.* [a. *F. levant*, *pp.* of *lever* to raise, *refl.* to rise.] Only in phrase *Levant and couchant* (= *med. L. levans et cubans*, in continental as well as *Eng.* use); lit. 'rising up and lying down'; said of cattle. (For the specific interpretation see quot. 1768.)

1594 *WEST 2nd Pt. Symbol.* Chancerie § 100 To have common of pasture for their beasts and cattel upon the said lands levant and couchant at all times of the year. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III, 9 If the lands were not sufficiently fenced so as to keep out cattle, the landlord cannot distress them, till they have been levant and couchant (*levans et cubans*) on the land; that is, have been long enough there to have laid down and rose up to feed; which in general is held to be one night at least. 1864 *Bramby Enclosure Application* 38 Right of common which may be exercised in all times of the year for cattle levant and couchant. 1872 *Law Rep.* 7 *Com. Pl.* 592 All cattle, sheep, and other commonable animals levant and couchant within the borough.

**Levant** (lɪˈvænt), *v.*<sup>1</sup> [2nd *Sp. levant-ar* to lift (*levantar la casa* to break up housekeeping, *levantar el campo* to break up the camp), *f. levar* = *L. levare* to lift.]

1. *intr.* To steal away, 'bolt'. Now *esp.* of a betting man or gamster: To abscond.

1797 *MARY ROBINSON Walsingham* (1895) IV, xc. 261 She found that the sharps would dish me, and levanted without even bidding me farewell. 1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIV, 57 [He] must produce a certificate that he has never levanted at any race-course. 1848 *THACKERAY Bk. Snobs* xxxix. One day we shall hear of one or other levanting. 1863 *MISS BRADDOCK Eleanor's Vict.* III, xix. 289 The clerk had levanted before his employer returned from America. 1880 *V. L. CAMERON Our Future Highway* I, iii. 46 He took the opportunity of his host falling asleep to levant.

† 2. *trans.* Only in *Levant me*, a mild form of *imprecation. Obs.*

1760 *FOOTE Minor* I, Wks. 1799 I, 241 Levant me, but he got enough last night to purchase a privanility.

Hence **Levanti** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*  
1783 *G. A. STEVENS Adv. Specialist* I, 96 This [sc. gaming when one will not be able to pay in the event of losing] at Hazard-table is called Levanti. 1847 *THACKERAY Brighton* II, Gutterly House was shut up by the lamented levanti of the noble Earl. 1855 — *Newcomes* II, 314 The levantiing auctioneer's wife. 1866 *MISS BRADDOCK Lady's Mite* I, Distracted by vague fears of levantiing tenants and bad debts.

**Levant** (lɪˈvænt), *v.*<sup>2</sup> [f. *LEVANT sb.*<sup>1</sup>] *trans.* To make (leather) look like levant morocco.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 336/3 Can [he] give me any information about the plan of memelling or levantiing leather?

**Levanter**<sup>1</sup> (lɪˈvæntər), [f. *prec.* + *-ER*.<sup>1</sup>]

1. *a.* An inhabitant of the Levant; = *LEVANTINE sb.*<sup>1</sup> *rare.* b. A ship trading to the Levant. *rare.*

1668 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) III, 211, I herewith enclosed send you the relation of Signor Pietro, as unpollished as the usual styles of the Levanters are. 1812 *W. FENNANT Anster* F, II, xlviii. Then brought him home in hold of stout Levanter. 1893 *F. F. MOORE I Forbid Banius* (1899) 146 The Levant and the Levanters...are usually in need of cash.

2. A strong and raw easterly wind in the Mediterranean (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 86 Let them not break prison to burst like a Levanter. 1799 *NELSON* 28 Nov. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) IV, 125, I shall not keep the Perseus by detaining her a moment with this fine Levanter. 1890 *MARRIAT F. Midway* v, We...tumbled down the Mediterranean before a strong Levanter. 1891 *HALL CAINE Scapegoat* I, 155 The ripping of the levanter in her hair.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX, 906 The angry philosopher himself, by a fierce levanter of indignation, [was] driven westwards to America. 1873 *F. HALL Mod. Engl.* 334 Such is the procedure, which...has provoked a very levanter of ire and vilification.

**Levanter**<sup>2</sup> (lɪˈvæntər), [f. *LEVANT v.*<sup>1</sup> + *-ER*.<sup>1</sup>]

One who absconds; *esp.* one who does so after losing bets.

1781 *G. PARKER View Society* II, 168 Levanters, these are of the order and number of Black-Legs. *Ibid.* 170 If the horse which the Levanter betted upon has lost. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII, 303 Newmarket Levanter! 1833 *New Sporting Mag.* V, 35 Boulogne whose inhabitants are partly composed of broken-down sportsmen and Levanters. 1888 *TRAILL Will.* III, iv. (1892) 36 A royal martyr is a much more impressive object than a royal levanter.

† **Levantian.** *Obs.* [f. *LEVANT sb.*<sup>1</sup> + *-IAN*.] = *LEVANTINE sb.*<sup>1</sup>.

1660 *F. BROOKE tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 380, I saw an Indian truck pearls with a Levantine (so they term us).

**Levantine** (lɪˈvæntɪn, lɪˈvæntɪn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *prec.* + *-INE*. Cf. *F. levantin* (masc.), *-ine* (fem.).]

*a. adj.* Of or pertaining to the Levant; † in early use, pertaining to the east, eastern. Also, recalling or resembling the manners of the Levantines. Of a vessel: Trading to the Levant.

1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* I, § 4, 43 This star did not trouble Herod till the Levantine princes expounded the mysteriousness of it. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* xxii, 58 [The seeds of the Platanus] should be gathered late in Autumn, and brought us from some more Levantine parts than Italy. 1784 *COVER Task* III, 583 Those Ansonia claims, Levantine regions these. a 1844 *CAMPBELL Spectre Boat* III, Where Mount Aina lights the deep Levantine sea. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 8/3, I must say that his [Bourbaki's] manner was very Levantine. 1900 *Speaker* 3 Mar. 593/1 Even in the days of Thomas Cromwell a Duke of Norfolk would own Levantine merchantmen.

*b. sb.*

1. An inhabitant or native of the Levant.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Levantine*, the Natives or Inhabitants of the Levant, the Eastern People; also those that are employed on the Mediterranean. 1821 *BYRON Don Juan* III, xxix, The Pyrrhic dance so martial, To which the Levantines are very partial. 1844 *KINGLAKE Eithen* xviii, (1864) 221 Europeans settled in the East, and commonly called Levantines. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 8/3 A Levantine in blood, he [Bourbaki] instinctively understood how to appeal to the imagination of the Arabs.

2. [f. *Levantine*.] (See quot. 1882.)

1831 *PORTER Silk Manufact.* 298 Levantine is a stout, close-made, and twilled silk. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI, 1/2 Tigrine is a levantine of the very richest kind, spotted like a tiger's skin. 1882 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework*, *Levantine*, a very rich-faced stout twilled black silk material, exceedingly soft, and of excellent wear. Its face and back show different shades; if the former be a blue-black, the latter will be a jet and *vice versa*.

† **Levantisco.** *Obs. rare* — 1. [Sp. (properly *adj.* = *Levantine*), *f. Levante* *LEVANT sb.*<sup>1</sup> + *-isco*; see *-ISH*.] A Levantine ship.

1597 in *St. Papers, Dom.* 360 There remain 70 ships of all sorts: six Levantiscos.

† **Levantisk.** *Obs. rare* — 1. [ad. *F. levantisque*, *ad. Sp. levantisco*; see *prec.*] = *LEVANTINE sb.*<sup>1</sup>.

1660 *F. BROOKE tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 354 A Frenchman, who under the stile of a Levantisk...had before made a voyage that way.

**Levar**, *Sc. f. liever* comp. of *LIEF*.

**Levare**, *obs. Sc. form of LAVER sb.*<sup>2</sup>

† **Levation.** *Obs.* Also 4-6 *levation*. [ad. *L. levation-em*, n. of action *f. levare* to lighten, raise, levy. Cf. *OF. levacion* (in sense 1).]

1. *Ecl.* The lifting up of the Host for the adoration of the people; = *ELEVATION* 1 c.

1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 466 And so þu leuacion þu behalde. 1434 *F. E. Wills* (1882) 101 At the leuacion at the hie masse. 1404 *FABIAN Chron.* VI, ccx. 225 In the time of the leuacion of y<sup>e</sup> sacrament, he taught. 1532 in *Pocock Rec. Ref.* (1870) II, 230 After the leuacion the deacon turneth to the people. 1559 *Bacon Display.* *Popish Mass Wks.* 1563 III, 43 b. The author of your Leuacion and lifting vp y<sup>e</sup> bred about your head was Pope Honorius the third.

† 2. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Levation*, an easing, or diminishing of grief or pain.

† 3. *concr.* Something levied; a duty, tax. *Obs.*

1690 *CHILD Disc. Trade* (1694) 118 Without paying the same Duties or Levations towards the Company's charge.

† **Levative**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [ad. *L. type \*levātivus*, *f. L. levare* to lighten.]

*a. adj.* Tending to alleviate or soothe; soothing.

*b. sb.* A soothing medicine.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 160\* Gargarismes...whose faculty is either levative or repressive or evocative. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Levative*, medicines easing pain.

**Levator** (lɪˈvətər), *Also 7 erron. levitor.*

[a. late *L. levātor*, agent-n. *f. L. levare* to raise.]

1. *Anat.* A muscle whose function is to raise the part to which it is attached = *ELEVATOR* 1 a; also *attrib.*, as *levator-muscle*.

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 741 Every levator or lifting muscle hath a depressor or sinking muscle. 1826 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* IV, xliii, 171 Levator muscles that raise an organ. 1874 *ROOSA Dis. Ear* (ed. 2) 56 The levator is the largest of the three muscles. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi, 262 The large levator muscle of the appendage.

† 2. *Surg.* An instrument used to raise a depressed portion of bone; = *ELEVATOR* 2 *Obs.*

1672 *WISEMAN Wounds* I, x. 118, I put in a Levator, and raised up the deprest bone even with the rest. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* III, 398/2 If [acheing teeth] chance to break in the pulling, the Levitor helpeth to prise out the roots. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* & P. 176 Two Bones of the Bigness and Figure of a Levator. 1789 *T. WHATLEY*

in *Med. Commun.* II, 388 With levators and nippers 1 separated it piecemeal.

† **Levatory.** *Obs. rare* — 1. In quot. *erron.* *lavatory*. [as if *ad. L. \*levātorium*, *f. levare* to raise. So *OF. levatoire*.] = *ELEVATOR* 2.

1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 4 The Lavatory is a necessary instrument to elevate the depressed Cranium. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Levatory*.

**Levayn** (e), *obs. form of LEAVEN.*

† **Leve**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 (3e) *léafa*, 2 i-leave,

leave, 3 leaf, leave, *Orm.* *læfe*, 3-4 leave. [*OE. gelaefa*, *léafa* str. masc. = *OFris. léva*, *OS. gilōbo* (*MDn. gelōve*, *Du. geloof*), *OHG. giloubu* (*MIHG. geloubu*, *G. glaube*); Goth. has *galaubains*, with different suffix; related to Goth. *galaubjan*; see *Y-LEVE*, *BELIEVE vbs.*] Belief, faith; occas. trust.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* viii. 10 Ne fand ic swa miclo leafa [c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. zelefan*] in israel. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram. Pref.* (L.) 3 Forðan ðe ðurh lare byð se zelefa zehalden. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 We sulen hebben ure heorte and hebben godne leafe to ure drihten. *Ibid.* 57 Mid al his hæne þu charite and soðfeste leafe. c 1200 *ORMIN* 2776 Goddess beowu hriþ habbenn her A33 soðfast leafe o Criste. c 1205 *LAV.* 16840 3if heo wulled cristindom mid gode leafe vnderfon. a 1225 *Lg. Kath.* 384 Ich iseo wel. þat tu were iset zung to leaf & to lare. a 1275 *Pror.* *Ælfred* 548 in *O. E. Misc.*, Hæne þu noie leue to be þad after þe bileued. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 247 Nobeles he wild haf bringid, þe fals leue & erreure.

† **Leve**, *v.*<sup>1</sup> *Obs.* Forms: 1 *léfan*, *lýfan*, 2-5 leve n, 3 *le/a fen*, 4 *leeve*, *Sc. lewe*, 5 *leaf*. [*OE.* (Anglian) *lēfan*, (*WS.*) *lēfan* = *OHG. (ar)loufan* *MIHG.*, *mod. G. (er)louben*, *ON. lýfa*, Goth. *us laubjan*, *f. OEut \*laubā* *LEAVE sb.*<sup>1</sup> *trans.* To grant permission to; allow, permit. Also (*esp.* of God or Christ), to grant. With personal obj. (? orig. *dat.*) and *inf.* or clause; also *absol.*

c 897 *K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* Pref. 4 We hit noh-wæder ne selfe ne lifedon ne eac oðrum monnum ne lifdon. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xix. 8 Moyses. lyfde eow eow wif to forletenne. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Þæt he us lewe swa lifben on þisse scorte lufe þæt [etc.]. c 1200 *ORMIN* 2873 Godd Allmahhtiz lefe us swa To forþenn Cristess wille. c 1220 *Bestiary* 303 Vre louerd crist it lene us þat his lase us fede. a 1225 *Tuhana* 28 Lef me þat ich mote þe treowlice luuen. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 12 Leaf nie me. a 1225 *Anst. R.* 88 Vre Louerd...ne leue on neuer stinken þene fule put. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2532 God leue him in his blisse spilen among engeles & seli men. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nicholas*) 632 Þæt he wald leue þam to sey þe story of sancte nicholas. c 1375 *BARNBOUR Bruce* xix. 126 Of the kyngis curtasye, That leuit him delonariely Till do of his hand his liking. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 2083 *Arriadne*, And leue me nevere swiþ a cas be-falle. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* 149 Crist...leue þe lede so þylynde þat leuþe þe leue. c 1400 *Destr.* *Troy* 8043 And þes wordes ho warpit, as hir wo leuit. c 1400 *Ap. Loll.* 28 Þæt onely a man vse his power in to ilk þing, as God. leþþ him to vse it. c 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 534 As our Roy leuit, The Dowglass in amies the bludy hart beris. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* iv. 38 Thocht a subiet in deid wald pass his lord, it is nocht lewyt be na rychtwis racord. *Ibid.* vi. 262 Wemen that lewit and preistis, on the morn, To pass that way. c 1510 *Gest Rob. Hode* i. in *Arb. Garner* VI, 430 God leue that he be true. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* III, vi. 203, I am leuit with my wordis the to charge.

† **Leve**, *v.*<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* Forms: 1 *léfan*, *liefan*, *lýfan*, 2-3 liven, 2-5 leve n, 3, 5 lefen, (3) leaven, (leave), 3-4 live(n), (4) lieve, (lyff, lyve), 5-6 leev(e), *Sc. leif*. [*OE.* (Anglian) *lēfan*, (*WS.*) *liefan*, a shortened form of *gelfan*, *gelifan*; see *Y-LEVE*, *BELIEVE vbs.*]

1. *intr.* To believe in, on, up, upon; also to trust, give credence to a person or thing; = *BELIEVE* 1.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 To luene ine god mote sit þing. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 Cursed be þe man þe leueþ upen hwate. c 1200 *ORMIN* 939 Hu ziw hriþ leden ziw And lefenn uppo Criste. a 1225 *Lg. Kath.* 328 Me hwet is mare med-schipe þen for to leuen on him. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xvii. 20 Lo here in my lappe þat leued on þat charme, Iosue and Iudith. 1382 *WYCLIF Eclis.* xxxii. 27 Who leueþ to God, taketh heed to the bestes. a 1400 *Fistill Susan* 358 Who so leuþ [M.S. A. leueþ] on our lord dar hym not lese. c 1430 *Hymnis Virg.* 73 She, Conscience, now to þi wordis y leue. c 1430 *How Good Wife taught Dan.* 159 in *Babes Bk.*, Nocht leif to vantage gylotris. c 1450 *Erle Tolous* 555 My wele, my wytt, ys all away, But ye leue on my lore. c 1470 *Gologros & Gau.* 1107 To leif in thi laute. c 1475 *Rauf Coilsear* 944 My treuth I the plicht, That I sall lelely leef on thy Lord ay. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) II, 168 That all quilk leuit vponne Christis hair, In his defence sould follow.

b. Without construction: To exercise faith.

a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 8 Nov. 202 Da lyfde se gode ond fulwithe onfeng. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 81 We wolden sen sum fortoene of þe Warbi we mihten...leuen. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1703 Penne he laued þat lorde & leued in trawþe. a 1352 *Minor Poems* iii. 16 Leves wele it es no lye. 1382 *WYCLIF Eclis.* xix. 4 Who leueth sone, is list in herte. 14... *How Wise Man taught Son* in *Rison Anc. Pop. Poetry* 36 Common women, as 1 leue Make zong men eytle to spede. c 1440 *Partowise* 83 Leuyth [printed lenyth] well this ys no fable. a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) 396 Ther he lyves in flesh and blood, as fully leeven we.

2. *trans. a.* To believe, give credence to (a person); occas. to believe in, to trust. b. To believe, give credence to (a thing, also with obj. clause either with or without *that*); to accept (an alleged fact, a statement); = *BELIEVE* 5-8.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 11 Swa is to lyfenne þæt englas hie georne beheoldan. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 þæt ne leueð



nan bute be gode cristene Mon. *a 1225 Leg. Kath.* 430  
 3ef ha nalde lauen bat ha 3et lefde. *c 1250 Gen. & Ex.* 835  
 Abram leuende his hot in sped. *1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls)* 6838  
 be kyng leuende him wel ynon. *1311 E. E. Allit. P.* A. 69 be  
 lyst of hem myst no mon leuen. *1311 Guy Warw. (A)* 1584  
 Allas! Allas! That y no hadde leued this word! *a 1330*  
*Roland & V.* 302 Who bat wil noust leue me, In spaine men  
 may be sope y-se. *c 1330 Arth. & Merl.* 995 (Kilbings) Pine  
 tale ich no leue. *1367 LANG. P. Pl. A.* i. 36 Leef not bi  
 lecan, for lysere him techep. *1377 — P. Pl. B.* xviii. 187  
 Leuestow that 3ond liste unlooke mythe helle. *c 1385 CHAUCER*  
*L. G. W. Pro.* 10 But goddis forhede but men schulde leue  
 Wel more thyng than men han seyn with eye. *c 1400 Lan-*  
*franc's Ciruig.* 333 It wole lightly be leued of lewid men.  
*c 1400 MAUNDEV.* (1839) xx. 221 We wolde never han leved it  
 had we not seen it. *1414 BRAMPTON Petit. Ps.* (Percy  
 Soc.) 31 Now may no man other leuyn. *1426 AUDELEY*  
*Pocus* 12 Leve he is a lyere. *a 1450 Ant. de la Tour* (1868)  
 82 That ye take no yettes, nor leuhte none euelle counsaile.  
*c 1450 Merlin* 11 The lecherye that thou hast told, wher-of  
 I can not leue the. *c 1470 Golagros & Gau.* 71 Leif ye the  
 lele. *1513 BRADSHAW St. Werburge* 1. 852 A mountayne or  
 hyll soner, leue ye me, Myght he remoued. *Ibid.* 2266  
 They toke hym tenderly, ye may me leue full sure. *a 1547*  
*SURREY Arcid.* 11. 314 Cassandra then. Her prophetes lippes,  
 yet neuer of vs leued, Disclosed eft. *c 1570 Pride & Lovel*  
 (1841) 67 And choose him how this matter he wyl leuen.  
 Hence + *Leaving* *vbl. sb.*, believing.

*1533 MORE Confut. Tindale* viii. Wks. 799/2 Because it  
 is a presumptuous hope, loking to be saued with damnable  
 deulysh leuening.

+ *Leve*, *v.* 3 *Obs. rare*—*1*. [*ad. F. lever* to  
 raise.] *trans.* To lift up.  
*c 1489 CAXTON Blanchardyn xli.* 191 Sadoyne. leued vp  
 his guysarme vpon him.

*Leve*, *obs.* form of *LAVE*, *LEAF*, *LIEF*, *LIVE* *v.*  
 + *Leveable*, *a.* *Obs. rare*. Also *4 leueable*.  
 [*f. LEVE* *v.* 2 + *-ABLE*.] That may be believed or  
 trusted; credible, trustworthy.

*1382 WYCLIF 2 Chron.* vi. 18 Thanne whether leueable  
 [Vulg. credibilis] it be, that [etc.]. *a 1483 Liber Nisi*  
*Honach. Ord.* (1790) 74 Fower yomen leueable and discrete.  
*Levecel*, variant of *LEVESEL* *Obs.*

*Leved*, *Levedi*, *obs.* forms of *LEAVED*, *LADY*.  
*Levee* (*levē*, *levi*), *sb.* *U.S.* Also *9 levy*. [*ad.*  
*F. levée*, fem. of *levé*, pa. pple. of *lever* to raise.]

1. An embankment to prevent the overflow of a  
 river.

*1718-20 DUMONT Plan N. Orleans* in J. Winsor *Mississ.*  
*Basin* (1895) 151. *1770 P. PITTMAN Europ. Settlement*  
*Mississ.* 10 The town [New Orleans] is secured from the  
 inundations of the river by a raised bank, generally called the  
 levee. *1812 J. CUTLER Topogr. Descr. Ohio* 90 Here  
 commences the embankment or Levee, on the western  
 side of the river. *1850 B. TAYLOR Eldorado* i. (1862) 6  
 Broad fields of sugar cane... came down to the narrow levee  
 which protects them from the floods. *1883 Encycl. Amer.*  
 I. 197/1 The levee—or levy, as it is often written—is the  
 name of the embankment itself. *1895 J. WINSOR Mississ.*  
*Basin* 158 Ferrier had completed his levee along the river.  
*attrib.* *1877 BURROUGHS Taxation* 29 A levee tax was laid.

2. A landing-place, pier, quay.  
*1842 H. CASWALL City of Mormons* 3 The landing-place  
 (or levee, as it is denominated).  
*attrib.* *1858 SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Levee-dues*, shipping  
 or landing dues paid at a levee.

*Levee* (*levē*), *sb.* 2 Also *8 levy*, *9 levée*. [*ad.*  
*F. levé*, variant of *lever* (Littre *levér* sb. 3) rising  
 (subst. use of *lever* inf. to rise): cf. *COUCHEE*.]

All our verse quotations place the stress on the first syl-  
 lable. In England this is the court pronunciation, and  
 prevails in educated use. The pronunciation (*levi*) or (*levē*),  
 which is given by Walker, is occasionally heard in Great  
 Britain, and appears to be generally preferred in the U. S.]

+ 1. The action of rising, *spec.* from one's bed. *Obs.*  
*1700 CONGREVE Way of World* iv. i. O, nothing is more  
 alluring than a Levee from a Couch, in some Confusion.  
*1727 Philp Quarril* (1816) 75 An old monkey... quietly wait-  
 ing his levee, to entice him to come. *1784 R. BAGE Barham*  
*Downs* I. 129 Their levee was honoured with the presence  
 of the constable. *1796 STEWART Surinam* II. xviii. 55 He  
 [the planter] is next accosted by his overseer, who regularly  
 every morning attends at his levee. *1827 R. POLLOK Course*  
*T. vii.* Birds. In levee of the morn, dawn's advent hailed.

2. A reception of visitors on rising from bed; a  
 morning assembly held by a prince or person of  
 distinction.

*1672 DRYDEN Marr. à la Mode* II. i. You shall be every  
 day at the king's levee and at the queen's. *1697 VAN-*  
*BRUGH Relapse* i. iii. Sure my Gentleman's grown a Favour-  
 ite at Court, he has got so many People at his Levee. *1719*  
*D'URFEY Pills* (1872) I. 110 At his Levy no Crowds you  
 see. *1732 POPE Ep. Bathurst* 58 Sir, Spain has sent a  
 thousand jars of oil; Huge bales of British cloth blockade  
 the door; A hundred oxen at your levee roar. *1765 GOLDSM.*  
*Double Transform.* 54 Fond to be seen, she kept a levy  
 Of powder'd comcocks at her levy. *1819 BYRON Juan*  
 I. cxxxix. Without a word of previous admonition. To hold  
 a levee round a lady's bed. *1820 LAMB Elia* Ser. i. *Christ's*  
*Hosp.* The Lions in the Tower—to whose levee... we had a  
 prescriptive title to admission. *1874 GREEN Short Hist.* x.  
 i. 716 The levees of the Ministers were crowded with lawn  
 sleeves. *1887 E. DOWDEN Life Shelley* I. i. 7 Louis XVI's  
 last levée.

b. In Great Britain and Ireland, an assembly  
 held (in the early afternoon) by the sovereign or  
 his representative, at which men only are received.

*1760-71 H. BROOKE Fool of Qual.* (1792) I. 110 The minister  
 had afterwards introduced him to his majesty in full levee.  
*1770 Publ. Advertiser* 20 Mar., His Majesty's Levee began  
 at a quarter past two. *1797 MAD. D'ARBLAY Let. to Dr.*  
*Burney* 13 Sept., A levee is announced for Wednesday...  
 and a drawing-room on Thursday. *1809 G. ROSK Diaries*

(1860) II. 411 At the Levée... Mr. Wellesley Pole kissed  
 hands. *1825 JEFFERSON Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 63 My  
 presentation, as usual, to the King and Queen, at their  
 levees. *1834 MACAULAY Ess., Pitt* (1851) 301 The King  
 would be civil to him at the levee. *1837 THACKERAY*  
*Ravenshoe* vii. He goes to the Levée once a year. *1896*  
*Law Times* C. 408/1 On the occasion... of Lord Cadogan's  
 first Viceregal levée in Dublin Castle.

c. A miscellaneous assemblage of visitors, irre-  
 spective of the time of day; applied (*U.S.*) to the  
 President's receptions.

*1766 M. CUTLER in Life*, etc. (1888) I. 12 A second grand  
 levee at Ellis' Inn. *1831 Sir J. SINCLAIR Corr.* II. 100  
 Several ladies attended the evening levee of the Minister  
 of the Home Department. *1837 Ht. MARTINEAU Soc.*  
*Amer.* III. 96 The President's levee presents many facili-  
 ties for ridicule. *1842 DICKENS Amer. Notes* vii. It was  
 on the occasion of one of those general assemblies which  
 are held on certain nights, between the hours of nine and  
 twelve o'clock, and are called, rather oddly, Levees.  
*transf.* *1825 HONE Every-day* Bk. I. 993 The dogs... held  
 a levee.

+ 3. The company assembled at a levee; atten-  
 dance of visitors. *Obs.*

*1701 FARQUHAR Sir H. Wildair* II. i. They were fisted  
 about among his dirty Levee of Dislanded Officers. *1717*  
 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 180 Sanctify my heart, that  
 I may be worthy to be one of thy divine Levy. *1753 HAN-*  
*WAY Trav.* (1762) I. iii. xxix. 127. I was again honoured with  
 a numerous levee. *1756 C. LUCAS Ess. Waters* I. 171  
 Charlemagne received his levee in a great bath. *1771*  
 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 5 June, Going round the levee, [he]  
 spoke to every individual.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *levee-day*, *-dress*, *-haunt-*  
*-ing*, *-hunting*, *-man*, *-morn*, *-room*, *-vow*.

*1736 SWIFT Gulliver* iii. vi. At every 'levee-day repeat the  
 same operation. *1789 HAMILTON Wks.* (1886) VII. 44 The  
 President to have a levee day once a week for receiving  
 visits. *1833 MARRYAT P. Simple* xi. The day after his  
 arrival... was a levee day. *1897 General. Mag.* Oct. 325 All  
 gentlemen present were 'levée dress'. *1712 ADDISON Spect.*  
 No. 547 ¶ 5 Such as are troubled with the Disease of 'Levee-  
 haunting'. *1744 WARBURTON Rem. Occas. Ref.* 143 'Levee-  
 hunting'. *1721-2 AMHERST Terræ Fil.* xiii. (1726) 67 To  
 domineer over their masters' clients, and 'levee-men'. *1812*  
 MOORE *Intercepted Lett.* ii. 20 Last 'Levee-morn he look'd  
 it through. *1760-71 H. BROOKE Fool of Qual.* (1809) III.  
 123 The earl left his young friend a while in the 'levee-room'.  
*1836 in Byron's Wks.* (1846) 533/2 On entering the levee-  
 room at Holyrood. *1763 CHURCHILL Duellist* iii. 48 The  
 private squeeze, the 'Levee vow'.

*Levee* (*levē*), *v.* 1 *U.S.* [*f. LEVEE* *sb.* 1] *trans.*  
 To raise a levee or embankment along (a river);  
 to raise levees or embankments in (a district).

*1858 De Bow's Review* Oct. (Bartlett), How are we to be  
 protected [from overflow]? By leveeing. *1877 BURROUGHS*  
*Taxation* 75 An act incorporated certain persons for the  
 purpose of leveeing and draining a district.

+ *Levee*, *v.* 2 *Obs.* [*f. LEVEE* *sb.* 2] *trans.* To  
 attend the levees of; to pursue at levees.

*1725 Young Love Fame* iv. 129 Warm in pursuit, he Levées  
 all the great. *1757 Mrs. GRIFFITH Lett. Henry & Frances*  
 (1767) IV. 158 You may levee him fifty times, without  
 being admitted by his Swiss porter. *1770 POOTE Lame*  
*lover* I. 7 The palsy ambition of levying and following titles.

*Leveful* *le*, variant of *LEEFUL*.

*Levein*, *obs.* form of *LEAVEN*.

*Level* (*levēl*), *sb.* Also *4 livel*, *5 lewel*, *5-7*  
*levell*, *6 leavell*, *6-7 levill*. [*a. OF. livel* (13th  
 c.), later *nivel*, mod. *F. niveau* = *Pr. livell*, *nivel*,  
 It. *livello*, Sp. *nivel*, Pg. *level*, *nivel*:—popular L.  
 \**libellum* = classical L. *libella*, dim. of *libra* bal-  
 ance.]

1. An instrument which indicates a line  
 parallel to the plane of the horizon, used in deter-  
 mining the position as to horizontality of a surface  
 to which it is applied.

There are various forms of this instrument according to  
 the materials used and the art in which it is employed, as  
*carpenter's*, *dumpy*, *foot*, *mercurial*, *plumbet*, *spirit*, *sur-*  
*veying*, *water level*, etc.: see these words.

*1340 Aeneid*. 150 He dep' al to wyll and to be line, and to  
 be reule, and to be lede, and to be leuele. *1362 LANG.*  
*P. Pl. A.* xi. 135. I... lered hem liuel [v. l. leuel] and lyne,  
 þau3 I loke dimme. *c 1391 CHAUCER Astrol.* ii. § 38 Ley  
 this ronde plate vp-on an eueue grond... & ley it euen bi a  
 leuel. *1412-20 LYDG. Chron. Troy* ii. xi. To make them  
 ioyne by leuell and by lyne. *1573 BARET A. L.* 243 A  
 Leauell, lyne, or carpenters rule. *1594 BLUNDEVIL Exerc.*  
 iv. i. (1636) 443. I... do thinke it better for you to have such  
 a little levell made of purpose. *1616 Ino. of P. Oldfield* in  
*Earwaker Sandbach* (1890) 136 A Levell and a staffe vj l.  
*1703 Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 123 If the Plumb-line hang just  
 upon the Perpendicular dd, when the Level is set flat down  
 upon the Work, the Work is Level. *a 1763 SHENSTONE*  
*Elegy* x. 35 The poor mechanic wanders home Collects the  
 square, the level, and the line. *1823 P. NICHOLSON Pract.*  
*Build.* 385 The Level, used by bricklayers, is similar to that  
 of the carpenter. *1866 R. M. FERGUSON Electr.* (1870) 20  
 A level is... hung on the axis of the telescope.

*fig.* *1578 TIMME Calvin on Gen.* 281 The deeds of Men  
 ...are to be examined by Gods level and line. *1583 STUBBS*  
*Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 11 The lawe in it selfe, is the square,  
 the leuell, and rule of equitie and iustice. *1610 SHAKS.*  
*Temp.* iv. i. 239 We steal by lyne and leuell, and 't like your  
 grace. *1641 MILTON Ch. Govt.* i. ii. Wks. 1851 III. 103  
 Should not he... by his owne prescribed discipline have cast  
 his line and levell upon the soule of man? *1647 WARD*  
*Simp. Cobler* 34 Statesmen frame and build by the levell  
 and plummet of his wisdom.

b. Erroneously glossed as = plumb-line.

*c 1440 Prompt. Parv.* 301/1 Level, rewle, *perpendicularum*.  
*1483 Cath. Angl.* 215/1 A Levelle, *perpendicularum* (MS. A.

plummett). *1552 HULORT*, Level or lyne called a plumb-  
 lyne, *perpendicularum*.

+ c. *fig.* To give level to: ? to take as one's rule  
 or standard. *Obs.*

*1569 J. SANFORD tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* xcvi. 166 Neither  
 doo they allowe the Traditions of ancient Doctours &  
 Fathers, sayinge, that they maye be deceaved and deceaue,  
 but they doo geue leuall to the Church of Rome alone,  
 which, as they saye, cannot erre.

+ 2. Level condition or position; horizontality.  
 Chiefly in phrases: *on, upon a level*, in a horizontal  
 line or plane; *the level*; the horizontal; *in level*,  
 on the ground (cf. L. *in plano*). *Obs.*

*a 1400-50 Alexander* 3261 Now in leuell, now on-loft, now  
 on lawe vndire. *14... Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 580/30 *Equi-*  
*librium*, a leuel. *1594 PLAT Jewell* ho. ii. 15 Hee commeth  
 to spread it [dung] all over the ground, and layeth the same  
 in equall leuill. *1683 Moxon Mech. Exerc.* Printing xiii. ¶ 3  
 File off the rising side of the Punch, which brings the Face  
 to an exact Level. *1719 DE FOE Crusoe* i. iv. The rising of  
 the water brought me a little more upon a level; and a little  
 after, the water still rising, my raft floated again. *1726*  
*SWIFT Gulliver* iii. iv. The current of a river whose course  
 is more upon a level.

3. Position as marked by a horizontal line; an  
 imaginary line or plane perpendicular to the plumb-  
 line, considered as determining the position of one  
 or more points or surfaces. *On a (or + the) level*  
*with*: in the same horizontal plane as.

*1535 Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 18 Suche grounds as lye within  
 the leuell of the said water marke. *a 1682 Sir T. BROWNE*  
*Tracts* 152 At least twenty foot in direct height from the  
 level where they stand. *1712 W. ROGERS Voy.* 367 A Stage  
 is made above the Water, on a Level with the Side of the  
 Boat. *1717 tr. Fresier's Voy. S. Sea* 93 Two natural Ditches  
 ... sunk down almost to the Level of the Sea. *Ibid.* 313 The  
 Rampart behind it is generally upon the Level with Earth-  
 work. *1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 190 It has been  
 said, that all fluids endeavour to preserve their level; and...  
 that a body pressing on the surface, tended to destroy that  
 level. *1820 KEATS Hyperion* l. 46 To the level of his ear  
 Leaning with parted lips, some words she spake. *1860*  
*TYNOALL Glac.* i. xv. 99 The line which marks the level of  
 the ancient ice. *1879 HARLAN Eyesight* viii. 116 Light  
 coming from below the level of the head is worse than  
 useless. *1880 HAUGHTON Phys. Geog.* iv. 170 The level of  
 the lake will continue to fall.

b. To find one's or its level: said of persons or  
 things arriving at their proper place with respect  
 to those around or connected with them.

The primary use seems to be that referring to the tendency  
 of two bodies of liquid to 'find their level', i.e. to equalize  
 the vertical elevation of their upper surfaces, when free com-  
 munication is established between them.

*1799 J. ROBERTSON Agric. Perth* 413 We have adopted a  
 cant-phrase, That things will find their level... It is true  
 with regard to prices, and was at first introduced under this  
 acceptance; But with regard to population it is most incor-  
 rect. *1809 MALKIN Gil Blas* v. 4. ¶ 64 It was in vain to fret  
 about it; and I soon found my level. *1817 COLERIDGE Lay*  
*Serm.* 101 Instead of the position that all things find, it  
 would be less equivocal... to say that Things are always find-  
 ing their level. *1822 HAZLITT Table-t.* Ser. ii. i. (1865) 30  
 A member of parliament soon finds his level as a commoner.

+ c. To hold its level with: to be on an equality  
 with. *Obs.*

*1596 SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 17 Could such inordinate  
 and low desires... hold their leuell with thy Princely heart?

4. Position, plane, standard, in social, moral, or  
 intellectual matters. *On or upon a level*: on the  
 same 'plane', on an equality (*with*).

*1609 DANIEL Civ. Wars* iv. xviii. Above the leuell of sub-  
 jection. *1665 BOYLE Occas. Ref.* iv. xvii. (1848) 269 All  
 these shall sink themselves to his Level. *1666 DRYDEN*  
*Anu. Mirab.* Pref. They inspired me with thoughts above  
 my ordinary level. *1693 SOUTH Serm.* 331 Men whose  
 aspiring intellects had raised them above the common  
 level. *1710 SWIFT Let. to Abp. King* 10 Oct., Lett. 1767  
 I. 56 Their two lordships might have succeeded easier  
 than men of my level are likely to do. *1712 BERKELEY*  
*Pass. Obedience* § 20 Wks. 1871 III. 119 The precept against  
 rebellion is one on a level with other moral rules. *1712*  
*ANDERSON Spect.* No. 295 ¶ 4 Where the Age and Circumstances  
 of both Parties are pretty much upon a level. *1732 BERKE-*  
*LEY Alciph.* i. § 13 To degrade human-kind to a level with  
 brute beasts. *1809 MALKIN Gil Blas* i. xii. ¶ 5 It was only  
 reducing feasts and fasts to the level of bread and water. *1828*  
*CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) I. 189 The popular man stands on  
 our own level. *1832 Ht. MARTINEAU Life in Wilds* vii. 94  
 The calamity... had reduced all to one level. *1896 FROUDE*  
*Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 182 A present madness which has  
 brought down wisdom to a common level with folly. *1869*  
*FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xi. 3 We must place  
 English and Norman writers on a level. *1874 SWEET Engl.*  
*Sounds* 40 Middle English is practically on a level with  
 Dutch. *1882 J. H. BLUNT Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 348 A much  
 higher level of doctrine and ritual.

5. A (more or less) horizontal superficies; a level  
 or flat surface. Also *fig.*

*1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. Balthaz's Lett.* 80 To afford vs  
 means to catch Trouts and Pykes, leauing them vpon the  
 leuill [*f. sur la terre*]. *1725 POPE Odys.* xii. 187 The  
 vessel lieth along the level glides. *1798 in Picton L'pool*  
*Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 274 The levels of many of the new  
 streets improperly and irregularly laid out. *1820 SHELLEY*  
*Edipus* l. 99 There's something rotten in us—for the level  
 Of the State slopes, its very bases topple. *1840 MILMAN*  
*Lat. Chr.* III. 367 The level of ecclesiastical or episcopal  
 dignity gradually broke up. *1842 TENNYSON Morte d'Arth.*  
 51 He, stepping down by zig-zag paths... Came on the  
 shining levels of the lake. *1874 MICKLETHWAITE Mod.*  
*Par. Churches* 86 Of the Chancel levels and steps.

b. The level, the earth's surface. *rare*—*1*.

*1848 DICKENS Dombey* ii, 'Where have you worked all



your life?' 'Mostly underground, Sir, 'till I got married. I come to the level then.'

c. *On the level*: moderate in ambition or aim.

1790 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xv. (1842) 266 The Caracci... formed... a most respectable school, a style more on the level, and calculated to please a greater number.

6. A level tract of land; a stretch of country approximately horizontal and unbroken by elevations: applied *spec.* (as a proper name) to certain large expanses of level country, e.g. *Bedford Level* or *the Great Level* in the fen district of England; *The Levels* (formerly *The Level*), the tract including Hatfield Chase in Yorkshire.

1623 E. WYNNE in Whitbourne *Newfoundland* 109 Our high levels of land are adorned with Woods. 1642 SIR C. VERMUIDEN *Disc. Drain. Fens* 4 The Level lyeth in six Counties. 1661 N. N. (Hille) A Narrative of all the Proceedings in the Draining of the Great Level of the Fens, Extending into the Counties of Northampton, Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, and Huntingdon; and the Isle of Ely. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 253 Such Tombs as we met with at Bonaru Level. 1751 J. BARTRAM *Observ. Trav. Pennsylv.*, etc. 64 We... crossed a run and rode along a rich level for several miles. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 284 The levels of Hatfield Chase, in Yorkshire. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 138/1 Bedford Level... is divided into three parts, which are distinguished as the North, the Middle, and the South Levels. 1841 J. C. BOOTH *Mem. Geol. Surv. Maryland* 89 The beautiful tract of land... appropriately called the Levels. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 33. 162 In one level alone, fifteen thousand sheep were drowned. 1890 R. ROLF BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 222 The great saltbush levels of the interior.

7. Mining. a. A nearly horizontal 'drift', passage, or gallery in a mine. b. A 'drift'; often (more fully *water-level*) one serving for drainage purposes; also see quot. 1860. For *blind, dip-head, drowned*, etc. *level* see the first member.

1721 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1872) VI. 253 Any disagreement that may happen... amongst... less... concern'd in the mines aforesaid, about making any levels (or clearing and cleansing the said levels or shafts). 1805 R. FORSYTH *Branties Scotl.* I. 270 This gentleman opened a level or mine from the sea... it drained the upper coal-works. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 137 The leaseholds had mostly been demised as 'coal-mines and levels at rents'. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 35 *Level*, a drain cut in the bottom stone, to set away or convey water. A pair of levels are a pair of drifts, driven in the water-level direction of the coal, for the purpose of winning coal. 1860 *Mining Gloss. Newcastle Terms, Levels*, gutters for the water to run in. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 129 When the coal to be cut away is a short block, as in the driving of levels.

† 8. The equinox. *Obs.* (? *non-use*). 1548 ELVOT *Dict., Equidiale*, the tyne when the dayes and the nyghtes be of one lengthe, the leuell of the yere.

II. Senses derived from the verb.

† 9. a. The action of aiming a missile weapon, aim. *To give level to*: to aim (a gun). *To lay, bend, take level*: to take aim, to aim. Also, the line of fire, the range of the missile. Often in fig. context. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII.* 36 b They shotte out of their towers peeces of ordinance and hurt such as came within there leuell. 1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 388 The thing whereat you lay the level of your thoughts and purposes. 1576 — *tr. Caius Dogs* in Arb. *Garner* III. 245 Missing our mark whereat we directed our level. c 1586 C. TESS *Pemroke P's.* civ. I, O blessed they whose well advised sight Of all their life the level straight do bend, With endlesse ayming at the mark of right. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holished* III. 131/2 Hir statelie seat is set so high, as that no leuell can be laid against hir walles. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 103 As if that name shot from the dead leuell of a Gun, Did murder her. 1601 — *All's Well* II. i. 159, I am not an Imposture [sic], that proclaime My selfe against the leuell of mine ayme. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 38 If you discharge but one glance from the level of that set face, O, you will strike a wench. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 82 My Life stands in the leuell of your Dreames. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War Ded.* 2 All his levels are at true Pietie. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 78 How by the Table to give Level to a Piece of Ordnance, without the Gunner's Rule. 1700 DAYDEN *Sigism. & Guise*, 142 But in what quarter of the cops it lay His eye by certain level could survey. 1718 PAION *Solomon* III. 43 Be the fair level of thy actions laid, As temperance wills, and prudence may persuade.

† b. That which is aimed at; a mark. *Obs.* 1525 I.D. BERNERS *Proiss.* II. xxxviii. 115 The genoways crosbowes shotte so surely, that lightly they myst nat of their leuell. 1591 SPENSER *Bellay's Vis.* III. 4 So far as Archer might his level see. 1600 HAYWOOD *2nd Ft. Edw.* IV Wks. 1874 I. 101 My breast the leuell was, though you the marke.

† c. *fig.* Aim, purpose, design. *Obs.* a 1592 H. SMITH *Yng. Man's Tusk* Serm. (1594) 239 This then is the level of our message. — *Humil. Paul* ibid. 465 That this should be the leuell of all our thoughts [etc.]. 1605 *Play Study* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 187 That is the end or levels of my thought.

† 10. The 'sight' of a gun. *Obs.* 1611 COGGER, *Mire*, the leuell, or little button at th' end of a Peece.

11. Surveying. † *To make a level of*: to ascertain the differences of elevation in (a piece of land). *Obs.* Also, *to take a level* = *LEVEL* v. 5 (absol.). [OF *livean* occurs in this sense.]

1693 [see LEVELLER 1]. 1798 I. ALLEN *Hist. Vermont* 4 In 1785 Captain Twist made a survey and level to ascertain the expence of a canal from the River St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 454/2 Among the operations of levelling, which, within a few years, have been

performed on an extensive scale, may be mentioned the series of levels taken across the lands between the Black and the Caspian seas.

12. *Comb.*: level-error (see quot.); level-point (see quot. 1839); level-range (see quot.); level-staff = levelling staff.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* \*Level-error, the microscopic deviation of the axis of a transit instrument from the horizontal position. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 10/2 The height of the 'level-point' determined on the staff at this place. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 453/2 The relative heights of a series of points on the ground are obtained by means of their vertical distances from others which, on the supposition of the earth being a sphere, are equally distant from its centre; and these... are called level-points. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), \*Level-Range, (in Gunner) the same as Point-blank Shot, or the Distance that a piece of Ordnance carries a Ball in a direct Line. 1871 *Dict. Archit.* (Archit. Publ. Soc.), \*Level staff, an upright staff five feet long, graduated to feet and decimals of a foot... The staff contains two thinner leaves called vanes.

Level (levél), a. and adv. [f. LEVEL sb.]

A. adj. 1. Having an even surface; 'not having one part higher than another' (J.).

1538 ELVOT *Dict., Planities*, a playne or leuell ground. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 83 In any level and plaine place, with your compasse make a circle. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* III. i. 47 That one might... see the revolution of the Times Make Mountaines leuell. 1637 MILTON *Lucidas* 98 On the level brine. 1663 GERBER *Census* 21 The Hearth of a Chimney ought to lie leuell, without a border, raised hearths being dangerous. 1715-20 POPE *Ilia* xx. 272 Along the level Seas they flew. 1725 DE FOR *Pop. round World* (1840) 261 We found the vale fruitful, level, and inhabited. 1835 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) IV. xxv. § 17. 429 Switzerland... comprises the undulating level surface between the Alps and the Jura. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 186 A cylindrical roller passing in one direction only will not produce a level surface. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 92 The level waves of broad Garonne.

b. *fig.* Of quantities: Expressed in whole numbers. Of a race: Showing no difference between the competitors. (Cf. EVEN a. 16.)

1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 316 At the close it was considered a level thing. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Level Tons*, weight of mineral wrought in tons, any odd cwt. not being taken into account.

2. Lying in a plane coinciding with or parallel to the plane of the horizon; horizontal; perpendicular to the plumb-line. *Level lines* (Shipbuilding): see quot. 1850.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 137 Placing your Instrument (which I name a Geographical plane Sphere) Flat, and leuell. 1659 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 70 The first... graze of the Bullet on the Level-Line, or on the Ground called the Horizontal Plane. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 126 The Work is Level. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* When the instrument is level. c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 129 *Level lines*. Lines determining the shape of a ship's body horizontally, or square from the middle line of the ship. 1871 *Dict. Archit.* (Archit. Publ. Soc.) s.v. As applied to a line, this word means any which lies at right angles to one drawn to the centre of the earth, or to a plumb line; or any line which is parallel to the horizon. As applied to a plane, the term 'level' signifies any in which all lines drawn in any direction are level lines as before defined.

3. Lying in the same horizontal plane as something else; on a level with. Also *fig.*, on an equality with; readily accessible or intelligible to. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 16 So that a man inhabiting under... the equinoctial, do perceive both... the North pole, and... the South, leuell with th'earth. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* IV. iv. 7 Every thing lyes leuell to our wish. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xv. 66 Young Boyes and Gyrls Are leuell now with men. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. iii. 8 He overshoots such low matter as he level to a woman's eye. 1643 CARYL *Sacr. Court.* 14 All our actions ought to be level with reason. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 32 Just by the Landing-place there is a small Fort, almost level with the Sea. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Ignor. Man* Wks. 1874 II. 207 We should... apply ourselves to that which is level to our capacities. 1813 SHELLEY *C. Mab* v. 11 When the tall trees... Lie level with the earth to moulder there. 1864 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poet. Wks. (1879) 228 Lincoln was master... of a truly masculine English... level at once to the highest and lowest of his countrymen. 1888 SWIFT *Hist. Eng. Sounds* Pref. p. vii, I have done my best to keep level with the latest results of foreign investigation.

b. *Level crossing*: a place at which a road and a railway, or two railways, cross each other at the same level. Also *attrib.*

1841 BREESE *Gloss. Civil Engin., Level or Paved Crossing* (on a railway). 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 117 Simultaneously-acting level-crossings for railways. 1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 26 Dec., The perils of level-crossings. 1895 *Law Times* C. 133/2 A man who had been killed at a level crossing by a railway train.

4. Of two or more things with respect to one another: Situated in the same level or plane. Also *fig.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 118 Where qualities were leuell. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* 8 To raise or fall Vessels out of one Canal into another, where they are not level. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* iv, The level chambers... Were glowing to receive a thousand guests.

b. Equal in quantity or position. *slang.* 1804 ASTLEY *50 Years Life* II. 328 I'll toss yer who pays for level drinks.

5. Lying, moving, or directed in an (approximately) horizontal plane: esp. *poet.*, e.g. of the rays of the sun when it is low down on the horizon.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 634 He... Now shaves with level wing

the Deep, now soars [etc.]. 1760 BEATTIE *Virg. Past.* II. 108 The setting sun now beams more mildly bright, The shadows lengthening with the level light. 1801 CAMPBELL *Hohenlinden* 21 Scarce you level sun Can pierce the war-clouds, rolling dun. 1832 H.T. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* viii. 103 The last level rays were glittering on the stream. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* III. 205 The level wind carried above the firs Clouds. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 375 The shafts, being bent, bring the body level when at work. 1885-94 K. BUDGES *Eros & Psyche* Aug. ii, The level sunbeams search'd the grassy ground For diamond dewdrops.

6. Of even, equable, or uniform quality, tone, or style; of even tenor.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. v. § 21 In which Relation we much commend the even tenour thereof, consisting of so level Lies, that no one swelling Improbability is above the rest. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 221 Their level life is but a mould'ring fire. 1802 *Sketch of Paris* II. iv. 214 Her voice was formerly very full in the medium or level-speaking. 1841 I. HUNT *Seer* II. 62 A passage... delivered... all in a level tone. 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Dec. 569/3 The best of the pair... a nice level animal. 1873 M. ARSOLU *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 212 A very plain and level account. 1894 *Field* 1 Dec. 828/1 The owner of a beautifully level pack of hounds. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VI. 56 A leasured and level life.

b. *Level-dyeing*: a method of dyeing devised to prevent unequal absorption of the colouring matter. In recent Dicts.

† 7. a. 'Equipoised, steady' (Schmidt). *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 123 It is not a confident brow, nor the throng of words... can thrust me from a leuell consideration. 1601 — *Twel. N.* II. iv. 32 Let still the woman take An elder then her selfe, so weares she to him, So swayes she leuell in her husbands heart.

b. Said of the 'head' or mental 'make up': Well balanced. *Orig. U.S.*

1870 *Orchestra* 12 Aug. 331/1 To tell a woman her head is level is apparently a compliment in America. 1876 BIER HART *Gabriel Conroy* VI. vii, There is a strong feeling among men whose heads are level that this Minstrel Variety performance is a bluff. 1891 — *1st Fam. Tassajara* II. 71 Mrs. Ashwood's head was about as level as it was pretty.

8. Plain, point-blank, *rare*. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* 701 He look'd and look'd again a level — No!

9. *One's level best*: one's very best; the utmost one can possibly do. *colloq. or slang*; *orig. U.S.*

1873 E. E. HALE (title) *His Level Best*. 1882 *Illustr. Sport. News* 29 July 467/2 His was an honest old hairy-heeled hunter, no doubt, and did her level best. 1885 RIGBY HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* (1887) 102 Then came a pause, each man aiming his level best.

10. *Comb.* (chiefly parasynthetic), as level-topped adj.; level-handed a., having the same amount in hand; level-headed a., having a 'level' head, mentally well balanced; level-lander *non-use*, a dweller on level land.

1835 *Ann. Reg.* 49 Now we are 'level-handed, you've got £5, and I've got £5. 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* I. 8 Clear-headed, or, as they would now be called, 'level-headed, were these children of the Berkshire hills. 1898 S. LEE *Life Shaks.* xiv. 245 The terse and caustic comments which Antony's level-headed friend Enobarbus... passes on the action. 1864 MISS YONGE *Trial* I. 65 'Much you know of hills, you 'level landers'! 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 16 Crust forming cylindrical 'level-topped' bundles. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 172 Umbel level-topped.

† B. *adv.* With direct aim; on a level with. *Obs.* 1601 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* Wks. 1878 III. 27 Welcome, Basilisco, thou wilt carrie level, and knock ones braines out with thy prickling wit. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. i. 42 Whose whisper o'er the world's diameter, As level as the cannon to his blank, Transports his poison'd shot. *Ibid.* v. 151 It shall as leuell to your judgement pierce As day do's to your eye. 1649 BR. REYNOLDS *Serm. Hosea* vi. 92 If he mount a canon, and point that level against the enemy. 1659 GENTL. *Calling* I. (1697) 4 If he chase either to look level on the same nature with himself, or direct his eyes upward.

Level (levél), v.<sup>1</sup> Inflected levelled, levelling (U.S. leveled, leveling). Also 5-7 levell, (6 levele, leavell, -ill, leyvel). [f. LEVEL sb.]

I. 1. *trans.* To make (a surface) level or even; to remove or reduce inequalities in the surface of.

† Also, to spread or distribute in a flat layer.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 3 Levell þj ground of þj welle be-nethe wyth þe leuell of egypte. 1509 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 112 That y<sup>e</sup> highway... be made and leveled at my cost and charge w<sup>th</sup> grawell and stonys. 1530 PALSGR. 609/2, I levelle, as a carpenter or mason dothe his grounde, or their tymber, or stones or they square them, with a lyne... This florthe is well leveilled: cest astre est bien aplanée. 1641-2 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 213 Levelling y<sup>e</sup> ground in y<sup>e</sup> body of y<sup>e</sup> Ch. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 257 The Foundation being all made firm, and leveilled. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* Add. 40 The rubbish, &c. dug in making the canal, is to be leveled on the adjoining ground in a proper manner. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Trails, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 87 The road that grandeur levels for his coach. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* II. § 6. 92 Street and lane were being levelled to make space for the famous Churchyard of St. Paul's.

*fig.* 1812 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Rev.* 132 Inflammatory writings inculcating levelling notions.

b. *To level out*: to extend on a level; † *fig.* to contrive, procure (an opportunity).

1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Justine* xvi. 65 b [Demetrius hoped] to leuell out fit opportunity himselfe to invade the kingdom. 1644 MILTON *Divorce* II. xiv. 50 To limit and level out the direct way from vice to vertu, with straight and exactest lines on either side. c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 129 *Levelled-out*, a line continued out in a horizontal



direction from the intersection of an angle; or where the cant-timbers may intersect the diagonal or riband lines.

† *c.* To balance, settle (accounts). *Obs.*

1660 in 1st Cent. Hist. Springfield, Mass. (1898) I. 270 There last Rate did not Level all acc<sup>ts</sup>. But... there is still £2 17s. 4d. for y<sup>e</sup> Towne to allow, for y<sup>e</sup> clearing of all acc<sup>ts</sup>.

d. *Dyeing.* To make (colour) uniform or even.

1874 CROOKES *Dyeing*, etc. 549. This liquid [tartar] is employed by some dyers for 'levelling' certain colours... upon woolen and worsted goods.

2. To place (two or more things) on the same level or (horizontal) plane. Also *fig.*

1563 HULL *Art Garden*. (1593) 14 You shall leuell your beds and borders of a height and breadth by a line laide out, whereby to weede the herbes. 1599 Broughton's *Lct.* xiii. 44 The two passages were leuelled upon one floore, the one leading into Elysium, the other into Tartarus. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* iii. 44 Gunpowder leveled peasant and prince. 1867 OUIOA C. Castlemaine 1 Cecil Castlemaine was the beauty of her county and her line... her face levelled politics, and was cited as admirably by the Whigs... as by the Tories.

3. *fig.* To level (a person or thing) with (now rare), to, † *unto*: to bring or reduce to the level or standard of; to put on a level, equality, or par with. Also occas. *intr.* for *pass.*, to be on a par with (? *obs.*).

1603 Jas. I in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 79 Sa mon ye leuell everie mannis opinions... unto you as ye finde thaine agree or discord with the reulis thaire sett down. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 240 With such Accommodation and besort As leuels with her breeding. a. 1626 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* i. ii. To levell him with a Headborough, Beadle, or watchman, were but little better then he is. 1667 *Causes Decay Chr. Piety* v. 85 Those brutish appetites which would... level its superior with its inferior faculties [etc.]. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* v. 13 The Ariens denied his Deity levelling him with other men. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gr. Brit.* (ed. 7) I. 86 To see a Person of Distinction... level himself with a Groom... is a Thing scarce credible. 1800 MAR. WELLESLEY in *Owen Desp.* (1877) 739. In the nature of their duty, they are levelled with the native and Portuguese clerks. 1824 B. TRAVERS *Dis. Eye* (ed. 3) 327 It levels with the proposal to extract through the sclerotic. 1828 SEWELL *Oxf. Prize Ess.* 31 His arrogance levelled the slave with the brute creation. 1849 PRESCOTT *Peru* (1850) II. 204 Its heaven-descended aristocracy was levelled almost to the condition of the peasant. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. xiii. 137 The recently created dukes were levelled to their ancient rank.

b. To level up, down: to bring up, down to the level of something (expressed or implied). Also *absol.*, and *intr.* for *refl.*

1763 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 21 July, Sir, your levellers wish to level down as far as themselves; but they cannot bear levelling up to themselves. 1809 SIR J. ANSTUTHER *Sp. Ho. Commons* 11 May in *Cobbett Pol. Reg.* 20 May 754 Another party... whose object was to level down all public men to their own very humble state. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* iii. viii. (1876) 111 To which he may level up. 1897 MORLEY *Speech* 16 Jan., To level up the beer and spirit duties.

c. *simply.* To lower the position of, bring down.

1712 STEELE *Spe. t.* No. 485 ¶ 1 'Tis infinite pleasure to the majority of mankind to level a person superior to his neighbours.

4. To bring to the level of the ground; to lay low, lay 'even with the ground', to raze. Also to level to or with the ground, in the dust.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. iii. § 5. 41 All downe-right raines doe... beate down and leuell the swelling and mountainous billow of the Sea. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* iii. x. (1636) 205 He... levelled Alexia to the ground with fire. 1684 *Drayton Windsor Castle* (1685) 13 The Hero levelled in his humble Grave. 1713 WARD *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 33 Here twice ten thousand Houses levelled are. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxiii. Many noble trees were levelled with the ground. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* i. iii. vii. 395 Many of those tumuli have been levelled of late. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. iv. 106 Should I design to level in the dust some City. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 12 May-dawn dewd Saw the old structure levelled.

b. To knock (a person) down. Cf. LEVELLER.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 94. I ran one of the assassins through the body, Tirlah levelled two more with his oaken staff. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 187 The unfortunate Mordecai, who had been levelled very often by the rough son of Neptune.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* To reduce or remove (inequalities).

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 3 Preparing and levelling their rough and high spirits for the Lord Jesus. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 82 These inequalities are soon levelled by a file. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Imperfect Sympathies*. The mercantile spirit levels all distinctions. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. vi. 220 Circumstances of trial, which, more than anything else, level all artificial distinctions.

5. *Surveying.* To ascertain the differences of level in (a piece of land); to ascertain the vertical contour of, 'run' a section of; hence, to lay out. Also *absol.* or *intr.*, to take levels.

1598, etc. [see *LEVELLING* *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 118 Taking the Profil of a Mountain, is, to level the Slope of it exactly. *Ibid.* 189 You may level the Hill according to the following Practice. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Levelling*. We are now able to level distances of one or two miles, at a single operation.

II. 6. To aim (a missile weapon); to 'lay' (a gun); also rarely, to bring (a spear) to the proper level for striking. Also to level one's aim. (Freq. in *fig. contexts*.) Const. *at, against*, † *toward*, † *to*, † *unto*.

1530 PALSGR. 609/2 He leavelleth his crosse bowe to shote at some dere. 1586 HOOKER *Hist. Ire.* in *Holinshed* II. 130/1 He charged his peece, and leueled the same unto the said Peter Carew. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iv. i. 239 If all ayme but this be leueld false. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inu.* viii. A way how to level and shoot Cannon by night as well as by day. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* n. 712 Each at the Head Level'd his deadly aime. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 48 They [the Means] were both level'd wide, and fell all short of the Mark. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1842 II. 586 The papal thunders, from the wounds of which he was still sore, were levelled full at his head. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxii. Against his sovereign, Douglas ne'er Will level a rebellious spear. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* x. (1879) 219 In the very act of levelling his musket. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & W. Honey* (1884) 57 Levelling his bill as carefully as a marksman levels his rifle. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* i. xv. 48 Forth from Ravenna's fort he levelled aim Against the popedom.

† b. To shoot (a missile) out (of a weapon). *Obs.*

1592 STOW *Ann.* 235 [He] leuelled a quarrel out of a cross bowe. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 250 A bullet levelled out of a great piece of ordnance. 1664 *Flodden F.* viii. 72 Roaring Guns... level'd out great leaden lumps.

c. To direct (one's looks); to dart (rays).

1594 J. DICKENSON *Arishas* (1878) 40 To... leuell the eye... at a gainefull, though inglorious obiect. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 543 The setting Sun... Against the eastern Gate of Paradise Leveld his evening Rayes. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xxi. 459 The chord he drew, Thro' ev'ry ringlet levelling his view. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* ix. v. The fair one... hastily withdrew her eyes and levelled them downwards. 1817 BYRON *Deppo* lxvii. Others were levelling their looks at her.

d. *fig.* To aim, direct, point.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 273 All our actions are levelled... unto two ends. 1591 SPENSER *Al. Hubberd* 772 All his minde on honour fixed is, To which he levels all his purposis. 1690 LOCKE *Toleration* ii. Wks. 1727 II. 279 You proportion your Punishments... contrary to the Common Discretion, which levels the Punishments against refractory Offenders. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 383 Pompey... made two Laws particularly levelled against him [Cesar]. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* i. xvii. This fellow's writings... are levelled at the clergy. 1856 PROCTOR *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 325 Considerable sarcasm has been levelled at the assumption by Henry of this title. 1894 *Solicitor's Jnrl.* XXXIX. 2/2 It is not necessary for the official receiver to level an accusation of fraud against any individual.

† e. Const. *inf.* To aim at doing something; to intend to. *Obs.*

1708 SWIFT *Sentim. Ch. Eng. Man* Wks. 1755 II. i. 65 A few men, whose designs... were levelled to destroy the constitution both of religion and government. 1752 BEAWEES *Lex. Mercat. Rediv.* 257 My endeavours have been levelled... to obtain this satisfaction. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* v. i. ¶ 12 This exclamation produced all the astonishment it was levelled to excite in the old citizen.

7. *absol.* or *intr.* To aim with a weapon; † *occas.* said of the weapon. Also freq. *transf.* and *fig.* as in 6 (with the same const.). Somewhat arch.

c. 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 73 That... they should leuelle & shote alle at ones. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 85. I leuelle againe. And shott at him with might and maine. 1599 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 59 A wanton eye is the darte of Cephalus, where it leuelleth, there it lighteth. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) II. 3 b. 1, so they gesse but leuell farre awry. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Ilen. IV.* III. ii. 286 The foe-man may with as great ayme leuell at the edge of a Pen-knife. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* i. i. 1 There can be no man, who works by right reason but... he aymeth at some end, he levels at some good. 1626 T. H. CAUNSSIN's *Holy Cr.* 6 Every Christian is obliged to leuell at perfection. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 449 He to his engine flew... And rain'd it till it level'd right. 1699 POMFREY *Poems* (1724) 31 He levels blindly, yet the mark does hit. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. l. 72 When they shoot at a mark, they level, and fire at first sight. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* I. 129 He lifts the tube and levels with his eye. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* iv. (1739) 54 The Author in this Satyr levels at Nero. 1879 BROWNING *M. Relp* 103 They level: a volley, a smoke and the clearing of smoke.

† b. To guess at. *Obs.*

1580 LIVL *Enphues* (Arb.) 227 If thou couldest as well conceive the cure of a father as I can level at the nature of a child. *Ibid.* 289 Since your eyes are... so cunning that you can leuell at the dispositions of women whom you never knew. 1596 SHAKS. *Mech. V.* i. ii. 41 As thou namest them [my suitors], I will describe them, and according to my description leuell at my affection.

Level, *v.2* *Obs. exc. dial.* [? Corruption of LEVY, by association with prec.; but cf. OF. *le-vaill* tax; also *It. livellare* to levy (Florio, 1611).] = LEVY *v.*

1552 T. BARNABE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 202 The cheif of the Frenche kinges reveuue is levelled upon salte, a. 1825 FORAY *Voc. E. Anglia, Levell*, to assess. Ex. 'I will pay whatever you level upon me'. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Words-bk.* s.v. Mr. Jones to shop 've a level'd a distress 'pon 'em vor the quarter's rent.

Levelage (lev'elēdʒ). [f. LEVEL *v.* + -AGE.] Levelling.

1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Proc. Met. U.S.* 389 The Rare Avis Mining Company... give the best showing of any mine... for... development made through levelage.

† Level-coil. *Obs.* Forms: 6-7 level (1 coil) (e, coile, 7 levell acoile, levele cul, leve-le-queue. [Corruptly ad. Fr. phrase (*faire lever le cul* à quelqu'un), to make a person rise from his seat (lever to raise, cul buttock): see Cotgr., and cf. COIL *sb.* 4] The Fr. name of the game is *leve-cul* (Littre s.v. lever): cf. the Eng. equivalent in quot. 1656. Florio has an *It. levaculo*.] A rough, noisy

game, formerly played at Christmas, in which each player is in turn driven from his seat and supplanted by another; cf. LEVEL-SICE. Hence = riotous sport, noisy riot; plur. to keep level-coil. Also used *adverb.* = turn and turn about, alternately.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 33 The next daie they had solempne disputations, where Luther and Carolostadius scolded leuell coyle. 1605 ARMIN *Fool upon Fool* (ed. Grosart) 21 They... entered the Parler, found all this leuell coyle, and his pate broken, his face scratcht [etc.]. 1611 FLORIO, *Lenaculo*, titch-buttocke, leue le cull. 1616 BRAMM & FL. *Faithful Friends* i. ii. What coil is here? Level-coil, you see, every man's pot. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* I. (1629) 18 The mothers smile Brought forth the daughters blush; and leuell coyle They smild and blusht; one smile begate another. 1633 R. JONSON *Tate Tub* III. ii. Young Justice Bramble has kept level-coyl Here in our quarters, stole away our daughter. 1647 HERRICK *Noble Numbers*. To God, his gift 72 As my little Pot doth boyle We will keep this Levell Coyle. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 157 Thus did Episcopacy and Presbytery play Leve-le-queue, and take their turns of Government for about 30 years. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Level-Coile is when three play at Tables, or other Game, where only two can play at a time, and the loser removes his Buttocks, and sits out, and therefore called also Hitch-Buttock. 1684 *Observer* No. 129 An Ecclesiastical way of (Leve-Cul, or) Level-Coyle.

Level-free, *a.* Of a mine: Admitting of being worked or drained by means of a level or levels.

1805 R. FORSYTH *Beauties Scoll.* III. 411 The mine... is nearly 700 feet above the level of the valley, and must therefore always be level-free. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-Mining*, Level-free, old coal or ironstone workings at the outcrop, worked by means of a day level driven into the hillside.

Levelish (lev'elish), *a.* Somewhat level.

1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 166 Over levelish, boggy country.

Levelism (lev'eliz'm). Also 7 levellism, 8 levillism. [f. LEVEL *a.* or *v.* + -ISM.] The principle of levelling distinctions in society. In early use *spec.* the principles advocated by the 'Levellers'.

1659 *Democritus turned Statesman*, in *Harl. Misc.* (1810) VI. 194 This day a Republican, to-morrow what you please; a favourer of Levelism [etc.]. 1708 S. SEWALL *Diary* 15 Jan. (1879) II. 210 He speaks against Levillism, Buying and Selling Men. 1831 FRASER'S *Mag.* III. 480 We had given sufficient evidence of our ability to grapple with the levianth of levelism in matters ecclesiastical.

Levelization (lev'elāizē'zən). [f. LEVEL *a.* + -IZATION.] 'The act of levelling or reducing to equality'. a. 1860 *Gentl. Mag.* cited in Worcester.

Levelled (lev'elēd), *ppl. a.* Also 6 levyled, 7 leveled. [f. LEVEL *v.* + -ED.] Made level; placed in a level position; aimed, directed.

1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* To Rdr. 'vj. A smothe, and plat leuyled poesye. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 47 No leuell'd malice Infects one comma in the course I hold. 1616 R. C. TIMES' *Whistle* III. 1098 The infection Of thy high level'd thoughts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 376 Opposite in level'd West was set His mirror. 1769 SIR W. JONES *Pal. Fort.* Poems (1777) 231... fix'd my level'd telescope on man. 1800 ASH. *Ann. Reg.* *Misc.* Tr. 11/2 They poured in one well-levelled fire, and then a second. 1823 BYRON *Juan* viii. xxxiv. Who kept their... level'd weapons still against the glaciis. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* III. (1874) 43 The points of six levelled pikes. 1892 WOODBURN *Engl. Photogr.* 228 [It] is placed upon the... levelled glass plate.

Leveller (lev'elər). Also 8-9 (now U.S.) leveler. [f. LEVEL *v.* + -ER.] One who or that which levels.

1. In material senses:

† a. One who takes soundings. † b. One who aims, an aimer. † c. A level (the instrument). d. One who levels ground. Also, 'an earth-scraper for levelling a site' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). e. *Figulism*. A knock-down blow. f. One who uses a level or levelling-instrument. g. 'A billiard-table foot having a screw adjustment for height, in order to level the table' (Knight). h. (See quot. 1891.)

1598 FLORIO, *Scandagliatore*, a sounder, a leveler, or fadomer of the sea. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Coupl*, The farre-off leveler shall neuer hit the white. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 41 Every Level... must be taken with the Rule and Leveller, which every body knows is a 'Triangular Instrument with a Lead... hung to a small Cord, and that fix'd to the obtuse Angle. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 115 Customs that are ordinarily follow'd by Levellers. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 68 b. put in some good body hits, but C. returned them by a leveler. 1834 BLACKRO. *Mag.* XXXV. 548 The leveler and the shoveller... have taken the crown off his [a hill's] head. 1860 J. MULLAN *Rep. Constr. Road to Ft. Benton* (1863) 85 The level was used by myself until... sickness forced me to leave the party, Mr. Johnson taking my place as leveler. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.* s.v. *Cokemen*, In making coke, the coal is deposited in the oven by a tub which runs to the top eye, and is there tipped up, the coal naturally forming a conical heap at the bottom of the oven. The leveler rakes this coal level.

2. One who would level all differences of position or rank among men. The term first arose as the designation of a political party of Charles I's reign, which professed principles of this character; in later use, it has been applied more widely.

1644 NEEDHAM *Case Commu.* 77 Our Levellers now exclaim against the Parliament. 1647 *Newsletter* 1 Nov. (Clarendon MSS. 2638). They have given themselves a new name viz. Levellers, for they intend to sett all things straight, and rase a parity and community in the kingdom. 1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* I. viii. 44 The People... are not Levellers, nor know they why, and yet it is, because to be levellers, were to destroy themselves. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 44. I see, you are an everlasting Leveller; you won't allow any Encouragement to



extraordinary Industry and Merit. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. 1808 V. 104 The levellers... only change and pervert the natural order of things. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 223 The commonwealth's men and the levellers... grew clamorous for the king's death. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. xi. 386 The republicans, the levellers, the fanatics... all ranged themselves on the side of the new ideas.

3. *pl.* The name of a rebel secret society in Ireland in the 18th c. (see *quots.*); identical with or similar to the 'Whiteboys'.

1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 183 What you, in Dublin, think of the White Boys, or Levellers, I cannot say. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 162 The mischiefs committed by those people called Levellers, in the county of Tipperary; by levelling park walls, breaking down fences, &c.

4. A thing which reduces all men to an equality. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1679) 77 Such a Leveller is Debauchery, that it takes off all distinctions. 1755 *Young Centaur* II. Wks. (1757) IV. 146 Is diversion given a leveller, like death? 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 32 ¶ 5 Sleep is equally a leveller with death. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. i. Emotion, whether of ridicule, anger or sorrow, is your grandest of levellers. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xiii. 179 Familiarity is the great leveller, and a most unjust leveller.

**Levelling** (levē'lin), *vb. sb.* Also 8-9 (now U.S.) leveling. [*f.* LEVEL *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. Aiming, aim.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Visée*, leuelling. 1607 *Hieron Wks.* I. 429 A smooth stone, by which I may, if the Lord shall please so to bless my leuelling, smite this Goliath in the forehead. 1627 *tr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 50 Our Aiming and Levelling at the End. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 263 In the firings, the loading is quick, the levelling is just.

2. The action of bringing to a uniform horizontal surface; the action of placing in an accurately horizontal position by means of a level.

1598 [see 4 below]. 1712 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 105 The Words Dressing, Levelling... signify the Action of harrowing or raking the Ground, to lay it every where smooth and even. 1786 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 260 The levelling of the streets. 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 239 The levelling of two or three hills, and the filling in of a few ravines.

b. *fig.* (See LEVEL *v.* 3.) Also with *up, down*. 1618 J. SMITH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 417, I have, for 530 years, traced the waies wherein they severally walked, for the better levelling of the life of the present Lord George. 1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* I. xi. 84 By Levelling, they who use the word, seem to understand, when a People rising invades the Lands and Estates of the richer sort, and divides them equally among themselves. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 476 The Jews... disdained such a Levelling with People held by them in the utmost Contempt. 1831 LAMB *Elia Ser. II. To Shade of Elliston*, O ignoble levelling of Death! 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. iv. Levelling is comfortable but only down to oneself. 1869 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* (1890) 353 Thus, by a process of levelling-up, Lamennais made the supernatural, in the ordinary sense of the word, disappear. 1888 SWEET *Hist. Eng. Sounds* Pref. p. vi. To justify Rapp's and Ellis's levelling of Chaucer's long *es* under one sound.

3. *Surveying.* (See *quot.* 1887-.)

1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 169 Levelling is the art of drawing a line at the surface of the earth, to cut the directions of gravity every where at right angles. 1830 LYEEL *Princ. Geol.* I. 293 The levellings, recently carried across that isthmus... to ascertain the relative height of the Pacific Ocean at Panama. 1831 LARSEN *Hydrost.* iv. 72 Instruments for levelling or determining the direction or position of horizontal lines. 1857 GEN. WALKER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 707 Levelling is the art of determining the relative heights of points on the surface of the ground as referred to a hypothetical surface which cuts the direction of gravity everywhere at right angles... The trigonometrical determination of the relative heights of points at known distances apart by the measurements of their mutual angles... is a method of levelling. But the method to which the term 'levelling' is always applied is that of the direct determination of the differences of height from the readings of the lines at which graduated staves, held vertically over the points, are cut by the horizontal plane which passes through the eye of the observer.

4. *attrib.*: levelling-instrument, an instrument used in surveying and consisting essentially of a telescope fitted with a spirit-level; levelling pole, rod, staff, an instrument, consisting essentially of a graduated pole with a vane sliding upon it, used in levelling; levelling-rule = LEVEL *sb.* 1; levelling-screw, a screw used to adjust parts of a contrivance to an exact level; levelling-stand (*Photography*), an instrument used to support a glass plate in a horizontal position.

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 456 b. The 'Levelling Instrument' to be used in this Work. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1087 Theodolites, sextants, levelling instruments. 1598 FLORIO, *Scandaglio*, a plummet, or line to sounde with a 'levelling rule. 1849 R. V. DIXON *Heat* I. 51 A strong T-shaped bar of iron, furnished with two levels, and placed on a board provided with 'levelling screws. 1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 19 Upon a tripod provided with levelling screws stands the pillar. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, 'Levelling Staves, are instruments used in levelling; serving to carry marks to be observed, and at the same time to measure the heights of those marks from the ground. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Levelling-stand. 1890 Anthony's *Photogr. Bull.* III. 220 The solution may be flowed on and off the plate or the plate placed on a levelling stand.

**Levelling**, *pp. a.* Also leveling. [*f.* LEVEL *v.* + -ING 2.] That levels; esp. bringing all to the same social, moral, or intellectual level; also, of or pertaining to levellers and their principles.

a 1635 SIBBES *Confer. Christ & Mary* (1656) 63 If God be a Father, and we be brethren, it is a levelling word, it bringeth mountains down, and filleth up vallies. 1648 BOYLE *Scraps. Love* xi. (1700) 56 So familiar and levelling an affection as Love. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* x. § 136 The barbarity of the Agitators and the levelling party. 1763 JOHNSON in *Roswell* 21 July, I... showed her the absurdity of the levelling doctrine. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Lord Wks.* VIII. 39 A levelling tyrant, who oppressed all descriptions of his people. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Compensation* Wks. (Bohn) I. 42 There is always some levelling circumstance that puts down the overbearing, the strong, the rich, the fortunate. 1847 DISRAELI *Tauvered* I. vi. If anything can save the aristocracy in this levelling age, it is an appreciation of men of genius.

**Levelly** (levē'li), *adv.* [*f.* LEVEL *a.* + -LY 2.] In a level or horizontal position or direction; on a level; uniformly; with a level surface.

1610 GUILIM *Heraldry* II. iii. (1611) 43 [The line] is carried levelly or equally thoroughout the Escocchen without either rising or falling. 1628 HOBBS *Thyncd.* (1822) 96 Neither would praises and actions appear so levelly concurrent in many other of the Grecians. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 75 Every Shot... equally Oblique or Levelly directed. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 479 A dense, slow-moving stream... flowing levelly on for a few yards. 1851 *Frul. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 639 See the standing corn, shorn levelly low. 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. viii. 175 Looking at him levelly with her own large eyes.

**Levelness** (levē'ness). [*f.* LEVEL *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being level.

1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* II. ii. 109 So you must remember to draw them to express their levelness with the earth. 1787 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 190 *Romney Marsh*, from its levelness... seeming... to afford the best base. 1824 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 107 The very levelness of the political platform. 1891 J. WINCKOR *Columbus* 543 Levelness of head. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 126/1 Her rich black and tan markings are American, but her clean physical levelness comes from her English ancestry.

**Levelode**, *obs.* form of LEVELHOOD.

**Leve longe**, *obs.* form of LEVELONG.

† **Levelry**. *Obs.* nonce-*wd.* [*f.* LEVEL *a.* or *v.* + -RY, with reference to *leveller*: cf. *velvety*.] The principles of the Levellers.

1661 *Sir H. Vane's Politics* 5 There is no State nor Seat more suitable for a Leveller than a Court-Livery. *Ibid.* 5 From this Levellerly I should never have dissented, had not the fulness of my Fortunes made me their Enemy.

† **Level-sice**. *Obs.* Also 6 *level* suse. [app. from an altered form of the *Fr.* *leverle cul* (see LEVEL-COIL), in which *assise* (seat) was substituted, as more decent, for *cul*. Skelton's form may be due to association with *F. sus up.*] = LEVEL-COIL.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court?* 139 We have cast vp our war, And made a worthy trefwe, With gup, levelle suse! 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. Decay 41 Ambitious hearts do play at Level sice [orig. *F. Ces cœurs ambitieux jouent au boué hors*].

† **Levely**, *a.* *Obs.* rare. In 3 north. levelike. [*f.* LEVE *v.* + -LY 1.] Credible.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xcii. 7 Pine witenesses levelike [*M.S. H. Mikel leuandlic*: Lat. *credibilia*] are pai.

**Levelyheede**, *obs.* form of LEVELHEAD.

**Leven** (in 4 *Sc.* *lewine*, *lewynne*, 6 *7* *leaven*), clipped *f.* LEVEEN and ELEVENTH. 6 *Leventh* (in 4 *Sc.* *lewint*, 6 *Sc.* *levint*), clipped *f.* ELEVENTH.

a 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (Thomas) 429 *be lewne* is: pat cheryte To frend & fa euvre haf we. *Ibid.* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 477 And bare-for he lweyne Iowis of his consent tuk with hym. *Ibid.* xxiii. (*Justin*) 30 Als bare-[of] him had mencione in be lewint distincion. 1570 LEVINS *Naup.* 69 *Ye Leuente, endecimus*. 1578 in *Maitl. Cl. Misc.* I. (1840) 8 The lewint buik of the Amades de Gaule. 1611 SHAKS. *Wind*. T. iv. iii. 33 Every Leuente-weather toddlers. 1883 JESSOP in *19th Cent.* Oct. 591 In Arcady we have an institution called 'levens, when the labourers knock off work for awhile... and make pretence of enjoying a social meal [see ELEVENTH].

**Leven**, var. LEVIN *sb.* and *v.*; *obs.* *f.* LEAVEN.

† **Levenness**. *Obs.* Also 5 *lefenesse*. [app. *f.* LEVE *v.* + -NESS.] Faith, confidence.

c 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 627 And lered hem her lefenesse. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 301 *f.* Levenesse, or belevenesse, *fides*. *Levenesse*, or grete troste.

**Lever** (lē'və), *sb.* 1 Forms: 3 *levere*, 4 *levor*, 4-5 *levour*, 6-8 *leaver*, 5- *lever*. [*ME.* *levere*, *levour*, *a.* OF. \**levere*, *levour* (*f.* *levere*), agent-n. *f.* *lever* to raise; in the sense 'lever' recorded only once (1487) as *levere*; the usual *Fr.* word is *levier* (recorded from 12th c.) formed on the same *vb.* with different suffix; *leviere* fem. occurs in the 14th c.]

1. A bar of iron or wood serving to 'prize up' or dislodge from its position some heavy or firmly fixed object; a crowbar, handspike, or the like.

In mod. use, this sense is more or less coloured by the scientific sense 2, which is alone formally recognized by Johnson.

1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 3103 Hii... cables vette ynowe & ladden, & leuours & waste sioot & drowe. 13... *Coer de L.* 1935 Ever men bare them up with leuours. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xviii. 1 In that dai visiten shal the Lord... vp on leuyathan, an eddere, a leuour [*Vulg. serpentem, veclem*]. 1433 *Lydg.* *St. Edmund* III. 1202 Oon with a leuour to lefte the doore on barre. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* clxxx. 265 Other had grete leuers and plente of ropes and Cordes. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 223 An other speakes, as

though his woordes had neede to bee heaved out with leavers. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxiii. 147 Surely so heavy a log needed more levers than one. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. xx. (1715) 148 The heavy Ship into the Sea they thrust with Leavers. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. 36 As carriages and leavers and scaffolds are in architecture. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. vi. Then clanking chains and levers tell, That o'er the moat the draw-bridge fell. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. R. Anglia*, *Lever*, *lower*, a lever. 1881 S. H. HONGSON *Outcast* *Ess.* 402 (*Hor. Od.* III. xxvi) The lever, the bright torch, the bow, For laying doors and warders low.

*fig.* 1831 *Society* I. 230 Jealousy is a potent lever for quickening love. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) II. 433 The new religion was only a lever by which a few artful demagogues had attempted to overthrow the King's authority.

† *b.* *gen.* A bar, pole, or rod. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 2680 Eldol erl of gloucestre... Hente an stronge leuour. c 1320 *Sir Beues* 1861 (*MS. A*) He tok a leuour in his hond, And forth to the gate he wond. c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2386 The geant... bar a leuor of yren ful strang. c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lgt. Bryt.* (1814) 366 Gomear helde in bothe hys handes a grete leuer, wher-with he layde on amonge those knyghtes. 1609 BIRCH (*Donay*) *Numb.* xiii. 24 They cutte of a branch with the grapes therof, which two men carried upon a leaver. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 504 Fish-shells... so great that two strong men with a leaver can scarce draw one of them after them.

2. *Mechanics.* Adopted as the name for that type of 'simple machine' which is exemplified in the 'lever' (sense 1). It consists of a rigid structure of any shape (a straight bar being the normal form), fixed at one point called the fulcrum, and acted on at two other points by two forces, tending to cause it to rotate in opposite directions round the fulcrum.

The force which is regarded as intended to be resisted by the use of the lever is called the *weight*, and the force which is applied for this purpose is called the *power*. Levers are said to be of the *first*, *second*, or *third* kind or *order* according as the fulcrum, the weight, or the power is in the midmost position of the three.

1648 WILKINS *Math. Mag.* I. iv. 20 The second Mechanical faculty is the Lever. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 43 Two Bodies hung at the Ends of a Balance or Leaver. 1803 J. WOOD *Princ. Mech.* iv. 50 The Lever is an inflexible rod, moveable upon a point which is called the fulcrum. 1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 117 Let A and B be two given weights, applied to the ends of the arms of a lever. 1829 *Nat. Philos., Mechanics* II. iii. § 13. 6 (U. K. S.) If the power be in the middle, it is a lever of the third kind. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 136 Archimedes had established the doctrine of the lever. 1841 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 163 The levers attached to the jaws are five long and slender processes. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 172 The hard envelopes... serve, like the bones of the Vertebrata, as levers by which the motor powers of the muscles are more advantageously employed.

3. *Special applications.* a. A roof-beam of naturally curved timber, forming one of the couples or principals supporting the roof (*obs. exc. dial.*). b. *Steam-engine*. † (*a.*) = BEAM *sb.* 1 (*obs.*); (*b.*) a starting-bar. c. The piece by which the barrel of a breech-loader is opened. d. In *Dentistry* and *Surgery* = LLEVATOR 2. In *Midwifery* = VECTIS (*Syn. Soc. Lex.*). e. The first row of a fishing-net. f. Short for *lever-watch*.

a. 1481-2 in *Charters Finchale* (Surtees) p. ccclv. Pro... meremio empto pro j lever in teneamento Roberti Jakson.

b. 1758 FITZGERALD in *Phil. Trans.* L. 727 The lever of the fire-engine [i.e. steam-engine] works up and down alternately. 1836 HERBERT *Engin. & Mech. Encycl.* II. 702 The attendant pushes the handle or lever which he holds.

c. 1881 [see *lever-pin*].

d. 1846 BRITAN in *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 74 *With the Lever*.—Its extremity is passed between two teeth, a sound and the decayed one, or a sound one and a stump.

e. 1884 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 359/1.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. with sense 'belonging to a lever', as *lever-actuation*, -*edge*, -*pin*; also *lever-like* adj. b. with sense 'acting as a lever, worked by a lever', as *lever-brace*, -*corkscrew*, -*drill*, -*hoist*, -*jack*, -*knife*, -*pallet*, -*pendulum*, -*press*, -*punch*, -*shears*, -*spar*, -*valve*.

1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 79 The frame... known as 'lever actuation. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 57. 162 The 'lever corkscrew gave a zest to his wine. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 207 'Lever Edges... are polished in a swing tool. 1867 J. MACGREGOR *Vry. Alone* 41 The pantry is beside them with... pepper... mustard, corkscrew, and 'lever-knife for preserved meat tins. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant Killers* 190 The steel point of Sir Jack's Staff was inserted beneath it, and 'lever-like pressure applied. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 524 The centre of the 'lever-pallet... is in a right line between the centre of the scape-wheel and the centre of the verge. *Ibid.* 526 In Ellicott's pendulum the ball was adjustable by levers, thence called the 'lever pendulum. 1881 GREENER *Gwa* 263 Next turn out the 'lever pin on top of lever. 1873 W. CORY *Lett. & Truls.* (1897) 316 The 'lever-spar of a water-lift.

5. *Special combs.*: lever-beam *Steam-engine* (see BEAM *sb.* 1 11); lever-board, -bridge (see *quots.*); lever-engine, † (*a.*) = beam-engine (*obs.*); (*b.*) = side-lever engine (1876 in *Knight Dict. Mech.* and in later *Dicts.*); lever escapement (*Watch-making*), an escapement in which the connexion between the pallet and the balance is made by means of two levers, one attached to the pallets and the other to the balance staff (Britten); lever-fly,



a punching machine worked by a fly-wheel and a lever; **lever-frame** *U.S.*, 'in a railroad hand-car, a wooden frame shaped somewhat like a letter A, which supports the lever-shaft and lever on the platform' (*Cent. Dict.*); **lever-man** *U.S.*, one employed to work the levers in a railway signal-box; **lever watch**, a watch with a lever escapement; **lever-wood**, the Virginian hop-bornbeam or ironwood, *Ostrya Virginica* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1844 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 159 As the 'lever-beam' was dismissed, he communicated the motion to the paddle-wheels by a rod and crank attached to the piston. 1853 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 587 \**Lever-boards*, a set of boards, parallel to each other, so connected together that they may be turned to any angle, for the admission of more or less air or light; or so as to lap upon each other and exclude both. 1853 S. H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 312 That which is called a 'Lever Bridge' is made by cutting down trees, and sinking the butts of them in the bank on each side sufficiently deep that the parts which are buried may exceed in weight those which are out of the ground. 1744 DESAGULIERS *Experim. Philos.* II. 489 The \*Lever Engine, often call'd Newcomen's. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 303/2 \*Lever-escapement. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 141 The Lever Escapement... is generally preferred for pocket watches. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 131 The holes... are punched in the metal by the assistance of what the boiler makers call a \*lever fly. 1901 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 6/2 A saving... has been effected in the wages of 'lever men. 1848 *Chambers's Inform.* I. 285/2 The \*lever watch is so named from the lever escapement of Mudge.

†**Lever**, *sb.* 2. *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. LEVE v.* 2 + *-ER* 1.] = BELIEVER.

1340 *Cursor M.* (Trin.) 18719 þe leuer [*Cott. and Gott. trauand*] & be baptizid þer Shulde be saued from alle loþe. || **Lever**, *sb.* 3. *Obs. rare*—1. [*Fr.*: see *LEVEE sb.* 2.]

1742 Miss ROBINSON in *Mrs. Delany's Lett.* (1861) II. 191 We do not appear at Phœbus's Lever.

**Lever** (lɛvɪə), *v.* [*f. LEVER sb.* 1.]

1. *intr.* To apply a lever; to work with a lever. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. ii. 31 It was all in vain that Hans and I... lifted, levered, twisted and pulled. 1897 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 6/5 They dived, and levered, and sweated.

2. *trans.* a. To lift, push, or otherwise move with or as with a lever; also with *along, away, out, over, up*. b. To bring into a specified condition by applying a lever.

1876 PRECE & SIEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 209 The bottom of the pole being 'levered' out of the ground. 1882 JEFFERIES *Revis* I. i. 11 He began to lever the raft along. 1887 BARRING-GOULD *Gaverocks* I. vi. 89, I flung with such force that I levered the boat away. 1891 Miss DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* vi. 75, I levered up an eyelid with difficulty. 1896 *Daily Chron.* 15 Aug. 9/3 On no account should the canoe be levered with one end of the pole on the ground. 1898 *Daily News* 10 May 5/3 The concrete pier... and levered the pier over. 1898 *Cycling* 77 By passing a bar through the frame... and levering it straight.

*fig.* 1890 *Graphic* 11 Oct. 406/1 He seeks this by levering out of his place his best friend.

Hence **Levering** *vbl. sb.* Also *attrib.*

1859 MRS. WHITNEY *W's Girls* x. (1878) 174 A few more vigorous strokes, and a little smart levering, and the nails loosened. 1897 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 6/6 Snapped off by means of some powerful levering tool.

**Lever**, *obs. f. LIVER sb.*, *LIVER v.*, to deliver.

**Lever**, *obs. var. lever*, comparative of *LIEF a.*

**Leverage** (lɛvəʒ), [*f. LEVER sb.* 1 + *-AGE*.]

1. The action of a lever; the arrangement by which lever-power is applied; also *concr.* a system of levers.

1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6273/8 An Engine... which... by means of a Leveridge and an Horizontal Fly... can Raise... Water. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 99 It resolves itself into a system of leverage. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 258 The length of leverage must vary inversely as the strength of the force.

2. The power of a lever; the mechanical advantage gained by the use of a lever. *Leverage of a force* (see quot. 1830).

1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* x. 135 The distance of the direction of a force from the axis is sometimes called the leverage of the force. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 146 The extension of the os calcis... affords a considerable leverage to the muscles of the calf of the leg. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xvi. (1891) 221 Leverage is everything. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* II. xiii. 224 The stream worked at the roots, and the wind laid hold of him with fierce leverage. 1882 *Knowledge* No. 19. 403/2 The actual leverage increases as A W is increased, supposing the car's length to remain unchanged.

b. *fig.* Advantage for accomplishing a purpose; increased power of action.

1858 GLADSTONE *Hunger* III. 113 The leverage of this straightforward speech... produces an initial movement towards concession on the part of the great hero. 1868 HELLS *Realmah* v. (1876) 86 And it will be putting additional leverage into his hands. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 790 With regard to such men the moralist has no leverage whatever.

3. *attrib.* 1838 POE *A. G. Pym* Wks. 1864 IV. 162 A vast leverage power was obtained. 1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (ed. 2) I. 258/1 This bend gives a leverage power to the handle, when the graip is used to lift rank wet litter.

**Leveray**, *-ey, levore*, *obs. forms of LIVERY.*

**Leveret** (lɛvɪrɛt). *Forms:* 6 leverette, leav-, lyveret, 7 leverit, levoret, levert, -et,

-it, 5- leveret. [*ad. OF. leurete, leurette*, dim. of *leure* (F. *lièvre*) hare.]

1. A young hare, strictly one in its first year.

14... *Voc.* in Wt. Wulcker 592/22 *Lepusculus*, a leveret. 1544 PHARR *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) H vj b, The mawe of a yong leurette with the iuce of plantaine, is exceeding profitable. 1607 FORSELL *Kourf. Beasts* (1658) 211 In ancient time, if the Hunters had taken a young Leverit, they let her go again in the honour of Diana. 1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 123, I have seen Leverets there with the white spot in the Head, which the Old ones have not. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 81 ¶ 6 [It] is the claim... of the vulture to the leveret. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* xxiii. 26 More fell They shall pursue us, than the savage hound Snatches the leveret. 1835 GRIMSHAW *Life Couper* (1865) 35/2 On his expressing a wish to divert himself by rearing a single leveret... his neighbours supplied him with three.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. A pet, a mistress. b. A spiritless person. *Obs.*

1617 S. COLLINS *Def. Ep. Fly* (1628) 54 Theres a Leuite of the Iesuits, or a prettie leuorite rather, to sucke a Kings heart-blood in time. 1630 LENOARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* III. iii. § 28 (1670) 371 Arrogant Boasters... leverets in dangers. 1659 SHIRLEY *Gamster* I. i. Some wife will bid her husband's leverets welcome. 1640 DK. NEWCASTLE *Country Capt.* II. i. (1649) 23 You meane, one wenche betweene us too is nothing: I know a hundred Leverets.

3. *attrib.*: leveret-skin, a Japanese glaze applied to ceramic ware, supposed to resemble leveret's fur. (*In recent Dicts.*)

**Levero**(c)k, -ucke, *obs. forms of LARK sb.* 1

**Levers**. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 1 læfer, leb(e)r, 5 levre. [*OE. læfer*.] (See quot. 1879.)

1725 CORPUS GLOSS. 1823 *Scirpea*, corise, leber. 1000 *Voc.* in Wt. Wulcker 278/23 *Scirpia* [read *Scirpea*], læfer. 1000 *Ælfric* *Voc.* ibid. 138/50 *Firns, gladiolus, læfer*. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 382 Genim læfre neodwearde. 1450 *Alphita* (Aneid. Oxon.) 72 *Gladiolus*... gallice glaiol, anglie leure. 1578 LYTE *Doctus* II. xli. 199 The wilde yellow Iris is now called... in English Lauers or Leuers. 1879 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* 304 *Levers*... a name applied by Lyte... to *Iris Pseudacorus*, L.; but bestowed on 'any sword-bladed plant'.

**Leves**, *obs. Sc. pl. of LEAF.*

†**Levesel**. *Obs.* *Forms:* 4 le(e)fsel, levesello, levecel, 4 5 levesel, 5 leef-sele, levesell, lef-sale, lefe sal(e). [*repr. OE. \*læfsele*, f. *læf* LEAF + *sele* hall; cf. *Sw. löfsal*, Da. *löfsal*.] A bower of leaves; a canopy or lattice.

13... *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 448 Such a lefel of lof neuer lede had. 1386 CHAUCEER *Reeve's T.* 141 The clerkes hors ther as it stood ybounde behynde the Mille, vnder a lefel. — *Parv.* T. 337 As the gaye lefel atte Tauerne is signe of the wyn that is in the Celer. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 337 A playne, Full of floures... With lef-sales ypon lofte lustie and faire, Folke to refresshe for faintyng of hete. 1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 600 To Bachus signe & to be leuesel His youpe him halib. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 300/2 Levecel be-fore a wyndowe, or other place, umbraculum. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxii. 215 She hath the keyes and leith hem vnder the leuesel of the bed vnto the morow.

†**Levet** 1. *Obs. rare.* [*f. leve* (LEAVE *v.* 1) + *-ET*.] Only pl. Leavings, fragments.

1528 ROY *Kede me* (Arb.) 80 When they have eaten ynowe... Then gader me (vrb) their levetis. *Ibid.* 98 The best meate awaye they carve... Then prol the servinge officers... so that their levetis are but thynne.

†**Levet** 2. *Obs.* Also 7 levett, 7-8 levit(t). [*ad. It. levata* 'the name of a march upon a Drumme and Trumpet in time of warre' (Florio), f. *levare* to raise.] A trumpet call or musical strain to rouse soldiers and others in the morning.

1625 FLETCHER *Doub. Marriage* II. i. Come sirs, a quaint Levit. (Trump. a levett). To waken our brave Generall. 1656 W. MEREDITH *Narr. Passages Irel.* in 8th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. 600/1 The enemy... were some distance from vs sounding levitts for joy of there supposed victory. 1687 COTTON *Winter* xxiii. Poems (1689) 649 The Æolian Trumpeters By their Hoarse Levets, do declare That the bold General Rides there. 1705 S. SEWALL *Diary* 1 Jan. (1879) II. 121 Col. Hobby's Negro... sends in... to have leave to give me a Levit and wish me a merry new year.

**Levetenant**, *obs. form of LIEUTENANT.*

**Levey**, **Leveyne**, *obs. forms of LEVEE, LEAVEN.*

**Leviable** (lɛvɪəbəl), *a.* Also 6-9 levyable.

[*f. LEVY v.* + *-ABLE*.]

1. Of a duty, tax, etc.: That may be levied.

1484 J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* III. 313 All syche money as is not leviable of dyvers of the seyd fermors and tenantes. 1512 Act 4 Hen. VIII, c. 19 § 8 The same some... [shall be] due & leviable immediately upon demaunde hade and denied. 1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII, c. 46 The sayd yerely tenth, that was... due and leuiale to the kinges vse. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII Mor.* & Hist. Wks. (1860) 409 To make the sums which any person had agreed to pay... to be leviable by course of law. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 815 An aid... due to the crown for the marriage of a king's eldest daughter and leviable from the time she attained the age of seven years. 1861 *All Year Round* 27 July 417 The amount of rates leviable under the Sewers Act... is now unlimited. 1881 *Standard* 16 June 3/4 The import duties now leviable in France upon live stock and agricultural produce. 1899 *Daily News* 16 May 3/4 The levyable expenses of a borough.

2. a. Of a person: That may be called upon for payment of a contribution.

1897 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 5/1 The number of leviable members is over 60,000.

b. *U.S.* Of a thing: That may be levied upon, capable of being seized in execution. (*In recent U.S. Dicts.*)

†**Leviatē**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [*f. late L. leviāt-*, ppl. stem of *leviāre*, f. *levis* light.] *trans.* To relieve = ALLEVIATE 2.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* iv. vi. (1552) 146 b, This oft wassing shal... leuyate and lygthen the head with al the senses therein contayned.

**Leviathan** (lɪvɪˈaθən). *Forms:* 4-6 levya-  
than, (4-ethan), 5 lyvyatan, -on, 5-leviathan.

[a. L. (Vulg.) *leviathan*, a. Heb. לִוְיָתָן *livyāthān*.]

Some scholars refer the word to a root לָוָה *lāvāh* = Arab. *lawā* 'to twist' (cf. *לָוָה* *livyāh*, conjecturally rendered 'wreath'); others think it adopted from some foreign lang.] 1. The name of some aquatic animal (real or imaginary) of enormous size, frequently mentioned in Hebrew poetry.

132a WYCLIF *Job* xlii. [20 [21] Whether maist thou drawn out leuyethan with an hoc? 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* ciii. [26] There is that Leviathan, whom thou hast made, to take his pastyme therein. 1555 EGEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 51 The greete serpente of the sea Leviathan, to haue such dominion in the Ocean. 1591 SPENSER *Vie. World's Van.* 62 The huge Leviathan, dame Natures wonder. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 412 Leviathan, Hugest of living Creatures, on the Deep Stretcht like a Promontorie. 1713 *Young's Last Day* i. 35 Leviathans but heave their cumbrous mail, It makes a tide. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xii. 119 She [Scylla] makes the huge leviathan her prey.

b. *transf.*; esp. = a ship of huge size.

[1801 CAMPBELL *Battle of the Baltic* ii, Like leviathans afloat. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vie. Paris* (ed. 5) 91 They [floating baths] stretch their long sprawling forms on the water, like so many painted Leviathans. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. clxxx. The oak leviathans. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp., Reform* 21 Dec. (1876) 312 Your splendid river, bearing the leviathans of noble architecture, constructed on its banks. 1892 SUFFLING *Land of the Broad* (ed. 2) 13 These immense winged leviathans [wherries].]

c. *fig.* A man of vast and formidable power or enormous wealth.

1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 60 The lacquy of this great leviathan promise he should be maister. 1630 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 310 So can the Lord deal... with the great... Leviathans of the world. 1782 PENNANT *Journ. Chester to Lond.* 96 The leviathan who swallowed these manors, was Sir William Paget. 1796 BURKE *Lett. Noble Lord* Wks. VIII. 35 The duke of Bedford is the leviathan among all the creatures of the crown. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 155 A legal contest with so potent a defendant as this leviathan of two counties. 1884 *Punch* 1 Mar. 97/1 Punters, plungers, leviathans, little men.

2. (After Isa. xxvii. 1.) The great enemy of God, Satan. *Obs.*

132a WYCLIF *Isa.* xxvii. 1 In that dai viseten shal the Lord in his harde swerd... vp on leuyathan... a crookid wounde serpent. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4423 This fende was the first bat felle for his pride... bat lynyaton is cald. 1412-20 *LDCE Chron.* Troy II. xvii. The vile serpent the Leviathan. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 150 By the envye deceyvful of hys enemy Clepyd serpent behemot or levvyathan. 1595 B. BARNES *Spir. Soun.* II. Breake thou the jawes of olde Levyathan, Victorious Conqueror!

3. Used by Hobbes for: The organism of political society, the commonwealth. (See quot. 1651.)

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* (1839) 158 The multitude so united in one person, is called a Commonwealth... This is the generation of that great Leviathan, or rather, to speak more reverently, of that mortal god, to which we owe under the immortal God, our peace and defence. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbados* 20 What it is that makes up... harmony in that Leviathan, a well governed Commonwealth. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iii. (1695) 17 An Hobbit... will answer; Because... the Leviathan will punish you, if you do not. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 195 The gods have... design'd that millions of you, when well joyn'd together, should compose the strong Leviathan.

4. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* with sense: Huge, monstrous.

1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* II. ii, This leviathan-scandal that lies rolling upon the crystal waters of devotion. 1751 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 398, I had suspected that this leviathan hall must have devoured half the other chambers. 1861 A. SMITH *Med. Stud.* 12 He has duly chronicled every word... in his leviathan note-book. 1892 W. BEATTY-KINGSTON *Intemper.* v. 32 The leviathan liquor interests.

Hence **Leviathanic a.**, huge as a leviathan.

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 789 The leviathanic railway that stretches out its fins amongst its contemporaries like Captain M'Quillan's sea-serpent.

†**Leviat-ion**. *Obs.* [*f. LEVY v.*: see *-ATION*.]

The levying of a tax; quasi-*concr.* a tax.

1538 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 544 We desire and pray you to be now... diligent in the leviation thereof. 1681 *Treat. E. Indis Trade* 30 They... settle a Tax, which they call Levations upon the Trade. *Ibid.* 37 How shall they maintain... them? By Levations upon Goods.

**Levice'llular**, *a.* [*f. L. levis* smooth + *CELLULAR*.] Consisting of smooth muscular fibre.

(*In recent Dicts.*)

**Levie**, *obs. form of LEAVY.*

**Levier** (lɛvɪə). Also 5, 8-9 levyer, 6 leavier.

[*f. LEVY v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who levies (in senses of the vb.).

1494 FABIAN *Chron.* VII. 436 Of this taxe to be leuyers or gaderers was assigned y<sup>r</sup> princypall men of the sayd townes. 1611 FLORIO, *Lucullatore*, a leauier or raiser of taxes or fines. 1656 PRYNNE *Rights Eng. Freeman* 30 Any Levier of them [sc. taxes], or imprisonment of refusers of them. 1701 DE FOE *Power People* Misc. (1703) 136 You are... the Leviers of our Taxes. 1831 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exorc.* (1842) I. 482 Here is a distinct levying of war against the King's people; officers pointed out on whom the leviers



think dependence can be placed. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 203 The levers of a... war. 1888 R. DOWLING *Miracle Gold* II. xiv. 7. I am not a levier of blackmail.

**Levigable** (levigā'b'l), *a.* [ad. med. L. *levigabilis*, *f.* *levigare* (see LEVIGATE v.).] + *a.* That can be polished. *Obs.* *b.* That can be reduced to powder. *rare* -1.

1670 EVELYN *Pomona* viii. 24 Useful is the Pear-Tree.. for its excellent colour'd Timber, hard and levigable.. especially for Stools, Tables [etc.]. 1850 BROWNING *Christm. Eve* xviii. Dust and ashes levigable.

† **Levigatē**, *ppl.* *Obs.* [ad. late L. *levigāt-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *levigare*, *f.* *levig* light.] Lightened. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. iii. His labours beinge leuigate and made more tollerable.

**Levigatē** (levigēt'), *ppl. a.* *Bot. and Ent.* Also *levigate*. [ad. L. *levigāt-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *levigare* (see next).] Smooth as if polished.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 269 *Levigatē* (*Levigatā*). Without any partial elevations or depressions. 1880 in GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 418/1.

**Levigatē** (levigēt'), *v.* Also *erron.* *læv-*. [f. L. *levigāt-*, *ppl. stem* of *levigare* to make smooth, *f.* *levig* (sometimes *erron.* *lævig*) smooth.]

† *l. trans.* To make smooth; to polish. *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 70 White starch.. levigateth the parts exasperated. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* vii. 121 By reason of their lenifying and detestive faculty, [they].. levigate the roughness of the winde-pipe. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 410 A stone turned, rolled, and tossed about, to smooth, and levigate every side thereof. 1676 BOYLE *New Exper.* II. in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 805 No mortal man might climb it or descend.. For it is levigated as by art. 1811 *Self Instructor* 536 Bran. Levigates its surface. 1826, 1835 [see LEVIGATE *ppl. a.*]

† *b.* in immaterial sense. *Obs.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. i. 314 The turning of a tender melting B. into a surly rigid R. is not to levigate or mollify but to make the name harder in pronunciation. 1794 MRS. PROZET *Synon.* I. 374 Such a soul levigated by prosperity soon mounts into airiness of temper.

2. To reduce to a fine smooth powder; to rub down; to make a smooth paste of (*with some liquid*).

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 334/1 Levigate it upon a Marble, till it becomes an impalpable Powder. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 181 Some have got the Art of levigating the testaceous Powders. 1782-3 W. F. MARTIN *Geog. Mag.* I. 9 Levigating it with the oil of sweet almonds. 1802 A. ELLICOTT *Jrnl.* (1803) 245 Shells, and other calcareous matter, levigated by the friction of the particles. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 345 It is sufficient to levigate them with water to obtain them very white. 1824 *Mech. Mag.* No. 30. 32 Machinery for Levigating or Grinding Colours. 1894 SMILES *J. Wedgwood* II. 15 This clay, carefully levigated, yielded a red ware.

fig. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 1153 He.. makes logic levigate the big crime small.

Hence **Levigating** *vbl. sb.* (*attrib.*) and *ppl. a.* 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 272 A Levigating Lohoch. c. 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art.* II. 67 Mix it with a levigating knife with spirits of wine. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 787 The glue is then to be put warm on a levigating stone, and kneaded with quicklime.

**Levigatē**, *ppl. a.* [f. LEVIGATE v. + ED I.]

† *l.* Made smooth; polished. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Manu.* I. 29 The outersyde of Radius is rounde, and levigated. 1801 FUSLI in *Lect. Paint.* i. (1848) 350 A board, or a levigated plane of wood, metal, stone, or some prepared compound. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxx. 250 The eye-cases.. surrounded on their inner side by a crescent-shaped levigated piece. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. vi. 208 The base is concave so as to play upon the levigated centre of the above protuberance.

2. Finely powdered; reduced to a smooth consistency.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* III. (1651) 81 Take of this levigated Lime 10 ounces. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (1735) 67 The Chyle is white, as consisting of Salt, Oil and Water of our Food, much levigated or smooth. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 70 Our porcelain seems to be a partial vitrification of levigated flint and fine pipe clay. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 65 Finely levigated chlorate.. of potash. 1881 J. GRIGIE *Preh. Europe* 161 The finely-levigated material derived from the grinding of glaciers.

**Levigatō** (levigē'tōn). *Pharmacy.* [ad. L. *levigatō-em*, *n.* of action *f.* *levigare*.] The action of LEVIGATE v.; 'the trituration or rubbing down of a substance in a mortar or on a slab, with sufficient moisture to make it soft' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* I. in Ashm. (1652) 133 Then of this Water make Ayre by Levigacyon. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 272 Levigation is the reduction of any hard and ponderous matter by comminution, and diligent contusion into fine powder, like Alcohol. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 11 Either by the Mortar, or by Levigation upon a Marble. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. x. 246 The most ancient mills were undoubtedly those in which the method of levigation was rudely employed. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* viii. 73 In such crude examinations levigation may occasionally be advantageous. 1885 W. ROBERTS *Urin.* Dis. II. iii. (ed. 4) 325 They were easily separated from the urine by levigation and decantation.

**Levill**, *obs.* form of LEVEL.

**Levin** (levin), *sb. arch.* Forms: 3-5 *levene*, 4 *loyven*, *leivin*, 5 *levyn*, 5-6 *lewyn* (e, 6 *leav'n*, 3-7, 9 *leven*, *levin*. [ME. *leven* (e, of obscure origin.

By some conjectured to represent an unrecorded ON. or

OE. cognate of ON. *leiptr* fem., lightning; but this is very doubtful. Phonetic laws as known at present do not allow of connecting ME. *levene* with MSw. *lygn-elder* (mod. Sw. *lyng*), *lyghna*, Da. *lyn-ild*, lightning, Da. *lyne*, to lighten; these words are cogn. w. OE. *h3* LEVE, and ultimately with LIGHT *sb.*

Lightning; a flash of lightning; also, any bright light or flame.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3265 Dunder, and leuene.. God sente on dat hird. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 22477 Pe sterns wit þair leman [Göit, lemand] leuen. c. 1300 *Ilavdok* 2690 And forth rith al so leuin fares. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 277 With wilde thonder dynt and fry leuene Moote thy welked nekke be to-broke. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 77 The thonder with his fry leuene So cruel was upon the hevne. 1412-20 *Lydg. Chron.* Troy I. ii. Out of whose mouthe, leuen and wyld fyre, Lyke a flamme euer blased out. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 650 All the wod on a leuyn me thocht that he gard Appere. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* vii. ccxviii. 255 Out of the east parte appered a great leuyn or beam of bryghtnes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. ProL 10 All thoct he be the hart and lamp of hevyn, Forfeblit wolk his lemand gilty lewyne, Throw the declynyn of his large round speir. 1594 *Carew Tasso* (1881) 109 Mars he resembles thee, when from fift heau'n Thou comst down guilt with ire and ghastly leau'n. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. vi. 40 As when the flashing Levin haps to light Vpon two stubborne oakes. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. l. xxii. Swift as the levin from the sneezing skie. 1808 *Scott Marm.* I. xxiii. The Mount, where Israel heard the law, 'Mid thunder-dint, and flashing levin, And shadows, mists, and darkness, given. 1851 *Longf. Gold. Leg.* v. At Sea, See! from its summit the lurid levin Flashes downward. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 348, I would that.. the almighty sire Would hurl me with his levin to the shades. 1880 SWINBURNE *Songs Spring-tides*, *Gard. Cymodoce* 90 The leaping of the lamping levin afar.

*b. attrib. and Comb., as levin-bolt, -brand* (+ *broad*), *-fire*, *-flame*; *levin-darting* adj.

1820 *Scott Monast.* II. 'God-a-mercy, my little 'levin-bolt,' said Stawarth. 1864 CONINGTON *Æneid* VI. (1873) 200 The levin-bolt's authentic fire. c. 1599 SPENSER *F. Q.* vii. vi. 30 And eft his burning 'levin-broad in hand he took. 1805 *Scott Last Minstr.* VI. xxv. Resistless flash'd the levin-brand. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* Pref. (2nd ed.) Some of those.. over whom he flashes the levin-brand of his denunciation. 1805 *Scott Last Minstr.* IV. xviii. They were not arm'd like England's sons, but bore the 'levin-darting' guns. 1820 — *Jeauho* xxiii. Crush after crush, as with wild thunder-dints and 'levin-fire. 1813 — *Rokely* v. xxxiii. Like waves before the 'levin flame. 1866 J. B. ROSE *Tr. Ovid's Met.* 229 The levin flame Forth from his eyes, forth from his nostrils came.

† **Levin**, *v. Obs.* [f. LEVIN *sb.*] *intr.* To lighten, emit flashes of light or lightning. Also *trans.* with cognate object.

13.. *E. E. Psalter* cxlii. 7 Leuen brightnesses [Vulg. *Judaea coronationem*]. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7723 His Ene leuenaund with light as a low fyn. 14.. *Voc.* in W. Wulker 665/7 *Fulgurat*, leuene. c. 1440 *Tromp. Parv.* 304/1 *lyghtenyn*, or leuennyn, *coriscat*, *fulminio*. 1485 [see LEVING *vbl. sb.*]. 1530 PALSGR. 609/2 It leuenech, as the lyghtenyn dothe.. Did you nat se it leuen right now?

Hence † **Leuening** *ppl. a.*

c. 1340 HAMFOLK *Psalter* Cant. 510 In shynynge of þi leuenaund spere. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1388 With a leuening light as a low fyre.

**Leviner**, corrupt form of LIMER, kind of hound. **Leving**, *obs.* form of LIVING.

† **Leuening**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* Forms: 2-4 *leuening*, 4 *levynynge*, *leuennynng*, 5 *leyfnyng*, *lewenynge*. [f. LEVIN v. + -ING I.] Lightning. Also, the bright flashing of any light.

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 533 Wynd pat blaws o loft, O quilk es thoner and leuening fedd. c. 1340 HAMFOLK *Psalter* lxxvi. 18 þi leuennynngis shane til be erth. c. 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) xxxi. 139 With grete thunders and leuennynnges and hidous tempestez. c. 1400 *Wainie & Gave*, 377 In my face the leuening smate. c. 1400 *Melayne* 815 The leueninge of [hair] banners clere lyghthenes all þat lande. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 215/1 To Leuyn or to smyte with y leuennynge.

*attrib.* c. 1547 *Surrey Æneid* II. 853 Sins that the sire of Gods and king of men Strake me with thonder, and with leuening blast.

**Levir** (l'vēr), *Anthropology.* [a. L. *levir* brother-in-law; a common Aryan word = Skr. *dēvar*, Gr. *δαφν*, Lith. *dėvėr̃s*, Osl. *devert*, OHG. *zeihhur*, OE. *tācor*.] A brother-in-law, or one acting as such under the custom of the LEVIRATE.

1865 McLENNAN *Prim. Marr.* viii. 293 In the earliest age the Levir had no alternative, but to take the widow. 1898 *Folk-Lore* June 105 She is taken over by some other clansman, usually a widower, but in this case.. the new husband is compelled to repay to the Levir the bride-price.

**Levir**, *obs.* form of LIVER; *obs.* compar. LIEF.

**Levirate** (l'vērāt'), [f. L. *levir* brother-in-law + -ATE I.] The custom among the Jews and some other nations, by which the brother or next of kin to a deceased man was bound under certain circumstances to marry the widow.

1795 T. LEWIS *Antiq. Hebr. Republ.* III. 268 The Law of Levirate. 1783 T. WILSON *Archæol. Dict. Levirate*. 1855 W. H. MITT. *Appl. Panth. Princ.* (1861) 202 Reasoning from the spirit of the law of levirate, as concerning only succession to property. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* III. (1875) 94 The next stage was.. that form of polyandry in which brothers had their wives in common, afterwards came that of the levirate. 1883 MAINE *Early Law & Cust.* IV. 100 An institution.. known commonly as the Levirate, but called by the Hindus, in its more general form, the Niyoga.

*b. attrib.* passing into *adj.*

1865 *Tr. Renan's Life Jesus* xvii. 203 The Mosaic code had consecrated this patriarchal theory by a strange insti-

tution, the levirate law. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 264 The law of levirate marriage might be set aside if [etc.].

Hence **Leviratic**, **Leviratical** *adjs.*, pertaining to or in accordance with the levirate; **Leviration**, leviratical marriage.

1815 in J. ALLEN *Mod. Judaism* (1816) 415 note, The design of the precept of levitation was [etc.]. 1849 ALFORD *Græ. Test.* I. 159 (Matt. xxii. 24), The firstborn son of a leviratical marriage was reckoned.. as the son of the deceased brother.

**Levis**, *obs.* pl. of LEAF.

**Levish**, *obs.* variant of LOYAGE.

† **Levisomnous**, *a. Obs.* *rare* -2. [f. L. *levi-somn-us* (*f.* *levi-s* light + *somnus* sleep) + -OUS.] 'Watchful, soon waked' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

**Levit**, variant of LEVET 2 *Obs.*

**Levitant** (levitānt'), [ad. L. *levitant-em*, *pres. ppl.* of *levitare* to LEVITATE.] One who practises ('spiritualistic') levitation.

1875 *Q. J. Nat. Sci.* XII. 42 About three centuries after this.. we find the pair of levitants, Alaric and Pythagoras.

**Levitate** (levitēt'), *v.* [f. L. *levi-s* light, after GRAVITATE v.]

1. *intr.* To rise by virtue of lightness; opposed to GRAVITATE 2b. Now only with reference to 'spiritualism'.

1673 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* II. 186 A Lecture.. upon the Centers of Knowledge and Ignorance, and how and when they Gravitate and Levitate. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nature* VI. 183 When 'tis there, it ceases either to gravitate, or, as some schoolmen speak, to levitate. 1879 *Whitehall Rev.* 13 Sept. 412/2, I have a stepson who levitates. 1887 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* Feb. 201 It is asserted that a man or a woman 'levitated' to the ceiling, floated about there, and finally sailed out by the window.

2. *trans.* + *a.* To make lighter or of less weight. *Obs.* *b.* Chiefly in the language of 'spiritualists': To cause to rise in the air in consequence of lightness, or by reversing the action of gravity.

1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. v. 221 The Air being of a sudden levitated to such a measure. 1875 *Q. J. Nat. Sci.* XII. 54 Many were levitated only in these unconscious states. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* V. 167 Tables turn, furniture dances, men are 'levitated'. 1892 W. S. LILLY *Gl. Enigma* 114 No reasonable man would receive Mrs. Guppy as an ambassadress from the Infinite and Eternal, merely because she was levitated. 1894 *Century Mag.* Apr. 83/1 The extra amount of gas required to levitate my person to the clouds.

Hence **Levitated**, **Levitating** *ppl. adjs.* Also **Levitative** *a.*, adapted for or capable of levitation. **Levigator**, one who believes in levitation or professes ability to practise it.

1859 HENSCHEL *Fam. Lect. Sci. Subj.* III. § 45 (1866) 131 The levitating portion of it being hurried off—the gravitating remaining behind. 1875 *Q. J. Nat. Sci.* XII. 52 At least one Christian and one heathen case of levitated persons are recorded. 1887 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* Feb. 202 Our reply to the levitators is just the same. Why should not your friend 'levitate'? 1890 *Edinb. Rev.* July 109 It had not indeed altogether escaped notice that bodies gain in weight through combustion; but the difficulty.. was evaded by attributing to phlogiston a 'levitative' power. 1892 A. M. CLERKE *Fam. Stud. Homer* s. 263 The dream of a levitative art lurked nowhere within the Homeric field of view. 1893 A. LANG in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 380 The levitated boy.. flew over a garden.

**Levitation** (levitē'tōn). [f. LEVITATE v. (see -ATION).]

1. The action or process of levitating or rising in virtue of lightness. Opposed to GRAVITATION 1.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. ix. (1713) 18 There being no such hard Pressure, no Levitation or Gravitation. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xii. § 6 (1819) 206 The lungs also of birds contain in them a provision distinguishingly calculated for.. levitation.

*b.* The action or process of rising, or raising (a body), from the ground by 'spiritualistic' means.

1875 *Fam. Herald* 13 Nov. 29/2 Levitation is an old claim of the marvellous, as old as Pythagoras. 1881 *Times* 30 Mar. 11/6 Levitation.. or moving at will, wholly independent of the laws of gravitation, is a universal dream. 1888 BESANT *Herr Paulus* 89 The scéances, manifestations, levitations [etc.].

† 2. The action or process of becoming lighter; also, the quality of being comparatively light; = BUOYANCY. *Obs.*

1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. v. 221 The Currents in the Sea, as all Tides, are made by Levitation of the Humid Body. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm.* Bridge 25 The Sides must rise by their own Levitation or Buoyancy.

**Levite** (l'vōit). (Now with initial capital.) Also 4-5 *levyte*. [ad. L. *levita*, also *levitēs*, ad. Gr. *levitēs*, *f.* *levi* Levi (Heb. לֵוִי *Lēvī*, which also means 'Levite').]

1. *Israelitish Hist. a.* A descendant of Levi; one of the tribe of Levi. *b.* One of that portion of the tribe who acted as assistants to the priests in the temple-worship.

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 21241 Marc.. after his kind.. was lenite. 1377 LANGL *P. Pl.* B. XII. 115 *Archa dei* in be olde lawe leuites it kepten. c. 1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1755 In be abhymynable oppressoun Of be leuytes wyfe. 1567 *Gude & Godlie* B. (S. T. S.) 180 The Levites at their awn hand Thay rest their teind. 1726 AVLEFFE *Parergon* 197 In the Christian Church, the Office of Deacons succeeded in the Place of the Levites among the Jews. 1891 CHENEY *Orig. Psalter* II. i. 59 note, The singers were Levites. † 2. *transf.* (from 1b). A deacon. *Obs.*

A frequent rhetorical use of the word in med. Latin.



1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C. m.* 130 Laurens þe levite hyggynge on þe greidre, Loked vp to oure lorde. 1570 *LEVINS MAUIP.* 151/26 A Levite, *diaconus*. 1604 *E. G. (RIMSTONE) D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xiv. 365 The divell hath placed in the order of his priests, some greater or superiors, and some lesse, the one as Acollites, the other as Levites.

†3. Used somewhat contemptuously for: A clergyman. Also, in allusion to Judges xvii. 12, a domestic chaplain. *Obs.*

1640 *GLAPTHORNE Wit in Constable* iv. Gb, There shall a little Levite Meet you, and give you to the lawful bed. 1655 *SIR G. SONDES Narr. in Harl. Misc.* (1813) X. 51 If I had not a Levite in my house, I performed the office myself. 1687 *CONGREVE Old Bach* iv. 1, I say he is a wanton young Levite. a 1704 *T. BROWN Sat. Marriage Wks.* 1730 i. 58 The Levite it keeps from parocical duty. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 327 A young Levite—such was the phrase then in use—might be had for his board, a small garret, and ten pounds a year.

†4. A loose dress, so called from its supposed resemblance to the dress of the Levites. *Obs.* [After *F. levite*.]

1779 *H. WALPOLE Let. to C'tess Ossory* 15 Nov. (1848) 1. 379 A habit-maker . . . is gone stark in love with Lady Ossory, on fitting her with the new dress. I think they call it a Levite, and says he never saw so glorious a figure . . . but where the dence is the grace in a man's nightgown bound round with a belt?

**Levitic** (*l'v'it'ik*), *a.* [ad. late *L. leviticus*, ad. *Gr. λευιτικός*, *f. λευιτης* LEVITE.] = *next*.

1632 *B. JONSON Magn. Laly* i. (1610) 11 For of the Ward-mote Quest, he better can, The mystrie, then the Levitic Law. 1669 *Gale Crt. Gentiles* i. ii. ix. 139 This sacred Institution received a new stamp, under the Levitic Constitution. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* ii. 3 The vow which St. Paul undertook is highly significant as a proof of his personal allegiance to the Levitic institutions.

**Levitical** (*l'v'it'ikal*), *a.* [*f.* as *prec.* + *-AL*.]

1. Pertaining to the Levites or the tribe of Levi. 1535 *COVERDALE Mal. iii. heading*, Off the abrogation of the old levitical priesthood. 1650 *TRAPP Comm. Exod.* 74 The Sacrifice of Consecration showed the difference between the Levitical Priests and Christ. 1776 *G. HORNE P's. II.* 297 We read, 1 Chron. ix. 33 that the Levitical singers were 'employed in their work day and night'. 1867 *LADY HERBERT Cradle L.* vii. 168 Later, it became a Levitical city. 1898 *Expositor* Oct. 255 Deuteronomy 18. 6-8 does not invest a Levite with priestly but Levitical functions.

2. Of or pertaining to the ancient Jewish system of ritual administered by the Levites; also, pertaining to the book of Leviticus. *Levitical degrees*: the degrees of consanguinity within which marriage is forbidden in *Lev.* xviii. 6-18.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 32 § 2 Any marriage without the levitical degrees. a 1665 *GOODWIN Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 140 Framers of the whole Mosaiical economy and Levitical dispensation. 1726 *AVLIEFF Parergon* 52 By the Levitical Law, both the Man and the Woman were stoned to death. 1802 *F. P. BARROW Regni Evangel.* i. 56 The proselyte's bath of Levitical purification. 1895 *J. A. BEER New Life in Christ* iii. xiii. 103 We have here under levitical forms important Gospel truth.

†b. *nonce-use*. Pertaining to ritual. *Obs.* 1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng.* iv. Wks. (1847) 515 '2 Austin . . . sent to Rome . . . to acquaint the pope of his good success in England, and to be resolved of certain theological, or rather levitical, questions.

Hence **Leviticalism** = **LEVITICISM**. *Leviticality* *nonce-wd.* Levitical character or obligation. *Leviticallly adv.*, in a Levitical manner, according to Levitical law. †**Leviticalness**, Levitical character or quality.

1892 *A. B. BRUCE Apologetics* ii. vii. 204 'Leviticalism . . . may be conceived of as a husk to protect the kernel of ethical monotheism. 1900 *Speaker* 8 Sept. 624/1 We do not find in St. Paul any conception of Leviticalism as possessing a religious significance. 1621 *BP. MOUNTAGU Diatribe* 387 The 'Leviticallity' of Tithing, being confined unto what, the Land of Promise. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* i. v. What right of jurisdiction soever can be from this place 'Leviticallly bequeath'd, must descend upon the Ministers of the Gospell equally. 1892 *Times* 4 Feb. 6/2 An example of any Leviticallly clean animal. 1639 *F. ROBERTS God's Holy No. vii.* 48 The 'Leviticallness of things of the Tabernacle, or Temple, consisted not in their materials . . . but in their typical relation to Christ.

**Leviticism** (*l'v'it'isiz'm*). [*f.* *LEVITIC* + *-ISM*.]

Levitical tenets and practice; an instance of this. 1888 *A. CAVE Inspir. O. T. v.* 257 Are we not also 'in full Leviticism' at the environment of Jericho? *Ibid.* 268 This long list of Leviticisms may be brought to a close.

**Leviticus** (*l'v'it'ik'us*). [*a.* late *L. Leviticus* adj., *sc. liber* book]: see *LEVITIC*.] The name of the third book of the Pentateuch, which contains details of the Levitical law and ritual.

1400 *Wyclif Lev. Prol.*, Here begynneth the bok of Leviticus. 1579 *FULKE Heskins' Part. 8* In Exodus and Leviticus . . . are many things . . . very easie and plaine. 1649 *ROBERTS Clavis Bibl.* (ed. 2) 45 Leviticus, so denominated by the Greek, from the chief subject or matter of the Book. 1891 *CHRYNE Psalter* vii. 357 The ceremonialism of Leviticus.

**Leviticism** (*l'v'it'isiz'm*). [*f.* *LEVITE* + *-ISM*.] = **LEVITICISM**.

1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* ii. xxxvi. § 2. 192 note, By 'works' Paul meant Levitism. *Ibid.* xxxix. 264 They went far beyond the requirements of Levitism.

**Levitor**, *erron.* form of **LEVATOR**.

**Levitt**, variant of **LEVET** *Obs.*

**Levity** (*l'v'it'i*). Forms: 6 *levitye*, 7 *-tie*, 7- *levity*. [ad. *OF. levité* = *lt. levitā*, ad. *L. levitatem*, *levitās*, *f. levis* light: see *-ITY*.]

1. As a physical quality: The quality or fact of having comparatively little weight; lightness. Also † *specific levity*: cf. *specific gravity* (*GRAVITY* 4 c).

1597 *A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 40/2 Consideringe their ponderousnes or levitye. 1645 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) 1. 221 He abounded in things petrified, . . . a morsel of cork yet retaining its levity, sponges, etc. 1684 *BOYLE Porusum. Anim. & Solid Bod.* iii. 85 Marble itself abounds with internal Pores. . . as may be rationally conjectured from the Specific Levity of it, in comparison of Gold and Lead. 1756 *C. LUCAS Ess. Waters* i. 26 Rain-water . . . comes nearest to dew in levity, subtilty and purity. 1787 *WINTER Syst. Husb.* 82 When they [vapours] ascend into that region of the atmosphere of the same specific levity, there they float. 1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* xii. (1824) 482/1 A covering which shall unite the qualities of warmth, levity, and least resistance to the air. 1818 *FARADAY Exp. Res.* xxx. (1825) 166 The re-absorption . . . being . . . retarded in consequence of the superior levity of the fluid. 1869 *MRS. SOMERVILLE Molec. Sci.* i. 12 Hydrogen . . . rises in the air on account of its levity.

b. In pre-scientific physics, regarded as a positive property inherent in bodies in different degrees, or varying proportions, in virtue of which they tend to rise, as bodies possessing gravity tend to sink. Cf. *GRAVITY* 4 a. *Obs. exc. Hist. or allusively.*

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* ii. 406 That levitie whereof they spake, can hardly and vnneth bee found and knowne by any other meanes than [etc.]. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* i. (1634) 10 Hee . . . gave to every nature his proper forme; the forme of levitie to that which ascended. 1644 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* x. (1658) 100 There is no such thing among bodies, as positive gravity or levity. 1672 *PETTY Pol. Anat.* (1691) 334 What alterations are made in the gravity or levity of the air from hour to hour. 1775 *PRIESTLEY Exper. Air* 1. 267 That phlogiston should communicate absolute levity to the bodies with which it is combined, is a supposition that I am not willing to have recourse to. 1794 *G. ADAMS Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxiv. 381 As paradoxical as the weighing of levity. 1830 *HERSCHEL Stud. Nat. Phil.* 142 We know of no natural body in which the opposite of gravity, or positive levity, subsists. 1854 *H. MILLER Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 249, I had not levity enough in my framework to float across the lever.

c. *fig.* applied to immaterial things. 1704 *SWIFT T. Tub Intro.*, Little started conceits are gently wafted up by their extreme levity to the middle region. 1779-81 *JONSSON L. P., Prior Wks.* 1787 III. 147 The burlesque of Boileau's Ode on Namur has, in some parts, such airiness and levity as will [etc.].

†2. Lightness in movement; agility. *Obs.*

1607 *TOISELL Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 257 The natural constitution of a Horse is hot . . . because of his Levity, and Velocity. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* i. 122 The Levitie of men made sild to enter thowr places sanct passable.

3. As a moral or mental quality, in various senses.

a. Want of serious thought or reflexion; frivolity. Also (now chiefly), 'Trifling gaiety' (J.); unbecoming or unseasonable jocularity. (The prevalent sense.)

1564 *Brief Exam.* Aijj, As though they were ledde with a certayne irreligious levitie, to ouerthrowe and abolshe all thynges used before in religion. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* ii. vii. 128 Our grauer businesse frownes at this levitie. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reh.* i. § 4 The levity of one, and the morosity of another. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 880, I . . . unbosom'd all my secrets to thee, Not out of levity, but overpow'd By thy request. a 1686 *B. CALAMY Serm.* (1687) 6 He never employed his omnipotence out of levity or ostentation; but only as the necessities and wants of Men required it. 1806 *Med. Jnat.* xv. 108 The subject has been treated with indecent and disgusting levity. 1830 *D'ISRAELI Chas. I.* iii. vi. 116 It is mortifying to disclose the levity of feeling of men of genius. 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess., Politi.* 5 Wks. (Bohn) i. 237 But politics rest on necessary foundations, and cannot be treated with levity. 1882 *JEAN WATSON Life A. Thomson* iii. 44 He could be gay without levity.

b. Incapacity for lasting affection, resolution, or conviction; heedlessness in making and breaking promises; instability, fickleness, inconstancy.

1613 *R. C. Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Levitie*, lightness, inconstancy. 1633 *P. FLETCHER Poet. Misc.* 76 The Cause that with my verse she was offended, For womens levitie I discommended. 1685 *BAXTER Paraphr. N. T., Acts* xiv. 19 This is the levity of the vulgar, that one day will sacrifice as to Gods, to those, whom after they would kill as malefactors. 1781 *GIBBON Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 94 The Sarmatians soon forgot, with the levity of Barbarians, the services which they had so lately received. 1832 *tr. Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* xiv. 296 Maximilian forgot, with extreme levity, his promises and alliances. 1834 *MACAULAY Ess., Pitt* (1851) 303 Sick of the perfidy and levity of the First Lord of the Treasury.

c. 'Light' or undignified behaviour; unbecoming freedom of conduct (said esp. of women); an instance of this.

1601 *MARSTON Pasquil & Kath.* ii. 11, I know that women of levitie and lightness are soone downe. 1699 *BURNET 39 Art. xx.* (1700) 195 Vain Pomp and indecent Levity ought to be guarded against. 1702 *PENN in Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 171 Give him the true state of things, and weigh down his levities. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 70 p. 6 An unbecoming Levity in their Behaviour out of the Pulpit. 1727 *SWIFT What passed in Lond. Wks.* 1755 III. 1. 184 Those innocent freedoms and little levities so commonly incident to young ladies of their profession. 1766 *FOROVCSE Serm. Eng. Wom.* (1767) II. xiii. 239 Their natural graces . . . are lost in levity. 1791 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* viii, Distinguishing between a levity of this kind and a more serious address. 1828 *SCOTT P. M. Perth* xxiii, So many charges of impropriety and levity. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 256 Her elder sister . . . had been distinguished by beauty and levity.

†d. *nonce-use*. Lightness (of spirit), freedom from care. *Obs.*

1630 *DONNE Serm.* xxvi. (1640) 264 To what a blessed levity (if without levity we may so speake) to what a cheerful lightness of spirit is he come, that comes newly from confession.

†**Levity** *2. Obs. rare* -1. [ad. *L. levitāt-em*, *levitās*, *f. levis* smooth.] Smoothness; an instance of this, a smooth surface.

1613 *M. RIOLEY Magn. Bodies* 20 Unless they be drawne aside by excrecences and levities.

**Levo**, variant of **LEVO**.

**Levolto**, obs. form of **LAVOLTA**.

**Levor, Levoret**, obs. *ff.* **LEVER, LEVERET**.

**Levour, Levrat**, -it, obs. *ff.* **LEVER, LEVERET**.

**Levulin**, variant of **L'EVULIN**.

**Levy** (*l'v'ei*), *sb.* Forms: 5 *leve(e, levye, 5, 7 levie, 6 levey, 7 leavy, 5- levy*. [*a.* *F. levée*, *f. lever* to raise, *levy* = *L. levare* to raise.]

1. The action of levying: a. The action of collecting an assessment, duty, tax, etc.

1427 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 318/2 Labour and coustes had to be levee of be same [revenue]. 1434 *Walerf. Arch.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 297 The said Maire and Baliffs have levee of the said citsaine or dynsyn twies as much. 1496-7 *Act 12 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 4 The Collectours deputed for the levy of the sold xv<sup>mes</sup> and x<sup>mes</sup> nowe graunted. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 19 § 7 Suche direction and order for the levey and payment therof as . . . shall they seme requysite. 1635 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1853) 1. 134 The constable of Dorchester is fined xxi for not returning his warrant for the last levy into the Court. 1714 *STEELE Lover* No. 16 (1723) 94 Sir Anthony stole the manner of this Levy from Lord Peters Invention. 1828 *D'ISRAELI Chas. I.* II. x. 252 The sole object of the Government was to settle the legal levy of the duties. 1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxviii. 312 He decreed the levy of one-twentieth upon the succession to property. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* v. § 4. 244 In the eastern counties its levy [poll-tax] gathered crowds of peasants together.

*transf.* 1872 *YEATS Growth Comm.* 51 A levy was made upon nature for every delicacy of food and wines with which to spread the table.

b. The action of enrolling or collecting men for war or other purposes.

1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* v. v. 67 To . . . give away The benefit of our Levies. a 1653 *BINNING Serm.* (1845) 490 What meant the Levy appointed immediately after Dunbar. 1843 *JAMES Forest Days* x, Arrange with hold Robin for a levy of as many yeomen as possible. 1859 *JEFFERSON Brittany* viii. 107 The Government endeavoured to carry out the celebrated levy of three hundred thousand men. 1879 *FROUDE Cæsar* xxi. 354 As to the levies, the men enlist unwillingly.

†c. The action of collecting debts or enforcing the payment of fines. *Obs.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 43 That my executours . . . make levy of my dettys. 1702 *J. LOGAN in Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 150 As to fines—I have promoted and pressed their levy in this county to my utmost.

2. The amount or number levied: a. †A duty, impost, tax. *Obs.* In a trade or benefit society: A call or contribution of so much per head.

1640 in *Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biog.* v. 364 Francis Moryson . . . being appointed to collect and receive the levy belonging to Mr. George Sandys. 1647 *N. BACON Desc. Corl. Eng.* i. xi. 33 Offa charged this Levy upon the Inhabitants dwelling in Nine several Diocesses. 1662 *PETTY Taxes* Pref., Great and heavy Levies upon a poor people. a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1755) i. 171 None but Kings have Pow'r to raise A Levy, which the Subject pays. 1705 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* i. 4 viii. 280 The other ancient levies were in the nature of a modern land-tax. 1901 *Scolman* 8 Mar. 5/4 It was decided to call up a special levy from next week to cover the amount necessary.

*transf.* 1873 *TRISTRAM Moad* x. 192 The only levy on our stores had been four bottles of rakl.

b. A body of men enrolled; also *pl.* the individual men.

1611 *BIBLE 1 Kings* v. 13 The lewie was thirtie thousand men. 1642 *CHAS. I. Message Parlt.* 8 Apr. 4 With the Addition of these Levies. 1775 *J. TRUMBULL in Sparks Corl. Amer. Rev.* (1853) 1. 37 Our new levies will be at your camp with all convenient expedition. 1810 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* (1838) VI. 475 It has brought the Portuguese levies into action. 1846 *J. F. COOPER Mohicans* (1829) i. vi. 79, I teach singing to the youths of the Connecticut levy. 1845 *S. AUSTIN Rankie's Hist. Ref.* i. 181 The Levy was to consist of 1058 horse, and 3038 foot. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Ch.* (1872) VIII. xviii. 18 Daun . . . is . . . perfecting his new levies. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) i. v. 312 The Danes put the irregular English levies to flight. 1887 *M. MORRIS Claverhouse* x. (1888) 177 Some new levies of horse.

3. *Levy in mass* [*F. levée en masse*]: a levy of all the able-bodied men in a country or district for military service.

1807 *SOUTHEY Esprilla's Lett.* (1808) I. 179 The levy in mass, the telegraph, and the income-tax are all from France. 1830 *W. TAYLOR Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* III. 425 Körner . . . stimulated the levy-in-mass of the nation.

4. In some public schools: A meeting called for discussion of any matter relating to the school.

1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* i. viii, A levy of the School had been held, at which the captain of the School had got up, and after promising that [etc.]. *Ibid.*, A levy of the sixth had been held on the subject. *Ibid.* i. ix, Holmes called a levy of his house.

5. *Comb.*: **levy-money**, †(a) bounty-money paid to recruits; (b) contributions called for from the members of a trade or benefit society.

1671 *R. MONTAGU in Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 503 To learn at what rate they may have men, both as to the levy-money and the constant pay. 1720 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 134 That there be allowed for levy



money for the dragoons, £12 for man and horse, 1777 *Hist. Eur. in Ann. Reg.* 70/1 An unexpected demand made by the Landgrave of Hesse for levy money. 1804 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 July 2/3 The refusal of the Federationists to share with them the English levy money.

**Levy** (levi), *sb.*<sup>2</sup> local U.S. [Short for *eleven pence or eleven-penny bit*.] †a. (See quot. 1839.) b. 'The sum of twelve and a half cents; a "bit"' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1837-47 *NEAL Charcoal Sk., Crooked Disciple* (1872) 204 (Funk), Give us a slip's worth of sheet and levy's worth of blanket. 1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer., Levy*, . In Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, the Spanish real, twelve and a half cents. Sometimes called an elevenpenny bit.

**Levy** (levi), *v.* Forms: 4, 6 *leve*, (6 *lewe*), 5 *levee*, 5-6 *levie*, 6-7 *leavie*, -y(e, *levey*, 5- *levy*. [f. *LEVY sb.*<sup>1</sup> The early form *leve* may possibly be monosyllabic, and in that case would be a different word (cf. *LEAVE v.* 3). a. F. *lever* to raise, levy, from which the Eng. vb. *levy* derives most of its senses.] 1. *trans.* To raise (contributions, taxes); to impose (an assessment, rate, toll, etc.). Const. †of, on, upon.

1388 *Waterf. Arch. in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 292 If the Maire . . . will not leve and areye the said xls. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vi. xcvi. 204, xl. li. . . was leved of his subsidies, and named . . . Dane Gilt. 1509-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII. c. 19 Preamble*, Your said Oratour . . . leved several Fynes of all the foresaid Manours. 1550 *CROWLEY Epigr.* 1205 To leavye grete fines, or to ouer the rent. 1608 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 60 A sement of ijs. the pounce shalbe leved presently through this parish. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* ii. 104 Ship-money was leved with the same severity, and the same rigour used in ecclesiastical courts. a 1674 *— Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 170 That he hath power to levy money. a 1687 *PERRY Pol. Ark.* (1690) 30 Bank keepers . . . must have power to levy upon the general, what they happen to loose unto particular men. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* l. vi. The pension . . . is leved by the emperor's officers. 1786 *BURKE W. Hastings Wks.* 1842 II. 135 Levying the tribute of the whole on the little that remained. 1828 *D'ISRAELI Chas. J.* II. v. 129 [They] declared, that these rates should no longer be leved without a grant of Parliament. 1832 *BABBAGE Econ. Manuf.* xxx. (ed. 3) 294 A fine should be leved on the delinquent. 1853 *BRONTE Villette* xiv. A subscription was annually leved on the whole school for the purchase of a handsome present. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* ii. § 6.90 No toll might be leved from tenants of the Abbey farms.

†b. To raise (a sum of money) as a profit or rent; to collect (the amount of) a debt; also, to take the revenues of (land). *Obs.*

1469 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 48 That the ferme of the seid londys . . . go to myne daughter Margerye tyll the summe of x mark be leved for the seid Margerye. 1496 *W. PASTON in P. Lett.* III. 469 For as moche as . . . my dettis cannot be redely leved. 1553 *LO. BERNERS Froiss.* I. xxix. 43 He . . . wolde leuey the moite of their landes to his owne vye. 1613 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 162 My . . . mynde is y<sup>t</sup> he enter into the said tenement and hould the same vntill owte of the revenues therof he shal have leved the same. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 419 To hold, till out of the rents and profits thereof the debt be leved.

c. To raise (a sum of money) by legal execution or process. Const. on (the goods of). Also, To levy execution for (a specified sum).

c 1506 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 198 The berer shall goe to the Shereff with this exigent, & have from him a warrant to leve the sayd money, or els to take your body. 1609 *70 MARVELL Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 308 [The fine] shall be leved on the goods of any one or more persons that were there. 1795 *WYTHE Decis. Virginia* 13 By directing the execution to be leved for £1,000.

*absol.* 1885 *Law Times* LXXXVIII. 389/2 An execution creditor . . . leved on their goods for the purpose of realising his debt.

d. To impose (service) upon; to require (a person's) attendance.

[1611 *BIBLE 1 Kings* ix. 21 Vpon those did Solomon leue a tribute of bond-service vnto this day.] 1862 *STANLEY Jeru. Ch.* (1877) I. x. 203 They willingly undertook the tributary service which was leved upon them. 1871 *B. TAYLOR Faust* (1875) I. xxi. 179 Ho, there! my friend! I'll levy thee attendance.

e. U.S. = CHARGE *v.* 18.

1837 *CALHOUN Wks.* III. 36 Mr. Madison, under the impression that these papers would be favorably received by the Public . . . had leved several legacies upon them.

2. Law. To levy a fine: see FINE *sb.* 6 b. (The expression also occurs with different sense: see 1.)

1483 *Act 1 Rich. III. c. 7 § 1* Notes and Fines leved in the King's Courts . . . should be openly and solemnly read. 1642 *Perkins Profit. Bk.* iv. § 256. 114 If . . . either of them levie a fyne unto other of the same land. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) I. 420 When a fine was leved . . . the estate was in the cognizee or feeoffee . . . by the common law. *Ibid.* V. 67 If the fine was proved to have been duly leved, then the party who refused to adhere to it was attached. 1844 *WILLIAMS Real Prop.* (1877) 55 She was also prohibited from levying a fine.

b. To draw up (an objection, protest) in due form.

1660 *STILLINGF. Iren.* i. i. (1662) 7 This objection will be soon leaved, that it is [etc.]. 1868 *Sevo Bullion* 82 He must send the Bill to a Notary . . . who then levies Protest in due form.

†3. In various obsolete senses: a. To set up (a fence, weir, etc.); to erect (a house); = AF. *lever*, Law Latin *levare*. b. To plan out (ground). c. To weigh (an anchor).

a. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII. c. v.* Weares and other Engynes for fissing ther made leved fixed. 1513 in *Fowler Hist.*

C. C. C. (O. H. S.) 60 The sayd Master and Prior of St. Frideswith hath begonne to build and levie one house for a College. 1549 *Act 3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 3 § 2* It hapneth sometime, that some Man . . . hath made or leved a Ditch or Hedge. 1619 *DALTON Country Just.* I. (1630) 135 The new levying or inhancing of Weares Mills [etc.]. 1741 *VINER Abridgem.* XVI. 23 Levying of a Goss to intercept the Course of Fish.

b. 1500-18 *Acc. Louth Steeple in Archaeologia* N. 74 Paid to William Thomas and William Palmer, levying the ground for to sett the branch upon. c. 1648 *GAGE B. est. Ind.* xxi. (1655) 195 We levying our anchor went on to Panama.

4. To enlist (armed men), enrol, bring into the field (soldiers, an army); to muster the available force of (a district). Also, to levy up.

c 1500 *Melusine* 135 The men of armes, that he leved for the garnysens. 1557 *Act 4 & 5 Phil. & Mary* c. 3 § 1 To muster their Ma<sup>ties</sup> People . . . and to levie a number of them for the Service of their Ma<sup>ties</sup>. a 1586 *SHUNY Arcadia* v. (1629) 447 With sufficient authority to leavie forces. 1614 *KALEIGH Hist. World* ii. (1634) 63 This was the last Fight of that huge Army leaved against Greece. 1649 *H. GUTHRY Mem.* (1702) 45 The General and his Council appointed the Earl of Montross . . . to levy Fife, Strathern, Angus, and Merne. 1671 *L. ADDISON H. Parbary* 40 A small Cavila, not able to levy above 500 in all. 1701-2 *HUME Hist. Eng.* (1886) IV. xiv. 745 An army of twelve thousand men was suddenly leved. 1797 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* (1837) I. 17 Tippoo Sultan suffered the military force which they had leved . . . to land in his country. 1843 *H. GAYN Feigned Dis.* 11 Men apprehensive of being leved, or actually leved, or forced into the military or naval services.

fig. 1599 *MIDDLETON & ROWLEY Old Lave* iv. ii. Why should nature have that power in me To leavy up a thousand bleeding sorrows. 1705 *J. PHILLIS Bleheim* 176 As when two adverse winds, . . . Engage with horrid shock, . . . Levying their equal force with utmost rage.

5. To undertake, commence, make (war). Const. against, on, upon.

Johnson says: 'This sense, though Milton's, seems improper; presumably because there is no similar use of F. *lever*; but it is a natural development from sense 4.'

1471 in *Harwood's Chron.* (Camd.) 57 To levee werre against him. 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII. c. 12* The kynge . . . is forced . . . to leavy warre, and to prosecute his saide enemies. 1659 *Prior. Devotions in Gentl. Calling* (1691) 160 So levying War against Thee with thine own Treasure. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 219 The Syrian King . . . Assassin-like had leved Warr, War unproclaim'd. a 1720 *SHEFFIELD* (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 111 A meer design of deposition, imprisonment, or levying war, are not within the bare words of this law. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* I. xl. 238 They . . . then proceeded without further ceremony to levy war upon the king. 1789 *Constitution U.S.* iii. § 3 Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them. 1814 *CARY Dante, Par.* xxvii. 47 [Those] that do levy war On the baptized. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* vi. (1864) IV. 202 Crusades will hereafter be leved against those who dared impiously to [etc.].

†6. To raise, discontinue (a siege); to break up (a camp). *Obs.*

1542 *SEYMOUR in St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IX. 201 The segge beyng leved before the towne of Pest the 7<sup>th</sup> day of October. 1548 *Edw. VI. Trul. in Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) II. 223 The sieg being leved th'erle of Shrewsbury entred it. 1579 *FENTON Guiccard.* (1618) 256 There was made no more doubt to levie the Campe. 1588 *Exhort. to Faithf. Subj. in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 102 Porcennia . . . forthwith leved the siege. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxvii. x. 925 Albeit he saw that the siege was leved . . . yet [etc.]. 1628 *HOBBS Thucyd.* (1629) 74 They sent Ambassadors againe to Athens commanding them to leuy the Siege from before Potidea.

7. Wrongly used for LEVEL *v.*

1618 *BRETTON Court & Country* (Grosart) 6/1 Winking with one eye, as though hee were leuying at a Woodcooke. a 1634 *RANDOLPH De Ilustrice 2 Poems* (1638) 26 Fair'd Stymphall, I have heard, thy birds in flight Shoot showers of arrows forth all leved right.

Hence *Leved ppl. a.*

1768 *HUME Ess.* xxxiii. 243 How distinguish the new from the old leved soldiers? 1819 *R. CHAPMAN Life Jas. I.* 160 They are only new leved men, and undisciplined. 1837 *W. IRVING Capt. Bonneville* III. 105 A new leved band of hunters and trappers.

**Levy**, obs. form of LEVY *a.*, LEVEE<sup>1</sup> and 2.

**Leveying** (levijij), *vbl. sb.* [f. *LEVY v.* + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the vb. *LEVY* in its various senses.

1496-7 *Act 12 Hen. VII. c. 12 § 5* Then the levying and payment of the said xv<sup>th</sup> . . . [shall be] put in suspence. 1548 *Edw. VI. Trul. in Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) II. 223 [They] leved their siege, in the month of September; in the levying of which ther cam [etc.]. 1587 *Q. ELIZ. in Buckleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 225 That ye do assist the said Captains in the levying of their bands. 1712 *PRIDEAUX Direc. Ch. wardens* (ed. 4) 51 The levying and disposing of them [the Rates]. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. 82 To resist the king's forces by defending a castle against them, is a levying of war. 1815 *ELPHINSTONE Acc. Canbul* (1842) I. 229 The levying fixed proportions of troops or money, or both, from each tribe. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 160 The levying or suffering any such fines or recoveries. 1828-40 *TYTLER Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 222 Opponents to the regular levying of the tithes.

†b. *gerundially* with omission of prep.

1642 *Roy. Comm. in Buckleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 527 There are now at or near . . . London great forces levying and moneys raising.

**Levyled**, obs. form of LEVELLED.

**Levyne** (levin). *Min.* [named by Brewster, 1825, after Prof. Armand Levy.] A silicate of aluminum and calcium, found in colourless or slightly tinted tabular crystals.

1825 *Edin. Jnl. Sci.* II. 334, I propose to distinguish this species by the name of Levyne. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics*

xvii. 148 Levyne. 1843 *J. E. PORTLOCK Geol.* 219 Levyne of the ordinary form of crystals, at Magilligan Carnowry.

**Levyne**, variant of LEWYN Obs., a kind of linen.

**Levyng**, obs. form of LIVING.

**Levynite** (levinait). *Min.* [f. *LEVYNE* + -ITE.] = LEVYNE.

1868 *DANA Min.* 431 Levynite occurs in crystals, usually tabular. 1894 *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* XLV. 111. 188 For the first group . . . we have thomsonite . . . levynite, gmelinite.

**Levys**, obs. pl. of LEAF.

†**Lew**, *sb.*<sup>1</sup> *Sc. Obs.* Also (*pl.*) *leois*. [perh. a sing. inferred from *lewis* (a. F. *louis* treated as a plural.) The name of a French gold coin formerly current in Scotland; ? the *louis d'or* (Jam.).

1467 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) II. 88/2 That . . . he Ingills noble, henry, ande Eduarde w<sup>t</sup> he ross, be franche crowne, be salute be lewe and be Ridar sail half conss in pis realme [etc.]. 1488 in *Inv. R. Wardb.* (1815) 13 Four hundredth twenti & viii Lewis of gold. 1497 in *J. d. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 314 Three Harj nobles, and tua leois.

**Lew** (*liir, liir*), *a.*<sup>1</sup> and *sb.*<sup>2</sup> Now *dial.* Forms: 1 *xe/hleow*, 2-7 *lewe*, 5, (9) *lue*, 8-9 *loo* (e, 4- *lew*. [OE. \**hlēow* (implied in *hlēowe* adv.), *gehlōw* (cf. *unhlōw*; all three occur only once) = ON. *hljyr* warm, mild.

The relation of this word to the synonymous OHG. *līo* (MHG. *lī, līar, G. lau*) is obscure; no cognates outside Teut. are known.]

**A. adj.** 1. †a. Warm; sunny (in OE.). b. Lukewarm, tepid.

[c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 280 Þonne . . . gereste him swiðe wel hlēowe þær & wearme gledi þere man ælcne iun.] c 1000 in Cockayne *Arr. Angl. Conscrip.* (1861) 23 Ond ða on gehliwan dene and on wearmran we æwecodon. c 1300 *Harleik* 498 [He] Withdroun the knif, that was lewe Of the seli children blod. *Ibid.* 2921 Þe sunne, biðth and lewe. 1382 *WYCLIF Rev.* iii. 16 For thou art lew [Vulg. tepidus], and nether cold, nether hot. 1439 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* 19 Take calwar samon, and seeth it in lewe water. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 33 Boyle hit. And kele hit, that he be bot luc. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* III. 333/1 A Scimming Dish . . . is to scum the Cream of the Lye Milk to Churn for Butter. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.* Lew and Lew-warm, lukewarm. *Mod. Sc.* (West) The water is quite loo. (In eastern Sc. the current word is LEW-WARM.)

2. Sheltered from the wind.

1674 [see LEE *a.*]. 1735-6 *PYGGE Kenticisms* (F. D. S.), Lew, sheltered; an house is said 'to lye lew', i.e. the house lies snug under the wind. 1844 *W. BARNES Poems Eur. Life* 225 Milch cows in carriers dry an' lew. 1871 *W. CORY Lett. & Jnl.* (1897) 278 The bit of brick wall gives me a very lew corner facing the east.

**B. sb.**

1. Warmth, heat. *Obs. exc. Sc.*

1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* liv. 656 To th' end a fruitfull lew [orig. *chaleur*] May every Climat in his time renew. 1633 *GERARD Part. Descr. Somerset* 1900 11 Lockombe. So called I should rather deeme from the lowe situation or Locombe from the warmnes, which wee yett call Lewe. 1824 *MACTAGGART Gallicid. Encycl.* s.v., Stacks of corn are said to take a 'lew', when they heat.

2. Shelter. See *house-lew*, OE. *hūshlōw* (HOUSE *sb.*<sup>1</sup> 23), and LEE *sb.*<sup>1</sup> 1, 1 b.

**Lew**, *a.*<sup>2</sup> *dial.* [Of obscure origin; cf. OE. *gehlēwd* 'debilitatum' (Ælfrie *Exod.* xxii. 10 *Land MS.*; Grein conjectured *gelefed*), also *hlēwe* in *limbweo* lame in a limb, *hlēwa* 'inopia'.] Weak. Also, of a leaden or pale colour; pale, wan.

c 1325 *Old Age in Rel. Ant.* II. 211 Mi bodi weixit lewe [gloss *debile*]. 1611 *CONGR. Deconour*, . . . pale, bleake, wan, lew. *Ibid.*, *Livide*, wan, lew, bleake, pale, of a leaden, earthie, or dead colour. 1882 *Lancash. Gloss.* Liew, thin, poor, diluted.

**Lew**, *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 7 *lue*, 9 *loo* (e). [OE. *hlīewan*, f. *hlōw* LEW *a.* Cf. ON. *hljja* to cover, shelter, make warm.]

1. *a. trans.* To make warm or tepid. †b. *intr.* To become warm. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 51 Þære sunnan hæto þe þas eorþan hlyweþ [MS. hlypeþ]. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4374 All þe land with his leme lewis & cleres. 1808 *JAMIESON, To Lew*, to warm any thing moderately; usually applied to liquids; lewed, warmed, made tepid.

2. To shelter.

1664 *EVELYN Sylva* 101 This done, provide a Screene . . . to keep off the wind; . . . so as to be easily remov'd as need shall require for the luing of your pit. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.* s.v., Those trees will lew the house when they're up-grown.

†**Lew**, *int. Obs.* Lo! behold!

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 507 Hence bot a litill, she commys, lew, lew!

**Lew**, *dial.* form of LEE *sb.*<sup>1</sup>; variant of LUE *v.*

**Lewan** (e, variant of LEWYN *Obs.*

**Lewee**, obs. form of LOOSE.

**Lewd** (*liūd*), *a.* Forms: a. 1-2 *lēwede*, *lāwde*, (2 *ilewede*, *ileawede*), 2-3 *leawede*, *leawde*, 2-6 *lewed* (e, 3 *læwed*, (*Orm.* *læwedd*), *leouwede*, *lojede*, 3-5 *leuid*, 3-7 *leude*, 3-8 *leud*, 4 *lewet*, (? *lōwed*), 4-5 *lewid* (e, *lewiyd*, *leewid*, (*lōwed* (e), ? *lood*, 5-7 *leaud* (e, 6 *leawde*, *Sc. lewit*, 6-7 *lude*, 4-7 *lewde*, 4- *lewd*, β. (chiefly *north.* and *Sc.*) 2-5 *læwed*, 3-4 *laud*, 3-6 *lawid* (e, 4 *lawyt*, 4-6 *lawd* (e, 4-6 (9 *arch.*) *lawit*. [OE. *lēwede*, of difficult etymology. The sense suggests formation on Rom. \**laigo* = eccl. L. *laicus* (see LAY *a.*) with suffix -ede -ed<sup>2</sup>; but it is not easy to see the phonological possibility of this. The attempt



to trace the word to a late L. type \**lūcātus* (u stem) is still more open to objection. It has been proposed to obviate the phonetic difficulties by assuming influence from the vb. *lūcan* to betray; but the sense is too remote, and *lūcāre* is not participial in form.]

†1. Lay, not in holy orders, not clerical. Also *absol.* Obs.

†890 tr. *Beda's Hist.* v. xii[i]. (1890) 428 Para manna sum was . . . bescoren preost, sum was lewde [i.e. lewede], sum was wifmon. *Ibid.* xiii[i]. 436 Sum was inn lewdum hādē [i.e. *vir in laico habitu*]. c.1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 131 Ihadede men he muneð wel to lere lewede men. Ihadede and lewede seier lif and clene to leden. c.1290 *Beket* 574 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 123 ȝif bi-twene twelwe lewede men were ani striunge, Opur bi-twene a lewed man and a clerk. a.1300 *Cursor M.* 26143 If þou mai no preist to wine, þus scau a leud [Fairf. lewed] man bi sine. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 269 Hit wol a-vayle boþe lewed and clerk. 1382 *Wyclif* 1 Sam. xxi. 4. I have not leueyd loouys [Vulg. *laicos paues*] at hood, but oonli hoodi breed. c.1386 *Chaucer* *Prolog.* 502 For if a preest be foul, on whom we truste No wonder is a lewed man to ruste. c.1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xiii. 60 Þai haue þaire crownes schawen, þe clerkes rownde and þe lewed men four cornered. 1530 *LYNDESEY Test. Paynogo* 1008 *Leuit* men lies, now, religious men in curis. 1553 *BECON Reliques of Rome* (1563) 246\* Al thoe bene accused that purchasen writtes or letters of any leude courte. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 212 The hail o' them, by lawit fists, Were haul'd and howkit frae their kists.

†b. *Leud frere*, a lay-brother. Obs.

†1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 41 Late lewid freris seie four & twenti pater nostris for matynes. c.1425 *St. Elix. of Spalbech in Anglia* VIII. 116/30 Wee..made hym a conuers, þat is to seye, a lewde frere. c.1483 *Caxton Dialogues* vii. 24 *Bogars*, lewid freris. 1530 *Palsgr.* 239/1 *Leude frere*, *bouddican*.

†2. Unlearned, unlettered, untaught. Obs.

a.1225 *Juliane* 2 Alle lewede [i.e. lewede] men þat understonden ne mahen latines ledene. a.1300 *Cursor M.* 249 To laud and Inglis man i spell þat understandes þat i tell. c.1325 *Poem temp. Edw. II* (Percy) xix, Then is a lewed priest No better than a jay. 1362 *LANGL P. Pl. A.* i. 125 Lereþ hit þi lewed men for lettrede hit knoweþ. c.1430 *Art of Nymbring* (E. E. T. S.) 3 This boke is called þe boke of alghym, or Augrym after lewder vse. c.1460 *Towneley Myst.* vii. 143 Both to laud man and to clerk. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* Pref. 42, I say nocht this of Chaucer for offence Bot till excuse my lawit insufficiency. 1536 *BELENDEEN Cron.* Scot. (1821) I. 224, I have maid this translation mair for pleser of lawit men, than any vane curius clerkis. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* i. i. (Arb.) 21 Making..the poore man rich, the lewed well learned, the coward courageous. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 31 Much adoe there is here, and great debate betwene learned men; and contrariwise those of the leaud and ignorant multitude.

†b. *absol.*, esp. in the phrases *learned* (or *lered*) and *lewed*, *lewed* and *clerks*. Obs.

c.1200 *ORMIN* 967 And mikell helpe to be folc, to laredd & to leawedd. c.1205 *LAY*, 31830 Quelen þa laredeu, quelen þa leuoweden. c.1320 *Sir Beues* 4020 (MS. A.) ȝong and elde, lewed and lered. c.1400 *Destr. Troy* 4424 And for the case is unknowen be course to be lewed, Here sumwhat i say. c.1470 *HARDING Chron.* cxlxi. vi, Thi beas manly, learned and lewed, As any folke. 1529 *MORE Dialogue* iii. Wks. 224/2 The Jewes bee not letted to reade theyr lawe bothe learned & lewde. a.1568 *ASCHAM Scholern.* i. (Arb.) 45 This, lewde and learned, by common experience, know to be most trewe.

†c. Of speech and the like: Rude, artless.

c.1425 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 403 Othyr mynstrall had they none, safe Pan gan to carpe Of hys lewde baggye. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* i. ProL 21 With bad hark speche and lewit barbour tong. 1560 *ROLLAND Crt. Venus* ProL 206 For common folk will call the [this book] lawit and lidd.

†3. Belonging to the lower orders; common, low, vulgar, 'base'. Obs. (In the latest quot. used *arch.* with allusion to sense 7.)

c.1380 *Wyclif Sermon*. Sel. Wks. I. 40 Sum tyme weren monikes lewede men, as seintis in Jerusalem. c.1386 *Chaucer Parv.* T. 7 408 (Harl. MS.) Þe secounde is to chese þe lewedest [other MSS. lowest, loweste] place ouer al. c.1394 *P. Pl. Credo* 568 He loueþ..lowynge of lewed men in Lentenes tyme. c.1470 *HENRY Wallace* xi. 266 Rewid in his mynd at it was hapynt sa, Sa lewed a deid to lat him wrydtry. 1543 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* Hijb, Howbeit hereby I cannot count any lost whear but a fewe leude soudiers ran rashely out of array without standard or Captayn. 1552 *LYNDESEY Monarchie* 5339 Rychtso the steris thay do compare To the lawd common populare. 1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* ii. i. 25 Many men..shall you see in a lewd Ale house. 1612 *DAVIES Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 173 The march-law, which in the statutes of Kilkenny, is said to be no law, but a lewd custom. 1640 *YORKE Union Hon.* 252 Robert Riddesdale, Captaine of the lewd people in Northamptonshire. [1796 *BURKE Regis. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 179 A lewd tavern for the revels and debauches of banditti, assassins, bravos, smugglers, and their more desperate paramours.]

†4. Ignorant (implying a reproach); foolish, unskilful, bungling; ill-bred, ill-mannered. Obs.

c.1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 409 Þis is þe lewiderste fendis skile þat euere cam out of his leestngis. c.1386 *Chaucer Merch.* T. 1031 Ve men shul been as lewed as gees. a.1420 *HOCLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 3864, I am as lewed and dulle as is an asse. c.1440 *Gesta Rom.* viii. 21 (Harl. MS.) þes too knyghtis..þe wise knygt and þe lewde. c.1449 *PECOCK Repr.* v. ii. 488 A lewder and febler skile or argument can nonan make. 1509 *BARCLAY Shyp of Folsys* (1874) i. 60 Alas the Shepherd is lewder than the shepe. 1522 *World & Child* (Roxb. Club) Cij b, Ve, I praye the, leue thy lewde claterynge. a.1568 *ASCHAM Scholern.* i. (Arb.) The small discretion of many leude Scholemasters. 1570 *Homilies* ii. *Agst. Wilful Rebel.* iv. (1859) 581 Not those woundis which are printed in a clout by some lewd painter. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 901 Amurath..rated them all exceed-

ingly, reproving their lewd counsel. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sherifes* 75 A lewd or an ignorant undersherif may both undoe his high Sherife and himselfe. a.1639 *MARMION Antiquary* ii. i. (1641) D r b, I might have..gone on In the lewd way of loving you. 1770 *PHILIPS Pastorals* ii. 73 A lewd Desire strange Lands and Swains to know.

†5. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Bad, vile, evil, wicked, base; unprincipled, ill-conditioned; good-for-nothing, worthless, 'naughty'. Obs.

c.1386 *CHAUCER Manciple's T.* 80 The lewedeste wolf þat she may fynde Or leest of reputation. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iii. viii. 55 Al be hit that for somtyme theyr lewd lyf displesid to them seluen. c.1481 *E. Paston* in *P. Lett.* 111. 279 Plese zow..to forgeve me, and also my wyffe of owr leude offence that we have not don ower dute. 1538 *STARKE England* i. iv. 139 Every lude felow, now-a-days, and idul lubbar, that can othere rede or syng, niakyth hymselfe prest. 1569 *GOLDING Heminges Post.* Ded. a The Scripture accounted him a leude servant, that hidde his Talent in the ground. 1581 *SAYLE Tacitus*, *Hist.* i. lxxxiii. (1592) 46 A state gotten by lewde meanes [i.e. *sceleris quassatione*] cannot be retayned. a.1607 *MARKHAM in Toppell's Fourf. Beasts* 415 If the Smith that drieth such a naile be so lewd, as he wil not looke vnto it before the horse depart. 1611 *BIBLE Acts* xvii. 5 Certaine lewd fellows [Gr. *ἀρσενες νεώποιοι*] of the baser sort. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* i. viii. 58 Dermond O'Conner hath played a lewd part amongst us heere. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 193 So since into his Church lewd Hirelings climbe. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 169 To desist from his lewd Courses of Robbing and Stealing. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergyman*. *Vade M.* n. p. c. So the lewd boy when he had set his mother's house on fire because she had corrected him..cried out [etc.]. [1829 *SOUTHEY Sir T. More* (1831) L. 97 If not ashamed to beg, too lewd to work, and ready for any kind of mischief.]

†6. Of things: Bad, worthless, poor, sorry.

1362 *LANGL P. Pl. A.* i. 163 Chastite withouten Charite.. Is as lewed as a Lampe þat no light is inne. c.1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 115 Hys merthys wer þat lewed, He was so sore dred of dethe. 1462 *Paston Lett.* 11. 107 He hathe here of Aveyres xliiii. tune wyu, whereof at the long wey he shal make the seyð Aveyr a lewd rekenyng. 1575 *CHURCHWARD Chippes* (1817) 107 For this assault, lewd ladders, vile and naughty. The soudiours had, which were to shorte God wot. 1581 T. HOWELL *Devises* (1879) 245 Ne lewde is he on whom lewde luck dith light. 1596 *SHAKS. Tann. Shr.* iv. iii. 65 A Veluet dish: Fie, fie, 'tis lewd and filthy. 1618 *FLETCHER Loyal Subj.* iii. i. I love thy face.. 'tis a lewd one. So truly ill I cannot mend it. 1678 *Mrs. BERN Sir Patient Fancy* i. i. Then, Madam, I write the lewddest hand. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus*, *Antiq.* i. xvi. (1733) 21 His way lay through Macedonia..which..is a lewd and incommodious Passage for Travellers.

7. [Developed from 5.] Lascivious, unchaste. (The surviving sense.)

c.1386 *CHAUCER Miller's Prolog.* 37 Lat be thy lewed drunken harlotrye. c.1430 *Freemasonry* 620 In holy churche lef nyse wordes Of lewed speche, and fowle wordes. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* ii. vi. (1895) 105 The peruerse and malicious flickering inticements of lewde and vn-honeste desyres. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* iii. vii. 72 He is not lulling on a lewd Loue-bed. 1602 *WARNER Alch. Eng.* x. lix. (1612) 259 Lewde Ammon, thou didst lust in deede, and then thy Kape reiect. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 405 When lust..by leud and lavish act of sin Lets in defilement to the inward parts. 1682 *BERNET Rights Princes* v. 176 Being a lewd and vicious Prince, who had delivered himself up to his pleasures. 1712 *ARRUTHNOT John Bull* iv. 1. He had been seen in the company of lewd women. 1759 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 38 p. 12 The lewd inflame the lewd. 1838 *LYTTON Leila* i. iv. Their harlot songs, and their dances of lewd delight. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 147 If once lewd pleasure attain unruly possession. 1883 *OUIDA Wanda* i. 296 A singer of lewd songs.

†Lewdhede. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. In 5 lewdheed. [See -HEAD, HEDE 2.] Ignorance; = LEWDNESS 1.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 75 A, lak, mafey, me merveilith moche of thin lewdheed.

Lewdly (liū'dli), adv. [f. LEWD a. + -LY 2.]

†1. In unlearned fashion; ignorantly; foolishly.

c.1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 289 Her to þei leegen bot lewdly goddis lawe. c.1386 *CHAUCER Ser. Nun's T.* 430 Ve han bigonne your question folly..; ye axed lewdly. c.1449 *PECOCK Repr.* iii. xix. 415 And so thilk opinioun.. was take childeli and lewdli. 1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* ii. in Ashm. (1652) 28 Their lewdly beleeve every Conclusion.

†2. Wickedly, evilly, vilely, mischievously.

1382 *Wyclif 2 Mac.* ix. 2 Antiochus after the first loodly [1388 villiche; Vulg. *turpiter*] turnyde again. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pol. Hon.* i. 149 Our wit aboundit and wit was lewdlie. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 27 In this they most lewdly corrupte the olde institution. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* ii. i. 167 A sort of naughty persons, lewdly bent. 1596 *SPENSER State Irek.* Wks. (Globe) 675/2, I thinke they are most lewdly abused. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* i. xlix. 34 Fearing..that he had given an ill precedent for others, to take vantage against himselfe, attaining to the crown so lewdly. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iv. 9 The goods you have so lewdly gotten by your wicked and cunning devices. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 182 Thy self not free, but to thy self enthrall'd; Yet lewdly dar'st our ministring upraid.

†3. Badly, poorly, ill. To think lewdly of, to have a poor opinion of. Obs.

c.1386 *CHAUCER Manciple's Prolog.* 59 Bycause drynke bath dominacion Vpon this man..I troue he lewdly wolde telle his tale. 1566 *SPENSER State Irek.* Wks. (Globe) 621/1 Those sayd gentillmen children, being thus in the ward of those Lordes, are..therby brought up lewdly, and Irish-like. 1672 *DAVENY Assignment* l. i. Fur his Violin, it squeaks so lewdly, that Sir Tibert in the gutter mistakes him for his Mistress. 1678 *Mrs. BERN Sir Patient Fancy* ii. i. I'll make such awkward love as shall perswade her..to think most lewdly of my parts.

4. Lasciviously.

1608 *SHAKS. Per. iv.* ii. 156 As my giuing out her beantie stirs vp the lewdly inclined. 1621 *QUARLES Esther* v. E 3 b, Each Virgin keeps her turne, and all the night

They lewdly lauish in the Kings delight. 1624 *HEYWOOD Gunaik.* iv. 169 This Macareus and Canace having most leaudly and incestuously loved one another. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xv. 5 Touch not lewdly the mistress of my passion.

Lewdness (liū'dnēs). [See -NESS.]

†1. Ignorance; want of skill, knowledge, or good-breeding; foolishness. Obs.

1362 *LANGL P. Pl. A.* i. 33 Schal no lewednesse þem lette, þe lewedeste þat I loue, þat he ne worþe auanset. c.1386 *CHAUCER Melib.* ProL 3 Thou makest me so wery of thy verray lewednesse. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 299 Among his ober lewednes and folie. c.1440 *Promp. Parv.* 301/2 Lewdenesse of clergy, *illiteratura*. c.1440 *Gesta Rom.* viii. 21 (Harl. MS.) I am a foole, And he is a wise man, And perfore he shold not so lightly haue levid my lewednesse. 1540 *HYRDE Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Rvj, What a lewednesse is it, not to consider how vaine a thing that money is. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Agst. Images* iii. (1859) 265 There is like foolishness and lewdness in decking of our images. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl.* Ep. 80 That is supposed a loose kind of writing, to talke of any man uncreverely, for therein is lewedness discovered.

†2. Wickedness; evil behaviour. Obs.

1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VI. 239 So it is greet lewednesse and wretchednesse to forgeridde what is detty and ryful. c.1460 *Sin R. Ros La belle Dame sanz Mercy* 607 (655) That to be werste turneth by his leudenesse a yifte of grace. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Repentance* ii. (1859) 541 When any thing ordained of God is by the lewdness of men abused. 1599 *FULKE Refut. Rastell* 736 It is great leudenesse and deceipfulness to vrge the termes vsed by the doctors. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 321 The leudenesse of the Cappadocians grew into a Proverbe; if any were enormously wicked, he was therefore called a Cappadocian. 1623 *BIXHAM Newphon* 99 What Citie, as friend, will recieve vs, when they see such lewdness in our conuersation?

3. Lasciviousness, lascivious behaviour.

1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 44 A perfect wit is never bewitched with leudenesse neither entised with lasciviousnesse. a.1592 H. SMITH *Sermon* (1614) 568 If harlots intice thee to leudenesse, ..flie from them. 1661 *PEPYS Diary* 17 Aug., The lewdness and beggary of the Court. 1685 H. MORE *Illustrat.* 155 Their gross idolatries and sensual leudenesses. 1754 *SHERLOCK Disc.* (1759) i. iv. 145 The Lewdness of their History renders it unfit to be narrated. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comment.* iv. iv. 64 The last offence which I shall mention..is that of open and notorious lewdness; either by frequenting houses of ill-fame..or by some grossly scandalous and public indecency.

†Lewdsby. Obs. [f. LEWD a.: cf. *rudesby*, etc.] A lewd person.

1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concernings* 31 b, Such mechanical lewdsbys are said to get more sleeping, then others can do waking.

Lewdster. rare. [See -STER.] = prec.

1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* v. iii. 23 Against such Lewdsters, and their lechery, Those that betray them do no treachery. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipope*, xiv. ii. 307 To play the lewdster with their female confidents.

†Lewe, a. [Adjectival use of OE. *lēwa* traitor, betrayer.] Treacherous.

c.1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke vi. 16 Iudam scarioð se was læwa [Lindisf. *hlæwa*]. c.1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Peos world is whilende and outful and swide lewe an swinful.

Lewe, obs. f. or var. LEWDE, LEVE, LIVE.

-lewe, ME. suffix, OE. *-læwe*, forming a few adjectives: OE. *himgorlæwe*, ME. *chekelewe*, *chokelewe*, *costlewe*, *drunk(e)lewe*, *gastlewe*, *siklewe*, *thurslewe*. The genial sense is 'affected by, liable to, or characterized by' (something undesirable); in some of the instances above there are parallel and synonymous formations in -ly 1. The etymology is obscure, no corresponding suffix being known in any other Teut. lang.; connexion with Goth. *lēw*, occasion, may be suspected; cf. also LEW a. 2

1433 *LYDG. St. Edmund* ii. 223 His wounde bloody, his face ded and pale, His eyen gastlewh reuersid bothe tweyne.

Lewer: see LEVER, LOUVER, LURE.

Lewes, obs. pl. of LEAF.

Lewge, obs. form of LEAGUE *sb.* 1

Lewgh, obs. pa. t. of LAUGH.

Lewidore, obs. form of LOUIS D'OR.

Lewine, -ing, obs. forms of LIVING.

Lewine, Lewint: see LEVEN, -TH (eleven, -th).

Lewis<sup>1</sup> (liū'is). Also Lewiss, louis, luis. [Of obscure origin; possibly f. *Lewis* or *Louis* as a surname or Christian name. A dial. form *levis* (*Whitly Gloss.* 1876) suggests connexion with F. *lever* to raise; but the formation and the phonology are not easily explained on this hypothesis.] An iron contrivance for raising heavy blocks of stone. Also called LEWISSON.

It consists of three pieces arranged so as to form a dove-tail, the outside pieces being fixed in a dovetail mortise by the insertion of the middle piece. The three pieces are then connected together by the pin of the clevis passing through them.

1743 W. STURKEY in *Bibl. Topogr. Brit.* (1790) 111. 387 At each extremity a stone of Arthur's Oon to be suspended by the lewis in the hole of them. 1793 *SNEATON Edystone L.* § 39 The instrument we now call the Lewis is of an old date. 1816 *Chron. in Ann.* Reg. 95/2 [They] succeeded in boring the stone, securing a lewis and making fast a purchase for heaving it up. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 317 Speedy lous, invented to expedite the hoisting of light stones in the erection of buildings. 1883 *Stonemason Jan.*, A chain attached to a pair of lewises fixed in the face of the rock, and worked by a crane.



**b. attrib.** : lewis-bolt, 'a wedge-shaped bolt secured in its socket by lead, and used as a lewis in lifting' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); lewis-hole, the hole into which a lewis is fitted.

1740 *PINEA Sp. Dict. Impletia* . by us call'd a Luis hole. 1742 *De Foe's Tour Gr. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 254 The Lewis-holes are still left in many of the Stones. 1893 *Keltigary* Jan. 13 The . walls are almost, if not entirely, of Roman worked stone. Cramp holes and grooves, lewis holes, and broached tooling are everywhere visible.

**Lewis** (lū'is). [f. the name of the inventor.] 'The name of one kind of shears used in cropping woollen cloth' (*Ure Dict. Arts* 1839). In mod. Dicts. **Lewis**, obs. pl. of LEAF; obs. f. LOUIS.

**Lewisson**. Also (*error*) lewising. = LEWIS<sup>1</sup>.

1842-59 *GUILD Archit. Gloss.* (ed. 4), Lewis or Lewisson. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 328 This breakwater is moored by lewising bolts [etc.]. 1864 in WEBSTER.

**Lewit**, obs. Sc. form of LEWD.

**Lewke**, obs. form of LEAGUE, LUKE.

† **Lewkes**. Obs. [ad. Flem. *Luiks* adj., f. *Luik* Liège.] Epithet of wares made at Liège.

1547 *Boorde Introd. Knowl.* xii. (1870) 155 The cheefe townes the cytie of Lewke; there is Lewkes veluet made, and cloth of Arys. 1550-1600 *Customs Duties* (E. M. Add. MS. 25097), Iron, voc. Lewkes or Spruse iron.

**Lewme**, obs. form of LEAM<sup>sb</sup>.

**Lewn**. *dial.* Also 7 leaune, 9 leun, lune. [Of obscure origin.] A tax or rate, *esp.* a church-rate.

1582 in *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk.* 1642 *Bridgworth Rec.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. iv. 429 [Order] concerning a lewn lately laid by the Bayliffs towards the charge of coales and candles for his Majesties army. 1690 (leanne), 1776, 1840 in *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk.* 1886 in *Cheshire Gloss.* (leune, leun, lune, leun).

**Lewne**, variant of LUNE, falcon's leash.

† **Lewness**<sup>1</sup>. Obs. rare -<sup>1</sup>. [f. LEWE a. + -NESS.] Treacherousness.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Summe of us for þisse weorlde lewneesse . ne mayen alle coste halden crist biþode.

† **Lewness**<sup>2</sup>. Obs. rare -<sup>2</sup>. [f. LEW a. + -NESS.] Paleness, lividity.

1611 *COTGR.* *Lividit*, lividitate, lewnesse, wannesse, bleakenesse, palenesse, blewinesse.

**Lewre**, var. LEER<sup>sb</sup>. Obs.; obs. f. LURE.

**Lewse**, obs. form of LOOSE, LUCE.

**Lewte**, obs. f. LUTE; var. LEWTY, LOUT<sup>v</sup>.

**Lewtenand**, obs. Sc. form of LIEUTENANT.

**Lewter**, obs. form of LOITER.

**Lewth** (lūþ). Now *dial.* Also 6 lothe. [OE. *hlōþ*, *hlōþ*, f. *hlōw* LEW a.1: see -TH.] a. Warmth. b. Shelter (cf. *house-leuth*, HOUSE 23). c. 1000 *Hexam. St. Basil* xii. (1849) 28 Donne him cæð he ceph him bylwðe. c. 1000 *Aeteric Hom.* II. 144 To neste heorn, heora briddum to hleowþe. a. 1100 *Agv. Voc.* in W. Wulker 336/31 *Africitas*, hleowþ. 1554 *Survey Malling Church in Sussex Arch. Coll.* XXI. 180 Catell & swyne come daylie in to the church, in the somer for hette, and now for lothe. 1825 *BRITTON Beauties Writs* III. 375 Lewth, warmth. 1837 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* III. xv. 311 With the sunn or against the sun, uphill or downhill, in wind or in lewth. 1898 - *Wessex Poems* 204 In the lewth of a codlin-tree.

† **Lewtifull**, a. Sc. Obs. In 6 lauto-, lawti-. [f. LEWTY + FULL.] Loyal.

1563 *WINSET Four Score Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 61 The lautefull and faithful peple. 1584 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 327/1 Maist loving and lawtfull subiects to their souerane lord.

† **Lewty**, lawty. Chiefly Sc. Obs. Forms: a. 4 leute(e), lewete, leaute, 4-5 leaute, 4-6 lewte(e), 5 lewted, leuty. b. Sc. (4 leawte), 4-6 lawte, lawty, laute, 5 lauta, lawtia, 5-6 lawtie, 6 lautie, lawtay, 7-8 lata, 8 lawtith, lateth. [a. AF. *leut*, *leut*, f. *leaute*, *lealte*, *lealté*, mod. F. *loyauté* (=Pr. *loyaltat*, *leialtat*, *lealtat*, Sp. *lealtad*, *lealté*) :-med. L. *lēgālītāt* -em: see LEGALITY; cf. LOYALTY, LEALTY.] Fidelity, loyalty. Often in phr. *by or for my, thy* (etc.) *lewty*.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1655 (Gött.) 3e eyth, for 3our treu leute Alone i haue granted mi gre. *Ibid.* 12252 (Gött.) Queben he come . . i ne wate, be mi laute. 13. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1743 Gode man . . for thi leute, What is thi name, telle thou me. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* I. 364 Larg and laifand als wes he, And our all thing luffyt lawte. 1422 *Tr. Secreta Secreti*, *Privi. Privi.* 144 They brake the lewted that Stabild was to Proffite of mann and heile. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1049, I woll yelde me, In trewthe and lewte, At thyne owene wyll. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* VIII. 11 Fra this tyme forth kepe lawtia till our croune. c. 1510 *Gest R. Hode* III. in Arb. *Garner* VI. 438 'Now God so me help!' said Little John, 'And be my true lewte!' 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 116 3one on the leid that lawtie has forlorne. a. 1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 354 Upon our lautie, fidelitie, and honour. 1670 *RAY Prov.* 286 Lata is lang and tedious. 1721 *KELLY Sc. Prov.* 230 Lata is long and dwigh [*read* dreigh]. 1728 *RAMSAV Step-daughter* ii, She neither has lawth [*i.e.* 9 lateth] nor shame.

**Lew-warm**, a. Now *dial.* Forms: see LEW a.1; also 6 leau-, leuwarm. [f. LEW a. (used advb.) + WARM a.] Lukewarm.

c. 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 207 Hete hyt lew warm. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vij b, Let it stonde and wax lew warme. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* iv. xii. 81 Feche hiddir sone the well wattr lew warm. 1588 A. KING *tr. Canisius Catech.* 134 They . . quibik ar idil, sleutfull, and quhome the VOL. VI.

scripture callis leuwarm. 1878 *STEVENSON Inland Voy.* 16 The . . egg was little more than loo-warm. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Lew-warm*, tepid, lukewarm. So † **Lew-warmed** a., lukewarm.

1588 A. KING *tr. Canisius' Catech.* Cert. Deuot. Pray. 33 Lat thy maist mightie gudenes fulfil that quhilk my maist leuwarmed waikenes desyres to doe.

**Lewxern**, lewzern, obs. forms of LUCERN.

† **Lewyn**. Obs. Also 4 leuwyn, levayne, 5 lewan o. [f. Flemish *Leuven*, Louvain.] A kind of linen cloth.

1360 *Finchale Acc.* (Surtees) p. lii, Et xij ulnre de leuwyn pro mappis. 1373 in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* II. 444 In empcione 35 vinarum de levayne, varii precii, xxs. xd. 1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 80 Et pro lewyn pro dictis torches et torticiis. 1485 *Inu. in Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 366 De panno lineo vocato lewan j par luthiaminum de lewane.

**Lewyn(e)**: see LEVIN.

**Lewyn(g)**, obs. Sc. form of LIVING.

**Lewys**, obs. pl. of LEAF.

**Lexer**, obs. aphetic form of ELIXIR.

a. 1500 in *Ashm. Treat. Chem.* (1652) 347 After that thy Lexer ys, De hit White or Rede I wys.

**Lexical** (leksikāl), a. [f. Gr. *λεξικ-ός* pertaining to words, *λεξικ-όν* LEXICON + -AL.]

1. Pertaining or relating to the words or vocabulary of a language. Often contrasted with *grammatical*.

1836 *CARDL WISEMAN Sci. & Relig.* I. ii. 71 These methods may be respectively called, lexical and grammatical comparison. 1864 *PUSEY Lect. Daniel* viii. 512 The grammatical and lexical peculiarities, which establish its late date. 1873 *WHITNEY Orient. Stud.* 7 The language of the Vedas is an older dialect varying both in its grammatical and lexical character from the classical Sanskrit.

2. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or connected with a lexicon.

1873 *Brit. Q. Rev.* LVII. 602 All the most important grammatical, exegetical, and lexical works have been laid under tribute. 1885 *Academy* 3 Oct. 217, 2 Lexical defining affords a wide scope for the application of the critical apparatus. *Ibid.* 432 2 The lexical index is, we think, too long. 1892 F. S. ELLIS (*title*) A Lexical Concordance to the Poetical Works of P. B. Shelley.

So **Lexical** a. rare = prec. 1.

1860 *MARSH Lect. Eng. Lang.* 141 The new element does not much affect the lexical character, but exhibits itself in the structure, the inflections and the syntax.

**Lexically** (leksikāl), adv. [f. LEXICAL + -LY.]

a. In respect of vocabulary. b. According to the lexicons of a language; in the manner of a lexicon.

1858 *ELLICOTT 2 Thess.* iii. 5 A meaning . . not lexically defensible. 1862 *MARSH Orig. Eng. Lang.* 48 The Anglo-Saxon is not grammatically or lexically identifiable with the extant remains of any continental dialect. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* II. 148 The Psalms are lexically easier, but syntactically more difficult than Job. 1880 *GINSBURG Massorah* I. title-p. The Massorah, compiled from manuscripts alphabetically and lexically arranged.

† **Lexicographical**, a. Obs. rare. [f. Gr. *λεξικ-γράφος* (see next) + -AL.] Lexicographical.

1685 *Reflect. on Baxter* 5 [It] is as fond, as to pretend to give the . . Meaning . . of a Greek or Latin Author, while one is very raw and ignorant in the Lexicographical Part.

**Lexicographer** (leksikog'grāf), [f. late Gr. *λεξικ-γράφος*, f. *λεξικ-όν* LEXICON + -γράφος writer: see -ER<sup>1</sup>.] A writer or compiler of a dictionary.

1658 *ROWLAND Mowlet's Thes.* Ins. 935 Calepine and other Lexicographers of his gang. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* v. vii. (1675) 322 Suidas, Stephanus, Hesychius, and I know not how many Lexicographers and Scholiasts. 1755 *JOHNSON, Lexicographer*, a writer of dictionaries; a harmless drudge, that busies himself in tracing the original, and detailing the signification of words. 1811 *BYRON Hints fr. Horace* 76 Pitt has furnish'd us a word or two Which lexicographers declined to do. 1860 *MACAULAY Biog.* (1867) 104 The best lexicographer may well be content if his productions are received by the world with cold esteem. 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* v. 88 We use each word as we have learned it, leaving to the lexicographer to follow up the ramifications to their source.

**Lexicographician**, a. rare. [f. as prec. + -IAN.] Lexicographical.

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 238 He would have produced a labour unparalleled in the annals of lexicographic literature.

**Lexicographicic**, a. and sb. rare. [f. Gr. *λεξικ-γράφος* (see prec.) + -IC.] a. adj. = next. † b. sb. pl. Lexicographical writings.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 2 Pomey's Onomasticks and Tachard's Lexicographicks . . are far surpass'd by our Oxford Grammar. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* p. vii, Whether that gentleman shall choose a lexicographic department in the field of philology. 1843 J. F. DAVIS in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* (1845) I. 59 In addition to their uses in lexicographic arrangement, these roots [etc.].

**Lexicographical** (leksikog'refikāl), a. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to lexicography.

1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* 15 Apr. 1755 When they find him displaying a perfect theory of lexicographical excellence. 1882-3 *SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 870/1 These grammatical labors [of Gesenius] did not meet with the same general favor as the lexicographical.

Hence **Lexicographically** adv., with regard to lexicography.

1879 *FURNIVALL Prospectus Philol. Soc. Engl. Dict.*, To place English lexicographically in a position abreast of any modern language.

**Lexicographist**, rare. [f. as LEXICOGRAPHER: see -IST.] A lexicographer.

1834-43 *SOUTHEY Doctor* clxxxiv. VI. 150 The good old lexicographer, Adam Littleton. 1880 *MORRIS* in J. A. H. Murray *Add. Philol. Soc.* 48 A new dictionary will no doubt follow the plan adopted by Sanskrit lexicographers.

**Lexicography** (leksikog'grāf), [f. Gr. *λεξικ-ο-γραφία* -GRAPHY.] The writing or compilation of a lexicon or dictionary; 'the art or practice of writing dictionaries' (J.).

1680 *DALGARNO Deaf & Dumb Man's Tutor* vii. 59, I shall therefore only make some few reflexions upon Etymology and Syntax, supposing Orthography to belong to Lexicography. 1755 *JOHNSON Dict. Pref.* B ij, Such is the fate of hapless lexicography, that not only darkness, but light, impedes and distresses it; things may be not only too little, but too much known, to be happily illustrated. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* (1848) 58/2 He . . exerted his talents in occasional composition very different from Lexicography. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 157 A master-work of lexicography. 1900 *Expositor* Oct. 270 Hebrew grammar and lexicography flourish a little later than Arabic grammar and lexicography.

**Lexicology** (leksikog'ldzgi), [f. Gr. *λεξικ-ο-λογία* -LOGY.] That branch of knowledge which treats of words, their form, history, and meaning. Hence **Lexicological** a., pertaining to lexicology; **Lexicologist**, one skilled in lexicology (Ogilvie 1882).

1828-32 *WEBSTER, Lexicology* [citing *Med. Repos.*]. 1867 *LANE Arab. Lex. Pref.* 8 The vast collection of lexicons and lexicological works composed by Arabs.

**Lexicon** (leksikōn), [? mod. L., a. Gr. *λεξικόν* (sc. *βιβλίον*), neut. sing. of *λεξικός* of or for words, f. *λέξ-ε-ς* diction, word, phrase, f. *λεγ-* to speak.] A word-book or dictionary; chiefly applied to a dictionary of Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, or Arabic.

The restricted use is due to the fact that until recently dictionaries of these particular languages were usually in Latin, and in mod. L., lexicon, not *dictionary*, has been the word generally used.

1603 *SIR C. HEYDON Jud. Astral.* ii. 44 Any other translation or Lexicon. 1667 *TOFFEL Four f. Hours* 27 1 b, He doth not neglect the profit of Lexicons (wherein all sayings and speeches are numbered). 1616 *BULLOCK, Lexicon*, a Greek Dictionary for words. 1641 *MILTON Prod. Epic.* 6 [They] must make a new Lexicon to name themselves by. 1645 - *Tetrach. Wks.* 1851 IV. 238 They who are so exact for the letter, shall be dealt with by the Lexicon, and the Etymologicon too if they please. a. 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Tracts* 85 Lexicons and Dictionaries by Zizania do almost generally understand Lolium. 1702 S. SEWALL *Diary* 30 Jan. (1879) II. 52 Upon enquiry about a Hebrew word, I found he had no Lexicon. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* (1848) 69, I He thought it right in a lexicon of our language to collect many words which had fallen into disuse. 1807 *Med. Trul.* XVII. 49 Let Mr. D. go to his Lexicon for the word urethra. 1817 *BYRON Beppo* iii, And take for rhyme, to hook my rambling verse on, The first that Walker's Lexicon unravels. 1847 *LIDDELL & SCOTT (title)* A Greek-English Lexicon.

b. *fig.* (a) The vocabulary proper to some department of knowledge or sphere of activity. (b) A list of words or names.

1647 *COWLEY Mistress, Discretion* 66 This barbarous Term you will not meet in all Love's Lexicon. 1656 - *Pindar, Odes*, to Dr. Scarborough iii, The vast and barbarous Lexicon Of Mans Infirmities. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zoetomia* 419 Fate, or Fortune, (in the Profane Lexicon, and in the Christians undiscovered Providence). 1724 *SWIFT Use Irish Manuf.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 3 All silks, velvets, calicoes, and the whole lexicon of female fopperies. 1751 *EARL ORREERY Remarks Swift* (1752) 23 Such, who, in the Lexicon of Party, may be found ranged under that title [Whig]. 1823 *BYRON Juan* viii. xvii, Fifty thousand heroes, name by name . . Would form a lengthy lexicon of glory. 1839 *LITTON Richelieu* ii. ii. 362 In the lexicon of youth . . there is no such word As - fail!

c. *attrib. and Comb.* 1826 *SVO. SMITH Wks.* 1859 II. 100/1 The boy who is lexicon-struck in early youth looks upon all books afterwards with horror. 1848 *CLOUGH Bathic* ix. 120 Leaving vocabular ghosts undisturbed in their lexicon limbo.

Hence **Lexiconist**, a compiler of a lexicon.

1828-32 *WEBSTER cites Orient. Col.*

**Lexigraphy** (leksig'grāf), [f. Gr. *λέξ-ε-ς* word, expression + -γραφία writing, -GRAPHY.] A system of writing in which each character represents a word. Hence **Lexigraphic**, -**graphical** *adjs.*, pertaining to or characterized by lexigraphy. (In quot. 1895, *lexigraphical* is used for 'lexical': cf. note below.) Also **Lexigraphically** *adv.*

In Dicts. from Webster 1828 onwards, *lexigraphy* has been defined as 'the art or practice of defining words', with corresp. definitions for *lexigraphic*, *graphical*. Cf. late Gr. *λεξικ-γράφος* 'lexici scriptor, vocabularius' (Stephanus).

1828-32 *WEBSTER, Lexigraphy*, the art or practice of defining words (citing *Med. Repos.*). 1836 *DU PONCEAU Chinese Syst. Writing* (1838) 36 The Chinese system of writing is improperly called ideographic; it is a syllabic and lexicographic alphabet. . . It is lexicographic because every syllable is a significant word. 1838 *Ibid.* Introd. 14 Instead of ideas, it only represents words, by means of the combination of other words, and therefore I have called it lexicographic. [In a quotation from this in *For. Q. Rev.* XXI. 323, *lexigraphy* is substituted for *lexigraphia*.] 1838 *Ibid.* 32 Those nations . . who use the Chinese characters lexicographically. 1855 *OGILVIE, Suppl.*, *Lexigraphic*, *Lexigraphical*, expressing words by distinct characters; representing words by the combination of other words. *Lexigraphy*, a representation of words by the combination of other words. 1895 *W. BOSCAWEN Bible & Monuments* vi. 165 The lexicographical tablet in which this important word is found throws considerable light on the meaning. In the list of words from which the name is taken [etc.].



|| **Lexiphanes** (leks'i-fān'iz). [Gr. λεξιφάνης phrase-monger (the title of one of Lucian's dialogues), f. λέξι-s word, phrase + φάνειν to show.] One who uses bombastic phraseology. Hence **Lexiphanic** (-fā'n'ik) *a.*, **Lexiphanicism**. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* Ded. 7. I generally found them [modern writings] more or less Lexiphanic in proportion to the share of fame and reputation their several authors enjoyed. *Ibid.* Ded. 17. Those Lexiphanes, those Shiners, those dealers in hard words. *Ibid.* 131 Come, Doctor, let us have no more of your medical terms and solemnity. 'Tis no better than downright Lexiphanicism. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 140 'The encumbering Lexiphanicisms of the ponderous numerosity of Johnson. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Nov. 624 Its Lexiphanic contortions of the tongue.

**Lex**, obs. form of **LAY**, **LEE** *sb.*, **LIE** *v.*  
|| **Lex talionis** (leks teli'ōn'is). [L.] The law of retaliation, 'an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth'. (The accus. and abl. forms no longer occur in Eng. contexts.)

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* iii. 146 Wherefore I may *Legē talionis* laugh at incongruity as well as you might at vnfornality. 1600 J. POPE tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 56 He is presently without any judgement to have *Legem talionis*, that is, like for like, inflicted upon him. 1646 EVANCE *Noble Ord.* 23 Gods *Lex talionis* is as firme as the lawes of the Meads and Persians. 1731 MEDLEY tr. *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* (1738) i. 287 They take the Field with their best Force, not only to recover their Wives, hut, *Legē talionis*, to plunder the Robbers of theirs. 1821 JEFFERSON *Autobio. Writ.* (1892) i. 60 For other felonies should be substituted hard labor. and in some cases, the *Lex talionis*. 1857 J. W. CROKER *Ess. Fr. Rev.* iv. 171 The *lex talionis* with which the revolutionary Nemesis requited her votaries.

**Ley**, obs. form of **LAY**, **LEE** *sb.*, **LIE**.

**Leyar**, variant of **LAIR** *sb.* 3 *Obs.*

**Leyche**, obs. form of **LEECH**.

**Leyden** (laid'n). The name of a city in Holland, used in the names of certain electrical apparatus, invented there in 1745-6: *Leyden jar* (formerly *phial* or *bottle*), an electrical condenser consisting of a glass bottle coated inside and outside with tinfoil to within a certain distance of its mouth, and having a brass rod surmounted by a knob passing through the cork, and communicating with the internal armature. Also *Leyden battery*, a battery consisting of a number of Leyden jars.

1755 FRANKLIN *Lett.* etc. Wks. 1840 V. 348, I taught him .. to charge the Leyden phial, and some other experiments. 1762 *Ibid.* 380 A Leyden bottle, charged and then sealed hermetically. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 133 A stratum of air is charged in the same manner as a glass bottle. is charged in the Leyden experiment. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* i. 29 She was .. like a Leyden jar always ready to be let off. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 191 As if it were a poor dead thing, to be bottled up in Leyden jars, and sold over counters. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Leyden Battery*, term for a number of Leyden jars, connected externally by being placed on tinfoil, or other good conductor.

† **Leye**. *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1 *lēz*, 2-4 *lei*, 3 *lai*, *lēze*, *lēyze*, 3-4 *lēize*, *lēy*, 3-6 *leye*, 4 *leyhe*, 4, 7-8 (*dialect*) *laye*. *B.* 1 *lēz*, *lēz*, *lēz*, 4 *lie*, *lyze*, *lyghe*, 4-5 *lye*, 5 *ly*. [OE. *lēg* (Anglian *lēg*) str. masc. corresponds to OHG. *loug*, *lauc* (MHG. *loug*, gen. *louges*), ON. *lugg-r*:-O'Ent. \**laugi-s*:-pre-Tent. \**louk*-abl.-var. of \**leuk*:- see **LIGHT** *sb.*] Flame, blaze, fire. (On) a *leye*: on fire.

*a.* *Beowulf* 3115 (Gr.) Wonna *lēz*. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* xii. 133 Hie onfengon þam Halzan Gaste to heora heortan on fyrenra leza onlic-nesse. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 He him sceade an ouen on berninde fure he warp ut of him seofe leies. c1200 *Triv. Coll. Hom.* 49 Ech cristene oh to habben on honden to-dai in chirche leze bernende. a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1369, I þe reade leie, & i þe leitnde fur. a1240 *Loisong in Cott. Hom.* 215 Wið þe lai lonerd of þe holigost .. tend mine heorte. c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6796 (Kölning) þo seize þai al þe cuntran Stonden brenand on reðe leize. 1377 *LANGEL P. Pl.* B. xvii. 207 As wex and weyke and hote fyre toggyderes Fostren forth a flaumbe and a feyre leye (C. xx. 172 *lye*). 1398 *TAEVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxviii. (1495) 562 This stone .. Crisallitus .. yf it be set by the fyre anon it wexyth on a laye [Helmingsham MS. it wexep a lie, *et* 1535 on a flame]. 1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 78 The leye off the flamyd furnes. 1573 *Art of Limning* 11 You may .. blacke over your paper with the leye of a Kandle or of a lynke. 1674-91 *RAY S. & E. C. Words* 104 *Laye*, as *Lave* in the North, the Flame of Fire; tho it be peculiarly used for the steam of Charcoal or any other burnt Coal. [Hence 1787 in *GROSE Prov. Gloss. Suppl.*] *B.* *Beowulf* 727 (Gr.) Him of eargum stod lige ælcost leohit unfæger. a1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 325 (Gr.) Brand & brade līgas. c1300 *St. Bernard* 496 The Lie of the fur stod on hej as hit a was. 13 .. *K. Alis*. 3458 The fury was on so gret lyghe, That Dario hit sone syghe. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 555 He was .. lechourus of kinde þat in his licanus lust as a lie brente. 1398 [see *a*] 1422 *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 229 Tho that have a brandyng colure like the lye of fyre. 14 .. *Tundale's Vis.* 716 Owt of the mowthe the fure brast And fowle styngyng lye com owt fast.

**Leye**, obs. form of **LAY**, **LEE**.

**Leyne** (*n.* obs. f. **LAY** *v.* 1; obs. *pa.* pple. of **LIE** *v.*

**Leyerwit** (*e*, variant of **LAIRWITE** *Obs.*

1696, 1706 in **PHILLIPS**.

**Leyf**, obs. form of **LEAF**, **LIEF**.

**Leyff**, **Leyffand**, -ing, obs. ff. **LIVE**, **LIVING**.

**Leyffull**, variant of **LEEFUL** *a.* *Obs.*

† **Ley-gager**. *Law. Obs.* [cf. **AF. gager** *sa ley* to **WAGE** one's law: see **LAY** *sb.* 3] **Wager** of law.

1625 *Act 1 Chas. I.* c. 3 § 2 No Privilege, protection, inhibition, or Injunction, Ley Gager, or Esooine shalbe allowed to the Defendant. [Hence in **BLOUNT**, **PHILLIPS**, etc.] **Leygh** (*e*, obs. or var. f. **LAUGH** *v.*, **LEYE** *Obs.*, **LIE**. **Leyhe**, obs. or var. f. **LAY** *v.* 1, **LEYE** *Obs.* **Leyk** (*e*, **Leyland**, obs. ff. **LAKE**, **LEA-LAND**. **Leyll**, **Leyly**, obs. Sc. forms of **LEAL**, **LEALLY**. **Leyme**, obs. Sc. form of **LEAM** *sb.* 1 **Leyn** (*e*, obs. f. **LAIN** *v.*, **LAY** *v.* 1, **LEAN**. **Leyn** (*e*, obs. *pa.* pple. of **LIE** *v.* 1

† **Leyne**. *Obs.* [cf. **LAIN** *sb.* 2] A layer or 'bed'.

(The word in quot. 1530 is of doubtful identity.)

1c1390 *Forme of Cury* (1780) 43 Take brede itosted in wyne, lay þerof a leyne. c1440 *Jacob's Well* 37 Tythe

owth to be payed of all manere wode, of leynys of oystrys,

of leynys of fisch, of pondys [etc.]. 1530 **PALSGR.** 238/2

*Leyne* [no French].

**Leynes**, obs. form of **LEANNESS**.

**Leyng**, variant of **LENGH** *Obs.*, length.

**Leyond**, obs. pres. pple. of **LAY** *v.* 1

**Ley-pewter**: see **LAY** *sb.* 6

**Leyr** (*e*, obs. form or variant of **LAIR**, **LERE**.

**Leyrewrite**, variant of **LAIRWRITE** *Obs.*

**Leyrn**, **Leyrne**, obs. ff. **LIERNE**, **LEARN**.

**Leyrs**, **leysche**, **leyshe**, obs. ff. **LEASH**.

**Leystall** (*e*, obs. form of **LAYSTALL**.

**Leyt** (*e*, variant of **LAIT** *Obs.*, lightning.

**Leyth** (*e*, obs. form of **LOATH**, **LOATHE**.

**Leyve**, **Leyven**, obs. ff. **LEAVE** *v.* 1, **LEVIN**.

**Leyward**, obs. form of **LEEWARD**.

**Leze-majesty**: see **LESE-MAJESTY**.

**Lhapwynche**, obs. form of **LAPWING**.

**Lherzolute** (l'ēz'olūt). *Min.* [Named from

Lake Lherz in the Pyrenees: see -**LITE**.] A variety

of pyroxene of a deep green or olive green colour.

1823 W. PHILLIPS *Introd. Min.* (ed. 3) 63 When mixed

with serpentine it [Coccolite] has been termed Lherzolute.

1870 *RUTLEY Study Rocks* x. 120 Enstatite occurs in Lherzolute.

**Lheuc**, variant of **LUKE** *a.*

|| **Lhiamba**, **liamba**. [Native African name.]

**Lhemp**, **Cannabis sativa**. (Cf. *bang*, *hemp*.)

1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* xxiv. 419 The leaf is used

to smoke. and has .. narcotic effects. .. this liamba is nothing

else than the .. *Cannabis Indica*. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY

*W. Africa* 667 The imported gin keeps the African .. from

his worst intoxicant liamba (*Cannabis sativa*).

**Lhiip**, **hip**, obs. *pa.* t. of **LEAP** *v.*

|| **Li** 1 (*l*). Also 6 *li*, 9 *le* (*e*). [Chinese.] The

ordinary Chinese itinerary measure (see quot. 1886).

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* i. vi. 12 The

Chino's have amongst them, but only three kind of measures:

the which in their language are called *li*, *pu*, and *icham*,

which is as much as to say, or in effect, as a furlong, league,

or journey. 1827 H. E. LLOYD tr. *Tinkovsk's Trav.* i. 65

The Chinese li contains two hundred and eighty-five Rus-

sian fathoms. 1884 G. WILLIAMSON *Old Highw.* China 209

At a small town forty li from Peking we spent the night.

1886 YULE & BURNELL *S. V. Lee*, According to Mr. Giles,

27½ li = 10 miles. .. From several concurrent statements we

may conclude that often the li is generalised so that a

certain number of li, generally 100, stand for a day's march.

|| **Li** 2 (*l*). Also 8 *lai*, 9 *le*. [Chinese.] A

Chinese weight, one-thousandth part of a liang.

(A li of silver is equivalent to the copper coin called by

Europeans a **CASH**.)

1771 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Osbeck's Voy.* i. 262 Kas, which the

Chinese call *Lai*, is the only current coin which is struck in

China. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Li*, another name for

the Chinese copper cash.

**li**, obs. abbrev. *L. libra* pound, *libre* pounds.

c1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 82 Take iij li [*sic*] of rosyn,

and .i. li of wax. c1489 *CANTON Sonnes of Ayoun* xiv. 322

Here is xx. li of money. 1521 *Pilton Churchw.* Acc. (Som.

Rec. Soc.) 74 For a li and a q. wexe. 1634 R. VERNEY *Lett.*

*7. Dillon* in *Forster Gr. Remonstr.* (1860) 256 He was

fined in four thousand pounds by some, by others in 5,000l,

in 6,000l, in 10,000l.

**Liability** (lī'abīl'itī). [*f.* **LIABLE** + -ITY.]

1. *Law.* The condition of being liable or answer-

able by law or equity.

1794-1809 E. CHRISTIAN *Note in Blackstone's Comm.*

III. 165 It exempts them from all liability to answer for

a loss occasioned by fire. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi*

*Pris.* (ed. 4) II. 1031 Of the Liability of the Master in

respect of a tortious Act done by the Servant. 1875 *MAINE*

*Hist. Inst.* ix. 259 The Pignoris Capio could be generally

resorted to in the absence of the person under liability.

*b.* *Comm.* **Limited liability**: the position or

state of being legally responsible only to a limited

extent (usually the amount of one's stock or shares)

for the debts of a trading company of which one

is a member. Also *attrib.* in *limited liability com-*

*pany*. (For the shortened form *limited company*,

see **LIMITED**.) Also *transf.*

1855 in *Hansard's Parl. Deb.* Ser. III. CXXXIX. 358 Bill

read 2<sup>a</sup>, as was also the Limited Liabilities Bill. 1858 Ld.

St. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xxi. 162 A private

company .. has been formed for the purpose of executing

trusts and executorships, but limited. Such associations are

not only open to all the objections which I have pointed out,

but their limited liability would deter a prudent man from

15 Feb. 9/3 This does not give her [Greece] a right to assume that she can make war with limited liability.

2. The condition of being liable or subject to something, apt or likely to do something.

1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 118 Their mode of life .. accounts for their liability to these diseases. 1815 L. HUNT *Feast of Poets &c.* Notes 120 A genius for poetry is nothing but a finer liability to impressions. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* ix. § 1. 596 His [Bacon's] noble confession of the liability of every inquirer to error. 1883 *FAOUD Short Stud.* IV. iii. 294 Liability to military service is a universal condition of citizenship.

3. That for which one is liable; esp. *pl.* the debts or pecuniary obligations of a person or company.

1842 Miss MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. ix. 169

At the suggestion of friends a subscription was raised to meet these liabilities. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III.

561 Although it was relieved of a part of its liabilities, it was

burthened with a heavy annual payment. 1861 *GOSCHEN*

*For. Exch.* 18 The effect of profits and commissions on the

mutual liabilities of nations.

**Liab** (lī'ab'l), *a.* Also 6-7 **lyable**, (7 **lay-**

**able**). [Plausibly explained as *a.* **AF.** \**liabile* =

*med. L.* \**ligibilis* that can be bound, *f. ligare*, *F.*

*liar* to bind; but if this be the origin, it is strange

that the word is not known in **AF.** or **Law Latin**.]

1. *Law.* Bound or obliged by law or equity, or in

accordance with a rule or convention; answerable

(*for*, also *const.* † *to* with the same sense); legally

subject or amenable to.

1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 § 4 His landes .. and

cattalles, shall be charged and lyable to the execution of

the sayde recovery. 1627 *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I.

208 None were liable to martial law but martial men. 1636

FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* x. 131 Those that are lyable to your

authority and jurisdiction. 1649 *LANGBAIN Answ. Univ.*

*Oxford* 40 Their having the Custody .. of the Gaole, .. and

their being liable to Escapes. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii.

xxii. 120 Every Member is lyable by himself for the whole

(debt). 1761 *DESCR. S. Carolina* 34 The Species of Goods

liable to Duties, are Sugar, Rum, Madeira Wine. 1765

BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. 107 The territory of England is

liable to two divisions; the one ecclesiastical, the other

civil. *Ibid.* 470 The freehold was vested in the parson; and

and .. on his death .. would be liable to his debts and in-

cumbrances. 1818 *CAUSE Digest* (ed. 2) I. 403 It is some-

what doubtful whether trusts were originally liable to

Crown debts. 1832 *LEWIS Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* iii. 266

A sovereign .. can never be liable to any legal duties. 1866

*CRUMP Banking* v. 126 A premature release of a party liable

on the bill. 1867 C. S. PARKER in *Quest. for Ref. Parl.* 158

Persons liable to income-tax. 1886 SIR J. PEARSON in *Law*

*Rep.* 32 Ch. Div. 46 Every one of the partners is liable to the

full extent of his fortune for all the debts incurred by the

partnership. 1891 *Law Times Rep.* LXXII 765/1 The defend-

ants were liable as principals, as they had contracted in

their own names without any qualification.

*b.* *const. inf.*

1637 *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848)



1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* v. § 31. 352 Sea breezes are not liable to the same extremes of temperature as those from the land.

b. Const. *inf.* Subject to the possibility of (doing or undergoing something undesirable).

1682 CRECH *Lucretius* l. 27 All would be liable to die, Subject to powerful Mortality. 1683 PENN *Wks.* (1782) IV. 302 The multitude of trees... being liable to retain mists and vapours. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* l. iv. Wks. 1874 l. 79 Human creatures are... continually liable to go wrong voluntarily. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 24 Nov., He thought that gentleman was more liable to be thanked and rewarded than censured. You know, I presume, that liable can never be used in a good sense. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 178 They were... liable to suffer the greatest extremities of penury. 1800 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) X. 352 Difficulties, I am sensible, may be liable to occur. 1858 RESKIN *Arctostaphylos* (1880) l. 130 Some colours are... liable to darken in perpetual shade. 1893 LUDON, etc. *Life* Pusey l. xvi. 376 The method, however equitable the intention, is liable to be inequitable in effect. 1896 PORTFOLIO June 80 Ground so liable to be overflowed must surely at one time have been a swamp.

† 4. Inaccurately used for: Incident *to*. *Obs.*

1631 DENISON *Heav. Bn.* 246 The curse of God is liable to every one. 1746 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 24 (1748) IV. 285 The faults of inadvertency are liable to us all.

† 5. Subject or subservient *to*; attached or belonging *to*. *Obs.*

1571 CAMPHO *Hist. Incl.* 26 Other lawyers they have, liable to certain families. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 490 Angiers, and... all that we upon this side the Sea... Finde liable to our Crowne and Dignitie. *Ibid.* v. ii. 101. 1596 *Edw. III.* l. ii. 8 Those are her own, still liable to her. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. lxi. (1612) 268 If sad were she, then sad was he, if merrie, merrie too. His senses liable to all, she did, or did not do. 1616 BULLOCKAR, *Liable*, subject to, belonging *to*.

† 6. Suitable, apt. Also const. *inf.* *Obs.*

1570 Q. COUNSELL'S *Lett.* 7 Feb. in *N. & Q.* (1857) I. 488 To choose persons liable to give good information. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 97 *Pedant*. The posterior of the day... is liable, congruent, and measurable for the after-noon. 1595 — *John* IV. ii. 226 Finding thee... Apt, liable to be employ'd in danger.

**Liableness.** Now rare. [*f.* *LIABLE* + *-NESS*.]

The condition or quality of being liable; liability. 1645 W. JENKYN *Stit-Destroyer* 40 Our liableness and readiness to be overtaken by it. 1665-6 PEPYS *Diary* 31 Jan., By which I am... eased of a liableness to pay the sum. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* l. vi. 117 Our Liableness... to Prejudice and Perversion. 1869 WARBLAW *Lect.* 2as. iv. 65 Mutability and liableness to change.

**Liache, Liage**, obs. *f.* LEECH, LEAGUE *sb.*

|| **Liaison** (liā'zōn, *Fr.* liēzōn). Also 8 liaison. [*f.* — *L. ligātio* -em, *n.* of action *f.* *ligāre* to bind.]

1. *Cookery.* A thickening for sauces, consisting chiefly of the yolks of eggs; † also, the process of thickening. (*Cf.* LEAF<sup>2</sup> 2.)

a 1648 DICKE *Closest Open.* (1671) 146 The last things [Butter, Bread, Flower] cause the liaison and thickening of the liquor. 1759 W. VERRAL *Cookery* xv. 92 Prepare a liaison, or four or five yolks of eggs and some cream. 1797 *Lond. Art Cookery* 142 Make ready a liaison of two or three eggs and cream, with a little minced parsley and nutmeg. *Ibid.* 146 Skim and sift the sauce, add a little culis to make it a liaison. 1877 in *Cassell's Dict. Cookery*.

2. † a. *gen.* An intimate relation or connexion.

1809 *Edin. Rev.* XIV. 226 The liaisons of Merlin with his man and Bazire gave rise to the following *jeu d'esprit*. b. *spec.* An illicit intimacy between a man and a woman.

1821 BYRON *Yvan* III. xxv. Some chaste liaison of the kind—I mean An honest friendship with a married lady. 1821 SHELLEY *Lett.* *Prose* Wks. 1888 II. 333 He [Byron] has a permanent sort of liaison with Contessa Guiccioli. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* ix. 'If it were but a temporary liaison,' the excellent man said, 'one could bear it... But a virtuous attachment is the deuce'. 1853 GREVILLE *Memo.* *Geo.* IV. Ser. III. l. ii. 35 He was always much addicted to Gallantry, and had endless liaisons with women.

3. *French Phonetics.* The joining of a final consonant (which would in pause or before a consonant be silent) to a following word beginning with a vowel or 'mute' *h*.

1884 GOSSET *French Prosody* 43 There is one letter in English, *r*, which admits in some cases of a sort of liaison in correct modern pronunciation.

**Liale, Liam**, obs. *ff.* LEAL, LYAM, leash.

**Liamba**: see LIAMBA.

**Liana, liane** (liā'nā, liā'n). Also 8 lianne.

[The form *liane* is a. *F. liane* (1658 *liene* in Rochefort), supposed to be a deriv. of *lier* to bind. The form *liana* is either a latinization of *liane*, or has arisen from the notion that the word was of Sp. origin.] The name given to the various climbing and twining plants which abound in tropical forests.

[1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. 231 The *nebes*, called by the French *liannes*, by the Spaniards *bejuco*, and in Surinam *say-tay*.] 1796 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 748 Lianes interwoven from trunk to trunk. 1833 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) IV. 267 Spite of all its brambles and lianas. 1845 DARWIN *Foy. Nat.* II. 25 Many of the older trees presented a very curious appearance from the tresses of a liana hanging from their boughs, and resembling bundles of hay. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 136 Palms of every variety, all covered with gigantic lianes. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Minor's Right* xxxvi. 321 A stone bridge... clasped with close lianas.

|| **Liang** (lyāng). Also leang. [Chinese.] A Chinese weight, about 1½ oz. avoirdupois; this

weight in silver as a money of account. Also called *tael*.

1827 H. E. LLOYD *tr. Tinkowski's Trav.* I. 17 note, A lian (liang) is a Chinese weight containing about 83 solotniks; the value of two roubles in silver. *Ibid.* II. 316 A good camel was sold for twenty or thirty liang.

**Liar** (liā'r). Forms: 1 *lōgere*, *liere*, *liere*, *liere*, 3-4 *lier*, 3-5 *lyere*, 3-6 *lier*, (4 *ly(e)ere*, *lyzer*, *lijer*, *leezer*, *leiger*, *liere*, *liyer*), 4-5 *legher* (e, *liher*, *lygher*, *lyare*, 4-6 *Sc. lear*, 4-7 *lyer*, 5-8 *lyar*, (7 *lyarr*), 7-*liar*. [*OE. lōgere* (= *OLIG. liugari*, *Icel. ljúgar*), agent-n. *f. lōgan* LIE *v.* 2 See -AR<sup>2</sup>, -ER<sup>1</sup> 2.] One who lies or tells a falsehood; an untruthful person.

1590 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 5 Mið ðý gíe gebiddas ne wosas ge swa legeras [other versions licetaras; *L. lypce*]. a 1023 WULSTAN *Hom.* (Napier) 79 *Uf arisað* lease leogerar. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Ne beo þu liherer ne for eye ne for lunc. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 333/302 A strong liare and man of false lawe. 1340 *Lyndb.* 62 Þe lygere is ylich þe deylete þr is his under. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 260 (39) Auntonoure and a lyere al is on. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (Petras) 422 Quedir he a lele man or a lear be. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12590 Thus lytherly þu lyghers lappit þere tales. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) I. xvii. (1859) 18 He... hath ben found an open lyer. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xx. xiv. They that told yow the tales were lyers. 1552 AMB. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 25 He is ane lear and in him thair is na veritie. 1581 SHELLEY *Poet. Crit.* (Arb.) 51 Of all Writers vnder the sunne, the Apost is the least lier. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 466 Poets are liars, and for verses sake Will make the gods of humane crimes partake. a 1764 LLOYD *Ep. to J. B. Esp.* *Poet.* Wks. 1774 l. 96 Who are known lyars by profession. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1810) I. ii. 12 An habitual liar... must possess a poor and pusillanimous heart. 1865 DICKENS *Aut. Fir.* l. xiv. 'Now tell me I'm a liar', said the honest man. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 359 You are a liar, Meletus, not believed even by yourself.

*Proverbs.* c 1520 *Ten Abuses* in *O. E. Misc.* 184 Old mon lechur, 3unch mon lier [and text *lyere*]. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm.* *Prov.* (1552) 35 A lyer ought not to be forgetfull. a 1555 LATIMER in *Goodly Confer.* *W. Kidley* (1576) b 2b, Lyers had nedo to have good memories. 1631 CHURCHILL *Hoffmann* 12 b, lyer, lyer, licke dish.

b. **Liar's bench** (see *quot.*).

1859 NARES, *Liar's-bench*, a place in St. Paul's Cathedral in the sixteenth century, so called because it was stated that the disaffected made appointments there.

† c. *attrib.* or *adj.* Lying, deceitful. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6819 Tak þou nocht wi tunge lier.

**Liar**, variant of LYAR *Sc. Obs.*

|| **Liard** (liā'd). Also 6 *lier* de, *lyard quasi-lt. liardo*, *Sc. lyart*. [*f.* prob. subst. use of *liard* *adj.* grey (see LYART *a.*). *Cf.* *grey groat*.] A small coin formerly current in France, of the value of the fourth part of a sou. Hence, typically, a coin of small value.

1542 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxvii. (1870) 191 In bras they [French] have mietes, halfe pens, pens, doubles, liertes... a lier is worth three brass pens. 1572 *Satur. Poems* *Reform.* xxiii. 15 Hauve we ane lyart, in baid bot all is thairis. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres* *Louise* C. iv. 53b, A pounce of course Cheese, one Sou and one Lyard. 1600 PORY *tr. Leo's Hist. Africa* III. 734 For the selling of every duckets-worth they have two Liardos allowed them. 1657 DAVENANT *Entertainment*, *Rutland* *Pa.* *Dram.* Wks. 1873 III. 224 His fare being two brass liards. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Fic.* (1779) II. xxix. 29 He knew to a liard what was given to each. 1820 SCOTT *Fraserburgh* xxvii. Neither I nor any of mine will touch the value of a liard. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* IV. xi. He would push about in the throng like a Hercules, whenever any one called out to him to fetch a liard.

**Liard** (liā'd). *Canadian*. [*a. F. liard*, subst. use of *OF. liard* grey: see LYART. A Continental *Fr.* has *liardier* black poplar.] The balsam poplar, *Populus balsamifera*, of North America.

1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 128 note, *Populus nigra*, called, by the Canadians, liard.

**Liard**, variant of LYART, grey.

**Lias** (liās). Also 5, 7-8 *lyas*. [Introduced into mod. geology from dialects; a. *OF. lias* (mod. *F. lias*) a compact kind of limestone.]

1. A blue limestone rock occurring in certain south-western counties of England. Also *attrib.*

1404 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 397 In custodia vitarii ij par petrarum ex officio et j par vocat. lyas. 1649 GLANVILLE in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 978 A sort of hard stone, commonly call'd a Lyas, blue and white, polishable. 1778 *Eng. Gazette* (ed. 2) s.v. *Lanndon*, *Som.*, On the N.W. side of this plain are dug a sort of head-stones, called lyas, which are blue and white, and polishable. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone* L. § 202 note, Lyas is the general term for strata of stone of the species of Atherhaw, in several counties. 1813 YANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 27 A stratum of blue lias [sic] limestone. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 155 On the coast of the S.W. part of Somersetshire... a high shingle beach, principally composed of lias (the rock of the vicinity). 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1154 Blue lias lime is charged 24/- per yard.

2. *Geol.* A series of strata forming the lower division of the Jurassic series, consisting of thin layers of blue argillaceous limestone, and containing a great wealth of fossils.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. Gloss. 72 *Lias*, a provincial name adopted in scientific language for a particular kind of limestone. 1833 — *Elem. Geol.* (1865) 415 The name of Gryphite limestone has sometimes been applied to the lias.

1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* I. iii. 82 The lias, oolite, and other recent formations.

**Liason**, obs. form of LIAISON.

**Liasic** (liās'ik), a. *Geol.* Also *liasic*. [*f.* LIAS + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the lias formation.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 378 Metamorphic rocks of the Eocene or Liasic eras. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 561 In the Liasic period of the secondary formations. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schol.* II. 37 The first ammonite I ever saw was a specimen... from one of the liasic deposits of England. *Ibid.* xxi. 451 Both shale and nodules bore, instead of the deep liasie gray, an olivaceous tint.

† **Liatico**. *Obs.* Forms: 7 *leathick*, *leaticke*.

*liatica*. [*a. lt. liatico* = *Alentico* (Florio)] a red wine made in Tuscany.

1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Farwe. Tower Bottles* A 4, With Malmesie, Muskadell, and Corcia, With White, Red, Claret, and Liatica. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1837 Maluocsy, Muscadine, and Leaticke. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 25 Thou wouldest... drink nothing but Frontinack, white Muscadines, Leathick-wine, and Vine de prany.

† **Lib**, *sb.* 1. *Obs.* [*OE. lyb, b, libb* medicine, drug, potion. *Cf.* CHEESLIP.] A charm.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 711 *Obligamentum*, lybb [*Exfert* libb, *Corpus* lyb, lybb]. 1577 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. 77 [11 Perthshire] an common use of soeretic, libbis, and charmes.

† **Lib**, *sb.* 2. *Cant.* *Obs.* [*f.* LIB *v.* 3.] Sleep.

1665 HEAN *Eng. Regue* l. iv. (1666) 29 Bien Darkmans then, Bonse Mort and Ken The bien Coves lings awast, On Chates to trine by Rome-Coves dine, For his long lib at last.

**Lib** (lib), *v.* 1. Also 7-8 *libb*. Now *dial.*

[?rept. an *OE. \*lybban* = *MDu. luppen* to maim, geld, *f.* Teut. root \**lyb* : see LEFT *a.*] *trans.* To castrate, geld, 'cut'.

1396 [see *libbing*, below]. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* IV. 5 Thair wyllis... baid than lēttersoun alyd at hame, and libb thaim of the pockis. 1536 BULLOCKAR *Cron.* Scot. (1821) I. p. iv. The steirkis... ar... libbit to be oxin. 1597-8 BP. HALL *Nat. Hist.* II. vii. 19 Who pares his nailes, or libb his swine. 1607 TOWSE *Four. Boats* 324 They have used to libb their Horses and take away their stones. 1618 CHAPMAN *Heind* 37 The bellowing Bullock libb, and Golt. 1624 MASSINGER *Kenegale* II. i. I am libbed in the breech already. 1649 DAVENANT *Lov. & Honour* IV. *Dram.* Wks. 1873 III. 164 Sure he is lib'd; he hath certainly no masculine lussiness about him. a 1733 *Shetland Acc.* 28 in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* 1832: XXVI. 200 That none libb any beast upon Sunday. 1788 MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 340 To *Lib*, to geld male lambs and calves. Horses and pigs are 'geld'd'. 1855 ROBINSON *Widly Gloss.*, *Scribbled* and *Libbit*, farmers' terms, or rather they are used as one word, —castrated.

b. *fig.* (*Cf.* CASTRATE *v.* 4.)

1577 FULKE *Two Treat. agst. Papists* II. 250 In the latter end where he libbeth of the conclusion of Origens wordes, he translateth [etc.], when he hath clipped, shaven, jared, gelded and falsified all that he can [etc.]. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGUE *Diatriba* 419 Aristotle... wrote *GNAXI*, Bookes, or thereabout, *περί πολιτείας*, and yet none of these were libbed by Abbreviators.

Hence *Libbed ppl.*, a. [*Libbing* *vbl. sb.*]

1396 *Whitby Abbey Rolls* (Whitby Gloss.) Pro libbing porcorum 10d. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* IV. 20 Sum of hes forsakin all sic gammiss, That men callis libbing of the pockis. a 1600 *Hist. Crer Bacon* in *Thom. B. F. Prose Rem.* (1858) I. 192 When the best libbing is. 1616 *N. Riding Rec.* II. 123 A libbed gilt. 1638 FORD *Fancies* I. ii. What a terrible sight to a libbed breech is a sow-gelder! a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxix. 256 Like a libbed Eunuch. 1790 BURNS *'Kind Sir, I've read your Paper'*, How libbet Italy was singin'.

**Lib**, *v.* 2 *dial.* (*Suffolk*). 'Of a child or young animal: To suck persistently' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* III. xii. § 1 (1669) 274 'The growing child that lies libbing oftenest at the Breast.

† **Lib**, *v.* 3 *Cant.* *Obs.* Also 6 *lyp*. [Origin unknown.] *intr.* To sleep.

1567 HARMAN *Cavcat* (1860) 84 In what lipken has thou lyppt in this darkemans, whether in a lybbe or in the strummell? 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* v. i. Oh I wud lib all the lightmans, Oh I wud lib all the darkemans. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Lib*, to Tumble or Lye together. 1859 MATSELL *Vocab.* s. v. (*F.*), The coves lib together, the fellows sleep together.

**Lib**, *dial.* form of LEAP *sb.* 2

† **lib**, abbrev. of *L. libere* pounds.

1442 *Extracts Aberd.* Reg. (1844) I. 8 The sowm of iijij of lib. 1528 *Ibid.* 121 Twenty lib. Scottis. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VI. 333 Ane hundred libb stirling. 1655 in A. LAING *Lindores Abb.* xx. (1876) 238, 8 lib. of pledge in money. 1705 HEARNE in *Rel. Heam.* (1869) *passim*.

**Libament**. *Obs. exc. arch.* [*ad. L. libamentum*, *f. libā-re* to LIBATE + *-MENT*.] = LIBATION.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* xxii. 17 note, That solemne cuppe of wine, which belonged as a libament to the offering and eating to the Paschal lambe. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1289 Before his time they dranke it [wine] not at all, neither made they libaments thereof unto their gods. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 324 Andromache was pouring libaments To th' ashes.

**Libaniferous** (libāni-fēros), a. [*f.* *L. libanus*, *Gr. libaniferous* + (-) *FEROUS*.] Yielding incense. 1895 19th Cent. Oct. 595 The libaniferous country.

† **Libanomantie**. *Obs.* [*ad. F. libanomantie* (Rabelais), *f.* *Gr. libanos* incense + *μαντρία* (see -MANCY).] Divination by the burning of incense.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 165 Libanomancy [*sic*]. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxv. 208.

**Libanophorous** (libānōphōros), a. [*f.* *Gr. libanophōros*, *f. libanos* incense + *-phōros* bearing, *phēreō* to bear: see -OUS.] Producing incense.



1847 *Jrnl. R. Asiat. Soc., Bombay br.* 11. 387 Ptolemy's Libanophorous region is misplaced.

**Libanotophorous** (libanot'ofōras), *a.* [f. Gr. *libanotophoros*, f. *libanotōs* incense (f. *libanos*: see prec.) + *-phoros* bearing.] Producing incense. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 710/1 The Libanotophorous region of the ancients.

**Libant** (lō'bānt), *a.* [f. L. *libant-em*, pr. ppl. of *libā-re* LIBATE *v.*] Tasting; touching lightly. 1798 LANDOR *Gebir* vi. 131 She touched his eyelashes with libant lips.

**Libard(e, Libardesse)**, obs. ff. LEOPARD, -ESS. † **Libardine**, *Obs.* Also 6 libardaine. [f. *libard* LEOPARD; the formation is obscure.] ? A plant of the genus *Aconitum*, ? = LEOPARD'S BANE. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 49 Libardaine of the Greeks is called Aconitum, it hath leaves like the Cucumber, but somewhat more lesse and rough. 1607 TORSSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 32 The herb Wolfbane or Libardine is poison to . . . all beasts that are littered blinde.

**Libate** (lō'bāt), *v.* [f. L. *libāt*, ppl. stem of *libāre* to taste, pour out as an offering, etc.] *a.* *trans.* To pour out (wine, etc.) in honour of a god. Also, to make a libation to (a god). *b.* *intr.* To pour out libations.

1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virg. Georg.* i. 360 She libated the wine in sacrifice. 1867 — tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 227 Around the tables all libating stand, invoking heaven. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* vii. xi. 441 A son of Israel has no gods whom he can libate.

Hence **Libated** ppl. *a.* 1856 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virg. Georg.* i. 360 Pay unto Ceres, nectars, rites divine, With milk and honey and libated wine.

**Libation** (lō'bāt'jōn). Also 4 libacioun, 5 lybacon. [ad. L. *libation-em*, n. of action f. *libā-re* to LIBATE.] The pouring out of wine or other liquid in honour of a god; *concr.* the liquid so poured out; a drink-offering. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xx. 28 Thei . . . sacrificeden her libaciouns. 1490 CAXTON *Euclydos* xxii. 81 The good wyne of swete odour ordeyned for the lybacons or washynges of the sacrifices. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1196 They used this water for the hollemne libations at sacrifices. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* i. 1030 Sprinkling the first Libations on the Ground. 1743 J. DAVISON *Æneid* vii. 184 Pour forth bowls in Libation to Jove. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* i. iii. The guests followed the prayer, and then, sprinkling the wine on the table, they performed the wonted libation. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* xlix. (1879) 584 Water to be poured out at the time of the morning offering as a libation.

*b.* *transf.* (somewhat *figurative*). Liquid poured out to be drunk; hence a potato. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 47 Libations to his health, or, in plain english, bumpers were poured forth to the Draper. 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo.* III (1845) i. xxii. 313 Some jovial dinners and libations of champagne cemented their friendship. 1850 *Acad. Nts.* (Rldg.) 472 In consequence of their repeated libations, they began both of them to be considerably heated. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* i. App. 254 They prepared themselves for the task by a plentiful libation of gin.

*c.* *fig.* 1781 *Quarterly Retirement* 226 He . . . weeps a sad libation in despair. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 273 Never yet . . . hath the sword More terrible libations poured! 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* i. 344 Willing, nay glad, to pour out his whole life as a libation.

*d.* *attrib.* 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* i. ii. 40 The spondean melody, that is the libation tune of Olympus. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 256 Bearers of libation-vases. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* iv. 80 A libation-table on which was engraved a hieroglyphic inscription to Apis-Osiris.

**Libatory** (lō'bāt'ōri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *libā-tōri-us*, f. *libāre*: see LIBATE *v.* and -ORY.] *A. adj.* Pertaining to or consisting of libations. 1834 MEDWIN in *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 559 Phœbus has . . . received my libatory offerings. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* i. 163 Bearers of libatory vessels.

† **B. sb.** A libatory vessel. *Obs.* 1609 LIBEL (Douay) i. *Alacc.* i. 23 The libatories [L. *libatoria*] and the phials. † **Libature**, *Obs.* In 7 libatour. [As if ad. L. type *\*libātura*, f. *libāre* to LIBATE.] 1632 HOLLAND *Cynopodia* 71 Hee there procrend the gracious favour of Dame Tellus, with Libatours and liquid offerings.

**Libbard**, arch. variant of LEOPARD. **Libbe**, obs. form of LIVE. **Libbege**, *Old Cant.* [f. *LIV* *v.* 3] A bed. 1567 (see *LIV* *v.* 3) 1665 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* i. iv. (1665) 33 *Libbege*, a Bed. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Libbege*, a bed.

**Libber** (lō'bēr). Now *dial.* [f. *LIV* *v.* 1 + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] A gelder. 14. . . *Nom.* in Wt. Wülcker 693/32 *Hic castrator*, lybbere. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 141 Libbers have for libbinge of pigges, pennies a peece for the giltes, and half pence a peece for the gowtes or bore pigges. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 44 A Libber, a Sow-gelder. 1683 G. MERTON *Yorks. Dialogue* 4 The Libber comes to Morn; weese Libb th' awd Pigges.

† **Libberla**, *Sc. Obs.* A staff, cudgel. 1500 *Rolls Cursing* 112 in *Iaing Anc. Poet. Scotl.*, Their sall thar [devils] cary in thair clukis Sum libberlais, and sum hell crukis, 1 a 1550 *Freivris Berwick* 505 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 302 Vp he start, and gat a libberla In-to his hand.

**Libbet** (lō'bēt). Now *dial.* Also 6 lyb(b)et, (also g) libbat, 7 libbit. [Cf. OF. *libe*, *libbe* block of stone.] A billet of wood; a stick to beat or throw at anything with. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Provs. & Epigr.* (1867) 210 Leave that woode or Ile baste ye with a libbet. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 26 A longe lastinge lybbet. 1886 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* iv. xxi. (1602) 99 With that he tooke a Libbat vp, and beateth out his braines. 1589 *Ibid.* Pr. Add. (1602) 345 Libbats newly snatched from burning. 1736 *Lewis Isle of Tenet* 37, I took up a Libbit that lay by the Sole, and hove it at the Hagister. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Libbet*, a billet of wood; a staff, stick, or club. *South.*

**Libbet** 2 (lō'bēt). Now *dial.* [Of obscure origin; cf. LAPPET.] *a.* A flap or lobe. *b.* A fragment, rag, jag. 1627 HAKWILL *Apol.* (1630) Pref. 3 One who lookes onely upon some libbet, or end of a peece of Arras. *Ibid.* 418 The tender libbets of their eares. 1844 W. BARNES *Poems Riv. Life Gloss.*, *Libbets*, rags in strips. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, *Libbet*, a fragment. 'All in a libbet', or 'all in libbets and jibbets', torn to rags. Also *Libbet*.

† **Libeccio** (libet'sō, It. libet'sō). Also *erron.* -ecchio. [It., f. L. *Libis*: see LIBS.] The Italian name for the south-west wind. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 706 Eurus and Zephir with thir lateral noise, Sirocco and Libeccio. 1820 SHELLEY *Lett.* Prose Wks. 1880 IV. 178 The Libeccio here howls like a chorus of fiends all day. 1821 MRS. SHELLEY in Dowden *Life Shelley* (1887) 11. 395 After a whole week of libeccio rain and wind. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* ii. 314 The libeccio was blowing keenly as we crossed the square of Fiesole.

**Libel** (lō'bēl), *sb.* Forms: 4-8 libell, 5 libelle, 5-7 lybell(e, 6-7 lybel, (6 *Sc.* libal), 3- libel. [a. OF. *libel* masc., *libelle* fem. (mod. F. *libelle*), ad. L. *libellus*, dim. of *liber* book. Cf. Sp. *libelo*, Pg. *It. libello*, used in legal senses.]

† 1. A little book; a short treatise or writing. 1382 WYCLIF *Nom.* v. 23 And the preest shal wryte in a libel (1388 *libel* book) thes cursid thingis. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 157 Here beginneth the prologe of the processe of the libelle of Englyshe Polycye. 1494 FARBAN *Chron.* v. cxxiii. 102 As before is shewyd in the .C. and .xiii. Chapitre of this libell. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* iii. Wks. 234/1 'Yt no man should . . . translate . . . by way of boke, lybel, or tretice. 1530 LYNDESAY *Yest. Paynyng* 20 Quintyn, Mersar, Rowle, Henderson, hay, & holland, Thocht they be ded, yar libells bene lenand. 1576 A. FLEMING *Prof. to Cains* *Dogs* in Arb. *Garner* 111. 228 Cains spared nostudy. . . which seemed . . . requisite to the performance of this little libel. 1709 ATKYNS *Parl. & Pol. Fracts* (1734) 86 Certain Books, which he termed Codicello's; which in our Dialect, is the same with Libels or Little Books. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* i. 69 His English Libels were these, viz. *A Merry Jest* [etc.]

† 2. A written paper. Sometimes = LABEL *sb.* 1, for which it may have been substituted as etymologically more intelligible. *Obs.* 1603 North's *Plutarch* (1612) 183 With his testament there were three litle libels or codicils. 1642 tr. Perkins' *Prof. Bk.* ii. § 136. 60 That (the seal) was so fixed againe to the libell [ed. 1657 label, orig. AF. (ed. 1601) label] of the deed. 1682 KEIGWIN *M. Catvary* (1826) clxxxix, This lybell was fastened on y<sup>e</sup> cross fast. . . And over the head of Christ put. 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* i. 16 With every Medicament its Lybel upon it.

3. A formal document, a written declaration or statement. *Obs. exc. Hist.* (as occasional rendering of L. *libellus*), and *Law* (see 3). 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10234 Iiii sende him libel, & esste ek articles, bat nere nozt to graunti wel. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* v. 31 Who euer shal lene his wyf, geue he to hir a libel, that is, a litle boke of forsaking 1388 a libel of forsaking. 1432-50 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) v. 161 A cowmsayle was kepde . . . where a libelle porrecte to Constancius. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxxlv. [cxxxii.] 754 The knyght toke the kyng a lybell, the which was red; therein was conteyned that if there was nother knyght . . . that wolde say that kyng Henry was not rightfull kyng, he was there redy to fyght with him. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1566) 16/2 The Arrians returning from their Arrianisme, offered vp and exhibited unto the bishops of Rome their libels of repentance. 1565 HARDING *Confut. Jewels* *Apol.* iv. 161 b, Moses permitted a libell of diuorce. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* x. 366 Quha tuik al priat libalis and accusatiouns, and causet exeme thame. 1607 TORSSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 15 With their image did Augustus sign all his Grands, Libels, and Epistles. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 750 The libels or billes of dowrie. 1652 NEEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* 294 A Libel, or Bill of Complaint. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xviii. III. 75 A formal reply to the petition or libel of Symmachus.

3. *a. Civil Law.* The writing or document of the plaintiff containing his allegations and instituting a suit. *b. Ecc. Law.* The first plea, or the plaintiff's written declaration or charges, in a cause. *c. Sc. Law.* The form of complaint or ground of the charge on which either a civil or criminal prosecution takes place. 1340 *Ayenb.* 40 Pe ualse notaryes . . . ualseþ þe celes makeþ þe kneade libelles and to nele oþer ualshedes. 1386 CHAUCER *Parl. P.* 297 May I nat axe a libel, sir Somnour, And answer there by my procurator, To swich thing as men wold opponen me? 1410 *Love Bonavent. Mirr.* xviii. (1510) Fv b, He that was domysman made the lybelle in theyre cause. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 131 A fals notarye, þat makyth false letters, libellys, or false actys. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxi. 35 Let him that is my contrary party, sue me with a libell. 1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI.* c. 13 § 14 The same partle . . . shall bringe and deliver . . . the verie true copie of the libell dependinge in the ecclesiasticall Courte. 1599 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* § 73 All criminall libellis sall contene that the personis complit on at airit and part of þe crime libellit. 1601 A FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 68 You lay and alleage in your

libell as the ground of your action things farre distant in nature. 1681 *Act to Lond. Gaz.* No. 1648/4 Providing always that the Libel, whereupon the foresaid Sentence proceeded be special. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. ii. viii. (1737) 76 First (in Eccl. causes) goes forth a Citation, then a Libel, and Answer. 1721 WOODROW *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* i. 52 Upwards of thirty different Libels were formed against him, for alleged Injuries, Oppressions, and the like. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 319 Cuming, Webster, and Hyndman . . . were the committee who drew up the libel. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midd.* xii. Surely the pursuer is bound to submit his own libel. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* ii. xi. 568 In Causes not criminal and not summary, the first plea is the complainants libel which corresponds to the declaration at common law. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* ii. 1. 89 The libel having been served on the accused, he compeared.

† 4. Used *figuratively* for: The collective body (of lawyers). *Obs. rare* — 1. 1515-20 *Vox Populi* 722 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* III. 293 With ij or iij grade clothiers, And the hole lybell of lawyers.

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5. *Law.* Any published statement damaging to the reputation of a person. In wider sense, any writing of a treasonable, seditious, or immoral kind. Also, the act or crime of publishing such a statement or writing. 1631 DONNE *Serms.* ix. 87 And by the way, that which it may sometimes concerne us to know, yet it may be a Libell to publish it (surplusage). 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 125 With regard to libels in general, there are . . . two remedies; one by indictment and another by action. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 2 In point of actual law, a libel is any paper in which he, who to the will adds the power of punishing for it, sees any thing that he does not like. 1840 WYNESS *BUNSEN* in *Hare Life* (1879) II. i. 12 Condemned to imprisonment for publishing seditious libels. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xix. (ed. 4) 134 It may be very difficult to obtain evidence of a libel. 1888 *Fall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 4/1 The judge answered . . . that it was clearly possible to publish a libel for the public good.

*b.* In popular use: Any false and defamatory statement in conversation or otherwise. *transf.*, applied to a portrait that does the sitter injustice, or to a thing or circumstance that tends to bring undeserved ill repute on a person, a country, etc. 1618 WITHER *Motto* *Introd.* Wks. (1633) 504 If any should confesse Those sinnes in publike, which his soul oppresse; Some guilty fellow (moov'd thereat) would take it unto himselfe; and so, a Libell make it. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* i. vii. 18 The false report of the spies was in some respect but a libell of this land. 1667 *Causes Decay Ch. Piety* i. 10 Are we reproacht for the name of Christ, that Ignomy serves but to advance our future Glory; every such Libel here, becomes Panegyrick there. 1673-4 DK. LAUDERDALE in *L. Papers* (1885) III. xix. 27 Those addresses . . . have proved rather leik libells than truth. 1693 *Unimours Town* 132 They [Men] are living Libells [as to Women's virtue]. 1694 DRYDEN *To Sir G. Kneller* 163 Good heav'n! that sots and knaves should be so vain, To wish their vile resemblance may remain! And stand recorded, at their own request, To future days, a libel or a jest! 1725 *Young Love Fame* i. 160 A rich knave's a libel on our laws. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sc. Scand.* i. 1. His whole conversation is a perpetual libel on all his acquaintance. 1781 COWPER *Conv.* 450 Or make the parrot's mimicry his choice, That odious libel on a human voice. 1850 LYELL *and Visit U. S.* II. 163 The tale of suffering . . . was not authentic. . . Such libels are bailed with pleasure by the Perpetualists as irritating the feeling of that class of slave-owners who [etc.].

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 5) *libel-spawning* *adj.*, (sense 3) *libel summions*. *Libel Act*, the title of the Act 32 Geo. 3. c. 60, as shortened by Act of Parliament in 1866 (59 & 60 *Vict.* c. xiv).

1682 TATE *Abss. & Achil.* ii. 520 Parasites and libel-spawning imps. 1870 J. K. HUNTER *Life Stud.* xlvii. 289, I saw the nuld chap go direct to the Fiscal's office, and next day I had a libel summions chargin' me w<sup>th</sup> every conceivable way of killing game on my neighbour's grun'.

**Libel** (lō'bēl), *v.* [f. LIBEL *sb.*; OF. *libeller*, med. L. *libellare* existed in certain senses.]

† 1. *intr.* To make libellous accusations or statements; to spread defamation. *Const. against, on; by, of* (Sc.). *Obs.* 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 157 Suppois þe crak, þe ly abak, And libellis be the Law. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* 1008 What suld I lybelle of this towne? Not all the paper of this towne. . . May had the half that he hes done. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. iv. 17 What's this but Libelling against the Senate? 1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 80 He is verie seditious and inuicious in conversation . . . libelling most excrebably and inhumanly on lacke of the Falcon. 1610 B. JONSON *Atch.* iii. ii, Nor shall you need to libel 'gainst

libell as the ground of your action things farre distant in nature. 1681 *Act to Lond. Gaz.* No. 1648/4 Providing always that the Libel, whereupon the foresaid Sentence proceeded be special. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. ii. viii. (1737) 76 First (in Eccl. causes) goes forth a Citation, then a Libel, and Answer. 1721 WOODROW *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* i. 52 Upwards of thirty different Libels were formed against him, for alleged Injuries, Oppressions, and the like. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 319 Cuming, Webster, and Hyndman . . . were the committee who drew up the libel. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midd.* xii. Surely the pursuer is bound to submit his own libel. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* ii. xi. 568 In Causes not criminal and not summary, the first plea is the complainants libel which corresponds to the declaration at common law. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* ii. 1. 89 The libel having been served on the accused, he compeared.

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† 4. A leaflet, bill, or pamphlet posted up or publicly circulated; *spec.* one assailing or defaming the character of some person (in early use more fully, *famous libel* = Law Latin *libellus famosus*). 1521 Bp. LONGLAND in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. 1. 253 Suche famous lybells and bills as be sett uppe in night tymes upon Chirche doores. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1240/1 The bishops . . . durst not openlie publish the excommunication of the king, but secretlie cast libels about the high waies, which gaue notice therof. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. i. 33 Plots have I laide . . . By drunken Prophecies, Libels, and Dreames, to set my Brother Clarence and the King in deadly hate. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 94 Who when he turned his backe (more like a Pedant then an Ambassadors) dispersed a bitter Libell in Latine Verse, against the King. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ii. § 86 Cheap senseless libels were scattered about the city. . . traducing some, and proscribing others. 1689-90 WOOD *Life* 12 Mar. Two malicious fellows were found sticking up a libel reflecting on the fast. 1727 SWIFT *Further Acc. E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. 1. 155 Singing a pig with a new purchased libel. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xi. (1869) 1. 218 He scattered libels through their camp.

5. *Law.* Any published statement damaging to the reputation of a person. In wider sense, any writing of a treasonable, seditious, or immoral kind. Also, the act or crime of publishing such a statement or writing. 1631 DONNE *Serms.* ix. 87 And by the way, that which it may sometimes concerne us to know, yet it may be a Libell to publish it (surplusage). 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 125 With regard to libels in general, there are . . . two remedies; one by indictment and another by action. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 2 In point of actual law, a libel is any paper in which he, who to the will adds the power of punishing for it, sees any thing that he does not like. 1840 WYNESS *BUNSEN* in *Hare Life* (1879) II. i. 12 Condemned to imprisonment for publishing seditious libels. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xix. (ed. 4) 134 It may be very difficult to obtain evidence of a libel. 1888 *Fall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 4/1 The judge answered . . . that it was clearly possible to publish a libel for the public good.

*b.* In popular use: Any false and defamatory statement in conversation or otherwise. *transf.*, applied to a portrait that does the sitter injustice, or to a thing or circumstance that tends to bring undeserved ill repute on a person, a country, etc. 1618 WITHER *Motto* *Introd.* Wks. (1633) 504 If any should confesse Those sinnes in publike, which his soul oppresse; Some guilty fellow (moov'd thereat) would take it unto himselfe; and so, a Libell make it. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* i. vii. 18 The false report of the spies was in some respect but a libell of this land. 1667 *Causes Decay Ch. Piety* i. 10 Are we reproacht for the name of Christ, that Ignomy serves but to advance our future Glory; every such Libel here, becomes Panegyrick there. 1673-4 DK. LAUDERDALE in *L. Papers* (1885) III. xix. 27 Those addresses . . . have proved rather leik libells than truth. 1693 *Unimours Town* 132 They [Men] are living Libells [as to Women's virtue]. 1694 DRYDEN *To Sir G. Kneller* 163 Good heav'n! that sots and knaves should be so vain, To wish their vile resemblance may remain! And stand recorded, at their own request, To future days, a libel or a jest! 1725 *Young Love Fame* i. 160 A rich knave's a libel on our laws. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sc. Scand.* i. 1. His whole conversation is a perpetual libel on all his acquaintance. 1781 COWPER *Conv.* 450 Or make the parrot's mimicry his choice, That odious libel on a human voice. 1850 LYELL *and Visit U. S.* II. 163 The tale of suffering . . . was not authentic. . . Such libels are bailed with pleasure by the Perpetualists as irritating the feeling of that class of slave-owners who [etc.].

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 5) *libel-spawning* *adj.*, (sense 3) *libel summions*. *Libel Act*, the title of the Act 32 Geo. 3. c. 60, as shortened by Act of Parliament in 1866 (59 & 60 *Vict.* c. xiv).

1682 TATE *Abss. & Achil.* ii. 520 Parasites and libel-spawning imps. 1870 J. K. HUNTER *Life Stud.* xlvii. 289, I saw the nuld chap go direct to the Fiscal's office, and next day I had a libel summions chargin' me w<sup>th</sup> every conceivable way of killing game on my neighbour's grun'.

**Libel** (lō'bēl), *v.* [f. LIBEL *sb.*; OF. *libeller*, med. L. *libellare* existed in certain senses.]

† 1. *intr.* To make libellous accusations or statements; to spread defamation. *Const. against, on; by, of* (Sc.). *Obs.* 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 157 Suppois þe crak, þe ly abak, And libellis be the Law. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* 1008 What suld I lybelle of this towne? Not all the paper of this towne. . . May had the half that he hes done. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. iv. 17 What's this but Libelling against the Senate? 1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 80 He is verie seditious and inuicious in conversation . . . libelling most excrebably and inhumanly on lacke of the Falcon. 1610 B. JONSON *Atch.* iii. ii, Nor shall you need to libel 'gainst

libell as the ground of your action things farre distant in nature. 1681 *Act to Lond. Gaz.* No. 1648/4 Providing always that the Libel, whereupon the foresaid Sentence proceeded be special. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. ii. viii. (1737) 76 First (in Eccl. causes) goes forth a Citation, then a Libel, and Answer. 1721 WOODROW *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* i. 52 Upwards of thirty different Libels were formed against him, for alleged Injuries, Oppressions, and the like. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 319 Cuming, Webster, and Hyndman . . . were the committee who drew up the libel. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midd.* xii. Surely the pursuer is bound to submit his own libel. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* ii. xi. 568 In Causes not criminal and not summary, the first plea is the complainants libel which corresponds to the declaration at common law. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* ii. 1. 89 The libel having been served on the accused, he compeared.

† 4. Used *figuratively* for: The collective body (of lawyers). *Obs. rare* — 1. 1515-20 *Vox Populi* 722 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* III. 293 With ij or iij grade clothiers, And the hole lybell of lawyers.

† 4. A leaflet, bill, or pamphlet posted up or publicly circulated; *spec.* one assailing or defaming the character of some person (in early use more fully, *famous libel* = Law Latin *libellus famosus*). 1521 Bp. LONGLAND in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. 1. 253 Suche famous lybells and bills as be sett uppe in night tymes upon Chirche doores. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1240/1 The bishops . . . durst not openlie publish the excommunication of the king, but secretlie cast libels about the high waies, which gaue notice therof. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. i. 33 Plots have I laide . . . By drunken Prophecies, Libels, and Dreames, to set my Brother Clarence and the King in deadly hate. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 94 Who when he turned his backe (more like a Pedant then an Ambassadors) dispersed a bitter Libell in Latine Verse



the Prelates. 1637 *LAUD Sp. Star-Chamber* 14 June 9 Hee Libels against the King and the State.

2. *trans.* To defame or discredit by the circulation of libellous statements; to accuse falsely and maliciously; *spec. in Law*, to publish a libel against.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* iv. vii. Thou shalt libell, and I'll cudgell the Rascall. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 4 With a spirit which equally disdains to libel or to flatter him. 1709 POPE *Jan. & May* 44 But what so pure, which envious tongues will spare? Some wicked wits have libell'd all the fair. 1732 SWIFT *Beast's Confess. to Priest* 202, I would accuse him (falsely) as to his face For libelling the four-foot race. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) 11, 492 Those who have deserted this service have been allowed to libel and defame his character. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Oct. 5/1 The Grub-street hacks, who in former times lived by libelling political personages.

*fig.* a 1716 *SOUTH Sermon* (1744) 11, 158 11. misrepresents and libels God to the Conscience. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1860) 111. v. 480 Beware of libelling what you profess to defend.

3. *a. Eccl. and Sc. Law.* To institute a suit against (a person) by means of a libel; also, to specify in a libel.

1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 220 Thai shall have alswa the Kings licence . . . to reduce their foirfaultors, upoun sick causes and considerations as they may libell. 1711 *Country-Man's Let. to Curat* 48 When he was Libell'd, the Missal and Breviary had not receiv'd the Rasures before spoken of. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 35 In all capital Crimes, the Facts are to be libelled, with the Hour, Day, Month, . . . and Place in which the Fact happened. 1753 S. FRASER in *Scots Mag.* Apr. 1791 The facts . . . are not sufficient to infer the crime libelled. 1754 ESKIN *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 457 If these admindies afford sufficient conviction, that the deed libelled did once exist. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 & 59 It shall be lawful to libel and conclude and decree for General Adjudication without such Alternative.

b. To bring suit in admiralty against (a vessel, cargo, or its owner).

1805 *East's Reports* v. 317 The vessel and her cargo have been libelled in the Court of Admiralty for condemnation. 1811 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 628 Nickerson was libelled in the Special Court of Vice-Admiralty by Jonathan Sewall. 1820 MARNAVAT *F. Multum* xxi. The True-blooded Yankee was libelled in the Vice-Admiralty Court at Cape Town. 1894 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 6/5 The owners of the steamer instructed a firm of solicitors at Halifax to 'libel' the vessel for 10,000 dollars.

Hence Libelled *ppl. a.*, Li-belling *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1574 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1832) 33 Anent be libellit precept rasit at be instance of maister Robert Herbertson. 1587 FLEMING *Contu. Holinshed* 111. 368/2 False and infamous railings and libellings. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1738 l. 80 The practices . . . of libelling Separatists. 1668 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps. Tracts* (1727) 668 A libelling look hath begotten very tragical mischiefs. 1697 DAYKES *Virgil* (1721) l. 1 Life 29 Marc Antony . . . vex'd him with a great many Libelling Letters, in which he reproaches him with the baseness of his Parentage. 1727 SWIFT *Further Acc. F. Curll* Wks. 1755 111. l. 159 That towards the libelling of the said Pope there be a sum employed not exceeding six pounds sixteen shillings and ninepence. 1794 MATTHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 385 His pictur'd person and his libel'd shape. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* 111. xi. 245 The art of libelling is no inefficient prelude to revolutionary measures.

† **Libella.** *Ent. Obs.* [mod. L. (Mouflet 1634); perh. an application of *L. libella* (see LEVEL *sb.*), with reference to the horizontal extension of the wings.] An early scientific name for the dragon-fly. (Cf. LIBELLULA.)

1694 *Libellæ* [see DRAGON-FLY]. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist., Insects* 11. ii. Of the Libella, or Dragon-fly.

**Libellant** (lî-bel'ânt). Also libellant. [f. LIBEL *v.* + -ANT; after *appellant*, *defendant*, etc.]

1. *Law.* One who institutes a suit in an ecclesiastical or admiralty court. Also as *adj.*

1736 AVILFFE *Parergon* 352 The party Libellant seems to confess whatever is contain'd within the compass and Words of his Libel. *Ibid.* If the Libellant propounds any thing in his Libel which makes against himself, he must abide by it. 1804-17 W. CRANCH *Rep.* (Webster 1828) The counsel for the libellant contended [etc.]. 1874 DEADY in *Law Times Rep.* XXXI. 201/1 The libellants shipped on the *Hermine*, as ordinary seamen. 1890 *Law Times* LXXXIX. 164/1 Successful libellants in a collision suit.

2. One who publishes a libel; a libeller.

In some recent Dicts.

**Libellary** (lî-bel'ârî), *a. Roman Law.* [ad. late L. *libellarius* (Du Cange), f. *libellus* LIBEL *sb.*] Characterized by the issuing of a libel, or written statement of his cause of action, by the plaintiff as the commencement of a suit.

1875 POSTE *Gains* iv. Comm. (ed. 2) 532 The Libellary system which prevailed in the time of Justinian. *Ibid.* 657 The Libellary procedure . . . having superseded the Formulary procedure.

† **Libellate**, *ppl. a.*, or *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. med. L. *libellatus*, pa. pple. of *libellare*: see LIBEL *v.* = libelled pa. pple., or LIBELLE.]

1565 *Child Marriages* 45 Christofer Hartley . . . vncle to the said James libellate. 1604 *Chichester Registry Dep.* Nov. (MS.). The said Julian Legate, libellate, . . . is accompted among her neighbours to be an honest woman.

**Libellatic** (lî-bel'æ-tîk), *sb. Eccl. Hist.* [ad. L. *libellaticus*, f. *libellus*: see LIBEL *sb.* Cf. F. *libellatiques* sb. pl.] A Christian who, under persecution, obtained from a magistrate a false certificate that he had sacrificed to the heathen gods.

1873 J. C. ROBERTSON *Hist. Chr. Ch.* (1874) l. 164.

† **Libellartic**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. In 8 -atick. [ad. L. *libellaticus* (cf. prec.): see LIBEL *sb.* and -ATIC.] That writes libellous matter.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brill.* l. Pref. 81 Those Libell-artick Pamphleteers.

**Libellee** (lî-bel'ê). *Law.* [f. LIBEL *v.* + -EE.] One against whom a libel has been filed.

1856 BOUVIER *Amer. Law Dict.*, *Libellee*, a party against whom a libel has been filed in chancery proceedings, or in admiralty, corresponding to the defendant in a common law suit. 1860 in WHARTON *Law Lex.* 1886 *Honstell. Review* (N.Y.) Jan. 91 Vermont first put restrictions on the re-marriage of the libellee.

**Libeller** (lî-bel'êr). Also 7 libellour. [f. LIBEL *v.* + -ER 1.] One who libels another; one who publishes a libel or libels.

1589 COOPER (title) An Admonition to the People of England: wherein are answered . . . the slanderous vntuethes vtered by Martin (Marprelate) the Libeller. 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* l. iii. In thee, as being the chief of thy profession, I doe accuse the qualitie of treason, As libellers against the state and Cæsar. 1634 PRACHAM *Gentil. Exerc.* l. iii. 9 To buy it [pleasure], with losse . . . of his eares for a libeller. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 111. 285 If he hop't the Prelats had no intelligence with the libellours. 1709 *Tatler* No. 88 7 The Squibs are those who in the common Phrase of the World are call'd Libellers, Lamponers and Pamphleteers. 1742 L. HARDWICKE in *Atkyns's Rep.* (1794) 111. 479 All the libellers of the kingdom know now, that printing initial letters will not serve their turn. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* 11. i. 240 Oh! had this false and flippant Libeller Shed his young blood for his absurd lampoon. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) 111. v. 298 The Scotch divines . . . were the libellers of their species; they calumniated the whole human race.

*Comb.* 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 106 Became an officious Agent, libeller-like to Rome, by writing against his brethren the seculars.

**Libellist** (lî-bel'ist). [f. LIBEL *sb.* + -IST. Cf. F. *libelliste*.] = LIBELLER.

1794 C. PIGOTT *Female Jockey Club* (ed. 4) 200 In continuing to prosecute petty, insignificant cavillers, while they allow such a Gigantic Libellist . . . to go unmolested. 1801 HELM M. WILLIAMS *Sk. Fr. Rep.* l. v. 37 Every friend of liberty . . . was branded as a libellist. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 615 The law could not give more latitude to a libellist. 1899 *Academy* 28 Oct. 479/2 From Butler downwards they [satirists] are all inveterate libellists.

† **Libellize**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. LIBEL *sb.* + -IZE.] *intr.* To deal in libels, to practise slander.

1620 T. ROBINSON *M. Magd.* 4/27 To reprehend In sharpe-fang'd Satyres, is to libellize. To raise vile slanders, and false infamies. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Reuemb.* 235 Such a president will hearten them To libellize.

**Libellous** (lî-bel'ôs), *a.* [f. LIBEL *sb.* + -OUS.]

Containing or constituting a libel, of the nature of a libel; also, engaged upon libels.

1619 VISCONT *Doncaster Let. in Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 138 A libellous booke. a 1631 DONNE in *Sermt.* (1840) 238 An itching ear, delighting in the libellous defamations of other men. 1693 in *Wood's Life* (1848) 374 The clauses and sentences . . . pretending to be reflecting and libellous upon Edward late earl of Clarendon. 1769-72 *Junius Lett.* Pref. 11 The paper . . . contained no treasonable or libellous matter. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 51 The publication of actual facts may be . . . criminal and libellous, when directed against private characters. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1856) l. iv. 207 The libellous pen of Martin Marprelate. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xv. It seemed hardly less libellous in him to imagine her grown a woman.

Hence Li-bellously *adv.*

1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Fisher* (1850) 96 The phrase . . . was first given him libellously by Lord Rochester. 1805 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 168/2 Certain naturalists . . . libellously represented Aristotle as saying that goats breathed through their ears.

|| **Libellula** (libel'lulâ). *Ent.* [Mod. L. (Linnaeus); dim. of the earlier name LIBELLA.] A genus of neuropterous insects, originally corresponding in extent to the modern family *Libellulidae* (Dragon-flies); now one of three genera composing that order.

1754 HILL *Hist. Anim.* 73 The mouth of the Libellula is furnished with jaws; the antennæ are short [etc.]. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VII. 339 A large and beautiful fly of the libellula kind. 1854 H. MILLER *Sci. & Schm.* x. (1866) 100 Different species of libellula that used to come and deposit their eggs.

Hence Libellulid *sb.*, one of the family *Libellulidae*. Libelluline *a.* pertaining to the *Libellulidae*; *sb.* an insect of this family. Libelluloid *a.*, resembling the *Libellulidae*.

1848 CARRIG, *Libellulines*, the Dragon-flies. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Libelluloides* adj., libelluloid.

† **Libence**, *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *libentia*, f. *libent-em*, *libens* willing.] Willingness.

1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Tract.* ii. 47 This volence is a meer libence, free from coactive violence.

† **Libentionally**, *adv. Obs. rare* -1. [As if f. *libentionis* (f. as prec. + -OUS) + -LY 2.] Willingly.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv. xcvi. 383 That for them libentionally Fooles-Catholike should erre.

|| **Liber** (lî-bêr). *Bot.* [L. *liber* bark.] The inner bark of exogens; bast. Also attrib.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Bark*. The inner bark or liber. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 603/2 It is the liber, or inner bark, that constitutes the cinnamon. 1857 HENFREY *Eleut. Bot.* § 765 The bast . . . consists of the separate liber-layers of the Lime-tree. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 31 The liber-cells are among the longest that occur in any of the tissues.

1881 *Philad. Rec.* No. 3438. 4 Care is necessary to bring the liber of both stock and graft [of the vine] into contact.

**Liber**, a spurious word in recent Dicts., is evolved from a misprint in *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7, 1875) 111. 333 (*libers* for *limbers*; in edd. 1-4 the word is given correctly.)

**Liberal** (lî-bêrâl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4-5 libérale, 5 libral, 4-7 liberrall(e), 5-6 libeyal 1, 4- liberral. [a. OF. *liberal* (F. *libéral*) = Sp., I'g. *liberal*, It. *liberale*, ad. L. *liberālis* pertaining to a free man, f. *liber* free.]

*A. adj.*

1. Originally, the distinctive epithet of those 'arts' or 'sciences' (see ART 7) that were considered 'worthy of a free man'; opposed to *servile* or *mechanical*. In later use, of condition, pursuits, occupations: Pertaining to or suitable to persons of superior social station; 'becoming a gentleman' (J.). Now *rare*, exc. of education, culture, etc., with mixture of senses 3 and 4: Directed to general intellectual enlargement and refinement; not narrowly restricted to the requirements of technical or professional training.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alaxis* 111) Pai set hyme ayryl to be schule, artis liberralis for thy pat he suld come. 1422 tr. *Servata Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 144 Liberal Sciences, that is to say fre sciences, as gramer, art, fysike, astronomye, and otheris. 1509 HAWKS *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 62 Physyke can not be libeyal as the vii. science by good autorite. 1557 [see ART 7]. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb. 61) It behouved her to further his Destinies with some good and liberral education. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 232 None among all other liberral arts do require . . . so great helps. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) 111. 209 He made any liberal employment besem him: reading, writing [etc.]. 1680 EVELYN *Diary* 18 Apr. A painting by Verrio, of Apollo and the Liberal Arts. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* l. i. 7 Agriculture was held the most liberal employment in old Rome. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1742) 11. ciii. 27 If you have not . . . liberal and engaging numbers . . . you will be nobody. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* 11. i. Wks. (1812) 216 They are permitted . . . to emerge out of that low rank into a more liberal condition. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.* v. ii. 11. 478 The ingenious arts and the liberal professions. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* 1. iii. 40 Two centuries back horse-racing was considered as a liberal pastime, practised for pleasure rather than profit. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) l. 342 Rarely met with except in persons of good birth and liberal habits. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Law* Eng. (1874) l. 1 Men of liberal education and respectable rank. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. 11. 55 They wandered to countries which neither mercantile avidity nor liberal curiosity had ever impelled any stranger to explore. 1868 M. PATINSON *Academy* Org. v. 192 The distinction . . . will always remain as fundamental between the liberal and professional. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 335 The free use of words and phrases . . . is generally characteristic of a liberal education.

2. Free in bestowing; bountiful, generous, open-hearted. *Const. of.*

1387 *TRAYSA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 119 In fytynge he was strong, in giffynge liberal. 1426 LIVING. *De Civil. Siger.* 22438 They seyne eke they be lyberal, Though they be streyte and ravynous. c 1430 *ABC of Aristotle in Fables* bk. 12, l. 2 To looth for to leene, ne to liberal of goodis. 1513 MORE in *Hall Chron.*, *Edw. V* (1548) j. b. Somewhat about his power liberrall. 1520 *Caxton's Chron.* Eng. iv. 31 b/2 He was full liberrall to all men. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxxi. 23 Who so is liberrall in dealyng out his meate, many men shall blesse him. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 438, I see sir you are liberrall in offers. a 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Pilgr.* 111. iii. As you are a gentleman, be liberrall. 1659 HAMMOND *Qu'rs.* lxvi. 15 Paraphr. 324 This I will now doe in the liberrall and most magnificent manner. 1785 COWPER *Task* iv. 413 Kuaves in office . . . liberrall of their aid To clamorous impertunity in rags. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xi. The bearers . . . are persons to whom you cannot be too liberrall. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* v. 124 With Cassio he is patronising, and liberrall of his advice. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* l. vi. 184 Wisely liberal of his money for comfort and pleasure.

*absol.* 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxxii. 8 The liberrall deuisteth liberrall things. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 105 Let them find by experience, that the most liberal has always most plenty.

b. Of a gift, offer, etc.: Made without stint. Of a meal, an entertainment, etc., also of a fortune: Abundant, ample.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 425/1 Of the whiche his liberrall offre ye said Lords bankid hym. 1513 MORE in *Hall Chron.*, *Edw. V* (1548) iij. b. Wyth our liberrall and wanton diet, he waxed somewhat couperlet & boursly. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxii. 3 Thou hast preuented him with liberrall blessings. 1602 *Life T. Cromwell* 111. i. 97 Therefore, kind sir, thanks for your liberrall gift. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 360 The lion, having been lately filled with some liberrall prey, did not presently fall to eat him. 1672-5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 332 Some of our liberrall foundations . . . are of their Erection. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* l. 19 To correct the moisture of the Air with liberrall entertainments. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiv. 'A liberrall offer' . . . said the Host of the Griffin. 1843 R. S. CANDLISH in *Jean L. Watson Life* viii. (1882) 88 My cordial thanks for the liberrall provision you have made for me. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvi. (1856) 327 The men drank it [beer] in most liberrall quantities.

c. Hence *occas.* of outline, parts of the body, etc.: Ample, large.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* i. iii. (1631) 109 Against this husband; Who, if we chance to change his liberal cares To other ensignes, and with labour make A new beast of him. 1798 LANDOR *Gehir* l. 204 More of pleasure than disdain Was in her dimpled chin and liberal lip. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst.*



*Med.* IV. 381, I think I have observed that women of slender frame—more often contract renal disease under pregnancy than those of more liberal outline.

†3. Free from restraint; free in speech or action. In 16-17th c. often in a bad sense: Unrestrained by prudence or decorum, licentious. *Liberal arbitre* (= *F. Liberal arbitre*, *L. liberum arbitrium*): free will. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xii. 44 Wyll thou commytte & vnderette thy liberal arbytre to thynges impossible. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (W. de W. 1531) 131 And where there is a quicke witte & a liberal tong, there is moche speche. 1538 *Shakspeare, Trag.* (16.0) 14 It lyes not in Lorenzos power to be the vulgar liberal of their tongues. 1599 *Sir John Olden, Ado* iv. 1. 93 A ruffian Who hath indeed most like a liberal villaine, Confest the vile encounters they have had. 1604 — *Oth.* ii. 1. 165 Is he not a most prophane, and liberal Counsellor? 1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* v. ii. I stand The theme and comment to each liberal tongue. 1613 BRAUN & FL. *Captain* ii. ii. And give allowance to your liberal jests Upon his person. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* iii. ix. 469, I shall not... attempt to pass so liberal a judgment upon a person I am, for so many respects, oblig'd to honour. 1699 *Wood Life* 21 Aug. Mr. Henry Dodwell... liberal in his discourse at London, so much that a gent. threatened to bring him into danger. 1799 *Steele Teller* No. 79 74 The Old Devil at Temple-Bar, where Ben. Johnson and his Sons used to make their liberal Meetings.

b. Of passage, etc.: Freely permitted, not interfered with. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1530 1. *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 His lyberall and free habytations resortes and passages to and fro the vniuersall places of this realme. 1532 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 18 Ships should haue their liberrall and direct passage in the mids of the streames of the said riuer of Ouse and water of Humber. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catibis* lxviii. 69 He in a closed field gave scope of liberal entry.

c. Of construction or interpretation: Inclining to laxity or indulgence; not rigorous. †Also of a translation: Free, not literal.

1778 JEFFERSON *Autobiogr.* Wks. 1859 I. 146, I have added Latin, or liberal English translations. 1792 A. HAMILTON *Lett. to E. Carrington* Wks. (ed. Lodge) VIII. 264 A disposition on my part towards a liberal construction of the powers of the national government. 1818 *Cruikshank Digest* (ed. 2) III. 407 The learned Commentator... put a much more liberal construction on the *dictum* in the Year Book.

†d. With agent-noun: That does something freely or copiously. *Obs.*

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* ii. i. 87 So much... as may suffice a Child that is a liberal Sucker.

4. Free from narrow prejudice; open-minded, candid.

1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxx. III. 142 A Grecian philosopher, who visited Constantinople soon after the death of Theodosius, published his liberal opinions concerning the duties of kings. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* IX. 444 A liberal investigation of the curative power of topical cold to arthritic inflammation. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor* etc. 20 The late Dr. Watson... published a liberal reply to the Historian in his Apology for Christianity. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 684 Liberal enquiries into the literature and institutions of the Hindus. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. 1467 The resentment which Innocent felt towards France... posed him to take a mild and liberal view of the affairs of England.

b. esp. Free from bigotry or unreasonable prejudice in favour of traditional opinions or established institutions; open to the reception of new ideas or proposals of reform.

Hence often applied as a party designation to those members of a church or religious sect who hold opinions 'broader' or more 'advanced' than those in accordance with its commonly accepted standard of orthodoxy, e.g. in *Liberal Catholic*, *Liberal Christian*; in the U.S. chiefly applied to the Unitarians and Universalists; in England somewhat more vaguely to those who reject or consider unessential any considerable part of the traditional system of belief; so *liberal Christianity*, *liberal theology*.

1846 O. W. HOLMES *A Rhymed Lesson* 308 Thine eyes behold A cheerful Christian from the liberal fold. 1886 W. P. ROBERTS *Liberalism in Religion* 56, I maintain that Liberal Protestantism, Liberal Christianity, is not anti-dogmatic, is not anti-theological. *Ibid.* 59 Now I am positively for dogma, and so I am sure is every Liberal Christian. 1886 W. HARRIS in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 185 It would still appear to me... that the Liberal Protestantism of the day is a makeshift.

5. Of political opinions: Favourable to constitutional changes and legal or administrative reforms tending in the direction of freedom or democracy. Hence used as the designation of the party holding such opinions, in England or other states; opposed to *Conservative*.

In *Liberal Conservative*, the adj. has rather sense 4 than this sense; the combination, however, is often hyphenated, which perhaps indicates that it is interpreted as 'partly Liberal, partly Conservative'. *Liberal Unionist*: a member of the party formed by those Liberals who refused to support Mr. Gladstone's measure of Irish Home Rule in 1886.

1801 HELL M. WILLIAMS *S&F. Rev.* i. xi. 113 The extinction of every vestige of freedom, and of every liberal idea with which they are associated. 1842 CORDEN *Speech* in *Morley Life* x. (1882) 34/2, I believe the right hon. Baronet (Peel) to be as liberal as the noble Lord [J. Russell]. 1847 LD. COCKBURN *Jnrl.* II. 101, I have scarcely been able to detect any Candidate's address which, if professing Conservatism, does not explain that this means 'Liberal Conservatism'. 1866 GRO. ELIOT *F. Hall* (1868) 29 Harold meant to stand on the Liberal side. 1879 G. B. SMITH *Life Gladstone* I. i. 9 Principles... which we usually associate with the name of Liberal-Conservative. 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 190 The Liberal Government had outlived its popularity. 1899 LD. ROSEBERY in *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Oct. 2/2

There is no such party known... to the Speaker or the Whips, as the party of the Liberal Imperialists. 1901 *Scotsman* 12 Mar. 6/2 Liberal Unionism is still a vital force in British politics.

6. Comb. as *liberal-hearted*, *-minded*, † *-talking* adjs.; *liberal-mindedness*.

1597 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* v. lxxv. § 20 The liberrall harted man is by the opinion of the prodigall miserable. 1612 N. FIELD *Woman a Weathercock* iii. l. F 1 b, Next to that, the fame, Of your neglect, and liberrall talking tongue, Which bred my honour an eternal wrong. 1756 JOHNSON in Boswell *Johnson*, The booksellers are generous Liberal-minded men. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam Pref.*, Can he who the day before was a trampled slave suddenly become liberal-minded? 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* Concl. 38 Thou art... liberal-minded, great, Consistent. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxix. 43 Indifference to all truth, under the name of liberal-mindedness, is the crowning virtue of the age.

B. sb.

1. A member of the Liberal party (see A. 5).

a. in continental politics.

1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIV. 3 Our travellers... continue to resort to Paris... and occasionally take part with *Ultras* or with *Liberals*. 1823 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXVIII. 496 The Liberals of that day [end of 18th c.], flew at high game... There was a scheme for establishing a society of Liberals at Cleves, where... they were to employ themselves in the task of destroying Christianity by means of the press. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Plans Hist. Ten* I. 1. 52 The part played by the liberals during this time was as follows. 1895 LOWE *Prince Rismark* I. 469 This was evidently the calculation of the Liberals in the Reichstag, when... they began a series of attempts to cobbler at the Constitution.

b. in British politics.

Early in the 19th c. the sb. occurs chiefly as applied by opponents to the advanced section of the Whig party: sometimes in Sp. or Fr. form, app. with the intention of suggesting that the principles of those politicians were un-English, or akin to those of the revolutionaries of the Continent. As, however, the adj. was already English in a laudatory sense, the advocates of reform were not reluctant to adopt the foreign term as descriptive of themselves; and when the significance of the old party distinctions was obliterated by the coalition of the moderate Whigs with the Tories and of the advanced Whigs with the Radicals, the new names 'Liberal' and 'Conservative' took the place of 'Whig' and 'Tory' as the usual appellations of the two great parties in the State.

1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XV. 69 These are the personages for whose sake the continuance of the Alien Bill has been opposed by the British Liberals. 1826 SCOTT *Jnrl.* 19 Nov., Canning, Huskisson, and a mitigated party of Liberals. 1843 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Helen* xxxv. III. 66 That one born and bred such an ultra exclusive... should be obliged after her marriage... to open her doors and turn ultra liberal, or an universal suffragist. 1822 (title) *The Liberal*. Verse and Prose from the South. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 174 What lurking conspirator against the quiet of his native government... has failed to ask and receive the protection of our Liberals? 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiogr.* II. xi. 77 Newer and more thorough-going Whigs... were known by the name of Radicals, and have since been called... Liberals. 1865 J. S. MILL in *Morn. Star* 6 July, A Liberal is he who looks forward for his principles of government; a Tory looks backward. 1879 McCARTHY *Omn Times* II. xix. 51 A large number of Liberals were no doubt influenced by this view of the situation.

2. One who holds 'liberal' views in theology. Chiefly U.S.

1887 *Beacon* (Boston U.S.) 8 Jan., In Boston a minister is called a liberal when he rejects the Andover creed, and, perhaps, the Apostles' Creed.

**Liberalism** (lib'ə-rəl-iz'm). [f. LIBERAL a. + -ISM. Cf. *F. libéralisme*.] The holding of liberal opinions in politics or theology; the political tenets characteristic of a Liberal.

1819 LADY MORGAN *Autobiogr.* (1859) 17 He is worthy of a conversion to liberalism. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* I. iii. 246 Religion is the very name of obligation, and liberalism is the very name for the want of obligation. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xii, The liberalism of the king of the French. 1841 J. H. NEWMAN in *Apol.* 313 The more serious thinkers among us are used... to regard the spirit of Liberalism as the characteristic of the destined Antichrist. 1859 MILL *Liberty* I. 11 This mode of thought... was common among the last generation of European liberalism. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 23 July 101/r The ecclesiastical Liberalism which shaped the Dean's peculiar view.

**Liberalist** (lib'ə-rəl-ist). [f. LIBERAL a. + -IST.] An advocate of liberalism in politics or religion; a liberal.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Kation. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 410 We are forced to draw up: we are forced, little by little, to turn liberals. 1817 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXIII. 490 He had insensibly acquired the confidence of the entire party of continental liberals. 1823 KEBLE *Lett. Spir. Counsel* viii, (1870) 18 Of course, if this be true of dissenters, it is more so of those who are mere liberals. *attrib. or adj.* 1846 BROWNSON *Wks* V. 522 Faith is not, as our liberalist divines hold, something in addition to the Christian life. 1889 *Times* 19 June, The opposition of the Liberalist party has a basis in principle.

**Liberalistic** (lib'ə-rəl-ist-ik), a. [f. prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to liberalism; inclined or tending to liberalism.

1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* 17 Feb., Whoever succeeds [to the Professorship of Divinity] will be virtually curbed in any liberalistic propensities by our present proceedings. 1888 *Dublin Rev.* July 206 The attempts made by the Liberalistic party to make capital of the Holy Father's action respecting Poland. 1898 *Catholic News* 13 Aug. 1/2 Cardinal Antonelli... could not suffer his Liberalistic tendencies.

**Liberality** (lib'ə-rəl-iti). Also 4 *liberalite*,

4-6-ite, 5-6 *lyberalite*, -yto, -ytie, 5-7 *liberal-tytie*, 6-itee, -ytie, 6-7 -itie, -itye. [a. OF. *liberalité* (1262 in *Hatz. Darm.*), ad. *L. liberalitatem*, n. of quality f. *liberal-is* LIBERAL.]

1. The quality of being liberal or free in giving; bountiful bestowal of gifts; generosity, munificence.

13... *St. Ambrose* 641 in *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 18 In many things he was commendable, First in liberality. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 159 He was of so moche liberale pat he made be kynges and messes [read kynges messes; *L. ferula regalia*] be dist redy fourte tymes in a day. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 390 Liberality, Which is the vertu of Largesse. 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim. Mon.* vii. (1885) 124 At their departinge that most nedis haue grete giftes and rewardes; for bat lesith be kynges magnificence and liberality. 1494 FARVAN *Chron.* ii. xviii. 32 A... feast was holden by the Kyng to all that wolde come, with most lyberalitye and plentie in all that was necessary to suche a feast. 1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 15 The Kyng... of his mere comen benygitee and lyberalitye... hath gyuen and granted... pardon. 1553 EYEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 30 The Canibales beyng allured by the lyberalitye & giftes of our men. 1566 BRASSER in *Liturg. Scriv. Q. Eliz.* (1859) 261 Good Lord, pray us and all thy gifts which we receive of thy large liberality. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. x. 41 Riches joynd with liberality, is Power; because it procureth friends, and servants. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 436 His liberality knew no bottom but an empty purse, so bountiful he was to all in want. 1741 BUTLER *Sermon*. Wks. 1874 II. 263 Liberality... is apt to degenerate into extravagance. 1769 *Jenius Lett.* ii. 13 He was formed to excel in war, by nature's liberality to his mind as well as person. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 229 The extraordinary liberality with which Antipater weakened his own army to strengthen that of Antigonus. 1881 BESANT & RICK *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 150 Thanks to the Doctor's liberality in the matter of my weekly board [etc.].

b. An instance of this; a liberal gift or bounty; a largess. Now rare.

1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xvi. 3 Them will I sende to brynge youre liberalitye vnto Jerusalem. 1552 BK. *Com. Prayer*, *Litany*, Wee requeynte thy bountifull liberalitye. 1598 GREENWYCH *Tacitus' Ann.* xii. x. (1622) 167 There was... given... a donation to the soldiers, and a liberality to the people. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xiii. § 31 This was to be paid, not as a charity, or liberality, but as a debt. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 169 ¶ 5 Enriched by uncommon liberality of nature. 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* I. 374 He... found himself in a position to bestow great liberality amongst the soldiers. 1859 J. CUMMING *Ruth* ii. 15 An attempt to escape responsibilities, duties, liberality at home. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. iv. 154 The name of Ptolemy was popular from his liberality.

2. Breadth of mind; freedom from bias or prejudice; liberal-mindedness.

1808 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 109 Our opponents, who had not the liberality to distinguish between political and social opposition. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. 491 With a liberality rare in his time, he considered questions of ecclesiastical polity as of small account when compared with the great principles of Christianity. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* v. xiii, Where look for liberality, if men of science are libellous to their brethren?

3. Liberalism in politics; liberals collectively.

Only in allusive nonces. 1841 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXXIII. 204 Liberality proving... quite as careful of its pounds, shillings, and pence, as Toryism. 1843 TAIL'S *Mag.* X. 637 A strange jumble of all the systems, and philosophies, bigotries, and liberalities that have each had its day and its party in France. 1874 RUSKIN *For's Clav.* IV. xxxviii. 39 With all the liberality of republican Europe rejoicing in his dignities as a man and a brother.

**Liberalization** (lib'ə-rəl-iz-ē-shən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action or process of liberalizing; the fact of being liberalized or becoming liberal.

1835 DE QUINCEY in *Tail's Mag.* II. 372 Students seeking only the liberalization and not the profits of academic life. 1854 — *Autobiogr.* *Sk.* Wks. II. 24 In all that concerned the liberalization of his views. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 144 The extensive reforms and liberalization of the government recently undertaken by the Ottoman rulers. 1897 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXIX. 53 The growing liberalization of ideas.

**Liberalize** (lib'ə-rəl-iz-ē), v. [f. LIBERAL + -IZE. Cf. *F. libéraliser*.]

1. *trans.* To render liberal; to imbue with liberal ideas or principles; to make liberal-minded; to free from narrowness; to enlarge the intellectual range of. Also (*nonce-use*) to liberalize away, to do away with by such means.

1774 BURKE *Amer. Taxation* Sel. Wks. I. 123 He was bred to the law...; a science which does more to quicken and invigorate the understanding, than all the other kinds of learning put together; but it is not apt... to open and to liberalize the mind exactly in the same proportion. 1790 — *Fr. Rev.* 148 We liberalize the church by an intercourse with the leading characters of the country. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 341 If they do not break the proper bound, and liberalize away all true religion. 1830 DE QUINCEY *R. Bentley* Wks. 1857 VII. 103 Classical education... liberalizes the mind. 1878 *V. Amer. Rev.* CXXXVI. 521 The readiness with which he enlarged his needs and liberalized his habits to the standard he found here. 1898 J. E. C. BONLEY *France* II. iv. i. 325 The Empire, for which, when liberalised, he predicted a glorious and popular career.

b. To make Liberal in politics.

1853 LEWIS *Lett.* 262 He is Liberalizing them, instead of their Toryifying him. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 2 Dec. 5/1 The small boroughs will go to the Conservative party has been liberalised... by the Household Suffrage Act.

c. To incline to liberality. *nonce-use.*

1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 310 Liberalise the ideas of Messrs. Oldstyle and Crampton.



2. *intr.* To favour liberal opinions; be or become liberal in one's ideas or principles.

1791-1823 D'ISRAËLI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 248 In the Memoirs of James the Second... the catholic reasons and liberalises like a modern philosopher. a 1836 FROUDE *Memo.* (1849) 152 We were all liberalizing as we were going on, making too much of this world, and losing our hold upon the next. 1839 LADY LYTON *Chevelier* (ed. 2) I. viii. 184 Demosthenes said of the Pythian oracle, that it philipized; and from the moment the Reform Bill began to thrive, Herbert Grimstone liberalized. 1848 *Tail's Mag.* XV. 823 Russia must liberalize, or be convulsed.

Hence **Liberalized**, **Liberalizing** *fpl. adjs.*  
Also **Liberalizer**, one who or something which liberalizes.

1820 FOSTER *Ess. Evils Pop. Ignor.* 158 Liberalized feeling and deportment. 1824 *Ann. Reg.* 40 The Irish clergy, an educated, liberalized, well-conducted order of men. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1871) I. 490 The liberalisers in and out of Parliament. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. xviii. VII. 634 Intolerance is the natural weed of the human bosom, though its growth or development may be counteracted by liberalizing causes. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Culture Wks.* (Bohn) II. 368 Archery, cricket, gun and fishing-rod... are all educators, liberalizers. 1868 M. PATRISON *Academ. Org.* v. 259 The course was not truly, what it claimed to be, liberalising. 1884 *Chr. Comm.* 24 Jan. 347/2 Notions that it [Sunday] is but a relaxed or liberalised Jewish Sabbath.

**Liberally** (*lib'erali*), *adv.* [*f. LIBERAL a. + -LY 2.*] In a liberal manner.

1. As befits a gentleman or man of culture. (Cf. **LIBERAL a. 1.**)

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 157 ¶ 4 A certain Hardness and Ferocity which some Men, tho' liberally educated, carry about them in all their Behaviour. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 591 Not to know Queen Anne's wits and their works is not to be liberally educated.

2. Bountifully, freely, generously.

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 181 William liberally rewarded... went again to Normandy. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardin* xliii. 168 Blanchardin... right liberally granted to him his requeste. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 147 b, Whiche... mynistreth to their neyghbours liberally suche goodes... as they have receyved of god. c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 49 For such a one they lib'ally will give. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 119 How can God, though of his own nature never so liberally disposed, give to him who has liberty of asking, and yet does not? 1811 SCOTT *Prose Wks.* IV. Biographies (1870) II. 165 His... poetic talents were liberally exerted for the support of this undertaking. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 284 Promises, and even gold, were liberally lavished. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* VI. (1873) 53 And, if I do anything worthy of praise, she gives me my meed liberally. 1885 SIR H. COTTON in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 481/2 The bill... is one which the clients are not bound to pay unless they are minded to deal liberally with the solicitors.

b. Without stint; abundantly, amply, plentifully.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxvii. (Percy Soc.) 131 With golden droppes so liberally indewed. 1585 FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin on Acts* vi. 2 Their widows were not so liberally relieved. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* i. 123 That virtue which she could not liberally impart Shee striveth to amend by her owne proper Art. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. II. iv. 345 As they were both riding home from a treat, at which they had drunk liberally. a 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 63 He spared not to blame him liberally for it. 1809 *Med. Jur.* XXI. 23 Acid fruits should be liberally offered. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* iv. It was not by any means a savage pantomime...; was often very droll; was always liberally got up, and cleverly presented. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* I. II. 111 After allowing liberally for casualties during the advance.

3. Chiefly with reference to speech: Without reserve or restraint; freely; often, with unbecoming freedom, insolently, licentiously. Also, without constraint; voluntarily. *Obs.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Q vj. Your daughter may speke liberally with hir cousins. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 The Maye... shall... suffice all thinhabitauntes... liberally and freely without interruption... to... bring their saide hearings. 1568 MARY, Q. SCOTS *Lett.* in H. Campbell *Love Lett.* (1824) App. 301 They would have perswad me be craft to have lib'rally dimitit my crown. 1614 J. COOKE *Tu Quoque* C 1 b, Had mine owne brother spoke thus liberally, My fury should have taught him better manners. 1646 BP. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* 32 Some may thinke, I speake liberally; God forbid I should doe it.

4 b. In a lax or loose manner. *Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 109 Vthiris in the meyne tyme leuet sa lib'rallicke.

**Liberalness**, *rare*. [*-NESS*.] Liberality.

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 155 Pe covetise... stered be robbour perto, and noust my liberalness. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* III. xci. Though this bountie, and this liberalness, a glorious vertue be.

**Librariy**, *obs. form of LIBRARY*.

|| **Liberate** (*lib'érat-té*), *sh. Law. Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 6-at. [*subst. use of med. L. liberāte 'deliver ye' (imperative pl. of liberāre to deliver), the word with which the writ commenced.*]

1. a. A writ issued out of Chancery for the payment of a pension or other royal allowance. b. A writ to the sheriff of a county for the delivery of land and goods taken upon the forfeiture of a recognizance. c. A writ issued out of Chancery to a jailer for the delivery of a prisoner who has put in bail for his appearance.

1535 FITZHERB. *Nat. Brev.* (1567) 132 Vn briefe al

vicount hors de chancery a deliuer a luy ceux terres et biens al value de dette &c. le quel briefe est appellé vn libere. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* III. II. (1588) 349, I will shew you one forme of a Baile, and another of the Liberate. 1590 *Acts Privy Council* (1899) XIX. 297 A writ of extent with a librat therein unto the Shreef of the said towne hath bene sued out of that Court of the Common Pleas. a 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 181 If a Liberate be deliuered to the Clarke of the Hamper, who hath assets in his hands. 1674 T. TURNOR *Case Bankers & Creditors* II. 7 The King hath charged himself to the Subject by Talley and liberate to pay a sunne of money out of his Customs.

2. *transf.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. v. (1640) 174 Denying the Infallibility of the Church, the overplus of Merits, Service understood, Indulgences, Liberations out of Purgatorie, and the like.

3. *attrib.*: liberate day, a day on which liberates were issued; liberate roll, the account formerly kept of pensions and other allowances made under the great seal.

1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exchequer* 18 The said Treasurers Remembrancer is... at the next Liberate or Sealing day, to make forth the strongest proces to the Sheriff. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 598 The Pipe Rolls of Henry II are supplemented under John by Oblate, Liberate, and Mise Rolls.

† **Liberate**, *a.* (and *pa. fple.*) *Obs.* [*ad. L. liberāt-us*, *pa. pple. of liberāre to LIBERATE.*]

Liberated, *free. Const. from.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemaud's Fr. Chirurg.* 46b 2 That the matter might have the liberator a passage to enter forth at. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* I. viii. 25 The Christian Church... is liberate from the Pedagogical instruction of the Ceremonial Law. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 125 The old dispensation from which we are liberate. 1752 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* ed. 2 63 The Prisoner [shall be] immediately liberate from his Imprisonment.

**Liberate** (*lib'érat*), *v.* Also 7-at. [*f. L. liberāt-us*, *ppl. stem of liberāre, f. liber free.*] *trans.* To set free, set at liberty; to free, release from (something). *Chem.* To set free from combination.

1623 COCKERAM, *Liberate*, to free one. c 1650 *Don Bellianis* 206 Four thousand Knights that came to liberate their King. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 131 Jesus Christ... liberates the Worship of God from the shadows. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v. III.* (1869) I. 513 By liberating the public revenue, they might restore vigour to that government of which they themselves had the principal direction. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 97 Advanced to some... more than mortal height, That liberates and exempts me from them all. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 377 The portion of acid thus liberated. 1841 LANE *Arab. Vis.* I. 112, I will liberate him from his present sufferings. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots* Eng. x. (1880) 173 The six slaves... were eventually liberated by the crew of an English vessel. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 52 Walking slow... Liberates the brain overloaded.

Hence **Librating** *fpl. a.*

1868 BROWNING *King & Book* III. 1296 Thanks to His liberating angel Death. 1883 R. ZIMMERMANN in *Athenaeum* 29 Dec. 844/3 The prophet of a liberating... movement.

**Liberated** (*lib'ératéd*), *fpl. a.* [*f. LIBERATE v. + -ED 1.*] Set free, set at liberty.

1794 BURKE *Prof. to Brissot's Addr.* Wks. VII. 305 This liberated galley-slave. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. xxi. 147 The partially liberated streams flowed... over their own ice.

b. *spec. in Bot.* (see quot. 1888).

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Liberatus* (Bot.),... liberated. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Liberated*, in Botany, applied to a structure which is in part adherent to another and in part free.

**Liberation** (*lib'érat-shun*). [*ad. L. liberat-ion-em*, *n. of action f. liberāre to LIBERATE. Cf. F. libération* (14th c. in Hatzl-Darm.)] The action of liberating or condition of being liberated; setting free; release.

*Liberation Society*: the current designation of the 'Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control', the object of which is to advocate the disestablishment and disendowment of all established churches in the British dominions. Cf. next word.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xc. 426 (Add. MS.) The contricion that he had in his Ende was the signe and token of his liberation. 1532 BP. CLARK in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 306 For the liberation off Italye. 1623 COCKERAM, *Liberat-ion*, a deliverance. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v. III.* (1869) I. 515 The future liberation of the public revenue they leave to the care of posterity. 1782 POWNALL *Study of Antiq.* 155 This mode of analysing requires perfect liberation from all prejudged system. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 55 Those gases that require, for their liberation, a red heat. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* II. 15 A liberation from the dominion of the flesh. 1879 R. T. SMITH *Basil Gl.* x. 127 The separation of soul and body is liberation from all evil. 1886 Q. Rev. CLXII. 8 The Liberation Society had a balance on its Legacy Account of 10,334l. 15s.

**Liberationist** (*lib'érat-shonist*). [*f. LIBERATION + -IST*.] One who sympathizes with the aims of the 'Liberation Society' (see *prec.*); an advocate of disestablishment. Also *attrib.*

1860 *Echo* 12 Oct. He served Mr. Gladstone against the Church on the political platform with Cardinal Cullen and the Liberationists. 1885 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Apr. 75 A conclusive reply to Dissenting Liberationists. 1886 Q. Rev. CLXII. 8 According to the wonted Liberationist style of reasoning. 1888 C. A. LANE *Notes Eng. Ch. Hist.* II. xviii. § 8. 242 Liberationist agitators.

So **Liberationism**, the principles or practice of liberationists.

1881 *Ch. Times* 1 July 437 The evil spirit of Liberationism will be for ever cast out. 1886 Q. Rev. CLXII. 8 Democracy... acting in obedience to Liberationism.

**Liberative** (*lib'érat-iv*), *a.* [*f. L. liberāt-us* (see

**LIBERATE v.**) + *-IVE*.] That liberates or favours liberation.

1843 CARLYLE *Francia Misc. Ess.* (1872) VII. 2 A liberative cavalier. 1863 J. F. MAGUIRE *Father Mathew* 300 The writer... resolves to be free, whether Father Mathew should give him permission or not; still a liberative line from his reverence would be a triumph [etc.].

**Liberator** (*lib'érat-ór*). [*Agent-n. in L. form, f. LIBERATE v.*] One who liberates; a deliverer.

'The Liberator (of Ireland) was a designation applied by his followers to Daniel O'Connell, the advocate of 'Repeal of the Union' between Great Britain and Ireland.

1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* 138, I have revered him as much as possibly I could, as Liberator of his Country. 1658 HEWITT *Last Sermon*. 155 The exploits of the Judges and Kings given to the people of God for Liberator. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 127 The King of Sweden... was expected by all, as a true Liberator, or Deliverer. 1835 LAYTON *Rienzi* I. i. The future liberator of Rome. 1843 CARLYLE *Francia Misc. Ess.* (1899) IV. 263 Bolivar, 'the Washington of Columbia,' Liberator Bolivar. 1848 W. J. O'N. *Darst Recoll. O'Connell* I. 16 In... 1834, I was in Dublin, and met the Liberator at a Repeal meeting. 1881 *Academy* 16 Apr. 272 The invading army of Liberator was closely blockaded.

**Liberatory** (*lib'érat-ór-í*), *a. rare*. [*f. L. liberāt-us* (see **LIBERATE v.**) + *-ORY*.] = **LIBERATIVE**.

1592 WEST 1st Pt. *Symbol.* § 46 Instruments... of their effects be either Constitutive and making, or remissorie and liberatorie. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* IV. vii. Strong men and liberatory Samsons.

**Liberatress** (*lib'érat-ris*). [*f. LIBERATOR + -ESS*.] A female liberator.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VI. 4 Joan... was received with the honours due to the liberatress of the town. 1849 FRACKRAY *Pendennis* xxvii. He had run over to Laura, his liberatress, to thank her for his recovered freedom. 1894 *Catholic News* 12 May 466 The memory of the great 'liberatress' belongs to all the French.

Also **Liberatrice** [with *Fr. suffix*], **Liberatrix** [with *L. suffix*], in the same sense. *rare*.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxix. Beneficent liberatrice. 1893 *Leisure Hour* Mar. 243/2 The liberatrix of France.

**Liberd**, *obs. form of LEOPARD*.

**Liberomotor** (*lib'érat-mot-ór*), *a.* [*irreg. f. L. liberāre to LIBERATE + MOTOR*.] Disengaging or liberating motor energy.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. iii. (1872) I. 47 Each ganglion is a liberomotor agent. 1880 BASHAN *Brain* 33 Libero-motor elements.

**Libertarian** (*lib'érat-ri-án*), *sb. (n.)*. [*f. LIBERTY + -arian*, as in *unitarian*, etc.]

1. One who holds the doctrine of the freedom of the will, as opposed to that of necessity. Opposed to *necessitarian*. Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. i. 11 Where is the difference between the Libertarian... and the Necessarian? 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxx. (1866) II. 113 When the Libertarian descends to arguments drawn from the fact of the Moral Law. 1882 J. F. L. PATTON in *Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2524 f The Libertarian doctrine is now taught by appealing to consciousness. 1886 H. SHOWER in *Mind* XI. 144 His psychology inevitably precludes him [Plato] from being really Libertarian. 1895 G. J. ROMANES *Th. Relig.* 129 If libertarians grant causality as appertaining to the will.

2. One who approves of or advocates liberty.

1878 SEKLEY *Stein* III. 355. 1901 F. W. MATLAND in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* July 419 A supply of competent editors was wanted [for the Rolls Series]... In such matters Englishmen are individualists and libertarians. The picture of an editor defending his proof sheet... before an official board of critics is not to our liking.

Hence **Libertarianism**, the principles or doctrines of libertarians.

1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* III. 10 note. The general drift of his [Kant's] system... is not libertarianism. 1886 H. SHOWER in *Mind* XI. 144 [This] is to make him [Plato] talk modern Libertarianism in a quite unwarrantable way.

**Liberticidal** (*lib'érat-sid-ál*), *a.* [*f. LIBERTICIDE sb. 1 + -AL*.] = **LIBERTICIDE a.**

1794 *State Papers in Ann. Reg.* 153 Their liberticidal measures. 1822 *Examiner* 381/2 The liberticidal system of Divine Right. 1887 R. CARRUT *Carlyle* vii. 119 He is a noble patriot in the first half of his career, and a liberticidal usurper in the second.

**Liberticide** (*lib'érat-sid*), *sb. 1* and *a.* [*a. f. liberticide* (recorded only as *adj.*; used by Babeuf, a 1797), *f. lib'érat LIBERTY + -icide*.] *A sb.* A 'killer' or destroyer of liberty. 1795 SOUTHEY *Maid of Orleans* II. 328 Caesar... the great liberticide. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. II. ii. What if he should prove too prosperous, and become Liberticide, Murderer of Freedom! 1863 *Scotsman* 28 Mar. (Kinglake's Crime), He abhors Louis Napoleon... because he sees in him a liberticide. 1895 OUIDA in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 241 He was, in his prime, a regicide; he is, in his old age, a liberticide.

*B. adj.* Destructive of liberty.

1793 A. YOUNG *Example France* (ed. 3) 60 note, Spare not the liberticide members, who vote in favour of Louis. 1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Ref. Catech.* (1818) 122 As to the tongue, under one of the late liberticide Acts, two London Aldermen... have sufficed to put an end to all public use of that instrument. 1819 SHELLEY in Dowden *Shelley* (1886) II. vii. 294 Two liberticide were undertaken by the privileged classes of the country. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 431 The most violent, haughty, and liberticide of all despots.

**Liberticide** (*lib'érat-sid*), *sb. 2 rare*. [*f. as prec.; see -CIDE 2.*] The 'killing' of liberty.

1819 SHELLEY *Eng. in 1819*, 8 An army which liberticide and prey Make as a two-edged sword to all who wield.



1898 OUIDA in *Review Rev.* Sept. 251 All that has been done by the State since the revolt of May is libertine of the most violent character.

**Libertinage** (lib'ərtinidʒ). [f. next + -AGE.]

1. The conduct or practice of a libertine; habitual licentiousness with regard to the relation of the sexes; = **LIBERTINISM** 2.

1611 COTGR., *Libertinage*, Libertinage, Epicurisme, sensualisme, licentiousness, dissoluteness. 1639 MARCONBY in *Lisimac Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 98 Having tasted already a little drop of y<sup>e</sup> Libertinage of y<sup>e</sup> Court. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 20 The libertinage which . . . prevails must . . . render them . . . unfit for bearing children. 1819 *Metropolis* (ed. 2) II. 181 The General . . . was . . . famous for libertinage and debauchery. 1844 *For. Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 189 The suppers of the Duke of Orleans became a school of libertinage. 1873 SMILES *Huguenots Fr.* i. xiii. (1881) 239 The upper classes . . . were given up for the most part to frivolity and libertinage.

2. Free-thinking in religious matters; = **LIBERTINISM** 1.

1660 BLOME *Fanal. Hist.* i. 5 Anabaptism, being a doctrine of licentiousness and libertinage. 1767 WARBURTON *Serm. Libic. Jan* xiii. Wks. 1788 V. 194 note, FRASER . . . thought he saw, under all their fondness for the language of old Rome, a growing libertinage, which disposed them to think slightly of the Christian Faith.

**Libertine** (lib'ərtin), sb. and a. Also 6 Iyb-, 7-8 -in. [ad. L. *libertinus* (in sense 2) perh. through F. *libertin*, recorded from 1542), f. *libertus* made free, cogn. w. *liber* free.]

A. sb.

1. *Rom. Antig.* A freedman; one manumitted from slavery; also, the son of a freedman.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* vi. 9 Summe risen of the synagoge, that was clepid of Libertyns. 1533 BULLENDEN *Liby* iv. (1822) 315 Quidder ane servand or ane libertine war maid consull. 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 34 Libertine, that is to saie, any man of a bonde ancestour. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 411 A mean commoner of Rome, descended from the race of Libertines or Slaues newly enfranchised. 1631 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* (ed. 2) Ep. Ded., As if one could be put into the state of a Libertine, without a former servitude! 1644 *Jus Pop.* 52 Who could more powerfully sway in the Palace than Eunuchs, Grooms and Libertines? 1726 AVLEIFFE *Parergon* 24 There are some Persons forbidden to be Accusers . . . as Libertines against their Patrons. 1727 LARDNER *Credib. Gosp. Hist.* i. iii. § 4.

2. Misused for: A freeman (of a city). *rare*—1. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Ital* xvi. 50 He . . . vsde me like a fugitive; an Inmate in a towne, That is no citie libertine, nor capable of their gowne.

3. a. *fl.* The name given to certain antinomian sects of the early sixteenth century, which arose in France and elsewhere on the continent. b. Later, in wider sense: One who holds free or loose opinions about religion; a free-thinker.

1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 1613/1 Euen the infidels, Turkes, Iewes, Anabaptistes, and Libertines, desire felicitie as well as the Christians. 1589 *Acts Privy Council* (1898) XVII. 424 In those Lowe Countries there are Sectaries, as Annabaptistes, Libertines, and soche lyke. 1604 R. CANNREY *Table Alph.*, *Libertine*, loose in religion, one that thinks he may doe what he listeth. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 14 Neither wanted their Libertins in those daies, that thought They might doe what they listeth. 1646 P. BULKLEY *Gospel Cov.* iv. 297 The old plea of loose Libertines in the Apostles time; I have faith, saith one, and though I have no works, yet my faith will save me. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 254 The Libertins, and Profane Spirits of the Age are apt to Reason, or rather Mutiny against the Ways of God. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* 48 People of all ways of thinking, even from the libertine to the methodist. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xviii. 163 Flansted never scrupled to denounce Halley as a libertine and an infidel. 1876 J. PARKER *Parad.* II. xvii. 283 The intellectual libertine who denies everything that cannot be certified by the senses.

c. *transf.* One who follows his own inclinations or goes his own way; one who is not restricted or confined.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* I. i. 48 When he speaks, The Ayre, a Charter'd Libertine, is still. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 1 Romish policie, that they might become the absolute libertines of the world . . . hath withdrawn the neckes of the clergie from vnder Ciuill Power. 1648 BR. HALL *Serm. Chr. Liberty* Rem. Wks. (1660) 27 What is this, but . . . to professe our selves, not Libertines, but licentiate of disorder? 1644 ROGERS *Naaman* 116 Those Pharisees in the Gospel . . . Christ himselfe was a libertine to them and their strictness. 1698 LISTER *Journey Paris* (1699) 39 Though Rubens in his History is too much a Libertine in this respect, yet there is in this very place, which we now describe, much truth in the habit of his principal Figures. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iv. He is the chartered libertine of the place.

3. A man who is not restrained by moral law, esp. in his relations with the female sex; one who leads a dissolute, licentious life. † Rarely applied to a woman.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Supererog.* 45 The whole brood of venereous Libertines, that knowe no reason but appetite, no Lawe but Luste. 1593 NASH *Christ's T.* 29 b. Twenty thousand of these dreggy lees of Libertines h'ud vnto him in a moment. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. iii. 49. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* II. v. The plump Dutch Frow, the stately dame of Spain, The Roman libertine, and sprightly Tuscan. 1713 ROWE *J. Shore* i. That man the lawless libertine may rove, Free and unquestion'd through the wilds of love. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 77 ¶ 14 The giddy libertine, or drunken ravisher. 1848 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiv. Since when is it that the principal libertine has altered his morals so much? 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II* (1857) 80 His life . . . was that of a libertine.

4. At Aberdeen University: A student who has no bursary.

1782 OREM *Chanowry Aberd.* 175 The janitor . . . hath twenty shillings Scots from every bursar, and two shillings and six pence sterling from libertines. 1818 KENNEDY *Ann. Aberd.* II. 392 Since the original foundation of the college, the students have been distinguished by the titles of bursars, and libertines, or free scholars.

B. adj.

1. Manumitted from slavery (see A. 1). *rare*. 1600 HOLLAND *Liby* xxii. i. 432 The verie Libertine or enfranchised wench. 1795 MACKNIGHT *Apost. Epistles* (1820) IV. 547, 4000 of the Libertine race were transported.

2. Acknowledging no law in religion or morals; free-thinking; antinomian. Also *occas.* Pertaining to the sects known as 'Libertines'.

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 36 The doctrine of the gospel is not a libertine doctrine. 1640 BR. HALL *Chr. Moder.* II. x. 82 Euen among the Christians themselves, what foule charges of libertine doctrine are layd upon them by false teachers! 1693 TILLOTSON *Pref. to Wilkins' Nat. Kidg.* The pernicious doctrines of the Antinomians, and of all other libertine-enthusiasts. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. ii. (1822) 115 Religion . . . had like to have died . . . through a libertine and Brownistick spirit. 1708 SWIFT *Sentin. Ch. Eng.* *Man* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 55 Persons of libertine and atheistical tenets. 1858 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) II. 18 The Libertine party instantly saw the opportunity afforded of turning opinion against the pastors. 1861 TRENCH *7 Ch. Asia* 84 In the Apocalypse of St. John we find these libertine errors already full blown. 1901 *Expositor* June 412 The libertine tendencies of Gentile Christians in Asia Minor. 3. Free or unrestrained in constitution, habit, conduct or language. *Now rare or Obs.*

1589 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Supererog.* 1593 129 Although that same French Mirour be . . . stuffed with geere homely enough, fit for a Libertine & frantique Theame; yet doth it [etc.]. 1621 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* (1876) 167 A more libertine disposition. 1668 FARLEY *Mem.* (1857) II. 36 Amongst other libertine libels, there was . . . a bold petition of the poor w—s to Lady Castlemaine. 1689-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Poetry* Wks. 1731 I. 238 There is something in the Genius of Poetry, too libertine to be confined to so many Rules. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lat. Nat.* (1834) II. 79 The libertine ant will choose her own settlement. 1847 EMERSON *Wood Notes* II. Poems 70 He is free and libertine, Pouring of his power the wine To every age, to every race.

† b. Of literary composition, translation: Extremely free. *Obs.*

1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes* Pref., The Grammarians perhaps will not suffer this libertine way of rendering foreign Authors to be called Translation. a. 1683 OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* Pref. (1686) 3 The Satyr and Odes of the Author . . . I have translated in the same libertine way. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 172 ¶ 2, I have rambled in this Libertine Manner of Writing by way of Essay. 1760 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Sir D. Dalrymple* 3 Feb., The transitions are as sudden as those in Pindar, but not so libertine.

4. Characterized by habitual disregard of moral law, esp. with regard to the relation of the sexes; licentious, dissolute; characteristic of or resembling a libertine.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxv. § 3 121 The heathen Poets, when they fall upon a libertine passion, doe still expostulate with Lawes and moralities, as if they were opposite and malignant to nature. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* Pref. (1700) 4 A tendency not only to Antinomianism, but to a Libertine course of life. 1762 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) IV. 132 The frank libertine wit of their old stage. 1804 ANNA SEWARD *Mem. E. Darwin* 375 A band of libertine lovers . . . plight their promiscuous hymeneals. a. 1831 MACKINTOSH *Rev.* of 1688 Wks. 1846 II. 12 The attractions of his lively and somewhat libertine conversation were among the means by which he maintained his ground with Charles II. 1886 F. HARRISON *Choice of Bks.* III. 51 The Decameron . . . is redolent of that libertine humanism which stamps the Renaissance.

**Libertinism** (lib'ərtiniz'm). [f. **LIBERTINE** + -ISM.]

1. The views or practice of a libertine in religious matters; freedom of opinion or non-recognition of authority as to religion; free-thinking.

1641-51 *Lanc. Tracts* (Chesham Soc.) 10 A zealous Defender of the established Doctrine . . . of our Church, from Heresie, Libertinisme, and Prophaneesse. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* Apol. 56 Fed with the sweet sugar sops of Libertinism and Antinomianism. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* xxxii. (1700) 356 The Marriage of most of the Reformers was urged . . . as a Doctrine of Libertinism, that made the clergy look too like the rest of the World. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 110 His Design was to abolish all Religion . . . and establish Atheism and Libertinism, leaving every Body to their Liberty of believing what they pleased. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Man* II. iv. Concl. 446 If Men reject Revealed Religion, great Libertinism must ensue. 1861 TRENCH *7 Ch. Asia* 84 Heathen false freedom and libertinism.

2. Disregard of moral restraint, esp. in relations between the sexes; licentious or dissolute practices or habits of life.

1611 COTGR., *Sensualitt*, Sensuality, libertinisme, or epicurisme. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' K.* III. (1651) 283 Troden under foot by Libertinism, and sensuality, as meat for Swine. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xvii. 186 Thus are wickedness and libertinism, called a knowledge of the world, a knowledge of human nature. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxxi. 330 Wicherley was ambitious of the reputation of wit and libertinism, and he attained it. 1854 THACKERAY *Esmond* i. xiii., The lord made a boast of his libertinism.

3. Freedom of life or conduct; unrestrained liberty. *rare*.

1647 HAMMOND *Chr. Oblig.* to Peace III. 71 Dignified with the title of Freeman, and denied the libertinisme that belongs to it. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. ii. i. 71 If libertinism

is carried to a certain degree, the coercive power must become arbitrary. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 451 The freedom and libertinism of useless and unnecessary pleasures.

† **Libertinity**. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. med. L. *libertinitas*, f. *libertinus* LIBERTINE: see -ITY.]

The condition of a freedman. Also = **LIBERTINAGE**. a. 1577 SIA T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* III. x. (1609) 128 To bring the owners . . . thereof into a certain servitude, or rather liberty. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Libertinism*, *Libertinage*, or *Liberty*. 1721 in BAILEY.

† **Libertinous**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *libertinus* + -OUS.] = **LIBERTINE** a.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 432 The other abuse is, their Libertinous Masses.

† **Libertism**. *Obs. rare*. [app. f. **LIBERTY** + -ISM.] = **LIBERTINISM** 1.

1644 MILTON *Judgem. Bucer* Wks. 1851 IV. 304 A Writ of Error, not of Libertism. 1681 *Ess. Peace & Truth* Ch. 33 To avoid both the confusion of Libertism, and the Tyranny of pretended Ecclesiastical Infallibility.

**Liberty** (li'bɜːti), sb. Also 4-6 lib-, lyberte'e, 5-7 -tie, -tye, 6 libartye. [a. F. *liberté* (14th c. in Littre) = Pr. *libertat*, It. *libertà*, Sp. *libertad*, Pg. *liberdade*, ad. L. *libertāt-em*, f. *liber* free.]

1. Exemption or release from captivity, bondage, or slavery.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Nunciple's T.* 70 His liberte this brid desireth ay. c. 1425 LYNG *Assembly of Gods* 1272 By duresse & constrynt to put thys creature Cleerly from hys liberte. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandysm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xlix, The caytif beggar hath meate & liberte. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xviii. 10 He brought me forth . . . in to lyberte. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lxi. 1 To proclaime liberte to the captives. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. iii. (1840) 71 Moses and Aaron were to assure Pharaoh that God sent them, and they were in his Name to demand liberty for the Children of Israel. 1854 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii. 42 She gazed . . . on the sullen, surging waters that lay between her and liberty.

b. In religious use: Freedom from the bondage of sin, or of the law.

1382 WYCLIF *2 Cor.* iii. 17 Forsoth where is the spirit of God, there is liberte. c. 1410 HOCCELEY *Mother of God* 76 Put vii to liberte Fro thairdam han vs quit. 1526 TINDALE *Jns.* i. 25 Whosoever loketh in the parfait lawe off liberte, and continueth there in. 1543 BECON *Norogay* K vj b, This spiritual liberte maketh vs not free from our obedience & dutye toward the temporal power. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 482 This liberte, which Christians haue, is a spiritual liberte, a heavenly liberte, a liberte of the soule . . . which setteth the soule at liberte from destruction. 1823 SIMON *in Memoirs* (1847) 587 The boundaries of Christian liberty and Christian duty.

2. Exemption or freedom from arbitrary, despotic, or autocratic rule or control. *Cap of liberty*: see **CAP** sb.<sup>1</sup> 4 f.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* II. i, Fredome and lyberte is better than any gold or syluer. 1565 COOPER *Theataurus*, s.v. *Libertas*, To defende the liberte of the common weale. 1649 CULPEPPER *Phys. Direct.* A, The Prize which We now . . . play for is The Liberty of the Subject. 1654 BRANHAM *Just. Vind.* i. (1661) 4 They . . . vindicate that liberty left them as an inheritance by their Ancestours, from the incroachments . . . of the Court of Rome. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. iv. § 22 Wks. 1727 II. 165 The Liberty of Man, in Society, is to be under no other Legislative Power, but that established by Consent in the Commonwealth. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 429 Those who would give up essential liberty, to purchase a little temporary safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety. 1789 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 105 You hope, sir, that I think the French deserving of liberty. I certainly do. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) p. xxxiv, Liberty is the chief distinction of England from other European countries. 1845 MILL *Ess.* II. 244 The modern spirit of liberty is the love of individual independence. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xxvii. 493 Be careful not to suffer liberty to degenerate into license, or anarchy to take the place of order. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5, 500 Eliot died, the first martyr of English liberty, in the Tower.

b. *Natural liberty*: the state in which every one is free to act as he thinks fit, subject only to the laws of nature. *Civil liberty*: natural liberty so far restricted by established law as is expedient or necessary for the good of the community. *Liberty of conscience*: the system of things in which a member of a state is permitted to follow without interference the dictates of his conscience in the profession of any religious creed or the exercise of any mode of worship. *Liberty of the press*: the recognition by the state of the right of any one to print and publish whatever he pleases without previous governmental permission.

The *liberty of the press* is not understood to imply absence of liability to judicial punishment for the publication of libellous or criminal matter, nor to be inconsistent with the right of the courts to prohibit a particular publication as involving a wrong to some person.

1580 J. HAY in *Cath. Tract.* (1901) 61 Quhy in the beginning of your new Euangell preached y<sup>e</sup> liberte of conscience. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kindg. & Commw.* (1603) 250 That he would suffer them to enjoy the liberte of their conscience. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 31 When complaints are freely heard, deeply consider'd, and speedily reform'd, then is the utmost bound of civill liberty attain'd, that wise men looke for. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxi. 108 Natrall liberty, which only is properly called liberty. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World*, i. § 98, 4687 In the treaty of Passaw was granted Liberty of conscience to the Professors of the Augustane Confession. 1760 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 152 The liberty of the press is, essentially to the nature of a free state. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Ch.* 2 June, Let. II, As for the liberty



of the press, it must be restrained. 1832 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* (1879) I. vi. 281 Political or civil liberty is the liberty from legal obligation which is left or granted by a sovereign government to any of its subjects. 1858 [see CONSCIENCE 4].

3. The condition of being able to act in any desired way without hindrance or restraint; faculty or power to do as one likes.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 285 It lay not in his libertee No wher to gon. c 1386—*Clerk's T.* 89, I me reioysed of my libertee. That selde tyme is founde in mariage. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 180 He kepte his libertee To do justice and equite. 1390 PALSGR. 298 Suche as writeth in ryme use in this thyng their lyberte. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 7 A man is Master of his libertie. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 8. 118 The Idea of Liberty is the Idea of a Power in any Agent to do or forbear any particular Action. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 195 Thought, word, and deed, his liberty evince. His freedom is the freedom of a prince. 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 45 I've liberty now—not under the pennant—do as I like. 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Laups* vii. § 1. 184 If there be any one principle... more sternly than another imprinted on every atom of the visible creation, that principle is not Liberty but Law. 1872 DE MORGAN *Budget Paradoxes* 464 We have a glorious liberty in England of owning neither dictionary, grammar nor spelling-book. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. vii. (1876) 372 The liberty of the wild bee.

b. *Philos.* The condition of being free from the control of fate or necessity; = FREEDOM 5.

(Now chiefly in expressed antithesis to necessity; the phrase *liberty of the will* occurs, but *freedom* is more common in this connexion.)

1538 STARKYV *England* I. ii. 30 Many men vtually take away the liberty of wyl. 1654 HOBBS (title) Of Libertie and Necessitie. 1687 MIERG *Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. Liberté of Will, *franc Arbitre*. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* v. 21 Supreme of gifts which God... gave of his free bounty. Was liberty of will. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* iv. xi. (chapter-heading), Liberty and Necessity. *Ibid.* 400 These terms are supposed to involve... the Liberty of the Will.

4. Free opportunity, range, or scope to do or to do of something; hence, leave, permission.

14... *Epyphanye in Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 112 For they have hart rejoyced not a lyte On hym to lode that they have lybarte. c 1430 LYDG. *Reason & Sens.* (E. E. T. S.) 131 A lady called Curtesy, whiche granted him lyberte to goo wher him lyst. 1463 *Bar. Wills* (Camden) 22, I will she have hire lybarte at alle leffull tymes to go in to the chapell. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxvii. 3 Julius... gave him lyberte to goo vnto his frendes. 1530 PALSGR. 230/1 Lybertye leave, *faculté, libérté*. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 53 Youthfull men, Who giue their eyes the liberty of gazing. 1604—*Oth.* II. ii. To there is full libertie of Feasting from this present houre. 1642 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. (1896) 25 There is no liberty for causes to operate in a loose and stragling way. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 365, I enjoy Large liberty to round this Globe of Earth. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xvi. viii. You have my full liberty to publish them. 1796 BR. WATSON *Apoc. Bible* (ed. 2) 190 You have the liberty of doing so. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* I. 4 Bid him come in and wait for liberty to talk. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iii. Have they no liberty, no will, no right to speak?

b. Unrestricted use of, or access to, permission to go anywhere within the limits of: chiefly in phr. *to have the liberty of*. (Cf. FREEDOM 13 b.) ? *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 156 He hath euermore had the liberty of the prison. 1621 ELSING *Debates* 110. *Lords* (Camden) 22 He desyres not to be at liberty, but to have the liberty of the house. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* viii. 90, I was freed from the Cage... and had the liberty of the dungeon. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. viii. (1840) 133, I might be more happy in this Solitary condition, than I should have been in a Liberty of Society. 1724—*Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 270 They allowed him the liberty of the town. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* iv. (1813) 12 He was now provided with a good house and the liberty of a manor.

c. *Naut.* Leave of absence. (Cf. *libertyman* in 10.) 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 12 They shall be allowed to complete the remainder of the aforesaid time of liberty. *Ibid.* 13 The seaman ashore on liberty. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Breaking liberty*, not returning at the appointed time.

5. Unrestrained action, conduct, or expression; freedom of behaviour or speech, beyond what is granted or recognized as proper; licence. (*Occas.* personified.) Now only in particularized sense: An instance of freedom, an overstepping or setting aside of rules; a licence.

1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 7 John the Baptist, whom Herode... had beheaded for the liberty of his tongue. 1562 FILLS *Stat. Geneva* Ep. Ded. \*ivb. They charge vs... with libertie and licentiousnesse. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 102 Nimble Iuglers... Disguised Cheaters, prating Mountebanks; And manie such like liberties of sinne. 1603—*Meas. for M.* I. iii. 29 Libertie plucks Iustice by the nose. 1638 BAKER *tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III) 124 These liberties are not sufferable in the freest conversations, they draw on other more dangerous liberties. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. iv. 146 A Captain that very well understood... the pest of great Bodies to be sloath and liberty, which debauch Soldiers from their Duty. 1704 SWIFT *P. Tul Postscript*, Wks. 1760 I. p. xvii. Using no other liberties, besides that of expunging certain passages. 1709 FELTON *Classics* (1718) 18 The Poem [Æneid] is still more Wonderful, since without the Liberty of the Grecian Poets, the Diction is so Great and Noble, so Clear... that [etc.]. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. vii. If I allow captain Macheath some trifling liberties. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 119 Those who may venture on liberties with the men of fargone times which to the historian are forbidden. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. Intro. 11 Thucydides has rarely... allowed himself liberties not to be found somewhere in other writers.

b. *Phr.* To take the liberty to do or of doing something; to go so far beyond the bounds of civility or propriety, be so presumptuous as to

(etc.). To take liberties: to be unduly or improperly familiar (with a person; sometimes *euphemistic*); to use freedom in dealing with (rules, facts, etc.).

1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Friendship* (Arb.) 169 Mæcenus took the liberty to tell him that [etc.]. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccacini's Adels. fr. Parnassus* II. 127 Catullus... took the Liberty to call the Nobleman Pastard. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. x. (1840) 220 The poor man had taken liberty with a wench. 1739 Wks. of *Learned* I. 83 note, Mr. Dryden... takes great Liberties with the Authors he translates. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 71 The first Foot of the first Line... is defective by two short Syllables; which is a Liberty seldom taken. 1818 CORNWALL *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 101, I will... take the liberty to give them... my opinion. 1824 MRS. SHERRWOOD *Waste Not* II. 9 Mayhap you have made a stolen march, and taken what they call thieves' liberty. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxiii. 286 He thought I was taking some undue liberty with his dignity.

6. As a feminine personification; with reference to the preceding senses, esp. sense 2.

1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 175 Will, Wantonnesse, Renoun, and Libertee. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 36 The Mountain Nymph, sweet Liberty. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) 87 (*Hotel at Paris*) Liberty... no tint of words can spot thy snowy mantle. 1798 COLERIDGE *France: An Ode* 89 O Liberty! with profitless endeavour Have I pursued thee. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 92 Liberty never wore a more unamiable countenance than among these burghers, who abused the strength she gave them.

7. *Law.* a. A privilege or exceptional right granted to a subject by the sovereign power; = FRANCHISE *sb.* 2 b.

1166 7 *Pipe Roll* 13 Hen. II (1889) 107 Burgenses de Bedford reddunt Computum de xl. maris pro Carta Regis habenda, at sint in libertate Burgensium de Oxine-torde. 1404 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 549 Als ferre as he may by the lawe of his land, or by his prerogatif, or libertee. 1414 *Ibid.* IV. 22 So as hit hath ever be their liberte & freedom, that thar sholde no Statut no Lawe be made offase than they yaf therio their assent. 1557 [see FRANCHISE *sb.* 2 b.]. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 106 Then had the Lord of Meath the same royal liberty in that territory. a 1626 BACON *Uses Com. Law* (1635) 8 Many men of good quality have attained by charter... within manors of their owne liberty of keeping law-dayes. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse* T. 13 A grant of liberty from Queen Mary to Henry Ratcliffe. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Vices* iv. 195 Grant to be held by inheritance and with perpetual liberty. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. iii. 31. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s.v., A liberty to hold pleas in a court of one's own.

b. *pl.* (rarely collect. sing.) Privileges, immunities, or rights enjoyed by prescription or by grant.

1180 *Mag. Rot.* 26 Hen. II, Rot. 56 in Madox *Hist. Exchequer* (1711) 273 Homines de Preston reddunt computum de C maris, Pro habenda Carta Regis, ut habeant Libertates quas Homines de Novo Castro habent. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 162 *pe lawis & pe libertes* of holy chirche. 1467 in *Eng. Gills* (1870) 392 That he be disfranchised of his libertees. 1587 FLEMING *Contu. Holinshed* III. 1491/2, I thought meet to passe over the antiquite of... Douer, with the liberties thereof. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 55 The Heluetians did bestow the liberties of their citie vpon Lewis the eleventh. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 223 They have chose a Consult, that will from them take Their Liberties. 1669 MARVELL *Corr.* cxxix. Wks. 1872-5 II. 294 After long debate what to do with the Lords in point of our Liberties now. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. v. (1857) 76 The liberties of the commons were crushed at the fatal battle of Villalar.

c. † Hence *occas.* a person's domain or property. The district over which a person's or corporation's privilege extends. Also (in England before 1850), a district within the limits of a county, but exempt from the jurisdiction of the sheriff, and having a separate commission of the peace. (See also quot. 1876.)

*Liberty or liberties of a city*: the district, extending beyond the bounds of the city, which is subject to the control of the municipal authority. *Liberties of a prison* (esp. the Fleet and the Marshalsea in London): the limits outside the prison, within which prisoners were sometimes permitted to reside.

1455 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 325/2 Within ye said Citee, and Libertee of the same. 1510 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) 210 Commaundement gyven to the Surgeons of this Citee, that they... dwell within the libertie of this Citee. 1535 COVERDALE I. *Macc.* x. 43 Who so euer they be that he vnto the temple at Jerusalem or within the liberties therof (Vulg. in omnibus finibus ejus). 1596 SPENSER *State Ir.* Wks. (Globe) 623/1 To distrayne the goodes of any Irish, being found within their libertie, or but passing through their townes. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 109 Within and without the Walls of the City of London, and in the Liberties and Nine out Parishes. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 128, I will begin the experiment in the liberty of St. Patrick's. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Warwicksh.*, This county... is divided into four hundreds and one liberty. 1787 *Generous Attachment* I. 144 The worthy knight demanded... what she meant by strolling into his liberty at that hour of the night. 1792 CHIPMAN *Rep.* (1871) 11 Bond conditioned that J. a prisoner should not depart the liberties of said prison. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iv. The offices of Dombey and Son were within the liberties of the City of London, and within hearing of Bow-Bells. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* I. ii. § 3. 52 When a large district comprising several manors was held by a single lord in whom was vested by grant or long usage the complete jurisdiction of the hundred, the district was called a liberty or honour.

8. *Liberty of the tongue* (see quot.). So *F. libérté*.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., *Liberty of the tongue*, in the manage, is a void space left in the middle of a bit, to give place to the tongue of a horse, made by the bit's arching in the middle, and rising towards the roof of the mouth. In forging the bit, care must be taken not to make the liberty too high, or at least tickle the palate.

9. Governed by *at*, forming advb. or predicative phrase. † a. *At one's liberty* (later *at liberty*): at one's own choice, as one pleases, 'ad libitum'.

1426 BR. BEAUFORT in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 102 Att his owne fredam and libertee... for to mowe passe the See in parfoummyng of the said avowe. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 8386 Thow shalt no thyng do... But at thyn owne lyberte. 1480 Bury *Wills* (Camden) 63 Wherof my seyde chauntry priest to be one of them at his libertee. 1544 HEN. VIII in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 220 To... were his bonet on his hed... aswel in our presence as elleswhere, at his libertie. 1627 C. LEVER *Q. Eliz. Tears* xlv. (Grosart) 80 Painefull to get, but lost at libertie.

† b. *At* (a person's) liberty: in his power or at his disposal. *Obs.*

c 1477 CANTON *Jason* III b. Yf I nowe had her at my libertie I sholde make her to deye a cruell deth. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 Hen. VIII, c. 27 § 77 The shireff... maie awarde a Capias ad satisfaciendum... or elles a Fieri fac. at libertie of the partie pursuant. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Falling fr. God* II. (1859) 86 They take this for a great benefite of God, to have all at their owne liberty. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* v. § 319. 141 It is at the Libertie of the wife to have dowder. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 303 'Tis at their Liberty whether they will do any Works of Mercy... or not.

c. *At liberty* (in early use † *at one's* or *one's own liberty*, at all, good, liberty): not in captivity or confinement; esp. in phr. *to set at liberty*, to liberate, free. Also, free to act, move, think, etc.; const. to with *inf.*, *occas.* with *clause*.

c 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 661 Ye may togider speke What so ye liste, at good libertee. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vi. iii. Were I at my lyberte as I was. 1485 CANTON *Prof. to Malory's Arthur* 3 But for... byleue that al is trewe that is conteyned herin, ye be at your lyberte. 1489—*Faytes of A. III.* viii. 184 A man is not atte hys owne lyberte that hyndeth hym self to another. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* iv. 18 Frely to sett at liberte them that are brused. 1585 FETHERSTONE *Calvin on Acts* I. 5 The Lord openeth the prison for them that they may be at libertie to fulfil their function. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* I. i. 133 More pity, that the Eagles should be mew'd, Whiles Kites and Buzzards play at liberty. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 11 They... had rather haue their iudgements at libertie in differences of readings, then to be captivated to one. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Life & Prop.* (1708) 2 The Reader is at Liberty what to Believe and what Not. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 109 ¶ 1 Some particular Matters, which I am not at Liberty to report. 1758 REID *tr. Maquer's Chem.* I. 253 Its Acid being set at liberty. 1857 TROLLOPE *Three Clerks* xlv. 'If you knew it was coming... why didn't you tell a chap?' 'I was not at liberty,' said Mr. Snape, looking very wise. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 26 He is quite at liberty to think so. 1882 ALEXANDER in *Watson's Life* *Candlish* xv. 174 His right arm was at liberty. 1886 'HUGH CONWAY' *Living or Dead* viii. You are at perfect liberty to repeat my words to him.

d. *At liberty*: of persons or things) unoccupied, disengaged.

1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* v. I. 75, I dressed as well as I could for shivering, and washed when there was a basin at liberty. 1853 MRS. GASKELL *Cranford* I. 4, I have no doubt they will call: so be at liberty after twelve.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *liberty-monger*; *liberty-loving*, -taking adjs.; † *liberty-boy*, (a) *Anglo-Irish* (see quot. 1765 and cf. *liberty-corps*); (b) *transf.* or *allusive*, a noisy zealot for liberty; *liberty-cap* = *cap of liberty* (see CAP *sb.* 4 f); *liberty corps* (see quot.); *liberty-day* *Naut.*, a day on which part of a ship's crew are allowed to go ashore; *liberty hall* (see HALL *sb.* 11); *liberty-liquor*, 'spirits formerly allowed to be purchased when seamen had visitors; now forbidden' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); *libertyman* *Naut.*, a sailor having leave to go ashore; *liberty-party* *U. S. Hist.*, a political party which made the abolition of slavery its leading principle; *liberty-pole*, a tall mast or staff with a Phrygian cap or other symbol of liberty on the top; † *liberty post*, a post marking the boundary of the Liberties of the City of London; *liberty-ticket* *Naut.*, 'a document specifying the date and extent of the leave granted to a seaman or marine proceeding on his private affairs' (Smyth); *liberty tree* = *tree of liberty*; † *liberty wife*, a mistress.

1760 FOOTE *Minor* Intro. Wks. 1799 I. 229 A Dublin mechanic... heading the 'liberty-boys in a skirmish on Ormond Quay. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* 120 Several soldiers and the liberty boys (that is, journeymen weavers living in the earl of Meath's liberties adjoining to the city) broke open Newgate. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* I. II. xvii. 223 A Greek political ballad, which used to be sung by the Athenian liberty-boys. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 593 Enacting the part of liberty-boys. 1887 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* VI. 360 The 'Liberty' corps of the volunteers—so called because it was recruited in the Earl of Meath's liberties. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xii. 27 Sunday... is the 'liberty-day' among merchantmen. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 7/2 The 'liberty-loving' elements of our town. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 18 Such 'liberty-men... shall... forfeit all benefit from their liberty ticket. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 9 Pinnaces are the boats usually selected for... carrying working parties, liberty men, &c. 1702 DE FOE *Test. Ch. Eng. Loyalty in Somers Tracts* 44 Collect. (1751) III. 14 Stubborn, refractory, 'Liberty-Mongers. 1828 SYD. SMITH *Mem.* (1855) II. 290 Without making ourselves the liberty-mongers of all Europe. 1843 WHITTIER *What is Slavery?* Prose Wks. 1889 III. 105 It is against this system... that the 'Liberty Party is, for the present, directing all its efforts. 1775-83 THACHER *Mil. Jm.* (1832) 22 'Liberty poles were erected in almost every town and village... under which the tory is compelled to sign a recantation. 1789



Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 70 The soldiers were then paraded in triumph to the Palais Royal, which is now the liberty pole of this city. 1644 *N.Y. Gun- nery* (1690) 50 The 'liberty post standing amongst the deso- late ruins of Foregate street. 1836 *Going to Service* xiii. 161 'Liberty-taking men-servants. 1758 'Liberty ticket [see quot. for *liberty man*]. 1776 A. ADAMS in *J. Adams' Fam. Lett.* (1876) 180, I... ventured just as far as the stump of 'Liberty Tree. 1835 *Sweet William & Eng. Colonel* II. in Child *Ballads* II. 291/1 'I'll keep her for my 'liberty-wife.

Hence **Libertyless** *a.*, deprived of liberty.

1643 T. CASE *Serm.* in *Kerr Cont. & Covenants* (1895) 248 Thy sword... has made many a faithful minister libertyless.

**Liberty**, *v.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [*f.* prec. sb.]

*trans. a.* To endow with liberties or privileges.

b. To give liberty to; *dial.* to allow to run loose.

c. 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 16 The kynge... made this Chyrche with all his pertyenys with the sam freodomys that his Crowne ys libertid with or any othir chyrch yn all Inglande that is most y-freid. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* vii. 360 He was libertied to be at large in the Kynges court. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, *Liberty*, to allow anything to run loose. 'It don't matter how much it's libertied', the more freedom you give it the better.

**Libethenite** (libe'thenoit). *Min.* [Named (*Libethenit*) by Breithaupt, 1823, from *Libethen* in Hungary: see -ITE.] An olive-green phosphate of copper found in crystals and reniform masses.

1832 *SHEPARD Min.* 174. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 563 Libethenite... occurs in quartz.

**Libidinist**. *Obs.* rare. [*f.* L. *libidin-*, *libido* lust + -IST.] A lustful person; a lecher.

1628 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. [=I. in later ed.] lxxviii. 224 Nero would not beleue, but all men were most foule Libidinists. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 198 This Ceremony... to Libidinists may seeme mirthful.

**Libidinosity**. *Obs.* Also 6 lybidinosite. [*a.* F. *libidinosité*.] Lustfulness.

a. 1529 *SKELTON Bk.* 3 *Poles Wks.* (1568) X vij b, Sardana- palus, that for his lecherie and lybidinosite fell into hell. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Libidinosity*, lustfulness, lascivious- ness, luxury, incontinency.

**Libidinous** (libidin'ous), *a.* Also 5 lybidyn- ous, lybydynous. [*ad.* L. *libidinōs-us*, *f.* *libidin-*, *libido* lust: see -OUS. Cf. F. *libidineux*.]

1. Of persons, their lives, actions, desires: Given to, full of, or characterized by lust or lewdness; lustful, lecherous, lewd.

1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 241 He was lybydynous Thorgh fleshy lust. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* ix. 36 The grete kyng barbyrn by whom he is repressed for his lybidynous desire. 1548 *HOOPER Decl. to Command.* x. 157 A dissolute, commune, and libidinous life. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* II. Pref. Wks. 1738 I. 61 Libidinous and ignorant Poetasters, who... lay up vicious Principles in sweet Pills. 1711 *ANDERSON Spect.* No. 90 *f.* A lewd Youth... advances by Degrees into a libidinous old Man. 1784 *COWPER Task* v. 660 Libidinous discourse Exhausted, he resorts to solemn themes of theological and grave import. 1835 J. B. ROBERT- son tr. *Von Schlegel's Philos. Hist.* (1846) 40 Polygamy is indulged in to the most libidinous excess. 1837 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) IV. 15 A debauched, merely libidinous mortal.

2. Provocative of lust. *Obs.* rare -1.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 426 Thus is wine drunke out of libidinous cups.

Hence **Libidinously** *adv.*, lustfully; **Libidi- nousness**, lustfulness.

1602 *FULBECKE Pandectes* 25 Boldlie and libidinosly. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. vii. § 3. 65 For bloud and libidinosnesse hee was held a most vnsatiate fury. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 195 The unbridled libidinosness of Giovanni Gaston. 1818 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 302 Witness was not prepared to say that laudanum would produce libidinosness. 1882 *BERKEF. HOPE Bran- dreth's* II. xxix. 224 Tigress women, Libidinosly baleful.

**Libinioid** (libini'oid), *a.* *Zool.* [*f.* mod. L. *libinia* + -oid.] Having the characteristics of the genus *Libinia* of brachyurous crustaceans.

1852 *DANA Crust.* I. 50 The genus *Trichia*... is Libinioid in aspect.

**Libitinarian**. *Obs.* -o [*f.* L. *libitinaris* (*f.* *Libitina* goddess of corpses) + -AN.] (See quot.)

1661 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* s.v. *Libitina*. They also who were employed to carry forth and bury Corps, were called Libitinarians, as well as Vespilons.

**Libitude**. *Obs.* -o [irreg. *f.* L. *libit-*, ppl. stem of *libet* it is pleasing: see -TUDE.] 'Will, pleasure' (*Blount Glossogr.* 1656).

**Libken**. *Old Cant.* Also 6 lipken, 7 libkin. [*f.* LIB v.3 + KEN sb.2.] A place to sleep in.

1567 [see LIB v.3]. 1611 *MIDDLETON & DEKKER Roaring* G. v. I. K. 4, If you come to our lib ken. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metamorph.* (1640) 50 To their libkins at the Crack- mans. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Libkin*, a House to Lye in; also a Lodging. 1816 *SCOTT Guy R.* xlv. These are the fees I always charge a swell that must have his lib-ken to himself.

**Liblong**, *obs.* form of **LIVELONG**.

**Liboya**, blunder for **JIBOYA**, boa-constrictor. 1718 *In W. Rogers' Voy.* (ed. 2); ed. 1 (1712) has correctly *Jiboya*. Hence 1774 in *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* VII. 195 (but p. 225 *jiboya*), and 1795 in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 517/2.]

**Libra** (laib'ra). [*L. libra* pound (12 ounces), balance, constellation so called. (In med. L. used for 'pound'; hence the mod. Eng. abbreviations. £ = pound(s) sterling, lb. = pound weight.)]

1. *Antiq.* A (Roman) pound.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxxx. (1495) 939 Twelue vneces makith Libra and is therefore accountyd a perfyghte

weyghte. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 25/1 The Roman libra was used in France for the proportions of their coin till the time of Charlemagne. 1875 *JEVONS Money* ix. 89 Units of weight, such as the shekel, the talent, the as, the stater, the libra, the mark, the franc, the lira.

2. An arm of a balance. *Obs.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 19/1 At the other end of the libra, or levers.

3. *Astron.* (With initial capital.) a. One of the zodiacal constellations, lying between Scorpio and Virgo. b. The seventh sign of the zodiac (♎), which the sun enters on the 23rd of September.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* III. x. (1495) 312 The signe that hight Libra in mannes booke rulyth the nether guttes of the wombe. c. 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 19 In certen tyme of the yere the sonne begynneth in a planete that men call libra. 1559 *CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse* 35 Aries and Lybra. 1591 *NASHE Prognostication Wks.* (Grosart) II. 167 This autumnall revolution... beginneth in Libra. 1616 T. ADAMS *Plain-dealing* 22 We liue under Lybra, Iustice and Equitie... we feare not Taurus the Bull. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* III. 558 From Eastern Point Of Lybra to the fleecie

Start that bears Andromeda farr off Atlantick Seas. 1708 *SWIFT Predict.* for 1708, Wks. 1755 II. 1. 150 The time that he enters Lybra... which is the busy period of the year. 1868 *LOCKYER Elem. Astron.* § 74. 29 The magnificent star- clusters, in the constellations... Lybra and Aquarius.

**Libral** (laib'räl), *a.* [*ad.* L. *librālis*, *f.* *libra* (see prec.)] (See quot. 1656.) *Libral* as: the Roman 'as' weighing a pound.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Libral*, that is or pertains to a pound weight, or measure, also belonging to the sign Lybra. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 245 The heavy libral Asses of the early Monetary system.

**Librament**. *Obs.* rare -1. [*ad.* L. *librā- mentum*, *f.* *librāre* to balance, level, set in motion.] Fall or escape (of liquid).

c. 1420 *Pallad.* in *Hush.* ix. 131 On either side a pitte most ha descent Vntil thi sought licouris librament.

**Libranza**. *Obs.* [*Sp.*, 'warrant, order', *f.* *librar* = *f.* *librer* to deliver.] A ticket authorizing delivery of military stores.

1598 *BARNET Theor. Warres* v. iii. 132 The Clarke of the Artillerie... who keepeth account of the payes... by Libranzas or tickets. *Ibid.* iv. 137 Which [articles] they are to distri- bute and deliuer out by Libranzas, or Tickets.

**Librar**. *Sc. Obs.* rare. [*a.* F. *libraire*, *ad.* L. *librārius*: see **LIBRARIAN**.] A bookseller.

1566 in *DICKSON & Edmond Ann. Scot. Printing* xxxiv. (1890) 478 Katherine Norwell, spouse to Robert Smyth, Librar, Burges of Edinburgh.

**Librar**, *obs.* Sc. form of **LIBRARY**.

**Librarian** (laib're'riän). [*f.* L. *librāri-us* con- cerned with books (hence as *sb.* a bookseller or scribe) + -AN.]

1. A scribe, copyist. *Obs.*

1670 *GALE Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. i. 370 The Booksellers got these books transcribed... by unmeet Librarians. 1725 W. BROOME *Notes on Pope's Odyssey* XII. 131 This is the error of the Librarians, who put *ripis* for *dis*.

2. The keeper or custodian of a library. (This word has supplanted the older *library-keeper*.)

1713 *STEELE Englishman* No. 1. 8 Why mayn't I be witty, as a Man that keeps a Librarian is Learned? 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* an. 1754, Mr. Wise, Radclivian librarian, with whom Johnson was much pleased. 1829 *University Instr.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 104 A projecting Room... for the use of the Librarian.

3. A dealer in books. *Obs.* rare -1.

c. 1734 *NORTH Lives* (1826) III. 290 This Mr. Scot was in his time the greatest librarian in Europe: for, besides his Stock in England he had warehouses at Frankfurt [etc.].

Hence **Librarianess**, a female librarian; **Li- bra-rianship**, the office or work of a librarian.

1818 *TOOD, Librarian'ship*. 1862 *TROLLOPE N. Amer. I.* 360 The librarianesses looked very pretty and learned... the head librarian was enthusiastic. 1871 *Daily News* 12 Apr. 5 In depriving the learned book-fancier of his librarian'ship. 1886 *Academy* 19 June 422/3 An essay on some subject in librarian'ship or bibliography.

**Librarian**. *Obs.* rare. [*f.* L. *librārius* (see **LIBRARIAN**) + -ER -1.] a. A bookseller. b. A li- brarian.

c. 1483 *CAXTON Dialogues* 2/23 *Des chandeliers & librairies*, Of ketelmakers and librarians. 1667 *WATERHOUSE Fire Lond.* 70 Mr. Spencer, the... Aboriginal Librarian, yet living, and yet faithfully attending the remains of the Books.

**Librarians** (laib're'rians), *a.* rare. [*f.* L. *librā- ri-us* (see **LIBRARIAN**) + -OUS.] Pertaining to, or having to do with, books.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Librarians*, pertaining to books. 1884 *Macm.* Mag. July 182 The acted Shakespearian drama now attracts crowds of studious people, or librarians people at any rate.

**Library** (laib'räri). Also 4-7 librarie, 5 lyberary, 6 librerie, librareye. *β.* 4-5 *librair(e)*, *Sc. Librar.* [*a.* F. *librairie* (1380 in Godefroy), now only in sense 'bookseller's shop' = 1., *Sp. libreria*, *Pg. livreria*, repr. Com. Rom. \**libraria* (with suffix -ia, -y), *f.* L. *librāri-um* (*f.* *libraire* bookseller), subst. use of *librārius* adj., concerned with or em- ployed about books, *f. libr.*, *liber* book, believed to be a use of *liber* bark (see **LIBER**), the bark of trees having, according to Roman tradition, been used in early times as a writing material. Late L. *librāria* (*sc. taberna*) occurs with the sense 'book- seller's shop'.

The Rom. word admits of being viewed as *f. libro* book + -aria, but this leaves the ultimate analysis unaltered.]

1. A place set apart to contain books for reading, study, or reference. (Not applied, e.g. to the shop or warehouse of a bookseller.) In various applica- tions more or less specific.

a. Applied to a room in a house, etc.; also, + a bookcase. In mod. use, the designation of one of the set of rooms ordinarily belonging to an English house above a certain level of size and pretension.

c. 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* I. pr. v. 15 (Camb. MS.) The walles of thi libraye apayred and wrowht with yuory and with glas. 1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* VI. i. (1554) 142 Bochas pen- sief stode in his libraye. 1488 *Inventory in Archaeologia* XLV. 120 On the south side of the Vestrarie standeth a grete libraye. 1779 M. TYSON in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 195, I there saw his libraye, i.e. the Room which once contained his Books. 1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* I. The library occupied the west side of the chateau. 1854 W. COLLINS *Hilde & Srek* II. ii. (1861) 161 Zack de- scended cautiously to the back parlour, which was called a 'library'.

b. A building, room, or set of rooms, containing a collection of books for the use of the public or of some particular portion of it, or of the members of some society or the like; a public institution or establishment, charged with the care of a collection of books, and the duty of rendering the books accessible to those who require to use them.

For *lending, reference library*, see those words. *Free library*, a library which the public are permitted to use without payment, esp. one maintained by a municipality out of the rates.

c. 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* I. vi. 30 In caas a greet clerk wolde go into a librarie and our studie there a long proces of feith writun in the Bible. 1530 *PALSGR.* 35 A boke in the library of Gyldehall in London. 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 23 To be Sent to the Librarie at Oxford. 1708 *Act 7 Anne* c. 14 § 1 Whereas of late Years several Charitable... Persons have... erected Libraries within several Parishes and Districts. 1850 *Act 13 & 14 Vict.* c. 65 § 7 That Admission to such Libraries and Museums [established by Town Councils] shall be free of all Charge. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Mem.* 210 The Merton library is... the oldest specimen of mediæval libraries in England.

c. (More fully, *circulating library*.) A private commercial establishment for the lending of books, the borrower paying either a fixed sum for each book lent or a periodical subscription.

These are of two kinds: the establishments on a large scale that issue books to subscribers all over the country, and the smaller establishments, usually in the hands of a bookseller, which circulate among local subscribers books either kept in stock or borrowed from one of the larger 'libraries'. In watering-places, the 'libraries' sometimes have reading- rooms attached, and were formerly places of social resort (cf. quot. 1835). In the West end of London some of the 'libraries' act as agencies for the sale of tickets for places of amusement.

1835 *DICKENS Sk. Bos. Tales* i. (1892) 261 The 'dear girls'... had been at different watering-places for four seasons; they had gambled at libraries... sold at fancy fairs [etc.]. *Ibid.* iv. 325 The library [at Rainsgate] was crowded. There were the same ladies and the same gentlemen who had been on the sands in the morning. *Mod. Advt.*, Now ready at all the libraries, Mr. —'s great novel, —.

2. The books contained in a 'library' (sense 1);

'a large collection of books, public or private' (J.).

13... *S. Erkenwold* 155 in *Horst. Atlengl. Leg.* (1881) 269 We haue oure librane latid þe longe seene days. a 1540 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 195/1 Let all the Libreries be sought in England. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Librarie*... a great number of books. 1760 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* III. 52 Cardinal Brancaccio has bequeathed a good library to this church. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* II. 64 Pisistratus... is said to have been the first person in Greece who collected a library. 1872 *YEATS Techn. Hist. Comm.* 373 In uni- versities, as well as in cloisters, libraries were very small.

3. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 14 And slonthe kepeth the libaire Which longeth to the Saintaire. c. 1420 *Pallad.* in *Hush.* Prol. 96 In desikis iij hymselfe, as half a strete, Hath boked their libair vniuersal. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* I. Prol. 100 (*Comment*) Ptolome... gadderit togidder in ane libar xxxij thousand volummys. 1580 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1882) IV. 183 *marg.*, New libaire.

b. Often used in the titles given by publishers to a series or set of books uniform or similar in external appearance, and ostensibly suited for some particular class of readers or for students of a particular subject, as in 'The Library of Useful Knowledge' (1826-1856), 'The Parlour Library' (consisting of novels, 1847-1863), 'Bohn's Stand- ard Library', etc. Formerly also in the titles of bibliographical works, and of periodicals.

1692 (*title*) The Compleat Library: or News for the Ingenious. Containing Several Original Pieces. An Historical Account of the Choicest Books Printed... Notes on the Memorable Passages happening in May. As also the State of Learning in the World. To be Published Monthly. 1713 The Student's Library: a choice Collection of Books, in all Faculties and Parts of Learning. [A catalogue of books.] 1714 (*title*) The Ladies Library. Vol. I. Written by a Lady. Published by Mr. Steele.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*; esp. used to denote (a) a great mass of learning or knowledge; (b) the objects of a person's study, the sources on which he depends for instruction. In quot. 1523 = a catalogue, list.

a. 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 88 We xal lerne 3ow the lyberary of oure Lordys law lyght. c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 227 The lybrary of reason must be vncloused. 1523 *SKELTON Carl. Laurel* 780 Of all ladyes he hath the library



Ther names recounting in the court of Fame. 1549 *Compt. Scot. Ep. Ded.* 7, I began to reuolue the librarye of my vnderstanding. 1570 *DEE Math. Pref.* 27 One Drop of Truth... more worth then whole Libraries of Opinions. 1654 *TRAPP Comm. Ezra* vii. 6 Ve may be as learned as Testatus... who was a living library. 1665 *FOYLE Occas. Refl.* (1848) 74 Able to make the world both his Library and his Oratory. 1686 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New Eng.* (1867) 75, I darken his Merits if I call him less than a Walking Library. a 1703 *BURKITT On A. T. Matt.* xiii. 7 These Pharisees were for carrying a library of God's law on their clothes, scarce a letter of it in their hearts. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* I. 104 Cards and men formed the library of the Duchess of Marlborough.

3. attrib., as *library apartments, door, room, stairs*; + *library-keeper*, a librarian; *library tax*, the obligation imposed by law on publishers to supply gratis a copy or copies of the books published by them to certain public libraries.

1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 486 One of the \*library apartments is handsomely adorned with statues. 1861 J. EDMOND *Children's Ch. at Home* iii. 49 A gentle tap at the \*library door. 1867 *TRAPP Comm. Rom.* iii. 2 This was their prime privilege, that they [the Jews] were God's \*library-keepers. 1743 *BIRCH Life Boyle Wks.* 1772 I. p. lvi, Dr. Thomas Barlow, then chief library-keeper of the Bodleian Library. 1785 *ROSWELL Tour Hebrides* 61 At the college there is a good \*library-room. 1598-9 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 482 The seelinge of the \*library staires.

Hence *Li-brary-ize* v. (nonce-wd.) trans., to place in a library; *Li-brary-less* a., without a library.

1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xviii. 199 Once a dunce, void of learning but full of Books, flouted a library-lesse Scholar with these words. 1796 *COLEBRIDGE Biog. Lit.* (1847) II. 361 If you see nothing in it [Beddoes's Essay] to library-ize it, send it me back next Thursday.

+ *Library* s. Obs. [ad. L. *librarij*s. [ad. L. *librari*-us: see LIBRARIAN.] A scribe.

1382 *WYCLIF Esther* viii. 9 The scribis and the librarijs [1388 *writeris, Vulg. librariis*] of the king.

*Librate* (lîbrê't), sb. Hist. Also 7 *librat*. [ad. med. L. *librâta* (sc. terra), f. *libra* pound: see -ATE.] A piece of land worth a pound a year.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art Surrey* II. vii. 59 Then must the Oblat be 4 Acre, the Denariat an Acre, the Solidat 12. acres, & the Librat 240. 1778 *PENNANT Tour Wales* I. 26 Henry III. grants... ten librates [Dugdale *decem libratas terras*] in Longendale in Derbyshire. 1855 *NICHOLS Britton* II. 143 Twenty librates of land with the appurtenances. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* (1896) II. xiv. 119 The sheriffs were ordered to send all persons who possessed more than twenty librates of land.

*Librate* (lîbrê't), v. [f. L. *librâ't*, ppl. stem of *librâ-re*, f. *libra* balance.]

+ *1. trans.* a. To place in the scales, to weigh. b. To poise, balance. c. To produce or cause libration in: see quot. 1806 s.v. *librating* below. Obs.

1623 *COCKERAM, Librate*, to weigh. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 144 All seeds... are librated by weight [orig. *ponderare semper libratum*]. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 423 The Needles be touched by good Load-stones, and well librated. 1674 *Ibid.* IX. 219 The manner of Librating the Apogum.

2. *intr.* To oscillate like the beam of a balance; to move from side to side or up and down.

1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 28 Librating after the Nature of a Pendulum. 1730 *SAVERY in Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 298, I was obliged to keep it in a Motion... librating up and down like the Beam of a Pair of Scales. 1770 *Ibid.* LX. 70 The whole limb of Venus would sometimes librate towards the limb of the sun. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Disciple*, etc. 109 To drop, and spin away, Librating.

b. To oscillate or waver between one thing and another.

1822 *Examiner* 250/2 He... is librating between vice and virtue. 1856 *KANE Arctic Expl.* II. 34 The barometer slowly librating between 29.20 and the old 30.40.

3. Of a bird, etc.: To be poised, balance itself.

1785 *tr. Beckford's Vathek* 198 The birds of the air, librating over me, served as a canopy from the rays of the sun. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. 138 Her playful sea-horse... librates on unmoving fins. 1829 *Jrnl. Naturalist* 263 Made to flutter and librate like a kestrel over the place.

Hence *Li-brated* ppl. a., balanced (fig.); *Li-brating* vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 241 Some kind of Librating motion. 1801 *FUSSELL in Lect. Paint.* ii. (1848) 404 The academic vigour, the librated style, of Annibale Carracci. 1806 *ROBERTSON in Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 73 The librating force or pressure, or the force causing libration. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* (1854) 332 These strange librating bonds of birth and death. 1852 T. Z. LAWRENCE in R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 15 A librating circular smoky spectrum will be perceived at the end of the tube.

*Libration* (lîbrê't-jôn). [ad. L. *librâtiôn-em*, n. of action f. *librâ-re* to LIBRATE. Cf. F. *libration*.]

1. a. The action of librating; motion like that of the beam of a balance oscillating upon its pivot; swaying to and fro. b. The state of being balanced or in equipoise; equipoise, balance.

1603 *Sia C. HEYDON Jud. Astrol.* xviii. 381 This Thebit... perceiving the quantitie of the tropique yeare to varie, first invented the libration of the 8. sphere. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iv. 73 Some others... imagine the Center... of the Earth to be moved up and down by a certain motion of Libration. *Ibid.* II. vi. 85 This libration or motion of the Water cannot be caused by the wind or Aire. 1653 *JER. TAYLOR Sermon. Gold. Grove, Winter* v. 60 The poor bird was beaten back... descending more at every breath of the tempest then it could recover by the libration and frequent weighing of his wings. 1684 T. BURNET *Th.*

*Earth* II. 51 This must needs make it lose its former poise and libration. 1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 29 The Librations of the Pendulum. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 742 Their pinions still, In loose libration stretched. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 26 So turns the needle to the pole it loves, With fine librations quivering, as it moves. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xlviii. (1856) 446 Others [i.e. icebergs] a congeries of rubbish, and illustrating every possible condition of libration. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. iii. 341 A dazzling brightness above the Splendour of the Sun was drawing nearer with gentle librations of its wings.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1650 *Anthroposophia Theomagica* 92 Such chiming and clinking of words, Antithetical Librations, and Symphonical rappings. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* II. x. 218 The Libration or Reciprocation of the Spirits in the Tensility of the Muscles. 1659 J. HARRINGTON *Laughing Wks.* (1700) 431 Such a libration or poise of Orders. 1659 *WALKER Oratory* 97 The short [period] is adverse to Metaphors &c. the long to exact correspondence and libration of its parts. 1670 *DUNYON 2nd Pl. Cong. Granada* III. i. Wks. 168 IV. 151 The bounds of thy libration here are set. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVII. 719 The tremulous libration of the equipoise. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 480 Oxford has its regular periods of theological libration.

2. *Astron.* A real or apparent motion of an oscillating kind. *Libration of the moon*: an apparent irregularity of the moon's motion which makes it appear to oscillate in such a manner that the parts near the edge of the disk are alternately visible and invisible. (There are three kinds, called *libration in latitude*, *libration in longitude*, and *diurnal or parallactic libration*.)

1659 J. FLAUSTEAD in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1109 If the Libration of the Moon be known, the protraction of the Star's way in this Appearance will be facile. 1670 *Ibid.* V. 2061 Doubtless, as there is a certain Libration in the Moon, so 'tis not absurd to me, to hold a kind of Libration in the Earth, from the Annual and Diurnal motion of the same.

1678 *NORRIS Coll. Misc.* (1693) 181 We are nuplisd at a thousand Phenomena in Nature, which if they were not done, we should have thought them absolutely impossible, as for instance the central Libration of the Earth. 1690 *LEYBOURN Curr. Mach.* 74 Now this Libration of the Eccentricity they commonly call the Deviation. 1728 *tr. Newton's Treat. Syst. World* 61 The Moon's libration in longitude.

1804 *HERSCHEL in Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 374 Some small annual variation, or libration of position, which might lead to a discovery of the parallax of the fixed stars. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 547 Her libration in latitude, is when either of her poles appears to dip a little towards the earth. 1831 *BREWSTER Newton* (1855) I. vi. 128 Galileo had discovered and explained the diurnal libration, arising from the spectator not viewing the moon from the centre of the earth. 1834 *MRS. SOMERVILLE Connex. Phys. Sci.* ix. (1849) 72 The moon... is liable to librations depending upon the position of the spectator. 1867 77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* I. vii. 77 When the North Pole [of the Moon] leans towards the earth we see somewhat more of the region surrounding it; this is known as libration in latitude. 1874 *FARRAR Christ* 51 There is one hemisphere of the lunar surface on which in its entirety, no human eye has ever gazed, while at the same time the moon's librations enable us to conjecture of its general character.

+ 3. *Weighing lit. and fig.* Obs.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Koinê* xiii. 185 We... have made libration, what weight the judgment and practice of the ancient Church doth bear. 1667 *WATERHOUSE Fire Lond.* 48 Prudent libration of what weight they will and will not bear. 1770 *ENGLISH title* (calculation) libration and mensuration, or the arts of reckoning, weighing and measuring.

Hence *Libra-tional* a., pertaining to (the moon's) libration.

1880 *PROCTOR Rough Ways made Smooth* 110 Photographs of the moon should be taken in every aspect... of her librational swayings.

*Libratory* (lîbrê'tôrî), a. [f. L. *librâ't*, ppl. stem of *librâ-re* to LIBRATE.] Having a motion like that of the beam of a balance; oscillatory.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 809 That there is a Libratory motion in Comets as well as in the Moon. 1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 257 The beam... acquired a libratory motion. 1804 C. B. BROWN *tr. Volney's View Soil U.S.* 203 Just as the sea experiences a libratory motion, while its interior currents remain undisturbed. 1874 *Edin. Rev.* No. 285. 87 The libratory swaying to and fro of the moon.

+ *Libre*, a. Obs. [a. F. *libre*, L. *liber* free.] Of the will: Free.

1590 A. HUME *Hymns* etc. (1832) 10 He Adam lent a libre will to follow what he list. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 107 a, Such things as are within the vse of free will and Lybre arbitrement.

*Librettist* (lîbrê'tîst). [f. LIBRETTO + -IST.] The writer of a libretto; a writer of librettos.

1862 *Sunday Times* 3 Aug. Of all themes, we imagine the captivity of Judah the most likely to make a librettist rhapodical, and a musician uninteresting. 1891 *Times* 8 Oct. 7/4 The oratorio... set, not to the compilation of the ordinary librettist, but to a real poem.

|| *Libretto* (lîbrê'tô). Pl. libretti (-etî). [It. = 'little book', f. *libro* book.] The text or 'words' to which an opera or other extended musical composition is set; = *Book sb.* 8.

1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* IV. 113 If the Libretto, as they call it, is not approved, the Opera... will be condemned. 1845 *Athenæum* 22 Feb. 204 The libretto, on the subject of Blue Beard, by Tieck. 1880 *RUSKIN Arrous Chase* II. 281 The libretto of *Jean de Nivelle* is very beautiful, and ought to have new music written to it.

*Libricide*. rare-1. [f. L. *libr-*, *liber* book + -CID- 2.] The 'killing' of a book.

1856 W. BLAIR *Chron. Aberbrothock* iv. 11 Milton ranks libricide or book-slaughter with homicide or man-slaughter.

*Libriform* (lîbrî-fôr'm), a. Bot. [f. L. *libr-*, *liber* bark: see -FORM.] Of the nature or character of liber.

1877 *BENNETT tr. Thoms's Bot.* 564 Simple bast-like wood-fibres, or libriform fibres. 1885 *GOODALE Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 81 Libriform cells are variable in length in different plants.

|| *Libs* (lîbz). poet. rare. [L. *Libs* (also *Lips*), a. Gr. *Λῖψ, Λῖβ-*.] The south-west wind.

1742 *SHERSTONE School-mist.* 57 The childish faces of old *Libs's* train, Libs, Notus, Austro.

+ *Libstick*. Obs. [Anglicizat on of med. L. *libisticum*, corrupt f. *levisticum* (see LOVAGE). Cf. F. *levestie* (Cotgr.).] Lovage.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 98/2 Libstick, or Sermountain, hath at the joints a long slender leaf [etc.]. [Cf. 1802 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* II. iv. ii. 292 He (sc. Walafrid Strabo, in his poem *Hortulus*) treats of... libisticum, cervil, the lily, etc.]

*Libyan* (lîbî'ân, a. and sb. [f. *Libya* + -AN.]. A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Libya, the ancient name of a large country in North Africa. By some philologists used as a designation for the Berber language, or for the group of mod. Hamitic langs. to which Berber belongs. B. *sb.* a. An inhabitant of Libya. b. The Libyan language.

c 1620 T. ROBINSON *M. Magd.* 12 The Thyme of Hybla, and the Libyan flore. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* IV. 277 Whom Gentiles Ammon call and Libyan Jove. *Ibid.* XII. 634 A Comet... with torrid heat, And vapour as the Libyan Air adust. 1832 *TEKSEYSON Dream Fair Women* 145 We drank the Libyan sun to sleep. 1838 *TIDSWALL Greece* III. 61 The Libyan prince, Psammetichus. 1886 *SHERIDAN tr. Flaubert's Salammbô* 11 A Libyan of colossal stature.

So + *Libye* (occas. *Lybie*) [ad. Gr. *Λῖβυκός*]. + *Libye* *adjs.* Also *Libyo-*, comb. form = Libyan and (something) else.

a 1541 *WYATT Song of Iolas in Tottel's Misc.* (A1b) 93 The wandering Trojan knight, whom Iunos wrath with storms did force in Libyk sands to light. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. ii. 22 On lybick Ocean wide. 1607 *TORRESSEL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 23 Egyptian bears, night-rangers, Libyan, menacing. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* III. vi. (1658) 132 Gellius was set to wait upon the Tuscan Sea; Lentulus upon the Libye. 1654 *VHAAN Epit. Ess.* 155 b, Which dwelt in utmost Lybie coasts. 1890 *BRISTON Races & Peoples* iv. 106 This is the typical appearance... of the ancient Libyans, and is still preserved... in Morocco and Algiers; hence I shall call it the Libyo-Feutonic type.

*Libcam*, Sc. variant of *LICHAM* Obs.

*Licca*. [Origin unknown.] (Usually *licca* tree. A West Indian tree? *Tobinia emarginata*, *Sapindus spinosus*, or *Vanthoxylum emarginatum*.)

1756 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 277 Licca tree. This shrub... is very remarkable for the prickliness of its trunk. 1864 *GOSSEBACH Flora W. Ind.* 75 Licca tree, *Tobinia emarginata*.

*Liccam'e*, variant of *LICHAM* Obs.

*Liccorish*, obs. form of *LICKERISH*.

*Lice*, pl. of *LOUSE*.

*Liceat*. Obs. [L. *liceat* 'let it be allowed', pres. subj. of *licet* 'it is lawful'.] In University use: Some kind of licence or permit.

1685 *WILDING in Collect.* O. H. S. I. 265 For a Liceat... 1691 09 09.

+ *Lice-bane*. Obs. [f. *lice* pl. of *LOUSE* + *BANE*.] Some plant. (Cf. *FLEA-BANE*.)

1706 in *PULLIUS* (ed. Kersey). 1755 in *JOHNSON*.

*Lic'eling*. nonce-wd. [irreg. f. *lice*, pl. of *LOUSE* + -LING.] A little louse.

1791 and f.p. to J. Priestley in *Poet. Reg.* (1808) 404 He... could tell On one small louse how many licelings dwell!

*Licence* (lî'sêns), sb. Forms: 4 6 li-, lycens, 4-7 lyence, 5-6 lysence, -ens, 6 laysance, lysans, -aunce, Sc. leens, 7 licience), 5-9 license, 4. licence. [a. F. *licence*, ad. L. *licentia*, f. *licere* to be lawful. Cf. Sp. *licencia*, Pg. *licença*, It. *licenza*.]

The spelling *license*, though still often met with, has no justification in the case of the sb. In the case of the vb., on the other hand, although the spelling *licence* is etymologically unobjectionable, *license* is supported by the analogy of the rule universally adopted in the similar pairs of related words, *practise* sb., *practise* vb., *prophecy* sb., *prophecy* vb. (The rule seems to have arisen from imitation of the spelling of pairs like *advise* sb., *advise* vb., which expresses a phonetic distinction of historical origin.) A slight argument for preferring the s form in the vb. may be found in the existence of the derivatives *licensable* and *licensure* (U.S.) which could not conveniently be spelt otherwise.

Johnson and Todd give only the form *license* both for the sb. and the vb., but the spelling of their quotes. conforms, with one exception, to the rule above referred to, which is recognized by Smart (1836), and seems to represent the now prevailing usage. Recent Dicts., however, almost universally have *licence* both for sb. and vb., either without alternative or in the first place.]

1. Liberty (to do something), leave, permission. Now somewhat rare. + Also occas. exemption from (something). + Formerly often in phr. *licence and leave*; by, with, without (a person's) licence; to get, give, have, obtain, take (a) licence. (Cf. *LEAVE* sb. 1.)

1362 *LANGL P. Pl. A. Prol.* 82 And asken leue and lyence at london to dwelle. c 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's Prol.* 853 If I have licence of this worthy fre. 1422 *HOCCEVE Min. Poems* (1892) 223 Now, sire, yit a word, by your licence. c 1450 *Mertin* 17 She answerde praynghe she myght speke with hir confessor; and they yaf hir lyence. 1493 *Charter* in A. Laing *Landores Abbey* xvii. (1876) 179 Aneitis the



making of out men burges but liens of the said abbot. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 146 Whose names we purpose to shewe with liens. 1526 TINDALK *John* xix. 38 And Pilate gave him licence. 1534 *Fortescue's Abs. & Lim.* Mon. (1714) 119 How long any of them may be absent, how he schal have his live and licence . . . may be conceyved by leysure. 1548 HALL *Chron.* II. iv. 10 The duke was banished . . . and yet without licence of Kyng Richard he is returned again into the realme. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 146 He gat neuyr liens to marye quhill on to the tyme that [etc.]. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II. (1895) 148 The people . . . have geuen a perpetual licence from labour to learning. 1640 *Order Ho. Commons* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. 143 Mr. R. H. has Licence to go and speak with Sir G. R. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. i. 122 Doth God forbid it? No; he commandeth it, which is more than leave or licence. 1719 DE FOE *Crisse* II. x. (1840) 225 It would be difficult to go from hence without their licence. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. App. ii. 256 If he sold his estate without licence from his lord. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. i. 133 'The king . . . may . . . prohibit any of his subjects from going into foreign parts without licence. 1807 CRABBE *Village* II. 61 Who take a licence round their fields to stray. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 81 'The declaration . . . was now interpreted . . . as a licence to restore their political unity. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* V. 66 Others would confine the licence of disobedience to unjust laws. 1888 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* vi. 110 The same licence was granted to him for dealing with all future criminals of the same class.

†b. *spec.* Leave or permission to depart; chiefly in phrase, to take one's licence, to take one's leave; also licence and congee. *Obs.* (Cf. CONGEE sb. 2 b and LEAVE sb. 2.)

[c. 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xvi. 67 The king hem 3af licence Forto gon from his pence.] 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 30 Good men of armes . . . discouragethe them as sone as paiment failthe, and take the theire congee and licence of theire prince. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* V. (Percy Soc.) 24 Of her than I dyd take my licence. 1556-8 PHAER *Aeneid* IV. Kjb, Fayne wold he flee, and of that contrey sweete his licence take.

2. A formal, usually a printed or written permission from a constituted authority to do something, e.g. to marry, to print or publish a book, to preach, to carry on some trade, etc.; a permit. Also in phrases †book of licence (see BOOK sb. 1), letter of licence and composition (see quot. 1809), licence of mortmain (see MORTMAIN); (to marry) by licence in opposition to by banns.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 461/1 To praye . . . the kyng to graunte licence of Exchange, under his grete Seal. 1463 *Mann. & Housel. Exp.* (Roxb.) 187 We . . . charge you to suffry hym . . . to enjoye our sayd licence wyth out any let. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 81 'This is she that in manner hath destroyed all religions by the reason of dispensacions or licences. 1549 in *Picary's Anat.* (1888) App. III. i. 136 [To requyre yow . . . to drawe a booke of lyaunce from his Maistie, to the Maior and Aldermen [etc.]. 1554-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 46, xl s. payd to the bysshope for his lyaunce to byrrey. 1611 BIRKBECK *Transl. Pref.* 6 They must first get a Licence in writing before they may use them [the Scriptures]. 1617 in *Grosart's Spenser* (1882) III. p. ci John florio, esquier, and Rose Spicer marr'd by licence from Mr. Weston's Office. 1641 *Declar. Both Houses* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 515 Captain S. did by vertue and authority of Your Majesties Licence, embark at White-Haven. 1649 THORPE *Charge at York Assizes* 20 For a Badgers or Drovers Licence two shillings. 1693 *Robin Cons.* 15 If I [a publican] my Licence should observe . . . Both I and mine alas would starve. 1724 R. WOODROW *Life of Wodrow* (1828) 53 The form of his licence [to preach] I insert from the original. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 410 A licence for the shipping of his stores and provisions. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 495 Would you keep your pearls from trawlers, Weigh the licence, weigh the banns. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 263 It . . . is necessary, for corporations to have a licence of mortmain from the crown. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. vi. (1869) I. 52 He must pay for the licence to gather these fruits. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 406 Licences to dealers in spirits and wine. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Intro. Trade* 103 A Letter of Licence is an instrument or writing granted to a debtor by his creditors, giving him respite and time for payment of his debts. . . When . . . they not only grant respite and time for payment, but agree to allow an abatement on their respective accounts, then this instrument is called a Letter of Licence and Composition. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I. iv. 92 A fine of £100 for every act of issue after the term of licence has expired. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.* Ranke (1843) III. 240 A congregation is formed. A licence is obtained. A plain brick building . . . is run up, and named Ebenezer or Bethel. 1841 LYTTON *At. & Morn.* I. i. Do you marry by licence? No; my intended is not of age. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn.* VII. (1872) 61 'The Sandy Foundation Shaken' was printed without a licence from the Bishop of London. 1851 R. NESBIT in *Memo.* xii. (1858) 305 After receiving 'licence', he preached in the Mission Lecture Room.

b. The document embodying such a permission. 1598 YONG *Diana* 393 The Kings licence being now come. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* IV. i. Pray ride to Nottingham, get a licence. 1683 in *Songs Lond. Prentices* (Percy Soc.) 81, I bade her [an alewife] on her licence look. 1888 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 3/3 There was a custom among cab proprietors of 'chair-marking' their drivers' licences. 1899 RAYMOND *Two Men of Mendip* xv. 249 He'd have no choice but to marry us, when I did come, licence in hand.

c. In some Universities, a certificate of competency in some faculty. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Licence is also applied to the letters, or certificates, taken out in universities, whether in law, physic, or divinity. 1900-1901 *Durh. Univ. Cal.* 141 Final Examination for the Licence in Theology. *Ibid.* 487 Licence in Sanitary Science.

3. Liberty of action conceded or acknowledged; an instance of this.

†a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 457 Thy licence es lemete in presence of lordys. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxxvi. 48 That nou silk licence half we none. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 112 Taunt my faults With such full Licence, as both Truth and Malice Have power to utter. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 157/1 The true Licence of Disputations. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. vi. 39 Do you so understand the licence you have, Miss? 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. ix. 299 English law . . . has neither definition nor words to . . . circumscribe the licence of the Judge. 1834 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Heleen* xxviii. (1883) 312 The first little fib in which Lady Cecilia, as a customary licence of speech, indulged herself the moment she awoke this morning. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alb. Locke* xi. (1876) 127, I thanked him again for what licence he had given me. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xiii. 249 He . . . allowed great and public licence to his tongue. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph.* *Apol.* 525 The rooted plant aspired to range with the snake's licence. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Feb. 4/7 Ordinary licence of speech has seldom been more shamefully exceeded.

b. Excessive liberty; abuse of freedom; disregard of law or propriety; an instance of this.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* l. xvi. 18 Oper menses large licence displesit us, but we to ourself wol have no jinge denyed þat we aske. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 48 Taunt him with the licence of Inke. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 35, I should be condemn'd of introducing licence, while I oppose Licencing. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xv. (1708) 20 Under the Allegory of the Ass is Insinuated the Licence of a Buffoon. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* II. i. Your heart resents some licence of my youth. a 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1755) I. 272 They are for licence, not for liberty. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* I. i. The licence of invention some people take is monstrous indeed. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 366 The intolerable licence with which the newspapers break . . . the rules of decorum. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xvii. Thy licence shook his sober dome. 1810 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 315 The licence which he gave to his troops to enrich themselves with the spoil of the country. 1850 ROBERTSON *Scrm.* Ser. III. i. (1864) 3 The first licence given to the tongue is slander. 1867 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims.* *Prog. Cult. Wks.* (Bohn) III. 226 The freedom of action goes to the brink . . . of licence. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Gk. N. T.* Intro. §13 The mixture has been accompanied or preceded by such licence in transcription.

c. Licentiousness, libertinism.

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 18 ¶ 3 The cause of much licence and riot. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xvii. His unlimited licence . . . has disgusted the minds of all sober and thinking men. 1841 TREVELLYAN *Life Macaulay* (1876) I. ii. 84 The reaction from Puritanic rigour into the licence of the Restoration. 1847 JAMES F. MARSTON *Hall* ix. The licence of every kind that then existed in the city no tongue can tell nor pen can describe. 1901 *Expositor* May 367 These implements of licence were originally made by God.

4. Deviation from recognized form or rule, indulged in by a writer or artist for the sake of effect; an instance of this. Frequent in phrase *poetic* (poetical, etc.) licence.

1530 PALSGR. 44 Which authors do rather by a licence poetically. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 49 By the licence of this figure we give names to many things which lack names, &c. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* Ded. (f). I generally join these two Licences together. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. Licence, in painting, are the liberties which the painter takes in dispensing with the rules of perspective, and the other laws of his art. a 1771 GRAY *Corr.* (1843) 260 As to any licence in the feet, it is only permitted in the beginning of a long verse. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. cxx. This liberty is a poetic licence. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 227 The poem . . . allows a metrical licence. 1877 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 846 By a prophetic licence, *perpetual means transitory*. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-wolf* 179 Coleridge's simile of 'A painted ship upon a painted ocean' is only a poet's licence.

5. attrib. and Comb., as licence-duty, fee, -holder, -money, -tax.

1859 K. CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 137 The infliction of the 'licence fee' . . . tended very much to exasperate the miners. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 3/3 The old 'licence-holders' are going to the wall, and the brewers are stepping in. 1692 *Ann. Albany* (1850) 121 Ordered that the sheriffs have a warrant to levy the 'licence money. 1900 *Daily News* 4 June 3/4 The Boers collected licence money from all the shops. 1885 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXV. 111. 464 (Cent.) The 'licence-tax', as it is called there [in Wisconsin] applies to railroads, insurance, telegraph, and telephone companies. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* II. ii. xliii. 153 Licence taxes . . . are directly levied by the State officials.

**Licensable** (lɪˈsənsəbəl), a. [f. LICENSE v. + -ABLE.] †a. That may be dismissed. *Obs.* b. That may be licensed.

1611 COTGR., *Conceivable*, . . . licensable. 1641 *Downfall Tempor.* Poets 5 (L.). I now have another copy to sell, but nobody will buy it, because it is not licensable. 1896 *List Explosives* 18 Explosives which have passed the tests and therefore become licensable.

**License, licence** (lɪˈsəns), v. Forms: 4-6 licence, 5-6 lyc-, lysence, (7) lycens, 9 Sc. leeshance, 4- licence, 6- licensce. [f. LICENSE sb., q.v. for the question of spelling. In sense 2, ad. F. *licencier*, f. *licence*.]

1. trans. To give (a person) permission to (do something). Now rare. (In early use the personal obj. may be interpreted as *dative*, and *occas.* appears preceded by *to*.)

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2983 If it be your will to licence me to tell my tale. c 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 739 in *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 76 If ye be to any man lycencing To set his fote upon yours areryng, He wol after set his fote vpon your nekke. 1555 LATIMER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1366/1, I beseeche your Lordshyp licence me to sytte downe. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 175/2 The dead bodies of both armies are licensed to be buried. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) D 4 b, King Marsillus licenst thee

depart. 1618 EARL SUFFOLK in *Fortesc. Papers* (Camden) 50 But I pray your Lordship to lycens me truly to acquaynt you what mesery yt hath produced unto me. a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Protophytes* I. xix. (1640) 212 To licensce ourselves to commit any sinne out of a conceit that it is small. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 75 Our friendship with God, licencth us to come with assurance. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 193 Therefore they were licensed to make bold with any of his things. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimca* (1876) I. viii. 127 Lord Stratford was licensed to do no more than send a message to an Admiral.

b. To permit (a thing) to be done; sometimes with *dut.* of the person. Now rare.

1477 J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* III. 191 The Pope will snuffre a thyng to be used, but he will not licence nor grant it to be used nor don, and soo I. 1555 RIDLEY in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 928/2 At the last I was contente to take it for lycenced, and so began to talk. 1561 T. NORTON *Cathin's Inst.* I. xiii. (1634) 45 To attempt things not licenced. 1598 GRENEWY *Tacitus' Ann.* III. ii. (1622) 66 Neuer shewing themselves more attentue, nor at any tyme licencing themselves a more secret speech of the Prince. 1633 J. DONE *Hell. Septuagint* 99 Hee hath licenced us eating the flesh of four-footed beasts. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 40 A patent of Henry II, in which he . . . licenses the sale of Rhenish wine at the same price as French is sold at. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* viii. 554 If this were . . . Allowed in the Spring rawness of your kind, What may be licenced in the Autumn dry? *Ibid.* 712 The divorce allowed by Christ, in lieu of lapidation Moses licenced.

†c. with clause as obj. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxvi. (1496) 363 It was lycenced that seruantes and wymmen and bestes shold reste in the Saturday. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 96/2 The governor licenced that it [the corps] should be buried.

†2. [After F. *licencier*.] To give leave of departure to; to dismiss, set free from (something); to send away to (a place). *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour Bjb.* The kyng thenne lycenced them and gaf to them fayr gyftes. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II. (1895) 143 Beynge then lycenced from the labour of theyr owne occupacions. a 1586 SIOXEY *Arcadia* III. (1629) 276 Amphialus licenced the gentleman, telling him, that by next morning he should have an answer. 1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Funeral Teares* 188 Licence from these that needlesse superstition. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 103 He . . . coming vnto the companies, do licence them to their lodgings. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. iii. 210, I will now departe, and licence the remainder of my soule [Edonner congé aux restes de mon ame]. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* 17 Tuesdaies and Thursdaies . . . on the after noones they are licenced to the recreation of the open fields. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 74 Having then taken instructions for the way, and licenced himselfe from the King, he set him forwards on his journey. a 1639 WORTON *Parallel in Relig.* (1651) 17 When he listed he could licence his thoughts. 1676 DRYDEN *Aureng.* I. i. 333 Sir, you were pleas'd your self to licence me. 1814 SCOTT *Waverley* xl. Thus licenced, the chief and Waverley left the presence chamber.

3. To grant (a person) a licence or authoritative permission to hold a certain status or to do certain things, e.g. to practise some trade or profession, to hold a curacy, to preach, to use armorial bearings, to keep a dog, to carry a gun, etc. Const. *for, to, and to with inf.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7692, I am licenced boldly in divinitee to rede. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7598 And besoght his reuerence Pat he walde baim licence In his diocese to haue place. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Lady* 102 None oughte in holy chyrche to . . . preche openly the worde of god but yf he be specially lycenced thereto. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 62, I am lycensyd in bothe lawes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 125 Beyng thereto lycenced by the kyng of castile. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* viii. (1657) 277 So licencing them (as it were) for Priestly power. 1764 BURN *Poor Law* 72 Poor folks licensed to beg out of the limits of any city or town corporate. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 270 Licensing candidates for the ministry. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. 178 Judith Kent, widow, 'Licenced'—as the legend imported, 'to vend tea, coffee, tobacco, and snuff.' 1830 GALT *Laurie T. v.* IV. ix. II. 78 Amos Bell . . . had not been leashed above a week. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 23 The proclamation of July 8, 1557, licensing all English subjects to fit out ships to molest the French and Scots. 1901 *Durh. Dioc. Cal.* 215 Curates licensed.

b. To grant a licence permitting (a house, theatre, etc.) to be used for some specified purpose.

1777 PARSONS *Lett.* in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. I. (1896) 232 A petition . . . for leave to bring in a bill to licence a theatre at Birmingham. 1868 [see LICENSED *pp. a.*]. 1874 [see LICENSER]. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* sal. In which there is . . . not even a cottage licensed for the sale of ale.

4. To authorize the publication of (a book), or the acting of (a play).

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* Pref. 279 Were my writing As true as that of holy Johns inditing, They would not licence it. 1634 *Documents agst. Pryne* (Camden) 23 Mr. Buckner did licence 64 pages of the booke. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 39 That no Book . . . should be Printed . . . unless it were approv'd and licenct under the hands of 2 or 3 glutton Friers. 1667 POOL *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* 155 Books Licensed by the Approbation . . . of your Church. 1858 HALLIWELL *Dict. Old Plays* 264 This play was licensed on June 6th, 1634.

†b. To vouch for. *Obs. rare.*

1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 216 A Story Licensed by a Person of Quality and of Great worth.

5. To allow liberty, free range, or scope to; to privilege, tolerate. *Obs. exc. in ppl. a.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. iv. § 1. 17 Poesie is . . . in measure of words for the most part restrained; but in all other points extremely licensed. 1640 LD. J. DIGBY *Sp.*



in *Ho. Com.* 9 Nov. 4, I shall...with your Permission licence my Thoughts too, a little. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* i. i. 9 Licence my innocent Flames, and give me leave to love such charming Sweetness.

**Licensed** (lâisens), *pp. a.* [*f.* LICENSE *v.* + -ED<sup>1</sup> OF LICENSE *sb.* + -ED<sup>2</sup>.] [*f.* LICENSE *v.* + -ED<sup>1</sup> OF LICENSE *sb.* + -ED<sup>2</sup>.]

1. To whom or for which a licence has been granted; provided with a licence. Now often *spec.* (of a house, etc.) licensed for the sale of alcoholic liquor. *Licensed victualler*: see VICTUALLER.

1632 SHERWOOD, *Licensed, licenc'd*. 1645 MILTON *Colist. Wks.* (1847) 222 The reasons of your licensed pamphlet are good. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. viii. 325 There are now eight hundred licensed coaches. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 96 For the purpose of the licensed act of trading...the person licensed was to be considered as virtually an adopted subject of this country. 1868 *Nat. Encycl.* i. 414 A constable may at all times enter licensed premises.

2. To whom or which liberty or free scope is allowed; privileged, recognized, regular, tolerated.

1593 *DONNE Sat.* iv. 228 He...lest like a licenc'd fool, commands the law. 1640 H. MILL *Nights Search* 123 He...turn'd her out; now she's a licenc'd whore. 1742 *Pope Dunc.* iv. 587 From Stage to Stage the licenc'd Earl may run. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 32 The established professions were...licensed modes of witchcraft. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiii. Some, doubtless, [retired] to the licensed freedoms of some tavern. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxiii. Should licenc'd boldness gather force. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* vi. Imagination is a licensed trespasser. 1879 *Froude Caesar* xv. 229 Clodius was a licensed libertine.

**Licensee** (lâisens), [*f.* LICENSE *v.* + -EE.] One to whom a licence is granted.

1868 *Nat. Encycl.* i. 411 A licensee who obliterates any record upon his licence is liable to a fine of 5l. 1879 *CASTLE Law Rating* 82 A lodger within his own apartment is more than a mere licensee.

**Licensor** (lâisens), [*f.* LICENSE *v.* + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who licenses or gives authoritative permission for something; esp. an official whose function it is to license the publication of books or papers (*licensor of the press*), or the performance of plays (*licensor of plays*), on being satisfied that they contain nothing contrary to law or to public morals or decency.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 47 Those books must be permitted untouched by the licensor. 1691 WOOD *Atch. Oxon.* II. 133 He was appointed by the Presbyterians a Licensor of the Press in London. 1737 CHESTERF. *SA. on Licensing Bill* in *Hansard Parl. Hist.* (1812) X. 334 By good luck he was not the licensor, otherwise the kingdom of France had never had the pleasure...of seeing that play acted. 1755 JOHNSON, *Licensor*, a grantor of permission; commonly a tool of power. 1812 SIR F. BURDETT *in Examiner* 21 Dec. 816/1 Much had been said of the tyranny of having a supervisor and licensor of the press. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. IV. 348 Sir Roger Lestrang...had been licensor under the last two Kings. 1874 BUCKNILL & TUKE *Psych. Med.* (ed. 3) 2 The College of Physicians, whose licensors were required to visit the houses which they had licensed. 1884 W. J. COURTHOPE *Addison* v. 83 For a long time the evanescent character of the newspaper allowed it to escape the attention of the licensor.

**Licensing** (lâisens), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* LICENSE *v.* + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of LICENSE *v.* in its various senses.

1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 25 Licensing of wandering preachers, is contrary to the word of God. 1761 *Mem. to Ld. Mayor* in *Entick London* (1766) IV. 369 The licensing public-houses by the county magistrates. 1777 PARSONS *Let. in 15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. i. (1896) 232 The inhabitants...dread the licensing of a theatre as an evil which they would wish to prevent. 1827 in *Pictou L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 317 Regulations for the licensing of Alchouses.

*attrib.* 1825 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Milton* (1887) 28 With a view to the same great object, he attacked the licensing system. 1870 *Daily News* 5 Dec., Reformatories, and licensing bills, and trades unions, and municipal reforms. 1880 *Athenaeum* 18 Sept. 372/1 The multiplicity of universities and licensing boards is the greatest evil in British and Irish medicine.

**Licensure** (lâisens), *U.S.* [*f.* LICENSE *v.* + -URE.] A licensing; esp. the granting of a licence to preach.

1846 in *WORCESTER* (citing Godwin). 1870-4 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* IV. xlii. 411 Seven young men, just graduated from the Seminary, were carefully examined for licensure.

† **Licent**, *sb.* *Sc. Obs. rare* -1. [Precise formation uncertain; cf. the following words.] = LICENSE *sb.*; in quot. *attrib.*

1676 in *Rec. Convent. Roy. Burghs* (1878) III. 694 Without paying any toll or custom as is here called importing convey, licent money and vifell-gilt money, and last gilt.

† **Licent**, *a. Obs. rare*. [Ad. L. *licent-em*, *pr. pple.* of *licere* to be permitted: see LICENSE *sb.* (But cf. the note on next word.)] Permitted.

1666 *Day Ile of Gals* iv. ii. (1881) 79 The eldest day of our licent abay at Court, is run out.

† **Licent**, *v. Sc. Obs.* Only in *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* *licent*. [P. *f.* *prec.* (But *perh.* cf. Eng. dial. *licen'd* = *licensed*.)] *trans.* To license, permit. Also *absol.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 104 The nobillis of Pichitis...war licent to returne hanc. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iii. 362 Thocht sa had bene his wife had bene on lue The law licent...for to haif ane Concubine.

**Licentiate** (lâisens), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *licen-*

*ciat*, -*cyat*, 6-7 *licenciate*, -*tiat*, 6- *licentiate*. [*ad. med. L. licentiatus* (see next) used *absol.* as *sb.*]

1. One who has obtained a licence or authoritative permission to exercise some function.

† *a.* (See quot.) *Obs.*  
c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 220 He [the frere] hadde power of confession...moore than a Curat, For of his ordre he was licentiat.

*b.* One who has received a 'licence' from a university, college, or the like. In early use sometimes *gen.* = 'graduate'; more commonly *spec.* the holder of a particular degree between bachelor and master or doctor, still preserved in certain foreign universities (cf. Sp. *licenciado*, F. *licencié*); the latest use in England was in the Cambridge degree of Licentiate of Medicine (*Medicinx licentiatus*, abbreviated M.L.) which was abolished in 1859. In current British use, almost exclusively in certain designations indicating that the bearer of them has received a formal attestation of professional competence or of a certain degree of proficiency in some art from some collegiate or other examining body: e.g. in *Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians* (abbreviated L.R.C.P.), *Licentiate in Dental Surgery* (L.D.S.), *Licentiate of the Royal Academy of Music* (L.R.A.M.), *Licentiate of the College of Preceptors* (L.C.P.). The University of Durham grants the title of *Licentiate in Theology* (L.Th.) to those who pass a certain examination, open both to graduates and non-graduates.

1489 CANTON *Paytes of A.* III. xix. 210 A scoler licencyat atte Cambrige in Englande is com to the unversytey of parys. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 80 In the hande of saynte Iohn...Alfonso MANUS a licenciate [i.e. byshop]. 1595 A. COPLEY *Wits Fits & Fancies* 82 A reuerend Licentiate at law was a suter to a fair Gentlewoman. 1604 E. GURMISTON *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. vii. 225 Wheras the licentiate Pollo governed that Province. 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* (Spottiswoode Soc. 1847) I. 211 Alexander Barre, licentiate in the laws succeeded...and died...1397. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Petrus* II. xxv. 240 The next day...comes the Priest with the Licentiate. 1691 WOOD *Atch. Oxon.* I. 345 He was made a Licentiat of Divinity. 1726 AYLIFFE *Paragon* 54 The Degree of a Licentiate or Master in this Faculty. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* Most of the officers of judicature in Spain are known by no other name than that of licentiates. Licentiate among us, is usually understood of a physician, who has a licence to practice. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P. Garth*, The College of Physicians, in July, 1687, published an edict, requiring all the fellows, candidates, and licentiates, to give gratuitous advice to the neighbouring poor. 1789 GIBSON *Autobiog.* (1854) 29, I should applaud the institution, if the degrees of bachelor or licentiate were bestowed as the reward of manly and successful study. 1805 *Med. Trnl.* XIV. 550 A member or licentiate of the College of Physicians. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. 188 As fatal as any prescription of licentiate or quack. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 304 The licentiate, thus commissioned...embarked at Seville. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* Introd. 7, I was admitted a Licentiate of Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons. 1901 *Whitaker's Almanac* 268 Royal Academy of Music. There are...1361 Licentiates (L.R.A.M.). *ibid.*, College of Preceptors. Teachers...are granted diplomas of F.C.P., L.C.P. and A.C.P.

*c.* In the Presbyterian and some other churches: One who holds a licence to preach but as yet has no appointment; a probationer.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* II. (1860) 16 Four of the Presbytery...repaired to the parish church to conduct the settlement of the obnoxious Licentiate. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* I. 118 Irving's preachings as a licentiate (or probationer waiting for fixed appointment) were always interesting.

2. *non-use.* One who claims or uses licence;

one who is not precise in the observance of rules.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* *Anagrams* (1657) 168 The licentiats somewhat licentious, lest they should prejudice poetical liberty, will pardon themselves for doubling or rejecting a letter, if the sense fall apply.

*hence* **Licentiate-ship**, the dignity or condition of a licentiate.

1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 202/1 Then he...proceeded to pass the more difficult examination for the 'licentiate-ship' in his special subject.

† **Licentiate**, *pa. pple.* (and *a.*) *Obs.* Forms: 4, 5 *licenciati*, -*cyat*, 6 *licenciati*, 6-7 *licenciate*, -*tiat*, 6- *licentiate*. [*ad. med. L. licentiatus*, *pa. pple.* of *licentiare*: see LICENTIATE *v.*]

1. *Sc.* Used as *pa. pple.* of LICENTIATE *v.*; equivalent to the later *licentiated*. *a.* Allowed, permitted. *b.* Licensed (to preach).

*a.* c 1500 *Bk. Precedence in O. Elis. Acad.* (1869) 101 All things be taken truly as that attest, ay licenciati and lovit with al ledis. 1565 CALPHILL *Treat. Crosse* II. 52 Louain hath licenciati you, to make what lies ye lust 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 283 The nobillmen...are for the maist part licenciati to lue a libertine life in their youth. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Mem. State Wks.* (1711) 133 Certain verses...being afterwards licenciati to be read...they were forgotten. 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 2 The bands of Scottish men of warre...sall be brokin, and the men of warre licenciati to depart.

*b.* a 1660 HAMMOND in *Coler's Sermon Conf. & Ref.* (1661) 29 Those that are...to be licenciati for public preachers. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 530 Some ministers were licenciati by the Council.

2. *adj.* Freed from rules; assuming licence, unrestrained, licentious.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 163 The world would

count me the most licentiat loose straiier vnder heauen, if [etc.]. 1597 *Br. Hall Sat.* i. ix, Our epigrammatarians...old and late, Were wont be blamed for too licentiate. 1602 T. CAMPION *Art Eng. Poetrie* 41 Neither let any man cavill at this licentiate abbreviating of sillables. 1656 S. H. *Golden Law* 39 All these miseries...your licentiate liberty, your freedom hath brought us to.

*hence* + **Licentiate-ness**.

1656 S. H. *Golden Law* 21 Licentiate-ness is not a liberty.

**Licentiate** (lâisens), *v.* Also 6-8 -*iat*. [*f.* med. L. *licentiatus*, *pp. stem* of *licentiare*, *f. licentia* LICENSE.]

1. *trans.* To give liberty to; to allow, permit (something) to (a person); to allow (a person) to (do something) or that (etc.). ? *Obs.*

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 138, I sow protest, ye wald me licenciat...That I may [etc.]. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. iv. 22 Faithfull men...have neither a doore of entrance, nor a doore of utterance licentiated to them. 1650 DRYDEN *Just Re-prop.* 21 They rashly licentiate themselves unto many things. 1660 N. INGELIO *Botivolio & Urania* I. (1682) 84 Their Chief Office is to licentiate Hypocrisie. 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xiii. 101 The Nurses...are licentiated to recreate their Fancies. 1706 MAULR *Hist. Picts in Misc. Scot.* I. 28 The Scots willingly licentiate them that habitation. 1711 KEN *Hymn to the Poet.* Wks. 1721 III. 47 'Tis Jesus Will that Angel to ordain, The Tyrant to licentiate or restrain. 1791-1833 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1806) 293/1 They were licentiated to go a begging.

† *b.* To give a licence to; to license. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* viii. 367 They openly Lycentiat three thousand common Stewes.

† 2. To grant (a person) a licence or faculty, e.g. to practise medicine. *Obs.*

1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* To Rdr. Aiii, Bred up in...that Faculty and licentiated in the practise theroff.

3. *non-use.* [After F. *licencier* or *lt. licenciar*.] To discharge (a servant).

1820 BYRON *Let. in Eng. Stud.* XXV. 149 You may give up the house immediately, and licentiate the Servitors.

*hence* **Licentiating** *vbl. sb.*

1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 528 He spoke against the way of licentiating. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xxxviii. 1714/48 The Licentiating of anything that is Course and Vulgar.

**Licentiation** (lâisens), [*f.* LICENTIATE *v.*; see -ATION.] The action of licensing; now only, the granting of a licence, e.g. to a medical practitioner.

1643 J. FREEMAN *Serm.* 35 There is a tacite licentiation or permission of error. 1880 E. ROBERTSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 19/2 The system of medical licentiation is year by year becoming more stringent and more centralized.

**Licentious** (lâisens), *a.* Also 5-6 *licencious*. [*ad. med. L. licentiosus*, *f. licentia* LICENSE: see -OUS. Cf. OF. *licentieux* (F. *licencieux*).] Characterized by licence or excessive assumption of liberty.

1. Disregarding commonly accepted rules, deviating freely from correctness, esp. in matters of grammar or literary style; overstepping customary limits.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. viii. (Arb.) 95 Our maker must not be too licentious in his concords. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lix. § 2 This licentious and deluding arte, which catcheth the meaning of words. 1667 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* iv. xiii. 4 Poets and Painters are Licentious Youths. 1680 ROSCOMMON *Horace's Art Poet.* 82 The Tyber (whose licentious Waves, So often overflow'd the neighbouring Fields), Now runs a smooth and inoffensive course. 1701 SIDLEY *Venus & Ad.* Wks. 1722 II. 315 If, Alas! thy too licentious Mind is still to vigorous Sylvan Sports inclined. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 86 1/2 The rest are more or less licentious with respect to the accent. 1785 T. BALGUY *Disc.* 174 It is hard to say whether there be greater inconvenience in too literal or too licentious an interpretation of Scripture. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. 1. § 34. 30 Verse...somewhat licentious in number of syllables. 1850 GLADSTONE *Glean.* V. cxliv. 256 To speak of a treaty as subsisting upon the State...and the Church...appears a licentious use of terms. 1881 WESTCOTT & HOOT *Gk. V. T.* Introd. § 186 Licentious as distinguished from inaccurate transcription.

2. Unrestrained by law, decorum, or morality; lawless, lax, immoral. Now *rare* on account of the prevalence of the specific use 3.

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 19 Upon trust of sanctuaries and the licentious liberties that heretofore have ben...used in the same. 1555 HARRFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 272 What should I speak of the licentious liberty that divers princes have usurped. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. iv. 4 You have...fill'd the time With all Licentious measure, making your willes. The scope of Justice. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 61 Rights and Privileges, which licentious people make their pretence of contesting with their Sovereigns. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Upstart* Wks. 1730 I. 79 There's no stopping your licentious tongue. 1715 POPE *Iliad* II. 261 But chief he gloried with Licentious style. To lash the great. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Parli.* II. 161 The licentious printing of Popish books. 1737 CHESTERF. *SA. on Licensing Bill* in *Hansard Parl. Hist.* (1812) X. 338 The only place where they [Courtiers] can meet with any just reproof is a free though not a licentious stage. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* II. ii. 147 The licentious practice...of making deceptions upon foreign nations. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxvii. (1875) 441/1 A loud and licentious murmur was echoed through the camps and garrisons of the west. 1803 *Med. Trnl.* IX. 472 Led astray by the premature illusions of a licentious fancy. 1809 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 127 The lying and licentious character of our newspapers. 1859 J. CUMMING *Ruth* x. 160 It leaves not one peg for the Antinomian to bang his licentious crotchets upon.



*absol.* 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* v. lxxvi, In the Licentious yet it bred Despite.

3. Disregarding the restraints of chastity; libertine, lascivious, lewd. In modern usage the prevailing sense.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 53 Dissolute lyuynge, licentious talke, & such other vicious behaviours. 1590 SHAKS. *Cont. Err.* II. i. 133 How deere would it touch thee to the quicke, Shouldst thou but heare I were licentious? 1600 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xii. lxxv. 313 The pompous Prelate of Rome, and lues licentious thear. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* v. 177 This licentious Prince was, by reason of those scandals of his Life, less able or willing to grapple with the Ecclesiastical Power. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. I.* vii. Wks. 1813 III. 54 Whose licentious morals all good men detested. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. iv. Seeking occasion for a licentious gallantry among the cowering citizens. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xvi. A spectre at their licentious feasts. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sen. Stor.* 226 He indulged freely in the licentious extravagance of Venice. *absol.* 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 148 The pleasures of the licentious are chiefly supplied from that class.

† 4. quasi-adv. With licence or liberty; freely. c. 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 31 More licencious we may passe yn-to othir.

**Licentiously** (lɪsɪnʃəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a licentious manner.

1. Without regard to limit or rule; loosely.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Pref. If they will have the boundes of the same Fathers... to be stedfastly kept: why doo they... so licentiously passe them? 1577 tr. *Duk-linger's Decades* (1592) 380 The Nazarites... had heretofore lived too licenciously. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetic* II. iv. (Arb.) 89 Our ancient rymers... used these Cesures either very seldom... or else very licentiously. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. i. 67 Lycogenes uttered this sparingly... but his fellows did more licenciously presse the King's dishonour. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 177 When I am writing to you... I... wander licentiously out of my sphere. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 19/2 No poem was ever so licentiously translated as the English *Lusiad*. 1804 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Jan. 1/2 Discussion... would otherwise have been licentiously prolonged.

2. Without regard to law, decorum, or morality; lawlessly, outrageously. Now rare.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* IV. x. (1612) 153 Licentiously to commit all enormities. 1643 PRYNE *Son. Power Parl.* App. 38 That no man should aspire to the Crowne licentiously. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mure Cl.* 14 That every one might do therein licentiously, all that which it pleaseth him. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. ii. 61 Let them act as licentiously as they will. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 12 Without shewing their right to the spot: they licentiously chose it.

3. Lasciviously, lewdly.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 26 b, I speake not... how licentiously painters and carvers haue in this point shewed their wantonnesse. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxx. 7 They licentiously follow their owne lusts. 1655 BRATHWAIT *Comment. Two Tales* (1901) 36 It is not good to touch a woman. To which she answers; not inordinately or licentiously. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Ency. l. Relig. Ency. l.* I. 150/2 The Phœnician and Syrian female divinities were worshipped licentiously.

**Licentiousness** (lɪsɪnʃəsnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being licentious.

1. Assumption of undue freedom; disregard of rule or correctness; laxity, looseness.

1568 H. B. tr. *P. Martyr's Rom.* 441 b, Neither let him with overmuch licentiousnes use what meates he lust. 1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* I. ii. § 2. 165 It is too great licentiousness for a servant to goe out without leave. 1650 K. STAPYLTON *Stradi's Law C. Warren* I. 15 They sometimes come nearer to licentiousness, then liberty. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* xviii. 610 Nor can this new Licentiousness of Bleeding be any way defended. 1778 tr. *Lowth Transl. Isaiah* Pref. Dissert. (ed. 12) 45 The difference... is not to be imputed to the Licentiousness of the translator. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* iv. 127 Cornelle, Racine, Pope, exploded the licentiousness that reigned before them. 1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Ref. Catech.* (1818) 76 The inconsistency between the licentiousness on this point in this situation, and the comparative strictness in other public situations. 1883 BURGON *Revision Revised* 31 Nothing else but depravations of the text, the result of inattention or licentiousness.

2. Disregard of law, morality, or propriety; outrageous conduct. Now rare.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind* (Arb.) 31 By which theyr licentiousnes, the people of the Iland beyng prouoked. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mure Cl.* 14 Such licentiousness or Anarchie is abhorred both of God and nature. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Commons* Wks. 1755 II. i. 38 The custom of accusing the nobles to the people... having been always looked upon... as an effect of licentiousness. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 325 That licentiousness and anarchy which always follow a relaxation of the moral principles. 1815 MACKINTOSH *France* in 1815 Wks. 1845 III. 187 The licentiousness with which they had exercised their saturnalian privileges. a 1852 WEBSTER *Wks.* (1857) II. 392 That authorized licentiousness that trespasses on right.

3. Lasciviousness, lewdness.

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 83 The licentiousnesse of theyr songes... is hurtfull to discipline and good manners. a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 24 Though thou haue no farther taste of licentiousness in thy middle age. 1631 GOUCE *God's Arrauns* III. xxviii. 233 Gods wrath against... prophaneenesse, lewdnesse, and licentiousnesse. 1727 SWIFT *Lett. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. i. 187 That licentiousness which entered with the restoration. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xi. 191 Poem... was now declared to be the Bawd of Licentiousness. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xix. The licentiousness and brutality of so old a hand as you. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 194 Among the clergy properly so called... the prevailing offence was

not crime, but licentiousness. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* viii. 244 Aristophanes accepts licentiousness as a fact which needs no apology.

**Lich** (lɪʃ). *Obs. exc. arch.* and in *Comb.* Forms: a. 1-2 *lio*, 4-5 *liche*, *lyche*, 6 *lytche*, 7, 9 *lich*, 3-7, 9 *lich*, *lych*; in *comb.* 5 *lege*, 6-9 *leech*, 9 *leach*- (see also LICH-GATE, LICH-OWL). Pl. 1 *lic*, 3, 5 *liches*. β. 2-5 *lik* (e, (4) *lik*), 7, 9 *like*, *lyke*. Pl. 9 *likes*. [OE. *lic* str. neut. = OFris. *lik*, OS. *lic* (LG. *liche*, *like*, Du. *lijk*), OHG. *lih* neut. and fem. (MHG. *lich* fem., also weak *liche*, G. *leiche* dead body), ON. *lik* (Sw. *lik*, Da. *lig*), Goth. *leik* :- OTeut. \**liko*<sup>m</sup> neut. Comparison with the cognate words (see LICHE, LIKE a., LIKE v.) suggests that the original sense was prob. 'form, shape'.

The OE. *lic* became by normal development *liche* in the south and *like* in the north; hence the diversity of forms above. Cf. *ditch*, *dike*.]

1. = BODY. a. The living body. Also the trunk, as opposed to the limbs.

*Beowulf* 733 *Þæt he ȝedæde...* anra ȝehwylces lif wið lice. a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1326 *Þendan þu somod lic & sawle lifigan mote.* c. 1205 LAY. 17694 For an his bareliche he weorede ane burne. a 1225 *Juliana* 16 He het... beten hire swa ludere þat hire leofliche lich liferi al oblode. a 1275 *Prov. Aelfred* 471 in O.E. *Misc.* 131 So deð þe salit on fles, suket þuru isliche. c. 1300 *Reket* 259 The here he dude next hisliche his fleisches maister to beo. 1340-70 *Alisander* 195 *Liliwhite* was hurliche. 1362 *LANGT. P. Pl. A. XI.* 2 A wyf... þat lene was of lich and of lous here. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2931 *Þe liðallike* of hislike lathely þat þaispyse. *Ibid.* 141 He... him... clethis All hisliche in lyn clape.

b. A dead body; a corpse.

*Beowulf* 1127 *Illo ȝæt lic æther feondes fædmum under fergestream.* 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 23 *Ealle þa hwile þe þæt lic bið inne, þær sceal eowen gedrync & plegan.* 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1135 (Laud MS.) *Þa namen his sunne & his frend & brohten his lic to Engle lande.* c. 1205 LAY. 3862 *Heo nomen Morganasliche & leide lit on vrpen.* c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2447 *Egipite folc...* first ix. *nist ðe liches beðen.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19785 *Tilward þatlike he turned his face.* *Ya 1300 Al Pains Hell* 78 in O. E. *Misc.* 149 A water... þat... styneke so for holde lich. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 302/2 *lyche*, dede body. c. 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* II. 332 *Quha aw thislik* he had hir nocht deny. 1806 *Sir Oluf* in *Jameson's Ballads* I. 222 *Three likes* were ta'en frae the castle away. 1895 BARING-GOULD in *Minster Mog.* 239 *'Thomas maketh a beautiful lich, that her do.'*

2. *Comb.*: † *lich-bell*, ? a hand-bell rung before a corpse; † *lich-fowl* = LICH-OWL; † *lich-holm*, a shrub of some kind; *lich-house* [cf. Du. *lijkenhuis*], a dead-house, a mortuary; † *lich-lay*, a rate levied to provide a church-yard (cf. LAY sb. 7 4); *lich-path* = *lich-way*; † *lich-rest*, a place for a corpse to rest, a burial-place; † *lich-song*, ? singing at a lyke-wake; *lich-stone*, a stone to place the coffin on at the lich-gate; † *lich-wal*, -wale, a plant (see *quots.*); † *lich-way*, a path along which a corpse has been carried to burial (this in some districts being supposed to establish a right of way); † *lich-wort*, a plant (see *quots.*). Also LICH-GATE, LICH-OWL, LYKE-WAKE.

1421 in *Warner Hist. Abb. Glaston.* (1826) App. 99, j professional, j old gradual, j new 'lychebells'. 1449 *Fatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 90 For a lege bell and the mending of another ij. ij. 1554 in W. Money *Ch. Goods Berkh.* (1879) 19 Two lychebells of bell metalle. 1612 *COTGR.*, *lyfrye*, a Scricheowle, or 'lychewale'. 1614 *Sci. Venus* (1876) 30 These goblins, lich-fouls, Owls, and night-crows to At murders raille. a 1387 *Simon Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 13 Bruscius, frutex est 'licheholm'. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 169 Also ofte swo prest singed þis bede at 'lich huse he l[e]t[c]. 1559 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 324 Ane tenement of land within the yard and lichowse thairfor [at. of the parish church]. 1850 *Ecclesiologist* X. 339 We... propose... with some degree of confidence... 'lich-huse'. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* Mar. 430/2 He had it [the corpse] brought up and laid in his lyche-house. 1753 in *Picton L. pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 170 To purchase a church yard on a 'Lyche Lay for St. Thomas's Church. 1862 *Church Builder* Apr. 48 That path up which you came... used formally to be called the 'Lich-path because all the funerals came along that path. c. 1000 *St. Mildreds in Sax. Leechb.* III. 430 *Heo ða hyre 'licreste ȝeeas on eliz byriz.* c. 1205 LAY. 17225 And swa þu hit scalt leden to bere lich-raste. 1558 *Fatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 170 Of Wyllam Worthe for the lyche-reste of Ione his wyf vi. viii. 4. c. 1675 in *Rec. Presbyt. Inverness & Dingwall* (Sc. Hist. Soc.) 121 note, Discharging... all... 'Lyksongs, fiddling and dancing. 1862 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 279 [In North Devon] Passing through the lich-gate, the corpse is placed upon the 'lich-stone. c. 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 72/2 *Granum diureticum*, anglice 'lichewal'. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. clxxx. 47 In English Gromell: of some Pearle plant, and of others Lichwale. 1863 *Prior Plant-n.*, *Lichwale*,... the growmwell, *Lithospermum officinale*, L. 1857 *FLEMING* *Contn. Holnshild* III. 303/2 Advertised of... a 'leech waite to be made ouer his land, without his lease or consent. 1787 in *GROSE Prov. Gloss.*, *Leech-way*, the path in which the dead are carried to be buried. Exm. c. 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 51/2 *Ebulus nel Ebulu gall.* eble angl. well-oute uel 'licheuart. *Ya 1500 MS. Bodl.* 536 in *Sax. Leechb.* III. 336/1 *Peritoria* i. peritory or lyche-wort. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* App., *Lichwort* is Pellitoria of the wall. 1880 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.*, *Lichwort*, *Parietaria officinalis*, L.

Hence † *Lichless* a. Obs., without a dead body. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3164 Do was non biging of al egipie lich-less, so manize dead þor kipte.

**Lich**, obs. form of LIKE; LICH dial., bundle.

† **Licham**, Obs. Forms: 1-2 *lichama*, -homa,

2 *licama*, 2-4 *licome*, *lie(c)-*, *lich-*, *lick-*, *lik-*, *ham(e)*, *likame*, 4 5 *lyc-*, *lygh-*, *lykam(e)*, 5-6 *Sc. lec-*, *lekame*, (5 *licaym*), ? 7 (*ballad corruption*) *linge*an. [OE. *lichama*, -homa = OFris. *licoma*, *lichama*, *likma*, OS. *likhamo* (MDu. *lichame*, Du. *lichaam*), OHG. *lihhamo*, *lihmo* (MHG. *lichame*, *licham*), ON. *likame*, more commonly in str. form *likam-r* (Sw. *lekam*, Da. *legeme*):- OTeut. type \**liko*-hamon- wk. masc., f. \**liko*-lich, body + \*hamon-, OE. *hama* shape, covering, garment. (OHG. had also a syntactical combination of the same meaning, *lihhamo*, \**lihlin-hamo*, from the genitive of a wk. sb. *lihha* = LICHE; hence MHG. *lichnam(e)*, mod.G. *Leichnam*.)

It has been suggested that the word was originally poetical, describing the body as the 'fleshy garment' of the soul. Cf. OE. *feðerhama* FEATHERHAM.]

The body; the living body; also, the body as the seat of desire and appetite.

c. 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 9 *Se lichoma bið lichoma þa hwile þe he his limu ealle hæfð.* c. 1000 *Ag. Goss.* Matt. vi. 22 *Dines lichaman leofast is ðin eage.* a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 *Drihten... astah to heofene... uid þan lice lichama þe he on þrowode.* c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 *Pa bi com his licome swife feble.* a 1250 *Orul & Night.* 1052 *An lerdost hi to don shome An un-riht of hire licome.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 635 *Bath war naked þar licam.* *Bot þar for thought þam þen on scham.* *Ibid.* 2234 *Wit-wen last al his licam* [*Edin. MS.* *licame*]. 1393 *LANGT. P. Pl. C. I.* 32 *For no lykerous lyfode hure lichama to plesse.* *Ya 1400 Morle Arth.* 382 *His lire and his lyghame lamede fülle sore.* 1426 *ADELAY Poems* 17 *To sle the lust of hore lycam, and bore lykyng.* c. 1440 *Jork Myst.* v. 110 *Al Eue, þou art to blame... me shames with my lyghame.* c. 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 900 *He lukit to his lykame that lemyt solicht.* a 1510 *Dorset's Glas R. Part* I. 11 *In all his lusty lecam nocht ane spot.* a 1793 K. *Henry* v. in *Child Ballads* I. 299 *He's throwen to her his gay mantle Says 'Lady, ha your lincan'.*

b. A dead body; a corpse.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 106 *Þer leien ofte licomes iroten buoen corðe.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12295 *Dun o þis loht he yod, Til he com þar þat licam lai.* *Ibid.* 24599 *Quen his licam in stan was laid, Allas! allas! ful oft was said.* c. 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* VII. 281 *With a claith I couerit his licam.*

† **Lichamly**, a. Obs. [OE. *lichamlic*: see LICHAM and -LY.] Bodily; of the nature of the body; of or pertaining to the body, carnal.

c. 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xi. § 2 *Hi wilnodon ðæs lichomlican deaðes... wið þem ecan life.* c. 1000 *Ag. Goss.* Luke iii. 22 *Se halesta gast astah lichamlice anung.* c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 *Hi heren asfered of nane lichamliche pinnunge.* a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 42 *Wið stronge tintreohen and licomliche pinen.* a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 4 *Pe oðer riwe... riweleð þe licome & licomliche deden.* c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 *Fleschliche þohes þat leadeð þe & drahten... to licomliche lustes.* c. 1275 *Passion our Lord* 51 in O. E. *Misc.* 38 *Muchel volk hym vulede... Summe for beon vuede of kyamlyche vude.*

† **Lichamly**, adv. Obs. [OE. *lichamlice*: see LICHAM and -LY.] Bodily ( = *BODILY* adv. 1 and 2); in a bodily manner or form; in the flesh.

c. 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* III. xiii. [xv.] (1890) 200 *Peah þe he lichomlice þær æfterwad wære.* c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 *Wene moten halden moyses e lichamliche.* a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 40 *Zif me... stien nu heortliche, & hwon ich ðeic gostliche, a domesdele al lichomlice, into ðe blisse of heouene.* a 1248 *Ureus in Cott. Hom.* 185 *Ase þu lichomliche iwend iwend me from the world.*

† **Liche**, Obs. Also 3 like, 4-5 lyke. [OE. (*man-*, *wein-*) *licia* = Goth. (*man-*) *leika*, OHG. (*man-*) *licha*; cogn. w. LICH.] Form, figure, guise. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 *Al swa eða þu mihtest... smiten of þin asen heaðed, and gan eft to þin ȝeue lich.* c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 59 *Pe deuel com on neddre liche to adam.* c. 1200 *ORMIN* 5813 *An ðer oft þa fowwre der Wass inn an mannish like.* a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 224 *Pe þæt is com to in one wildernes in one wunnumlike lich.* 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 283 *Perfore sche [Semiramis] desigred hir self in þe childes liche.* *Ibid.* v. 230 *Pe deuel appered to be lewes... in Moyses his liche.* 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 143 *In stede of man a bestes lyke He syh.* c. 1470 *Golagres & Gaw.* 858 *That lufly ledis in lyke, that layid on in ane ling.*

**Liche**, obs. form of LEECH, LIKE.

**Lichee**, variant of LITCHI.

**Lichen** (lɪˈtʃɛn), sb. [a. L. *lichēn*, ad. Gr. *λεικην* in all the senses below. Cf. F. *lichen*, Sp. *liquen*, It. *lichene*.]

Not in Johnson. The pronunciation (lɪˈtʃɛn) is given in Smart without alternative, and most of the later Dicts. allow it a second place; but it is now rare in educated use. 1. = LIVERWORT; the lichens and liverworts having formerly been included in the same group.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 245 Another kind of Lichen or Liverwort there is, cleaving wholly fast upon rocks and stones in manner of moss. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Lichen*, liverwort in botany, the name of a genus of mosses. 1759 *STILLINGF. Gledner's Use Curiosity* Misc. Tracts (1762) 180 The virtues of the lichens or liverworts upon animate bodies... are not inconsiderable.

2. One of a class of cellular cryptogamic plants, often of a green, grey, or yellow tint, which grow on the surface of rocks, trees, etc. Also collect.

According to the modern theory, now generally accepted, the lichen is a fungus parasitic upon an algal, whose form is somewhat modified by the influence of the parasite.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 169 As well in this wild kind as in planted Plum trees of the hortyard, there is to be found a certain skinny gun, in Greek called Lichen, which hath a wonderful operation to cure the rhagades or chaps. 1715 *DELAUSIE tr. Boerhaave's Aphorisms* 313 The famous



earthy, ash-colour'd moss call'd Lichen. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 29 Where frowning Snowden bends his dizzy brow. Retiring lichen climbs the topmost stone. 1796 COLERIDGE *To Yng. Friend on Domestic, with Author 4* Where . . . coloured lichens with slow oozing weep. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 325 Lichens are distinguished by their want of a distinct axis of growth. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* viii. (1858) 320 Aged trees covered with lichen, as if the relics of a primeval forest long since cleared away. 1887 ALGIE *Guide to Forbes 66* The coral-like gray lichen. 1893 BRIDGES *Shorter Poems v. Winnowers 8* The red roofs nestle, overspent With lichen yellow as gold.

3. *Path.* A skin disease, characterized by an eruption of reddish solid papules over a more or less limited area.

1657 *Physical Dict.* Lichen, a tetter, or ringworm. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Lichen, a cutaneous distemper, otherwise called *impetigo*. 1842 BUCKSS *Man. Dis. Skin* 189 Lichen is not confined to any period of life, or to either sex. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex. s.v.* Many authors regard lichen, strophulus, and eczema, as forms of the same disease.

†4. After a L. used in Pliny: A callous excrescence on the leg of a horse or ass (? = CHESTNUT 6). *Obs.*

1607 TORSILL *Foer-f. Beasts* (1658) 22 There is a collection of certain hard matter about an asses legs, called 'lichen', which if it be burned and beaten, and put into old oil, will cause hairs to grow out of baldness. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 81 The fume of the lichens, helps the falling sickness.

5. *attrib. and Comb.* a. simple attributive, as (sense 2) *lichen-dust*, *-flora*, *-fungus*, *-moss*, *-spot*, *-thallus*, *-tuft*; (sense 3) *lichen-eczema*, *-spot*; b. instrumental, as *lichen-clad*, *-clothed*, *-crusted*, *-laden*, *-matted*, *-tasselled* adjs.; c. similitive, as *lichen-green*, *-like* adjs.; *lichen-starch*, a kind of starch associated with lichenin in Iceland-moss.

1848 CHAMBERS *Inform.* I. 563/2 A stunted 'lichen-clad' bole. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* vii. 95 An immense 'lichen-clothed' menhir. 1886 H. F. LESTER *Under two Fig Trees* 232 An old boundary stone 'lichen-crusted'. 1880 G. MERRITT *Trag. Com.* (1881) 117 He snapped the 'lichen-dust' from his fingers. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* XI. 195 The patient had suffered from 'lichen-eczema' from the age of 20. 1859 W. A. LEIGHTON (*title*) The 'Lichen-Flora' of Great Britain. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 273 Algæ . . . known as the hosts of 'Lichen-fungi'. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 6/4 Folds of 'lichen-green' velvet about the shoulders. 1889 HISSEY *Tour in Phædon 49* The old buildings . . . with 'lichen-laden' roofs. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. & Archip.* 101 Blocks of weather-beaten, 'lichen-matted' trachyte. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VI. x. § 25 The silver 'lichen-spots' rest, star like, on the stone. 1897 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* VIII. 223 The initial stage was a lichen spot, of which there were many around the patches. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 572 The heavily 'lichen-tasselled' fringe of the forest-belt. 1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Pop. Hist. Brit. Lichens* 39 The . . . tissues of the 'Lichen-thallus'. 1832 R. CATTERMOLE *Becket* etc. 191 Ashes . . . gray with 'lichen-tufts'.

Hence *Lichenless* *a.*, destitute of lichens.

1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. I. vii. § 36 His very rocks are lichenless.

**Lichen** (lî-kên), *v.* [f. LICHEN *sb.*] *trans.* To cover with lichens.

1859 TENNISON *Elaine* 44 There they lay till all their bones were . . . lichen'd into colour with the crags. 1852 MACMILLAN *Mag.* Sept. 426 How was it [island] lichen'd and moss'd? 1864 SIR J. K. JAMES *Tasso* III. xiii. *note*, Turrets lichen'd with gold.

*fig.* 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 438 1/2 Popular superstition has not had time yet to lichen over the familiar objects of his country-side.

Hence *Lichen'd* *abl. a.*, *Lichening* *abl. sb.*

1823 PRAED *Poems* (1865) II. 274 O'er the natural tomb The lichen'd pine rears up its form of gloom. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 401 The deeply lichen'd stones of its low churchyard wall. 1892 CORNH. *Mag.* Sept. 230 The rudeness of the masonry and the lichening of the stones were no real indications of antiquity.

**Lichenaceous** (lî-kên-â's), *a.* [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -ACEOUS.] Having the character of a lichen. 1881 GRIFFITH & HENFREY *Microgr. Dict.* (ed. 4), *Operographa*, a genus of Graphidæ (Lichenaceous Lichens).

**Lichenal** (lî-kên-âl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod. L. *lichenalis*, f. L. *lichen* LICHEN *sb.*] *a. adj.* Of or pertaining to a lichen. *Lichenal Alliance*: Lindley's name for the group of lichens. *b. sb.* A member of the 'Lichenal Alliance', a lichen.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingdom* 45 Alliance III. *Lichinales*.—The Lichenal Alliance. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 532 Lichenals (*Lichinales*).

**Lichenian** (lî-kên-i-ân), *a.* [see -IAN.] = next. 1889 *Amer. Naturalist* XXIII. 5 The 'Lichenian reaction' is seen in all lichens and in none of the fungi.

**Lichenic** (lî-kên-ik), *a.* *Chem.* [see -IC.] Of or pertaining to lichens. *Lichenic acid*, an organic acid obtained from lichens; its salts are *Lichenates*.

1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1198 Lichenic Acid apparently much resembles the boletic. The lichenates of ammonia, potassa, and soda, are soluble and crystallizable. 1871 W. L. LINDSAY in *Q. Trnsl. Microscop. Sci.* XI. 39 Certain true Lichens . . . giving lichenic reactions with iodine.

**Lichenicolous** (lî-kên-i-kô-lôs), *a.* [f. LICHEN *sb.* + L. *col-ère* to inhabit + -OUS.] Inhabiting lichens.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1871 W. L. LINDSAY in *Q. Trnsl. Microscop. Sci.* XI. 28 This group of Lichenicolous Microscopic Parasites has been little studied.

**Licheniform** (lî-kên-i-fî-m), *a.* [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of a lichen.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1867 H. SPENCER *Princ.*

*Biol.* § 186 II. 24 Some of the inferior liverworts are quite licheniform, and are often mistaken for lichens.

**Lichenin** (lî-kên-in), *Chem.* Also lichenine. [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -IN.] A kind of starch obtained from Iceland moss and other lichens.

1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1090 Lichen Starch. Lichenin. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 6:8 Lichenin. 1861-93 COOKE *Struct. Bot.* 9 Lichenine. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 358 Lichenin is abundant in certain lichens.

**Lichenism** (lî-kên-i-z'm), [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -ISM.] The special symbiosis between alga and fungus occurring in lichens.

1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR tr. *De Bary's Fungi* 419 Species of Algæ . . . so adapted to lichenism that they can no longer attain their full development outside the Lichen-combination. 1895 OLIVER tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* II. 692.

**Lichenist** (lî-kên-ist), [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -IST.] = LICHENOLOGIST.

1833 W. J. HOOKER *Smith's Eng. Flora* V. 144 The great Swedish Lichenist. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. fr. Page Nature* 73 The French lichenists, Tulane and Itzigsohn. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. viii. (ed. 2) 189 A glance at a few of the more obscure genera . . . will convince every lichenist that much yet remains to be done.

**Lichenivorous** (lî-kên-i-vô-rës), *a.* [f. L. *lichēn* + -ivô-r-us devouring + -OUS.] Lichen-eating.

1854 *Zoologist* XII. 4377 Lichenivorous or herbivorous ruminants.

**Lichenize** (lî-kên-iz), *v.* [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To cover with lichens. Hence *Lichenized* *ppl. a.*

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxiii. 297 Above the weathered and lichenized surfaces of the sandstone.

**Licheno-** (lî-kên-ô), combining form used (with hyphen) to form adjs. signifying the presence of the disease LICHEN in connexion with some other.

1897 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* VIII. 222 Symmetrical licheno-lupoid eruption on the calves of the legs. *Ibid.* 223 The patches . . . being not a mere pigmentation, but distinctly a licheno-lupoid thickening.

**Lichenographer** (lî-kên-ô-grä-fô), [LICHEN *sb.* + -O)GRAPHER.] = next. In mod. Dicts.

**Lichenographist** (lî-kên-ô-grä-fist), [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -O)GRAPHIST.] One who describes lichens; one who is versed in lichenography.

1848 in CRAIG. 1863 HITCHCOCK *Remin. Amherst Coll.* 42.

**Lichenography** (lî-kên-ô-grä-fî), [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -O)GRAPHY.] The systematic description or study of lichens. Hence *Lichenographic*.

**Lichenographical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to lichenography. 1824 WATT *Bibl. Brit. Subjects, Lichenography*. 1828 WEBSTER, *Lichenographic, Lichenographical*. 1848 in CRAIG; and in later Dicts.

**Lichenoid** (lî-kên-oid), *a.* [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -OID.] 1. *Bot.* Resembling a lichen; lichen-like.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 332 Operographa and other Lichenoid. genera. 1866 *Intell. Observer* No. 53, 340 Corrugated or lichenoid ball. 1882 P. GRUBBS in *Nature* No. 642, 361 The hypothesis of the lichenoid nature of the alliance between alga and animal.

2. *Path.* Resembling the disease lichen (see LICHEN *sb.* 3).

1859 SEMPLE *Diphtheria* 97 A whitish, lichenoid, pellicular exudation . . . covered a third of the surface of the left tonsil. 1899 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* X. 175 His forehead and some other parts were covered with a form of lichenoid eczema.

**Lichenologist** (lî-kên-ô-lô-jist), [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -O)LOGIST.] One versed in lichenology.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 332 The arrangement . . . of Acharius has been adopted by lichenologists of this country and of most others. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 11 No lichenologist of repute has as yet accepted the theory.

**Lichenology** (lî-kên-ô-lô-jî), [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -O)LOGY.] The science that treats of lichens. Hence *Lichenologic*, *Lichenological* *adjs.*, of or pertaining to lichenology.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Pop. Hist. Brit. Lichens* 3 The lichenological student requires no cumbersome or expensive apparatus. *Ibid.* 7 A sufficient basis whereupon to found our plea for the study of Lichenology. 1881 *Trnsl. Bot. X.* 128 He was an excellent lichenologist and published many lichenological papers. 1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR tr. *De Bary's Fungi* 419 The Regensburg 'Flora' is a rich repository of Lichenology since 1855.

**Lichenose** (lî-kên-ôs), *a.* [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -OSE.] Having the character of lichens; lichen-like.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 13 It may be affirmed that they have a lichenose nature. 1882 CROMBIE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 552/2 The simplest form under which lichenose vegetation occurs.

**Lichenous** (lî-kên-ôs), *a.* [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -OUS.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of lichens; of the nature of or resembling lichens; overgrown with lichens.

1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. I. vii. § 35 The . . . crumbling and lichenous texture of the Roslin stone. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xxxvi. An effect something like that of a fine flower against a lichenous branch. 1893 RUSKIN *Poetry Archit.* I. vi. 85 The grey roof is warmed with lichenous vegetation.

2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, the skin-disease Lichen.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 125 Opium . . . threw out a most distressing lichenous rash. 1872 F. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 152 A lichenous eruption about the

pubes. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 742 The skin being dotted all about with hard lichenous elevations.

**Licheny** (lî-kên-i), *a.* [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -Y.] Overgrown with lichens; lichen-clad.

1826 BLACKW. *Mag.* XIX. 382 The licheny cliff-towns, and the hollow-rhinded woods. 1856 R. SHIELD *Pract. Hints Moths* 40 The licheny trunks of the trees.

**Lich-gate, lich-gate** (lî-tŷ-gät), *arch.* [f. LICH *corpse* + GATE.] The roofed gateway to a churchyard under which the corpse is set down, to await the clergyman's arrival.

1482-3 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 30 Et sol' Will'o Sariant Carpent' pro emend' le lycheyate, nijd. 1681 ASHMOLE in *Lilly's Life* (1774) 162 His coarse was . . . received by the minister (in his surplice) at the Litch-Gates. 1846 *Guide Archit. Antig. Oxford* 375 A handsome lich-gate of carved oak has been erected at the entrance of the Church-yard. 1864 TENNISON *Aylmer's F.* 824 Yet to the lichgate, where his chariot stood, [He] Strode from the porch. 1875 JAS. GRANT *One of the '600'* xviii. 138 The ivy-clad lyke-gate of the village church.

**Licht**, variant of LITCH.

**Lichless**: see after LICH.

**Lichlie, Lichliness** *sc.*: see LIGHT-

**Lichness**, obs. form of LYCHNIS.

**Lichorous**, obs. form of LICKERIOUS.

**Lich-owl**. Also 6-7 like-owle. [f. LICH + OWL.] The screech-owl, so called because its cry was supposed to portend death in the house.

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 56 Bubo, a shrikeowle: a likeowle. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 283 The Otis is a bird less than the Like-Owle, . . . having two plumed ears standing up aloft. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 302 Thescreeking Lich-Owle that doth never cry, But boding death. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 268/1 The little Horn-Owle . . . termed Lich Owls. . . because Prognosticators of Peoples death, when they screech about there Houses. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* (1900) 32 2 Then came the shadow of a lich-owl, as it whiped past us towards the apple-trees.

**Licht**, *Sc.* form of LIGHT.

**Lichurie**, variant of LECHERY.

† **Lichy**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. lich LIKE *a.* + -Y.] Like. 1370-80 *AI Pains of Hell* 78 in *O. E. Misc.* 225 Byndeb lein in knuichenus forbi To brenne lyk to lichbi, Spous-breakers with lechours [etc.]. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xi. 16 But to whom shal I gesse this generacion lichy [i.e. lyche, lyke]? It is lich to children stitynge in cheepnye [etc.]. [In six other passages in Wyclif *lice hi, lic chy, lychi, lychy* occur as variant readings for *lich, lyke, etc.*]

**Licible**: see LISIBLE *Obs.*, permissible.

**Licience**, obs. form of LICENCE.

† **Licious**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* Also *licious*. [aphetic form of DELICIOUS. Cf. LUSCIOUS.] = DELICIOUS.

c. 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxvii. Mete and drinke ynuzhe thay hade With lichus drinke and cleie. a. 1670 HACKET *Cent. Ser.* (1675) 515 He that lives by the Allegorie, feeds upon licious Quails.

**Licit** (lî-sit), *a.* Also *5* licyte, lycite, -yte, 7 licite. [ad. L. *licit-us* (pa. pple. of *licere* to be lawful, either directly, or through F. *licite*.)] Allowable, permitted, lawful.

1483 CAXTON *Cato A v b*, She [the wife] ought to . . . obeye to hym in al thynges lycite and honeste. 1490 — *Eneydos* xix. 70 To a peple yssued out of strange lande, is lycite to seke strange places for their dwellynge. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Hollinshed* III. 388/1 Such a thing is not licit to a particular. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Licite*, lawful, granted. 1757 *Herald* No. 4 (1758) I. 54 Whether in our exchange commodities with Holland, the balance is for or against us in licit trade. 1826 LAMB *Let. xvi. To B. Barton* 147 A friend's wife, whom I really love ( . . . I mean in a licit way). 1864 R. F. BRATON *Dalhousie* I. 116 The natives of Whydah give the licit dealer scanty encouragement. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 259 Abstinence . . . from things in themselves licit. 1892 *Times* 11 Feb. 9/4 The consumption of licit or duty-paid opium. 1897 BARING-GOULD in *Expositor* Sept. 203 To obtain the recognition of Christianity apart from Judaism as a licit religion in the empire.

Hence **Licitly**, in a licit manner, lawfully; **Licitness**, the quality of being licit, lawfulness.

1483 CAXTON *Cato B ij*, Thou oughtest to thyne oft how . . . lycitly thou shalt mowe come to thyne intention. 1788 R. HARRIS (*title*) Scriptural Researches on the Licitness of the Slave Trade. 1806 THROCKMORTON *Consid.* 38 The question may be licitly discussed on the ground of expediency. 1855 R. BOYLE *Case with Wiseman* 27 Whether he could deprive me of saying Mass licitly. 1881 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 May 443 Not so much as a glass of lager beer could the privates licitly obtain. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* 629/2 To receive holy orders. . . licitly, it is necessary to be in a state of grace.

† **Licitate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *licitat-*, ppl. stem of *licitari* to bid at an auction, f. *licit-us*, pa. pple. of *licere* of the same meaning.] *trans.* To make a bid for, put a price upon.

1601 *Imp. Consid. Sec. Priests* (1675) 85 Ecclesiastical persons. . . are . . . not to study how to murder Princes, nor to licitate Kingdoms.

**Licitation**, *rare*—0. [ad. L. *licitatîo-em*, f. *licitari*: see prec.] (See quotes.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Licitation*, an inhauncing of a price set vpon any thing that is sold. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Licitation*, a setting out to sale; a prizing or cheapening. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Licitation*, the act of exposing to sale to the highest bidder.

† **Licitator**, *Obs. rare*—0. [a. alleged L. *licitator*, agent-n. f. *licitari*: see prec. (But the L. word exists only as a misreading for *illicitator*.)] One who bids to raise prices at an auction.

1623 COCKERAM, *Licitator*, an inhauncer.



**Lick** (lik), *sb.* [*f.* LICK *v.*]

1. An act of licking. Hence quasi-*concr.* a small quantity, so much as may be had by licking; also *lick-up*. A *lick of goodwill* (Sc.), 'a small portion of meal given for grinding corn, in addition to the fixed multure' (Jam.).

1603 DEKKER *Crisis* (Shaks. Soc.) 16, I knock'd you once, for offering to have a lick at her lips. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* lxxxix. 129 This Woman with one lick of my Antidote (which was mixed with hony), received ease all over her body. 1688 BUNYAN *Jerns. Sinner Saved* (1886) 113 Many love Christ with nothing but the lick of the tongue. 1690 DAYDEN *Amphitruon* II. ii. (1691) 21 He could . . . come galloping home at Midnight to have a lick at the Honey-pot. 1733 K. NORTH *Life & North* 219 He [Jeffries] could not reprehend without scolding; and in such Billingsgate Language, as [etc.]. He call'd it giving a Lick with the rough Side of his Tongue. 1814 *Abstract Proof respecting Mill of Inverness* 3 (Jam.) P. Wilson depones, that he did not measure or weigh the lick of goodwill. 1825 FORBY *Loc. E. Anglia, Lick-up*, a miserably small pittance of any thing. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Antr.* Wks. 1855 l. 255 'Ae wee bit spare rib o' flesh . . . to be sent roun' lick and lick about'. 1841 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 62 The polar man . . . shall not have a lick of oil on Christmas Day. 1853 P. B. ST. JOHN *Any Moss* 50 Everybody brought 'sunthin'—some a lick of meal, some a punkin' [etc.].

b. *collog.* A slight and hasty wash (usually 'a lick and a promise'). Also, a dab of paint, etc.

c 1648 in Maidment *Paquin's* (1868) 154 We'll mark them with a lick of tarre. 1771 GRAY *Candidate* 2 When sly Jemmy Twitcher had smug'd up his face With a lick of court white-wash, and pious grimace. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitely Gloss, A Lick and a Sluke*.

2. U. S. A spot to which animals resort to lick the salt or salt earth found there. Also *buffalo-lick, salt-lick*.

1751 C. GIST *Fruls.* (1893) 42 Salt Licks, or Ponds, formed by little Streams or Drains of Water. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* l. 663 Salt Lick and Salt Spring are used synonymously, but improperly, as the former differs from the latter in that it is dry. 1807 P. GASS *Trul.* 219 One of our sergeants shot a deer at a lick close to our camp. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* l. v. 78 To rout the unlawful settlers who had gathered here the Buffalo lick in old Kentucky. 1841 — *Deerslayer* iv. Like deer standing at a lick. 1877 N. S. SHALE *App. to L. A. Allen's Amer. Bison* 458 The springs at Big-Bone Lick, as at all the other licks of Kentucky are sources of saline waters derived from the older Palaeozoic rocks.

3. A complaint in horses (see quot.).

1817 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 162 Coach horses are subject to symptoms known by the appellation of 'the Lick'. . . They lick each other's skins, and gnaw their halters into pieces.

4. A smart blow. (Cf. *to lick on the whip*, cited from c 1460.) Also *pl.* (Sc. and north.), a beating, in *phr.* *to get one's licks, give (one) his licks*.

1698 J. PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav.* vi. 77 [He] gave the fellow half a dozen good licks with his cane. 1724 SWIFT *Wood's Execution* Wks. 1755 V. II. 155, 3rd *Cook*. I'll give him a lick in the chops. 1755 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* l. ii. To lend his loving wife a lounding lick. 1785 BURNS *To W. Simpson* Postscript. vii. An' monie a fellow gat his licks, W' hearty crust. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 79 Unless either of them gave him a lick on the head. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* vii. The dread of a lick should not hold me back. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Antr.* Wks. 1855 l. 165 Every callant in the class could gie him his licks. 1837 S. LOVER *Rory O'More* (1849) 13 We're used to a lick of a stick every day. 1887 *Whitely Gloss* 15 Jan. 104/1 The boy . . . deponed that the master gave him twa licks in the lug. 1894 CROCKETT *Liac Sunbonnet* 103 The yin that got his licks fell down and bit the dust.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) l. 28 A lick at the Laureat will always be a sure bait . . . to catch him little readers. 1794 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ode to For. Soldiers* Wks. 1812 III. 247 A Lick at the French Convention. 1803 *Naval Chron.* X. 258 The tars are wishing for a lick, as they call it, at the Spanish galleons. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* iv. xviii. 'I wish I had had a lick at them with the gun first', he replied.

5. Sc. 'A wag, one who plays upon another' (Jam.).

1725 WILLIE *was a wanton Wag* in Whitelaw *Bk. Sc. Songs* (1844) 20/1 And was na Willie a great loun, As shyre a lick as e'er was seen. 1758 RAMSAY *Grub-street* 5 He's naething but a shire daft lick.

6. *dial.* U. S. and Austral. A spurt at racing, a short brisk spin; a 'spell' of work. *Big licks* = hard work. Also *speed*, in *phr.* *at full lick, at a great lick*, etc.

1837 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. I. xv. That are colt can beat him for a lick of a quarter of a mile. 1847 W. T. PORTER *Quarter Race* 104 He went up the opposite bank at the same lick, and disappeared. 1861 BRYANT *Songs from Dixie's Land* 26 At length I went to mining, put in my biggest licks. 1882 MISS BRADON *Mt. Royal* II. iv. 79. I . . . made up my mind to stay in America, till I'd done some big licks in the sporting line. 1889 P. H. EMERSON *Eng. Idyls* 26 Down the river . . . came sailing the . . . where . . . ay! going at full lick too. 1889 'ROLF BOLDBREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* 82 It'll be a short life and a merry one, though, dad, if we go on big licks like this. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* 218 The recipient, thoroughly roused by this, starting off at a great lick.

**Lick** (lik), *v.* Forms: 1 *liccian*, 2-6 *lik*, 4-5 *like*, *lyke*, 3-7 *licke(n)*, 4-6 *likke*, 5-6 *lycke*, *lykke*, (5 *lykkyn*), 6- *lick*. [OE. *liccian* = OS. *liccōn*, *lecōn* (Du. *licken*), OHG. *leckōn* (MHG., mod.G. *lecken*) = OTEut. \**likkōn* (whence It. *leccare*, F. *lécher*), prob repr. pre-Teut. \**liginā*, f.

OAryan root \**ligh-* (: *leigh-* : *loigh-*), found in Goth. (*bi*)*laigōn*, Gr. *laígein* to lick, *laígnos* dainty, L. *lingere*, OIrish *ligim*, OS. *līzati*, Lith. *lėžti*, Skr. *lih*, *lih* to lick.]

1. *trans.* To pass the tongue over (something), e.g. with the object of tasting, moistening the surface, or removing something from it.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* (1885) I. 114 Da reðan deor . . . heora lida liccōdon mid līðra tungan. c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. l. 270. 320 Po he i-saið ane leon licke þat bodi. c 1375 Sc. Leg. *Saints* xlv. (Cristine) 261 þe serpentis hire fete can lyke. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 29 Thei [dogges] were about her mouthe and liked it. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* l. xvii. [The asse] beganne to kyss and to lykke hym. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett. Wks.* (Grosart) l. 206 To seek his dinner in poules with Duke humfrey: to licke dishes, to be a beggar. a 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 456 Must God then lacke the due attendance of the people in His house, while they are licking of thy trenchers? 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 431 ¶ 3, I left off eating of Pipes, and fell to licking of Chalk. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* l. 84 Pleas'd to the last, he crops the flow'ry food, And licks the hand just rais'd to shed his blood. 1792 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* III. 4 The man I hate . . . Who, to complete his dinner, licks his plate. 1798 SIR M. EGEN in *Lit. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 423 They continue to cringe and to lick the hand that strikes them. 1880 MISS BRADON *Just as I am* i. Tim stands on end, and licks the wanderer's face. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 84/1 The danger of licking adhesive stamps and envelopes.

absol. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 295 Lik not with by tonge in a disch. 1583 Leg. *Bp. St. Androis* 1091 While ane pat dond his hand and likkit. a 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 462 When Jonathan saw honey dropping, he must needs be licking. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 128/2 Mix for a Dose, and to be lick'd of, as need requires. 1890 L. C. D'OLY *Notches* 60 The elk . . . was now 'licking' in the little side-valley.

b. Frequent in phrases expressive of actions referred to *allusively* or *fig.*, as *to lick one's fingers, to lick one's lips*, an action indicating keen relish or delighted anticipation of some dainty morsel; *to lick another's fingers, to lick the fat from (one's) beard*, to cheat (him) of his gains; *to lick one's knife*, said of a parsimonious person; *to lick the ground, to lick (another's) shoe or spittle* (cf. *lick-spittle* sb.), actions expressive of abject servility; *to lick (a patron's) trencher*, said of a parasite; *to lick the dust, to lick the earth* [a Hebraism: Vulg. *terram lingere*], to fall prostrate, to suffer defeat.

a 1000 *Aes. P.* (Th.) lxxviii. 9 His feondas foldan liccēað. 1382 WYCLIF *P. Th.* lxxviii. 9 His-enemy's the erthe shul liken. c 1400 *Rom.* 6502 What shulde he yewe that liketh his knyff. 1500 KENNEDIE *Flying W.* Dunbar 396 Thou sall lick thy lippis, and sure thou leik. 1530 FALSCOR 609/2, I lycke my lippes or fyngers after swete meate. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 169 b. Marchantes within the citee, sore abhorring the Italian nation, for lickying the fat from their beardes, and taking from them their lyyng. 1555 EKEN *Decades* 104 [They] with no lesse confidence lick their lippes secretly in hope of their praye. 1602 *Withals' Dict.* 263 A fellow that can lick his Lordes or his ladies trencher in one smooth toke or merrie lie, and picke their purses in another. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 27 How does thy honour? Let me lickie thy shooe. 1646 J. WHITAKER *Uzziah* 24 Have you not known some in a low condition, to bow and scrape, lick the spittle on the ground. 1656 Lb. HATTON in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III. 284 He purposeth not to deale at all with my cosen Kertons friends, vales it be for maule, and that too in an honorable and considerable way without licking my fingers. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 526 Oft he [the serpent] bow'd His turret Crest . . . and lick'd the ground whereon she trod. 1711 ANDISON *Spect.* No. 5 ¶ 2 Sparrows for the Opera, says his Friend, licking his Lips, what are they to be roasted? 1808 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XLIII. 1009 He should have learnt to lick spittle, and have drilled himself to crawl upon his belly. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* lv. (1861) 162 He found the surly innkeepers licked the very ground before him now.

c. In proverbial sayings.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1438 Wele wothit the cat who berde she likkith. 1539 TAVERNIER *Erasm.* Prov. (1545) 19 He is an euyl Cooke that can not lycke his owne fyngers. 1619 HOLLYBANOE *Fr. Schoolem.* 100 b. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* vi. They say, a good cook knows how to lick his own fingers.

d. With adverbs, e.g. *over*: to take in or up by licking. With *away*, *forth*, *off*, *out*, and with prep. *off*: To remove by licking.

a 1240 *Ureisin* in *Cott. Hom.* 185 Huni per in beoh liked of bornes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2858 þan es sco [Lot's wife, or the pillar of salt] liked al a-way. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 93 Hanibal liked venym of his owne ryng. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 247 þe bysschop wyth his tange lykydd it out lowly. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 40 And othay [the doggis] did this catiue man refresche Lickand the fyth fyth of his laithlie flesche. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 632 My Hell-hounds, to lick up the draft and filth. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect* *Plenty* ix. O'er lang, in troth, have we by-standers been, And loot fowk lick the white out of our een. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 77 Their [cows] practice of licking off their hair. *Ibid.* VII. 175 The serpent . . . was seen to lick the whole body over. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Praise Chimney-sweep.* It was a pleasure to see the sable youngsters lick in the unctuous meat.

e. With complementary adj. expressing the result, e.g. *to lick clean*. *to lick whole*: to heal of wounds or sores by licking; in quots. *fig.*

c 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 32 If anie men haue licked their selues whole youe be the same. 1595 Bp. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* i. 129 Who vnder a shew of licking them whole, suck out euen their hart blood. 1607 HIERON

*Wks.* I. 366 It is not a limme of Satan which is wounded; he might then lick himself whole. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 211 And yet betwixt them both, they lick't the platters clean. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Fryar* II. iii. If there were no more in Excommunication than the Church's Censure, a wise Man would lick his Conscience whole with a wet Finger. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* IV. vi. He would quickly lick himself whole again, by his vails.

† 2. To lap with the tongue; to drink, sip. Also *intr.* *constr. of, on. Obs.*

13.. E. E. Allit. P. B. 1521 So long licked þise lordes þise lykores swete. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Kings* xxi. 19 In this place, in the which houndis lickiden the blood of Naboth, shulen lick and thi blood. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3826 Sum of his awen vryn & sum on Iren lickid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. ProL 139 Sum langis for the liftyr ill to lik of ane quart. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* vii. 5 Whosoever licketh of the water with his tounge, as a dogg licketh. 1583 MET-BANCKE *Philotimus* 100 The Cat would lick milke, but she will not wette her feet. 1791 COWPER *Hiad* xxi. 148 Lie there, and feed the fishes, which shall lick Thy blood secure.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* (from 1 and 2). a. Of persons and animals. Formerly in many specialized uses. *to lick up* (an enemy's forces): to destroy, 'annihilate' (after Num. xxii. 4). *to lick (a person) of something*: to cheat, 'fleece'. *to lick the letter*: to use alliteration. *to lick of the whip*: to have a taste of punishment.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 378 In fayth and for youre long tarryng Ye shal lik on the whyp. [1535 COVERDALE *Num.* xxii. 4 Now shal this heape lick up all that is aboute vs, euen as an ox licketh yp the grasse in the field.] 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 126 Yet sometye thei wer slain, taken, and licked yp, or thei were ware. 1557 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 388 Three hundred of them [Gascons] be licked up by the way. 1560 DAUS tr. *Seidans's Comm.* 259 b. They confesse the craft themselves, whereby they licked vs of our money. 1599 MARSTON *Sc. Villanie* l. iv. 188 A crewe . . . That lik the tail of greatness with their lips. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 34 The English and Welsh delighted much in licking the letter. 1641 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St. v.* ix. 391 Hypocrites rather then they will lose a drop of praise will lick it up with their own tongue. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Ep. & Rev. Apoc.* 690 Till he had licked of the whip, and learned better language. 1726 *Life Penn* in *Wks.* 1782 l. 136 Those very lies . . . which himself had now licked up afresh.

b. Of inanimate agents (chiefly waves, flame, etc.): To lap, play lightly over, etc.; to take up (moisture, etc.) in passing over. Sometimes with personification.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 276 Seo lyft liccað and atyhð ðone wætan of ealre corþan. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 149 Untill the sunne or the wind have licked the tops of the grasse and flowers. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 608 Feavers . . . rack their Limbs, and lick the vital Heat. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T.* II. Consumption licked her blood. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* 154 The tide of human beings . . . licking the base of the hill, rushed vehemently on one side. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Dec. xxvi. An upleaping jet of cold Coccyus, which for ever licks Earth's base. 1891 T. HARVEY *Tess* II. xxiv. The wheels . . . licked up the pulverized surface of the highway. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Lamirs* l. 45 The flames . . . ruthlessly licked up everything in their path of destruction. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* July 59/2 Fires had consumed the underbrush and licked the branches off the giant trees.

c. Sc. *To lick one's winning(s)*: To make the best of one's bargain.

1776 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ita* (1796) 144 But now let us our winning lick (lie cry'd in pet). 1794 BURNS *O merry hae I been* 9 Bitter in dool I likkit my winnins, O' marrying Bess, to gie her a slave.

4. *To lick (a person or thing) into (shape, etc.)*, also *to lick over*: To give form and regularity to; to mould, make presentable. Alluding to the alleged practice of bears with their young (see quots.).

[1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxiv. 70 Beres ben brought forth the al fowle and transformyd and after that by lyckynge of the fader and the moder they ben brought in to their kyndly shap.] 1612 CHAPMAN *Willowes T.* Wks. 1873 III. 31 He has not licked his whelp into full shape yet. 1621 BURTON *Ann. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. (1676) 7/2 Enforced, as a Bear doth her Whelps, to bring forth this confused lump, I had not time to lick it into form. a 1639 WOTTON in *Relig.* (1685) 444 The Author hath licked them [verses] over. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxviii. (1700) 339 Men did not know bow to mould and frame it; but at last it was licked into shape. 1702 Eng. *Theophrast.* 4 The play is writ, the Players upon the recommendation of those that lick'd it over, like their parts to a Fondness. 1780 WESTLEY *Wks.* (1872) IX. 509 Mr. Law, by taking immense pains, has licked it into some shape. 1862 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 132, I shall have trouble enough in licking her [a young servant] into shape. 1891 *Spectator* 12 Dec. 837 Their proposals . . . would be licked, by debate . . . into practicable shape.

5. Contemptuously used for: To smear with cosmetics; to varnish, to smarten with paint; to 'sleek', give smooth finish to (a picture).

1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 99 Spending a whole forenoone euerie day in spunging and licking himself by the glasse. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Cræc.* *Lick*, Pictures new Varished, Houses new Whitened, or Women's Faces with a Wash. 1853 T. TAYLOR *Life B. R. Haydon* III. 212 Modern cartoons with few exceptions are licked (smoothed) and polished intentionally.

6. *slang.* To beat, thrash. Also, to drive (something) out of (a person) by thrashing. *to lick off*: to cut off clean, to slice off.

1535 STUART *Crut. Scot.* (1858) I. 144 Leggis war likkit of hard of at the kne. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* s.v. (Farmer), *Lycke*, to beate. 1719 RAMSAY *To Hamilton* vi. May I be



licket w' a bittle, Gin of your numbers I think little. 1732 FIELDING *Mock Doctor* i. ii. Suppose I've a mind he should drub, whose bones are they, Sir, he's to lick? 1775 MAD, D'ARBLAY *Diary, Let. to Mr. Crisp* 19 Nov., As for your father, I could lick him for his affected coolness and moderation. 1828 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1888) i. 167 How these poor dogs must have been licked. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. viii. (1871) 109 Say you won't fag—they'll soon get tired of licking you. 1879 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXV. 542 Almost as free as America in the olden time, when every man was free to lick his own nigger. 1881 *Atlantic Monthly* XLIX. 41 Well, I've tried to lick the badness out of him... You can, out of some boys, you know.

b. *slang.* To overcome, get the better of; to excel, surpass. *It licks me:* I cannot explain it. Also to *lick into fits*: to defeat thoroughly.

1800 in *Spirit Pub. Jnals.* IV. 232 By Dane, Saxon, or Piet We had never been lick'd Had we stuck to the king of the island. 1836 F. B. HEAD *Let. in Smiles Mem. J. Murray* (1891) II. xxxi. 366, I believe we shall lick the radicals. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Milton v. Southey & London Wks.* (1859) XII. 179 Greece was... proud... of having licked him [an enemy]. 1879 E. WALFORD *Louisiana* i. 37 If we have a war and beat Russia or lick Abyssinia into fits. 1889 'ROLF BOLDEWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxiv. It licked me to think it had been hid away all the time. 1890 — *Col. Reformer* (1891) 195 As a seller of unparalleled generosity, we can't be licked. 1900 *Speaker* 8 Sept. 618 We must either lick and rule these savages or run away.

*absol.* 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xii. (1889) 114, I believe that a gentleman will always lick in a fair fight.

7. *slang, intr.* To ride at full speed.

1889 'ROLF BOLDEWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxi. A horseman... rattled down the stony track as hard as he could lick.

8. Combs.: lick-box *nonce-wd.* ? = LICK-DISH; lick-fingers, one who licks his fingers (used as a term of abuse); lick-foot *nonce-wd.*, the action of licking the feet, servility; + lick-halter (see quot.); lick-ladle, a parasite; lick-log, a block of salt for cattle to lick; lick-ma-dowp *Sc. nonce-wd.*, a sycophant; lick-platter, a parasite; lick-sauce = LICK-DISH; lick-spit = LICK-SPITTLE; lick-trencher = lick-platter; lick-up, (a) something that licks up (see quot. 1844); (b) something 'licked' into shape (see quot. 1851-61). Also LICK-DISH, LICK-PENNY, LICK-POT, LICK-SPIGOT, LICK-SPITTLE.

1611 COTGR. *Liche-case*, a 'lick-box, a sweet-lips. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* ii. xxx. Achilles was a scalded pated maker of hay bundles, Agamemnon a lick-box. 1595 LOCRINE iii. iv. F 2 b. You stoppasse, 'lickfingers, will you not hear? [1625 B. JONSON *Staple News*, The Persons of the Play, *Lickfinger*, a Master Cooke, and parcell Poet.] 1630 — *New Inn* ii. ii. No flattery for't. No 'lick-foot, pain of losing your proboscis. 1611 FLORIO, *Lecca fure*, a 'lickie-halter, a knauish wag, a gallowes-clapper. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* ii. 'Who and what is he?' 'A 'lickadle of the court, lady'. 1840 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. iii. xii. I like a man to be up to the notch, and stand to his 'lick-log. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* xxiii. Quhen thus redust to howps, They dander, and wander About pure 'lickmadows. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* vi. xxiii. II. 186 No 'lick-platter, no parasite, no toadeater. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 302 Him, who has a smutty tale for ev'ry rich man's table? 'Lickspit and flatterer both! 1833 SARAH AUSTIN *Charac.* Goethe II. 35 To play... the lickspit about the court of Weimar. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* To Rdr. 9 Not onely 'licktrenchers but also claw backs, which curry favour with great men by their false speeches. 1787 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ode upon Ode Wks.* 1816 I. 298 Butlers and lick-trenchers. 1844 *Mech. Mag.* XL 47 (Of Silver plating.) When cool the hammer is allowed to fall upon the lead, to which it firmly adheres by means of a plate roughed as a rasp, which is called the 'lick-up. 1851-61 MAYHEW *London Labour* II. 34 A 'lick-up' is a boot or shoe re-lasted to take the wrinkles out... and then blacked up to hide blemishes.

+ Lick-dish. *Obs.* [f. LICK v. + DISH sb.]

1. A parasite.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 304/2 Lykdysshe, *scurn.* 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 77 Smellyestes, lyckedysches, and franchars come vncalled. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 824 A lick-dish, *catillo*.

2. Used abusively (see quot. 1562).

[1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 64 She will lie as fast as a dogge will lick a dish.]. 1575 GAMM. *Gurton* v. ii. 252 Thou lier lickdish, didst not say the neele would be gitten? 1631 [see LIAR (Proverbs)].

Licked (likt), *pp. a.* [f. LICK v. + -ED.] In senses of the vb.

1763 *Brit. Mag.* July 337/2 Went cutting away with that fork and his licked knife. 1896 DU MAURIER *Martian* (1897) 43 The licked one... dabbled his swollen eye with a wet pocket-handkerchief.

Lickell, *Obs.* jocular or colloq. form of LITTLE.

Licken, *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [altered form of LIPPEN v.] *intr.* To trust to.

1535 COVERDALE *Hos.* xi. 5 The store that they haue lickened vnto, shall be destroyed and eaten vp. 1888 in *Sheffield Gloss. s.v. Lippin*, 'I know what to liken to'. 'He's nowt to liken to'.

Lickenesse, *obs.* form of LIKENESS.

Licker (likər). [f. LICK v. + -ER.] One who or something which licks. Also lick-up; in *silver-plating* = lick-up (see LICK v. 8).

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 305/1 Lykkare, or be pat lykkythe, *leccator*. 1554 HUTOKE, *Licker, licior*. 1839 *URE Dict. Aris* 999 Plated manufacture... The under face of the stamp-hammer has a plate of iron called the *licker-up* fitted into it. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Andl. Alt.* III. cxxxviii. 111 Being acquiescent lickers-up of ministerial dishonesty. 1898 *Daily News* 4 Apr. 8/3 The lickier of red-hot irons was briskly following his profession.

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+ Lickering, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. ? = LICKERISH. 1578 T. P. GORG. *Gad. Gall. Inventions* K. My lust alluers my lickering lypes to taste.

Lickerish, liquorish (likərɪʃ), *a.* Forms: 5 liccoris, 6 liccorice, likerishe, -yshe, 6-7 licourish, 7 liccorish, li(c)korish, liquerish, liquourish, liquo(u)rish, 8 likerish, 6-9 lick-erish, licorish, liquorish. [Altered form of LICKEROUS, with substitution of suffix -ISH for -ous.]

+ 1. Pleasant to the palate; *gen.* sweet, tempting, attractive; = LICKEROUS 1. Of a cook: Skilful in preparing dainties. *Obs.*

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 50 The deuises of lick-erish cookes. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 194 With Licourish draughts And Morsels Vicious. 1615 tr. *De Monfort's Surt. F. Indics* 20 There is another very liquorish fruit. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 7-9 And wouldst thou seek again to trap me here With likerish baits fit to ensnare a brute? 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I.* 37 He [Bacon] was one of those that smoothed his way to a full ripeness by liquorish and pleasing passages. 1728 TICKELL *Horn Bk.* 13 Or if to Ginger Bread thou shalt descend, And Liquorish Learning to thy Babes extend.

2. Of persons, etc.: Fond of delicious fare; = LICKEROUS 2. + *Const. after, of.*

? a 1500 *Chester Pl.* ii. 199 And of that tree of Paradise she shall eate through my countie; For women are full liccoris [i.e. licorous]. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 66 Liketyshe of tongue, lighte of taile. 1561 AWDLAY *Frat. Facub.* 13 This is a liccorice knaue that will swill his Maisters drink. a 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* vii. ii. (1642) 102 Yet was he likerish also after any... rarity that was sent into his Table. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 42 Cattel being excessively licorish of their leaves and tender buds. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* i. vi. § 57 (1694) 55 They were so liquorish after Maus Flesh, that [etc.]. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 283 Green Peas are ready to satisfie the longing Appetite of the likerish Palate. 1802 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Knight & Friar* i. lx. A liquorish black rat Lured by the cook to sniff and smell her bacon. 1828 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 201 The holy man... had a licorish tooth. 1879 W. E. HERTLAND *Q. Curtius* Intro. 29 He [Alexander] drank... rather by way of good-fellowship than from a liquorish appetite.

b. *gen. and fig.* Eagerly desirous, longing, greedy; = LICKEROUS 2 b.

1579 THOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 384/1 The people... must not bee so likerish to desire vnprofitable things. 1627 J. CARTER *Expos.* 3 This propertie every one is most liquorish of, taking after their great grand-mother Eve. a 1639 WOTTON *Life Dk. Buckhm.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 99 Certain rare Manuscripts... were upon sale to the Jesuits at Antwerp, licourish Chapmen of such Ware. 1658 OSBORN *Adv.* Sion (1673) 77 Be not therefore licorish after Fame. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub Wks.* 1760 I. 60 Their own liquorish affection to gold. 1834 BENTHAM *Peonol.* in *Westm. Rev.* XXI. 9 He might have a likerish leaning towards the trade of Cacus. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* (1875) 11 Jewish human nature... showed so intense a sympathy with the general tendency to idolatry, as to cast a liquorish eye on every wandering form of it that came near them.

3. Lecherous, lustful; = LICKEROUS 3. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. II.* Wks. 1874 I. 51 Goto, Nell... ye may be caught, I tell ye: these be likerish lads. 1700 DRYDEN *Wife of Bath* 319 The liquorish hag rejects the pelf with scorn. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. xii. Thou art a liquorish dog. 1828 LAMB *Wife's Trial*, The likerish culprit, almost dead with fear. 1881 SWINBURNE in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 133 The smirk of a liquorish fribble.

4. Comb., as *lickerish-lipped* (adj.).

1577 v. *Butlinger's Decades* (1592) 154 Let every young man be... not licorish lippled, nor dainty toothed.

Hence Lickerishly *adv.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* i. (1662) 116 His expression *licking the Chancery* hath left Posterity to interpret it... liquorishly longing for that Place.

Lickerishness. [f. LICKERISH a. + -NESS.]

Love of good fare; *gen.* keen appetite or desire.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Friandise*, licorous thinges, licourishnesse. 1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD, *Fr. Acad.* II. 293 Neere likerishnesse causeth vs to eate such meats as we knowe are contrary to our health. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 152 Where there is a liquorishness in a popular Assembly to debate. 1658 OSBORN *Jas. I.* 134 Their Governours licorishnesse after the choyce morsells of the Church. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. v. § 10 (1734) 168 The Snare and Temptation that Liquorishness and high Relish throws many into. 1817 HOSE *Every-day Bk.* II. 35 The boy... moved by likerishness, began to eat.

+ Lickerous, *a.* *Obs.* Forms: 3-6 li-, lykerous, (4) lykerus, 5 lykerowse, lykorous, lykerwys, lekerous, likerous, licrus, likrus), 5-7 licorous, licourous, lykorous(e), (5) lycourous, lycours, lycoruse, 6 lycoures, licoras, likorous, 7 likresse), 6-7 liquorous, likerous, -orous. [a. AF. \*likorous, \*lekerous, repr. a northern var. of OF. *lecherous* LICKEROUS; cf. ONF. *liquerie* = Central OF. *lecherie* lechery.

In Eng. use this form of the word has chiefly retained its etymological sense (cf. however, sense 3, while *lecherous* has been almost confined to a transferred application.)

1. Pleasing or tempting to the palate. Also *gen.* and *fig.*: Sweet, pleasant, delightful.

c 1275 *Xf Pains Hell* 172 in *O. E. Misc.* 228 Po weore beose þat... heden of many metes de-deyn, But hit weore likerous be certeyn. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric* P. xxv. 68 Noht may be feled lykerusere, Then thou so suete alumere. 1340 *Ayeb.* 47 De zofte bed clopes likerouses. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 216 Lekerous metis & drynkis. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 22 No woman shulde ete no lycorous morcelles in the absens... of her husband. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 139 marg., Lucre is so likerous that he that once lykkes of it, lekeht it. 1577-87 HOLIN-

SHED *Chron.* I. 19/2, I would not be his ghest, vnlesse I tooke his table to be furnisht with more wholesome and licorous viands. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* II. (1631) 536 Beeing fed with the licorous and deceitfull sweetness of their owne lusts. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commu.* (1878) 47 O tis an amiable diuel, a sweete sinne, a lycorous poyson.

2. Of persons, the appetite, etc.: Fond of choice or delicious food; dainty in eating; greedy of good fare. *Const. of, after.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 160 And et throf dame lykerouse. 1362 LANGE. *P. Pl. A.* vii. 253 Let not sir Surfet siten at thi bord;... for he is a lechour and likerous of tonge. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 2 For his riche man was hoastful in speche and likerous in foode. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 53 There be... other that be lykerous of moche mete and drinke. 1530 PUSGR. 317/1 Lycourouse or daynty mouthed, *frant.* 1599 NASH *Lenten Stuffe* 54 The Popes caterer casting a licorous glance that way. a 1632 G. HERRBERT *Priest to Temple* xxvi. Wks. (Grosart) III. 183 He that... for quality is licorous after dainties, is a glutton. 1632 LITGOW *Trap.* v. 182 These lasses are... interlarded with pitch to preserve the... Wine; yet making the taste thereof vnpleasant to liquorous lips. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xiv. 98 These devils are very licorous of lardons.

b. *gen. and fig.* Having a keen relish or desire for something pleasant. *Const. of; also, eager to do something.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 391 Vonge cleikes that beun lykerous To reden Artes than ben curious. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 444 Syn weunen are... so likrus of loue in likyng of yowthe. 1555 W. WATKINMAN *Fardle Fancies* II. viii. 178 Whiche... lue a pure and simple life, led with no likerous lustes of other menues vanitie. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (1622) 82 Fit commendation (whereof womankind is so likerous). 1598 E. GUILPIN *Skiat.* (1878) 32 For though it be no cates sharpe sauce it is, To likerous vanitie. a 1632 G. HERBERT *Temple, Discharge* i. Busy inquiring heart, what wouldst thou know Why dost thou pry, And turn and leer, and with a licorous eye look high and low.

3. Lecherous, lustful, wanton.

1377 LANGE. *P. Pl. B.* x. 161 The likerous launde that Leccherye hatte. c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 58 And sikerly she hadde a likerous eye. a 1420 HOCCEVE *Dz. Reg. Princ.* 1762 This likerous dampnable erreur [adultery]. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xviii. xxv. Men and wyemen coude loue to gyders seven yerres and no lycours lustes were bitwene them. 1587 TUBERV. *Trap.* T. 15 Whilst thus Nastagio sought his owne decay, By liquorous lust. 1604 DRAYTON *Owl* 369 There in soft Downe the liquorous Sparrow sat. 1611 COTGR. *s.v. Femme*, From women light, and likerous, good fortune still deliuer vs.

4. Comb., as *lickerous-mouthed*, *toothed* (adjs.).

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 285 Like vnto likerous mouthed men, who... desire meates with a greedy appetite. 1598 E. GUILPIN *Skiat.* (1878) 9 Once Ritus saw a pretty lasse, And liquorous tooth'd desir'd to tast.

Hence + Lickerously *adv.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 114 To meche fode deuoury; and to lykerouslyche. c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 567 Oloferus, which fortune yaf kiste so likerously. 1426 *Lyng. De Guil. Pilgr.* 12915 Fatte mussellys large and Rounde, I threste hem in full lykerously. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Friander*, to feed licorously.

+ Lickeroushead. *Obs. rare* -1. In 5 likeroushead. [f. LICKEROUS a. + -HEAD.] Lickerousness.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 144 Vsyng of mete... noyt only in likeroushead [printed *liberoushead*], but for pompe, to make manye messys.

+ Lickerousness. *Obs.* [f. LICKEROUS + -NESS.] Fondness for good fare; *gen.* keen appetite or desire. *Const. of, after, inf. with to.* Also, *lecherousness*.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 61 Likerousnesse & lustis of here bely. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro.* 611 Venus me yaf my lust, my likerousnesse. c 1386 — *Parv. T.* 667 Auairice... is likerousnesse in herte to haue erthely thynges. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 304/2 Lykerousnesse, *delicacia*. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* v. (1622) 450 Whether... the likerousnesse of dominion [can] make you beyond iustice. a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* i. (1672) 128 As perhaps licorosity of Wine before had caused many of them to do. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 129 A people... so given over to licorosity, that it is an hard thing to get a Cook to please them. 1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Proph.* 119 That natural liquorosity in the minds of men after the knowledge of things to come.

Lickham(e), variant of LICHAM *Obs.*

Licking (lik'ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LICK v. + -ING.]

1. The action of the vb. LICK; the action of passing the tongue over something, of fashioning into shape, etc.; + also, the action of daubing or smearing the face with paint.

1387 TREVISIA *Hyden* (Rolls) IV. 435 Bestes... among hem self þey useþ cusses and likkyng and strokyng. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 305/1 Lykky[n]ge of howndys, or other beasts, *licius*. 1540 COVERDALE *Eras. Par. Ded.* 2 What costly deckyng, lykkyng, censing, and worshipping of ymages. 1623 BP. HALL *Serm.* v. 154 It scorneth to woo favour with farding and licking and counterfeinsance. 1631 GOUCE *God's Arrows* III. xciv. 363 By the daily licking of his ranking wounds with the tongue of lady Elenor his wife, he is said to be cured. a 1635 NAELTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 27 Besides the licking of his own fingers, he [Dudley] got the King a masse of riches. a 1656 BP. HALL *Sel. Th.* § 13 Jezebel, for all her licking, is cast out of the window and trodden to dirt in the streets. 1737 FIELDING *Hist. Reg.* III. Wks. 1882 X. 227 Shakespeare was a pretty fellow, and said some things which only want a little of my licking to do well enough. *Mod.* He is somewhat uncouth; he wants licking into shape.

b. *concr.* in pl. (See quot.)

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 207 Coarse salt; exported for the fisheries... Pickings, or cattle lickings.



2. *colloq.* A beating, thrashing. *lit.* and *fig.*

1756 TOLDEYV *Hist.* 2 *Orphans* II. 151, I gave him such a licking, I question whether he didn't carry some of the bruises with'n to the grave. 1780 in F. Moore *Songs & Ball.* *Amer. Rev.* (1856) 307 'The fray assum'd, the generals thought, The color of a lickin'.' 1806-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) III. xiii. Obligated to take a severe licking from a boy twice as big . . . as yourself. 1818 KEATS *Lett. Wks.* 1839 III. 115 He praised Thomson and Cowper, but he gave Crabbe a most unmerciful licking. 1831 PALMERSTON 29 May in H. L. Bulwer *Life* II. viii. 81 The moment they [the Belgians] stir a step to attack Holland, they will get a most exemplary licking. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* ix. (1883) 74 The power to take a licking is better worth having than the power to administer one.

3. *attrib.*, as *licking-bout*; †*licking-medicine*, an electuary; *licking-place* U.S. = *LICK sb.* 2; so *licking-pond*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lxxxv. 137 This rosted . . . Onion . . . is used in a licking medicine against an old rotten cough. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic* (1656) 144 The juice [of *Liquorice*] dissolved in Rose-water with some Gum-Tragacanth is a fine licking Medicine for Hoarseness, Wheesings, &c. 1751 J. BARTRAM *Observ. Trav. Peninsule*, etc. 27 The back parts of our country are full of these licking [*printed* licking] ponds; some are . . . of pale clay, the deer . . . are fond of licking this clay. *Ibid.* 68 We . . . travelled along a rich hill side, . . . then down to a Licking-place. 1762 P. COLLINSON in W. Darlington *Mem.* (1849) 238 Their bones or skeletons are now standing in a licking-place, not far from the Ohio. 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary, Lett. to Mr. Crisp Dec.* Times are much altered since I gave him such a thorough licking-bout at back gammon.

**Licking** (*lik-ing*), *pp. a.* [*f. LICK v.* + *-ING* 2.] That licks. Of a flame: = *LAMBERT*. Also *stang*, first-rate, 'splendid' (cf. *thumping, whacking*).

1648 [see *GENTLE a.* 10]. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* xiv. 91, I will briefly describe it [Bone-Ace], and the rather because it is a Licking Game for Money. 1899 E. PHILLIPS *Human Boy* 182 The thing was, to make a licking big frame of light wood.

**Lickle**, childish or illiterate form of *LITTLE*.

**Lickly**, obs. form of *LIKELY*.

**Licknesse**, obs. form of *LICKENESS*.

† **Lickpenny**. *Obs.* [*f. LICK v.* + *-ING* 2.] One who or that which 'licks up' the pennies; something that 'makes the money go'. Also *attrib.*

14. 7 LYDG. (*title*) London Lyckpenny. c 1600 DAY *Begg.* *Bednall Gr.* II. ii. (1881) 34 London lick penny call ye it, — 'as lick'd me with a witnes'. 1607 DEKKER *Sir T. W. 3<sup>rd</sup> Wks.* 1873 III. 116 *Wiat*, Sweet musick, gallant fellow Londoners. Clo. Y faith we are the madcaps, we are the lickpennies. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xix. (1655) 151 Their Religion is a dear and lick-penny religion for such poor Indians. 1694 DRYDEN *Love Triumphant* I. i. She has two devils in her eyes; that last ogile was a lick-penny. 1824 SCOTT *St. Rovan's* xxviii. Law is a lick-penny, Mr. Tyrrel.

† **Lickpot**. *Obs.* [*f. LICK v.* + *POT sb.*]

1. A name for the first finger.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 73 Whiche fynger som men clepeth likpot þat is þe fynger next þe thombe. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 305/1 Lykpot fyngyr, *index*. c 1475 *Pit. Loc.* in W. Wülcker 752/36 *lib index*, a lykpot.

2. A pot out of which medicine may be licked.

1665 NEEDHAM *Med. Medicine* 233 Their Nutritive Messes, Lick-pots, and Pectorals.

**Licksome**, dial. variant of *LIKESOME*.

† **Lick-spigot**. *Obs.* [*f. LICK v.* + *SPIGOT*] One who licks the spigot; a contemptuous name for a tapster or drawer; also, a parasite.

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 300-1 Let the cunningest lick-spigot swelt his heart out, the beere shal neuer foame or froth in the cupp. 1599 MIDDLETON, etc. *Old Law* IV. i. Cook (to the Drawer) Fill, lick-spigot! 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 509 Parasites . . . whom the Germans call *Schmorotzer* and *Fellerlecker*, that is, smell-feasts and lick-spickets. 1611 CHAPMAN *May Day Plays* 1873 II. 362, I know the old lickspigot will be nibling a little when he can come too't. 1700 E. WARR *Lond. Spy* II. iii. 4 He that salutes the old Lick-spigot with other Title than that of Mr. Church-Warden runs the hazard of Paying double Taxes.

**Lick-spittle**. [*f. LICK v.* + *SPITTLE*.] An absent parasite or sycophant; a toady.

[1629 DAVENANT *Albion* III. G 1 b, Lick her spittle From the ground. This disguis'd humilitie Is both the swift, and safest way to pride.] 1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 40 To hear his lickspittles speak you would think that a man of great and versatile talents was a miracle. 1851 BOKROW *Lavengro* III. 319 It is only in England that literary men are invariably lick-spittles. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* I. 4 Stage-coachmen were . . . comrades to gentlemen, lickspittles to lords. 1890 C. MARTYR *W. Phillips* 76 'The South omnipotent and imperious, the North its errand-boy and lick-spittle.

*attrib.* 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* II. Wks. 1860 XXII. 36 A cringing baseness, and lickspittle awe of rank.

Hence **Lickspitting** *vbl. sb.*, toadying.

1839 BLACKW. *Mag.* XLV. 769 Such more than oriental prostration, such lick-spitting, . . . you never saw in your life. 1886 Tinsley's *Mag.* July 54 Demagogues who have not the chance of lick-spitting prices.

† **Lickster**. *Obs. rare*—1. In 4 *lyckestre*. [*f. LICK v.* + *-STER*.] A female who licks; used to translate OF. *lecheresse*, fem. of *lecheor* LECHER.

1340 *Aenb.* 56 Pe tonge þe lyckestre him ansuereþ.

**Licli**, *hly*, obs. forms of *LIKELY*.

**Lienen**, **Licnesse**, obs. ff. of *LIKEN*, *LICKENESS*.

**Licome**, variant of *LICHAM* *Obs.*

**Licorice**, alternative form of *LIQUORICE*.

**Licorish**, variant of *LICKERISH*.

† **Licorn**. *Obs.* [*a. F. licorne*, *lit. unicorn*.]

'An old name for the howitzer of the last century, then but a kind of mortar fitted on a field-carriage to fire shells at low angles' (Adm. Smyth).

1852 in BURN *Nar. & Milit. Dict.*

**Licorous**, **licourous**, variants of *LICKEROUS*.

**Licour**, -ish, obs. ff. *LIQUOR*, *LICKERISH*.

**Lict**, obs. form of *LIGHT*.

**Lictet**, **lictiet**, obs. forms of *LITTER*.

**Lictor** (*lik-tōr*). *Rom. Antig.* Also 4 *littour*.

[*L.*; perh. agent-n. *f. lige*, root of *ligure* to bind.] An officer whose functions were to attend upon a magistrate, bearing the fasces before him, and to execute sentence of judgement upon offenders.

A dictator had twenty-four lictors, a consul twelve.

1384 WYCLIF *Acta* xvi. 35 The magistrates senten littoures, that ben mynistres of ponysching, seyinge, Dismitte, or delyvere, 3e tho men. 1386 SIR E. HOBY *Polit. Disc.* *Truth* xxiv. 114 *marg.*, The fagots of the lictors. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl. v.* II. 214 Sawcie Lictors Will catch at vs like Strumpets. 1623 COKERAM, *Lictor*, a Serieant, a Hangman. 1674 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 65. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. xv. 302 Each [decemvir] was attended by his twelve lictors, who carried not the rods only but the axe. 1843 MACAULAY *Lake Regillus* I, Ho, lictors, clear the way!

*b. trans.*

1638 *Penit. Conf.* viii. (1657) 223 God shall not greatly need any Lictors or Tormenters. 1669 *Causes Decay Chr. Piety* II. 31 They . . . become their own Lictors and make that their choice which is their extremest punishment. 1686 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 352 Satan, as the Lictor or Executioner of our Saviour, immediately seized the Criminal, and inflicted on him some bodily Disease or Torment. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Man* II. ii. 120 A thousand justices in judgment sit, A thousand lictors deal most righteous blows.

Hence † **Lictorian** *a.*, pertaining to a lictor.

1666 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

**Licture**, **Licure**, obs. ff. *LITTER sb.*, *LIQUOR*.

**Licval**, **Licwurbe**: see *LIKEFUL*, *LIKEWORTH*.

**Lid** (*lid*, *sb.* Forms: 1 *hli(d)*, 2 *hlyd*, 3-4 *lid(e)*, 4 6 *lidd(e)*, *lydde*, 5 *led(e)*, *lyd(e)*, 6 3-*lid*. [*OE. hliad* n. = Du. *lid*, OHG. *hliit* (MHG. *lit*, mod.G. in comb. *augenlid* eyelid) *lid*, ON. *hlid* gate, gateway, gap:—*OE. hliut*, \**hlið* m. f. wk.-grade of roof/\**hliut* to cover, in *OE. be-hliðan*, *OS. bihlidan* to cover, *OE. on-hliðan*, *OS. anhlidan* to open.]

1. That which covers the opening at the top of a vessel or closes the mouth of an aperture; the upper part of a receptacle, which may be detached or turned upon a hinge in order to give access to the interior.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 262 Ða ledon Ða þeƿenas Ðone Hæled æfteron, and mid hliðe belucan ure ealra Alysend. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 53/213 So huy openeden þat lid of iswete tombe þere. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5618 In þis kist þe barn sco did (þen it spird was wit þe lid [*fair* lidde]). a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 41 Make a hlytel wucluce. Forde do in þat like blod . . . whon þe lust speke with me lið þe side sone. c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 272 The porter to the paner went, And the led vpe he hent. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 73 Hele the pottle with a close led, and stoppe hit aboute with dogh or bater. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 437/2 The preest taketh the lydde of the chalys on whyche is the host. 1535 COVERDALE *Num.* xix. 15 And every open vessel that hath no lydd nor couerynge, is vncleane. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xvi. 9 Iehoiada the priest tooke a chest, and bored a hole in the lid of it. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 471 8 Upon his lifting up the Lid of it [Pandora's Box], . . . there flew out all the Calamities and Distempers incident to Men. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I. 589 Meantime some pyx to screen The full-grown pest, some lid to shut upon The goblin! 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 417 The outer layer of the lid is formed of earth precisely similar to that which surrounds the hole. 1865 KINGSLAY *Hervey* x. 159 'Lift the lid of this box for me,' she said.

*b.* Applied to a door, shutter, board, or the like, closing an aperture. Now *dial.* Cf. *PORT-LID*.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* vi. 4 In y<sup>e</sup> house he made wyndowes, which might be opened and shut with lyddes. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Supererog.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 231 Stop thy oven-mouth with a lidde of butter. 1686-7 AUBREY *Rem. Gentilism & Judaism* (1881) 48 Whereas his former Physician shutt up his windowes and kept him in utter darkness, he did open his window-lids and let in the light. 1890 *Gloss. Gloss.*, *Lid*, a cupboard door.

*c.* The top crust of a pie. *dial.*

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housewife* 68 At a vent in the top of the lid put in the same, and then set it into the Oven again. 1747 MAS. GLASSE *Cookery* 73 A Yorkshire Christmas-Pye. First make a good Standing Crust . . . Then lay on your Lid, which must be a very thick one.

† *d.* *Lid of the knee*: the patella, kneecap; *Obs.* 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 462 The lids of my knees beeing crushed.

2. *Lid (of the eye)* = *EYELID*.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 26 Ðe leun ðanne he lið to slepen Sal he neure lukan Ðe lides of hise eƿen. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. viii. (1495) 114 Eury byrde cloyeth the eye wyth the nether lyde. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3759 His lode was full lowely, when ledys were opyn. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxv. And of her eyen held the lides downe. 1548-77 VICAR *Anat.* II. (1888) 19 It is needfull that some members be holden vp with a grystle, as the lides of the eyes. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. iii. 20 Sleepe shall neyther Night nor Day Hang vpon his Pent-house Lid. 1719 YOUNG *Job* 378 When his [Leviathan's] burnish'd eyes Lift their broad lids, the morning seems to rise. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* IV. vii. I closed my lids, and kept them close, And the balls like pulses beat. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 122, I straightly would commend the tears to creep From my charged lids. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* II. 23 The skin of the lids contains no fat. *fig.* 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. v. Wks. 1856 I. 131

Ere night shall close the lids of yon bright stars. 1646 CRASHAW *Sopetto d'Ilerode* I. xlviii. The fields . . . saw no more, But shut their flowry lids for ever.

3. Each of the two sides or covers (of a book). Chiefly *dial.* and *U.S.*

1585 HIGINS *Junius Nomenclator* 7/1 *Inuolucrum, operculum libri, silybium*, . . . the cover or lid of a book. 1854 A. E. BAKER *Grosart Gloss.*, *Lid*, the boarded cover of a book. 1864 GROSART *Lamb's all Safe* (1865) 85, I might close the lids of the Bible. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.* s.v. *Hilting*, In Leicestershire generally, however, the covers of a book are the 'lids'. 1896 N. F. SAN in *Catholic News* 29 Feb. 2/7, I have never yet found 'a good Catholic' who would deny anything in 'The Word of God' from lid to lid.

4. *Bot.* and *Conch.* = *OPERCULUM*.

1681 GREW *Musæum* 130 That little Shell called Blatta Byzantia, is the Operculum or Lid of the Purple. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 34 Many of them [sea snails] are also furnished with a lid, which covers the mouth of the shell, and which opens and shuts at the animal's pleasure. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* 799 *Lid*, a cover to the tips of several of the Mosses; as in the Bogmoss. 1839 LINDLEY *Introduct.* Bot. I. II. (ed. 3) 141 The singular form of leaf . . . which has been called a pitcher . . . consists of a fistular green body . . . closed at its extremity by a lid, termed the *operculum*. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 9/2 The urn itself [sc. of a moss] is closed by a lid, or *operculum*, and contains the spores. 1863 DEERBLEY *Brit. Mosses Gloss.* 312 *Lid*, the terminal portion of the sporangium, which usually separates by a circular horizontal fissure.

5. *Mining.* *a.* The roof or roof-stone covering a 'pipe'; a *lid-stone* (q.v.). *b.* A flat piece of wood placed between the roof and the prop supporting it.

*a.* 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Livb, Pipes never fail of Lids, it is that by which they are distinguished from Flats.

*b.* 1847 in HALLIWELL. 1860 *Mining Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Derbysh. Terms*, *Cap* or *Lid*, a flat piece of wood placed between the top of the punch and the roof of the mine.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lid-elevator*, -*lash*; *lid-cells* *Bot.* (see *quot.*); *lid-flower*, a tree or shrub of the genus *Calyptanthus* (N.O. *Myrtacea*), in which the upper part of the calyx forms a lid; *lid-stone* *Mining* (see *quot.* 1858).

1837 GARNEY *tr. Goebel's Morphol. Plants* 482 \**Lid-cells* of archegonium [of a cryptogam], terminal cells of neck closing for a time canal of neck. Same as stigmatic cells. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XLVII. II. 490 The knob, or \**lid-elevator*, is a pine attached to the lid by a brass pin. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* I. 151 Her eyes . . . Hot, glazed, and wide, with 'lid-lashes' all sear. 1653 MANLOWE *Lead-Mines* 265 \**Lid-stones*. 1851 TAPPING *Derbysh. Lead-Mining Terms* (E. D. S.), *Kake*, . . . that species of metallic vein which . . . is not covered with a lid-stone. 1858 A. C. RAMSAY *Catal. Rock Specimens* (1862) 63 (E. D. D.), Locally called 'lid-stone', from its lying on the top of the iron ore which occurs in the limestone of the Forest of Dean.

**Lid** (*lid*), *v. rare*. Also 3 *lide*. [*f. LID sb.*] *trans.* To cover with a lid.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 84 And he heled hit & wrið [r. r.] lides, liðeð so þet he hit nout ne istinckeð. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 14) 151 Then lid your pye and bake it.

**Lidded** (*li-did*), *pp. a.* Also 1 *zshlidad*, -*od*, *zshleodad*, 4 *lided*. [*OE. gehlidad* as if pa. pp. of a vb. \**hlidian* or \**gehlidian*, *f. hli(d)* (*gehlid*) *LID sb.* In mod. use a new formation on *LID sb.* and *v.* + *-ED*.]

1. Having a lid; covered with or as with a lid.

c 900 *Beida's Hist.* IV. xxi. [ix.] (1890) 320 Seo [sc. þrüh] wæs swilce eac ƿerisenlice zhehlodad [r. r.] zhehlidod, -ad mid zelle stane. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 58 þes þut he hat þat heo beo euer lided & iwien. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1676) 146 Wooden-Cases made like Coffins (but not contracted at the extremities nor lidded). 1821 COLERIDGE *Lett.*, *Covers*, &c. II. 21 The tropical trees . . . produce their own lidded vessels full of water from air and dew. 1890 J. SERVICE *Tr. Notandum* xi. 78 Maist o' the gentlemen wore dark blue . . . coats . . . their waistcoats deep in the lidded pooch.

*b.* *Mining.* (Cf. *LID sb.* 5.)

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Livb, Though we may in some Parts of this Work seem to assent that Veins are not lidded, yet . . . they may be so, but more especially on their Dip. 1847 HALLIWELL *s.v.*, The top of the bearing part of a pipe is said to be lidded when its usual space is contracted to a small compass or width. A mining term.

*c.* *Bot.* and *Zool.* (Cf. *LID sb.* 4.)

1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 357 Capsule . . . lidded, and opening transversely. 1899 CAGNEY *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* VI. (ed. 4) 224 The eggs [of *Distoma sinense*] are oval, lidded, and spiked at the opposite end.

2. Of the eyes: Having lids, covered with lids. Chiefly with *adj.* or *adv.* prefixed, as *half*-, *heavy*-, *high-lidded*.

1818 KEATS *Lines written in Highlands* 21 But the forgotten eye is still fast lidded to the ground. 1820—*Cap & Bells* xx. Poems (1889) 527 One minute's while his eyes remain'd Half lidded, piteous, languid, innocent. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* III. ix. 151 Duff gave him a high-lidded glance, vouchsafing no reply. 1886 J. W. GRAHAM *News* (1887) II. iii. 146 [Eyes] somewhat heavy lidded and slow moving.

**Lidder**, -ness, variants of *LITHER*, -NESS.

† **Lidderon**. *Obs.* Forms: 4 *ledron*, 5 *lyd(e)* (*e*), -*eryn*, *lydrun*, *lidrone*, 5-6 *lidderon*, 6 *lydderyn*, *lydderne*, *liddurn*. [*Perh. a. OF. ladron* (see *LADRONE*), influenced by *lither* *LITHER a.*] A rascal, blackguard.

13. *K. Alis.* 3210 Mony ledron, mony schrewe. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 303/2 *Lydrun*, or *lyderon* (*MS. H.* and *Pynson* *lydrun*, or *lyderun*), *lidron* [? = Gr. *λαδρονος* rafter]. *Hec quadam glosa super correctione Bible.* c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 167 To se now þis lidderon her he leggis oure lawes.



*Ibid.* 187 Say. where ledde 3e his lidrone. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 188 Some liddrons [M.S. liddrons], some losels, some noughty packis. 1526 — *Magnyf.* 1945 1 yd-deryns so lyttel set by Goddes lawes. a 1529 — *Agst. Vene-mous Tongues* Wks. 1843 l. 133 To taunt them like liddrons [sic], lewde as thei bee. 1553 *PALE Vocabulary* Pref. 3 b, It is better (they saye in Northfolke) that yonge lyddernes wepe, than olde men.

**Lide** (laid). *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 *hlýda*, 3 *lud(e)*, 4 *lyde*, 7 *leed(e)*, *leid*, 7- *lide*. [OE. *hlýda*; perh. *lit.* 'noisy', cogn. w. *hlid* **LOUD**.] The month of March.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* 111. 152 Þone monað martius þe meinne hatað hlýda. *Ibid.* 228 Se æresta frizedeð þe man sceal fasten is on hlýdan. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11990 And þe tepe day of lude in to londone he drou. *Ibid.* 12040 In þe monþe of lude. c 1325 *Poem titles* Edw. II (Percy) xxv, Cattel cometh & goth as wedderis don in Lyde. 1616 BUT-LOKAK, *Leede*, an olde name of the month of March. 1686-7 AUBREY *Rem. Gentilism & Judaism* (1881) 13 The vulgar in the West of England doe call the month of March, Lide. 1866 *Jrnl. R. Instit. Cornwall* Oct. II. 132 Friday in Lide is the name given to the first Friday in March. I have heard this archaism only among tinnars, where it exists in such sayings as this: 'Ducks wan't lay till they've drink'd lide water'. 1880 *E. Cornwall Gloss*.

b. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *lide-month*, *-water*; *lide-flower*, *-lily*, the Lent lily, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus* (Britten & Holland *Plant-n.* 1886).

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* vi. G vij b, Daffadil, \*lide-flowe [1623 \*Lide-lilie, 1634 Lide-lillil], blackthorne, &c. 1656 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Leed*, or \*Leid-month, so called, saith Sommer, quasi *Loud-month*, from the old Saxon word *hlýd*, a noise or tumult. 1866 \*Lide water [see above].

† **Lidgate**. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 *hlif*, *hlidzeat*, 5 *lidyate*, *lyde* 3ate, 6 *lydyate*, 9 *lidgitt*, *Sc. and north. dial.* *liggat(e)*, *liggett*. [OE. *hlidgeat*: see **LID** sh. and **GATE** sh.] The pronunciation is in some dialects (*lidzēt*), from the ME. *lidgate*, *-yale*. A swing-gate; a gate set up between meadow or pasture and ploughed land or across the highway to prevent cattle from straying.

854 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* (1887) II. 63 Ærest on dic: þonne upp uoið hlidgeatas. 909 in Earle *Land Charters* (1888) 290 Ærest on icenan æt broumriche up & lang wezes to hlidgeate. 1441 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) lix, Parte went into the towne of Helerby. . . and their festned a lidyate in the highway at the towne end of Helerby toward Yorke, with stoks, thorns, and otherwise. a 1450 MYRC 1407 Hast þow ay cast vp lyde 3ate Pere bestus haue go in ate? 1557 *Scotter Manor Roll in Archaeologia* (1881) XLVI. 370 That every man shall sufficiently make their Lydyates in time convenient. 1790 J. FISHER *Poems* 107 They brak' the liggat of the yard, Ay, a' in smash. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lidgitts*, . . [Isle of Axholme]. *Linc.* 1874 A. HISIOR *Sc. Anecd.* 325 At another time when 'right about wheel' was required, he attained his object by asking them to 'come round like a liggett, lads!' 1881 J. YOUNGER *Antobiog.* iv. 35 Her an' the bits o' lassies were out list'ning for us at the head o' the liggate as we came up.

**Lidger**, *-ier*, *obs.* forms of **LEDGER**.

**Lidless** (lidlēs), a. [f. **LID** sh. + **LESS**.] Without a lid.

1522 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 116 A potell pewter pott ledles. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Poems* 119 Ledless coffins. 1894 H. NISHER *Bush Girl's Rom.* 138 Tea which had been boiled over the smoky logs in the lidless billies.

b. Of the eyes: Having no lids; not covered with the lids. Chiefly poet. = 'ever-watchful'.

1796 COLERIDGE *Ode Departing* 17. 145 Her lidless dragon-eyes. 1820 SHELLEY *Ode Liberty* iv, Philosophy did strain Her lidless eyes for thee. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 306 Not less to an eye like mine A lidless watcher of the public weal.

c. *Comb.*, as *lidless-eyed*, *-looking* adjs.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* i. 598 The lidless-eyed train Of planets. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 153 Lidless-looking eyes.

**Lidrone**, variant of **LIDDERON**.

**Lie** (loi), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 1 *lyze*, *lyze*, 3-4 *le3e*, *leye*, *lighe*, *lyihe* (pl. *leis*), 3-5 *leghe* (e), 4 *ly3e*, 4-8 *lye*, 5-6, 9 (*Sc. and north. dial.*) *lee* (pl. *lees*, 6 *leis*), 5 *le*, 5, 7 *ly*, 6 *Sc. ley*, 4- *lie*. [OE. *lyge* str. masc. = OHG. *lug* (MHG. *luc*, inflected *lug*; mod.G. *lug*); — OTeut. type \**lugi-z*, f. \**lug-* wk.-grade of \**leg-*, OE. *lēgan*: see **LIE** v.<sup>2</sup> Cf. the synonymous OHG. *lugin* fem. (MHG., mod.G. *lüge*), ON. *lygi* fem. The formal identity between the sb. and the vb. is a result of convergent sound-change. In northern dialects the plural *lees* is liable to confusion with **LEASE** sh.<sup>2</sup>]

1. An act or instance of lying; a false statement made with intent to deceive; a criminal falsehood. Phrase, *to tell* († formerly *to make*) *a lie*. † Also, *without lie*, *no lie*, truly (often as an expletive in ME. poetry; cf. *without fable*).

In mod. use, the word is normally a violent expression of moral reprobation, which in polite conversation tends to be avoided, the synonyms *falsehood* and *untruth* being often substituted as relatively euphemistic.

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iii. xiv. [xix.] (1890) 212 An is ærest lyges [tr. *lyges*] fyr [L. *unum* (sc. *ignem*) mendacii]. a 1000 *Cædmon's Christ & Satan* 53 (Gr.-Wulf. II. 525) Þu us xeler-dæst þurh lyge ðinne. a 1300 *E. Psalter* v. 7 That lighe [M.S. *Harl.* *lyhe*] spekes leses to me and lesse. *Ibid.* vii. 13 Of leghe, and of cursinge, Sal þai be schewed in endinge. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13941 (Cott.) Sal yee na leis here o mi toth. c 1300 *Havelok* 2117 Mo þan an hundred,

with-uten leye. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (Rolls) 10887 Of Arthur ys seid many selcoph. . . Al ys nougt sop, he nougt al lie. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 18 A wicked spekere delited is in his leghe. 13. . . E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 304 Much to blame . . . Pat louez [read leuez] oore lorde wolde make a lyge. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prol.* 12 Men schal nat weynen euery thing a lyge For that he say it nat of 3ore a-go. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12594 Thies foure in hor fals-hode had forget a lie. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* vii. vii, Jubiter gate Dardanius no lee. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lix. 13 [Who] in my name all leis recordis. a 1533 LD. BERNKES *Huon* xlii. 155 Oberon neuer as yet made any lie to you. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. iv. 74 And twentie of these punie lies lie tell. a 1618 RALEIGH *Mahomet* (1637) 146 He was never known to make a Ly. a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 153 They doe receive but the lees of men for the truths of God. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xi. 51 Able to make a man both to believe lies, and tell them. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* i. (1849) 11 Sarah was the first . . . that ever told God a lie to his face. a 1764 LLOYD *Ep.* to C. Churchill Poet. Wks. 1774 l. 88 Shrewd Suspicion. . . To truth declar'd, prefers a whisper'd lie. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1781 (1848) 690/1 Johnson had accustomed himself to use the word *lie*, to express a mistake or an error in relation. . . though the relation did not mean to deceive. 1796 NELSON 24 July in Nicolas *Dispatch* (1846) VII. xciii, The lie of the day is, that Archduke Charles has requested an Armistice, which the French General positively refused. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxi. For they were queer hands the monks, unless niony leas is made on them. 1820 COLERIDGE *Lett.*, *Covers*, etc. I. 119, I am almost inclined to reverse the proverb and say 'What every one says must be a lie'. 1879 FRODIP *Cæsar* ix. 339 It was perhaps a lie invented by political malignity.

b. *White lie*: a consciously untrue statement which is not considered criminal; a falsehood rendered venial or praiseworthy by its motive.

1741 in *Gentl. Mag.* XI. 647 A certain Lady of the highest Quality. . . makes a judicious Distinction between a white Lie and a black Lie. A white Lie is that which is not intended to injure any body in his Fortune, Interest, or Reputation but only to gratify a garrulous Disposition and the Itch of amusing People by telling them wonderful Stories. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 137 White lies always introduce others of a darker complexion. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xxiv, All lies disgrace a gentleman, white or black. 1857 C. KEADE (*title*) *White Lies*.

c. *transf.* Something grossly deceptive; an imposture.

1560 BIBLE *Geneva Ps.* lxxi. 9 Yet the children of men are vanitie, the chief men are lies [1611 men of high degree are a lie]. 1649 Dr. KEYNOLDS *Hocia* iv. 59 The very formality of an Idol is to be a lie, to stand for that which it is not. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xi. v, How is it possible for a Man to maintain a constant Lie in his Appearance [etc.].? 1842 MIALI in *Newcomf.* II. 177 Homage the most indirect paid to the state church is . . . the worship of a lie. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. l. 28 The sculptor of this base and senseless lie [the Vendramin statue].

2. *To give the lie* (to): to accuse (a person) to his face of lying. Also *transf.* of facts, actions, etc.: to prove the falsity of, to contradict (appearances, professions).

1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Dawn. Posit.* i. iii. 13 They gaue the Quene the lie. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dietis drie Dinner* Cij, Though Galen said, . . . yet experience gives him the lie. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iii. ii. 85 Give me the lie another time. c 1600 RALEIGH *The Farewell* 6 Go, since I needs must die, And give them all the lie. 1638 BAKER *tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 83 Tertullian . . . therein gives the lie to all antiquitie. 1711 ANDISON *Spect.* No. 99 77 The great Violation of the Point of Honour from Man to Man, is giving the Lie. 1768 W. DONALDSON *Life Sir E. Sutherland* II. 110 She gave him the lie for his civility, by assuring him she eat very hearty. 1805 T. LINDLEY *Poy. Brasil* (1808) 115 Replies . . . that nearly gave the lie to his pretived superior knowledge. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxvi, Francis the First, and the Emperor Charles, gave each other the lie direct. 1856 KEADE *Never too Late* xxiv, Am I to understand that you give Mr. Hawes the lie?

b. Hence occurs the *lie* is used for: The action of giving the lie; the charge of falsehood.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iv. i. 66 That Lie, shall lie so heavy on my Sword, That [etc.]. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours* Blood iii. 61 Astronomers . . . by common censure sometimes meete the lie. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* i. (1721) 17 The other gives him the Lie. . . and follows his Lie with a Stab. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* iii. § 2 He abhors to take the Lie but not to tell it.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*; chiefly objective, as in *lie-giving*, *-hater*, *-monger*, *-teller*, *-writer*; *lie-consuming* adj.; † *lie-bill* nonce-*wd.*, a distortion of **LIBEL** sh.; *lie-tea*, said to be a transl. of the name given by the Chinese to teas coloured for the European market.

1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 61 Pasquil and Morphirius, on whose breasts were written no \*Lie-bills, as the Popes called them, but True-Bills of their villanies. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 985 Thy lie-consuming mirror. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxxix, 'Lie-givings, challenges, retractions. 1900 YORK POWELL in *St. George* 111. 66 We at least will be a people of truth-lovers and lie-haters. 1830 JAMES DARNLEY xxiv, The tales that were circulated by the 'liemongers' of the court. 1876 A. H. HASSALL *Fool* 114 This article has received the name of 'lie-tea' because it is spurious, and, for the most part, not tea at all. 1954 HULOT, \**Lye teller*, or *lyinge knave* or *goane*. a 1641 Dr. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 215 The end and purpose of the lye-teller. 1863 N. & Q. 3rd Ser. 111. 300 We would advise him to give more attention to the contemporary libellers and \*lie-writers.

**Lie** (loi), sb.<sup>2</sup> Also 7 *lye*. [f. **LIE** v.]

1. Manner of lying; direction or position in which something lies; direction and amount of slope or inclination. Also *fig.* the state, position, or aspect (of affairs, etc.).

1697 *Collect. Connect. Hist. Soc.* (1897) VI. 248 Nott to alter the proper lye of the Land. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1851) I. ii. vi. i. § 30. 399 The general lie and disposition of the boughs. 1849 J. F. JOHNSTON *Exper. Agric.* 101 On what geological formation the land rests—its physical position or lie. 1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Diffic. Anglic.* 325 To map out the field of thought. . . and to ascertain its lie and its characteristics. 1862 TROLLOPE *N. Amer.* II. 2 Washington, from the lie of the land, can hardly have been said to be central at any time. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick*, *Gl.* xx. iii. (1872) IX. 44 Friedrich understands well enough . . . from the lie of matters, what his plan will be. 1894 BARRING-GOULD *Deserts S. Fran.* e. 1. 15 The horizontal lie of the chalk beds. 1894 BESANT *In Deacon's Orders* 83 The lie of his hair, his pose [etc.].

b. *Golf*. a. 'The inclination of a club when held on the ground in the natural position for striking'. (b) 'The situation of a ball—good or bad'. (*Badm. Libr.*, *Golf Gloss*.)

1857 II. B. FARNIE *Golfer's Manual in Golfiana* *Alise*. (1887) 126 The precise lie [of the ball] is [the nillick] is intended for so seldom occurs. *Ibid.* 141 The lie of these spoons should be rather upright. 1887 SIR W. G. SIMPSON *Art Golf* 152 From a bad lie it is the only way I know of to loft a ball. 1890 HUTCHINSON *Golf* 58 An important consideration is the 'lie' of the diving club.

2. *concr.* A mass that lies; a stratum, layer.

a 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* I. (1799) I. 12 Not in regular orderly Strata. . . as Stone-lies, and various sorts of Earth which me in their original State. 1865 SWINBURNE *Phued* a. 153 The heifer. . . sleek under shaggy and speckled lies of hair.

3. The place where an animal, etc. is accustomed to lie; its haunt. Also, room for lying.

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* vii, There were very fine couches here, having more lie and harbourage than in the rough Lymn stream. 1886 O. KEE *Oct.* 359 note, At other times lie [a salmon] is usually resting in his 'stand' or 'lie'. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Maiwa's Kea* I. 2 A long narrow spinney which was a very favourite 'lie' for woodcock.

4. *Railways*. 'A siding or short offset from the main line, into which trucks may be run for the purpose of loading and unloading'. *Cent. Dict.*

† **Lie**, a. *Obs.* [OE. *lyge*, cogn. w. *lyge* **LIE** sh.<sup>1</sup>] Lying, false.

c 975 *Rusho. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 60 Monize lyze zewitu. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 319 688 Hinderful and of host I-nou3, hardi and ofte lie.

**Lie** (loi), v.<sup>1</sup> Forms and inflexions: see below. [A Com. Teut. str. vb.: OE. *liegan*—OFris. *ligga*, *lida*, *lidsa*, OS. *liggian* (Du. *lig*, *liggen*), OHG. and MHG. *liggen*, *licken*, *liggen* (mod.G. *liegen*), ON. *liggia*—Sw. *ligga*, Da. *ligge*, Goth. *ligan*—OTeut. \**ligjan* (the Goth. *ligan* is abnormal). f. Teut. root \**leg-* (: *lag-*; *lāg-*):—West Aryan \**leg-*; *lagh-*; *lēgh-*: to lie; cf. Gr. λέγος bed, ἀλόγος bedtallow, wife, ἀλόγος lying in wait, ambush, L. lectus bed, OS. *lēzati* to lie.

As in OTeut. \**slifjan* *Sir v.*, the present-stem has a *j* suffix, though the pa. t. and pa. pp. are strong. In WGer. and consequently in OE., the pres. stem has two forms, due to the diversity in the phonetic character of the flexional suffixes: (1) The WGer. *lig-*, OE. *lig-*, appears in the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. and the sing. imp., and is the source of the mod. Eng. *lie*; (2) the WGer. *ligg-*, OE. *ligg-*, appears in the inf., the 1st pers. sing. and the pl. pres. ind., the pres. subj., and the pl. imp.; it is represented in mod. northern dialects by *lig*; the southern *lidge* has been found only in the Wexford dialect, though the ME. *ligge* in southern texts can only represent the pronunciation (*lidzə*).]

A. *Inflectional Forms*.

1. *Infinitive lie*. Forms: a. 1 *liegan*, *liegean*, *Northumb.* *liega*, 2 *liggan*, 2-5 *ligge-n*, 3 *ligen*, *luggen* (ii), 4-5 *lyge*, *lygge*, 4-6 (7-9 *dial.*) *lig*, *ligg*, 5 *ligyn*, *lyggyn*, *lyge*, *lyegee*. B. 2 *lien*, 3 *ligen*, 3 *lin*, 4 *lii*, *lij*, *li*, *lyen*, († *erron.* *ley-n*, *le3e*, *lai*), 4-5 *lyn(e)*, *ly3e*, 4-8 *ly*, 4-9 *lye*, 5 *lyyn*, *lyyn*, *lyin*, 4- *lie*.

a. *Beowulf* 3082 (Gr.) Lete hyne liegean, þær he longe wæs. c 1160 *Halton Gosp.* John v. 6 Þa se hælend zeseah þisne liggan. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Ho. . . letten him liggan half quic. c 1205 *LAY.* 22836 Per he scal liggan [c 1275 luggen]. a 1275 *P. Prov.* *Elfred* 467 in O. E. Misc. 131 He sal ligen long anicht. a 1275 *Death* 118 *ibid.* 174 Nu þu schalt wrecche liggan ful stille. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3169 He had him ligge and slepe wel. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5309, I will me lig to dei. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* v. 4, I sall nougt lige in fleschy lustis. c 1400 MAUNOEY. (Roxb.) xxv. 118 Where þe emperour schall ligg on þe morue. 1425 *Ord. Whittington's Aims-house* in *Entick London* (1766) IV. 354 A. . . little house . . . in which he shall lyege and rest. c 1440 [see B]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 216/1 To Lyg in wayte. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 254 There mayst thou ligg in a vetchy bed. 1651 RANDOLPH, etc. *Hey for Honesty* iii. l. Wks. (1875) 431 Liggan in strommel. a 1652 BROMER *Eng. Moor* i. iii. Wks. (1873) II. 13 Make thy bed fine and soft I'll lig with thee. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 30 To Lig; to lyge, Var. Dial.

β. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1137 (Laud MS.) He ne myhte . . . ne sitten ne lien ne slepen. c 1200 ORMIN 6020, & nife he nobht tærinne lin. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3778 (Cott.) He. . . þar-on laid his hefd to li [Fairf. ly]. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus minor*) 482, & þare wele foure dais can þai ley bot met & drink. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xi. 6 The parde with the kide shal leyn. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 68, I lete it lie still. 1426 *LYOC. De Guil. Pilgr.* 13554 Lat lym lyn a



whylestyle. *c1440 Promp. Parv.* 304/2 Lynn or lyggyn (*A.* lynn or llynn), *jucco*. *1480 Caxton Chron. Eng.* cxxlii. 277 They.. charged me to lye still. *1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng.* ix. 11. 464 He might lie many years in a prison.

## 2. Indicative Present.

a. 1st pers. sing. lie. Forms: a. 1 liege, 3-4 ligge, 4-6 (7-9 dial.) lig, 5 lige. β. 4 liy, 4-9 ly, 6 ly, 4- lie.

*c1240 Lefson in Cott. Hom.* 211 Ase ich ligge lowe. *c1275 Lay.* 14137 The ligge faste bi-clused in on castle. *a1300-1400 Cursor M.* 3612 (Gott.) Here... i liy [other texts lig, lie] in bed of care. *1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. v.* 417, 1... ligge abedde in lenden. *1432 Test. Ebor.* 11. 22; j matres y<sup>1</sup> I lige on. *1530 Palsgr.* 610/1, 1 lye a bedde. *c1586 C'tess Pembroke Ps.* lvii. 1, On thee I ly. *1688 Levinz in Koble Life Bp. Wilson* iii. 1863 99 When I lye under the confinement of my melancholy retreat. *1719 D'Urfeys Pills* (1787) 11. 148 Thinking that I lig so nigh. *1801 R. Anonson Cumb. Ball.* 17 At meet I lig me down. *1802 Coleridge Ode to Rain* 5 O Rain! I lie listening to.

b. 2nd pers. sing. liest (li'ēst). Forms: a. 1 ligest, ligst, list, 3-5 list, lyst, 4-9 lyest, 6-7 ly'st, 4- liest. Also north. 4 lysis, 5 lise, lyes. β. 5 lyggest, lyggyst.

*a1000 Cedmon's Gen.* 734 (Gr.) Pær þu gehunden list. *c1000 Ælfric Josh.* vii. 10 Aris nu... hwi list ðu neowel on corþan. *c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 Wi list þu turnd on þe eorde? *a1275 Deorh 84* in O. E. Misc. 172 Nu þu list [var. lyst] on here. *c1386 Chaucer Manciple's T.* 172 Now listow deed [var. lyst thou, liest thou, lyes thou]. *c1450 Con. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 159 Heyl, Lord over lordys, that lyggyst ful lowe. *1470-85 Malory Arthur* xxi. ii. Here now thou lyst warme at the alle. *1671 Milton Samson* 1663 Thou... now lyst victorious among thy slain. *1877 C. Patmore Unknown Eros* i. iv. (*Eurydice*), Where... On pallet poor Thou lyst, stricken sick.

c. 3rd pers. sing. lies (li'ez). Forms: a. 1 lixep, lixþ, lip, 2-5 lip, 3 lixþ, 3-6 lyth, 4 lyþe, leiþ, lythþ, liþth, lyþt, liht, 4 5 liþth, liþhe, 4-6 lythe, 4-7 lyeth, 5-6 lyith, 3- (now arch. lieth. Also (with ending orig. north.) 1 lixes, 4 lyse, lijs, 4 5 li'se, 4 6 liis, 4-8 lyes, 5-6 lysis, lyese, 6 Sc. lyss, liss, lyisz, 4- lies. β. 2-6 liggeþ, -eth, 4-5 liggith. Also 4 liggus, 4-5 ligus, -es, lygges, -ys, -ez, 5 ligis, 6 (7-9 dial.) lig(g)s.

a. *a900 O. E. Chron.* an. 893 (Parker MS.) Seo ea... lið ut of þem wealda. *c950 Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* viii. 6 Cnaht min lises in hus eorð-cryppel. *a1000 O. E. Chron.* an. 675 (Laud MS.) Medeshamstede... eal þær to liggeð. *Ibid.* an. 792 His lic lixþ at Tīnan mūpe. *c1200 Bestiary* 2 Dianne he lied to slepen. *c1250 Gen. & Ex.* 889 In ðe weide ðe liiþ to salem. *a1300 Cursor M.* 2117 Þis land lies mast unto þe south. *1362 Langl. P. Pl. A. i.* 115 Lucifer lowest liþ of hem alle. *c1369 Chaucer Pothr Blinne* he 181 A-wake... who lyeth there [var. lythe, liþe]. *1382 Wyclif Matt.* viii. 6 My child lyeth [var. liggeth, 1388 liþth]... like. *c1400 Destr.* Troy 5369 Teutra... here in tombe liþ. *c1425 Hampole's Psalter* Metr. 26 This same sauter... is þe self... That lyth at hampele. *c1475 Raul Collycar* 246, I haue na knowlege quhair the Court lyes. *1533 Gau Richt Vay 84* To say... that their lises (sair pardone to any our prayer. *c1560 A. Scott Poems* (S. T. S.) iv. 76 Sum can nocht keep hir gap Fra lasing, as scho lyses. *1579 Lyly Euphues* (Arb.) 86 As much as in me lyeth. *1611 Bible Neh.* ii. 3 When the city... lyeth waste. *1660 Bayard Euclid* i. xxvi. That side which lyeth betwixt the equal angles. *1666 Milton* 2nd Epit. University Carrier i Here lieth one who [etc.]. *1675 Karl Essex Lett.* (1770) 88 That part of the town which... lyes to the water. *1711 Hearne Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 133 His skill indeed chiefly lyes in Cynos.

β. *a1300 Cursor M.* 2033 Þi fader slepand... Liggus [Gott. lis, Fairf. lyse, Trin. lip] here-oute. *13... E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1792 A dogge... þat in a dyth lygges. *a1400-50 Alexander* 5173 A cabayne quare þe kyng liggis. *c1460 Towneley Plays* ii. 220 Gif hym that that ligs thore. *1597 Tofte Laura* in Arb. Garner VII. 298 Ah, happy thrice, that ligs in love with thee! *1605 Camden Rem. Epitaphs* 59 John Bell broken-brow ligs vnder this stean. *a1774 Ferguson Hallowfair Poems* (1845) 15 When Phœbus ligs in Thetis' lap. *1849 James Woodman xxxix*, I can find out for him where ligs the pretty lass. *1865 S. Evans Bro. Fabian* 52 Bold Robin he liggeth here.

d. plural lie. Forms: a. 1 licgap, licgeap, 2-3 liggeð, 4 liggip, 2-4 (6 arch.) liggē, 5 liggyn, 4 ligge, 5 lygge. Also north. 4 liggēs, 5 liggēz, liggis. β. 2-4 lien, 2-3 lin, 4-6 lyen, 5 lyzn, lyn, 4-9 ly(e, 4- lie. Also north. 4 lijs, Sc. 4-6 lysis, lyes.

a. *a1000 Andreas* 1426 (Gr.) Liēgað æfter lande loccas todrifene. *c1175 Lamb. Hom.* 49 We liggē in heuēð sunnen. *1297 R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 6355 Þere hii liggēþ. *a1300 Cursor M.* 25965 Al ur sin þat we... liggēs in [Fairf. lien]. *1362 Langl. P. Pl. A. ii.* 105 Thei liggē to-gedere. *1387 Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 403 They... stondeþ, sitteþ, liggēþ, and slepeþ. *Ibid.* II. 193 Þey liggē [Carton lyggel] vprist. *a1400-50 Alexander* 772<sup>a</sup> Þar liggēz lymmes of laddes. *Ibid.* 4845 Þai seye down sodanly slane of þaire blonkis... & in þe strete liggis. *1486 Bk. St. Albans* E vij b, The Forchers that liggyn enen betweene The ij theys of the best. *1579 Spenser Sheph. Cal.* May 217 Many wyld beastes ligen in waite.

β. *a1100 O. E. Chron.* an. 963 (Laud MS.) Ealle þa þorpes ðe ðærto lin. *1137 Ibid.* an. 1137 Þe landes þe lien to be circe wiccan. *c1230 Hall Mid.* 3 Al þat bitter bale þat ter liēð under. *a1300 Cursor M.* 3340 Þar lijs [Fairf. lyes] our heldres. *c1350 Will. Valerius* 266 In came þei lyen, & slepen samen y-tere. *c1374 Chaucer Compl. Mars* 5 Ye lovers that lye [var. ben] in eny drede. *c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints* xiv. (Lucas) 80, & ger thame ryse þat lysis law. *a1400 MAUNDREY* (1839) xxiv. 255 Thei lyn in Tentēs. *c1400 Destr.* Troy 7956 Þe grekes, þat on our ground lyn. *1448 in Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) II. 8 All the hemes that

lyen by hemself. *1513 Bradshaw St. Werburge* i. 284 Whiche Ladyes were buried... and now there lien in shryne. *1596 Dalrymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 54 Sum monstrous gret among thame lyes to the cost of Carrik. *Ibid.* 148 In tyme of neid lyes the Pechtis abak w<sup>t</sup> their supporte. *c1614 Sir W. Mure Dido & Æ.* l. 101 Troy... Whose ruines poore, which low in ashes lye. *1711 J. Greenwood Eng. Gram.* 197 Place and Things that ly upward. *1756-7 tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 104 Here lie the remains of Giacomo Sanseverini. *1808 A. Parsons Trav.* i. 12 Pebbles, which have been dug up... and now lye in heaps.

3. Indicative Past lay (lā). Forms: a. (strong) 1st and 3rd pers. sing. 1 læs, læiz, 2 læi, 2-3 lei, 2-4 lai, leie, 3 læi(3)e, leai, leiþe, Ormin læz, 3-6 laie, 4 leþ, leye, 4-5 leyþe, leghe, 4-6 Sc. la, 4-7 ley, (5 lye, leþe), 5-6 laye, 3- lay. 2nd pers. 1 læge, 3 læiþe, 3-4 lay, lai, etc.; 7 laist, 9 lay'st. Plural. 1 læzon, læzon, Northumb. læzon, 3-4 leien, laien, leizen, etc.; also 3- uninflected. β. (weak) 6-7 dial., 8-9 arch. ligged, 6 Sc. ligit, 9 lied, dial. lig'd.

a. *Beowulf* 1532 (Gr.) Hit on eorðan læz. *c950 Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* ix. 36 Læzon swæ scip næfdon hiorde. *11... O. E. Chron.* an. 1052 (Cotton MS.) Pætte on Sandwic læiz. *c1260 Ilaton Gosp.* Mark ii. 4 Pæt bed þe se lame on læiz. *c1200 Ormin* 3692 He læz... i cribbe. *c1205 Lay.* 5030 Þa wombe þe þu læie inne swa longe. *Ibid.* 9766 Vaspasien mid his monnen læize [c1275 lay] at Exchæstre. *c1220 Bestiary* 42 In a ston stille he lai til it kam ðe dritte dai. *a1275 Passion Lord* 195 in O. E. Misc. 42 Þe Gywes vp asturte þat leyen in þe grunde. *1297 R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 3830 Bote stede & king lye sone atte grunde. *a1300 Cursor M.* 10571 Þar efterson þai samen lai. *Ibid.* 23500 Quat þou did and in credel lai [other texts lay]. *13... Gau. & Gr. Ant.* 2006 Þe leude lyesened ful wel, þat leg in his bedde. *13... E. E. Allit. P. A.* 214 Her fax... On schyldereþ þat leghe. *1387 Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) V. 107 His body lai in þe streete... unburied. *c1400 Destr.* Troy 8243 The ladies o lofte leghen to waite. *c1420 Chron.* 1104, 4459 (Horst.) He lyeueryy-presmede stytle in þat castelle. *a1548 Hall Chron.* Hen. I<sup>st</sup>, 173 b, His seignorie and power lai in those portes. *1560 Daus ut. Sleidan's Comm.* 57 h, His Purse... laye upon his bed. *1596 Dalrymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 86 To ly hidd as he la. *1671 Milton P. R.* l. 247 The Manger where thou laist. *1749 Fielding Tom Jones* xviii. vi, I lay Seven years in Winchester jail. *1847 L. Hunt Jar Honey* x. (1848) 131 Sicily lay at our feet.

β. *1560 ROLLAND CRT. Venus* i. 56 Behind the Bus... I ligit law. *a1641 Bp. MONTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 456 Their Cels and Commemoratives where they liggēd. *1748 THOMSON Cast. Indol.* 505 Here whilom ligg'd the Esopus of the age. *1813 T. Busby tr. Lucretius* i. Dissert. 14 Bright eminences and fertile vallies lied in his way. *Ibid.* vi. Comm. 25 Those who, by death or desertion, were deprived of their friends and domestics, lieth unburied in their houses. *1879 E. Arnold Lit. Asia* iii. 2 In which calm home of happy life and love liggēd our Lord Buddha.

4. Subjunctive Present lie. Forms: 1 lioge, 3-4 ligge, 4 lyg, ligg, 6 lig, 6 7 ly(e, 5- lie. *c1000 Lusus of Whitred* c. 25 (Schmid) Liege butan wyræde. *a1225 Ancr. R.* 424 Nenne mon ne lēten heo in... ne ne liggē ut. *1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 3507 If any fal in dedly syn Ryse he up, and ligg nought lang þar-in. *c1374 Chaucer Troilus* v. 411 If þow þus liggē a day or two or þre. *c1375 Lyt Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 593 Wheþer we ryde, or be goande, lyg, or sitt. *c1440 PECOKE Rep.* ii. xx. 272 That he lie with the lord in oon bed. *1508 DUNBAR Tua marit uenem* 500 That he be lost or with me lig. *1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 31 How lang saevir the frost ly. *1596 SHAKS. Merch. F.* ii. vii. 61 If my forme lye there.

5. Subjunctive Past lay (lā). Forms: 1 læge, (pl. læzen), 3 leie, læie, 3-4 leye, 4 laye, 5 leyþe, 7 ley (etc., as in p. ind.), 5- lay.

*c893 K. ÆLFRED Oros.* l. i. 14 He sæde þæt he... wolde fændan hu longe þat land norþryhte læt. *a1175 Lamb. Hom.* 33 Þa þu lei(e) in aine prinson. *c1205 Lay.* 2254 Þat his folc gode aswunden ne læie þere [c1275 leye]. *c1374 Chaucer Troilus* iv. 1532 (1560) If þis were wist my lif lay [var. leye] in balance. *c1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 16 It were good þat he lay [Add. MS. leyþe] & traueilide wiþ his hondis. *1596 SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* v. ii. 48 O, would the quarrell lay vpon our heads. *1684 T. BURNET Theory Earth* l. 195 If the ballast ley more at one end, it would dip to-wards that pole.

6. Imperative lie (lāi). Forms: sing. 1 liþ(e, 3 liþ e, 3 5 li, ly, 5-9 north. lig, ligg, 6-8 lye, 3- lie. plur. 4 liggēth; 4- lie.

*c1000 Sax. Leechd.* II. 118 Liþe on þa sidan þe [etc.]. *c1205 Lay.* 1809 Passent liþ [c1275 ly] nu þer. *Ibid.* 28724 Liþ þer. *a1245 Ancr. R.* 290 Ne lie þu nout stille. *a1275 Death* 137 in O. E. Misc. 176 Li [var. ly] awariede bali þat neauer þu arise. *c1374 Chaucer Troilus* ii. 904 (953) Li stil and lat me slepe. *Ibid.* iii. 899 (948) Liggēth stille and tækeh hym right here. *c1460 Towneley Myst.* ii. 326 Lig down ther and take this rest. *c1650 Christopher White* iv. in Child Ballads II. 439 Come, sweet wench, and ligg thy loue on me. *1680 ORWAY Orphan* i. iv. 276 Lye still! my Heart.

7. Present Participle lying (lāirig). Forms: 1 ligende, Northumb. li(e)cend, 2-3 liggend, 4 lyinge, lyng, licing, ligand(e, -onde, liende, lyende, liggende, -ande, lyggende, 4-5 liggig, -yng(e, 5 liggigē, lieng, lyynge, leing, liend, 4-6 lyenge, e, liand(e, lyand(e, 5 lyond, lyg-gande, 5-6 lyggynge, -ing(e, 5 lyinge, 6 lyng, 7 lyeing, 5- lyying, 9 liggig dial. *c950 Lindisf. Gosp.* John v. 6 Dionne midðy zesæb se hælend liggende [Rushu, licende]. *c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 83 Þus doð þe libbende frend to-zenes þe liggende. *a1300 Cursor M.* 6130 (Cott.) For was na hus in al þat land þat þar ne was ðed man ligand [other texts liggande, ligond]. *c1315 SHOREHAM* 122 Lyggynde ino hare forage. *c1345*

*Song Mercy* 57 in E. E. P. (1862) 120 In harde prinson lyng. *c1375 Cursor M.* 3384 (Fairf.) Þe landes lyand towarde þe est. *1382 Wyclif Matt.* viii. 14 He say his wywes moder liggynge [var. lyende, 1388 liggynge]. *c1400 Destr.* Tray 12666 Þe þurnes... Left hym þer lyond. *1436 Rolls of Parli.* IV. 498/1 As Felons... in awayte liggynge. *c1440 Generydes* 3027 In the feld he left hym liggēg. *c1450 HOLLAND Houlat* 227 Lyand in lichory, laith, vnloveable. *1470-85 Malory Arthur* xviii. xx, The fayrest corps lyenge in a ryche bedde. *1496 Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 175 The Soueraigne leing in the dokke. *1533 Gau Richt Vay* 64 Liand in his bed. *1553 BRENDR Q. Curtius* F viij, The fore front alwayes defended the rest of the work lying behinde. *1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 5 The vthir syd lyeng toward Spane. *Ibid.* 9 The mid parte lying betuene that and Cheuott hillis. *1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng.* v. i. 597 A merchantman lying at the quay took fire. *1864 TENNYSON Northern Farmer* i. l, Wheer 'asta bein saw long and meā ligg' 'ere aloān?

8. Past Participle lain (lā'n). Forms: a. (strong) 1 (æ)legen, 3 l-aien, l-aien, l-leye, l-lei, 3-4 y-leyen, lei(e)n, 4 y-leine, y-leie, y-lay, y-leighe, yleyze, y-lie, leye(n, leie, leizen, ligen, lygyn, lin(e, Sc. lyn, 4-5 leyn(e, ligen, 4-6 lyn, 4-7 lsyn(e, lsine, lyne, 4-8 layen, lyen, lien (also 9 arch.), 5 y-ly, lye, 7 løy(e)n, 6 lyene, 7 l'in, lay, 7- lain. β. (weak) 6 Sc. ligit, 7 lied, 9 dial. lig'd.

a. *c893 K. ÆLFRED Oros.* v. xiii. § 3 Þa heo þæron xelezen was. *c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 7 Longe we hæbben lein on ure fule synnes. *1297 R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 1711 He adde ileye sik. *a1300 Cursor M.* 10084 Vte o prinson strang þat þai had ligen [other texts ligen, leyn, leyne] in sua lang. *Ibid.* 11297 Efter þat soo sild ha lin [other texts lyne, lien, lyn]. Fourti dai in hir gisin. *c1320 Sir Beues* 2007 (MS. A.) In is prinson. Ichaue leie þis seuen zere. *c1325 Lai le Freine* 98 Tvaaymen ha y-ly me by. *c1330 Arth. & Merl.* 4188 (Kolling) Ili hir he wald haue yleye. *1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 3162 Som... Pat... has... lang lygyn in þair syn. *1362 Langl. P. Pl. A. v.* 259 He hæþ leizen [C. vii. 330 leye] bi latro, lucifers brother. *Ibid.* xi. 276 Pæt hadde leyn [B. x. 419 yleyn] with lucifer manye longe zenis. *c1380 Wyclif H's.* (1880) 286 Þei han so longe leyn in so gret cursing. *c1440 CAPGRAVE Life St. Kath.* iv. 2000 It were as good thei had loyn in bedde. *a1450 Le Morte Arth.* 525 How þat he had woundyd bene, And seke he had lye fulle sore. *c1450 Merlin* 86 How a man hadde lyeen with her in semblance of the Duke. *1463 Bury Wills* (Camden) 23 Y\* bedde that she hath loyn in. *c1560 R. Monice in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 25, I wolde yf hadd byn my fortune to have lyn in London. *a1586 Sidney Arcadia* ii. (1590) 101 b, Those flames which had so long layn deade in me. *1611 Bible John* xx. 12 Where the body of Iesus had layen. *1624 Heywood Gunaik.* ii. 67 Oft in one shade the hare and hound hath lye. *1650 BAXTER Saints* R. iii. vi. § 24 (1651) 125 What if you had lien in Hell but one year? *1675 EARL Essex Lett.* (1770) 207 An order of Council which had several months lay by me. *1676 HOBBS Liad* (1677) 380, I... rolling on the soiled grass have li'n Perpetually, and... wept. *1681 T. PLATMAN Heracles Riden* No. 25 (1713) 1. 161 If my Life had lain never so much at stake. *1703 T. N. City & C. Purch.* 43 Bricks... had layen in the Place to dry. *1721 Le For Plague* (1756) 227 We... found it had lyeen much longer conceal'd. *1788 BEATTIE Burns* H's. II. 141 Lang had she lien w<sup>t</sup> buffe and flegs. *1871 J. MACDONALD Bk. Sonnets in Wks. Fancy & Imag.* II. 176 At thy holy feet I should have lien. *1871 SMILES Charac.* iii. (1876) 69, I have lain awake all night.

β. *1500-20 DUNBAR Poems* iv. 28, I saw cowlclinkis... Had better ligit in the stockis. *1670 BARROW in Rignrud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 75 It hath lied by me without looking on for many years. *1832 Specim. Yorksh. Dial.* 11 Had sbe lig'd their lang?

## B. Signification and uses.

I. In senses expressive of bodily posture, and developments of these.

1. *inlr.* Of persons or animals: To be in a prostrate or recumbent position. Formerly also with refl. pronoun.

*c1000 ÆLFRED Hom.* I. 246 Se witeza læz and slep. *Ibid.* 328 Þa læz sum wadla at his zeate, and his nama was Lazarus. *c1175 Lamb. Hom.* 81 Þes oðer Mon... lueuð þis sunnen alle ðeð þæt fette swin þæt fule fen to ligen in *a1300 Cursor M.* 690 Bi þe dere þat now es wild, Als lambe him lai þe leon mild. *c1300 Havelok* 475 Þe children... Leye(n) and spraulden in þe blod. *c1330 K. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 55 'A ha i' said þe erle, 'had þat schank ne bien, þou had ligen þer stille, þe risen suld non haf sene.' *1362 Langl. P. Pl. A. Prolog.* As I lay and leonead and lokede on þe watres. *1382 Wyclif Gen.* xxix. 2 He saw3 a pit in the feld and three flockis of sheep liggynge bisidis it. *c1440 Gesta Rom.* ii. 6 (Hall. MS.) To liggē ny þe fire. *1551 ROBINSON More's Utop.* ii. (1895) 295 When they haue lien a little space on the grunde, the priest giueth them a signe for to ryse. *1607 DEKKER Nat.'s Conjur.* (1842) p. vi, They that haue once or twice lyeen vpon the rack of publicke censure. *1809 Med. Tril.* XXI. 38 The woman having lain during the labour upon her left side. *1850 TENNYSON In Mem.* lxxix. 23 To hear him, as he lay and read The Tuscan poets on the lawn.

b. with predicative complement expressing condition; e.g. to lie asleep, sick, dead, blind, in a fever. †Also with inf. (e.g. to lie to die).

*c1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt.* viii. 6 Min cnapa lið on minum huse lama. *1154 O. E. Chron.* an. 1135 (Laud MS.) He lai an slep in scip. *c1175 Lamb. Hom.* 81 And efle lei þes wreche for-wunden. *a1225 Leg. Kath.* 2286 Nalde nawi godd leoten his martirs liccenes liggē to forelosen. *a1340 HAMPOLE Psalter* Cant. 496 A man þat liggys in a straye fiere. *a1425 Cursor M.* 14172 (Trin.) He liþ to dese þat lele & trewe. *c1440 Gesta Rom.* iii. 253 (Hall. MS.) The suster of the Emperoure, þat now liethe in childbed. *1470-85 Malory Arthur* xviii. xviii. 715 And anon the kynges sawe hym the whiche had lyeen bynd of long tyme. *1526 Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 72 h, And so sayd saynt Laurence whan he laye rostynge on the yren crate. *1530 Palsgr.*



610/1, I lye at the poynthe of dethe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 24 b. For the duke of Saxony lay sicke at Collen. 1564 GRINDAL *Funeral Sermon*. Ferdinand A iv b. Aeschilus the Poete lieng on slepe bare headed nere the sea. 1669 PEPPYS *Let.* 2 Nov. in *Diary* (1879) VI. 112 My wife . . hath layn under a fever so severe, as [etc.]. 1711 *Swift Tril.* to *Stella* 31 Aug., Ophie Butler's wife there lies very ill of an ague. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Kalf Skirl.* 111. 81 For hours she lay awake. 1887 E. BERDOE *St. Bernard* 68 The . . room where she lay a cripple for so many years.

† c. Used simply = 'to lie sick', keep one's bed. 1300 *Cursor M.* 8942 War his sekeneis neuer sa strang. Ne had he lin neuer sua lang. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. xiii. 91 They . . told him how her lady was seke & had layne many yeris. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 408 Quhen bot schort he had lyne the x of July he departed this lyfe.

d. Expressing the posture of a dead body: To be extended on a bier or the like; to be buried (in a specified place). To lie in state: see STATE. † In OE. and early ME. also, To be dead.

*Beowulf* 2745 (Gr.) Nu se werm lizeð. a 1000 O. E. *Chron.* an. 901 (Parker MS.) Æðelwald . . sæde þat he wolde oder oððe þær libban oððe þær ligan. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Ga to þine fader burinesse oder þer eni of þine cunne lið in. c 1205 LAY. 5899 We eow wulleð bi-foren libben oder ligen. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3892 Dor he [Aaron] lið dolten on dat wold. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5340 Par lijs our heldres, þar sal i li. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* clxxix. ii. Thyrti thousand with them liggand ly. 1501 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 83 The holy place where the blyssyd and holy Apostyll Seynt Jamys lyth. 1695 SIBBALD *Autobiog.* (1834) 126 He was buried at Edinburgh in the Gray Friar churchyard, where our other relations lye. 1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 164 ¶ 12 Here lie the Bodies of Father Francis and Sister Constance. 1798 WORDSW. *We are seven* 21 Two of us in the churchyard lie, My sister and my brother.

e. To be in one's bed for the purpose of sleeping or resting. Also (now rarely) with qualifying word or phrase, e.g. to lie softly.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 102/37 Pate heo leien In heore beden. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 14 The Neodi and the Nakede nyne me hoi the ligen. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Margaret*) 312 Pu in chuchis & sikine clathis lyeis lyf softe. c 1386 CHAUCEER *Sir Thopas* 200 He nolde slepen in noon hous But ligen in his hooide. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxiii. 274 (Harl. MS.) Certenly he desirith wele to ete, swetly to drinke, sofly to ligen. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 125 Tho gan shepherds swaines to looke aloft, And leue to live hard, and learne to ligen softe. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* (1819) 8 Hence it is that lying cold breedeth dreams of fear. 1710 MRS. CENTLIVE *Man's Breuitch* v. 68 Leave the London Dames . . To lig in their Beds till Noon. 1742 CHIFFERT *Lett.* (1792) I. xc. 250 The people are extremely rude and barbarous, living chiefly upon raw flesh, and lying generally upon the ground, or at best in tents. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* ix, You must lie on the bed which you have made for yourself.

f. Hence to lie with (or † by): to have sexual intercourse with. Somewhat arch.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27943 Incest, þat es for li þat þi sibman has line bi. c 1330 *Art. & Merl.* 852 (Köbling) Þis maiden. . . feled al so bi her þi, þat sche was yleyen bi. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvii. 276 He wille not lyge with his Wyfes but 4 sithes in the 3eer. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. xii. That none of his lyege men shold defoule ne lyge by no lady. 1504 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. lxiv. That they shuld not ligg together till she came to the age of xvi yeris. 1533 GAU *Richt Yaw* 16 Thay that lysz wit thair kine and bluid. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* iii. 2 Lift vp thine eyes vnto the high places, and see where thou hast not bene lien with. c 1652 BROME *Mad Couple* l. i. Wks. 1873 I. 16 You have unlawfully lyen with some woman. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 51 ¶ 7 Tho' he betrays the Honour and Bed of his Neighbour and Friend, and lies with half the Women in the Play. 1750 G. JEFFREYS in *Duncombe's Letters* (1773) II. 250 He was only beforehand with his double-dealing brother in lying with a prostitute.

2. To assume a recumbent or prostrate position. Chiefly in *lie down, lie back*, etc., for which see branch IV. † Also with refl. pronoun. † Also, to lean or hang over (a wall).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20437 To hir bedd son scho 3od & lay Abutte be time al of midday. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 70 Þat maidens miht him se And ouer þe walles to lye. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1166 Ladies lay over and beheld. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xix. 67 (Harl. MS.) And þefore let vs make him, þat settith such a dyet in vs, to rise with vs, and lig with vs. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alysoun* v. We shalle go and lye vs for to slepe. 1530 PALSGR. 610/1, I lye me to slepe, je me mets a dormir. a 1828 *Leesome Brand* xxxiii. in *Child Ballads* I. 183 His mother lay over her castle wall, And she beheld bath dale and down. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Daw.* 111 From off the wold I came, and lay Upon the freshly-flower'd slope.

3. To be or remain in a specified position of subjection, helplessness, misery, degradation, or captivity; to be kept in prison; to continue in sin, etc. † Also simply = 'to lie in prison'; sometimes idiomatically to lie by it. To lie by the heels (arch.): see HEEL sb. 18. To lie open (to): see OPEN.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* v. i. On carcerum lægon. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 37 3if he . . lið on sume heaued-senne. c 1300 *Havelok* 1374 He haueth me do . . offe in sorwe and pine ligg. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4307 Alle oper of þe lordes of þat lond þat þere leie in hold. c 1380 *Wyrtful Sermon*. (Ss. Wks.) I. 39 A long custom to liggis in synne. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iv. vii. We ben here xx knyghtes prysoners . . & some of vs haue layne here seuen yeris. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 239 b/v And yet he entended to be his pledge and, to lye for him, his charite was so grete. 1530 PALSGR. 610/1, I lye bounde in chaynes. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. L. S.) 133 Sa lang in Sin as thou dois ly.

1586 EARL LEICESTER *Corr.* (Camden) 277 The auditour also . . is worthy to lye by the heeles. 1618 E. ELTON *Rem.* vii. (1622) 90 Any particular sinne wherein thou hast liued and lyen. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* iii. i. To free all such as lie for debt. 1644 QUARES *Barabas* & B. 16, I must be paid, or he lie by it, until I have my utmost farthing or his bones. a 1670 HACKET *Alph. Williams* II. (1692) 138 Lincoln was like to lye by it, and to be shut out of mercy by an irreversible decree. 1692 K. L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Life* 450p (1708) 7 From Lying at the Mercy of Fire, Water, and a Wicked Woman, Good Lord deliver us. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 482 The defendant . . was lying in prison as a debtor. 1882 STEVENSON *Fam. Stud.* 265 His brother still lay by the heels for an unpatriotic treaty with England.

b. To lie under: to be subject to (some disadvantage or obligation).

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iv. i. 171 If this sweet Ladie lye not guiltlesse heere, Under some biting error. 1682 COUNT KÖNIGSMARK in *Buckelch MSS.* Hist. MSS. Comm. I. 336 The misfortune which I lay under. 1701 W. WORTON *Hist.* Rome vi. 105 He lay under a sort of a Vow. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 4 ¶ 9 Any one who reads this letter will lye under the same delusion. 1748 *Auson's* *Way* II. x. 236 Manila . . lies under some disadvantage, from the difficulty there is in getting to sea to the eastward. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. 11. 202 In spite of all the restraints under which the press lay. 1866 DR. ARGYLL *Keign Law* vii. (1871) 331 The bondage under which all Science lies to fact.

4. To remain in a state of inactivity or concealment (not necessarily prone or reclining). Chiefly with complementary adj. or pp. phrase. (For to lie close, low, perdu, etc., see those adjs.)

Cf. sense 8, where the subj. is a thing. c 1374 CHAUCEER *Boeth.* II. Met. vii. 47 (Camb. MS.) Liggeth thanne stille al owerly unknowable. 1528 STARKY *England* II. i. 174 By the reson wherof our owne maynerys oft-tymys lye idul. 1604 E. (GRIMSTONE) tr. *D'Alema's Hist. Indies* I. xvii. 57 That these nations of the Indies, which have lyen so long hidden, should bee knowne and discovered. 1679 DRYDEN *Tristram & Cr.* III. i. 202 I have in this part of the country lye still, both the last Summer and this. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* 1780, *Tout le monde* bas, . . the order to the ship's crew to lie snug upon deck or below. 1838 DICKENS *O. Faust* xlviii. He . . resolved to lie concealed within a short distance of the metropolis. *Ibid.* li. Do you mean to sell me, or to let me lie here till this hunt is over? 1885 U. S. GRANT *Mem.* I. xx. 269 They were growing impatient at lying idle so long, almost in hearing of the guns of the enemy.

b. To lie in ambush, in wait, † in await see the sb. s. † To lie for = to lie in wait for. To lie at catch or upon the catch (? arch. or dial.): to set oneself to entrap a person, to be captious. (For to lie at lurch, at ward, on one's guard, see the sb. s.)

1605 T. RYVES *Vicar's Plea* (1620) 141 That hee seeme not to lie at catch for an advantage against his inferior fellow minister. 1611 COTGER. *Agnetis*, dogged; watched; waited; lien for. 1655 FLETCHER *Ch. Hist.* III. i. 11 Lie at catch, and wait advantage one against another. 1671 SHADWELL. *Humourists* III. 38 Drye. . . That's stole out of a Play. *Crit.* What then, that's lawful; 'tis a shifting age for wit, and every body lies upon the Catch. a 1715 BERNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 307 The Dutch had a rich fleet coming from Smyrna . . Holmes was ordered to lye for them . . with eight men of war. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Kation. Judic. Evld.* (1827) I. 588 note, Since he lay upon the watch and catch, only to see what the plaintiff proved. 1879 *Sherlock's Sermon* XXV. 329 He only asks the question because it ought to be asked, and does not lie upon the catch.

c. Shooting. Of game-birds: To remain crouching upon the ground. (Also to lie dead.) To lie to the dogs, to the gun: to permit the approach of a dog or the sportsman without rising.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 441, After the birds have been sprung many times, they lie so dead that they will suffer him [the sportsman] almost to tread upon them before they will rise. *Ibid.* 441/2 Partridges lie much better to dogs that wind them, than to those that follow them by the track. *Ibid.* 443/1 When . . the sportsman perceives the birds running with their heads erect, he must run after them . . for he may be pretty certain they will not lie well that day. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 1964 The Spanish snipe would much less frequently 'lie' to the gun. 1886 *Badm. Libr.*, *Shooting* 6 In Scotland grouse are usually walked up with dogs. The birds in that country lie well. . . If grouse lie well to dogs . . they give easy marks to the gunner.

d. To lie on or upon one's arms, oars, sculls, to lie upon wing: see the sb. s.

5. To dwell or sojourn; esp. to sleep or pass the night (in a place), to lodge temporarily. Now rare or arch.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 312 At Sant Katerine hous he erie Marschalle lay. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 166 Pe king edwardes newe at glouster þat liggis. 1415 Sir T. GREY in 43 *Deputy Keeper's Rep.* 584 And yat nighte I lay at Kensington. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xvii. (1870) 167 Fringe, wher the king of Boeme doth ly much when he is in the countre. 1632 LITTONOW *Trav.* iv. 141 [He] kept a better house, than any Ambassadour did, that euer lay at Constantinople. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L. i. xi*, I think your father lies at Foresight's. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 598/3 The Exeter Carrier has lain at the Saracen's Head Inn . . for many Years past. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* vi. (Globe) 12 He refused, as he was to lie that night at a neighbour's. 1776 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mason* 16 Apr. She lay at home . . or according to the chaste modern phrase, slept, there. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 295 He lay that night at the deanery.

b. spec. of a host or army (or its leader): To be encamped, to have or take up a position in a field. † To lie in laquer: see LEAGUER.

c 1205 LAY. 650 He . . leai fer abuten & nhat his bale-sides. c 1450 *Merlin* 239 The saimes . . laye that nyght stille armed. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. vi. For the kyng Ryons lyeth at a syege atte castel Tarabil. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxi. 213 Ye admyrral that lay at sege before ye castell. a 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 259 The kyng laie before Bullein, and was like to have conquered the same. 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 146 The Forces which had lyen so long before Sherborne. a 1671 LD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 28 At Wakefield, six miles off, lay three thousand of the enemy. 1724 Dr. Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 63 The army lay under their arms all night. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 294 Near the capital lay also the corps which is now designated as the first regiment of dragons.

† c. To live under specified circumstances or engaged in some specified occupation. (With at, about.) Obs.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* VIII. iii. 146 b, He cost hym his life in Arcerie, where he laye at Surgery for the healing of his legges. 1599 HARLEVT *Fay.* II. I. 176 An Englishman called Thomas Williams . . lieth about trade of merchandize in the streete called The Soc of the lewes. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* II. i. To lie at rack and manger. 1694 MONTAUX *Rabelais* v. vii. (1737) 27 There he lay at Rack and Manger. 1719 Dr. Foe *Cruise* II. vi. The men lying . . at victuals and wages upon the owners' account.

† d. To be quartered on. Obs.

1669 *Ormonde MSS.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 101 Five of the horsemen are lying on the tenants of your petitioner.

6. In various idiomatic uses with preps., etc., expressive of steady and continuous action. (Cf. *Incumbere operi*.)

† a. To lie at, upon: to importune, urge. Obs.

1535 COVERDALE *Macc.* xi. 40 He . . laye sofe vpon him, to deluyne him this yonge Antiochus. 1566 GASCONE *Suppos* s. i. i. Poems 1869 I. 204 The olde dotarde, he that so instantly dothe lye vpon my father for me [i. e. as a suitor for her hand]. 1568 JIS. *Depos. Canterbury Cath. Libr.* Bk. 16. 24 Sept. Shee hath layne at me a good while to have your good will in manaye with her. 1600 HOLLAND *Levy* I. 32 Dame Tullia lay ever upon him, & pricked forward his distempered & troubled mind. 1619 W. WHATELEY *God's Husb.* II. (1622) 114 To lie at him with vncessant and vehement sollicitations to commit such and such foule deeds. 1673 JANWAY *Heaven on E.* (1847) 155 Shall they lie at you day and night, to give your consent . . and are you still unwilling? a 1688 W. CLAGETT *17 Sermon* (1699) 358 The judge in the parable granted the widow's suit merely because she lay upon him, and was trouble-some to him. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus*, *Hist.* III. viii. § 3 Nicanor lay hard at Josephus to comply.

† b. To lie heavy upon: to oppress, harass. (Cf. 7 c. Obs.)

c 1586 CRESS PEMBROKE *P's.* cxlvii. iii. He orphans doth support: But heavy lies upon the godlesse sort. 1611 *Huber* 1 *Estas* v. 72 The heathen of the land lying heavy upon the inhabitants of India. 1676 HOBBS *Liad* (1677) 181 This said, the Lycians heavier than before (To please their prince) upon the Argives lay.

c. To lie † at, to: to apply oneself vigorously and steadily to.

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe* C. III. 87 b, Citizens, Souldiers, Souldiers Wives, and Pages, laye at it day and night: in-somuch that he was quickly dispatch. 1656 BAXTER *Reformed Pastor* 58 This is the work that we should lie at with them night and day. 1833 L. RICHIE *Wand. by Loire* 160 The men . . lay desperately to their oars, and the skill sprang through the water. 1837 CARLYLE *P. Rev.* II. xi. 78 No mercenary mock-workers, but real ones that lie freely to it.

† d. with gerund: To keep on or continue doing something. Obs. rare.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xi. (1708) 13 Why will you lie Pining and Pinching yourself in such a Lonesome, Starving Course of Life? *Ibid.* lxiii. 77 The Generality of Mankind lye Pecking at One Another, till One by One they are all Torn to Pieces. 1692 — *Josephus* iv. (1733) 892 Here's an obscure, mean Wretch, that has the Face to lie tutoring me upon a Subject he knows nothing at all of himself.

II. Said of things, material or immaterial.

7. Of material things: To be placed or set horizontally or lengthwise or at rest on the ground or other surface.

c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* John xx. 5 He geseah þa linwæda ligan. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 9/296 Pat treo ne scholde nou3t liggere þere. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1129 His blod on herde seed lijs. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 65 As a leek þat hedde l-leigen longe In þe sonne. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) III. 9 Apou þat body lay a grete pacle of gold. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6603 Alle þe clathes lay him aboute. a 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 262 b, On all the banks by the water side, laie peces of ordinaunce whiche shot off. 1590 GREENE *Mourne Garin.* (1616) 12 A bottle full of Country whigge, By the Shepherds side did ligg. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 75 Take as much as lies on a shilling of Calcin'd Eggshells. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* VI. 47, I hear with great pleasure, that Jocke lay before you, when you writ last to me. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 436 Corn fields and sandy places, especially where water has lain. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 245 The ruins of an old fort were to be seen lying among the pebbles and seaweed on the beach.

b. To be deposited, remain permanently in a specified place.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) II. 6 þe coroune lyes in a vessell of cristall. 1459 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 227 A Sawter . . and an Hymper . . lygge in his saide closet. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 22 The gardeyn assigned . . for woode to lye in. 1535 COVERDALE *Judith* xii. 1 Then commanded he her to go in, where his treasure laye. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* I. b, Al the grains and cornes lyand in bins. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 65/1 A Petition from J. Macleod . . was ordered to lie on the table. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 393 An esquire passed among his neighbours for a great



scholar, if Hudibras and Baker's Chronicle [etc.], lay in his hall window among the fishing rods and fowling pieces. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 411/2 Jeune, J. made the order, but directed that it should lie in the office for a week.

c. Of a building, etc.: To be overthrown or fallen; with complement, as *to lie in ruins, in the dust. To lie heavy*: to be a heavy load upon (*lit.* and *fig.*: see **HEAVY** a.). Of food, etc., *To lie heavy, cold*, etc. († formerly, simply *to lie*) on the stomach: to be felt as oppressive.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 544 (Kölbing) Foundement & werk bai founde ligge vp so & down op be gronde. a 1592 H. SMITH *God's Arrow* agst. *Atheists* v. (1593) K 3 b, If it bee not builded vpon a good foundation... the whole building is like to lie in the dust. 1711 *Swift* *Trul. to Stella* 5 Sept., I ate sturgeon, and it lies on my stomach. c 1726 [see **HEAVY** 1 b]. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrasto* 43 One sidewall long had in ruins lain. 1897 *Albitt's Syst. Med.* III. 704 Delicate persons, in whom the cold water tends to lie heavy on the stomach.

8. To remain unworked, unused, untouched, or undiscovered. Often with complement, as *to lie barren, hid, waste* (see also **FALLOW** a. 2, **LEA** a.); also in *phr. to lie on one's hands, to lie at a stand*.

(*Cf.* sense 4, where the subj. is a person or a personification.) a 1300 *Cursor* M. 6841 Your land yee sal sau seuen [sic] yeir... Pe seund yee sal it lat lij still. 1377 *JANGL. P.* Pl. B. vi. 165 Woth nuere plente amonge þe people þer-while my plow liggeth. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* II. c. 111, 173 b, Wherefore all brode clothes, Kersels, and Cottons, laye on their handes. 1560 *DAYS tr. Sicilide's Comm.* 150 b, Through our men's wraytings, sondrye articles are called agayne to lyght, whiche laye before hidde in darke-nes. c 1590 *MARLOWE Faustus* (1604) D 3 b, Let's goe and make cleane our booties whiche lie foule vpon our handes. 1622 in *Buckelch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 211 This hath made matters to lie a little at a stand. 1628 *DIGBY Voyage Medit.* (1668) 68 To make them buy their currantes (which lay vpon their handes). 1641 *HINDS J. Bruen* To Rdr. 7 This worke hath lyen aboue twice five [years]. 1653 *HOLCROFT Procopius* III. 88 Turrus, an ancient City, which had been sack'd by Barbarians, and layen long wast. 1671 *FLAYEL Fount. of Life* 1. 3 Thy pity that anything in Christ should ly hid from his People. 1879 *GLADSTONE Glean.* I. i. 2 Rarely within the living memory has so much of skill lain barren.

† 9. Of the wind, the tongue: To be or become still, be at rest, subside. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Phonix* 182 Donne wind lized weder bið fæger. 1600 *HOLLAND* *Tray* xxv. xxvii. 569 When the East wind began to lie, for certaine daies had blustred and ragged. 1611 *COTGR.* *Languard*, ... a wench whose tongue neuer lyes. 1647 *TRAPP Comm.* 1 *Thess.* v. 3 When the winde lies, the great rain falls. 1689 *PRIOR Ep.* to F. *Shepherd* 110 Fancies flow in, and Muse flies high; So God knows when my Clack will lie.

10. To be situated (in space), to have a (specified) position. Often with *adj.* (or quasi-*adv.*) complement.

c 1121 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1009 (Land MS.) Ealle þa landes þa þær abuton ligged. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 2469 Þe land o gomnor þar bi lijs. 1377 *JANGL. P.* Pl. B. x. 316 Ac þei leten hem as lordes þer londe lith so brode. c 1400 *Lan- franc's Cirurg.* 161 In þe holownes þat is aboue liggib þe herte & þe lungis. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* v. 313/4, vii acres of Mede, liggyn in the Mede betwix the Brigg of Charte- sey. 1577 *HANMER* *Ang. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 508 The cite, which lay wonderfull commodious for the Romanes. 1597 *BACON Counters Good & Evil* v. *Ess.* (Arb.) 144 Men whose living lieth together in one Shire. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* III. iv. 21 O that way madness lies, let me shun that. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 184, I believe the sceane of disorder may lie heere. 1657 *R. LACON Barbadoes* (1673) 3 So much is the eye deceived in Land which lies high. 1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 77 Those Strata that ly deepest. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 170 \* 13 It is a Misfortune for a Woman to be born between the Tropicks; for there lie the hottest Regions of Jealousy. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* 8 204 A small sea-port of Somersetshire, lying upon the Bristol Channel. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) V. 606 Within the manor of Collingham, where the lands lay. 1883 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 72/1 The wild beauty of Wicken Fen is in striking contrast with the cultivated land lying around it.

b. To be spread out or extended to the view. 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 100 But let us try these truths with closer eyes. And trace them through the prospect as it lies. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* 9/2 A spacious field now lies before the Christian world for the introduction of a better policy. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (1837) III. x. 141 It is remarkable that such difficulties as these should lie on the face of Scripture. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* v. (1879) 99 We could not for a moment expect such indications to lie upon the surface. 1860 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 181 Samaria... unfenced and unconcealed by walls, lay open, unsheltered in every part from the gaze of the besiegers. 1890 J. PAVN *Burnt Million* II. xxx. 248 What a future seemed to lie before him!

c. Of a road, way, journey, etc.: To extend, have a (specified) direction.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xxxv. 19 On þam wege, þe lið to Euphrate. 1596 *SHAKS. Tami. Shr.* III. ii. 212 There lies your way. 1605 — *Lear* III. iv. 10 If thy slight lay toward the roaring Sea. 1648 *GAGG West Ind.* 114, I found it not so hard to overcome, as I had conceived, the way lying with windings. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* x. II. 567 The counties through which the road to London lay. 1851 *CARLYLE Sterling* II. vii. (1872) 142 Our course lay along the Valley of the Rhone. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* III. viii. 136 Nor doubt I where my voyage next must lie.

d. Of the wind: To remain in a specified quarter. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. v. 218 Small furnaces vpon the sides of the mountains, built expressly where the winde lies. 1704 *RAY Creation* I. (ed. 4) 66 The wind lying in that corner at least three quarters of the Year.

11. *Naut.* a. Of a ship: To be stationed in a berth or anchorage.

c 1121 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1009 (Land MS.) And þær [ba scipul] sceoldan liggan. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* VII. 1068 A hundred shippys... in hawyn was lyand thar. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII.* (1896) 254 The said ship lying at Rode in the Kynges haven. 1530 *R. CHANDLER Trav.* *Asia Minor* (1825) 1. 35 They lay at anchor near Tenedos. a 1812 A. CHERRY *Song. Bay of Biscay* 7 Our poor devoted bark, Till next day, there she lay, In the Bay of Biscay O! 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. i. 302 He... lay in port when he was ordered to chase a Saltee rover. 1851 D. G. MITCHELL *Fresh Glean.* 12 The Zebra lay just off the pier.

b. To steer in a (specified) direction. Also (quasi-trans.) to lie the course: (of a ship) to have her head in the direction wished. *To lie at hull*: see **HULL** sb. 2.

1574 *BOURNE Regiment for Sea* xix. (1577) 51 a, If the ship haue had often trauese by the meanes of contrary windes, so that she could not lie hir course. 1597 R. Bp. *HALL Sat.* IV. v. 121 Whiles his false broker lyeth in the wind. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* II. ii. (1840) 27 They could not lie near the wind. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 342 The proas... are capable of lying much nearer the wind than any other vessel hitherto known. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) G gg, The ship cannot lie her course without being close-hauled. 1800 *NELSON* in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) IV. 189 The Success being to leeward, Captain Peard... lay across his hawse. 1892 H. M. DOUGRIV *Our Wherry in Wendish Lands* 123 The water-way we now entered... was scarcely four feet deep... and that only in the middle. Luckily we could just lie it. *Ibid.* 301 A turn enabled us to lie our course, and up the sail went.

12. *fig.* Of immaterial things: To exist, be found, have place, reside (in some specified place or quarter); to be set, fixed, or arranged in some specified position or order. † *To lie fair*: to be just or reasonable. † *To lie in common*: to be common to or among several possessors.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1216 Forði wexem wið gret nið And hate, for it in ille (herte) lið. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 22280 Al falsched and feluni, And al tresun sal in him lii. 1380 *WYCLIF IVks.* (1880) 331 And þus popes & prelates kepen to hem self assouyng, in which lyie wyngynng. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* II. xiv. 233 Whiche ij. texts, if thei ben considered as thei liggten to gidere in rewe. 1523 *SKELTON Garl. Laurel* 1200 Therly lyth a tale. 1538 *STARKEY England* I. ii. 33 Herin, me semeth lyth a dowte. 1566 *ADLINGTON Apuleius* To Rdr., I have not... so absolutely translated every word as it lieth in the prose. 1641 *MILTON Animadv.* v. Wks. 1851 111. 223 If the words lay thus in order. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* I. i. § 15 This defect... of those histories is either more general, which lies in common to them all, or [etc.]. *Ibid.* II. iv. § 1 If the opposition did not lie between the order of true Prophets... and the false Prophets. 1672 R. MONTAGU in *Buckelch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 520 Methinks it is natural and lies fair enough that... I should have some share in [etc.]. 1704 *SWIFT T. Tub* Wks. 1760 I. 67 Their father... commanded that whatever they got should lie in common among them all. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 170 \* 12 Their Acquaintance and Conversation has lain wholly among the vicious Part of Womankind. 1719 J. T. PHILLIPS *tr. Thirty four Confer.* 43 The fault lies at their own doors. 1845 *MCCULLOCH Taxation* I. iv. (1852) 109 If the choice lay only between a tax on property and a tax on income. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 147 He... holds many profound truths in detail, but is quite unable to see how they lie to each other. 1861 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1886) I. 33 The people themselves, incapable of discerning where their true interest lay. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 112 Their sympathies lay wholly with Gruffydd. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. viii. 23 And told him all the truth, how all things lay.

† b. Of thoughts, inclinations, activities, etc.: To have a specified direction. *Obs.*

1633 Bp. *HALL Hard Texts*, N. T. 281 Our fight doth not lie against flesh and blood. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. III. 189 The Elench here lies directly, and point-blank against the Papists. 1666 *BOYLE Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1669) 2 The... Prejudices that lie against them. 1672 *VILLIERS* (Dk. Buckingham) *Rehearsal* I. i. (Arb.) 25 My humour lies another way. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Life & Sop* (1705) 22 *Æsop's* Faculty lay notably that way. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 17 My inclinations have not lain towards prose.

c. To lie in (a person): to rest or centre in him; to depend upon him, be in his power (to do). Now chiefly in *phr. as far as in (me, etc.) lies. Also, to lie in one's power, to lie in (or † on) one's hands.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 965 Per-for loneliche ladi in þe lis al min hope. c 1374 *CHAUCER Compl. Mars* 184 Sith hit lythe in his myght. 1393 *JANGL. P.* Pl. C. XXI. 431 Hit lyth in my grace, Whether þei deye oþer deye nat. c 1440 *Generydes* 3109, I wote right wele it lithe in me The Sowdon to destroye. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* II. iii. Aske what ye wil and ye shall haue it, and hit lye in my power to yeeue hit. a 1533 J. D. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxii. 243 It lyeth now in you to do with hym at your pleasure. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 255 b, They promised the kyng, to doo all that in them laie with their frendes. 1590 *MARLOWE Edmo.* II (1598) H 2 b, Favour him my Lord, as much as lieth in you. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. i. ii. 4 Correction lyeth in those hands Which made the fault that wee cannot correct. 1597 *HOOKEE Eccl. Pol.* v. lx. § 7 The Church, as much as in her lieth, willfully casteth away their soules. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 2 (1873) 113 To me... that do desire as much as lieth in my pen [etc.]. 1613 *OVERBUR A Wife* Wks. (1856) 44 Women though they weaker be... yet on their hands The chastity of men doth often ly. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 176 As much as in you hath lyen. 1662 *CHAS. II* in *Julia Cartwright Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 121, I am sure I have done all that lies in my power. 1720 *OZELL Vertol's Rom. Rep.* I. IV. 226 All the Hopes of the Republic lay in an old Man just taken from the Plough. 1875 *SCRIVENER Lect.*

*Text N. T.* 9 Resolved, so far as in him lay, to root out the Christian Faith. 1885 *TENNISON Tiresias*, Only in thy virtue lies The saving of our Thebes.

† d. To belong or pertain to a person (to do); to pertain, be attached or incident to a thing. Also, *to lie (one) in hand to do. Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 779 Ne lið hit naut to þe leggen lahe upon me. 13. *Minor Pocus* fr. *Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 505/453 Per-to ligh muche mede. c 1430 *HYNNS Virg.* 42 To me, maistr maistr denel, it lijs; To ihesu wole y take hede. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 73 He cannot choose... do all things, that lie God a King and Prieste in hande to doe. 1657 W. RAND *tr. Gassendi's Life Peirese* I. 59 Contrarily, it lies me in hand, I suppose, to take heed, least [etc.].

e. To lie with: to be the office or province of (some one) to do something.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Sept. 5/1 It lies now with Turkey to take the initiative.

f. To rest or be imposed as a burden, charge, obligation, etc. upon a person; to be incumbent or obligatory upon; to press or weigh upon (one's mind or heart).

a 1300 *Cursor* M. 8348 (Cott.) He tald þat him lai upon bert. *Ibid.* 13385 (Gott.) On vs liggis noght þe nede. 1526 *TINDALE Actis* xxvii. 20 Noo smale tempest laye upon vs. 1551 *RECORDE Pathow.* Knowl. Ep. to King, Sundrie occasions which may lye them on. 1565 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* v. ii. 48 O, would the quarrell lay upon our heads. 1630 *SANDERSON Serm.* II. 255 It lieth us upon, to employ it to the best advantage we can. 1666 *BUNYAN Grace* Act. 7 86 That Scripture lay much upon me, without shedding of blood is no remission. 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 49 The present distress of the war that hath lyen so long upon us. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) 1. 62 It was a duty lying on them by the Covenant. 1722 *DE FOE Plague* (Rldg.) 94 These Things... lay upon my Mind. 1794 *BURKE Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XVI. 74 With those charges lying upon him. 1804 *CASTLEREACH* in *Owen Waller's Desp.* 258 It lay upon them to offer terms to us. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 86 § 24 It shall lie on the defendant to prove that the child is not of such age.

g. To be set at stake; to hang or depend on or upon a hazard, doubtful issue, etc.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. iii. 12 Full fast she fled... As if her life upon the wager lay. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* III. vii. 43 He persists As if his life lay on't. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. viii. 5 Our fortune lies vpon this iumpe. 1668 R. STEELE *Husbandman's Calling* IV. (1672) 52 Nor... can he reform sin, if his life lay on it. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 142 We entered as warmly into it [the question], as though a province had lain at stake.

h. To lie in: to consist in, to have its ground or basis in. † Also with *inf.* instead of *in* and object.

1589 *PLUTARCH Eng. Poesie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 265 Another point of surplussage lieth not so much in superfluitie of your words. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Faith* vii, If blisse had lien in art or strength, None but the wise or strong had gained it. 1644 *MILTON Artop.* (Arb.) 51 But here the great art lies to discern in what [etc.]. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Kelig.* 75 The argument lies in the word Netser. a 1770 *JORTIN Serm.* (1771) VII. ii. 29 The perfection of every being must lie in its best part. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 84 Our only chance of success lies in abstracting heat from this liquid. 1881 *GARDINER & MULLINGER Eng. Hist.* I. iii. 48 The true remedy lay... in female education. *Ibid.* x. 178 Pitt's strength lay in his character.

i. To lie in, within: to be contained or comprised in (a specified room or compass); † to admit of being expressed in (rhyme).

a 1300 *Cursor* M. 9240 (Gott.) Of abiud [can] Elyachim, Of quam Asor, sadoch of him, þat loth er for to lig in rim. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 414 \* 1 The Beauties of the most stately Garden or Palace lie in a narrow Compass. 1771 *Jennins Lett.* lviii. 301 The question... lies within a very narrow compass.

† j. To lie at one's heart: to be the object of one's affection or desire. Similarly, *to lie heavy at or to one's heart*: to give one grave anxiety. *Obs.*

1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* IV. ii. 48 It would enlogge my heart Of what lies heavy too't. 1638 R. BAKER *tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 32, I have something, I know not what, lies heavy at my heart. 1673 *SIR W. TEMPLE To Dk. Ormond* Wks. 1720 I. 123 The Spaniards have but one Temptation to quarrel with us, which is an occasion of recovering Jamaica, for that has ever lien at their hearts.

13. (Chiefly in *Law*.) Of an action, charge, claim, etc.: To be admissible or sustainable.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 853 Certes, bi fader þan slouy y. Sepþen þou so hast sayd, Amendes þer out to ly. c 1385 *CHAUCER L.G.W.* Prolog. 409 For sythe no cause of deþ lyth in this case, þow oughte to ben the lyghtere merciable. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 24 § 1 None esoyne or protection to lye nor to be allowed in the same. 1621 *ELIING Debates* II. *Lords* (Camden) 108 To consider what appeales out of the Chancery to this Courte doe lye. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* III. xlii. 277 There lyeth Excommunication for Injustice. 1712 *PRIDEAUX Dirce. Ch-wardens* (ed. 4) 75 There doth lye an Appeal to the Bishop. 1745 *WESLEY Anst.* Ch. 5, I should rejoice if there lay no other Objection against them, than that of Erroneous Opinions. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 253 If not, then indeed is thy conscience seared, and no hopes will lie for thee. 1756 *BURKE Subl. & B.* II. ix. Some or all of these objections will lie against every figure of a cross. 1818 *CAUSE Digest* (ed. 2) V. 430 A writ of error did not lie after he attained his full age. 1850 *ROBERTSON Serm.* Ser. III. ii. (1853) 121 One from whose knowledge... there lies almost no appeal. 1865 *LIGHTFOOT Galat.* (1874) 124 Still more serious objections lie against identifying it with any later visit in the Acts. 1866 *CRUMP Banking* IV. 93 In which case no action for damages would lie.

† k. Of land, landed possessions: To appertain to. *Obs.*



839 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* I. 599, xliii acerar & 8a made be par to lio. c 1050 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 232 Ale dara landa de on mines fader dazge laz into Cristes cyrcan. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 28 King of bat lond batle into Rome. a 1225 *Juliana* 13 Alle be londes be perto ligged. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 933 A parcell of lond . . be wheche ryztwyslyche to bat Abhay lay. 1583 *Stubbes Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 29 A house, with pasture heng to it. 1618 *Bolton Florus* I. ix. (1636) 24 Whereas they had in the beginning no Land of their owne lying to their City.

III. 15. *trans.* Used causatively or by mistake for LAY v.1. Now rare.

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 369 He was wont to legge (*MS. y lygge*) his heed upon a forme. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2101 He comands To gedire þam vp ilka gome & þam in grauns ligg. 1402 *Jack Upland* (Skeat) 46-7 And whan ye liggien it [your habit] besyde you, than lig ye your religion besyde you, and ben apostatas. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 549 We shall . . ly hym in the mold. a 1500 *MENWALL Nature* (Brandl) II. 1088 Thy sores whyche be mortall Onles that thys medycyns to theym be layn. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 48 That in mowinge he neuer lye out his sheaves beyond the balkes but rather within the balkes. c 1648-50 *BATHWAT Barnardes Trul.* III. P. iv. I saw a Tombe one had bene laine in. 1699 *GARTH Dispens.* II. (1706) 16 Whilst Seas of melted oar lye waste the Plains. a 1703 *BURKITT On N. T.* Mark iv. 41 Christ, as God, lies a law upon the most lawless creatures. 1708 *J. C. Compl. Collier* (1845) 18 Would they but lye their groundless pretences by. 1749 *Fielding Tom Jones* XII. xii. The whole furniture of the infernal regions hath long been appropriated to the managers of play-houses, who seem lately to have lain them by as rubbish. 1802 *Med. Jyul.* VIII. 507, I dressed the wound, lying down as much of the scalp as [etc.]. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* L. xlv. § 5 The cloth was lain. Down we sat at table. 1880 *F. G. Lye Church under Eliz.* II. 245 As God had lain this people's honour in the dust.

IV. Combined with adverbs.

† 16. **Lie aback.** a. To be backward, reluctant, or shy. *Obs.*

1560 in *Wytler Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 397 Not only shall any of his own pretend to disobey or ly aback in this action, but [etc.]. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 148 Nathir. . . in tyme of neid lyes the Pecthis abak w<sup>t</sup> their supporte.

† b. as *sb.* Shyness, timidity. *Obs.*

c 1600 *MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slac* 1423 Sir, I have sein them baith, In braideness and lye aback, Escape and cum to skait.

† 17. **Lie abroad.** To lodge out of one's house or abode; to reside in a foreign country (in quot. 1651 with pun on LIE v.2). *Obs.*

c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) III. 13 We might go barefoot, and ly abroad as beasts having no other canopy than the wild air. 1651 *WALTON Life Sir H. Wotton* Reliq. W. c. 1 b. An Embassadour is an honest man, sent to lie abroad for the good of his Countrey. 1653 *HOLCROFT Procopius* II. 39 He . . being said to be sent to ly abroad, to prevent mischief to the Camp. 1675 *Collect. Sec. Treat. Penal Laws* Pref. A. iv. The Popes Ambassadors . . lye abroad for his . . advantage.

18. **Lie along.** a. To be prostrate at full length, to lie outstretched on the ground (now *arch.*); to extend along a surface.

1530 *PALSCR.* 601/1, I lye . . as one lyeth along upon the ground. 1600 *SHAKS. A. F. L.* II. i. 30 As he lay along Under an oake. 1734 *J. WARR Intrad. Math. App.* Gauging 455 To find what Quantity of Liquor is in any Cask, when its Axis is Parallel to the Horizon, viz. when it lies along. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus, Antiq.* VI. i. § 1 Dagon . . lay along, as having fallen down from the basis whereon he had stood. 1771 *GOLDSM. Hist. Eng.* I. 91 A cell so small, that he could neither stand erect, nor lie along in it. 1803 *BEDDOES Hygeia* x. 21 Few persons, suddenly stimulated to anger as they were lying along, would continue to repose in the same easy manner. 1883 *R. W. DIXON Mano* III. vi. 129 Him who there lay dead along. 1885-94 *R. BRIDGES Eros & Psyche* July xxii. The . . wings, That from his shoulders lay along at rest.

b. *Naut.* Of a ship: To incline to one side under the pressure of a wind abeam.

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Along, Lying-Along*, the state of being pressed down sideways by a weight of sail in a fresh wind that crosses the ship's course. 1781 *ARCHER in Naval Chron.* XI. 288 The Ship lay very much along, by the pressure of the wind. 1838 *Poe A. G. Pym* XIII. Wks. (1865) IV. 109 The bulk lay more along than ever, so that we could not stand an instant without lashing ourselves.

19. **Lie back.** To lean backwards against some support.

1894 *CROCKETT Raiders* 14, I shipped the oars and lay back thinking.

20. **Lie by.** † a. To have a concubine. (Cf. LIE-BY 1.) *Obs.*

1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 28 My Father . . had ane wyle, Thocht he abusit his body, and lay by.

b. *Naut.* = lie to 28 a: see BY adv. 2 b.

1613 [see BY adv. 2 b]. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 69/1 Our Fregats received some damage in their sails, and . . were forced to ly by to mend them. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 177 We lay by all the night . . for Captain Saunders. to join us. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) A a 4, To make sail, after having lain-by for some time.

c. To remain unused, be laid up in store.

1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 59 Let his carnall favour, and erroneous conceits ly by, let him empty himselfe of a worldly heart. *Ibid.* 441 Peters nets lay by when the season was. 1692 *R. L'ESTRANGE Fables* cccclviii. 434 The . . Wretchedness of Avarice, that rather then make use of the Bounties of Providence in their Seasons, suffers them to lye by and Perish. 1710 *W. Wood Surv. Trade* 74 Thriving Nations have . . great Stores lying by of their own Manufactures. 1843 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* I. 254, I had . . pillows lying by of no use.

d. To keep quiet, withdraw from observation; to remain inactive, rest.

1709 *ADDISON Tatler* No. 133 § 5 To lie by for some Time in Silence and Obscurity. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* II. 5 *Sir H.* 'What a plague—you did not cane him?' *Sir Ch.* 'He got well after a fortnight's lying by.' 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* x. i. § 6 We determined on lying by for a day at Valladolid, as well to rest our mules, as to call on Signor Sangrado. 1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's* xxv. I lay by on the watch for some opportunity when I might mend my own situation with my father. 1840 *R. H. JANA Ref. Must* xxxi. 117, I must go below, and lie-by for a day or two. 1892 *Lavo Times* XCIII. 414/1 The plaintiff had lain by, whereas he should have taken the earliest opportunity of coming to the court.

21. **Lie down.** a. (ME. also *lie adown.*) See sense 2 and DOWN adv. 5. Also *reft.* (now *arch.*). Also in pregnant senses: † To fall in battle; † to die; to go to bed.

c 1205 *LAY.* 6864 Seodðen he dun laic [c 1275 deazede]. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 1145 Pe romains leie some adown; he made ampti place, & be brutons arise vaste. *Ibid.* 2204 Oher ligge adoun & be aslawe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10711 þan lai þai all in knieling dun. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 446 We liggien down in our den. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* II. 326 So lig dun ther and take this rest. 1535 *COVERDALE Ruth* III. contents, Ruth lyeth her downe in the barne at Boos fete. — *Ist.* xi. 6 The leoparde shal lye downe by the gote. a 1631 *DONNE Poems* (1650) 17 Why should we rise, because 'tis light? Did we lie downe, because 'twas night? 1774 *FOOTE Cocooners* III. Wks. 1799 II. 185 *Mrs. Air.* Pray, Madam, is the young lady at home? *Mrs. F.* Just lain down for a little. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* II. They rose early and lay down late. 1847 *MARRYAT Childr.* A. Forest iv. There may be another [stag] lying down in the fern close to us. 1860 *TYNOLL Glac.* I. xvi. 113, I lay down and had five minutes sleep. 1861 *DASENT Burnt Njal* II. 312 Karl lay him down.

† b. To be brought to bed of a child. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Mertin* 89 The kyngs sawgh that the quene was redy to ly down. 1580 *LYLY Euphues* Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 214 Of the second I went a whole year big, and yet when everye one thought me ready to lye downe, I did then quicken. 1620 *J. PYER tr. Hist. Astræa* I. vi. 171 His wife lay downe, but it was of a daughter. 1654 *tr. Martini's Cong. China* 212 Marons with Child and ready to lye down. 1692 *R. L'ESTRANGE Fables* xxii. (1708) 29 A Wolf came to a Sow that was just lying down, and very kindly offer'd to take care of her Litter. 1818 *W. GODWIN in Kegan Paul Life* (1876) II. 256 He says, that Eliza was expected to lie down in two days after he sailed.

† c. Of an army: To take up a position before.

1693 *Mem. Cnt. Tockely* 1. 82 This obliged Heister to demand Cannon and Foot, with whom he lay down before the Castle of Kus.

d. To take (a beating, defeat, etc.) lying down: to receive it with abject submission.

1888 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Aug. 133/4 Those who . . profess themselves willing to take, 'lying down', any and every inconvenience that the victorious Irish may inflict.

† 22. **Lie forth.** Of bees: To settle outside the hive. (Cf. lie out, 26 b.) *Obs.*

1609 *C. BUTLER Fem. Mon.* (1634) 47 Those [lives] that have lyen forth, or otherwise be very full, you may let alone.

23. **Lie in.** a. To be brought to bed of a child († also const. *with*); to be 'confined'. Also *fig.*

c 1440 *Pramp. Parv.* 304/2 Lyy'n yn or yn chylde bedde . . decubo. c 1530 *J. D. BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 42 As yet I am not determined in what place she shall lye in. 1602 *ROWLANDS Tis Merrie when Gossips meete* 35 When I lay in of my first Boy. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* I. iii. 86 You must go visit the good Lady that lies in. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 899 The Shee-beare breedeth, and lyeth in with her Young. 1729 *30 BOLINGBROKE in Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 105 His wife lies-in with one child. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* XII. xiv. Five hungry children, and a wife lying in of a girl. 1764 *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* xc. They regularly retire every year at proper intervals to lie in of the spleen. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 51 Learning then ordinarily lay-in of folio volumes. 1871 *TYLOR Prim. Cult.* 76, 'Tis like a Koravan eating asafetida when his wife lies in.

† b. To amount to, cost (a certain sum); 'to stand (a person) in' so much. *Obs.*

1622 in *Picton L'pool Music. Rev.* (1883) I. 212 See much money . . as the tending and keepinge of the said clocke shall lye in. 1660 *WILLSFORD Scales Comm.* I A Grocer bought 53 C grosse weight of Wares, which lay him in . . £163 13s. 8d. 1677 *YARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 134 The Corn will lye the Mum-Brewers in Two Shillings Six-pence per Bushel. 1755 *JOHNSON Lie* 21, To cost; as, it lies me in more money.

c. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Lie in* t the order to come in from the yards when reefing, furling, or other duty is performed.

24. **Lie off.** a. *Naut.* Of a ship or boat: To stand some distance away from the shore or from some other craft.

1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* III. i. 79 The remnant Northward, lying off from Trent. 1746 *G. ROBERTS Four Years Voy.* 26 As I lay off at an Anchor. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Lie off* t an order given to a boat to remain off on her oars till permission is given for her to come alongside. 1890 *HALL CAINE Bonduan* I. ix. [The schooner] intending to lie off at Ramsey for contraband rum.

b. To cease work temporarily; to take a rest.

1891 *R. KIPLING City Dreadn.* Nt. 81 As soon as he makes a little money he lies off and spends it. 1899 *Nation* (N. Y.) 21 Dec. 467/1 If McKinley would lie off for the next four years, he might make a very good free-trade candidate for the Presidency in 1904.

c. *Racing slang.* 'To make a waiting race' (*Farmer Slang* 1896).

25. **Lie on.** † a. To be laid on. *Obs.*

1641-2 *SHUTE Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 109 Upon the first laying on of the rod, it may be, we will stamp and chafe; but when it still lies on . . we lie quiet, and then our spirit comes down.

b. Of a vessel: To be bound for.

1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 38/1 Not one [vessel] was, just then, 'lying on' for the Baltic way, the season being so late.

26. **Lie out.** † a. To stretch out, extend. *Obs.* 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 54 Spain and France . . lying out with their promontories into two contrary seas. *Ibid.* 61 Corsica . . lyeth out from the North into the South, and containeth in length an hundred and fiftie miles.

b. † To rest or settle outside (*obs.*); to sleep out, now *dial.* of cattle, to be left unhoused at night. *Obs.*

1630 *J. LEVETT Ord. Bees* (1634) 34 Their Bees haue exceedingly lyen out upon the Hieue and board. 1712 *AR-BUTHNOT John Bull* III. i. The witnesses farther made oath, that the said Timothy lay out a-nights. 1886 *ELWORTHY W. Semersel World-bk.* *Lie in, Lie out*, said of horses or cows. If they are kept housed at night, they are said to lie in, if not they lie out. Do your 'oss lie in or out?

c. *Sc.* To delay; *spec.* to delay in entering upon property as heir.

1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1853) 42 For his lying sae lang out in not subscriueing of the covenant. 1673 *88 FOUNTAINHALL* in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) III. 146 A man is married on a woman, that is apparent heir to lands.—She, to defraud her husband either of the *ius mariti* or the courtship, lies out and will not enter. 1868 *Act 31 & 32 Vict.* c. 101 § 6 The rights and remedies competent to a superior against his vassal lying out un-entered.

d. To lie it out: to sleep on late into the morning. ? *Obs.*

1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) V. 2 The dear creature was so frightened, and so fatigued, last night, no wonder she lies it out this morning.

e. To lie out of one's money; to remain unpaid. To lie out of one's ground (*Racing slang*): see quot. 1896.

1860 *GEO. ELIOT Mill on Floss* I. viii. I. 151, I can't lie out of my money any longer. You must raise it as quick as you can. 1892 *Daily Chron.* 19 Apr. 9 2 How can zealous discharge of this duty be expected, when the officer . . has to advance the cost of the summons, and lie out of his money for a year at a time, if not for ever? 1896 *FARMER Slang.* *To lie out of one's ground* 'to lie off' too long, so as to be unable to recover lost ground.

27. **Lie over.** a. To be held over or deferred to a future occasion.

1856 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 294, I have a strange story to tell you . . but that must lie over, or I shall miss the omnibus.

b. 'To remain unpaid after the time when payment is due' (Craig 1848).

c. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Lie over*, a ship heeling to it with the wind abeam.

28. **Lie to.** a. *Naut.* Of a ship: To come almost to a standstill, with her head as near the wind as possible, by backing or shortening sail.

1711 *LITTLETON Lett.* 13 Aug. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4906/3 The largest of them lay too a long time. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. viii. 79 Another storm . . reduced us to the necessity of lying to under our bare poles. 1760-72 *H. BROOKE Poet of Qual.* (1809) III. 81 We shortened sail, and lay to till morning. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* *Chron.* 117/2 It blew a strong gale . . on which Lieut. Roper handed all his sails, except the mizen, which he balanced, and lay to. 1883 *STEVENSON Treas. Isl.* (1886) 212 Take a turn round the capstan, and lie-to for the tide.

b. *Sc.* To come to be fond of a person.

1768 *ROSS Helenore* 79, I do like him sair, An' that he wad ly too [ed. 1789, p. 85 like me]. I ha'e nae fear.

29. **Lie up.** † a. To be laid out for burial.

1553 *Bacon Reliques of Rome* (1563) 23 Vilanye and synne y<sup>e</sup> weren vsed & done about dead bodies ligg'ing vp & yet is vsed about in many places, or the body be borne to church.

b. To go into or remain in retirement or retreat; to take to one's bed or keep one's room as an invalid; (of a ship) to go into dock.

1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* II. III. 24 There they [ships] must lye up, or be 3 or 4 Years in their return from a place which may be sailed in 6 Weeks. a 1868 *DICKENS in Housch. Words* (Cent.). He has a bad cold—rheumatism—he must lie up for a day or two. 1881 *GREENER Gun* 595 The black bear lies up during the day in caves and amongst rocks. 1893 *R. KIPLING Many Inwent.* 26 When there's nothing going on, there is nothing going on, and you lie up. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* II. 443 Some days the patient may feel comparatively well and fit for work, on other days he is languid and lies up.

c. To lie up in lavender: to be in safe keeping or custody. (Cf. LAVENDER sb. 2.)

1822 *SCOTT Nigel* xxv. Alas! the good gentleman lies up in lavender . . himself.

d. To lay or shape one's course.

1779 *FORREST Voy. N. Guinea* 169 The land wind veered to the northward, and we lay up no better than west. 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.* *Lie up* to, to proceed towards, to lay or shape one's course to, a given place.

**Lie** (lai), v. 2 Inflected lying (lai-ij), lied (loid).

Forms: *Inf.* 1 liezan, 2 leiozen, 2-5 lize-n, 3 lege, (*imper. lih*), 4 ley (e, lei, lije, li, 3-7 ly, 3-8 lye, 4 leighe, leize, lyghe, lyeze, leie, 4-5 leze, 4-6 ley, *Sc. le*, 5 ly (3)yn, 5-6, 9 *Sc.* and *north. lee*, 4- lie. *Ind. Pres. 2nd sing.* a. 3 *Orm.* lezhesst, 4 lizest, leyst, lex (s) t, lixt (e, 4-5 lyeest, 3- lieist.



*B.* north. and *Sc.* 4 lighes, leies, lies, 4-5 lyes, 4-6 leia. 3rd sing. a. 1 l6ogep, lhp, 3 lih(e)ð, lighð, leigð, leghep, *Orm.* lezhepp, 4 liz(e)ð, lyeþ, leip, leighth, legh, lyeþ(e)th, lighth, likth, 5 lith(e), 3- lieth. *B.* 4 ligos, loios, loyes, 5 lijs, legheis, 6 *Sc.* leia, 4- lies, 3rd pl. 6 *Sc.* lone, leyno. *Pa. t.* a. 1 l6ah, l6az, (*pl.* luzon), 2-3 luge, 3 leh, leh, lighgh, 3-4 lowe, 4 leigh, legh, ligh, lygh. *B.* 4 lized(o, leizede, leezide, liede, lyede, leghed, lei(e)d, lield, 4-6 *Sc.* leit, leyt, 4-7 lyed, leid, 7 *Sc.* leed, 4- lied. *Pa. pples.* a. 1 logen, 2-3 l-loz(e)n, lozen, 3 l-lowe, 3-4 y-low(e), loun, 4 lowo(n), leizzen. *B.* 4 lized, *Sc.* leyt, 5 lyet, 4- lied. [A Com. Teut. str. vb. (in Eng. conjugated weak from the 14th c.): OE. *l6ogan* (*l6ah, l6on, l6on*) corresponds to OFris. *\*liaga, \*liata* (recorded in 3rd sing. pres. ind. *liucht*, *pa. t.* sing. subj. *lege*), OS. *hogan, liagan* (Du. *liagen, loog, gelogen*), OHG. *liagan, l6on, l6uan, gelogen*, MHG. *liegan, l6on, gelogen*, mod. G. *liigen, l6g, gelogen*), Goth. *liagan, ON.* *liuga* (Sw. *lyuga, Da.* *lyve*), f. Teut. root *\*leug-* (*laug-*: *lug-*), whence LIE sb.1; cogn. w. OS. *liiza* lie.]

1. *intr.* To tell a lie or lies; to utter falsehood; to speak falsely.

971 *Blith.* Hom. 29 *Se awerzda gart .. sona leah.* c 1050 *100c.* in *Wt.* Willeker 401/1 *F6ellizet*, þa þa he leaz. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 *Pu hauest liozen þan halie gaste.* *Ibid.* 93 *Ne l6ge þu na monnum!* *Ibid.* 153 *Hwenne þe nuð is open for to lize.* c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 9 *Dur ðu lize, ðu leise dienele.* c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 131 *He þe neure ne ligh ne lize ne wile.* c 1200 *Ormin* 5190 *Pu lezhest, & beswikest swa þin aghen wreche sawle.* c 1205 *Lay.* 17684 *Pu lizeh (c 1275 leih) þe lade mon.* c 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1431 *Mit se swide lufsome leores þa leien.* c 1225 *Ankr. R.* 236 *Pu list, cweð heo, fule þing.* 1297 *R. Grouc.* (Rolls) 3348 *He adde so foule l6we.* c 1300 *Cursor M.* 5143 (Cott.) *Pu lighes [Cott. lies, Fairf. lyes, Trin. lyeist] now, eber panter!* c 1340 *Ayeb.* 63 *Kvead þing hit is to lyeze.* c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. (*Julian*) 206 *My gud brethire, quhy lest þou le?* c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 264 *In whiche autorite he seide soþ & in whiche he leizede.* 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* xxi. 351 *Pow lowe 171 eue.* c 1394 *P. Pl. C.* 542 *Pu leyst, & þou lext.* c 1400 *Gamelyn* 297 *Thon list, seide Gamelyn, so broke I my chym.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 216/1 *To lye (c. Lee, commentari).* 1513 *Douglas Aeneis* i. *Prolog.* 151 *Les than wyse autoris lene [ed. 1553] leynel.* 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 193, *I say, 3e leit euerie one.* 1581 *Sidney Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 52 As *I take it, to lye, is to affirme that to be true which is false.* 1678 *Bunyan Pilgr.* i. 7 *It was made by him that cannot lye.* c 1784 *Johnson in Boswell* an. 1781 (1848) 670/1 *He lies, and he knows he lies.* 1885 *Burton Arab. Nts.* (1886) i. 263, *I lied against myself and confessed the theft, albeit I am altogether innocent of it.*

b. *To lie of* (arch.), *þon, þuon*: to tell lies about.

c. *Proverbial expressions.* For to lie in one's teeth, throat, to lie like a trooper, see the sb. 1. c 1400 *Pistill of Smeu* 317 *Nou þou lyeist in þin hed.* c 1520 *Skelton Merie Tales* v. *Wks.* 1843 i. p. lx, *He .. woulde lye as fast as a horse woulde trotte.* 1530 *Palser.* 610/2 *He wyll lye as fast as a dogge wyll trotte.* 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 21 *Bishops will lye like dogs.*

2. *fig.* Chiefly of inanimate objects: To present false statements; to convey a false impression; to make a deceitful show.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 451 *De boc ne lezeð nozt of Dis.* c 1300 *Cursor M.* 5054 *For quen þe tan þe toher sei Na wight moght þair blodes lei.* *Ibid.* 14702 *Þe hali writte lies [Trin. lyeþ] na wight.* 1426 *Lyng.* *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22376 *The merour lyeð verily.* 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 320/b2 *The Philosophers were brought to this that they sayd .. that the elementys lyeden or god of nature suffred.* 1513 *Douglas Aeneis* i. *Prolog.* 270 *This wther buik .. So frenschlie leis, oneth twa wourdis gais richt.* 1607 *Dayne Virg. Georg.* i. 587 *The Sun, who never lies, Foretels the Change of Weather in the Skies.* 1732 *Pope Ep. Bathurst* 340 *Where London's column, pointing at the skies, Like a tall bully, lifts the head, and lies.*

3. *quasi-trans.* þa. with cogn. obj. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 16067 *Mani lesing had þai loun again iesu þat dai.* 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* xviii. 400 *Þi lesyng .. þat þow lowe [err. leigis, lye] til Eue.* c 1449 *Peacock Repr.* ii. iii. 150 *Many lesingis y haue herd him lie.* c 1500 *Wyl Bucke's Test.* (Copland) Aijh, *My tounge that neuer lið lesinge.*

þb. To say or allege falsely. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Seven Sins* ix. in *E. E. P.* (1861) 18 *O worde ic 3ou lie nelle.* c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 57a *Pu lies all þat þou sais.* c 1450 *Mervin* i. 11 *How sholde I .. enioyne the penance for thynges which I wene thou lyeist verily.*

c. With *adv.* or phrase: To take away by lying; to get (a person, etc.) into or out of by lying.

1720 *T. Gordon Humourist* i. 175, *I have known great Ministers rail'd and ly'd out of their Places.* 1755 *J. Scurr. Mare Lydia* (1769) 11. 44 *Slandering women of reputation, and endeavouring to lye away their characters.* 1762 *Foots Lyar* i. *Wks.* 1799 i. 290 *If you don't one time or another .. lye yourself into some confounded scrape, I will consent to be hanged.* 1784 *R. Bage Barham Downs* i. 48 *Every one would tell his story his own way, and combine to lye an honest lawyer out of his bread.* 1858 *Sir J. Kaye Hist. Afghan War* i. 204 *The character of Dost Mohamed was lied away.* 1865 *Carlyle Fredk. Gt.* xii. vii. (1872) IV. 177 *The tragically earnest meaning of your Lie, is quite lied out of you, by a world sunk in lies.* 1884 *Punch* 6 Dec. 276/2 *Go on tamely to allow yourself to be lied into Party blindness.*

þa. *trans.* To give the lie to. *Obs.*

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 87 *If any broþer or syster dispyse or mysconsel or lye his broþer.* c 1450 *Kobin Hood & Monk* xiv. in *Child Ballads* III. 97/2 *With þat Robyn Hode lyed Lilul Jon.* 1464 *Waterford Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 331 *He lied and rebuked the ballif, to the great contempt of the King.*

Lie-*abed* (l6-äbed). [*f.* LIE v.1 + *ABED*.] One who lies late in bed; a late riser; a sluggard.

1764 *Foots Mayor of G.* i. *Wks.* 1799 i. 173 *You are a lazy lie-*abed*.* 1832 *W. Irving Alhambra* (1851) 249 *She was a little of a slattern, something more of a lie-*abed*, and above all, a gossip of the first water.* 1881 *Blackmore Christwell* xlviii, *What has made a lark of such a lie-*abed*?*

Lioand, Lioaro, obs. ff. LYING *ppl. a.*, LAIR sb.1

Lie-*enerite* (l6-änerit). *Min.* Also lie-*enerite*. [Named, 1847, by J. C. Marignac in honour of L. Liebig: see -ITE.] A pinitic-like mineral resulting from the alteration of nephelite (Chester). 1865 *Watts Dict. Chem.* III. 589 Lie-*enerite*. 1878 *LAW-KYNER* tr. *Cotta's Rocks Chert*, 38 Lie-*enerite*.

Lie-*berkühn* (l6-äbäkn). *Optics.* [Named after the inventor J. N. Lieberkühn (1711-56), an anatomist of Berlin.] A silver concave reflector fixed on the object-glass end of a microscope to bring the light to focus on an opaque object. 1867 *J. Hogg Microsc.* i. ii. 58 *Illuminated by a combination of the parabola and a flat Lieberkühn.*

Lie-*berkühnian* (l6-äbäkn-ian), *a. Anat.* [*f.* Lieberkühn (see *prec.*) + -IAN.] Lieberkühnian follicles or glands: minute tubular cavities thickly distributed over the small intestines. 1852 *Brandt Dict. Sci. Suppl.* Lieberkühnian [*sic*] glands. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 761 *Amoebae are found in the borders of the ulcers, chiefly in the Lieberkühnian follicles.*

Lie-*big* (l6-äbig). [From the name of the inventor, Baron Justus von Liebig (1803-1873).] More fully, Liebig's extract (of beef): A preparation obtained from beef, containing the salts and extractive principles of the meat in highly concentrated form, without the albumen, gelatin, or fat. 1869 *E. A. PARKES Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 246 *When Liebig's extract is taken during fatigue, it is found to be remarkably restorative.* 1870 *Daily News* 27 Dec. *This [rice] with the chocolate and Liebig which he has in hand will last him for about three weeks.* 1873 *Tristram Arab* x. 176 *Meat and Liebig, without bread, was trying diet.*

fig. 1874 *L. TOLLMAKER in Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 247 *They do not contain the moral Liebig which would alone satisfy descendants of the Platonic guardians.* 1890 *Spectator* 9 Aug. *If there is to be a Supreme Parliament in future, it must be a Liebig's extract of Parliament.*

*Attrib.* 1893 *F. F. MONK I Forbid Dams* (1899) 24 *Love-making on the Liebig principle .. as much love-making as would do duty for six months compressed into half an hour.*

Lie-*bigite* (l6-äbigit). *Min.* [Named by J. L. Smith, 1848, after Baron Justus von Liebig: see -ITE.] Hydrous carbonate of uranium and calcium, found in thin, yellow incrustations (Chester). 1848 *Amer. Trans. Sci.* v. 336. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 3) 308.

Lie-*by*. [*f.* *phr.* to lie by: see LIE v.1 20.]

1. A concubine, mistress. *Nowdial.* (Cf. LIG-BY.) c 1666 *USHER Ann. vi.* (1698) 132 *He obtained this favour .. by the means of his Lie-by:* which was a wench of Eretia. 1825-80 *JAMIESON, Syn.* 2. A mistress, n concubine. *Fig.* 1886 *ELWORTHY II. Sonnet* *Wor-bk.* s.v. *Why, her wad'n never no better'n Squire —'s lie by, and now her's nnybody's.*

þ2. A neutral. (Cf. *hy-lie* s.v. HY-B. 2 a.)

16.. *Postscript to Rutherford's Lett.* (1857) 569 *Their Master (Satan) fearing little, or finding little damage to his dominion, by these lazy ly-byes and idle loiterers.* 1723 *McWard Earnest Contend.* 354 (Jam.) *Such an heroic appearance, .. would make you live and die ornaments to your profession, while ly-bys will stink away in their sockets.* 3. (See *quat.*)

1840 *Evid. Lind Docks Comm.* 31 *What is called a lie-by, or recess, to enable vessels to pass.*

Lied, variant of LYED *ppl. a.* U.S.

Liedge, Liedger, obs. ff. LIEGE, LEDGER.

Lief (l6), *a. (sb.)*, and *adv.* *Forms:* 1. 160f, liof, 3-4 leof (*inflected* leovo, leofvo), 3 lof, 4-5 luf, luef, lueve, 2-4 lef (*inflected* levo), 4-6 leff(e), 6-9 leve, 4 levef, lewe), 4-6 lefo, 5 leoff, 4-8 leove, 6, 9 leave, 9 leaf, 4-7 leif, 5 leyf, 6-7 leife, leiv(e), 4 *Sc.* lyfe, 4, 6-8 live, 5 lyvo, 4-6 lif(e), 4 lijf), 7-8 liff, 4-6 lyefe, 4-7 leife, 2- leif. *Compar.* 1. 16, liofra (*fem.* and *neut.* -ro), 2. leofere, 3. leover, 3-6 lever, 4-5 lefer, 4 *Sc.* lyfar), 4-6 levir, -yr, 6 leffer, leir), 5-6 *Sc.* levar, 5-7 leofer, -ir, leever, 6-7 leffer,

6 leaver, 5-7 lleovor, leyf(f)or, 7 leif(f)or, 6 *Sc.* loor, 6- leifer. Also 8 lieverer. *Superl.* 1. 160f, liofast, -est, -ust, 3 lefast, 3-4 leovest, 3-6 levest, 4-6 lievest, (6 leif-, liofast), 6- leifest. Also 6 levestest. [OE. *liof, liof* = OFris. *liaf*, OS. *liob, liof* (Du. *liof*), OHG. *liub, liup, liob, liab, liob* (MHG. *lieb, liip, mod.G. lieb*), ON. *liuf-r* (Sw. *ljuf*), Goth. *liuf-s* (*liub-*) : -OTeut. *\*leubo-* : -pre-Teut. *\*leubho-* (whence OS. *ljubā*), f. Aryan root *\*leubh-* (: *loubh-* : *liuh-*, whence BELIEVE, LOVE).]

A. *adj.*

1. Beloved, dear, agreeable, acceptable, precious. Also *liof* and *dear*. a. In attrib. use. *Obs. exc. arch.* *Beowulf* 34 *Aledon þa leofne þeoden .. on bearm scipes.* c 1000 *Asp. Gasp.* Matt. xvii. 5 *Her ys min leofa sunu.* c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4136 *In to lef rehte his sowle wond.* c 1300 *Cursor M.* 17 *Of tristrem and his leif yowte.* 1362 *Langh.* P. Pl. A. i. 136 *Loue is þe leuest þing þat vr lord askep.* 1387 *Therisa Nigden* (Rolls) II. 279 *Men made ymagis to her leue frende.* c 1541 *Wyatt Poet. Wks.* (1831) 57 *For all that can no man bring Liefest jewel unto his lady dear.* 1575 *G. HARVEY Letter-bk.* (Camden) 145 *She should not neede to care for y<sup>r</sup> leefest frende she had.* 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. i. 52 *My lifest lord she thus beguiled had.* 1601 *Munday Death Earl Huntington* III. i. in *Hazl. Dodsley VIII.* 273 *Welcome to Guildford, Salisbury's liefest lord.* 1742 *SHAKESPEARE Schoolmistress* 139 *In when he receives his diadem, Our sov'reign prince and liefest liege is plac'd.* 1844 *Ld. Houghton Mem. Many Scenes, Valencia* 198 *Here the sun is pleased to cast Liefest smiles.*

þb. Used in addressing a person. *Obs.*

*Beowulf* 1216 *Bruc ðisses beages, Beowulf liof, hyse mid heale.* c 897 *K. ALFRED Gregory's Past.* xxxvi. 253 *ðu leofesta broður.* c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 *Nimad þeme nu leofeston liwlche þife he us 3efed.* c 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1375 *O, leue feren, feire is us i-fallen.* c 1330 *King of Tara* 656 *Leove sire, trouwe on this.* c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1170 *Dido, Now leue sistry myn what may it be.* 1426 *Br. BEAUFORT in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. i. 101 *note, Levest earthly Lorde.* 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* xx. (Arb.) 50 *Lief bellyn wherefore þe ye angry.* 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* iv. *Prolog.* 91 *Thar bene bot fewe example takis of vther, Bot wiffully fullis in the fyre, lief brother.* 1575 *Gamm. Gorton* ii. iv. *Who was it leue son? speke, ik pray the.* 1620 *QUARLES Jonah* K 3b, *Deare liefest Lord, that feast'st the world with Grace.* 1632 *HOLLAND Cyropedia* 207 *Children mine, liefe and deare, I love you both alike.*

c. In predicative use. *Const. dat. or to, unto*, esp. in *liefer was, were, to me, him*, etc. with *inf.* or clause as subject [= 'I had rather']. Also *Se. liefs me* = dear is to me (see also LEEZE ME). *Obs. exc. arch. and dial.*

a 900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 755 (Parker MS.) *þa cuedon hic þæt him nemið mæx leofra nære þonne hiera blafoð.* c 1000 *ALFRIC Gen. xxix.* 19 *Leofre me ys þæt ic luf sylle þe þonne oðrum men.* c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 *Swilche pine ic habbe þæt me were leofere þenne al world .. most ic habben an alpi þrage summe lisse.* c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 *Pu shalt ben lef and wurd and liken alle men.* c 1200 *Ormin* 14701 *To lakenn himm wiþ þatt talt himm liss lefest oft þin alhite.* c 1250 *Ord & Night*, 202 *Þe3 .. leof [err. lof] him were nihtgeale.* c 1300 *Cursor M.* 23936 *þis ilk prair leueth þou here, For þa þat þar a me lifse and dere.* 13 .. *E. E. Allit.* P. A. 266 *Bot luele gente if þou schal lose þy loy for a gemine þat þe was lef.* 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 562 *Hure was lecherie luf.* c 1380 *Sir Ferumb*, 1143 *Leuere me were by my fay he were to-drawe wyþ hors.* 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 205 *Now ches and tak which you is levere.* c 1394 *P. Pl. C.* 162 *Perfor lerne þe byleue leuest me were.* c 1422 *HOCLEVER Jonathas* 170 *This man to folkes alle was so lef.* 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* iv. xx, *Ve haue leste me the yongest and the fayrest, and she is moost leuest to me.* 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxx. 42 *Full leifis me 3our graces gane.* 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* III. vii. 37 *O levis me! the lykist thyng leving, And verray ymagie of my Astianax jing!* 1513 *MORF Rich.* III. *Wks.* 63/1 *Them wer leuer to leese all that thed haue besyde, than [etc.].* 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. 52 *Camel took Cambina to his fere, The which as life were each to other liefe.* 1597-8 *Br. HALL Sat.* iv. ii. 81 *Thy fathers odious name, Whose mention were alike to thee as leuee As a catch-pols fist unto a bankrupts sleue.* 1609 *HOLLAND Ann. Marcell.* 147 *Those who are most liefe and deere unto us shall bee slaves.* 1614 *W. BROWNE Sheph. Pipe* B 7 *Leuer me were to be slaine in this place .. Then purpose agayne you any fallace.* 1647 *H. MORE Song of Soul Lines* 8/2 *But all are dead Vnto my Muse, that is most lief To mine own self.* 1842 *TENNYSON Morte D'Arthur* 80, *I charge thee, quickly go again As thou art lief and dear.*

d. In various constructions with *have* (see HAVE 22, and cf. G. *lieb haben*, Du. *lieshebben*): I (etc.) had (occas. *have*) as *lief* as, I had (occas. *have*), *liefer* (than), *þ* *liefest*, with object a sb., *inf.* phrase (with or without *to*), or subordinate clause. þ Also in catachrestic constructions (see HAVE 22 c).

In *I'd, you'd, he'd* (etc.) as *lief*, the ambiguous contraction is prob. taken to represent *would* rather than *had*; the examples are therefore placed under the *adv.* Actual instances with *had* might still occur, but only as *arch. or dial.* c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 94/79 *For ich hadde leouere þat 3e hire ouer-come.* *Ibid.* 472/321 *3uyt hadde ich leouere ich were i-huld.* 13.. *K. Alis.* 21 *Feole & fille .. hadde leuer a ribaudye Than to here of God.* *Ibid.* 1234 *Theo riche .. saide they hadden, sikirliche, Leouere steorve .. than [etc.].* c 1350 *Wilt. Palmerie* 453, *I haue leuer that love than lac al mi harmes.* c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix. (*Placidus*) 390 *He had als lef þe ded as lef his wif but remed.* c 1380 *Wyclif Sc. Wks.* III. 10 *þi þan leuere to dien in pryde and in malice þan to lye in mekenes and charite.* c 1386 *CHAUCER Merch.* T. 919 *Leuere ich hadde to dyen on a knyf, Than thee offende trewe deere wif.* — *Monk's Prolog.* 5, *I hadde leuere than a barel ale That gode leif my wif hadde herd this tale.* 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 130, *I hadde hir levere than*



a Myn of Gold. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. ii. (1859) 75 Of these three wordes, . . . I hadde leuer here speke, than ony thyng elles. 1609 *HOLLAND AMM. MARCELL* A. 4 He had leifer save one citizen and subjects life than kill a thousand enemies. 1643 *TRAPP COMM. GEN.* xxxi. 2 He had as lief have parted with his very heart-blood. 1750 *FIELDMAN TOME* vii. vii. One had leifer touch a load than the flesh of some people. 1756 *TOLDEMY Hyst. 2 Orphant* I. 121 With all my heart, . . . for I had as lief sit with Lucy or Margat as either of you, and at any time whatsoever. a 1766 *MRS. F. SHERIDAN Sidney Biddulph* IV. 311, I had as lief have let it alone.

† 2. Desirous, wishful, willing, glad. Const. of, to with. *Obs.*

[This use app. resulted from a conversion of the construction with dative, *him is lief* (see 1 c) becoming *he is lief*.] c 1325 *Poem times Edw. II* (Percy) xliii. The gode-man schal have never a nussel, he he never so lief. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* (Kölbling) 3072 With five hundred noble knyghtes Hardi & strong, & leue to bytes. a 1340 *HAMFOLK Psalter* cxliii. 4 Man . . . pat is leuer to lose his saule than kill his lust. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* II. 298 *pes newe ordris ech on pat ben so lef to lye.* *Ibid.* III. 173 And thus us ow not to be lefe of judgement of men. c 1400 *Songs Costume* (Percy) 51, I was lefe for to escape. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxh.) 528 To saue his lond he was lefe. c 1460 *J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture* 427 With a sponne lightly to ete your souerayne may be leff. c 1475 *Syr. leue Degre* 593 That my father so leue he be That will profer me to thee. c 1500 *Yng. Childr.* Bk. 70 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 21 He not lefe to telle thyngs.

3. Antithetically to loath, in senses 1 and 2. Also absol., esp. in for *lef* or *loath*. *Obs.* exc. arch.

*Beowulf* 518. Ne ine ænig mon, ne leof ne hæð helean milhte soðfulne sio. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 123. Al þat me was leof, hit was þe loð. c 1300 *Chaucelot* 2379. Ne leten he north for lef ne loth. c 1385 *CHAUCER, L. G. W.* 1639 *Hypsip. & Medea*. That he for lef or loth he wold neure his false. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* i. vi. Other for lyef or lothe. c 1460 *J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture* 1182 The Cooke, be he lothe or leff. 1566 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 2544 Nowe leue, nowe lothe. 1584 *PEELE Araygnm. Paris* ii. ii. Well, Juno, whether we be lef or loth, Venus hath got the apple from us both. 1647 *H. MORE Song of Solom.* II. iv. iv. Our adversaries, loth or lef Must needs confesse that [etc.]. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 363 An oath to do me bidding once, if lieve or loath I were to thee. 1883 *R. W. DIXON Maud* iii. viii. 136 Now hence must I . . . be I loth or lef.

† 4. a. absol. (When used in addressing a superior = Sir! Lord!) *Obs.*

c 907 *Mun. in Earle Land Charters* (1888) 162 *Leof ic ðe cyðe hu hit was ymb ðæt lond æt fūntal.* c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 314 *Hi . . . cwædon to ðam apostolom, I a leof, hwæt is us to donne.* c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 *La lief mægie wiman forjeten his oðe cild.* c 1300 *WALTON 266b* 'Ye lefe y', couth þe erl gunter. c 1330 *K. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 44 *Lele & dere, My lond is at þi wille.* c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 257 *Bu leue take heed to Cristis wordis.* *Wks.* (1880) 454 *þi leu do god to þe chirche in preying or in studyng, leue, what is þis to herdis offis.* c 1400 *Sir Perc.* I. 1 *lef, lythes to me Two wordes or thre Off one that was faire and fre.*

† b. quasi-sb. A beloved, a dear one; a friend, sweetheart, mistress; occas. a wife. Similarly in the compar., one who is dearer. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 21 *Ne biþ he Godes leof on þam nehstan ðæge.* c 1250 *Lutetioth Serm.* 63 in *O. E. Misc.* 182 *Hwenne heo to chirche comþ to be haliday Eueruch wile his leof iscon.* a 1300 *Curior* M. 4352 *pat þou mi lefe wald be.* 13 . . . *E. Allit. P. B.* 939 *þo wern Loth & his lef, his luffiche deþter.* 13 . . . *Gaw. & Gr. Kent.* 1782 *Bot if 3e haf a lemman, a leuer, þat yow lykeþ better.* 1380 *Wyclif Song Sol.* i. 8 *To mi ridyng in charis of Farao, I lienede thes O my lef.* c 1385 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 207 *Alwey the nye alye Maketh the ferre leue to be looth.* 1390 *GOWER Conf. II.* 221 *Bot nathes sche hadde a levere.* c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxh.) 6576 *Nou wul I wote this fals theif Hath thus led a-way my lef.* c 1483 *CAXTON Dialogues* viii. 29 *Amand, your cosen alyd Hath a fairer lyef Than ye haue.* 1595 *SPENSER Col. Clout* 16 *Colin my lefe, my life.* 1621 *AINSWORTH Song Sol.* v. 9 *What is this Lief more then another Lief?* 1633 *P. FLETCHER Poet. Misc.* 67 *Thoumalin my lief, thy musick strains to heare More raps my soul, then [etc.].*

B. adv. Dearly, gladly, willingly. Chiefly with *would*, *pa. subj.* (occas. *sc.* with omission of *would*). Also in *as lief* (as), *the liefer*; *lief I were* = I would gladly be.

The adv. use originated chiefly from the misinterpretation of phrases like *I had as lief, I had leifer* (see A. 1 d), in which *would* appears instead of *had* as early as the 13th c.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 49 *And of hem two ðat leue luen, ðe welden al her and ayeuen.* 1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 5302 *He ches leuer to deye him self, þan such sorwe yse.* a 1300 *Curior* M. 3135 *pat he ne wald leuer his child cōde þan of his laured wrath to thole.* 1390 *GOWER Conf. I.* 95 *Alle women liuest wolde be sovereyn of mannes love.* 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* II. 143 *For to louye by lord leuest of alle.* a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1082 *pare lengis him lefe þe kyng & logis al a neuē = an even.* c 1450 *Erle Tolous* 365 *Leve y were so worthy a knyght.* 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 29 *They that wolde leuer be in the quier.* c 1454 *Paston Lett.* I. 285 *So, withoute your better ayve, I & my brothyr purpose us to be with you ther at that tyme; for, the sonner, the lewyer me.* c 1500 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks.) *Conf.* 267 *The frewch wolde I knowe as leff as ye.* 1530 *TINDALE Pract. Prelatas* C vijh. *The Pope . . . sendeth him [the Emperoure] his coronacyon home to him oftymes moch leuer than that he schuld come any neare.* c 1550 *A. SCOTT Poems* (S.T.S.) iv. 79 *Scho leir be japit thrytte.* 1567 *TERBERG. Ovid's Ep.* 83b. *More leffer shoulde it lurcke, if I might have my will.* 1598 *R. BERNARD tr. Terence* 213 *Now see whether of these two conditions you would leaver have.* 1724 *RAMSAY Treat. Misc.* (1733) I. 20 *But I loor chuse in highland glens To herd the kid.* 1800 *COLORIDGE Piccolom.* iv. v. *Far leiver would I face about, and step back to my Emperer.* 1814 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV.

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223 *He might spare such a force, as I would as lieve not have to encounter.* 1837 *HOWITT Rur. Life* iii. iii. (1862) 242 *She would as lieve part with the skin off her back as with her money.* 1852 *THACKERAY Edmund* i. vi. *I would as lief go there as anywhere.* 1855 *MRS. GASKELL North & S.* xxvii. *I'd liever sweep th' streets, if paupers had na' got hold on that work.* 1876 *TENNISON Q. Mary* ii. i. *Far liefer had I in my country hall been reading some old book.* 1886 *A. F. HOUSMAN Shropsh. Lett.* *Where shall one halt to deliver this luggage I'd list set down?* 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* June 220 *To strip was to confess her sex, than which she would liever have died.*

Lief, obs. form of LEAF, LIFE.

|| Lief-hebber. *Obs.* rare. [a. Du. *lieshebber*, agent-n. f. *lieshebben* to hold dear, f. *lies* dear + *hebben* to have.] An amateur.

1654 *BRAMHALL Anst.* to *Militiere* 134 *Put a Liefhebber, or Virtuoso, among a company of rare pictures, and he will pick out the best pieces for their proper value.* 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Liefhebber*, a lover. [Citing Bramhall,] Hence prob. the misuse in the next quot. 1791 *LEARNED Poems* 13 *Her fause lief hebber owe the ling lid wale his nighly way.*

† Liefly, a. *Obs.* Forms: 1-3 *leoflice*, 3 *leoflich*, 4 *leffich*, leveli, 4-5 *lefly*. [OF. *leffice* = OFris. *leffik*, OS. *lof*, *lioblic* (Du. *leeflich*), OIG. *liuplich* (MIG. *lepfich*, mod.G. *lieblich*, Goth. *liubaleiks*): see LIEF a, and -LY 1.] Loveable, lovely, delightful, pleasant, pleasant, dear, glad. Applied both to persons and things.

*Beowulf* 1809 *Sunn ecelgas helit his sweord niman leoflice iren.* a 900 *CYNEWELD Crist* 400 [III] *lofod leoflice.* c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 183 *thesa take þu art se softe and se swote, sette to swa leoflice . . . þu [etc.].* c 1205 *LAV. 31767* *Swiðe leoflice we þe mon.* c 1225 *Fuliana* 17 *legged so lufeliche on hire leofliche lich þat hit liberi o blode.* a 1225 *Anst.* R. 50 *Leoflich þing his hit nom þe ancre here swið much.* a 1240 *Crutim* in *Cott. Hom.* 137 *Uor alle þinge swiðe, alle þinge leoflicest.* 1340-70 *Alisander* 427 *Pet.* 1. *With a leffich lust lichte togeder.* c 1460 *Lam-fut* 858 *Gawayn, my lefly frende.*

† Liefly, adv. *Obs.* Also 1 *leoflice*, 2-3 *leofliche*, 3 *leffiche*, (Orm. *leffis*, levelike, 4 *leoflyche*. [OF. *leffice* = OIG. *liublikho* (MIG. *lepfliche*, mod.G. *lieblich*), ON. *liuflega*: see LIEF a, and -LY 2.] Beautifully; dearly, kindly; willingly, gladly.

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iv. xxv. (1890) 350 *þeah þe ic sceole ealle wun faestan, ic þæt leoflice do.* a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 257 *Ich iseo a sonde cūmen, swiðe gleðd ic heret, fieret and freðlich, and leofliche atunet.* c 1200 *ORMIN* 4950 *Leffis to þeowtenn oþre menn.* c 1205 *LAV. 17747* *Gingueret & licoriz he hom leffiche 3ef.* a 1225 *Le. Kath.* 2223 *And at þes leffis leoflice leofliche smirede.* c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 34. 4 *Dis red ðuhyte moyses ful god, and leuelike it under-stod.* c 1275 *On Serving Christ* 59 in *O. E. Misc.* 92 *For he wolde þe hawe leofliche holde.* [1888 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Jan. 55/2 *But if Mr. Max Müller will suggest any other word, we will as liefly use it.*]

† Liefness. *Obs.* In 6 *lefenesse*. [f. LIEF a. + -NESS.] Dearness.

1530 *PALMER* 238/1 *Leffenesse, cheret.*

Liefsome, variant of LEESOME *Obs.*

a 1547 *EARL SURVEY in Totell's Misc.* (Arb.) 19 *So forth I go apace to see that leafsom sight.* 1819 *W. TENNANT Popishry Storm'd* (1827) 17 *That temple's flures and wa's are lined wi leifsam pictures a' kinkind.*

Liefel, Lieful, var. ff. LEEFTAIL, LEEFUL.

Liege (*līdz*), a. and sb. Forms: 3-5 *lige*, 4-5 *lyge*; 3-6 *lege*, (4 *leyge*), 4-6 *leege*, 5 *leche*, *lyche*, *lysch*; *legge*, *ligge*, *lygge*; *lieg*), 5-6 *lyege*, 5-7 *leig'e*, 6 *leag'e*, (leighe), 6 *liedge*, (7 *leidge*), 4- *liege*. [a. OF. *lige*, *liege* (mod.L. *ligius*, *legius*) = Pr. *litge*, It. *ligio*; the ultimate derivation is disputed.]

The prevailing view that the word represents an adoption of OHG. *ledig* free (mod.G. *ledig* unoccupied) is supported by a passage in a charter of 1253 (Du. Cange, s.v. *Liedighman*), which contains the words 'ligius homo, quod Teutonice dicitur Liedigh-man'. The assumption of 'free' as the primary sense also seems in accord with the meaning of the mod.L. *ligia potestas* (LIEGE POWER), *ligia voluntas*.]

A. adj.

1. The characteristic epithet of persons in the relation of feudal superior and vassal.

a. Of the superior: Entitled to feudal allegiance and service. Now rare exc. in *liege lord*, which is also used fig.

[1292 *BRITTON* III. iv. § 18 *Si aunc deive fere homage a autre seigneur lige qe a nous.* 1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 9376 *Vr lige loured þat yeled is And ismored to ladesu crist.* 13 . . . *Gaw. & Gr. Kent.* 346 *þat my leige lady lyked not ille.* 1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/1 *Owre lige Lorde the Kyng.* 1390 *GOWER Conf. III.* 144 *Men schull don him reverence As to here liege sovereyn.* 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 248 *Oure lyge lorde, kyngde henry the fyfte.* 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 30 *Not so my liege lorde.* 1549 *LATIMER 1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 30 *It hath pleased God to graunt vs a naturall liege kyngde and Lorde.* c 1620 *T. ROBINSON M. Magd.* II. 156 *Shce . . . follows her Liege-Lorde y' villages throughout.* 1770 *JANUS Lett.* xli. 209 *You deserted the fortune of your liege lord.* 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* II. xx. *Who, vassals sworn, 'Gainst their liege lord had weapon borne.* 1844 *H. H. WILSON Brit. India* I. 97 *Originally a feudatory of Jaypur, the Raja had taken advantage of the enfeebled condition of his liege lord.* 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* xxi. *That is the rule of our liege lord, William.*

b. Of the vassal: Bound to render feudal service and allegiance. (Cf. LIEGE MAN.) † Also, owing allegiance to (law).

13 . . . *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1174 *þe lawe þat he was lege tyll.* 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* iv. 147 *Al my lige leodes.* c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 290 *Kyngis schulde constreyne . . . here lyge freris & here oþere clerkis.* 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* II. i. [They] brente and slewe the kynges true liege peple. 1538 *WHOTHESELEY Chron.* (1875) I. 20 *A false traitor to his Pryncce . . . and a seditious person to the kynges leighe peple.* 1577 *NORTHBROOK Dicing* (1843) 137 *They shoulde be arrested by the King's liege peple as vaga-bondes.* 1689 *S. JOHNSON Rem. Sherlocks Bk.* 10 *Every Liege-Subject of England has a Legal Property in his Life.* 1823 *SCOTT Peveril* xiii. *I had . . . a right to call on every liege subject to render assistance.* 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex.*, *Liege*, bound by some feudal tenure; subject.

† c. trans. of persons in other relationships: Entitled and bound to mutual fidelity. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4128 *I schal love him lelli as my lege broþer.* c 1555 *PHILIPPI in Coverdale Lett. Mart.* (1564) 236 *The luyng lord, which . . . hath begotten you to be my lige syster, geue you grace so to grow in that generation, that [etc.].*

† d. Used for: Loyal, faithful. *rare.*

1478 *Certificate in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 37 *He is a trewe, lige Inglis man.* 1890 *C. A. ANSELL tr. A. da Monte-felro's Confer. in Rome* 46 *The materialist, liege to his own system, is incapable of doing anything but put one after another the results of his observations.*

2. Of or pertaining to the bond between superior and vassal.

1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 424/2 *Honage liege and Feaute.* 1750 *CARTER Hist. Eng.* II. 401 *The French maintaining it was a lige homage.* 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 462 *Land held by this exalted species of fealty was called feudum ligium, a lige fee.* 1818 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 99 *They . . . always refused to pay lige-homage, which implied an obligation of service to the lord.*

B. sb.

1. The superior to whom one owes feudal allegiance and service; = *liege lord*.

c 1400 *Distr. Troy* 124 *þe lige þat him lode schuld.* c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 322/2 *Lychie, lady or lorde, . . . ligius.* 1513 *MORRIS Rich. III.* Wks. 42/6 *Ye my liege, the Duke of Buckingham thei haue [etc.].* 1513 *BURGESS Ancis* III. *Proh.* 247 *The luki . . . Lovers that lege with toys curys.* 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. iii. 2 *The Miser threw him selfe . . . Straight at his foot in base humilitie, And cleped him his liege, to hold of him in fee.* 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* I. i. 291 *My Liege, your Highnesse now may doe mee good.* 1609 *C. BUTLER Fem. Mon.* v. (1623) Ij. *Shce . . . Most humbly begging in hir Doric strains Of hir dear Liege leave to be gone.* 1637 *R. H. WILKIN tr. St. Ambrose* II. 41 *He would not be profane and prodigal of another mans good, much lesse of his Leiges.* 1705 *J. PHILLIPS Blenheim* 376 *The Nations, dubious whom they must Obey, in Consternation wait, Till rigid Conquest will pronounce their Lieges.* 1706 *ADAMSON Rosamond* I. vi. *Nay, good my Liege, with patience hear.* 1785 *PALMY Mor. Philos.* 121b. I. 171 *The form of doing homage at this day, by putting the hands between the knees, and within the hands of the liege.* 1788 *WATSON P. Pindar Peter's Pension Wks.* 1212 *H. 5* *No less, my royal liege, than you and me.* 1823 *SCOTT Peveril* xvi. *'In the name of God, my liege,' said the Duke of Ormond, 'let [etc.].'* 1837 *BROWNING Strafford* II. 35 *My liege, do not believe it! I am yours.*

2. A vassal bound to serve his superior, a liege man. Hence in a wider sense: A loyal subject of the king.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* XIX. 56 *Alle his lele lyges.* 1390 *GOWER Conf. I.* 33 *The kynges founde here oghne liege . . . That hem for-oke and desolide.* 1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 22/2 *Voure humble and trewe lieges that ben come for the Commuñe of youre lond.* c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 303 *Lychie, man or womann P. ligius.* 1450-80 *tr. Secreta Secret.* 47 *God almyghty kepe oure kyngde to loye of his lieges.* c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 533 *Xxv thousand off lele legis off France.* 1549 *Extracts Abord. Reg.* (1844) I. 271 *Tha had offendit . . . to the quenis grace of Scotland, in the taking, . . . of the said William . . . he beand hir fre liege and subdit.* 1648 *D. JENKINS Wks.* Table. *His Leiges are bound by Oath to remove the King.* 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* II. Disc. xi. 142 *For kings and all that are in authority we may . . . pray for peaceable reign, true lieges, strong armies [etc.].* 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xxvii. *Her Majesty, being detained by her gracious desire to receive the homage of her lieges.* 1845 *S. AUSTIN Ranks's Hist. Ref.* I. 97 *The emperor's lieges.* 1880 *KINGSLAY Crimea* VI. ix. 380 *In future campaigns the lieges shall not be the marplots they were in the days of Lord Raglan.*

† Liege, v. *Obs.* rare. [f. LIEGE sb.] trans. To render (homage) as a liege.

1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1591) 342/1 *You are entred into our homage by you lieged unto us, acknowledging your selfe . . . a liege man unto the King of France.*

Liegedom (līdzdam). [f. LIEGE sb. + -DOM.] The condition of being a liege.

1813 *SCOTT Triumf.* III. xxvii. *These foremost maidens . . . proffer'd sceptre, robe, and crown, Liegedom, and seignorie, O'er many a region wide and fair.*

Liegefully (līdzfūli), adv. *rare.* [f. \**liegeful* (f. LIEGE sb. + -FUL) + -LY 2.] Faithfully, loyally.

1887 *SIR A. DE VERE Ess. on Poetry* I. 53 *Her heart was liegefully given to heavenly things.*

Liegeless (līdzlēss), a. [f. LIEGE sb. + -LESS.] 1. Not subject to a superior; free.

1820 *KEATS Hyperion* III. 91 *O why should I feel . . . thwarted, when the liegeless air Yields to my step aspirant.*

2. Disregardful of obligations to a superior. In recent Dicts.

Liege man, liege man.

1. Feudal Law. A vassal sworn to the service and support of his superior lord, who in return was obliged to afford him protection, etc.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2563 *Lordinges 3e ben my lege men þat gode ben & trewe.* 1387 *TREVISIA Hiden* (Rolls) VII.



283 Kyng William wente into Scotland . . and kyng Malcolyn bycam his liege man, and swoor hym homage and fewte. **1420 H. STAFFORD** *Arth.* 1768 Alle his lele lige mene. **1420 H. STAFFORD** in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. iv.* I. 66 The kyngys lieche men . . han y fetayld hym well and nothyng vs. **1494 FABYAN Chron. v. cxxv. 105 They wolde become his liegemen, and holde their lande of hym for euer. **1523 FITZHERB.** *Bk. Surv.* 20b, I shall true liegeman be and true faythe beare to kyng Henry . . and to his heyres. **1579 J. STUBBES** *Gaping GulF* f. ij b, A true Englishman, a sworne liegeman to hir Maiestie. **1612 DAVIES** *Why Ireland, etc.* (1879) 109 If the Irish were receiued into the King's protection, and made liege men and free subjects. **1691 WASHINGTON** tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* viii. (1851) 189 They swear therefore to William, to be his Liege-men. **1813 SCOTT** *Trierm.* ii. vi. When Arthur . . Spoke of his liegemen and his throne. **1839 KEIGHTLEY Hist. Eng. I. 35 The princes of Cornwall, Wales, Cumbria and Strathclyde became his liege men. **1855 MILMAN Lat. Chr. vii. ii. (1864) IV. 88 Building fortresses to reduce his freeborn liege men to slavery.******

**2. transf. and fig.** One who serves as though sworn to do so, a faithful follower or subject.

**1823 SCOTT** *Peveril* xvii. A faithful liegeman to the law as well as the King. **1827 KEBLE** *Chr. Y.* I. Sunday Advent ii. Sworn liegemen of the Cross. **1862 MERIVALE Rom. Emp. (1865) III. xxiv. 93 Liegemen of Death and fares of the Stygian ferryman. **1864 BURTON Scot. Abr. I. v. 259 When the dispute lay between the liegemen of the university and those of the state the university haughtily arrogated the authority over both. **1865 PARKMAN Huguenots vii. (1875) 89 The trespassers, too, were heretics, foes of God and liegemen of the Devil. **1876 BANCROFT Hist. U. S. I. iii. 86 Raleigh . . sent . . at five several times, to search for his liege-men.********

Hence **† Liegemanship.**

**1611 CORG.** *Lige*, allegiance, or liegemanship.

**Liege poustie** (lǐdǐpousti). Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 4 *lege poustie*, *legge poustie*, 5 *leg* (is po)usta, 6 *leg powster*, *liege poustie*, 7-*legge poustie*. [a. OF. *lige poustie*, med.L. *ligia potestas*; see **LIEGE** *a.* and **POUSTIE**.] The state of being in health and full possession of one's faculties. Now only in *Sc. Law* (see quot. 1882).

**1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Cons. 566 Pai wretched God in hair legge poustie. **1375 BARBOUR Bruce v. 165 Bot and I lif in lege poustie, Thair ded sall rycht weill vengit be. **1458 BURGHE Rec. Peebles (1872) 129 Scho had coft fra hir son in his leg poste quyl he was lewand. **1462 Ibid.** 143 The quhykis scho alegit was geyvn to her by . . her fadyr in his legis poustie. **15. Bk. Alexander** (Bannatyne Club) 361 Giff I leif lang in liege poustie. **c. 1560 Aberd. Reg.** XXIV. (Jam.). Ane testament maid be vmquhill Alex. Kay baxter in his leg powster. **1609 SKENE Reg. Maj. ii. xviii. § 7 It is lesone to ilk man to give ane reasonabill portion of his lands, to quhom he pleases, induring his lifetime, in his liege poustie. **a. 1768 ERSKINE Instit. Law Scot. iii. Tit. viii. § 97 (1773) I. 595 Where the ancestor has validly obliged himself in liege poustie to grant a deed. **1882 BELL'S Dict. Law Scot.** *Liege poustie*, is that state of health which gives a person full power to dispose *mortis causa*, or otherwise, of his heritable property.**********

**Lieger**, obs. form of **LEDGER**, **LEGER**.

**Liegewoman**, *rare*. [cf. **LIEGE MAN**.] A woman who is a liege vassal.

**1464 Rolls of Parlt.** V. 544/1 Oure . . true Liegewoman.

**Liegier**, obs. form of **LEDGER**.

**Lien** (lǐēn, lǐn, lǐēn). Also 6 *lyen*. [a. F. *lien* = L. *ligamen* bond, f. *ligare* to bind, tie.

The usual pronunciation in England is (lǐēn), though the others are sometimes heard. According to Funk's *Standard Dict.*, the usual pronunciation in the U. S. is (lǐn).]

**† 1. Anat.** A tendon. *Obs.*

**1541 COPLAND Cuydon's Quest. Chirurg.** D. j. The lyens or strynges . . be of the nature of synewes.

**2. Law.** A right to retain possession of property (whether land, goods, or money) until a debt due in respect of it to the person detaining it is satisfied.

**1531 Dial. on Law Eng. ii. vii. (1532) 20 The tennaunt hathe a true cause of a voucher, and of lyen. **1741 T. ROBINSON Gavelkind vi. 125 A Diversity is to be observed between a Lien Real and a Lien Personal. **1809 R. LANGFORD Introd. Trade 133 Lien, attachment on property in your possession for a debt due to you from the owner of them. **1845 R. W. HAMILTON Pop. Educ. vii. (ed. 2) 165 Vermont possesses, also, its literary fund,—a lien of six per cent. on the profits of the banks. **1866 CRUMP Banking iii. 83 It is only necessary for the borrower to give a lien to the banker. **1883 Sir E. E. KAY in Law Times Rep.** XLIX. 77/2 It was hardly said that he was entitled to any charge, or lien, or equity on this particular fund.**********

*fig.* **1879 H. GEORGE Progr. & Pov. v. ii. (1881) 260 A few thousand of the people of England hold a lien upon the labor of the rest. **1883 J. HAWTHORNE Dust I. 168 The chance which had brought Lancaster into relations with the family . . gave him a lien upon the interest and gratitude of the two women.****

*b. attrib.*, as in *lien bond*, *creditor, holder*.

**1870 PINKERTON Guide to Admin. 19 A widow cannot claim as under a mechanic's lien creditor. **1898 Westm. Gaz.** 20 June 10/1 A first mortgage on all property not covered by the prior lien bonds.**

Hence **† Lienor** *U. S. Law*, one who holds a lien.

**1890 Law Times LXXXIX.** 165/1 If the lienors may insure, so may the owners of the injured ship and cargo.

**† Lien<sup>2</sup>. Obs.** In *7. liene*. [a. L. *liēn*: ?cogn. w. Skr. *plīhan* and Gr. *πλῆν* (Brugmann).] The spleen. **1651 Raleigh's Ghost** 80 The Liene, or Splene conducteth that it may attract to it the more gross . . parts of blood.

**Lien**, obs. pa. pple. of **LIE** *v.*

**Lienal** (lǐēnāl), *a. Anat.* [f. L. *liēn* **LIE** <sup>2</sup> + **-AL**.] Of or pertaining to the spleen; splenic.

**1879 J. R. REYNOLDS Syst. Med.** V. 221 Thus we have 'splenic' or 'lienal' . . forms [of leucocythæmia].

**† Lienary**, *a. Anat. Obs.* [f. L. *liēn* **LIE** <sup>2</sup> + **-ARY**.] = **prec.**

**1684 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit.** viii. 291 Blood must be let out of some lienary Vein.

**† Lienculus** (lǐēnkyūlūs). *Anat.* [mod.L., dim. of L. *liēn* the spleen.] One of the small masses of splenic tissue found in the neighbourhood of the spleen; an accessory spleen.

**1897 Albutt's Syst. Med.** IV. 527 Accessory spleens, splenunculi or lienculi, are common.

**Liendely**, **Lieng** (e, obs. ff. **LYINGLY**, **LYING**).

**† Lienitis** (lǐēnītis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. L. *liēn* the spleen + **-ITIS**.] Inflammation of the spleen; = **SPLENITIS**.

**1845 G. E. DAY** tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 269 The serum has been observed . . to be turbid in lienitis.

**† Lieno-** (lǐēno-), used as comb. form of L. *liēn* spleen, in adjs. signifying 'pertaining to the spleen and —', as **† Lieno-gastric** *a.*, pertaining to the spleen and the stomach; **† Lieno-intestinal** *a.*, pertaining to the spleen and to the intestines.

**1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN Elem. Biol.** 172 The system of the *vena portæ* formed by the union of two veins; one *gastric* . ., the other *lienio-intestinal*. **1887 A. M. MARSHALL Pract. Zool.** 232 The lienio-gastric artery.

**† Lienous**, *a. Obs. rare*—<sup>1</sup>. [f. **LIE** <sup>2</sup> + **-OUS**.] = **LIENAL**.

**1657 TOMLINSON Renen's Disp.** 336 It is good against the lienous, hepatic . . and convulsive dolours.

**† Lienteria** (lǐēntēriā). *Path.* [mod.L.: see **LIENTERY**.] = **LIENTERY**.

**1398 TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.** vii. li. (1495) 264 Lienteria is a flyxe of the wombe without passage of meete & drynke without dygestion. **1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S Distyll. Waters D. j. The same water dronke in the forsayde mauer stoppeth the whyte laskys named Lienteria. **1625 HART Anat. Ur. ii. iv. 69 A Citizen . . fell into that kind of laskie which we commonly call Lienteria. **1875 H. WALTON Dis. Eye** 92 Begbie has found many suffering from lienteria, the food being only partially digested.****

**† Lienteric** (lǐēntērik), *a. Path.* [f. next + **-IC**.] Of or pertaining to lientery.

**1681 GREW Musæum** 333 To strengthen the Tone of the parts, as in Lienteric and other like Cases. **1727 BRADLEY Fam. Dict. s. v. Flux**, There are three sorts of Fluxes of the Belly, viz. the Lienteric, humoral or Diarrhoea, and Dysenteric Flux. **1822-34 Good's Syst. Med.** (ed. 4) I. 206 Lienteric diarrhoea. **1866 A. FLINT Princ. Med.** (1880) 525 The dejections are called lienteric when they contain undigested aliment.

So **† Lienteric** *a.* = **prec.**

**1766 T. DE GARENCIERES Coral** 24 Hepatical fluxes, lienteric, menstrual, spermatical.

**† Lientery** (lǐēntēri). *Path.* Also 6 *lyentery*, 7 *lenterie*, *lyanterie*, 7-8 *lientary*, 8-*ory*; and in L. form **LIENTERIA**. [ad. F. *lenterie*, ad. mod.L. *lienteria*, ad. Gr. *λεντερία*, f. *λεῖος* smooth + *έντερ* bowels.] A form of diarrhoea, in which the food passes through the bowels partially or wholly undigested; an instance or kind of this.

**1547 BOORDE Brev. Health** cciv. 70b. The lyentery or imperfite dygestion. **1647 A. ROSS Mystagogus Poet.** ii. (1675) 49 They [Harpies] are troubled with a continual flux or lientary. **1650 H. BROOKER Conserv. Health** 176 Lienteries and all other Laskes. **1663 BOYLE Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.** ii. ii. 38 The slimy excretions voided in the lyentary. **1766 AMORY Buncle** (1770) IV. 87 He has that flux of the belly, which is called a lientery. **1878 KINGZETT Anim. Chem.** 72 In lientery, also, the pancreas appears to be affected.

**† Lier** (lǐēri). [f. **LIE** <sup>1</sup> + **-ER** <sup>1</sup>.]

**1. One who lies, in senses of the vb.**

**1596 DALRYMPLE** tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 292 The Scotis sa blyth of that Victorie and proud . . heidit thair the deid lyeris. **1737 BRACKEN Farriery Impr.** (1757) II. 72 Chusing a Horse that is a good Lier, or such a one as lays himself down often. . . There is a great Difference in Horses, with relation to their being good or bad Liers.

*b. With advs. or advb. phrases.* **† Lier-by**, a kept mistress (cf. **LIE-BY** <sup>1</sup>, **LIG-BY**). *Obs.*

**1583 MELBANCKER Philotinus** A. ii. j. It is a Prouerbe in Englande that the men of Tiuidal borderers on y<sup>e</sup> english midle marches, haue likers, lemmons, and lyerbies. **1608 WILET Hexapla Exod.** 394 These whom the Apostle calls ἀποστοκοιται, liers with men. **1611 BIBLE Joshua** viii. 14 There were liers in ambush against him. — *Judg.* ix. 25 And the men of Shechem set lyers in wait for him. **1657 FULLER Serm.** Best Employment to He [our Saviour] was no large lier on bed. **1827 CARLYLE Germ. Rom. I. 25 She turned the corner with her, and escaped the eyes of the lier-in-wait. **1844 MARY HOWITT My Own Story x. 101 The old squire was a late lier in bed.****

**† Lier(e)**, obs. form of **LIAR**.

**† Lierne** (lǐērn). *Arch.* Also 5 *leyrn*. [ad. F. *lierne* (Delorme, 16th c.), of doubtful etym.] In vaulting, a short rib which neither springs from an impost nor runs along the ridge, but connects the bosses and intersections of the principal ribs.

**1841 WILLIS in Trans. Instit. Brit. Architects I. ii. 31 The Liernes connect the ribs at other points [than the crown] or may connect the crown of one rib with some intermediate point between the crown and springing of another rib. *Ibid.*, The term *Lierne* is applied by De l'Orme 'Inventions pour bien bastir' to the short-ridge ribs which form a cross at the summit of the vault which he has given as an example. **1879 Sir G. SCOTT Lect. Archit. II. 212 Liernes are not placed at right angles to the surface of the vaulting, but in a vertical plane. **1886 Mrs. CADDY Footsteps Jeanne D'Arc******

226 The roof branched with liernes, clustering into stars in its vaulting.

*b. attrib.* in **† lierne-stud**, **-vault**.

**1466** in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 93 From every beme a leyrn stood with .ij. braces into the beme and .ij. into the crown-tree which shal lye upon the said studdes. **1850 PARKER Gloss. Archit. s.v., Vaults in which such liernes are employed are termed *lierne vaults*. **1856 W. B. WILDMAN Hist. Sherborne iv. 20 A lierne vault of the same sort as that of the Nave Aisles.****

**Lierne**, obs. form of **LEARN**.

**Lierwit**, variant of **LAIRWITE**.

**1617 MINSHEU**, *Lierwit* est mulcta adulteriorum.

**Lies** (e, obs. pl. of **LEE** <sup>2</sup> and of **LOUSE**).

**Liese**, variant of **LEESE** <sup>1</sup>.

**Liehwake**, obs. variant of **LEATHWAKE**.

**Lieu** (lǐu). Forms: 3 *lieu*, 6 *leu*, 6-7 *lue*, 7 *le(i)w*, 7-8 *liew* (e, 6-*lieu*). [a. F. *lieu*: = L. *locum*, acc. of *locus* place.] Place, 'stead'.

**1. In phrases.** *a. In (the) lieu of*: in the place, room, or stead of (cf. **INSTEAD** <sup>1</sup>); in exchange or return for, as a payment, penalty, or reward for.

**1290 S. Eng. Leg.** I. 237/620 And noupe In lieu of Aungele ane man ich i-seo. **1534 Acts** 26 *Ilen. VIII.* c. 15 § 2 Any other demaunde or dutie, in the name or lieu of the same. **1548 UDALL Frasn. Par. Luke Pref. 11 b, In the lieu and place of Goddes innumerable, all their song . . is now of Jesus Christ alone. **1589 NASHE Anat. Absurd.** 24 In lieu of their cruelty, they were plagued with this calamitie.**

**1620 Sir R. BOYLE in Lismore Papers** (1886) I. 239. 1. am to paie him 3 tonnes of yron in lieu of 40<sup>l</sup>. **1640 S. D. EWES in Lett. Lit. Men** (Camden) 166 Two subsidies granted in leiw of it. **1675 A. Riding Rec.** VI. 237 Ord<sup>4</sup>. That £7 be paid unto the said Jane Watson in lieu of her money and clothes. **1680 COTTON Gamester** 82 He takes in those four Cards and lays out four others in their lieu. **1719 VOUNG Busiris I. 1, I receive thee from the gods, in lieu of all that happiness they ravish'd from me. **1793 SMEATON Edystone L.** § 101 A durable stone building in lieu of a perishable wooden one. **1866 CRUMP Banking ix. 195 The amount to be paid in lieu of stamp duty. **1891 Law Times XCII.** 80/1 The plaintiff sued the defendant for a quarter's rent in lieu of notice.****

*b. In lieu*: used *absol.* = **INSTEAD** <sup>2</sup>. *arch.*

**1599** in Fowler *Hist. C. C. (O. H. S.)* 351 We thought that in Lieu to recompense hereof . . we might lawfully take part of the fine for ourselves. **a. 1650 MAY Old Couple I. (1658) 2 Keep out the Sun, and do bestow in lieu a greater benefit, a safe concealment. **1768-74 TUCKER Lat. Nat. (1834) II. 432 God will not give us the thing we desire, but a better in lieu. **1869 BROWNING Ring & Bk. ix. 1195 Quit the gay range of the world Enter in lieu the penitential pound.******

**2. Used without preceding prep. for**: **† a.** ? Something given 'in lieu' of another thing (*obs. rare*—<sup>1</sup>). *b.* Stead, room (*rare*).

**1592 Bp. ANDREWES Wonderful Combat** vi. (1627) 95 One would thinke it a very large offer to give so great a lieu for so small a service. **1834 AUSTIN Jurispr.** (1879) II. xlvii. 807 A fungible or representable thing is a thing whose place, lieu or room may be supplied by a thing of the same kind.

**† Lientenance**. *Obs. rare*—<sup>1</sup>. [a. F. *lientenance*, f. *lientenant*.] = **LIUTENANCY** <sup>1</sup>.

**1523 WOLSEY** in Fiddes *Life* (1726) ii. 114 The kings grace . . either in person or by Lientenance advance thether an Army.

**† Lientenancy** (lef, liefnānsi). Also less correctly **Liutenancy**. [f. **LIUTENANT**: see **-ANCY**.] The office of a lieutenant.

**† 1. Delegated authority or command. Obs.**

**a. 1631** DONNE in *Select*. (1840) 255 He that resists bis [God's] commission, his liutenancy, his authority, in law-makers appointed by him, resists himself.

**2. The office of a lieutenant, in various senses; c.g.** that of deputy governor of a kingdom, etc., of **LORD-LIEUTENANT** of a county; also, the commission of lieutenant in the army or navy.

**1450 Rolls of Parlt.** V. 186/2 Graunte to hym made, of eny Revenuez . . for his seid Liutenancia there. **1675 OGBLEY Brit. Introd.** 3 The Regiments . . upon a Commission of Liutenancy . . were settled. **1793 Lond. Gaz.** No. 3886/4 The Earl of Rochester having desired to be discharged from the Liutenancy of Ireland. **1711 SWIFT Jmt. to Stella** 4 Apr., Her husband bought a liutenancy of foot, and is gone to Portugal. **1712 — Let. to Whig Lord Wks.** 1824 IV. 108 All your lordship can hope for, is only the liutenancy of a county. **1799 WASHINGTON Lett. Writ.** (1893) XIV. 177 A liutenancy was considered a handsome appointment for him. **1828 SCOTT F. M. Perth** xiii. When I was intrusted with the liutenancy of the kingdom. **1841 J. T. HEWLETT Parish Clerk** III. 7 The appointment to a const-guard liutenancy. **1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. ix. II. 423 The Earl of Abingdon . . had recently been turned out of the liutenancy of the county. **1875 STRAUS Const. Hist.** III. xviii. 140 Edmund Beaufort was ordered to undertake the liutenancy in France and Normandy.**

**3. The term of a lieutenant's office.**

**1632 LE GRYS** tr. *Vellens Patere*. 109 In his Liuetenancy under Marius in France . . hee [Sylla] had routed some of the most esteemed Captaines. **1673 Essex Papers** (Camden) I. 108 In y<sup>e</sup> time of my Lord Berkeley's Liutenancy. **1842 DE QUINCEY Cicero** Wks. VI. 226 The prolongation of these liutenancies beyond the legitimate year was one source of enormous evil.

**† 4. The district or province governed by a lieutenant. Obs.**

**1583 Q. Eliz.** in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* ii. III. 138 The preparing of our Subjects within your Liuetennancies to be in readines for defence against any attempt. **1687** in *Picton L'pool Munia. Rec.* (1883) I. 258 The list of Deputie Liuetenants . . throughout the said Liuetenancie. **1726 SHELVOCKE Voy. round World** 266, I mention'd the surprisal of that place [Iquique], it being but a small Liutenancy.

**5. The body of deputy-lieutenants in a county.**



Also, in the city of London, the body of commissioners (sometimes incorrectly called 'deputy-lieutenants'), now usually appointed annually, who perform the duties of a Lord-lieutenant with regard to the militia and volunteers.

1679 in *Proceed. Guildhall Sept. 13th* 3 He would cause the Lieutenancy to meet on Thursday next. 1683 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1859/1 The late Addresses from the Lieutenancy, Grand-Juries, and Corporations in our County. 1708 Q. ANNE *ibid.* No. 4496/1, I Thank the Lieutenancy for their Address. 1709 H. FELTON *Classics* (1718) 115 The List of Undisputed Masters, is hardly so long as the List of the Court of Aldermen and Lieutenancy of our famous Metropolis. 1727 *BOYER Fr. Dict. s. v.*, The Lieutenancy of London (the Officers of the Artillery-Men). 1873 *Act 36 & 37 Vict. c. 84* § 2 The commissioners of lieutenancy of the city of London.

b. *pl.* The bodies of troops under the command of the Lord-lieutenants and commissioners of lieutenancy.

1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 28 ¶ 5 Our Militia and Lieutenancies, the most ancient Corps of Soldiers, perhaps in the Universe.

**Lieutenant** (lef-, lêfte'nânt, U.S. liute'nânt). Forms: a. 4-5 *Intenand*, -a(u)nt; 5 *leu(o)-*, *len3-*, *lyeu-*, 5-7 *lieu-*, 6 *lyuo-*, *liue-*, *liene-*, *leau-*, *lew-*, 7 *leui-*; 4-7 *-tenante*, -aunt, 5-6 *-aunte*, 5-7 *-ant*, 6-7 *-ent*, -tennent, -ante; 6 *Sc. lewtenand*, 4- *lieutenant*. B. 4 *leef*, 4-5 *leyf*, *lyef*, 4-6 *leve-*, 5-6 *lyff(e)-*, 5-8 *lief*, 6 *lefe-*, *lyffe-*, *lyve-*, *lieuf*, 6-7 *live-*, *liefo-*, *leive-*, *leif*, 7 *liev-*, *life-*, + second element as in a; 5 *luf-tenand*, *luff tenande*, 6 *leste-naunt*, -tennant, -tenaut. [A. F. *lieutenant*, f. *lieu* place + *tenant* holding (see *TENANT*); cf. *LOCUM TENENS*.]

The origin of the *β* type of forms (which survives in the usual British pronunciation, though the spelling represents the *α* type) is difficult to explain. The hypothesis of a mere misinterpretation of the graphic form (ie read as *v*), at first sight plausible, does not accord with the facts. In view of the rare OF. form *luf-tenant* (with which cf. esp. the 15th c. *Sc. forms luf-, lufftenand* above) it seems likely that the labial glide at the end of OF. *lieu* as the first element of a compound was sometimes apprehended by Englishmen as a *v* or *f*. Possibly some of the forms may be due to association with *LEAVE sb.* or *LIEF a*.

In 1793 Walker gives the actual pronunciations as (lev-, live'nânt), but expresses the hope that 'the regular sound, *lieutenant*' will in time become current. In England this pronunciation (live'nânt) is almost unknown. A newspaper quot. of 1893 in Funk's *Standard Dictionary* says that (lêfte'nânt) is in the U.S. 'almost confined to the retired list of the navy.'

1. One who takes the place of another; usually, an officer civil or military who acts for a superior; a representative, substitute, vicergerent.

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxi. (*Eugenius*) 40 To quham . . þe hale genat gef þe cure of Alysandir þe cyte þar lutenand þar-of to be. 1375 [*MS. 1489*] BARBOUR *Bruce* xiv. 139 Schir Richard of Clare, That . . luf-tenand was off the kyng of England. 1387 TREVIS *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 143 Hubert archbishop of Caunterbury was lefte-naunt [vrr. lutenant, levetenaut] of þe pope and of the kyng of Engeland. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 73, I his grace have so pursued, That I was mad his lieutenant. 14. . . LYOG. & BURGH *Secres* 2194 Oon singular man to make thy leif-tenant, To the ne thyme is not avayllable. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng. celi.* (1482) 322 He beyng that tyme leutenant of the kyng in Normandy. c. 1500 *Melusine* lxix. 369 Sersuell . . held the said Fortes as lieutenaut & Captayne there for the kyng of England. 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII. c. 4* § 1 Any Justiciar, Steward, Lieutenante, or other officer within wales or the marches of the same. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarchie* 4271 To Christe he [the Pope] is gret Lewtenand. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 106 They are his Lieftenants, his vicergerents in his Church. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 20 By this light thou shalt bee my Lieutenant Monster, or my Standard. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* (1839) 400 God was king, and the high-priest was to be after the death of Moses, his sole viceroy or lieutenant. 1703 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 192 It will be extremely necessary to procure a lieutenant for some time at least in thy interest. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* (1869) III. lxvii. 698 His lieutenants were permitted to negotiate a truce. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 231 Though called king, he was in fact only a lieutenant of the sultan. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xi. 49 He had the trustees of lieutenants in his brothers.

† b. *fig.* (Now not used, on account of the specific associations of the word.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 47 *Ac liberum arbitrium* letteth hym some tyme, þat is lieutenant to loken it wel by leue of myselue. c. 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1254 Then made Vertu Reson his lieftenaut. 1461 *Liber Purgantis* xl. viii. He [God] maid Natur to be his luff tenande. c. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1633) 303 Where . . Fore-sight, with his Lieutenant Resolution, had made readie defence. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 110 Parthenia (whose tears are turn'd Lieutenants to her tongue). c. 1708 BEVERIDGE *Theol. Theol.* (1711) III. 241 The Holy Ghost, Christ's Lieutenant, that supplies the place of the absent Captain.

c. As a formal title of office, usually with defining phrase indicating the object or locality of delegated command, as in *Lieutenant of the Tower* (of London), the acting commandant delegated by the Constable; *Lieutenant of Ireland*, of a county (now always LORD LIEUTENANT), and in various other designations now only *Hist.*

1423 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 108/2 He beyng the Kynges Lieutenants in the said Land [of Ireland]. 1454 *Ibid.* V. 240/2 The Duk of York, the Kynges Lieutenant of his Parliament. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xiv. 192 Lieutenaut

of the town of Calays. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 35 Preamble*, His Lieutenante of Ireland and Gardeyn of the . . Marches. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 206 Henrie Stuart, quhom the king . . maid leutenant of the gret Gunnis. 1596 SIR J. SMYTHE in *Lett. Lit. Men* Camden) 89 Mr. Leivetenaut of the Tower, c. 1604 HANMER *Chron. Ircl.* (1633) 140 Whereupon he made Reimond Lieutenant of the force. c. 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 187 He doe's not feare the Lieutenaut of th' Shire. c. 1667 COTTON in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VIII. 41/1, I am through his Magesties graytouse Favor lieutenaut off yr Forrest. 1679 *Wood Life* 30 Apr., He was lieutenaut of the ordinance. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3810/8 Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Sir George Rooke . . Lieutenant of the Navies and Seas of this Kingdom. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. ii. 61 King Robert III had a younger brother Alexander, who was made lieutenant of the northern part of the kingdom.

† d. Used as an equivalent for *L. legatus, pro-consul, suffectus*, Gr. ὑπερῶν. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* iv. 31 Suffectus . . ether lutenaut. 1526 *INDALE Luke* ii. 2 Syrenus was leutenant in Siria. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Nove Ind.* (Arb.) 9 *Mellitus celer*, pro-consull or leutenant of France. 1557 M. T. (Genev.) *Luke* iii. 1 Lieutenant of Julie. 1636 E. DACKES *tr. Machiavel's Disc.* Livy II. 639 Julius remaining lieutenant in the army . . for that the Consul was gon to Rome. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* i. (1736) 9 A great Overthrow was given unto the Iceri by the Roman Lieutenant Ostorius. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 408 The whole administration of the corn and provisions of the Republic was to be granted to Pompey for five years, with a power of chusing fifteen Lieutenants to assist him in it.

† e. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 72 That Christmas the Temple Sparks had entailed a Lieutenant, a thing we Country folk call a Lord of Misrule.

2. *Mil. and Naval.* (As a prefixed title, often abbreviated *Lieut.*, and in combs. *Lt.*) a. In the army: The officer next in rank to the captain. † Also in *captain-lieutenant* (see quot. 1727: 51; cf. *lieutenant captain* in 3). b. In the navy: The officer next in rank and power below the commander. † Also *lieutenant at arms* (see quot. 1769).

a. 1578 T. N. *tr. Cong. W. India* i. Who in his youth applied himself to the warres, and was lieutenant to a companie of horsemen. 1642 *Althorp MS.* in *Simpkinson Washington* (1860) p. lxxxix. To lieftenant Scotts horse of oates j. pecke. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 52 A lieutenant of a foot company. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 82 The Lieutenant of the Troop. needs no new Commission. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Captain*, *Captain-lieutenant* is he who commands a troop, or company, in the name and place of some other person, who has the commission, with the title, honour, and pay thereof; but is dispensed withal, on account of his quality, from performing the functions of his post. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 3 Second Lieutenants take rank of Cornets and Ensigns. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 31 s.v.), In the footguards 24 of the lieutenants have the rank of captain in the army, and are called lieutenants and captains.

b. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid.* 1 *Ing. Sea-men* 6 The Lieutenant is to associate the Captain, and in his absence to execute his place. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* II. ix, Lieutenant Lyon commands a tender of twelve guns. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) 24 b. The youngest lieutenant of the ship, who is also styled lieutenant at arms, is particularly ordered . . to train the seamen to the use of small arms. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxi, The Admiralty . . had . . promoted him to the rank of lieutenant.

3. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, signifying generally one who acts as deputy to the superior officer designated, as in † *lieutenant-admiral* (in the Dutch navy), *lieutenant-bailiff* (in Guernsey), † *lieutenant-fireworker*; † *lieutenant-captain* (see quot.); † *lieutenant-colonel*, an army officer of rank next below that of a colonel, having the actual command of a regiment; hence *lieutenant-colonely*, the office or rank of lieutenant-colonel; *lieutenant-commander* (U.S.), a naval officer, in rank next below a commander, and next above a lieutenant; *lieutenant-governor*, the deputy of a governor, esp. (a) in the British colonies, the actual governor of a district or province in subordination to a governor-general; (b) in the United States, the deputy-governor of a state with certain independent duties and the right of succession to the governorship, in case of its becoming vacant; hence † *lieutenant-governancy*, *lieutenant-governorship*, (a) the office of a lieutenant-governor; (b) the province under his government; † *lieutenant-prætor* = *L. prætor*. Also LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2867/3 On Sunday last \*Lieutenant Admiral Allemond passed by Dover with 4 great Dutch Men of War. 1682 WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 49 The Bailiff. is the chief judge of the royal court; his office may be executed by deputy, who is called the 'lieutenant-bailiff. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Captain*, 'Lieutenant-Captain is the captain's second; or the officer who commands the company under the captain, and in his absence. . . In some companies, &c. he is also called *Captain-lieutenant*. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. v. He might have bene Serient-Major, if not \*Lieutenant-Coronnell to the regiment. 1707 *Vulpone* 8 Collonels, Lieutenant Collonels, Majors, Captains. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. V.* xix. 549 The subject was referred on the part of Howe to Lieutenant-colonel Walcott. 1797 NELSON in *Nicholas Disp.* (1845) II. 446 Your good father tells me you are in great hopes of the \*Lieutenant-Colonely. 1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-B. Pap.* Pref. (1887) 14 His papa would have purchased him . . a lieutenant-colonely. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII.

224 \*Lieutenant-Commander J. G. Walker had been sent in the iron-clad Baron de Kalb. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.*, *Char.* 51/2 Mr. Harris was soon after appointed a \*Lieutenant Fireworker. 1595 MAYNARD *Drake's Voy.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 13 The \*Lieutenant-governor and some others were taken prisoners. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4341/3 Colonel Richard Sutton is made Lieutenant-Governor of Hull. 1849 CROBEN *Speeches* 72 If we take the case of our North American colonies: we have five colonial and five lieutenant-governors. 1880 V. BALL *Jungle Life India* i. 47 The official residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. 1784 *Laura & Augustus* (1794) II. 50 \*Lieutenant Governor. 1745 *Observ. conc. Navy* 44 Many have either had Governments or \*Lieutenant-Governorships. 1886 *Athenæum* 24 Apr. 556/1 The Reports on Public Instruction in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces . . show considerable difference in the state of education in the two lieutenant-governorships. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. xiii. (1636) 130 Anticius, \*Lieutenant-Prætor, subdued them in an instant.

**Lieutenant-general.**

[After *F. lieutenant-général*, in which the second word is historically an *adj.* qualifying the preceding *sb.* In Eng., however, and app. also in Fr., *general* has been commonly apprehended as a *sb.*]

† 1. *gen.* One who exercises a delegated rule or command over some extensive region or department; the vicergerent of a kingdom, etc. (Cf. *F. lieutenant-général du royaume*.) *Obs.*

c. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xlvi. 176 Made hym sene-schall & his lieftenant-general of the royaume. c. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.*, 244 Duke of Gloucester, leutenant-general, and chieftayne for ye kyng of Engeland. *Ibid.*, *Hen. VI.*, 161 b, Longville, lieutenant-general for the Frenche kyng. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3709/4 The King of Spain . . has made the Count d'Estrees Lieutenant General of Spain at Sea. *transf.* 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 104 The Deuill himselfe, whose vicergerent or lieftenant-general in his kingdome of impietie he [the Pope] shewes himselfe to be.

2. One who acts as deputy to a general. In the British army, an officer in rank next below a general, and next above a major-general. † Also *lieutenant-general of the ordinance*.

In the U. S. army the office has been held by only a few distinguished individuals beginning with Washington, and is now in abeyance.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. viii. (1636) 120 Scipio Africanus . . serving voluntarily under him [his brother] there, as Lieutenant General. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 26 The Earl of Essex was made lieutenant-general of the army. c. 1671 L.D. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1690) 84 Lieutenant General Cromwell commanded the left wing of the horse. 1691-2 in *Wood's Life* 23 Jan., Commissions are under the seal to make the duke of Ormond and Sir John Lanier lieutenant-generalls. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3822/4 Her Majesty has been pleased to constitute . . the Rt. Hon. John Granville Esq.; 1. Lieutenant-General . . of the Ordinance. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* xvii. II. 37 The Lieutenant-generals of the Roman armies, the military counts and dukes, . . were allowed the rank and title of *Respectable*. 1798 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 159, I . . congratulate them and the public on this great event, the General's [sc. Washington] acceptance of his appointment as Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-chief of the army. 1808 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) IV. 73, I shall be the junior of the Lieutenant-Generals; however I am ready to serve the government wherever and as they please. 1855 W. SARGENT *Bradock's Exped.* 290 On 26th February, 1755, he was made . . a lieutenant-general. 1878 J. A. GARFIELD in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 452 The office of lieutenant-general was virtually stripped of all authority. *transf.* c. 1620 DAN PARL. of *Bees*, *Char.* I. (1641), Gaiust all these outlaws, Martin, bee thou Lievetenant General.

† **Lieutenantry.** *Obs.* Also 7 *lieutenendrie*, *lieutenandry*. [f. *LIEUTENANT* + *-RY*.] = LIEUTENANCY in various senses.

1604 in *Reg. Prie. Conn.* *Scot.* VII. 19 To command and chaarge all . . leigis and subiectis withiu the bounds of the said lieutenendrie to rise. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 173 If such tricks as these strip you out of your Lieutenantrie. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. xi. 39 He alone Dealt on Lieutenantrie, and no practise had in the braue squares of Warre. c. 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 286 A Commission of Lieutenandry was given to the Earl of Angus for convocating the subjects and pursuing the Rebels. 1676 W. ROW *Suppl. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 461 He is discharged of his lieutenantrie over the forces in Scotland.

**Lieutenanship.** [f. *LIEUTENANT* + *-SHIP*.] The office of a lieutenant. Now rare.

1467-8 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 588/1 The Office of Stuardeship or Lieftenaunship of oure Lordeship and Maner of Wode-stoke. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus Agric.* (1591) 242 In that Lieutenanship hauing spent scarcely three years, he was called home to bee Consul. 1626 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I.* (1848) I. 149 The Earl of Warwick is put out of his Lieutenanship, and, which is more, out of the commission for the peace. c. 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 226 Antipater . . having succeeded Antipas his Father in the Lieutenanship of Idumea. 1721 STRYFE *Ecl. Mem.* (1822) II. xxxiv. 445 The King gave him [the Marquis of Northampton] . . the lieutenanship of the chase of Hampton Court. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Aug. 4 He had been proposed for a lieutenanship, when . . he deserted.

**Lieve**, *obs.* form of *LEAVE sb.*

**Liever**, var. *liefer*, compar. of *LIEF*.

**Lievrite** (lî-vrîit). *Min.* [Named by Werner, 1812, in honour of C. H. Lelièvre, who first described it: see -ITE.] A synonym of *ILVAITE*.

1824 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomen.* 29 Lievrit. 1816 P. CLEAVE-*LAND Min.* (1822) 393 Lievrite. 1861 BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.* *Lif*, *obs.* form of *LIEF*.

**Life** (lîf), *sb.* Forms: 1 *lîf*, 3-5 *lif*, *lijf*, (4 *liif*, *leve*, *liuf*), 4-5 *live*, 4-6 *lyff*, *lyiff*, *liif*, *lyve*, 4-7 *lyfe*, 5 *lyyf*, 4-6 *lief*, *liif*, *lyffe*, 4-*life*. *Gen. sing.* 1 *lîfes*, 2-7 *lives*, 3 *lifves*, 4-5



lyfes, lyvis, -ys, 4-6 -es, 5 -ez, lyfes, 6 liffs. *Dat. sing.* 1 life, 2-5 live, 3 liwe, 4-5 lyve; see also ALIVE. *Plural.* 4 lyfis, 4-6 lyves, -is, 4-7 lifes, 5 lywes, lifas, lyvis, -ess, 6 lyffes, lyfes, lieves, 4- lives. [OE. *lif* str. neut., corresponds to OFris. *lif* neut., life, person, body, OS. *lif* neut., life, person (MDu. *lif* life, body, Du. *lif* body), OHG. *lib* masc. and neut., life (MHG. *lîp*, inflected *lîb*, masc., life, body, mod.G. *leib* masc., body), ON. *lif* neut., life, occas. body (Sw. *lif*, Da. *liv* life, body):—OTent. \**libom*, f. Teut. root \**lib-*, whence LIVE v., OE. *belifan* BELIVE v., to remain; the ablaut-var. \**laib-* appears in LEAVE v. The general meaning of the root (Aryan \**leip-*, *loip-*, *lip-*) is 'to continue, last, endure'; cf. Gr. *λῑνᾱφης* persistent.]

I. The condition or attribute of living or being alive; animate existence. Opposed to *death*.

1. a. Primarily, the condition, quality, or fact of being a living person or animal. Phrases: † *to bring (out) of life* (see BRING v. 8 b); † *to do or draw of live*, to kill, destroy; † *to go of live*, to die.

*Beowulf* 2471 þa he of life gewat. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 And te londes men hire .lached, and doð of liue. c1200 *ORMIN* 9776 Profetess all wiþþutenn gilt þe33 hafðenn broht of life. c1225 *Leg. Kath.* 252 Blodles & banles & leomen buten liue. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 201 His licham of erðe he nam, And blew ðor-in a liues blast. *Ibid.* 3806, xliii. ðhusent it haueð slæzen. And .liiii. score of liue drazen. *Ibid.* 3884 Aaron ðo wente of liue ðor. c1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 252 Vp he ros þe þridde day From ðep to liue wið-oute nay. c1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* ii. 1559 (1608) Ioue . . bryng hym soone of lyue. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 11038 Phylmen, þe freke, . . Lut to be lady, & of his lyff panket. c1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) Pief. r In þe whilk land it lyked him to take lief and blude of oure Lady Saint Marie. a1400-50 *Alexander* 2162 If any life lenge in oure brestis. 1560 *DAVS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 415 [He is] so sicke and diseased, that they can hardly kepe life in him. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* ii. 20 The mouing creature that hath life. a1638 *MEDE Wks.* 401 The fire is known by its burning; the life of the body is known by its moving. 1676 *DRYDEN Aurengz.* i. i. 150 Proof of my Life my Royal Signet made. 1697 *COLLIER Innour.* Stage 288 As long as there's Life there's Hope. 1738 *POPE Universal Prayer* 44 Oh lead me wheresoe'er I go, Thru' this day's Life or Death. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* i. i. 94 Life is the immediate gift of God. 1803 *Med. Tril.* X. 516 Deep inspiration, sighing, and other strong symptoms of life. 1880 *L. MORRIS Ode Life* 138 Life! what is life, that it ceases with ceasing of breath?

b. In a wider sense: The property which constitutes the essential difference between a living animal or plant, or a living portion of organic tissue, and dead or non-living matter; the assemblage of the functional activities by which the presence of this property is manifested. Often with defining word, as in *animal, vegetable, psychical life*.

1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forst* 25 b, In Plantis . . is the life vegetative. *Ibid.* 26 To apprehend the other life above this [i. e. life in the womb] called sensitive. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. i. § 27. 1813 *SIR H. DAVY Agric. Chem.* (1814) 54 Life gives a peculiar character to all its productions; the power of attraction and repulsion, combination and decomposition, are subservient to it. 1830 *R. KNOX Beclard's Anat.* 4 Life is seen in organized bodies only, and it is in living bodies only that organization is seen. 1874 *CARPENTER Ment. Phys.* i. ii. § 4 (1879) 120 The Cerebrum,—the instrument of our Psychological or inner life. 1884 *F. TEMPLE Relat. Relig. & Sci.* vi. (1885) 170 There could have been no life when the earth was nothing but a mass of intensely heated fluid. 1889 *BURDON-SANDERSON in Nature* 26 Sept. 523 Life is a state of ceaseless change.

c. Continuance or prolongation of animate existence; opposed to *death*. (For *tree, water, elixir*, etc. of life, see these sbs.) (A matter, etc.) of life and death: (something) on which it depends whether a person shall live or die; hence *fig.* (a matter) of 'vital' importance.

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* ii. 9 Lifes treow omiddan neorxena wange and treow ingezhydes godes and yfeles. a1200 *Moral Ode* 115 Ech Mon seal hin self demen to dede oðer to liue. c1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 138 3ef þe netle be alyue, lit is a sygne of lyf. 1690 *W. WALKER Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 135 To sit upon life and death on a man, *De capite alcinys quære.* 1824 *BYRON Def. Transf.* iii. i. No bugle awakes him with life-and-death call. 1887 *Spectator* 3 Sept. 1174 A thoroughly workable mobilisation scheme . . is a matter of life and death to the French.

d. Animate existence viewed as dependent on sustenance or favourable physical conditions. (For *necessary of life, staff of life*, see those words.) † Hence, that which is necessary to sustain life; a livelihood, one's living. *Obs.*

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 176 To fode, and srud, to helpen ðe lif. 1287 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 399 Al þat nedep to be lyue þat lond bryngþe forþ ful ryue. 1553 *R. ASCHAN in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 14, I trust I cold appie my self to mo Kyndes of life than I hope any need shall ever drive me to seek. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 88 Of all the harnis my Lady Seltoun bure, Scho me constrainit to make ilk a lyfe. 1604 *E. (CRAIMSTONE) D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* ii. ii. 84 Of necessitie it must be contrarie and vnfit for mans life. 1611 *BIALE Dent.* xx. 19 The tree of the field is mans life. 1615 *W. LAWSON Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 3 And by this meanes your plot shall be fertile for your life. 1655 *tr. Court. Hist. Francon* ix. 7

You . . are so afraid to lay forth your money, that you dare not buy that which is most necessary for life. 1699 *DAMPPIER Voy.* II. i. 15 Cachao is the only place of Trade in the Country, and Trade is the Life of a Chinese.

e. Attributed hyperbolically to products of plastic or graphic art.

1638 *F. JUNIUS Paint. Ancients* 77 He shall shew you . . what marble got life by the carving-iron of the laborious Praxiteles. 1644 *EVELYN Diary* 1 Mar. (1819) I. 46 The *Ecce Homo* . . for the life and accurate finishing exceeding all description.

f. To come to life: to recover as from apparent death; to regain consciousness after a swoon. So to bring to life.

1672 *WISEMAN Treat. Wounds* i. ix. 113 We bled him till he came to life. 1678 *LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 52 They saw a man drowning. . . After some howers he came to life.

2. *fig.* Used to designate a condition of power, activity, or happiness, in contrast to a condition conceived hyperbolically or metaphorically as 'death'. Chiefly in biblical and religious use: The condition of those who are raised from the 'death of sin' and are 'alive unto righteousness'; the divinely implanted power or principle by which this condition is produced; also, the state of existence of the souls of the blessed departed, in contrast with that of the lost.

c950 *Indist. Gosp.* John iii. 15 Eghuele seðe geleafed in ðenn ne losað ah he hæfð lif ece. c1000 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 9 Ðat we . . swa cumð forð in to ðe eche liue ðe he hæfð us behoten. c1200 *Bestiary* 46 Ure drihten . . ros fro dede ðo, vs to lif holden. 1382 *WYCLIF Col.* iii. 3 Þour lyf is hid with Crist in God. c1430 *Hyuns Virg.* 9 To lastyng lyf it wole us lede. c1449 *Pecock Repr.* v. xi. 539 It is bettir to a man foot entre sureli into lif with con yse, con hond, con foot, et cetera. 1585 *FETTERSTONE tr. Calvin on Acts* vii. 25 The seede of life began to be sown throughout the whole region. 1829 *CARLYLE in Foreign Rev.* IV. 129 If our Bodily Life is a burning, our Spiritual Life is a being-burnt, a Combustion.

3. Animate existence (esp. that of a human being) viewed as a possession of which one is deprived by death, esp. in *to lose, save, lay down one's life*, and similar expressions. Formerly † *the life* = one's, his (etc.) life. Often idiomatically conjoined with other sbs., as *life and limb* (formerly † *life and member*), *life and soul*. *Life for life*: one of the phrases expressing the principle of *lex talionis*.

*Beowulf* 2751 þæt ic . . mæge æfter mæddumwelan min alætan lif and leodscipe. c1000 *ÆLFRIC Exod.* xxi. 23 Sylle lif wið life, eage wið eage [etc.]. 1a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 978 (Laud MS.) Summe hit ne zedydzan mid þam life. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 71 þæt lif and saule beon iborgen. c1200 *Moral Ode* 120 Al þe lif scal þon sulich boð his endinge. c1225 *Leg. Kath.* 241 þæt lif of mi licome. c1300 *Cursor M.* 1970 þar gas na ransun bot liue for lif. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 994 A inanes lif to saue. c1375 *Sr. Leg. Saints* ii. (Paulus) 702 Nero gert hym lose þe lyf. a1400-50 *Alexander* 4918 Of life & o lym my lege men I charge [etc.]. 1477 *EARL RIVERS* (CANTON) *Dictes* i. To dispose my recovered lyf to his sermyce. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 47 The kynge gave them alle there lyffes & pardnyd them. 1632 *LITIGOW Trav.* 357 Our lives and liberty is granted. c1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) I. 335 The Turk . . meddles not with life and limb to prevent the sense of compassion which may arise that way. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) 111. 235 It is not enough to serve you in those offices, unless they venture life and member. 1685 *EVELYN Diary* 8 July, [They] sold their lives very dearly. 1719 *DE FOE CRUISE* ii. vi. 140 You have . . sav'd my Life. 1743 *BULKELEY & CUMMINS Voy. S. Seas* 75 Because he who does not value his own life, has another Man's in his Power. 1836 *LADY W. DE EREBRY in C. K. Sharpe's Corr.* (1888) II. 495 Mrs. V. . . was pitched off . . but mercifully escaped with life and limb. 1849 *JAMES Woodman* iii. It must . . always be a terrible thing to take a life. 1890 *SAINTSBURY in New Rev.* Feb. 136 You take your life in your hands, you rebel, and you win or you don't.

b. In generalized or collective sense. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* I. 92 He will not be appeased with money, nor with anything but life. 1847 *MARRVAT Childr. N. Forest* xx, We must not take more life than is necessary. *Mod.* The sacrifice of life was enormous. These savages have no regard for human life.

c. † *In, upon, under pain of life*: subject to the penalty of death. † *For, upon one's life*: on a capital charge. For (one's) *life, for dear life*, etc., so as to save, or, as if to save, one's life. Also hyperbolically in trivial use, (I cannot) *for my life, for the life of me* (see FOR prep. 9 c).

c1250 [see FOR a. 9 c]. 1513 *BROADSHAW St. Werburge* i. 1022 Cease of suche busynesse, in peyne of thy lyue. 1613 *SHERLEY Trav. Persia* 50 Enioyning them vpon paine of life to take no other sort of reward. 1632 *LITIGOW Trav.* ii. 76 For my life I cold neuer attaine to any perfect knowledge thereof. 1650 *HOWELL Giraff's Rev.* Naples 1. 77 That all Cavaliers, under paine of life should deliver their Armes. 1669 *PEYVS Diary* 10 Apr., How Sir Thomas Allen was tried for his life. a1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) I. 586 He was not, as they said, now in a criminal Court upon his life. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* ii. i. 6, I saw our Men . . rewing for Life to the Ship. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* xii. ii. 7 To not knowing how for the life of him to part with those flattering hopes. 1813, 1831, 1849, 1887 [see FOR a. 9 c]. 1842 *S. LOVER Handy Andy* xxi, He kept Reddy . . singing away for the bare life. 1880 *GLADSTONE in Daily News* 26 Mar. 2/8, I cannot, for the life of me, see why it should be struck out.

d. In asseverative phrases and oaths, as † *by, for, of my life; God's life*, shortened to 'LIFE, life.

† Also in oath-words formed with diminutive suffixes, *lifekins, lifelinkins, lifelings*.

a1400 *Cursor M.* 2719 (Gött.) At mi gaincum, bi mi lyf [earlier text (Cott.), if I haue lif; *vita comite*, Vulg.] A son sal haue sare þi wijf. 1590 *MARLOWE Edw.* II. i. iv. (1598) C, She smiles, now for my life, his minde is chang'd. 1599 *PORTER Angry Wom. Abing.* vi. (Percy Soc.) 34 He bolde my life, Your minde was to change maidenhead for wife. 1600 *SHAKS.* A. Y. L. iv. i. 159 By my life, she will doe as I doe. 1601 — *Twel. N. v.* i. 188 Odd's lifelings. 1604 *Gods life* [see God sb. 14 a]. 1606 *Diall Ile of Guls* G, Of my life we are come to the birth of some notable knavery. 1611 *MIDDLETON & DEKKER Roaring Girl* Dr b, Life, sh'as the Spirit of foure great parishes. 1668 *SHADWELL Sullen Lovers* iv. Wks. (1720) I. 72 Cods my life-kins! 1692 *R. L'ESTRANGE Fables* cccxcviii. 404 Lifelinkins, says she, I know no more Reason I have to Obey my Husband, then my Husband has to Obey me. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* v. ii, Gad's life, ma'am, not at all.

e. A vital or vulnerable point of an animal's body; the 'life-spot'.

1850 *SCORESBY Cheever's Whalem.* Adv. iii. (1859) 35 This he did so well as to hit the 'fish's life' at once.

4. Energy in action, thought, or expression; liveliness in feeling, manner, or aspect; animation, vivacity, spirit.

1583 *STOCKER Cin. Warres Lowe* C. iii. 96a, The rest, full of lyfe in the heeles, saved themselves. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 1346 When, seelie Groome (God wot) it was defect Of spirite, life, and bold audacity. 1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 166 Those songs which are made for the high key be made for more life, the other in the low key be made for more grauetie and staidnesse. 1598 *R. BERNARD tr. Terence* 26 *Remi negligenter agit.* He goes carelesse about the matter. He puts no life into the matter. 1669 *BUNYAN Holy Citty* Pref. A ii, I thought I should not have been able to speak . . five words of Truth with Life and Evidence. 1692 *BURNET Past. Care* ix. 115 That a Discourse be heard with any Life, it must be spoken with some. a1715 — *Own Time* iii. (1724) I. 392 His preaching was without much life or learning. 1838 *LYTTON Alice* xi. ii, There was no lustre in her eye, no life in her step. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & Lt. Jnls.* II. 59 The most picturesque aspect of the scene was the life given to it by the many faces. 1884 *MAUCH Exam.* 28 Oct. 5/6 The comedy . . is heavy, and all the briskness of actor and actress is exerted in vain to give life to it.

† b. To give life to: to bring into active use; to impart an impetus to. *Obs.*

1622 *G. WITHER Christmas Carol* iii, Fair Virtue O 3 b, Young Men and Mayds, and Girles & Boyes, Giue life, to one anothers Ioyes. 1622 *Lett. to Conde Gondomar* in *Rushw. Hist. Collections* (1659) I. 69 To give life and execution to all Penal Laws now hanging over the heads of Catholics. 1625 *BURGES Pers. Tithes* 48 The Statute of 32. Hen. 8. was principally intended both to giue life to the former Statute. 1631 *T. ADAMS in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 150 To give life and beginning to the publick Lecture. 1721 *K. BRADLEY Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 139 The late Dutchess . . whose Curiosity and Skill in Natural Knowledge gave Life to many Discoveries which, without her happy Influence would have lain uncultivated.

5. The cause or source of living; the vivifying or animating principle; he who or that which makes or keeps a thing alive (in various senses); 'soul'; 'essence'. Hence (*poet. nonce-use*) = 'life-blood'. Also in collocation *life and soul*.

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 1692 Als þe saule es lyf of þe body, Swa þe lyfe of þe saule es God almyghty, is 1382 *WYCLIF Prov.* iv. 13 Hold discipline . . kep it, for is this lyf. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* ii. ii. 194 Why I there you toucht the life of our designe. 1607-12 *BACON Ess.* *Despatch* (Arb.) 249 Order, & distribution is the life of dispatch. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* ix. 4, But flesh with the life thereof, which is the blood thereof, shall you not eat. c1618 *RALEIGH Disc. Invent. Ships* Wks. 1829 VIII. 323 The length of the cable is the life of the ship in all extremities. 1683 *TAYLOR Way to Health* iv. (1697) 79 Water and Air are the true Life and Power of every being. 1712 *J. JAMES tr. Le Ploud's Gardening* 198 This the Life of fine Water-works to be well fed. *Ibid.* 201 Water-Works are the Life of a Garden. 1715-20 *POPE Iliad* iv. 609 The warm Life came issuing from the Wound. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* vii. xiii. (Riddg.) 14 Ballets incidental to the piece are the very life and soul of the play. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chuz.* xliii, Mr. Pecksniff's young gentlemen were the life and soul of the Dragon. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* iv. (1889) 33 At this very wine-party he was the life of everything.

b. *My life*: my beloved, my dearest. Not now in familiar use.

1a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1531 He is mi lif & mi lue. *Ibid.* 2478 Mi lif, and mi leominn, Iesu Crist, mi lauerd. 1540 *PALSGR. Acolastus* iii. v. R. j. b, I can not but I must needs or algates embrace my life. 1595 *SPENSER Colin Clout* 16 Colia, my life, my life. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. v. 226 O Imogen! My Queen, my life, my life. 1706 *ADONSON Rosamond* i. vi. (1707) 12 Where is my life! my Rosamond! 1731 *SWIFT Stripling & Chloe* 208 On Box of Cedar sits the Wife, And makes it warm for Dearest Life. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xvii, Let us have one bottle more, my dear! said Mrs. Pott. 'My life, said Mr. Pott. 1847 *TENNISON Princess* vii. 339 My bride, My wife, my life.

6. In various concrete applications.

† a. A living being, a person. [So OS, OFris. *lif*.] *Obs.*

c1330 *R. BAUNNR Chron.* (1810) 27 Sex sonnes and auht doughtres, þo were faire lyues. 13. *Gaw. & Cr. Knt.* 1780 Nif 3e luf not þat lyf þat 3e lyue nedest. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* 11. 204 Tuu cofres . . So lich that no lif . . That on mai for that other knowe. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1499 The last of þos lefe children was a lyfe (printed lyse) fair. c1473 *JAS. I Kingis* Q. xxviii, Ave wofull wreche that . . of euerly lyvis help hath nede. 14. *Sir Beues* 1963 +1 (MS. E.) Iosyan, þat flayre lyff. c1450 *Eric Tolous* 562 Than answered that lovely lyfe.



† b. One's family or line. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 599 Bot of þe lyfe þat he list off he like was to nane. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 59 And there (in Hell) she [Eve] and her husbunde and all thaire lyff [F. *leur lignée*] was in prison unto the tyme that God deied on the crosse.

c. *nonce-uses.* Vitality as embodied in an individual person or thing.

1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* v. 51 Every life (if I may so speake) begetteth . . . issue . . . in it selfe afore it send it out. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. viii. 2 Why should I play the Roman Foole, and dye On mine owne sword? whyles I see liues, the gashes Do better vpon them. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* xiii. An awful thought, a life removed, The human-hearted man I loved. 1864 — *En. Ard.* 75 Philip . . . like a wounded life Crept down into the hollows of the wood.

d. Vitality or activity embodied in material forms; living things in the aggregate.

1728-46 *Thomson Spring* 187 Well-shower'd earth Is deep enrich'd with vegetable life. 1732 *POPE Ess.* *Man* i. 215 From the life that fills the Flood, To that which warbles thro' the vernal wood. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* vii. The noise of life begins again. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Trills.* (1872) l. 12 The life of the scene, too, is infinitely more picturesque than that of London. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* i. xiv. Very little life was to be seen on either bank.

7. (In early use commonly *the life*.) The living form or model; living semblance; life-size figure or presentation. *After, from (or by) the life:* (drawn) from the living model. *As large as (the) life,* life-size; hence *humorously*, implying that a person's figure or aspect is not lacking in any point. *Small life:* ? somewhat less than life-size.

1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* iii. ii. 110 There was neuer counterfeited of passion, came so neere the life of passion as she discovers it. 1607 *BEAUM. & FL. Woman-hater* ii. i. It doth shew So neere the life as it were naturall. 1607-12 *BACON Ess. Beauty* (Arb.) 210 That is the best part of beauty which a picture cannot expresse, noe nor the first sight of the life. 1625 — *Ess., Friendship* (Arb.) 179 The best Way, to represent to life the manifold use of friendship. 1634 *PEACOCK Gentl. Exerc.* 24 Which shadow, if you draw by the life must be hit at an haire's breadth. 1641 *EVELYN Men.* (1857) i. 36 A glorious crucifix, . . . greater than the life. 1689 *Lord, Gas.* No. 2490/4 Two Medals. One of his Highness the Prince of Orange, done by the Life. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 50 ¶ 9 The picture is . . . bigger than the life. 1762-71 *H. WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) l. 229 The figures are less than life, and about half lengths. *Ibid.* IV. 24 A light flimsy kind of fan-painting as large as the life. 1807 *SIR R. C. HOARE Tour Ital.* 235 Two curious old portraits . . . the one of King Henry VIII, the other of Anna Ballen, small life. 1816 *W. HOLLAR Dance Death* 7 He was drawing a figure after the life. 1853 *C. B. DEAR Verdant Green* i. vi. An imposing-looking Don, as large as life, and quite as natural. 1859 *GULLICK & TIMBS Paint.* 312 The study from 'the Life'.

b. *To the life:* with life-like presentation of or resemblance to the original (said of a drawing or painting); with fidelity to nature; with exact reproduction of every point or detail; † formerly const. of. † *To set oneself out to the life:* to adorn oneself with the utmost pains.

1603 *B. JONSON K. Jass's Entertain.* Wks. (1616) 848 Wherein . . . the very site, fabricke, strength, policie, dignitie, and affections of the citie were all laid downe to life. 1626 *MASINGER Rom. Actor* ii. (1629) D 2, A Tragedie . . . in which a murder was acted to the life. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Gov.* v. Wks. 1851 III. 119 To frame out of their own heads as it were with wax a kinde of Mimick Bishop limm'd out to the life of a dead Priesthood. 1647 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* To Consideration, I propound not this Discourse as a pattern drawn up to the life of the thing. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* ii. vii. § 12 The shadow or dark representation of that which was to be drawn afterwards to the greatest life. 1703 *RULES Civility* 195 To reflect upon a Lady . . . for having set her self out to the Life in order to some evil Design. a 1758 *RAMSAY Some of Contents Evergreen* vii. The girland wyfe, Fleming and Scot haif painted to the life. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* ii. vii. ¶ 20 I can take off a cat to the life. 1825 *LAMB Elia* ii. *Stage Illusion.* They please by being done under the life, or beside it; not to the life. 1860 *READE Cloister & H.* xxxvii. (1866) 107 Where is the coquette that cannot scream to the life? 1863 *COWDEN CLARKE Shaks. Char.* xvii. 427 The several characteristics of the men are set forth to the very life.

II. With reference to duration.

8. The animate terrestrial existence of an individual viewed with regard to its duration; the period from birth to death. Also adverbially, *all my (his, etc.) life:* = in or during all my (etc.) life; † formerly sometimes without all.

c 1020 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) i. 10 On eallon heora life. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Noe lefede on all his life nigon hund þeare and fifti. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 6125 Feblleliche he luede al is lif & deyde in feble deþe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12246 For sagh i neuer nan swilk mi lue. c 1384 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 443 Afur a man deserves while he lyves here schal he be rewarded afur his lyfe. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* ProL 59 Ther loved no wight hotter in his lyve [other texts lyfe]. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt. IV.* 472/1 [To receive the saide annuite, terme of his lyve. 1450 *CAPRAVE Chron.* (Rolls) 176 That he schuld . . . nevir his lyve dwelle in no soille longing to the Kyng of Yngland. c 1470 *G. ASHBY Dicta Philos.* 680 Poems (E. E. T. S.) 73 Considere that your lif is shorte. 1561 *T. Hoby tr. Castiglione's Courtier* i. Aijb. So did he end his lif with glorie. 1611 *BIBLE Prov.* xxxi. 12 She will doe him good, and not euill, all the dayes of her life. 1650 *TRAPP Comm. Num.* 50 They would . . . live all their lives-long in Dalilah's lap. 1718 *J. CHAMBERLAINE Relig. Philos.* l. xii. § 25 This Globe . . . would be quite dispeopled in the Life of one Man. 1791 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* i. Early in life he had married Constance Valentia. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. l. 47 There is a

season in the life both of an individual and of a society, at which [etc.]. 1872 *MORLEY Voltaire* 8 Every day of our lives. 1895 *BOOKMAN* Oct. 23/1 The disastrous effects of the blunders of his middle life.

b. *For life:* for the remaining period of the person's life. *A lease, grant, etc. for (two, three, etc.) lives:* one which is to remain in force during the life of the longest liver of (two, three, etc.) specified persons. Hence occas. the persons on whose length of life the duration of a lease depends are called *the lives*.

1470 in Fortescue *Advs. & Lib. Mon.* (1885) 351 That no patente be made . . . for terme of lyfe, or yerres countervailing terme of lyffe. 1576 *Act 18 Eliz.* c. 6 § 1 That no Master, Provost [etc.] . . . shall make any Lease for liue livers or yerres, of any ferme [etc.]. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* ii. Intro. Wks. (1847) 43/1 As men buy Leases, for three lives and downward. 1692 *R. L'ESTRANGE Fables* xci. (1708) 106 A Gentleman that had an Estate for Lives, and two of his Tenants in the Lease. . . The Man . . . had Payson'd himself, and the Revenge upon his Landlord was the Defeating him of his Estate by Destroying the Last Life in the Lease. 1705 *ADDISON Italy* Wks. 1856 l. 363 The administration of this bank is for life. 1712-14 *POPE Rape Lock* l. 80 Nymphs . . . For Life predestin'd to the Gnomes Embrace. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 211 To the use of himself for life, remainder to his wife for life. 1834 *MACAULAY Pitt* Ess. (1887) 321 Newcastle offered him . . . the Duchy of Lancaster for life. 1849 — *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 156 Four thousand pounds a year for two lives. 1885 *Act 48 & 49 Vict.* c. 77 § 7 If any land is comprised in a lease for a life or lives.

c. The term of duration of an inanimate thing; the time that a manufactured object lasts.

1703 *T. N. City & C. Purchaser* 210 Mosaic, . . . an Ornament of much Beauty, and long Life. 1766 *PREFACE & SIVERTON Telegraphy* 37 From eighteen to twenty months is the average life assigned to them [battery cells]. 1889 *SCRIBNER'S Mag.* Aug. 219/2 The average life of the steel rails. 1892 *SIR A. KEENEWICH in Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 141/1 The short life of the company, and the subsequent liquidation.

9. *Life assurance.* a. A person considered with regard to the probable future duration of his life. *A good life:* one whose life is exposed to no exceptional risks, and who is likely to live at least to the term assigned as the average 'expectation' at his age. b. Any particular amount of expectation of life. c. 'An insurance on a person's life; a life insurance policy' (Ogilvie, 1882).

1692-3 *HAULEY in Phil. Trans.* XVII. 601 How to make a certain Estimate of the value of Annuities for Lives. *Ibid.* 602 The Price of Insurance upon Lives ought to be regulated. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* iii. iii. I suppose you're afraid that Sir Oliver is too good a life? 1838 *DE MORGAN Ess. Probab.* 212 The rules in the preceding chapter, though the status mentioned are technically called lives, are equally true for any species of circumstances. 1896 *ALLIBUTT'S Syst. Med.* l. 476 [An applicant for insurance] was . . . called upon to state on oath that he believed himself to be a good life.

10. *pl.* in proverbial expressions referring to tenacity of life.

1562 [see CAT 56.1 13 b]. 1599 *MASSINGER, etc. Old Law* v. i. I believe now a father Hath as many lives as a mother! 1859 *MCCLINTOCK Voy. 'Fox'* *Arct. Seas* x. 176 We are only now to commence the interesting part of our voyage. It is to be hoped the poor 'Fox' has many more lives to spare.

11. Transferred uses in various games. *Cards* ('Commerce'). One of three counters, which each player has; so called because, when he has lost all of them, he falls out of the game. *Pool.* One of three chances which each player has. *Cricket.* The continuation of a batsman's innings after a chance has been missed of getting him out.

1806-7 *J. BERSFORD Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) iii. xxiii. At the game of commerce losing your life in fishing . . . for aces. 1840 *T. HOOK Fitzherbert* II. viii. 199 All the old people are at whist, and all the young ones at commerce; I have just lost my last life and my only shilling. 1856 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Billiards* (1858) 120 The first player who loses his three lives has the privilege of purchasing what is called a star. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 15 May 2/7 The captain . . . received a life . . . in the ships.

III. Course, condition, or manner of living.

12. The series of actions and occurrences constituting the history of an individual (esp. a human being) from birth to death. In generalized sense, the course of human existence from birth to death. (*Anything, nothing, in life:* 'in the world', at all.

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iv. xxxi. [xxx.] (1890) 278 Da sunne we ðeare for ðe mynde awriton in ðære bec Cnðbertes lifes. ? a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1016 (Laud MS.) He ðeendode his dagas . . . after mycelum ðeawinc . . . his lifes. c 1175, etc. [see LEAD 7.1 12]. a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 252 (Göt.) Till þaim . . . þat ledis þair lifes [a 1425 *Trin. lyses*] in mekil wast. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iii. v. 66, I leif . . . and ledis life as 3c. 1540 *HYNDIE tr. Fies's Instr. Chr. H. Mon.* (1599) N ij. They that marry for love, shall lead their life in sorrow. a 1598 *SPENSER Hymn Heavenly Love* 183 He our life hath left unto us free. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 193 To know that which before us lies in daily life. *Ibid.* l. 606 Studious they appere Of Arts that polish life. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* i. iii Wks. 1874 l. 50 Those persons, whose course of life from their youth up has been blameless. 1837 *DICKENS Pickwick* i. 'Hallo!' responded that gentleman, looking over the side of the chaise with all the coolness in life. 1888 *M. PATRISON Academ. Org.* 5 One who owes to College endowments all that he has and is in life. 1872 *MORLEY Voltaire* 2 They realised life as a long wrestling with unseen and invincible forces of grace, election, and fore-destiny. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) l. 221 There is nothing in life that would be a greater gain to me than that. 1879 *MALLOCK (title)* Is Life worth living?

b. The Biblical phrase *this life* (Vulg. *hæc vita*, Gr. *ἡ σὺν αὐτῇ*, 1 Cor. xv. 19) is used (as also *the* or *this present life*) to denote the earthly state of human existence in contradistinction to the future life (occas. *another life*, etc.), the state of existence after death. (1hr. *To depart this life, from this life:* see *DEPART* v. 7, 8.) Hence arises an occasional use of *life* for: Either of the two states of human existence separated by death.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke viii. 14 Pa ðe . . . of carum . . . þiss lifes synt for þrysmede. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Er ure drihten come to þisse lue. c 1175 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (Pantus) 219 Eftire þis lyfe transitorie euire-stand lyfe is me before. c 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 229 Here in þis liif. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer. Communion* (Prayer Ch. Milit.) All them, whyche in this transitory life be in trouble, sorrow, nede [etc.]. 1579 *FEXTON Guttered.* vii. 363 King Phillip . . . had changed this life for a better within the towne of Burgos. 1751 *JORTIN Serm.* (1771) II. xix. 376 This was an effectual confutation of Sadducean notion that there was no life besides the present. 1852 *H. ROGERS Ecl. Faith* (1853) 98 Regard this life—as what it is . . . a pilgrimage to a better.

c. A particular manner or course of living; characterized as good, bad, happy, wretched, etc.

a 1025 *WULFSTAN Hom.* (Napier) 270 Ealle hig wæron haliges lifes menn. c 1200 *ORMIN* 1516 Þatt mann . . . ma33 . . . cwenienn Godd wiþ þallig lif. c 1230 *Itali Meid.* 5 Heo stont þurh heh lif ipe tur of ierusalem. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13830 Þe lif he ledes mai nan lede. 1377 *LANGL. P. M.* B. ix. 62 That lieth synful lif heie her soule is liche the deuel. ? a 1400 *Arthur* 551 He toke þe gwene, Arthurwe wyff, Aynest goddes lawe & gode lyff. c 1400 *MAUNDREY* (Roxb.) viii. 30 Pat er deuote men and ledez pure lyf. 1536 *WROTTHESLEY Chym.* (1875) l. 33 Queene Katherine . . . departed from her werldly lief at Bugden. 1594 *HOOKER Ecl. Pol.* i. x. § 2 All men desire to lead in this world a happy life. 1611 *FOURNIER Ath. Trag.* v. ii Wks. 1878 l. 139 My powerte compels My life to a condition lower than My birth or breeding. 1638 *BAKER tr. Balas's Lett.* (vol. II) 213 One that partakes of the life of a scholar and of a Courtier. 1754 *EARL CHATHAM Lett. Nephew* iv. 20 Be sure to associate . . . with men of decent and honourable lives. 1759 *TOWNLEY (title of play)* High life below stairs. 1847 *MARRIAT Childr. N. Forest* xiii. They live a roving life. 1859 *TENNISON Idylls* Ded. 24 Wearing the white flower of a blameless life. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 151 The life of Sparta was the life of a camp.

d. In mod. use: The conspicuously active or practical part of human existence; the business, active pleasures, or pursuits of the world. Often with reference to social gaieties or vicious pleasures, esp. in phr. to see life. Also, the position of participating in the affairs of the world, of being a recognized member of society; esp. in phrases to begin or enter life, to be settled in life.

1771 *MACKENZIE Man Foot* (1886) 26 She had been ushered into life (as that word is used in the dialect of St. James's) at seventeen. 1784 *Unfort. Sensib.* II. 182 The disadvantages of entering life without money. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* i. l. 7 5, I was dying to see a little of life. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* V. 123 All the frolic, fun, lark, gig, life, gammon, and trying-it-on are depicted. 1874 *DASKEIN Half a Life* III. 123 To see me happily settled in life. 1885 *E. GARRETT At Any Cost* vii. 112 Does a man want . . . to 'see life' in metropolitan boulevards and continental spas?

13. A written account of a person's 'life' (sense 12); a biography.

[c 900: see 12.] a 1225 *St. Marher.* 117 Iit were good þæt he raddle hire lyf. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ProL 28, I writ þe lyf of sanctis sere. c 1385 *CHAUCER Manciple's T.* 50 Thus writen olde clerkes in hir lyves. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Suttees) 667 Saint cuthbert lyfe may he rede. 1641 *J. JACKSON True Erang.* T. i. 42 Many for feare fled into deserts and caves, witnesseth S. Ierome in the life of Paul the Eremit. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 102 ¶ 7 A Few authors write their own lives. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 203 The fifty poets whose lives Johnson has written. 1850 *L. HUNT Autobiog.* I. Pref. 6 Coleridge's Literary Life is professedly autographical.

† IV. 14. Phrases formed with preps. with the meaning 'alive'. a. *On live* (OE. *on life*), *o live*, etc.: see *ALIVE*. b. *Upon live*.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* ii. 981 (1030) Þe beste harpoun vpon lyue. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11275 Ne 3ou sechis no socour. Of no lede vpon lyue. c 1420 *Autors of Arth.* 279 Es noghte a lorde in þat lande appone lyfe leuede.

c. *Of live, later of life.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 7934 (Fairf.) Be god of liue [Cott. o-live, Göt. a-liue] he square his ap. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* i. 293 Wes nane off lyve that hym ne dred. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 299 Alle men of lyve wakythe hym nowght. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 701 If they ben of lyff. c 1458 *Little Musgrave* x. in Child *Ballads* II. 244 As thou art a man of life.

d. *To live* (OE. *to life*), north. *at live*.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Num.* xxxi. 15 Moises . . . axode hwi hig heoldon þa wifmenn to life. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 629 And leten [weren] de oðre to lue gon. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1022 Wheþer our to lue gon, Iic hap anouz of þis. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 5180 (Fairf.) Bot I ne keppe na langer at lue.

e. *In live, in life, with life.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1364 To sechen ysac hom a wif, Of his kinde ðe ðor was in lif. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1839 Na creatur in lue [Fairf. on lue]. c 1375 *Ibid.* 6492 (Fairf.) Atte he was liuande and in life sulde be. a 1425 *Ibid.* 11834 (Trin.) Mist no mon wiþ lif [Fairf. in life, Göt. on lif] haue more.

f. *Of lives, on lives, in lives.* [Cf. *ALIVES*.] c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2834 If hise brøðre of liues ben. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8373 Þou has in liues Mani childer wiþ bi wues. *Ibid.* 9676 In all þis world lef [na] ma in liues [Trin. on lyues]. *Ibid.* 6794 Þour barns haf na faders in liues [c 1375 *Fairf.* on liuis].

† V. 15. *Lives* (OE. *lifes*), the gen. sing. used



a. predicatively = alive; *occas. as sb.*, those who are alive, the living.

c 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* v. xvii. [xix.] (1890) 462 He... nemne dymre eðunge aore ætweðe þæt he lifes wæs. c 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 51 He nat to soðe þæt he beoð lifes. c 1175 *Gen. & Ex.* 3802 He... Ran and stod tuen lifes and dead. c 1300 *Havelok* 1307 Al... That euer was in Denemark lyues. 13... *Guy Warr.* (A.) 5459 Nist no day swiken V nulle, Lises or depes þæt ich him se. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3685 Y nolde þe lete lyues bee.

b. attributively = live, living.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 67 Habbe do sehtnesse and lue to ech lues man. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1422 Heo sezen him ælwe a lyues-mon. c 1385 *CHAUCEA Merch. T.* 620 No lyues creature Be it of fyssh, or bryd, or beest, or man. c 1450 *LONELICH Graill* xxxix. 373 Non lyues body there-Inne he say. 1548 *UDALL Erasmi. Par. Luke* xi. 110 The yearth shal yelde hym again a luesman on the third daie. 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 324 Now glaidith euerly lins creature. 1600 *HOLLAND Lyr.* xl. viii. 1064 It is the... gift .. of God that I am a luesman [L. *lives*] at this houre.

VI. Combinations.

16. General combs. a. simple attrib., as *life-air*, -*bark*, -*battle*, -*beauty*, -*experience*, -*food*, -*germ*, -*group*, -*guidance*, -*journey*, -*phase*, -*plan*, -*process*, -*tackle*, -*thread*, -*transit*, -*vein*, -*wreck*, etc.

1820 *KEATS Hyperion* l. 110 Space regioned with 'life-air'. 1847 *CARDL. WISEMAN Unruly Anglican Belief* Ess. 1853 II. 421 Seated at the helm of his 'life-bark, that defies every storm. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. l. ii. He marches and fights, with victorious assurance, in this 'life-battle'. a 1843 *SOUTHEY Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 274 The trees in their full 'life-beauty'. 1852 *ROBERTSON Sermon* Ser. III. xiii. 160 Blessed is the man... whose 'life-experience has taught a confiding belief. c 1475 *Pict. Fac.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 788 20 *Hic victus*, 'lifelode'. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* i. (1876) 12 'Life-germs, which are all born together, do not die together. 1849 *MURCHISON Siluria* ii. 1867 24 Clearly developed and abundant 'life-groups'. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* (1838) 182 Some months of our 'life-journey'. 1849 *MISS M'LOCK Ogilvie* 1871 25 The real nature of the 'life-phase which was opening upon her. 1849 *ROBERTSON Sermon* Ser. I. xv. (1866) 257 Each man... must take up his 'life-plan alone. 1889 *MINARD Truth* 259 Our merely organic 'life-processes. 1853 *JERDAN Antiquary* III. 51 The self-revelations I have deemed essential to my 'life-story'. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* (1838) 38 The same viscera, tissues, livers, lights, and other 'life-tackle. 1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. l. 210 The 'life-thread... had been severed by the fatal shears. 1843 *CARLYLE Sart. & Pr.* iv. iv. In this your brief 'life-transit. c 1530 *Hickscornier* 17 Death. Takeh his swerde and smytheth a-sunder the 'life-vayne. 1890 *ROLF BOLDREWOOD Miner's Right* (1892) 165 1 Failures and 'life-wrecks.

b. Objective and obj. gen., as *life-aborring*, -*bearing*, -*begetting*, -*breathing*, -*bringing*, -*creat-*ing, -*destroying*, -*decouring*, -*hugging*, -*outfitch-*ing, -*poisoning*, -*preserving*, -*quelling*, -*rearing*, -*rendering*, -*renewing*, -*restoring*, -*saving*, -*sustain-*ing, -*working* (etc.) adjs.; *life-lover*, -*saver*.

1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* l. lxxxiii. 'Life-aborring gloom. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Poems* 13 This old 'life-bearing earth. 1648 *HERRICK Hesper.* (1869) 175 Stay but till my Julia close The 'life-begetting eye. 1819 *SHELLEY Prometheus* Unb. II. i. The folded depth of her 'life-breathing bosom. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 121 V. 'life-bringing worde of the Father. 1868 J. H. NEWMAN *Verses Var. Occas.* 187 'Life-creating Paraclete. a 1600 in *Farr S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 437 More strong then 'life-destroying death. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. vii. 17 Avarice... kindled 'life-devouring fire. 1633 *FORD Love's Sacr.* v. iii. Let 'life-hugging slaves... be loath to die! 1597 *MIDDLETON West. S. L.* I. Her 'life-infusing speech doth thus begin. 1675 *BROOKS Gold. Key* Wks. 1857 V. 203 Making good the philosopher's notion, that man is a 'life-lover. 1647 H. MORE *Oracle* 79 In friendly feasts, and 'life-outfitching kisse. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* cxxiii. 'Life-poisoning pestilence. 1590 - *Com. Err.* v. l. 83 'Life-preserving rest. 1895 S. R. HOLE *Tour Amer.* 24 Life-preserving belts. 1632 *LITGOW Trav.* x. 10 Each halfe houre a hell of infernal paine, and betweene each torment, a long distance of 'life-quelling time. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 58 'Life-rearing knocks. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iv. v. 146 Like the kinde 'Life-rendring Politician. 1781 *COWPER Conversat.* 304 Your heart shall yield a 'life-renewing stream. 1781 - *Hope* 456 The trumpet of a 'life-restoring day. 1833 *Daily News* 5 July 3/1 Minor 'life-savers, such as mattresses, deck furniture, belts, dresses, buoys, &c. 1645 *QUARLES Sol. Rvant.* v. 17 His very 'life-sustaining diet. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. ix. § 80 (1875) 241 Life-sustaining power. 1613 *JACKSON Creed* II. ii. § 8 The silliest soule among them, might sooner bee partaker of their 'life-working sense. 1855 *PUSEY Doctr. Real Presence* Note S. 638 Although the nature of the flesh is in itself powerless to give life, yet it will inwork this when it has the life-working Word.

c. Instrumental and parasynthetic, as *life-crowded*, -*deserted*, -*eyed*, -*penetrated*, -*teeming* adjs. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* (1832) 132 Its seas 'life-crowded. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 818 Solitary tracts Of 'life-deserted sand. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* (1832) 170 O beauty, holy and divine, 'Life-eyed, soul-crowned. 1893 *Month Jan.* 52 A potent and 'life-penetrated organism. 1847 *HERSCHEL tr. Schiller's Spaziergang* 3 'Life-teeming fields.

d. In adverbial relations of various kinds, chiefly with adjs. and pples. = 'in, of, for, with, or as life'; as *life-bereft*, -*lengthened*, -*lorn*, -*lost*, -*old*, -*spent*, -*sweet*, -*thirsting*, -*weary* (-weariness); *life-struggle*. + Also *occas.* = lifelike, as *life-expression*.

1896 *SIR T. MARTIN Virgil* vi. 219 The bodies 'life-bereft Of heroes of renown. 1621-31 *LAUD Sermon* (1847) 98 Another King, but the same 'life-expression of all the royal and religious virtues of his father. a 1770 *CHATTERTON in Europ. Mag.* (1804) XLV. 86 The drowning, 'life-infatuate fool. 1608 *SILVESTER Du Barlas* II. iv. iv. Decay to 'Life-lengthened Ezechiah. 1871 *PALGRAVE Lyr. Poems* 80 The 'life-lorn hillside. 1598 S. ROWLANDS *Eccl. Christ* Gij,

His 'life-lost blood. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* (1900) 87/2 The rupture of 'life-old associations. 1633 *FORD Broken H.* iv. ii. 'Life-spent Penthea. 1898 *Q. Rev.* July 103 The bitter 'life-struggle of primitive society. 1871-4 J. THOMSON *City Dread.* Nt. x. vii. Deathstill, 'lifesweet, with folded palms she lay. 1859 *DICKENS T. Two Cities* III. ix. (1872) II. 174 A 'life-thirsting... juryman. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralph Skirl.* III. 168 His illness had been more 'life-weariness than organic disease. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jew.* v. i. 62 The 'life-wearye taker may fall dead. 1866 *CARLYLE Remin.* (1881) I. 112 The most life-weary looking mortal I ever saw.

e. In adj. or advb. relation: Lasting for a lifetime, lifelong; during one's whole life, for life.

1648 *HERRICK Hesper.* (1869) 117 Though hourly comforts from the Gods we see, No life is yet life-proof from miserie. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 618 A bill for raising 265,000l. by life-annuities. 1791 *GIBSON Antiquary* (1806) 341 The heir most gratefully subscribed an agreement which rendered my life-possession more perfect. 1813 J. FORSYTH *Excurs. Italy* 85 Extending the *livelli*, or life-leases. 1837 *SYD. SMITH Let. to Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 264/4 An Ecclesiastical Corporation... can sell a next presentation as legally as 2 lay life-tenant can do. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* (1858) 224 Working-out his life-task in the depths of the Desert there. 1849 *GROTE Greece* II. xlii. v. 483 The life-sitting elders at Athens. 1868 M. PATISON *Academ. Org.* v. 127 Colleges were homes for the life-study of the highest and most abstruse parts of knowledge. 1884 *SYMONDS Shaks. Predecess.* Pref. 9 Elizabethan Dramatic Literature is... important enough to occupy a man's life-labours. 1893 *Fall Mail Mag.* Christmas No. 224 He... had received a life sentence.

f. In senses relating to Art: = 'from the life or living model', as *life-study*; 'for the study of the life', as *life-academy*, -*class*, -*school*; or 'imparting life', as *life-touch*.

1668 *DRYDEN Evening's Love* Pref. It is fancy that gives the life-touches. 1678 *NORRIS Coll. Misc.* (1699) 173 Moses drew out the main lineaments, the Skeleton of the Picture, but Christ... gave it all its Graces, Air, and Life-touches. 1849 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 638 2 In London and elsewhere there are life-academies. 1897 *Mag. Art* Sept. 252 The life class should be confined to the study of the figure for purposes of design only. 1899 *MARY DEANE Bk. Deut.* etc., 85 The difficulty of obtaining a life-study of a phoenix.

17. Special combinations: *life-arrow*, a barbed arrow with a line attached, which is fired from a gun in order to establish communication with a ship in distress (Cassell 1884); *life-assurance* (see ASSURANCE); *life-belt*, a belt of inflated india-rubber, of cork, or other buoyant material, used to support the body in the water; *life-breath*, the breath which supports life; also fig.; *life-buoy* see *BOY* sb. 1 b; + *life-cord* = *life-string*; *life-cycle* *Biol.* = *life-history*; + *life-dead*, suffering a living death; *life-drop*, a drop of one's heart's-blood; *life-estate*, an estate, the tenure of which is measured by a person's life: *life-history* *Biol.*, the series of developments which an organism undergoes in the course of its progress from the egg to the adult state; also, an account of these developments; *life-hold*, applied to property which is held for a life or lives; hence *life-holder*, one who holds such property; *life-insurance* (see INSURANCE); *life-interest*, an interest or estate which terminates with the life of the holder or some other person; *life-jacket*, a life-saving contrivance in the form of a jacket; *life-kuot* (see quot.); *life-line*, a line or rope which is intended to be instrumental in saving life, such as the rope attached to a life-buoy, etc.; *life-mortar*, a mortar for discharging a life-rocket (Ogilvie, 1882); *life-office*, 'an office or institution where life-insurances can be effected' (Cassell); *life-peer*, a peer whose title lapses at his death; so *life-peerage*; *life-plant*, a name for plants of the genus *Bryophyllum* (N.O. *Crassulaceae*), which will grow without being rooted in soil; *life-raft*, a kind of raft for saving life in a shipwreck; *life-rate*, 'the rate or amount for which a life is insured' (Ogilvie); + *life-regiment*, ? a regiment of life-guards; *life-rocket*, a rocket which carries with it a rope to establish communication with those on board a ship in distress (Ogilvie); *life-root*, the Golden Ragwort, *Senecio aureus* (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1888); *life-seat*, a seat contrived to be a life-saving appliance in case of a boat being capsized; *life-shot*, 'a shot carrying a line, and used for the same purpose as a life-arrow' (Cassell); + *life-sin*, actual sin; + *life-sith*, lifetime; + *life-spencer*, a cork jacket for saving life at sea; *life-spot* *Whaling*, the vulnerable point behind the fin of the whale into which the lance is thrust to kill the animal (Cent. Dict.); *life-spring*, the spring or source of life; *life-string*, a string or nerve supposed to be essential to life; *pl.* what is essential to the support of life; *life-table*, 'a statistical table exhibiting statistics as to the probability of life at different ages' (Webster 1864); *life-tenant* = *life-holder*; + *life-thraw*, lifetime; *life-tide*, + (a) ? lifetime; (b) the tide or stream of life; *life-tree* = 'tree of life'; *life-while*

*arch.*, lifetime; *life-work*, the work of a lifetime; the work which is the object of a person's whole life; *life-writer*, a biographer; so *life-writing* sb., biography; *adj.* writing biographies.

1830 *HERSCHEL Stud. Nat. Phil.* 58 The institution of 'life-assurances. 1866 *CRUMP Banking* iii. 84 Life-assurance policies. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade.* 'Life-belt. 1875 *BEDFORD Sailor's Pocket Bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 286 The Life Belts supplied to men-of-war weigh 5 pounds. 1597 J. KING *Jonas* (1618) 87 This is the band whereby the common wealth hangeth together, the 'life-breath which these many thousand creatures draw. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 631 That constitutional spirit which was the life-breath of parliamentary growth. 1801 *Naval Chron.* VI. 342 The 'life-buoy being caught hold of. 1875 *BEDFORD Sailor's Pocket Bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 283 The Service Life Buoy is supposed to be capable of keeping four men afloat. a 1631 *DONNE Progr. Soul* 204 This mouse... to the brain... went, And gnaw'd the 'life-cords there. 1840 *BROWNING Sonnet* VI. 733 Fate shears The life-cord prompt enough. 1894 *1904 Sci. Monthly* June 277 Each species has two generations in its 'life-cycle. a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* II. (1629) 222 This 'life-deadman in this old dungeon long. 1807 *BYRON Nieme & Enryalus* 48 And hostile 'life-drops dim my gory spear. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* 'Life-estate... are either for the life of the owner, or for the life of another, or others. 1879 *DALLINGER Lect. Min. Forms* Life, We were able in the course of four years' steady work to complete the 'life history of six distinct forms. 1898 *Albion's Syst. Med.* V. 401 The life-history of the white corpuscles. a 1843 *SOUTHEY Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 359 My father's Aunt Hannah had a 'life-hold estate. 1813 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* 428 Lifehold tenures. 1887 *Athenaeum* 31 Dec. 853/2 A small lifehold farm. 1802 12 *BENTHAM Ration. Jurid. Evid.* (1827) IV. 635 The axe of the... malicious 'life-holder is levelling to the ground the lofty oaks. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 51 'Life Insurances are contracts to pay the assured a specified sum of money upon the death of the person or persons named in the contract. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. v. I.* 657 He had only a 'life interest in his property. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. App. 564 His life-interest in his prebend was forfeited. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 38 Cork 'Life-Jackets. 1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 'Life-kuot, a term applied to the neck, or point between the root and stem of plants, because if this part in a young plant be seriously injured it will die, whereas the root or stem may be removed without detriment. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 169 'Life-lines, for the preservation of the seamen. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast Gloss.* 'Life-lines, ropes carried along yards, etc., for men to hold on by. 1895 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 3/5 He observed a rocket, and informed the coastguard, who arrived with the lifelines. 1869 *EARL RUSSELL in Hansard Parl. Deb.* 3rd Ser. CCXCV. 454 That a great number of 'life-peers may be created. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. vii. 68 No 'life-peerages had been created for several centuries. 1859 *EARL RUSSELL in Hansard Parl. Deb.* 3rd Ser. CCXCV. 454 A life-peerage had been granted to Lord Wensleydale. 1851 *GOSSE Nat. in Jamaica* 61 The Leaf of Life, or the 'Life Plant. 1819 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXXVII. 110 The Gold Medal of the Society was this Session voted to Mr. Thomas Cook, Lieut. R.N. for a 'Life Raft. 1723 *London Gaz.* No. 6109/1 The Squadron of Life-Guards, two Squadrons of the 'Life-Regiment. 1857 *THOREAU Maine W.* (1894) 121 She was a well-appointed little boat... with patent 'life-seats and metallic life-boat. a 1641 *BP. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 532 Concerning actual, or 'life-sinne. c 1230 *Halt Meid.* 45 Al hare 'lifsife. a 1240 *Saxons W. arde in Cott. Hom.* 249 Eech sunne... þat he... wrahte in al his lif sife. 1820 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXXVIII. 164 'Life-spencer. 1794 *MATTHIAS Purp. Lit.* (1798) 310 The 'life-springs of taste and of good conduct. 1859 K. CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 14 Hope is the life-spring of enterprise. c 1522 *MORE De quat. noviss.* Wks. 77/2 Breaking thy vaines & thy 'life strings wif pain & grief. 1676 G. S. CAREY *Hills Hybla* 39 Thy words have cut my life-string thro'. 1877 *KEULE Chr. Y.* Tuesday bef. Easter, One by one the life-strings of that tender heart gave way. 1865 *Reader* 25 Feb. 213/4 Every insurance office bases its transactions upon an instrument which is called a 'Life Table'. c 1375 *Sec. Leg. Saints* xli. (Agnes) 332 A lame quhytute pane ony snaw þat euir þai schaw of þe 'lif thraw. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 245 [She] endowed the same with her own Patrimoine and 'Life-tide. 1859 *DICKENS T. Two Cities* III. xiii. The life-tide of the city. 1649 J. ELLISTON *tr. Behmen's Eptis.* (1880) vii/2 A Christian... desire after the same 'Life-tree of Christ. 1821 *BYRON Cain* II. i. 292 Wherefore pluck'd he not the life-tree? a 1300 *Sirri* in *Wright Anecd. Lit.* (1844) 5 Never more his 'lif wile. a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 321 The life-while of a life. 1871 E. F. BURR *Ad Fident* iii. 43 Your great 'life-work. 1879 *PATISON Milton* xiii. 167 In 1658... Milton has already determined that this life-work shall be a poem, an epic poem. 1737 *WARRINGTON Let. to Birch* 24 Nov. in *Doswell Johnson* (1831) I. Introd. 50 Almost all the 'life-writers we have had before Toland and Desmaseaux are indeed strange insipid creatures. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* Misc. Ess. 193 Of all the fantastic muses in which modern genius indulges itself, the most whimsical is 'Life-writing. *Phil.* 169/1 This life-writing part of the world. 1889 *LOWELL Latest Lit.* Ess. (1891) 76 It... comes nearer to him [Plutarch] than any life-writing I can think of.

18. The gen. sing. *life's* (12-17th c. *lives*) was formerly much used in certain syntactical combs., as *lives book*, *life's day* (= LIFE-DAY), *lives food*, *life's time* (OE. *lifes tid*; = LIFETIME), etc.; now rare exc. in *life's end* (somewhat arch.); also *lives-wet* = blood.

c 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* II. xiv. [xix.] (1890) 216 Ealle his lifes tiid. c 1205 *LAV.* 229 Pis lond he hire lende, þat come hir lifes ende. c 1220 *Bestiary* 287 Seke we ure lifes fode. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 707 *pu schalt*... libben lifes ende wið Iesu Crist. a 1225 *Anor.* A. 246 God hat writen o lifes boc al þet heo seid. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28889 Men agh nought warn him lifes fode. c 1381 *CHAUCER Part. Foules* 53 Oure present wordes luyne space Nys þat a maner deth. c 1385 - *L. G. W.* 1624 *Meden.* I wot wel that... myn labour May nat disserue it in myn luyys day. c 1420 *Antours of Arth.* 702 A knihte of þe table runde, To his luyes ende. c 1430



*Lydg. Compl. Bl. Knt. 674 (Lentz)* Go, litle quayre, vnto my lyues queen. *c 1449* *PROCK Repr.* 536 For eny certein while or for al hir lyvystime. *a 1533* *Lo. BERNERS Gold. Bk. II. Aurel.* (1546) Ce j b. We can never passe one good lyves daie. *1599* *MARSTON Soc. Villante* i. iv. 187 Cold, writhled Eld, his lues-wet almost spent. *1600* *Certain Prayers in Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 692 On whose life dependeth the life and life's-joy of so many thousands! *1637* *Sc. Prayer Bk., Catechism.* That I may continue in the same unto my lues end. *1654* *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* in. xii. 156 In the lues-time of their dearly Beloveds deceas'd. *1683* *Tryon Way to Health* 613 There is but litle Saud left in their Lives Glass. *1830* *Song in praise of beer.* And I'll contend to my life's end There's nothing to tippie like Beer.

**Life, v. rare.** [*f. LIFE sb.*] *trans.* To give life to. Hence *Life-giving ppl. a.*

*1880* *G. MACDONALD Diary Old Soul* Jan. 9, I see him all in all, the living mind, Or nowhere. *Ibid.* Mar. 27 As to our mothers came help in our birth—Not lost in living us, but saved and blest.

**Life, obs. form of LIEF.**

### Life-blood.

1. The blood necessary to life; vital blood.

*1590* *SPENSER F.Q.* i. xi. 53 The weapon . . . deepe emperst his darkness hollow maw, And, back retyrd, his life blood forth with all did draw. *1596* *SHAKS. Merch. F.* iii. ii. 269. *1667* *MILTON P. L.* viii. 467. *1789* *COWPER Cockfighter's Garland* viii. Nor e'er had fought but he made flow The life-blood of his fiercest foe. *1827* *KEBLE Chr. Y., Good Friday.* With the Saviour's life-blood wet.

2. *transf. and fig.* That which gives life to a man's mind, thought, action, etc.; the vital part or vitalizing influence.

*1596* *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* iv. i. 29 This sickness doth infect The very life-blood of our Enterprise. *1601* *B. JONSON Poetaster* iv. vii. [Ovid addressing Julia] Be gon, sweete life-blood. *1602* *MARSTON Ant. & Mel.* ii. Wks. 1356 i. 29 His love (life blood of all his hopes). *1644* *MILTON Areop.* (Arb.) 35 A good Booke is the pretious life-blood of a master spirit. *1770* *Junius Lett.* xxxvii. 180 The noble spirit of the metropolis is the life-blood of the state. *1857* *WILLMOTT Pleas. Lit.* xx. 110 The poetic element is the life-blood of the narrative.

b. *attrib. as adj.* Vital, essential. *rare*—1.

*1641* *MILTON Reform.* ii. Wks. (1847) 161 All the most sacred and lifeblood laws.

3. (Also *live-blood*.) The popular name for an involuntary twitching of the lip or eyelid.

*1733* *CHEVNE Eng. Malady* ii. xi. § 2 (1734) 229 Pulsations from Flatulency, like what is vulgarly called the Life-Blood, in several Parts of the Body. *1754* *RICHARDSON Grandison* vi. 221 My upper-lip had the motion in it, throbbing, like the pulsation which we call the life-blood. *1855* *J. DIXON Dis. Eye* 271 The orbicular palpebrarum muscle is subject to a spasmodic twitching . . . popularly termed the live-blood.

**Life-boat.** A boat specially constructed for saving lives in cases of loss of a vessel at sea.

In 1785 a patent was granted to Mr. Lukin for an 'insubmersible boat', but the word *life-boat* is not used in the specification.

*1801* *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 14 Two life boats have been finished by Mr. Greatehead of Shields. *1802* *Trans. Soc. Arts* XX. 283 The Gold Medal and Fifty Guineas were . . . voted . . . to Mr. Henry Greatehead . . . for a Boat of peculiar construction, named a life-boat, in consequence of the lives of many persons shipwrecked having been preserved by it. *1811* *MOORE 'Tis sweet to behold* ii. Yet who would not turn with a fonder emotion, To gaze on the life-boat, though rugged and worn. *1860* *All Year Round* No. 65. 344 The life-boat can brave storms in which a coast-guard boat or fisher boat could not venture to put out.

b. *attrib.* : *life-boat day*, a day on which collections are made for the maintenance of life-boats; *lifeboat-man*, a member of a life-boat's crew.

*1868* *HOMANS Dict. Comm.* 1215 2 The National Life-boat Institution. *Ibid.* 1216 1 A member of the Life-boat Committee. *1860* *All Year Round* No. 65. 345 The life-boat-men's pay. *1864* *ATKINSON Stanton* *Grange* 40 Shoes on the lifeboat principle, selfacting dischargers of all extra water. *1898* *Daily News* 20 Apr. 4/5 A meeting . . . for the purpose of establishing a lifeboat day in the town.

**Life-day.** *Obs. exc. arch.* Forms: see *LIFE sb.* and *DAY sb.* A day or some period of a man's life; chiefly *pl.* (occas. *sing.*), a man's life or lifetime, ('all) the days of (one's) life'. † *To bring, do of life-day, to kill*; † *to leese one's life-dawes*, to die.

*Beowulf* 1622 (Gr.) Se ellor-gast ofset lifdazas. *a 900* *CYNEWULF Crist* 1224 On hyra lifdagum. *c 1175* *Laub. Hom.* 129 Her heo leuden al heore lifdazes on kare. *a 1250* *Owl & Ex.* 1139 Pe while þu art on lif-day. *c 1250* *Gen. & Ex.* 4113 Quiles him lesten lue dayes. *c 1275* *Passion Our Lord* 84 in O. E. Misc. 39 þet heo hyme myhte wrye and don of lyf-daze. *c 1300* *Vox & Wolf* 49 in Hazl. E. P. P. i. 59 Thine lif-dawes beth al a-go. *13*—*Sir Beues* (A.) 4456 Beues . . . was islawe And ibroust of his lif dawe. *c 1325* *Chron. Eng.* 1006 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* ii. 312 Therefore he les his lyf-dawes. *1375* *BARBOUR Bruce* iii. 293 And half he lyff-dawis. *a 1400*—*50* *Alexander* 880 He . . . leues lounly with hir all hys lyue dayes. *1454* *Pastou Lett.* i. 273 Which affray shottyd the lyffdayes of the sayd Philippe. *1525* *Lo. BERNERS Froiss.* ii. cxx. [ccvi.] 690 These lordes . . . accorded well togyther all their lyue dayes. *1538* *DUCHESS NORFOLK* in Miss M. A. Wood *Lett. R. & Illust.* *Ladies* (1852) II. 368 As for my lord my husband, for his laveday I will never trust him. *1568* *Hist. Jacob & Esau* v. ix. Gij, Ye know that now our lyue daies are but short. *1876* *MORRIS Sigurd* (1887) 25 As a picture all of gold thy life-days shalt thou see.

**Life-everlasting.** American endweed, *Antennaria margaritacea*.

*1656* *PARKINSON Paradisi* (ed. 2) 374 *Argyroceme sive Gnaphalium Americanum.* Live long or Life everlasting. *1753* in *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl. App.* *1854* *THOREAU*

*Walden* iv. (1886) 111 Life-everlasting grows under the table, and blackberry vines run round its legs.

**Life-ful** (lɔɪ'fʊl), *sb. rare*—1. [*f. LIFE sb. + -FUL*] An amount sufficient to fill a lifetime.

*1866* *BLACKMORE Cradock Nowell* xxvii. (1821) 139 A manuscript containing a life-ful of learning.

**Life-ful** (lɔɪ'fʊl), *a.* Now *rare*. Also 3 *lifful*, 6 *livefull*, *lifull*, *lyfull*. [*f. LIFE sb. + -FUL*] Full of life; having much vitality or animation; giving or bestowing life or vitality.

*a 1225* *Leg. Kath.* 834 þe liffulle leane of hali chirche. *1570* *T. NORTON tr. Novels Catech.* (1853) 199 We pray to have the daily meat . . . to be made life-ful and healthful to us. *1595* *SPENSER Epithal.* i. 18. *1596*—*P. Q.* vi. xi. 46 Like lyful heat to nummed senses brought. *1606* *MARSTON Parastaraster* i. ii. B. 2, Tiberio's life-ful eyes and well filld vaines. *1818* *KPATS Endym.* i. 762 A colour grew Upon his cheek, while thus he life-ful spake. *1862* *R. H. PATTERSON Ess. Hist. & Art* 108 Nothing is too life-ful for sculpture, if so be it be beautiful.

Hence **Life-fefully adv.** **Life-fefulness.**

*a 1470* *TWITFOOT Decl. P. C. Scipio* Caxton 1421 Div. In their children nature hath lyfefully emptied . . . the same. *1832* *J. WILSON in Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 865 In their life-fefulness forgetting all thoughts . . . that appertain to death. *1864* *Mrs. CLIVE John Greywold* II. 179 The . . . garb which had been worn so life-fefully in the morning. *1870* *H. MACMILLAN Bible Teach.* iii. 54 Human hope and life-fefulness.

**Life-giver.** One who or that which gives life. *1598* *S. ROWLANDS Betray.* *Christ* Glib. O. deaths victor, true life-giver. *1862* *LYTTON Str. Story* i. 63 The air—which is the kindest life-giver. *1875* *MANNING Mission II. Ghost* i. 3 The Holy Ghost, the Lord and Life-Giver.

No **Life-giving sb.** and *a.*

*1561* *DAYS tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 133 b, This creation and life-giving, is not communicated to others. *1596* *SPENSER Hymn Hon. Love* 63 Heavens life-giving fyre. *1667* *MILTON P. L.* iv. 193 The virtue . . . Of that life-giving Plant. *a 1761* *LAW Conf. Wary Pilgr.* (1849) 21 The life-giving power of his holy presence in our souls. *1855* *KINGDALE Glaucus* (1878) 201 The life-giving oxygen of the air. *1899* *L. G. JONES Ascent through Christ* ii. iii. 225 All life-giving is costly.

**Life-guard.** [Perh. suggested by Du. *lijfgarde* obs., *G. leibgarde* (in both of which, however, the first element = 'body')] 1. A body-guard of soldiers; now *pl.* written *Life Guards*, in the British army, two regiments of cavalry, forming, together with the Royal Horse Guards, the household cavalry.

*1648* *Declar. Commons, Reb. Ireland* 63 Most of the King's life-guard are Irish. *1648* *Hamilton Papers* Camder. 161 One of Sir Tho. Fairfax life-guard. *1650* *FULLER Fitzgub* ii. x. 217 The Cherethites were a kind of life-guard to King David. *1702* *London Gaz.* No. 3221/3 A stronger Party of French Horse, drawn out of their Life-guard. *1828* *SCOTT F. M. Perth* x. A thousand horse mount with him as his daily life-guard. *1849* *ALB. SMITH Pottleton Leg.* xxiv. 244 He had been passing the evening with an officer—one of the Life-guards Blue. *1884* *Regul. & Ord. Army* 9 Her Majesty's Regiments of Life Guards, and the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, have the Precedence of all other Corps whatever.

b. *attrib.*, as † *life-guard oath*; *life-guard-man*, a member of a life-guard; also *Life Guardsman*, a soldier belonging to the Life Guards. *1662* *JESSEY Mirab. Ann. Secundus* 24 The biggest life-guard oaths. *1681*—2 *Wood Life* 12 Feb. Three men habited like life-guard men. *1771* *SMOLLETT Humph.* i. 23 June, I am resolved to make you my life-guard-man on the highway. *1840* *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* i. His large boots resembled . . . those worn by our Life Guardsmen at the present day. *1877* *Mrs. FORRESTER Mignon* i. 11 You are big enough for a Life Guardsman!

2. The guard or protection of a person's life; a protecting agent or influence. ? *Obs.*

*1648* *SANDERSON Sermon* II. 226 Our spirits within us, which should be as our life-guard to secure us against all attempts from without. *1652* *S. PATRICK Funeral Sermon* in *J. Smith's Sel. Disc.* 531 Good men are the life-guard of the world. *1683* *TRYON Way to Health* iii. (1697) 423 Modesty, the Life-guard of Chastity. *a 1711* *KES Hymn-notheo Poet.* Wks. 1721 III. 317 All the Heavenly Host your Life-guard are. *1800* *WEEMS Washington* xiv. (1877) 208 This noble quality was the life-guard of his reason.

3. A device attached to the front of a locomotive for sweeping small obstructions from the track.

*1864* *Morn. Star* 9 Sept. Had not the life-guard . . . protected the wheels of the engine as it did the train would . . . have been thrown off the line.

4. U. S. A person employed to watch against accidents to bathers.

*1896* *HOWELLS Impressions & Exp.* 217, I came out almost before the life-guard could get ready to throw me a life-preserver. *Ibid.* 223 The life-guard of the bathing-beach.

Hence † **Life-guard v. trans.**, to protect as a life-guard; to preserve, safeguard.

*1690* *Mor. Ess. & Disc.* xii. 209 'Tis not a Man's great Parts . . . can Life-guard him from Censure, which is a-kin to Death.

† **Life-holy, a.** Of holy life. Hence † **Life-holiness.**

*c 1200* *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 133 þe lif holie prest zacharie. *a 1225* *Ancr. R.* 142 þet . . . heo holden hire up mid here lif holiness. *Ibid.* 346 To hire owne scrift feder, oðer to summe oðre lif-holie monne. *a 1240* *Loftong in Cott. Hom.* 207 His aristre arere me in lif holiness. *1393* *LANGEL P. Pl.* C. x. 195 Lyf-holy as eremites. *Ibid.* vi. 80 Lyf-holynesse and loue han ben longe hennes. *c 1440* *Prompt. Parv.* 303/2 Lyf-holy þan, deuotus, sanctus.

† **Life-honey, live-honey.** *Obs.* (See *quots.* *1609*, *1729*.)

*c 1450* *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 111 Tak haluc apynt of lyf hony. *1584* *COGAN Haven Health* cxxxi. 234 Let it boyle vntill it come to the thickness of Liue Honie. *1601* *HOLLAND Pliny* i. 317 Such . . . as . . . will not run like life-hony. *1609* *C. BUTLER Penit. Mon.* vi. § 27 The other [hony] so soft that it will runne, which therefore is called liue-hony. *1729* *Erskyn's Pomona Gen. Advt.* 96 Live-Honey that which drops freely out of the Combs.

† **Li-fehood, li-fevhood.** *Obs.* [*f. LIFE sb. + -HOOD*] Means of maintaining life, livelihood, sustenance.

*c 1440* *Prompt. Parv.* 308/2 Lyvelode, or lyfthode (K. lyfthode), victus. *1484* *CAXTON Fables of Aesop* v. xiii. At the houre of his dethe he byquethed and gaf to them his herytage or lyuehode. *1664* *N. Riding Rev.* vi. 76 If the said inhabitants shall provide for a sufficient lifehood for the said children.

**Life-kins:** see *LIFE sb.* 3 d.

**Lifeless** (lɔɪ'fɪs), *a.* Also 5-6 *lyveles*, 6-8 *liveles*, -less *e.* [*OE. lifless, f. lif LIFE sb. + -less -LESS*] Having no life.

1. That has ceased to live; deprived of life; dead.

*c 1000* *ÆLFRIC Gen. xx.* 7 þu bist dead for-æðe, and þu þe to loðað beoð lifeless eac. *a 1225* *Leg. Kath.* 1045 He . . . mid his worde awaite þe lifeless liches to lif. *c 1400* *Dest. Troy* 868 The Myrmaidons . . . bere hym . . . to his big tent, There left hym as lyueless. *c 1586* *CLEES PEMBROKE Ps.* lxxxix. ii. The lyveless carcasses of these that livyd thy servants, serve the crowses. *1650* *W. SAUNDERSON And. Cyprian.* 19 He fear'd, that within few daies the Land would be landless and lyveless. *1791* *COWPER Ruad* xvii. 280 He many a lifeless Trojan heap'd On slain Patroclus. *1841* *DESOI, Lancel for ix.* There in the twilight cold and grey, Lifeless, but beautiful, he lay. *1851* *RUSKIN Stones* i. 171 1. App. 351 A blank level of lifeless gra. . . *Proverb.* *1546* *J. HUYGHEM Proc.* (1867) 29 He is lifeless, that is faintles. *1629* *COWLE Holy Madn.* 309.

b. *hyperbolically.* Said, e.g., of a person in a swoon; insensible, senseless.

*1651* *CHARLETON Ephes. & Cinn. Matrons* ii. (1668) 67 Consuming themselves in greedy looks, leave their bodies faint and lifeless. *1671* *H. M. tr. Erasmus Colloq.* 517 If the Scorpion by chance creep by the herb Wolfbane, it grows pale and lifeless. *1795* *Mrs. PARSONS Myst. Warning* i. iii. 51 His senses fled, and he fell extended on the floor. . . Happily a servant was passing, and beheld the lifeless body. . . He was soon restored to his senses. *1826* *DISRAELI Con. Gray* vi. vi. Mrs. Felix Lorraine sank lifeless into his arms.

2. Not endowed with or possessing life; inanimate.

*c 1000* *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 574 Fela templa aradon and mid . . . lifelesum and licnessum afdydon. *1553* *GRIMALDO Cicerio's Offices* ii. (1557) 77 What so in this lifeless and what so in the use of beastes is done profitia lies to man's life. *1600* *SHAKS. A. T. L. L.* ii. 26 That which here stands up is but a quintine, a mere lifeless blocke. *1612* *HUYGHEM Apol. Actors* i. 29 To . . . stande in his place like a lyveless image. *1686* *J. S. OAT Chr. Life* (1747) 111. 624 They conjured their Demons into their consecrated Images, and made the lyveless Stocks to move and speak. *1851* *ROBERTSON Sermon* Ser. 10. x. 1275. 124 A collection of lifeless forces. *1887* *BOWEN Virg. Aeneid* i. 464 Then on the lifeless painting he feeds his heart to the fill.

3. Wanting vital quality; destitute of animation, vigour, or activity. Also of food; containing no 'life' or nourishment

*a 1225* *Leg. Kath.* 896 þe wrenchfulle feont . . . weorp ham ut some of paraises seiðhen into þis lifeless lif. *a 1420* *HOC-CLEVE De Reg. Prim.* 384 Affir moost he rowne with a pilwe His lyfles resouns here to despende. *1561* *DAYS tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 170 b. For Vespasian . . . didd soome relieue the worlde that had looþ beene lyveless and forlome. *1586* *MARLOWE 1st Pt. Tamburl.* ii. ii. Ceaseless and disconsolate conceits Which dye my locks so lyveless as they are. *1633* *Br. HALL Hard Texts* N. T. 144 Feeding on hearbs and rootes, and such other lyveless nourishment. *1642* *New Print. Bk. int. Observat.* 20 They are lyveless conventions without all vertue and power. *1849* *RUSKIN Ser. Lampy* v. xxi. (1850) 310 The effect of the whole, as compared with the same design cut by a machine or a lifeless hand. *1890* *Daily News* 6 Dec. 2/5 This market is lagging again. . . Flax lifeless.

4. Devoid of life or living beings.

*1728*—46 *THOMSON Summer* 743 A wild expanse of lifeless sand and sky. *1762*—71 *H. WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* IV. vii. 124 Statues furnished the lifeless spot with mimic representations of the excluded sons of men. *1879* *BROWN-ING Phœdippides* 53 Treeless, herbless, lifeless mountain.

Hence **Lifelessly adv.** **Lifelessness.**

*1727* *BAILEY vol. II. Lifelessness* [sic]. *1814* *BYRON Corsair* iii. xx. Each extended tress long—fair—but spread in utter lifelessness. *1833* *L. RITCHIE Wand. by Loire* 7 Antique-looking vessels, whose white sails hang in utter lifelessness from the mast. *1856* *OLMSTED Slave States* 59 A few negro children . . . posed as lifelessly as if they were really figures 'carved in ebony'. *1896* *Academy* 5 Dec. 435/2 [His] style is lifelessly correct and drab with Latinisms.

**Life-like, lifelike** (lɔɪ'fɪləik), *a.*

1. Likely to live. Only in phrase. Cf. **ALIVE-LIKE.**

*1613* *J. DAV Diale* (1614) 321 But what neede we take so long a Day as to see what they will say on their deathbeds, we shall heare some of them confesse it somewhat sooner, even while they are alive, and liue-like. *1881* *MISS VONGE Lads & Lassies Langley* ii. 96 Here, mother . . . I'm living and lifelike, thank God.

2. Like or resembling life; exactly like a living original or something in real life.

*1725* *POPE Odyss.* iv. 1047 Minerva, life-like on embody'd air, Impressed the form of Iphthima the fair. *1836* *H. ROGERS J. Howe* i. (1853) 15 The life-like forms of the painter or the sculptor. *1875* *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 138 As we read this lifelike fiction.

3. as *adv.* With animation or liveliness.



1839 *BAILEY Festus* xx. (1843) 237 He went Life-like through all things.

Hence **Life-likeness**.

1857 *GLADSTONE in Oxyford Ess.* 10 This freshness and genuineness, this life-likeness, are almost wholly wanting. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 87 In all the distinctness of objective reality—with all the life-likeness of flesh and blood. 1884 *SWINBURNE in 19th Cent.* May 788 The piteous and perfect life-likeness of these magnificent lines every heart... may recognize.

**Lifelikings, Lifelings:** see **LIFE** *sb.* 3 d.

**Lifelof(e)**, obs. form of **LIVELIHOOD**.

**Lifelong** (lɔɪˈfɒŋ), *sb.* rare. [Evolved from the advb. phrase 'all my (his, etc.) life long': see **LONG** *adv.*] The duration of a life; a lifetime.

1836 R. H. FROUDE *Mem.* (1849) 47 For the making of a single rich man, we make a thousand whose life-long is one flood-tide of misery. 1856 *LEVER Martins of Cro' M.* 119 A spot wherein a student might have passed a lifelong.

**Lifelong** (lɔɪˈfɒŋ), *a.* [f. **LIFE** *sb.* + **LONG**.]

†1. = **LIVELONG**. Obs. rare.—1.

1757 Mrs. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) 1. 84, I wished for you... in vain all night, the life-long night.

2. Lasting or continuing for a lifetime.

1855 *Ess. Intuitive Morals* 151 The glorious thirst after knowledge never finds its life-long draught sweet enough. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* § 2 The history of that dreary, lifelong fray. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) 1. 267 Plato... in his life-long effort to work out the great intellectual puzzle of his age.

3. as *adv.* During the whole length of life.

1875 *LOWELL Poem at Cambridge (Mass.) Centennial*, The boy feels deeper meanings thrill his ear, That tingling through his pulse life-long shall run.

† **Lifen**, *v.* Obs. rare.—1. In 7 *lyfen*. [f. **LIFE** *sb.* + **-EN**.] *trans.* To make lifelike.

1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* II. v. And with such sighs, Laments, and acclamations lyfen it, As if [etc.].

† **Lifeness**. Obs. rare.—1. [Irreg. f. **LIFE** *sb.* + **-NESS**.] Lifetime.

1534 *LADY ELIZ. DAGES* in *Miss M. A. E. Wood Lett. R. & Illustr. Ladies* (1852) II. 127 That the peace shall be concluded during the Princes lyfnes, and a year longer.

**Life-preserver**.

1. One who preserves life.

1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 234 The Doctors are nam'd Hackeems (it may be radically from the Hebrew word *Hachajim*, that is, a life-preserver).

2. A life-buoy, life-belt, or other contrivance used in saving life at sea.

1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 189 The plan of the 'Life Preserver' here mentioned is borrowed from that of Commissary Bosquet. 1845 *Hoon Ode to Dr. Dymoke*, Nor would even the best of his earthly inventions, 'Life preservers', have floated him out of this gore. 1850 *SCORESBY Cheever's Whalem.* Adv. ii. (1859) 18 Taking... a life-preserver, I ventured into one of the little canoes.

3. A stick or bludgeon loaded with lead, intended for self-defence. Often referred to as a frequent weapon of burglars.

1837 *Ann. Reg.* 11 The prisoner was given in charge to the police, a life-preserver having been found upon him. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1056 Life-preservers, of whale-bone and cane, covered with leather. 1887 *Spectator* 26 Feb. 285/1 When a burglar is armed with a bludgeon or a life-preserver.

**Lifer** (lɔɪˈfɪ), *slang*. [f. **LIFE** *sb.* + **-ER**.]

1. One sentenced to penal servitude (or earlier, transportation) for life.

1830 R. DAWSON *Pres. State Australia* 201 Some were seven years' men, and others were what they call 'lifers'. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xliii, 'They'll make the Artful nothing less than a lifer'. 1874 *MISS BRADDOON To the bitter End* III. 266 'I'm a lifer', said Richard grimly.

2. A sentence for life.

1832 *FRASER's Mag.* V. 530 Is it not a shame to give me a lifer, and they only a month each? 1886 *BESANT Childr. Gibbon* II. xi, He got five-and-twenty years, which Joe said was as good as a lifer.

**Liferent** (lɔɪˈfɪrɪnt). *Sc. Law*. Also 5 *lifrent*, 6 *lyf(e)rent*, *lyverent*, 7 *lifrent*. A rent which one is entitled to receive for life, usually for support; a right to use and enjoy property during one's life.

1491 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) II. 225/1 Landis gevin in conjunctment or lifrent. 1535 *Ibid.* 344/2 Pe wardatouris of sik landis [marg. add. ladyis of conjunct fee or lyfrent]. 1535 Q. MARGARET in *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1836) V. 22 note, Ve maist partie of ourre landis and lyverent lyis apoune ye lordouris of Ingland. 1591 *Charter* in A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* (ed. 4) 359 We have given... to our beloved cousin, Thomas, Lord Boyd, in free-holding, or life-rent [etc.]. 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 510 If the person prosecuted for this crime shall be denounced for not appearing, his liferent... falls upon the denunciation.

1832 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* (1879) II. 1. 858 Like the usufruct of the old jus civile liferent is personal to the liferenter. 1837 *LOCKHART Scott* 6 Feb. an. 1826 They would have had a right to his liferent at Abbotsford among other things.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *liferent-infeftment*, *right*, *tack*; *liferent-escheat* (see **ESCHEAT** 1 b.).

1681 *Sc. Act in Lond. Gaz.* No. 1649/3 They shall be... punished with the loss of their Moveables and 'liferent Escheat. 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 173 A 'liferent-infeftment... or a liferent-tack, when assigned falls not under the assignee's liferent-escheat, but his single. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 156 A minister had only a 'liferent right to his glebe. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 218 That the licence granted to beneficed persons to sett tacks be restrained either to a 'liferent tack, or to a nineteen year tack allanerlie.

Hence **Life-rented** *a.*, charged with a liferent.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5890/3 Part of Cahler, not Life-rented.

**Liferenter** (lɔɪˈfɪrɪntaɪ). *Sc.* [f. prec. + **-ER**.] A person who is entitled to or enjoys a liferent.

1594 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 73/1 The heretouris and lyferentaris of landis within townis and suburbis peroff. 1599 *Jas. I. Bona. Δποφ* (1603) 83 Kingdome are euer at God's disposition, and in that case we are but liue-rentars. 1685 *Sc. Proclam.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2032/2 All the Heretours, Liferenters, Feuars and Wodsetters in the Shires of Air [etc.]. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 181 The temporary possessors and liferenters in it. 1832 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* (1879) II. 1. 858 Liferent is personal to the liferenter. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 124 A minister is but a liferenter.

So **Liferentrix**, a woman who enjoys a liferent. 1692 *Inv. in Scot. N. & Q.* (1900) Dec. 92/1 Isobel Hackat... lyverentrix thereof. 1816 *Scott. Old Mort.* II, Lady Margaret Bellenden liferentrix of the Barony of Tiltiedem. 1825 *Law Reports* 9 App. Cases 329/2 The fee vested... to Anne Niblie, for her own interest, and in her or the liferentrix for behoof of the children nascituri.

**Life-size**, *a.* Of the size of life; (of a picture or statue) equal in size to the original.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 139/1 The figures are life-size. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 340 Here... is a life-size image of Apis, when he was a calf. 1878 *BROWNING Poets of Croisic* Epil. xiii, So he made himself a statue: Marble stood, life-size. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 81/1 Two life-size portraits on panels.

**Lifesome** (lɔɪˈfɒsm), *a.* Also 6 *livesome*. [f. **LIFE** *sb.* + **-SOME**.]

†1. Frail with life. Obs.

1583 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* v, O luesome death, O sweete and pleasant ill.

2. Full of life or animation, lively.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 414/1 Joy is depicted with a lifesome merry aspect. 1797-1809 *COLERIDGE Three Graces* III. xii, I wish for your sake I could be more lifesome and more gay. 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 11 The speeches of Momus... are very witty and lifesome.

Hence **Lifesomely** *adv.*, **Lifesomeness**.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 111 A... plastic spring of lifesomeness or animality. 1845 *SARA COLERIDGE Mem. & Lett.* I. 321 What he does see clearly he expresses with great energy and lifesomeness. 1848 — in *Q. Rev.* Mar. 430 His latest poems... are not so lifesomely evolved from a central idea as those of his morning and noon-day.

**Lifest**, obs. superl. of **LIEF** *a.*

**Lifetenant**, -*aunt*, obs. fl. **LIEUTENANT**.

**Lifetime** (lɔɪˈfɑɪm). *Forms:* see **LIFE** and **TIME**. The time that one's life continues, duration of life.

c. 1220 *Bestiary* 696 Wu lazelike 3e [3e turtre] holded luec al hire lif time. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 999, I graunt him greli... mi loue for euer al mi lif time. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* ccxxii. 251 Alle these forsayd thynges trewe-lych for to kepe... alle his lif time. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 5 In hys lyfe tyme by hys owne marciall affayres. 1624 tr. *Perkins Prof. Bk.* viii. § 571. 248 Cause them to be given or delivered unto them in their life times. 1732 *LEDIARD Sethor* II. vii. 80 Unless they... restore... them to their favour in their life-time. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) 111. 183 A lifetime might be passed happily in such pursuits. *transf.* 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Frills* I. 167 Durable for whatever may be the lifetime of the world.

**Lifeward**, *adv.* [See **-WARD**.] In the direction of life, towards life.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 7 Nov. 8/1 A chance lifeward this way, deathward that. 1897 H. DRUMMOND *Ideal Life* 258 We want a principle life-ward as well as God-ward.

**Lifey** (lɔɪˈfi), *a.* Now *Sc.* Also 5 *livi*, *lyfy*, 9 *lifre*. [f. **LIFE** *sb.* + **-Y**.] † *a.* Characteristic of or belonging to life (obs.). † *b.* Lively, spirited.

c. 1400 *Laufanc's Cirurg.* 119 Not oonly animal vertues... ben i chaungid, also naturel & liui vertues [Add. MS. lyfy]. 1741 *CHARKUSON Pamela* (1824) I. xxxix. 359 A tenderness... that... runs through one's heart, in the same lifey current. 1808-25 *JAMIESON, Lifey*, lively, spirited. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm* (1827) 64 There never march'd for open weir A troop sea lifey and sae jolly.

**Liff(e)**, obs. forms of **LIEF**, **LIFE**, **LIVE**.

**Liffloed**, obs. form of **LIVELIHOOD**.

**Liffrent**, obs. form of **LIFERENT**.

**Lifful**, variant of **LEEFUL**; obs. f. **LIFEFUL** *a.*

**Liffry**, *Sc.* form of **LIVER** *sb.* 1

**Liflod(e)**, obs. form of **LIVELIHOOD**.

**Lift** (lɪft), *sb.* 1 Obs. exc. *Sc.* and *poet.* *Forms:* 1 *lyft*, 2-3 *luft(e)* (*n.*), 3 *leoft*, 4 *lefte*, *liffe*, *lyft*, 5-6 *lyft*, 4- *lyft*. [OE. *lyft* masc., neut., fem., corresponds to OS., OHG., MHG. *lyft* masc., fem. (Du. *luht*, G. *lyft* fem.), ON. *loft* neut. (see **LOFT**), Goth. *lyftus* masc., fem.]. The sky, upper regions; † in early use also, the air, atmosphere. Also *pl.*, the (seven) heavens.

*Beowulf* 2832 Se we drowga... nalles æfter lyfte lacende hwearf. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 146 Romane him... worhton eorþ hus for þære lyfte wylme & æternesse. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Of he uses ipe weterre and fugeles ipe lyfte. c. 1205 *Law.* V. 25585 Com an wunderlic deor, æst in þan leofte [c. 1275 in þan lyfte]. c. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2124 Ich schal... leoten toluken þi flesch þe fugeles þe lyfte. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5685 þu hurde he... angles singe... Vpe in þe lyft a myrre song. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10479 Sco lyft hir hend vnto þe lyft And þus to prai sco gaf a scift. *Ibid.* 12871 Als he lokod þu til heuen open he sagh þe liftes seuen. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Conc.* 1444 Now se we þe lyfte clere and faire. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxviii. (Margaret) 316 Crist... þat... with many sternis sere payntyt þe lyft. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 276 A vois was herd on hi the lyfte Of which al Rome was adrad. c. 1475 *Rauf Coilsear* 326

The lyft lemit vp beline, and licht was the day. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxv. 49 Quhill that twa monis wer sene vp in the lyft. a. 1600 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xlviii. 182 The lyft begoneth for to ouercast with shours. 1759 *Rural Love* 10 The dearest lass beneath the lyft. 1785 *BURNS Winter Night* 4 When Phœbus gives a short-lyd glow'r, Far south the lyft. 1826 J. WILSON *Not. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 120 The sweet calm moon in the midnight lyft. 1862 *HISLOP Prov. Scot.* 107 If the lyft fa' the laverocks will be smooored. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 40 The moon shines dolorous From out the rainy lyft.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † *lyft-fowl*; *lyft-like* *a.*, *heaven-like*.

a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2245 Fode to wilde deor, & to lyft-fugeles. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xxi. 274 Long shroud-like lights Lit up its lyft-like dome.

**Lift** (lɪft), *sb.* 2 [f. **LIFT** *v.*]

1. The action or an act of lifting. (See also **DEAD LIFT**.)

1. The action or an act of lifting, in various senses of the vb.; a raising or rising; the distance through which anything is lifted and moved. † *To have the lift:* to be hanged. *To be on the lift* (Southern U.S.): to be on the point of removing; also *fig.* to be at the point of death (*Cent. Dict.*).

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xxi. v. 848 In the lyfying the kyng sowned and syr Lucan fyl in a sowne wyth the lyfte. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 536 After many showtis & lyftis at the gatis. 1570 *Durham Depes.* (Surtees) 190 He saith that he was comandyd by Brian to gyve a lyft at the alter ston. 1604 *TERILO Friar Bacon's Proph.* 486 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 285 And thieves must hang, and knaves must shift, And silly foolcs must have the lyft. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 731 In the Lyft of the Feet when a Man Goeth up the Hill, the Weight of the Body beareth most upon the Knees. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* I. 29 [11] was transported miraculously... from Nazareth... 17 hundred Italian miles. O! a long lyft for so scurvie a Cell. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lxxxiii. (1708) 99 The Goat... gives the Fox a Lyft, and so Out (of the Well) he Springs. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 128 We must give an equal lyft to all the Parts. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xliii. (1856) 397 We continue perched up, just as we were after our great lyft of last December. 1857 C. GRINBLE in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 8 The sea was so much lyft of sea. 1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 132 An almost imperceptible lyft of the eyebrow. 1872 *BROWNING Fifine* lxxxi, No lyft of ripple to o'erlap leech, much less, prow. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. v, The broader lyft of this gray vault o'erhead.

b. A help on the way given to a foot passenger by allowing him to travel some distance in a vehicle.

1712 *SWIFT Jmtl. to Stella* 17 June, I generally get a lyft in a coach to town. 1845 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 331 Instead of money for frequent 'lyfts', the driver receives... presents of game. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chus.* xxxv, To get a lyft when we can. To walk when we can't. 1876 *Geo. Eliot Dan. Der.* IV. 1. 8 Giving patience a lyft over a weary road.

c. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* The removal of a corpse from the house for burial; the starting of a funeral procession.

1887 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, s.v. 1897 G. NEASHAM *Joshua Laz* 7 The lyft was announced to take place at 11 a.m.

2. *fig.* In various immaterial applications, e.g.: A 'rise' in station, prosperity, etc.; promotion; a rise in price; an act of helping, or a circumstance that helps, to a higher or more advanced position. *To give († lend) a lyft:* to 'give a helping hand' to. † *To give a lyft to:* to attack. † *To have (one) on the lyft:* ? to have at a disadvantage. 1622 *MABBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 123, I did suffer then now and then to draw my money, but neither much, nor often, last when they had me on the lyft, they might haue left off. 1623 G. HERBERT *Temple, Communio* v, Another lyft like this will them both [body and soul] to be together. 1641 *SMECTYMNIUS' Vind. Answ.* v. 66 We would intreat him to lend Bellarmine a lyft in answering the famous Doctor Whitakers. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. II. vi. (1739) 32 It is no wonder if the King feeling the incumbrance, gave a lyft at the Pope's power, by stopping the current of Money from England, Rome-wards. 1667 *PEPYS Diary* 24 Apr, The only lyft to set him upon his legs. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 69 To give the objection all the lyfts we can. 1676 *OTWAY Don Carlos* iv. i. Plays (1888) 53 Thy foes are tottering, and the day's thy own, Give them but one lyft now, and they go down. 1711 H. LAMP *Autobiog.* iii. (1895) 29, I... enter'd my cadet or volunteer in the King's Life Guard of Swissers, in order to get thereby a lyft lyft. 1770 *BURKE Shortening Parltts.* Wks. X. 82 A living was to be got for one... a lyft in the Navy for a third. 1794 *GODWIN Cal. Williams* 288 You have given the finishing lyft to the misfortune that was already destroying him. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* II. i. P. 2 My memory wants a lyft. 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 120, I shall set myself more on a level with these gentry... by a lyft in my fortunes. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Oct. 5/4 The extension of the franchise... has given an incalculable forward lyft to the principles of the Alliance. 1897 *Trans. Highland Agric. Soc.* 142 His spirit, action and style gave him a great 'lyft' in the show-yard.

b. An elevating influence or effect. ? *U. S.*

1875 *LOWELL Spenser Prose* Wks. 1890 IV. 308 The language and verse of Spenser at his best have an ideal lyft in them. 1876 — *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 3 The traveller feels the ennobling lyft of such society.

† c. A crisis or emergency; = **DEAD LIFT**. Obs. 1624 *BR. MOUNTAGU Immed. Addr.* 6 In Extremitie, when my lyft is at a lyft, or my state set upon a desperate Case. 1632 *BROME Novella* IV. i. Wks. 1873 I. 145 Fear it not, Mistris, she is as sure at such a lyft.

3. An act of lifting or stealing; in older use, † a shift, trick. Obs. exc. *dial.*



1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* D. Such young youths... fall then to priu lifts & cosenages. 1594 and *Rep. Faustus* in *Thoms. E. F. Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 338 Such cranks, such lifts, careers and gambals as he plaid there. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metam.* Wks. (1640) 54 If for your Linnen we still us'd the lift, And with the hedge... made shift. 1852 JONSON *Myet. & Alis. New York* I. iv. 40 When I hear of the boys making a large lift, I always envy them. 1894 LAING *Poems* 12 (E. D. D.) For remember 'a' villains began w' a lift That by some folk wad scarcely be reckoned a theft.

4. The act or habit of carrying (the head, neck, eyes, etc.) aloft; elevated carriage.

1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* I. vii. 47 She is a little above middle height, with a fine lift to her head and neck. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xix. The proud lift of her neck was gone. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 320 The head set firm on it without any droop or lift of the chin. 1889 ADELIN SERGEANT *Fisher Denison* I. ii. xii. 159 There was a happy expectancy in the lift of her eyes as she walked up the country road.

#### 5. Technical uses.

a. *Engineering.* The action of lifting a load through a vertical distance, or one of several successive distances. Hence, in *Coal-mining*, 'a series of workings being prosecuted to the rise at one time' (Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining*, p. 201).

1702 SAVERY *Miner's Friend* 59 If you have but one Lift one Station or Engine-Room will be sufficient. *Ibid.* 63 A Custom used in very deep Mines... of raising their Water by several Lifts from Cistern to Cistern. 1860 F. HULL *Coal-fields* Intro. (1861) 5 The 'Canal' seam is reached by means of two 'lifts' at a depth of 600 yards. 1867 SWYTH *Coal* 100 The mines are from 300 to 500 feet deep, sunk in lifts of 40 to 50 feet at a time.

b. *Horology.* The amount of motion of a watch-balance produced by each impulse of vibration.

1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 73 If it is found that the lift is unequal from the point of rest the balance spring collet must be shifted in the direction of the least lift till the lift be equal.

c. *Card-playing.* The action of lifting or 'cutting' a pack of cards; also quasi-*concr.* one of the portions into which the pack is so divided. *Obs.*

1674-80 COTTON *Compl. Gamster* 84 When they [fraudulent gamsters] deal... to their Partner they place in the second lift next the top, 1, 2, 3, or four Aces. 1728 YOUNG *Love of Fame* vi. 545 When you're enamour'd of a lift or cast, What can the preacher more, to make us chaste?

d. The distance or extent to which anything rises, e.g. a safety valve, the pestle of an ore stamp, the water in a canal-lock.

1837 J. T. SMITH *Tr. Vicat's Mortars* 306 Length of lift 3.937 inches. 1840 H. S. TANNER *Canals & Railr. U.S.* 252 The difference between the levels is termed the lift of the lock, which ranges from 3 to 30 feet. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 232 Centrifugal pump for draining marshes... adapted for a large quantity of water, with a low lift.

#### II. A person who lifts.

† 6. *slang.* One who lifts or takes away and appropriates (something); a thief. (Cf. *LIFT* v. 8.)

1592 GREENE *Art Conny Catch* 11. 22 The Lift is he that stealeth or prowleth any plate, jewels, or such parcels from any place by a sleight conceale vnder his cloke. c 1600 *Nobody & Somebody* D 3 b. Talke not of the Gayle, 'tis full of limetwigs, lifts, and pickpockets. 1602 ROWLANDS *Greene's Ghost* 16 Richard Farrie a notable Lift of sixtie yeares of age. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Trav. Poveyence* 1. 71/2 Lifts, Foysts, Cheats, Deceys.

#### III. A device or apparatus for lifting.

7. *Naut. pl.* 'Ropes which reach from each mast-head to their respective yard-arms to steady and suspend the ends' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 36 Mayne lyftes... ij. 1611 *Cotgr., Balancings*, the lifts. 1627 SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 24 The top-sail Lifts doe serve for sheats to the top gallant yards, the haling them is called the Topping the Lifts. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* ii. 260 The parrels, lifts, and clue-lines soon are gone. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 114 The yard is down on the lifts.

8. a. *Shoemaking.* One of the layers of leather used to form a heel. † b. *Wool-carding* (see quot. 1688).

1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 139 The other [stone] in the shape of the heel of an old shoe, with the Lifts plainly to be distinguish'd. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 92/2 The Lifts are the narrow pieces of Leather which are Nailed about to hold the Leaf on the Board. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict., Lifts*,... among the Shoe-makers they are Pieces of Sole Leather put upon the Heels if wooden, or several of 'em one upon another if Leather, in order to make 'em higher or lower. 1880 *Times* 21 Sept. 4/4 The heels are built architecturally by selecting lifts of diminishing size.

† 9. In a windmill: ? = *lift-tenter*. *Obs.* 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 340/2 The Parts of a Wind-Mill... the Lift, that which raiseth the Mill-stones higher or lower.

10. An apparatus for raising or lowering persons or things from one floor or level to another; an ascending chamber or compartment; a hoist; = *ELEVATOR* 3d. Also, the well or vertical opening in which the apparatus works.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 230 The principle is applicable to dinner-lifts for hotels and mansions. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Lift*,... an elevator for sending dishes, &c., up or down from a kitchen. 1861 BERSF. *Hofr. Eng. Cathedr.* 10th C. 128 Great central hotels with their machinery of lifts. 1861 *Ann. Reg.* 168 Throwing a quantity of waste paper, which he had collected on the upper floors, down the 'lift'. 1878 *Black Green Past.* xxxii. We entered the lift to be conveyed to the floors above.

11. A contrivance on a canal serving as a substitute for a lock.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 659 Where locks or lifts occur, the stationary steam-engine should drag up the vehicle.

12. A set of pumps in a mine; also, the section of a shaft occupied by one set.

1849 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Gloss.* (1851), *Lift*,... a column, or parallel columns, of pumps. 1855 *Cornwall* 255 A steam-engine... works nine lifts of pumps, and lifts thirty-six tons six cwt. per stroke.

13. In various applications: see *shoe-lift* (a shoe-horn), *window-lift*.

#### IV. The thing lifted.

14. The quantity or weight that can be lifted at one time. Also *Sc.* a large quantity.

13... *Coer de L.* 332 Off gold well twenty mennys lyfte. 1755 JOHNSON, *Lift*, in Scotland, denotes a load or surcharge of anything. 1785 BURNS and Ep. J. *Lapraik* 74 Gie me o' wit an' sense a lift. 1861 TROLLOPE *Frankly* P. II. ii. 35. I have used up three lifts of notepaper already in telling people that there is no vacancy for a lobby messenger in the Petty Bag office. 1871 R. BROWNING *Pr. Hohent.* 100 To find... from handlift and from barrow load, What salts and silts may constitute the earth. 1882 OGILVIE (Ammandale) s.v., 2 cwt. is a good lift.

15. *dial.* A gate without hinges, that must be lifted in order to remove or open it.

1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Worlds* 70 A Lift: i.e. a Stile that may be opened like a gate, *Norfolk*. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lift*, a sort of coarse rough gate... not hung, but [etc.]. 1868 RIDER HAGGARD in *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 25 The stouter undergrowth is split for hurdles and the rest of less substance twisted into another form of hurdle which is known as a 'lift'.

16. *dial.* A particular joint or cut of meat, usually of beef. (The precise application varies according to locality: see quots.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 87/2 The Lift, or Buttock, is the Flethy part of the Thigh of a Cow or Ox. 1790 A. WILSON *To the Famishing Bard* Poet. Wks. (1846) 55 A siroin huge—a smoking lift, To feed thy keen devouring eye. 1854 A. E. BAKER *Northamptonsh. Gloss.*, *Lift*, 2. The meat taken out of a sitch of bacon, when the ham is left in;... the fleshy part of the leg. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Lift*, the upper part of the thigh of an ox. 1889 N. W. *Line Gloss.*, *Lift*, half a round of beef.

#### 17. A rising ground.

1825 SCOTT *Lett. to Mrs. W. Scott* 23 Mar. in *Lockhart*, He started the topic of our intended railroad... I had at my finger end every cut, every lift, every degree of elevation or depression, every pass in the country. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 2. 7 A mere lift of higher ground with a few grey cottages dotted over it. 1885 *Century Mag.* Nov. 108 Here and there in the land were sharp lifts where rocks cropped out, making miniature cliffs overhanging some portions of the brook's course.

V. 18. *attrib. and Comb.* (several of these combs. should perh. be referred to the vb. stem), as (sense 1) *lift-capstan*, -*pulley*, (sense 10) *lift-attendant*, -*man*, -*railway*, -*shaft*, -*well*; also *lift-bridge*, a bridge that may be raised to allow the passage of a boat, e.g. on a canal; *lift-gate* = sense 15 (Knight); *lift-hammer* = tilt-hammer; *lift-latch*, a latch that does not slide, but rises and falls; *lift-lock*, a canal lock; *lift-pump*, any pump other than a force-pump; *lift-tenter*, in windmills, a governor for regulating the speed, by adjusting the sails, or for adjusting the action of grinding machinery according to the speed; *lift-wall* (see quot.).

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 June 6/2 The 'lift attendant' had sustained terrible injuries. 1850 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* IX. 203 Description of a Vertical 'Lift Bridge'. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads & Rivers* xxv. (1884) 190 At Haddiscoe is a lift-bridge, where a road crosses the Cut. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 202 \*Lyfte Capstynes. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, \**Lift-hammer*, a large hammer. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, \**Lift-latch lock*. 1840 H. S. TANNER *Canals & Railr. U.S.* 100 The Wisconsin Canal... has... 6 \*lift locks. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 26 Feb. 7/3 Honest... man wants a situation... as \*liftman. 1885 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 37 \*Left poles with iiii shaves of brasse... ii, left poles with ij shaves of brasse... ij. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, \**Lift-pump*, a pump acting by the pressure of the atmosphere on the external body of water. 1893 *Daily News* 13 Mar. 3/7 The Clifton Rocks Railway, a \*lift railway cut in a tunnel from the Gorge of the Avon to the summit of Clifton Rocks. 1894 *Times* 14 Feb. 14/1 The door leading from the 'liftshaft' on to the next floor. 1824 R. STUART *Steam Engine* 133 The attached balls, which were called a \*lift-tenter, by their centrifugal force either raised or lowered a stage in which the arbour of the spindle revolved, and brought the mill-stones nearer, or removed them farther from each other, as they might be adjusted. 1841 BRES *Gloss. Civ. Engin.*, \**Lift-wall*, the cross wall of a lock chamber. 1897 *Daily News* 3 Dec. 8/3 The deceased was found... at the bottom of the \*lift-well.

*Lift* (lift), v. Forms: 4 *leftyn*, 4-5 *lifte* (n), 4-6 *lyfte*, 5 *lyften*, -*yn*, 4- *lift*. *Pa. t.* 4-5 *left* (e), *lyft* (e), 4-5 *lifte*, 4-7, 9 *lift*, 4 *liftd*, -*id*, -*ud*, 4- *lifted*. *Pa. pple.* 4-6 *lifte*, *lyfte*, 5-8 (9 *poet.*) *lift*, 4- *lifted*. Also 5- *lift*. [a. ON. *lypta* (Sw. *lyfta*, Da. *lyfte*) = MHG., mod. G. *liften* :—Otent. type \**lyftjan*, f. \**lyft-us* (ON. *loft* air, sky = *LIFT* sb.). The etymological sense is therefore to move up into the air.

The verb which occurs in the phrase *intern* and *leften* (see *Lout* v.), very frequent in the Ormulum, but not found elsewhere, has been commonly identified with this vb., but neither the form nor the sense favours the identification.

Apparently the phrase (which is followed by a dat. of person) means 'to show respect to' (a superior), 'to condescend graciously to' (an inferior). It does not seem possible to connect *leften* with OE. *lyfttan* to flatter.]

1. *trans.* To raise into the air from the ground, or to a higher position; to elevate, heave, hoist. † Also, to erect, rear on high (a building). † To *lift* (a child) from the font: to stand godfather to.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2388 Abram... Bi betel lifted an anter neu. *Ibid.* 8963 Sco lift hir skirt wit-uten scurn And barfote wode sco bat burn. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 78 In wrast-lyng, when a chaumpyoun may lyften an-oberys foot, panne he throwyth hym down. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 224 A child... whom the kyng... left fro the font. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iv. 4 High lifted up were many lofty towers. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 499 Arethusa leaping from her Bed, First lifts above the Waves her beauteous Head. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 58 ¶ 2 Lifting his Legs higher than the ordinary Way of Stepping. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 433 ¶ 6 One who could lift Five hundred Weight. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xx. He lifted his cane in *terrorem*. 1839 VROWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch. x.* (1847) 104 They had no inclination to lift the sword, except against each other. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 91 The Prince... lifted her from his horse. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 1147 A... magnet capable of lifting a weight of 500 pounds. 1860 LYNDALE *Glac.* I. xx. 137 The clouds were slowly lifted above the tallest peaks. 1873 BLACK *Fr. Thule* xviii. 28 Lavender made no further sign of surprise... than to lift his eyebrows, and say—'Indeed!'

b. with *up*, *aloft*, *away*, *off*, *out*, and advb. phrases. To *lift up*: † occas. to install in a high seat.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14332 Be lid o tumbie awai bai lif. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* v. 203 For to lyfte hym aloft [he] leide hym on his knees. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) VII. 349 A whirlewynd... lefte up sixe rafters of be cherche. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 229 He lyfte (v. left) vp be lach. c 1450 *Mertin* 38 Than yede the peple to oon of the stones, and leften it vp. 1460 *Elycan's Disc.* (Kaluzs) 2057 Our on schall other life be hedde of be be chinne. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxv. (Percy Soc.) 182 He stretched hym up and lyft his axe a lofte. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Unon* li. 213 They weyed vp theyr ances & lyft vp theyr saylles. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cvii. 25 The stormy wynde aryeth, and lifeth vp the waves therof. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 44 That Prince on Croce thay lyfit on hicht. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxxvii. 28 They... lift vp Joseph out of the pit. 1640 tr. *Vardere's Rom. of Rom.* III. xxx. 129 The Knight of the Eagles presently lift up his Bever. 1686 *Wood Life* 29 Dec. Mr John Massy installed in his deane's place... first his patent was read: then his dispensation... and then he was lifted up. 1725 L. LEWIS *Antig. Hebr.* Rev. III. 270 When she had lift it [a shoe] up. 1772 HUT-*ton's Bridges* 99 A large ram of iron... being lift up to the top of them. 1871 K. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxi. 121 Lift the torches aloft in air, Boys. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 11 Nov. 7/4 The girls sang as if they wanted to lift themselves off the ground.

† c. To bear, support. *Obs. rare*—1.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. xi. 54 Th' earth him underneath Did grone, as feeble so great load to lift.

d. *Sc.* To take up, pick up. Hence in *Golf*: To take up the ball.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iv. 206 Dionethie haueng receiued a gret... wound, he is lyfted, be his awne. 1830 GALT *Laurie T. vii.* ii. (1849) 309, I happened... to lift a newspaper. 1840 BLAINE *Engl. Rural Sports* 117 The ball nearest the hole must be lifted till the other is played. 1842 G. F. CARNEGIE *Golfiana in Golfiana Misc.* (1887) 81 Now, lift the stones, but do not touch the ball. 1890 HUTCHINSON *Golf* 447 *Gloss.* s. v., To lift a ball is to take it out of a hazard and drop or tee it behind.

e. In occasional uses, = *RAISE*: † (a) in *passive*, to rise (*obs.*); (b) *colloq.* to bring (a constellation) above the horizon in sailing, etc.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 873 Ybrestid brode, and al the body lift In brawnys grete. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 63 Thenne sodainly rose and was lift a tempeste. 1891 R. KIPLING *Light that failed* vii. She'll [the steamer on her way to Australia] lift the Southern Cross in a week.

2. In immaterial sense and fig.: To elevate, raise. Also with *out*, *up*, and advb. phrases. † To *lift* (a person) out: to get (him) displaced. † Also (? *nonce-use*), to raise, excite (wonder).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25743 Penance sothfast and schrifte... quen we fall vp mai vs lifte. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxii. 6 Pou has purged my hert, and liftd vp to haf be ioy of contemplacioun. 13... E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 586 If he has losed belysten hit lyftez meruayle. 1497 *Bp. Alcock Mons Perfect.* Cij, Lyfte fro the erth, refreshed w' ghostly contemplation. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Bb. Philoso-phers... who fyrste lyfted them selues to regarde the sterres of the heuen. 1581 E. CAMPION in *Confer.* iii. (1584) Qij b. It is our affection... that must be lift vp. 1659 *Wood Life* Dec. (O. H. S.) I. 299 Carrying tales to the great persons and endeavouring to lift one another out. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 51 ¶ 4 It lifts an heavy empty Sentence, when there is added to it a lascivious Gesture of Body. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* i. (1852) 19 There is much in the scenery of a nocturnal sky to lift the soul to pious contemplation. 1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 224 With so rich a husband she would be able to lift them out of all their difficulties. 1893 LIDDON, etc. *Life Pusey* I. iv. 327 Pusey's paper... lifted it [the subject] at once into the region of principle.

b. To raise in dignity, rank, or estimation; to elevate, exalt. Also with *up* and advb. phrases. *Now rare.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 10 When be kyng Kynwold had don his endyng, Brittrik his kosyn beif him to kyng. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* viii. 2 For liftd is bi worship abouen heens. c 1440 *Gesta Rom. lxx.* 280 (Add. MS.) When he was thus I-lifte up, his herte was enhaunsed in pride. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lxiii. 245 Sonne, be war bat pou dispute not... why his is so gretly peyned, & he is so excellently lifte up. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6b, Whom they moost extoll and lyfte vp moost heye, they forsake soonest. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. 233 His envious brethren's



trecherous drift, Ilim [Joseph] to the Stern of Memphian State had lift. 1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. xx. § 12 Neither can it be reasonable thought... that we thereby do offer disgrace to the word of God, or lift up the writings of men above it. 1639 *Fuller Holy War* II. ii. (1647) 45 Arnulphus... was by popular faction lifted up into the Patriarchs chair. 1883 R. W. Dixon *Alano* I. xv. 48 Then was he lifted to his former style, Archbishop of Ravenna he became.

*absol.* 1611 *Bible* I *Sam.* ii. 7 The Lord... bringeth low, and lifteth up.

c. Chiefly with *up*: To cheer, encourage. Also, To elate, puff up (with pride). † To lift up oneself of (something): to pride oneself upon. Now *dial.* and *arch.*

c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* I. ii. 3 Be not lift up perfore for eny crafte or eny kunning. *Ibid.* vii. 8 Lifte not up biself of gretnes. 1572 R. H. *tr. Lauaturnus Ghostes* (1596) 108 Gabriel with comfortable words did lift up the blessed Virgin which before was sore troubled by this Salutation. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 50 He should not be cast downe too much in aduersitie, nor lift up beyond measure in prosperitie. 1611 *Bible* 2 *Chron.* xxvi. 16 But when he was strong, his heart was lifted up to his destruction. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) V. 62 He who is lifted up with pride... is soon deserted by God. 1890 *HALL CAINE Bondman* II. ii. It had lifted up his heart that Greta had chosen poverty... before plenty. 1896 'IAN MACLAREN' *Kate Carnegie* 207 Gin ye just jined the fouk... the auctioneer would be lifted.

3. *intr.* for *refl.* (also with *up*). To rise. Said *esp.* of a vessel riding on the waves, occas. of the waves themselves. Also in quasi-passive sense (e.g. of a window): To admit of being raised.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1942 We þan lift vp a lite & lent him a gayne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* W. de W. 1531 20 b. So that his body lyfted about his bedde foure fote or more. 1575 *CAPT. RANDALL in Naval Chron.* XIV. 95 Although there was a great Sea running, she did not lift. 1807 *COLERIDGE Lett.* (1895) 515 This most morbid and oppressive weight is gradually lifting up. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scot.* xxviii. 262 The windows would not lift. 1861 *THORNBURY Turner* II. 319 Rough days, when... he sat... in boats lifting over enormous waves. 1876 *BLACKMORE Crisps* I. ii. 19 The water... instead of ruffling lifted. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Aeneid* III. 205 Not till the fourth day broke was the land seen lifting afar. 1892 *BLACKW. Mag.* CLII. 78/2 Fowl lift only a few inches from the water. 1897 K. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* I. The big liner rolled and lifted.

b. Of a sail (see quot. 1867). 1810 *CAPT. TUCKER in Naval Chron.* XXIV. 337 By keeping the sails lifting... we contrived to drift in. 1860 *Mera, Marine Mag.* VII. 114 This must not be hauled too taut so as to hinder the sail from lifting. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* Lift, a term applied to the sails when the wind catches them on the lee-chords and causes them to ruffle slightly.

c. Of clouds, fog, etc.: To rise and disperse. Also (U.S.): of rain: To cease temporarily.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* vi. (1842) 102 The clouds... lifted from the eastern horizon majestically slow. 1858 *FRANCIS Hist. Eng.* III. 349 One morning when the darkness lifted, sixty strange sail were found at anchor in the Downs. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Railf. Skirt.* II. 178 The thick fog had lifted. 1901 [see LIFTING *vbl. sh.*].

fig. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 232 My... head-ache soon lifted.

d. Of a floor, etc.: To swell or warp and rise.

1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 268 Those four stones... should be provided... with trenails to hinder them from lifting. 1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. III. 272 A limestone road... lifts more in frost than a gravel one. 1874 *THEARLE Naval Archit.* 116 The great tendency of the deck to lift... when these heavy guns are fired over it. 1899 *Daily News* 13 Nov. 7/5 The concrete platforms... lifted when test guns were fired.

† e. Of a horse: To rear, to raise the feet (high). 1607 [see LIFTING *vbl. sh.*].

† f. To lift at: a. To pull at (something) in the attempt to raise it. *lit.* and *fig.* b. To rise in opposition to. Also in *indirect passive*. *Obs.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 611/1, I have lyfted at this same this halfe hour: jay halt a cey ceste denyne heure. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* II. (1878) 115 Lift at their [viz. cattle's] tails or an Winter be past. 1607 *DRAYTON Leg. T. Cromwell* Wks. (1748) 222 Secret foes... lifted at my state. 1647 *May Hist. Parl.* I. ix. 113 Bishops had been much lifted at, though not yet taken away. 1658 *CURNALL Chr. in Arm.* verse 14 (1669) 76/1 That principle of holiness... makes him lift at that duty which he can little more than stir. 1690 *ANDROS Tracts* II. 39 Some others... have lifted at the Fourth [commandment]. 1704 *LOCKE Cond. Und.* § 27 Like the Body strained by lifting at a Weight too heavy.

5. *trans.* In various phrases chiefly Hebraisms, or in the Hebrew manner. a. To lift (up) one's eyes, brow, face, visage: to give an upward direction to the eyes, etc.; to look up. *lit.* and *fig.* † Hence to lift up one's ears: to listen attentively.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17837 Til heuen þai lifted þair eien brade. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 408 He lyfte vpe his vesage fro þe ventalle. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxxi. 1, I lift vp myne eyes vnto the hilles. 1550 *CROWLEY Inform. & Petit.* 5 Herken you possessioners, and you rich men lyfte vp your ears. 1611 *Bible* Job xxii. 26 For then shalt thou haue thy delight in the Almighty, and shalt lift vp thy face vnto God. 1854 S. DONELL *Balder* xxv. 176 With brow Lift to the glowing sun. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* XII. III. 151 It was whispered that he had dared to lift his eyes to an exalted lady.

b. To lift (up) the hand's, (occas. one's arm): (a) *gen.*; (b) in prayer, thanksgiving, etc.; (c) in taking an oath; (d) in hostility against (a person); (e) to do a stroke of work (*mod. slang*).

(a) 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 7976 Ne myght haue aues to lyft þair hand To wyþe þe teres fra þair egben oway. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 57 P 9 He lifts up his hands with astonishment.

(b) a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4767 Oft he liftud vp his hend To godd, þat he helpe þam wald send. 1382 *WYCLIF I Tim.* ii. 8, I wole... men for to preie in al place, lifytynge up clene hondis with oute wraththe. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1274 To God, he did his hondys lyfte, And thankid hym of his sond. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 24 A Negro... lift up his hands, invocating Mahomet or the Devil. 1807 *ROBINSON Archæol. Græca* III. v. 222 In praying it was likewise customary to lift up the hands towards heaven.

(c) 1535 *COVERDALE Gen.* xiv. 22, I lift vp my honde vnto the Lorde, the most hye God. a 1626 *BACON New Atl.* (1900) 4 At which Answer the said Person lift up his Right Hand towards Heaven. 1845 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 22 Chilperic lifted his hands, and calling the Almighty to witness, swore that, etc. 1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 52 Seventeen brass-bound officers, all gen'lmen, lift their hands to it that [etc.].

(d) 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cvlij. 26 Then lift he vp his honde agaynst to, ouerthrowe them in the wilderness. 1654-66 *EARL ORRERY Parthen.* (1676) 180 He has lift up his prophane Arm against his generous Deliverer. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 340 The murderer—let him die, And him who lifts his arm against his parent.

(e) 1839 'ROLF BOLDWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xlviii, He would not lift his hand for any other day.

c. To lift up one's head: (a) *literally*; (b) *fig.* to regain courage or energy; to renew one's efforts, to rally. † To lift up the head of (a person); used in the Bible for: to bring out from prison; restore to liberty or position of dignity.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25222 All bestes... Vp þan sal þair hefd lift Apon vr lauerd for to cri. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 882 *Thibe.* And therewithal he lefthyth vp his hed. c 1400 *MAUNDREY.* (1839) iv. 24 The Dragon lift up hire hed agens him. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Kings* xxv. 27 The kynge of Babilon... lift vp the heade of loachin y kynge of Iuda out of prison. 1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) *Judg.* viii. 28 Thus was Midian brought low... so that they lift vp their heads nomore. 1611 *Bible* *Luke* xli. 28. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* V. 185 Olynthus... in the decline of the Spartan power had begun to lift up her head again.

d. To lift up one's heart, mind, soul: to raise one's thoughts or desires; to encourage, exalt oneself (with pride).

1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* xxv. 1 Vnto the (o Lorde) I lift vp my soule. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion.* Lift vp your heartes. 1611 *Bible* 2 *Chron.* xvii. 6 His heart was lift vp in the wayes of the Lorde. — *Dan.* v. 20 When his heart was lifted up, and his minde hardened in pride. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* I. xviii. (1840) 327, I forgot not to lift up my heart in thankfulness to heaven.

e. To lift (up) a cry, one's voice, etc.: to cry out loudly. Also *fig.*

1382 *WYCLIF Luke* xvii. 32 Ten leprouse men... reyside [i.e. lifted, lifted] the vois, seynge. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) III. iii. 52 Thenne sawe I two spirites that liften vp a wondre hideos cry. 14... *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 2302 And or he spake any thing He lyfte up a greyt sykynge. 1535 *COVERDALE Judg.* ii. 4 The people lyfte vp their voyce, & wepte. 1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 65 Fit to lift vp a loud laughter, and nothing els. 1742 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) I. 351 A rude roter lift up their voice on high. 1845 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 28 The voice of the dauntless Gregory was lifted in behalf of the deserted and friendless Prætextatus. 1873 *BURTON Hist. Scot.* V. liv. 82 He had... an opportunity of lifting his protest against the greatest crime of his age. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Eclog.* v. 62 Lo I with joy to the heavens they lift their glorious voice.

f. To lift up one's heel, horn (see those *sbs.*).

6. To bear or carry in an elevated position; to 'hold high'. (With some attributed notion of sense 1.)

1671 *MILTON P. R.* iv. 48 There the Capitol, thou seest Above the rest lifting his stately head On the Tarpeian rock. 1732 *PORR Ep. Bathurst* 340 Where London's column, pointing at the skies, Like a tall bully, lifts the head, and lies. 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 204 Dear [sic] that hill which lifts him to the storms. 1805 *WORDSW. Prelude* III. 4 We saw The long-roofed Chapel of King's College lift Turrets and pinnacles in answering files.

7. To take up or collect (rents or moneys due); to levy (contributions, fines, etc.); to draw (wages, the amount of profits, etc.). Now *dial.*

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxiii. 81 They haue for to sene that his rentes and revenues and suche other auauntages rightwisly to be lyfte. 1473 in *Laing Charters* (1899) 43, viij markis... be ws to be lyftyt and rasit as for our said taires. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 18 If the said fyne had never be lyfte. a 1639 *SPOTTISWOOD Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 59 His person arrested, his Rents lifted by the Kings Officers. 1722 *RAMSAV Three Bonnets* iv. 79 He's sent To Fairyland to lift the rent. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* xvi. (1760) I. 106 Entitling that person to lift his wages when they should become due. 1799 in J. SMITH *Hist. Jefferson Coll.* (1857) 165 That a collection be lifted for the purpose of purchasing such a Dictionary as may be thought necessary for the Society. 1814 *BYRON To Moore* 3 Aug., Whose 'bills' are never 'lifted'. 1869 *GIBSON R. Gray v. The Laird* lifted his rent.

8. *slang.* To take up (a portable object; cf. 1 d) or drive away (cattle) with dishonest intentions; in wider sense, to steal. In early use, to steal something from (a shop, etc.); to rob. Cf. *shop-lifting*.

1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 1373 Conuey it be crafte, lyft & lay asyde. 1592 *GREENE Upst. Courtier* G3, It is reported you can lift, or nip a bounge, like a guire [sic] Coue. 1595 *RECORDER FLEETWOOD in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 303 Lyfte is to robbe a shoppe or a gentilmans chamber. 1666 *DRAYTON Ann. Mirab.* ccxxviii, But if night-robbers lift the well-stored hive, A humming through their waken city grows. a 1670 *SPALDING Transb. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) I. 25 There came a company of highlanders, and lifted out of Frenchauch's ground, a number of goods. 1722 *RAMSAV Three Bonnets* I. 78 Thieves that came to lift their cattle.

1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xviii, Donald Bean Lean never lifted less than a drove in his life. 1840 *THACKERAY Paris Sk. Bk.* (1869) 74 He took to his old courses, and lifted a purse here, and a watch there. 1873 *DIXON Two One's* I. vi. ii. 307 More [Scots] were bent on lifting kine and sheep. 1881 A. LANG *Library* 52 He used to tell how he had lifted a book... from a stall on the Pont-Neuf. 1892 R. KIPLING *East & West in Barrack-r.* Ballads 75 He has lifted the Colonel's mare that is the Colonel's pride.

*transf.* 1885 *Spectator* 10 Jan. 51/2 In painting in his background, he is, therefore, reasonably entitled to 'lift' his materials wherever he finds them. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 15 Dec. 456/3 All that is vitally concerned with Lincoln, is lifted bodily from Herndon's book.

† 9. The technical word for: To carve (a swan). (The text of quot. c 1500 *app.* contains some error.)

c 1500 *For to serve a Lord in Babes Bk.* (1868) 374 Begynne at the lifte legge first of a Swan; and lyfte a gosse y-reared at the right legge first. 1513 *Bk. Keryngne* *ibid.* 266 Lyfte that swanne. 1804 *FARLEY Lond. Art Cookery* (ed. 10) 293 To lift a swan, you must slit it quite down the middle of the breast.

10. *Card-playing. intr.* To cut (for deal). ? *Obs.*

1599 *MINSHEU Span. Dial.* (1623) 26, I lift to see who shall deale, it must be a card. 1608 *MACHIN & MARKHAM Dumb Knt.* IV. i. H 3 b, Bat card, lift for the dealing, it is my chance to deale. 1674-80 *COTTON Compl. Gamester* 66 At French Ruff you must lift for deal.

11. *trans.* To take up and remove, take away; to drive (cattle) away or to market, to strike (a tent).

Sc. To remove (a corpse) for burial; also *absol.*

a 1670 *SPALDING Troubl.* (Bannatyne Club) I. 236 The said day MONRO lyft his camp frae Strathgogie. 1816 *SCOTT Bk. Dwarf* xiii, We seem to be met at a funeral... Ellice, when will you lift. 1832 *Ht. MARTINEAU Ireland* I. 11 That's better than seeing them lifted to the pound. 1835 *JAMES Giffy* II, I fear that we shall be obliged to lift our tents, and quit this pleasant nook. 1836 *Mrs. BROWNING Feet's Low* v. xv, They came at dawn of day To lift the lady's corpse away. 1856 *KANE Arch. Expl.* II. vii. 79 Nearly all my hopes of lifting the sick... rest upon these dogs. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 164 When an invitation is being given verbally to a funeral in Scotland, the person invited usually asks, 'When do you lift?' 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 118 If... a good ewe requires a lamb (her own being dead), it may be advisable to lift a small gimmer's lamb, and put it to her. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Sept. 7/1 A large number of families went to the church and lifted their books. 1891 *Newcastle Even. Chron.* 31 Jan. 2/1 Interment on Sunday; to lift at Two o'clock. 1896 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 3/4 Some hot-headed proposals were made, one being to lift tools at once.

b. U.S. To lift (a person's) hair: to scalp. 1848 *RUNTON Life in Far West* 37 'We'll lift the hair, any how,' continued the first, 'afore the scalp's cold'.

c. U.S. To get rid of, pay off (a mortgage).

1879 J. BURROUGHS *Louisa & W. Honey* 79 The weather must lift the mortgage on his farm, and pay his taxes. 1886 *STOCKTON Daily or the Tiger* 74 So then the spectral mortgage could never be lifted.

12. a. To take up out of the ground (Sc. in general sense); to dig up (potatoes).

1844 *STEPHENS Bk. Farm* III. 1125 When lifted for shipment to the London market, they [potatoes] are first riddden into sizes, then [etc.]. 1883 J. PURVES in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 354 The tall, strong farm-women 'lifting' the potatoes. 1883 *STEVENSON Trans. Isl.* I. i, There is still treasure not yet lifted. 1892 E. P. DIXON *Seed Catalogue* 25 Fifty-fold [potato]... which may be lifted July and August.

b. Sc. To carry (a crop), clear (a cornfield).

1876 A. LAING *Lindores Abbey* xxiv. 309 He went and searched the ground after the crop was lifted. 1883 [see LIFTED *apl. a.*].

13. To hit (the ball) into the air; esp. in *Cricket*: often with the bowler as object.

1874 *Times* 5 Oct. 11/2 When the [golf] ball must be 'skied', or lifted over some swell of the ground. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 24 June, W. G. lifted Spofforth round to the leg boundary. 1894 N. GALE *Cricked Songs* 31 He lifts you o'er the Baths for six. 1897 *Daily News* 16 June 3/4 Hill, as is his custom, lifted the ball a good deal.

14. *Comb.* † lift-leg, a name for strong ale.

1587 *HARRISON England* II. xviii. (1877) I. 295 There is such headie ale and beere in most of them, as... is commonlie called hullecap, ... stride wide, and lift leg.

† Lift, *apl. a.* *Obs.* [pa. pple. of LIFT v.] = LIFTED *apl. a.* Also with *up*.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxii. 81 Ne neither of them shall be the lift hand to mayntenance of wrong. 1617 A. NEWMAN *Pleas. L's.* 18 Then seem'd his lookes, and lift-up hands to say, 'Take heed by me'. 1679 'T. TICKLEFOOT' *Trial Wakeman* 7 He replied with lift up hands, God forbid... that [etc.]. 1724 M. DAVYS *Reformed Coquet* 163 With lift-up Hands. Imploing help.

Liftable (lif'tab'l), a. [f. LIFT v. + -ABLE.]

1856 *FERRIER Inst. Metaph.* Intro. 62 To divide the ponderable into the liftable by us... and the still liftable, though not by us. 1871 *CARLYLE in Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* III. 194, I was to remove thither with my work (so soon as liftable). 1893 *Field* 4 Mar. 335/1 The centre-plate is so fitted as to be liftable into or out of the boat.

Lifted (lif'ted), *apl. a.* [f. LIFT v. + -ED.] In senses of the *vbl.*: Raised aloft, upheaved, elevated, exalted; stolen, etc. Also with *up*.

1559 *WILMER Harborene* R 3 Let vs daylie call to God with lifted vp heartes and handes. c 1586 CRESS PEMROKE *Ps.* LXXXIX. v, Thy lifted hand a night of wonder showeth. 1654-66 *EARL ORRERY Parthen.* (1676) 725 She endeavour'd to stop his lifted-up Arm from falling on me. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 866 In the Cloud a Bow, Conspicuous with three lifted colours gay. 1703 *ROWE Ulysses* IV. i. 1803 Provoke the lifted Sward and pointed Spear. c 1730 *BURT Lett. Gentl. N. Scott.* (1754) II. 93 His



Grandfather, is therein assured of the immediate Restitution of his Lifted, that is, stolen Cows. 1819 WORDSW. *Waggoner* iv. 151 The morning light in grace Strikes upon his lifted face. 1859 RUSKIN *Two Paths* iv. (1891) 184 All their changing grace of depressed or lifted pinnacle. 1859 GEO. ELIOT (*title*) The Lifted Veil. 1883 MRS. HOPKINS *Autumn Swallows, Borneus*, Down from the lifted cornfield trips The child. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Apr. xxv, The last red ray Fleed from her lifted arm.

**Lifter** (lɪftər). [*f. LIFT v. + -ER*]. One who or that which lifts in the vb.

1. One who lifts or raises, in either a material or an immaterial sense. Also with *up*.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* iii. 3 Thou (O Lorde) art . . the lifter vp of my heade. 1552 HULOET, Lifter wyth leuere, phalangarius. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, Llevador, a bearer, a lifter. 1649 PRYNNE *Demurrer to Jewes Remitter* 83 The greatest designers, plotters and lifters up of themselves against the interest of Christ. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 156/2 Musick . . is a lifter of Dead, Drowsie and Melancholly Spirits. 1775 JOHNSON *Western Isl.* Wks. x. 401 Long pieces of wood . . to which the action of a long line of lifters might be applied. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 297 Two men at a vat, and a boy as a layer or lifter can make about 6 or 8 reams in 10 hours. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 366 The lifter-up to the nations of the bannier of righteousness.

b. One who takes up dishonestly; a thief. Cf. *cattle-lifter*, *shop-lifter*.

a 1592 GREENE *Jus. IV.* ii. i, Why, I am a lifter, maister, by occupation. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. ii. 129. 1674-80 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* 5 Pads, Bitters, Divers, Lifters . . these may all pass under the general . . appellation of Rooks. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxix, Ye needna ask whare Rob Roy is, the reiving lifter that he is. 1862 *Athenaeum* 30 Aug. 278 While in the 'lifter's' possession . . they [books] had been enriched by numerous annotations. 1888 *Ermine* 11 We are shifters, we are lifters, Working skilfully together.

c. One of a sect of Scottish presbyterians who considered it essential that the officiating minister should 'lift' a piece of sacramental bread while uttering the prayer of consecration.

1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 520 Hence . . originated a schism, and the two parties were distinguished by the name of lifters and anti-lifters.

2. Something which lifts or is used for lifting.

a. Something which elevates or raises, in either a material or an immaterial sense; applied also to any simple implement, e.g. † a crutch, † a fork, a curved piece of iron for lifting a stove-lid, and in mod. slang to a heavy blow. Also with *up*.

1570 LEVINS *Aluip.* 76/36 A Lifter, forke, *Jusina*, a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crcev.* Lifter, a Crutch. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* viii. 158 *Sageh Gadel*, or the Greater Lifter up; as if it designed the Musick to be very Loud. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 7 Used as a lifter of water to the top of water-wheels. 1882-3 SCHAEFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 663 Dreams . . in antiquity, were thought to be of importance as lifters of the veil. 1889 'MARK TWAIN' *Yankee at Court*, K. Arthur xxviii. 383 As long as I'm going to hit him at all, I'm going to hit him a lifter.

b. Technical uses: † (a) *Anat.* = LEVATOR 2. (b) *Mining*. The wooden beams used as stems for stamps in old-fashioned stamp-mills (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*). (c) *Magnetism*. The cross-piece of soft iron applied to the poles of a horse-shoe magnet. (d) *Weaving*. † An appliance for raising and depressing the leaves of the heddles. (e) *Steam-engine*. The arm on a lifting-rod that raises the puppet-valve (Webster, 1864). (f) *Paper-making*. A bucket-wheel for raising the pulp from the reservoir to the trough. (g) *Founding*. † A tool for dressing the mould; also a contrivance attached to a cope to hold the sand together when the cope is lifted' (Webster, 1864). (h) *Surg.* = ELEVATOR 2. (i) = *lifting-cam*.

(a) 1649 DULWER *Pathomysol.* ii. 1. 86 That Muscle of the shoulder-blade, from its office commonly called the Levator, or the Lifter.

(b) 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2108 Suffering the Lifters to fall with great force on the Ore, thereby breaking it into small sand. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (Cornwall Terms), Lifters, wood beams, to which the iron heads of a stamping mill are fastened.

(c) 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exper. Phil.* IV. i. 387 The contact or lifter of soft iron to be placed at the other end of the bars. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* 396 The soft iron lifter of a horse-shoe magnet.

(f) 1865 BEN BRIERLEY *Irkdale* I. 236 A weaver . . upon a 'jacquard' loom, had the misfortune to break one of the irons of her lifter.

(f) 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 938 The pressure of the pulp and water in the vat forces the pulp up the pipe into the lifter-box, whence it is taken by rotatory lifters, and discharged into a trough, where it runs down and mixes with the thick pulp from the chest.

(i) 1852 BURN *Nav. & Milit. Dict.* ii. Lifter or Lifting-cog, cam or wiper. 1884 *Pall Mall* Aug. 5, 18 Aug. 5/1 The lifter raises the central lever or pawl.

**Lifting** (lɪftɪŋ), *vbl. sh.* [*f. LIFT v. + -ING*]. 1. The action of the vb. LIFT in various senses. Also *lifting up*. † Also *concr. in hand-lifting*: so much as can be taken up by the hand. † *At the lifting*: on the point of removal.

1324 LANGL. *P. Pl. A. v.* 204 Glotoun was a gret chyl and grym in be lyftynge. 1400-50 *Alexander* 567 Stans [which] Fell fra be fyrment as a hand lyftynge. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 107 The lyftynge vppe of the crosse. 1551 BIBLE *Gen.* xxiv. marg. note, The exercise of the spirit & lyftynge vp of the mind to God, or called medytacions.

1590 JAS. VI *Sp. Gen. Assembly* Aug., As for our Neighbour Kirk in England . . they want nothing of the Masse, but the liftings. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 322 Surbating . . cometh . . sometime by the hardness of the ground, and high lifting of the horse. a 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* i. 170 There had been some liftings at him in the Court by Sir John Cook. a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas.* I (Bannantyne Club) i. 240 This army . . by and attour 10000 baggage men is now at the lifting. 1674-80 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* 92 In the lifting for dealing the least deals. c 1730 BURT *Lett. Gentl. N. Scotl.* (1754) II. 230 The stealing of their Cows they call Lifting, a softling Word for Theft. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* I. xxiii. 285 A sudden lifting of the fog showed them the cape. 1872 HARROWICK *Trans. Lanc.* 74 The 'lifting' of women by men on Easter Monday. 1884 *PAR ENSTACE* xix. 244 The cargo is ours for the lifting. 1901 W. D. HOWELLS *Lit. Friends* II. vi. 89 In a lifting of the rain he walked with me down to the village.

2. *attrib. and Comb.* a. *gen.*, as *lifting power*, *trade*; b. a contrivance or portion of a machine adapted for lifting, as *lifting-bar*, *blade*, *-cog*, *-crane*, *-gear*, *-hitch*, *-hook*, *-pallet*, *-piece*, *-rod*, *-screw*, *-longs*, *-wire*; *lifting-cam*, a cam or projection by which a lifting movement is effected, e.g. in firearms; *lifting-day local* = *heaving-day*; *lifting-dog*, (a) = *lifting-cam*; (b) (see quot. 1881 2); *lifting-jack* (see JACK sb. 10).

1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 247 The 'lifting bars which in shape are something like blunted knife blades. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 359 The 'lifting-cams or 'dogs', are dispensed with. 1852 'Lifting-cog' (see LIFTER 2 b (i)). 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 206/2 These three requisites are very beautifully combined . . in the 'lifting crane'. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 264 Knock the wire pivot right through the 'lifting dogs. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Lifting-dog*, a claw-hook for grasping a column of bore-rods while raising or lowering them. 1887 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 27 The pinnace was crushed through the breaking of the 'lifting gear. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 247 Half the number of 'lifting hooks are attached to the lifting bars. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 513 That the end of the . . spring . . may project a little way over the point of the 'lifting-pallet. 1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, 'Lifting-pieces, are Parts of a Clock, which do lift up and unlock the Detents in the Clock-part. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 217 There are four pins in the minute wheel for raising the quarter lifting piece. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* 357 A much greater 'lifting power has . . been obtained with other varieties of the electro-magnet. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 185 This Gentleman . . is remarkable for carrying on the 'Lifting Trade.

**Lifting** (lɪftɪŋ), *pph. a.* [*f. LIFT v. + -ING*]. That lifts, in senses of the vb., *spec.* in lifting-bridge, a bridge of which either a part or the whole may be drawn up at one end when needful; *lifting-gate* = LIFT sb. 2 15; *lifting-pump*, any pump other than a force-pump; *lifting-sail*, a sail whose action tends to lift the bows out of the water; *lifting-set*, 'the series of pumps by which water is raised from the bottom of a mine by successive lifts' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

13 . . E. E. ALIT. P. B. 443 After harde dayez wern out an hundreth & fyfte, As þat lyftande lome (the ark) lugged aboute. 1686 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Engl.* (1867) 8 Even the Parson himself . . gave me a lifting hand. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 172 Of lifting-pumps there are several sorts. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 65 On the top of the air bucket fits the lifting valve. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1148 Swing, lifting, or rolling bridges are . . in such cases indispensable. 1875 *Carphent. & Join.* 135 These double-legged tables are very generally made with a rack to allow of their rising by the application of a lifting force. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 205 The jib and flying-jib are . . lifting sails. 1894 *Daily News* 19 June 6/5 The supremely interesting feature of this really great work are the lifting bascules. 1895 6 *Cal. Univ. Nebraska* 215 By its use the extensor or lifting muscles are developed. 1898 *Daily News* 16 Nov. 7/1 The mechanism of the lifting roadway is so perfect in its action.

**Lifull**, obs. form of LIFEFUL.

† **Lig.** Obs. Also 7 *ligge*. [Origin obscure; the identity of the word in the two quotes. is not certain.] a. A projection. b. A band, stripe.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. xiii. (1611) 125 When any part is thus born with ligges, like peeces of the flesh or skinnie, depending, it is termed erasing. 1686 GOUD *Celest. Bodies* ii. vii. 252, I cannot . . empale each Page of this Discourse with a Black mourning Lig.

**Lig**, obs. and dial. form of LIE v. 1

† **Ligable**, a. *Mus. Obs.* [*ad. L. type \*ligabilis*, *f. ligare* to bind: see -ABLE.] Of two or more notes: That may be 'tied' together.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., Minimes . . cannot be tied or enter in ligature. But that defect might be supplied by dashing the signe of the degree either with one stroke, or two, and so cause the Ligable figures serue to any small quantitie of time we list. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microd.* 40 There are fourre ligable Notes, that is, a Large, a Long, a Breefe, and a Semibreffe.

**Ligament** (lɪgəmənt). [*ad. L. ligament-um*, *f. ligare* to bind.]

1. Anything used in binding or tying; a band, tie; *Surg.* a bandage, ligature. *Obs.* in lit. sense.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhoner's Bk. Physicke* 344/1 Cut of linnen ligamentes the breadth of three fingers, grease them in this salve. . . Tye then these ligamentes theron. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 66 The Prince of Orange . . could finde no meanes to stanch the Blood, either by Medicine or Ligament. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. iii. App. § 4 (1682) 27 The Gardener, with his Ligaments of Leather, secures the main Branches. 1735 J. PRICE *Stone-Br. Thames* 7 All the Work well cemented and join'd together with proper Ligaments. 1753 HANWAY *Trans.* (1762) I. iii. 1. 228 Their

drawers . . are more convenient than breeches . . being without any tight ligaments.

b. *fig.* Chiefly, a tie, bond of union.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22595 My boondes and my lygamentys Ben dyverse comaundementys, To holden in subieccyoun folkes off relygyoun. 1596 BELL *Surr. Popery* iii. v. 280 The bishoppe of Rome . . might have released or pardoned . . such ligaments, mults, or canonical corrections as he had inloyned to publike offenders. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 38, I have not those strait ligaments, or narrow obligations to the World, as to date on life. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. x, He looked up . . in my uncle Toby's face; then cast a look upon his boy;—and that ligament, fine as it was,—was never broken. 1796 BURKE *Reg. Peace* i. (1892) 70 The law of nations, the great ligament of mankind. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* xviii. (1877) 326 The Sacraments have been often called the ligaments for the wounds of the soul. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* iv. (1852) 69, I find here a woman, a man, a child, amongst whom and myself there exist the closest ligaments. No matter whether of love or hate; . . of right or wrong.

2. *Anat.* One of the numerous short bands of tough, flexible, fibrous tissue which bind the bones of the body together. By extension applied to any membranous fold which supports an organ and keeps it in position.

c 1400 *Langland's Cirurg.* 20 Ne leue we nouȝt þat ech brood ligament is a skyn, & ech rood ligament to be a senewe. 1599 MASSINGER etc. *Old Law* i. i, I might have gently lost it in my cradle, Before my nerves and ligaments grew strong. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 213 The Ligament of the Thigh-bone, which is commonly . . called the round one. 1802 PALLEY *Nat. Theol.* viii. 120 A . . flexible ligament, inserted, by one end into the head of the ball, by the other into the bottom of the cup [of a ball and socket joint]; which ligament keeps the two parts of the joint . . in their place. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xxi, The ligament which unites the Siamese twins. 1888 LEWES *Sea-side Stud.* 275 To Goethe, bones and ligaments were not less beautiful and full of interest than flowers and streams.

b. A similar part in lower organisms.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 537 A ligament placed at the summit of the [oyster] shell serves as an arm to its operations. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 42 They [insects] are cut, as it were, into two parts. These parts are in general connected by a slender ligament or hollow thread. 1826 KIRBY & SE. *Entomol.* IV. 185 In those with a sessile one [sc. abdomen] the base is attached to the metapragm by strong ligaments.

c. *spec. in Conch.* The elastic substance which holds together the valves of a bivalve shell.

1816 T. BROWN *Elem. Conchol.* 155. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VII. 433/1 To this hinge is superadded a ligament. 1851 RICHARDSON *Conch.* viii. (1855) 242. 1875 RUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 123 The ligament which holds the two shells together.

3. *Comb.*, as *ligament-wise* adv.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 389 These . . are knit to the proper membrane of eury gristle by the interposition as it were of a Peristion Ligament-wise.

Hence † **Ligament v.** *rare*, to bind together.

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 210 There was great wisdom . . in framing that oath; to ligament the single person and people together.

**Ligamental** (lɪgəməntəl), a. [*f. LIGAMENT + -AL*]. Of the nature of a ligament; composed of the fibrous tissue of which ligaments consist.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 2 Muscles often spring out of Ligamentall Cartilages. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 608 The Tongue . . hath no Ligamentall Fibres to strengthen it as Muscles haue. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. v. 239 The Urachos or ligamentall passage derived from the bottom of the bladder.

b. Pertaining to the ligament (of a bivalve).

1850 J. D. SOWERBY in *Dana's Geol. App.* i. 699 Equivale, suborbicular, thin, . . ligamental area elongate. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* ii. 247 The internal ligament, or cartilage, is lodged in furrows formed by the ligamental plates. *Ibid.* 286 A distinct ligamental ridge in each valve.

**Ligamentary** (lɪgəməntəri), a. [*f. LIGAMENT + -ARY*]. a. Of the nature of or composing a ligament; consisting of the tissue proper to ligaments. b. Of or pertaining to a ligament.

1744 tr. *Boerhaave's Inst.* III. 411 Besides these ligamentary Fasciæ, there are also others more broad and muscular. 1783 H. WATSON in *Med. Commun.* I. 188 The ligamentary peristomum, which covers the vertebrae. 1816 D. P. BLAINE *Veterinary Art* 411 Ossifications and ligamentary enlargements. 1832 *Westm. Rev.* XVII. 312 Flax . . is applied by the natives to almost every purpose of clothing, building, packing, or wherever ligamentary structure can be turned to account. 1850 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* v. 87 In some of the nail-heads . . there appear well-marked ligamentary impressions.

**Ligamentiferous**, a. *Conch.* [See -FEROUS.] (See quot.)

1839 SOWERBY *Conch. Man.* 56 *Ligamentiferous*, having or containing the ligament, as the cardinal pit in Mya.

**Ligamento-** (lɪgəmənto-), used as a pseudo-L. comb. form, with the meaning 'ligamentous and . . .', as *ligamento-cartilaginous*, *-muscular* adjs. 1782 A. MONRO *Anat. Bones, Nerves*, etc. 67 This flexible ligamento-cartilaginous substance. 1835-6 *Food Cycl. Anat.* I. 510/1 A large ligamento-muscular plate.

**Ligamentous** (lɪgəməntəs), a. [*f. LIGAMENT + -OUS*]. Of the nature of, or characteristic of, a ligament; composed of the tissue proper to ligaments.

1683 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* i. vi. (1686) 9 A Muscle, which is one while ligamentous and nervous, and otherwise fleshy. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Plants*, Those [plants] that are not woody may be reduced to six Sorts, viz. the fibrous, ligamentous, bulbous [etc.]. 1796 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 23 All ligamentous parts . . are weak in their vital powers. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 32 It had unfortunately acquired.



a ligamentous adhesion to the orbicular ligament of the hip. 1866 KIRBY & ST. Entomol. 111. 409 The second kind of articulation, the ligamentous, he affirms takes place only in orthopterous and some neuropterous insects. 1872 MIVART *Eleni Anat.* 28 Ligamentous fibres bind together the margins of the apposed articular surfaces. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 119 The tongue consists merely of ligamentous or cellular substance.

b. Pertaining to the ligaments of the body.

1804 *Med. Frul.* XII. 563 Gouty, or ligamentous and tendinous inflammation.

Hence **Ligamentously** *adv.*, by ligaments.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 609 Being also connected ligamentously with the scapula.

**Ligan**, obs. form of **LIGAN**, wreckage.

**Ligance**, obs. form of **LIGEANCE**.

† **Ligate**, *a. Obs. rare—o.* [ad. L. *ligāt-us*, pa. ppl. of *ligāre* to bind.] 'Bound, tied'.

1604 in R. CAWOREY *Table Alph.*

**Ligate** (lī'gēt), *v.* Chiefly *Surg.* [f. L. *ligāt-*, ppl. stem of *ligāre* to bind.] *trans.* To bind with a ligature or bandage; *spec. in Surg.*, to tie up (a bleeding artery or vessel).

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 37/1 Open a blacke Heane on her backe, applye and also ligate her on her head. 1775 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1873) VII. 652 He . . . was at that time even destitute of a needle to ligate a bleeding vessell. 1896 *TREVES Syst. Surg.* I. 540 When a surgeon is ligating an artery. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 244 If . . . the superior mesenteric artery be ligated. *fig.* c1600 *Timon* III. v. Let it be lawfull for me . . . to ligate and obligate your eares with my words.

Hence **Ligated** *ppl. a.*, tied with a ligature; (of letters) united in a ligature; **Ligating** *vbl. sb.* Also **Ligatōr**, 'an instrument to place and fasten a ligature' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884).

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 31 b/1 That nature may have time to close the cutt and ligated wayne. 1866 T. WRIGHT in *Intell. Observ.* No. 50. 108 The Roman ligated letters. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.* Ligating-forceps. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 165 The formation of a thrombus is of no assistance in securing obliteration of a ligated vessel.

**Ligation** (lī'gē-tōn) [ad. L. *ligātiō-em*, n. of action f. *ligare* to bind.]

† 1. The action or process of binding; a connecting or binding fast; also, the condition of being bound; suspension (of the faculties). *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* \*iiij. To bring to passe in this wretched world, in our bodye, a shorte and breefe ligatione [of us and Heaven]. 1612 J. COTTA *Disc. Dang. Pract. Physicke* I. vii. 68 To them that sleep in their clothes, there is not so true a ligation of their senses. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* viii. 237 He that hath not the power of absolutio hath not the power of ligation. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 11 The slumber of the body seems to be but the waking of the soul. It is the ligation of sense, but the liberty of reason. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.* Ligation, a binding, also the tongue-tying in children especially. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 291 They having no coherence or ligation with the time of the Prophet, but only with one another. 1684 T. BURNET *Theory of Earth* I. 196 The ligation of Satan proves this point effectually: for so long as Antichrist reigns, Satan cannot be said to be bound.

2. The action of binding with a ligature; *esp. in Surg.*, the operation of tying up (a bleeding artery, etc.). Also, an instance of this.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 27/2 The ligatione or tyinge of the teeth, to ioyne them together. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XIV. iii. 536 The habit of the body ought to prescribe a measure in ligation: for tender bodies cannot away with so hard binding as hard. c1659 OSBORN *Queries Wks.* (1673) 588 Swathing, and the rest of the ligationes used by Nurses to Infants. 1689 *Moxley Sea Chirurg.* II. v. 39 If such a Wound should happen in the joint of the Hip, where such Ligation cannot be made. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 165 It is this angitis which leads to the closure of a vessel after ligation.

3. Something used in binding; a ligature, bandage, bond, tie; also, the place of tying. *arch.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 44 b/2 Reducinge both the endes of the ligatione which we have in our hands above on the wounde. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 48 There was also an enrichment of Precious stones, strung through a ligation of Cords. c1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. xlvii. Ther is a peculiar Religion attends friendship, ther is according to the Etymologie of the word, a ligation and solemne tie. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxviii. A bundle tied with tape, and sealed at each fold and ligation with black wax.

† **Ligatory**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. type \**ligatōrius*, f. *ligāre* to bind: see -ORY.] a. Serving to bind or tie up. b. That has binding force, obligatory.

1610 *Heywood Lane. Witches* iv. (1634) II 3. Dough, Now do I thinke upon the codpeece point the young jade gave him at the wedding. . . . *Arch.* A ligatory point. *Dant.* Alas poore Lawrence. 1655 W. B. *True School War* 4 It is cleere amongst . . . Professors of Cases of Conscience, That the error. . . which . . . is called an erroneous Conscience, is ligatorie.

**Ligature** (lī'gātūr), *sb.* Also 7 **ligator**. [ad. L. *ligatūra*, f. *ligāre* to bind. Cf. F. *ligature*.]

1. Anything used in binding or tying; a band, bandage, tie. Chiefly *spec. in Surgery*, a thread or cord used to tie up a bleeding artery, to strangulate a tumour, etc.

c1400 *Lawfranc's Cirurg.* 82 Also it is good to . . . streyne þi ligature at þe ground of þi wounde, & bynde it losely at þe moup of þe wounde. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* II iii b, Let it . . . be cut in the myddes of the lygature and let the nether parte be left. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* II. i. 1. i. Whether . . . by spells, . . . ligatures, philtures, incantations, &c. this Disease . . . may be cured. 1624

WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 269 The Cover is . . . a kind of Hand or Ligature to the whole Fabrick. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 102 The fillets and ligatures that . . . Nurses use to bind them flat unto the Head. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* I. 1, I likewise felt several slender ligatures across my body. 1805 *FOSTER Ess.* II. ii. 132 The ligatures which the Olympic pugilists bound on their hands and wrists. 1825 *SCOTT Betrothed* xvii. It is impossible that my bandage or ligature, knit by these fingers, should have started. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 277 The ligature [for the artery of a sheep] should generally be made of waxed silk. 1896 *TREVES Syst. Surg.* I. 217 The finest sulpho-chromic catgut forms a trustworthy ligature.

b. *fig.* Anything binding or uniting; a bond, tie.

1627 H. BURTON *Baiting Pope's Bull* Ep. Ded. 9 No ligatures of lawes can long hold them. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Lib.* To Rdr. (1821) i History . . . the common bond and ligature, which unites present time with all ages past. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 329 The Bishop is the band, and ligature of the Churches Unity. 1827 *Examiner* 689/1 The ligatures which connect him with the narrative which he delivers are very artificial.

2. = **LIGAMENT** 2. Not now in good use.

c1400 *Lawfranc's Cirurg.* 177 Þi shipe boon . . . is maad fast about wiþ ligaturis & pannycils & nerues. 1641 *WILKINS Math. Magick* I. v. (1648) 29 The Ligatures for the strengthening of them [nerves], that they may not flag and languish in their motions. 1648 *SANDERSON Sermon* II. 225 It is said of Belshazzar, Dan. 5 . . . that the joynts (bindings or ligatures) of his loyns were loosed. 1875 *BUCKLAND Log-bk.* 175 The [snake's] eggs were not held by a ligature, but appeared pasted together by some strong adhesive gum.

3. The action of tying; an instance of this. Also, the result of the action or operation; a tie or the place where it is made. a. *Surg.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Lijb, Howe many maners of lygatures or rollynges ben there and howe ought they to be made? 1597 *LOWE Chirurg.* (1634) 93 In amputation . . . I finde the ligator reasonable sure, providing it be quickly done. 1793 *BEDDOES Calculus* 212 Mr. Hamilton made three ligatures in the jugular vein of a cat. 1846 *BRITTON tr. Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* III. 17 Ligature was known amongst the ancients for the removal of pedunculated tumours. 1896 *TREVES Syst. Surg.* I. 540 The ligature of a main artery in its continuity.

b. *gen.* The action of binding up or tying.

1651 *WITTE Primrose's Pop. Err.* IV. xlviii. 406 Some doe anoint the weapon, and binde it up carefully. . . . Nevertheless, some say, that by the onely dipping of the weapon into the box of ointment, without any ligature, they have performed a cure. 1712 *ARBUTHNOT John Bull* III. iii. The fatal noose . . . with the most strict ligature squeezed the blood into his face. 1872 *BAKER Nile Tribut.* viii. 137 A tight ligature was made behind each stone.

4. *Mus.* A method of indicating the connexion or binding of notes into groups, as a guide to their rendering by the executant. In ancient notation, a compound note-form expressing two or more tones to be sung to one syllable. † *In ligature*: (of notes) connected in this way. In mod. notation: a TIE or SLUR. In *Counterpoint*: a SYNCOPATION.

1597 *MORLEY Introt. Mus.* 9 *Phi.* But how if it have a taylor on the right side? *Ma.* Then it is as though it were not in Ligature and is a Long. *Ibid.*, Annot., Ligatures were devised for the Duties sake, so that how many notes served for one syllable, so many notes were tied together. 1609 *DOLLAND Ornithop. Microt.* 40 A Ligature is the conjoining of simple Figures [notes] by hit strokes. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. Hence synopses are often called ligatures, because they are made by the ligature of many notes. 1784 *BURNEY Hist. Mus.* (1789) II. iii. 183 Ligatures or binding notes. 1848 *CRAIG, Ligature*, in Music, a binding indicated by a curved line. 1880 *ROCKSTRO in Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 136 Ligature, a passage of two or more notes, sung to a single syllable. *Ibid.* 138 In some old printed books, the last note of a Ligature is placed obliquely, in which case it is always to be sung as a Breve.

5. In *Writing and Printing*. Two or more letters joined together and forming one character or type; a monogram. Also, a stroke connecting two letters. *In ligature*, combined in one character or type.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 887 These Ligatures have been a long time Thorns in the Eyes of all that first learn Greek. 1731 *BAILEY vol. II, Ligatures* [with Printers], types consisting of two letters, as *f. s. j. & c.* 1773 *SWINTON in Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 326 As for the Greeks, nothing is more common than ligatures, or monograms, on their coins. 1880 *WARREN Book-plates* xii. 137 The two initials . . . are in ligature. 1883 J. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. v. 263 In the earlier monumental scripts the letters are separate, but in some of the Egyptian papyri certain letters are united by ligatures. 1885 *COOK tr. Sievers' O. E. Gram.* (1887) 5 The ligatures and diphthongs . . . are never geminated. 1896 J. C. EGBERT *Lat. Inscript.* 67 Ligatures . . . are common in Gallic inscriptions from the first century A.D. . . . Ligatures of Three Letters.

† 6. Binding quality; also *coner.*, that which has this quality. *Obs.*

1675 *EVELYN Terra* (1676) 100 Salt it is which gives ligature, weight, and constitution to things. 1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Fir tree*, They grow in moist or barren Gravel, and poor Ground, if not over sandy and light, without any loamy Ligature.

† 7. The state of being bound; suspension of the intellectual or physical powers (see *quots.*). *Obs.*

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* Ligature, among mystic divines, signifies a total suspension of the superior faculties, or intellectual powers of the soul. . . . This passive state of these contemplative people they call their ligature. Ligature is also used for a state of impotency, in respect to venery, caused by some charm, or witchcraft.

**Ligature** (lī'gātūr), *v.* [f. **LIGATURE sb.**] *trans.* To bind with a ligature or bandage; *spec. in Surg.* to tie up (an artery, etc.).

1716-20 *Leit. Misl's Frul.* (1722) I. 297 All Things were

prepared, her Leg ligatured, and . . . plunged in the warm Bath. a 1734 *NORTH LIVES* (1826) III. 43 Goat skins, blown full and ligatured, are put under the corners that appear most to sink. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 19 A wounded artery or vein should be ligatured above and below the wound. 1882 *CARPENTER in Standard* 28 Sept. 3/3 The way in which infants were clothed and ligatured. 1896 *TREVES Syst. Surg.* I. 217 One does not require to ligature many vessels in a wound now that we have such excellent pressure forceps.

*fig.* 1821 *Tales of my Landlord, Witch of Glas Llyn* II. 194 By ligaturing his energies and cooling his friends, prudence would have ruined the cause which rashness saved.

Hence **Ligatured** *ppl. a.*

1859 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 150 The ligatured vessel. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 298 A ligatured artery.

**Lig-by** (lī'gbī), *Obs. ex. north. dial.* [f. *lig.*, northern f. *LIE v.* 1 + *By adv.*] A bedfellow; a mistress, concubine; = **LIE-BY** 1.

1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 379 Edith his wife, who before time had bene one of King Henrie the First his sweet hearts and lig-bies. 1632 *BROME North. Lass* v. i. Wks. 1873 III. 85 I be none of his Ligby for twice so mickle. 1658 *LACY Sawney the Scot* II. i. 9 He means to make one of your Lasses his Wench—that is, his Love and his Ligby. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, Lig-beside, or Lig-by, a concubine.

**Ligdur**, *dial.* Also 7 **lig-dewe**. [Possibly a corruption of F. *ligature* **LIGATURE**, which occurs in the somewhat similar sense 'belt of coarse cloth worn by peasants and carsters'.] (See *quot.* 1002.)

1617 *MSS. Visitation Archd. Canterbury* (Cathedral Libr.) 148 We present Francis Tresse for laying of . . . a dirty paire of lig-dewes in the chest where the church ornaments do usually lie. 1908 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Ligdur*, long gaiters reaching to the thighs [*Kent*].

**Lige**, obs. form of **LEAGUE**, **LIE v.** 1, **LIEGE**.

**Ligeance** (lī'gēans, lī'gžans). Forms: 4 **leg(e)ance**, **ligeance**, **ligence**, **lygiauns**, **liegence**, 4-5 **ligeance**, **leg(e)ance**, **lyg-ance**, 4-6 **liegence**, 4-7 **lege**, **legiance**, **lig-ance**, 5 **ligeance**, **leguans**, **legence**, **liegence**, **lyeg(e)ance**, **lygeance**, **lygeauns**, 6 **legyaunce**, 6-7 **liegence**, 7-8 **liegence**, **ligiance**, 5-9 **lige-ance**. [n. OF. *ligiance*, *legiance*, etc. (Latinized *ligentia*, *ligantia*, *legiantia*), f. *lige* **LIEGE**: see -ANCE. Cf. **ALLEGIANCE**.]

1. The obligation of a liege man to his liege lord; the duty of fidelity of a subject to his sovereign or government; = **ALLEGIANCE** 2. *Obs. exc. arch.*

1377 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 217 And in his leggaunce worthily He abod mony a bitter brayd. c1382 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 593 Pat . . . alle þo ordiris of freris, in peyne of lesynge of alle þer leggaunce, telle þo kynges . . . what is þis sacrament. c1400 *Soudene Bab.* 105 Comaundinge heau vpon leggaunce To come in al hast. 1471 *Arriv. Edw. IV* (Camden) 39 [They] became his true liegemen, with as straight promysse of trow leggaunce as cowthe be devised. 1489 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. xcviij. Wee understand . . . your true mind & faithful leggaunce towards us. c1500 *Melusine* lvi. 338 'By god', said geffray, 'gramercy, Fayre lordes, and I am redy to recieve you to your lygeauns.' And þenne they dyde to hym hommaige. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poessie* II. xl. (Arb.) 112 She enuious her people round, Retaining them by oth and liegence. a 1641 *BR. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 93 They owe him no liegence, nor obedience. 1660 R. COKE *Justitie Vind.* 49 How vile would this man make Majesty! how light the liegence which is due not only by nature, but by oath from all subjects to their rightful Sovereigns? a 1670 *HACKET Arb. Williams* II. (1692) 191 None sate there before he had taken an oath to bear true ligance to him and his heirs, and to defend his Majesty against all peith. 1689 *Consid. conc. Succession & Alleg.* 19 Allegiance or Ligeance with respect to the King (for anciently even Inferiour Lords had their Liege-men) imports . . . That [etc.]. 1839-44 *TUPPER Proverb. Philos.* (1852) 134 Ligeance we swear to our God, and ligence well we have kept. *occas. in fl.* 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. ccxii. 253 The frenche kyng . . . shall rendre and deluyver to the . . . kyng of Engelande . . . the honours, regalities, obei-ances, homages, liegeances . . . that apperteyneth . . . to the crowne of Fraunce. 1658 *CLEVELAND Rustick Rampant Wks.* (1687) 471 By the Faith and Liegeances which to us ye owe.

† b. *Phr.* To do or make (one's) liegence. *Obs.*

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 55 Pat he and his successours and men of Scotland schulde doo homaige leggaunce and feaute to the kynges of Engeland. 1395 *PURVEY Remonstr.* (1851) 80 Agens here leggaunce and solemne oath maad to king Jon. c1440 *Partonope* 2680 The king of fraunce To whom he had made his lygeaunce. c1450 *LOSELICH Grail* xlv. 446 Therto ben 3e bownden Echon be the leggaunce 3e han me don. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowell's Inst.* 23 The next capitall Lord to whom her Ancestors had done leggaunce.

2. The sway or jurisdiction of a sovereign over his subjects or 'lieges'; the territories subject to a sovereign. Now only in legal use.

c1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1270 We . . . bub Charlis men þe Emperer & vnder his leggaunce. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 176 What is a king in his leggaunce, What that ther is no lawe in londe? 1447 *Act 25 Hen. VI* in *Bolton Stat. Inel.* (1621) 9 Any such Irish enemies so received to the leggaunce of our Sovereigne Lord. 1609 *LD. CHANC. ELLESMERE Sp. on Post-nati* 5 Hee was borne . . . within the leggaunce of his said Maistie. 1658 *COKE On Litt.* 129 He may be born out of the realm of England yet within the liegence. 1652 *NEDHAM tr. Seldens Mare Cl.* Ep. Ded., The Seas of Engl. were ever under the Leggaunce of our Kings. 1705 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 366 Such ns are born within the dominions of the crown of England, that is, within the liegence, or as it is generally called, the allegiance of



the king. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) 111. 341 All persons born out of the ligeance of the Crown of England. 1832 *Austin Jurispr.* (1879) II. xxxi. 570 An alien enemy living within the ligeance of our king.

† **Ligeancy.** Obs. Also **legeancy.** [f. as prec.: see -ANCY.] = prec.

1647 *Digges Untawf, Taking Arms* iii. 82 The definition of Ligeancy is set down in the great customary of Normandy, *Ligeantia est quod domino tenentur vassalli sui.* 1656 *Blount Glossogr.* s.v. *Liege*, Lige-man is he that owes ligeancy to his Liege Lord. 1660 *Sheringham King's Suprem.* Asserted v. (1682) 36 Allegiance or ligeancy is due to the King, and none but the King.

**Lige(a)r, Ligece,** obs. f. LEDGER, LIGEANCE. **Ligeretie, ligeritie,** variants of LEGEMITY.

1652 *Earl Monm. tr. Buntingford's Hist. Relat.* 153 It was rather his ambition and ligeretie, which made him take so sudden and unexpected a resolution.

**Liggen,** obs. and dial. form of LIE v.1

**Ligget(e, ligget,** dial. var. LIDGATE.

**Ligge,** obs. f. LIE v.1, LIEGE; var. LIG Obs.

**Ligger** (l'igə), sb. dial. [f. lig, northern var. LIE v.1 + -ER]. Cf. LEDGER sb., which is a doublet of this word, and occurs in several of its senses.]

1. A coverlet.

1843 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 85 Hangers, liggers, and all that is the King's stuffe. 1847 *HALLIWELL, Ligger*, a coverlet for a bed. *Linc.*

2. † A scaffolding-timber; = LEDGER sb. 2 (obs.). Also, see quot. 1895.

1500-18 *Acc. Louth Steeple in Archaeologia* X. 83 For middle scaffolds two pieces going through, 16d, eight smaller liggers 4d. 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss.*, Ligger, a pole nailed horizontally from stud to stud to support the splints before receiving a coat of clay or loam.

† 3. The nether millstone. (Cf. LEDGER sb. 4.)

1781 *PRIGE in Archaeologia* (1785) VII. 20 The stones which composed these primitive mills were two; an upper stone or runner, and a nether, called in Derbyshire a ligger.

4. (See quots.)

1840 *SURDENS Suppl. to Forby, Ligger*, an extemporaneous bridge over a 'mash-deck' [mash-dike] usually formed of an aldern pole lain over it. 1865 *W. WHITE E. Eng.* I. 162 Ligger or, in native pronunciation, Ligga, is the plank across a ditch or drain. 1887 *W. RYE Norfolk Broads* 67 We crossed a 'ligger', or plank bridge, over a little beck.

5. **Ligging.** A line with a float and bait which is left in the water, used chiefly in pike-fishing in the Norfolk Broads. (Cf. LEDGER sb. 5.)

1815 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia.* 1883 *G. C. DAVIES Norfolk Broads* 130 You will see numerous bundles of reeds, each the size of a rolling-pin. These are the Broadman's 'liggers', or trimmers, which he sets for pike all over the Broad. The line is rolled round the ligger with a foot or two free, and the double hook is baited with a roach.

Comb. 1805 *P. H. EMERSON Birds, etc. Norfolk Broadlands* 317 Liggermen detest them [grebes]; for they will clear their liggers of fish.

6. **Worsted-manuf.** One who puts the material on to a carding machine. Also **Ligger on** (Eng. Dial. Dict.).

1881 *Census Instructions* (1885) 107 Bobbin Ligger. 1899 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 2/1.

**Ligger** (l'igə), v. [f. LIGGER sb. Cf. LEDGER v.] intr. To fish with a 'ligger'. Hence **Lig-goring** vbl. sb.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 11. 23 Our supreme sport, liggering for pike. 1883 *G. C. DAVIES Norfolk Broads* 130 The liggering on Rockland, therefore, does not interfere with the pike-fishing in the river.

**Ligging,** obs. form of LYING.

**Ligh(e, Ligher,** obs. forms of LIE, LIAR.

**Light** (lajt), sb. Forms: 1-2 lēoht, 1 lioht, *Anglian lēht*, 2-3 lēoht, 2-5 liht, 4 (lyht), 3-4 liht, lit(t, ljt, 3-5 lizt(e, lyzt, (liht, lyzhte, lyzht), lith, 4 lyth(e, 4-6 lyght(e, (5 lyghth, 6 lyghtt), *Sc. lycht*, (4 lyicht), 4, 6 lyte, (4 ?lyet, 6 lytt), 5 leght, 2-3, 4- *Sc. licht*, 3- light. [O.E. *leoht* str. neut. (later *leoht*, *Anglian lēht*, early ME. *liht*) corresponds to O.Fris. *liacht*, O.S. *liohit* (Du. *licht*), O.H.G. *liohit* (M.H.G. *licht*, mod.G. *licht*): -O.Teut. \**leukto* = -pre-Teut. \**leukto* (also \**leukotom*, whence Goth. *liuhap*; for the suffix cf. NAKED a.), f. Aryan root \**leuk-* to shine, be white. (Not in ON., which has instead a parallel formation on the same root, *liós* = \**leuhs*.) According to some scholars, the sb. is the neuter of the adj. \**leukto* - LIGHT a.2; on this view the primary sense would be 'that which is bright'.

The Aryan root \**leuk-* (: \**leuk-* : \**liuk-*) is represented in a great number of words. In Teut., besides the words mentioned above and their derivatives, there are those mentioned under LAIT v., LEAM sb., LEVE; also OE. *litan* to lighten. Outside Teut. the root appears in Skr. *ruce* to shine, *rūcas*, *rūcas* neut., brightness, *rūkna* shining, Gr. *λευκός* white, *λευκός* neut. to see, L. *lūx*, *lūmen* light, *lūcere* to shine, *lūna* (= \**leuknā*) moon, O.Irish *lūn*, *lūan* moon, *lūche* lightning, Welsh *lŷg* light, *lŷched* lightning, *lŷsefer* (O.Welsh *lŷsefer*) light, O.Sl. *lūca* beam of light.]

1. That natural agent or influence which (emanating from the sun, bodies intensely heated or burning, and various other sources) evokes the functional activity of the organ of sight.

a. Viewed as the medium of visual perception generally. Also, the condition of space in which

light is present, and in which therefore vision is possible. Opposed to **darkness**.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* i. 3 God cwæð þa: geweorde leoht, and leoht weard geworht. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 44 Al was ðat frim drosing in niht, Til he wit hise word made list. 1398 *TREVISSA Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxviii. (1495) 339 Lyghte shedyth itselfe from the hyghest heuen anone to the myddle of the worlde. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* i. 23 Darknes from light we parte on two. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 674 Light and lust are deadly enemies. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 90 Since light so necessary is to life. 1679 *DRYDEN Troilus & Cr.* iv. ii. Now shine, sweet moon! let them have just light enough to make their passes. 1756 *BURKE Subl. & B.* xxi. xiv. All colours depend on light. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. vi. 45 Beyond a certain intensity, light ceases to be light, and becomes mere pain.

b. Viewed as being itself an object of perception, cognized by means of the specific visual sensation indicated by the use of words like 'bright', 'shining', etc. Also, in particularized sense, an individual shining or appearance of light.

For Northern, Southern Lights (= AURORA Borealis, Australis, Zodiacal light, see the adjs.

*Beowulf* 727 Him of eazum stod lize zelicoht leoht unfæger. 12100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 789 (Laud MS.) Heofenic leoht [M.S. f. leoht] was xelome seogen ðær þer he ofslagen was. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1504 Swuch leome & lilt leitede þrinne. c 1300 *Havelok* 588 She saw þer inne a lith ful shir, Also brith so it were day, Aboute þe knaue þer he lay. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 3 A Gem. in whose Centre ... a certain light is seen shining, like to the Moone. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch.* 12 v. i. 89 That light we see is burning in my hall. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 340 With thy long level'd rule of streaming light. 1846 *RESKIN Mod. Paint.* II. iii. l. v. 84 Whatever beauty there may result from effects of light on foreground objects. 1847 *TENNYSON Princess* iv. 3 The long light shakes across the lakes. 1866 *M. ARNOLD Thyrsis* xvii. And in the scatter'd fains the lights come out.

c. Viewed as residing in or emanating from a luminary. Phr. *To give light* (said of a luminary).

c 1000 *Age. Gosp. Matt.* xxiv. 29 Se mona hys leoht ne sylð. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1771 Sun and moon had tint þair light. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 122 His [the sun's] lem on þe loht list 3af anone. 1362 *L. LANGL. P. Pl.* A. l. 163 Chastite withouthen Charite. Is as lewed as a Laumpe þat no lilt is inne. 1530 *TYNDALL Anst.* More 24 The air is dark of itself, & receiveth all her light of the sun. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 22 On the top stode a goodly Bekon geving light. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 125 What Torch is yond that vainly lends his light To grubs and eyleless Sculles? 1634 *MILTON Comus* 199 And fill'd their Lamps with everlasting oil, to give due light To the misled and lonely Traveller. 1716 *Pope. Hud.* viii. 688 As when the Moon, O'er Heav'n's pure Azure sheds her sacred Light. 1814 *SCOTT War.* ii. The sun ... poured ... its chequered light through the stained window.

d. In scientific use.

The word light has been used in six special senses: (a) the thing (variously conceived as matter or energy) which is communicated from a luminous body to the body illuminated by it; (b) this thing regarded as producing sensation; (c) the sensation produced; (d) the process (variously conceived as rectilinear motion of corpuscles, undulatory motion of the ether, or periodic change of electrical and magnetic states) by which the communication is made; (e) certain characteristics of such processes (rays or waves); (f) physical energies and processes of the same type as those involved in the production of vision, but having possibly a different range of periods (e.g. Röntgen rays). The sense (d) (rare in actual use, though not uncommonly expressed in definitions) agrees with an occasional use of the word in popular language: we should, e.g., usually apply the name light to the sensation experienced when the optic nerve is excited mechanically without the intervention of a luminous body. In the sense (d) the word light is equivalent to the process of transmission of light; in the sense (e) it is equivalent to rays of light or waves of light.

(a) 1704 *NEWTON Opticks* i. 18 The Light of the Sun consists of Rays differently refrangible. 1811 *A. T. THOMSON Lond. Disp.* (1818) p. xxvii. Light is a substance consisting of very subtle particles which are constantly emanating in straight lines from luminous bodies. 1876 *TAIT Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci.* iii. (ed. 2) 66 It necessarily followed that light is a form of energy.

(b) 1704 *NEWTON (title) Opticks*: or, a Treatise of the Reflections, Refractions, Inflexions and Colours of Light. 1807 *T. YOUNG Lect. Nat. Philos.* II. 629 Radiant Light consists in Undulations of the Luminiferous Ether.

(c) 1800 *HERSCHEL in Phil. Trans.* XC. 295 Light, both solar and terrestrial, is a sensation occasioned by rays emanating from luminous bodies.

(d) 1875 *W. K. CLIFFORD in Fortn. Rev.* XVII. 785 Thus light is described as a vibration and such properties of light as are also properties of vibrations are thereby explained.

(e) 1900 *LARMOR Aether & Matter* xii. 205 Waves of high period (much higher however than ordinary light). (f) 1865 *MAXWELL in Phil. Trans.* CLV. 466 We have strong reason to conclude that light itself including radiant heat, (and other radiations if any), is an electromagnetic disturbance in the form of waves. 1897 *S. P. THOMPSON (title) Light* visible and invisible.

e. The portion or quantity of light which comes through a window, or which is otherwise regulated so as to illuminate a given space. In a good (or bad) light: situated so as to be clearly visible (or the reverse).

In the early 17th c. false or deceiving lights are often mentioned as a kind of trickery practised by shopkeepers. See, e.g. a 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Physluster* v. iii. (1620) 58; a 1626 *MIDDLETON Wom. beware Wom.* ii. ii. (1657) 120 and *Anyth. for quiet Life* II. ii. (1662) C 3 b.

a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Rom. clxiii.* 643 Other wyndowes there were, the whiche gaue great light into the house. 1625 *BACON Ess. Building* (Arb.) 551 A double House,

without Thorow Lights, on the Sides. 1658 *W. SANDERSON Graphice* 26 Place your best Pieces, to be seen with single lights. *Ibid.* 61 Choose your Light Northwards towards the East, one single Light only, great and fair, without any reflection of Trees or Walls. 1797 *HOLCROFT tr. Syolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. xlii. 69 The picture, is in a bad light. 1854 *THACKERAY Acocomes* xvii. Bed-rooms where Lady Betty has had her hair powdered, and where the painter's north-light now takes possession of the place which her toilet-table occupied a hundred years ago.

f. In light: exposed to rays of light, lighted up. 1847 *TENNYSON Princess* Concl. 41 The happy valleys, half in light and half far-shadowing from the west.

g. One's light: the ordinary measure of light which a person enjoys, or expects to enjoy, for seeing around him. To stand in a person's light = to cut him off from the enjoyment of it; hence this and similar phrases are used fig. to express injury done to a person's interests; so to stand (Sc. also to sit) in one's own light. † To lay in (a person's) light: to bring as an objection against.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 210 Bicause that he fer was from hir sight, This nye Nicholas stood in his lighte. 1528 *MORE Dialogic. Heresyis* iv. Wks. 252/1 He could shewe a fayre law, which lawe if it wer laied in their light that would take vpon them the defence of any worship to be done to ymagys, would make al theyr eyen dase. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 73 We sat our fair into our awin light. 1538 *BALE God's Promises* v. 21 What tho' fierce Pharo wrought myschyn in this syght, He was a pagan, lay not that in our lyght. 1546 *J. HEYWOOD Prov.* ii. iv. Wks. (1562) Gij, How blindly ye stand in your owne light. 1601 *DENT Fathm. Heaven* 222 They [the wicked] be much their owne foes, and stand in their owne light. 1633 *B. JONSON Tale Tnb* ii. i. Take a vool's Counsel, and do not stand in your owne light. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. 226 And do we not sit far in our own light, to make it a matter of bairn's play. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* xxxix. To take away the character of a lad that's been a good servant to you, because he can't afford to stand in his own light for your good. 1856 *READE Never too Late* lxx. Don't stand in the poor girl's light. *Mod. colloq.* Pleasure make a little farther that way; you are in my light.

h. A gleam or sparkle in the eye, expressive of animated feeling or the like.

1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 1378 And dying eyes gleem'd forth their ashie lights. 1833 *H. COLERIDGE Song*, 'She is not fair' 10, I cease not to behold The love-light in her eye. 1852 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xxxix. He was followed by Cassy, pale, calm, and with that same fearful light in her eye. 1893 *Fall Mall Mag.* Christmas. No. 249 He had an eye without light, a voice without charm.

i. To put out or quench (one's) light: to extinguish his 'vital spark'.

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* v. ii. 10-13. a 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Maid's Trug.* iv. i. (1619) G 4 b. *Evad.* You will not murder me? *Mel.* No, tis a iustice and a noble one. To put the light out of such base offenders. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* iii. xi. Quench thou his light, Destruction dark!

j. pl. [after L. *lumina*.] Graces of style. rare-1. 1710 *ADDISON Tatler* No. 267 ¶ 4 Bacon ... had the .. comprehensive Knowledge of Aristotle, with all the beautiful Lights, Graces, and Embellishments of Cicero.

k. fig. Light of one's eye(s): applied to a loved object.

a 1000 *Juliana* 95 Du cart dohtor min .. minra eagna leoht. 1636 *MASSINGER Gr. Dk. Florence* iv. ii. She was the light of my eyes, and comfort of My feeble age. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* I. 168 O my beloved! O light of mine eye.

l. The light of God's countenance: in Ps. iv. 6, etc. = Divine favour. In allusion to this, the light of (a person's) countenance is often sarcastically used for: (his) sanction, approving presence.

1890 *HALL CAINE Bondman* i. i. Count Trollop was in Iceland at this celebration of the ancient festival, and he was induced by Jorgen to give it the light of his countenance.

2. spec. The illumination which proceeds from the sun in day-time; daylight. Also, the time of daylight; day-time, day-break. (Usually the light. Also the light of day.)

c 1000 *Age. Ps.* (Th.) lxxvii. 33 Ær leohte [L. ante lucem]. c 1020 *Rule St. Benedict* viii. (Logeman) 37 Onginnendum leohte [L. incipiente luce]. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 Hwat ded si moder hire bearn, formes hit hit cheted and blissd be þe lichte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14195 Qua has to wenden ani wai, God es to go li light o dai. c 1300 *Proverbs of Hendyng* xxxvi. in *Salomon & Sat.* (1848) 279 Drynk eft lasse, and go by lyhte hom, quop Hendyng. a 1340 *HAMROLE Psalter* cxviii. 148 As a goed werk man þat rysis bifor light til his werk. 1526 *Filger. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 138 Lyke as the precyous stone, the more it is polished or rubbed, the more perfyly it receyuth the lyght. a 1600 *MONTGOMERIE Misc.* P. v. 26 All day I wot not what to do, I loth to sie the light. 1607 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 613 Their Morning Milk, the Peasants press at Night: Their Evening Meal before the rising Light To Market bear. *Ibid.* iv. 274 They have spent the last Remains of Light, They give their Bodies due Repose at Night. 1813 *SIR H. DAVY Agric. Chem.* (1814) 230 Plants grow vigorously only when supplied with light. 1860-1 *FLO. NIGHTINGALE Nursing* 59 Almost all patients lie with their faces turned to the light exactly as plants always make their way towards the light. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 134 The appointed hour was approaching when man in his turn was to go forth into the light of day.

b. In the asseverative phrase by this (good) light. Also by God's light: see GOD 14 a and 23 SLIGHT. arch.

c 1510 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 23 Thou art a mad gest, be this light! 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* v. iv. 93 Come, I will hane thee, but by this light I take thee for pittie. 1610 - *Temp.* II. ii. 147 By this good light. 1625 *FLETCHER Noble Gent.* v. i. *Beau.* Catch, by this light! 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* iv. By this light, Anthony, thou art mad.



c. To see the light, to come into the world; to be brought forth or published.

a. 1687 *Pettit Pol. Arith.* (1690) Ded., Had not the Doctrins offered France, they had long since seen the light. 1705 *Hearn Collect.* 20 July (O. H. S.) I. 10 He is resolv'd it [a book] shall see y<sup>e</sup> Light. 1754 *Hume Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 173 As soon as the helpless infant sees the light.

b. The state of being visible or exposed to view. To come to light (in early use *† in, on light*): to be revealed, disclosed, made visible or made known. To bring (rarely *† put*) to light (cf. *F. mettre en lumière*): to reveal, make known, publish.

a. 1000 *Elene* 1123 (Gr.) Nu is in lecht cymin, onwizen wyrdra bigang. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 15892 He drogh him bak behind þe men Wald he nocht cum in light. 1535 *Coverdale Ezech.* xvi. 57 When thou wast in thy pryde, and before thy wickedness came to light. 1549 *T. Some Latimer's 7 Sermon.* Ep. Ded. (Arlh.) 19. I have gathered, writ, and brought into lyght the famous fryday sermons of Mayster Hugh Latimer. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 44 Thairly it sall cum to lyght that ze ar my Disciples ryght. 1597 *Morley Introd. Mus. Ded.* It is necessary for him who shall put to light any such thing as is, to choose such a patron [etc.]. 1611 *Bible Job* xxviii. 11 The thing that is hid, bringeth he forth to light. 1643 *Declar. Comm.*, *Reb. Incl.* 57 Their devillish designs and devices are come to light, and brought to our Knowledge. 1765 *Parsons in Phil. Trans.* l.v. 48 A worthy family who... had lived in Virginia several years in a conspicuous light. 1870 *Max Muller Sci. Relig.* (1873) 285 Everybody wished... to bring to light some of the treasures. 1871 *Fremman Norm. Cong.* (1876) l.v. xviii. 224 His history is shrouded in the darkness which surrounds all the doings of its East till he breaks forth into full light in the course of the next year. 1891 *Law Times* xcii. 182 Another defect in the Rules of Court 1883 has come to light.

4. Power of vision, eyesight (now *poet.* or *rhet.*). Also *pl.* = the eyes (now only *slang*).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 19 Gehyrn we nu forwon se blinda lecht onfeng. *Ibid.* 21 Se blinda... had his eagen leoltes. 1250 *Meid Margrete* 42 Nis no tonge an erbe ne non eyen litt dar mai telle þe ioie. 1580 *Livy Euphues* (Arlh.) 340 Hir eyes hassil, yet bright, and such were the lyghts of Venus. 1599 *Broughton's Let. vii.* 21 The weakning of his [Samson's] strength lost his libertie and his light. 1607 *Wilkins Mis. Enforced Marr.* n. D. 1, Lift up thine eyes... They were not borne to loose their light so soon. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* xlv. 161 He m'd the stout Calch and darkened his lights. 1883 *R. W. Dixon Mono* i. xii. 38 His ministers with point of piercing sword put out my light for ever.

5. A body which emits illuminating rays. a. The sun or other heavenly body (after *Gen.* i. 16).

1000 *Sax. Leechb.* 111. 234 On ðam feorðan dæge 7 æscop God twa miccle lecht, þæt is sunne and mona. a. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* i. 21 Make we heven & erth... and lyghtys fayre to se. 1574 *Bocerne Regiment for Sea* ix. (1577) 34 b. You may knowe it by the Arke or bearing of the Staues and lyghtes rounde about you. 1608 *Shaks. Per.* n. iii. 41 And hee the Sunne for them to reuerence; None that beheld him, but, like lesser lights, Did vaile their Crownes to his supremacie. 1819 *J. Wilson Dict. Astron.* Lights, the luminaries. 1871 *R. Ellis tr. Catullus* lxii. 26 Hesper, shineth in heaven a light more genial ever?

b. An ignited candle, lamp, gas-jet, or the like. Hence *wax lights* = wax candles for lighting (now rare in this use: cf. 1.41b).

1000 *Ælfric Hom.* (Th.) I. 150 We sceolan on ðissum ðæge beran we lecht to cyrcan, and letan hi ðær lestian. a. 1400 *50 Alexander* 423 Many lityis of a lit is lityd oblique. 1430 *St. Editha* 1276 (Horst.) Pis mayde toke hit [sc. þe cerge] þo from þat place & blew e out þe lityz anone sodanly. 1440 *Pecock Repr.* ii. vi. 169 Sette lityis or launpys before hem [images]. 1537 *Bury Wills* (Caunden) 128. I will have a lyte brennyng yn the chancell before the sacrament. a. 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VIII. 207 b. In this chamber was hangd a great branche of silver percell gilt, to beare lightes. 1593 *Shaks. Lucr.* 673 This said, he sets his foot vpon the light. 1604 *E. (Brimstone) D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xxviii. 301 Both rich and poor use this tallowe for lightes. 1849 *JAMES Woodman* ii. The lights were lighted in a large, comfortable, well-furnished room. 1851 *C. REMER Cloister & H.* lviii. (1896) 174 A Tuscan noble promised ten pounds of wax lights to our lady of Ravenna. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 6/2 The common practice of seeking for an escape of gas with a light caused a serious explosion yesterday morning.

c. *collec.* The candles or other illuminants used to light a particular place; lights collectively. *†* Also, material to be burnt for lighting.

a. 1023 *Wulfstan Hom.*, *Sermo Lupi* (Napier) 308 Godes cyrcan... mid leolite and lacum þy ælme ðegretan. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 7866 Vor me ne mize no chirchegong wipoute lyte do. c. 1300 *Harleok* 576 Grim bad Leue bungen lit, For tu don on his clothes. 1387 *Trevisa Hist.* (Rolls) vi. 317 An hundred mark to Seynt Peter his lit. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 7 Eueri quarter for to meynene þe lit & þe ælmesse of þe broþerhede. *Ibid.* 1430 *E. K. Wills* (1882) 85 To our lady lyght, *vjd.*... Item to seint Merget lyght, *vjd.*... c. 1440 *Pecock Repr.* ii. vi. 170 Porto knele and preie and bere lit and sette up candelis before an ymage. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* n. 281 Scho gert graith wþ a burd... honowryt with gret lyght. 1580 *Carpenters' Acts.* in *Sharp Cor. Myst.* (1825) 186 Payd for lyght for the Cressets *xt.* 1561 *Ibid.* For carrynge ij cressies and iij stone of lyght... ijs. 1609 *Skene Reg. Maj.*, *Spat. Rept.* i. 27 b. Lands given and disposed for slauger, or for light in the kirk.

d. A signal-fire or beacon-lamp, esp. on a ship or in a lighthouse; often with prefixed qualification as *fixed, flashing, intermittent, revolving light*. Hence, used for the lighthouse itself.

1604 *E. GRIMSTONE D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. xl. 135 In the beginning of the night the Admiralls light failed so, as the other shippes never see them after. 1790 *BEARSON*

*Nav. & Mil. Mem.* 253 On the evening of the 3rd of April, Sir Edward 'made the light' of the Balcines on the Isle of Rhé. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* Introd. 5 The original lantern for the light was of a diameter somewhat exceeding five feet. 1793, 1858 [see *FLOATING LIGHT*]. 1798 *CORRIDGE Auc. Mar.* vi. xxi, They stood as signals to the land, Each one a lovely light. 1850 *A. STEVENSON Treat. Light-houses* i. 106 The succession of red and white lights is caused by the revolution of a frame whose different sides present red and white lights... The flashing light is produced in the same manner as the revolving light. *Ibid.* 107 The intermittent light is distinguished by bursting suddenly into view, and continuing steady for a short time, after which it is suddenly eclipsed for half a minute... This distinction, as well as that called the flashing light, is peculiar to the Scotch coast. 1863 *Murray's Handbk. Kent & Sussex* 157 The wall, like that of its sister light at Gessoriacum... is composed of [etc.]. 1894 *A. ROBERTSON Nuggets* 44 Revealing the object he was in search of, as a harbour light reveals the port. 1896 *HOUSMAN Shropsh. Lad* lix, Black towers above the Portland light The felon-quarried stone.

*†* e. A linkman. *Obs.*

1712 *STERLE Spect.* No. 454 ¶ 7, I went to my Lodging, led by a Light... and made him give me an Account of the Charge [etc.].

6. Used *fig.* with reference to mental illumination or elucidation.

a. In phrases, as *to give (carry, bring) light* (*†* to or into a subject). Also *to get or receive light*. Now usually *to throw (cast, shed) light upon*. *†* To have need of light, to need explanation.

c. 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* i. iii. 16 Ech man having to do with such questions mai soone se that Holi Writ 3eneth litil or noon lit therto at al. 1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmog.* *Glasse* 127 This carde should seme to give a great light and knowledge vnto Navigation. 1581 *LAMBARD Eiren.* i. ix. (1602) 42 The Salutation of the Queene is but a Catalogue of all the names of the Iustices, and contayneth nothing that hath neede of light. 1657 *B. Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 423, I have received great light from him, and hope for much more. c. 1680 *BERKELEY Sermon* (1729) I. 116 Thus I have given you what light I could into both these expressions. 1696 *WHISTON Theory Earth* n. (1722) 102 This Matter will... give light and strength to some of the former Testimonies. 1706 *HEARNE Collect.* 12 Jan. (O. H. S.) I. 165 Mr. Hugh Broughton... had ye chief Hand and gave light to y<sup>e</sup> Work. 1719 *Dr. Fox Crusoe* ii. xi. (1840) 235 Can you give me no further light into it? 1733 *BERKELEY Alciph.* iv. 2 Arguments... which carry light have their effect, even against an opponent who shuts his eyes. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* s. 192, I was very desirous to get some light into some of the sensible qualities, that might probably occasion the difference. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* i. ii. § 10 (1864) 38 The experimental enquiries of recent years have thrown much light upon this obscure and mysterious subject. 1860 *ADLER Fairies's Fane.* *Poetry* xli. 351 It is on these antecedents that I shall first endeavor to shed some light. 1884 *D. HUNTER tr. Keats's Hist. Canon* iv. 57 The various aberrations of heresy are well suited for casting some light on the history of the canon.

b. Illumination or enlightenment, as a possession of the mind, or as derivable from some particular source. *Light of nature*, the capacity given to man of discerning certain divine truths without the help of revelation.

1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 134 Thes maner thynges a man may not do without wysdome and vnderstandyng and lyght of connyng. 1595 *SHAKS. John* iv. iii. 61 We had a kinde of light, what would ensue. 1599 [CARTWRIGHT] *Christian Let.* 7 Yet you infer that the light of nature teacheth some knowledge naturall whiche is necessarie to saluation. 1630 *PRYNE God No Impostor* 12 It is a greater good or happiness then man by all the light of Art or Nature can attaine vnto. 1669 *BUNYAN Holy Cite* 195 These words do, in my present light, [point etc.]. 1710 *BERKELEY Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 79 If we follow the light of reason. 1732 *Alciph.* i. § 2 Having spread so much light and knowledge over the land. 1790 *BERKE R. Rev.* Wks. V. 191 The men of England, the men, I mean, of faith and leading in England. 1821 *LAMB Eiren* Ser. I. *Old Benders.* Lovel... was a quick little fellow, and would despatch it [business] out of hand by the light of natural understanding. 1824 *LI. ROCKES Ecl. Faith* (1853) 108 That is the point on which I want light! 1871 *MORLEY Confession in Crit. Alloc.* Ser. I. (1873) 87 Less read throughout Europe by men of superior light. 1894 *JESSOP Random Roaming*, etc. iv. 145 The Rector... doing his duty according to his light as a country parson.

c. *pl.* (a) Pieces of information or instruction; facts, discoveries, or suggestions which explain a subject. (b) The opinions, information, and capacities, natural or acquired, of an individual intellect. (Cf. *F. lumières*.) Often in *phr. according to (one's) lights*.

1526 *Pilgr. Porf.* (W. de W. 1531) 125 He hath his suggestions, felynges, & lyghtes. 1634 *SIR T. HERRIOT True.* 217 We may entertaine some lights out of authentike Story. 1683 *TEMPLE Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 337, I had long Conversations with the Pensioner, by which I gain'd the Lights necessary to discover the whole present Scene of Affairs. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. vii. 354 The Governor... might be expected to give us the best lights for avoiding this perplexity. 1793 *W. ROY Milit. Antig. Rom.* *Brit.* Introd., Many new lights concerning the Roman history and geography of Britain. 1831 *BREWSTER Newton* (1855) II. xxi. 262 The most distinguished of his successors, with all the lights of a century and a half, could not have stated more correctly [etc.]. 1861 *THACKERAY Four Georges* iii. (1876) 83 He did his best; he worked according to his lights. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron.* *Barsel* II. vii. 140 He trusted that Grace would understand this by her own natural lights. 1875 *JOHNSON Pato* (ed. 2) III. 503 We may love and honour the intentions of these excellent people, as far as their lights extend. 1879 *THOLLOPE Thackeray* 112 To Pen and to Pen's mother he is beneficent after his lights.

d. *New light(s)*: novel doctrines (esp. theological and ecclesiastical) the partisans of which lay claim to superior enlightenment; hence by antithesis *Old light(s)*, the traditional doctrines to which the 'new lights' are opposed. Also *attrib.* as in *New Light, Old Light men, teachers, doctrines*, etc., whence *New Lights, Old Lights*, as designations for persons holding 'New Light' and 'Old Light' views.

In Scotland the appellations *New Lights, Old Lights* (*Sc. Auld Lights*) have been current in two different applications: (a) as occasional names for the Moderate and the Evangelical party in the Established Church (so used e.g. by Burns); (b) as the usual popular names for the two bodies into which the Associate (or Burgher) Synod was divided in 1799, and the two into which the General Associate (or Anti-Burgher) Synod was divided in 1806; in each case the 'Old Light' minority (adhering to the 'covenanted reformation' and to the principle of a national church) formed themselves into a separate presbytery, and in 1842 the few remaining Old Light Burghers and Old Light Anti-Burghers joined to form the Synod of United Original Seceders, to which the name 'Auld Lichts' is still frequently applied.

1650 *HUBBERT Pill Formality* 67 Those that dare even in their Pulpits, mock, and cry out against new lights. 1659 *BP. WALTON Consider.* Considered 176 Give greater occasion to those, who brag of their new lights... to reject all Scripture as useless. c. 1665 *SOUTH Sermon.* 1 *Kings* xiii. 33 Sermon. (1715) 151 Against which New Lights, sudden Impulses of the Spirit, Extraordinary Calls, will be but weak Arguments. 1722 *SEWELL Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. 19 He was afraid of Fox, for going after new lights. 1744 *JON. FOWARD'S Wks.* 1834 I. p. cxviii/1 To attend the ministry of those that are called New Light Ministers. 1785 *BURNS Ep. W. Simpson* xxvii, An' some their new-light fair avow, Just quite barefack't. *Ibid.* xxx, Some auld-light herds in neebor towns are mind't [etc.]. 1806 *R. FORSYTH Beauties Scot.* III. 429 The burgher associate clergy... have... resolved to expunge the offending passage from the Confession of Faith... Twelve or thirteen of their clergy... have wished to retain the Confession of Faith unaltered... They are called the adherents of the old light, in opposition to the majority of their brethren, whom they term new light men. 1874 *BLUNT Dict. Sects* s.v. *Burghers*, On Sept. 5th 1799... the Burgher body split into two parties, called respectively the Old-Light and the New-Light. On October 2nd the Old-Light minority constituted themselves into a separate Presbytery. *Ibid.* In 1820 the New-Light Burghers united with the New-Light Anti-Burghers, and took the name of the United Seceders. 1888 *BARRIE (title)* *Auld Licht Idylls*.

e. A suggestion or help to the solution of a problem or enigma. Now *spec.* in an acrostic puzzle, each of the words which are to be guessed, their initials (or initials and finals) forming the word or words in which the answer to the puzzle consists.

1894 *World* 3 Jan. XL. 371/1 Acrostics... When 'second thoughts' are sent, the whole answer should be forwarded, not corrections to separate lights only.

7. Often with spiritual reference (said of the brightness of Heaven, the illumination of the soul by divine truth or love, etc.). *Angel* (or *spirit*) of light, one who dwells in Heaven.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 17 Se þe ne can þa beorhtnesse þæs ecan leoltes. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Dese six werkes of brictrinesse... he ben nemned liches wapne. a. 1225 *Auc. R.* 92 God wile... 3iven on lit widdinen, him uorto isonne, and icowen. c. 1340 *HAMPOLE Wks.* (Horst.) I. 13 Mare priuillyer he [Satan] transfigurs hym in þe forme of an awgel of lyght. a. 1400 *Prynner* (1891) 73 That thou sette the soule of thy seruant... in the Kyngdom of pees and of lity. 1588 *J. UDALE Demonstr. Discipl.* (Arlh.) 18 The light of the Gospel is (at the least) as clear as that of the law. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L.* v. iii. 257 Dunsen soonest tempt resembling spirits of light. 1732 *Law Serious* C. v. (ed. 2) 71 To walk in the light of Religion. 1738 *WESLEY Psalms* lxxxviii. 1, Thou art the God of Light! 1827 *HARR Guessees* (1859) 28 Howart, ye who walk in light, lest ye turn your light into a curse. 1854 *FABER Oratory Hymns* lxxvii. *Hark! hark! my soul!* i. Angels of Jesus! Angels of light!

b. *spec.* Among Quakers, the inward revelation of Christ in the soul.

1656 *G. FOX Jnl.* I. 271 That which is called life in Christ the Word, was called light in us. 1706 [E. WARD] *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 89 Tho' he's more beheld to Sol, than a Quaker to his inward Light. a. 1713 *ELLWOOD Autobiog.* (1714) 45, I now saw, in and by the farther Openings of the Divine Light in me. 1765 *MACLAINE tr. Mosheim's Ecl. Hist.* (1768) V. 25 They [Quakers] prefer... to be called, in allusion to that doctrine that is the fundamental principle of their association, Children or Confessors of Light.

c. Applied to God as the source of divine light, and to men who manifest it.

c. 1000 *Agg. Gosp. Matt.* v. 14 Ge synt middaneardes leolt. c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* Prolog. 129 God... of his world callit þame þe lichte. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 45 Call on the Lord, our gyde and lyght. 1599 *FITZGERALD tr. Omar* lv. (1899) 87 Whether the one True Light Kindle to Love, or Wrath consume me quite. 1860 *PUSBY Min. Proph.* 588 In the presence of God Who is Light, all earthly light shall fail.

8. In figurative uses of sense 5:

a. One who is eminent or conspicuous for virtue, intellect, or other excellence; a luminary.

1526 *TINDALE John* v. 35 He was a brennyng and a shynynge light. 1592 *DAVIES Immort.* *Soul* vi. l. (1714) 43 Some who were great Lights of old, And in their Hands the Lamp of God did bear. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* i. 4. 6 Those Sunnes of Glory, those two Lights of Men. 1630 *PRYNE Anti-Armin.* 82 He was... a worthy light of our Church. 1693 *J. EDWARDS Author.* O. A. N. Test. 78 Those eminent lights of the Latin church, Rufinus, Jerom, Hilary. a. 1700 *DROYES Hlad* i. 370 If both the Lights of Greece their private Int'rest disunites. 1832 *TENNYSON Dream*



*Fair W.* 268 Joan of Arc, A light of ancient France. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* i, iv, He had been one of the shining lights of his university. 1868 HELPS *Reahmah* xiii. (1876) 367 The great lights of the Bench. 1894 JESSOP *Random Roaming*, etc. v, 189, I know of one eminent man of science, who was a burning and shining light in his day.

#### b. A bright example.

1550 CROWLEY *Waite to Wealth* (1872) 139 Fingered ladies, whose womanlike behaviour and motherlike housewifery ought to be a light to all women.

9. In figurative uses of sense i.e.: A consideration which elucidates or which suggests a particular (true or false) view of a subject. Hence, the aspect in which anything is viewed or judged. In the light of: (a) with the help afforded by knowledge of (some fact); (b) in the aspect or character of, viewed as being (so and so).

1689-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Gardening* Wks. 1731 i. 174 Caesar, if considered in all lights. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Pref., I have mention'd but few things in common with others, that are not either set in a new light or accompany'd with different Reflections. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 518 P. 9 As you have considered human nature in all its lights. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* p. v, Should we consider your Majesty under this light. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii, v, 182 In this light it will easily appear, how much more intense the same degree of heat may prove. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v, i, Those great judges whose vast strength of genius hath placed them in the light of legislators. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 163 In the light of a foremost seaman, he appeared to be quite a Genius. 1834 MACAULAY in *Travelling Life* i. 373, I quite enjoy the thought of appearing in the light of an old hunk who knows on which side his bread is buttered. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* i, 289 In what light did she strike you? 1893 *Times* 1 June 9/5 In the light of all that has been said and done.

10. A window or other opening in a wall for the admission of light; spec. one of the perpendicular divisions of a mullioned window.

14. in Willis *Archit. Nomencl. Mid. Ages* (1844) 51 Three windows, every window containeth vj lights. Item ij hiest small lights. a 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 287 Tent in qualibet bay-wyndow septem lyghtis. 1523 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) 174 A wynddow of three lightes to be placed in the north ile. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (1590) 8 The lightes, doores and staires, rather directed to the use of the guest, then to the eye of the Artificer. 1608 TORSELL *Serpents* (1658) 720 They shut their doores against them [Frogs], and stopped up all their lightes to exclude them out of their houses. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc. Printing* ii. P. 1 For the making the height of his lights to bear a rational proportion to the capacity of the Room. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* i. 133 Round or Oval Lights... make a very beautiful Diversity with the larger Windows. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. xxi. 254 Clear Oyster-shell Lights, that are far inferior to Lights of Glass. 1760 RAPER in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 804 The diameter of the circular light at top is 27 feet 5 inches. 1833 RUTTER *Fonthill* 55 The third window... two lights high, and four wide. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* i. 132 The east and west windows, of five lights each.

b. Gardening. One of the glazed compartments (usually admitting of being opened) forming the roof or side of a greenhouse or the top of a frame.

1733 MILLER *Gardener's Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Hot-bed*, Some have them [Frames] to contain but two Lights, which is very bad for raising Cucumber and Melon Plants. 1821 W. COBBETT *Amer. Gardener* § 106 Air is given by pushing up, or drawing down, the Lights, which form the top or roof of the greenhouse. 1829 — *Eng. Gardener* § 49 Upon this frame, glazed sashes are put, which are called lights. 1847 MRS. LOUDON *Amateur Gard. Cal.* (1857) 208 A frame with glass lights like those used for melon and cucumber beds. 1859 R. THOMPSON *Gardener's Assist.* 625 The soil should be watered about ten a.m., shutting down the lights for a short time, in order to prevent a chill taking place.

11. *Mech.* An aperture or clear space. (Cf. *F. lumière*.)

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 12 These Arches consist of a Semi-circle, and the Depth of their Archivolte is a tenth Part of the light or void of the greater, and an eighth Part of the light of the lesser ones. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm. Handbk.* 59 See that the 'lights' between the wheel teeth and the edge of the roller are equal on both sides when the wheel is locked.

12. *Painting.* Light or illuminated surface, as represented in a picture, or considered in regard to such representation; any portion of a picture represented as lighted up.

In this sense perh. mixed with an absolute use of LIGHT a.<sup>2</sup> Fr. has both *lumière* and *clair* in similar applications.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* i. 3 With this onely did he fill and finish his Table, giving in the rest Lights and shadowes, as might suite best with each severall part. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 66 In what places you will have those strong and high lights, and reflections to fall, which are seen in satten and velvet. *Ibid.*, Lay your light with thinne and waterish Lake. 1709 FELTON *Classics* (1718) 69 It is in Writing, as in Picture, in which the Art is to observe where the Lights will fall. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. x. 412 It is very unusual to see the light and shade justly and naturally handled (in Chinese pictures). 1811 *Self Instructor* 513 Giving the lights their proper value. c 1816 FUSKEL in *Lect. Paint.* viii. (1848) 505 One point is the brightest in the eye, as on the object; this is the point of light. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iii. 153 A light is made brighter by being opposed to a dark. 1843 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) i. 5 The Italian masters universally make the horizon the chief light of their picture. 1850 GULICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 204 Selecting some point of 'highest light'. 1867 TENNYSON *Window* i The lights and shadows fly! Yonder it brightens and darkens down on the plain.

Fig. 1732 POPP *Ess. Man* ii. 121 The lights and shades, whose well-accorded strife Gives all the strength and colour of our life,

13. *Law.* The light which falls on the windows of a house from the heavens, and which the owner claims to enjoy unobscured by obstructions erected by his neighbours. *Usu. in fl.*

In England the inscription 'Ancient Lights' is frequently put on the face or side of a house adjacent to a site on which lofty buildings may be erected; the object being to give warning that the owner will have ground of action against any person who shall obstruct the access of light to his windows. (Cf. sense 10 above.)

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* 111. 5 If a house or wall is erected so near to mine that it stops my ancient lights... I may enter my neighbour's land, and peaceably pull it down. 1858 LO. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* vii. 48 If a house is sold with all the lights belonging to it, and it is intended to build upon the adjoining ground... so as to interfere with the lights, the right to build in that manner should be expressly reserved. *Ibid.* xxv. 187 You should keep in view this distinction between the right to light, and rights of common and of way, or the like.

14. a. A flame or spark serving to ignite any combustible substance. To strike a light, to produce a flame or spark with flint and steel or with a match (see STRIKE 7.). b. Something used for igniting; e.g. a spill, taper, match.

1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. (1690) 277 Wherefore he strook a Light for he never goes also without his Tinder-box. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 281 We had implements to strike a light. 1835 MARKYAT *Three Cutters* i. Tell Mr. Simpson to bring me a light for my cigar. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xi. Krook takes it [a candle], goes to the fire, stoops over the red embers, and tries to get a light. 1889 BESANT *Bell St. Paul's* i. 170 A jar of tobacco, and a box of lights. *Mod.* Go and put a light to the fire in the dining-room.

15. *attrib. and Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *light-beam*, *-glare*, *-spot*, *-wave*; b. objective, as *light-bearer*, *-bringer*, *-creating*, *-giver*, *-giving*, *-grasping*, *-hating*, *-maker*, *-making*; instrumental, etc., as *light-embroidered*, *-gilded*.

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xliii. (Tollem. MS.) A 'lyst hem (l. radius) is a bryzte stem of a body of lyzte. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) IV. 119 Straggling accidental light beams. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 67 b, The sterre called lucifer: that is to say the 'lyght berer. 1852 JAMES *Agnes Sorol* (1860) i. 257 Two of the light-bearers cast down their torches and fled. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* ii. v. (1838) 170 By this fairest of Orient 'Light-bringers most our Friend be blandid-hed. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 330 The 'light-creating God. 1745-6 COLLINS *Ode Liberty* iv. 16 Clouds, that lie Paving the 'light-embroider'd Sky. c 1670 H. ANDERSON *Crt. Convert* 7 We must... Leave the fair Train, and the 'light-guided Room. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* i. 16 And God made two greet 'lyst 3yueris [Vulg. *luminaria*]. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 20 Poetrie... hath been the first light-giver to ignorance. 1893 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* July 464/1 It consists of a wick or light-giver, formed of vegetable carbon bent in the form of a loop. 1427-9 *Kolls of Parit.* IV. 364/2 A redy bekyn, wheryn shall be 'lyght geyving by nyght, to alle the Vekelys [etc.]. 1893 J. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* i. v. (1874) 54 The light-giving face That lights the heavens. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* vi. 572 He had been covered overmuch To keep him from the 'light-glare. 1889 *Tablet* 2 Nov. 688 The most powerful 'light-grasping instruments as yet used. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iii. App. xxxvii. 'Light-hating ghosts. 1382 WYCLIF *Eck.* xxxii. 8, Y shal make alle 'lystmakers [Vulg. *luminaria*] of heuen for to mourne vpon thee. 1800 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 528 'Light-making rays. 1884 EARLE *Ag.* Lit. 98 Anglia became for a century the 'light-spot of European history. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. viii. 110 Different 'light-waves produce different colours.

16. *Special Comb.*: *light-ball* *Alit.*, a combustible fired from a mortar at night, to throw light on the operations of the enemy; *light-boat* = *LIGHTSHIP*; *light-bolt*, a thunderbolt; also fig.; *light-box*, †(a) a certain apparatus for striking a light by chemical means; (b) *Naut.* = *light-room* (Cent. Dict.); *light-due*, *-duty*, a toll levied on ships for the maintenance of lights in lighthouses and lightships; †*light-fat*, a lamp; *light-head*, the top portion of a 'light' (sense 10); *light-keeper*, one who has charge of the light in a lighthouse or lightship; *light-land* (*Hist.*), land given for the maintenance of light at an altar or shrine; *light-man*, (a) one who attends to the light (in a lighthouse, etc.); a light-keeper; (b) a linkman; hence *lightmanship*, the office or duty of a lightman; *light-money* = *light-due*; *light-picture*, a photograph; *light-port* (see quot. 1867); *light-room*, (a) a small chamber next to the magazine in a war-ship, in which lights are placed behind thick glass windows for illuminating the magazine; (b) the room at the top of a lighthouse containing the lighting apparatus; *light-shot* *Hist.*, a due levied for furnishing the church with lights [= OE. *leht-geseot*]; *light-struck* a., (a) ?thunderstruck; (b) *Photogr.*, injured by exposure to actinic light; *light-tight* a., impervious to light; *light-tower*, a lighthouse; *light-vessel* = *LIGHTSHIP*; *light-year* (see quot. 1890).

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 766/2 Fire-balls, 'light-balls, smoke-balls, [etc.]. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 86 Light balls burn from 10 to 20 minutes. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Commerce* 1237 'Light-Boats and their Accessories. 1882 STANWORTH *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 76 Thundring 'lightbolts from torne clouds fyre be flashing. a 1603 BREWER *Lingua* iv. i. (1607) H, Therefore more murthering art thou then the

light bolt. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* xii. 8 Whatsoever the pope with his bulls, or the emperor with his light-bolts, did to hinder it, still the gospel ran and was glorified. 1853 H. KNIGHT *Once upon a Time* II. 273 By-and-by the 'light-box was sold as low as a shilling. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 479/1 'Light-dies are collected... upon ships frequenting our ports. 1860 R. BURSLE in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 4 The Light dues... are one shilling per ton. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 84 The condition of their receiving the 'light duties was that of maintaining a light. c 1000 *Ag.* *Gosp.* John v. 35 He was byrende 'leht fæt [Vulg. *lucerna*] & lyhtende. c 1200 ORMIN 13399 Purthi Filippu onn Engllisch iss Lihtfættess muþ bitacened. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 554 A monial which branches over the 'light-heads. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 310 They would fully instruct the person entered as 'Light-keeper. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 94 Its base is surrounded by the light-keepers' dwellings. 1879 E. WATERTON *Pietas Mariana* 85 Lands given for this purpose were called lamp-lands and 'light-lands. 1457 *Church. Acc. Vaton* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 99 For the 'lytemen of Cleve... yrecedeve iiii make lit. a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) IV. 255 The midwife moon might mind her calling, And noisy lightman leave his hawling. 1889 A. T. PARK *Eyes Thames* 68 Box-making, for which the Nore lightmen have been famous for years past. 1534 *Church. Acc. Vaton* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 148 Of John Wassborowe for 'lyghthmanshepe... vii. viii. 1672 MARYKELL *Corr.* cci. Wks. 1872-5 II. 399 He will on his part give you the best security... from the time that the 'light-anony shall begin to be payd. 1755 MAGENS *Insurance* i. 518 For Pilotage and Light-Money £10 10. 1885 E. SCHUYLER *Amer. Diplom.* 308 Apart from the Sound dues themselves, there were charges of light-money, pass-money, etc., which caused a delay at Elsinore. 1885 AGNES M. CIERKE *Pop. Hist. Astron.* 199 By its means the first solar 'light-pictures of real value were taken. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) Vy. *Cantantettes*, the 'light-ports in the stern of a galley. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Light-port*, a scuttle made for showing a light through. Also, a port in timber ships kept open until brought deep by cargo. It is then secured and caulked in. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), 'Light-room... it is used to contain the lights by which the gunner, and his assistants, are enabled to fill the cartridges with powder. 1803 *Naval Chron.* XV. 59 Copied the light room. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 805 The Light-Room Floor, the 8th course of the building. 1875 W. M. LUNNATH *Guide Wigtownshire* 112 The light-room at the top of the lighthouse. 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. ii. 110 Each one according to the extent of land he had, should pay into his parish-shot... a certain quantity of wax under the name of 'light-shot. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 177 'Light-struck, stunned, dazed, disabled. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 105 Five or six [plates]... were too badly light-struck to show whether they had ever been exposed in the camera or not. 1884 *Athenæum* 27 Dec. 864 3 We... were doubtful whether the chamber [of the camera] was 'light-tight. 1677 R. CARV *Chronol.* ii. i. xl. 120 A Pharos or 'Light-Tower. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Some* 39 The light-towers of the Heve. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 126 A 'Light-vessel has been moored in 3 fathoms. 1888 *Athenæum* 27 Oct. 558 2 The distances in 'light-years of the last two stars. 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Elem. Astron.* xii. § 433 It is better, and now usual, to take as the unit of stellar distance the so-called 'light year'; i.e. the distance light travels in a year, which is about 63,000 times the distance of the earth from the sun.

**Light** (*leit*), a.1 Forms: 1 *leohht*, *liht*, *Northumb.* *leht*, 2-4 *liht*, e, 3 *Orm.* *liht*, (4) *lixt*, *lyht*, *lit*, 4-5 *lixt*, e, *lyxt*, e, 4-6 *lyght*, e, 4-7 *Sc.* *licht*, *lycht*, (5) *leyxt*, 6 *leicht*, *lyxt*, *lytht*, *liht*, 4- *light*. [OE. *leht*, *liht*, *Northumb.* *liht* = OFris. *liht*, *OS.* \**liht* implied in derivatives Du. *licht*, OHG. *liht* i. (MHG. *liht*, mod. G. *leicht*), ON. *liht* (Da. *let*, Sw. *liht*), Goth. *leihts* = OTeut. \**liht*-(*ljo*), f. Teut. root \**liht*:-pre-Teut. \**leht*:-, as in Lith. *leigvas* light; the ablaut-var. pre-Teut. \**lyht*:-, Teut. \**lyht*:-, appears in Skr. *laghu*, Gr. *λαφρός* light, *λαγνός* small, OHG. *lungar* light; cf. also LUNG.]

I. In the primary physical sense and uses connected therewith.

1. Of little weight, not ponderous. The opposite of *heavy*. Also in to *lie light* (cf. *HEAVY* i b, c). *Light ice*, sails (see quot. 1867).

a 1000 *Riddles* xli. 76 (Gr.) *Leohthe* i eom micle *bonne* *beslytla* wrym. c 1205 LAV. 5903 Heore wepen weoren *lihte*. 1393 LANGE *P. Pl.* C. ii. 152 Was neuere *let* vp-on *lynde* *lyghter* *ber-after*. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* iii. 85 Gude *lycht* *harnes*, fra that tyme, wst he *euir*. 14... *Promp. Parv.* 304/1 (MS. K.) *Liht* of wythe, (P.) *liht* of weight or mesure. 1534 TINDALE *Matt.* xi. 30 My yoke is easy, and my burden is light. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Lestie's Hist. Scot.* i. 90 Al thair *harnesse* was *lycht*. 1613 J. DENNIS *Secrets Angling* i. C2 b, Rods [were made] of lightest Cane and Hazell plant. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xix. 121 Watches have been made as light and little, as many that wore them make of their time. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* x. 51 How light would lye the Turf upon my Breast, if [etc.]. 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* ii. 97 The lighter sails, for summer winds and seas, Are now dismiss'd. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 325 It [wheat] will be very light in the ear. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Light ice*, that which has but little depth in the water; it is not considered dangerous to shipping, as not being heavy. *Ibid.* *Light sails*, all above the topgallant-sails; also the studding sails and flying jib. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 64 Veils not her hidden breast light brede of drapery woven.

absol. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxiv. (Percy Soc.) 108 Of the eye the offyce only is the syght, To se... The whyte, or blacke, the hevy, or the lyght. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. ii. 105 Touching judgeth many things, Heavy, Light, and those that are between them. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 24 The art of weighing, again, has to do with lighter and heavier.

*Proverb.* 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 151



Light geynes make heu pures. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* xvi. (1783) IV. 82 He...swore...that I should not leave him till his purse was as light as eleven-pence.

b. Deficient in weight ('100 light'); below the standard or legal weight.

1589 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 226 For changeinge of fowre light French Crownes. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. 1. 328 Be it so much As makes it light or heavy in the substance Or the deuision of the twentieth part of one poore scruple. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 115 Light Gold taken for merchandises sold. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 947 All Clipt and Light Money was called in. 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict. s.v.*, This Guinea is light. 1869 TENNYSON *Holy Grail* 26 For good ye are and bad, and like to coins, Some true, some light. 1887 T. E. THORPE in *Gd. Words* 400 There is about £50,000,000 of light gold in circulation.

2. Possessing little weight in proportion to bulk; of small specific gravity. In the 17th and 18th centuries often applied to water.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasce* 41 It is a generall maior among Philosophers, that all light thynges contend upwarde. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* II. i. 1. (1651) 232 Pure, thin, light water by all means use. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 260 It is the lightest water the earth yields. I found it so light, that I had no weight. in the bearing of it. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* Printing 385 Founders call their Ashes Lean, if they are Light; because then they have little Mettle in them. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* vi. (1697) 100 This is the lightest of all Waters, it cools and heats quickly. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 6/1 The best Water is clear, transparent and light. a 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* I. (1729) I. 13 The Earthy matter, that was softer and lighter, would be easily washed away. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 504 The charcoal is light and brilliant. 1846 J. BAYTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 373 The seeds of the different grasses naturally divide themselves into light and heavy seeds. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* III. § 10 (1879) 55 Hydrogen, the lightest gas. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 184 Light magnesia is obtained by the same process from the light carbonate of magnesia.

absol. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xi. § 1. 309 Equally compounded of Light, and Heaue.

† 3. In comparative: Delivered (of a child).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8593 On a night bath lighter was þai. c 1330 R. BLUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 310 On wherþe þer scho was & lighter of a sonne. c 1560 in *Depos. Rebell.* 1569 (Surtees) 61 The morrow after the said Charles wyf was lighter. 1596 DALLYNFER tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 138 Our quene is instantly lycter of a bony barne. a 1873 *Willie's Lady* viii. in *Child Ballads* I. 86 Of her young bairn she'll neer be lighter.

4. Bearing a small or comparatively small load. Of a vessel: Having a small burthen, or (the usual sense) unladen, without cargo. (Cf. *HEAVY* a. 4.) Light engine (see quot. 1881). Light railway: a railway constructed for light traffic. Light porter: one who carries only light packages. Light water-draught, water-line (see quot. 1867).

1602 in *Rec. Convent. R. Burghs* (1870) II. 133 Quither the schip be layndit or licht. c 1630 MILTON *On the University Carrier* 22 He did' for heaviness that his Cart went light. 1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 11/1 The Norwich sent in one of near Three hundred Tuns, a light Ship. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3068/1 The Privateer being light and clean, came up with her about 4 in the afternoon. 1729 MORFON *Apparit.* 213 The Ship was sent light as they call it to Virginia for a loading of tobacco. 1794 NELSON in *Nicolas's Dict.* (1845) II. 220 To allow light Swedes to leave the Port of Leghorn. 1835 *Mech. Mag.* XXII. 275 When the vessel is light, the speed of the wheels is increased. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* II. 1. 135 A deaf serving-woman, and the light porter completed Mrs. Sparsit's empire. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Light water-draught, the depth of water, which a vessel draws when she is empty, or nearly so. Light water-line, the line showing the depression of the ship's body in the water, when just launched, or quite unladen. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 Vict. c. 119 § 28 A light Railway shall be constructed and... the Regulations... shall not authorize a greater Weight than Eight Tons to be brought upon the Rails by any One Pair of Wheels. 1881 M. KEYNOLDS *Engine-Driving Life* 111 A 'light engine'—a phrase in railway circles that means an engine alone, without a train.

b. fig. or in figurative context.

1768 HUME *Balance of Power* Ess. 198 The Athenians always threw themselves into the lighter scale, and endeavoured to preserve the balance. a 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) I. 321 Laden with years, and so extremely light of honesty, that [etc.].

5. Chiefly Mil. Lightly armed or equipped. † Also, lightly clad. Light marching order (see quot. 1825). Also LIGHT HORSE, HORSEMAN.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Ycom. Prol.* & T. 15 All light for some rood this worthy man. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. x. 255 A light footmans shield he takes unto him. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* III. iii. (1810) 527 Captain Taffes troop of Horse with certain light foote were sent from the campe. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xviii. II. 111 He was overtaken... by a party of light cavalry. 1808 *Med. Jnl.* XIX. 305 His Majesty's 13th Regiment of Light Dragoons. 1813 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* X. 527, I shall be with the Light division in the morning. 1825 G. R. GLEIG *Subaltern* III. 48 The division was to enter the trenches... in what is called light marching order; that is, leaving their knapsacks, blankets, &c., behind, and carrying with them only their arms and ammunition. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xx. III. 161 To send a body of Thracian cavalry and light troops to the aid of the Athenians. 1846 GREENEA *Sci. Gunnery* 293 Carbines, for some light infantry regiments. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xxviii. 2 Starving company, troop of hungry Piso, Light of luggage, of outfit expeditious. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xvi. 265 The legions had come light, without tents or baggage. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 49 To travel in America one must travel light.

6. Of a vehicle or vessel: Lightly constructed; adapted for light loads and for swift movement. Light cart = 'spring cart' (see *CART* sb. 3).

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 19 Hy habbað swyðe lytle scyppa & swyðe lechte. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 28 It contayned xxxv. light or suttile galleys. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3008/1 The Mareschal de Tourville had sent out divers light Frigates... to get Intelligence. 1716 *Ibid.* No. 5473/1 The lighter part of the... Fleet, viz. Gallies &c. was in the Port. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VII. i. The arrival of a first-rate light coach in a country town. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. 14. 480 Light vessels sent out by the English admiral for the purpose of obtaining intelligence. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xiii, My Lord Mohun sent to London for a light chaise he had. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Alt. Royal* III. i. 15 You had better go in the light cart.

7. Of a building: Having an appearance suggestive of lightness; graceful and elegant in form.

1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) II. i. 37 note, One of the lightest and most beautiful parish churches I have seen. 1818 [see *HEAVY* a. 15]. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 218/1 Unless [etc.]... such timber model would have given rise to a much lighter style of architecture. 1850 *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5) 439 Small light spires.

II. Having the operation or properties of things of little physical weight.

8. Having little momentum or force; gentle, not violent; acting gently; moving, impelling, or manipulating something without heavy pressure or violence. Said esp. of the hand, a step, the wind, † a medicine, or medical appliance (obs.), and occas. of immaterial agencies. Also light of touch.

a 1000 *Widsith* 21. (Gr) Se hæfde moncynnes... leohte ste bond. c 1225 *Anc. R.* 220 Uour doleyn, þus todeled—uondunge lilt & derne—uondunge lilt & openliche—uondunge strong & derne—uondunge strong & openliche. c 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 88 Þese ben lit medicyns... & þese medicyns ben strongere. *Ibid.* 92 Þer is noon oper wey, but a list cauterization of þe senewe þat is hurt. 1591 SHAKS. I. *Hen. VI.* I. iv. 69 This Citie must be famisht, or with light Kirnishes enfeebled. 1592 — *Ven. & Ad.* 566 Waxe... yields at last to euerie light impression. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* II. Wks. 1799 II. 22 There are risings and sinkings... as light as a cork. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian xii.* Ellena fled with lighter steps along the alley. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Luggers* I. iv. 51 The lightest of her shriller tones made itself heard. 1836 MARRVAT *Midsh. Easy* xxvii, A tedious passage, from baffling and light winds. 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Laups* v. § 8. 144 A painter's light execution of a background. 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Carr* III, Gertrude... brushing away... at my back hair, and pulling it unnecessarily hard: no maid ever yet had a 'light' hand. 1863 WOOLNER *My beautiful Lady* 16 Though her hand be airy light Of touch. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. lxii. 229 His light walk. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 54/1 There was a light breeze from about S.W. by S. 1897 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* IV. 413 Inter-current inflammations should be treated on general principles but with a light hand. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 5 Jan. 8 When the extent of the cardiac dullness has been determined by careful light percussion [etc.].

9. Having little density, tenacity, or cohesive force. Of soil: Friable, porous, workable. Of a cloud: Fleecy, vaporous, evanescent.

1523 FITZGERARD *Hush.* § 4 They [wheel-ploughs] be good on euen ground that lyeth lyghte. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* 106 The common sort of white Pea doth best in a light Land that is somewhat rich. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 262 The district of Glenlivet is remarkably fertile, the soil being a light loam. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor. xxi.* There is a light cloud by the moon. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 60 Sand... generally prevails to the amount of one half in light soils. 1860 TYNHALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 208 Some of the lighter clouds doubled round the summit of the mountain. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY II. *Africa* 606 A dull roar which made the light friable earth quiver under our feet.

b. Of bread, pastry, etc.: That has 'risen' properly, not 'heavy' or dense.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 330 Þan take youre loof of light payne. 1578 BULLFIN *Dial.* (1888) 51 Eate light leauened breade. 1620 VERNER *Via Recta* I. 20 The fourth property is, that it [bread] be light, and somewhat open. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* (1767) 145 Make it up into a light paste with cold water... then roll it out. *Ibid.* Skim off... as much of the liquor as will make it a light good crust. 1864 MRS. STOWE *Home & Home Papers* x. (1865) 112 Bread: What ought it to be? It should be light, sweet, and tender. c 1895 N. *Midl. School Cookery Bk.* 44 To make a light dough.

10. Of food or drink: That does not lie heavy on the stomach; easy of digestion. Of wine, beer, etc.: Containing little alcohol.

c 1000 *Ag. Voc.* in Wt. Willeker 282/6 *Melle dulci*, lecht beor. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 122 Drince lecht wyn. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priso. Priso.* 241 For yf a man ette fryste grete mettes and sethyn lyght mettis, the lyght mettis shal be annone defeyt. c 1510 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy) 23 Canst get my mayster a dyshe of quales, Smal byrdes, swallows or wagtailles. They be lyght of dygestion? 1542 UOALL *Erasmus. Apoph.* 9 A light repaste, suche as the bodie maye easily and without incommoditee awaye withall. 1620 VERNER *Via Recta* III. 69 The lights are of light digestion. 1603 CONGREVE *Dryden's Jvurnal* xi. 128 Apples... Mellow'd by Winter, from their cruder Juice, Light of Digestion now, and fit for Use. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 82 Don Diego took a light Supper. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 675 note. The lighter preparations of bark... are often found to be eligible tonics in hectic cases. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. xi. The little family were assembled at the last and lightest meal of the day. 1880 M. CARMYTH *Oven Times* III. xli. 238 The light wines of Bordeaux began to be familiar to almost every table. 1896 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* I. 418 Rice and sago and such like puddings are not light or easily digestible foods. 1898 J. HUTCHINGS in *Arch. Surg.* IX. 316 Beer, which you would think was lighter [than stout].

11. Light in the mouth (of a horse): sensitive to the bit. (Cf. *HEAVY* a. 11.)

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Light upon the Hand* [in *Horseman-ship*] is said of a Horse that has a good tractable Mouth, and does not rest too heavy upon the Bit. 1884 E. L. ANDERSON *Mod. Horseman-ship* I. iv. 11 The beginner should be mounted upon a quiet horse that is light in the mouth.

12. Of a syllable: Unemphatic, of little weight or sonororousness. Hence, of rhythm, consisting largely of such syllables.

1887 COLVIN *Keats* v. 109 A perverse persistency in ending his heroic lines with the lightest syllables—prepositions, adverbs and conjunctions—on which neither pause nor emphasis is possible. 1901 BRIDGES *Milton's Prosody* 90 Keeping therefore the term *short*, as it is used in the prosody of the Greeks, for the very shortest syllables, it is necessary to make two classes of their long syllables; and these I shall distinguish into *heavy* and *light*. *Ibid.* 96 The greater part of the poem is in a lighter rhythm.

III. Of little gravity or moment.

13. Of small importance or consequence, not weighty; slight, trivial. Of a sin: Venial.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* lxii. (heading), Dætte bhwilum ða leotnan scylda biðð beteran to forlætenne. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23021 Þai þat has bot sinnes light sal clengid be. a 1340 HANPOLE *Psalter* xxiv. 4 Godis wayes he calles his lightere biddingis. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1424 Light harmes Let ouer-passe. c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (Gibbs MS.) lf. 100 Presume not to blaber agensnt oure goddes by lythe reproof. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 51, I grant my seruice is bot licht. 1563 WINGET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 52 Breuileie considering the first part of their titill to this thair supreme autoritie, I fand it nocht only slender and licht, bot planelic inglorius. 1570 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 8, I made bot smal & lilt account of mi fellow-shipp. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 51 Proscribing... whole families together, yea and that for light occasions. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 308 Not only all evil doing, but even the lightest suspicions thereof. 1742 COLLINS *Ode Poet. Char.* I, If not with light regard, I read aright that gifted bard. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gaugr. Sore Throat* 89 The Disease began with a light Shivering. 1772 JUNIUS *Lett.* lxviii. 338 This is no light matter. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 161 Against the lighter vices the ruling faction waged war. 1866 B. NORTH *Eyes or Not* xii. 260 It was what the world calls a venial or light sin. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* I. (1876) 25 They will be held in light esteem by other nations. 1897 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* III. 476 Windy tumidities... and therewith light diarrhoeas are often associated.

† b. Of small value, cheap. Of a price: Low. Also light cheap = CHEAP a. and adv. (Cf. *CHEAP* sb. 8, 9.) Obs.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 246 This Rescamiraduk... His letter gan rebuk, sette it at light price. c 1460 *Towneley's Myst.* II. 236 That cam hym full light chepe. c 1470 *Golagron & Gau.* 158 There come ane faithles leid air to this place, With ane girdill ourgill, and vthir light gear. 1609 BIBLE (Donay) 1 *Kings* x. 15 Al that sold light wares. 1641 TRAIT *Theol. Theol.* 267 That it comes to us so light cheap, is cause of thankfulness. 1647 — *Comm.* 1 *John* iii. 18 Words are light-cheap, and there is a great deal of mouth-mercy abroad.

† c. Of persons: Not commanding respect by position or character; of small account. Obs.

1529 MORE *Dialogue* I. Wks. 175/1, I might by a light person sometime knowe a much more substantial man. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 169 b, Diverse other light marchantes within the cite. 1548 — *Chron.* Hen. VII. 19 He set more by vile borne vileynes and light persones, then by the princes and nobles.

d. Used predicatively or absol. in various phrases: † (a) To set (a person or thing) light, at light; † to set light by or of (a person or thing): to account of small value, to despise, slight, undervalue. To let light of (see *LET* v. 16.) Obs.

c 1475 *Ranf. Coilgear* 635 Be Christ, sette the Coilgear, I set that bot licht. *Ibid.* 740 He was ludgied and led, and set at sa light. 1540 HYKOE tr. *Vines Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Z vij. Nor set at light a childes yeeres and age. 1547 Homilies I, *Fear Death* II. (1859) 98 Let us not set at light the chastising of the Lord. 1594 T. B. La Primand, *Fr. Acad.* II. 132 We ought not to set light by that knowledge of (the soule) which we may attaine vnto. 1612 SIR H. MOUNTAGU in *Buckeleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 244 My Lord of Exeter chafes; I tell them we set it as light. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sacrifice* xx, Herod and all his bands do set me light. 1642 J. EATON *Honeye.* *Free Justif.* 240 Thereby the words of the Scripture may be extenuated and set light of. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1892) V. 317 It is no other than betraying him... to set light by any part of his law. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxiii, Light I held his prophecy.

(b) To make light of: to treat, consider or represent as of small or no importance.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxii. 5 They made light of it and went their wayes. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiii. Or if he be stungen he maketh lite of it and shortly forgetteth it. 1597 BACON *Counters Good & Evil* in *Ess.* (Arb.) 150 If it appeare to be done by a sonne, or by a wife, or by a neere friend, then it is made light of. 1608 FAYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 311 The Natives make light of such things as we call Colours. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. i. Wks. 1874 I. 170 How great presumption it is, to make light of any institutions of Divine appointment. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 236 A Barber-Surgeon was called to her, who made very light of [a light wound]. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. xvi. 116 Making light of what ought to be serious. 1898 II. CALDERWOOD *Hume* III. 31 A tendency to make light of reason.

14. Characterized by levity, frivolous, unthinking. Const. † of.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 106 Þeos lufsume lefdi... ne luede heo nane lichte pholen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3285 Ne was



so not o letes light. *Ibid.* 28568 Laughter light bat cums of gle. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3346 Sum dros of syn. Als light speche, or thought in wayn. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vii. 112 Licht men and vauerand. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 405 II. 31 The Commynnes throw all the schyer be moyvd agayn hym, for cause of his lyght demeaning towards them. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 2562 A monke moche Joly and lyght of his luyng. 1536 D. BEERLEY *Let. to Ld. Cromwell* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. xxv. 257 Lyth and foolish ceremonies made... [by] lyth and undiscrète faders. 1554 T. MARTIN *Treat. Marriage Priests* Li iij. Being (as some were), light braines, runnagates, vnthriftes and riotours. 1571 GRINOLD *Injunct.* York i. § 1 Being circumspect, that you offende no man either by light behavoure or by light apparell. 1610 GUILMIN *Mercedary* i. viii. (1666) 45 If light eares incline to light lips, harm ensueth. 1631 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 3 A sober grave matron... will never be light and garish. 1641 *Vind. Smectymnus* 31 It never came into our thoughts to use a light expression. 1692 WASHINGTON *tr. Milton's Def. Pop. M's Wks.* 1738 I. 469 Was there ever any thing more light and mad than this Man is? 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 27, 176 Publick Faith is now commonly talked of in the lightest manner. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. xxv. 245 The light wretch as light expression. 1823 SCOTT *Peewee* x. The disposition of the young Earl was lighter and more volatile than that of Julian. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (1837) I. xxiii. 354 That light perpetual talk about him. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Ans. Leigh* III. 319, I wrote tales beside... To suit light readers. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 58 They speak of friends in no light or trivial manner. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1901) 86/2, I made some light rejoinder.

b. Of persons (chiefly of women) and their behaviour: Wanton, unchaste.

c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xxxv. (Thadée) 3 Thadée... light women was & nicht brukil of hyre flesche. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 144 Vntreine men and light women of body. 1581 LYLIE *Euphues* To Schollers Oxf. (Arb.) 203 Did not lustier egge bring forth... Hellen a light huswife. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* iv. 1, To give up her Honour to save her Jouture; and seem to be a light woman, rather than marry. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii. Lewd men and light women. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Memo* II. v. 82 For nought beside vain dalliance cared they. And their light folly was before our eyes. 1895 T. HARVEY *Jude the Obscure* II. vi. 144 Jude... found the room full of... soldiers... and light women.

IV. Having the quick action that results from lightness.

15. Moving readily; active, nimble, quick, swift. So *light of foot, of person*; + *light-fingers* (cf. *LIGHT-FINGERED*); + *light to run* (cf. *LIGHT-FOOTED*). Now only *arch*.

a 1000 *Phanix* 317 (Gr.) He [se fuzel] is snel and swift & swiþe loeht. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Pat nan be waker, and liht, and snel. 1297 R. GLOUCE (Rolls) 9277 Welsemen... pat lihte were & hardi. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3730 Mocht i not be sua liht o fote. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xiii. 56 Fiff hundreth armey weill in steill, That on licht hors war [horsyt] weil. 14... *Voc. in Wr.* Wülcker 577/14 *Cursar*, lyght to renne. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iv. ix. 130 Syr Accolon lost not a dele of blood, therfor he waxt passynge lyghte. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxxi. 102 He was so lyght of fote that men callid bym comenlych harold hare fote. 1573 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 95 Lusty of schaipe, lyght of deliuerance. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 213 b. That diverse persones havynge light horses, should skoure the countrey. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 70 To dance that nyght thay said sho could not slak, With leggis lyght to hald the wedow wolkane. 1583 STROCKER *Civ. Warres Love* C. iv. 54 He that was in the watch, saued himself with a light paire of heeles. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 205 Too liht for such a swaine as you to catch. 1604 E. GIFFORD *D'Aco's Hist. Indies* v. v. 342 He requied the Cacique... to give him an Indian that were liht, to carry him a Letter. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vii. § 11 (1681) 135 The more remote the Branches are from the Earth, the less are they subject to the injuries of Cattle, or the Fruit to light Fingers. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. Among Astrologers, a Planet is said To be liht, i. e. nimble, compared to another that moves slower. 1801 W. HUNTINGTON *Bank of Faith* Ded. 15 It is common among horse-jockies to cry a horse down if his heels are too liht. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Memo* I. ix. 25 Well coloured was she, tall and debonaire, And liht and very swift.

16. That moves or is moved easily or with slight pressure; pliant, fickle, shifty, unsteady; facile, ready (of belief, etc.). Const. of, to with *inf.* Now rare. (See also *LIGHT OF LOVE*.)

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1062 Per to icham al list. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xviii. 14 The spirit forsothe list to wrathen. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1699 *Lucrece*, He was liht of tunge. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1229 He... Launces eyyn to Lamynod with a liht wille. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* Cvij b. For every man oughte to be lyght to heeryng and slowe to speke. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. ii. 57 Set in stead of that man, liht as lynd, Ouder a cloud or a waist puf of wynd. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxiii. 32 The kyng, who gaue liht credence to thaim causede his vnclie. to be heeded. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 40 b. Be not lyght to beleue every spiryte. a 1529 SKELTON *De the Northumberlande* 175 Be not lyght of credence in no case. 1538 BALE *God's Promises* iv. (1744) 21 Thykenst thou that I wyll so some change my decre? No, no, frynde Moses; so liht thou shalt not fynde me. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm.* *Prov.* (1552) 6 The Lyon, lyht of credite, forthwith ranne upon the wolfe and slewe hym. c 1570 FOXE *Serm.* 2 *Cor. v.* 52 Some... use to giue liht care to such whisperers. 1576 TURBERV. *Bk. Venetie* 174 When hounds are hunted with in this sort, they become so liht of belief that [etc.]. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 367 To whom the chaste Matron gaue liht credence. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 80 At this exaction... the liht Constantinopolitans grievously murmured. 1627 *tr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 56 A young man is liht and moveable, an old man more grave and constant. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 410 Were he not to VOL. VI.

have been so liht of belief. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* xviii. We liht half-believers of our casual creeds. 1890 LACKY *Eng.* in 18th C. VII. 46 A liht man, in whom no person can place any confidence.

V. That weighs or presses but little on the powers, senses, or feelings.

17. Easy to bear or endure. Of an expense or impost: Easy to pay. (Cf. *HEAVY* a. 23.)

c 950 *Liudisf. Gosp. Matt. x.* 15 Lihtro bið tuoegre burgas in dæz domes ðon ðær ceastre. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt. xi.* 30 Min byrþyn is leoh. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 958 My burþene [is] list i-nouth to beren. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 521 Luff... all paynys maks liht. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 17 3if þou wolt haue it a-forsyd with lyzt coste, Take milk [etc.]. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ci. 121, I am content ye shall come to a liht ransome, for the loue of my cosyn of Derby. 1562 WINSET *Cert. Tractates* iii. Wks. 1888 I. 23 The office of all potestatis is lycht to thaim and plesand to the subiectis. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 33 The paine, that is now present, schort and liht. 1605 SHAKS. *Lucar* III. vi. 115 (Qos. 1608) How liht and portable my paine seemes now! 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* xii. 4 Make thou... his heavy yoke which he put vpon us, lighter. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 126 The afflictions of this present life will seem liht. 1800-24 CAMPBELL *Martial Elegy* iii. Deeming liht the cost of life itself in glorious battle lost. 1882 B. D. W. RAMSAY *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* I. iv. 74 All that we had endured was liht compared to the discomfort on board. 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 226 Your seeing me has been no liht punishment.

18. Easy to perform or accomplish, requiring little exertion; now only qualifying a sb. such as *task, work*, etc.; formerly often as predicate with clause as subj. + Also, easy to obtain. + Of speech: Easy to utter; plain. (Cf. *HEAVY* a. 24.)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 342 Hy habbaþ þæs þe leohtran gang. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 312 It is strong to stonde longe, and liht it is to falle hard. c 1200 *ORMIN* 4500 Acc witt tu þatt it miss noht liht To betenn heffis sinne. a 1225 *Auch. R.* 428 þe laue beo liht in alle þeo þinges þer his sunne. c 1330 K. BRUNNE *Chron.* Prolog. (1810) Pref. 99 In symple speche... Pat is lihtest in manne's mouthe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 99 Liht to zige an soyl to onderstonde. a 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 78 þe nexte þing to here, And þe lihtest for to lere. c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prolog. Ful lihte rewles. c 1400 *Langfanc's Cirurg.* 229 Glandule comþe be most part of fleume, & ben lister to resolue. c 1440 *Prover. Purv.* 304/1 Lyght of knowynge or working, *facilis*. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* I. xviii. 100 It is liht for to answere. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* *our Ladye* 7 Yt is not liht for every man to drawe any longe thyng from latyn into oure Englyshe tongue. a 1555 *PHILPOT Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 335 It is not more lihter for him to slide and fall. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 451 Least too liht winning make the prize liht. a 1700 DRYDEN *Theod. & Hou.* 247 Well pleas'd were all his Friends, The Task was liht. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 186 The service will be liht and easy. 1832 H. E. MARTINEAU *Demerara* i. 7 Invalids who were sufficiently recovered to do liht work. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 1. 123 To keep down the English people was no liht task even for that army. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 239, I cannot promise you that the task will be a liht one.

+ b. Phrase. Of *liht* [tr. OF. *de legier*]: lihtly, easily. Obs.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 106 A man that is well garnysshed is not of liht overthrowe. 1490 — *Encyclos* xii. 45 All this people... Whiche shall moue of lyht, arysse, and make werre ayenst the.

19. Of literature, dramatic works, music, etc.: Requiring little mental effort; amusing, entertaining. *Liht comedian*: An actor of liht comedy. (Cf. *HEAVY* a. 20, 21.)

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 150 Madrigals, Canzonets, and such like liht musike. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x. vii. (Rtdg.) 355 The library abounded in romances. Don Caesar seemed to give the preference to that liht reading. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xviii. III. 79 *Æschylus* was accounted no less a master of the liht than of the serious drama. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 40 Liht reading does not do when the heart is really heavy. 1878 BROWNING *Poets of Creisic* xcv. From out your desk Hand me some lihter sample. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 20 Dec. The old-fashioned plan of ending a symphony with a liht and brilliant rondo, that lays no tax upon the hearer's wearied faculties. 1885 W. C. DAY *Behind Footlights* 118 The liht comedian will complete the list of our company. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 33, I remember the first time our liht comedy attempted to sit down on one of these chairs. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Comm.* (1890) III. iii. 604 What may be called the lihter ornamental style, such as the after-dinner speech.

20. Of sleep: Not oppressive to the bodily sense; easily shaken off. Hence also *liht sleeper*.

c 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* v. ix. (1890) 410 Me liht slep oferorn. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* *Evening* xiii. Be every mourner's sleep to-night, Like infant's slumbers, pure and liht. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxviii. I am a liht sleeper; and it's better to be up than lying awake. 1894 HON. EMILY LAWLESS *Maelcho* II. ii. 21 A man who at all times was a liht sleeper.

VI. 21. Free from the weight of care or sorrow; cheerful, merry. Obs. exc. in *liht heart*. + Also *glad and liht*, etc. + Const. of.

13... in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 239 þou waxist hevi þat was wel lit. a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 77 There mote singen and be liht. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1411 All þere lordes were liht þat þai lyffe hawe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 532 3it be liht & lete þi sorowe. 1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* I. x. (1554) 21 b. The people were full glad and liht. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 448 He was so liht Of hir talking and of hir sight. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xvii. 23 Na ferly thocht his hart was liht. 1778 MAD. D'ARLAV *Diary* 23 Aug. I have rarely seen a very rich man with a liht heart and liht spirits. 1844 A. WELBY

*Poems* (1867) 1 When my heart was as liht as a blossom in June. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 55 Now my heart is liht again, and I could laugh like children at a pantomime. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 146 He broke into a liht laugh.

VII. 22. Of the head: Dizzy, giddy. Also of persons: Wandering in mind, delirious = *LIGHT-HEADED* I (now *dial.*; see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

[Cf. sense 16; but there appears to be here a reference to a subjective sensation of physical levity.]

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 72 And thereof comes it that his head is liht. 1604 — *Oth.* iv. i. 280 Are his wits safe? Is he not liht of Braine? 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 89. 141 He... continued very liht eight dayes. 1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 8 Liht grew her head, her breast did beat. *Mod. (Donegal)* 'He's a bit liht at the full and the change' (H. C. Hart).

VIII. 23. Comb. a. in syntactical combs. used attrib. or as adjs., as *liht-draught*, *-heart*, *-land*, *-marching*; b. in parasynthetic derivatives, as *liht-bellied*, *-bodied*, *-brained*, *-disposed*, *-legged*, *-mouthed*, *-pointed*, *-robed*, *-spirited*, *-thoughted*, *-tongued*, *-winged*, *-witted* adjs.; + *liht-eared* a., ready to listen, credulous; + *liht-poised* a., of liht weight; + *liht-skirted* a. (of a woman: cf. *LIGHT-SKIRTED*), liht in conduct, wanton (hence + *lihtskirtedness*); + *liht-tailed* a. = *prec.*; *liht-timbered* a., (of a horse) lihtly-built, active. Also *LIGHT-ARMED*, *LIGHT-FINGERED*, etc.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, \**Liht-bellied*, an epithet for a horse that has flat, narrow, and contracted sides. 1686 *Long. Gaz.* No. 2136/4 A white sanded gray Mare... \**liht-bodied*. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* v. ii. (1598) H 2 b. The proud corrupters of the \**liht-brained king*. 1870 T. W. HIGGINSON *Army Life in Black Regim.* 166 We could then ascend the smaller stream with two \**liht-draft* boats. 1897 *Daily News* 3 Mar. 5/2 Liht liht-draught steamers for special service. a 1552 LD. SOMERSET in FOXE *A. & M.* (1563) 736 b. When one is ouer \**liht eared*, the one way, and deafe on the other side. 1845 G. MURRAY *Isleford* 37 There was a \**liht-heart* briskness in the air. 1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 563/2 \**Liht-land* wheat, almost everywhere good. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (1622) 87 \**Liht-legged* Pas had got the middle space. 1888 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* x. 136 The active \**liht-marching* Highlanders. 1884 E. A. AXERSON *Mod. Horsemanship* 18 It is dangerous to have a severe bit upon a \**liht-mouthed* horse. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. 263 Its \**liht-pointed* roof, its clustered chimneys. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1871) 205 Swift it is [the water of the Kent] in pace, \**liht poind*, to looke in cleere. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin Coll. Man.* xxiv. 326 A \**liht-robed* female presenting her hand to three soldiers. a 1758 RAMSAY *Some of the Contents* vii. \**Liht skirted* lasses, and the girand wyle. 1607 R. C[ARW] in *Estienne's World of Wonders* 101 \**Liht skirted* and lenticie. 1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-truth* (1876) 133 \**Liht-tayle* buswines. 1777 R. POTTER *Æschylus, Prometheus chain'd* 26 Unfrihtful labour and \**liht-thoughted* folly. 1683 *Long. Gaz.* No. 1871/4 A \**liht timbered* bright bay Gelding. a 1825 FOXBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Liht-timbered*, liht-lined; active and alert. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvii. To keep \**liht-tongued* companions out of the way. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 269 \**Liht-wing'd* Toys of feather'd Cupid seale with wanton dulnesse My... offic'd Instrument. 1753 MASON *Sonn.* to *Earl Holderness* 6 Here, as the liht-wing'd moments glide serene. 1577 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture in Babes* Bk. (1868) 82 For \**liht-witted* or drunken, sure, men will name thee in talke. 1699 DENTLEY *Phal.* 86 A foolish liht witted fellow.

**Light** (loit), a. 2 Forms: 1 *leoht*, *Anglian* leht, 3 liht, 4 lith, lyzt, 4-5 liht, 4-6 lyght, 5 leyzt, liht, 6 lighte, lycht, 4- liht. [OE. *leoht* (Anglian *liht*) = OFris. *li(a)cht*, OS. *liht*, OHG. *liht* (MHG. *liht*, mod. G. and Du. *liht*): see *LIGHT* sb.]

1. + a. Bright, shining, luminous. Of a fire: Burning brightly. Phrase, *On (of, in) a liht fire*: in a blaze (very common in 16-18th c.). Obs.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xviii. 9 Bibod dryhtnes leht [Vulg. *incidit*] inlihtende exan. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 30 Seod þonne æt leohtum fyre. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4464 Gods... Sum of latoun & of lede & sum of list silur. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8742 Ymages... Lokend full lyuely as any liht angels. 14... *Thundale's Vis.* 2120 (MS. A.) Brighter... Then ever schon sonne that was soo lyzt. c 1420 *Chron. Vitod.* 1300 (Horstm.), To stanche þat fyre þat was so leyzt. 1583 STROCKER *Civ. Warres Love* C. iv. 57 b. At that tyme also was fire cried at Giethorne, and soone after, many houses were seene on a liht fire. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* 113 Now... we might discover smoke and liht fires all the way along. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xx. 3 For methought, I saw all Heidelberg on a thick smoke, but the Prince his Pallace all on a liht fire. 1652 WARREN *Unbelievers* (1654) 24 All Sodome was of a liht fire. 1737 *Mem. G. di Lucca* 110 The Flashes were so thick the Sky was almost in a liht fire. 1760 JORTIN *Life of Erasmus* II. 717 He piled those ancient books together and set them all on a liht fire.

absol. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 269 It is a foul lesynge to chese wittingly & meynente þe lesse perfit, & forsake þe littre, sikerere, & perfitere.

b. Of a place, the time of day, etc.: Having a considerable or sufficient amount of light, not dark. + In early use also with stronger sense: Brightly illuminated; fig. enlightened mentally.

c 900 *Bada's Hist.* I. i. (1890) 26 Dis ealand... leohte nihte on sumera hafad. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 *Illuminatio mentis*... þat is heorte be liht. c 1205 LAY. 7238 Hit was an eone time, þat þe dai was liht, and þe sunne was swiðe briht. c 1300 *Havelok* 593 Also liht was it þer-inne, So þer brenden ceres inen. c 1320 *Scyvn Sag.* (W.) 2064 And to morewen, when it is liht, Sire, thou



schalt have thine wille. **a1340** HAMFOLP *Psalter* xviii. 9 Charite þat makis þe eghen of oure saule lyght & lusty. **c1470** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* x. (*Fox & Wolf*) xxiii. The night was light, and penny full the mone. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 235 a/2 By and by commeth he with the letters, and delyuereth them: it was skare lyght daye. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 1. 90 Nocht be the day was lycht, natir at noneday bot at evin. **1611** BIBLE *Micah* ii. 1 When the morning is light, they practise it (euill). **1704** NORRIS *Ideal World* ii. Pref. 8 A man that has a light shop had need sell good ware. **1844** J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* ix. The boy . . . got up before it was light on the following morning. **1861** FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 56 A patient's bed should always be in the lightest spot in the room. **Mod.** The morning-room is a nice light room.

† **c.** Clean, pure. **Obs.**

**13.** *E. F. Allit. P. A.* 681 Pat is of hert bope clene & lyst. *Ibid.* B. 987 Wyth lyght louez vp-lyfte þay loued hym swyke.

2. Pale in hue. Also = light-coloured.

**1548** TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 73 Siligo . . . is a kynde of ryghte wheate. . . Therefore let it be called in englishe lyght wheate. **1686** Lond. *Gaz.* No. 2182/4 He had a light bob Periwig. **1727** BOYER *Fr. Dict.*, Light Hair, *des Cheveux blonds*. **1799** G. SMITH *Laboratory* 1. 394 Draw your stuff quickly through, three or four times, according as you would have it deeper or lighter. *Ibid.* 305 Body [of artificial fly] light fur of an old fox. **1873** Act 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 85 § 3 Her name . . . shall be marked on her stern . . . on a light ground in black letters. **1898** *Pall Mall G.* 3 Feb. 9/1 Never back a bird which has a light or yellow eye.

b. Prefixed, as a qualification, to other adjectives of colour. (Usually hyphenated with the adj. when the latter is used attributively.)

**c1420** DURHAM *Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 617, 7 pannis integris de lyghtgrene. **a1450** Fysshynge w. Angle (1883) 10 A lyght plunket colour. **a1500** [see GLAD a. 1]. **1530** PALSGR. 239. 1 Lyght grene popyngey colour, *uertgay*. **1729** SAVAGE *Wanderer* 1. 71 The dawn in light-grey mists arose. **1863** I. WILLIAMS *Baptistry* ii. xix. (1874) 25 Beneath an ash-tree's light-green shade, There shone by side the Three are laid. **1885** MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weir* i. 14 A background of light-drab cloth.

3. Comb. : parasynthetic, as light-coloured, -complexioned, -haired, -leaved, -veined, -waved adjs.

**1631** SANDERSON *Serm.* (1682) II. 2 A too-too 'light-coloured habit certainly sueth not well with the gravity of a sermon. **1686** Lond. *Gaz.* No. 2136/4 Left in a Hackney Coach . . . a light-coloured gray cloth Sur-toutte Coat. **1882** GARDEN 4 Feb. 78 1 The American Ash is, as a rule, lighter coloured both in foliage and bark than ours. **1861** WAUGH *Goblin's Grave* 11 Her 'light-coloured face beamed with . . . good nature. **1870** ERYANT *Iliad* i. x. 302 The husband of the 'light-haired queen of heaven. **1896** HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* lxiii. And fields will yearly bear them As 'light-leaved spring comes on. **1613** 39 I. JONES in *Leoni Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 50 'Light-veined marble. **1824** T. FENBY *Hymn to May* iv. 5 Von 'light-waved clouds thy tresses show.

† **Light**, *pple. a. Obs.* [Pa. pple. of LIGHT v. 2] Lighted, kindled, illuminated.

**1495** Act 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 27 Take a light candell and sette in the Fustyan brennyng. **1579** FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 722 Neither was it the custome . . . to sett light candels on the altars. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* 1. 45 11 quencheth . . . light torches dipped therein. **1606** CHAPMAN *Mons. D'Olive* 1. 1 He thinks through the encoftraind windows . . . 1 see light 'Tapers. **1632** LITURGOW *Trav.* vi. 274 With light candels in our hands.

**Light** (*loit*), *adv.* 1 Forms : 1 léchte, 3 lihte, 3 5 liht, 5 lyghte, 6 Sc. licht, 4- light. [OE. *lechte* = OS. *lihto* (Du. *licht*), OHG. *lihto* (MHG. *lihte*, mod.G. *leicht*), f. OTeut. \**lihtio*-LIGHT a. 1]

1. In a light manner (cf. senses of the adj.); lightly as opposed to heavily; nimbly, † quickly; † easily, comfortably.

In the phrases to think light of, † to care light for, etc., there may be confusion with *light*, little.

**c900** tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. xix. (1890) 320 þa was heo gesegen þurb twegen dagas, þæt hire leolhor & wel wære. **a1250** *Prov. Aelfred* 290 in O. E. *Misc.* 120 Þene vnþev lihte leten heo nyhte. **a1300** *Cursor M.* 18059 Fra hus he lepe seculuti light. **c1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 472 He wend haf had fulle light, Edward at his wille. **c1420** *Anturs of Arth.* 653 And þane to be lystis þe lordis leppis fulle lyghte. **c1449** *PECOCK Repr.* 268 Euery thing lik to an other thing bringth into ymaginacioun and into mynde better and litir and esier the thing to him lik, than the thing to him lasse lik. **1483** CANTON *G. de la Tour* L ij. Blessed be the houre that my suster clothed her so light. **1573** *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 432 Thoeth of the matter thay þay light. **1590** GREENE *Never too Late* (1600) N 1 b. So light the Ferriman for loue doth care. As Venus passe not if she pay no fare. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q. I.* viii. 10 His boystrous club, so buried in the ground, He could not rearen up againe so light. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* i. 401 Euerie Elf and Fairie spright, Hop as light as bird from brier. **1592** — *Ven. & Ad.* 1028 The grasse stoops not, she treads on it so light. **1607** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 308 He . . . treads so light he scarcely prints the Plains. **1607** WATSON *Song at Feast Brougham Castle* 75 Thoughts that pass Light as the wind along the grass. **1871** ROSSETTI *Last Confession* 401 She wend with . . . hands held light before her. **1896** HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* lix. Lie you easy, dream you light.

**Proverb.** **1546** J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 77 Light come, light go. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iii. iv. Light come, light go, he cares not a farthing. **1857** HUGHES *Tom Brown* 1. ix. Light come, light go; they wouldn't have been comfortable with money in their pockets in the middle of the half.

2. Comb. (with pres. and pa. pples.) as light-bounding, -charged, -clad, -disposed, -harnessed, -loaded, -poised, etc.

**1533-4** Act 25 *Hen. VIII.* c. 17 Many wilfull and light disposed persons . . . haue attempted the . . . violacion of the same

statutes. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* (1634) Pref. The light-beleiving and ignorant multitude. **1566** *Edu. III.* i. ii. Nor rusting canker have the time to eat Their light-borne snaffles. **1598** GRENEWAY *Tacitus's Ann.* i. xiii. (1622) 24 The Bructeri . . . Stertinus ouerthrow with a company of light harnessd soldiery. **1725** POPE *Odys.* viii. 303 Light-bounding from the earth, at once they rise. **1726-66** THOMSON *Winter* 645 The pop light-fluttering spreads his mealy wings. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Ph. v.* 463 Earth's enchanted cup With cool reserve light-touching. **1750** CHATHAM in *Seward Anecd.* (1796) III. 386 'Midst all the tumults of the warring sphere, My light-charg'd bark may baply glide. **1751** Act 24 *Geo. II.* c. 8 § 17 Damages do often happen to light-loaded Barges . . . by deep-loaded Barges . . . lying across . . . in the said Rivers. **1776** MICKLE tr. *Camoens's Lusitad* 227 The dancers' heels light-quivering beat the ground. **1777** R. POTTER *Aeschylus, Agamem.* 236 Fond as a boy to chase The winged bird light-flitting round. **1798** SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) II. 152 A veil, light-shadowing each voluptuous charm. **1812** BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. lxxiii. With milk-white crest, gold spur, and light-poised lance. **1823** ROSCOE *Simondis's Lit. Eur.* (1846) II. xxxi. 329 Our light-swung hammocks answering to the breeze. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Per.* III. xlii. 269 Lighter-clad intelligence. **1883** F. M. WALEM *Fish Supply Norway* 31 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) Add . . . a few light-frit truffles or mushrooms. **1883** R. W. DIXON *Mano* ii. vi. 84 The Saracen's curved sword and light-wrought mail.

† **Light**, *adv.* 2 **Obs.** Forms : 1 léchte, 3 liht/e, 4-5 liht(e), 5 lighte, lyth, 4- light. [OE. *lechte* (= OHG. *lihto*, MHG. *lichte*), f. *loht* LIGHT a. 2] Brightly, clearly.

**a900** CYNWULF *Crist* 1239 (Gr.) Þæt hy fore leodum leohte bliþac. **971** *Blickl. Hom.* 127 [Leohfatu] leohte & beorhte scinap ælce niht. **c1230** *Halt. Merid.* 43 Euche heat of þe halgast þæt bearned se lihte wíðute wastínde. **c1275** *Al Pains of Hell* 68 in O. E. *Misc.* 149 A hwel of sele is furþer mo And berneþ lihte and turneþ o. **a1310** in *Wright Lyric P.* 33 In uche londe heo leometh liht. **c1384** CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 199 These wallis of berile . . . shoone ful lyghter than a glas. **c1470** *Gologas & Gau.* 485 With fel lans on loft, lemand ful light. **14.** *LYDG. Siege Harfleur* in *Arb. Garner* VIII. 17 With men of arms that lyth did leme. **c1710** C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 137 Its [sc. coal] in great pieces and so Cloven burns light so as the poorer sort works by it.

Comb. **a1400-50** *Alexander* 553 þe list lemand late laschis fra þe heyn.

**Light** (*loit*), *v.* 1 Forms : 1 lihtan, lyhtan, léhtan, 3 lihte'n, lihten, 3-4 liht, lyht, 4 liht, lyht, 4-5 lihte, 4-6 lyght, Sc. licht, lycht, 5 lyghte, leyt, lyhte, lyzte, 5-6 lighte, 6-7 lite, 8-9 dial. leet, 4- light. *Pa. t.* a. 1 lihte, 2-3 lihte, 4 liht, lyht(e), lyzte, licte, north. liht, 4-5 liht(e), lyzt, lyghte, 4-8 light, 5 leyt, 5-6 lyght, 8-9 dial. leet. *β.* 4 lihtid, lited, lithed, listid, 4-6 Sc. lichtit, lyecht, -yt, 5-6 lyghted, 4- lighted; 7- lit. *Pa. pple. a.* 3-5 liht, 4 lyht, liht, y-lyoht, 5 lyght, 5-8 light. *β.* 5 y-lyghted, -id, 5-6 lyghted, 6 lyhted, 8 lited, 6- lighted; 8- lit. Also 7 lighten. [OE. *lihtan* = OFris. *lichta*, MDu. *lichten* (Du. *lichten*), OHG. (*gi*)*lihten* (MHG. *lihten*, mod.G. *leichten*), now rare; also *lichten*, Naut. from Du.), ON. *litta* : OTeut. type \**lihtjan*, \**lihtjan*, f. \**lihto*-, \**lihtio*-, LIGHT a. 1] The senses in branch II app. originate in an absol. use of the vb. in sense 2 ('to relieve a horse or vehicle of one's weight'); cf. ON. *litta* to dismount, halt on a journey.]

1. To lighten.

† **I. trans.** To make light, lessen the weight of. Also fig. to reduce; to mitigate, assuage. **Obs.**

**c1000** in *Narrat. Angl. Conscript.* (Cockayne) 8 Da wolde ic minne þreht lehtan. **1422** tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 214 Thou shalt lyght the trauaillis of thy baronage. **c1440** *Prompt. Parv.* 304/1 Lyghtyn chargys or byrdenys, *deonero*. *Ibid.*, Lyghteyn, or make wyghtys more esy (P. lightyn burdens, heuy weightis) *allevio*. **1552** HULOET, Lyghten or make easye, *leuigo*, *leuo*. **1578** BANISTER *Hist. Man* 1. 34 We finde the same [bone] here, and there, attenuated, and lighted with long lynes, and flatted sides. **1582** STANVURST *Aeneis* ii. (Arb.) 67 Nor backward skewd I myn eyesight, In graue of holy Ceres tyl that my burden I lighted. **a1600** MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* li. 6 Vhilk slaiks my sorow . . . And lights my louing largour at the leist.

2. To relieve of a (material) load or burden; to unload (a ship). Also, to 'relieve' (a person) of his property by plundering. ? **Obs.**

**a1225** *Ankr. R.* 422 3e schulen beon i-dodded four siðen ide 3ere, uorto lihten ower heaned. **13.** *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 160 To lyhten þat lome, 3if leþe wolde schape. **1375** BARNOUR *Burh* iii. 624 Thar schip thai lychtyn some. **1545** RAYNOLD *Byrth Maunke* 34 They can not . . . containe or draw any moore, tyll they be lighted and discharged of that that is drawn already. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q. I.* xii. 42 Where we must land some of our passengers, And light this weary vessell of her lode. **1623** BINGHAM *Xenophon* 127 Tereus . . . was lighted of all his baggage by these men. **1637** B. JONSON *Sad. Sheph.* i. ii. The wash'd Flocks are lighted of their wooll. **1715-20** POPE *Iliad* xi. 208 Man a car, now lighted of its lode. **1756** in *R. Rogers's Trnls.* (1883) 51 note. They saw a schooner at anchor some distance from ye shore . . . and upon this intelligence, lighted our boats and intended to board them.

b. To deliver of a child. Now dial.

**c1394** *P. Pl. Cred.* 79 Pat þe lace of oure ladië smok listeb hem of children. **c1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) vi. 71 Where our Lady rested hire, afre sche was lyghted of oure Lord. **c1460** *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 337, I shall say thou was lyght Of a knaue childe this nyght. **1494** FARVAN *Chron.* vii. 339 Leuyng his wyfe with hir modyr tyll she was lyghted of

chylde. **1542** *Will of R. Slanye* (Somerset Ho.) V f. . . she be lighted of achilde wherw' she goeth nowe. **1774** *Churchw. Acc. Norton & Leuchwick, Worcestersh.* (MS.) P4 Mrs. Sanders for liting Ben Turner wife. **1886** *Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., Is your wife lighted?

† **3.** To relieve (of pain, sorrow, etc.); to comfort, gladden, cheer (a person, his heart, etc.). **Obs.**

**c1000** *Sax. Leechl.* II. 186 Þæt seofon niht, þonne liht þæt bone zewencedan maðan. **c1220** *Bestiary* 375 Lihten him of his birdene. **c1225** *Ankr. R.* 356 Worp awei urom me alle mine gultes, þæt ich beo ilibhted of hore heunesse. **a1300** *Cursor M.* 5727 He light þam o þair wa. **c1384** CHAUCER *H. Fame* i. 467 Venus, The whiche I prey . . . vs ay of oure sorwes lyghte. **1388** WYCLIF *Isa.* ix. 1, The lond of Zabulon and the lond of Neptalym was releessid [z. rr. alighted, litid]. **a1400-50** *Alexander* 2814, I shall lefe & be lightyd; þarfore be 3e light. **c1440** *Jacob's Well* xl. 249 Of operis charge þou art lyzthed. **c1470** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* Proli. iii. Ane mery sport To light the spreit. **1473** M. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 77 Ve haue lyghtyd myne hert therein by a pound. **1529** MORE *Dyaloge* 11. Wks. 1171/1 A merye tale wyth a frende, refrethet a manne muche, and . . . lyghthet his mynd. **1530** PALSGR. 611/2 This tydynges lyghthet me well. **1597** A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 10/1 She voyded matter, by the which she seemed to be lighted and eased.

† **b. intr.** Of the heart : To grow light or cheerful. Of sickness : To be alleviated. **Obs.**

**a1300** *Cursor M.* 5163 Pan bigan his ert to light. **c1386** CHAUCER *Spr. T.* 388 It was so fair a sighte That it made alle hire hertes for to lighte. **1398** *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxii. (Tollem. MS.). In þe dawenyngke siknesse of bestes lyzþet [z. rr. 1535 is lighted] and abateþ. **a1400-50** *Alexander* 5255 Sire Alexander hire a-vises & all his hert litis. **c1460** *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 138 Me thynk my hart lyghtys.

† **4. trans.** To make of less effect, deprive of weight or influence. Also Sc., to slight, undervalue.

**a1619** FOTHERBY *Atheom.* i. viii. § 2 (1622) 56 Though he were very witty . . . yet by his inconstancy, he lighted his authority [L. *teuatur authoritas*]. **1822** GALT *Entail* III. viii. 81 When the Laird lights the Laddy, so does 'a the kitchen boys.

5. a. *Naut.* (trans. and absol.) (See quot. 1867.)

**1841** DANA *Seaman's Man.* 114 *Light*, to move or lift anything along; as, to 'Light out to windward' 1 that is, haul the sail over to windward. **c1860** H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 45 The men on the yard . . . light out on their respective sides. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Light*, To. To move or lift anything along; as 'light over to windward' 1 the cry for helping the men at the weather-earring when taking in a reef. *Light along!* Lend assistance in hauling cables, hawsers, or large ropes along, and lifting some parts in a required direction. **1882** NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 132 All. light the sail out to windward together.

b. ? Hence to light out (U.S. slang) : to decamp, 'make tracks'.

**1884** MARK TWAIN *Huck. Finn* i. 2 And so when I couldn't stand it no longer, I lit out. **1888** CORNH. *Mag.* Oct. 373 He may light out for the country, railing West to a young city yet on the boom. **1890** *Century Mag.* Feb. 525/2 We'll light out 'an' find your brother.

II. To descend. Cf. ALIGHT v. 1

6. *intr.* To descend from a horse or vehicle; to dismount; to bring one's ride to an end. Also with off, down, adown (arch.). † Sometimes conjugated with to be.

**c900** tr. *Beda's Hist.* iii. xvi. [xxii.] (1890) 228 He . . . lyhte of his horse & feoll him to fotum. **c1205** LAV. 5862 Lihited of eowre blaken and stondeþ on eowre skonken. **a1300** *Cursor M.* 5256 Biside a well he lighted [Gott. lithed, Trin. list] dun. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* xiv. 121 The erll of Mur-reff . . . Lichtit on fut with his menche. **c1470** *Gologas & Gau.* 130 The knyght . . . Reynyt his palfrey of pride, Quhen he ves lightit doun. **1470-85** MALOR *Arthur* ix. iii. They haue desdayne . . . to lyghte of their horses to fyghte with suche a lewde knyght as thou arte. **a1592** GREENE *Orpharion* (1599) 19 Set a Begger on horsebacke, and they say he will neuer light. **1596** DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 188 All the nobilitie of Fraunce lighted on foot to fight with the English men. **1691** J. WILSON *Belphegor* iii. 1. Dram. Wks. (1874) 330 Sir, the company are now lighting at door! **a1766** MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Mem. Sidn. Biddulph* V. 175, I immediately lit off my horse. **1813** BYRON *Glaucour* 587 Stern Hassan . . . from his horse Disdains to light. **1868-70** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* 1. 158 While from the horse he lit adown.

† **b. trans.** (causal) To light (down) : to cause to descend; to help to dismount. **Obs.**

**a1300** *Cursor M.* 22020 He sal þam smett, and dun þam light. **c1420** *Anturs of Arth.* 214 Pat is luf þamour . . . þat has me lihte [Thornton MS. gersse me lyghte and lence] and laft lo3 in a lake.

† **7.** Of persons : To descend, go down from a high place or to a low one. Often in ME. used to describe the Incarnation and the Descent into Hell. *Occas. refl. Obs.*

**c1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 79 A mon lihte [L. *descendebat*] from ierusalem into ierico. **c1220** *Bestiary* 32 Ve louerd is te leu, de liued þæt abunen; . . . him likede to litten her on erde. **a1225** *Leg. Kath.* 2494 Te engles lihten of heuene & heuen hire on heh up. **a1240** *Leifson in Cott. Hom.* 217 He lihte in to helle. **a1300** *Cursor M.* 20531, I lighted down and man be-cam. **a1310** in *Wright Lyric P.* 73 For sunful loht, suete Jesus, Thou lihtest from the heze hous. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xi. 240 Ihesu cryste on a iewes douster alyste [MS. W. lihte], gentil woman þough she were. **c1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 68 How . . . Gode sent wisdom in til erthe and lightid in Virgin Mary. **c1420** *Anturs of Arth.* 164 (Douce MS.) Withe luyfer in a lake lo3 am I lighte. **c1460** *Towneley Myst.* vii. 115 He will lyght fro heuen towre for to be mans saueyore. **1533** *Gau Richt Vay* 54 The angel said to the virgine maria ye halie spreit sal licht in the.

† **b. To light low** : to be brought to the ground; to be degraded or humiliated. **Obs.**



a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1011 Leaf bi lease wit þæt tu wien-  
chest te in & lht to ure lare. c1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Þæt  
fram se muchel hschipe & se self freedom schal lhte se  
lahe. c1230 *Sir Trist.* 3340 Wel louwe he dede hem  
liht wið dloftul dintes sare. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2362 3it  
liht he law at þe last for all his lethire prid. 1535 *STEWART*  
*Cron. Scot.* (1858) 1. 395 Scho makis ane man rycht lawlie  
for to lycht, Quhome of befor scho set so he on lichte. 1570  
*Satir. Poems Reform.* xxiv. 64 Law sall he lycht downe.

† 8. *fig.* To descend, emanate, proceed. *Const.*  
*from, of. Obs.*

a 1225 *Anecr.* R. 96 3if eni mon bit fort iscon ou, askeð of  
him hwat god þerof muhte lhten. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1791  
Te hali gast, hare beire lue, þe lihted of ham babe [sc. the  
Father and the Son]. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 599 Of þe lyte  
þæt he list off he like was to nane. *Ibid.* 4494 1lk lede þæt  
list is of 3our lede.

9. To fall and settle on a surface, as a bird,  
a snowflake, a person leaping upon the ground, or  
the like. Also with *down*. *Phr. to light on one's*  
*feet or legs (fig.)*; to be fortunate or successful (cf.  
*FALL* v. 64 h, *LEG* sb. 2 c).

a 1225 *Anecr.* R. 132 Bred...uorte sechen his mete...lihted  
adun to þer eorde. c1250 *Hymn to Virgin* 26 in *Trin.*  
*Coll. Hom.* App. 256 Þu er eorpe to gode sece, on þe lihte þe  
heouene deus. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1896 Soc [sc. the dove]. fand  
na sted quare-on to liht (*Gott. lht*). *Ibid.* 11612 Quen iesus  
sagh þam glopnid be, He lihted of this modkerne. 13...*E. E.*  
*Allit. P.* A. 988. I syze...Jerusalem so nwe & ryally dyrt,  
As hit was lyzt for þe heuen adoun. 1423 *Jas. I. Kings* (c.  
clxxvii). A turture...vpon my hand gan lyht. 1490 *CANTON*  
*Eneydos* lix. 158 That eglet that lighted amonge the hepe of  
swannes. 1530 *PALSGR.* 611 f. Lokke well where yonder  
fesante lyghteth. a 1541 *WYATT Poet. Wks.* (1831) 109 It  
is possible...to fall highest, yet to light soft. a 1584 *MONT-*  
*GOMERIE* *Cherrie & Slae* 463 Luik quhair to liht before thou  
loup. 1592 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* viii. xxxix. (1612) 193 Snow,  
that lights & lies a moysture moystles. 1642 *FULLER Holy*  
*& Prof. St.* iv. 1. 244 If he must down, he seeks to fall easily,  
and if possible, to light on his legs. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv.  
182 Th' arch fellow...overleap'd all bound Of Hill or highest  
Wall, and sheer within Lights on his feet. 1759 *BROWN*  
*Compl. Farmer* 95 If the swarms part, and light in sight of  
one another. 1828 *SCOTT Jnl.* 6 Mar. A feather just lighted  
on the ground can scarce be less concerned where the next  
blast may carry it. 1832 *TENNYSON Enone* 102 On the  
tree-tops a crested peacock lit. 1852 *THACKERAY Lett.* 23  
Dec. I have made scores of new acquaintances and lighted  
on my legs as usual. 1871 *L. STEPHEN Playgr. Eur.* iv.  
(1894) 97 You made a...spring, and lighted upon another  
rock.

10. To have a particular place of incidence or  
arrival. a. Of a blow, a weapon: To fall and  
strike; to fall (short, etc.). *Now rare.*

a 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (*Cristoforo*) 657 Ane arow  
done cane lycht & rewt by king of ane ee-syght. 1489  
*CANTON Faytes of A. H.* xxi. 218 His arowe lyghte upon  
cayn and slew hym. 1532 *CRAWMER Lett. to Hen. VIII* in  
*Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 234 If the stroke (of an hal-  
berd) had not light short. a 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893)  
305 Fra he begyn to schute his schot, Thow was nocht  
quhen that it will lichte. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. viii. 43  
The stroke upon his shield so heave lites. 1604 *ROWLANDS*  
*Looke to it* 41 There flies my Dart, light where it will.  
1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 173, I reek not, so it [Revenge] light  
well aim'd. 1710 *ADDISON Tatter* No. 155 ¶ 2 But why in  
the Heel?..Because, says I, the Bullet chanced to light  
there. 1784 *R. BAGE Barham Down* 11. 277 Some of the  
blows had light upon Lord Somerset's head and face. 1855  
*STANLEY Mem. Canterb.* ii. (1857) 76 The sword lighted on  
the arm of the monk, which fell wounded.

† b. To come to or arrive in a place; to lodge in  
some position; to arrive at a point; to fall into a  
condition; to fall or 'land' in a particular place  
or position. *Obs.*

a 1240 *Sauvies Warde in Cott. Hom.* 249 Ha [i.e. Death]  
lihted hwer se ha eauer kimeð wið a þusent deofen. c1320  
*R. BRUNNE Men.* 47 And on a þursday þedyr he lyst Wyb  
hys dyccypyls agens nyte. 13...*E. E. Allit. P.* A. 247, I am  
forpanded, & þou in a lyf of lykynge lyhte In paradys erde.  
a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4785 Quare it [the fire] lit on his like  
it lichte him for eure. c 1400 *DESTR.* *Troy* 13686 A longynge  
vnleif light in his hert. 1545 *BRINKLOW Compl. i.* (1874)  
8 If ye wil seke such ways, than wil the Holy Gost lyght in  
your counceyl. 1551 *RECORDE Pathw. Knowl.* i. v. Sette  
the one foote of the compas in the prick, where you would have  
the plumme line to lichte. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.*  
(1807-8) III. 37 Letus drinke together in signe of agreement,  
that the people...may...know that it is true, that we be light  
at a point. 1607 *Lindander & Cal.* iii. 54 Lidian...entring  
with a point upon his enemy, lighted just betwene his arme  
and the curats [= cuirass]. 1629 *DRAYTON Verses* 11 in *Sir*  
*J. Beaumont's Bosworth P.* 14 We are light, After those  
glorious Days, into the Night of these base Times. 1651  
*J. BARKER Art of Angling* (1653) 8 The Peach feeds well,  
if you light where they be. 1697 *J. SERGEANT Solid Philos.*  
a 2, To make you aware of the way you have either chosen,  
or light into for want of a better.

c. To light on, upon: to fall or descend upon,  
as a piece of good or ill fortune, or the like;  
to descend upon the head of; to fall to the lot  
of, to be the 'portion' of; *occas.* conjugated with  
to be, as in the ME. phrase *my love is light upon*  
(a person). † Also, rarely, to happen to a person.

a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* 30 Levedi. My love is on the  
liht. 13...*E. E. Allit. P.* B. 213 With þis worde þæt he  
warp, be wrake on hym lyst. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 513 My  
love is lichele y-lyghte. One a worthly weyght. 1526 *TIN-*  
*DALE Matt.* xxiii. 36 All these things shall light upon this  
generation. 1556 *LAUDER Tractate* 149 Quhat wo and  
miserie Sall lyght on þow. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1595)  
236 Honour and reputation lighting on yong men before  
their time. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* v. ii. 366 But I do prophesie  
th' election light on Fortinbras. 1607 *E. SHARPHAN Cupid's*

*Whirligig* II. D 3 b, The plague of Egypt light vpon you  
all. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xxv. 233 The best  
livings light not always on the ablest men. 1667 *MILTON*  
*P. L.* x. 833 On mee...all the blame lights due. 1697 *J.*  
*SERGEANT Solid Philos.* 447 'Tis evident, that this Eternal  
Loss of Happiness lights to such Men thro' their acting  
contrary to their Reason. 1720-21 *Lett. Alists Jnl.* (1722)  
11. 111 The Infamy and Reward must then have light  
on their Heads. 1832 *H. MARTINEAU Ireland* iii. 56 A  
final and overwhelming curse had lighted upon the land.

d. Of persons. To light on or upon (or † of): to  
happen to come upon, chance upon; to meet with  
or discover, esp. unexpectedly or by accident; to  
come across, whether as the result of search or not.

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace v.* 1068 Ner hand...thailychtytapon  
Clyd. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 259 Diggon on fewe  
such freends did euer lhte. 1583 *BABINGTON Commandm.* viii.  
(1637) 82 Where may we live and not light of false forgers.  
1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 109 Manking spoile of  
whatsoever they light upon. 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.*  
ii. (1701) 62 f. Not taking heed to the place, he lighted upon  
a precipice and fell down. 1659 *FULLER App. Inf. Innoc.* i.  
34, I thought he had lighted on some rare Evidence, out of  
the ordinary road. 1687 *SEMPLE Bellamira* iv. i. Wks.  
(1766) 162 If I light of him I'll tear his goatish eyes out.  
1738 *WESLEY Wks.* (1839) i. 38, I called at Altringham, and  
there lit upon a Quaker. 1779 *JOHNSON Lett. to Mrs.*  
*Thrale* 16 Oct. How did you light on your specific for the  
tooth-ach? 1839-41 *S. WARREN Ten Thous. a Year* i.  
i. 7 His eye lit on his ring. 1849 *C. BRONTE Shirley* i. iv.  
76 He...opened it [a Bible] like at a chance, and was sure  
to light of a verse...that set all straight. 1867 *FREEMAN*  
*Norm. Cong.* (1876) i. App. (1876) 547, I have as yet only  
once lighted on the use of the word in the singular.

e. To come or fall into a person's hands; to  
chance into a person's company. *Now rare or Obs.*

1562 *COOPER Answ. Priv. Masse Pref.* One of the Copies  
of this answer by occasion, as it fortun'd...lighted into my  
hands. 1651 *tr. De las Cuevas' Don Quixote* 75 The letters  
which Theodore had sent were read, the which light in her  
hands unknowne to her father. 1672 *MARVELL Corr.* ccv.  
Wks. 1872-5 II. 405 Upon Thursday last I accidentally did  
light into Sir Philip Frowd's company. 1684-5 *SOUTH*  
*Serm.* (1829) L. 221 A man by mere peradventure lights into  
company. 1833 *H. MARTINEAU Briery Creek* iv. 77 A philo-  
sopher suddenly lighting in an infant community instead  
of having grown up out of it.

f. To turn out (well, happily); also simply, to  
fall out, happen, occur. *Now dial.*

1607-12 *BACON Ess. Beauty* (Arb.) 212 Beantie...for the  
most part it makes a dissolute youth, and an age a little out  
of countenance: But yet certainly againe if it light well, it  
maketh vertues shyne, and vices blashe. a 1661 *FULLER*  
*Worthies, Oxford* (1840) III. 6 To return to our English  
proverb, ('He looks as the devil over Lincoln') it is con-  
ceived of more antiquity than either of the fore-named  
colleges, though the secondary sense thereof lighted not  
unhappily, and that it related originally to the cathedral  
church in Lincoln. c 1746 *J. COLLIER* (Tim Bobbin) *Vieu*  
*Lauc. Dial.* To Rdr, Wks. (1862) 34 Let's leit heaw't will.  
1799 *Mrs. WHELFER Westmid. Dial.* (1821) 62 Haw leet it  
preia, dud it iuver run away afore? 1841 *DISRAELI Con-*  
*ingly* vii. ii. Whatever lights, we will stand together.

III. † 11. *intr.* The analogy of the phrase 'to  
light from a horse' (see 6) suggested the use of the  
same vb. with preps. of opposite meaning to express  
the notion antithetic to this. Hence arose the sense:  
To mount on horseback, into the saddle, etc. *Obs.*

a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3355 Wrothely in-to hys sadlylle  
he lyght. c 1480 *CANTON Sonnes of Aymon* i. 36 Sou lyghted  
anone on horsebak the goode duke Aymon. 1509 *HAWES*  
*Past. Pleas.* xxxv. (Percy Soc.) 178, I toke my leave and on  
my stede I lyght. c 1555 *MACHYN Diary* (Camden) 54 He  
lycted be-hynd a gentleman unto the cowte. 1570 *LEVINS*  
*Manip.* 119/28 To Light on horse, *ascendere*.

**Light** (lɪt), v. 2. Pa. t. and pa. pple. lighted,  
lit. Forms: 1. lhtan, lyhtan, 3. lhte(n), lizte,  
leiten, *Orm.* lhtenn, 4. lizt, lht, lht, 4-5  
lyghte, 4-6 lyght, Sc. lichte, lycht, 5. lyghteyn,  
(*g. dial.* leet), 4-lyght. 3rd sing. pres. ind. 1. lht,  
lyht, 3. lht, lichte, 4. *Kent.* lht. Pa. t. a. 1. lhte,  
lyhte, 3. lyhte. B. 2. lhtede, 4. lyhtede, 4-6 Sc.  
lyehtit, -yt, 4-lyghted; 8 lht, 6-lit. Pa. pple.  
a. 3. lht, 3-4 lizt, 4. i-lyzht, lizt, 4-5 lyght, (5  
lyghth), 4-8 light. B. 3. *Orm.* lhttedd, 4-5  
lyzhtid, 6 lyghted, -yd, Sc. lyehtet, lichteit, 4-  
lyghted; 6-lit. 7. 9 pseudo-arch. litten. [OE.  
lhtan=OS. *lihtian* (MDn. *lichten*, *luchten*, Du.  
*lichten*), OHG. *lihten* (mod.G. *leuchten*), Goth.  
*liuhtjan*=O.Tent. \**liuhtjan*, f. \**leuhto*- LIGHT sb.  
or a. 2.]

† 1. *intr.* To give or shed light; to shine; to be  
alight or burning. Also, to lighten. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ag. Gosf.* John i. 5 Þæt lecht lyht on ðystrem. c 1000  
*ÆLFRIC Gram.* xxii. (Z.) 128 *Fulminat*, hit lht. c 1250  
*Kent. Serm.* in O. E. *Mss.* 27 Si gode bealeue lichte and is  
bricht lre þo herte of þo gode Manne ead & c. 1290  
*Beket* 1382 Þe cloude hire [sc. þe sonne] ouer-cast þæt heo  
ne mai no leng lichte. c 1300 *CORROR M.* 24942 Þe lem can  
light, þe storm it fel. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iii. metr. xi.  
79 (Camb. MS.) Thilke thing that the blake cloude of  
erour whilom hadde y-covered, schal lyhten more clerly  
thanne phebus hym self ne shyneth. c 1386 — *Pars. T.*  
p 963 Right so schal youre light lighten before men. 14...  
*Ave Regina in Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 146 Heyle tho lampe  
that euer is lyghtand to hym lowe and to ryche and pore.  
1646 *CRAWSHAW Steps*, Ps. xxiii. 66 A beame that falls, Fresh  
from the pure gale of Thine eye, Lighting to Eternity.  
a 1774 *GOLDSM. tr. Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) II. 185  
And that instant the taper which was lighting in the room  
was burnt out.

† b. Of day, etc.: To grow light. Sometimes  
conjugated with to be. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cadmon's Dan.* 158 (Gr.) Þa dæg lyhte. c 1205  
*LAY.* 28314 Ase þe dæg gon lhte heo bigunnen to fhten.  
1382 *WYCLIF 2 Sam.* xvii. 22 To the tyme that the dai  
were listid [Vulg. *dones dilucescet*]. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen.*  
IV. iii. ii. 138 And that shall be the Day, when ere it  
lights [etc.].

2. *trans.* To set burning (a candle, lamp, torch);  
to kindle (a fire); to apply a light to (a com-  
bustible); to ignite. (Pa. pple. *lighted*, *lit*, † *light*  
= *alight*.) Also with *up*. † To light off: to ignite  
as an explosive.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1140 (Laud MS.) Me lhtede candles  
to æten bi. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1411 And tis ferliche for  
schal lhten in ow þe halwede lei of þe hali gast. c 1300  
*Havelok* 585 Blou the fir, and lith a kandel. c 1375 *Sc.*  
*Leg. Saints* xvii. (*Martha*) 176 Þe sergis al scho lyhtyt,  
bathe gret & smal. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4231-2 Many  
lhtis of a list is lhtid othre-quire, And 3it þe list at þam  
lhtis is lhtid as before. c 1400 *DESTR.* *Troy* 1792 No fyre  
wold be light; þæt assait was full sothely of sere men full  
ofte. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 23 He fonde...the  
candlelle lht. 1506 in *Alm. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 282 Having  
great torches lit in his and divers other ships. a 1547 *BALE*  
*Image both Ch.* xiii. (1550) f. 1. The candle that he lyght vs  
to se ouer the house. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. v. 19 Shynyn  
lamps in Joves high house were light. 1604 *E. GRIMSTONE*  
*Hist. Siege Ostend* 219 With...their matches light, Bullet  
in the mouth. 1645 *WALKER of the Queen* 14 Thither my  
Muse, like bold Prometheus, flies To light her torch at  
Gloriana's eyes. 1649 *ROBERTS Clavis Bibl.* Intro. ii. 29  
What brightnesse is this I see? Have you light up any  
Candles? 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 46 ¶ 4, I twisted it into  
a kind of Match, and lit my Pipe with it. 1717 *ENTERTAINER*  
No. 5 (1718) 28 Like Gunpowder, when they are lighted off,  
they [the mob] scatter Ruin and Destruction around them.  
1763 in *Brand Hist. Newcastle* (1789) I. 20 note. The lamps  
put up in the streets...were lighted up for the first time.  
1852 *Mrs. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xxxvi. How would ye  
like to be tied to a tree, and have a slow fire lit up around  
ye? 1854 *W. COLLINS Hides & Seek* ii. ix. (1861) 235 'He's  
the most generous fellow in the world', continued Zack,  
lighting a cigar. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Universities*  
Wks. (Bohn) II. 91 No candle or fire is ever lighted in the  
Bodleian. 1890 *HAGGARD & LANG World's Desire* 128 A  
lamp for our feet the Lord hath litten.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1679 *DRYDEN & LEE (Edipus* 12. 28 If an immodest thought,  
or low desire, Inflam'd my breast, since first our Loves  
were lighted. 1752 *Young Brothers* iv. i. Each morn my  
life I lighted at her eye. 1866 *B. TAYLOR Anastasia* Poems  
267 Thine eyes were lit from other skies. 1883 *B. W.*  
*RICHARDSON Field of Disease* 211 It [Phthisis]...in nine  
cases out of ten is first lighted up by cold.

c. *absol.* To light up: to light one's pipe, cigar,  
etc. *colloq.*

1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* xlix, 'I suppose I may  
light up', said Drysdale...pulling out his cigar-case.

d. *intr.* To take fire, be lighted; *transf.* to  
'kindle', become suffused with light.

c 1400 *MAUNDEY.* (1839) v. 60 His Lampe schal lighte...  
withouten touchynge of any Man. 1820-71 *MISS CARY*  
*Poems* (1876) 94 The eve had just begun to light, Along the  
lovely west. 1845 *Mrs. S. C. HALL W. Hitley* xi. 97 A sky,  
just lighting into a pale, bright gray—an intimation of the  
first dawn of morning.

fig. 1860 *GEO. ELIOT Mill on Fl.* ii. iv, 'You poor-spirited  
imp', said Tom, lighting up immediately at Philip's fire.

3. *trans.* To give light to (a room or the like);  
to make light or luminous; to illuminate; *esp.* to  
furnish with the ordinary means of illumination.  
(Rarely with *up*.)

c 1200 *ORMIN* 7279 Crist iss ec soþ sunnebam þæt all þiss  
werell lhtleþþ. c 1205 *LAY.* 25395 Mid his feare he lhte  
al þis lond-riche. c 1250 *Hymn Virgin* 12 in *Trin. Coll.*  
*Hom.* App. 255 A leome newe þæt al þis worlde haueð lht.  
c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 2506 *Phillis*. The mone hath...  
Syn that thylke day...fourte tymes lyght the worlde ageyn.  
c 1400 *DESTR.* *Troy* 6038 Torchis and tendris the tentes to  
light. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* i. x. Cleare Dyana...Gan  
for to ryse, lightyng our empery. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II.  
iii. ii. 38 When the searching Eye of Heaven is hid Behind  
the Globe, that lights the lower world. 1715 *Notice in*  
*Lond. Gaz.* No. 5351/3 They intend to...grant Liberty for  
Lighting the City of London. 1802 *CAMPBELL Hohenlinden*  
ii. Commanding fires of death to light The darkness of her  
scenery. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 292/1 St. Andrew's  
church...is lighted with gas. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.*  
iii. i. 362 Letters patent conveying to him for a term of  
years, the exclusive right of lighting up London. 1860  
*Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 216 The Irish Channel is well  
lighted. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* II. iii. 184 When he  
Had...reached the hut now litten bright. 1875 *HOWELLS*  
*Foregone Coucl.* 3 An apartment so brightly lit by a window  
looking on the sunny canal.

b. To light up: to furnish or fill with abundance  
of light; to illuminate in a special manner; to  
bring into prominence by means of light.

1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 50 ¶ 7 A huge Room lighted up  
with abundance of Candles. *Ibid.* No. 90 ¶ 7 The Room  
was lighted up on all Sides. 1824 *W. IRVING T. Trav.* II.  
146 Lit up by the rising moon. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.*  
xi. 111. i In the evening every window from Whitechapel  
to Piccadilly was lighted up. 1884 'RITA' *Vivienne* ii. iii.  
The spring sunshine lit up the grey towers.

fig. 1850 *JEFFSON Brittany* xi. 180 Once you can succeed  
in lighting up their imaginations.

c. *transf.* (Chiefly with *up*.) To cause (the eyes,  
features) as it were to gleam with animation or  
lively expression. Also, to brighten up (writing).  
Also *intr.* for *refl.* or *passive*.

a 1766 *Mrs. F. SHERIDAN Mem. Sidn. Biddulph* IV.  
77 Her expressive features all lit up with Joy. 1787 *MAD.*



D'ARBLAY *Diary* 13 July. A ray of genius .. instantly lights up his whole countenance. 1800 Mrs. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* 1. 269 Her eyes lighted with pleasure. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. viii. A smile, rather of pity than derision, lighted up her face. 1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) II. 20 The style of Locke is .. perpetually lighted up with vivacious illustration. 1855 A. MANNING *Old Chelsea Bun-house* vii. 110, I never saw a Face light up with Joy as Gatty's did, that Moment. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 694 He lights up and gives us a spirited account. 1888 BESANT *Inner House* ii. 34, I see the faces of all light up with satisfaction. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Ed. Men* II. xii. 349 All his face [would] become lighted up with the fun of the story.

4. To give light to (a person) so as to enable him to see what he is doing; hence, to show the way to. *lit.* and *fig.* Also *absol.*

c 1200 ORMIN 1089 Sop libbt. Pat libhtet all patt libhtedd iss. To gan be ribhte we33e. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv.* 206 Prayer..lightyhty a man to the lowe of god. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* To Rdr., If my light may so light some other, to espie and make my fautes. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, s. v. *Fax*, *Præferre faciem adolescentulo ad libitum*. To be an example or sterer of a yonge man to lecherie..as it were to light him the way. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. viii. 230 Those that labour therein, vse candles to light them. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. 2. 2. 1609 T. COCKS *Diary* (1901) 83 Given the Sonne [inn] boye, Pawle for lightinge mee home j<sup>d</sup>. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. iii. 817 Were the Stars only made to light Robbers and Burglars by night? 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* ii. ii. Methinks the blaze of this Fire should light me to discern something instructive in it. c 1700 EARL MONTAGU in *Bucklench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 350 A Dutch lantern of horn upon a great stick, to light before a coach when it is dark. a 1766 Mrs. F. SHERIDAN *Mem. Sidn. Biddulph* V. 267 A little spark of that virtue which..might have lit me to happiness and honour. 18.. *Oranges & Lemons* in Mrs. Gomme *Tradit. Games* (1898) II. 27 Here comes a candle to light you to bed. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jyns.* 1. 121 Poetical faith enough to light her cheerfully through all these mists of incredulity.

5. To enlighten or illumine spiritually or intellectually. ? *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 Pet he..mid his halie gast us lihte. c 1200 ORMIN 18990 All mannkinn iss libhtedd purrh fulluhht & purrh Cristenndom. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 793 That is the clere love and bryght That hee is alle with i-lyght. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 71 And of thy light my soule in prison lighte. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv.* 233 God..light your resoun, and inake cleer your understandyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Heb.* vi. 4 They which were once lighted & have tasted of the heavenly gyfte. 1553 ABE. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 42 Your hartis salbe lichtit with the light of grace. 1819 HEBER *Hymn*, 'From Greenland's icy mountains', We, whose souls are lighted With Wisdom from on high.

6. *absol.* To dispose the light in a picture.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Jan. 3: Rembrandt lighted falsely for the sake of effect.

Light, erroneous spelling of *lite*, LEET sb.<sup>2</sup>

1833 *Rep. Sel. Committee on Municipal Corporations* 304 [At Hull] the mayor and alderman put out two names called lights, on a vacancy for alderman. *Ibid.* 305 The chamberlains [of Hull]..are chosen by the burgesses out of four lights.

Lightable (lɪtəbəl), a. [f. LIGHT v.<sup>2</sup> + -ABLE.] That can be lighted. 1882 in OGILVIE.

Lightage (lɪtɪdʒ). [f. LIGHT sb.<sup>2</sup> + -AGE.]

† 1. A toll paid by a ship coming to a port where there is a lighthouse. *Obs.*

1606 *Charter* in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 701 Two..Light Houses att the North Shelles..and for lights to be kept in them..an ancient..duetie called Lightage..of every English shipp. *Id.* 1789 BRAND *ibid.* II. 714 note, Lightage, six-pence for an English vessel.

2. Provision of (artificial) light.

1852 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 184 On the whole there exists a tolerably efficient system of lightage, buoyage, and beaconage.

Light-armed, a. [LIGHT adv.<sup>1</sup>] Bearing light armour or arms.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* vii. x. (1636) 205 Hee with light armed bands of Souldiers got into Gall. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 234 We..Are but the light-arm'd rangers on the scout. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* vii. x. England's light-arm'd vessels ride, Not distant far, the waves of Clyde.

*See* 1645 MILTON *Colast.* 2. I still was waiting, when these light-arm'd refuters would have don pelting. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* i. 366 Lead on my sons, Light-arm'd with Points, Antitheses, and Puns.

† Light-bed, v. *Obs.* rare = 1. [f. LIGHT adv.<sup>1</sup> + BED sb.] *intr.* Of a vessel: To ground lightly as on a bed of earth.

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gl. Brit.* xiv. (1614) 271 He flying before Caesar..light-bedded upon a shelve in the Sea.

Light-bob. [BOB sb.<sup>7</sup>] (*See* quot. 1785.)

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Light bob*, a soldier of the light infantry company. 1802 in C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 618 Our active light-bobs, and our bold grenadiers. 1828 *Ibid.* XXXIII. 189 On then we went, .. great guns and small, lightbob and grenadier.

Light cheap: *see* LIGHT a.<sup>1</sup> 13 b.

Lighted (lɪtɪd), ppl. a. [f. LIGHT v.<sup>2</sup> + -ED.] Kindled; illuminated.

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Spr.* s. V. vii. 53 Hee vsd this stratagem of warr, to sticke vp lighted matches, which [etc.]. 1706 [E. WARD] *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 64 Searching..with a lighted Candle. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* iv. In the lighted palace near Died the sound of royal cheer. 1884 J. C. SHARP *Sketches* (1889) 339 Every one with his lighted torch.

† Lighten, sb. *Obs.* Into 4-5 leighthen, 8 Sc. lichten. [f. LIGHTEN v.<sup>2</sup>] Lightning.

c 1400 MAUNDV. (Roxb.) xiv. 65 In somer es þer grete

thundres and leighthen [ed. 1839 Leytes]. 1791 LEARMONT *Poems* 12 (E. D. D.) Swift as the lichten fly, Whan thunders crash the clouds aboon.

Lighten (laɪn), v. 1. Forms: 4 *lihtne*, 4-5 *lyghtyn*, 5 *lightyn*, *liten*, 4- *lighten*. [f. LIGHT a.<sup>1</sup> + -EN; in sense 5 perh. rather an extension of LIGHT v.<sup>1</sup>, the inf. termination -en being taken as part of the stem.]

1. *trans.* To reduce or remove the load of (a ship, etc.); to relieve of a burden, or something regarded as a burden. Also *intr.* for *pass.*

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 644 Heo was lihtned of hire enel in a luytel stounde. 1435 MISYV *Fire of Love* ii. xi. 100 Lufe..is a lyght byrdyn, þe berar not chargeand bot lightynand. 1535 COVERDALE *Jonah* i. 5 The goodnes that were in the shippe, they cast in to the see, to lighten it off them. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. x. 16 She of late is lightened of her wombe. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 2 In Winter your yong trees and herbs would be lightened of Snow, and your Allies cleansed. a 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* xv. *Pythag.* Philos. 606 He lightens of its Load the Tree. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 114 Clement, with his young pupil, came home, quite lightened of the money they had taken abroad. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* III. 88 We ought to return our grateful thanks to heaven, for having lightened us from so horrid a charge. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* iv. iii. 236 To lighten the cart..I descended and walked on ahead. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 517 When vessels..were of too heavy a burden to come up the canal they were lightened at Sharpness. 1891 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 37 The steamer Amaryllis..is ashore at Savannah. She will have to lighten before she can get off.

2. To remove a burden from, relieve (the heart or mind); to cheer, comfort (*obs.*). Now *rare*.

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2410 Whos comyng lightned his bert somdele. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. ii. 21 A trustie valaine..that..I lightens my humour with his merry jests. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* p. 258, I was greatly lightened in my mind. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 61 To lighten his conscience.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* or *pass.* Somewhat *rare*.

1400 *Sir Perc.* 2219 His bert lightened in by Blythe for to bee. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1863) Prol. 1 Thaire suete songe made my herte to lighten. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xi. 74 As I looked aloft..my heart lightened.

3. *trans.* To reduce the weight of; to make lighter or less heavy (in various senses of the adjs.); to alleviate, mitigate.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 216/2 To Lyghtyn, *alleviare*, or to make light. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 61/27 To Lighten, *lenigare*. 1576 *Act 18 Eliz.* c. 1 s. 1 Vt any person..demineish, or lighten the proper Monies..of this Realme. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* i. v. His fellow's Burthen lightens not his Load. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 960 How we may light'n Each others burden in our share of woe. 1670 MARVELL *Corr.* cxlvii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 325 The King..resolved..to weigh up and lighten the Duke's efficacy, by coming himself in person. 1781 C. JOHNSTON *Hist. Juniper Jack* II. i. vii. 57 The manner of this address was far from lightening Juniper's embarrassment. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XI. 114 A stiff loom, lightened with rotten sawdust. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* li. 26 He lightens their labour. 1843 LEVER *T. Hinton* xli. (1878) 144 To lighten the road by song and story. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xvi. 10 We..paused to lighten our burdens and to refresh ourselves. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* li. 8 Henvier ache perhaps to lighten. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn.* *Educ.* IV. 48/2 This has the effect of lightening the appearance. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Mar. 5/5 The task of lightening the burdens of the ratepayers.

† b. To remove the weight of; to lessen the pressure of. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Angl.* *Sam.* vi. 5 Peradventure hee will lighten his hand from off you. [A literalism of translation.] 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 690/2 By lightening or sinking the graver with the hand, according to the occasion. *Ibid.* 691/1 The hand should be lightened in such a manner, that [etc.]

c. To make agile or nimble. *rare*.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iv. 120 Let's haue a dance..that we may lighten our own heeles, and our wifes heeles. 1727 BAILEY *vol.* II. To Lighten a Horse..is to make a Horse light in the Fore-hand, i. e. to make him freer and lighter in the Fore-hand than behind.

4. *intr.* To grow lighter.

1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* v. (1840) 85 Their luggage..lightened every day. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* iv. 28 Until the rain seemed to lighten.

† II. 5. To descend, alight; to light upon. *Obs.*

The well-known passage in the *Te Deum* (quot. 1548-9) is perh. now commonly understood as containing LIGHTEN v.<sup>2</sup> a 1425 *Cursor M.* 11298 (Trin.) While þis angel tibiþ toste Opere listen [Coll. lighted] don mony folde. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlv. 172 (Harl. MS.) Þe holy gost shalle lien in the as a shadow. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Te Deum*, O Lorde, let thy mercy lighten upon us [L. *Rad.*, *Domine*, misericordia tua super nos]. 1704 RAY *Creation* i. 150 They fly out of Italy into Africk; lightning many times on Ships in the midst of the Sea, to rest themselves when tir'd and spent with flying.

Lighten (laɪn), v. 2. Forms: 4 *lyztne*, *lyztne*, *lytzen*, -on, -yn, 5 *lyztyn*, *lyghtenyn*, (*lythyn*), *lytzy*, *lython*, *lytzen*, 4-6 *lyghten*, 6 *Sc.* *lyhtin*, *lychtin*, 3- *lighten*. [f. LIGHT a.<sup>2</sup> + -EN 5.]

1. *trans.* To shed light upon; to give light to; to make bright or luminous; to light up, brighten. Also *fig.* or in *fig.* context.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18600 þe dai biakens þe ded of him þat lighted [*raif*, lightened] has ur 3d as daim. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Ps.* lxvi. 1 God..lighten his face on vs [Vulg. *illuminet vultum suum*]. 138a WYCLIF *Rev.* xxi. 23 The cleerte of

God shal listen [1388 listne] it. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl.* T. 322 Hir desir is to be quyked and lightned of youre fir [v. r. lyghtenyd, lightned, lighted]. c 1400 MAUNDV. (Roxb.) xxv. 117 Þis charbuncle lightnez all þe chambere on þe nyght. 1502 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xlviii. 235 Than shall Iherusalem be lyghtened & enschered with lanternes & lyghtes. 1530 PALSGR. 611/2, I lyghten, I sylf or store a place with lyght, *je enlumine*. 1563 WINSET *Wks.* (1890) II. 77 Sanct Xistus the Pape, quha now ryght wirscheplif lychtis [L. *illustrat*] the Roman Kirk. 1588 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 341 Lightened with deadly lamps on everie post. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* ccxxxi, A key of fire ran all along the shore And lightened all the river with a blaze. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 7 The body of the church is lightened by a series of..arched windows. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 348 The darkness of the captivity was lightened by the light of the prophetic grace which shone through Daniel and Ezekiel. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. Relig.* 32 That Lord of theirs who lightens the earth with his glory. 1887 HALL *Caine Decemster* x. 65 Pavement of deep black, lightened only by the image of a star.

b. To cause (the countenance or looks) to light up with lively expression, etc. Also *intr.* for *pass.* of the face, eyes, etc.

1795 *Genl. Mag.* 544/1 To lighten up the clouded countenances of a dull society. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xvi. 175 The gloom of several countenances was perceptibly lightened. 1867 OUIDA *C. Castelineau* (1879) 9 The beauty, whose eyes he had seen lighten and proud brow flush. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 168 His eye lightened, and the old gleam of pride..spoke from it.

† 2. In Biblical lang.: To remove blindness or dimness from (the eyes); to restore sight to. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 9 Þe comaundment of lord shynand, lightenan eghen. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. iv. 99 (Camb. MS.) They ben lyke to byrdes of which the nyht lyhtneth hir lookyng. 1388 WYCLIF *Tobit* xiv. 1 Afir that he was lighted be lyuede two and fourti 3eer. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlv. 175 (Harl. MS.) Penne whenne þou ert vp Risen fro slepe of synne, and art I-litened, & mayste see. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xlii[i]. 3 Lighten myne eyes, that I slepe not in death.

3. To shed spiritual light upon; to enlighten or illuminate spiritually. *arch.*

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 63 Othere bisshopis ben more lightnid of God in kunnyng and bylnessne. c 1440 HVLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxx. He lyghtned her reason & kyndeled her affection. 1502 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* i. xiv. 163 It shalbe longe or thou be gostly lyghtned. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Collect St. John Evang.*, Heeyng lyghtened by the doctryne of thy blessed Apostle and Euangelyste John. 1549 COVERDALE *etc.* *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 23 The holy psalme wyrtor DAVID lightened with the spirite of god. 1550 HUTCHINSON *Image of God* xviii. (1560) 94 The man which falleth after he is lightened, is not without all possibillite of amendement. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen.* IV. ii. 1. 208 Now the Lord lighten thee, thou art a great Foole. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ezek.* xliii. comm. Al the world is lightened by the preaching of Christs Apostles. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 180 Oh! how they were lightened! they saw what they never saw. 1840 I. WILLIAMS *Hymn*, 'O heavenly Jerusalem', To Christ the Sun that lightens His Church above, below.

† 4. To kindle, ignite; = LIGHT v.<sup>2</sup> 2. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 31 Pou lyghtnys my lantern. a 1400 *Primer* (1891) 46 Lyztne the fier of the loue in hem. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 58 Venus lyghtened the torches for to receyue hiemen the god of weddyng. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 56 Who haue had in so fewe years the Candle of Goddes worde so oft lightened, so oft put out. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. 8 As one Taper lyghteneth another.

5. *intr.* To shine, flash, burn brightly; to be or grow luminous, to glow with light.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* L 15 And lytne thei in the firmament of heuene and lytne theie the erthe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4630 With a lauchant laite lightnyd the water. a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* i. ii. The east begins to lighten. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* 222 The Blood that lightens in their Cheeks. 1715-20 POPE *Ilad* x. 155 His steely launce, that lightend as he pass'd. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* i. xxix. He will wait the hour, When her lamp lightens in the tower. 1854 II. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 350 The low-browed clouds..that lightened and darkened by fits as the flames rose and fell. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise*, *Prelude* 120 Her mystic face Lightened along the streams of Thrace.

b. To shine like light on. (*Cf.* quot. 1548-9 under LIGHTEN v.<sup>1</sup> 5.)

1814 CARY *Dante*, *Par.* xviii. 88 From her radiant smiles, ..pleasure so diuine Did lighten on me [orig. 95 to piacer diuin che mi rifulse].

6. To flash lightning, to emit flashes of lightning. Chiefly *impers.*

c 1440 *Tromp. Parv.* 304/1 Lyghtenyn, or leuenyn (K. lithyn, as lewyn), *coruscet*. 1470-85 MAIOW *Arthur* vi. xxxi. It lyghtned and thondred as it had ben woode. 1555 EDOEN *Decades* 244 The beauen neuer ceased thunderyng rorynge & lyghtenyng with terrible noyse. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xvii. 24 As the lightning that lightneth out of the one part vnder heauen, shyneth vnto the other part true heuen. a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods*, *Elegy*, 'Tis true, I'm broke', God lightens not at mans each traile offence. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 351 Two of the men..cried out, it lightened. One said, he saw the flash. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xviii. It may thunder and lighten before the close of evening. 1819 BYRON *Joan* i. clviii. Her dark eyes flashing through their tears Like skies that rain and lighten. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* i. Where doomsday may thunder and lighten And little twill matter to one.

*fig.* 1722 Mrs. E. HAYWOOD *Brit. Recluse* (ed. 2) 132 Scorn lightend in her Glances!

7. *trans.* To cause to flash out or forth; to send down as lightning. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

c 1586 CTESS *Pembroke Ps.* lxix. x. Lighten indignation downe. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 27 Shee lightened out smiles from those cheekes. c 1590 — *Fr. Bacon* (1630)



A2, Her sparkling eyes Doe lighten forth sweet Loues alluring fire, 1592 DANIEL *Compl. Kosamon* 11 Wks. (1717) 44 How that thy King... Lightens forth Glory on thy dark Estate. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. iii. 69. 1597 *Lisander & Cal.* v. 87 Calista nourished an enemy in her house, who lightened forth... miserable effects in small time after.

**Lighten**, obs. pa. pp. of **LIGHTEN** v.1

**Lightened** (lɔɪ'tɪnd), ppl. a.1 [f. **LIGHTEN** v.1 + -ED.] Made light; relieved of a burden.

1700 DRYDEN *Flower & L.* 297 Some tumbled Horse and Man; Around the Fields the lightened Coursers ran. 1886 MISS BROUGHTON *Dr. Cupid* III. viii. 171 Peggy returns from it with a considerably lightened heart.

**Lightened** (lɔɪ'tɪnd), ppl. a.2 [f. **LIGHTEN** v.2 + -ED.] Enlightened.

1578 J. HOCKWOOD *Serm.* 24 Aug. 28 Moste lightened, I would say, most Seraphical Doctors. 1742 YOUNG *Nr. Th.* iii. 383 On lightened Minds, that bask in Virtue's Beams. 1900 BULLEN *With Christ at Sea* v. 94 To help a fellow wayfarer out of darkness into the Lightened Way of Life.

**Lightener**1 (lɔɪ'tɪnər). [f. **LIGHTEN** v.1 + -ER.]

1. One who lightens, makes light, easy, or less grievous; an alleviator.

1611 CHAPMAN *Ilind Ep.* Ded. 78 Learning and her lightener Poesy. 1760-72 H. BROOK *Foot of Qual.* (1809) II. 108 A sweet lightener of my afflictions. 1799 MAN. D'ARLEY *Diary* 9 Jan., What a lightener... would it not be, to this burlingering period. 1884 SALA *Journ. du South* i. iv. (1887) 55 An accomplished lightener of the traveller's purse.

†2. = **LIGHTER** sb.1 *Obs.* (north. dial.)

1558 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1839) 168, ij kealles & a half a lightner & a botte. 1594 *Ibid.* 157 My clinkere lightner, with all her geare. 1789 BRIAN *Hist. Newcastle* II. 261 note, Their [the keelmen's] vessels are called keels or lightners.

**Lightener**2 (lɔɪ'tɪnər). [f. **LIGHTEN** v.2 + -ER.] One who lightens or illuminates; an illuminator; one who flashes lightning.

1382 WYCLIF *Protr.* xxix. 13 The pore and the creausour metten togidre; of either the lightner is the Lord. 1513 DOUGLAS *Ensis* I. ProL. 63 Phebus lychnar of the planetis all. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* ii. 20 The same Sunne is the lightner of our eyes. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 32. 482 The Thunder and Lightner. 1898 *Academy* 26 Nov. 337/1 Aryan speech could express agents only—rainers, not rain; lighteners, not lightning.

**Lightening** (lɔɪ'tɪnɪŋ), vbl. sb.1 [f. **LIGHTEN** v.1 + -ING.]

1. The rendering light or lighter; alleviation (of pain, sorrow); + comforting, cheering.

1530 PALSGR. 239/2 Lightnyng of burdayne, alegement. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apol.* 44 b. He falleth to an amende-ment and lightening. 1625 GONSALVIO'S *Sp. Inquis.* 80 To relieue his pensive and heauie heart with some kind of lightening. 1655 BRINSLEY *Groan for Israel* 24 The lightning and saving of the Ship. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 605 The Frier Rodrigue... carrying 50 [guns], went there without lightening. 1890 *Athenæum* 6 Dec. 769/1 The volumes, which would seem to need no lightening, are further brightened by some amusing letters.

2. *concr.* Leaven. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (see *E. D. D.*). 1720 GINSON *Dispensatory* iii. § 8 (1721) 195 Knead it up with Barm or Lightning, and bake it.

**Lightening** (lɔɪ'tɪnɪŋ), vbl. sb.2 See also **LIGHTNING**. [f. **LIGHTEN** v.2 + -ING.] The shedding or shining of light; suffusion with light, lighting up; fig. enlightenment, illumination.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 2 Lord my lytynynge; and my heel. 1420 *Prymer* (1895) 14 God, bat tauztet he hertes of bi trewe synerant bi lytynynge of be holi goost. c. 1430 *Hymus Virg.* 45 Bi be lytynynge of a sterre To ihesu alle pre presentis bei brouzete. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 74 Grace is an illumynacyon or lytynynge of the soule. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 734 The Son with calm aspect and cleer Light'ning Divine. 1814 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. x. 318 A lightening in the domestic horizon. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1448 This lightening of clear weather. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. 228 A kindling of the eye, and godly lightening of all her gentle face.

b. *A lightening before death*: that exhilaration or revival of the spirits which is supposed to occur in some instances just before death.

Cf. 'a glimmering before death' (Fletcher *Sp. Curate*, IV. v.).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 90 How oft when men are at the point of death, Haue they beene merrie? Which their Keepers call A lightning before death. 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilind* xv. 213 This lightning flow before his death; which Pallas was to giue. 1641 BROME *Joviall Cræu* v. Wks. 1873 III. 441 If it be a lightning before death, the best is, I am his heir. 1654 GAYTON *Plas.* *Notes* III. viii. 125 Not that I Lightning or fell Thunder fear, (Unless that Lightning before death appear). 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 517 p. 2 We were once in great Hopes of his Recovery... but this only proved a Light'ning before Death. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 7 The old saying about a lightening before death.

c. *attrib.*: lightening-column, ? *nonce-wd.*, a beacon-pillar (fig.).

1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 413 The first emporium of commerce—the lightening-column of navigation to all the world.

**Lightening** (lɔɪ'tɪnɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. **LIGHTEN** v.2 + -ING.] That lightens, shines, flashes, etc.

1592 CONSTABLE *Poems* (1850) 1 As my heart shall ay remaine A patient object to thy lightning eyes. 1594 R. ASHLEY *tr. Loys le Roy* 121 Alexander... who like a lightning thunder leaped into diuers parts. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vii. xciv. 107 This... Queene; Whose Victories... Haue but as onely lightning motions beene Before the ruine that ensu'd thereon. [Cf. **LIGHTENING** vbl. sb.2 b.] 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 317/1 *Aurum Fulminans*: Lightning

or Thundering Gold. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* iii. 48 As I went Across the lightning fields.

**Lighter** (lɔɪ'tər), sb.1 Forms: (5) **lightor**, 6 **lyghter**, 6-8 **lyter**, 7 **liter**, 7-8 **leighter**, 10 **loiter**, (7) **loyter**, 5- **lighter**. [f. **LIGHT** v.1 (sense 2) + -ER,] or ad. Du. *lichter* of equivalent formation.] A boat or vessel, usually a flat-bottomed barge, used in lightening or unloading (sometimes loading) ships that cannot be discharged (or loaded) at a wharf, etc., and for transporting goods of any kind, usually in a harbour.

1487 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 113 R. A. shall haue free choise... for the said tonne wyne to be taken in the lighter at his plesur. 1545 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* I. (1894) 137 Suche goodes wares or merchandises which is [laden] into any suche lyghter or lyghters to thintent to cary the same... from land aborde any shyppe or from borde any shippe to land. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 47 These flatte make it unnavigable for shippes, yet at high water great Boates, Loiters, and Pinnaces of 20, and 30 tun, may saile up to the plantation. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* ii. 275 He said, and climbd a stranded Lighter's height. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v. I.* (1869) II. 307 The lighters which sail upon a navigable canal. 1898 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 2 Barges, lighters, and other boats are thus enabled... to float up or down the river.

*transf.* 1831 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. To Shade of Elliston, What tearing off of historic robes... before the surly Ferryman will admit you to set a foot within his battered lighter.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **lighter-boat**, **-builder**, **-master**. Also **LIGHTERMAN**.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iv. ii. (1611) 216 He beareth or a lighter boat in fesse gules. 1638 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1851) I. 94 The lighter master shall haue tenn shillings for his man & his lighter for xliij hovers. 1640 in *T. Leoford's Note-Bk.* (1885) 375 One Lighter boate of the burthen of twenty tunnes. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 112 Lighter-builders [were] idle, and laid by.

**Lighter** (lɔɪ'tər), sb.2 [f. **LIGHT** v.2 + -ER.]

1. One who lights or kindles.

1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 26 A lighter and carier of candles. 1753, 1853 [see **CANDLE-LIGHTER**]. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Nov. 4/2 The display [of fireworks]... costs about £300. Twelve lighters are stationed at different points, and obey the signal at the same moment.

2. An instrument for lighting; esp. a piece of twisted or folded paper used for lighting a pipe, etc. 1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* 247 He evidently thinks there is something religious about this lighter and extinguisher. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* viii. 177 This... letter, which Sir Blaise has twisted to a lighter... To fire some holy taper. 1893 LLOYD & HADCOCK *Artillery* 222 Without a 'lighter' it [cordite] does not readily ignite.

**Lighter** (lɔɪ'tər), v. [f. **LIGHTER** sb.1] *trans.* To remove or transport (goods) in a lighter, or as in a lighter. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 212 Whenever you lighter goods from this new contemplated dock. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 195 Their cargoes were lightered to the warehouses higher up the Thames. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 739 Our effects... were lightered ashore by means of the Indian canoes. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 143/2 A standing agreement... that he should not lighter as a common carrier.

Hence **Lightering** vbl. sb.

1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 18 Would not that very considerably increase the expense of your lightering? 1858 T. DALTON in *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 337 The lightering to ships in the roads is done... by American... brigs.

**Lighterage** (lɔɪ'tərɪdʒ). Forms: see **LIGHTER** sb.1; also 7 **lightradge**. [f. **LIGHTER** sb.1 + -AGE.]

Transhipment or unloading of cargo by means of a lighter or lighters; the charges made for this.

1481-90 *Howard Houseb. Bks.* (Roxb.) 370 Item, to Sergeant for lyterage vj. d. 1488 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 32 Bote hire lighters & portage of the same stuff. 1583 *Kept. to Lid. Burleigh* in Arb. Garner I. 46 The lighterage, carriage and porters' due o. 2. 8. 1621 SIR R. HOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 13 The custome lyteradge and impositions to be all horn and defraied by me. 1755 MAGENS *Insurance* I. 66 Lighterage for the unloading and Demorage. 1798 R. DODD *Lett. on Port Lond.* 14 There will be no necessity for lighterage, shipping, reshipping, &c. 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. Bench Div. 370 He had ever since done the plaintiffs' lighterage. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Dec. 12/2 Freight to Odessa, insurance, lighterage, and shipping charges.

**Lighterman**. [f. **LIGHTER** sb.1 + MAN sb.]

1. One employed on or owning a lighter.

1558 *Act i. Eliz.* c. 11 § 6 Any Wharfinger... Lyghterman, Weigter or other Officer. 1608 H. WRIGHT in *Lismore Papers* Ser. ii. (1887) I. 126 To paye the lyter men for caryinge downe the planks. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 145 Lightermen... are to be of the society of watermen and wherry-men. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxi. (1880) 198 He believes that the men of the uppermost bank [of a tireme] rowed somehow like lightermen on the Thames. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. i, He could not be a lighterman or river-carrier.

2. ? = **LIGHTER** sb.1 (Cf. *Indiaman*; also **LIGHT-MAN**.)

1769 *Ann. Reg.* 132 The flames... destroyed... two large lightermen on the river.

**Light-fingered**, a. Having light and nimble fingers. a. *gen.* b. Having fingers quick and dexterous at pilfering; thievish, dishonest. †c. Prompt in giving or returning a blow; pugna-cious. *Obs.*

a. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* V. 152 The... solemn gravity of the premier affords a fine contrast to the light-fingered agility of his brother. 1890 *Century Dict.*, **Light-fingered**, light in touch with the fingers, as in playing the piano.

b. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxxviii. (1870) 217 They be lyght fyngerd and vse pyking. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch*, *Aristides* (1595) 351 Themistocles... was a wise man... but yet somewhat light fingered. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 148 Some light-fingered person having pickt his purse. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 14 Our men contented themselves with looking after their goods (the Tonguinees being very light-finger'd). 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 26 p. 11 Sharp girls were apt to be light-fingered. 1823 SCOTT *Lt.* 18 June in *Lockhart*, The light-fingered gentry melt plate so soon as it comes into their possession. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Round Christmas*, *tree* 105 The light-fingered gentry pick pockets furiously in the darkness.

c. 1581 LAMBARDE *Etren.* ii. vii. (1588) 220 Vouth... whether lawling, quarrelous, lightfingred or bloudie-handed. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 3 Light-fingred Vounkers, which make enery word a blow. 1607 TORSSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 370 Angry men are light-fingred and apt to strike.

Hence **Lightfingredness**.

1881 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXIII. 358/1 The general persuasion of their [sc. Gipsies'] propensity to light-fingredness.

**Lightfoot** (lɔɪ'fʊt), a. [**LIGHT** a.1]

1. *poet.* = **LIGHT-FOOTED**. (Very common in 16th c.)

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 304/1 Lyght foote (*MS. A.* c. 1490 *lyt fotyd*), *levisse*. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June 26 And lightfoote Nymphs can chase the lingring night. 1580 SIDNEY *P's.* xviii. ix. To match with lightfoote stagg, he made my foote so light. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. iv. 440 Some light-foot friend post to y<sup>e</sup> Duke of Norfolk. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* vi. xxxvi. 100 The victor spur'd againe his light-foot steed. 1832 TENNYSON *Enone* 81 Light-foot Iris. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* liv. ij Brooks too broad for leaping The lightfoot boys are laid.

fig. 1624 CHARLES SION'S *Elegies* Poems (1717) 391 Hours, chad'd with light-foot-minutes, end. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise, Prelude* 185 Ij rose-hung river and light-foot rill. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* II. iii. x. 275 The lightfoot hours dance by.

†2. *quasi-sb.* A name for the hare, and the deer. *Obs.*

a. 1325 *Names of Hare in Rct. Ant.* I. 134 He shall seien on creisoun In the worshipec of the hare... The list-fot, the fernsitter. 15... *King & Miller* 85 in *Furnival Percy Folio* (1868) II. 151 'Wiffe' quoth the Miller, 'feitch me forth lightfoote, that wee of his sweetnesse a lile may taste'. A faire venon pasty shee feicht forth presently. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 169 If light-foot elude the snare, not less than half a dozen of Chanticleer's family can compensate for the disappointment.

**Light-footed**, a. Having a light foot; treading lightly, active, nimble.

c. 1490 [see **LIGHT-FOOT** 1, quot. c. 1440]. 1552 HULOTRY, Lyght foted, *acripes*. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hih.* ii. xiv. (1810) 378 This lightfooted General could not be overtaken. 1795 *Fate of Sedley* II. 88 The ravenous and light-footed pursuers of innocence. 1850 PUESCOTT *Pern* II. 33 The light-footed vicuña. 1850 GLO. ELIOT *A. Bede* vi. A good-looking woman... well-shapen, light-footed.

fig. 1727 46 THOMSON *Summer* 124 Of bloom ethereal the light-footed dews.

Hence **Lightfootedly** *adv.*

1887 *Athenæum* 17 Sept. 381/2 Floriel dancing light-footedly among her rustic associates.

**Lightful** (lɔɪ'tɪfl), a. [f. **LIGHT** sb. + -FUL.] Full of light (*lit.* and *fig.*); luminous, bright.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xi. 34 Al thi body schal be litful. a. 1450 *Cor. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 20 Augelle in beyyn eyvmore xal be, In lythful clere byrth as ble. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* iii. 35 Mortall sight, Too weak to see the lightfull love that ruleth all with right. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iii. iv. *Captaines* 199 The lightful ark, God's sacred cabinet. 1650 EARL MONM. *tr. Senault's Alan* *bec. Guilty* 348 Chrystall becomes lightfull without softning its hardnesse. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 526 What in the Body of the Lord can be more lightful than those five Wounds? 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 164 The hall within was lightful and airy.

Hence **Lightfulness**.

a. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1622) 265 No more then the Sunne wants waxe to bee the fewell of his glorious lightfulness. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* vi. (1617) 78 He calleth him the first beginner, Lightfulness, or altogether Light. 1830 BAILEY *Festus* xxv. (1848) 313 Watery lightfulness of ghostly eyes.

**Light-handed**, a. Having a light hand.

a. Having a light touch; handling objects deftly and quickly. Said of persons and their actions. *lit.* and *fig.* b. Having the hand lightly laden; carrying little. c. Of a vessel or factory = **SHORT-HANDED**.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 304/1 Lyghte handyd, *manuvelis*. 1562-3 SIR W. CECIL in *Alp. Parker's Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 172, I beseech your Grace be not too light-handed in licences to every person. 1798 I.D. CLARE in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 396 The town... was disarmed... by a body of light-handed rebels. 1830 GALT *Lavrie* T. ii. i. (1849) 82 It was agreed... that... we should set out as light-handed as possible. 1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, **Light-handed**, a term implying that a vessel is short of her complement of men. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 211 She was one of the cleverest and lightest-handed women we ever had about us. 1891 *Spectator* 21 Mar., Light-handed treatment of the trifles of life.

Hence **Light-handedness**.

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Leggirdmaine*, light-handednesse, craftie slights, and conuenance. 1879 BLACK *MacLeod of D.* I. 152 What you want is... the dexterous light-handedness of a woman.

† **Lighthead**1. *Obs.* [f. **LIGHT** a.1 + -HEAD.] Lightness, folly, levity; an instance of this.

1340 *Asynb.* 207 Ie zuyche lighedes [hi] wastep hare time. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* iii. 9 Thuri lighed of hir fornycioun [she] defouled the lond. c. 1400 *Cato's Morals* 196 Loke for na lighede, at þat þing in ani stide of þe haue blaming.



**Lighthead** <sup>2</sup>. [*f.* LIGHT *a.* + HEAD *sb.*] A light-headed person. Also quasi-*adj.*, light-headed. [1587] FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1954/1 He was induced to attempt such follie . . by some light heads that were then about him. 1609 W. BIDDULPH in *Lavender Trav.* (1612) 44 This thiefe [Mahomet] perswadeth light heads . . how he is the messenger of God.] 1751 FIELDRING *Amelin* n. iv. (1898) l. 98 Whilst I sat by her in her light-head fits, she repeated scarce any other name but mine. 1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* Wks. 1855 l. 9 Thou canst make lubbard and lighthead agree.

#### Light-headed, *a.*

1. Disordered in the head; giddy, delirious. †Of a fever: Characterized by delirium.

1537 LATIMER *Lct. in Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 391, I am light-headed for lack of sleep. 1603 North's *Plutarch* (1612) 1204 If they be light-headed and distraught of their wits. 1663 PEYVS *Diary* 31 Oct., The Queen continues light-headed, but in hopes to recover. 1747 *Mem. Nutrebian Crt.* l. v. 89, I was carried home senseless and extremely bruised, which caused me to fall into a light-headed fever. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* l. i. 234 Some . . were sore afraid That she had grown light-headed with her woe.

2. Of persons and their actions: Frivolous, indiscreet, thoughtless; changeable, fickle.

1579 80 NORTH *Plutarch*, *J. Caesar* (1595) 764 These . . were speeches fitter for a rash light-headed youth, then for his [Caesar's] Person. 1590 R. HICCOCK *Quintess. Wit* 89 He is over-light-headed, to change himselfe firste into one parte, then into another. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. 388 He was no suppressor of the subjects . . to enrich light-headed flatterers. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xiv. § 120 A light-headed Nuncio, who did much mischief to his Majesty's service. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) l. 144 The poor light-headed cicada-swarm of a Chorus. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* l. iii. 144 Such thoughts were in the meantime counteracted by the light-headed doings of the Queen Dowager.

#### † *q.* quasi-*adv.* Obs.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* l. v. (1640) 6 We see how light-headed this Pagan did talk, being stark drunk with pride.

Hence **Light-headedly** *adv.*, **Light-headedness**.

1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 187 Deliriums, and what we call Light-headedness. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 31 Mar 350/1 A fit of religious light-headedness. 1817 COLKRIE *Biog. Lit.* 291 A sort of intermittent fever with fits of light-headedness off and on. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuc.* xxiv. As to light-headedness, there never was such a feather of a head as mine. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* x. (ed. 2) 128 Gloating on my crime, light-headedly devising others in the future.

#### Light-hearted, *a.*

1. Having a light heart; not oppressed by care or sorrow; cheerful, gay.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2814, I sall leve & be lechid, forþi be light-herted. 1530 PALSGR 217/1 Lyght herted or mery, *alaigre*. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* II. xiii. (1840) 279, I was now light-hearted. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 12 He whistles as he goes, light-hearted, bright, Cold and yet cheerful. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1804) 215 Light-hearted maid. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hecar* (1862) 53 Mrs. K. began to make jokes about it, in her lighthearted way.

#### 2. Proceeding from a light heart.

1841 JAMES *Brigand* i. The light-hearted song in the porch. 1891 T. K. CHEYNE *Psalter* vi. 290 The light-hearted freedom of antiquity.

Hence **Light-heartedly** *adv.*, **Light-heartedness**.

1826 LONGE in *Life* (1891) l. vii. 89 The joy and light-heartedness which a foot-traveller feels. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Hist. Nun* Wks. 1862 III. 14 As light-heartedly as the Duke. 1882 MACC. *Mag.* XLVI. 207/1 He considers light-heartedness, and a turn for making the best of things, as a proof of intellectual strength. 1897 MAUD *Voluntary v. Compulsory Service* 131 Those who would now light-heartedly plunge us into war with the whole of Europe.

#### Light-heeled, *a.*

1. Having light heels; brisk in walking or running; nimble.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 415 The villaine is much lighter heeld then I. 1647 WARD *Simp. Collier* 29 Light-heeld beagles that lead the chase. 1742 BLAIR *Grave* 24 Light-heeld ghosts and visionary shades. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 99 Prizes had been distributed to the most light-heeled damsels of either county, for their speed in running. 1829 H. HAWTHORN *Visit Babylon* 18, I followed the light-heeled girl.

#### † 2. Of a woman: Loose, unchaste. Obs.

a 1613 OVERBURY *Charac.*, *Footeman* Wks. (1856) 14 His mother . . was a light-heeled wench. 1637 NABBS *Microcosm*, II. C 2 b, My mother a light-heeld madame that kept a vaulting-schoole at the signe of Virgo. 1638 — *Bride* iv. ii. (1640) G 1 b, She is sure a light heeld wench. 1796 Mrs. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* II. 26 Has not Mr. Amathist espoused the venerable remains of a light-heeled Calypso? So † **Light-heels**, a loose woman.

1604 J. COOKE *How to choose a Good Wife* III. ii, I'll tell my mistress as soon as I come home that mistress light-heels comes to dinner to-morrow.

#### Light horse.

1. † *a.* collect. *sing.* Light horsemen; a body of light cavalry (*obs.*). b. = LIGHT HORSEMAN. (Cf. F. *cheval-léger*.)

1532 [see HUSSAR 1]. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 124 b, With vii. m. archers, and xiii. hundred light horses. 1611 COTGER, *Estradiot*, a light-horse, an Albanian horseman. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 40 The third sort of ancient Horsemen, were called Light-horse. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 7 England for the first time saw light horse and light foot. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xx. 462 Three regiments of infantry with one of light-horse from Ireland.

attrib. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 475 Cases . . of close combat or light-horse skirmish. 1898 39th *Rep.*

*Deputy Keeper* 5 Books and Papers relating to the Light Horse Volunteers 1779-1831.

#### † 2. A courtesan. Obs.

a 1627 MIDDLETON *Witch* v. i. (1778) 96 *An. Florida. Gas.* She: I know no other, Sir, You were nev'r at charge yett but with one light-horse.

#### Light horseman.

1. A light-armed cavalry soldier.

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* Aij b, Suche . . lighte horsemen as were comen. 1558 Nottingham *Rec.* IV. 118 Consernyng the light horse men setting furthe. 1600 R. CHURCH *tr. Fumde's Hist. Hungary* 32 Certaine of his light horsemen (who are commonly called Vssarons). 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) l. 226 A light-horseman . . was discovered near the bridge on the American side.

fig. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 461 It countenanced all the unscrupulous light-horsemen of debate.

2. A slang name for one of a class of Thames thieves. (Cf. HORSEMAN 5.)

1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* 59 The gangs, denominated Light Horsemen were generally composed of one or more Receivers, together with Coopers, Watermen, and Lumpers. 1849 [see HORSEMAN 5]. 1899 *Daily News* 9 Jan. 6/1 'Light Horsemen' would look out for a lighter having valuable goods on board, and at night, stealing up quietly, would cut her adrift: then following her, as she floated down with the tide, would by-and-by rescue her, and bring her back, claiming salvage.

† 3. 'An old name for the light boat, since called a gig' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*). Obs.

1600 J. JANE in *Hakluyt Voy.* III. 843 His long boat and light-horseman were lost at sea. 1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) l. We came to Gravesend . . in a light-horseman. 1656 FINNET *For. Ambass.* 220 Leaving a Light-horseman to be taken up for their baggage at Gravesend.

† 4. A variety of fancy pigeons. (Cf. HORSEMAN 3.) Obs.

1688 R. HOLME *Armorion* II. 244/2 Light Horse-men, a Bastard kind [of Pigeons] between a Cropper and a Carrier.

5. † *a.* An early name of an Australian sea-fish, according to Morris prob. the Sweep, *Scorpius aquifemnis*. b. A West-Indian fish of the genus *Ephippus*.

1789 W. TENCH *Exp. Botany Bay* xv. 129 A species of grouper, to which, from the form of a bone in the head resembling a helmet, we have given the name of light horseman. 1793 — *Acc. Settlement Port Jackson* 176 At the top of the list [of fish], as an article of food, stands a fish, which we named light-horseman. 1854 R. OWEN in *Circ. Sci.* (c 1865) II. 51/1 The median crest is developed to an extreme height in some fishes, as, e.g. the dolphin and light-horseman fish (*Ephippus*). 1881 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* V. 5 Sometimes the crest of the bone is exceedingly lofty, as in the Light Horseman fish (*Ephippus*) and sometimes absent, as in the sucking fish Remora.

#### Lighthouse.

[*f.* LIGHT *sb.*: see HOUSE *sb.* 1 2.] A tower or other structure, with a powerful light or lights (originally a beacon) at the top, erected at some important or dangerous point on or near the sea-coast for the guidance of mariners. (The earlier name was *pharos*.)

1662-3 MARVELL *Corr.* xxvii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 83, I have herewith sent you an account of your expenses about the Light-house. 1703 *London Gaz.* No. 3971/3 The Light-House upon the Edystone. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4459/4 The 28th of July last, a Light was placed on the Light-House, Rebuilt on the Edystone-Rock off Plymouth. 1841 W. SPAFGOING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 167 In approaching from Turin, we pass along the seashore to the immense lighthouse, 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* (1857) 56 Perhaps I darkened, as the light-house will That turns upon the sea.

b. attrib. and Comb., as *lighthouse-keeper*, *service*, *shop*, *tower*.

1672 EVELYN *Diary* 14 May, From the North Foreland Light-house-top . . we could see our fleet. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VI. xiv, Is this indeed The light-house top I see? 1831 SCOTT *Pirate* Introd., The author was invited to join a party of Commissioners for the Northern Light-House Service. 1851 KINGSLEY *Three Fishers* iii. Three wives sat up in the lighthouse tower. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) l. 112 Lighthouse-keeper too . . by far the most life-weary looking mortal I ever saw.

**Lighting** (*laɪtɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* LIGHT *v.* + -ING 1. In OE. *lithing*.]

#### † 1. Alleviation, relief. Obs.

1000 *Laus of Edgar* III. c. 2 (Schmid) Gif þæt riht to befig sy, sece siddan þa lithinge to þam cýnge. a 1300 *Cursor* II. 27066 þat strength es o gret lithing, quen man has casten his birthing o vin. c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 789 Y<sup>e</sup> haste sent me lyghtyng y<sup>e</sup> late was lame. 1502 *Orb. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. iii. 385 Nor truste not for cuer to haue socours ne lyghtyng.

2. Descend; dismounting; alighting: also with down.

1350-1425 *Cursor M.* 13822 (Trin.) Þe aungels lithyng [Cott. þe angel lighthand; Goll. þe angel lighting (*vbl. sb.*, not *pple.*)] þere bood I. c 1430 *Syr Gherard* (Roxh.) 6373 Mirabel . . made hir ladie ferto light. Of that lighting Jewel was woo. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 399 Wallace with that, at his lyghting, him drew. 1506 in *Paston Lett.* III. 405 At the lyghtyng the Kyng of Castyle was of his hors a good space or ovr Kyng was a lyght. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxx. 30 The Lord shall . . shew the lighting downe of his arme. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew.* Garden (1626) 22 To avoid the lighting of Crows, Pyes, &c. vpon your grafts. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Table Contents, Upon the Mounting, Singing, and Lighting of Larks. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 41 The lighting down of the grasshopper is a burden on the bending shoulders.

3. attrib., as *lighting-place* (used *spec.* with reference to bees).

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* I. A 2 b, If . . she [the queen-

bee] dislike the weather, or lighting place, they quickly returne home againe. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bees*. 1759 BROWN *Compleat Farmer* 94 When your swarm hath made choice of a lighting-place.

**Lighting** (*laɪtɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* 2 [*f.* LIGHT *v.* + -ING 1. In OE. *lithing*.]

1. Illumination. † In quot. c 1175 = Dawn.

c 1006 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* i. 16 God ȝeworhte . . þæt mare leoht to þæs dæges lithinge. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 Ic ham ȝeue reste . . from non on saterdei a þa came monedeis lithing. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lct. to Mrs. Thistlethwayte* 16 Oct., Paris has the advantage of London, in the neat pavement of the streets, and the regular lighting of them at nights. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 176 Chemical products, obtained by purifying gas used for lighting. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 26 The lighting should be mainly from the clerestory. 1876 BLACK *Madcap* V. xlvii. 390 The silver lighting of the restless . . sea.

attrib. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Lighting-rate*, a public rate for maintaining the lamps or gas-lights in a parish. 1889 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 5/4 A conductor of the fluid from the lighting wire.

#### † 2. *concr.* Lightning. Obs.

1297 R. GLOVE (Rolls) 7763 Tempestes þer come pondringe & lithinge ek. a 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sci.* (Wright) 146 The lithing That schut abrod into al the world. a 1400 *Tokens Doomday* 25 (E. T. S. 1878) Oure lord schal come & smyte adoun, as lithyng dop to ground. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2191 Lyghtyn, thondyr, and rayne. 1618 HOLTON *Floriss* l. xviii. (1636) 51 As if volleys of Lighting, and Thunder had bene discharged from the Clouds of Heaven upon the old earth-borne Gyants.

3. Kindling, ignition. Also with up (see LIGHT *v.* 2 c).

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 35 The sexteyn . . ssal han, for lythyng e of the lythe, viij<sup>th</sup>. 1499-1500 in *Swayne Sarum Churchw.* Acc. (1896) 51 Paid . . for lightyng of the Rode light. 1654 NEEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* 124 The lighting of one Candle by another. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 223 At the first lighting of the beacons. 1897 OUIDA *Mas-saricus* ix, Do you mind my lighting up, Pater!

4. The incidence of light upon the features, etc.; the disposition of light in a picture.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 648 In a statue by an Italian master, what he notices chiefly are the various effects which various lightings produce upon its features. 1866 *Athenæum* 18 Dec. 826 As a study in colour and lighting the work is a model. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* III. 142 The colour and lighting of the object to be photographed.

5. = ANNEALING 3 (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

**Lightish** (*laɪtɪʃ*), *a.* [*f.* LIGHT *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat light, in the senses of the *adj.* Also

Comb., as *lightish-coloured* *adj.*

1656 W. D. T. *Comenius Gate Lat. Unt.* § 25. 13 The Moon . . maketh the night, one while light, another while lightish. 1688 *London Gaz.* No. 2312/4 A loose lightish coloured Camblet Coat. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6217/3 He . . wears a lightish Wig. 1767 S. PATTERSON *Another Trav.* II. 14 A lay-habit of lightish gray. 1872 G. MACDONALD *Wif. Cumb.* I. xv. 237 His hair [was] a lightish brown.

**Lightless** (*laɪtləs*), *a.* [OE. *lēhtlēas*, *f.* *lēht* LIGHT *sb.* + -lēas -LESS.] Without light.

1. Receiving no light; unilluminated, dark.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) II. 504 He . . sæde ðæt he wære ȝeled to leohltesse stowe. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6619 For þi þat helle es ay lightles, It es cald þe land of myrknes. 1593 SHAKS. *Lycr.* 1555 Such Devils steale effects from lightlesse Hell. 1601 W. PARRY *Trav. Sir A. Sherley* (1863) 4 A man from his birth confined in a dungeon or lightlesse cave. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* III. 275 A lightless closet, in a room hired at small rate. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. iii. § 14 Not in her most ponderous and lightless masses will nature ever leave us without some evidence of transmitted sunshine. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* l. 1410 Into some night lightless prison cast. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 102 An owl, a bat, Blindworm, or mole, or any lightless thing.

fig. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* i. l. (Skent) I 20 Thynke on his disease, how lightles he lyeth, siþe the beynes brennende in loue of thin eien arn so bewet. 1790 R. MERRIV *Laurel Liberty* (ed. 2) 13 All . . who drew their profit from the lightless crowd.

2. Giving or shedding no light.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4729 þe son sal be turned in-till myrknes, And þe mone in-till blode, and be lyghtles. 1593 SHAKS. *Lycr.* 481 Beate-breathed Tarquin . . to Colatium beares the lightlesse fire. 1639 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1881) II. 415 O dim and dark and lightless Sun. 1809 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXVII. 456 Earth is but earth a dull and lightless body. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 130 There will be . . the lightless fire, retaining in darkness the power to burn, but rest of its rays. 1869 TYNDALE *Notes Lect.* Light 43 The almost lightless flame of a Bunsen's burner.

#### Hence Lightlessness.

1865 CORNH. *Mag.* Aug. 186 Something horrible there was too in the lightlessness of the red. 1892 W. E. HENLEY *Song of Sorrow, Lond. Volunteers* III. 16 By a jealous lightlessness oppressed.

**Light-limbed, a.** Having light limbs; agile, nimble.

1695 *London Gaz.* No. 3119/4 Lost . . a brown bay Mare, . . pretty light limbd. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* l. lxxiv, The light-limbed Matador. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* II. (1868) 20 A young man more light-limbed than the stag.

**Lightliwode**, *obs.* form of LIKELIHOOOD.

† **Lightly**, *a.* 1 Obs. rare. [OE. *lēhtlic*, *f.* *lēht* LIGHT *sb.* + -lic -LY.] Brilliant, lightsome.

a 1000 *Riddles* xxx. 3 (Gr.) Lyhtfæt leohllic listum ȝeþrywed. c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxviii, This hundreth folde that a soule shal haue . . ys nought but the profyte of this lightly derkenes.

† **Lightly**, *a.* 2 Obs. Forms: 1 *lēhtlic*, 3 *lihtlic* h), 4 *lihtli*, 5 *lihti*, 6 *lihtlie*, 4, 7 *lihtly*. [OE. *lēhtlic*, *f.* *lēht* LIGHT *a.* + -lic,



-LY<sup>1</sup>.] Frivolous, trifling, fickle; to be slighted, contemptible; also contemptuous, slighting; easy, easy to be persuaded. Cf. the senses of LIGHT a.<sup>1</sup> *Lightly cheap* = *light cheap* (see LIGHT a.<sup>1</sup> 13b).

c 897 K. ALFRED Gregory's Past. xlii. 309 Ond eft ðæm xifrum snide hredlice him willað fylgan leothlice weorc & unnyt. a 1225 Leg. Kath. 1320 Ah his nawihtliche of his meidenen mot. a 1240 W. dunge in Cott. Hom. 273 Ah noble men and gentile and of heh burde ofte winnen luehtliche chespe. a 1300 Cursor M. 7222 Pils wijs alsa, þat þou has now, If þou ne war swa lighli to tru! Ibid. 28087 To men and wemmen bath i wate, þat off i helde mi lighli late. 1422 tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv. 241 Al tymes ette they mettis, weche ben moiste, lighli to defye. c 1450 tr. De Imitatione i. xx. 24 It is lighli a man ay to be still þan to not excede in wordes. 1533 Gau Richt Vay 15 Ony lighli takine of ir quibhli men wis to schaw. 1608 J. KING Seru. St. Mary's 13 David the sonne of Isai reigned, whose person was so lightly.

Hence † *Lightliful a.*, slighting, contemptuous; † *Lightliness*, contemptuous manner or treatment; contempt.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. III. 192 Contemning his requistes w<sup>th</sup> cruel and lychtful anssers. c 1470 HENRY Wallace xl. 166 In lychtlynes thai maid ansser him till. 1533 Gau Richt Vay 13 That thay . . . turnis the halle writ to lighlignes and scorne. 1560 ROLLAND Crit. Venus iv. 67 They wald not thoill Venus haif lighlignes, Nor repudic.

**Lightly** (lɪtli), *adv.* For forms see LIGHT a.<sup>1</sup> and -LY<sup>2</sup>. Also comparative i lēohtlecor, 3 lēhtlucker, 4 lēhtloker, 5 lēyhtlooure. [OE. *lōhtlice* (= OFris. *lichtlik*, OLG. *līhtlikho*, MHG. *līhteliche*, mod. G. *leichtlich*, ON. *lētlega*), f. *lōht* LIGHT a.<sup>1</sup> + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a light manner.

1. With little weight, so as not to be heavy; with little pressure, force, or violence; not strongly or severely; gently, superficially; in both material and immaterial applications.

c 897 K. ALFRED Gregory's Past. xxiv. 179 Da weras mon sceal hehtlecor & stidlecor laran, & ða wif lehtlecor. a 1300 Cursor M. 30419 If clerkes . . . smites oþer lighli in gamen. a 1400 Pistill of Susan (MS. B.) 227 [He] lighli lighly þe lache, and lepe ouer þe lake. 1483 CANTON G. de la Tour iv. Evb, Whiche caused the deuyll fyrst to tempte them lighly. 1503 HAWES Exam. Virtue xii. Come on she sayd and walke on lighly. 1611 BIBLE Isa. ix. 1 At the first he lightly afflicted the land of Zebulun. 1635-56 COWLEY Davidis i. 718 Some [Letters] cut in wood, some lighli trased on slates. 1680 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 208 Try how the Centers are pitch, by Treading the Treddle lighly down. 1747 WESLEY Prim. Physic (1762) 62 Soil very lighly one spoonful of white Coppas scrap'd. 1812 J. WILSON Isle of Palms II. 452 So lighly doth this little boat Upon the scarce-touch'd billows float. 1818 J. W. CROKER in C. Papers (1884) 13 July, I must now mention to you . . . what I have heretofore touched lightly upon. 1857 H. B. FARNIE Golfer's Manual in Golfiana Misc. (1887) 143 The cleek again is still more lightly shafted. 1874 SYMONDS Sk. Italy & Greece (1898) I. ix. 182 Crimes of bloodshed . . . sat lightly on the adventurer's conscience. 1883 S. C. HALL Retrospect II. 333 The fact must not be passed too lightly over.

b. With reference to sleep (see LIGHT a.<sup>1</sup> 20).

c 900 tr. Bede's Hist. iv. xiv. [xii.] (1800) 296 Swa swa he leothlice onsleep. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE Lett. II. 207, I sleep lightly enough for such emergency.

2. In no great quantity or thickness; in no great amount.

c 1000 Sax. Leechd. II. 36 Awringe þa wyrt . . . & geswet swiþe leothlice mid hunige. 1528 SHAKS. L. L. L. i. 157 They are but lightly rewarded. 1664 EVELYN Kal. Hort. Aug. (1670) 23 You may sow Anemone seeds . . . &c. lightly cover'd with fit mold in Cases. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE Chr. Mor. i. § 9 Persons lightly dipt, not grain'd in generous Honesty. 1828 SCOTT F. M. Perth xii. I fear me this traveller hath dined but lightly. 1830 LYLEL Princ. Geol. I. 204 Moulds . . . rubbed lightly over with a solution of soap. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) III. 27 They are lightly clad in summer while at their work. 1898 Westm. Gaz. 16 Sept. 4/3 Birds are so scarce in some districts that they will need to be lightly shot.

† b. In no great degree, slightly. *Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. Rich. III. i. iii. 45 They lue his Grace but lightly. 1631 A. CRAIGE Pilgrime & Hermite 9 For hee that lones lightliest, Bee sure hee shall speede best. 1659 HAMMOND On Ps. xliii. Paraphr. 227 The Forty third Psalm is exactly of the same mournfull subject . . . with the former, but perhaps lightly varied from thence. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat. Man i. i. 302 If he be at least but lightly skilled in Anatomy. 1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. i. 425 While yet the Head is Green, or lightly swell'd With Milky-moisture.

3. Without depression or heaviness; in lightsome mood; cheerfully, gaily, merrily.

c 1386 CHAUCER Knt.'s T. 1012 Who looketh lightly now but Palamon. c 1475 Rauf Coigear 521 'It is lyke', said Schir Rolland, and lighli he leuch. 1596 HARRINGTON Metam. Ajax Advt. to Rdr., The first begins grauely and ends lighli. 1606 SHAKS. Ant. & Cl. iv. xiv. 138 Bid that welcome Which comes to punish vs, and we punish it Seeming to beare it lightly. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) I. 497 Try to bear lightly what must needs be. 1891 E. PEACOCK N. Brendon II. 313 The old man . . . chatted lightly with Basil.

4. Easily, readily. *Obs. exc. arch.* † *One cannot lightly*, etc. = 'one cannot well'; etc. *Obs.*

c 1775 Lamb. Hom. 49 Þe put ne tūnēd noht lēhtliche his muð ouer us. a 1225 Ancr. R. 254 Euerichon to dealed from oðer lēhtlucker to bersted. a 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter ix. 30 Wbare men may noht lighli see whilk way þai sall take. 1390 GOWER Conf. II. 461 Whil the is oyle forto fyre, The lampe is lighli set asyre. c 1425 Eng. Cong. Treas. 28 þay . . . seiden that lighly that myght be done,

yf [etc.]. 1485 CANTON Chas. Gt. 27 He wold take a knyght al armed and lyfte hym vp to the height of hys breste lighli. 1570-6 LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent (1826) 331 It could not lightly blowe more boisterously out of any quarter. 1578 LYTE Dodona i. lxx. 103 A man shall not lightly finde it in this country. 1653 H. COGAN tr. Pinto's Trap. xvii. 53 As we see them play away a piece of Damask at one cast at die, as those that come lightly by them. 1740 CHESTERF. Lett. (1792) I. lxxii. 175 Credulous people believe lightly whatever they hear. 1818 SCOTT Hrt. Midl. xx. That's lightly said, but no sate lightly credited. 1870 MORRIS Earthly Par. I. ii. 458 As fair was he As any king's son you might lightly see.

Proverb. 1624 SANDERSON Seru. I. 251 The ding-thrift's proverb is, 'Lightly come, lightly go'. 1898 BESANT Orange Grl. ii. iv. Lightly got, lightly spent.

5. With facile movement, nimbly. † In early use, quickly, swiftly; occas. immediately, at once.

c 1220 Bestiary 416 Lēhtlike 3e lēpēd up. a 1225 Ancr. R. 60 Þe carewen of þe lēht elen . . . leod lēhtliche wōrd. 13.. E. E. Allit. P. B. 853 Lytlyt he rysez & bowez forth fro þe bench lēht to þe brode gates. c 1420 Chron. Vitod. 4366 (Horst.), Outte off his bedde lēyhtliche he lepe. c 1430 Syr Gener. (Roxb.) 2245 Lighli she did hir redie make. c 1500 Melusine xxxv. 251 Fayre lordes, now lighli on horsback. 15.. Hylas in Thoms Prose Rom. (1828) II. 81, I pray you my lord and lady that ye will lighli come. . . And incontinent the kyng and the queene descended. 1509 HAWES Past. Pleas. xxix. (Percy Soc.) 143 This Godfrey Gobilyve went lighli Unto dame Sapience. c 1530 HICKSCORNER 624 When you them mete, lighli them arest. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena 75 Which said, he lighli vaulting off his saddle, drew out his sword.

† 6. As may easily happen; probably, perhaps. *Obs.* [Cf. G. *vielleicht*, Du. *wellicht*, perhaps.]

13.. E. E. Allit. P. C. 88 Lytlyt, when I am lest, he letes me alone. 1393 LANGL. P. P. C. xx. 321 And lighliche oore lorde at here lyues ende Hap mercy of suche men. c 1460 J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture 487 With a sponie lighli to ete youe souerayne may be leeff. c 1491 Chast. Goddess Chyld. 2 Some other naters that lighli will falle to purpose. 1615 T. ADAMS White Devil 16 Lighli there is one Judas in the congregation to crie 'Why is this waste?' 1672 MARVELL Reh. Trausp. i. 105 There happens lightly some ugly little contrary accident.

† b. As is apt to happen; commonly, often. *Obs.* c 1380 WYCLIF Seru. Sel. Wks. I. i Richessis ben perilouse, for lighli wole a riche man use hem unto moche lene. 1398 TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. v. xi. (1495) 116 A beest stryken in the place of the temples dethe lighli folowth. 1535 in Lett. R. & Illustr. Ladies (1846) II. 150 He goes to market lightly, one week with another, three times a-week. 1553 T. WILSON Rhet. (1580) 219 The beddes heade which lighli is the appointed place for all mens purses. 1601 HOLLAND P'ny II. 153 Such as use ordinarily to be drunk, & are lightly neuer sober. 1615 G. SANDYS Trav. 75 When he goeth abroad—which is lightly every other Friday. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. St. Ambrose i. 44 Where there is leanness, there lighli is pensiveness. 1670 RAY Prov. 114 There's lightning lightly before thunder. 1676 ALLEN Address Nonconf. 20 They lightly do in the total . . . but frustrate and disappoint those ends.

7. a. With indifference or unconcern; carelessly, thoughtlessly, indifferently. b. Depreciatingly, slightly.

a 1225 Leg. Kath. 942 In his hali nome ich schal leten lēhtlice of al þat 3e cunnen kasten 3ein me. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 1218 She bi-nente hire to abraham, And sumdel lēhtlike he it nam. a 1300 Cursor M. 1650, I sal do þam lijf lau þat letes swa lighli on min au. 1393 LANGL. P. P. C. v. 168 The kyngie . . . lourede vp-on men of lawe and lēhtliche seide. 1535 COVERDALE Ps. cvii. 11 They . . . but lightly regarded the council of the most byest. 1577-87 HOLMESHEED Chron., Scot. (1808) V. 437 Offended . . . that such wandering theenes should so lighli dare to contemne his power. 1611 BIBLE I Sam. ii. 30 They that despise me, shall be lightly esteemed. 1746 HERVEY Medit. (1818) 13 Seriousness and devotion become this house for ever. May I never enter it lightly or irreverently. 1828 D. ISRAELI Chas. I. i. v. 119 The Pope lightly appreciated the bare word of an heretical sovereign. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU Denervat i. 11 Her sister stared to hear her speak so lightly of being whipped. 1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. xx. IV. 419 The Judges treated this argument very lightly. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) III. 702 Thinking lightly of the possession of gold.

Proverb. a 1200 Moral Ode 145 Ful wombe mei lēhtliche speken of hunger and of fester. c 1400 Apol. Loll. 49 Þe fulle womb disputit litly of fastyng.

8. For a slight cause; without careful consideration, without strong reason.

c 1122 O. E. Chron. an. 1009 (Laud MS.) Se cyng . . . & þa ealdor menn . . . foreton þa scipo þus leothlice. c 1400 Melayne 212 Lighli walde þey it [the city] noghte zelde. c 1420 Anturs of Arth. 176 Thane wille þay leuc the lighlytly, þat nowe wille the lowte. 1535 COVERDALE Prov. iii. 30 Strye not lighli with any man, where as he hath done y<sup>e</sup> no harme. 1751 Affecting Narr. of Wager 9 An Asylum that must not lightly be violated. 1790 BURKE Corr. (1844) III. 177 These are opinions I have not lightly formed, or that I can lightly quit. 1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. xv. III. 555 He was not a prince against whom men lightly venture to set up a standard of rebellion. 1883 Manch. Exam. 17 Dec. 5/1 A warning to judges not lightly to send such suits to be retried.

† 9. 'Not chastely' (J. J.). *Obs.*

a 1745 SWIFT Story of an injured Lady (1746) 10 If I were lightly disposed, I could still perhaps have Offers, that some, who hold their Heads higher, would be glad to accept.

10. Comb.

1687 Lond. Gaz. No. 2274/4 Lost . . . a dark grey Gelding . . . lightly handled. 1798 SOTIEBY tr. Wieland's Oberon (1826) I. 76 And clasp'd her lightly-shaded breast beneath. 1860 RUSKIN Mod. Paint. v. viii. iii. 180 Some lightly-budding philosophers. 1863 WOOLNER My Beautiful Lady 39 Her beauty walks in happier grace Than lightly-moving fawns. 1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' Mod. Housewife 53 Butter a flat dish and put a layer of lightly-fried bread-crumbs.

**Lightly** (lɪtli), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* For forms see LIGHT a.<sup>1</sup> [f. LIGHTLY a.<sup>2</sup>] *trans.* To make light of, despise, disparage, disdain.

c 1375 St. Leg. Saluts xxx. (Theodora) 218 Na heis [þu] þe for riches, to lighli oþer mare or lese. c 1470 HENRYSON Mor. Fab. xi. (Wolf & Sheep) xxii. They will lighli lordis in to thair deidis. 1513 DOUGLAS Aeneis iv. i. 70 Suppois thow lighlytly thame of Lybie land. 1584 HUDSON Du Bartas' Judith i. (1608) 16 His house . . . That lighlied earth and seem'd to threat the heaven. 1588 A. KING tr. Canisius' Catech. 4 To lighli thame for that thay ar poore. 1650 Row Hist. Kirk Coronis (1842) 422 We doe not lighli pearls though gathered out of a dung-hill. 1788 BURNS Whistle & I'll come to you, Whiles ye may lighli my beauty a wee. 1814 SCOTT War. lxvii. It's best no to lighli them that have that character. 1880 MRS. L. B. WALFORD Troublesome Dan. I. ix. 192, I'd no' hae my ae bairn gang whaur she was lighlied. 1892 Sat. Rev. 9 Jan. 32/1 Of which trinity two at least are to be lighlied by no man.

Hence *Lightlied ppl. a.*, *Lightlyng ppl. sb.*

1470 Extracts Aberd. Reg. (1844) I. 30 In gret lychtlyng and contemnyng of our auctorite. 1528 JAS. V. in St. Papers' Hen. VIII (1836) IV. 500 To be confortit and resanait with his Realm to our hurt lychtlyng and displeour. 1826 G. BEATTIE John & Arncliffe (ed. 5) 19 They'd gar'd a lighliet lover greet.

† **Lightman**. *Obs.* [? f. LIGHT a.<sup>1</sup> + MAN, as in *Indianian*, etc.] ? An unladen ship. (But cf. LIGHTERMAN.)

1665 Lond. Gaz. No. 16/1 On Friday last, 20 sail of Lightmen weigh'd Anchor.

**Lightman, Lightmanship**: see LIGHT sb. 16.

**Lightmans**. *Thieves' cant.* [f. LIGHT a.<sup>2</sup>: for the second element cf. DARKMANS.] The day.

1567 HARNAN Careat (1869) 84 Rene Lightmans to thy quarroines. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER Roaring Girl K 4 b, I wud lib all the lightmans. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Light-mans, the Day or Day-leac. 1785 in GROSE Dict. Vulgar Tongue.

**Light-minded**, *a.* Having a light or trifling mind; frivolous. Hence *Light-mindedness*.

1617 BIBLE Eccl. xix. 4 He that is hasty to give credit is light minded. 1661 G. RUST Origin in Phenix (1721) I. 24 Tossed about like feathers with light-mindedness and admiration of trifles. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN Arias v. ii. (1876) 387 The light-minded multitude clamorously required it. 1870 EMERSON Soc. & Solit. ix. 120 Among the light-minded men and women who make up society. 1884 H. GERSONI tr. Turgeneff's Diary Superfluous Man 26 Mar. 97 The sad consequences of light-mindedness.

**Lightner**: see LIGHTENER.

**Lightness** (lɪt'nɪs), *n.* For forms see LIGHT a.<sup>1</sup> [f. LIGHT a.<sup>1</sup> + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being light, in various senses.

1. The quality or fact of having little weight. Of a vessel: The fact of being lightly laden. Of a crop: Smallness of the quantity present.

c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 83 Oli haueð happen him lēhtnesse and softnesse and hele. c 1374 CHAUCER Boeth. III. pr. xi. 77 (Camb. MS.) Wher-for elles berith Lyhtnesse the flambus vp. c 1586 CTISS PENROKE Fr. LXII. iv. Ev'u he that seemeth most of might With lightnesse self if him you weigh, Then lightnesse self will weigh more light. 1590 SIR H. LEE in Archaeologia (1888) LI. 171 A new breast [plate] . . . of gret lītenes and strengthe. 1667 Lond. Gaz. No. 149/1 A Holland Vessel . . . unable because of her lightness to bear sail. 1765 A. DICKSON Treat. Agric. (ed. 2) 231 The lightness of it, and particularly the shortness of the share . . . make it go very unsteadily. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR Corr. II. 86 The different kinds of air, and the superior lightness by which some of them were distinguished. 1848 MILL Pol. Econ. i. xii. § 2 (1876) 110 It is long . . . before an English eye becomes reconciled to the lightness of the crops [in the United States]. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) V. 194 The lightness of bows and arrows is convenient for running.

b. Of bread, pastry, etc.: (see LIGHT a.<sup>1</sup> 9 b).

1836 Penny Cycl. V. 372/2 To give the bread . . . porous texture and lightness. 1864 MRS. STOWE House & Home Papers x. (1865) 112 The matter of lightness is the distinctive line between savage and civilized bread.

† 2. The condition of being lightened or relieved; alleviation. *Obs.*

a 1300 Cursor M. 24480 Her-wit come me son succur And sum lightnes o mi langur. 1357 Lay Folks Catech. 332 In lightenes and aleaunce of their sckenesse.

3. Absence of heaviness or pressure in action or movement; want of force or moment. Said both of material and immaterial things.

1795 NELSON in Nicolas Disp. (1845) II. 15 From the lightness of the air of wind, the Enemy's Fleet and our Fleet were a very long time in passing. 1833 Regul. Instr. Cavalry i. 48 Lightness of hand consists in an almost imperceptible feeling and alternate easing of the bridle. 1885 Spectator 30 May 704/2 The lightness of touch that so charmingly characterises the literature of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. 1893 Westm. Gaz. 17 June 5/2 The lightness of the weather spoiled yesterday's race. 1893 Law Times XCIV. 600/2 The tax falls with . . . undue severity upon one class, and with unreasonable lightness upon others.

4. Of form or outline: Freedom from heaviness or clumsiness, graceful slenderness.

1808 SCOTT Prose Wks. IV. Biographies II. (1870) 35 She had lost much of the lightness of her figure. 1837 Penny Cycl. VII. 218/1 In them we observe a progressive change from heaviness to lightness—from columns less than four diameters in height to those of nearly seven. 1885 Truth 28 May 84/2 The spray is rendered with much lightness and delicacy.

5. The quality of moving lightly; agility, nimbleness, swiftness. Also in immaterial sense.



**1386** CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 198 To shewe his lightnesse and maistray He playeth Herodes vp on a Scaffold hye. **1398** TREvisa *Barth. De P. R. v.* vii. (1495) 172 The bones are holowe for the more lightnesse of moynunge. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 216/2 A Lightnesse, agilitas. **1530** PALSGR. 230/1 Lightnesse of understanding, facilité d'entendre. **1604** F. [GRIMSTONE] *D'Aosta's Hist.* Ind. iv. xxiv. 304 All these beasts for their lightnesse... have passed from one world to another. **1859** J. BROWN *Rab & Friends* (1862) 26 Rab... trotted up the stair with much lightness. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xiv. 187 The contemplation of the brightening east... seemed to lend lightness to our muscles.

† **6.** Ease, facility, readiness, esp. of belief. *Obs.* **1300** *Cursor M.* 27735 Lightness o rage. **1549** COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Gal.* 8, 1. blame your lightenes to belene, & easynes to be persuaded. **1572** R. H. tr. *Lanterns Ghosts* (1596) 152 Oftentimes these men, through their too much lightnesse of beleefe, fall into great daungers. **1620** VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 63 Linnets are both for lightnesse of digestion, and goodness of meate better then Sparrowes. **1741** RICHARDSON  *Pamela* I. Introd. 24 Note with what Lightness even Men of good-natur'd Intention fall into Mistakes.

**7.** Levity in behaviour; fickleness, unsteadiness, frivolity, thoughtlessness, unconcern.

**1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 308 Lightnes of hert reves þam drede. **1449** PROCK *Repr.* 344 Forto forsake God in a litynes and in a rechelesnes. **1579** LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 95 This change will... double thy lightnesse in tourning so often. **1679** BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. 424 Imputing this insurrection... to their folly and lightness. **1760** *Ann. Reg.* 52 The general lightness of his faith with regard to his former allies. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii. My Catharine hath not by any lightness or folly of hers afforded grounds for this great scandal. **1887** E. J. GOODMAN *Too Curious* iii. The lightness of tone with which I uttered such serious words.

† **b.** Wantonness, lewdness, incontinence. *Obs.* **1516** *Life Birgette in Myrr.* our Ladye (1873) p. xlviii. She somewhat suspectynge the lyghnesse of the virayn commandyng a rod to be brought vnto hir. **1541** *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 21 If they... perceive any wil acte or condicion of lightnes of bodie in hir, which for the time being shall be quene of this realme. **1601** MARSTON *Passion & Kath.* ii. 12 Women of leuitie and lightnesse. **1654** C. B. STAYTON *Herodian* iii. 18 With him of lightnesse she was much suspected.

**8.** Freedom from depression or dullness, esp. in lightness of heart; high spirits, joy, mirth.

**1398** TREvisa *Barth. De P. R. iii.* xix. (1495) 66 The instrument of smellyng is not in a beest onely for lightnes and faynesse. **1440** HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1243 Myn hert is al nakid of lightnesse. **1526** PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 64 b. And this lightnesse or myrth may come somtyme of the clerenes of mannes consyence. **1653** R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 55 They signifie Quarrels picked out of lightness of heart. **1828** R. NESBIT in *Mem.* iii. (1858) 83, I am able to pursue my proper work with my usual lightness of spirit. **1851** HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxi. (1883) 195 He really hardly knew what to do to give vent to his lightness of heart.

**Lightness** <sup>2</sup> (lɔɪ'tnəs). [*OE. līhtnes (= OHG. līhtnīse, f. līht, lōht LIGHT a. 4 + -NESS.*]

† **1.** Brightness, light (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

**1023** WULSTAN *Hom.* (Napier) 230 Se sunnandæx is rendendæx and wuldorlic dæg and līhtnesse dæg. **1325** in Horstn. *Altengl. Leg.* (1876) 145 Alle þe līhtnesse wasaleyð. Sonne & none lorn her līht. **1430** PILGR. *Lyf Manhode* ii. xl. (1869) 91 The sunne... maketh his lightnesse passe throu the cloude. **1531** LATIMER *1st Let. to Baynton* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 132/2 They were vnape to receyue the bryghte lyghtnes of the trouth. **1532** Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 922 We knowe selfely the sovereignty lyghtnesse to be darked of a lyght cloude. **1824** SCOTT *Kent-gauntlet* let. xiii. His countenance... is now... rendered wild by an insane lightness about the eyes.

**2.** The condition or state of being illuminated; illumination. Now only *lit.*

**1350** Gen. & Ex. 159 In ðat dæd his ðoxt was led In to līhtnesse for to sen, Quow god wulde it sulde ben. **1300** *Cursor M.* 13543 To-quils i in þis wrld be, It has na līhtnes bot o nie. **1591** SPARRY tr. *Catall's Gnomauie* (1599) 29 By the lightnesse and darknesse which shee receiueth of him. **1657** T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 2 Thus must you to work with your flies, light for darkness, and dark for lightness. **1832** LYTTON *Eugene A.* ii. vii. The first thing that struck Walter in this apartment was its remarkable lightness.

**Lightning** (lɔɪ'tnɪŋ). Also 4-5 lɪz'tnyŋge, 4, 6 lɪz'tnyŋg, 5-6 lɪz'tnyŋg, lyght(e)nyŋge, lyt(e)nyŋge, 5 lɪtynnyŋge, 6 lyghteling, 6-8 lɪz'tnyŋg, 7-8 lɪz'tnyŋg. [Special use of LIGHTENING *vbl. sb. 2*; now differentiated in spelling.]

**1.** The visible discharge of electricity between one group of clouds and another, or between the clouds and the ground. Also in particularized sense (now rare), A flash of lightning. *Like lightning*, with the swiftness of lightning. Also in phr. † *in less than, † to last no longer than a lightning*.

*Forked lightning, chain or chained lightning*: designations applied (usu. indiscriminately) to lightning which assumes the form of a zigzag or divided line. *Sheet lightning*: that in which a wide surface is equally illuminated at once. *Summer or heat lightning*: sheet lightning without thunder, the result of a storm at a great distance.

**1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 197 Thanne come... One spiritus paracletus to Pieres and to his felawes In lyknesse of a litynyge, he lyte on hem alle. **1388** WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxvi. 19 The litynyngis schyneden to the world. **c. 1425** CARGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 314 The moost horribil thunderes and litynyngis that euer any man herd. **1470** Gregory's *Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 18 The same yere was Syn Poulys styppyle fryyd... whythe the lyghtenyge. **1555** EOE *Decades* 98 He shall rewarde yowe whiche sendeth thunderynge and lyghtelyng to the destruction

of myscheuous men. **1591** FLORIO *2nd Fruites* 49 It shall be readie in less than a lightning. **1651** tr. *De las Coseas Pon Penitencia* 257 A beame of her eyes... which lasted no longer than a lightning. **1718** POPE *Ilad* xv. 725 He... drives him, like a lightning, on the foe. **1722** De Foe *Plague* (1754) 261 This Notion ran like Lightning thro' the City. **1841** MARRVAT *Poacher* xxvii. Our hero... ran like lightning to the gap. **1859** *All Year Round* No. 17. 400 The lightning... was chiefly 'sheet lightning', though now and then 'chained' or 'forked' was visible. **1880** *Nature* XXI. 407 A few lightnings and rather more auroras were seen.

*transf.* and *fig.* **1686** tr. *Chardin's Coron. Solymán* 149 The Lightning of Royal disfavour afterwards fell on Mirza Sadec. **1771** MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* xxviii. (1803) 48 His eyes lost the lightning of their fury. **1821** SHELLEY *Death Napoleon* iii. The lightning of scorn laughed forth As she sung [etc.]. **1859** TENNYSON *Gutwre* 516 She... Makes wicked lightnings of her eyes.

**2.** slang. *Gin.*

**1781** G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 140 Noggin of lightning, a quartan of gin. **1851** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 160 The stimulant of a 'flash of lightning'.

**3.** attrib. and Comb.: a. simple attributive, as lightning-flame, -flash, -glimpse; b. instrumental, as lightning-blackened, -blasted, -struck adjs.; c. similitive and parasyntetic, as lightning-footed, -swift, -winged adjs.; lightning-like adj. and adv.

**1597** CLARK *Russell Noble Hunt* 60 Abaft she was naked, whithered, and lightning-blackened. **1821** SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* ii. 1. 135 You 'lightning-blasted almond-tree. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* 1. 8 To set the aire on fier with 'lightning flames. **1588** SHAKS. *Tit. A.* ii. 1. 3 Secure of Thunders cracke or 'lightning flash. **1866** J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* § 4 Then sight... As by a lightning-flash, will come to thee. **1870** BRYANT *Ilad* i. viii. 247 Mars, the 'lightning-footed. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* vi. 642 Light as the 'Lightning glimps they ran. **a. 1822** SHELLEY *Prose Wks.* (1830) III. 323 'Lightning-like the vigorous maiden strides. **1841** KEBLE *Serm.* xii. (1848) 311 The clear, the indisputable, the lightning-like evidence. **c. 1820** S. ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 157 An oak... Now 'lightning-struck. **1857** C. BRONTE *Professor* II. xix. 48 So 'lightning-swift is thought. **1646** CRASHAW *Suspetto d'Herode* xxx. The nimblest of the 'lightning-winged loves.

d. passing into an adj.: Moving or flashing by with the rapidity of lightning.

**1640** Bp. REYNOLDS *Passions* iv. To have a vanishing and lightning Fancie that knoweth not how to stay and fasten upon any particular. **1847** DISRAELI *Tancred* iv. xi. He gazed with admiration on her lightning glance.

e. Special combs.: lightning-arrester, a device to protect telegraphic apparatus, etc. from lightning; lightning-bone, ? = FULGURITE 1; lightning-bug = FIRE-FLY 1; lightning-catarrah (see quot.); lightning-conductor, a metallic rod or wire fixed to the summit (or other exposed point) of a building, or the mast of a ship, to convey lightning harmlessly into the earth or sea; lightning-discharger = lightning-arrester; lightning express U.S., a designation given to certain very rapid trains; lightning-pains *pl.*, sharp, shooting pains of momentary duration, felt by patients suffering from locomotor ataxy (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); lightning-paper, a kind of firework giving off flashes of coloured light; lightning-print, an appearance sometimes found on the skin of men and animals and on clothing struck by lightning, popularly supposed to be photographs of surrounding objects; lightning-proof *a.*, protected from lightning; lightning-rod = lightning-conductor; lightning-stone, -tube = FULGURITE 1.

**1870** F. L. POPE *Electr.* tel. iv. (1872) 44 \*Lightning-arresters must always be kept free from dampness and dirt. **1865** TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 223 The name of 'lightning-bones', or 'thunder-bones', given to fossil bones. **1806** MOORE *Song* iv. Poems 166 Gleam then like the 'lightning-bug. **1850** LYELL and *Visit U. S.* II. 206 The elegant firefly is called a lightning-bug. **1833** B. W. RICHARDSON *Field of Disease* 52 A suddenly developed and intensely severe cold or catarrh, hence sometimes called 'lightning catarrh.' **1832** and *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1833) 564 This ship had not a 'lightning conductor up at the time. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* \*Lightning-discharger. **1860** O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakst.* vi. The 'lightning-express-train whistles by. **1896** *Albion's Syst. Med.* I. 346 In organic nervous diseases they [i. e. baths] are not to be recommended, unless it be to relieve the 'lightning pains of tabes. **1873** SPOON *Workshop Rec.* 137 \*Lightning Paper. **1876** *Chamb. Jnrl.* 15 Jan. 36/5 Signor Orioli brought before a scientific congress at Naples four narratives relating to 'lightning-prints. **1855** HYNNE CLARKE *Dict.* \*Lightning-proof. **1790** in *Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.* (1793) III. 323 After a 'lightning rod has been erected. **1860** EMERSON *Cond. Lift. Worship Wks.* (Bohn) II. 407 The lightning-rod that disarms the cloud of its threat. **1865** TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 208 The 'lightning-stones are metals, stones, pebbles, which the fire of the thunder has metamorphosed. **1831** *Literary Gaz.* 15 Jan. 44/2 \*Lightning Tubes—In the neighbourhood of the old castle of Remstein... there have been found this summer very firm and long vitreous tubes.

**Light of love, light o' love.** Also 6 light a love, lightlove. [See LIGHT *a. 1* 16.]

**1.** As predicative phr.: Inconstant in love.

**1579** LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 89 Ah wretched wench, canst thou be so lyght of loue, as to change with every wynde? **1592** HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instruct. Chr. Woman* Nj. And if he should mary her, he wil thinke shee wil haue as good mind to other, as herselfe, when she is so lyght of loue.

**2.** As *sb. † a.* Inconstant in love. *Obs.*

**1598** T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery* Eijh. The fickle are blamed: Their lightlove shamed.

b. A woman capricious or inconstant in love; also, in more unfavourable sense, a wanton, a harlot.

**1599** PORTER *Angry Wom. Abing.* (Percy Soc.) 35 Foule strumpet, Lure a loue, shorte heeles! **1618** FLETCHER *Chances* i. iii. Sure he has encountered Some light-o-love or other. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii. You and I must part sooner than perhaps a light o' love such as you expected to part with—a likely young fellow. **1892** J. PAIN *Mod. Whittington* II. 167 'My Kitty a light-o'-love—a trollop—' and the wretched father burst into tears.

attrib. **1589** NASHE *Anat. Absurditie* A ij. As there was a loyall Lucretia, so there was a light o' love Lais. **1592** GREENE *Upst. Courtier* B 2 b. To warme such light a loue wenches, not to trust euery faire promise that such amorous Batchelers make them. **1843** JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 25 Following.. his light-o'-love sweetheart to the dance.

† **3.** The name of an old dance-tune. *Obs.*

**1591** SHAKS. *Two Gent.* i. ii. 83. **1599** — *Much Ado* iii. iv. 44. **1612** *Two Noble K.* v. iv.

**Lighttrage**, *obs.* form of LIGHTERAGE.

**Lights** (lɔɪ'ts), *pl.* Forms: 2-3 lɪhte, 4 lɪztes, 4-6 lɪhtes, -is, -ys, 6 lyght(e)s, *Sc.* lɪchtis, lychtis, -es, 6-7 lites, 6- lites. [Subst. use of LIGHT *a. 1*]

The word LUNG has the same etymological meaning, the lungs being distinguished from the other internal parts by their lightness.]

The lungs. Now only applied to the lungs of beasts (sheep, pigs, bullocks), used as food (chiefly for cats and dogs).

**1400** *Homily in Philipps Fragm. Aelfric's Gramm.*, 4c. (1838) 6 Pine permes..lire & pine lichte. **c. 1205** LAV. 6499 Pat deor... ræsed o þene stede, and for-bat him þa breste... þat þa lichte [c. 1275 longene] and þa luere foellen on eorðen. **1320** *Sir Tristr.* 498 þe þa schulder 3af lie, Wip hert, luier and lites And blod tille his quire. **1400** *Destr. Troy* 10905 With a big arrow he Rut purche his rybbes... Betwene the lyuer & the lites launchit hym burghie. **1460** *Towneley Myst.* xxxi. 131 Then wofully sich wightys Shall gnawe this gay knyghtys, Thare lunges and thare lighys. **1513** DOUGLAS *Aeneis* iv. xi. 80 So deip the grundin steyll heyd owt of sycht is, Ful fait and warm it festyn in the lychtis. **1578** LYTE *Doodecs* vi. xli. 711 Bitter Almonds doo open the stopping of the lunges or lighes. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. iii. 26 As if his lunges and lites were nigh asunder braist. **1665** Wood *Life* 12 May. The lights of a bullock or yong ox. **1671** SALMON *Syn. Med.* i. xliiii. 54 The Difficulty of Breathing shews the Lights (to be affected). **1797** *Lond. Art Cookery* 133 To dress a Calf's Pluck. Boil the lights and part of the liver. **1835** MARRVAT *Jac. Faithf.* xli. It is a piece of lights reserved for the dinner of the cat to-morrow. **1873** E. SMITH *Foods* 79 The lungs, or as they are vulgarly termed lights, are eaten as a part of the pluck or fry.

**Lightship**. [*f. LIGHT sb.*] A vessel bearing a light, *esp.* one with a warning light or lights moored where a lighthouse cannot conveniently be placed; a floating light.

**1837** HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 11 The office of the light-ship is to tow vessels in the dark through the strait. **1870** *Daily News* 2 Sept. 3 The visitors to Ramsgate... have had an opportunity afforded them of seeing the far-famed Goodwin lightship at close quarters.

**Light-skirts**. A woman of light character.

**1597** Bp. HALL *Sat.* i. viii. Solomon... Singing his love, the holy spouse of Christ, Like as she were some light-skirts of the East. **1602** and *Pt. Return* *Parnass.* i. ii. 310 Hath not Shor's wife, although a light skirts she, Given him a chast long lasting memory? **1616** T. TUKE *Treat. agst. Paint.* 39 Actions... becoming only light-skirts, and idle women. **1632** CHARLES *Dier. Fancies* iv. xii. (1660) 145 I'll tell thee, Light-skirts, whoeuer taught Thy feet to dance, thy dancing had a Fault. **1834** Sir H. TAYLOR *2nd Pt. Artervele* iii. iii. 114 She's a light skirts! **1898** *Lit. World* 4 Feb. 103 To consider her [Highland Mary's] story... either (1) she was something of a light-skirts, or (2) she is a kind of Scottish Mrs. Harris.

b. attrib. (in form light-skirt).

**1602** and *Pt. Return* *Parnass.* i. vi. 468 You light skirt starrs, this is your wonted guise, By glomy light perke out your dounfall heads. **1619** W. SCLATER *Exp.* 1 *Theiss.* (1630) 49 Any light-skirt Dame, or Courtly Herodias shall be imitated. **1891** W. A. CLOUSTON in *Athenaeum* 3 Oct. 452/1 [The parrot] told tales to its master of his light-skirt wife.

**Lightsome** (lɔɪ'tsəm), *a. 1* [*f. LIGHT a. 1 + -SOME. Cf. MHG. [līhtsam].*]

**1.** Having the effect or appearance of lightness; now chiefly with reference to form, light, graceful, elegant. † Also, in early use, easy. Somewhat rare.

**c. 1440** *Promp. Parv.* 304/2 Lyghtsome, or esy (*f. līhtsam*), *facilis*. **1578** *Chr. Prayers* 173, Let thy yoke become sweete and thy burthen lightsome to me through thy crosse. **1634** S. BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 179 The pillars as strong as any I have seen... but nothing neat or lightsome. **1737** BRACKEN *Fairiery Impr.* (1759) II. 19 Nothing contributes more to a Horse's being easy upon the Rider's Hand, than a light-some Fore-End, and thin Shoulders. **1759** B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 1. of Wight 123 The Air of Newport is light-some and pleasant. **1824** Miss MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. 14 Snowy blossoms... so lightsome, and yet so rich! **a. 1851** MORE *Poems*, *Angler* ii. His hat of whitest straw, Lightsome of wear. **1877** Mrs. OLIPHANT *Makers* *For.* iv. 116 The lofty tower, straight and lightsome as a lily.

**2.** Not weighed down by care, pain, or sorrow; light-hearted, cheerful, merry; also, enlivening, entertaining.

**1436** CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 956 With ladies and with bachelers, Full lightsome and [ful] glad of cheres. **c. 1400** Beryn 293 Hir thouthtis... did hir peyn to make līhtsom chere. **1570** T. WATSON *Ecoloc. Death Walsingham* 121 That lightsome vaine is changd from youth to aged grauntie. **1657** SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 385 White garments... suit fity with that lightsome affection of joy. **1679** C. NESSE *Autid. agst. Popery* 202 A lightsome story of a French gentleman... being asked merrily [etc.]. **1712** STEELE *Spect.*



No. 547 p. 12, I now find myself cheerful, lightsome and easy. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xlii, Greece is no lightsome land of social mirth. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvii, Lightsome sangs make merry gate. 1877 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* II. 39 The merry-makers were dancing .. a lightsome crowd, with garlands and greenery.

#### b. Flighy, frivolous.

1533 SIR T. MORE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 52 Not upon the fallible opinion or some spoken words of lightsome changeable people. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 524 The neighbours .. were all very agreeable, even the clergyman's wife, who was a little lightsome. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister?* 77 She was as good-living a woman as ever stepped; but lightsome like, as foreign folks are.

#### 3. Moving lightly; lively, nimble, quick.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 37 Their senses clear and lightsome, their wits pregnant. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* xi. (1697) 193 The Body will feel itself more airy and lightsome. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Empr.* (1756) I. 157 Matter is drawn off, and the Head rendered brisk and lightsome. 1798 FIERRE, etc. *Anti-Jacobin* No. 31 (1832) 171 Thy limber and lightsome spirit bounds up against affliction. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* xiii. 133 As lightsome as a bird. 1815 L. HUNT *Feast of Poets* 65 Mr. Scott, has a lightsome fancy. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxv. Thine flutters up a happy thought, Self-balanced on a lightsome wing. 1879 J. HAWTHORNE *Laugh.* M. etc. 315 His lofty figure was as alert and lightsome as it was majestic.

**Lightsome** (lɔɪtsəm), *a.* For forms see LIGHT *sb.* and -SOME. [f. LIGHT *sb.* + -SOME.]

#### 1. Radiant with light; light-giving, luminous.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 304/2 Lyghtesomme, or fulle of lyghte, *luminosus*. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* III. ii, The sonne & the other sterres .. we see them so lyghtsom, so pure and clene. 1655 GURALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. 3 Dark Lantern, lightsome one way, and dark another. 1813 SHELLEY *C. Mab* 102 Lightsome clouds and shining seas.

#### b. fig.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xviii[i]. 10 The heste of the Lord [is] litsum, listende eȝen. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 12 God the father, the fountain of all light; from whence what soever is lightsome in heaven and earth, boroweth his light. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 3 Master Camden, the most lightsome antiquary of this age. 1615 BR. HALL *Contempt.* O. T. xi. vii, The lights of Israel .. should be succeeded with one, much more lightsome than they. 1728 SWIFT *Two Lett. to Publ. Dubl. Wkly. Jnrl.* i. Wks. 1824 VII. 206 You must grow from chaos and darkness, to the little glimmerings of existence first, and then proceed to more lightsome appearances afterwards. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. viii. 21 Those lightsome words that warm like summer days.

#### 2. Chiefly of an apartment, a building: Permeated with light; well-lighted, bright, illumined.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 110 The Paroche Chirche is faire and lyghtesom. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Building* (Arb.) 548 His Stately Galleries, and Rooms, so Large and Lightsome. 1654 COKKINE *Diancia* I. 44 The Princesse was full of wonder .. That this habitation being under ground was so lightsome. 1726 LEONI *Designs* 212 The Ground-floor is .. above the level of the Street, which .. makes the offices beneath more lightsome. 1798 WORDSW. *Goody Blake & H. Gill* v. The long, warm, lightsome summer-day. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* xii. 407 Beneath the lightsome vault of heaven he stands and prays.

#### b. fig.

c1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* I. v. in *Anglia* VIII. 138 Pey [make] lightsum be soule with a shynynge. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* viii. 101 Beyond the first Olimpiade, there is nothing but a thicke cloud of ignorance, even in the light-somest places of all Greece. 1641 M. FRANK *Serm.* (1672) 255 The times of the Gospel are the only lightsome day. 1863 W. G. BLAIR *Better Days Work. People* II. 48 Will the six days of labour be none the lightsomer for the sunshine of the day of rest?

#### 3. Clear, perspicuous, manifest. Now rare.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 355/1 So shall I .. make you that matter so lightsome and so clere. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* I. Wks. 1738 II. 2, I .. shall endeavour .. with plain and lightsome brevity, to relate .. things worth the noting. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 269 But were not ancient schemes of human nature .. far more lightsome, and easy of apprehension.

#### 4. Light-hued. Obs.

c1586 SIOENE *Arcadia* III. (1633) 312 The lightsome colours of affection, shaded with the deepest shadows of sorrow. 1608 TOPSELL *Scorpents* (1658) 767 Black, and not lightsome, only about the edges of it was some paleness apparent. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 52 It must be a bright lightsom colour.

**Lightsomely** (lɔɪtsəmli), *adv.* [f. LIGHTSOME *a.* + -LY.] Lightly, nimbly; gaily, merrily.

1561 T. HOBY *tr. Castiglioni's Courtier* I. (1577) E 1 b, He setteth himself lightsomely (not thinking upon it) in a ready apptesse. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xvi. (1713) 214 Though the Phancy of Cuphophon may seem more than ordinary ludibund and lightsomely sportful. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. Intro., The bugles ringing lightsomely. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told T.* (1851) II. ix. 131, I perceive a flock of snow birds, skimming lightsomely through the tempest. 1877 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* III. 88 They now most lightsomely live in that happiness to which there comes no end.

**Lightsomely**, *adv.* 2. Obs. [f. LIGHTSOME *a.* + -LY.] Clearly, lucidly, manifestly.

c1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 7/1 The same thing also in his boke, which he entitled *de Ente & Vno*, lightsomely he treateth. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 381 Gods favour shining more lightsomely had scattered away the clouds of contention. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 23 It is not as yet .. made lightsomely famous.

**Lightsomeness** (lɔɪtsəmness), [f. LIGHTSOME *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being lightsome or not heavy; † easiness (*obs.*), liveliness, cheerfulness, etc.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 304/2 Lyghtesumnesse, or esynesse, *facilitas*. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 154 By lightsomnesse or heaninesse in learning, by easinesse or hardnesse in retaining. 1677 J. MOORE *Mappe Mans Mortalitie* II. vii. 148 Though the heavy burden of our sinful flesh doe load vs, yet lightsomnesse it is to a Christian to thinke that the way is not long. 1632 tr. *Brul's Praxis Med.* 200 There is no paine, but rather a lightsomnesse of the body. 1668 G. C. in H. MORE *Div. Dial.* Pref. (1713) vi, That versatility of Wit, and lightsomeness of Humour. 1829 *Westm. Rev.* X. 428 The 'Misfortunes of Elphin' .. lacks lightsomeness, grace, and invention. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Eels.* Ser. II. 138 Drayton .. had an agreeable lightsomeness of fancy. 1880 J. FOTHERGILL *Wellfields* III. xi. 250 She .. was astonished at the sudden lightsomeness of heart which she felt. 1885 PATER *Marius the Epicur.* II. 69 Dainty as that old divinely constructed armour of which Homer speaks, but without its miraculous lightsomeness.

**Lightsomeness** (lɔɪtsəmness), [f. LIGHTSOME *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being lightsome, luminous, or well-lighted; brightness; † clearness.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 304/2 Lyghtesumnesse, *luminositas*. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 583/1 The faith is not ordinarily with .. open, ineuitable, and inuincible lightsomenesse inspired into the soule. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 182 b, Spoken .. with a faire more playne lightsomenesse by our expositors. 1592 MARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* III. xvi, A darksome place with lightsomnesse to fill. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Ep.* l. iv. 170 Paul .. was dazzled with the exceeding lightsomenesse. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* IV. ix. (1762) 259 The Sun's being the Cause of the Lightsomeness and Warmth of the Atmosphere. 1791 BENTHAM *Panopt.* I. 14 Airiness, lightsomeness, economy .. are the evident results. 1892 MACLAREN *Paul's Prayers* etc. 173 There are some of you, grovelling down at the bottom of the ocean, to whom .. the lightness and lightsomeness of the pure life .. would seem miraculous.

**Light-touch**, *v.* *Obs.* rare-1. [f. LIGHT *a.* + TOUCH *sb.*] *trans.* To paint with a light touch.

1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. xxxviii, Whate'er Lorrain light-touched with softening hue.

**Lightwards** (lɔɪt'wɔ:dz), *adv.* [f. LIGHT *sb.* + -WARD(s).] Towards the light.

1891 L. KEITH *Lost Illusion* II. xix. 219 The geraniums turned lightwards at the window.

**Light-weight, light weight**, *sb.* and *a.* [f. LIGHT *a.*]

*A. sb. Sporting.* A man or animal under the average weight; esp. in *Boxing*, now usually a competitor not exceeding ten stone. Also in *Racing* handicaps, one of the horses carrying light weights, or a jockey riding at a low weight.

1773 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 431 Send him a clever lad who can ride light weights. 1823 EGAN *Groce's Dict.* *Vulg. Tongue*, *Light weights*, a pugilistic expression for gentlemen under twelve stone. 1823 'JOHN BEE' *Dict. Turf. Light weight*, in affairs connected with the ring, persons of 11 stone and under are light weights. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxxvi, As a light-weight, his skill is of the .. highest order. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* III. iv. 112 Presently entered the landlord, .. a light weight of five-and-thirty. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 542/2 Some breeders of the .. lightweights [dogs] have gone a trifle too far. *attrib.* 1857 LAWRENCE *Guy Livingstone* ix. 80 Having her [a mare] broken into a perfect light-weight hunter. 1896 *Daily News* 12 June 6/3 His engagement as a light-weight jockey.

*B. adj.* Light in weight; said esp. of coins = LIGHT, *a.* 1 b. Also fig.

1809 E. S. BARRETT *Selling Sun* I. 39 May we not see in them the handwriting on the wall, .. the end of the government of light-weight princes? 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 June 1/3 Some light-weight Colonial gold coins. 1898 *Pall Mail* G. 3 Feb. 9/1 It is customary to start with the lightest-weight birds—say 4 lb. 2 oz. and rising 2 oz. each bird.

**Lightwood** (lɔɪtwud), [f. LIGHT *a.* 1] A name given to various trees from the lightness of their wood; in Australia chiefly applied to *Acacia Melanoxylon*.

(The first quot. may belong to the next word: the writer perh. mistook the reason for the appellation.)

1695 L. WAFER *Voy. & Descr. Isthmus Amer.* (1699) 95 A Tree about the bigness of an Elm, the Wood of which is very light, and we therefore call it Light-wood. 1843 J. BACKHOUSE *Visit. Austral. Col.* iv. 48 Light-wood .. derives this name from swimming in water, while the other woods of V. D. Land, except the pines, generally sink. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* II. 193 A solitary dark-folined lightwood. 1866 H. SIMCOX *Rustic Rambles* 54 The numerous lightwood trees. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 681/f Light-wood, *Ceratopetalum apetalum*.

**Lightwood** 2. *North Amer. & W. Indian.* [f. LIGHT *sb.* (or LIGHT *v.* 2).] *a.* Any wood used in lighting a fire; in the southern states, resinous pine-wood. *b.* Used as a name for various trees (c. g. *Amyris balsanifera* CANDLE-WOOD) which burn with a brilliant flame.

[1685; see prec.] 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 620 The *Lignum Rhodium* Tree, called by the Planters of Barbados Lightwood. 1705 R. BEVERLEY *Virginia* III. iii. § 11 (1855) 136 They [Indians] generally burn pine or lightwood (that is, the fat knots of dead pine). 1763 W. ROBINSON in W. ROBERTS *Nat. Hist. Florida* 99 Oak, .. cabbage, lightwood, and mangrove trees. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* *Lightwood*, pine wood as opposed to slower burning wood. 1888 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 880/2 The bright-blazing pitch-pine, called, 'lightwood' at the South.

*attrib.* 1856 OLMSHEAD *Slave States* 450 Carrying lightwood torches. 1859 K. CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 176 The lightwood tree grew to a height of a hundred feet.

**Lightwort**. *Obs.* [f. LIGHT(s) + WORT.] = LUNGWORT. See L., ? *Mertensia maritima*.

1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1596) 18 Mixe the powder of light wort (which grows among stones or on Oakes, like a dried turfe nigh the ground) with [etc.]. *Ibid.* 267 Pomelle, so called in French, in Latin Consilgio, which I take to be the hearth called lightwort or comphere. 1770 SIR J. HULL *Herb. Brit.* II. 163 *Pneumaria Maritima*, Sea Lightwort.

**Lighty**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. LIGHT *sb.* or *a.* 1 + -Y.]

1. Full of light, bright, shining.

1382 WYCLIF *Math.* xvii. 5 Loo! a listy cloude shadewid hem. — *Luke* xi. 34 If thin ȝe schal be symple, al thi body schal be listful [*var.* listi; 1388 listi].

#### 2. Enlightened, well-informed.

1502 TURNER *Bathes* I In this our lightye and learned tyme.

**Ligialty**. *Obs.* rare-1. [ad. OF. *ligeal*]

(Godefroy) obligation to homage, f. *lige* LIEGE.]

? A district or province in which one is a liege-lord.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xv. 134 Kings .. must act, *Per deputatum*, when their Persons are absent in another Ligialty.

**Ligament**. *Obs.* rare-1. [ad. med. L.]

*Ligamentum*, f. *ligus* LIEGE.] An act of allegiance.

1432-50 tr. *Hidden* (Rolls) VIII. 55 That he, his successors, and men of Scotlande awe to make homage, ligament

[187 *Trevisa* leagueance], and fidelite to kynges of Ynglonde.

**Ligance, Ligier**, *obs.* ff. LIGEANCE, LEIGER.

**Liging, Lignage**, *obs.* ff. LYING, LINEAGE.

**Lign-aloes** (lɔɪnælɔ:z). Also 4-5 *ligne aloes*,

6-9 *lignalo*, 9 (sense c) *linaloa*, -*aloe*. [ad. late

L. *lignum aloes* 'wood of the aloe' (*aloes* genitive of *aloe*).]

*a.* The bitter drug aloes; = ALOE 3. *b.*

Aloes-wood; = ALOE 1. *c.* [= Sp. *linaloe*.] An

aromatic wood obtained from a Mexican tree of the genus *Bursera*.

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 1109 (1137) The woful teris ..

As bitre weren, .. as is *ligne Aloes* or galle. 1577 FRAMPTON

*Joyfull News* 84 b, Making a Pomander of it, mingled with

Muske, Lignalo, it doeth comfort the braine. 1611 BILK

*Nym.* xxiv. 6 The trees of Lign-Aloes which the Lord hath

planted. 1721 BAILEY, *Lign-Aloes*, the Wood of Aloes, a

Drug of great Price. 1859 HOOKER in *Man. Sci. Eng.*

428 Lign aloes.—The name of a remarkably aromatic wood

sent to the Paris Exhibition of 1855 from the department of

YUCA CRUZ in Mexico. 1867 JEAN INGELOW *Story* Dm I. 18

Where the dew distilled All night from leaves of old lign aloes

trees. 1883 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Linaloa*, A Mexican wood [etc.].

**Lignate**, *obs.* Sc. variant of LIGNOT.

**Lignatile** (lignatīl, -āl), *a.* *Bot.* [ad. mod. L.]

*lignatilis* (cf. L. *saxatilis*, f. L. *lignum wood*).

'Living or growing upon wood, as certain mushroom-

rooms' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855).

**Lignation**. *Obs.* -° [ad. L. *lignation-em*, f.

*lignari* to fetch or procure wood, f. *lignum* wood.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Lignation*, a hewing or puneying of

wood. 1721 in BAILEY.

**Lignator**. *Obs.* -° [L., f. *lignari* (see prec.).]

1623 COCKERAM, *Lignator*, he which doth it [*sc.* lignation].

**Ligne**, *obs.* form of LINE.

**Ligneal**, *a.* *Obs.* rare-1. [f. L. *ligne-us*

LIGNEOUS + -AL.] Ligneous; (in quot.) obtained

from wood. So † **Lignean** *a.* *Obs.* -°

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Ek. Physicke* 190/2 He may

vse this ligneal water; Take of the best *Ligni Guaiaci*

[etc.]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ligneous*, *Lignean*, of wood

or timber, wooden, or full of wood.

**Ligne**. *Obs.* In 5 *lignye*, *lygne*, -*nye*,

*lyneo*. [A. F. *ligné*, f. *ligne* LINE sb. 2 Cf. Pr.

*linhada*.] = LINEAGE. (Freq. in Caxton.)

a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 109 Jacob and Alia praised

that God wolde yeue his children lynee and generation

and multiplicacion. c1477 CAXTON *Jason* 68 b, Salathiel

whiche was of the lignye of the Hebrews. 1490 — *Encydo*

vi. 29 To thende that their name perysshe not withoute re-

membrance for faulte of lygne. c1500 *Melusine* i. 6 The

noble lynee whiche yssued of the said woman.

**Ligneous** (lɪgɪnɪəs), *a.* [f. L. *ligne-us* (f.

*lign-um* wood) + -OUS. Cf. F. *ligneux*.]

1. Of the nature of wood; woody; said esp. of

plants and their texture (opposed to *herbaceous*).

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 504 They being of a more Ligneous

Nature, will incorporate with the Tree it selfe. 1646 SIR

T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 334 The exhalations from

ligneous and lean bodies, as bones, hair, and the like. 1725

BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Plants*, Under-Shrubs or ligneous

Plants, are those that are less than Shrubs. 1792 BELKNAP

*Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 118 That fossil, ligneous substance

called peat. 1802 EINGLY *Anim. Fig.* (1813) III. 247 To-

wards the centre the galls are hard and ligneous. 1834

Mrs. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xxvii. (1849) 365 In

approaching the equator, the ligneous exceed the number of

herbaceous plants. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner.*

176 The .. secondary bast of ligneous Dicotyledons.

2. (A mod. use, chiefly *jocular*.) Made or con-

sisting of wood, wooden. Also fig.

*Ligneous marble*, 'wood coated or prepared so as to re-

semble marble' (Ogilvie 1882).

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Reg. Addr.* x. (1873) 94 That ligneous

barricado, which .. now serves as the entrance of the lowly

cottage. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 62 The ligneous

charger .. painted bright cream-colour [etc.]. 1865 *Daily*

*Tel.* 18 Oct. 7/5 Fraschini, who is ligneous as ever, and

looks as if he were cut out of serviceable oak.

**Lignescent** (lɪgɪnɪsɪnt), *a.* rare. [f. L. *lign-um*

wood + -ESCENT.] Tending to be ligneous or woody.

a1706 EVELYN *Sylva* I. ii. (1776) 66 Suffrutescens are shrubs

lower than the former, lignescent, and more approaching to



**Ligni-** (lignī), comb. form of *L. lignum* wood, as in **Lignicole**, **Lignicoline** *adjs.* [*L. colere* to inhabit], growing on wood, as some mosses, lichens, and fungi (*Cent. Dict.*). **Lignicolous** (-i-kōlōs) *a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ous], living in wood; 'applied to certain bivalve shells which establish themselves in wood' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Ligniferous** (-i-fēros) *a.* [*see* -FEROUS], bearing or producing wood (*ibid.*). **Ligniform** *a.* [*see* -FORM], of the form or appearance of wood. **Ligniperdous** (-pē-rēdōs) *a.* [*L. perdere* to destroy], wood-destroying. **Lignivorous** (-i-vōrōs) *a.* [*L. vorus* devouring], wood-devouring.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) 11. 60 \*Ligniform Carbonated Wood. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* 11. vii. 122 Beetles, and many other kinds of \*ligniperdous insects have been introduced into Great Britain in timber. 1836 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlix. (1828) IV. 492 In the saprophaga, the \*lignivorous tribes form more than a half. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* v. (1864) 128 The felled timber attracts lignivorous insects.

† **Lignicide**. *Obs.*—[*ad.* *L. lignicida* *a.*, *f. lignum* wood + -cidere, cadere to cut.] A wood-cutter (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

**Lignification** (lignifika'shən). [*f.* next: *see* -FICATION.] The process of becoming ligneous.

1808 GOOD in *Ann. Reg.*, *Char.* etc. 112 We can trace the age of a tree with a considerable degree of certainty, by allowing a year for every outer circle, and about two or three years for the complete lignification of the innermost. 1877 BENNETT in *Thom's Bot.* 22 The lignification or conversion into cork of cell-walls. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 62 Lignification may increase the thickness of the cell-wall.

**Lignify** (lignifai), *v.* [*f. L. lignum* wood + -ify]. *a. trans.* To convert into wood; to make ligneous. Chiefly in *pa. ppl.* and *ppl. a.* **Lignified**. *b. intr.* To become wood.

1828 in WEBSTER [*trans.* and *intr.*]. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 133 Lignified vessels. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 33 The corky and lignified scales of the cell-wall. 1884 SOPHIE HERRICK *Wonders of Plant Life* i. 6 The protoplasm disappears, the cellulose lignifies. 1884 BLACKMORE *Tommy Upin* 1. xvii. 265 A lignified turnip.

**Lignin** (lignin). *Chem.* Also -ine. [*f. L. lignum* wood + -in<sup>1</sup>]. An organic substance, forming the essential part of woody fibre.

1822 LAMSON *Sci. & Art* 11. 131 When a piece of wood has been boiled in water and in alcohol... what remains insoluble is the woody fibre, or lignin. 1859 FOWNES *Chem.* 360 Pure lignin is tasteless, insoluble in water and alcohol, and absolutely incombustible. 1894 D. H. SCOTT *Struct. Bot.* 1. *Flowering Pl.* 56 The woody character of the cell-walls of the xylem is due to the presence of a substance called lignine.

*b. Comb.*: **lignin-dynamite** (*see* quot.).

1883 *Forst. Rev.* May 645 'Lignin-dynamite', as the wood sawdust saturated with nitro-glycerine, is called.

**Lignite** (lignait). *Min.* [*a. f. lignite* (A. Brongniart in 1807), *f. L. lignum* wood: *see* -ITE.] A variety of brown coal bearing visible traces of its ligneous structure.

1808 T. ALLAN *Names Min.* 42. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xii. 307 The pitch-lakes of Trinidad... are known to exude from Tertiary lignites. 1872 NICHOLSON *Paleont.* 501 The lignites of Austria have yielded very numerous plant-remains. *attrib.* 1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XIII. 480/2 In the Isle of Wight (Alum Bay) lignite beds occur. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1125 Lignite blocks... used as a combustible.

**Lignitic** (lignit'ik). *a.* [*f. LIGNITE* + -IC.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, lignite.

1843 in HUMBLE *Dict. Geol.* etc. 1852 DANA *Man. Geol.* iii. 507 A Lignitic formation. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Aug. 6/3 Large masses of peat, lignitic branches... and animal remains.

**Lignitiferous** (ligniti-fēros) *a.* [*f. LIGNITE* + -(-)FEROUS]. Producing lignite.

1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Lignitiferous*, applied to strata or formations which contain subordinate beds of lignite or brown-coal. 1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 431 The lignitiferous beds of France.

**Lignitize** (lignitai'z), *v.* [*f. LIGNITE* + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert into lignite.

1886 *Amer. J. Nat. Sci.* Ser. 11. XXXI. 203 A large log two feet in diameter, and completely lignitized, was also seen.

**Ligno-** (lignō), used as a combining form of *L. lignum* wood (*cf.* LIGNI-) in a few scientific and technical terms. **Lignocellulose**, **Lignocerio** *a.* [*L. cera* wax] (*see* quots.). † **Ligno-graph** [-GRAPH], a wood-engraving. † **Ligno-graphy**, wood engraving. **Ligno-sulphuric a.** = SULPHO-LIGNIC *a.*

1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 47 \**Lignocelluloses*, lignin combined with cellulose, as in Jute fibre. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, \**Lignoceric acid*, C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>48</sub>O<sub>2</sub> = C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>44</sub>. CO<sub>2</sub> H. A fatty acid contained in paraffin and in beech-wood tar. 1844 MANTILL *Medals Creation* I. xviii. Contents. The excellent artists by whom the \*lignographs or wood-cuts were engraved. 1849 *Chambers's Inform.* 11. 721/4 The art of Wood-Engraving, or, as it is sometimes more learnedly termed, \*Xylography and \*Lignography. 1855 OGDEN *Suppl.*, \**Xylo-sulphuric acid*, sulpholignic acid, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on lignine.

**Lignoin** (lignoin). *Chem.* [*f. L. lignum* wood + -o (after benzoin or aloin) + -in<sup>1</sup>]. A brown substance (C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>22</sub>NO<sub>8</sub>) obtained by Reichel from old Huanuco bark. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 111. 695.

**Lignone** (lignōn). *Chem.* [*f.* as prec. + -ONE.] (*See* quots.)

1844 FOWNES *Chem.* 421 A specimen of wood-spirit... was found by Gmelin to contain a volatile liquid, differing in some respects from acetone, to which he gave the term *lignone*. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 111. 695 *Lignone* or *Xylite*. These names were applied to a volatile liquid of variable composition... obtained from crude wood-spirit by treatment with chloride of calcium, and subsequent rectification. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 36 note, *Lignone*, insoluble in water, alcohol and ether; soluble in ammonia, potassa and soda.

**Lignose** (lignōs), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. L. lignōs-us*, *f. lignum* wood: *see* -OSE.] *A. adj.* = LIGNEOUS. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 465 Those Plants are more fit for dying Cloth, which are Lignose. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* in mod. Dicts.

*B. sb.* *a. Chem.* One of the constituents of lignin. *b.* 'A Silesian blasting powder made of woody fibre charged with nitro-glycerine' (Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1884).

1878 A. H. GREEN *Coal* v. 165 The lignose in its turn can be changed into cellulose. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 36 note, *Lignose*, insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, and ammonia; soluble in solutions of potassa or soda.

**Lignosity** (lignōsiti). *rare*—*a.* [*f. LIGNOUS* or *LIGNEUS* + -ITY.] The condition of being ligneous or woody. 1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Lignot**, *obs.* Sc. variant of LINGOT.

**Lignons** (lignōs), *a. rare* or *Obs.* [*ad. L. lignōs-us*, *f. lignum* wood: *see* -OUS.] = LIGNEOUS.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* July (1679) 21 Slip Stocks, and other Lignous Plants and Flowers. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 613 Its [the Skin of a Root] compounding parts, likewise Parenchymous, and Lignous. 1707 *Curios. in Hush. & Gard.* 38 The Lignous Body is a Substance whose Consistence is more... close than that of the Bark. 1756 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 229 The nut or shell appears as if it had been composed of lignous fibres strongly interwoven. 1831 J. DAVIES *Man. Mat. Med.* 75 The remainder is a lignous substance. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Lignosus*.

**Lignum**<sup>1</sup> (lignūm). [*L. lignum* wood.]

1. *Bot.* The wood of exogenous plants, comprising both alburnum and duramen.

1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* 1. 190 The whole of the liber of one year... becoming the alburnum of the next, and the alburnum becoming the lignum. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

2. Occurring, with qualification, in the names of various trees and woods: **lignum aloes** († *occas. aloes*) = LIGNALOE; † **lignum aquilae**, aloes-wood; † **lignum rhodium**, candle-wood, *Amyris balsamifera*; † **lignum sanctum**, a name for LIGNUM VITÆ.

1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 150 Pe tree bat es called lignum aloes. 1525 tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surg.* T ij a/2 Take lignum aloes .ij. ounces. 1529 *Doctors' Commons Wills* (Camden) 14 My beades of lignum always dressed with gould. 1553 *Lignum Sanctum* [*see* GUAIACUM 1]. 1555 EOLFEN *Decades* 239 Lignum aloes, blacke, heavy and fine. 1558, 1604 [*see* GUAIAC]. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* introd. 41 Here groweth the right Lignum Aquilae, which is of so excellent vertue in phisick. 1669 DAVEN *Tyrannic Love* iv. 1. Wks. 1883 111. 421 The chalks and chips of lignum aloes. 1693 Lignum Rhodium [*see* LIGHTWOOD 2]. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Flice* 1. i. 56 The Powder of Lignum Aloes.

3. Short for LIGNUM VITÆ.

1899 *Sheffield manufacturer's list*, Braces, Beech and Lignum Head.

**Lignum**<sup>2</sup> (lignūm). *Austral.* [*Corruption of mod. L. polygonum*]. 'A bushman's contraction for any species of the wiry plants called polygonum' (Morris *Austral Eng.*). In quots. *attrib.*

1880 MAS. MEREDITH *Tasmanian Friends & Foes* xxviii. 180 The poor emus had got down into the creek among the lignum bushes for a little shade. 1896 H. LAWSON *When World was Wide* 135 (Morris) By mulga scrub and lignum plain.

|| **Lignum vitæ** (lignūm vitē). [*L.* = wood of life.]

1. A tree; = GUAIACUM 1. Applied also to several other trees having wood of similar properties.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* iil cxviii. 1309 Italian Lignum vitæ, or woode of Life, groweth to a faire and beautiful tree. 1655 J. S. *Jrnl. Eng. Army in W. Indies* 18 Of... Mastick and Lignum vitæ trees there are good plenty. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 326 The Trees I observ'd here, were Lignum Vitæ, Birch... and many more. 1792 [*see* GUAIACUM 1]. 1866 *Morning Star* 17 Mar. The lignum vitæ is putting forth its blossoms. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Lignum vitæ of New South Wales, *Acacia falcata*. Lignum vitæ of New Zealand, *Metrosideros buxifolia*. Bastard lignum vitæ, *Badiera diversifolia*.

2. The wood of this tree; = GUAIACUM 2.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. xii. (1636) 556 Wood of Brasill, wood of Guaiacum, called Lignum vitæ. 1660 *Perry's Diary* 21 Nov. This morning my cozen Thomas Pepsys the turner, sent me a cupp of lignum vitæ for a token. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 74 If it be very hard Wood you are to Plane upon, as Box, Ebony, Lignum Vitæ, &c. 1817 J. ADAMS *Let. 5 June* Wks. 1856 X. 263 Mr. Adams was born and tempered a wedge of steel to split the knot of lignum vitæ, which tied North America to Great Britain. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. iii. 85 My toy-bricks of lignum vitæ had been constant companions.

3. The resin obtained from this tree; = GUAIACUM 3. 1611 COTGER, *Cayac*, Gwacum, Lignum vitæ, Pockwood. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Guaiacum*, a wood called by some *Lignum vitæ*. It is much used in physick against the French disease. 1686 S. SEWALL *Diary* 2 Jan. (1878) I. 116 Discouraged with Ralf Carter about Lignum Vitæ.

**Lignye**, variant of LIGNEE. *Obs.*

**Ligoustre**, variant of LIGUSTRE. *Obs.*

|| **Ligula** (ligiūlā). [*L. ligula* strap, spoon, by-form of *lingula*, *f. lingua* tongue.]

1. A narrow tongue-like strip or fillet.

*a. Bot.* A narrow strap-shaped part in a plant, as the 'limb' of a ray floret in composite flowers, a projection from the top of a leaf-sheath in grasses, 'an appendage at the base of some forms of Corona' (Henslow 1856). *b. Ent.* (a) The 'tongue' of Crustaceans, Arachnids, and Insects, being a horny, membranous, or fleshy anterior part of the labium. (b) A tongue-like process on the elytra of certain aquatic beetles (*Cent. Dict.*). *c. Anat.* 'A thin lamina occupying the angle between the cerebellum and the restiform body' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

*a.* 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* i. xix. (1765) 30 *Ligula*, a narrow Tongue, or Fillet. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 10 [In grasses] there is often a thin membrane called a ligula, at the upper end of the sheath. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 371 Narrow leaves, with a long slit sheath and stipules adherent, forming a membranous ligula. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 392 Lycopodiaceæ... The leaves have no ligula.

*b.* 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* 111. 363 *Ligula*, a capillary instrument between the lancets; probably representing the tongue of the perfect mouth. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* 11. 218 The labium... is formed of two parts; one inferior... is the chin (mentum), the other membranous [etc.]... is termed *ligula*. 1834 McMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 424 Their antennæ are always geniculate, and the ligula is small, rounded and concave, or cochleariform.

*c.* 1848 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 5) 11. 724 The diverging posterior pyramids and restiform bodies surmounted along their margin by a band of nervous substance called the *ligula*.

2. A genus of cestoid worms, typical of the family *Ligulidae*; a worm of this genus.

1840 E. BLYTH, etc. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* (1849) 649 The fourth Family of the Parenchymata—the Cestoidea—consists of only a single genus, *Ligula*. These are the simplest in their organization of all the Entozoa. 1876 BENNETT *Anim. Parasites* introd. When Rudolphi spoke of the ligula of fishes which could continue to live in birds.

3. A genus of molluscs (*Cent. Dict.*).

1839 SOWERBY *Conch. Manual* 56.

**Ligular** (ligiūlār), *a.* [*f. LIGULA* + -AR. Cf. *F. ligulaire*]. Pertaining to or resembling a ligula.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 471 At the point where the lamina bends back from the unguit, ligular structures are often formed on the inner or upper side.

**Ligulate** (ligiūlāt), *a.* [*f. LIGULA* + -ATE 3.]

1. Having the form of, or furnished with, a ligula; strap-shaped; *Bot.* applied esp. to the ray florets of some composite flowers, and to flowers having a monopetalous corolla slit on one side and opened flat.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* i. xix. (1765) 49 Ligulate, when all the Corollulæ... of the Florets are plane, flat... and expanded towards the outer Side. 1785 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot. x.* (1794) 101 He calls... the semi-florets, ligulate floscules. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 187 The 5 segments that make up the ligulate floret of a Composite. 1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XIII. 480/2 *Ligulate flowers*, are such as have a monopetalous corolla slit on one side and opened flat, as in the Dandelion Lilac. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 580 Axis... of the branchlets ligulate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 196 Daisy... Ray-florets many, 1-seriate, female, ligulate. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 547 When the leaf is ligulate and its insertion broad. 1877 COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rodentia* 239 The rudimentary pollex of *Myodes* bears a large ligulate nail.

2. Of letters: Connected by a band.

1851 D. WILSON *Prel. Ann.* (1863) 11. 75 A good example of ligulate letters, which English antiquaries are familiar with, not only on the pottery, but also on the altars and inscribed tablets of the Anglo-Roman period.

3. *So* **Ligulated a.**, in the same senses.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Ligulated fuscules*. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* 11. 15 Some were round coroneis of the small ligulated feathers of the man of war bird. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* (s.v. *Liguliformis*), *Ligulated corolla*. 1864 T. WRIGHT in *Intell. Observ.* No. 34. 231 Doubled or ligulated letters.

**Ligule** (ligiul), [*ad. L. LIGULA*; cf. *F. ligule*].

1. = LIGULA 1.

1862 in COOKE *Man. Bot. Terms*. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 184 Compositæ... Corolla... ligulate, lobes elongate and connate into a strap-shaped or elliptic ligule. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* 11. 277 Observe, in any common Grass... the ligule, a scale-like stipular projection at the base of the blade of the leaf, where it passes into the sheath. 1877 COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rodentia* 528 The end of this ligule or girdle of bone thus encircling the tympanic.

† 2. 'A small (Romane) measure containing about a spoonfull; and in weight three drammes, and a scruple' (Cotgr.). *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* 11. 41 If it be taken to the weight or quantitie of two or three Ligules, it cures those who [etc.]

**Liguli-** (ligiūli), comb. form of LIGULA in botanical terms, as *liguliferous* (*see* -FEROUS), *liguliflorate*, -*florous* (*L. flōr*, -*flōs* flower), *ligulifolius* (*L. folium* leaf), *liguliform* (*see* -FORM).

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Liguliferous*... Applied by De Candolle to compound flowers which become double by the change of their corols into elongated little tongues or ligules; 'liguliferous... *Liguliflorus*... *liguliflorous*. *Ligulefolius*... Having linear leaves, as the *Eryngium ligulefolium*; 'ligulifolious. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, \**Liguliflorate*, same as *Liguliferous*. *Liguliflorous*, applied to the corona of the Compositæ when it is entirely composed of ligulate florets. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 312 \**Liguliform*. When it [tongue] emerges from the labium, is short, flat, and not concealed within the mouth. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 418/2.

† **Ligurate**, *v.* *Obs.*—[Badly *f. L. ligurare*].

1623 COCKERAM 11. To Feed daintily, *ligurate*.

**Ligure** (ligiūr). Also 4 *lugre*, *ligurie*, -*y*,



7 lygure. Also in Lat. form *lygurius*, 6 *erron. lygurius*. [ad. L. *lygurius* (Vulgate), ad. Gr. *λυγύριον* (Exod. xxviii, LXX), app. a variant of a word which appears in many different forms, as *λαγύριον*, *λαγγύριον*, *λυγγύριον*, *λυγκούριον*; the last of these (adopted in late L. as *lyncurius*) is connected with the medieval notion that the stone was a concretion of the urine of the lynx (Gr. *λυγξ*, *λύγξ* lynx, *οὐρον* urine). The word may conceivably have some connexion with the source of AZURE, LAZULI.] Some precious stone.

c1305 *Land Cokayne* 91 Smaragde lygre and prassiunc. 1382 *Wyclif Exod.* xxxix. 13 He putte in it four ordres of gemmes . . in the thridde [was] ligury [1388 ligurie], achate, amatist. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lix. (1495) 572 Ligurius is a stone lyke to Electrum in colour. 1535 *COVERDALE Exod.* xxviii. 19 A Ligurius, an Achatt and an Amethyst. [1611 a Lygure, an Agate, and an Amethyst.] 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 13 b. Ligurius, is a stone in colour lyke to Tin. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus. Antiq.* iii. vii. § 5 l. 80. 1750 *Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 118 Ligurius, as some fancy, is like the Electorius, and draws Straws. 1855 E. SMEDLEY *Occult Sci.* 357 Figure. Said to attract straws like amber.

**Ligurian** (liǵiuriān, lig-), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Liguria* (f. *Ligur*, nom. *Ligur*, *Ligus* = Gr. *Λίγυς*, pl. *Λίγυες* Ligurian) + *-AN*.] *a.* *adj.* Belonging to the country anciently called *Liguria* in Cisalpine Gaul, including Genoa, parts of Piedmont and Savoy, etc. Now sometimes used by ethnologists as the distinctive epithet of a race of mankind supposed to be typically represented by the ancient Ligurians or their modern descendants. *b.* *sb.* An inhabitant or native of Liguria; a person belonging to the Ligurian race; also, a Ligurian bee.

*Ligurian bee*: a kind of honey-bee, *Apis ligustica*, indigenous in southern Europe. *Ligurian republic*: the republic of Genoa, 1797-1805.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* 1. 57 Of the Ligurians, the most renowned beyond the Alpes, are the Sallii, Deceates, and Oubij. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* 1. 11 [I am] unwilling to make relation of my passing through . . the Sauoyean, and Ligurian Alpes. 1795 *GIFFORD Maciadi* (1796) 58 Together we explored the stony page Of the Ligurian, stern tho' heartless sage [Persius]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 7/2 There is a great disagreement among authors concerning the origin of the Ligurians, though most probably they were descended from the Gauls. 1813 *SOUTHEY Life Nelson* vi. About seventy sail of vessels belonging to the Ligurian republic. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* 111. 54 It is best exemplified by the constitution of the Italian Republic, which was closely copied in the Ligurian. 1875 J. HUNTER *Bee-keeping* 141 (*heading*) Ligurian bees and the methods of Ligurianizing an apiary. *Ibid.*, The name 'Ligurian' appears to have been given by Spinola, who described it in 1805. *Ibid.*, On the 19th of July, 1859, the Ligurian Bee was introduced to England. *Ibid.* 143 Many bee-keepers . . have successfully replaced their Black Queens with Ligurians, and so eventually succeeded in Ligurianizing their whole apiary. 1889 I. TAYLOR *Origin Aryans* 214. The primitive Aryans must be sought for among the four European races—Scandinavian, Celtic, Ligurian, and Iberian.

Hence **Ligurianize** *v. trans.*, to make (a colony of bees) Ligurian. 1875 [see above].

**Ligurie**: see **LIGURE**, **LIGURY**.

† **Ligurine**. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. mod. L. *ligurinus*, app. a subst. use of L. *Ligurinus* Ligurian.] ? Some fringilline bird.

1572 *BOSSEWELL Amorie* II. 105 A Ligurine's head rased vert, bearing a thistle Or—. The bird *Ligurinus* feedeth muche vpon thistles.

† **Liguriōn**. *Obs.*—0 [ad. late L. *lyguriōn-em* (Du Cange), f. *lyguriō* to be dainty, greedy.]

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Liguriōn*, a devourer, a spend-thrift.

**Ligurite** (liǵiuriit). *Min.* [Named by D. Viriani in 1813 from *Liguria*: see **LIGURIAN** and *-ITE*.] An apple-green variety of titanite.

1816 W. PHILLIPS *Introd. Min.* (1823) 207 Ligurite . . occurs in a sort of talcose rocks, in the Appennines. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 481/1 *Ligurite*, this mineral occurs crystallized; the primary form is an oblique rhombic prism. 1855 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* 111. 695 *Ligurite*, a mineral having the angles and character of sphene (Dufrenoy) found in a talcose rock in the Appennines.

**Ligur(r)ition** (liǵiuri-ti-fən). *rare*. [a. L. *lygur(r)ition-em*, f. *lygur(r)ire* to be dainty, to lick up.] Gluttonous devouring, licking.

1623 *COCKERAM, Liguration*, greedinesse, lycorousnesse. 1644 *Vindex Anglicus* 6 (in list of 'inkhorn' terms). 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Liguration*, a gluttonous devouring; immoderate appetite. 1859 *FARRAR J. Home* 94 Slovenly servants employed in the emptying of wine-glasses and the liguration of dishes.

† **Li-gury**. *Obs.*—0 = **LIGURINE**.

1598 *FLORIO, Spino*, the bird Ligurie or a Siskin. 1659 *TORRIANO, Spino*, a Ligury or Siskin-bird.

**Ligury**: see **LIGURE**.

† **Liguistre**. *Obs.* In 5 *lygoustre*. [a. OF. *lygistr* or ad. L. *lygustrum* privet.] Privet.

1480 *CAXTON Ovid's Met.* xiii. xv. O Galathée, more whyte than the flour of lygoustre or of lylye.

**Ligustrin** (liǵi-strin). *Chem.* [f. L. *lygustrum* privet + *-IN*. Cf. F. *ligustrine*.] The bitter principle of privet.

1865 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* 111. 695 The leaves of privet yield, according to Poëlex, a yellow, hygroscopic bitter extract, called ligustrin.

**Ligynge, Ligyor**, *obs. ff.* **LYING**, **LEDGER**.

**Lih**—: see **LIE** *v.1* and *v.2*.

**Lihzen, Lihzere**, *obs. ff.* **LAUGH** *v.*, **LIAR**.

**Lihinde**, *obs. form of LYING ppl. a.*

**Liht**, *obs. f.* **LIGHT**; var. **LITE** *Obs.*, delay.

**Lij**—: see **LIE** *v.1* and *v.2*.

**Lijf**, *obs. form of LIFE*, **LIEF**.

**Lijk**, *obs. form of LICH* (body, corpse), **LIKE**.

**Lijt**, variant of **LITE** *Obs.*, delay; *obs. f.* **LIGHT**.

**Lik**: see **LICH**, **LICK**, **LIKE**.

**Likable, Likame**: see **LIKEABLE**, **LICHAM**.

† **Li-kance**. *Obs. rare*—1. In 5 *lykance*. [f. **LIKE** *v.* + *-ANCE*.] Liking; pleasure.

c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiv. 56 Loke that ye lowte to my lykance . . diligently ply to my plesance.

**Likour**, *obs. form of LIQUOR*.

**Like** (li:k), *sb.* 1 [f. **LIKE** *v.*]

† 1. (One's) good pleasure. (Also *pl.*) *Obs.*

† a 1425 *Cursor M.* 2997 (Trin.) What have I done aȝeyn bi like [Fairf. be to myslike]? 1615 *LATHAM Falconry* (1633) 75 Shee may doe all things at her owne likes.

† 2. A liking (for). *Const. of. Obs.*

1589 *NASHE Anat. Absurd.* Eijb, Being wonne to have a fauourable like of Poets wanton lines.

3. In mod. use *pl.* (rarely *sing.*), *likes* (coupled with *dislikes*): Feelings of affection or preference for particular things; predilections.

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 495 She used to say, 'It was not her likes, but her husband's, or she'd have had me back.' 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* xii. 180 Her old likes and dislikes. 1889 F. M. CHAWFORD *Greifenstein* III. xxii. 41. I do not care a straw for his like or dislike.

**Like** (li:k), *a.*, *adv.* (*conf.*), and *sb.* 2 *Forms*:

*a.* 4-5 *liche*, *lyche*, (also 6 *arch.*) *lich*, (4

*liche*, 5 *lych*, *leyge*). *b.* 3-4 *lic*, 3-5 *lik*, 4 *liik*,

*lije*, 4-5 *lijk* (e), *lick* (e, 4-7 *lyke*, *Sc. lyk*, 5 *lek* (e),

*lyek*, 6 *leeke*, *lyeok*, *Sc. lyik*, 4- like. *Comparative.* *a.* 3-4 *licchere*, *lichyr*, ? *lecho* (u)re.

*b.* 3-4 *lickor*, *lyckore*, 4 *lykker*, 4 6 *lyker*,

(*Sc. -ar*), 5 *licker*, *likkir*, 6- *liker*. *Superlative.*

4 *lickest*, 4-6 *likkest*, *lykeest*, 4- *likeest*. [Early

*ME. lich*, *lik* (? late OE. \**lic*), shortened form

(= ON. *lik-r*, Sw. *lik*, Da. *lig*) of OE. *gelic* =

OFris. *gelik*, OS. *gilik* (Du. *gelijk*), OIlg. *gilih*

(MHG. *gelich*, mod.G. *gleich*), ON. *glík-r*, Goth.

*galeiks* :—OEut. \**galiko* f. pref. *ga-* (correspond-

ing in meaning to L. *com-*) + \**liko-* body, form;

the word is thus etymologically analogous to L.

*conformis* CONFORM *a.* The OE. *gelic* survived

into early mod. Eng. as Y-LIKE: see also ALIKE *a.*

The OE. \**lic* yields normally *lich* in Southern and *lik* in

Northern ME. The former type did not survive after the

14th c.; the prevalence of the *b* form may be partly due

to the analogy of the comparative, where the *k* is normal in

all dialects, though the forms with *ch* were not uncommon.

The inflected comparative and superlative are now rare in

educated use exc. poet. or rhetorical.]

**A. adj.**

1. Having the same characteristics or qualities as some other person or thing; of approximately identical shape, size, colour, character, etc., with something else; similar; resembling; analogous.

(In the negative phrases, *there is none or nothing like* —, the adj. assumes a pregnant sense = 'so good or wonderful as'.)

*a.* *Const. to, unto* (now arch.), north. † *till*, † *of*, with (arch.), † *as*.

c1200 *ORMIN* 7931 Pezre sang iss he wiþþ wop. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9324 And algar til his fader like (*Gilt* of his fader like; *Trin.* his fader like). *Ibid.* 18861 Pe tane es to be toþer like. 1377 *LANGL P. Pl.* B. ix. 33 He . . made man likest [i.e. I-likest] to hym-self one. c1380 *WYCLIF*

*Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 245 Pe wille of God mut nedis be good, like to be Fadir of hevene. c1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 108

He hadde a gret hedde leyge to a gret blok. c1430 *Hyynnus*

*Virg.* 47 Lijk to him y neure noon knewe. c1449 *Pecock*

*Repr.* iv. vii. 458 The . . seid principal governauncis ben of lijk state, condicioun, nature, and merit with this present . .

principal governaunce. 1514 *BARCLAY Cyt. & Uploudyshm.*

(Percy Soc.) 28 What is more folysshe, or lyker to madnesse, Than to spend the lyfe for glory, & rychesse? 1559

W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog.* Glasse 17 A sphere of rounde

fourme, like unto a Ball. 1571 *MS. Depos. Canterb. Cathedr.*

*Libr.* xviii. ff. 60 b. You did say that one of Agnes Ful-

lago's children ys lecke vnto me. 16. a *Ballad, Mary*

*Ambee* 32 (Percy MS.) There was neuer none like to

Mary Ambee. 1604 E. G. (GRIMSTONE) *D'Acosta's Hist.*

*Indies* iv. xxxviii. 314 It is in face like to a monkie. 1611

*BIBLE Acts* xiv. 15 Wee also are men of like passions with

you. 1676 *BAXTER Cure Ch. Div.* 238 You would shew

yourselves much liker to God who is love, and unliker

to Satan the accuser. 1709 *MRS. MANLEY Secret Mem.*

(1736) II. 68 Are not these Shrieks like as those from a

Woman in Distress? 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* i. iii. 101 A state

of trial, analogous or lyke to our moral or religious trial.

1796 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* x. 161 Dried herring, should be

steeped the like time as the Whiting in small beer. 1819

*SHELLEY Cent. v. iii* (Song), Sweet sleep, were death like to

thee. 1859 *MASSON Brit. Novelists* i. 94 Swift, the likest

author we have to Rabelais. 1870 M. ARNOLD *Panl & Prot.*

17 Laud . . held, on this point, a like opinion with him. 1871

*FREEMAN Hist. Ess.* Ser. II. 97 An old Greek was a being

of like passions with a modern Englishman.

*b.* *Const. simple dative.* (In early use often placed after its regimen: cf. *-LIKE suffix 1a.*) In

this construction the adj. when attributive follows the sb.

c1200 *ORMIN* 3572 Hire sune was himm lic O fele kinne wise. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 568r No lichere is broþer him was þane wolf is a lomb [i.e. r. he nas no lechore his broþer: lyker, lichyr, lechoure, lyckore, lickor]. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Conc.* 830-1 Whiles a man lyves he is lyke a man; When he es dede what es he lyke þan? c1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 92 3if Y seie, Y knowe him not, I shal be liik 3ou, a lyere. c1386 *CHAUCER Sgr.'s T.* 54 In this world was ther noon it lyche. c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xviii. 199 Lymons, that is a manere of Fruyt, lyche smale Pesen. c1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 404 There is na leid on life of lordschip bym like. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VI. 84 The Parisians . . like the Wethercocke be variable and inconstaunt. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* iii. i. 39 Fooles are as like husbands, as Pilchers are to Herrings. 1710 *SWIFT Jnl.* to Stella 25 Oct. Addison's sister is a sort of a wit, very like him. 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr.* I. 1. 93 There was nothing like it in the philosophy of Plato. 1827 *KEBLE Chr. Y.*, Restor. R. Family, Be some kind spirit, likest thine, Ever at hand. 1835 *DICKENS Sk. Hist.* Tales xi. (1892) 446 'Now, uncle,' said Mr. Kitterbell, lifting up that part of the mantle which covered the infant's face, 'Who do you think he's like?' 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* iv. 4 What we have The likest God within the soul. 1854 *BREWSTER More Worlds* xv. 226 The fixed stars are like our sun in every point in which it is possible to compare them.

¶ Some phrasal uses of the adj. in this construction have a special idiomatic force. The question *What is he (or it) like?* means 'What sort of a man is he?', 'What sort of a thing is it?', the expected answer being a description, and not at all the mention of a resembling person or thing. (Cf. **WHAT-LIKE**.) *To look like* (occas. *to be like*) sometimes means 'to have the appearance of being' so and so; e.g. in 'He looks like a clever man'. (Cf. sense 7.) *Like* that, used predicatively (perh. a Gallicism = F. *comme cela*): of the nature, character, or habit indicated.

1684 *tr. Benet's Merc. Compit.* xviii. 647 The un-kilfulness of the Dissector, who was liker a Butcher than an Anatomist. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* clxxxi. (1708) 194 The Hypocrite is never so far from being a Good Christian, as when he looks Likest One. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* i. l. 124 Do not I Look, as I feel, most like thy murderer? 1835 *MARRVAT Three Cutters* i. It is Lord B—; he looks like a sailor, and he does not much belie his looks. 1878 *PATMORE Amelia*, She ask'd what Millicent was like. 1889 A. LANG *Prince Prigio* xviii. 139 He refused to keep his royal promise. . . Kings are like that. 1899 *NEWNHAM-DAVIS Dinners & Diners* 194, I found myself wondering what an infant incubator could be like.

*c.* In mod. use (with following dat.) often = 'such as', introducing a particular example of a class respecting which something is predicated.

1886 *STEVENSON Lett.* (1899) II. 41 A critic like you is one who fights the good fight, contending with stupidity. 1887 *COLVIN Keats* i. 1 A birth like that of Keats presents to the ordinary mind a striking instance of nature's inscrutability.

*d.* Without construction, chiefly in attributive relation; Resembling something already indicated or implied. *The like*: such as have been mentioned (cf. C. 3); formerly often preceded by an adj. of quantity, as † *many the like*. See also **SUCH-LIKE**, formerly also † *such a like*. For *in like manner*, see **MANNER**; for *in like wise*, see **LIKEWISE**.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6382 Of honi it had likest saur [Gött. likest, Fairf. likkest]. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (Thomas) 130 A lyk dreme dreymt þai bath. c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 19 For þe honor of God, & profit of himself & of þe peple, wiþ mani final leful leke causis. 14. *Sir Beues* (MS. C.) 801 In lyke case was þe wyldre bore. 1564 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. iii. 166 A proclamation of lyke substance & effect shall forthwith be drawn. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. vii. 29 For both to be and seeme to him was labour lich. 1591 — *M. Hubbert* 199 Be you the Souldier, for you likest are For manly semblance, and small skill in warre. 1608 *TOWSE Serpents* (1658) 601 Solinus reporteth of such a like Wood in a part of Africa. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 2 Wee shall finde many the like examples of such kind, or rather unkind acceptance. *Ibid.* 3 An Heretike of the like stampe. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* i. iii. 10 Like events will follow like actions. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 69 7 5 Hips and Haws, Acorns and Pig-nuts, with other Delicacies of the like Nature. 1840 L. HUNT in *Dram. Wks.* *Wycherley* etc. *Farguhar* p. lxxxvii, Equally profound is . . Mr. Lamb in whatever he says at all times on the like subjects. 1865 *TAYLOR Early Hist. Man.* i. 5 The like working of men's minds under like conditions. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) l. 169 They cause disease and poverty and other like evils.

*e.* Of two or more persons or things: Having the same or closely resembling characteristics; mutually similar; in predicative use = **alike** (now rare). Prov. *As like as two peas*: see **PEA** *sb.*

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andrews*) 1037 All are lyk, and 3et . . In like face . . men fyndis diuersyte. c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 14, ij lymes . . þat ben lich in complexion. c1530 *LD. BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 471 They war al goodly perones and moche lyke of stature. 1604 H. JACOB *Reasons Reform.* 9 Al these . . are exceeding diuers and no way like. a 1641 *Br. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 355 The two letters of b and m being in manuscripts very like. 1757 *MRS. GRIFFITH Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) l. 181, I always looked upon them as twin-sisters, and so very like, that it was difficult to know one from t'other. 1832 *TENNYSON Dram. Fair Wom.* 280 No two dreams are like. 1872 *BAGHOT Physics & Pol.* i. 21 A nation means a like body of men, because of that likeness capable of acting together. 1876 *JEVONS Logic Prin.* 9 Things which seem to be like may be different.



† f. Inaccurately const. dative (etc.) instead of ellipt. possessive.

(Cf. *κοινα* *χρησταιν* *ουσια* *Iliad* xvii. 51.)  
 a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18408 Quat er pou bat es here, bat has to theif so like a chere? c 1460 *Towneley Mss.* xxv. 72 The fader voyce, oure myrthes to amende, Was made to me lyke as a man. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 169 Hir lauchter lycht be lyke to trim Thyshie. 1890 *FREEMAN* in W. R. W. Stephens *Life* (1893) II. 414 His domestic arrangements... are rather like a steamer.

2. In phraseological and proverbial expressions.

† a. All like: in all cases the same. Obs.

1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dities* 21 Whersomeuer one dey, the weye to the other worlde is all like.

† b. Like case (advb. phr.): in the same way, likewise. Obs. exc. dial.

1534 *Kirtoun-in-Lindsey Churchv. Acc.* in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., Paid wyntsonday for ij ponde sope for weching cherche clothes iij d. Paid at lammes lyke case iij d. 1552 *HULOT*, Like case and likewise, idem. 1579 W. A. *Speciall Remedy* f iij b (Roxburgh Club), Yet haue I yielded like a coward thoe, And followed his pleasures vaine like case. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., Thap chuk th' watter tub oher, like case thaay brok iij. Taay on it.

† c. Alike; in phr. share and share like, portion and portion like. Obs.

1540 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (1894) 96 To be compelled to bere and pay their partes and porcions of the same averyge after the rate of their said goods porcion and porcion lyke. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* vii. 6 Every one to go share and share-like in what they took.

d. In proverbial formulae of the type like master like man (as the master, so the man).

1548 *UDALL* *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiii. 177 Beeyng lyke men lyke maister accordyng to the proverbe. c 1550 *DALE K. Johan* (Camden) 73 Lyke Lorde, lyke chaplayne. 1611 *BIBLE* *Hosea* iv. 9 And there shall be like people, like priest [Wyclif as the peple so the prest]. 1632 *MASSINGER City Madam* i. 1, Like hen, like chicken. *Ibid.* ii. ij, Like bitch, like whelps. 1655 *FULMER* *Ch. Hist.* ix. ii. § 20 Like cup, like cover. 1835 *MARRIAT Jac. Faithf.* xxiii, But like mother like child, they say. 1842 *TENNYSON* *Walking to Mail* 55 Like men, like manners.

e. Anything like, nothing like, something like: anything, nothing, something nearly as great, good, effective (etc.) as (another thing), or approaching it in size or quality. Also ellipt. something like = something like what he, it (etc.) should be, or what is desired or aimed at (chiefly colloq.), and serving as an emphatic expression of satisfaction).

1666 *BUNYAN* *Grace Ab.* § 32 My great Conversion from prodigious Profaneness to something like a Moral Life. 1702 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* iv. 247 This is something-like! 1791 'G. GAMBAUD' *Ann. Horsem.* i. (1809) 67, I have had nothing like a bad fall lately. 1798 *Geraldine* I. 176 'This looks something like, Sir,' said she. 1883 *Mauch. Exam.* 22 Nov. 5/4 The Parcel Post is being conducted at a loss of something like £10,000 a week. 1884 *Ibid.* 17 June 4/7 There is nothing like giving a nickname to anything you wish to denounce. 1885 J. PAVN *Talk of Town* II. 117 Not that Pye is an archangel, nor anything like it. 1901 *Expositor* Nov. 396 In the 'Times' the other day, a description of the largest steam-hammer yet made was headed 'Something like a hammer'.

f. The phrases in e are also used adverbially, conveying the notion of an approximation to what would be expressed by the predicate (vb. or adj.) or its accompanying adv. Also ellipt. something like: in a tolerably adequate manner; † at a fairly reasonable price.

1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* III. ii. 105 *Anti.* What complexion is she of? *Dro.* Swart like my shoe, but her face nothing like so cleane kept. a 1620 J. DYKE *Serm.* (1640) 379 If a man will sell a commodity, hee will sell it somewhat like, or hee will keepe it. 1748 *RICHARDSON* *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 241 Why this is talking somewhat like. 1782 *ELIZ. BLOWER* *Geo. Bateman* III. 111 [She sits her horse] nothing like so well as you used to do. 1793 *BENTHAM* *Wks.* (1843) x. 239 The £600 a year... I do not look upon as anything like adequate. 1798 T. TWINING *Recreat. & Stud.* (1882) 237 Often have I heard you something like blamed for these voluntary labours. 1851 *WHEWELL* in *Todhunter Acc. Writings* (1876) II. 371, I have not any thing like got through the work. 1874 *RUSKIN* *Fors. Clav.* xlvii. 253 No; not so well done; or anything like so well done.

3. Of a portrait, etc.: Bearing a faithful resemblance to the original. Now only predicative.

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* iv. (1577) T iij a, A much more liker Image of God are those good Princes that loue and worshipping him. 1591 *SPENSER* *Tears Muses* 201 All these, and all that els the Comick Stage With seasoned wit and goodly pleasance graced, By which mans life in his likest image Was limned forth. 1638 *DAKER* tr. *Balsac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 167 Those painters, that care not for making a facelike, so they make it faire. 1705 *HICKERINGILL* *Priest-cr.* ii. Wks. 1716 III. 68 Its own Picture drawn so very like, that it has not patience to behold its own Physiognomy. 1756 *Mrs. F. BROOKE* *Old Maid* No. 36. 295, I have in myself seen the camps at Clapham and in Hyde-park, and must own my Correspondent's picture of the last to be like. 1775 *DR. RICHMOND* in *Burke Corr.* (1844) II. 87, I believe you will think it a good and a like portrait when you see it. 1850 *E. FITZGERALD* *Lett.* (1889) I. 203, I got your photograph at last; it is a beastly thing; not a bit like. 1854 *HAWTHORNE* *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) L. 103 It was very like and very laughable, but hardly caricatured.

4. Math. (See quot. 1706.) Now superseded by similar, exc. in like quantities and like signs.

1557 *RECORDE* *Whetst.* D i, When the sides of one plat forme, beareth like proportion together as the sides of any other flatte forme of the same kinde doeth, theo are those formes called like flattes... and their numbers, that declare their quantities, in like sorte are named like flattes. 1660

*BARROW* *Euclid* vi. iv. Schol., If in a triangle FBE there be drawn AC a parallel to one side FE, the triangle ABC shall be like to the whole FBE. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Like Arches* or *Arks* (in the Projection of the Sphere) are Parts of lesser Circles that contain an equal Number of Degrees with the corresponding Arches of great Ones. *Like Figures* (in Geom.) are such as have their Angles equal, and the Sides about those Angles proportional. *Like solid Figures*, such as are comprehended under Planes that are like, and equal in Number. *Ibid.*, *Like Quantities* (in Algebra), such as are expressed by the same Letters, equally repeated in each Quantity. Thus 2a and 3a, 6dd and 4dd, are like Quantities; but 2a and 3aa, and 6f and 4ff are unlike. *Like Signs*, are when both are Affirmative, or both Negative... Thus +16c and +4c, have like Signs. 1709 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* II. ii. § 4 (1734) 154 Like Signs give + and Unlike Signs give - in the Quotient. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 401/1 To add terms that are like and have like signs. 1859 *BARN. SMITH* *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 201.

5. Golf. (See quot.)

1887 *DONALDSON* *Suppl. to Jam.* s.v., When both parties have played the same number of strokes they are said to be like.

6. † a. Apt, suitable, befitting. Chiefly predicative. Obs.

a 1450 *Cor. Myst.* xl. (Shaks. Soc.) 394 This observance is most like you to do dewly, Wherefore tak it upon you, brother, we pray. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 196 An C. h... is no money lyek for syche a joyntore as is desired of my son. 1592 C. TESS *SHREWSBURY* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 167 They are the likest instruments to put a bad matter in execution.

b. Characteristic of; such as one might expect from.

1667 *PEPYS* *Diary* 4 Apr., It was pretty to hear the Duke of Albemarle himself to wish that they would come on our ground, meaning the French, for that he would pay them...; which was like a general, but not like an admiral. 1703 *Rules of Civility* 98 That would be liker a Drunkard than a Gentleman. 1711 *SWIFT* *Jrnl.* to *Stella* 8 Sept., It is like your Irish politeness, raffling for tea-kettles. 1840 *DICKENS* *Barn. Rudge* xxvii, It would be like his impudence... to dare to think of such a thing.

7. predicatively, in certain idiomatic uses, chiefly with the vbs. feel, look, sound: † a. With gerund as regimen: Having the appearance of (doing something). b. Giving promise of (doing something); indicating the probable presence of (something). c. colloq. In recent use (orig. U.S.), To feel like: to have an inclination for, be in the humour for.

1654-66 *EARL* *OBERRY* *Parthen.* (1676) 630 They look'd rather like going to triumph after a Victory, than to win one. 1741 *LADY* *POMFREY* *Corr.* (1805) III. 30 The music... sounds so like being accompanied by an organ, that [etc.]. 1850 *CARLYLE* *Letter-d.* *Pamph.* III. 2 The Forty Colonies... are all pretty like rebelling just now. 1863 R. B. KIMBALL *Was he successful?* II. xii. 278 He did not feel like returning to his solitary room with his mind unsettled. 1868 *VATES* *Rock Ahead* II. 245 Wooded uplands suggested good cover-shooting; broad expanse of heath looked very like rabbits. 1894 *DU MAURIER* *Trilby* (1895) 111 Bother work this morning! I feel much more like a stroll in the Luxembourg Gardens.

8. In accordance with appearances, probable, likely. Now only dial.

c 1375 *BARBOUR* *Brice* xvi. 324 It weill like... That he mycht haff conquit... The land of Irland. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10440 It was not lik bat he lede. Shuld haue killit his kyng. 1434-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls). I. 17 Thynges incredible and not lyke [L. incredibilia... et non verisimilia]. 1541 *WYATT* *Defence* Wks. (1861) p. xxxiii, It was not like that I should get the Knowledge being in Spain. 1545 *BRINKLOW* *Compl.* ii. (1874) 14 Who hath the vantage, God knowth; wether the King, or... the officers... which is most lykest. 1594 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 45 Is it not like that I... run mad? 1603 - *Meas. for M.* v. i. 104. c 1635 W. SCOT *Appl. Narr.* (Wodrow Soc.) 27, I know not if it came to Mr. Knox before his death... as it is like if did. 1664 *BUTLER* *Hud.* II. iii. 835 And is it like they have not still in their old Practices some skill? a 1717 *BLACKALL* *Wks.* (1723) I. 560 Ihe only desired time, and would, 'tis like, have been able to pay thee. 1733 *E. ERSKINE* *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 153 The temple where it is like Isaiah got the manifestation. 1816 *SCOTT* *Antig.* xv, 'It's like we mann wait then till the gudeman comes hame'.

9. predicatively, const. to with inf.: That may reasonably be expected to (do, etc.), likely to. Now somewhat rare in literary use; still common colloq.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1452 Hir lifj was likest to be ded. c 1380 *WYCLIF* *Wks.* (1880) 372 It is ful like for to stonde in be same wise wiþ-in a few 3eris in ynglonde. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2534 Liker at be last end in langore to bide. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Unsh.* vi. 199 For that [brk] is maad in some heete To some dries, and forto chyne is like. 1508 *DUNBAR* *Poems* v. 11 Now dansand mirry, now like to dee. 1573 *LESSER* *Unsh.* xxxv. (1878) 82 Those of the fairest and likest to thrive. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 187 My graue is like to be my wedding bed. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. iii. 224 Lay a good foundation, and then the superstructure is like to stand. 1704 *SWIFT* *Batt. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 239 Discovering how high the Quarrel was like to proceed. a 1715 *BURNET* *Own Time* (1724) I. 368 A man much liker to spoil business than to carry it on dextrously. a 1806 C. J. FOX *Jas.* II. (1808) 194 He thought himself like to get rid of this. 1873 *RUSKIN* *Fors. Clav.* IV. xlviii. 268 But we are in hard times, now, for all men's wits; for men who know the truth are like to go mad from isolation. 1886 *BYNNER* *A. Surriage* iii. 34 The two or three places I am like to have business relations with. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shroph. Lad* xii, Such leagues apart the world's ends are, We're like to meet no more.

b. (Now colloq. or dial.) Apparently on the point of. † Formerly sometimes (?) by anacoluthon) with ellipsis of the vb. substantive, so that like becomes = 'was (or were) like' (obs.). Also in confused

use, had like to (for was like to), chiefly with perf. inf.: = 'had come near to, narrowly missed (-ing)'. (A further grammatical confusion appears in the form had liked to: see LIKE v. 2 b.)

c 1560 *WRIOTHESLEY Chron.* (1875) II. 135 Wherefore that plee would not serve, and so [they] had like to have had judgment without trial. 1565 J. SPARKE in *Hawkins's For.* (1878) 26 Which had like to have turned vs to great displeasure. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 80 That he had like to have knockt his head against the gallows. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* v. iv. 48, I have had four quarrels, and like to have fought one. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Peiresc* I. 20 And these digressions... had like to cost him dear. 1709 *STRYVE* *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. xx. 367 After the treaty had been like to have been broken off. 1709 *MRS. MANLEY* *Secret Mem.* (1736) IV. 160 She advanced toward the Land of Coquetry, and like to have arrived there. 1711 *STEELE* *Spect.* No. 78 ¶ 4 The young Lady was amorous, and had like to have run away with her Father's Coachman. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 28, I had like to murder poor Mr. Vindex. 1823 *SCOTT* *Quentin D.* ii, The eldest man seemed like to choke with laughter. 1826 - *Jrnl.* I. 124, I had like to have been too hasty. 1853 *MRS. CARLYLE* *Lett.* II. 241, I am like to cry whenever I think of her. 1873 *RUSKIN* *Fors. Clav.* xxvii. 7, I had like to have said something else.

c. dial. (north. and north midland): Constrained, obliged, having no option but to (do so-and-so). Also with ellipsis of the inf. (Cf. *fail.*)

1828 *TRIAL* W. Dyon at *York Assizes* 11, I promised him I would not tell: I was like for fear of losing my life. *Mod. (Sheffield)* You'll be like to let him have his own way.

10. Comb., as like-minded (whence *likemindedness*), -natured, -seeming, -shaped, -sized adjds.

1526 *TINOCLE* *Rom.* xv. 5 That ye be 'lyke mynded won towards another. 1841 E. MALL in *Nonconf.* I. 248 Sir Robert Peel will find thousands likeminded with us. 1888 *BURTON* *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. iv. 381 They were devoted to one another, inseparable, and entirely like-minded. 1638 *SANOKSON* *Serm.* (1681) II. 120 Our 'like-mindedness... must be according to Christ Jesus. 1579 *FULKE* *Heskins's Part.* 192 That this rude and earthly body by a 'like natured taste, touching, and meate, should be brought to immortality. 1839 *BAILEY* *Festus* (1852) 26 Like-natured with them. 1590 *SPENSER* *P. Q.* I. iii. 26 By his 'like-seeming shield her knight by name Shee weend it was. 1897 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 11/1 'Like-shaped and 'like-sized balls.

b. In proposed mathematical terms: † like-jamb, a parallelogram; † like-side, a rhombus.

1551 *RECORDE* *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., Those squares which haue their sides all equal, may be called... likesides... and those that haue only the contrary sydes equal, ... those wyl I call likeiammys, for a difference.

B. adv. (quasi-*prep.*, *conj.*)

1. In or after the manner of; in the same manner or to the same extent as; as in the case of. Const. as in A. 1 a, b; also rarely, † const. after. Also (const. dat.), in the manner characteristic of. *Like that*: in that manner (cf. A. 1 b ¶).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5133 Pai com ham noght as prisuns like [Gdlt. likt, *Trin.* liche] Bot als pai war knyghtes rik. ? 1370 *Robt. Cicycle* 58 He rode nor odur lyke. c 1380 *WYCLIF* *Wks.* (1880) 253 Pan schulden prestis lyke lich to angels. c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Pro.* 590 His top was dokked lyk a preest biforn. - *Frankl.* T. 517 Phebus was old, and hewed lyke latoun. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1613 Rome... I lild vpon Tiber after Troy like. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 187 Floenge like to the water, siffenge place like to the aer. c 1500 *Lancelot* 3170 Ful lyk o knyght one to the feld he lide. 1508 *DUNBAR* *Flying* Ws. *Kennedie* 174 Ay loungeand, lyk an loikman on an ledder. - *Tua mariit* *Wemen* 273, I hatit him like a hund. c 1590 *MARLOWE* *Faust.* xi. (1604) E 2, Like an asse as I was, I would not be ruled by him. 1594 T. BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Florent.* II. (1595) 221 The disorder of his ministers (who lived like Princes, then priante men). c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* xxix, Featur'd like him, like him with friends possess. 1601 - *Twel. Nv.* I. 275 Thou neuer should'st loue woman like to me. 1654 *EARL* *MONNI.* tr. *Pentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 133 Fearing their Town would fire like Oudwater. 1713 *ADDITION* *Guardian* No. 97 ¶ 1 This... is using a man like a fool. 1732 *BERKELEY* *Alciph.* II. § 23 Working like moles under ground. 1779 *MAD. D'ARBLAY* *Diary & Lett.* (1842-6) I. 256 She sings like her, laughs like her, talks like her. 1821 *KEATS* *Lamia* I. 49 Striped like a zebra, freckled like a pard. 1854 *MRS. JAMESON* *Bk. of Th.* (1877) 270 A lecture should not read like an essay. 1871 *MORLEY* *Voltaire* (1886) I The name of Voltaire will stand out like the names of the great decisive movements in the European advance. 1872 *Punch* 2 Mar. 88/2 What was the use of his talking like that? 1879 *MCCARTHY* *Donna Quixote* xxi, But I uer was good like that.

b. In colloquial phrases denoting vigour or rapidity of action, as like anything, like a shot, like fun, blazes, etc.

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 48 (1713) II. 53 He storms and sputters like— *Test.* What I prithe? *Earn.* Why—like any think. 1695 *CONGREVE* *Love for L.* v. iv. (ed. 2) 76, I have been looking up and down for you like any thing. 1778 *MISS* *BURNEY* *Evelina* xxi. (1784) 157 All the people in the pit are without hats, dressed like anything. 1848 *Like fun* [see *Fun* sb. 1 b]. 1874 L. CARROLL *Through Looking-gl.* 73 They went like anything to see Such quantities of sand. 1885 *Illustr.* *Lond. News* 18 Apr. 392/3 If she doesn't know anything about it, she'll say so like a shot.

2. = ALIKE. a. In a like degree; equally. Now arch. or poet. (only qualifying an adj. or adv.)

1340-70 *Alex. & Din.* 105 Whan eueri lud liche wel lyuede up-on erpe. c 1384 *CHAUCER* *H. Fame* I. 10 Why this [is] a dreme, why that it swevene And noght to eury man lyche eue. 1393 *LANGL.* *P. Pl.* C. xvii. 20 Men of grete welpe, And liche witty and wys. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4160 It was al liche longe & wyde. c 1400 *Laufanc's Cirurg.* 158 Whanne pat alle be brawnys traueilen liche myche. 1496 *Dives & Panp.* (W. de W.) I. xxvii. 64/2 The



sonne in hymselfe is alway atte one and shyneth alwaye all lyke. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* cxxxii. (1636) 131 [Mutton] is . . . not like good in all places in England. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iii. iii. 41 Subtle as the Fox for prey, Like warlike as the Wolfe, for what we eate. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Viur.* xxi. 1 In our late troubles, it was a like difficult thing, to finde among our enemies, a wicked man in their prisons, or a godly man out of them. 1695 HICKERINGILL *Lay-Clergy* Wks. 1716 l. 326 That other like ill-advised expression. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. xvii. Hut and palace show like filthily. 1830 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 337 All His gifts Like wondrous, like unlimited, like fair, As when the wind first blew.

† b. In like manner. *Obs. rare.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 317 b (marg.), Quoque the conjunction, & coce the vocative of cocus, sounded both like in Cicero his tyne. 1545 ASCHAN *Foxoph.* (Arb.) 107 To shote compasse, to draw euermore lyke, to lowse euermore lyke.

† 3. Followed by an adj. or adjectival phrase: In the manner of one who (or that which) is —. *Obs. exc. in like mad* (see MAD a.).

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xix. 19 30n man is lyke out of his mynd. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. x. 56 All looking on, and like astonisht staring. 1682 CREECH *tr. Lucretius* (1683) 87 The look is vivid still, nor seems like dead, Till every Particle of Soul is fled. 1801 *tr. Gabrielli's Myst. Husb.* III. 211 Being his tenant, he was like in his power.

† 4. In accordance with, according to. *Obs.*

1422 *tr. Secreta Secreti*, *Priv. Priv.* 131 And to ham yene thow lyke har deserte. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 14281 The fox, lyk hys entente, Took the chese, and forth he wente. 1430 — *Chichev. & Bys.* ii. *Min. Poems* 130 These bestis . . . be fatte, or leene . . . Like lak, or plente, of theyr vitale. — *Reas. & Sens.* 5784 Arrayed lyche to hir degre. 1486 SINNEY *Arcaidia* II. (1622) 209 She . . . vved him much liker his birth, then his fortune.

5. Like as. a. Introducing a clause: In the same way as, even as; (just) as if. Also, like as if (now somewhat rare, occas. † like as and).

1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 368 Pai cowde not schake away his bonde by a contrari gode, lijke as oure prestis kan now. 1450 *Merliu* iii. 41 He . . . tolde hym alle thynges like as were befall. 1457 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 298 The playntif shall declare . . . like as the defendant were present. 1523 FITZGER. *Surv.* xiii. (1539) 31 Lyke as and it were extortion. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 139 b, Lyke as when the wyndow is opened, the . . . beames of the sonne foloweth in . . . so [etc.]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps. ciilii* l. 13 Like as a father pitieth his owne children, even so is the Lord mercifull vnto them that feare him. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* 53 He came to Augustundum afore-said; like as if he had been a leader of long continuance. 1611 BIBLE *Job* v. 26. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iv. 1235 And now our lawes for Mammons cursed golde Like as at open mart are bought and sold. 1691 *tr. Emiliane's Frauds Rom.* *Monks* (ed. 3) 104 They are all of dry'd Flesh, like as her Heart is. 1717 *Widrow Corr.* (1843) II. 347 Likeas the Synod did, and hereby do, approve thereof. 1799 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1803) 272, I held the letter in my hand like as if I was stupid. 1881 FORGAN *Golfer's Handbk.* 34 Like-as-wedie, when both parties have played the same number of strokes. 1888 W. E. HENLEY *Bk. Verses*, *In Hospital* vi, Likeas a flamelet blanketed in smoke, So through the anæsthetic shows my life.

b. With ellipsis of the vb. of the clause. *Obs. exc. poet.*

1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aynon* ix. 222 Lete vs goo there like as true and worthy knyghtes. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xi. 5 For as thow come sa sal thow pass, Lyk as a schadow in ane glass. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 34 Their semelle schroud lykies siluer schene. 1559 ABP. HETHE *Speech in Parlt.* 21 Feb. in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. vi. 9 Kinge Davyd did . . . leappe before the arke of God, lyke as his other subiectes. 1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mahometans viii.* (1758) 149 They travel four Cammels in a breast . . . tied one after the other, like as in Teams. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolino* iv. i, She's now rising: Like as a sun, so shines she in the east.

6. Used as *conj.*: = 'like as', as. Now generally condemned as vulgar or slovenly, though examples may be found in many recent writers of standing.

This use originated partly in an ellipsis of *as* or an extension of the quasi-prepositional function of the adv. (sense 1) to govern a clause instead of a sb., and partly in an anacoluthic use (somewhat common in the 16th c.) by which the sb., or pronoun which is primarily a dative governed by *like* is used as the subj. or obj. of a following clause. A good example of this anacoluthon (but with *to* instead of simple dative) is the following:

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. iv. 42 Like to an Eagle, in his kingly pride Loring through his wide Empire of the aire . . . by chance hath spide A Goshauke.

a. Introducing an unabridged clause.

1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 590 Ye have said lyke a noble lady ought to say. 1531 ELVOT *Gen.* iii. viii, Lyke an excellent Phisitoun cureth moste dangerous diseases, so doth a man that is valyant [etc.]. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* i. l. 163 Like an arrow shot from a well experient Archer hits the marke his eye doth leuell at. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* iii. xix. 280 The patient still moveth the wounded patient like the jack of a watch doth move. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* i. 253 To act like Judith did with Holofernes. 1792 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) l. 12 He talks like Brunswick did. 1866 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* III. 58 Unfortunately few have observed like you have done. 1867 H. MAUDSLEY *Phys. & Path. Mind* 18 They are strange and startling, like the products of a dream oftentimes are, to the mind which has actually produced them. 1869 BONAMY PRICE *Princ. Currency* v. 162 Is the demand of the cotton and of the iron for money so real and specific, that the coin is produced, like wine is produced in bottles for the drinkers who desire to drink wine? 1873 MORRIS in *Mackail Life* (1899) l. 301 Dreading the model day like I used to dread Sunday. 1882 J. C. MORISON *Macanlay* (1889) 169 Those assemblies were, not wise like the English parliament was. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 5 Did he [Robinson Crusoe]

wear trousers? I forget. Or did he go about like he does in the pantomime?

b. Introducing a clause with vb. suppressed.

Many apparent instances of this use may belong to 1, what is suppressed being a pple. or adj. and not a vb. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* (1620) 194 Did not David thirst after thee, like the thirstie hart the fountaines of cleaere water? 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Jarthren.* (1676) 219 Do not you think me past recovery, and in that faith, do like Physicians to Patients, which are so, permit them anything? 1803 *Spirit Pub. Tracts*, (1804) 140 The servants . . . stare upon me like the deer On Selkirk, in Fernandez. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 129 Ere yet we have shed our locks like trees their leaves.

c. Followed by a noun or pron. (virtually the subj. or obj. of a suppressed clause) or a phrase.

15 . . . *Smyth & his Dame* v. 54 in *Harl. E. P.* P. 111. 203, I sawe hym never wyth myne eye That could weike lyke I. 1723 *Pres. State Russia* l. 343 They are not kept in Fish-pools and Stews, like in other Places. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gill Blas* (1797) l. 120 A few who like thou and I drink nothing but water. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) l. 324 Stalls, like in cathedrals. 1840 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 155 There is more of morning visiting, like in country life in England. 1895 MISS BALFOUR 1200 *Miles in Waggon* ix. 98 The strain is causing opening of the boards like in a ship after a storm. 1896 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 7/4 Snow . . . is descending in thick flakes like in January.

† d. As well as; as also. *Obs. rare.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. v. 9 Gastly Lookes Are at my service, like enforced smiles. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* eva, You that know what good Building is both by a Genius . . . infused into your spirit, like by your particular applications to all things answerable thereunto.

e. † As if, 'like as'. (*obs.*) Also (now dial.) as like.

1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 89 b, To . . . bere a candell breynnyge in procession [on Candelmas Day] as lyke they wente bodely with our lady. 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 338 He was bygge and hys above all other, and coloured like the rede rose had been set on the whyte lyly.

7. dial. and vulgar. Used parenthetically to qualify a preceding statement: = 'as it were', 'so to speak'.

1801 *tr. Gabrielli's Myst. Husb.* III. 252 Of a sudden like. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* vi. The ledy, on iika Christmas night . . . gae twelve siller pennies to iika pair body about, in honour of the twelve apostles like. 1826 J. WILSON *Nect. Anthr.* Wks. 1835 l. 179 In an ordinar way like. 1838 LYTON *Alice* II. iii, If your honour were more amongst us, there might be more discipline like. 1840 A. DE QUINCY *Style* II. Wks. 1862 x. 224 'Why like, it's gaily night like to four mile like.' 1870 E. PEACOCK *Raff Shirk* l. 112 Might I be so bold as just to ax, by way of talk like, [if etc.].

8. Likely, probably. Rare exc. in phr. like enough, very like, (as) like as not (colloq. or dial.).

1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 1219/1 Some sayd it was his wife, some sayd the keeper. Like enough (my lord) quoth Symons, for he is one of the same sort. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 265 Will money buy em? Ant. Very like. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. v. 259 Most like I did. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Black Non-Conf. Postscr.* Wks. 1716 II. 166 He may fire a Canon, and kill a Friend as like as an Enemy. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. ix, 'Like enough,' cries the 'squire,' 'it may be so in London.' 1823 BENTHAM *Net Paul* 285 When I was yet with you I told you these things. Like enough. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* iii. xiv, Like enough, to judge from the sound, his back was broken on the spot. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 321, I was much deceived in them. . . Very like. . . It takes a smart man to be up to chaps of their sort. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 479/2 The players, like as not, handling the ribbons. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 29 No more at midway heaven, but liker, midway to the pit.

† 9. As if about to. (Cf. A. 9 b.) *Obs.*

1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 143 The paleys trembled like to haue gone all to peeces.

10. Comb., as like fashioned (adj.), -feelingly (adv.), -made, -persuaded (adjs.); like-dealers, the designation assumed by certain pirates about 1400.

1401 *Petition to Hen. IV* in *Rymer Fadera* (1709) VIII. 193 Publicos Dei & omnium Mercatorum bonorum inimicos, Pyratas, alio Vocabulo Likedealers Nonimatos. 1540 COVERDALE *Fruitful Less.* (1593) M m 4, Yet is God of this nature, that he maketh his chosen to be like fashioned vnto the image of his sonne. 1621 LDV M. WROTH *Urania* 489 Wedded to a vow I made to one, whose breach of his like-made-one to me cannot yet vnnarrie me. 1691 NORRIS *Princ. Disc.* 57 The warm influence of a like-persuaded Prince Favour. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxxvi. (1848) 363 He vet feels the frailties of the things He has made And therefore can, like-feelingly, judge them. 1849 *Sidonius Sora* II. 144 That brotherhood who . . . lived like brothers amongst themselves, dividing all goods alike, so that they were called 'Like-dealers'. (These Like-dealers were the Communists of the Northern Middle Ages.)

C. absol. and sb.

1. With qualifying poss. pron. or its analogue: Counterpart, equal, match, analogue, etc.

Sometimes in *pl.* (his, etc.) *likes*, though a collective or typical sing. often occurs where a *pl.* might be used. 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 483 (Hausknecht) Faire bi habbe here in inome At on palais, nas non hisliche. 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 760 Of trouthe is ther non her lich. Of all these wyymen. 1400 *Soudroun Bab.* 44 Whan firith and felde wexen gay, And every wyght desirith his lyke. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Ilun* lviii. 103 His lyke is not in al y<sup>e</sup> world. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 40 Her like shee has not left behinde. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 65 Socrates was a man excellent for humane wisdom, the like to whom could not be found among thousands of men. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. ii. 188. 1618 BOLTON *Floris* iv. xii. (1636) 321 A man of a barbarous blunt wit, but which did well enough among his likes. 1656 EARL MONM. *Boccalini's Adul. fr. Paruss.* 105 He rendered his Family as famous . . . as the like of the greatest Princes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 418. 1808 PALEY *Nat.*

*Theol.* iv. (ed. 2) 55 Producing their like, without understanding or design. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* vi. 321 Pass, and mingle with your likes. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 13 When he first begins to employ preterits and plurals and theirlike. 1879 JAS. GRANT in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 96/1 Two men, whose like will scarcely ever be found in the world.

2. Something considered in respect of its likeness to something else; an instance of similarity; chiefly in proverbial expressions, as: like (will) to like, like draws to like, like begets like, etc.; like for like; like cures like.

1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 543 Lyk to lyk accordis wele. *Ibid.* xii. (*Matthias*) 134 Lyk to lyk drawis ay. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. xxxi. A good knyght wyll fauoure another and lyke wyll drawe to lyke. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerno's Regim.* (1535) 68b, Lyke ioyned to lyke maketh one the more furious. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 8 Lyke wyll to lyke. 1581 DERRICKE *Image Irel.* II. Fj b, marg., Like vnto like saide the Denill to the Collier. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbert* 48 The Foxe and th' Ape . . . determined to seek Their fortunes farre abroad, lyke with his lyke. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 128 Euery like is not the same. 1607 W. SCLATER *Funeral Sermon* (1629) 2 Illustrated by a comparison of likes. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrow* III. ix. 296 In case of talis, or requiring like for like. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* iii. 10. 1304 No like is the same; Similitude and Identitie are different things. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxcix. 395 Two Likes may be mistaken. 1696 TRYON *Misc.* i. 4 Every Like works upon its Likeness. 1842 TENNYSON *Walking to Mail* 55 Like breeds like, they say. — *Two Voices* 357 For those two likes might meet and touch. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. iii. ii. 61 Only like can know like.

3. The like: something or anything similar; the same kind of thing.

Now chiefly in negative contexts, as 'I never saw the like.' 1553 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 375 Sumi doo wysshie he had doonne the lyke by theys. 1556 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* (Arb.) 77 margin, The verie like in England in the riuer of Thaimys. 1588 PARKE *tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 388 Which is the like as we have said of the kingdom of China. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 70. 1611 *Ballad, Mary Ambree* 79 (Percy MS.) The like in my life I neuer did see. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Festive* iv. 21 The like to this may be accounted of the continuall fire burning in the mountaine of Atna. 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 34 His Under Garments were the like that we saw him weare in the Chariot. 1678 WANLEY *Hand. Lit. World* v. i. § 27. 467/1 Henry the seventh . . . having composed matters in Germany, hastened to do the like in Italy. 1772 84 COOK *Voy.* (1799) IV. 1242 The drops were such as no experienced seaman on board had seen the like. 1820 SHELLEY (*Edipus* II. i. 85) She never can commit the like again. 1878 SIMONSON *Sch. Shaks.* l. 35 It is confessed that Hawkins and Cobham were meant to be buccaniers, and it is absurd to deny the like of Stucley.

† b. Preceded by any, many, other. *Obs.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 7, I prai you let this on suffice in stead of a maine like. 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 97 As for these objections, or any the like. 1599 HARLUYT *Voy.* II. 118 Had not Q. Curtius or some other like . . . revived the remembrance of him. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* (1876) 145 And very many other the like.

c. And the like, or the like: a formula used to avoid further enumeration of an indicated class; = 'and so forth'. See also SUCH-LIKE.

1592 WEST 1st *Pl. Symbol.* § 100 With these words following, or the like in effect. 1612 BACON *Ess., Studies* (Arb.) 13 Bowling is good for the Stone and Raines; Shooting for the longs and breast; gentle walking for the stomacke; riding for the head; and the like. 1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Kelig.* (1850) I. 3 Everybody agrees that there is in our very nature sentiments of right and wrong; to do as we would be done by; . . . to clothe our bodies, and the like. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 155 ¶ 1 In travelling together in the same hired Coach, sitting near each other in any publick Assembly, or the like. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 43 If you have any acquired talent . . . such as music, painting, or the like. 1833 S. AUSTIN *Charact. Goethe* l. ii. 30 Questions concerning time, space, mind, matter, God, immortality, and the like. 1852 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) IV. 146 The mundane, earthy, instruments of taxation, police, soldiery . . . and the like.

† d. Used as a mere demonstrative pronoun: = that or those (followed by *of*). *Obs. rare.*

1650 EARL MONM. *tr. Scenall's Man bec. Guilty* 146, I doubt not but that 'twas ambition which kept Scipio chaf, that was the sweetness of glory which charmed the like of Pleasure. 1653 NISSANA 145 He had changed his love affections into the like of Friendship, or rather of obsequiousness. 1654 EARL MONM. *tr. Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 214 His death was accompanied by the like of Orange.

e. The like(s of (rarely to): such a person or thing as; now often depreciatory. *colloq.*

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 384 Many of God's children belieue that there is something in a broken reed the like of ine. 1787 *Minor* 171 Never more presume for to speak to the likes of me. 1825 CORBETT *Rur. Rides* 185, I never saw, nor heard of the like of this before. 1826 JAS. MILL in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 270 The like of which exists in no other spot on the surface of the earth. 1850 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 137 This is the best school that the like of me was ever put to. 1872 BROWNING in *Life & Lett.* (1891) 292 The second edition is in the press, . . . 2,500 in five months is a good sale for the likes of me. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* (1895) 210 Are there no harems still left in Stamboul for the likes of thee to sweep and clean?

4. Golf. (See quot. 1881.) 1863 *Macm. Mag.* Sept. VIII. 411/2 The Captain hookit his ba' into the Principal's Nose, and the Laird lay suug on the green at the like. 1878 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Football* etc. 89 (Golf) The reckoning of the game is made by the terms odds and like, and one more, two more, &c. 1881 FORGAN *Golfer's Handbk.* 35 If your opponent has played one stroke more than you—i.e., 'the odd', your next stroke will be 'the like'.



†5. Likelihood, probability. *Obs. rare*—  
1609 YONGE *Diary* 19 There is like of war between them.  
In phrases formed with preps.

†a. *With like*: as is (was, etc.) fitting, in a fitting manner. *Obs.*

c1200 ORMIN 8190 þat oþer folc all 3ede þun, swa summ itt biþ, wiþþ like. a1240 *Wohunge in Coll. Hom.* 285 Ihesu þus to faht for me aaines mine sawle fan þu me derennedes wið like.

†b. *In like* (also *Sc. in to like*), *in like*: = ALIKE. Also, without change. *Obs.*

13...etc. [see INLIKE]. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints ii.* (Pauhis) 210 His ryk þat eitre lestis in to lyk. *Ibid.* xxxv. (Thadde) 70 His ryke Is stedfaste lestand ay in lyke. c1430 *Syr. Tryam.* 1571 Hedd and fete lay bothe in lyke, To grounde was he caste! 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Uij, She.. which ought to count all in like faire & foul, saving her husband. a1555 RIOLEV *Pit. Lament.* (1566) Bv b, All sped in lyke. 1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jurguth* 75 His ennemys and his owne subiectes he dreeded and suspected both in lyke and after one maner.

†c. *Of (a) like, by (the) like*: probably, BELIKE.  
1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 337 b, Harpalus (who by like had a good insight in suche matiers). 1570-6 LAM-BARDE *Feranub. Kent* (1826) 215 In which respect (of like) he gave to the hundredth, the name of the same Towne. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 50 Of a like that purpose to pluck Jupiter out of heaven. 1577-87 HOLIN-SHED *Chron.* III. 242 King William.. conceived displeasure against Urban.. and alledged by the like, that no.. bishop within his realm should have respect.. to anie pope. 1579 [see BELIKE]. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 69 The white rocks or cliffs (by like about Douer).

**Like** (lik), *v.* 1. Forms: 1-2 lician, 2-3 likie(n), 3 lykkyen, 3-5 li-, lyken, -i(n), -y(n), (4) likke, lykky, 4-7 lyke, *Sc.* and *north.* lik, (5) lykey, lijk, leke, 6-7 leeke, (7) lyk, 4- like. Also Y-LIKE. [OE. *lician* = OFris. *likia*, OS. *likōn* (Du. *lijken*), OHG. *lihhen*, *lichēn*, ON. *lika*, Goth. *leikan*:-OTeut. \**likjan*, \**likōjan*, f. \**liko-* body (orig. appearance, form); see LICH sb.]

1. *intr.* To please, be pleasing, suit a person. Chiefly quasi-trans. with *dative*; † in early use also const. to, *till*. Also *impers.* as in *it likes me* = I am pleased, it is my pleasure to do so-and-so. Now only *arch.* and *dial.*

971 *Becket. Hom.* 129 Aȝhwylc man, sy þær eorðan þær he sy, þær gode dæda gode lician sceal. c1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxvii. 14 Heo hit gearwode, swa heo wiste þæt his fæder licode. c1175 *Laub. Hom.* 63 God.. siþe us swa his wil to donne þæt we gode likie and monne. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 Þane he wile don oðer queðen hwat him þanne liciað after deðles lore. c1205 LAY. 8746 Hit þe likede wel þat þu us adun laidest. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 187 Eftward as merci liketh to god also hit ne liketh noþing to be dylee. c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. vi. 108 (Camb. MS.) The victories cause lykede to the goddess and the cause ouercomen lykede to catoun. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 505 It likit till his will. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule.* Caxton 1483 v. xii. 103 This is my loured some that lyketh me. c1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 31 Take Porke or Beef, whether þe lykey, & leche it pinne þwerte. c1449 PECKOC *Repr.* ii. xix. 267 Chese the seers which of the answers to hem likith. 1535 COVERDALE *Father* i. 8 The kynge had commaunded.. that eueryone shulde do as it lyked him. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. ix. (1877) i. 201 To give his roiall consent to such statutes as him liketh of. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. 1. 100 Like it your Grace, The State takes notice. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw.* II (1680) 87 How that way they like you, that I know not. 1784 COWPER *Past* vi. 405 There they are free, And howl and war as likes them, uncontroul'd. a1850 ROSSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* (1874) i. 41, I rode suddenly Upon a certain path that liked me not.

†b. *simply.* To be pleasing, be liked or approved. *Obs.*

c888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xviii. § 3 (Sedgelyd) Forðy sceolde ealc mon bion on ðem wel ȝehælehan þæt he on his aghour ealde licode. c1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* (E.E.T.S.) 98/13 Sinne hys swete and lyketh, Wanne a man hi dep. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xvi. 6 Lo! thī seruanteesse is in thin hond; vse thou hir as it likith. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* Prol. In this Playe doe not like, the Duell is in 't.

c. *To like well or ill*: to be pleasing or the reverse.

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4029 Ille liked ðanne balaac Euerilc word ðe prest balaac spæc. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11820 Him þuȝte þe wide contrie wolde him liki bet. c1380 *Syr. Feranub.* 76 Wan he was war of þe frenschemen on [hert] him likid ille. a1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1868) 18 My fader asked me 'how likithe you?'.. And y tolde my fader how me liked. 1590 MARLOWE *and Pt. Tamburl.* iv. i. 1, Ie dispose them [women] as it likes me best. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 61 They sallied forth where liked them best by the breaches thereof. 1608 *Yorksh. Frags.* i. iii, Good Sir, keep but in patience, and I hope my words shall like you well. 1657 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 353 They.. colour, shape or size Assume, as likes them best. 1668 PERYS *Diary* 22 Nov., My boy's livery is come home.. and it likes me well enough. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 222 Either with Moldings or other Work upon it, as best likes them. 1799 WORDSW. *Ruth* 209 Where it liked her best she sought Her shelter. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. xv, At first in heart it liked me ill. 1834 ARNOLD *Serm.* II. 320 If there be no God.. let us eat and drink, or follow what likes us best. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xii. 103, I wish any respected bachelor that reads this may take the sort that best likes him.

†2. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* To please oneself, take pleasure, delight in (something). *Obs.*

a1300 E. F. *Psalter* xxxvi. 4 Like in Laverd. a1300 *Cursor M.* 19231 Ilk suik it-self bisuikes, And letes mast þat þar-in likes. *Ibid.* 28336, I ha me liked at vm-quile In vnnait wordes. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 177 Me zenezeg wel ofte.. be þe nase ine to moche him to liky in guode smelles. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm.* on *Folly* Fij h, Yet dooe these my old gurlen not a little lyke their selves herein.

3. *intr.* To be pleased or glad. *To like ill*: to be displeased or sad. Now only *Sc.*

13... *Guy Warw.* (A.) 500 Þerl for him sori was, Ther liked non in that plas. c1320 *Syr. Tristrem* 1151 Þei marke liked ille. c1400 *Garnelyn* 618 And Adam Spencer liked right ille. c1400 *Towneley Myst.* xxvii. 114 Ve ar all heuy and lykty yll here in this way. c1475 *Rauf Colgear* 39 Be that it drew to the night, The King lykty ill. 1896 J. BALFOUR PAUL in *N. & Q.* Ser. viii. X. 485/2, I should like if Mr. Reid would be good enough to inform us if the note-book states [etc.].

†4. To be in good condition; to get on, do well, thrive. Chiefly with *adv.*, *well*, *better*, etc.

c1325 *Poem times Edw. II* (Percy) xlv, Thi maystre is i-wonne And lyketh. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 53 It may fortune there be some [sheep] that like not and be weike. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 33 [the beech tree].. liketh best being sowne in moyst grounds. 1584 COGAN *Heaven Health* xciv. (1636) 176 Children.. live and like better with that [milk], than with any other thing. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.*, iii. ii. 62 (Q. 1600) By my troth, you like [1623 look] well, and beare your yeeres very well. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 500 Trees generally do like best that stand to the Northeast wind. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 3 We meddle not with Apricocks nor Peaches, nor scarcely with Quinches, which will not like in our cold parts, vlesse [etc.]. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* i. iv, The Cattle.. like as well with it. 1673 *Ray Journ.* Low C., Malta 296 Indigo.. agrees with the soil, and likes and thrives there very well. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vadem.* xxxviii. § 4 (1688) 245 The Ponds where they like well.

5. To derive pleasure of, occas. *by*, with (a person or thing); to approve of, become fond of. Also with *adv.* (*well* or *ill*). *Obs. exc. dial.*

c1430 *Syr. Gener.* (Roxb.) 3124 Of this message he liked yll. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 186, I understode he lykty not by hys dysposicion. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch.* *Lycurgus* (1595) 63 To see his notable lawes.. so well established and liked of hy experience. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) A 4 b, Daughter like of whom thou please. 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* p. 2 But was that his magnificence liked of by all? 1643 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 98 He.. began to like better of his employment. 1672 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 100 V° King likes soe well of St. T. J. that [etc.]. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxi. (1824) 419 Opinions, by no means liked of by the Bishop Cheney. *Ibid.* ii. xlv. (1824) 167 They hoped.. that their prince.. would like well with this their doing. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 77 If any beggar's child.. shall be liked of by any subject of this realm of honest calling. a1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia.* Like of, to approve. 'My master will not like of it.' 1854 MISS BAKER *Northamptonsh. Gloss.* I. 397, I daren't do't; my master wouldn't like of it.

6. *trans.* (The current sense.) To find agreeable or congenial; to feel attracted to or favourably impressed by (a person); to have a taste or fancy for, take pleasure in (a thing, an action, a condition, etc.). In early use often *to like well* (now *arch.* in this form, though we say freely *to like very, prettily well*, and *to like better or best*), and antithetically *to like ill* (*arch.*) = to dislike.

As used with reference to persons, the *vb.* is often contrasted (as expressing a weaker sentiment) with *love*.

The two earliest quotes, may belong to sense 1.  
c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 65 Mildhearted beþ þe man þe reoup his neheþures unseþe, and liked here alre selde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2039 Conan þe kinges neuue ne likede noȝt þis game. c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1076 *Dido*, And for he was a straunger sumwhat sche likede hym the bet. c1470 *Gologros & Gau.* 1015 He that schir Wawane the wy likit the wer. 1530 PALSGR. 611/2, I can nat lyke hym better than I do. 1581 T. HOWELL *Denises* (1879) 200 Wante makes the Lyon stowte, a slender pray to lecke. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. ix. 24 Yet every one her likte, and every one her lov'd. a1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 338 He which would have chosen the best, yet liked another before him. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xi. lxxvii. (1612) 285 With women, that no lesse attract our senses them to lecke. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 171, I never lik'd thy talk, thy offers less, Now both abhor. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 79 ¶ 4 My Lover does not know I like him. a1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) III. 237 Where a man neither loves nor likes the thing he believes. 1741 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Mr. Wortley* 5 Nov., The people here [Geneva] are very well to be liked. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 210 He likes your house, your housemaid, and your pay. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxviii, Maybe ye may like the ewe-milk.. cheese better. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxiii, I may like him well enough; but you don't love your servants. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) v. 50 Most persons say that lawgivers should make such laws as the people like.

b. *absol.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iii. ii. 7 If you like elsewhere doe it by stealth. 1595 — *John* ii. l. 511 If he see ought in you that makes him like. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xl. 583 Till in the Amorous Net Fast caught, they lik'd, and each his liking chose. a1742 J. HAMMOND *Love Elegies* vii, They met, they lik'd, they stay'd but till alone. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. Introd., Looking [he] liked, and liking loved.

c. With direct obj. and *inf.* or complementary *pa. pple.* or *adj.*, or (now *rarely*) a clause introduced by *that*.

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1290/2 Such as are learned, will like also, that [etc.]. 1805 SCOTT *Last Ministr.* v. xxx, Less lik'd he still, that scornful jeer Mispris'd the land he lov'd so dear. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 393 Would he like the subject discussed in newspapers? 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xiv, It was Blanche who.. asked him.. whether he liked women to hunt? 1887 COLVIN *Karts* viii. 207 The sonatas of Haydn were the music he liked Severn best to play to him.

d. With *inf.* as *obj.*: To find it agreeable, feel inclined to do or be so and so. Often somewhat idiomatically in conditional use, to express a desire, as *I should like* (= *F. je voudrais bien*, *G. ich*

*möchte gern*); often derisively in *I should like to see*—(intimating that what is referred to is impossible), *I should like to know* (implying that the question has no natural answer). Also with ellipsis of *inf.*, as in *to do as one likes*.

c1350 *Will. Palerne* 5528 3e þat likes in loue swiche þinges to here. c1440 *Generosity* 2010 Do as 3e leke, for this is my counsell. c1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 11 Who so lyktes to luk it oure. c1470 HENRY WALLACE i. 33 Quha likis till half mar knowlage in that part. 1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. l. 172 His holiness for pastime liked well to hear thereof. 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlviii. 1 Off colouris cleir quha lykys to weir, Ar sindry sortis in to this toun. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ii. 152 Euerie ane mycht marie how many wyfes he lyket. 1611 *Bible Rom.* i. 28 They did not like [Gr. οὐκ ἐδόξαζον] to retaine God in their knowledge. 1662 PERYS *Diary* 22 Aug., I had liked to have begged a parrot for my wife. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xxi. § 50 He may either go or stay, as he best likes. 1694 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1726) I. 191 He is already under the Dominion and Power of his own Lusts, and perhaps likes to be so. 1819 SHELLEY *Julian & Mad.* 199 If you would like to go, We'll visit him. 1830 MACAULAY *Reb. Montgomery* Ess. (1872) 130 What, we should like to know, is the difference between the two operations which Mr. Robert Montgomery so accurately distinguishes from each other..? 1831 — in *Life* I. 233, I should have liked to have sate through so tremendous a storm. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxiii, [Mr. Gunter threatens to throw Mr. Noddy out of window] 'I should like to see you do it, sir,' said Mr. Noddy. 1859 *Mult. Liberty* v. 187 A person should be free to do as he likes in his own concerns. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* iv. xi. 406 To say we can be virtuous if we like, is [etc.]. 1874 RUSKIN *For. Clav.* xxxix. 68, I should like to have somebody for a help. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 28 May 5/2 Those critics.. who maintain that we are free to do as we like in Egypt.

e. Often used, esp. with conditional auxiliary, for *like* to have.

1822 SHELLEY *Faust* ii. 1 Would you not like a broomstick? *Mod.* I should like more time to consider the matter. Would you like the arm-chair?

f. The neutral sense inferable from the qualified uses, *to like well or ill* (see above), survives in the interrogative use with *how*, as in 'How do you like my new gown?', 'How would you like to be called a fool to your face?' etc.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. v. 77 How dost thou like the Lord Bassanio's wife? 1606 DAY *He of Guls* B 4 b, Boy, how doost like me in this attyre? 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* s.v. *Trouver*, Comment le trouvez-vous? How do you like it? 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 532 How does the God like living in a skin? 1860 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 194 How like you this old satire?

g. In the colloquial half-jocular expression, used of an article of food or the like, 'I like it, but it does not like me' (i.e. does not suit my health), the use seems to be a mere perversion of sense 6, and not directly connected with sense 1.

1899 H. FREDERIC *Market-place* xxiii. 307 He liked the water, and the water liked him.. He decided that he would have a yacht.

**Like**, *v.* 2 Also 5-6 lyko. [f. LIKE a.]

†1. *trans.* a. To fashion in a certain likeness. b. To represent as like to; to compare to. c. To make a likeness of; to imitate. *Obs.*

c1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 1460 In haly speche he lyked [Bæda assimilavit] his lunde. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* iv. vi. 48 Like me to the peasant Boyes of France. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. v. 489 Her hily hand (not to be lik'd by Art) A pair of pincers held. 1622 WITHER *Mistr. Philar.* F 7 b, If to gold I like her Haire.

2. *intr.* (Const. *inf.*) †a. To seem, pretend. *Obs.*

b. To look like or be near to doing (something) or to being treated (in a specified manner). Now *vulgar* and *dial.*, chiefly in compound tenses, *had* (rarely *were*) *liked* to, or (*dial.*) *am* (is, etc.) *liken* (for *liking*) to, etc. (Cf. *had like* s.v. LIKE a.)

1426 *Paston Lett.* I. 24 The gret tendrenesse ye lyke to have of the salvation of my simple honesty. 1598 PARSONS *Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) I. 32 The other disorders that I have signified.. were liked to have received a severe sentence & punishment. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 115 Wee had likt to haue had our two noses snapt off with two old men without teeth. a1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy.* (1878) 91 Her old leake.. had liked to have drowned all those which were in her. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 18 Joy had lik'd to have performed what grief but begun. a1689 Mrs. BEHN *Novels* (1722) I. 282 The Rabbie had lik'd to have pulled him to pieces. 1716 ABR. NICHOLSON in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 396 The judges, whom he had liked to have provoked by his clownish behaviour at the bar. 1724 RAMSAY *Ten. Misc.* (1733) II. 119 My heart alake, is liken to break When I think on my winsome John. 1760 II. WALPOLE *Lett. to G. Montagu* 25 Oct., He probably got his death, as he liked to have done two years ago, by [etc.]. 1781 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) X. 92 He.. was once what I had liked to have been, a methodist. 1802 *Ibid.* 390, I would not serve you as X. Y. Bellamy had liked to have served us. 1853 J. A. BENTON *California Pilgr.* 127 The evening liked to have been a tedious evening.

-like, *suffix*, forming *adjs.* and *advs.* In strictness, the words containing this suffix are compounds of LIKE a, and *adv.*, in the senses in which these words govern a *dative* or are followed by an *adj.* (see LIKE a 1 b, LIKE *adv.* 1, 3). The compounds so formed not unfrequently resemble in sense the derivatives formed with -*lik(e)*, ME. *dial.* form of -LY I, -LY 2, but the two formations are entirely



distinct: thus ME. *greedlike* adv. (= greedily) is not the same word as the mod. Sc. *greedy-like*.

1. Appended to sbs. a. Forming adjs. with the general sense 'similar to —', 'characteristic of, befitting —'. Early examples are *circularlike* (1420), *chieftainlike* (1470 Henry Wallace vi. 459), *devil-like* (1470), *godlike* (1513), *bishoplike* (1544), *flesh-like* (1552). The suffix may now be appended to almost all sbs., including proper names; in formations intended as non-words, or not generally current, the hyphen is ordinarily used.

Some particular writers have shown an extraordinary fondness for words of this formation; e.g. more than 60 occur in Bailey's *Festus*.

1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* S. 11, b. Making Hidalgo-like Rhodomontades. 1603 DEKKER *Grisel* (Shaks. Soc.) 5 Then can you blame me to be hunter like, When I must get a wife? 1607 R. C[ARREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 182 The testimonies which themselves give of their Sardanapale-like sobriety. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* 1. 100 An unaccountable unquility-like fit of the spleen. 1823 in *Spirit Pub. Frills*, 151 The professor thought this conduct extremely rude and ungodsmithlike. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* 11. 38 Their leaves and habits are so salad- and kitchen-garden-like, that we cannot recommend them. 1841 11. 84 A low shrub, with heath- or fir-like leaves. 1834 *Tail's Mag.* 1. 758/1 He gave an Egan-like description of a pugilistic encounter. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 286 And swore to make all souls Believe alike in clockworklike content. 1849 NOAO *Electricity* 189 That plumbago-like substance found the interior of long-used coal-gas retorts. 1857 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) 1. 263 June over! A thing I think of with Omar-like sorrow. 1866 W. AITKEN *Sci. & Pract. Med.* 11. 578 If the noise... is that of a friction-murmur, soft and bellowslike. 1901 *Academy* 13 July 29/2 Strong, cudgel-like Anglo-Saxon words.

b. Forming advs. with the sense 'in or after the manner of —', 'so as to resemble —'. Early instances are *fellowlike* (1530), *gentlemanlike* (1542), *phraselike* (1549), *bishoplike* (1555). These advs., and the method of formation, are now perli. to be regarded as obsolete or at least archaistic, the apparent examples in recent use being explicable as quasi-advs. uses of the adj.; at least, the advs. or quasi-advs. are now employed only to characterize the subject of the sentence, not, as formerly, to indicate the manner of an action. In accordance with this change of signification, *-like* in the quasi-adverbial use now takes optionally a second principal stress, and is nearly always hyphenated.

1564-78 BULLEIN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 80 This is a comely parlour, very netly and trimly apparelled, London like. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 104 She... drest hir Bacchus like. 1624 D. CAWOREY *Humilitie* 39 How vainly and garishly (poppingaye-like) are our men and women attired? 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* 11. xii. (1840) 255 How... coward-like they had behaved. [1768 W. DONALDSON *Life Sir B. Sapskull* 1. 71 His father... (dotard like) seem'd fully satisfy'd. 1834 *Tail's Mag.* 1. 768/2 Mr. Justice Rivers, Brutus-like, was constrained in justice to condemn. 1871 BROWNING *Prince Hohenst.* 97 Only continue patient while I throw Delver-like, spade-ful after spade-ful up.]

2. Appended to adjs. a. Forming adjs. In Sc. the suffix is added freely to almost any descriptive adj., esp. those relating to mental qualities, conditions of temper, or the like; the general sense of the compounds is 'having the appearance of being —'. In Eng. use the formation is not common, and the sense is usually 'resembling, or characteristic of, one who is —', as in *gentlelike*, *humanlike*.

1470 HENRY WALLACE vi. 694 Schir Rawff Gray saw at that war Sotheron leik. *Ibid.* x. 210 'Allace', he said, 'the world is contrar lik!' 1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* 111. 1355/1 Of countenance amiable, and complexion English like. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 182 Twas not sillines he saw, that made that innocent-like fashion shew in me. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 264 Wee found twelue Venerable like Turkes, ready to receiue vs. 1639 [see ALIVE-LIKE]. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* 1. A man... Richt ald lyke, and bauld lyke. 1789 A. WILSON *Let. in Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) 1. 48 John's grim-like smile. 1825 L. COCKBURN *Memo.* 11. 110 It was a low square-like room. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* 11. 15 A low herbaceous-like shrub. 1827 J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* Wks. 1855 1. 357, I think Peter's looking auld-like. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 389 Their sublime-like beauty. 1866 AITKEN *Sci. & Pract. Med.* 11. 719 A gluey-like material.

b. Forming advs. With the sense 'like one who is —'. Obs. exc. in Sc., where the sense of the advs. is rather 'so as to appear —'.

Chiefly in contexts where the word might admit of being taken as adj.; cf. 1 b.

1470 HENRY WALLACE v. 577 All his four men bar thaim quietlik. 1548 UDALL *Erasm.* *Par. Luke* 154 b. With such pompe as this, triumphant lyke, and with such a trayne about him, did the Lord Iesus goe vnto Iherusalem. 1594 *Warres Cyrus* 1646 The Goddess turnde her face, offend- ing-like, frowning with angric brows. 1681 RYCAUT *Critick* 182 You, Phrygian, or inconsiderate like, replied Critilo, propound late Remedies. 1682 *Songs & Ball.* (Percy Soc.) 126 When thundering like we strike about. *Mod. Sc.* Dinna rug at it sae rochlike [= roughly], or it'll brak it.

Like, obs. f. LICK v.; var. LICHT, LICHE.

**Likeable, likable** (lōi-kāb'l), a. [f. LIKE v.1 + -ABLE.] That can be liked; pleasing; agreeable. 1730 GAY in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) 11. 119, I would fan know you; for I often bear more good likeable things than 'tis possible any one can deserve. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, We made a long visit here, as the people were mighty likeable. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xxvii, (1862) 82 It is a

very likeable place, being one of the most comfortable towns in England. 1882 STEVENSON *Fam. Stud.* 389 'The most likable utterance of Knox's that I can quote.

Hence **Likeability** rare = next.

1823 SOUTHEY in *Life & Corr.* V. 144 My civilities to them are regulated... a little more perhaps by their likeability.

**Likeableness** (lōi-kāb'l-ness), [f. LIKEABLE a. + -NESS.] The quality of being likeable.

1860 RUSKIN in *Cornh. Mag.* 11. 545 The agreeableness of a thing depends not merely on its own likeableness, but on the number of people who can be got to like it. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* ix. § 60. 164 The different opinions concerning the likeableness of this or that occupation.

† **Liked**, ppl. a. Obs. [f. LIKE v.1 + -ED.] Regarded with predilection or affection; beloved.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* 1. 133/2 When the bride Al-freda understood the death of hir liked make and bride-grome... she cursed father and mother. 1583 BARINGTON *Commandm.* ix. (1637) 87 How stealth it the love of man from his wife?... a friend from his long and liked acquaintance? 1627 77 FELTHAM *Resolves* 1. xii. 19 It shall either induce me to a new good, or confirm me in my liked old.

† **Likeful**, a. Obs. Also 4 lievol, likful, 6 likefull. [f. LIKE v.1 + -FUL.] Pleasing, acceptable, agreeable.

1305 *Land Cokayne* 80 in *F. F. P.* (1867) 158 Per beh rosis of rede Me And lile likeful for to se. 1340 *Ayenb.* 217 To pan be bene by passitlike lioud to gode and worthi to bi yherd. 1340-70 *Alex. & Din.* 498 Vs is likful and lef in landus to walke. 1592 WYVILE *Armorie* 158 How loathsome now that earst so likefull seemd.

† **Likehood**, Obs. rare. [f. LIKE a. + -HOOD.] Likelihood, probability.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 75 So utterlye be-younde all expectation and likehood.

† **Likeless**, a. Obs. [-LESS.] Unlike.

1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1726 Sep or got, haswed, arled, or grei, Ben don fro Jacob fer a-weit; 503 him boren des ones bles Vn-like manize and likeles.

† **Likelihed**, Obs. exc. arch. Also 4 likli- h(i)ede, 5 likelehed, 5-6 lyk(e)lyhed(c). [f. LIKELY a. + -HEAD.]

1. Probability. Chiefly in phr. *by or of likelihood*; probably, in all probability (cf. LIKELIHOOD, 2 b). 1386 CHAUCER *Priores' T.* 144 She gooth... To every place, where she hath supposed by liklihed hir litel child to fynde. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 2 Preamble, Extreme rigour... whereby by likelehed many of theiyn shuld lose their lives. 1501 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 151 Ye may have trial by lyklyhed what their answer shalbe. 1533 MORE *Apol.* 151 Certayne letters whyche some of the betherne lette fall of late, and lost them of lykelyhed as some good kytte leseth her kayes. 1807 MORRIS *Tison v.* 96 Fellows, what have we done? by lykelyhed An evil deed and luck- less. 1870 — *Earthly Par.* 1. ii. 553 Alas! full little likeli- head That he shuld live for ever there.

2. Likeness; resemblance. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* 11. 147 Men mai wel make a liklihed between him which is averyf of gold and him that is jelous Of love. 1413 *Fyng. Soule* (Caxton) 11. xli. (1859) 46 Though it passe my wytte, and myn abylete, for to counterfeten it in veray trouthe of lykelyhed, yet [etc.].

**Likelihood** (lōi-klī-hud). Forms as those of LIKELY a. + 4-6 -hode, 5-6 -hod, 6- hood. Also 5 lykeleod, 6 lightliwode, likeloode, lykelhood. [f. LIKELY a. + -HOOD.]

† 1. Likeness; resemblance; similarity. Also an instance of this; a semblance, similitude. Obs.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* 1. (1495) 3 Parables & semblaunces or liklihoodes of thynges naturelles and arty- ficelles. 1548 GERT *Pr. Masse* Biii, Sacramentes (sayth Augustin) vnlesse they haue certayne lykelyhood wyth the thynges wherof they be sygnes, they be no sacramentes at al. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 11 It is called Iris for like- loode to the Rainebow. 1591 R. GREENHAM *Serm.* i. (1599) 96 Thus wee see what likelihood there is betweene the spiryt and fire. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* 1. (1634) 23 There is no likelihood between pure light and black darkness. 1642 J. BALL *Answ. Canne* ii. 9 It hath too much likelihood to the masse-book. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* 111. 200/1 Fables [are] Tales of Untruth, yet have a likelihood of Truth.

2. The quality or fact of being likely or probable; probability; an instance of this. Const. of; † occas. to with *inf.* † To take likelihood: to infer as a probability.

1449 PECOCC *Repr.* 1. xiv. 78 Principis openest in probabilitie or likelihood to prethsis. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 54/1 Seyng... theyn selfe in likelihood to be endamaged. 1488 *Easton Lett.* 111. 344 They sey [= saw] no lykeleod that they schuld have lycens. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm.* *C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 309 Who may not nowe take eyndent lyklyhood & coniecture vpon this, that [etc.]. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abs.* 11. (1882) 14 The prince may pardon the offender, if there appere any likelihood of amendment in him. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 Neither is there any likelihood, that [etc.]. 1630 J. LEVETT *Ord. Bes.* (1634) 38 In May or June... there is no great liklihood of a second or third swarm. 1656 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1663) 9 Hearing of the likelihood of my removal. 1717 *Entertainer* No. 7 (1718) 39 The State may be in great Likelihood to suffer Shipwreck. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 67 76 There was a likelihood of rain. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) 11. ix. 307 That he really might be too late appeared an immediate likelihood. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Comp.* (1876) 1. v. 301 The story has strong internal likelihood in its favour.

b. In phrases (mostly obsolete) † *by likelihood*, † *by all or most likelihood*, † *in, in all likelihood*, † *of likelihood*: in all probability, probably.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 423/1 Ye which had ellys by liklyhood be lost. 1486 CTESS OXFORD in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 7 To the entente by alle lyklyhood, to fend the waies and meanes to gette shipping. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 5

§ 1 Every quinzime... of liklyhood shalbe gretly mynnysched and lessed. 1525 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* 11. clxviii. [clxiv.] 270 Their speres grated nat; if they had, by moost lykelihood they had taken hunte. 1585 ARR. SANVVS *Serm.* xvi. 287 The eldest, & therefore by likelihood the discreetest servant of his house. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iv. i. 238 Then I can lay it downe in likelihood. 1600 W. WATSON *Decordion* (1602) 121 Who of likelihood... was possessed... with so affectionate an opinion of his brothers advancement, that [etc.]. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 812 It hath no Inscription, but in likelihood it is the Tomb of Sir Roger. 1664 POWER *Eph. Philos.* 111. 189 In all likelihood, he that made this great Automaton of the world, will not destroy it, till [etc.]. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* 1. 95 By all likelihood these ridges of Mountains do run in a continued Chain from one end of Peru and Chili to the other. 1762-71 11. WAL- POLE *Vernes's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) 1. 259 Oliver... was in all likelihood of French extraction. 1862 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* 111. 102 In all likelihood we will go home together on Monday.

c. *The likelihood*: the probable fact, or the probable amount. Obs. exc. Sc.

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 287/1 The lyklyhode of the costes and expenses... weyed and considered. 1542 S. HUNKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 85 Yea & yet knowe not you whether they heare you or not, as the likelihood is they do not. *Mod. Sc.* The likelihood is I'll not be able to go.

† 3. Something that is likely, a probability; hence, a ground of probable inference, an indication, sign. Frequent in *pl. Obs.*

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 21 § 1 The likelihoodes and apperances being so far contrarie to that, which... is nowe founde true. 1576 TURBERY, *Fenierie* 23 If there be two [dewclaws] it is an euill likelihood. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. ii. 43 These likelihoods confirme her flight from hence. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 63 Man cannot diuine what end followeth beginning, the nearest is a likelihood. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xliii. (1614) 85/2 Which... by high-ways paved leading upon it, and other likelihoods, seems to have bene a worke of the Romanes. 1641 SUCKLING *Lett.* (1646) 64 Thrusting upon your judgment impossibilities for likelihoods. 1649 MILLTON *Eikon.* 119 Against which testimonies, likelihoods, evi- dences, the bare denyall of one man cannot contravert. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccacini's Adels. fr. Parnass.* 1. xxiii. (1674) 24 This last is a suspition grounded only upon likelihoods.

4. The quality of offering a prospect of success; 'promise'. Now only as an echo of Shakspeare.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* 11. ii. 45 A fellow of no marke, nor likelihood. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Festive* vi. 31 Amongst all the... Captaines... there was none of greater likelihood. 1818 LAMB *Lett.* xi. 104 There are actresses of greater merit and likelihood than you. 1847 L. HUNTER *Men, Women & B.* 11. x. 232 An individual of no mark or likeli- hood.

**Likeliness** (lōi-klī-ness), [f. LIKELY a. + -NESS.]

† 1. Resemblance, similarity; a semblance, simi- litude; = LIKELIHOOD 1. Obs.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* 11. 88 But at the last thar slayne he wes: In that failzeit the likyness. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxviii. (*Adrian*) 608 he feynd in-to[le] be lykyness... of a marynare one be sey to hame can apere. 1412-20 LIVING. *Chron. Troy* 1. iii. Jupiter... Takyn lykynesse of Am- phitruon. 1571 GOLDING *Calvinen* 11. xlii. 14 They change the letter (Beth) into (Caph) the mark of lykynesse. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. vii. 29 She knew not his favours likeli- nesse, For many scarres and many hoary heares. 1600 HAMILTON *Pacific Traicte* in *Cath. Tractates* (1601) 242 The halie spirit descendit vpon Christ in lykynes of ane whyt dowe. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* 11. iv. 97 The simili- tude of inclinations, And likeliness of passions. 1680 H. DONWELL *Two Lett.* (1691) 117 Books conjectured by Erasmus to be his from the likeness of their Style. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* 111. ix. xix. (1852) 442 There is fre- quently... much likeness between a Plinyism and a fable.

2. Probability; = LIKELIHOOD 2. Now rare. † Also in phrases *by, of likeliness* (cf. LIKELI- HOOD 2 b). † Also, probable amount = LIKELI- HOOD 2 c.

1370 CHAUCER *Amorous Complaint* 15 Sooth is, that wel I woot, by lyklynesse, [if that etc.]. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Malchor*) 99 God is mychty to helpe; dred nocht; quhar man na likyness ma se. c 1400 ROM. *Rose* 7544 For thing that may have no preying, But lyklynesse, and con- triving. 1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 511/1 By the whiche alienes... by lyklynesse, the Counsaill... of our seide Souve- rayn Lord... is discovered. 1447 BOKENHAM *Scyntys* (Roxb.) 32 Seyng no lyklynesse to ben amendyd Of his host he took his leve that nyht. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE v. 620 'Maister', he said, 'as fer as I haiff feyll, Off lyklynes it may be wondyr weil'. *Ibid.* ix. 1010 Be lyklynes Wallace suld wyth the land. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 55 As by possibillite and alle liklynesse may be honourable and truly vanquishid and wonne bye armes. 1530 PALSGR. 239/2 Likelynesse of a thyng that maye happen, *possibilité*. 1632 SHERWOOD, Like- lihood, likeliness, .. *probabilité*.

† 3. An indication, sign; = LIKELIHOOD 3. Obs.

c 1450 LYOG. & BURGH *Secres* 2671 Shuldrys sharpe... Off evyl feith is lyklynesse.

4. = LIKELIHOOD 4. ? Obs.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* clxxxiii. iii. There was no king Christen had such sonnes fue Of lyklynesse. 1530 PALSGR. 239/2 Likelynesse or towardness, *indole*. 1735 DYCHER & PARSON *Dict.* Likeliness, Handsomness or Worthiness.

**Likely** (lōi-klī), a. and adv. Forms: 4 liely, likli, likliche, 4-6 likly, lyk(e)ly, 5-6 lik(e)li, 5-7 *Sc.* likl(i)e, 4-6 likely. [a. ON. *liklig-r* (also *glitlig-r*), f. *lik-r* (*glit-r*) LIKE a. + -lig-r -ly 1. (OE. had the equivalent *gellēlic*.)

A. adj.

† 1. Having a resemblance, like, similar. Const.



till, to. Also, resembling the original, portraying accurately. Obs.

c1400 *Rom. Rose* 4852 For he shulde setten al his wil To geten a likly thing him til. c1425 *Cursor M.* 2132 (Trin.) Iei were likely eiler to ober. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneid* II. xiiij. 64 Mast liklie a waverand swereng or dreynie [L. *simillima sonno*]. 1530 *PALSGR.* 317/2 Lykly of countenance, *semblable*. 1596 *SPENSER Hymne Beantie* 198 For Love is a celestial harmonie Of likly harts composed of starres concent. 1657-61 *HEVLIN Hist. Ref.* I. ii. iv. 38 Hath not the Father given us... a most excellent Mirror, wherein to see the ill complexion of the present times? Doth not he set them forth in such likely colours as if [etc.].

2. Having an appearance of truth or fact; that looks as if it would happen, be realized, or prove to be what is alleged or suggested; probable. † Also in advb. phrase by likely.

c1380 *WYCLIF Sermon*. Sel. Wks. I. 44 Sum men benken lilyly pat [etc.]. 1426 *Paston Lett.* I. 25, I herde... no manner lyklye no credible evidence. 1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 501/2 To the grettest likly myschief y<sup>e</sup> may falle to the said Roialme. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 101 By likely to hit the pricke alwayes is vposible. 1592 *H. SMITH Four Sermon*. (1612) I. 3, Hee would rather content himselfe with his present ease, then commit himselfe to so likely misery. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* II. ii. Have you heard of oo likely Warres toward? 1648 *MILTON Tenure Kings* (1650) 25 No likelier cause can be alleg'd. 1814 *CHALMERS Evid.* Chr. Revel. iii. 81 The apparent contradictions admit of a likely... reconciliation. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* II. xxix. 291 The green spots... would be the likely camping-ground of wayfarers. 1879 *FROUDE Caesar* xvii. 275 The story told by Ambiorix was likely in itself. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 780 A likely source of infection.

b. As predicate to a quasi-impersonal vb., with complement † an *inf.*, or *clause*; also in parenthetical phrase, as (it) is likely or it is likely.

c1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 475 But it is likely, to many men, that siluestre synned in his hying. c1386 *CHAUCER Doctor's T.* 64 For that she wolde fien the compaignye Where likely was to treten of folye. 1395 *PURVEY Remonstr.* (1851) 82 We supposen, as it is lich, that King Jon [etc.]. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6639 It was likely he was made preste At fyue and twenty yere at neste. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 254 b. It semeth... more lykely that he ascended up certayne steeppes to y<sup>e</sup> crosse. c1530 *Lo. BERNERS Arth. Lyr. Bryt.* 152 It was likely theretohave been a great fray. 1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 37 It is verie likely theyr doe so. 1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng. Wks.* 1738 II. 116 King Edward, by force, as is likeliest, though it be not said how, reduc'd him to Peace. 1695 *Ln. PRESTON Boeth.* III. 126 *note*, It is the likeliest also that Catullus did intend a Reflection upon Nonius. 1696 *Br. PATRICK Comm. Erod.* I. 10 They had heard the Israelites discourse, it is likely, that they never meant always to stay there. 1710 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett. to Wortley Montagu* 25 Apr. This verily likely you will never receive this. 1776 *Ln. STIRLING in Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1855) I. 173 It was not likely any more British troops would be sent out. 1863 *Fr. A. KEMBLE Resid. in Georgia* 16 It will be more likely that I should some things extenuate.

c. As predicate to a personal vb., followed by *to* with *inf.*, where *he* (etc.) is likely *to* = it is likely that he will'. † Also *rarely*, const. of with gerund.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 4878, Isai it noight for-qui pat yee Ne ern lickli men to be. c1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* III. 1221 (1270) Pou me... Hast holpin here I likly was to steruyn. 1406 *Hoccleve Mixrle* 74 Ful seelde is seen, pat yowthe takith heede of perils, pat ben likely for to fall. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1138 Pat were likely to be. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 750 He was not likely to speake it of naught. c1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw.* IV. 210 Kyng Henry the VI, thus readepted, his crone & dignitie Royall, lykely within short space to fall agayn. c1592 *II. SMITH Four Sermon*. (1612) I. 6 h. Thou art much weaker than a Prophet... and the likelier to have a most greuous fall. 1622 *DONNE Sermon*. (Judg. v. 20) 24 Men exercised in Judgement are likeliest to thinke of the last Judgement. 1653 *WALTON Angler* vii. 154 A hole where a Pike is, or is likely to lye. 1701 *W. FENN in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 79 The war is likely, and goods bare a price. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 515 P. 2, I am glad to find you are likely to be disposed of in marriage so much to your approbation. 1747 *SARAH FIELDING Fam. Lett.* 90 Putting themselves to a very unnecessary Trouble to prevent that Pain which seemed not likely of befalling them. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 123 The heavy expence they were likely to be at. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 1. 144 Lambert seemed likely to be the first of these rulers. 1896 *Law Times* C. 466/2 The coronet... did not so closely resemble a Royal Crown as to be likely to be taken for it.

3. Apparently suitable or qualified (for a purpose or an action); apparently able or fitted (to do or to be something expressed or implied).

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (Ioh. Baptista) 837 A basare... stark & likly als but let to strik in twa his als. c1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1174 *Dido*, Me thyngith that he is... likli for to ben a man. c1393... *Scogan* 32 That ben so lykly folk in love to spede. c1440 *Generydes* 2107 In euery wise He was a likely knyght for that Office. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* II. 364 Haile he [Wallace] was, likely to gang and ryd. 1543 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 17 § 1 Standliss or Storeris, likely to prove and to be Timber-trees. 1557 *Act 4 & 5 Ph. & Mary* c. 3 § 1 Suche as were most able and lyklyest to serve well in the same. 1591 *H. SMITH Affin. Faithf.* A 3 b. Deuising the likeliest policie to frustrate & disgrace but one of his Sermons. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Men. VI.* IV. VI. 74 Himself Likely in time to blesse a Regall Throne. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* v. ii. § 6 (1634) 597 The best and likeliest means of their common safety. 1653 *WALTON Angler* ii. 45 We are not yet come to a likely place. 1692 *R. L'ESTRANGE Fables, Life Aesop* (1708) 4 He... Carry'd them [slaves] to Samos, as the Likeliest Place for a Chapman. 1712 *BUDGELL Spect.* No. 283 P. 10, I regard Trade... as the most natural and likely Method of making a Man's Fortune. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II.

ii. 131 This Island was the likeliest place... to meet with us. 1789 *BURNEY Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) III. vii. 410 Lely gave me these papers as the likeliest person to get them perfected. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 365 The most likely rocks have been tried with aqua fortis. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1861) I. 380, I call at every likely house in the towns or villages.

4. a. Having the appearance, or giving evidence, of vigour or capacity; strong or capable looking. b. (Now chiefly U.S.) Of young persons (occas. of animals): Giving promise of success or excellence; promising, hopeful.

1454 *Paston Lett.* I. 265 The Duke of York... wole come with his household meynne, cleyen beseen and likly men. a1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw.* IV. 211 b. The kyng had... marked bothe his wit and his likely towardnes. 1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 48 The likeliest and ablest springalls are chosen. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2128/4 Tall, well-set, likely Fellows. 1795 *S. WILLARD in Rec. Lancaster, Mass.* (1884) 235, I arrived at Dunstable with a Company of very good, likely, effective men. 1793 *WASHINGTON Lett.* Writings 1891 XII. 381, I am very sorry to hear that so likely a young fellow... should addict himself to such courses. 1863 *Advt. in Dicey Federal St.* I. 254 He [a fugitive slave] is... stout and well built; very likely. 1883 *GILMOUR Mongols* xviii. 226 Chinamen go to Mongolia in spring, buy up likely animals.

5. [? Influenced by LIKE v.] Of seemly or comely appearance; good-looking, handsome? Now U.S. and dial.

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* II. ii. 77 The damoyse beheld the poure knyght, and sawe he was a likely man. a1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* I. (1590) 66 b. These young companions make themselves beleue they love at the first liking of a likely beaute. 1728 *VANBR. & CIB. Procr. Husb.* IV. i. You looked a good likely woman last night. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) III. 325 She is very likely and genteel. 1802 *H. MARTIN Helen of Glenross* I. 69 You are white, and she is brown; but you are both likely. 1807 *P. GASS Tril.* 32 The women are homely... but the young men likely and active. 1852 *MRS. STURGE Uncle Tom's C.* xii. You'll soon get another husband—such a likely gal as you. 1859 *GEO. ELIOT A. Bede* xxv. That is Hetty Sorrel... a very likely young person. 1863 *J. G. MURPHY Comm. Gen.* II. 16-17 All the others that were likely for sight and good for food.

† 6. Seemly, becoming, appropriate. Obs.

c1470 *HENRY Wallace* vi. 379 Be wryt or word quhilk likis yow best til half? 'In wryt', thaid said 'it war the liklyast'. a1674 *MILTON Wks.* (1738) I. Life 44 After likely Discourses [Lot] prepares for thire entertainment. 1742 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 587 The Vessel had been cleansed and Aired in the likeliest Manner.

† 7. Was likely, also catachr. had likely: came near to do or be (etc.); = was or had like. Obs.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* II. xxxi. 24 The... Gallis... came into y<sup>e</sup> Capitoil & were likely to haue wonne it. c1503 *J. FLAMANK in Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 235 Els, I hade likely to be putt to a grett plunge for my trothe. 1652 *Ld. MONM. Hist. Warrs Flanders* (1654) 274 A very hot skirmish had likely to have been, had not the King [etc.].

8. Comb., as likely + looked, -looking adjs.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 6. 4/2 He must be a likely-look'd Fellow. 1887 *Spectator* 1 Oct. 1305 The United States' Navy Board... are ready to try any likely-looking invention. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 406 Big Eloby is a fine, likely-looking island.

B. adv.

† 1. a. In a like or similar manner; similarly.

b. With close resemblance (in portraiture). Obs.

c1450 *MIRROIR Saluacion* 3348 The faderes redemeyd for helle ioynd he til aungels likely. 1554 *HULOET s.v. Sc.* Sc. and Sk. bene very likely used. 1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* III. xi. S b. Then are those vessels likely proportional. c1600 in *Montgomery's Poems* (1887) 274 Not abill, in tabill, With colours competent, So quiklie or liklie A form to represent.

2. Probably, in all probability.

Now chiefly most likely, very likely; otherwise rare exc. Sc. or dial.

c1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 434 Likliche hem wantip to be pe leeste membre pat Crist hap ordeyned to be of his Chirche. c1420 *HOCCELEVE De Reg. Princ.* 412 And likly, pat pou demest for folye Is gretter wysdom pan pou canst espye. 1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 104 When of one house there be three or fower brethren, likely one or two of them give themselves to trafique and merchandize. 1650 *TRAPP Comm. Deut.* 159 And were ready to wish (likely) as the Romanes did of Augustus, that [etc.]. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xxii. P. 9 That part of his Copy... being such as his whole Copy... will likeliest Come in alike with. 1692 *E. WALKER Epictetus Mor.* (1737) lvi. You're likely in the right, when blam'd by them. 1754 *J. SHERRER Matrimony* (1766) I. 15 The young Man who is to succeed him may likely spend his Fortune. 1812 *P. DEALTRY Lett. to Farr* 17 Dec. in *P.'s Wks.* (1828) VIII. 363, I shall most likely say a good deal on the subject when we meet. 1859 *CORNWALLIS New World* I. 324 A quartz reef had been... abandoned, likely as unprofitable. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 221 You may be very likely right in that. 1883 *GILMOUR Mongols* xviii. 211 Ask him where he is going... and likely he will tell you he is going to some shrine to worship. 1895 *Leeds Mercury* 12 Sept. 4/8 He will likely be asked afresh whether [etc.].

† 3. In a fit manner, fitly, suitably, reasonably.

c1380 *WYCLIF Sermon*. Sel. Wks. II. 335 pus in pes fyve figuris many men lilyly suppose pat [etc.]. c1420 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 1442 So was that Lord receuyd... Lykly to hys plesure. 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Selv.* 48 The knowledge of heat that we have from the feeling of it, is far more off from the right knowledge of it, or such as may likeliest become God, than [etc.].

Hence † *Like-ly v. trans.*, to make 'likely' or attractive; to adorn, embellish.

1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneid* I. ProL. 124 Or than to mak my sang short sum tyme, Mair compendious, or to liklie my ryme.

† *Like-ment*. Obs. rare-1. [f. LIKE v. + -MENT.] Liking; pleasure.

1649 *J. ELLISTONE* tr. *Behmen's Epist.* (1886) 27 Take likement and delight therein.

**Liken** (lɪk'n), v. Forms: 4 *licne* (n, (likkin)), 4-5 *lic'kne*, *lykne* (n, -nyn, 4-6 *licken*, -yn, 5 *lycken*, *lykeny*, *lykyne*, (leecon, *legeny*, *lekyn*, *likon*, -yn), 4-6 *lyken*, 4- *likon*. [f. LIKE a. + -EN; cf. OHG. *ki-līhōn* (MHG. *gelīchenen*), MLG. *līkenen*, Sw. *likna*, Da. *ligne*.]

1. *trans.* To represent as like; to compare. Const. † *into*, *to*, *unto*, *with*. Also *to liken together*. 1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 4759 And to be croys by gode skylle Ys be harpe lykenede weyle. c1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 97 Iei may be well lincd to swolwis of be see & helle. 1393 *LANGL P. Pl. C.* xx. 168 To a torche ober to a taper the trinite is likened. c1400-50 *Alexander* 3095 It limps not all-way be last to liken with be first. c1420 *Chron. Filod.* (Horstm.) 1128 Dowmys... ben legenyd to be holy gost. c1430 *Hymns Virg.* 22 Loue y<sup>e</sup> likte in-to a fier pat slakeen may for no bing. c1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 9, I leccome my lyfe unto the morrow-tyde. 1549 *LATIMER Sermon*, *Ploughers* (Arb.) 19 Wel may the preacher and the ploughman be lykened together. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* II. 1. 97 The Prince broke thy head for likning him to a singing man of Windsor. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 573 By likening spiritual to corporal forms. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) II. L. 375 Every good servant, for the future, will be proud to be likened to honest Joseph Leman. 1751 *HARRIS Hermes Wks.* (1841) 147 The world has been likened to a variety of things. 1808 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) II. 90 You liken her to Henry. 1851 *CARLYLE Sterling* I. 1. (1872) 5, I likened him often... to sheet-lightning. 1884 *W. C. SMITH Kildrostan* 93 You must not liken her To your wild-eyed Aspasias.

† b. To make imputations on (a person). Obs. rare.

1377 *LANGL P. Pl. B.* x. 42 Po pat... Lickne men and lye on hem that leneth hem oo siltis. *Ibid.* 277 Lewed men may likne 3ow pus pat be hem lithe in 3owre eyghen.

† c. To liken (a person) to do (something): to represent as doing. Obs.

1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* I. 6/1 Athliss... ye whiche is lykened to bere up heven on his sholders.

† d. *passive*. To be assigned by repute to (a person) as a lover or a future husband or wife; also, to be reputed to be (so-and-so). Obs.

c1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 59 They haith ben likned to-gither more and 2 yere. 1575 *Ibid.* 304 He saith that the said Janet was never by any report lykened to any man for the getting of the said child, but only the said Robert... The said Robert is lykened to be the father of the said child.

2. To make like. rare.

a1400-50 *Alexander* 4350 To sett him in-to seruitude... Pat god has foured to be free & to his face lickned. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 216/2 To make lyke (i. to Lykyne), *assimilare*, *conformare*. 1720 *Duncan Fraser* in *Evans O. B.* (1784) III. xvii. 172, I will liken her to a laidey worm, That warps about the stone. 1881 *Ld. BROUGHTON* (Ogilvie), The occasional deviations from its fundamental principles in a free constitution, and the temporary introduction of arbitrary power, liken it to the worst despotisms.

† 3. *intr.* To be like, to resemble; also, to become like. Const. *to* or *dativ.* Also *trans.* to symbolize, represent. Obs.

13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1064 If þou wyrrkes on þis wyse, þa3 ho wyk were, Hir schal lyke þat layk þat lyknes hir tyllie. 1390 *Avene*, 88 þe more he him loueþ þe stranglaker, þe more he him likneþ proprediche. a1400-50 *Alexander* 666 þi fourme Is likenenad on a lym ne like to my selfe. a1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1868) II. The plater drawn out of the donge likenith (Fr. *signifie*) the soule in the bedi. 1809 *BIANCHI Levity & Sorrow* I. 70 Her own conduct towards Braunau had much likened to coquetry. *Ibid.* II. 200, I once knew a lady... that likened surprisingly to you. 1838 *CHALMERS On Rom.* II. 87 We are daily likening unto Christ in superiority over the world.

Hence † *Like-ner*, one who likens.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 305/1 Lykenare, or he þat lykenythe.

**Likeness** (lɪk'nəs). For forms see LIKE a. and -NESS. [OE. (Northumb.) *līcnes*, shortened form of *gelīcnes* I-LIKENESS.]

1. The quality or fact of being like; resemblance, similarity; an instance of this. Const. *to*; † formerly in the same sense, const. of (or genitive of pron.), *with*.

1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 9515 Witc clothes heo dude hire on... ilich þe snowe, Pat me ne ssolde hire uor þe liknesse ise ne knowe. a1300 *Cursor M.* 3332 Liknes to corbin had he nan. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* II. xv. (1495) 40 The lyknesse of god is shewed in a lower maner in the lowest ordres of angels. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vii. xxviii, The vertu of my ryng... that is reed it will torne in lykenes to grene. 1551 *TURNER Herbat* I. K v b. It may be called... ciste sage, of the lyknes that it hath with sage. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* v. iii. 8 The Lord of Stafford deere to day hath bought Thy lyknesse. 1601 *SIR W. CORNWALLIS Ess.* (1632) ix, Confounding a Gentleman, and a Peasant with the likeness of salutation. 1612 *W. COLSON Gen. Treasury* title, The practise... to adde and subtract all vsuall Fractions vnlke, without reduction into likeness. 1651 *HOWELL Venice* Pref., Moreover if likenes may beget love, England hath reason to affect Venice more than any other. a1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) I. 51 His other writings being such that no man from a likeness of style would think him capable of writing so extraordinary a book. 1818 *J. C. HOBHOUSE Hist. Illustr.* (ed. 2) 386 Neither of them has a shadow of likeness with the lyric poetry of Petrarch. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* lxxiii, As sometimes in a dead man's face... A likeness... Comes out—to some one of his race. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* III. ii. § 23 (1864) 499



There is scope for the detection of likenesses in the midst of diversity. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neigh.* vii. (1878) 103 It was a likeness to her little boy that had affected me so pleasantly.

2. That which resembles an object; a like shape or form, a semblance. Hence *gen.* form, shape, esp. in phrase *in likeness of*. † In OE. = figure, stature. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 27 Thaele . . iurre geðences mæge to-ece to lienesse [i.e. to likeness] his elne emne. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18823 Not of his liknesse þat he bar Quils he went prechand here and þare þau mai we sei. 1340 *HAMPOLDE Pr. Consc.* 332 þau may men his liknesse se changed, als it had never bene he. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1142 *Dido*, Cupido . . Halde the liknesse of the child I take. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 27 þe fleisch is not hoot, but it is moist & hap þre maner liknesse. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 1861 In liknes of brede and wyne gaf crist his blode and flesche. 1500 20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxx. 47 Ane feind he wes in liknes of aane freir. 1502 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iv. i. 104 In this borrowed liknesse of shrinke death Thou shalt continue two and forty houres. 1611 *BIBLE Eccl.* i. 7 Out of the midst thereof came the liknesse of foure liuing creatures. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 84. I must . . take the Weeds and likenes of a Swain. 1662 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccccxix. 395 It is safer yet to stand upon our Guard against an Enemy in the likeness of a Friend, then [etc.]. 1815 *SHELLEY Demon World* 270 The likeness of a throned king came by. 1881 *FREEMAN Subj. Venice* 180 Spalato is putting on the likeness of a busy modern town.

3. The representation of an object; a copy, counterpart, image, portrait. Phr. to take a person's likeness: to make a portrait of him. Also of persons: One who closely resembles another.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. Contents (Sk.) 21/10 *Imaginis* likeness. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2641 Hamones likenes was þor-on. 1340 *Ayeb.* 49 Prelas, þet ssolden bi lienesse and norþynes of holynesse . . to al þe worlde. 1414 *BRAMPTON Penit. Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 4 Turne the, Lord, and tarye nowþi. Thin owen lyknes to helpe and save. 1503 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* iii. iv. 73 Thou old Adams likeness, set to dresse this Garden. 1611 *BIBLE Deut.* iv. 16 Lest yee . . make you a grauen image, the likenes of male, or female. 1647 *COWLEY Mistress, My Picture* (1687) 50 Here, take my Likeness with you, whilst 'tis so. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 450 What next I bring shall please thee, be assur'd, Thy likeness, thy self help, thy other self. 1683 *TRYON Way to Health* xix. (1697) 412 All creatures do vehemently desire to bring forth their Likenesses. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals, &c.* 22 Whose Sire . . Had all bequeath'd . . To the dear Likeness of himself his Son. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Certain's Anecd. Paint.* IV. (1786) 2 At most he gave himself the trouble of taking the likeness of the person who sat to him. 1781 *COWPER Charity* 434 Such was the portrait an apostle drew. . . Heaven held his hand, the likeness must be true. 1815 *JANE AUSTEN Emma* i. vi. 34 Did you ever have your likeness taken? 1857 *WILLMOTT Pleas. Lit.* x. 115 History's . . portraits ought to be likenesses. 1885 *CLOD Mithys & Dr.* ii. xii. 223 They believe that their names and likenesses are integral parts of themselves. 1889 *PATER G. de Latour* (1896) 32 Her sacred veil . . which kings and princes came to visit, returning with a likeness thereof . . for their own wearing.

† b. A sculptured image, a statue. Obs.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 1057 Off þatt an, off Cherubyn, þe3 haßdenn licness metedd Upþo þatt offerwercc þatt was Abufenn þarke timbredd. c 1205 *LAV.* 1267 He wolde . . wrchen hire . . on lienesse of raede golde. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 678 Nilus king Made lienesse, for munigling After his fader.

† 4. A comparison; hence, a parable. Obs.

1382 *WYCLIF Luke* v. 36 He seide to hem also a liknesse [Valg. *similitudinem*]. c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 1084 And shewed hem ensamples and lyknesse. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) ii. lviii. (1859) 56 'What reson hath the fyre to pleyne vpon the wode, which . . hit breneþ in to ashes?' . . 'No cause,' quod I . . 'but between the and me this maner of lyknes is not comparable'. 'Sothly,' quod this body, 'this lyknes is accordant'.

† 5. Probable amount; = LIKELIHOOD 2 c. Obs.

c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lit. Mon.* x. (1885) 131 Now that the lyknesse of the kynges charges ordinarie and extraordinary bith shewid [etc.].

**Likening** (lōi'k'ning), *vbl. sb.* [f. LIKEN v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of making like, or representing as like; assimilation, comparison.

c 1440 *Proup. Parv.* 305/1 Lyknyng, *assimilacio*. 1632 *SHERWOOD*, A likening, . . *assimilation*. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Ireland* vi. 104 Protestant likenings of the pope and his flock to the devil and his crew. 1894 *ATHENÆUM* 30 June 835/1 [There is] an unconscious likening of all things to the flowers and hills she loves so well.

† 2. A figure of speech; a comparison, simile. At (the) likening of: under the similitude of.

a 1340 *HAMPOLDE Psalter* xxiii. 1 þe prophet at þe lyknyng of a bedel . . cries þat [etc.]. 1561 *DAUS tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 94 b. A likening is agayne annexed, as blond. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* xxvi. 398 What . . are the similitudes of Cicero himselfe in his treatise of old age, but liknyngs taken from husbandry and Vines?

**Liker** (lōi'k'ni). Now rare. [f. LIKE v. + -ER 1.] One who likes.

1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale* Wks. 443/1 To abhorre and burne vp hys bookes and the likers of them with them. 1583 [see LIEB b]. 1658 *COKKINE Poems* (1669) 202 Beauty is but opinion of the Liker.

**Liker**, *obs.* form of LIQUOR.

**Likerish**, -ose, -ous: see LIKENISH, -ous.

**Likesome**, *a. Obs. exc. dial.* Also *dial.* lick-some. [f. LIKE v. + -SOME.] Agreeable, pleasant.

c 1563 *SIR T. CHALLONER tr. Boethius* i. metr. i. in Q. *Elis.* Englishings (E. E. T. S.) App. 150 Theis, of my happe lyknesse youthe y' glorie long ago. 1577-87 *HOLINSHEAD Chron.* (1807-8) III. 163 Of favour was she counted likesome. a 1650 *WILL STEWART & John* v. in Child *Ballads* II. 433/1 Or doe you mourne for a likesome ladye. 1801 *Sporting* VOL. VI,

*Mag.* XIX. 87 He had looked rather gloomy before, but now he appeared quite likesome. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Likesome*, that which may be loved or desired. 1877 *E. LEIGH Cheshire Gloss.* 124 'Charly loves a likesome girl, as sweet as sugar candy.'

**Likewarm**, *obs.* form of LIKEWARM.

† **Likeways**, *adv. Obs.* [f. LIKE a. + ways: see WAY.] = LIKEWISE 2 and 3.

1551 *RECORDE Pathen. Knowl.* t. viii. Like waies I set one foote of the compas steddyly in C. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 81 Our . . faith . . confirmit lykuayis according to his commandment. c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 20 Lykways we could keep the vouales of the original. 1625 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 211 And lykways I thinke I have done you no wrong. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 542 2 There are others who have likeways done me a very particular honour. 1865 *DICKENS Aut. Fr.* ii. xii. Likeways when I went to them two governors.]

**Likewise** (lōi'kwōiz), [abbreviated from *in like wise*: see LIKE a. and WISE sb.]

† 1. (The full phrase.) In like wise: in the same manner. Obs.

1449 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 148/1 As we have . . besought the Kyngs Highnesse. in lyke wise tenderly we desire all youre wysdomes. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Amon* ix. 225 Alarde began to synge . . a new song. . . & Richarde dide in lykewise. 1509 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 109 To y<sup>e</sup> chyrch of All Seyntys in y<sup>e</sup> same towne in lykewise xs. 1582 *STANFURTH Ancis* i. (Arb.) 22 In lykewise Neptun the God . . appeared. 1673 *RAY Journ. Low C.* 183 If any be not present, he is searched out and brought in like wise.

2. In the like or same manner, similarly; = 1. Obs. exc. arch. in to do likewise (after Luke x. 37).

a 1460 *Gregory's Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 133 Also lyke wyse al manner of persons of Hooly Chyrche obedyente unto us . . shalle swere for too kepe thys present acorde. 1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A.* ii. xxv. 150 Item they . . may yssue out . . that owne when the enmyes be not aware of . . and lykwise to sawte them as they be sawte. 1534 *TINDALE Luke* x. 37 God and do thou lyke wyse. 1535 *JOYE. 1<sup>st</sup> Tindale* (Arb.) 9 And lyke wyse he playth with the verb in Luke and in Marke. 1611 *BIBLE Judg.* vii. 17 Hee said unto them, Looke on mee, and doe likewise. c 1625 *MILTON Death Fair Infant* ii. He thought it toucht his Deitie full neer. If likewise he some fair one wedded not. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) p. xiv. Multiplication of Decimals is performed likewise as that of whole numbers.

3. Also, as well, moreover, too.

1509 *FISHER Funeral Sermon*, *Cress Richmond* Wks. (1876) 290 Wherefore let vs consider lyke wise whether [etc.]. 1604 E. (JRMSTONE) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xxviii. 314 There is likewise a small beast very common which they call Cnyes. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physic* (1762) 84 It is good likewise . . in all Hypochondriacal cases. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* ii. iii. 188. I had forgot to mention that his wife was likewise lying dead. 1850 *TRIMMISON In Mem.* lxxxv. 53 Likewise the imaginative woe . . Diffused the shock thro' all my life. 1880 *GEIKIE Phys. Geog.* Intro. 7 As there is a geographical distribution of climates, so likewise is there one of plants and animals.

Hence † **Likewisely** *adv.*, similarly. † **Likewisness**, a similar method or manner.

1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. ii. iv. *Columnes* 327 Th'other, which cuts this equi-distantly. . . is (like-wisely) The second Colure. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sea*. To Rdr., We . . may either find better wodes . . or at least coit fitter. . . in a likewisness to the old, than [etc.].

† **Likeworthy**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 *licwyrd* 6, 3 *licwyrdo*. [OE. *licwyrde*, f. stem of *lician* to LIKE + *wyrde* WORTH a.] Agreeable, acceptable, pleasing.

So † **Likeworthy** a. in the same sense. c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xvi. § 1 (Sedgefield) 35 Hwaet bið þær þonne licwyrðs buton his god & his weorðscipe. c 1200 *ORMIN* 15918 Acc it niss noliht biforenn God Licwyrðis lif, ne cwenie. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 7 His oðer dieclithe tocome is softe and swide milde and licwyrð. c 1230 *Itali Meid.* 11 Hit is se helþing & se swide leof godd & se licwyrð.

**Likham** (n), variant of LICHAM Obs.

**Likie** (n, obs. form of LIKE v.

|| **Likin** (lōi'k'm). Also *lekin*. [Chinese *li-kin*, f. *li* L1 + *kin* money.] A Chinese provincial transit duty.

1876 *Agreement of Chefoo* (Y.). The amount of likin to be collected will be decided by the different Provincial Governments. 1901 *Scotsman* 11 Mar. 8/4 Sheng . . has memorialised the Court in favour of the abolition of likin duties.

**Liking** (lōi'king), *vbl. sb.* 1 [OE. *licung*, f. *lician*: see LIKE v. and -ING 1.]

† 1. The fact of being to one's taste (cf. LIKE v. 1), or of being liked. Obs.

c 807 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xli. 303 Dætte hie for ðære licunga ðære heringe . . ðe hie lufigeað æc 7eðafigen ða tælinge. c 1175 *Paternoster* 247 in *Lamb. Hom.* 69 On ðer wise ic habbe ifunde hu me mei in sunne bon ibunde. þet forme is to heon underling and þet oðer is liking. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 26 Þings were in desesse to him, þat now are in mikil liking. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 297 The greatest personages, helde Monkes, Friars, and Nonnes, in such veneration and liking, that [etc.]. 1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Sermon*. Tim. 218/1 The man [must] exhort the woman, and the woman the man, to be out of liking with themselves before God.

† 2. Pleasure, enjoyment; an instance of this. At liking: in a suitable position, at one's case. Ill liking: discomfort, unhappiness. Obs.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 110 Forte wenden as uornnard þe licunge þet flesches lutes asked. c 1230 *Itali Meid.* 7 Habbeð mare delit þrin þen anie oðre habbeð liking (= in liking) of þe worlde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28080 In vayne glori haue iþking. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 132 William þe Scottis

kyng therfor was fulle blithe, þat Henry had ille liking. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 956 Welachen likinge y-nowe of þe lof[ti] briddus. c 1350 *WILL. PALMER* 2023 Sche miht lede hire lif in liking & murþe. 1375 *BARROW Bruce* l. 226 Fredome mayss man to haiff liking. *Ibid.* iii. 560 Quhen men uicht at liking ar. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xcxi. (1405) 730 This tree is not at lyking in rough places and mountayns. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 831 Thane durste I saffly syng. Was never emporne ne kyng More at hys lyking. c 1470 *Golagros & Gato*. 1065 The lordis on the tottir side for liking thay lough. c 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyd.* ii. 8 This likyng is more delectable to the body and saule than all the myrthe and liking that all the worlde myghte gye. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 80 b. And sought . . for the delicacie of viandes: well was that man rewarded that could bring any thynge of lyking or pleasure.

† b. In bad sense, more fully *flesh's* or *fleshly* liking: Sensuality, sexual desire, lust. Obs.

a 1240 *Ureinal in Cott. Hom.* 189 þi deap adendi in me flesches licunge. a 1340 *HAMPOLDE Psalter* xiii. 1 All þe lust and lyknyng of þære flesch and þis worlde. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 73 Vse lytel flesshly lyking. c 1430 *Hyune Virg.* 9/49 For likinge blindþ many oon. 1575 *TURNER. Faulconer* 269 A man shall knowe when they fall to lyking and laying by this. a 1711 *KEN Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 96 To Sensuality his Flesh propends, Propension up to Liking straight ascends.

3. The bent of the will; what one wishes or prefers, (a person's) pleasure. Also *pl.* † *Of fier liking*: of free will. Now rare.

c 1375 *XI Pains Hell* 147 in O. E. *Misc.* 215 Moch froyt þer was here face be-for. To ete þer-of was here lyking. c 1386 *CHAUCER Pard. Prof.* 127 Your lyking is that I shal telle a tale. c 1400 *Kom. Rose* 1975. I wol ben hool at your deys for to fulfill your lyking. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 48 With þe helpe of god þai shall be subgitz to þy lykinges. c 1590 *GREENE Pr. Bacon* x. (1630) F 3 b. I leavee thee to thine own liking. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* iii. v. 60 The King had married him against his liking. c 1630 *RISDON Surv. Devon* § 12 (1810) 23 This I leave to the liking of others. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 290 Of all Men he is the least to follow his own Liking. 1859 *MILL Liberty* i. 15 No one, indeed, acknowledges to himself that his standard of judgment is his own liking.

b. In phrases † *at, to, (rarely after, in) one's liking*: according to one's wish, to one's taste.

13.. *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MSS.* E. E. T. S.) 497/133 Þouh he be nouzt at þi lykinge, þe priest þat schal by masse synge, þe fore lette þou nouht. 1480 *CAXTON Chron.* Eng. cxxvi. (1482) 311 He spared no thynge of his hostes ne desyres but accomplyshed them after his lyking. 1551 *CROWLEY Pleas. & Pain* 165 Von . . spent all at your owne lykyng In wantones and banketyng. 1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed* III. 401/2 Finding a place to his liking, he escombed himself in despite of the Spaniards. 1633 *Br. HALL Hard Texts*, N. T. 138 Liberty to dispose of thyselfe to thine owne best liking. 1710 *STERLE Tatler* No. 238 7 A Gentleman, who would willingly marry, if he could find a Wife to his Liking. 1796 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* v. 41 Season with pepper and salt to your liking. 1869 *FAIRIE Galatians* 123 It might not be in all points to their perfect liking. . . but they could not set themselves against it.

4. The condition of being fond of or not averse to (a person or thing); favourable regard; 'fancy' for or inclination to (some object).

1340 *Ayeb.* 23 þe wiffe þe 3 of prede is yclede blise þet is sole liking of sole heyinge. c 1350 *WILL. PALMER* 452 So gret liking & loue i haue þat lud to bi hold. 1362 *LANG.* P. II. A. i. 27 Lot . . for lyking of drinke, Dude bi his donhten þat þe deuel louede. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* viii. 1411 To tak ane lyking [the MS. has lak] and syne get na plesance, Sic like as that is nathing to auance. 1587 *HARRISON England* ii. i. (1877) t. 6 For nothing could be obtained from him, of which the Normans had no liking. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. xii. 13 She . . did great liking sheowe, Great liking unto many; but true love to fewe. 1600 *SHAKS. A. P.* L. i. iii. 28 Is it possible . . you should fall into so strong a liking with old Sir Roulands youngest soun? 1607 *TOWNSHALL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 523 Afterward they grew out of this vain custom. 1655 *DICKENS Compl. Anabasis*. 50. I hear secretly that there is not the best liking between the two Queens. a 1716 *SOUTH Sermon* (1823) II. 8 Scarce any man passes to a liking of sin in others, but by first practising it himself. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 271 For the improvement of their Manufactures, and . . bringing the Europeans to the greater liking of them. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 294 The Earl has taken a great liking to him. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* iv. viii. p. 7 Though not dainty in her likings. 1825 *HERK. Journ. Upper Prov. India* (1828) II. 377. I have no liking for all this trim. 1832 *MISS WORDS. Worth Loving & Liking in Words.* Poet. Wks. I. 251 Likings come, and pass away; 'Tis love that remains till our latest day. 1847-9 *HELPS Friends in C.* (1851) I. 63. I have a lawyer's liking for the best evidence. 1876 *GEO. ELIOT Dan. Der.* xxxii. II. 313 Friendships begiu with liking or gratitude.

*attrib.* 1701 *CIBBER Love makes Man Epil.* And know, that while the liking Fit has seiz'd you, She cannot look, he write, too ill to please you.

† b. Approval, consent. (See also GOOD-LIKING 2.) Obs.

1607 *Statutes in Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 59 With the consent or liking of the Scholemaster.

c. On or upon liking: on approval or trial. Now rare in educated use.

1615 in *Pictou L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 190 This licence to continue noe longer than untill Michaelmas . . but upon lykeing. 1685 *DRYDEN Thren. August.* iv. The Royal Soul . . Came but a while on liking here. 1727 *GAY Beggar's Op.* i. viii. Are you really bound Wife or are you only upon liking? 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIII. 25 He did not stay . . the entire month, which he was to pass on liking. 1834 *Autobiog. Dissenting Minister* 157 After spending a few months on liking, I was unanimously chosen. 1865 *DICKENS Aut. Fr.* iv. iv. He [the waiter] is a very young man on liking, and we don't like him.



† 5. An object liked, (one's) beloved. *Obs.*

c 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 496, I shall followe the in faith... my lyking thow art. a 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. xiv, The wyfins cam furth with cryis and clappis, Lo, quhair my lyking ligs! Quo thay. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 587 In the amorous Net Fast caught, they lik'd, and each his liking chose.

† 6. Bodily condition, esp. good or healthy condition. Cf. GOOD-LIKING 4. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1279 So gode likeing he fand pat hole he was and fere. c 1430 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* i. 46 Vt contrey-men in lyking hele endure. c 1440 *Generydes* 6760 All pale and wanne, owt of likeng he was. 1539 *TAVERNER Eras.* *Prov.* (1552) 7 This ought not to seeme any marvayle... yf he were in better lykinge than hys horse. a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholem.* (Arb.) 131 If God do lend me... free laysure and libertie, with good lyking and a merrie heart. 1584 *COGAN Haven Health* i. (1612) 2 These... labors... do make a good state or likeng of the body. 1590 *GREENE Never too Late* B b, I have one sheepe in my fold that's quite out of liking. 1611, 1656 [see GOOD-LIKING 4]. 1661 *MASCAL Gov.* Cattle 16 Which will cause the beast to become lean and of ill liking. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4145/4 Strayed or stolen... a bay Mare... in good Liking. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1749) 1. 9 They have been observed to eat plentifully and not become fatter or in better liking. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) 11, 616 To keep it [the child] plump in good liking.

† **Liking**, *vbl. sb.* 2. [f. LIKE v. 2 + -ING.] The condition of being like or likely. a. quasi-concr. Something that is like; a resemblance. b. Phr. In liking: likely to (do something).

1340 *AYCUB.* 47 Pe likinges [f. figures] and be ymaginations of renne. 1599 *Let.* in *Harrington Angl. Ant.* 47, I am in liking to get Erasmus for your Entertainment.

† **Liking**, *fppl. a.* 1. *Obs.* Also 4-7 *Sc.* likand. [f. LIKE v. 1 + -ING.]

1. Pleasing, pleasant, agreeable, attractive. Of food: Dainty. Of the weather, wind, an opinion: Favourable. Const. *ill*, *to*.

1340 *70 Alex. & Dind.* 943 Summe þat longen to a lud of likinge smellus. 1375 *HARBOUR BRUCE* i. 9 And suth thyngis that ar likand tyll mannys heryng ar plesand. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 237 Andou lykyng wyud filled the sailles. 1401 *Pol. Poem* (Rolls) II. 31 In... delicious and liking feeding... freers passen lords. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vi. 95 Him thow our threw out off his likand rest. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneid* iv. xii 15 O sweit habit, and likand bed, quod sche. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 72 b, The wynd to hym was lyking, whereby he sayled into Flaunders. 1560 *DAYS IN SLEIDANE'S COMIN.* 244 He appointed hym and his fellowes to come and declare hys lykyng opinion touchyng the same. 1596 *J. NORDEN Progr. Pietie* (1547) 62 Grant that... I may watchfully avoid what thou loathest, howsoever liking it be unto me. 1610 *HEALEY St. Ang. Cille of Gof* xix. ii. (1620) 709 Making a liking use of all. [a 1643 *W. CARTWRIGHT* *Ordinary* iii. 1, Thou art mine pleasure, by dame Venus bent; So fresh thou art, and therewith so lycand.]

2. 'In condition'; healthy, plump; in a specified condition e.g. *well*, *ill* (liking). Of a soil: Rich. c 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 75 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 135 An hounde bat is lyking and loly. 1a 1366 *CHAUCER Rom.* *Rose* 1564, Abouten it is gras springing, for moiste so thikke and wel lykyng, That it is may in winter dye. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 7 It semþ þe deyl gedreþ siche lumpis of 3onge men, fatte, and lykyng and ydyl. 1426 *LYDG. De Guil.* *Pilgr.* 863 Thow wer to fat, and to lykyng. c 1475 *RAUF Coliccar* 40 Euill lykand was the King. 1523 *FITZHERB. Hush.* § 48 It taketh mooste commonly the fattest and best lykyng. 1535 *COVERDALE Dan.* i. 10, I am afraied off my lorde the kyng, lest he spye your faces to be worse lykyng then the other sprygaldes of your age. 1611 *BIBLE Dan.* L 10. 1656 *HENLIN Sarr.* *France* 7 The Countrey of Normandie is enriched with a fat and liking soil.

† **Liking**, *fppl. a.* 2. *Obs. rare.* [f. LIKE v. 2 + -ING.] Likely, probable.

1611 *SPEED Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. xvii. (1623) 879 A liking report was brought to the towne, that Warwick had prepared foure thousand valiant men.

† **Likingly**, *adv.* 1. *Obs.* [f. LIKING *fppl. a.* 1 + -LY.] In a pleasing manner; pleasantly, daintily, attractively; also, to one's liking, with pleasure.

1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 405 þe man bouȝte þat he hadde be lykynge i-rochsch. 1393 *LANGL P. P. L.* C. xx. 241 Lordeliche for to lyuen and lykyngeliche be cloþed. c 1410 *LOVE Bonavent.* *Mirr.* iii, Takynge bede and byholdynge lykynge hys shamefast embland. c 1460 *TOWNELEY Myst.* xxiii. 234 Vou... That lede youre lyfe so lykandly. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneid* viii. vi. 31 Sa likandly, in pece and libertie, At eis his common peple gouernit he.

† **Likingly**, *adv.* 2. *Obs.* [f. LIKING *fppl. a.* 2 + -LY.] In a probable manner; probably.

1588 *WYCLIF Isa.* 2nd Prol., Ellis it wole as lykynge be applied to falsnesse as to trethe. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* iii. v. 305 Prechours sauen hem to flatene... for to the more likynge fille her wombis and her pursis.

† **Likings**, *obs.* [f. LIKING *fppl. a.* 1 + -NESS.] Attractiveness.

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 93 þis feisaut hen is likynge, And enere follew þir þese 3onge men.

Likke, *obs.* form of LIKE, LIKE.

Likli e, likly, *obs.* forms of LIKELY.

Likorice, Likour, *obs.* ff. LIQUORICE, LIQOR.

Likresse, -rus, variants of LICKERIOUS *Obs.*

Likth, *obs.* 3rd sing. pres. ind. of LIE v. 2

Lil, lill (lil). [*Romany.*] 1a. As a gipsy word: A book. b. slang. (See *quots.*); also 'a five-pound note' (Farmer).

1811 *J. H. VAUX Flash Dict.* *Lill*, a pocket-book. 1851 *Borrow Lavengro* i. xvii. 219 Then the more shame for you—a snake-fellow—a horse-witch—and a lil-reader—yet you can't shift for yourself. 1857—*Ramsey Rye* ix. (1900) 58 'Lo', brother! how learned in lils you are! 1859 *MATSELL Pock.* (Farmer), *lil*, a pocket-book. *Lil*, a bad bill.

Lil, var. LILL v. *Obs.*, and LILE a. *dial.*

**Lilac** (lil'ak). Forms: 7 *lilack* (e, 7-8 (9) *lilach*, 8-9 (now chiefly *dial.* or *U.S.*) *layloek*, (9) *layloc*, *U.S. vulgar lalock*), 8 *lylac*, 7- *lilac*. [a. F. *lilac* (Cotgr.); now *lilas*], a. Sp. *lilac*, a. Arab. ليلاك *lilak*, app. ad. Pers. ليلاك *lilak*, var. of نيلاك *nilak* bluish, f. Pers. نيل *nil* blue, indigo (Skr. *nīla*, Hindi *līl*); cf. various Pers. words for indigo, *lilak*, *lilany*, etc., which have parallel forms with initial n. Other forms are Pg. *lilac* (from Sp. or Arab.), Turkish *leilag* (whence possibly the early 17th c. *lelacke*, mod. *laylock*).]

1. A shrub, *Syringa vulgaris*, cultivated for its fragrant blossoms, which are of a pale pinkish violet colour; a variety has white blossoms. Also, the flower of this shrub.

1625 [see *lilac-tree* below]. 1658 *SIR T. BROWNE Gard.* *Cyrris* iii. 128 The Autumnal buds... making little Rhom-luses, and network figures, as in the Sycamore and Lilac. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* Nov. 79 Plant Roses... Lilac, *Syringas* [etc.], 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 605 And gather'd laylocks perish, as they blow. 1777 *T. WATSON Ode* x. 1st Apr. 25 The lilac hangs to view its bursting gems in clusters blue. 1844 *LADY G. FULFORD Ellen Middleton* (1854) II. xii. 69 A large nosegay of lilacs and serings. 1860 *O. W. HOLMES Prof. Breakfast* i. ii, Lilacs flower late. 1865 *TENNYSON On a Mourner* ii, Nature... makes the purple lilac ripe. 1881 *BESANT & RICE Chapl. of Fleet* i. 3 The yellow laburnum, and the laylock were at their best.

b. Applied to other species of *Syringa* (see *quots.*).

1711 *J. JAMES Tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 28 Rose-Trees, Honey-suckles, Persian Lilachs, &c. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXXII. 478 2 *Syringa Josika*, Josika's lilac... is a native of Transylvania, and was discovered by the Baroness von Josika, after whom it was named by Jacquin. *S. chinensis*, Chinese lilac... In characters it is intermediate between *S. vulgaris* and *S. persica*, and agrees with a hybrid plant produced at Rouen by M. Vain, and called *S. Rotomagensis*, the Rouen lilac. 1861 *DELAVER Fl. Gard.* 124 *S. persica*, the Persian Lilac, is a smaller and slenderer shrub, with looser, more drooping heads of flowers, more aromatically perfumed. This also has a white variety.

c. Applied to plants of other genera (see *quots.*).

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 80 1 *Melia Azedarak*, sometimes called Persian Lilac, Pride of India, and Common Peadt-tree. 1860 *G. BENNETT Gatherings Nat. Austral.* xvii. 326 The White Cedar-tree, or Australian Lilac (*Melia Australis*). 1866 *Treat.* Bot. 631/2 African Lilac, *Melia Azedarak*. Australian Lilac, a name used by the settlers for *Hardenbergia monophylla*; also *Prostanthera violacea*. Indian Lilac, *Melia semperflorens*. 1881 *J. S. GAMBLE Indian Timbers* 70 *Melia Azedarak*, Linn. 1 The Persian Lilac. 1898 *MORRIS Austral Eng.* *Lilac*, name given in Australia to the tree *Melia composita*, called Cape Lilac. It is not endemic in Australia, and is called 'Persian Lilac' in India. In Tasmania the name of Native Lilac is given to *Prostanthera retundifolia*.

2. The colour of lilac blossom.

1791 *HAMILTON Berthollet's Dyeing* II. ii. iii. xl. 258 The colour was more or less inclined to red, from lilac to violet. 1796 *STEDMAN Surinam* II. xvii. 32 The breast [of the parrot] is of a leaden hue, the belly lilac. 1816 *CRASS HARDWICKE in Two Yorks Lives* i. 53 Elizabeth wore white and silver, I wore lacy and silver. 1847 *TENNYSON Princess* ii. 3 She brought us Academic silks, in hue The lilac.

b. attrib., passing into *adj.* Of the colour of lilac blossom.

1801 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Contrast* (1832) 114 It will spoil my lilac ribbons. 1854-6 *PATMORE Angel in Ho.* x. i. 5 The little lilac glove. 1864 *TENNYSON Grandmother* xv, So Willy and I were wedded: I wore a lilac gown. 1882 *Garden* i. Apr. 210/1 A beautiful alpine Crowfoot, with delicate lilac flowers.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *lilac-ambush*, -*bush*, -*flower*, -*shade*, -*tree*; also, qualifying the names of colours, as *lilac-blue*, -*grey*, -*mauve*, -*pink*, -*purple*; parasynthetic, as *lilac-coloured*, -*headed*, -*tinted* adjs.; *lilac moth* (see *quot.*); *lilac-tide nonce-use*, the time when lilac is in bloom.

1842 *TENNYSON Gardener's Creed* 111 This, yielding, gave into a grassy walk Thro' crowded 'lilac-ambush trimly pruned. 1851 *Ekam & Midl. Gardener's Mag.* May 52 Bunches of delicate 'lilac-blue... flowers. 1862 *LOWELL Biglow* P. Ser. ii. vi. 87 The catbird in the 'laylock-bush is loud. 1766 *AMORY Bunche* (1770) IV. 97 You must write with this 'lilac-coloured liquor. 1880 *BLACK White Wings* xx, The silent, glassy, 'lilac-grey sea. 1802 *G. BARRINGTON Hist. N. S. Wales* ix. 344 The beautiful 'lilac-headed parrot. 1858 *WOOD Humes we're not* H. xiv. 256 The little chocolate-coloured moth called the 'Lilac Moth (*Lazania ribesana*). 1882 *Garden* 7 Oct. 307/3 Pelargoniums... Lady Sheffield, 'lilac-pink. 1861 *Apr.* 223/2 A compact rosette of a rich 'lilac-purple. 1849 *M. ASHOLD Modern Sappho* i, Nothing stirs on the lawn but the quick 'lilac-shade. 1765 *H. WALPOLE Let. to Earl Hertford* 12 May, Though in all the bloom of my passion, 'lilac-tide, I have not been at Strawberry this fortnight. 1847-9 *TOOD Cycl. Anat.* IV. 126 2 'Lilac-tinted spots. 1865 *BACON Ess. Gardening* (Arb.) 556 The 'Lilac-tree. 1650 *SURV. New-stock Palace, Archael.* V. 434 A fontaine of white marble... set round with six trees called lilac trees.

**Lilaceous** (lil'as), a. [f. LILAC + -EOUS.] Of or belonging to a lilac colour.

1855 in *MAINE Expos. Lex.* 1850 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 862/1 A beautiful lilaceous blue. *Ibid.* 864/2.

**Lilacine** (lil'asin). *Chem.* Also *lilacin*. [f. LILAC + -INE. Cf. F. *lilacine*.] A crystalline substance obtained from the lilac, *Syringa vulgaris*; now called *SPRINGIN*.

1842 *Pharmaceutical Jnl.* I. 557 The lilacine appears to

be combined in the lilac with malic acid. 1844 in *HOBLYN Dict. Med. Terms*; and in recent *Dicts.*

**Lilalite**. *Min.* [f. F. *lilal* lilac + -LITE.] An obsolete synonym of LEPIDOLITE.

1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 208 *Lepidolite*—Lilalite of some.

† **Lilburne**. *Obs. rare*—1. A lubber.

a 1553 *UDALL Royster D.* iii. iii. (Arb.) 44 Ye are suche a calfe, such an asse, suche a blocke, Such a lilburne, such a hoball, such a lobcocke.

† **Lille**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. name of Lille in France. Cf. LISLE.] ? A kind of program (more fully *Lille program*).

1640 in *Noorthouck Lond.* (1773) 243/1 *Stuffs*, liles, broad or narrow, the piece not above 15 yards, 2d. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II.* c. 4 Sched. s.v. *Buffins*, *Buffins*, *Mocados*, & *Lille* Grogans narrow the single peece... 1674 *JEAKE Arith.* (1696) 65 *Lille* Grogans.

**Lille** (lil), a. and *adv. dial.* Also *lill*. [app. repr. a contraction of ON. *lillel*, *lill*-LITTLE: cf. mod. Sw. *lilla*, *Da. lille*.] Little.

1633 *King & Poore N. Man* 29 Full lile we know his hard griefe of mind. 1648 *Mrs. GASKELL M. Barton* vii. (1882) 17/1 He'll have a hard death, *poor lile fellow*. 1863—*Sylvia's L.* *Novels* (1874) 127, I trust to thee to look after the lile lass. 1894 *HALL CAISE Manxman* 100 Nice lil thing, too.

Lille: see LILLE v. and LILY.

**Liliaceous** (lil'i-ās), a. Also 8 *error*. *lila-ceous*. [f. L. *lilīaceus*, f. *lilium* lily; see -ACEOUS.] Pertaining to, or characteristic of, lilies or the order *Liliaceae*; lily-like.

1731 *BAILEY vol. II, Liliaceae*, cf. pertaining to, or like lilies, of the lily kind. 1775 *MASSON in Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 285 [A flower] of the liliaceous kind, with a long spike of pendulous flowers, of a greenish azure colour... (this is *lilia viridis*). 1785 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* i. (1794) 25 The calyx... is wanting in the greater part of the liliaceous tribe. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* ii. (1852) 32 The large liliaceous plants which shaded the streamlets. a 1856 *H. MILLER Test. Rocks* ii. (1857) 95 Aquatic plants and liliaceous roots.

**Lilial** (lil'i-āl), a. and *sb.* *Bot.* [*adv.* mod. L. *lilialis*, f. *lilium* LILY.] a. *adj.* Only in *Lilial* alliance: In Lindley's classification, the 'alliance' or group of orders which includes the *Liliaceae*. b. *sb.* A member of this alliance.

1846 *LINDLEY Veg. Kingd.* 195 [*Endogams*.] Alliance XVI. *Liliales*.—The *Lilial* Alliance. Natural Orders of *Liliales*. 1854 *A. ADAMS, etc. Man. Nat. Hist.* 501, II. Order—*Liliales* (*Liliales*).

† **Liliated**, a. [f. L. *lilium* LILY + -ATE<sup>2</sup> + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] Embellished with the fleur-de-lis of France.

1643 *PRYNNE Soc. Power Parl.* App. 156 When he is girded by the King [of France] with the Liliated sword.

**Lilibolaro**, *obs.* form of LILLIBULLERO.

**Lillie**, *obs.* form of LILY.

**Lillied** (lil'id), a. Also 6-; *lillied*; *lily'd*. [f. LILY + -ED.]

1. Resembling a lily in fairness of complexion.

1614 *SILVSTER Berthollet's Rescue* iv. 372 Her roddy round Cheeks seem'd to be composed Of Roses Lillied, or of Lillies Rosed. 1647-77 *FELTHAM Remains* l. xxxvii. 62 The modest sweetness of a lillied face. 1652 *BENLOWES Theoph.* *To my Jamie*, The lily'd breasts with violets vein'd. 1701 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 234 Did they wear lillies too small... Or, over lillied, add a little rose. 1822 *J. WILSON Lights & Shadows Scott. Life* 4 She was like the fairest of all the lillied brood. 1840 *BROWNING Sordello* l. 256 Of just-tinged marble, like Eve's lillied flesh.

2. Covered with or abounding with lilies.

a 1633 *MILTON Arcades* 97 Nymphs and Shepherds dance no more By sandy Ladons Lillied banks. 1744 *AKENSIDE Fleas.* *Imag.* n. 237 O'er the lillied vale Clearer than glass it flow'd. a 1803 *BEATTIE Ode to Peace* iii. iii, Along the lillied lawn the nymphs advance. 1876 *GEO. ELIOT Dan. Der.* l. ix. 65 Its lillied pool and grassy acres specked with deer.

b. Bearing or embellished with the heraldic lilies or fleur-de-lis.

1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* viii. 617 And paint the lillied flag Victorious on yon tower. 1814 *S. ROGERS Jaegerl.* 12 The lillied banners streaming bright. 1814 *CATT Dante, Par.* vi. 116 The fond belief that heav'n's Will track its armour for his lillied shield. 1884 *GARNETT Hist. Eng.* VII. lxx. 195 The lillied banner of France.

**Liliform** (lil'i-fōm), a. [f. LILY + -FORM.] Having the form or shape of a lily.

1856 *Jrnl. Brit. Archael.* *Asian.* NII. 75 Pattern of red glazed ware... with broad flattened rims of tasselled or lilliform patterns were discovered at the same time.

**Liliput**, **Liliputian**: see LILIPUT, -IAN.

**Lill** (lil), sb. 1. *Sc.* [Cf. *Da. lil*.] = LILY sb. 4.

1721 *RAE'SAT Parnes Gloss.* 1760, *Lill*, the holes of a wind-instrument of music. 1768 in *S. Gallen's Parnes* 154 Go on, then, Galloway, go on, To touch the lill, and sound the drone. 1844 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* Let. xi, He... could play well on the pipes;... and he had the finest finger for the back-lill [cf. 1852 back-lill] between Periwack and Car-lill.

**Lill** (lil), sb. 2. A pin of a very small size.

1832 *Rees's Draper's Dict.* *Lills*, a very small pin; probably an abbreviation of *Liliputian*. *Mod. Agric.* *Lills*... Pins with perfect Solid Heads.

**Lill**, sb. 3. *slang.* See LIL.

† **Lill**, r. *Obs.* Forms: 6 *lil*, *lylle*, 6-; *lill*, (7) *lill*. [*Onomatopoeic*: cf. *Loul r.*] *trans.* To loll or hang (the tongue) out (rarely forth). Also (*rarely*) *intr.* said of the tongue.

1530 *PALSGRAVE* 611/2, I lylle out the tongue, as a beest dothe that is chafed, & distressed. 1859 *MASCAL Gov.* *adverb* (1627)



The name *lily of the valley* represents the Vulgate *lilium convallium*, a literal translation from the Heb. of Cant. ii. 1. The application to this particular plant is app. due to the German herbalists of the early 16th c.



1538 TURNER *Libellus*, *Ephemerum* est liliū conuallium grandius, quod angli uocant Great parke lily. 1548 — *Names of Herbes* 35 The Potiaries in Germany do name it *Lilium conuallium*; it maye be called in englishe May Lillies. 1563 HULL *Art Garden*. (1593) 98 The wood Lillie or Lillie of the valley, is a flour merualous sweete. 1579, etc. [see CONVALLY]. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. lxxxvii. 331 Of Lillie in the valley, or May Lillie. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 444 Where scatter'd wild the lily of the vale Its balmy essence breathes. 1729 [see *lily-bell* in 5]. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* IX. That shy plant... the lily of the vale, That loves the ground. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 221 A wreath of artificial lilies-of-the-valley on her head.

b. *Lily-of-the-valley tree* (see quot.).

1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trales* 30 The beautiful lily-of-the-valley tree (*Clethra arborea*) which bears branches of white flowers, like five or six sprays of lilies-of-the-valley growing from one stalk, and emitting the most delicious scent.

3. *fig.* Applied to persons or things of exceptional whiteness, fairness, or purity; e.g. a fair lady; the white of a beautiful complexion (*sing.* and *pl.*; cf. *rose*).

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 87 The name of seinte Cecile. It is to seye in englishe heuenes lillie, For pure chastnesse of virginitee. c. 1440 York *Myst.* xxv. 320 [To Jesus] Hayll! lilly lufsome lenyd with lyght! 1498 ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* a ii. b. The beauteous lilyes of chastyte in body and soule. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. v. 62 A Virgin, A most vnspotted Lilly. 1622 WITHER *Fair Virtue* D 7 b. The Lillies oft obtaine Greatest sway, vnlesse a blush Helpe the Roses at a push. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 174 ¶ 5 The gamester-ladies... wear away their lilies and roses in tedious watching. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1388 Farewell, fair lily.

4. A figure or representation of the flower. a. *gen.* 1519 in *Paston Lett.* I. 478, j. fellow of silk the ground white with lyllys of blew. 1644 *Ibid.* III. 433 Item, one box of silver... chased with lillies. a. 1886 SIDNEY *Arctalia* III. (1629) 260 Pamela... was working vpon a purse certayne roses & lillies. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 134 He eiket to the circle of the croune four lillies of golde w<sup>t</sup> four golde signs of the croce. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* v. 60 Sometimes, like Wax, she rolls the Butter round, Or with the wooden Lilly prints the Pound.

b. The heraldic fleur-de-lis, esp. with reference to the arms of the old French monarchy (also *golden lilies*); hence, the royal arms of France, the French (Bourbon) dynasty.

a. 1352 MINOT *Poem* x. 3 Both be lily and be lipard suld gader on a grene. [See note, ed. J. Hall.] 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 357 In their arms to wear the reid lillie, Quhilk he bene aye the king of Frances flour. 1650 DRYDEN *Astraea Redux* 18 We sighed to hear the fair Iberian bride [the Infanta Maria Theresa] Must grow a lily to the Lily's side. 1738 F. WISE *Lett. cont. Antig. Berks* 27 The Emperor of Germany has sometimes stiled The Eagle, and the King of France The Lilly, from the Arms they bear. 1769 GRAY *Ode for Music* iv. 39 Great Edward, with the lilies on his brow From bawghty Gallia torn. 1815 J. SCOTT *Viz. Paris* (ed. 2) 48 [A Frenchman—faithful adherent of the Bourbons], took the strangers home to his small cottage, to talk fondly of the reviving lilies. 1843 MACAULAY *Perry* iv. Fair gentlemen of France, Charge for the golden lilies.

† c. The fleur-de-lis which is used to mark the north on a compass. Obs.

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 12 The Lilly of their compasses was turned alwaies towards the North-pole. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 60 If wee place a Needle touched at the foote of tongues or andirons it will obvert... its lylie or North point. 1661 PHILLIPOTT *Disc. Navig.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1744) II. 328 But, sailing farther, it veers its Lilly towards the West.

5. *attrib.* and *comb.*: simple attrib., as *lily-avenue*, *-bank*, *-bed*, *-bloom*, *-bud*, *-bulb*, *-crop*, *-crown*, *-family*, *-garth*, *-group*, *-honey*, *-root*, *-shade*; similitive, as *lily-clear*, *-shaped*, *-shining*, *-whitening* adjs.; *lily-like* adj. and adv.; instrumental and locative, as *lily-cradled*, *-crowned*, *-paved*, *-paven*, *-robed*, *-silvered*, *-strangled* adjs. Special combs.: *lily-beetle*, the beetle *Crioceris merdigera*, parasitic on lilies; *lily-bell*, lily cup, the flower of the lily-of-the-valley; *lily-encrinite*, an encrinite resembling a lily in shape; *lily-iron*, a harpoon having a detachable head used in killing sword-fish; *lily-pad* U.S., the broad flat leaf of a water-lily as it lies on the water; *lily-star*, (a) = *feather-star*, a crinoid of the family *Comatulidae*; (b) the star-like flower of the water-lily; *† lily-work*, a 'water' distilled from lilies; *lily-work*, architectural decoration containing designs of lilies. Also *LILY-FLOWER*, *LILY-POT*, *LILY-WHITE*.

1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 162 A 'lily-avenue' climbing to the doors. 1723 RAMSAY *Fair Assembly* x. Like 'lily-banks see how they rise. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 13 Where I may wallow in the 'lily beds' Propos'd for the deseruer. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 204 'Lily-Beetles' (*Crioceris*). 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals, &c.* 82 The Poet... To render his Melissa vain, Calls her the Lilly of the Vale... The Tears, with which her Eyelids swell, Are Dewdrops on the 'Lillybell. 1854 F. TENNYSON *Days & Hours* 87 Some lilybells Plucked ere the flush of dawn. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 84 White 'lily-blooms. 1877 BRYANT *Poems, Sella* 344 She laid The light-brown tresses smooth, and in them twined The 'lily-buds. c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* III. 538 Now 'lilly bulbes sowe Or sette. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 309 Her face is 'lily-clear—Lily-shaped. 1834 TENNYSON *Enone* 29 The golden bee Is 'lily-cradled. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 249 The 'lilie croppes on and on. 11e smot of. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Peter*) 708 His angelis...

with 'lily and rose-cronis in band. 1746 J. WARTON *Ode to Fancy* 55 Nodding their 'lilly-crowned heads. 1826 HOOD 'I remember' 11 The violets and the 'lily-cups, Those flowers made of light. 1808 PARKINSON *Organic Rem.* II. 174 The 'Lily Encrinite [described]. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 34/13 Y. 'Lilygarth, *lilietum*. 1658 ROWLAND MOUNTAIN *Theat. Ins.* 908 It takes the name of Grasse-honey... 'Lilly-honey, Violet-honey, &c., respect being had to those things from which it is collected. 1854 M. H. PERLEY *Rep. Fisheries New Brunswick* (ed. 2) 187 They [sword-fish] are captured by means of an instrument called a 'lily-iron', from the form of its shaft, or wings, which resemble the leaves of a lily. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 Sword-fish lily-irons and lances and harpoons. 1652 KIRKMAN *Clerio & Lozia* 23 That Rose and 'Lilly-like colour mingled together. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 143 The lilylike Melissa droop'd her brows. 1868 LOWELL *Willow* Poet. Wks. (1879) 373/2 A pike lurks balanced 'neath the 'lily-pads. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. 1. Eden 531 By some cleer River's 'lilly-paved side. 1822 SHELLEY *Tri. Life* 368 O'er 'lily-paven lakes. c. 1450 M.E. *Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 211 Tak 'lylie rote. 1650 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* *Relapse* 25 Sweet downie thoughts, soft 'lilly-shades, calm streams. 1821 J. S. MILLER (*title*) A Natural History of the Crinoidea, or 'Lilly-shaped Animals. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 268 Half-naked... lay The 'lily-shining child. 1724 POPE *Dunciad* iv. 303 To Isles of fragrance, 'lilly-silver'd vales. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 334 Pedunculated 'Lilly-stars (*Pentacrinidae*). 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 121 Mid splashing waters, sedge, and lily stars. 1887 BROWNING *Parleyings* Wks. 1896 II. 722/1 Some 'lilly-strangled pool. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhauer's Bk. Physicke* 254 Take 'lily-water, Rosewater, and water of Mayflowers. a. 1743 SAVAGE *Emphyon. of Beauty* 44 The well-rang'd teeth in 'lilly-whitening rows. 1611 BIBLE *I Kings* vii. 19 The chapters... were of 'lillie worke in the porch.

b. In plant-names (of little currency): *lily asphodel*, *daffodil*, names for the genus *Amaryllis*; *lily-bind*, *bine dial*, *bindweed*; *† lily-grass*, Gerard's name for an aquatic species of corn-flag (*Gladiolus*); *lily hyacinth*, *† jacinth*, the genus *Scilla*, esp. *S. lilyhyacinthus*; *† lily leek*, Gerard's name for *Moly*; *† lily narcissus*, a proposed name for the tulip; *lily pink*, the genus *Aphyllanthus*; *lily thorn*, the genus *Catesba*; *lilyworts*, Lindley's name for the N.O. *Liliaceae*.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Lilio-asphodelus*. The common yellow flower'd 'lilly-asphodel. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 317 *Lily Asphodel*, *Amaryllis*. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. 241 Snow-white 'lily-bines, and light fragile hare-bells. 1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* *Lilio-narcissus* (is so called, because it resembles both these Plants), 'Lily-Daffodil. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 317 *Lily Daffodil*, *Amaryllis*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xxi. 27 Water Gladiole... hath on the top of every rushie stalke a fine vmbel... of small flowers, in fashion of the Lillie of Alexandria, the which it is very like, and therefore I had rather call it 'Lillie grasse. *Ibid.* lxx. 97 *Hyacinthus stellatus Liliifolius*, 'Lillie Jacinth. *Ibid.* 98 The 'Lillie Hyacinth is called *Hyacinthus Germanicus Liliiflorus*, or Germanie Hyacinth, taken from the countrey where it naturally groweth wild. *Ibid.* Table Eng. Names, 'Lillie Leeke, that is Moly. 1578 LYTE *Doctus* II. lii. 213 The greater is called both *Tulpia*, and *Tulpian*, and of some *Tulpia*,... we may call it 'Lilly-narcissus. 1848 CRAIG S.V., 'Lily pink, the plant *Aphyllanthus monspeliensis*. 1816-20 GREEN *Univ. Herbal* I. 267/2 *Catesba Spinosa*; 'Lily Thorn... Discovered near Nassau Town in Providence. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* 135 *Liliaceae* — 'Lilyworts.

B. as *adj.* a. White or fair as a lily; *lily-white*; *lily-like*. Also in parasynthetic comb., as *lily-checked*, *-fingered*, *-handed*, *-wristed* adjs.

15. *Crt. of Love* 781 And lily forthed had this creature. a. 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* iv. vii. (Arb.) 72 It shall be enen so, by his lily woundes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 6 He... lick her lilly hands with fawning tong. 1590 GREENE *Never too Late* (1600) 31 Lilly cheekes whereon beside Buds of roses shew their smocke. c. 1590 — *Fr. Bacon* i. (1630) A 3. She turn'd her smocke over her lilly arms. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. iv. 160 The ayre hath... pinch'd the lily-tincture of her face. a. 1618 SYLVESTER *Sonn.* xvii. Wks. (Grosart) II. 325/2 Thy brow... Fairer then snow, or the most lilly thing. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* *Country Life* 246 The lily-wristed morn. 1649 DRYDEN *On Death* *Ld. Hastings* 58 Blisters... Like rosebuds, stuck in the lily-skin about. 1720 GAY *Sweet William's Farew.* 48 Adieu, she cries! and wa'd her lilly hand. a. 1810 SURTEES *Barthram's Dirge* v. They rowed him in a lily-sheet, And bare him to his earth. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* *Concl.* 84 No little lily-handed Baronet he. 1859 — *Elaine* 2 Elaine, the lily maid of Astolat. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* v. 69 He was no mere lily-fingered idler about town. 1877 BRYANT *Poems, Little People of Snow* 110 She saw a little creature, lily-checked.

b. Pale, pallid, colourless, bloodless; *lily-livered* a. white-livered, cowardly; so *lily-liver*, a 'lily-livered' person.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 337 These Lilly Lips, this cherry nose, These yellow Cowslip cheekes. 1605 — *Macb.* v. iii. 15 Go prickie thy face, and ouer-red thy feare, Thou Lilly-liver'd Boy. 1805 JOANNA BAILLIE *Rayner* i. 1. 9 That plain word Still makes Sebastian, like a squeamish dame, Shrink and look lily-fac'd. 1857 TROLOPE *Barchester T.* xiv. Surely... you will not be so lily-livered as to fall into this trap which he has baited for you. 1860 THACKERAY *Roundabout Papers* xii. (1869) 130 When people were yet afraid of me... I always knew that I was a lily-liver.

Hence *Lilyfy v. trans.*, to make lily-like.

1866 READE *Griff. Gault* (1887) 109 The full moon's silvery beams shone on her rose-like cheeks and lilyfied them.

**Lily-flower.** The flower of the (white) lily; occas. the heraldic fleur-de-lis.

a. 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 25630 (Gott.) Par þu lay in þi bright boure, Leuedi I quite als leli flour. 1340 *Ayeb.* 230 My lemmann is ase þe lylie among þe bornes... þis lilye flour lokep his wayrhede among þe bornes of wondingges of þe

ulesse. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* *Prolog.* 161 A garland... of rose leyns Stekid al with lylie flourys newe. c. 1440 York *Myst.* xii. 91 Þe lilly flour fall faire of hewe. 1612 WEBSTER *Wh. Devil* v. Stage Direction 1. 2 *marg.* A pot of lilly flowers. 1833 TENNYSON *Enone* 94 Poems 56 The smooth-swarded bower, Lustrous with lilyflower.

### Lily-pot.

1. A flower-pot with a lily growing in it; a representation of this, commonly occurring as a symbolic accessory in pictures of the Annunciation, and hence frequent as a religious emblem.

1540 *Invent. Ch. Goods* in *Gentl. Mag. Libr.*, *Ecclesiology* 157 A single vestment of white damask imbroidred with lilly pots. 1578-9 *New Year's Gifts* in Nichols *Progr. Elis.* (1823) II. 251 A lilly pot of agathe, a lilly flower going owte of it garnished with roses of rubyes. 1898 *Archzol.* *Jrnl.* LV. 172 On the brass of Bishop Andreas at Posen, dated 1479, ... the lily-pot forms the central upright band of the episcopal mitre.

2. An ornamental vase imitating the 'lily-pot' of sacred art; in the early 17th c. app. *spec.* a tobacco-jar.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* i. iii. He keeps it [Tobacco] in fine lilly-pots, that open'd, Smell like consue of Roses, or French Beanes. c. 1618 FLETCHER *Q. Corinth* II. iv. *Vintner*: Look into the Lilly-pot. a. 1652 BROME *Wedding Convent-Gard.* II. ii. (1658) 34 *Vint.* Yare welcome, Gentlemen, take up the lillie-pot.

b. *Her.* (See quot.); the use seems incorrect.)

1780 EOMONSON *Her.* II. Gloss., *Lily-pot* see Covered Cup.

† 3. A size of writing paper distinguished by the 'lily-pot' as a water-mark. Obs.

1589 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Supererog.* (1592) 138 Stationers... find more gain in the lilypot blank than in the lilly-pot Enphred.

**Lily-white, a.** (Stress variable.) Also 4 *lily-... White* as a lily.

a. 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* vii. 30 Lylie-whyt hue is... that retheth me mi rest. 13... *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 977 Loth & þo lily-whit his lefþy too dexter. a. 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 16 Heo was... Loneliche & lillie whit. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. *Prolog.* 453 In loiffing of this ladyis lilly quhyte. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 26 A silken Camus lilly whight. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. xi. Cherry Cheeks, small Lily-white Hands. 1818 CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXII. 280 As to despotism, your lily-white hands must never touch it. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* vii. With... ten lily-white groats in his pouch.

b. as *sb.* (a) Lily-white colour. † (b) *Old Cant.* A chimney-sweep.

a. 1700 R. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Lily-white*, a Chimney-sweeper. 1713 *Eng. Gratitude* 7 See how my Flowers are... dy'd in Lily-white or Rosy-red.

So † **Lily-whited** a. in same sense; hence **Lily-whiteness**.

1560 PHAER *Æneid* IX. (1562) Ee iij. Some lilywhytyd swan. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Apr. xxii. Psyche, all in lily-whiteness veil'd.

**Lima**, obs. form of LIMB, LIME *sb.* 1, LIMN.

**Lima** (līmā), the name of the capital of Peru, used *attrib.* in the following names of products of that locality: *Lima bark*, the bark of certain species of *Cinchona*; a kind of Peruvian bark; *Lima bean*, *Phaseolus lunatus*; see also quot. 1858; *Lima-wood*, a kind of Brazil-wood.

1834 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* 152 The Lima Bean is said to be more like a pea than a bean. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lima Bark*, common name for the *Cinchona pallida*, or pale Peruvian bark. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Lima-bean*, the *Phaseolus Limensis*, an esteemed kind of pulse cultivated in the tropics; the perennial kidney-bean, *P. perennis*. 1864 CRAIG *Suppl.*, *Lima-wood* is a fine kind of Nicaragua wood, produced in South America. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains* Ind. 155 The Lima or Duffin bean... is cultivated almost everywhere throughout India.

† **Limace**. Obs. rare. [a. F. *limace* (:—L. *limācea*) slug, formerly also shell-snail, or ad. L. *limāc-em*, *limāx* slug, snail.] A shell-snail.

1491 CAXTON *Fitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlviii. 93 a/2 His skyne was as harde as the shelle of a lymace. 1592 LODGE *Enphues Shadow* (1882) 32 The Limace stayeth what shee toucheth.

**Limaceous** (līmācē'fās), a. [f. L. *limāc-*, *limāx* slug, snail + -EOUS (cf. -ACEOUS).] Pertaining to slugs or snails; snail-like; also, in mod. use, pertaining to the genus *Limax* of slugs.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Limaceous*, snailly, snail-like. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Limaceous*... Applied by Mencke to a Family... of the *Gasteropoda colorata*, having the *Limax* for their type; *limaceous*. 1851 WILSON & GRIEKE *Mem. E. Forbes* XIV. 490 Delicacies suited to the limaceous appetite. [In mod. Dicts.]

**Limacian** (līmācē'fān). Zool. [f. L. *limāc-*, *limāx* + -IAN. Cf. F. *limacien*.] A limacid or slug. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 185/1 Lamarck... concludes by comprehending under his *Limacians* the... five genera: *Onchidium*, *Formicella*, *Limax*, *Testacella*, and *Vitrina*.

**Limacid** (līmācē'id). Zool. [ad. mod. L. *Limacid-* a, f. LIMAX: see -ID.] A gastropod of the family *Limacidae*; a slug. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

**Limaciform** (līmācē'fōrm), a. [f. L. *limāc-*, *limāx* slug, snail + -(t)FORM.] Having the form of a slug; limaceous.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 185 It is probable that the other limacidiform larvæ are similarly circumstanced. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 107 *Ctenia Cocksii*, Animal limaciform, back elevated.

**Limacin** (līmācē'in). Chem. [ad. F. *limacine*, f. L. *limāc-*, LIMAX: see -IN.] (See quot.)

1865 WAITS *Dict. Chem.* III. 656 *Limacin*, a substance



obtained by Braconnot... from the garden-snail (*Limax agrestis*).

**Limacine** (ləi-mä-sin, -in), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod. L. *Limacina* (see below), *f. L. limac-, limax* slug; see -INE.] *a. adj.* Pertaining to the sub-family *Limacinae* or family *Limacidae* of land-snails, typified by the genus *Limax*; limaceous. *b. sb.* A slug of the sub-family *Limacinae* or family *Limacidae* (Cent. Dict.).

1888 *Syl. Soc. Lex.*, *Limacine*, viscous or slimy, like a snail.

**Limacinean** (ləi-mä-sin'ān). [*f. mod. L. Limacinae*, *f. L. limac-* (see prec.) + -AN.] In De Blainville's classification, a slug belonging to the third family, *Limacinae*, of his *Pulmobranchiata*.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 485/1. The second section of the Limacineans of M. de Blainville, or those which have the border of the mantle enlarged into a species of buckler.

**Limacinid** (ləi-mä-sin'id). [*f. mod. L. Limacinae*; see -ID.] A pteropod of the family *Limacidae*, typified by the genus *Limacina*.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

**Limacoid** (ləi-mä-koid), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod. L. *Limacoides*, *f. L. limac-, limax* slug; see -OID.] *a. adj.* Pertaining to the *Limacoides*, a family of gastropods typified by the genus *Limax*. *b. sb.* A slug of the family *Limacidae*.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Limacoides*,... applied by Goldfuss, Ficin, and Carus to an Order (*Limacoides*, more correctly *Limacidae*) of the *Euthelmia*, comprehending the intestinal flat worms which have some resemblance to the *Limaces* or slugs: limacoid.

**Limacoon** (ləi-mä-sōn). Also 6 li-, lymassoon. [*Fr.* = shell-snail, spiral staircase, snail-wheel, etc., *f. limace* (see LIMACE).]

1. A kind of military manoeuvre. [So in OFr.]

1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* 1. 68 You shall bring them in this proportion of a ring, otherwise called a limassoon. 1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 207 To the end they may assure themselves the better, it is necessary they make Lymassons when they are in simple and single array.

2. (See quot.; some Dicts. give the sense as Eng.)

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 315/2 The Univalve Shells, as they were then [1757] called, or as Adanson denominates them, the *Limacoon*.

3. *Math.* (See quot. 1877.)

1874 SYLVESTER in *Proc. Roy. Instit.* VII. 186 note, The *Limacoon* of PASCAL. 1877 CAVLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 723/1 A form which presents itself is when two ovals, one inside the other, unite, so as to give rise to a crumpled—in default of a better name this may be called, after the curve of that name, a *limacoon*. 1879 SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* (ed. 3) 44 In like manner on the radius vector to a fixed circle from a fixed point on it a portion of fixed length is taken on either side of the circle. The curve is called PASCAL'S *limacoon*.

4. A metallic gimp (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1893).

**Limail, lemel** (līm'el). Now only *techn.* Forms: 4-5 *limail* (le, *limail* le, *ayl* e, *lemaile*, 5 *limayle*, *limayl*, 6 *limall*, 7 *limaille*, *limmell*, 9 *lemel*, *Sc. lummle*. [*a. F. limaille*, *f. limier* = *L. limare* to file.] Metal filings.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 1267 An Ounce... Of silver lemaile. 14... *For.* in *W. Wulker* 592/45 *Limatorium*, lytarge or lyale. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 9 If 3e wole not make limayl of gold, penne make perof a sotil penne plate. 1555 W. WATERMAN *Parille Facions* n. 1. 115 Limall of golde. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 105 Take Limmell of Gold, Silver, Latine, Copper, Iron [etc.]. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Lummle*, the filings of metal. 1893 *Bham Gaz.* 12 Jan. 3/3 The waste comprised wire-ends, called gold scrap, and gold dust, called lemel.

**Limān** (līmān). [*Russian* ЛИМАН; estuary; applied to the salt-marshes at the mouths of the Dnieper (cf. Turkish *liman* harbour, mod. Gr. *λίμαν*, ? Gr. *λιμνῆ*).] (See quot.)

1838 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Liman*, a shallow narrow lagoon, at the mouth of rivers, where salt is made. 1859 RAWLINSON *Herod.* III. iv. liii. 48 note, The word in the Greek... is rather 'marsh' than 'lake', and the liman of the Dnieper is in point of fact so shallow as almost to deserve the name. 1879 WENSTER *Suppl.*, *Liman*, the deposit of slime at the mouth of a river.

**Limasson**, obs. form of LIMAXON.

† **Limāte**, *v. Obs.* = [f. L. *limāt-*, ppl. stem of *limāre*, *f. limā* file.] To file. 1721 in BAILEY.

**Limation** (ləi-mä'son). Now rare. [ad. late L. *limatio*-em, used by Calist Aurelianus, in sense 'diminishing (of the body)', n. of action *f. limāre*: see prec.] Filing; fig. 'polishing up'.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Male Wks.* (1653) 272 Limation proper to Metals... is a preparation with a file, whereby they yield dust for divers uses. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Limation*... In Surgery, the filing of the Bones, or hard Parts of the Body. 1852 S. R. MANTLAND *Eight Ess.* 197 Two years... during which the new commissioners were employed in the limation of the work [preparation of a book] committed to them.

† *b. Astron.* Correction of errors in calculation or observation. *Obs.*

1669 FLAMSTEED in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 77 You know how much it may conduce to the limation of astronomy, and the correction of our canons, to have the celestial phenomena accurately observed. 1669 — in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1109 How the Motion of the Moon's Latitudes, which shall need its limations, is to be reformed.

**Limature** (ləi-mä'tiūr). Now rare or *Obs.* [ad. late L. *limatura*, *f. limā-re* to LIMATE: see -URE. Cf. obs. *f. limature*.] Metal filings.

c 1400 *Langland's Curing.* 99 Limature of iren... Limature of bras. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* vi. iv. 180 Take three or four pounds of the limature of iron, wash it well [etc.]. 1721 in BAILEY. (In mod. Dicts., which, however, give as the first sense 'The act of filing', without quot. or reference.)

|| **Limax** (ləi-mäks). Pl. *limaces* (ləi-mä'siz). [*L. limax* snail, slug.]

1. The typical genus of the *Limacidae* or slugs; a member of this genus, a slug.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxx. (1495) 825 Limax... hath that name for he breedeth in lyme other of slyme. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Limax*, a Snail without a Shell; a Dew Snail, a Slug. 1752 SIR J. HULL *Hist. Anim.* 87 The body of the Limax is of a figure approaching to cylindrical. *Ibid.*, *Limax* alter, the black Limax. 1834 MCMURRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* III. 31 *Limax Rufus*, L. (the Red Limax). *Ibid.* 32 These *Mollusca*... closely resemble the common *Limaces*. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 103 Some of the limaces lower themselves to the ground by a thread.

2. (See quot.; the sense is recognized as Eng. in some modern Dicts.)

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 484/1 Linnaeus uses the word *Limax* to designate the soft parts of most of the genera of his (*Vermes*) *Testacea*.

**Limb** (lim), *sb.* Forms: *sing.* 1-8 *lim*, 3-4 *leome*, *leme*, *lime*, 3-7 *lym*, 4-6 *lyme*, *lymme*, (5 *leyme*), 6-7 *limme*, *limbe*, 6- *limb*. Pl. 1 *limu*, *leomu*, -o, -a, *Northumb.* *lioma*, 1 *3 lime*, (2 *leoman*), 2-3 *limen*, *lemen*, 3 *leome* (n, *lumen*, *lemman*), *leomes*; also 2- regularly inflected in -s. [*OE.* *lim* str. neut. = *ON.* *lim-r* str. masc. (Sw., *Da. leme*): -OTent. type \**limo-*; according to Kluge from a root \**li-* in *OTent.* \**liju-* LITH *sb.*; cf. also Lith. *limū* (= *loimen-*) trunk, stature.]

1. Any organ or part of the body. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 274 Gif an lim bið untrum, ealle ða oðre drowiað mid þam anum. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 203 Naked o þat lime lare he þat man think mast scham to see. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi. 9 A man has na lym þat he is warere wiþ þam wiþ his egeþe. 1387 TREVISIA *Nigden* (Rolls) II. 195 We sighe... a mayde... i-torned into a man, and was i-berded anon, and anon hadde alle lymes as a man schulde haue [L. *barbanque et cetera virilia produxiss...*]. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xvii. (Tollm. MS.) þe lyme of sycte [L. *organum visus*]. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Pape v.* The lymmes of generation were shewed may festly. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 166 Self is overspread in all the lims and faculties of thy body and soule. 1880 II. *Corino. Gloss.* s.v. *Limb*, 'Your daughter looks well'. 'No, she's but slight; her face is her best limb'.

2. A part or member of an animal body distinct from the head or the trunk, e.g. a leg, arm, wing.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 13 þa clænan leomu hære halgan fæmnan. 1154 O. F. *Chron.* an. 1137 (Laud MS.) [H]i þrengde þe man þær inne ðet him braceon alle þe limes. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 þu sungeest mid summe of þisse limen after þenne þu scoldest. c 1205 LAY. 19501 Sa me seal laciens his leomes þat beoð sare. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 252 Leomen buten liuc. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 6/164 þe strenche him failede in his limes. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 139 His lyndes & his lymes so longe & so grete. 1375 BARNOR *Bruc* I. 385 Off lymmys he wes weill maid. c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's Prolog.* 32 Ourre old lemes mowe wel been unweelde. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3762 A large man of length with limis full brode. c 1440 *York Myst.* xviii. 21 My lymmys are heny as any leede. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xxi. iii. He felle amonge the serpentys, & euerly beest took hym by a lymme. 1508 FISHER *7 Penit.* Ps. cxlii. Wks. (1876) 239 Beddes to refresh the theyr wery lymmes. 1558 G. CAVENISH *Poems* (1825) II. 80 The Earle of Surrey. In dewe proportion she [nature] wrought hath every lyme (rimes, tyme, clyme). 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 41 Their weake lymmes and failing ioyntes. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* II. Disc. xiii. 163 He made crooked lymmes become straight. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Crock* (1762) 37 This will stop the bleeding of an amputated Limb. 1814 SCOTT *Lad. of Isles* v. xx, His trembling limbs their aid refuse. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* iv. 152 A vertebrate animal may exist without limbs, as we see... in most serpents.

fig. 1380 LXXV *Euphues* (Arb.) 417 There is... no bird that flyeth with one winge, no loue that lasteth with one lym. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 78 Through the three Regions, Naturall, Vitall & Animal, we haue carried our Story... it followeth now that we prosecute our History vnto the Lymmes. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* iv. 10 The very body of Antichristianism, with the distinct Limbs and Articulations thereof.

*b.* = LEG. Now only (esp. U.S.) in mock-modest or prudish use.

c 1400 MAUNDEY (1839) lxxi. 175 Summe han here Armes or here Lymes alle to broken, and somme the sydes. 1508 LUNBAR *Flying to Kennedie* 182 Thy hanchis hirkilis, with hubebanis hasso and haw, Thy laithly lymis ar lene as any treys. a 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. iv, His lymis wery lyk two rokks. 17... RAMSAY *Scribblers Lack'd* 116 If Nellie's hoop be twice as wide As her two pretty limbs can stridle. 1785 BURNS *Willy Beggar's* 1st Air iv, I lastly was with Curteis, among the floating batties, And there I left for witness an arm and a limb. 1837 S. KNOWLES *Love Chase* II. i. Dram. Wks. 1856 II. 15 I'll show a limb with any of them! Silks I'll wear, nor keep my legs in cases none! 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 245, I am not so particular as some people are, for I know those who say limb of a table, or limb of a piano-forte. 1858 PITSBURGH *Chron.* June (Bartlett), The poor brute [a horse]... fell... fracturing his limb. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie* V. vii. 61 83 A bit of the wing, Remy, or the—under limb?

† *c. pl.* The pieces of a suit of armour.

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* l. vi. xlv, Some, who once were steadfast foot, ... snatch those limbs which only horse-men wore.

*d.* Phrases. *Life and limb*, + *limb and lith*, + *limb and head*, + *limb and bone*, *limb and carcase*, *limb and wind*, expressions intended to refer inclusively to all the bodily faculties employed in certain connexions. + *Limb and land*, body or life and property. + *Ik(a) limb, ich a limb*, used advb. in sense 'in every limb, in every part of the body, all over'. + *To tear or pull (one) limb from limb*.

c 1205 LAY. 702 3e sculen habben lif & leomen [c 1275 *line*]. *Ibid.* 2817 He hehte halden grif & frif vppe leome & vppe lif. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 24619 Sna lam in lime and lith. c 1300 *Havelok* 2555 Als he louede leme or lif. a 1330 *Roland & V.* 493 He bi-held him ich a lim. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. v. 81 Boþe his lyfand his leome was lost þow my tonge. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 43 Saue þee harmeless, lyme & heed. c 1440 *York Myst.* xix. 2 Peyne of lyme and lande, Stente of youre steuenes stonte. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* v. 26 He is blyssyd, ich a lym. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. lxxvi. 62 He had pyte of hem and yaf hem lyf and lymme. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VI. 132 That their lifes and lymmes should be saved. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xi. 23 Lym nor lyth I may not seir. 1584 HUNSON *Du Bartas* *Judith* v. (1608) 71 That Duke whose name alone Hath made great warriors quake both lim and bone. 1599 *NASHE Leuten Stoffe* Wks. 188-154 V. 299 He will... tear him limb from limbe, but hee will extract some capital confession from him. 1607 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 120 Of able body, sound of Limb and Wind. 1719 *De For Cruse* II. iii. (1840) 51 They pulled down... their houses, and pulled them... limb from limb. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* II, The traveller... examined him in limb and carcase. 1888 *Times* weekly ed. 9 Nov. 16/2 Young men, strong of limb and wind.

3. In uses originally *fig.* (cf. MEMBER).

*a.* A member (e.g. of the church as 'the body of Christ', of Christ, of Antichrist); a branch or section; an element or component part. *Obs. exc.* in nonce-uses, with distinct reference to a metaphorical 'body'.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 276 Ge... sindon Cristes lichama and leomu. [c 1200 *1000* *Vices & Virtues* (1823) 27 He sculen lien nime lemen, and ich here heaued. a 1225 *Ans. R.* 360 Nis God ure heaued, and we alle his limes? c 1315 *SHOREHAM Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 23 3 fæt þoutat A lyme of holy cherche. 1340 *Ayenb.* 182 þe kneades þet bych þe piwe wordet þet bych þe lemes of antichrist. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 410 God hap ordeyned dyuerse lemes of hooly cherche. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 7 62 Ye were the children of God, and lymme of the regne of God. 1547-54 *BALDWIN Mor. Philos.* (1611) 91 In the soules of men is ingenerate a limbe of science, which with the mixture of a terrestrial substance is darkened. 1550 *VERON Golly Sayings* (1846) 19 His Christian brethren, whom he heareth also to be the lymmes of Christ. 1565 *JEWELL Def. Apol.* (1611) 402 Your Schoolemasters and you are a limme of Anti-christ. c 1586 CRESS *Pembroke's* *P.* *XXV* l. All lands, the lymms of earthy round. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. § 9 A part of the house of God, a limme of the visible church of Christ. 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 115 The whole order thereof in every part and limme set downe in His eternall wisdome and prouidence. 1661 *MARVELL Corp.* xxv. Wks. 1872-5 H. 61 So considerable a body in yourselves and so honourable a limb of the towne. 1679 *DRYDEN Tristram & Cr.* Pref. B 3 b, Fletcher... was a Limb of Shakespeare. 1773 *HURKE Corr.* (1844) I. 441, I never can forget that I am an Irishman... I think I would shed my blood, rather than see the limb I belong to oppressed. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* II. (1856) 22 Our little corps of officers... including that non-effective limb, the doctor. 1863 *KINGLAKE Crimea* (1876) I. vi. 83 An army is but the limb of a nation.

*b.* + *The devil's or the fiend's limb*, *limb of the devil*, *of Satan*, *of hell*: an agent or scion of the evil one; an imp of Satan; hence, a mischievous wicked person (now *dial.*). + *So also thieves' limb*.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 33 Cup is þet se awyrda gast is heafod eadra unrihtwisra dæda, swylce unrihtwisse syndon deofles leomo. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 78/20 Zaron and Arphaxat þat þe deuelis limes were. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* III. 1 Many, þat is, fendes & þe fendes lymmys, rises agayns me. c 1350 *St. Mary Magd.* 212 in Horst. *Attent. Leg.* (1881) 83 A, lym of Satanas, þi sere! c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 109 þe deuelis lym madden discencion... agens hem. 1434 *Kolls of Parlt.* V. 435 A disciple and lyme of the feende called the Pucelle. c 1450 *Mivour Saluacion* 2763 Judas y<sup>t</sup> thevis lymme. a 1540 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 189/2 Such a vyllyayne, and lymme of ye deuell. 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 201 The gift of regeneration, which is that whereby a man, of a limme of Sathan, is made a member of Christ. 1645 *RUTHERFORD Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 45 He hath made many black limbs of hell fair saints in heaven. 1660 *DICKSON Job* x. Sel. Writ. (1845) I. 71 Ye may as well say, 'I am naturally a devil's limb'. 1833 J. S. SANDS *Poems* 86 (E. D. D.) Divide my game, ye devil's limbs!

*c.* Hence *limb* alone is used for: A mischievous person (now applied mostly to children); a young imp or rascal, *collog.*

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. III.* Intermeane (1631) 49, I had it from my maid Joane Heare-say; shee had it from a limbe o' the schoole, shee saies, a little limbe of nine yere old. 1735 *DYCHE & PARDON Dict.*, *Limb*,... sometimes 'tis a Term of Reproach, signifying a Scold, or very turbulent Woman. 1760 *FOOTE Minor* II. Wks. 1799 I. 269 Ah, Foot's a precious limb! Old Nick will soon a football make of him! 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xxii, Now listen, you young limb. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C. xx*, 'See there!... don't that show she's a limb?' 1862 *CALVELEY Verses & Transl.* 7 He was what nurses call a 'limb'.

*d.* *Limb of the law*: a derivative name for a legal functionary of any kind, e.g. a lawyer, a police officer. Also occas. *Limb of the bar*: a barrister.



1730 *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 35 He is a Limb of the Law and will be over [at York] at our Assizes. 1753 *School of Man* 149 There's another Limb of the Law starting from his bed to peruse a case recommended to him. 1770 *Footie Lane Lover* III. Wks. 1799 II. 92 Well said, my young limb of the law. 1809 *Malkin Gil Blas* I. v. p. 7 A limb of the law, who had hitherto taken us under his protection. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 260 As a limb of the Bar, I with honour renown 'em.

†e. applied to things. Obs.

1593 Q. FLIZ. *Boeth.* III. pr. x. 64 What tho' all these good things, sufficiency, power, all be but lymbs of blissidnes. c. 1640 *New Sermon of newest fashion* (1877) 37 That Heathenish Structure the lim of Idolatry Cheapside Crosse. 1661 *Merry Drallery* I. 2 But she a Babe of grace... Thought kissing a disgrace A Limbe of prophanation In that place.

4. Transferred senses.

a. A main branch of a tree.

*Beaulieu* 97 (Gr.) Se ælmilitiga... zefætwaðe foldan sceatas leomum and leaflum. 1578 *LIVE Dodoens* VI. lxxxiii. 764 His [the cedar's] lymmes and branches be long and stretched out. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* Jan. (1706) 5 In taking off an whole Branch or Limb, cut close to the Stem. 1719 *DE FOE CRUSOE* I. xx. (1840) 354 A large limb of the tree. 1863 *WOOLNEK My Beautiful Lady* 114 Giant shadows trenched the frosty ground From bole and limb. 1879 *JEFFERIES Wild Life in S. Co.* 271 Elms are often stripped... to make the timber... free from the great branches called 'limbs'.

b. In various uses, chiefly of material things and more or less technical: A projecting section of a building, e.g. the outworks of a castle; one of the four branches composing a cross; a member or clause of a sentence, or the like; a spur of a mountain range; one of the pieces which compose the lock of a gun.

1577 *HOLINSHED Chron.* I. *Hist. Scot.* 477/1 They wanne the lims of the house upon them, forcing the capitayne... to retire within the dongeon. 1577-87 *Ibid.* III. 593/1 After that all the lymmes of the Castell had bene reversed and throwne downe, they kept the maister Tower. 1609 *HIERON Wks.* I. 411 Now followeth that limme of the prayer, which concerns the man. 1612 *WEBSTER White Devil* I 3b, I have heard you say, giuing my brother sucke, Hee tooke the Crucifix betweene his hands, And broke a limbe off. 1793 *SNEATON Edystone L.* § 97 A carpenter's square, having a spirit-level fixed upon one of its Limbs. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* III. viii. A slender cresslet... The shaft and limbs were rods of yew. 1832 J. HODGSON in *Raine Mem.* (1858) II. 258 The outer gateway and court which stood on the most northerly limb of the hill. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Truels.* (1872) I. 20 There is a spiral stair-case within one of its [an arch's] immense limbs. 1859 *ALSKUTRY Instruct.* III. 11 Name the limbs of the lock, and the other principal parts of the rifle. 1863 *KINGLAKE Crimea* (1876) I. xv. 355 In another limb of the same sentence. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. x. 515 A short eastern limb, ending in an apse, contained the high altar. 1898 *ALLBUTT's Syst. Med.* V. 845 So great an increase of arterial pressure as to rupture a limb of the aortic valve.

†c. [lr. med.L. *membrum*.] An estate, etc. dependent on another. Obs.

1442 in *Madox Formul. Anglie.* (1702) 147 Manerium de Raskell cum omnibus suis membris & pertinentiis suis.] 1605-47 *HABINGTON Surv. Worcs. in Worcs. Hist. Soc. Proc.* III. 403 Thus chappell is a lyn of Suckley, havinge nyether buryall nor Armes. *Ibid.* 405 Escelle, Wolsote and Wolaston are but lymns of the Manor of Swineford.

5. attrib. and Comb., as limb arch, -bone, -case, -muscle, -nerve, -vessel; limb-numbing, -strewn adjs.; †limb-broken a., affected with hernia, ruptured; limb-girdle *Anat.* (see GIRDLE sb.) 4 b; limb-guard, defensive armour for the arm or leg; limb-length advb. phr., with limbs stretched out to their full length; †limb-lifter, a fornicator; †limb-take a., crippled. Also LIMB-MEAL.

1883 *MARTIN & MOALE Verteb.* Dissect. 102 The general arrangement of the skeleton; its... 'limb arches and limbs. 1854 *OWEN Skel. & Teeth* (1856) 6 The strength and lightness of the 'limb-bones. 1398 *TREVISA Parth. De P. R.* XVII. xix. [Tollem. MS.], It helpeth him at þe beste þat heþ 'lyme broke [ed. 1535 lymme broken L. *heruosis*]. 1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* I. i. 6 Longing for 'limb-ease, and tooth motion. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* 33 Possessed of no functional limbs nor 'limb-girdles. 1869 *BOUTELL Arms & Arm.* VIII. (1874) 125 At this time [c. 1350] the 'limb-guards were made to enclose the limbs within back and front pieces, hinged and buckled together. 1873 *SYMONDS Grk. Poets* VII. 211 Where the Bacchantes lie 'limb-length beneath the silver-firs. 1579 *GOSSON Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 33 Better might they say them selues to be... perfect 'Lymme lifters for teaching the trickes of every trumpet. 1608 *MIDDLETON Fam. Love* V. iii. Abroad thou'rt like a stone horse, you old limb lifter. 1611 *FLORIO, Levante*,... a lim-lifter, an yptaker, a bold pilferer. 1898 *P. MANSON Trop. Diseases* XIV. 231 Atrophied 'limb-muscles. 1897 *ALLBUTT's Syst. Med.* III. 309 The sweat-nerves, although ultimately in the 'limb-nerves, do not leave the cervical or lumbar regions of the cord in the anterior roots of these nerves. 1508 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. i. iii. *Furies* 173 The stifling Carpepe, th'eyes-foe Hemlock stinking, 'Limb-numming belching, and the sinew-shrinking Dead-laughing Apium. 1813 *SHELLEY Q. Mab* V. 101 Amid the horrors of the 'limb-strewn field. 1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 106 Brute beestis cherisshe vp theyr kynde: though they be 'lymtake, or benumbed. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* IX. 333 All the larger 'limb-vessels must also be simultaneously affected.

**Limb** (lim), sb.<sup>2</sup> Also 6-7 lymb(e, limbe, 7 lembe). [ad. L. *limbus* hem, border, edge, fringe, zodiac, or F. *limbe* (= It., Sp., Pg. *limbo*). Cf. LIMBUS, LIMBO.]

†1. Sc. = LIMBO 1, LIMBUS 1. Obs.

c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacione* 492 (1888) 18 For sawles fro helles lymbe shuld passe maigre thaire foos. 1513 *DOUGLAS*

*Æneis* VI. Prol. 92 The Lymb of faderis auld, With *Lymbus puerorum*. 1588 *LYNDESAI Dreame* 360 That was the Lymbe, in the quihild did remaine Our Fore-fatheris, because Adam offendit. 1588 A. KING tr. *Cavaliers Catech.* 8 The fatheris, quha war abyddand, in the limbe and place of rest. 1600 J. HAMILTON *Pacile Traicte* X. 3, To hyd the deluencie of the patriarches and vthers lust men, in the auld law out of the lymbe of the fathers. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. s.v. *Limb, Limbus*... The limb of the patriarchs... The limb of infants dying without baptism.

†2. A border or edging. Obs. rare-1.

1644 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* xxx. (1645) 321 There must appeare at the bottom of the paper, a Lembe of deepe blew.

3. In scientific use; 'The edge or boundary of a surface. a. gen.

1704 *NEWTON Optics* (1721) 209 The violet and blue at the exterior Limbs of each Ring, and the red and yellow at the interior. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 501 Their ears are lacerated, separating the border or cartilaginous limb. 1826 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* IV. 268 *Disk*, the middle of a surface. *Limb*, the circumference. *Margin*, the extreme sides. 1831 *Literary Gaz.* 15 Jan. 40/3 The points thus formed being carefully marked on the limb of the circle, the intervals are then subdivided [etc.].

b. The graduated edge of a quadrant or similar instrument.

1593 *FALE Dialling* 50 b, The 63<sup>d</sup>. 30<sup>m</sup>. of the limbe of the Quadrant. 1594 *BLUNDEVILLE Exerc.* VII. xx. (1636) 677 The limbe of the Mariners Astrolabe is traced... with three Circles, making two spaces to containe therein the degrees and numbers of altitude. 1690 *LEYBOURN Curs. Math.* 715 b, The Limb of the Quadrant is divided into 50... Degrees. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 34 Mark down the Degrees and Minutes shewn on the Limb. 1837 *WHEWELL Hist. Indust. Sci.* (1857) I. 154.

c. The edge of the disk of a heavenly body, esp. of the sun and moon.

a. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. 364 The perception of Sense... judgeth... the Limb of the Heavenly Horizon to be contiguous to the Earth. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 39 The Eastern Limb of the Moon will first cover the Western of the Sun, and the Western of the Moon will last uncover the Eastern Limb of the Sun. 1768-74 *TRICKER Lr. Nat.* (1834) I. 305 When astronomers, in describing an eclipse, talk of the shadow of the earth touching the outer limb of the moon. 1812 *WOODHOUSE Astron.* XI. 90 The lower limb of the Sun when setting. 1879 *NEWCOMB & HOLDEN Astron.* 301 Similar prominences were seen about the sun's limb. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* I. ix, The sun's lower limb was just free of the hill.

d. Bot. The lamina or expanded portion of a monopetalous corolla, of a petal or sepal. Also, the lamina or blade of a leaf.

1735 *DYCHE & PARDON Dict., Limb*,... among the Florists, 'tis the Edge of Leaves, Flowers, &c. 1760 J. LEE *Introd.* Bot. I. iii. (1765) 7 One petal; it consists of two Parts, viz. the Limb, or upper Part, which usually spreads wider. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl.* I. 6 The upper large part of the petal is termed the limb, and the lower the claw. 1872 *OLIVER Elem. Bot.* I. vii. 85 In a gamopetalous corolla... the lower united portion is called the tube; the free divisions, which indicate the number of parts cohering, the limb.

e. Zool. In trilobites (see quot.).

1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Intr. Anim.* vi. 258 The limb, or lateral area on either side [of the glabella] answers to a thoracic pleuron. *Ibid.* 259 The limb is thus divided into two parts—one fixed... attached to the glabella; the other separable... on which the eye is placed.

**Limb** (lim), v. [f. LIMB sb.]

1. trans. To pull limb from limb; to dismember. Also with *up*.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sch.* To Rdr. As the one had wrack and limm'd my thoughts... so had the other nipt in my soul and shrivell'd up my thoughts. 1693 *SMALLBRIDGE Jul. Cæsar in Dryden's Plutarch* IV. 482 They... ran... up and down the city, to find out the men, and limb them. 1731 *BAILEY Vol. II.* To limb, to pull limb from limb. 1885 *TRIMHOULT Aurora Borealis* I. 172 The intestines being taken out, the trunk is limbed up... each joint being skilfully dissected. 1888 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 7/1 As to hearing the defendant threaten to 'limb' the complainant.

†2. refl. To provide oneself with limbs. Obs.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* VI. 352 As they please, They Limb themselves, and colour, shape or size Assume, as likes them best.

**Limb**, obs. form of LIMX.

**Limbachite** (limbāxait). *Min.* [Named by A. Frenzel, 1873, from Limbach in Saxony, its locality: see -ITE.] 'A hydrous silicate of aluminium and magnesium, resembling cerolite' (A. J. Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896).

1824 *DANA Man. Min. & Lithol.* 309.

**Limbate** (limbait), a. *Biol.* [ad. late L. *limbat-us*, f. *limbus* LIMB sb.<sup>2</sup>, LIMBUS.] Of a part or organ: Having a limb or border; bordered; *Bol.* said esp. of a flower having an edging of a different colour from the rest.

1826 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* IV. 291 *Limbate*, when the disk is surrounded by a margin of a different colour. 1836 *LOUPON Encycl. Plants Gloss.*, *Limbate*, having a colored or dilated surface. 1866 *TREAS. Bot.*, *Limbate*, having one colour, surrounded by an edging of another. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* 418/2 *Limbate*, bordered.

**Limbation** (limbaitjən). *Biol.* [f. prec.: see -ATION.] The formation of a border; a border distinguished by colour or structure.

1881 H. B. BRADY in *Tral. Microsc. Sci.* Jan. 59 Sutures limbate, the limbation taking the form of raised beads. 1894 in *GOULD Illustr. Dict. Med.*

**Limbeck** (limbek), sb. arch. Forms: 4 lambyke, 5-6 lembike, -byke, 6 lembyck, -beck,

lymbeke, 6-7 lim-, lymbeck(e, -bique, 7 limbeck, -bie(ke, 6-9 limbee(k. [aphetized f. ALEMBIC.] = ALEMBIC.

c. 1350 *Med. MS. in Archaeologia* XXX. 409 Lanybyke. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 11 Panne putte it in a lembike and distille it at a good fier. 1529 *T. Est. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 277 A lymbeke for stilling of watters. a. 1599 *SPENSER F. O.* VII. vii. 31 The dull drops, that from his purpled bill, As from a limbeck, did adown distill. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* III. 605. 1667 *DRYDEN Secr. Love* I. iii, I feel my Strength each Day and Hour consume, Like Lillies wasting in a Lymbeck's Heat. 1713 *Pope Guardian* No. 92 ¶ 4 Like a limbeck that gives you, drop by drop, an extract of the simples in it. 1829 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) I. 277 Let the distiller pass it and repass it through his limbecks.

Comb. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* IV. i. 16 An engine, which limbecklike extracted sweet water out of the brackish Ocean.

b. fig.

1593 *LONGE Phillis* (1875) 54 My loue doth serue for fire, my hart the fornace is, The apperies of my sighes augment the burning flame, The Limbique is mine eye that doth distill the same. 1598 *TORRE Alba* (1880) 3 What my sad eye Distills from Lymbeck of a bleeding Hart. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* I. vii. 67. 1660 *JER. TAYLOR Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. rule xiv. § 29 (1676) 372 The remaining part [of the books of the Fathers] have passed through the limbecks and strainers of Hereticks [etc.]. 1840 *HOOD Miss Kilmansegg, Her Misery* ix, The waters that down her visage rilled Were Misery of unrectified spirit distilled From the Limbeck of Pride and Vanity. 1887 *ATHENÆUM* 20 Aug. 243/2 There are [in the translation] French forms of expression... which ought to have been passed through the limbeck.

† **Limbbeck**, v. Obs. [f. the sb. Cf. OF. *lambiquer* (16th c.), It. *lambicare*.]

1. trans. To treat as in an alembic; to subject to the process of distillation or extraction of essence, etc. Chiefly fig.; esp. to rack or fatigue (the brain) in the effort to extract ideas.

1599 *SANDYS Europæ Spec.* (1632) 162 Where the greater doe nothing but limbecke their braines in the Arts of Alchymy and Hallowing. 1622 *MARRE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 50 Wasting my wits, and Limbecking my braines, without drawing any iuice or substance thence at all. a. 1652 *BROMS Songs*, etc. (1661) 255 His Patients grow impatient, and the fear of death, lymbeck'd their bodies into tears. 1661 *FELTHAM Resolves, Disc.* Eccl. II. 11 (1677) 346 And when he had try'd and lymbeck'd all, the spirit and Extract comes forth, Vanity, Vexation.

2. To distil or extract (an essence, etc.) as by an alembic.

1598 *FLORIO, Lambicare*, to distill, to limbecke. 1648 *EARL WESTMORELAND Otia Sacra* (1879) 139 The Spring-head, where Crystall is Lymbeckt all the yeere. 1657 W. MORICE *Cœnia quasi Korymb* Diat. III. 140 The quintessence to be limbeck'd and distilled [etc.].

Hence **Limbbecked** ppl. a., **Limbbecking** vbl. sb.

a. 1618 *SYLVESTER Tobacco battered* 233 The stench and Stuff Extracted from their limbeckt Lippes and Nose. 1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 18 Metaphysicall Limbeckings.

**Limbbed** (limbd), a. Also 4-5 i-limbed, i-lymed. [f. LIMB sb. + -ED.] Having limbs. Nearly always with adv. or adj. prefixed, as *well-limbbed*, *straight-limbbed*.

c. 1320 *Cast. Love* 624 Hose now I-sege heere A child þat riht i-limbed nere, þat þreo feet and þreo honden beere. 1412-20 *LVDG. Chron. Froys* I. v. So well i-lymed and compact by measure Well growe on heyght and of good stature. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 105 Thinhabitanes are... well lymmed and proportioned. 1598 *GRENEWAY Tacitus's Ann.* I. xiii. (1622) 26 The Cheruscians being a great limmed people. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* IX. xviii. (1623) 598 Little of stature, ill-limmed, and crook-backed. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* VII. 456 Innumerable living Creatures, perfect forms, Limb'd and full grown. 1697 *DYDEN Virg. Georg.* II. 231 Strong limb'd and stout, and to the Wars inclin'd. 1748 *ANSON's Voy.* III. v. 339 These Indians are a bold well-limbed people. 1835 W. IRVING *Towr Prairies* 173 It was a colt about two years old, well grown, finely limbed. 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* (1874) 4 A man... straight-limbbed, and sinewy in frame.

**Limbekill**, obs. form of LIME-KILL.

† **Limbelite**. *Min. Obs.* [Named (limbilitate) by H. B. de Saussure, 1794, from Limburg, its locality: see -LITE.] A synonym of chrysolite.

1837 *DANA Min.* 335 The minerals Chusite and Limbelite of Saussure, from the volcanic district of Limbourg, appear to be decomposed varieties of this species [Chrysolite]. 1865 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III. 696.

**Limber** (limbər), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 5 lymor(e, 5-6 lymour, 6 lymowr, lym(m)er, Sc. lymnar, 6-7, 9 limmer, 9 limber. [Of obscure origin. The F. *limon* = sense 1 below; the derivative *limonière* means 'the shafts and connected framework of a vehicle'. If the form *lymnar* in Douglas be genuine, it may be an adoption of *limonière*, and perh. the forms *lymour*, etc., though recorded earlier, may be corruptions of this.]

1. The shaft of a cart or carriage. Obs. exc. dial. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV.* (1830) 123 A crouper for the lymour, price iiijjs. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pat. Hon.* xxxiii, The lymnaris [of the chariot] wer of birneist gold. 1513 — *Æneis* IX. vi. 23 The cartis stand with lymowris bendyt strek. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch, Coriol.* (1593) 248 They made him carrie a limmer on his shoulders that is fastened to the Axeltree of a couch (= coach). 1611 *FLORIO, Tindne*,... the limmer or beam of a Wagon or Waine. 1839 *URR Dict. Arts & Crafts* (Pileat) Therolley horses have a peculiar kind of shafts, commonly made of iron, named limbers, the purpose of which is to prevent the carriage from overturning them. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (Newcastle Terms), *Limmer's*, the shafts by which the horses draw.

†b. Short for *limber-horse*.

1632 *SHERWOOD, A limmer, limonier. Voyez* a Thill-horse.



**2. Mil.** (In early use *pl.*) The detachable fore part of a gun-carriage, consisting of two wheels and an axle, a pole for the horses, and a frame which holds one or two ammunition-chests. It is attached to the trail of the gun-carriage proper by a hook.

Quot. 1628 seems to be an erroneous explanation.

**1497 Naval Acc. Hen. VII** (1896) 84, *ij* paire lymores with boltes forlokkes kayes lynes and a taile pyne for the said Curtowe. **1578 Bourn Invent. & Devices** xcvi. 85 The Lymers that the horses doth draw in. **1628 R. Norton Gunner** lix. 130 The sides and Cheekes [of the Carriage] called Limbers. **1801 Wellington in Gurw. Desp.** (1837) I. 325 A six-pounder, its carriage and limber, and ammunition in the limber box. **1851 Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers** xix. 96 Twelve pieces of Field Artillery, with their Carriages and Limbers. **1859 F. A. Griffiths Artill. Man.** (1862) 103 No. 7 attends the limber and serves ammunition.

**3. attrib.**, as (sense 1 b) **†limber croup**, **†thame, pillow**; **limber-box**, **-chest** *Mil.*, the ammunition box carried by a limber; **limber-hook** (see quot.); **limber-horse dial**, the horse which is placed between the shafts; **†limber-plank** *Mil.* (see quot.); **limber-saddle**, a cart-saddle.

**1801 \*Limber-box** [see sense 2]. **1876 Jas. Grant Hist. India** I. xiv. 129/1 Wood's field-guns had only five rounds left in the limber-boxes. **1888 Century Mag.** May 103/2 Some of whom [the enemy], springing nimbly on his 'limber-chests, shot down his horses and then his men. **1893 War. Acc. in Gros. Antiq. Repert.** (1897) I. 47 \*Lymour crowsps.. \*Lymour pilows. **1876 Voylt. Milit. Dict.** (ed. 3) s.v. *Limber*. At the back of the limber is an iron hook or pintle, termed a 'limber-hook, to which the trail of the gun carriage is attached.. The limber-hook is stated to have been invented.. in 1804. **1628 R. Norton Gunner** lx. 131 The \*Limber Planks or sides of the Carriage must be 4 and a half, or 5 diametres broad, one thicke. **1480 War. Acc. Edw. II** (1830) 123 For a 'lymour saddle price vs.; for a payre 'lymour hamys garnisshet xvijij. **1806-7 J. Beresford Miseries Hum. Life** (1826) vi. vii. The flap of a limber saddle rolling up and galling and pinching your calf.

**Limber** (lɪmˈbər), *sb.* **2. Naut.** [? a corruption of *F. lumière* hole, perforation (lit. 'light'), used *Naut.* in the same application.]

**1. One of a series of holes cut through the floor-timbers on each side of the keelson to form a passage for water to the pump-well.**

**1626, 1711, etc.** [see *limber-hole*, -board in 2]. **1729 Capt. W. Wriglesworth MS. Log-bk of the "Lycell"** 6 Sept., Cleared the Limbers in the Forehold. **c1860 H. Stuart Seaman's Catech.** 63 See the limbers are clear, and limber boards shipped. **1898 F. T. Bullen Cruise Chalcot** 326 The ship.. never made a drop of water more than just sufficient to sweeten the limbers.

**2. attrib.** in spec. combinations: **limber-board** (see quots.); **limber-chain**, a chain used like a limber-rop (Webster, 1864); **limber-hole** *Naut.* = sense 1; **limber-passage** *Naut.*, the passage or channel formed by the limber-strakes on each side of the keelson; **limber-rope** *Naut.*, a rope passing through the limber-holes, by which they may be cleared of dirt; **limber-strake** (or **-streak**) *Naut.* (see quots. and STRAKE); **limber-tar** (see quot.).

**1711 W. Sutherland Shipbuild. Assist.** 70 One Strake next the \*Limber Boards. **1769 Falconer Dict. Marine** (1780), *Limber-boards*, short pieces of plank, which form a part of the ceiling, or lining of a ship's floor, close to the keelson, and immediately above the limbers. They are.. removed, when it becomes necessary to.. clear the limber-holes of filth, or gravel, by which they may be clogged. **c1860 H. Stuart Seaman's Catech.** 63 The limber boards.. cover these channels or 'limbers', and serve to keep dirt out, which would soon choke the pumps. **1626 Capt. Smith Acid. Eng. Seamen** 8 Then lay all the Flore timbers, and cut your \*Limber holes above the keele, to bring the water to the well for the pumpe. **1769 Falconer Dict. Marine** (1780) s.v. *Limbers*, Every floor-timber has two limber-holes cut through it, viz. one on each side of the keelson. **1859 Sir E. J. Reed Shipbuild.** v. 79 The limber-holes in the floor-plates are, as a general rule, cut above the frame angle-iron. **c1850 Rudin. Navig.** (Weale) 129 \**Limber-passage*, a passage or channel formed throughout the whole length of the floor, on each side of the keelson, for giving water a free communication to the pumps. **1769 Falconer Dict. Marine** (1780), \**Limber-Rope*, a long rope, frequently retained in the limber-holes.. in order to clear them by pulling the rope backwards and forwards. **1841 Dana Seaman's Man.** 114. **1797 Encycl. Brit.** (ed. 3) XVII. 404/2 The \*limber strake. **1841 Dana Seaman's Man.** 114 *Limber-streak*, the streak of foot-wall nearest the keelson. **1874 Thearle Naval Archit.** 55 The limber strakes, while constituting a longitudinal tie over the floors, served also to form watercourses on each side of the keel, leading to the pumps. **1858 Simmonds Dict. Trade**, \**Limber Tar*, the bilge-water or refuse found in the hold of a ship that imports tar, which has drained from the casks during the voyage.

**Limber** (lɪmˈbər), *a.* Also 6 **limmer**, **lymmer**, 6-7 **lymber**. [Of obscure origin; Skeat suggests connexion with *LIMP a.*, which, however, has not been found before 1706; it may perh. be some compound of *LIMB sb.* (cf. the derivation of *LEATHWAKE* from *LITH, limb*). Cf. also the synonymous *limnock dial.*]

**1. Easily bent (without damage to shape or structure); flexible, pliant, supple.**

**1565 Cooper Thesaurus**, *Lenius*, softe, tender, pliant, that boweth easely, limber [etc.]. **1567 TURBERV. Epit.** etc. 87 The Bargeman that doth rowe with long and limber Oare. **1578 Lyte Dodoneis** v. lxxx. 543 The roote.. tough and limmer, and harde to breake. *Ibid.* v. xxxii. 591 The Gourde hath long limmer stalkes. **1657 AUSTEN Fruit Trees** 1. 50 Donot prune off

the side branches, lest the body of the plant be too small and slender to bear his head. **1667 MILTON P. L.** vi. 476 Those way'd thir limber fans For wings. **1684 Boyle Porosm. Anim. & Solid Bod.** v. 46 With another piece of the same bladder, made limber by being a little wetted in common water. **1713 CHELSDEN Anat.** i. l. (1726) 12, 1. found.. in one instance several of the bones as limber as leather. **1738 [C. SMITH] Curious Kelt.** II. v. 108 A Sort of Paper.. as fine and limber as Silk. **1787 J. FARLEY Lond. Art Cookery** (ed. 4) 7 The feet [of a goose] will be limber, if it be fresh, but stiff and dry if old. **1840 R. H. Dana Bef. Mast** xxx. 111 That the [new] ropes might have time to stretch and become limber. **1872 BLACKIE Lays Hight.** 73 Ye Norsemen brave That ply the limber oar.

**b. Of persons, their bodies, movements, etc.: Bending or moving easily; lithe and nimble.**

**1582 STANYHURST Ennis** v. (Aib.) 100 Limber in her whisking.. shee soars vp nimblye to the skyward. **1603 DRAYTON Bur. Wars** vi. xxxviii. In Postures strange, their limber Bodies bending. **1605 B. JOSSON Volpone** III. i. I could skip Out of my skin, now, like a subtil snake, I am so limber. **1635 FOXE & JAMES Voy. N. H.** (Hakluyt Soc.) II. 378 The sunne shone, and thawed our men and made them more limber. **1694 CROWNE Married Beau** II. 20 Methinks you are As limber in your tongue as in your hams. **1736 CARTE Ormonde** II. 549 At getting up, he took notice.. that his legs were more limber and bended with greater ease. **1751 SMOLLETT Per. Pic.** (1779) II. xlv. 71 The Italian.. a thin limber creature. **1817 COLERIDGE Christabel** vi. 1 A little child, a limber elf. **1844 DISRAELI Contingby** i. l. A limber and graceful figure. **1859 WRANALL tr. R. Houdin** iii. 27 The fingers remaining perfectly free and limber. **1885-94 R. BRIDGES Eros & Psyche** Mar. xiv. Her comely boy, The limber scion of the God of War.

**†c. In unfavourable sense, of things which are properly firm or crisp: Limp, flaccid, flabby.**

**1592 WARNER Alb. Eng.** vii. xxxvii. (1612) 132 My limber wings were Leather-like vulpin'd. **1602 MIDDLETON Blurt** II. i. Limber like the skin of a white pudding when the meat is out. **1658 tr. Porta's Nat. Magic** i. xv. 20 Flowers are.. to be gathered.. before they wax limber. **1736 BAILEY Housh. Dict.** 195 Observe to clap very quick and very hard, for if you let them dry they will be limber. **1747 Mrs. GLASSE Cookery** (1767) 323 A rabbit, if stale, will be limber and slimy; if new, white and stiff.

**2. fig.**

**1602 MARSTON Ant. & Mel.** i. Wks. 1856 I. 11 Confusion to these limber scyphants. **1611 SHAKS. Wint. T.** i. ii. 47 You put me off with limber Vowes. **a1639 WOTTON in Gutch Coll. Cur.** I. 219 He had tried and found him a Prince of limber virtues. **1695 Remarks Late Ser.** (ed. 2) 2 Men of limber and pliable Consciences can easily do this. **1719 D'URFEY Pills** (1872) II. 244 'Thou' both in his sense, and his Loyalty limber. **1858 BUSHNELL Sermon** New Life 250 His whole nature becomes limber and quick to his love. **1887 BETHAM-EDWARDS Next of Kin wanted** I. xx. 272 [He] proved limber as a withy in her hands.

**†3. quasi-sb. Limber quality, limberness. Obs.**

**1786 Mrs. A. M. BENNETT Juvenile Indiscretions** I. 12 The whole depth of his talents laying in the mere limber of his tongue.

**4. Comb., as limber-backed, -footed, -legged adjs.**

**1601 HOLIAND Pliny** I. 96 The Himantopides be some of them limber legged and tender. **1720 Humonist** 162 A poor limber-back'd Beau. **1747 Mrs. GLASSE Cookery** (1767) 322 The duck.. if new, limber-footed; if stale, dry-footed.

Hence **Limberness.**

**1565 COOPER Thesaurus**, *Lenitudo*, softness, plianthesse, limberness. **1606 BOYLE Contin. New Exp.** i. 160 The limberness of them [the sides of a bladder] would permit the Air to accommodate it self and the Bladder to the Figure of a Cylindrical vessel. **1743 Loud. & Country Brew.** iv. (ed. 2) 278 In this [tough] animal Planks are laid for the confin'd Steam of hot Water.. to impregnate and reduce them to a Limberness. **1835 M. SCOTT in Blackw. Mag.** XXXVII. 460 The extreme pliancy and ee-like limberness, if I may so speak, of the whole body. **1889 F. M. CRAWFORD Grefenstein** i. viii. 236 He has the most surprising limberness of wrist.

**Limber** (lɪmˈbər), *v.* **1** [f. *LIMBER a.*] *trans.* To make limber, pliant, or supple. Hence **Limbering** *pp.* *a.*

**1748 RICHARDSON Clarissa** III. 356 Her stiff hams.. are now limbered into courtesies three deep of every word. **1753 Ess. Celibacy** 39 They exempt themselves from the free and limbering situations and circumstances of action. **1872 O. W. HOLMES Poet Break-ft.** iii. (1885) 60 She worked her wrists.. to limber 'em. **1883 F. M. CRAWFORD Mr. Isaacs** viii. 164 The stiffest arms can be limbered.

**Limber** (lɪmˈbər), *v.* **2** *Mil.* [f. *LIMBER sb.* 1] *trans.* To attach the limber to (a gun). Hence **absol.** to fasten together the two parts of a gun-carriage, as a preparation for moving away. Usually to limber up.

**1843 LEVER J. Hinton** vi. (1878) 34 The heavy artillery was seen to limber up, and move slowly across the field. **1851 Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers** xix. 05 Breadth of Shed, Guns limbered up.. 40 ft. oin. **1861 Man. Field Exercise Artillery** 50 Limbering is always done at a trot. **1868 KINGLAKE Crimea** (1877) III. i. 278 The guns of Turner's battery were limbered up and pushed forward.

**†Limberham. Obs.** [f. *LIMBER a.* + *HAM*.]

The quot. from Wycherley shows that Dryden did not, as is generally supposed, invent the name; whether Wycherley invented it, or whether it was already current as an appellation or a nickname, remains at present uncertain.]

**a. In etymological sense: One who has 'limber hams', a supple-jointed person; fig. an obsequious person, 'lackey'.** **b. A character like that represented in Dryden's play, a 'kind keeper'.**

**1675 WYCHERLEY Country-wife** II. 27 There can be no more scandal to go with him, than with Mr. Tatle, or Master Limberham. *Lad.* With nasty Fellow! no—no. **1678 DRYDEN Limberham** (1680) Pers. Dram., *Limberham*, a tame,

foolish keeper, persuaded by what is last said to him, and changing next word. **1689 HICKERINGILL Ceremony monger** i. Wks. 1716 II. 390 If I were a Papist.. I profess I would bow and cringe as well as any Ecclesiastical Limber-ham of them all. **a1704 T. Brown Praise Poverty** Wks. 1730 I. 99 He's a true limberham, a prodigal cully to the jilt he keeps for the use of the public. **1755 SMOLLETT Quix.** (1803) IV. 251 When the challenger was asked how the weight of both should be made equal, he insisted on the other's carrying the difference in bars of iron, by which means, Limberham would be upon a footing with Loggerhead. **1756-66 AMORY Bunce** IV. xiii. § 3. 249 She lives.. to ruin.. the miserable man, who is duce enough to become a Limberham to the execrable wretch.

**†Limberly, a. Obs. rare—1. ? = LIMBER a. 1**

**1782 ELPHINSTON tr. Martial** i. xliii. 47 Not the pears, that are bound by the limberly broom.

**Limbic** (lɪmˈbɪk), *a. Anat.* [ad. *F. limbique* (see quot. 1901), f. *limbe*, *LIMB sb.* 2 + *-ique*, -ic.] Pertaining to, or having the character of, a border; in *limbic lobe* (of cerebrum), 'term applied by Broca to the gyrus fornicatus and its prolongation, constituting the anterior part of the uncinate gyrus, because they are marked off in nearly all mammals from the surrounding convolutions' (*Syl. Soc. Lex.*); also *limbic fissure*, the fissure surrounding this lobe.

**1882 Quain's Anat.** (ed. 9) II. 341 The two ends of the limbic lobe of Broca, which are separated by the deep part of the Sylvian fissure. **1894 GOULD Illustr. Dict. Med.** s.v. *Fissure*, *Limbic Fissure* (of Broca), the fissure surrounding Broca's great limbic lobe. It includes the supracallosal, preuncal, and part of the collateral fissures. **1899 W. B. LEWIS Mental Dis.** (ed. 2) 102 The limbic fissure, which here separates the lower limbic arc from the extra-limbic mass. **1901 Gray's Anat.** (ed. 15) 631 The term limbic lobe (*grande lobe limbique*) was introduced by Broca in 1873, and under it he included two convolutions, viz. the callosal and hippocampal.

**Limbie** (lɪmˈbi), *Sc.* [f. *LIMB sb.* 1 + *-ie* dim. suffix.] A little leg.

**1789 BURNS To Dr. Blacklock** (21 Oct.) v. Ye glaiket, gleesome, dainty dames, Wha by Castalia's wimplin' streamies, Lowp, sing, and lave your pretty limbies.

**Limbless** (lɪmˈləs), *a.* [f. *LIMB sb.* 1 + *-LESS*.] Having no limbs, deprived of a limb or limbs.

**1594 R. WILSON Collier's Proph.** v. ii. 52 So flies the murderer from the mangled limbs Left limles on the ground by his fell hand. **1624 MASSINGER Renegado** iv. i. (1630) H 2 b. Till nought were left me But this poore, bleeding limblesse Truncke. **1624 GAYLARD Transubst.** 162 Whereas that which is given and received in the Eucharist, is (as Epiphanius well observeth) livelesse and limblesse. **1770 FOOTI Lame Lover** III. Wks. 1799 II. 86 A tree not only limbless and leafless, but very near lifeless. **1881 MIVART Cat** 459 The class also contains certain limbless creatures which look like something between snakes and earthworms.

**Limb-meal** (lɪmˈmiːl), *adv. Obs. exc. arch.* and *dial.* Forms: see *LIMB sb.* 1; also 3 -mele, -meel *o*, 5-7 -meale, 9 *dial.* **limb-mull**, **limmel**. [*OE. limmūlum*: see *LIMB sb.* 1 and *-MEAL*.] Limb from limb, limb by limb; piecemeal.

**c1050 Voc. in Wt.-Wülcker** 440/36 *Membratim*, limmūlum. **c1205 LAY.** 23618 He ber bene beore of-sloh, and hime limmele [c1275 leome-mele] to-droh. **a1225 Juliana** 79 Perase wilde deor limmel to loken ham. **c1290 Beket** 1779 in *S. Eng. Leg.*, Pei ich Leo drawe lime meale. **1387 TREKISA Higden** (Rolls) V. 281 Maximus.. was alto harked.. and i-prowe lymie meele into 'tyber. **1470-85 MALORY Arthur** viii. xxxviii. 330 He was drawn lymme meale. **1590 FENNE Frutes** 41 Readie to teare in peeces, and plucke lim-meale the bodie of the bloudie tyrant. **1611 SHAKS. Cymb.** II. iv. 147 O that I had her here, to teare her Limb-meale. **a1680 BUTLER Rem.** (1759) II. 309 Tears Cards Limb-meal without Regard of Age, Sex, or Quality, and breaks the Bones of Dice. **1709 tr. P. de Cien's Trav.** 78 Putting him to exquisite Torments and tearing his Body Limb-meal. **1860 T. MARTIN Horace** 309 Up with their nails the earth they threw, Then limb-meal tore a coal-black ewe. **1894 S. F. WOODS Gloss.**, *Limmel*.

Hence **†Limbleally adv.**, in same sense.

**1566 UNDERDOWN Ovid agst. Ibis** liij b. He was.. tome limmeally, that is to say, each pece from other.

**Limbo** (lɪmˈbo). [*L.* abl. sing. of *limbus* (see *LIMBUS*), occurring in such phrases as *in* or *e* (= in or out of) *limbo*. Cf. *It. limbo* and *Limb sb.* 2.]

**1. A region supposed to exist on the border of Hell as the abode of the just who died before Christ's coming, and of unbaptized infants.**

More explicitly *limbo patrum*, *limbo infantum* or *of the infants*: see *LIMBUS*.

**13.. St. Erkenwold** 291 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 272 Quene þou herghedes helle-hole & hentes hom þe-oute, ..oute of limbo, þou laftes me þer. **1377 LANGL. P. Pl.** B. xvi. 84 The deuel.. Bar hem forth boldly.. And made of holy men his horde in *limbo inferni*.] **c1450 Mirour Saluacionis** 198 How crist entred hell To glad our baly fadres in Limbo as clerkes tell. **c1460 Towneley Myst.** xxv. 96 Thise lurdans that in limbo dwell. *Ibid.* 213 Lymbo is lorne, alas! **1483 CAXTON G. de la Tour Dvjb.** After her deth she [Eve].. fyllle in a de ke and obscure pryson.. that was the limbo of helle. **1526 Pilgr. Perf.** (W. de W. 1531) 53 b. After they deth they went to limbo patrum a place of derkenes nye to hell. **1528 TINDALE Obad. Chr. Man** To Rdr. 19 Of what tæxte thou provest hell, will a nother preve purgatory, a nother limbo patrum. **1605 Heywood Troub. Q. Eliz.** Wks. 1874 I. 221, I am freed from limbo, to be sent to hell. **a1658 CLEVELAND Wks.** (1687) 81 'Tis a just Idea of a Limbo of the Infants. **1749 WESLEY Wks.** (1872) X. 101 In what condition were they [the Old Testament Saints] while thus detained in limbo? **1818 MOORE Fudge Fam. Paris** 57 Souls in Limbo, damnd half way. **1857-8 SEARS Athan.** xviii. 163 If a spiritual body is desirable at all, why are the saints kept waiting for it in limbo?



b. in extended use (see quots.).

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* 1. § 54 Methinks amongst those many subdivisions of Hell, there might have been one Limbo left for these. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iii. 495 All these upworld aloft fly o're the backside of the World far off into a Limbo large and broad, since call'd The Paradise of Fools. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 297 ¶ 7 The Picture which he (Milton) draws of the Limbo of Vanity. 1851 Carlyle *Sterling* iii. i. (1872) 163 As yet my books are lying as ghost books, in a limbo on the banks of a certain Bristolian Styx.

† c. used gen. for: Hell, Hades. *Obs.*

1581 T. Howell *Devices* Diiij. And let my Ghost in Limbo low be led, To Tantalus thyrst, or prowde Ixions wheele. 1582 Stanvurist *Ensis* ii. (Arb.) 56 And with heat assailing too Limbo we plunged a number [i. multos demittimus Orco]. 1612 *Proceedings of Virginia* v. 30 in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 111 These uninhabited Iles; which (for the extremity of gusts, thunder, raine, storms, and ill weather) we called Limbo. 1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Balaac's Lett.* 270 She hath fill'd Limbo with her pericidiall leachery. 1637 B. Jonson *Baccanall Vri.* 50 in T. Morton's *New Eng. Canaan* (1637) 147 Minos, Eacus and Radamand, Princes of Limbo.

2. *transf. and fig.* a. Prison, confinement, duration; also, † pawn. *slang.*

1590 Greene *Never too Late* (1600) 56 If coyne want, then cyther to Limbo, or else clap up a commodity. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. ii. 32. 1613 etc. *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 67, I have some of 'em in Limbo Patrum. 1649 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) 111. 51 So that John is now faster in Limbo than Ever. 1664 Butler *Hud.* ii. i. 100 On she went, To find the Knight in Limbo pent. 1689 CONGREVE *Old Bush* ii. i. I let him have all my ready Money to redeem his great Sword from Limbo. 1708 BERKEFORD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) 111. 441-2 We have colonels and lieutenant-colonels, and majors and captains enough in limbo. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* ii. viii. Monks... must not speak too loud, under penalty of foot-gyves, limbo, and bread and water. 1849 CONDEN *Speeches* 84 Men of bad character, who have been put into limbo, or flogged. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* i. x. (1883) 79 There were, besides the residents... poets not yet in limbo.

b. Any unfavourable place or condition, likened to Limbo; esp. a condition of neglect or oblivion to which persons or things are consigned when regarded as outworn, useless, or absurd.

1642 Milton *Apol. Suet.* Wks. 1851 111. 275. I am met with a whole ring of words and phrases not mine, for he hath mung'd them in this his wicked Limbo. 1728 Pope *Danc.* i. 238 O! pass more innocent, in infant state, To the mild Limbo of our Father Tate. 1828 MOORE *Idle Limbo of Lost Reputations.* 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* i. 60 Come... dismisses religion into limbo. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveldt* ii. xiii. 89 To send the Golden Ball itself to the limbo of worn out constitutional devices. 1894 J. KNIGHT *Garrick* ix. 164 The piece... ran for eleven nights before descending into the limbo of oblivion.

3. *attrib.*, as † limbo-dungeon; limbo-like adj.; † limbo-lake, the 'pit' of Hell (cf. LAKE sb.<sup>4</sup> 3).

1555-8 PIERCE *Exord.* iii. Givh. For Cyrces yle must first be seen, and lands of Limbo-lake [i. inferniqne lacus]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. ii. 32 What voice of damned Ghost from Limbo-lake. 1606 TOLAND *Christianity not Myst.* 27 They should not say they are in Limbo-Dungeon. 1748 THOMSON *Cant. Indol.* 458 His father's ghost from limbo-lake, the while. Sees this. 1820 SCOTT *Arct.* xvi. From haunted spring and grassy ring, Troop goblin, elf, and fairy;... To Limbo-lake, Their way they take. 1848 GKE. *Flour in Cross Life* (1835) l. 179, I am even now... in a very shattered, limbo-like mental condition.

|| Limbo<sup>2</sup>. [Zulu: see quot. 1899.] A South African name for a kind of coarse calico.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Nov. 6/2 This present is accompanied by a quantity of limbo (a coarse quality of calico). 1896 A. B. BAILEY *1200 Miles in Waggon* 62 Bright-coloured cotton stuff, limbo, as it is called here. 1899 B. MITFORD *J. Ames* ii. 14 A dark blue fabric, commonly called by the whites 'limbo', being a corruption of the native name 'ulenhlu', which signifieth 'web'.

Limburgite (limbruggit). *Min.* Also -yte. [f. *Limburg*, a Belgian province + -ITE.] A semi-glassy rock consisting of olivin and augite with some magnetite and apatite.

1882 DANA *Man. Min. & Lithol.* 453 Limburgite. 1897 GEIKIE *Anc. Volcanoes Gl. Brit.* i. 31 The basic series includes Dolerites, ... Limburgites ... and Pierites.

|| Limbus (limb's). [L. = edge, border; in med. L., a region on the border of Hell.]

1. Occas. used (as the normal form for English adoption) = LIMBOI. *Limbus patrum* = 'the limbo of the fathers', i.e. of the just who died before Christ's coming. *Limbus infantum* = 'the limbo of infants'; see LIMBO I. Also *transf.*

1440 York *Myst.* xxxvii. 198 What hanc, is lybus lorne, allas! 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 514 The state of soules, both in heauen, hell, purgatorie, paradise, & Limbus patrum. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answer*. Osor. 418b, There be sayd to be 4. Mansions in hell... The second Limbus, a place for such as are not Baptised. A 1623 FEMBLE *On Zach.* (1629) 148 He... had ransomed the Fathers out of their Purgatory, or infernal Limbus. 1626 BACON *Syrph* § 1000 As if all Spirits and Soules of Men, came forth out of one Divine Limbus. 1651 ROGES *New Disp.* § 264. 104 The Limbus or Physitions purgatory. 1679 T. GOODWIN *Expos. Ephes.* Wks. 1681 l. ii. 121 The Papists... put Children... into a state call'd Limbus Infantum, wherein they do as if they were eternally sleep. 1790 BURKE *Pr. Rev.* (C. P. S.) 224 By the new French constitution, the best and the wisest representatives go equally with the worst into this *Limbus Patrum*.

† b. a prison; = LIMBO 2 a. *Obs.*

1583 Leg. *Ep. St. Andrie* 349 Laich in a lybus, whair they lay, Then Lowrie lowit them long or day.

2. Used *techn.* in lit. sense of 'border' or 'edge'; e.g. the ridge which borders the crater of a volcano; in *Antiq.* the rim of a crater or wine-bowl; in *Bot.* = LIMB sb.<sup>2</sup> 3 d; in *Conch.* 'the circumference of the valves of a bivalve shell from the disc to the border or margin' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

1671 WILLOUGHBY in *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2126 Having tipped the ends, inverted them, and fasten'd a Limbus or ring of soft wax to the great ends. 1697 T. SMITH *Voy. Constantinople*. *Misc. Cur.* (1708) 111. 23 Now we see plainly the Smoke briskly issuing out of the Crater, the Limbus of which was all black. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Limbo*, *Limbus*, the outermost border, or graduated edge, of an astrolabe, quadrant, or the like mathematical instrument. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* *Limbus*, the border or upper dilated part of a monopetalous corolla. 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 62 Primula. 1... limbus of the cor. flat. 3... limbus of the cor. concave. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) 11. 272 Round the crater is the limbus, which is a decorated border of floral or other ornaments.

**Lime** (laim), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 1 lim, 1, 3 liim, 3, 7 lim, 3-7 lyim, 3-8 lyme, (4 liym), 3- lime. [OE. *lim* str. masc. = MDu. *lim* masc. (mod. Du. *lijm* fem.), OHG. *lim* (MHG. *lim*, mod. G. *leim*) masc., ON. *lim* neut. = OTeut. \**limo* = L. *linus* mud, f. Waryan root \**li-* in L. *li-nere* to smear; another grade of the root occurs in LOAM, LAIR sb.<sup>2</sup>]

1. A viscous sticky substance prepared from the bark of the holly and used for catching small birds; = BIRDLIME. Now only *poet.* (In OE. any adhesive substance, e.g. glue, paste.)

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 133 *Rittumen*, *liim*. a 1000 ÆLFRIC *Collog.* in Wt. Wülcker 95 *lc* beswicke fugelas hwilon mid neton mid grimum mid lime. c 1100 = *Gram.* (Z.) 258 Swa swa lim gefestnad þe to sumum brede. a 1250 O. & N. 1056 [Jesus MS.] þe loved. 1. ym (Cott. liim) and grune... Sette and leyde þe for to lache. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2982 Mani man... perist was als fuxl in lime. c 1440 *Prompt. Par.* 305 *l* Lime, to take wythe byrdis, ruscus. 1505-6 *Churchw. Acc. St. Martin's, Leicester* (1866) 166 For Lime to catech 5<sup>th</sup> sterlings in 5<sup>th</sup> church, vij<sup>4</sup>. a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. P.* xxi. 34. I fand My fethers in the lyme. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 211 Toils for Beasts, and Lime for Birds were found. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 377 The Bark [of Holly] begins to be full of Lime. a 1850 WOODSV. (W.) Like the lime That foolish birds are caught with.

b. in allusive phrases (cf. LIME v.<sup>1</sup> 2, 3).

13... K. ALIS. 419 Heo byleth in folie So in the lym doth the flye. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alc.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 83 For Fier with Erth hath most concord of all; Because that societie is the lyme of beate. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. ii. 68 You must lay lime to tangle her desires By walefull Sonnets. 1592 LORKE *Euphues Shadow* (1882) 20 Philamour that was first caught in the lime, was most of all tormented in his loue. 1604 EARL STIRLING *Paracensis to Pr. Henry* xviii. While fancies are not glude with pleasures lime. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 245 Monster, come put some Lime vpon your fingers, and away with the rest.

2. Usually coupled with stone: Mortar or cement used in building. In quot. a 1225 *fig.* Now *Sc.*

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* C 320 *Cementum*: liim, lapidum. a 1100 *Loc.* in Wt. Wülcker 31/23 *Cementum*, lim to wealle. c 1200 ORMIN 16284 þat draghen swerd was inn an handd, & lim & stan inn oppr. c 1205 LAV. 15818 Ich habbe lim & stan on leode nis betere nan. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 226 So ueste ilined mid lim of ancre lime enuerich on of on oder. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2552 Do sette sundri hem to waken His tigel and lim, and walles maken. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25468 Castel mad o lime and stane. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. 11. 209 þe church is taken... for þe hous of liym and stoon, þat conteyneþ sich men. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5088 þar was a cite in þat side assid all with gemmes, With-outen werk or laire. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE xl. 680 Mudwall lyme with-outen liym or stayn. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. 26 King Richard lyes Within the limits of yond Lime and Stone. 1745 Sir J. WAKE *Wks. conc. Irel.* i. 127 Those slender round Towers of Lime and Stone, which are seen spread through divers Parts of the Country. 1786 BURNS *Two Brigs* 101 Your ruin'd, forlorn bulk o' stane and lime. 1827 TENNANT *Papistry Storm* i. 25 Throu' the thick stane and the lime, He slippt like a beam throu' glass. *Mod. Sc.* A stane-an-lime wa' is better nor a dry-stane dyke.

3. The alkaline earth which is the chief constituent of mortar; calcium oxide (CaO). It is obtained by submitting limestone (carbonate of lime) to a red heat, by which the carbonic acid is driven off, leaving a brittle white solid, which is pure lime (or QUICK-LIME). It is powerfully caustic and combines readily with water, evolving great heat in the process, and forming hydrate of lime (slaked lime).

The designations *carbonate*, *phosphate*, etc. of lime are still current in popular use, though in technical language they have given place to the more systematic terms *calcium carbonate* (or *carbonate of calcium*), etc. *Chloride of lime*: see CHLORIDE 2.

a 1000 *Loc.* in Wt. Wülcker 197/16 *Calcis nina*, gebetend lim. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xlv. xxiii. (1495) 560 Whye lyme is colde in handling it conteyneth preuely within fyre and grete hete. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 122 Caste aboute þe wounde þe poude of lym tofore seid. c 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 217 Tak arment, & slekyd lyme, & argoyle. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxxiii. 11 The people shall be burnt like lyme. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 137 Vou Rogue, here's Lime in this Sacke too. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Pop. S.* Sea xliii. 103 Since the Spanish Sacks haue bene common in our Tauerne, which (for conservation) is mingled with Lym in its making, our Nation complaineth of Calentures, of the Stone [etc.]. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 137 They were now (like Sand without Lym), ill bound together. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husk.* 32 Lime, when properly and judiciously applied, ranks first amongst

the class of manures. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 488 Lime is detected most effectually by the oxalic acid, which... forms with it an insoluble precipitate. 1837 WHITTLOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 130 Lime is found in chalk, marble, &c., and is the basis of animal bones. 1839 Penny *Cycl.* XIII. 489/5 Phosphate of lime has been recommended in rickets.

† b. = lime-wash. *Obs.*

1593 *Rites of Durham* (Lawson MS. 1656) xxxix. Which pictures have been washed over with Lime, and yet do appear through the Lime.

c. Lime and hair: a kind of plasterer's cement to which hair is added to bind the mixture closely together. Also *attrib.*

1626 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 181 For lyme and haire for lyminge the wyndowes, vijij. 1663 GERBIER *Council* 46 Lime and Haire Birdcage-like-Buildings. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operal. Mechanic* 640 Cements... used by plasterers for inside work. The first is called lime and hair, or coarse stuff.

† d. Oil of lime [F. *huile de chaux*]: an old name for the so-called 'chloride of lime' in a state of deliquescence.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Adm. vii. in Ashm. (1652) 191 Oyle of Lime (printed Lunc) and water. 1742 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 76. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* i. 275.

† 4. a. THE CALX of metals. b. Used generically for: An alkaline earth. *Obs.*

1707 *Curios. in Husk. & Gard.* 225 Metals, after they are reduc'd into Lime. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) l. 5 When this [aerial, i. e. carbonic] acid is expelled, the earth... is then called lime, or common or calcareous lime, to distinguish it from other earths, which also form limes, when free from all combinations, viz. the Barytic and Scottish earths.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as lime-basket, -burn, † -coop (dial.), -crag, † -fat, -keere, -maker, -man, -merchant, -mortar, -process, † quarrel, quarrier, quarry, -salt, -score, -scuttle; lime-daubed, -dressed, -like adjs.; lime-ash dial., a composition of ashes and lime used as a rough kind of flooring for kitchens, etc.; lime-ball (light), limelight; † lime-bush, a bush dressed with birdlime; hence, a means of entanglement; lime-cartridge (see quot.); lime-cast, a covering or layer of lime mortar; also *attrib.*; † lime-chalk, quicklime; lime-coal (see quot.); † lime-core, unslakable lumps in quick-lime; lime-cylinder, a cylinder of lime used in the production of limelight; lime-liniment (see quot.); lime-liquid, liquid grout of lime; lime-marl (see quot.); lime-milk, milk of lime, slaked lime diffused in water; lime ointment, an ointment consisting of slaked lime, lard, and olive oil (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); lime-phial *Antiq.*, a phial filled with quicklime, fixed at the end of an arrow, used in mediæval warfare for the purpose of blinding the enemy (Hewitt *Anc. Armour* III. 759. *Index*; cf. Strutt *Norman Angekynnman* l. 98); lime-putty, (a) (see quot.); (b) = lime-slab; lime-rock, lime-stone (? now U.S.); lime-rubbish, broken mortar from old walls, etc., used as a dressing for land; lime-shells, burnt lime before it is slaked; lime-sink, a rounded depression in the earth found in limestone districts; lime-slab, a pasty smooth composition of slaked lime and water used in plastering; lime-sour = grey sour, see GREY a. 8 (*Cent. Dict.*); lime-wash sb., a mixture of lime and water, used for coating walls, etc.; vb., to white-wash with such a mixture; lime-white, -whiten vb., to lime-wash; lime-work, † (a) stucco (quot. 1589); (b) a place where lime is made (also pl.); † lime-yard = LIME-TWIG. Also LIME-BURNER, LIME-FINGERED a., LIME-KILN, LIMELIGHT, LIME-PIT, LIME-POT, LIME-ROD, LIMESTONE, LIME-TWIG, LIME-WATER, LIME-WORT l., etc.

1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 96 The 'lime ash-floor'... costs 6d. in the square yard, tempering and laying down. 1893 QUITLER *Couch Dict.* *Dusky* 195 Their clothes dripping pools of water on the sanded lime-ash. 1830 DRUMMOND in *Phil. Trans.* CXN. 391 The intensity of the 'lime-ball' being therefore 264 times that of the Argand lamp. 1835 *Edin. Rev.* LXI. 238 The lime-bull light of Lieutenant Drummond. 1858 DICKENS *O. Twist* xviii. Mr. Chitling wished he might be busted if he wasn't as dry as a 'lime-basket'. 1879 St. George's *Hosp. Rep.* LX. 538 The 2 'lime-burns' occurred in plasterers. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 91 No other things are the riches of the world, but... a stumbling block for the wicked, a 'limebush' for the good. a 1640 DAY *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 53 Like a fish in a net or a selic bird in a limebush. 1883 GRESLEY *Glas. Coal-mining*, 'Lime cartridge, a charge or measured quantity of compressed dry caustic lime made up into a cartridge, and used instead of gunpowder and in a somewhat similar manner for breaking down coal. 1851 NEALE *Vites Dalmatia*, etc. 96 Here, much hidden by 'lime-cast, I made out the inscription. 1873 O'CURRY *Manners Anc. Irish* 111. 16 Many lofty lime-cast castles, built of limestone. 1837 HEYWOOD *Dial. Anna & Phillis* Wks. 1874 VI. 320 Water doth make the 'lime-chalk' scorch with heat. 1883 GRESLEY *Glas. Coal-mining*, 'Lime coal, small coal suitable for lime burning. 1674-91 RAY *Collect. Words* 38 *Coop*, as, a muck-coop, a 'lime-coop; a cart, or wain, made close with boards, to carry anything that otherwise would fall out. 1679 MOROX *Mech. Exerc.* 128 Good dry Earth, 'Lime-Core, Rubbish, &c. 1649 BURGH *Rec. Glasgow* (1881) 11. 177 Ancient the coall and 'lyme-craie it is ordourit [etc.]. 1871 tr. Schellen's *Synchr. Amel.* ix. 64 Let the 'lime-cylinders then be raised to



incandescence by means of the oxyhydrogen gas. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 105 As sorry makeshifts for scenery as the 'lime-daubed tinker who acted Wall. 1869 J. W. MACKAIL *Life W. Morris* I. 279 The English 'lime-dressed vellum had been found almost useless for fine work. 1494 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 19 Cushions, stuffed with horse hair [etc.], which is wrought in 'lime fatters. 1574 in *Worth Tapestries* Par. Acc. (1587) 30 For mending of the 'lyme Keve, viz. 1755 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 141 A salt taste, with something 'lime-like or fixal. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 173 'Lime Liment is an emulsion of calcareous soap and free oil. 1775 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 78 Filling... the inside with small Stones, and 'Lime-liquid. 1573 BARET *Alb. L.* 441 A 'limemaker, *calcarinus*. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6128/3 Edward Brent, Lime-maker. 1839 *Use Dict. Arts*, etc. 772 This true limestone must not be confounded with the 'lime-marl, composed of calcareous matter and clay. 1793 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 288 Many 'Lime-men, (and some of those Bricklayers that are in fee with 'em) may speak against this Practice. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4789/4 William Hall, ... 'Lyme-Merchant. 1793 T. S. *Art's Improv.* I. 10 Whiten it Three or Four times together with 'Lime-Milk. 1839 *Use Dict. Arts* 275 Smeard over with common 'lime mortar. 1883 *Gresley Gloss. Containing, 'Lime process*, the method of getting coal by the use of the lime cartridge. 1888 *Spl. Soc. Lex.*, 'Lime process of sewage purification. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, 'Lime-pulver, ordinary lime run through a fine sieve. 1661 *Sci. Acti. Chas. I.* (1570) V. 457/1 To haue and win Lyme-stones in the 'lyme quarrells, paitis and boundis of the Toune and Landis of Paistoun [etc.]. 1753 *Sci. Mag.* XV. 521 John Potty, a 'lime-quarrier. a 1649 DEMON. OF HAWTH. *Conid. to Parlt.* Wks. (1711) 187 That coal-pits, 'lime-quarries, within forty footes of the king's high-ways, be filled up. 1882 *Ouida Memoranda* I. 34 The lime quarries of Albesse. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 547 A dry sharp soil to work upon mostly covering 'lime rock. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 270 'Lime rubbish from the pulling down of old houses. 1884 *Sutton Calc. Veget.* 4 FL (1885) 88 Old gardens should be refreshed with a dressing of lime occasionally, or of lime rubbish from old buildings. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 71 A salt of this acid gives, in 'lime salts, a semi-solid precipitate. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneer* xxiii. (1869) 992 Did'ee ever see a ship, man? or any craft bigger than a 'lime-scow, or a wood-boat, on this here small bit of fresh water? 1805 F. MARTIN *Life J. Clare* 62 He sat down upon his 'lime-scuttle. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VI. 202 To strong land they give from 40 to 50 bolls of 'lime shells to the Scotch acre. 1845 LYELL *Trid. N. Amer.* I. 176 'Lime-sinks or funnel-shaped cavities, are frequent in this country arising from natural tunnels and cavities in the subjacent limestone. 1608-9 in *Swayne Church. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 305 Barrowfull 'lyme slabb 6d. 1541 *Extracts Aberd. Rec.* (1841) I. 176 Ane skep, an schod schuill, with ane 'lym tub. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Don. Anstom.* 168 Old Fruit Trees... may be restored... by the application of a good strong 'lime-wash. 1847 *Smeaton Builder's Man.* 126 In using lime-wash, it is better to put two thin coats on a wall than one thick one. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 305 The walls and ceilings are ordered to be 'lime-washed twice a year. 1777 *Howard Prisoners Eng.* (1780) 339 It was scraped and 'lime-whited once a year. 1861 *Eng. Wm. Don. Mag.* III. 221 The walls were 'lime-whitened. 1859 RIDER *Bibl. Scholast.* 870 'Lime-work, *albarum opus albarium*. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2859:1 Since the destroying of the Lime-Works by our Dragons. 1808 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Surv. Inverness* I. 41 A lime-work belonging to Sir James Grant of Grant. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. ix. 179 Leccherye in lykynge is 'lymeysede of helle. c 1440 *Prompt. Par.* 305/1 Lyme verde, *vimicarium, viscarium*.

b. In names of minerals, denoting the presence of lime or calcium, e.g. *lime-marl*, *-slate*; *lime-epidote*, *roisite*; *lime-feldspar*, *trichilic feldspar* containing calcium; *lime-harmotome*, *phillipsite*; *lime-malachite*, an impure malachite containing calcite; *lime-mesotype*, *solecite*; *lime-uranite*, *autunite*; *lime-wavellite*, 'a variety of wavellite, supposed to contain lime as an essential ingredient' (A. H. Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896).

1852 *DANA Min. Gen.* 56 Labradorite, or 'lime-feldspar. 1856 CHESTER *Names Min.* 157 *Lime-feldspar*, a syn. of anorthite. 1839 *Use Dict. Arts* 772 This true limestone must not be confounded with the 'lime-marl, composed of calcareous matter and clay. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrul.* II. 192 Sansure has minutely described a singular transition from granite to 'limeslate.

**Lime** (loim'), sb.<sup>2</sup> Also 7 lyme. [a. F. *lime* = mod. Fr. *lime*, ad. Sp. *lima*, a. Arab. *lima*: see LEMON.]

1. The globular fruit of the tree *Citrus Medica*, var. *acida*, smaller than the lemon and of a more acid taste; more explicitly *sour lime*. Its juice is much used as a beverage. Sweet Lime, *Citrus Medica*, var. *Limetta*.

1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 28 The Ile (Mebelia) imricht us with many good things;... Oranges, Lemons, Lymes. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1793) I. 295 The Lime is a sort of bastard or Crab-limon. The Tree, or Bush that bears it, is prickly, like a Thorn, growing full of small boughs. 1747-48 THOMSON *Summer* 664 To where the lemon and the piercing lime... Their lighter glories blend. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 573 The ruddier orange and the paler lime. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 260 *Citrus Limetta*, the cultivated Sweet Lime.

b. Applied with qualification to fruits of trees of other genera. Ogeechee Lime, the sour tupelo, *Nyssa capitata*, of which a conserve is made. Wild Lime, *Atalantia monophylla* (Treas. Bot. 1866), *Nandoroxylum Pterota* (Cent. Dict. 1890), and (in Jamaica) *Rheedea lateriflora* (Fawcett in *Bulletin Bot. Dept. Jamaica*, 1896).

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2. attrib. and Comb., as *lime green* sb. and adj., *lime-tree*; *lime-myrtle*, the West-Indian name for *Triphasia trifoliata* (Grisebach *Flora Brit. W. Indies*, 1864); *lime-plant*, the May-apple, *Podophyllum peltatum*; *lime-punch*, punch made with lime-juice instead of lemon-juice. Also LIME-JUICE.

1890 *Daily News* 14 July 34 The scene was gay with white gowns, pale heliotrope, citron, 'lime-green. 1844 C. JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl.* Wore... 'Lime-plant, the May-apple, or wild mandrake; *Podophyllum peltatum*. 1834 *Tat's Mag.* I. 299/2 'I dine with a turtle-party at Bleadon's'. 'Nothing like Bleadon's 'lime-punch, Sir Jacob, eh? 1748 *Amos's Voy.* ii. viii. 216 We found there abundance of cassia, and a few 'lime-trees.

**Lime** (loim'), sb.<sup>3</sup> Also 8 lyme. [App. an altered form of *lime* LIND.]

1. A tree of the genus *Tilia* (N.O. *Tiliaceae*), esp. *T. europaea*, a common ornamental tree having heart-shaped leaves and many small fragrant yellowish flowers: the linden.

Red Lime, *T. grandifolia* Ehrh. 1625, 1649, 1667 (see 3). 1697 DRYDEN *Ving. Georg.* iv. 209 His Limes were first in Flowers. 1704 POPE *Imitatio* 25 The lymes their pleasing shades decay. 1705 RAY *Synopsis Plant. Angl.* 1722 473 *Tilia foliis mollioribus, ramulis, vimicibus rubris*. 'This known by the name of the Red Lime, and grows naturally in Stokenchurch Wood. 1711 SWIFT *Jest.* to Stella 27 Aug. 'It is autumn this good while in St. James's Park; the limes have been losing their leaves. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 315 The lime at dewy eve Diffusing odours. 1841 *Penny Cyc.* xxiv. 421 *Tilia rubra*, Red Lime. 'The young branches are of a beautiful coral-red colour, thence it has been called *corallina*. 1849 AYTON *Bird Flower* 175 Ere the bees had ceased to murmur Through the umbrage of the lime. 1861 THEAMES *FL Gard.* 10 The Lime is a good town tree, leafing early in spring, and perfuming the air with its blossoms in August.

2. The seed of the lime-tree.

1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 176-176 To pickle stertion-buds and limes; you pick them off the lime-trees in the summer. Take new stertion-seeds or limes, pickle them when large.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *lime-avenue*, *-bark*, *-flower*, *-gall*, *-grove*, *-tree*, *-walk*, *-wood*; lime bug, an insect that infests lime-trees; lime hawk-moth, *Smerinthus tilia*, whose larva feeds on the lime 1869 E. Newman *Brit. Moths* 7.

1899 J. W. MACKAIL *Life W. Morris* II. 242 Up the short 'lime-avenue to the tiny church. 1894 GLADSTONE *Household* c. lxxviii. 2 The wreaths with 'limetark bound. 1832 *Paving* vi. 72 L.U.K. *Cornish* tilia, 'lime bug. 1888 *Use Dict. Arts* 275 'Lime flower oil, a colourless or yellowish volatile oil obtained by distillation from the flowers of *Tilia cordata* and other species. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, 'Lime galls... a sort of galls or vegetable protuberances, formed on the edges of the leaves of the lime tree in spring time. 1667 DRYDEN & DAVENANT *Tempest* iii. iii. In the 'lime-grove, which weather-fends your cell. 1798 NICHOL *Poetological-Lex.* v. 71 'Lime hawk moth, *Smerinthus*. 1625 BACON *Ess. Gardens* (Arb.) 538 The Flowers of the 'Lime Tree. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv.* 1635 172 The Lime Tree is also newly discovered as useful in our English plantations. 1797 COCKERIDGE *The lime-tree bower* 2 Here must I remain, This lime-tree bower my prison. 1850 Murray's *Berks, Bucks & Oxon* 172 There is a pleasant garden attached to Trinity, with a trellised 'lime-walk of great celebrity. 1731 *Landscape (Mass.) Engravers* Rec. (1897) 200 It begins at a red oak and runs east... to a 'Limewood. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Pan.* 211 Poems (1832) 45 When in the breezy limewood-shade, I found the blue forget-me-not.

+ **Lime**, sb.<sup>4</sup> Obs. rare -1. In 5 lyme. [ad. L. *limes* LIMIT.] Limit, end.

1420 *Chron. Vilad.* 100 And þus Englonde toke first his name To be gode kyng Egbertus tyme, Rygt as we clepe yet þe same And þerafter shulde woutre lyme.

**Lime** (loim'), r.l. Also 4-7 lyme, 5 lymyn; pl. *pple*. 3 l-imed, 4 ylymed. [f. LIME sb.<sup>1</sup>; OE. *limian* seems to be implied by the vbl. sb. *liming*.]

1. trans. To cement. Chiefly fig.

a 1225 (see LIME sb.<sup>1</sup> 2). a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1792 Ant te hali gast, hare bare laue, þe lithed of ham bade, & limed togederes, swa þæt nan ne með sundrin from odere. 1593 SHAKS. 5 *Hen. VI.* v. 1. 24, I will not ruinare my Fathers House, Who gave his blood to lyme the stones together. a 1617 BAYNE *Lect.* (1634) 302 The wicked confidence where-with our hearts are limed to the creature. 1855 BAILEY *Mythic* 113 That cruel tower... Of living souls impeded, limed with blood.

2. To smear (twigs or the like) with bird-lime, for the purpose of catching birds. Also adverbially.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iii. v. 54 Ye haue had handes lymed ever redy for to catche. c 1440 *Prompt. Par.* 305/2 Lymyn wythe bryd lyme, *visco*. 1547 DOORSE *Introd. Knewl.* ii. (1870) 126 My fingers be lymed lyke a lyme twyg [ie. in order to pilfer]. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* i. iii. 91 My selfe haue lym'd a Bush for her. 1698 R. LESTRANGE *Fables* cccxxxix. 350 Those Twigs in time will come to be Lim'd, and then you're all Lost if you do but touch 'em. 1816 SCOTT *Antiquary* xlii. But he would haue found twigs limed for him at Edinburgh.

b. To smear with a sticky substance. rare.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 562 Dat arche was a feteles god, set and limed a-gen & 8ood. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 39 b/4 Make the dyverse places and lyme it with cleve and pitche within and without. 1814 CARLY *Dante*, *Inf.* xxi. 18 A glutinous thick mass, that round Lim'd all the shore beneath.

3. To catch with birdlime. Often fig.

13... K. *Alis*. 5701 Hy madden her armes envenymed; He that was take of deeth was lymed. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus*

l. 353 Loue he gan hyse federis so to lyme. c 1386 — *Wife's T.* 78 A man shal wime us best with flatterye, And with attendaunce and with lynesne Been we ylymed bothe moore and lesse. c 1440 CAXTON *Life St. Kath.* v. 115 His demonstra-cious coude vs not trappe ne lyme. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 193 When larde is limed, farewell lude feathers all. 1593 SHAKS. *Lear*. SS. 5 c 1600 *Distracted Euph.* v. l. iii Bullen c. Pl. III. 240 Am I then wood'd? am I lymed? 1680 CROWNE *Misery* Ctr. War v. 70 The bird that sees the bush where once itself was lim'd. 1791 E. DARWIN *Rad. Gard.* l. 74 Fine as the spider's flimsy thread he wove The immortal toil to lunc illicit love. 1806-7 J. BEESEFORD *Miseries Hum.* Life (1826) xl xxvi. The buzz of a struggling insect who has limed himself in your ear. a 1822 SHELLEY *Ess. Def. Poetry* (1840) l. 39 Lucretius had limed the wings of his swift spirit in the dregs of the sensible world. 1808 BROWNING *King & Bk.* v. 36 Vittiano—one limes flocks of thrushes there. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Rec. Lyne* II. iii. 64 He was... limed this time (matrimonially).

+ 4. To foul, deile. Obs.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* l. 179 For who so wole his handes lime, Thei mosten be the more unclene. c 1450 *Chr. Myst.* Shaks. Soc. 13 Off handys and dede be trewe evytmore, for yf thin handys lymyd be, Thou art but shent. 1549 CHAUCER *Entom.* 24 *Filly D.* No wite maie be founde not lymed with some great vices. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierres Suppl.* (1593) 37 Who is not limed with some default.

5. To treat or dress with lime.

+ a. To put lime into (wine). In quot. *adib.* [cf. LIME sb.<sup>1</sup> 3, quot. 1596, 1622.] Obs.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* i. iii. 15 (Qu. 1602 *Hist.*) Let me see thee froth, and lyme [i.e. lye].

b. To dress (land, etc.) with lime. Also *adib.*

1649 *Barthol. Eng. Improv.* 1692 123 About twelve or fourteen quarters of Lime will very well Lime an Acre, you may also over-Lime it, as well as under-Lime it. 1674-91 Ray *Cat. Words* (E. 17. 8. 45) The most effectual way to prevent smutting or burning of any corn, is to lime it before you sow it. a 1668 W. BUNDELL *Carriers* 2 *North*. 1638 In Sir Roger Bradshaigh limed the hallcroft with lime from Chelms. 1757 MRS. GURTELL *Letts Henry & Francis* l. 1. 158 Sixty-three acres of corn-land limed at eighty barrels to an acre. 1765 *Mansel Rec.* IV. 247 Where I limed, there seems now a pretty deal of grass. 1796 J. ANON *Essay* 27 July, Wks. 1821 III. 421 Making and liming a heap of manure. 1799 J. K. *Notes on Agric. Perth* 20 Then lime and sow with oats. 1880 *Scott's News* 12 Dec. 3 The farmer has expended not less than 2500 in building, and in draining, and liming four hundred acres.

+ c. To smear or coat with lime-wash. Obs. (Also WHITE-LIME.)

1440 *Prompt. Par.* 305 A Lyme wythe lyme, *limes* *plum* whyte wythe lyme. 1525 PATSON *Dist.* 115 A lyme a wall, or rife with whyte lyme t. make it whyte. 1574 *Radclif* *Cham. Acc.* Camden 174 For lyme se over the vestrye. 1591 LARGE *Calendar* 1579 30 Thus trest thy house against stormes and lymest it well. 1615 CROAKE *Survey of Man.* 32 Houses newly limed.

d. To steep, skins in lime and water.

1688 1844 *cf. LIME sb.<sup>1</sup> 2 c.* 1707 *Scott's Island* *Ch.* Rec. 1839 IV. 5 Leather, which shall be insufficiently tanned, or which hath been over-limed or burnt in lime.

e. See quot.

1891 *Lav. et c.* Oct. 23 The sludge is limed—that is, a small quantity of lime is added to it so as to facilitate the operation of pressing.

+ **Lime**, r.l. Obs. rare -2. In 7 limme. [a. F. *lime-r* (13th c. in *littre*); = L. *limare* see LIMATE.] trans. To file, polish.

Some Dicts. cite a supposed example from Chaucer *H. F.* 1124, 'A lymed glas'; but the true reading is 'Alym-de-glas' = F. *alun de glace*, crystallized alum.

1613 R. (LAWREN) *Tatle* 149. ed. 5, *Limme*, polish, amend.

+ **Lime**, r.l. Obs. [Of obscure origin; cf. the synonymous LINE r.l.] trans. To impregnate (a bitch). Also *pass.* and *intr.*, to copulate with, to be coupled to.

1555 W. WATKIN *Fandit Faciens* App. 317 Yf anye manne require eyther thy dogge for the folde, or for the chace to lime his bitch. 1570-80 NORTH *Platarch*, *Lycorgus* (1595) 54 They caused their bitches... to be limed... with fayrest dogges. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1628) 370 A Massive Dog was limed to a she Wolf. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Buck & Settr.* 130 Why earthworms are limed so much to the headward. 1682 *Rash Ballads* IV. 281/71 But France is for thy Lust too kind a Clime, In Africk with some Wolf or Tyger lime.

**Lime**, obs. f or var. LEAM sb.<sup>1</sup>, LIMB sb.<sup>1</sup>, LYAM.

**Lime-burner**. [LIME sb.<sup>1</sup>] One whose occupation it is to make lime by burning limestone.

1329 *Petition in Riley Mem. Lond.* (1868) 174 Hugh de Hecham, lymbrennere. 1497-8 in *Swayne Church. Acc. Sarum* 40 Diversis lymbrenners pro lyme. c 1545 *Coke* *Lorell's B.* 10 Parys plasterers, daubers, and lyme burners. 1624-5 in *Swayne Church. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 151, 15 quarters of Lime to Snowe the Lymburner. 1749 BRACKEN *Fairry Imp.* (ed. 6) xxiv. 257 The Lime-burners Horses are very subject to the scab. 1808 J. WALKER *Hist. Helvidis* l. 165 A skillful limeburner... who has had full experience in burning limestone with peat, turf, and wood. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xiv. My mouth is as dry as a limeburner's wig.

**Limed** (loimd), ppl. a. [f. LIME r.l. + -ED.]

1. Smeard with birdlime (or other sticky substance); + fig. said of hands given to pilfering.

c 13... *Seyn's Sages* (W.) 1280 The wise man dede make a dich Ful of lim and of pich. The fader lep in bifore, Into the limed diche. 1399 *Langl. Rick Reddes* l. 186 Lymed lenes were leyde all aboute. 1593 B. GOUGE *Eglogs* vi. (Arb.) 54 Sometime I wold betraye the Byrds, that lyght on lymed tree. 1593 *Strubbes Anat.* *Abas* ii. (1882) 35 Men... who have limed fingers, lyming vpon pilfering. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iii. 68 Oh limed soule, that struggling to be free, Art more



ling'd. 1720 *Gay Dione* II. v. Poems II. 467 On the lim'd twig thus finches beat their wings. 1849 JAMES H. Woodman II. These are limed twigs about them, my child.

2. Dressed or treated with lime.

1707-12 MORTIMER *Heb.* II. Suppl. i. vii. 36 All sort of Peas have limed or marled Land. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1829) I. 20 Clay, well limed, will fall in winter. 1898 *Trans. High. & Agric. Soc. Scot.* 91 On limed land, too, Agrostis is eaten by stock.

† **Lime-fingered**, *a. Obs.* [Cf. **LIME** sb.<sup>1</sup> 1, **LIMEN** ppl. a. (sense 1).] Given to pillaging.

1446 J. Heywood *Prose* (1867) 21 A cleane fingered linswyle, And an ydell, will be lyme-fingered. 1613 *Purcell Pilgrimage* viii. iv. 629 They are light-footed and lime-fingered. 1624 *Riv. Hall True Prince-Maker* Wks. (1625) 549 Careless, slothfull, false, lime-fingered servants.

So † **Lime-fingers**, thievish propensities.

1613 *Purcell Pilgrimage* viii. x. (1614) 720 It is accused from the lime-fingers of any passenger.

**Limehound**, variant of **LYAM HOUND**.

**Lime-juice**. [*f.* **LIME** sb.<sup>2</sup>] The juice of the lime used as a beverage and as an antiscorbutic.

1704 *Land. Gas.* No. 474 A Parcel of extraordinary good Rum and Lime-juice, to be sold. 1853 KARE *Crinnell Exp.* xxvii. (1856) 326 Three times a day did these high-spirited fellows drink a wine glass of olive-oil and lime-juice. 1854 *Atl.* 17 & 18 *Atl.* i. 104 & 224 The master of every such Ship... shall serve out the Lime or Lemon Juice, and Sugar and Vinegar to the Crew, whenever they have consumed Salt Provisions for Ten Days. 1859 *Cornwallis New World* I. 49 Some that had not yet got the lime juice off them, i.e. unmistakable new chums.

b. *attrib.* in *lime juice writing*, writing with lime-juice as a sympathetic ink.

1877 *Queen's Serv. Willelme's Admirer*, 41 in *Deaf*, [He] may seem, by a sort of lime-juice writing, to have invalidated much which he does not repudiate.

Hence **Lime-juicer**. *a. Australian*. One who has lately made the voyage from England; a 'new chum' (cf. quot. 1859 under *juice*). b. *U.S.*, a British sailor or ship, so called because in the British navy the consumption of lime-juice is enforced (as an antiscorbutic). c. An advocate of the use of lime-juice.

1859 *Cornwallis New World* I. 58 'Turn that lime-juicer out.' 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 11/3 They would not go on a 'lime-juicer', they said, for anything. 1897 C. CRINNELL *Atl.* 1 *Pall Mall G.* 1, 206 Hawkins, it will have been remarked, was no 'lime-juicer'.

**Lime-kiln** (*laim-kiln*). *Form*: see **LIME** sb.<sup>1</sup> and **KILN**; also 6 *lymo kytmo*, 7 *limbokill*. A kiln in which lime is made by calcining limestone.

1296 *Durham Halmote Rolls* (Sintee) 6 Septem mornis tunc apud halmoke. 1355 6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Sintee) 537 It is in Lymokine combined, apud Pytingdon, 145. 66. 1509 *Henry VIII's* (Camden) 112 V<sup>a</sup> highwaye four y. lyme kille. 1580 *Emerson Dial. From a Steele in Joyful News* (1596) 147 Put them into an Oven, like to a lyme keele. 1598 *Shakspeare Henry IV.* iii. 11. 86 As hatchfull to me, as the cocke of a Lime kiln. 1608 *Barnum in Toppell Serpents* 314 Wormes, which are wont to doe much hurt to Fomaces and Limbeckills where they make Limbe. 1609 *Land. Gas.* No. 4744 They destroyed their famous Lime Kiln. 1703 *MARRIOTT's Tour in Town* (1712) 84 Resembling those places in England where there have been anciently Lime kilns. 1876 *ALICE CARY, Phil. Counter Life* i. 16 A pile of dry stones that had once been a lime-kiln. 1896 *HUME Niska Bush-anger's Sweetheart* xviii. 116 'That infernal "swanky" has left me as dry as a lime kiln', cried out my companion.

*attrib.* 1547 in *Willis and Clark Cambridge* (1886) II. 796 A key of y<sup>e</sup> lyme kiln digne.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & C.* i. 1. 24 (1609) Now the rotten diseases of the south. Scitaceous, limekilns [i.e.] palme, take and take againe such preposterous discoveries! 1845 E. B. HARRIS in *Lett. R. Browning* (1899) I. 289 The great Law lime kiln thins human souls all to one colour.

**Limeless** (*laim-liss*), *a.* [*f.* **LIME** sb.<sup>1</sup> 4 -LESS.] Having or containing no lime.

1720 *Savage Wanderer* i. 165 Von limeless Sands lousely driving with the Wind. 1884 *Standard* 22 Jan. 5 The limeless mortar and half-brick backs of the speculative architect. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* III. 120 The degree of calcification from spongy, limeless tissue to normal osseous structure.

**Limelight** (*laim-lait*). [*f.* **LIME** sb.<sup>1</sup>] The intense white light produced by heating a piece of lime in an oxyhydrogen flame. Called also **DRUMMOND LIGHT**.

1828 *Drummond in Phil. Trans.* CXVI. 336 Applied to a revolving light, where four sides are illuminated, each with four reflectors, one reflector, with the lime light, might be substituted on each side. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* i. vi. 46 The naked eye can detect no difference in brightness between the electric light and the lime light. 1884 F. HARRISON *Choice Dks.* (1886) 433 When Shakspeare played Hamlet and Macbeth, he had neither limelight, footlights, scenery, costumes, nor stage machinery.

|| **Limen** (*laim-en*). *Psychol.* [*f.* **LIMEN** = 'threshold'; introduced as an equivalent for G. *Schwelle* (a term first used by Herbert *Psychol.* 1824).] The limit below which a given stimulus ceases to be perceptible; the minimum amount of stimulus or nerve-excitation required to produce a sensation. Also called **THRESHOLD**.

1895 *THE LANCET* *Nature's Outlook* 48 The just noticeable stimulus is technically termed the stimulus *limen* (G. *Reizschwelle* and the just noticeable stimulus-difference the difference *limen* (G. *Unterschiedsschwelle*). 1901 — *Nature's Outlook* 1, 140 The method given for the determination of the *limen*,

**Limen**, *Obs.* pl. **LIMEN** sb.<sup>1</sup>

† **Limenarch**. *Obs.* In 7 *limenarch*. [*ad. late* L. *limenarch* a *ad. Gr.* λιμεναρχος, *f.* λιμεν-, λιμην harbour + ἀρχος ruling, ἀρχειν to rule.] A harbour-master.

1665 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Limenarch*, the Warden or Governor of a Port.

**Lime-pit**. [*f.* **LIME** sb.<sup>1</sup>]

1. a. A limestone quarry. b. A pit in which lime is burnt.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxx. 324 (Harl. MS.) Men that havith great plente of fire, for stonys to be brent in your lymepittis. 1489 90 in *Swayne Churchw.* Acc. *Sarum* (1896) 371 Carriage of Rubbish for the lymepittis to the ch., 6d.

2 A pit in which tanners dress skins with lime to remove the hair, etc.

1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.*, *Pelambra*, a tanners lime pit, depuratorium. 1768 *Blackstone Comm.* III. xiii. 218 It is a nuisance... to corrupt or poison a water-course by erecting a dyehouse or a lime-pit for the use of trade, in the upper part of the stream. 1839 *URK Dict. Arts* 764 They [skins] are left in the lime-pits for about twelve days, when they are stripped of their hair [etc.].

**Lime-pot**. [*f.* **LIME** sb.<sup>1</sup>] A pot to contain lime or limelime; a vessel of lime to pour upon assailants in a fight (*Hist.*); † a pot or furnace in which limestone is burnt; a lime-wash pot.

14. *Nom.* in *Wr. Wulker 703/5*, *Hoc vicarium*, a lime-pot. 1483 *Calh. Angl.* 217/3 A Lyme pot or brusche, vicarium, vicinarium. 1549 *Comp. Scot.* vi. 41 Boitis man, bayr manis & lymepottis full of lyme in the crakline pokis to the top. 1596 *Reg. Mag. Sig.* (1899) 16071 Vastam caudam terre cum lie workhousis et lymepottis et australen partem. 1694 in *Rec. Convant. R. Durges* (1880) IV. 571 Item, a years rent of lim pots and grass at the east port 7 8 8. 1860 *Hewitt Angl. Armour* III. 489 Both fire-pots and lime-pots were employed at the siege of Harfleur in 1415. 1860 *Ecclesiologist* XXI. 218 A man armed with a fire-pot, or lime-pot.

**Limer** *l.* *Obs.* (exc. arch.) Also 4-5 *lymer* (o), 5 *limer*, *lymour*, -*er*, 5 6 *lymmer*, *limmer*, 5 7 *limer*, (*corrupt forms* 6 8 *levynner*, -*ner*, *lymmer*), 7 9 *lamer*. [*a.* *AV.* *limer* = *OF.* *liemier* (mod. *F.* *liemier*), *f.* *OF.* *liem* (*F.* *lien*) leash; see **LIEN** and **LYAM**.] A kind of hound, properly a leash hound; in early use (and now arch.) a bloodhound; later, a mongrel.

c 1369 *CHAMBER Petre Blanche* 364 There overtoke I a grete route Of hunters and eke of foresters, And many rayles and lymers. c 1400 *Somerset Rab.* 56 With Alamtes, Lymmeris and Rayles free. 1426 *Lyons*, *De Guil. Pilgr.* 2144 They beke, they byte, right felly, The grete lemyres wer so strong. c 1440 *Parsonage* 530 Fayre Grehounnes and grete lymours. c 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1808) 15 Hantthe youre like and holdithe youre hede forme as a best that is called a lymmer. 1485 *Bk. St. Albans* Fivb. Theis be the manyis of houndes... a Mastyle, a Lemor, a Spaynell. 1538 *Fayr Port.* *Hybryda* is a dogge, engendred betwyxe a hounde and a mastyle, called a lymmer, or mongrell. 1570 *Caus De Canibus Brit.* 11 b. *A levitate*, *Levyner*, a lora lymmer appellatur is quon Levitarius & Levitarius latine nominantur. 1576 *FLEMING Tr. Caus De Canibus* in *Adh. Garner* III. 264 Of the Levynner or the lymmer. 1688 R. HUME *Annals* II. 185/1 The Levynner, or lymmer, or Leamer; so called from the Leam, or Lyne wherewith they are led. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Limer*, a great Dog to hunt the wild boar. 1828 *WENSTER, Leamer*, a dog, a kind of hound. 1897 D. H. MADDEN *Diary Wm. Stiles*, c. 65 The bloodhound, or limer, would have been entitled to the last share [of the hunt's pounce].

**Limer** *l.* (*laim-er*). [*f.* **LIME** sb.<sup>1</sup> 4 -ER *l.*] One who limes; one who snares with bird-lime; one who limewashes. Also a brush used for limewashing. (See also **WHITE-LIMER**.)

1611 *COTTER, Blanchisseuse*, a white dauber, or white limer. c 1644 *SIR W. MURRAY Naval Trans.* III. (1794) 347/8 Hair, such as the White Limers use. 1655 *SPYNGHAME Season Rec.* 20 David Dumbler was desyred to agyeve with some lymers for as much lyme as would serve. 1872 *Daily News* 8 June, She was only furnishing the Whitechapel trappers and lymers with a new and valuable kind of quarry. 1894 E. N. HARRISON *House Decoration* 67 In some parts of the country this 'limer' is the principal ceiling-brush used. Limers of the best kind are as expensive as distemper brushes.

**Limerick** (*laim-erick*). [*Said to be from a custom at convivial parties, according to which each member sang an extemporized 'nonsense-verse', which was followed by a chorus containing the words 'Will you come up to Limerick?' A form of 'nonsense-verse'.*]

1898 *Canal* 6 Oct., *Contents*, Illustrated Limericks. 1898 M. H. in *N. & Q.* 10 Nov. 408 When and why did the nonsense verse as written by Lear acquire the name of 'Limerick'? 1898 J. H. MURRAY *ibid.* 10 Dec. 470 *Limerick*. A nonsense verse such as was written by Lear is wrongfully so called. Who applied this name to the indecent nonsense verse first it is hard to say. 1899 R. KIMBLE *Stalky* 201 Make up a good catchy Limerick, and let the fags sing it.

|| **Lime-rod**. *Obs.* [*f.* **LIME** sb.<sup>1</sup>] = **LIME-TWIG**.

1396 *CHAMBER Monks* 7. 304 The feeld of snow, with thegle of blak ther-lime caught with the lymered, coloured as the gleede. 1550 *CHURCHILL Spir. Poet.* xxxi. 260 Like as y<sup>e</sup> birde y<sup>e</sup> is caught with the lyme rode. 1617 *MIRKIN, Lime-fingers*, or lime rods. 1626 *BAXTON Fantasticks* Jan. (1802) 7 The Carrier and the Limerod are the death of the fowle.

|| **Limes** (*laim-iz*). Pl. *limites* (*laim-iz*). [*l.* = **LIMIT**.] Boundary.

1538 *LELAND Itin.* I. 1 A mile from Ellesle towards

Neotes in the limes of Cambridgeshire. 1577-87 HARRISON *England* i. xiv. in *Holiness*, The Tweede... is a noble streame and the limes or bound between England and Scotland.

**Limestone** (*laim-ston*). [*f.* **LIME** sb.<sup>1</sup> + **STONE**.] A rock which consists chiefly of carbonate of lime, and yields lime when burnt. (The crystalline variety of limestone is marble.)

1593 *FITZGERALD Surv.* 61, Yet may he laulfully... selle... fre stone, lyme stone, chaille, or tyne, to his owne use. 1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) to Free-stone. 1695 *WOODWARD*, *Lime-stone*. 1707 *MORTIMER Heb.* vi. 95 Any soft Stone as Firestone, Limestone, etc., if broke small, and laid on cold Lands, must be of advantage. 1813 *BAKEWELL Introd. Geol.* (1815) 86 No organic remains are found in the crystalline limestone.

b. A species (or † a specimen) of this rock.

1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* May (1679) 17 Having before put some rubbish of Limestones, pebbles, shells... or the like at the bottom of the Cases, to make the moisture passage. 1741 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 57 Others are said to make Use of Limestones to fine and preserve the Drink. 1813 *SIR II. DAVY Agric. Chem.* (1814) 6 By simple chemical tests the nature of a limestone is discovered in a few minutes. 1833 *LYELL Elem. Geol.* (1865) 395 One of the limestones of the Middle Oolite. 1839 *URK Dict. Arts* 774 When the kila is to be set in action, it is filled with rough limestones. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 118 All limestones from the softest chalk to the hardest marble consists essentially of carbonate of lime.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as limestone-cliff, -crag, -gravel, -land, -region, -slab; limestone-encased adj.; limestone-head (see quot.); limestone-fern (Britten & Holland), -polypody, book-names for *Polypodium calcareum*.

1793 D. URK *Hist. Kutherglen* 319 The Entrochi... by workmen in Kiltbride they are more commonly called 'Limestone-heads'. 1860 *HAUGHTON Phys. Geogr.* v. 243 The yuca grew on the 'limestone cliffs'. 1863 *KINGSLEY Water-lab.* 14 A low cave of rock at the foot of a 'limestone crag'. 1889 N. S. SHALER *Aspects of Earth* 102 The North Atlantic where minute 'limestone-encased creatures float in the water while they live. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. xvii. 75 Others follow, and manure with a very happy provision they have in the thinly-inhabited and interior parts of the kingdom, called 'limestone gravel'. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Tract. Agric.* I. 236 Limestone gravel... has been successfully laid upon land in Ireland. 1685 *BOYLE Sahib. Air* 10 A large tract of 'limestone land' was so warm (as they speak) as to dissolve the Snow that fell on it. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower Pl.* VI. 164 'Limestone Polypody'. 1865 *GOSSE Land & Sea* (1874) 321 A 'limestone region is essential to the abundance of these animals. 1839 *URK Dict. Arts* 774 The several stories are formed of joined arches, and platforms, covered over with limestone slabs.

**Lime-twig**. [*f.* **LIME** sb.<sup>1</sup>]

1. A twig smeared with birdlime for catching birds.

1400 *LYNG, Charles & Byrde* (Roxh.) 13 Thy lyme twiggys and pauters I defie. 1616 *SIR R. & MARK. Country Parne* 705 Such as bring vs Hawkes, doe take them for the most part with lime-twiggys. 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* Apol. Aiv. The Fowler His Gun, his Nets, his lime-twiggys. 1711 *KEN Edmund Port.* Wks. 1721 II. 113 As Birds unwary on the Lime-twiggys tread. 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 136 To catch a thrush on every lime-twig there.

b. *fig.*

1811 J. BELL *Hadron's Answ. Oser.* 457 b. A lymetwygg layed by Hypocrites to gett money withall. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iii. 16. 1607 *DEKKER Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III. 112 Catch Fooles with Lime-twiggys dipt with pautrons. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 646. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* II June, There are so many lime-twiggys laid in his way, that I'll bet a cool hundred he swings before Christmas. 1821 *BYRON Yuan v. xxii*, Ambition, Avance, Vengeance, Glory, glue The glittering lime-twiggys of our latter days.

*Prov.* 1670 *RAY Prov.* 175 His fingers are lime-twiggys. Spoken of a thievish person.

† 2. One whose fingers are 'limed'; a thief. *Obs.* c 1600 *Nobody & Someb.* D 31, Talkte not of the Gayle, 'tis full of limetwiggys, liffs, and pickpockets.

† 3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Ensnaring; pilfering. *Obs.* 1602 *Ray & Kethen fr. Parnass.* i. iv. 428 Let vs run through all the lewd formes of lime-twig pilfering villanyes. c 1730 *Royal Remarks* 44 The Lime-twig Titles of their own [the booksellers'] composing, to catch the curious birds of life... Mommis wanting that Lime-twig Faculty.

Hence † **Lime-twig** *v. trans.*, to catch as with a lime-twig; to entangle, ensnare.

1646 J. HALL *Horr. Par.* 87 You may be lyme-twig'd with their errors and loose the Truth for a friend. 1671 L. ADDISON *W. Barbary* To Rd., That the Ottoman Empire... reckon it among their Happineses not to have their Consultations lime-twig'd with Quicks and Sophisms of Philosophical Persons. 1681 *GLANVILLE Sadducismus* i. (1726) 85 Their Mind is so illaquated or lime-twigged, as it were, with the Ideas and Properties of Corporeal Things. 1815 *LAMB Lett.* to *Wordsworth* (1859) 446 I Lord bless me! these 'merchants and their spicy drugs'... they lime-twig up my poor soul and body. 1829 *LAMBOR Lunge, Cont.* *Barrow & Norton* Wks. 1853 I. 484 I He allowed his mind to be lime-twigged and ruffled and decomposed by words.

**Lime-water**. [*f.* **LIME** sb.<sup>1</sup>] A solution of lime in water, used medicinally and in the clarification of sugar.

1677 *GROW Colours Plants* iii in *Anat. Plants* (1682) 277 Other Alkalies, and particularly Lime-Water. 1794 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 4) I. 5 The strongest lime-water contains no more than about one grain per ounce Troy. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Emerg. Chem.* 136 Lime-water soon becomes covered with a pellicle of carbonate when exposed to the air.

**Lime-wort** *l.* [*f.* **LIME** sb.<sup>1</sup> + **WORT**.]

† 1. The Catchfly, *Silene Armeria*. [*So called because covered with a sticky substance.*] *Obs.*



1597 GERARDE *Heral* ii. clxxxvi. (1633) 600 This plant called *viscaria* or Lyme-wort.

2. The Chilling Pink, *Dianthus prolifer*. [So called from often growing on old mortar.]

1777 ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 99.

**Lime-wort**, *limpwort*. [*f. \*lime, \*lempe* (OE. *hleomece*) in BROOKLIME, *brooklemp*.] The Brooklime, *Veronica Beccabunga*.

1666 MERRET *Pinar* 6 *Anagallis, sic Beccabunga* Brooklime... *ab Herfordensis* Limpwort. 1851 *Eliza Cook's* *Trav.* 5 July 149 The knapweed... the willow-herb and the lime-wort unfolding their simple many-coloured beauties.

**Limicoline** (ləimikəlɪn, -in), *a.* [*f. L. limicola* (*f. limus* mud + *colere* to inhabit) + -INE<sup>2</sup>.] Of or pertaining to the *Limicola*, a family of shore or wading birds.

1874 COVES *Birds N.W.* 454 There are numerous exceptions to the rule of four eggs among the limicoline birds. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 811 The [Sandpiper's] nest, in which four eggs are laid with their pointed ends meeting in its centre (as is usual among limicoline birds).

**Limicolous** (ləimikələs), *a.* [*f. as prec.* + -OUS.] Living in mud.

1888 BEDDARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 678/2 In many limicolous forms, as in earthworms, the setae are simple in form.

**Liminal** (ləimɪnəl), *a.* [*f. L. limen, limen* threshold + -AL.] *a. gen.* Of or pertaining to the threshold or initial stage of a process. *rare.* *b. spec. in Psychol.* Of or pertaining to a 'limen' or 'threshold'.

1884 *Mind* July 428 The liminal difficulties cannot be evaded without the most disastrous consequences to the body of the exposition. 1884 J. SULLY *Outlines Psychol.* v. 114 Every stimulus must reach a certain intensity before any appreciable sensation results. This point is known as the threshold or liminal intensity. 1895 TITCHENER *Külpe's Outl. Psychol.* 243 We may also introduce the concept of the limen, defining the just noticeable deviation from indifference as a liminal pleasantness or unpleasantness.

**Liminary** (ləimɪnəri), *a.* *Obs.* [*ad. F. liminaire*, *ad. L. limināris, f. limen, limen*: see -ARY<sup>2</sup>.] Introductory, preparatory; = PRELIMINARY.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. xii. (1632) 595, I need but the liminary epistle [= *F. epistre liminaire*] of a Germane to store me with allegations. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Liminaire*. 1663 *Flagellum* or *O. Cromwell* 188 As the grand and liminary work to Oliver's Regality. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 518/2 With... its epistles liminary and ultimate.

**Liming** (ləimɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. LIME* 2.1 + -ING 1.]

†1. Glazing or cementing together. In quot. *fig.* c. 1090 *Voc.* in *Wt. Wulker* 426/13 *Limine*, liming. a. 1225 *Acet. R.* 138 *bet*... monnes soule... schal been so ueste inuied to be flesche, *bet* his hute uen & ful corbe, & *puruh bet* ilke limunge luien hit so swude, *bet* [etc.].

2. The action or process of treating things with lime. *a.* Whitewashing with lime. (See also WHITE-LIMING.) *b.* Dressing earth with lime, in cultivation. *c.* Steeping skins in lime and water.

*a.* 1552 ELVOT *Dict.* *Althorin opus*, pargettyng, white limyng. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* *Eucaladura*, the liming, the plaistering of an house. 1626 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 181 For lyminge the windowes about that were glazed, and other that needed lyminge aboute xij d.

*b.* 1620 MARKHAM *Farrer. Husb.* ii. ii. (1668) 7 The Liming of your ground will take at least half so much time as the sanding. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 122 We have never found that a second liming has produced any good effect. 1856 OLMDSTED *Slave States* 13 Deep plowing and liming, and the judicious use of manures. 1875 *Act* 35 & 39 *Vic.* c. 92 § 5 Claying of land, liming of land, marling of land.

*c.* 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* iii. 86/2 Lyming, piting the skins with Lime and Water. 1778 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 118/4 Steeping the hides for a short time in a mixture of lime and water, which is called liming. 1844 G. DOOD *Textile Manuf.* ii. 50.

† **Liming**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [*f. LIME* 3. + -ING 1.] Copulation.

1607 TOPSEL *Fowr-f. Feasts* 138 Sometime she bringeth forth but one, which is a good argument to prove that she is filled at the first lyming. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sel.* 130 Why Slugs or Dodmans ingender in the neck, and are so many hours, if not days, in the liming.

**Liming**, *obs. form* of LIMING.

**Limis**, *obs. pl.* of LIMB *sb.* 1.

**Limit** (ləimɪt), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 *lymyte*, 5-7 *lymit* (te), (5-7) *lyt*, 6 *limitt*, li-, *lymmet*, *limete*, *lymet* (e), *lemyet*, 6-7 *limite*, 7 *limitt*, 6-*limit*. [*ad. F. limite*, *ad. L. limit-em, limis* boundary.]

1. A boundary, frontier; an object serving to define a boundary, a landmark. Now only in narrower sense: A boundary or terminal point considered as confining or restricting; chiefly *pl.* bounds.

c. 1375 [see *limit-stead* in 5]. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5069 Qua list his lymit out-lende, hene to be left hand. 1474 CANTON *Chesse* 144 Wyth in the lymytes and space of the royaume. a. 1529 SKELTON *Bk.* 3 *Foles Wks.* (1568) X v b, Romulus... dyd Instatute lymyttes or markes aboute the cite. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump*. 1482 Let it suffice thee, to defende thy lymites from inuasion. 1555 EOE *Decades* 83 That twoo such seas have enuironed any lande with 500 narrowe lymyttes. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. def. iii. The endes or lymites of a lyne, are pointes. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.* *Forre* vi, Tynlarge the lymetes of our kyngdome wide. 1598 in *Egerton Papers* (Camden) 278 Chivert Hill, being the lymety of the Easte Marche. 1624 WOTTON *Elem.*

*Archit.* i. 24 When they have chosen the Floore, or Plot, and laid out the Limits of the Worke, wee should first of all Digge Wells and Cesterms [etc.]. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* ii. ix. (1635) 154 Hence is the Water enforced to enlarge his limits. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* iii. 201 Peter Heywood Esquire, one of the Kings Justices of the Peace within the limits of Westminster. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. v. § 14 The Picts Wall... being a better Limit then Fortification, served rather to define then defend the Roman Empire. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 54 P. 2 To be confined within the Limits of a good handsome convenient Chamber. 1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* Wks. III. 279 A point may be the limit of a line. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 23 A circle of thin haze... marked dimly the limits between heaven and earth.

† *b.* Contour (of the human form). *Obs. rare* -<sup>1</sup>.

1636 W. BETTIE *Titania & Theseus* B 3 He stept into a greene Arbour... where he first viewed each limit, or proportion of her body. *Ibid.* B 3 b, Theseus... thought it very strange, that Nature should endow... such comely limmits with such perverse conditions.

2. One of the fixed points between which the possible or permitted extent, amount, duration, range of action, or variation of anything is confined; a bound which may not be passed, or beyond which something ceases to be possible or allowable.

*Superior limit*: the earlier of the two dates, or the higher of the two quantitative extremes, between which the possible range of something is confined; *contrarywise inferior limit*.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sci. Wks.* III. 362 Panne Goddis lawe mytze freli renne bi þe lymyts þat Crist hap ordeyned. 1502 ATKINSON *De Institutione* iii. viii. 203 Nat pondering they exyle & pore lymytes of reson. 1579 80 NORTH *Plutarch*, *Theseus* (1595) 2 They range... out of the boundes or lymites of true apparence. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. I.* i. iii. 8 Dispatch, the limit of your Lines is out. c. 1600 - *Sonn.* lxxvii, Finding thy limit a limitt past my praise. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xii. 121 For the limits of how farre such a Body shall represent the whole People.

1693 CONGREVE in *Dryden's Journal* (1697) 282 A Wise Man's Pow'r's the Limit of his Will. 1725 WATTS *Logic* i. vi. § 5 To leave Obscurities in the Sentence, by confining it within too narrow Limits. 1785 REID *Intellect*, *Power* ii. xvi. 279 Nature has set limits to the pleasures of sense. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* ii. v. v. 505 For six hours... every part of the English army was engaged to the utmost limit of exertion. 1860 TUNNALL *Glac.* i. vi. 45 The limit at which the eye can appreciate differences of brightness. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Med. Jur.* *Chenokas* 183 That subject is beyond our present limits. 1878 H. ALLEY *Physic* 59 A crystal however has absolutely no limit to its growth. 1878 BROWNING *La Salaïna* 23 Would I shrink to learn my life-time's limit. 1894 *Current Hist.* (U.S.) IV. 355 Rear Admiral... R... retired from the active list of the navy under the limit-of-age law. 1895 J. A. BRET *Arm. Life in Christ* i. vi. 45 All men have... transgressed limits marked out by an authority which none can question. 1895 LD. ESHER in *Lancet Times* Rep. LXXIII. 702 1. The section does not deal with salvage beyond the three miles limit.

*b.* *Math.* In various applications. (a) A finite quantity to which the sum of a converging series progressively approximates, but to which it cannot become equal in a finite number of terms. (b) A fixed value to which a function can be made to approach continually, so as to differ from it by less than any assignable quantity, by making the independent variable approach some assigned value. (c) Each of the two values of a variable, between which a definite integral is taken. (d) The ultimate position of the point of intersection of two lines which, by their relative motion, are tending to coalescence.

*Doctrine or Method of Limits*: a term chiefly used to designate that mode of expounding the principles of the Differential and Integral Calculus, according to which the conception of 'limits' or 'limiting values' forms the basis of the system.

[a. 1727 NEWTON *Opuscula* i. 53 Quibus Terminis, sive Limitibus respondent semicirculi Limites, sive Termini.] 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 75 2 *Limit*, in a restrained sense, is used by mathematicians for a determined quantity to which a variable one continually approaches; in which sense, the circle may be said to be the limit of its circumscribed and inscribed polygons. In algebra the term *limit* is applied to two quantities, one of which is greater and the other less than another quantity; and in this sense it is used in speaking of the limits of equations, whereby their solution is much facilitated. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 406 2 There are two conditions which must be fulfilled before A can be called the limit of P; first, P must never become equal to A; secondly P must be capable of being made as nearly equal to A as we please. 1842 DE MORGAN *Diff. Calc.* Pref. The idea of limits being absolutely necessary even to the proper conception of a convergent series. *Ibid.* *Introduct.* Chap. 32 A case will be found in which the limit of an intersection is deduced. 1844 HYMERS *Integral Calc.* 122 Integrals are usually required between limits. 1857 WOOD *Algebra* 168 This quantity, which we call the *sum* of the series, is the *limit* to which the sum of the terms approaches, but never actually attains.

*c.* *Astron.* *Limit of a planet*: its greatest heliocentric latitude.

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* *Limit of a Planet* is the greatest Heliocentric Latitude. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Limits* of a planet, its greatest excursions or distances from the ecliptic. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) li. 507/2 Suppose Venns to be in the point C in her utmost north limit.

*d.* *Comm.* In various applications, e.g. the amount up to which a particular customer of a bank is not permitted to overdraw, the price given by a principal to an agent as the highest at which

he will buy, or the lowest at which he will sell. *Founder's limit* (see quot. 1872-6).

1866 *Crump Banking* iii. 76 The banker gives him [his customer] a 'limit', beyond which he must not draw. 1872-6 VOYLE *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Limit, Founder's*. In the manufacture of ordnance, the limitation of error for guns, shot, &c. allowed to the founder.

*e.* In generalized sense: Limitation, restriction within limits. Chiefly in *phr.* *without limit*.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* i. iii. 5 The sadness is without limit. 1742 YOUNG *Ny. Th.* vi. 463 Souls... Disdaining Limit, or from Place, or Time. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 3) IV. 22 Pain is the violation, and pleasure the restoration of limit.

*f.* Used by Shaks. for: Prescribed time; the prescribed period of repose after child-bearing.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. i. 224 Between which time of the contract, and limit of the solemnity. 1611 - *Wint.* T. iii. ii. 107 Lastly, hurried Here, to this place, i' th' open ayre, before I have got strength of limit.

† 3. The tract or region defined by a boundary; *pl.* the bounds, territories. *Obs.*

1494 FARYAN *Chron.* vi. clxiii. 136 The sayd two bretherne... entryd the lymyts of Kyng Charles. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* iv. xx. (1588) 619 Those Sessions were to be holden in every limite of the Shire. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* iii. i. 75 The Arch-Deacon hath divided it Into three Limits, very equally. c. 1600 - *Sonn.* xlvii, I would be brought From limits farre remote, where thou dost stay. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 101 In everye Parishes or Lymittes. 1611 BIRCH *Exch.* xliii. 12 Upon the top of the mountaine, the whole limit thereof round about shall be most holy. a. 1649 WINTHROP *Hist. New Eng.* 1226 II. 214 The Dutch g. vernour... pretended to seize the ship as forfeit to the West India Company by trading in their limits without leave. 1667 MURTON *P. L.* v. 755 At length into the limits of the North They came. 1792 S. ROGERS *Liter. Mon.* i. 200 Great Navarre, when France and freedom bled Sought the lone limits of a forest shed.

† *b.* ? A division or part of the territory (in quot., of one of the Cinque Ports). *Obs.*

c. 1692 R. GIBSON in *Gardiner's Hist. Brit. A.* ii. 1539 I 45 The sea government at all those places by counts of Lode manage at each, and the lesser seaports adjacent to be made limits to the greater.

*c.* *U.S. and Canada.* A tract of woodland of defined extent, a timber allotment.

1837 S. CAMBERLAND *Count's Rights in Ocean* 20 *Obs.* 1888 *Harpers Mag.* Mar. 55/2 The voyageur... reports the quality and quantity of timber in certain 'limits' or lots.

† 4. *Logic.* = TERM *med. l.* *terminus*. *Obs.*

1599 BULLY *Winter* *Act* i. l. 110 Why are they [i.e. material principles] called *termini* or *limits*? Because they lymitt a proposition, and bee the uttermost partes or boundes where unto any proposition is to bee resolved, as for example in this proposition, every man is a sensible bodie, there two wordes, *man* and *sensible bodie*, are the *termini*, *limittes*, or *boundes*, whereof the said proposition is compounded, so into the same it is to bee resolved, as into his uttermost partes that have any signification.

5. *ad. f.* as *limit-are, -line*; + *limit-stead*, a place on a boundary.

1849 R. V. DEXTER *Heart* i. 120 Boyle's and Marlette's law may be considered a 'limit law'. 1864 BROWNING *Devil's*, *Quart.* c. viii. 14 'As like as a Hand to another Hand.' Why said that, never... followed like me, an hour. The beauty in this... of the 'limit-line'. 1889 *Rev. Chm. Pag.* 7 Sept. 780 1 At a given distance from the limit-line of the square in putting the weight... a rectangular pit is prepared. c. 1375 *So. Leg. Suite* xliii. *Cal. l.* 145 Paine ware þe brethire one led, til þai came til þe 'lymyt-stede'.

**Limit** (ləimɪt), *v.* Forms: 4-6 *lymyt*, e-6-7 *limite*, *limitt*, *lymit*, (6) *lemyt*, *limitte*, 7 *limytt*, 5-7 *limit*. Also *ad. f.* 1. 5 *lymett*; *pl.* 4 *lemete*, 5-6 *lemett*, *lymyt*, 6 *lymmitt*, -yt. [*ad. F. limiter*, *ad. L. limitāre, f. limit-, limis* LIMIT *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To assign within limits (also to *limit* and *assign*, *limit* and *ordain*); to appoint, fix definitely; to specify. Also with *away*, *over*. *Const. dat.* or *to*, (*ill*), *upon*, and *to* with *inf.* *Obs.* exc. in legal language.

1381 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 298 As tyme & oþer circumstaunce þat limiten payne for a dede ben aȝen þe freedom þat crist wole have in hise lawe. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 118 Ilkane of þer oster hase þaire iourneez limited. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4283 Oure lord has lemytt vs elike þe lenth of oure days. 1413 *Pilgr. Souwe* (Caxton) v. i. (1850) 72 Of endles thynge maye no proportion be lymyted, ne accounted. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 125/1 Thoo paynes that ben speciali lymyted upon the said Baillifs. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 6 Apon the erth he send lightnes, Both son and moyne lymett thertyll. 1494 FARYAN *Chron.* vi. clxxxv. 184 At the daye before lymytted and assigned. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xlii. 143 The Lady Elyanoure had it lymytted to her for her dowry. 1536 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) i. 55 Under a certayne paine lymytted for the same for the said cleargie. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* iii. (1876) 91 Euery Artificer dwelling out of all townes... should bee limited to bee vnder the direction of one good Towne or other. c. 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* xiv. (1604) F 2 b, O, no end is limited to damned soules! 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* i. (1891) 1 The Center or middle of the same Shere which I lymitt to be aboute Hesthoch moore. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. xi. (1632) 578 Astrology could not yet limit the motion of the Moone. 1668 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 250 Neither do I believe we can finish it and the rest within the time limited us by his Majesty. 1750 BRAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 266 The time limited in the bottomry bond. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 155 If... the estate be limited over to a third person. 1795 BENTHAM *Supply without Burden* 32 When an estate in England has



been limited away from a man altogether, he never looks at it. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 175 In the release there was a power... to revoke the uses contained therein, and to limit other uses.

†b. To appoint (a person) to an office; to assign (a duty) to a person. *Obs.*

c1380 *Wyclif Sermon*, Sel. Wks. I. 140 *Prece* offices of heerdīs bat Crist hab lymytid to hem. c1380 — *Wks.* (1880) 331 As if a pope make a lawe bat who ever he lymytid to here confession of his man or confession of his comunate, he shal here pise menes shrifte. 1420 *Searchers Verdicts in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 16 Sercheours... assigned and lymyt by Thomas Gare. 1482 *M. Paston's Will in P. Lett.* III. 286 After the stipend of the preste lymytid to syng for me be yerly levied. c1505 in *Plumpton Corr.* 189, I had the keyes levered me... and had a fellow lemytt to keep the said schawnter with me, & he faylled me in my most neede. 1557 *PAYNEL Barclay's Tugurth* 42 He had lymytid hym in Numidy in his stede to be captayne of the army. 1638 *HEWWOOD Wise Woman* iv. i. Wks. 1874 V. 319, I limit you to be a welcome guest unto my Table.

†c. To lot or plot out; to allot, apportion. *Obs.*

1530 *PALSGR. 612/1* Our groundes were lymytid afore our fathers dayes. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Classe Pref.* A.vj. And by... the equinoctial, polary circle, and altitude of the pole, to limite out the Zones, Climates, and Paralleles. 1577 *HARRISON England* ii. iv. (1877) 1. 97 England was limited out by families and hidelands. 1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Sermon*, *Tim.* 765/2 God... hath limited out all our life. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* vi. (1628) 157 Markenrye, that is the country or Kingdom, marked or limited out. a1619 *FOTHERBY Atheism*, iii. i. § 8 (1622) 190 He had all his learning and knowledge limited out vnto him: yea, and that by a scant scantling. a1649 *Prayers in Chas. I's Wks.* (1662) 197 Let thy infinite Power vouchsafe to limit out some proportion of deliverance unto Me.

†d. *Math.* To lay down, 'give' in the hypothesis of a proposition. *Obs.*

1551 *RECORDE Pathway*, *Knowl.* i. xv, The likeanme... hath one angle... like to D, the angle that was limited. *Ibid.* ii. iii, This triangle... hath two corners equal eche to other, that is A and B, as I do by supposition limite.

†e. *Pass.* of proportions or contour: To be outlined or drawn (in a specified manner). *Obs.*

1636 W. BETTIE *Tilana & Thescus* B. 2, Seeing his face so perfectly featured, and viewing each limb, the portraiture of his body so well limited, that [etc.].

2. To confine within limits; to set bounds to (rarely in material sense); to bound, restrict. *Const. to.* †Also, to prohibit (a person) from (something).

†a1400 *Morte Arth.* 437 Thy lycence es lemete in presence of lordys. 1508 *FISHER 7 Penit.* Ps. cxxx. Wks. (1876) 225 The mercy of god... can never be lymyt to any creature. c1530 *MORE Answ. Frith* Wks. 841/1 Than must he limite Gods power howe farre he will geue God leane to stretche it. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 11 They have lymytid and enclosed certeyne grounde to make gardenes and orchardes. 1585 *ABP. SANSYNS Sermon*, xvii. 298 He limiteth and restraineth his permission, saying, Rest a while. 1597 *HOOKEE Eccl. Pol. v.* lix. 81 If in continuance also limited, they all have... their set. termes. 1631 *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) 83 St Francis Leake... made a deed limiting the use to my Lady Leake. 1662 *EARL ORRERY State Lett.* (1743) I. 77 His Hylas was not limited to numbers and rhyme, as mine is. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* ii. iii. 186 He was limited in his Vicarials, and ty'd up to a certain allowance every day. a1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) I. 557 He thought a government limited by law was only a name. 1722 *DE FOE Moll Flanders* (ed. 3) 62, I had a Husband and no Husband...; Thus I say, I was limited from Marriage, what Offer soever might be made me. 1732 *LEIARD Sethos* II. x. 362 He limited his number of cavalry to six thousand men. 1786 *BURKE W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 143 The act of parliament... did expressly limit the duration of their office to the term of five years. 1813 *LANY HAMILTON in G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 272 You do not know how limited I am. I have left everything to be sold for the creditors. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) I. 418 A man cannot by any conveyance at common law limit an estate to his wife. 1828 *D'ISRAELI Chas. I.* I. vii. 216 The philosophical inquirer will not limit his researches by simple dates. 1844 L.O. *BROUCHAM Brit. Const.* xvi. (1862) 249 And it [the succession] was afterwards further limited to the descendants of James I.'s daughter. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* II. xxviii. 282 Our draft on the stores... had been limited for some days to... eggs [etc.]. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* v. § 1. 218 The commerce... was still mainly limited to the exportation of wool to Flanders. 1900 F. *ANSTEE Brass Bottle* iii. 35 If you remember, sir, you strictly limited me to the sums you marked.

b. To serve as a limit or boundary to; to bound; to mark off from. Also to limit in. Now rare.

1582 *STANVYNURST Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 26 This rule thus fixed no tyme shal limit, or hazard. 1594 *BLUNDEVEL Exerr.* v. (1636) 560 The Provinces that... are limited with the Provinces of China. 1601 *WEEVER Mirr. Mart.* E.v, Limits there be for every thing beside, No banks can limit in the sea of pride. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 122 The kingdom of the Parthians... is limited and separat by these mountaines and streights. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* i. xx. 60 The soldiers reached to the doore of the Temple, in two ranks, limiting the way to them that came to the Princess. 1633 *EARL MANGH. Al Mondo* (1636) 185 God cannot bee God, if Nature limit him. 1889 *GEDDES & THOMSON Evolution of Sex* xi. 146 Round the chromatid rods vacuoles are formed, limiting them from the surrounding protoplasm.

†3. *Intr.* To border upon (a country). *Obs.*

1613 *SHERLEY Trav. Persia* 4 Those countries limiting upon the King of Spaines vnial partes.

†4. To beg within specified limits. [A back-formation from LIMITER (sense 1).] *Obs. rare* — 1.

1577 *NORTHEROKE Dicing* (1843) 57 They [Popish friars] go ydely a limiting abroad.

**Limitable** (li-mit'ə-bəl), a. [f. LIMIT v. + -ABLE.] That may be limited.

1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xlv. (1887) 287 When the child knoweth his certaintie in all limitive circumstances. 1643 *HERLE Answ. Ferne* 29 A power... limitable... not to be exercised within fifty dayes. 1686 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 363 If they are limitable by any other Power, they are Subjects to that Power.

Hence **Limitableness**.

1644 *HUNTON Vind. Treat. Monarchy* iv. 22 Neither its being supreme doth hinder its limitableness. 1684-5 H. MORE *Let.* 19 Jan. in *Norris Theory Love* (1688) 154 Those terms *Tolun* and *Onne*, imply also a comprehensibleness, limitableness, or exhaustibleness of the number of those parts.

†**Limitage**. *Obs. rare* — 1. [f. LIMIT v. + -AGE.] That which is limited or allotted to a person or persons; an allotment.

1634 *RAINBOW Labour* (1635) 29 Their limitage were fallen to them in a goodly ground.

**Limital** (li-mit'əl), a. [f. LIMIT sb. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a limit or boundary.

1877 *GILBERT Rep. Geol. Henry Mts.* iv. 90 A laccolite of small volume will not exceed the limital area, but will grow by lifting its cover.

**Limitanean** (li-mit'ē-niān), a. *Rom. Antiq.* [f. late L. *limitāne-us* (f. *limit-*, *limes* LIMIT sb.) + -AN.] Stationed on the border.

1839 *KEIGHTLEY Hist. Eng.* I. 129 Lands given to those who were named the Limitanean and Ripurarian soldiery.

†**Limitaneous**, a. *Obs. rare* — 0. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to bounds or frontiers.

1721 in *BAILEY*. Hence 1755 in *JOHNSON*.

†**Limitary**, a. *Obs. rare* — 1. [f. as prec. + -Y.] Dwelling on the border.

1611 *SPEED Hist. Cl. Brit.* ix. ix. § 66 The Poictouines... were the limitarie or border-subjects of the English Dominions in Aquitaine.

**Limitarian** (li-mit'ē-riān), a. and sb. [f. LIMIT sb. + -arian as in *unitarian*, etc.] A designation applied by adversaries to those theologians who hold the doctrine of 'limited redemption'.

1844 J. CAIRNS *Lect. in Life* x. (1895) 228 Graham is somewhat delayed in licence by a limitarian presbytery. 1848 *CRAIG, Limitarian*, one who limits, one who maintains the doctrine, that only a part of the human race are to be saved. 1852 J. B. JOHNSTONE (*title*) Who are the Limitarians?

**Limitary** (li-mit'əri), a. and sb. [ad. L. *limitāris*, f. *limes* LIMIT: see -ARY 2.] A. *adj.*

1. Subject to limits; limited in action, range, etc. †*Const. to.*

1620 *BRATHWAIT Five Senses* iv. 46 Delights momentary and limitarie to an instant, may for the present yeeld a satisfaction. 1673 *DRYDEN State Innocence* iii. i. Wks. 1808 V. 143 Let me with Him contend, On whom your limitary powers depend. 1727 C. PITT *Callinichus's Hymn to Jupiter* 119 What no inferior Limitary King could in a length of Years to Ripeness bring. 1814 *SCOTT Ess. Drama*, etc. (1874) 143 The synd of Olympus... were themselves but limitary deities. 1822-56 *DE QUINCEY Confess.* (1862) 169 The poor limitary creature calling himself a man of the world. 1838 *SIR W. HAMILTON Logic* xxix. (1866) II. 107 We cannot, indeed, rise superior to our limitary nature. 1850 *FRASER'S Mag.* xli. 228 The Stuarts looked abroad for models of kingcraft, and repined at their limitary right-divine.

b. Of a friar: Licensed to beg within certain limits. (Cf. LIMITER 1.)

1830 *SCOTT Demonol.* vi. 175 Chaucer... ascribes the exile of the faeries... to the warmth and zeal of the devotion of the limitary friars.

2. Of or pertaining to a limit or boundary; situate on the boundary. †Of a sentinel: Stationed on the boundary.

In quot. 1667 the sense is doubtful: it may be 1. 1650 *FULLER P'sagah* ii. v. 125 All the former were limitary places in the tribe of Asher. a1661 — *Worthies, Cumberland* i. (1662) 216 This County (because a Limitary) did abound with Fortifications. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 667 Then when I am thy captive talk of chaires, Proud limitarie cherub! 1731 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Limitary*, belonging to the limits or bounds. 1819 *BANQUET* 57 Visit your limitary huts, and see where cleanliness reside, and industry. 1885 W. T. WATKIN in *Academy* 1 Aug. 77/3 We have another limitary mark on a centurial stone at Manchester.

3. Serving as a limit or boundary; limiting, confining, containing. *Const. of.*

1807 *ANNA SEWARD in Athenaeum* Mar. (1895) 282/1 Where the horizon's limitary line Meets the gloom'd sea. 1822 B. CORNWALL *Dram. Scenes, Julian the Apostate* ii, A limitary power, which strikes and circumscribes the soul. 1845 *TRENCH Nels. Lect.* Ser. i. v. 98 Refusing the Scriptures as... authoritative in and limitary of the Truth. 1847 W. R. HAMILTON *Let. to De Morgan, Ess. Analytic Logical Forms* 3 The once formidable array of limitary rules has vanished. The science now shines out in the true character of beauty. 1847-9 *TOON Cycl. Anal.* IV. 451/2 The hepatic cells are enclosed in a limitary membrane. 1899 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* X. 151 There was deep erosion of the nails... presenting an abrupt limitary margin.

B. sb. = LIMITER 1. (Cf. A. 1 b.)

a1662 *HEVLIN Lawd* (1668) 10 Great were the Sums of Money which the Piety of the Design, and the Diligence of their Limitaries brought in from their several Walks. **Limitate** (li-mit'ət), pa. pple. and ppl. a. In 6 *Sc. limitat*. [ad. L. *limitāt-us*, pa. pple. of *limitāre* to LIMIT.] †A. pa. pple. = LIMITED. *Obs.* 1581 N. BURNE in *Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 164 As gif... his pouar of viking miraclis var limitat to the pairis onlie quhair your Sanctis var bureit. 1585 *JAS. I Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 21 Translations are limitat, and restraind in some things, more than free inventions are.

B. ppl. a. a. Of land: Parted off by limits or boundaries. *rare.*

1853 *WHEWELL tr. Grotius's De Jure Belli* I. 407 Land..

determined by its measured quantity, is governed by the same rule as limitate land.

b. *Bot.* Bounded by a distinct line, as the hypothallus in some lichens.

1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 401 *Arthonia ilicina*, smooth, shining, scaly, limitate.

†**Limitate**, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *limitāt-*, ppl. stem of *limitāre* to LIMIT.] *trans.* To put limits or bounds to; to limit. Hence †**Limitated** ppl. a. 1560-78 *Bk. Disclpt. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 3 The persons nominate... to... define and limitate the jurisdiction of the Kirk. 1563 *WINSET Four Scoir Thre Chest.* Wks. 1888 I. 125 Gif we... limitatis and determinatis nocht the wisdom of God be our phantasie. 1654 *EARL MONM. tr. Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 457 A clause so general and so limited, would be interpreted rather in favour of them.

**Limitation** (li-mit'ē-jən), [ad. L. *limitationem*, f. *limitāre* to LIMIT. Cf. F. *limitation*.]

1. The action of limiting (in senses of the vb.); an instance of this.

c1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 70 *Pei* commanden bat no man schal preche be gospel but at here wille & lymytacion. 1423 *Cath. Angel.* 217/1 A Lymytacion, *limitacio*. 1533 *MORE Apol.* ix. Wks. 865/2 They... leaue not one man for Goddes parte this eyght hundred yere paste by theyr owne lymytacion. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 20 § 1 Their heires inheritable by the limitation of suche giftes. 1608 *WILLET Hexapla Exod.* 76 This absolute limitation and restraint of Satan. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 63 The Monarch himself must be Judge, and then farced Limitation. 1720 *WATERLAND Fight Sermon*, 250 It is here, without any restriction or limitation, applied, by the inspired Writer, to our Saviour Christ. 1833 *H. MARTINEAU Berkeley* i. viii. 159 Some objected to this, that mere convertibility was not enough without limitation. 1845 *MAURICE Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metr.* II. 610/1 The proper limitation of mathematical axioms to things without matter. 1863 *H. COX Instit.* iii. iii. 623 A fresh limitation of the succession to the throne was made towards the end of the reign of William III.

†b. *spec.* The action of determining the boundaries of (a country) or the contour of (a figure). *Obs.*

1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 5 Letters Patent granted by the King for the Limitation of Virginia. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* III. 31/2 Limitation we call the determining or fixing the sweeps of all the lines, the projections of the angles... and the depression of every hollow.

†2. a. An allotted space; the district or circuit of an itinerant officer or preaching friar; the region belonging to a particular nation; fig. one's allotted sphere. *Obs.*

c1380 *Wyclif Sermon*, Sel. Wks. II. 182 Oo frere grutchip agens anoper, and f3itip wip him, whanne he prechip treupe in his lymytacion. c1386 *CHAUCER Wife's T.* 21 The lymytour... seyth his matyns and his hooly thynges As he gooth in his lymytacion. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 21 Your limitors... will not suffer one in anothers limitation. 1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 12620 Why! thou the holdest by reson Wyth-Inne thy lymytacion, Nat to erryn, nyh nor fier. 1527 R. THORNE in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 256 The Saide Islands fall all without the limitation of Portingall. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII.* c. 27 Auditors... yerely ridinge their several circuits and limitations. 1552 B. GILPIN *Sermon*, *bcf. Edm.* VI (1630) 25 Some [pulpits] have not had foure Sermons these fiftene or sixtene yeres, since Friers left their limitations.

†b. An allotted time. *Obs.*

1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* ii. iii. 146 You have stood your Limitation.

3. The condition of being limited; limitedness.

1597 *HOOKEE Eccl. Pol.* v. lix. § 1 As the substance of God is infinite, and hath no kinde of limitation. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* ii. i. 283 Am I your Selfe But as it were in sort, or limitation? 1710 *BERKELEY Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 4 The natural dulness and limitation of our faculties. 1755 *YOUNG Centauri.* Wks. 1757 IV. 123 Through the limitation of the human intellect. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* I. 109 What seems to us limitation, may be, not limitation, but a mode of divine power. 1875 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xxxviii. 331 The limitation of groups of distinct species to regions separated from the rest of the globe by certain natural barriers. 1886 *HAUGHTON Phys. Geog.* v. 272 The limitation of special families and sub-orders to special Continents.

4. A point or respect in which something is limited; a limiting provision, rule, or circumstance.

1523 *FITZHERB. Surv.* 12 The lymytacion expressed in the statute of Westmynster. 1590 H. SWINNURNE *Testaments* 134 This limitation is suspected of some not to bee sounde. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Smet.* Wks. 1851 III. 295 That limitation therefore of after settling is a meere tautology. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* x. 33 Let him mince it as well as he can with mental limitations and restrictions. 1667 *PERVY Diary* 10 Apr., So as that he that goes there may go with limitations and rules to follow. 1733 *CHEYNE Eng. Malady* ii. viii. § 1 (1734) 193, I shall have little further to add, but some Limitations... with regard to particular Cases. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 63 This limitation was made by parliament, that [etc.]. 1855 *PRESCOTT Philip II.* I. ii. xi. 261 Most of the provinces coupled their acquiescence with limitations which rendered it of little worth. 1875 *MAIR Hist. Inst.* ii. 53 He was heir to the earldom of Tyrone according to the limitations of the patent.

5. *Law.* a. The statutory specification of a period, or the period specified by statute, within which an action must be brought. *Statute of Limitations*: any of the statutes (now esp. 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 27) fixing a period of limitation for actions of certain kinds. b. The specification of a period or the period specified for the continuance of an estate, or the operation of a law. c. The settlement of an estate by a special provision or with a special modification or modifications; the modification or provision itself.



a. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 196 Limitation is an assignement of a space or time, within which hee that will sue... ought to prove, that he or his ancestor was seised of the thing demanded, or otherwise he shall not maintaine his suit or action. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 178 It is enacted by the statute of limitations, 21 Jac. I. c. 16. that no entry shall be made by any man upon lands, unless within twenty years after his right shall accrue. *Ibid.* 188 In all these possessory actions there is a time of limitation settled, beyond which no man shall avail himself of the possession of himself or his ancestors. *Ibid.* 250 Sixty years... is the longest period of limitation assigned by the statute of Henry VIII. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) V. 313 If it be a legal debt, this Court being applied to for a discovery, will not prevent the statute of limitations from running. 1852 Ld. PALMERSTON in *Croker Papers* 17 June (1884) I. i. 13 There is... no statute of limitation as to epistolary debts.

b. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 155 When an estate is so expressly confined and limited by the words of its creation, that it cannot endure for any longer time than till the contingency happens upon which the estate is to fail, this is denominated a limitation. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 495 The future limitation being only for the life of a person in esse. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Metz. Syst.* III. (1871) 245 The limitation of the act was to three years, or the end of the next general assembly.

c. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 193 A tenancy in common may... be created by express limitation in a deed. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 201 By the limitation of the will, he was to make a grant of the rent. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 73 The... failure of the objects of the several limitations. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. iv. 66 Most grants of this kind were attended by conditions and limitations.

6. = LIMIT 1 and 2. Also *pl.* bounds, boundaries. 1523 Ld. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCXXVIII. 344 They of the... marches and limitacions of the realm of Castelle, Came... and made homage. 1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helth* (1541) 1 To the conservation of the body of mankynde within the limitation of helth. 1602 *FLEBECKE Pandectes* 61 Numa Pompilius... did cause as well a publick perambulation to be made throughout his whole kingdom as private limitations & bounds betwixt partie & partie. 1616 CAPT. J. SMITH *Descr. New Engl.* 23 The Government, Religion, Territories and Limitations. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* II. viii. 193 She knew the limitations of her own powers too well to attempt more than she could perform with credit. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 319 The supposed exceptions... do not come within the reason and limitation of the rule. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* I. 25 When the use of words is not checked by a frequent recurrence in thought to the precise limitations of their meaning.

**Limitative** (līm'it'iv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *limitatif*, -ive (16th c. in Hatzf.), ad. med. L. *limitātīvus*, f. L. *limitāre* to LIMIT: see -ATIVE.]

**A. adj.**

1. Tending to limit; limiting, restrictive. **† Limitative place:** in Scholastic philosophy, 'place' in the sense in which it is predicable of things that do not occupy space; = *PRIMITIVE* a. 3. **Limitative judgement** (Logic): used by Kant to denote judgements of the type 'Every A is a not-B', which he regarded as a class co-ordinate with affirmative and negative judgements; also *occas.* used for a judgement serving to limit or modify another.

1530 *RASTELL Purgatory* III. xi. 4 Therefore purgatory can be no place contentynye but purgatorye maye be a place lymytatyue, and also a place oparatynye. For where so euer that god doth lymyt the soule of man after it is separate from the body to be purged, there is y<sup>e</sup> place lymytatyue of the soule. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch* 464 Without using the limitative particle (only) or (alone) to restrain his extravagant interpretation. 1825 *BENTHAM Offic. Apt. Maximized, Observ. Peol's Sp.* (1830) 53 Before the words 'every other country' stands... the limitative word 'almost'. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* v. 143 The incidental judgment expressed in an additional word or clause may be either explicative or limitative. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. vi. 307 Nor need Logic regard the infinite or limitative judgment as distinct from the affirmative. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 31 July 151 Their several undertakings should be co-extensive and mutually limitative. 1892 *Athenæum* 4 June 722/3 Being essentially negative and limitative, it can only end in negative conclusions.

† 2. Subject to a limit or condition, conditional. 1682 *SCARLETT Exchanges* 67 A prudent Possessor of the Bill will accept of no conditional or limitative Acceptance.

**B. sb. Logic.** A limitative judgement. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* v. 144 In respect to Limitatives, no question can arise concerning the truth or falsity of the incidental Proposition.

**Limited** (līm'it'ed), *apl. a.* [f. LIMIT v. + -ED.] In senses of the vb.

† 1. Appointed, fixed. Obs. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* 1. (1895) 57 He... hiereth some of them for meate and drynke, and a certeyne limited wayges by the daye. 1577-87 *HOLINSHEAD Chron.* III. 882/1 That euerie man... should paie the whole subsidie... out of hand, not tarring till the daies of payment limited. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Fac. Hib.* II. I. (1810) 225 They did somewhat exceede the time limited.

2. Circumscribed within definite limits, bounded, restricted. Of circumstances: Narrow. **Limited mail:** a mail train in which only a limited number of passengers is conveyed. **Limited monarchy:** one in which the functions of the monarch are exercised under conditions prescribed by the constitution; so *limited government, monarch, royalty*.

1610 *WILLET Heaptle Dan.* 259 The knowledge of angels is limited. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xix. 58 That King whose power is limited, is not superior to him, or them that have the power to limit it. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 265, I cannot imagine what it is makes men in England believe y<sup>e</sup> Govern<sup>t</sup> of Ireland to be for a Limited Time of Three Years. 1736 *CHANDLER Hist. Persec.* Introd. 5 The blessings of a limited government. 1789 *Govv. MORRIS*

in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 72 The King of France must soon be one of the most limited monarchs in Europe. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxi. I thank your Highness... for your cautious and limited testimony in my behalf. 1832 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* (1879) I. vi. 247 In limited monarchies a single individual shares the sovereign powers with an aggregate or aggregates of individuals. 1833 *MYLNE & KEEN Reports* II. 244 His co-executor... was in narrow and limited circumstances. 1833 *BROSTE Villetle* viii. (1876) 68 That school offered for her powers too limited a sphere. 1860 *TYNNALL Glac.* II. ii. 15 A limited number of images only will be seen. 1865 *MOLEY Mirac.* iv. 86 A limited Deity was a recognised conception of antiquity. 1883 P. FITZGERALD *Recreat. Lit. Mus.* 80 He started for Dublin by the mid-day limited mail.

**b. Limited company:** short for *limited liability company* (see LIABILITY).

1855 *Act* 18 & 19 *Vict.* c. 133 § 1 The Word 'Limited' shall be the last Word of the Name of the Company. 1872 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 107 The Nevada Land and Mining Company, (limited).

3. quasi-sb. = *limited mail* in 2. (U.S. colloq.) 1887 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Mar. 577 Let the great steamship founder, the limited crash through a trestle—living or dead, these men will be found at their posts.

Hence **Limitedly adv.**, **Limitedness.**

a 1614 *DONNE Balararos* (1644) 74 You see nothing is delivered by him against it, but modestly, limitedly, and perplexedly. 1656 [J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Virglat. Inst.* 288 A difference of Substance distinct from corporeity and limitedness. 1812 *SHELLEY in Hogg's Life* (1838) II. 91, I assume a character which is... unadapted to the limitedness of my experience. 1891 H. JONES *Browning* 235 He pushes the limitedness of human knowledge into a disqualification of it to reach truth at all. 1895 *Q. Rev.* July 76 We in London need such limitedly local relaxations.

**Limitier** (līm'it'ir). Forms: 4 *lim-*, *lymitour*, *o-*, *y-tour*, *e*, (*7-9*) *limitour*, 6 *lim-*, *lymiter*, *-yter*, *limmeter*, 7 *limitor*, 6- *limiter*. [f. LIMIT v. + -IER.]

1. (Also *frier limitier*.) A friar licensed to beg within certain limits. Obs. exc. Hist.

1377 *LANGLE. P. Pl.* B. v. 138 On limitours and listres lesynges I ymped. c 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's T.* 15 The grete charitee and prayres Of lymytours and others hooly freres. 1516 *Will of R. Peke of Walsford* 4 June (MS.). To every lymyter of the iiii orders of freers—xsd. 1552 *LATIMER Serm.* (1565) 91 A limitoure of the graye fryers, in the tyme of his limitation preached manye tymes and hadde but one Sermon. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* ix. 1 There neuer was Fryer limitier, that ducte So low, where beggyng woom him twenty cheeses. 1591 *SPENSER M. Unbudd* 85, I meane me to disguise... like a Pilgrim, or a Lymyter.

*transf. or allusive.* 1624 *Br. MONTAGU Gage To Rdr.* 2 Some of our Catholique Limitors had bene roving in the countrey and brake into my pale secretly.

2. One who or that which limits (in senses of the vb.).

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 217/1 A Lymytour, limitior. 1570 *LEVINS Manip.* 80/2 A Limitier, limitior. 1512 *Two Noble K.* v. I. 30 So hoyst we The sayles, that must these vessels port even where The heavenly lymyter pleases. a 1619 *FOTHERBY Atholm.* II. i. § 5 (1622) 180 The Summe is not that infinite limitour, which... setteth seuerall bounds, vnto all other things. 1639 *Ld. G. DUBV Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 27, I am sure they are the best declerars and limiters of their own [doctrines]. 1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 222 Abolishing a law so good and moral, the limiter of sin.

**Limiting** (līm'it'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. LIMIT v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. LIMIT; an instance of this.

1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Modification*... a qualifying, moderating, limiting, or releasing. 1608 *HIERON Wks.* I. To *Chr. Rdr.* (ante 689) *FORNIS* of prayer... are adjudged to be a kind of... limiting of Gods Spirit. 1677 *GILPIN Demonol.* (1867) 405 A bold limiting of the time of forty days.

**Limiting** (līm'it'ing), *apl. a.* [f. LIMIT v. + -ING.] That limits, in senses of the vb. **Limiting angle** (see quot. 1873). **Limiting parallels** (see quot. 1867).

1849 *RUSKIN Scr. Lamps* vii. § 7. 192 It would be needful to accept some well known examples... for final and limiting authorities. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* v. 131 The Condition... can always be expressed by a limiting adjective. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* I. 33 Even with well-meant efforts of the practical spirit it [scr. criticism] must express dissatisfaction, if in the sphere of the ideal they seem impoverishing and limiting. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Limiting parallels*, the parallels of latitude upon the earth's surface, within which occultations of stars or planets by the moon are possible. 1873 W. LEES *Acoustics* II. iii. 53 In order that a ray may pass from a dense medium into a rarer, the angle of incidence must not exceed a certain limit... this angle is called the limiting or critical angle of refraction. 1884 *BOWER & SCOTT De Bary's Phenex.* 539 The limiting zone between the external cortex and the bast-layer.

**Limitless** (līm'it'less), *a.* [f. LIMIT sb. + -LESS.] Having or admitting of no limits; unlimited, illimitable; unbounded, unrestricted.

1581 *SIDNEY Astr. & Stella* (1591) G 4 b, Say, whether thou wilt crowne With limitless renowne. 1612 J. DAVIES *Wife's Pilgrimage* civ. (Grosart) 20 To this Sea of Citie-Commonwealth (Lymless London). a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* x. (1652) 129 Sir Philip... observed this limitless ambition of the Spaniard. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 57 While the king acts in consent with the parliament... he is limitless, irresistible. 1868 *LOCKYER Guilemieu's Heavens* (ed. 3) 436 In the depths of limitless space, exist numerous assemblages of stars. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 58 Almost limitless power of giving pain.

Hence **Limitlessly adv.**, **Limitlessness.**

1865 *RUSKIN Sesame* (ed. 2) 145 When the affection has become wholly and limitlessly our own. 1865 *Spectator*

4 Mar. 239/2 The Imperial throne... the power *solutus a legibus* which in its limitlessness could redress all wrongs.

**Limitor, -our**, obs. forms of LIMITER.

**Limitrophe** (līm'it'rōf), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *limitrophe*, ad. late L. *limitrophus*, *limitrophus* (a hybrid f. L. *limit-*, *limes* + Gr. -τρόφος support-), applied to lands set apart for the support of troops on the frontier.]

**A. adj.** Situated on the frontier; bordering on, adjacent to (another country).

1826 [J. R. BEST] 4 *Years France* 129 Russia has already absorbed, within its empire, that great limitrophe nation which might have been a barrier against further progress. 1845 *FORD Handbk. Spain* vi. 503 Like many of these limitrophe Pyrenean districts it became independent soon after... 1731. 1881 *Daily News* 22 Feb. 5/3 The policy of a limitrophe frontier with Russia revived. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Apr. 1/2 England... was perfectly free to enter into any relations she pleased with the States limitrophe to India.

† **B. sb.** A border-land. Obs.

1589 A. MUNDAY *Hist. Palenados* v. (1653) 32 He... became... famous through all the neighbour Marches and limitrophes of Tharsus. 1598 *DALLINGTON Meth. Trav.* C ij b, The Prince ought to have of them [sc. castles] in his frontier places, and Lymitrophes (as they call them).

Hence † **Limitrophing ppl. a.**, bordering, adjacent; † **Limitrophous a.** (see quot.).

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* iv. vii. 29 The Counties of Boulougne, Saint Paule, and other limitrophing Seigneuries. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Column*, Limitrophous, or boundary Column, is that which shews the limits of a kingdom, or country conquered.

† **Limity.** Obs. Also 6 *lymytee*. [Formation uncertain; possibly *limities*, -tees, represents L. *limites*; but cf. OF. *limite*] = LIMIT.

1525 Ld. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. CCX. [ccvi.] 648 There shulde be in their company of the lymytes of France, mo then fyue hundred knyghtes. 1545 *JOVE Exp. Dan.* Ded. A iij b, The very limities & boundes of the world. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Aib.) 29 They go not out of ye limities of their own contrie.

**Limm**, obs. form of LIMN.

|| **Limma** (līm'mā). [Late L., a. Gr. λείμμα remnant, part left, semitone, f. λείπειν to leave.]

1. *Mus.* The semitone of the Pythagorean scale (see quot. 1694).

1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* vi. 152 The Pythagoreans, not using Tone Minor, but two Equal Tones Major, in a Fourth, were forced to take a lesser Interval for the Hemitone; which is call'd their Limma, or Pythagorean Hemitone; and, which added to those two Tones, makes up the Fourth; it is a Comma less than Hemitone Major 16 to 15 and the Ratio of it, is 256 to 243. 1887 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* IV. 503 The Ditonic Diatonic Tetra chord, consisting of two greater Tones and a Limma, as set forth by Pythagoras.

2. *Gr. Pros.* A time or mora in a line required by the rhythm but not expressed by a syllable in the words: indicated in schemes by the sign Λ.

**Limme**, obs. form of LIMB sb. 1

**Limmeal**, -ly, obs. vars. LIMB-MEAL, -MEALLY.

**Limmell**, variant of LIMAIL, metal filings.

**Limmer** (līm'm), *sb.* and *a.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 5 *lymmare*, 6 *lymare*, -er, *lymmar*, 6-7 *limmar*, *lymber*, *lymmmer*. [Of obscure origin; connexion with LIMB sb. is possible.]

**A. sb.**

† 1. A rogue, scoundrel. Obs.

1456 *SIR G. HAVE LAU of Armys* (S.T.S.) 233/24 And unworthy lymmare, that settis nocht for honour bot for pillery. c 1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* v. (*Part. Beas's*) xli. [To the fox] 'Byde', quod the lion; 'limmer, let us see Gif it be suthe the sillie 3ow hee said.' 1536 *BELENDEEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. lxiv. He causit hir to be schandfully defowlit with rebaldis and limmaris of his countre. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 219 Adam Scott special borderier and limmer, commounlie callit king of traytours. 1602 *JAS. VI Let. to Eliz.* (Camden) 147 The repreating of fugitives and lymmeries [sic]. 1607 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 379/2 That Insolent and wicked race and name of the glegenreous and notorious lymberis and malefactours. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. i. Fowle limmer! drittie Loune! 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* iv. There have been a proper set of limmers about to scale your windows, father Simon.

2. Applied to a woman. **a.** A light woman; a strumpet. **b.** In weaker sense: A jade, hussy, minx.

1566 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 83 In causa diffamacionis, viz. that his wyf was a lymmer. 1728 *RANSAY Last Sp. Miser* viii. I wore nae frizzl'd limmer's hair. 1786 *BURNS Two Dogs* 182 Except for breakin' o' their timmer Or speakin' lightly o' their limmer. 1814 *SCOTT Waz.* lxiii. Kate and Matty, the limmers, gaed aff wi' twa o' Hawley's diagonis, and I hae twa new queans instead o' them. 1851 *BORROW Lavengro* lxxxv. (1900) 460 Leave my husband in the hands of you and that limmer, who has never been true to us. 1897 *CROCKETT Lad's Love* xiii. 141 'Oh—the limmer—how dared she', cried my mother, on fire instantly at the hint of an insult or rejection to her eldest son.

**B. adj.** Knavish, scoundrelly.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxvii. 9 With mony lymmar loun, 1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) I. 53 For lymmer lawdis and lile lassie lo. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. i. Hence with 'hem, limmer lowne, Thy vermin, and thy selfe, thy selfe art one. a 1785 *ROOKHOP Ryde* iv. in *Child Ballads* III. 439 Limmer thieves drives them away.

Hence † **Limmerful a.**, knavish; † **Limmery**, knavery.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xvi. 152 Thy lymmerfull luke wald fle thame. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 206 The lymmerie lang hes lestie.



**Limneter**, obs. form of **LIMETER**.

**Limning**, obs. form of **LIMNING**.

**Limn** (lim), *v.* Now literary and arch. Also 5 *limyne*, *lymn*, 5-7 *lymn(e)*, 6-7 *limm(e)*, *limb(e)*, *limne*. [Altered form of **LUMINE** *v.*]  
 †1. *trans.* To illuminate (letters, manuscripts, books). Also *absol.* *Obs.*

14.. *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) VII. 295 His blisshop hymself schoned not to write and lumine [*MS. β* (early 15th c.) *lymne*] and bynde bookes. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 317/1 *lymnid*, as bookys (*K. lymnid*), *elucidatus*. 1499 *Church. Acc. Croscombe* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 24 A mass boke of vcln lymnyde. 1531 *Elvot Gov.* i. v. Their fyrst letters to be paynted or lymned. 1534 *Ricn Let. to F. Cromwell* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* i. xxxiv. 179 A certain tale of M. Magdalen, delivering her a letter from heaven, that was limned with golden letters. 1566 *Drant Horace, Sat.* i. iv. V. v. b. And if their toyen, in letters lymde, be printed once in booke, Then [etc.]. 1573 *Art of Limning* title-p., Diuerse kyndes of colours to write or to limme withall vpon velym. 1588 *Parke tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 94 When they write letters vnto anie principall person, they gide the margin of the paper, and limbe it.

†2. To adorn or embellish with gold or bright colour; to depict in (gold, etc.). Also (*rare*), to lay on (colour). *Obs.*

a 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VIII 73 Images .. rychely lymned with golde and Albyn colours. 1573 *Art of Limning* title-p., How siluer or golde shalbe layed or limmed vpon the sise. 1587 *Fleming Contu. Holinshed* III. 490/1 Their bannerols displayed, and richlie limmed with my lords armes. 1653 *H. Cogran tr. Pinto's Trav.* xxiii. 84 The Royal Arms of Portugal were limned in Gold.

3. To paint (a picture or portrait); to portray, depict (a subject). †Formerly *spec.* to paint in water-colour or distemper (see **LIMNING** *vbl. sb.* 2). †Also with *forth*, *out*.

1592 *Shaks. Ven. & Ad.* 290 Looke, when a Painter would surpass the life, in limning out a well-proportioned steed. 1594 *Carew Huarte's Exam. Wits* vi. (1596) 83 Pictures which are lymned in oyle. 1607 *Torsell Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 222 Nicon that famous painter of Greece, when he had most curiously limbed forth a Horses perfection [etc.]. 1612 *Wither Fair Virtue* II, Where Apelles limbd to life lifeless Vulcanus lovely wife. 1641 *Milton Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 230 He may be the competent Judge of a neat picture, or elegant poem, that cannot limne the like. 1813 *Scott Trium.* III. xxxvii. For there by magic skill, I wis, Form of each thing that living is Was limnd in proper dye. 1854 *Mrs. Oliphant Magd. Hebrum* II. 55 The dim chapel .. with Scripture stories limned in its ancient glass. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 335 If he be limned aright in the canvas which has descended to us.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1593 *Nashe 4 Lett. Confut.* 30 With life and spirit to limne deadnes it selfe *Hoc est Oratoris proprium*. 1600 *Shaks. A. T. L.* II. vii. 104 As mine eye doth his effigies witness Most truly limnd, and liuing in your face. 1602 *Marston Aut. & Mel. Induct.* I fear it is not possible to limne so many persons in so small a tablet as the compass of our playes afford. 1645 *Fuller Good Th. in Bad T., Nixt Contempl.* xxi. (1649) 83 It is easie for one to endure an affliction, as he limns it out in his own fancie. 1653 *Middleton & Rowley Sp. Gipsy* III. iii. What's beauty but a perfect white and red? Both here well mix'd limn truth so beautiful. 1661 *Feltham Lusoria* xxxvii. in *Resolves* (1709) 60t He must limn Spirits never tir'd. 1856 *Spurgeon New Park St. Pulpit* I. 56 Instances of persons going to the house of God, and having their characters limned out to perfection. 1871 *Smiles Charac.* x. (1876) 234 Perhaps the most complete picture of a great man ever limned in words. 1878 *Gladstone Prim. Homer* 130 The Odysseus is limned with .. incomparable art.

4. *Prov.* To limn the water, *limn* (something) on water: said of something transient or futile.

1620 *Bacon Poems* (Grosart) 49 Who then to fraile Mortality shall trust, But limmes the Water, or but writes in dust. 1692 *Vindiciae Carolinae* ix. 73 All he had done was but a kind of Limning the Water, to them. 1871 *R. Ellis tr. Catullus* lxx. 4 A woman's words .. Limn them on ebbing floods, write on a watery gale [*L. In vento et rapida scribere oportet aqua*].

†5. *absol.* or *intr.* To paint; *esp.* to paint in water-colour or distemper. *Obs.*

1594 *Plat Jewell-ho.* III. 44 To paint or limne with the colours that are taken from hearbs or flowers. 1622 *Peacham Compl. Gent.* xiii. (1634) 126 The vertuous Margaret Queene of Navarre beside her excellent veine in Poesie could draw and limne excellently. 1665 *Pepys Diary* 7 May, Yesterday begun my wife to learn to limn of one Browne. 1675 *Crowne Country Wit* iv. 57 *Merry*. Cannot you limne, Sir? *Rantler*. Limne, what dost thou mean? *Merry*. Why limne, Sir, draw Pictures in little. 1678 *Cudworth Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 30. 136 If Oxen, Lions, Horses and Asses .. were able to limn and paint.

**Limnacean** (limnē'shān), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* mod. *L. Limnacea* (see below), for \**Limnacea*, *f.* **LIMNĒA**; see -**ACEAN**]. *a.* *adj.* Pertaining to the **Limnacea**, one of the three families of *Pulmonobranchiata* in De Blainville's classification. *b.* *sb.* A gastropod of the family **Limnacea**; a pond-snail (*Cent. Dict.*). Also **Limna'ceous** *a.* = *prec.* *adj.* (*Mayne Expos. Lex.* 1855).

|| **Limnæa** (limnē'ā). *Zool.* Also *erron.* **lymn-**. [*mod. L.*, *ad. Gr.* λυμναία, *fem.* of λυμναίος, *f.* λυμνη pool, marsh.] A genus of the family **Limnæidae** or pond-snails, typical of the sub-family **Limnæinae**; a pond-snail of this genus. Hence **Limnæan**, a gastropod of the genus **Limnæa**; **Limnæid** (also **limneld**), a gastropod of the family **Limnæidae**;

a pond-snail; **Limnæine** *a.*, pertaining to the sub-family **Limnæinae** (*Cent. Dict.*).

1834 *McMurtrei tr. Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* III. 38 Having a shell very similar to that of a **Limnæa**. 1851 *Woodward Mollusca* 11 The air-breathing limneids live in fresh water. 1856 *Ibid.* III. 36: The Litorinae and Limnæans are found living together.

**Limnanth** (limnænθ). *Bot.* [*f.* *Gr.* λυμνη lake, marsh + ἄνθος flower.] *a.* A plant of the genus **Limnanthemum** (*N.O. Gentianaceae*) of perennial water-herbs. *b.* A plant of the genus **Limnanthes** or tribe **Limnantheae**, *N.O. Geraniaceae* (*Cassell*). 1872 *Oliver Elem. Bot.* II. 209 The .. orbicular floating leaves of Common Limnanth (*Limnanthemum nymphaeoides*).

**Limned** (limnd), *pp. a.* [*f.* **LIMN** *v.* + -ED<sup>1</sup>]. †Illuminated (*obs.*); painted, depicted, portrayed.

1538 *Elvot Dict.*, *Miniati libri*, limned bookes, hauyng letters of dyuers colours. 1573 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) III. 26 The limned letters and pictures. 1595 *Markham Sir R. Grinville, To the fayrest vñ.* II. limnd memorials of diuine nature. 1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 3. 18 Like the first Letter of a Patent, or limmed Booke. a 1628 *F. Grevill Sidney Ep. Ded.* (1652) 1 Both your Bloud and Vertues do so strongly Intitle you to this well-limb'd Piece. 1648 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 216 The limned picture of my wife. 1814 *Cary Dante, Par.* xxvii. 90 The human flesh Or .. its limnd resemblance.

**Limner** (limnēr). Now literary or arch. Forms: 4-5 *lymnour*, 4-6 *lymenor(e)*, 5 *lymnore*, 4-6 *lympner*, 6 *lymmer*, 6-7 *lymmer*, 7 *limbner*, 7 *limpner*, 6- *limner*. [Altered form of **LUMINER**; see **LIMN** *v.* and -**ER** 1.]

1. An illuminator of manuscripts. *Hist.*

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 9 Johannes Dancaestre, lymenor. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxi. (1495) 698 Grauous, lymnours and payntours eteth Rewe to sharpe theyr syghte. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 317/1 *lymnore* (*K.* c1490 *lymnour*), *elucidator*, *miniaturgraphus*. 1483 *Act 1 Rich.* III. c 9 § 1 That this Acte .. in no wise extende .. to any writer lymner bynder or imprinter. c1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 10 Barbers, boke bynders, and lymners. 1555 *Euen Decades* 188 The lytle byrdes whiche the lymmers of bookes are accustomed to paynte on the margentes of churche bookes. 1607 *R. C[arew] tr. Estienne's World of Wonders* 334 A limmer .. had drawne S. Peter and S. Paul so liuely. 1859 *C. Barker Associat. Princ.* i. 18 The Rector Chori .. had .. the charge of the writing materials, .. and of the colours for the limners.

2. A painter, esp. a portrait painter. †Sometimes *spec.*, a water-colour artist.

1594 *Plat Jewell-ho.* II. 23 The fine and subtil earth of the hearbe or flower, out of the which some curious Limner may draw some excellent colour. 1607 *Torsell Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 10 The Poets with their apes, the painters, limmers, and carvers. 1638 *Ussher Immanuel* (1645) 16 A curious limmer draweth his own soun poutraiture to the life. 1659 *J. Arrowsmith Chain Princ.* 137 The limner drew it as he was an artist, not as one of this or that nation. 1661-2 *Pepys Diary* 2 Jan., Cooper, the great limner in little. 1688 *R. Holme Armoury* III. 147/2 A limner, a Painter in Water colours. 1752 *Footes Taste* i. i, Pray now, Mr. Carmine, how do you limners contrive to overlook the Ugliness, and yet preserve the Likeness? 1830 *D'Israeli Chas. I.* III. viii. 186 Many refined strokes show that the limner had studied his original by her side. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) III. 250 The drawing of a limner which has not the shadow of a likeness to the truth.

Hence **Limnery**, the work of a limner.

c1831 *H. Coleridge Ess.* (1851) I. 199 The few remnants of church-limnery that have escaped the fanatics and the modernisers.

**Limniad**, *rare*. [Erroneously for \**limniad*, *ad. Gr.* λυμναδ-, λυμνός *fem. adj.*, 'pertaining to lakes', *f.* λυμνη lake.] A lake-nymph.

1818 *L. Hunt Foliage, The Nymphs* p. xii, The Limniad takes Her pleasure in the lakes.

**Limning** (li'minj, li'mning), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* **LIMN** *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. Illuminating of manuscripts, etc. Also *concr.* c1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 72 There begynneth the crafte of lymnyng of bokys. 1573 (*title*) A very proper treatise, wherein is briefly set forth the arte of limning, which teacheth how siluer or golde shalbe layed or limmed vpon the sise [etc.]. 1591 *Percival Sp. Dict.*, *Luminacion de libras*, lymning, *miniculation*. 1612 *Peacham Gentl. Exerc.* title-p., The making of all kinds of colours, to be used in Lymming, Painting, Tricking, and Blason of Coates, and Armes. 1762-71 *H. Walpole Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 39 Of the third Edward, says Mr. Vertue, many portraits are preserved .. in illuminated MSS. .. He has not marked where these limnings exist. 1859 *Gullick & Times Paint.* 100 The art of illuminating, or limning, as it was formerly called.

2. Painting († formerly *spec.* in water-colour or distemper).

1606 *G. W[oodcocke] Lives Emperors in Hist. Festine* G 1 b, Singing, playing, and phisick, geometry, painting, and limning. 1675 *Salmon Polygraph.* II. xv. 73 Limning is an Art whereby in Water Colours, we strive to resemble Nature in every thing to the life. 1688 *R. Holme Armoury* III. 147/2 Limning, Painting in Water colours with Gum or Size. 1712 *Anderson Spect.* No. 328 Limning, one would think, is no expensive Diversion, but .. she paints Fans for all her Female Acquaintance, and draws all her Relations Pictures in Miniature. 1884 *B. B. Warfield in Chr. Treasury* Feb. 92/1 The skilled limning of a Michael Angelo.

b. An instance of this; *concr.* a painting. 1689 *London Gaz.* No. 251/14 A Collection of Paintings and fine Limnings by the best Masters. 1711 *Shaftesb. Charac.* (1737) III. 295 E'er you attempt those accurate and refin'd limnings or portraitures of mankind, or offer to bring gentlemen on the stage. 1816 *Singer Hist. Cards* 67 A great

many limnings in rather a rude style of art. 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 145 The limnings of early painters on the walls.

3. *attrib.*, as † *limning gold*, † *picture*, -*skill*. 1420 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 120 *Pro auro vocato* 'lymnnyng gold'. 1617 *I. Oliver in Wills Doctors Com.* (Camden) 84 All my drawings .. and lymning pictures, or any thing of lymning whatsoever .. as yet unfinished. 1737 *Matt. Green Splen* 450 When fancy tries her limning skill To draw and colour at her will.

**Limning**, *pp. a.* [+ -ING 2.] Painting. 1782 *Wolcot (P. Pindar) 3rd Ode to R. A.'s iv.* Thus should young limning lads themselves demean.

**Limnite** (limnōit). Also **lymnite**. [*f.* *Gr.* λυμνη lake + -ITE.]

1. *Palaeontology*. A fossil species of the genus **Limnæa**.

1864 *Webster, Lymnite*. 1882 *Ogilvie, Lymnite*.

2. *Min.* Bog iron ore, containing more water than limonite.

1868 in *Dana Min.* 178.

**Limnograph** (limnōdgraf). [*f.* *Gr.* λυμνη lake, marsh + -GRAPH.] An apparatus for automatically recording the variations of level in a lake.

1880 *Nature* 4 Mar. 427 Beside the fixed limnograph of M. Plantamour.

**Limnology** (limnōlōdgi). [*f.* *Gr.* λυμνη lake, marsh + -λογία -LOGY.] *a.* The study of the physical phenomena of lakes. *b.* That department of science which treats of pond-life.

1895 *Athenæum* 10 Aug. 195/3 Limnology was dealt with [at the Geological Congress] by Dr. F. A. Forel. 1899 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 709 The study of microscopic aquatic life and general limnology.

**Limnometer** (limnōmētr). Also *erron.* **limni-**. [*f.* *Gr.* λυμνη lake + -METER.] An apparatus for measuring the variations of level in lakes.

1852 *Ta. Ross Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvi. 14 The Marquis del Toro has undertaken to put this design into execution .. establishing limnometers, on a bottom of gneiss rock, so common in the lake of Valencia. 1879 *Nature* 23 Oct. 615/2 M. Edouard Sarasin has recently established a registering limnimeter .. near the eastern extremity of the Lake of Geneva.

**Limnophilous** (limnōfīlēs), *a.* [*f.* *Gr.* λυμνη marsh, pool + φίλος loving + -OUS. Cf. *f.* **limnophile**.] Fond of or living in marshes or pools, as certain molluscs, etc. 1855 in *Mayne Expos. Lex.*

**Limo-** (lōi'mō), taken as comb. form of **L. limus** mud, in the sense 'clayey and ...'

1756 *C. Lucas Ess. Waters* I. 13 A certain earth of the limo-craceous kind.

**Limon** *e*, obs. form of **LEMON**.

† **Limoneer**. *Obs.* In 6 *lymoner*, -*eer*. [*a.* *f.* **limonier**, *f.* **limon** shaft; see -**EER**.] A horse which is attached to the shafts of a vehicle.

1523 *Wolsey in Fiddes Life* (1726) II. 112 That new *Lymoneres* and horses for draught and carriage should be recovered. 1524 — in *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1836) IV. 120 Provision of *lymoners*, carriages and draughts.

**Limonin** (limōnīn). *Chem.* Also -*ino*. [*f.* mod. *L. limonium* (*f.* **limon**) **LEMON** + -IN.] (See *quot.*) Also (*rare*) **limone** [*as in* -**IN**].

1845 *Gregory Organic Chem.* 459 Limonine, or Limone, a bitter crystalline matter found in the seeds of oranges, lemons, &c. 1864 *Watts Dict. Chem.* III. 699 Limonin, the bitter principle contained in the pips of oranges and lemons.

**Limonite** (lōi'mōnīt). *Min.* [Named by Hausmann, 1813, probably from *Gr.* λειμῶν meadow, a rendering of its earlier *Ger.* name *wiesenerz*, meadow-ore; see -**ITE**.] A name at first confined to bog iron ore, but now extended to include all forms of hydrous sesqui-oxide of iron, containing about 15 per cent. of water.

1823 *H. J. Brooke Introd. Crystallogr.* 472 Bog, Meadow, &c.; Iron ore, Limonite. 1852 *C. U. Shepard Min.* (ed. 3) 276 Limonite occurs in beds and veins. 1879 *Rutley Study Rocks* x. 156 Limonite occurs in stalactitic, mammillated, pisolitic, or earthy, conditions.

*attrib.* 1874 *Raymond Statist. Mines & Mining* 308 A deposit of limonite-iron ore.

Hence **limonitic** *a.*, consisting of or resembling limonite (*Cent. Dict.*).

|| **Limonium**. *Obs.* [*mod. L. limonium* = *L. limonion* (Pliny), *a. Gr.* λειμῶνιον, neut. of λειμῶνιος, *f.* λειμῶν meadow.] A name of the genus **Pyrola**, esp. *P. rotundifolia*; wintergreen.

1548 *Turner Names of Herbes* 48 Limonium named of the Herbaries *Pyrola*, is named in duth wintergreen. .. It may be called in english wyntergrene. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 39 The seede of Limonium .. is good agaynst all kyndes of flyxes. 1664 *Evelyn Kal. Hort.* July (1679) 21 Flowers in Prime, or yet Lasting. .. Indian Tuberous Jacynth, Limonium [etc.]. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 386 You have besides the scarlet Lichais, .. divers kinds of Limoniums.

**Limose** (lōi'mōs), *a. Geol.* and *Bot. rare*. [*ad. L. limos-us, f. limus* mud.] Pertaining to, of the nature of mud; growing in mud.

1855 *Mayne Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Limosus*.

† **Limosity**. *Obs.* [*ad. mod. L. limositas, f. limos-us*.] 'Muddiness' (*Blount Glossogr.* 1656).

**Limotherapy**. *Med. rare*. [*f.* *Gr.* λειμῶς hunger + θεραπεία medical treatment.] Treatment of disease by fasting; the hunger cure.

1893 in *Dunglison's Dict. Med.* (ed. 2).



**Limous** (lə'mɒs), *a.* ? *Obs.* Also 5 lymous, -ows. [ad. L. *limos-us*, f. *limus* mud, slime.] Muddy; slimy.

c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* ix. 139 Vt water there be lymous or enfecte, Admyction of salt wot hit correcte. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 198/2 Gleywoms, or lymows, *limosus, viscosus, glutinosus*. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* vi. i. 275 The mud and limous matter brought down by the river Nilus. 1656 in *Blount Glossogr.* a1734 Sir J. Floyer (J.), They esteemed this natural melancholick acidity to be the limous or slimy feculent part of the blood. 1794 *Sullivan View Nat.* II. 157 A limous lava, which consists of argillaceous and siliceous earths mixed with iron.

Hence † **Limousness**, sliminess.

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 198/2 Gleywomsenesse, or lymow(s)-nesse, *limositas, viscositas*.

† **Limp**, *sb.* *Obs.* rare -1. [f. *LIMP* v.<sup>1</sup> Cf. OE. *gelimp*, f. *gelimpan*.] An occurrence.

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 107 On alle þese limpes ne untrowede neure Iob to genes e drihten.

**Limp** (limp), *sb.* <sup>2</sup> [f. *LIMP* v.<sup>2</sup>] The action of limping; a limping gait or walk.

1818 *Todd sv.* He has a limp in his walking. 1870 *Dickens E. Druod* iii. The sun-browned tramps, quicken their limp a little. 1876 *Chamb. Jnl.* 15 Jan. 35/1 The Grecian bend and the Alexandra limp—both positive and practical imitations of physical affliction.

**Limp** (limp), *sb.* <sup>3</sup> *Mining.* An instrument used for throwing off the refuse from the ore in the operation of jigging (see *quots.*).

1747 *Hoogon Miner's Dict.*, *Limp* [is] a very small and thin Piece of Board, shaped almost half round, and it is Shod on the circular edge with Iron. 1778 *Pryce Min. Cornub.* 323 The uppermost light stony waste may be easily separated and skimmed off by a piece of semicircular board, called a Limp. 1875 in J. H. Collins *Metal Mining Gloss.* 1881 in *Raymond Mining Gloss.*

**Limp** (limp), *a.* [Of obscure origin; G. *lamphen*, 'to hang limp', has been compared.]

1. Wanting in firmness or stiffness, flaccid; flexible, pliant. Of a textile fabric: Unstiffened;

1706 *Phillips* (ed. Kersey), *Limp*, limber, supple. 1750 M. Browne *Walton's Angler* iii. 42 The Chub .. eats waterish, and .. the Flesh of him is not firm, but limp [earlier *edd*, short] and tasteless. a1825 *Forby Voc. E. Anglia*, *Limp*, limpy, flaccid. 1840 *Dickens Old C. Shop* xvi. His [Punch's] body was dangling in a most uncomfortable position, all loose and limp, and shapeless. 1856 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 348 A female with a heap of limp veil thrown up over an obsolete bonnet. 1884 *Bazaar* 19 Dec. 658/1 Scarf arrangements .. are made in almost any limp material. 1897 *Bookman* Jan. 116/1 Strangling in our starch we can rally him [Byron] familiarly on his limp collars.

b. *Bookbinding.* Used to designate a kind of binding in which no mill-board is used.

1863 *Parker's Cat. Bks. printed for Univ. Oxf.* 2 Sophocles Tragedies .. each Play separately, limp cloth. 25. 6d. 1882 *Clar. Press List New Bks.* 49 The Oxford Bible for Teachers .. Turkey Morocco, limp, 22s. 6d.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Wanting in firmness, strictness, nervous energy, or the like.

1853 G. J. Cayley *Las Alforjes* I. 106 We told them that our nation had no taste or genius for dancing, .. preferring to imitate in a limp and spiritless manner, the dances of foreign countries. 1872 *Bagehot Physics & Pol.* (1876) 76 Creeds or systems that conduce to a soft limp mind tend to perish. 1880 *Vern. Lee Stud. Italy* ii. 24 His contemporaries composed in loose, limp rhymes. 1885 *Dorson At Sign of Lye* 141 Whether .. the limp Matron on the Hill Woke from her novel-reading trance.

† **Limp**, *v.* <sup>1</sup> *Obs.* Forms: 1 *limpan*, *fa. t.* *lomp*, *pa. pple.* *lumpen*, 2-5 *limpe(n)*, 4-5 *lympe(n)*; *pa. t.* 5 *lympedo*, -ide, *pa. pple.* 4 *lumpen*. [OE. *limpan* str. = OHG. *limphan*, *limpsan*, *limsan*, *limsen*; also *limpan* (MHG. *limpsen*); cf. OHG. *glimpf* suitability, fitness, mod.G. *glimpf* moderation, lenity.]

1. *intr.* To befall, happen. Const. *dativ.* Chiefly *impers.* or quasi-*impers.*

*Beowulf* 1987 Hu lomp eow on lade leofa Biowulf. c888 K. ALFRED *Beth.* xxxix. § 2 (Sedgfield) þa slyan habbað zesælda, & him lompð of aftar hiora agnum willan. a1225 *Ansr.* R. 412 3if out limped misliche bet [etc.]. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 424 Nyf oure lorde hade ben her lodem hem had lumpen harde. 13.. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 907 Hit was Wawen hym-self þat in þat won sytze, Comen to þat krystmasse, as case hym þen lymped. a1400-50 *Alexander* 3095 It lymps nott allway þe fast be lykkynd to þe first. c1420 *Ansur.* of *Arth.* 615 Bot him lympeþe þe werse, and þat me wele lykys.

2. To belong, pertain, relate to.

858 *Charter* in O. E. *Texts* 438 Butan ðem wioda ðe to ðem sealtan limpð. c1175 *Laub. Hom.* 41 We eow wulleð suteliche seggen of þa fædome þe limpð to þan deie. a1225 *Ansr.* R. 50 Þet hwite creoz limpð to ou.

3. *trans.* To incur, meet with.

13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* C. 174 And who-so lympeþe þe losse, lay hym þe-oute. 1a1400 *Morte Arth.* 875, I hadde lefte my lye are cho hade harme lympeþe.

**Limp** (limp), *v.* <sup>2</sup> [cogn. w. MHG. *limphin* (rare) of the same meaning. Cf. also LIMPHALT *a.*]

1. *intr.* To walk lamely, to halt. Also with *about*, *along*, *away*. Occas. with cognate object.

1570 *Levins Manif.* 132/11 To Limp, *claudicare*. 1566 *Shaks. Tam. Shr.* ii. 1.254 Why does the world report that Kate doth limp? 1601 *Holland Pliny* i. 274 Of Hawks .. the Circus .. is lame and limpeth of one leg. 1648 *Br. Hall Breathing's Devout Soul* xxii. 34 That holy servant of thine .. went limping away. 1709 *Steele Tattler* No. 80 p. 7, I must therefore humbly beg Leave to limp along the Streets after my own Way. 1787 *Burns Tam Samson's Elegy* x,

Owre mony a weary hag he limpit. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) ii. i. Limp along like a pig in a string. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 259 His trail was followed for a long distance, which he must have limped alone. 1867 *Dickens Lett.* (1880) II. 275 He limps about and does his work.

b. *fig.*; in *quot.* c1400, to fall short of.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 36 Sum lokyt our lile and lympt of the sothe. 1586 *Stanyhurst Descr. Irel.* i. 11/2 In *Hollinshed*, And if anie of these three [sc. marks of the subjection of a country] lacke, doubtlesse the conquest limpeth. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* 105/1 (*ibid.*) Sir John Allen .. was found to limpe in this controuersie. 1596 *Shaks. Merch.* I. iii. 11. 130 So farre this shadow Doth limpe behind the substance. 1768-74 *Tucker Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 566 The whole chain will become a rope of sand, and the consequence limp lame behind. 1821 *Laub Elia* Ser. I. *My Relations*, I must limp often in my poor antithetical manner. 1887 *Fremman Exeter* iv. 90 The pentameter might perhaps have limped less if [etc.].

2. *Comb.*, as *limp-verse*; *limp-legged* adj.

1523 *Skelton Carl. Laurel* 625 With that I herd gunnis rushe out at ones, .. It made sum lympe legged, and broisid there bones. c1648-50 *Brathwaite Barnabes Jnl.*, I'pon the *Eruda's*, What tho my lympe-verse be mained?

† **Limpard**. *Obs.* [f. *LIMP* v.<sup>2</sup> + *-ARD*.] A contemptuous name for one who limps, a cripple.

1653 *Urquhart Rabelais* I. xxxix. What could that gonty Limpard have done with so fine a dog?

**Limper** (limpə). [f. *LIMP* v.<sup>2</sup> + *-ER* 1.] One who limps.

1632 *Sherwood*, A limper, *vn hoistexu*. 1709 *Steele Tattler* No. 77 p. 1 Before the Limpers came in, I remember a Race of Limpers. a1868 *Whitman Boston Toren* iii. Back! back to the hills, old Limpers!

**Limpet** (limpət). Forms: 1 *lempedu*, 4-7 *lempet* (t, 7 *lampion*, *lympit*, -pot), 7-9 *limpit*, (8 *limpid*), 8-9 *Sc.* *lampion*, *lempeck*, 7- *limpet*. See also *LIMPIN*. [OE. *lempedu*, a. late L. *lampēda* limpet, also *LAMPREY*.] A gastropod mollusc of the genus *Patella*, having an open tent-shaped shell and found adhering tightly to the rock which it makes its resting-place.

c1050 *Voc.* in *Wr.* Wülcker 438/17 *Lempreda*, *lempedu*. 1312-13 *Durham Acc. Rols* (Surtees) to In lempetis. c1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) v. 33 Lapstaris, lempetis, mussillis in schellis. 1602 *Carew Cornwall* 30 Of shell fish, there are Wrinkles, Limpets, Cockles [etc.]. 1673 *Sir W. Scroggs Let. to Ld. Hatton* in *L. Corr.* (1878) 117 Those lymptis yf wer never scene in England lack wine to make 'em tast. 1684 *Bucaniers Amer.* (1698) II. 155 Every day we had plenty of Lampets and Muscels of a very large size. 1685 *Phil. Trans.* XV. 1284 And tast as well as Lymptots or Wrinkles. 1726 *Swift Gulliver* iv. xi. 163, I continued three Days feeding on Oysters and Limpits, to save my own Provisions. 1748 II. *Ellis Hudson's Bay* 171 Shells are seldom met with; the only ones I saw were Limpids, Muscles, and Periwinkles. 1842 *Johnston in Proc. Roro. Nat. Club* II. No. 10. 36 The Limpet or Lempecks. These have a rather thin shell of a greenish colour.

b. *fig.* and *allusive*.

1834 *Scott St. Ronan's* xxxi. He .. stuck like a limpet to a rock. 1875 *Fennison Cry* *Mary* III. i. He limpets to this pillar, or we are torn Down the strong wave of hawlers.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *limpet rock*, *shell*; *limpet-shaped*, -shelled adjs.

1577 *Harrison England* II. xiii. (1877) I. 255 The workmen happened oftentimes upon limpet shells. 1786 *Burns Earnest Cry & Prayer* vii. Triumphant crushin't make a mussel Or limpet shell. 1818 *Keats Fk. to Reynolds* 88 The first page I read Upon a Limpit rock of green sea-weed Among the breakers. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 477 Limpet-shelled blain. 1897 *Mary Kingsley W. Africa* 17 The hat .. a large limpet-shaped affair made of palm leaves.

† **Limpalt**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 1 *lempihalt*, *lempahld*, -h(e alt, 6 *lympe hault*. [OE. *lemphealt*, f. \**lampa*, abl.-var. of \**limp*; see *LIMP* v.<sup>2</sup>] *Lame*, limping. Hence † *Limpalting* *vbl. sb.*, limping.

a700 *Epinal Gloss.* 589 *Lurdus*, *lempihalt* [*Erfurt* *lempihalt*; *Corpus lempihalt*; *Leiden lempahld*]. c1050 *Voc.* in *Wr.* Wülcker 433/17 *Lurdus*, *lemphealt*. 1530 *Palsgr.* 317/2 *lympe hault*, *boiteux*. 1549 *Chaloner Eras.* on *Folly* A iij. Vulcane, that lymphault smithe. *Ibid.* Cij. But when the Gods are sette at bankette, he plaith the jester, now wyth hys lymphaultynge, now with his skoffinge.

**Limpatic**, *obs.* form of *LYMPHATIC*.

**Limpid** (limpid), *a.* Also 7 *limpidde*. [ad. F. *limpide*, or L. *limpidus*, prob. related to early *lumpfa*, class. L. *lymphā* clear liquid; see *LYMPH*.] Chiefly of fluids: Free from turbidity or suspended matter; pellucid, clear.

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Limpidde*, cleere, pure. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 54 Chrystall .. is a mineral body .. made of a lentious colament of earth, drawne from the most pure and limpid juyce thereof. 1682 *Dyden Religio Laici* 341 And still the nearer to the spring we go, More limpid, more unsold, the waters flow. 1784 *Cowper Task* i. 374 Winds from all quarters agitate the air, And fix the limpid element for use. 1834 Mrs. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xiv. (1849) 127 The pure and limpid crystal of Iceland spar. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* I. viii. 34 The eyes are of that soft, limpid, turquoise blue, so often sung by the poets.

b. of immaterial things and *fig.*

1649 *Needham Case Commu.* 16 It were vaine to raise more dust out of the Cobwebs of Antiquity in so limpid a case. a1734 *North Lives* (1826) III. 389 Death the only means to free a limpid soul .. from that dungeon of flesh. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* to July 27/1 She possesses a pure

and limpid soprano of considerable compass. 1848 *Dickens Dombey* xv. Devoutly hoping that his limpid intellect might not be brought to bear on his difficulties until they were quite settled. 1878 *Gladstone Prim. Homer* 6 There is a singular transparency in the mind, as there is also in the limpid language, of Homer.

**Limpidity** (limpiditi). [ad. F. *limpidité* or late L. *limpiditas*, f. *limpidus* *LIMPID*.] Clearness, transparency, with reference to both material and immaterial things.

1656 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 245 Rivers what they signifie .. in respect of their limpidity. 1758 *Keid tr. Macquer's Chym.* I. 133 We are surprised to observe the solution of copper .. retain its limpidity. 1870 *Lowell Among my Bks.* Ser. 1 (1873) 178 The limpidity of its expression allows us to measure it at a glance. 1886 *Ruskin Preterita* I. 294 Waters, of a perfect limpidity.

**Limpidly** (limpidli), *adv.* [f. *LIMPID* + *-LY* 2.] In a limpid manner.

1870 *Lowell Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. 280 Goethe himself, limpidly perfect as are many of his shorter poems, often fails in giving artistic coherence to his longer works. 1875 *Browning Inn Album* iii. 84 He's .. limpidly truthful.

**Limpidness** (limpidnəs). [f. *LIMPID* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being limpid; = *LIMPIDITY*.

1664 H. MORE *Synops. Proph.* 248 The other consideration of rivers is their limpidness and irrigation. 1758 *Elaboratory Laid Open* Introd. 75 Having that greater degree of lightness, volatility, and limpidness, which brings it to what is called the ethereal state. 1870 *Lowell Study Wind.* 198 Nothing can be finer than the delicious limpidness of his phrase. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Phana of Crossways* II. i. 8 Lake waters under rock, unfathomable in limpidness.

**Limpin.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also ? *lympyne*. = *LIMPET*.

1585 *Higgins tr. Junius' Nomenclator* 70 *Tellina, mytilus*, a limpin. 1601 *Holland Pliny* I. 265 The Limpins, Musckles, and Scallops. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Berdin*, the shell-fish called a Lympyne, or a Lempet. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jnl. Anson's Voy.* 120 There are .. the largest Limpins that perhaps are anywhere to be met with. 1891 *Owen's Lymptokeshire* 120 note, Limpin is still the local name for Limpet.

**Limping** (limping), *vbl. sb.* [f. *LIMP* v.<sup>2</sup> + *-ING* 1.] The action of *LIMP* v.<sup>2</sup>

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Faucis* I. vi. 61 The Claudians: which they so terme of claudication or limping. 1604 F. HERRING *Def. Carvat* 15 The extreme limping and halting thereof will easily appeare.

**Limping** (limping), *pple.* *a.* [f. *LIMP* v.<sup>2</sup> + *-ING* 2.] That limps.

1592 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* i. ii. 28 Well appareld April on the heels Of limping winter trends. 1607 — *Timon* iv. i. 14 Sonne [printed Some] of sixteen, Plucke the lyn'd Crutch from thy old limping Sire. 1724 *Ramsay Vision* xiv, Limping Vulcan. 1791 *Cowper Odyssey* viii. 430 The limping smith far-famed replied. 1891 A. WELCKER *Wild West* 18 They .. were followed by limping .. many Indian dogs.

b. *fig.* (Cf. *halting, lame*.)

1577-87 *Holinshek Chron.* I. 164/8 The Danes had .. a lame and limping rule in this land. 1599 *Marsden Sic. Viliante* u. v. 195 Rude limping lines fits this lewd halting age. 1603 *Florent Montaigne* (1634) 490 Nothing wrested, nothing limping; all marcheth with like tenour. 1702 *Dennis Monument* xxv. She to new Slaughter lash'd on limping Fate. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 146 To give .. the vigor of an athlete to our limping wiles. 1876 *Spurgeon Commenting* 113 His prophetic work has been repeated, but not this limping poetry.

*Comb.* 1577 *Gosson* in *Kilton Myr. Mans Life* K vijh, A lame and lothsome lymping legged wight.

Hence **Limpingly** *adv.*, **Limpingness**.

1579 *Tomson Calvin's Serm.* *Tim.* 826/1 Though we goe limpingly, yet .. we strive with our selues to go forward.

1611 *Cotgr.*, *Boistement*, limpingly. 1754 *Richardson Grandison* (1781) VI. liii. 345 Both were applauded; the time of life of the Lady, the limpingness of my Lord, considered. 1787 *Beckford Italy* (1834) II. 38 Our conversation was limpingly carried on in a great variety of broken languages.

† **Limpish**, *a.* <sup>1</sup> [f. *LIMP* v.<sup>2</sup> + *-ISH*.] Somewhat limping; inclined to limp.

1570 *Levins Manif.* 146/10 *Lymphish*, *claudus*.

**Limpish** (limpish), *a.* <sup>2</sup> [f. *LIMP* a. + *-ISH*.] Somewhat limp (in *quot.* *fig.*: cf. *LIMP* a. 2).

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 509/1 He was trying to cut a limpish figure.

† **Limpitude**. *Obs.* rare -o. [ad. L. *limpitudine*, f. *limpidus* *LIMPID*.] = *LIMPIDITY*.

1623 in *Cockeram*. 1656 in *Blount Glossogr.*

**Limpkin** (limpkin). [f. *LIMP* v.<sup>2</sup> + *-KIN*; and the bird's movements resemble those of a limping man.] A name for the genus *Aramus* of birds, holding a place midway between the Cranes and the Rails; called also *Courlan*. (See *quot.*)

1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 127 The family of the limpins or courlans is a very small one, consisting only of one genus of two species. .. *Aramus pictus* is restricted to Central America, the West Indies, and southern Florida. *A. scolopaceus* inhabits eastern South America.

† **Limply**, *a.* *Obs.* In 3 *limpiche*. [OE. *limpic* (Sweet), f. *limp-an* to befit (= *LIMP* v.<sup>1</sup>) + *-lic*, -*ly* 1.] Suitable, appropriate.

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 25 Ure fader feide .. to elche lime limpliche mihte.

**Limply** (limpli), *adv.* [f. *LIMP* a. + *-LY* 2.] In a limply manner.

1869 *Latest News* 10 Oct. 6 The legs dangling limply on either flank. 1887 *Scribner's Mag.* I. 639/1 He shook hands somewhat limply.

**Limpness** (limpnəs). [f. *LIMP* a. + *-NESS*.] The quality or condition of being limp.



1731 in BAILEY vol. II. 1873 BLACK PR. Thule xv. 241 Gentle and obedient, not through any timidity or limpsiness of character. 1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* xxxii. 545 The moral laxity and limpsiness which may be remarked in the lower classes of Russia.

**Limpsy** (limpsy), *a. dial. and U.S.* Also *-sey*. [f. LIMP *a.* For the ending, see FLIMSY.] Limp, *a* 1825 [see LIMP *a.* 1]. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* viii. 284 That child... makes two steps forward before its limpsy body loses its balance. 1868 WHITMAN *Sel. Poems* 119 The death-howl, the limpsy tumbling body, the rush of friend and foe thither. 1869 MRS. STOWE *Oldtown Folks* xlviii. (1870) 525 She... looked sort of limpsy, as if there wa'n't no starch left in her.

**Limpwort**: see LIME-WORT 2.

**Limstock**, obs. variant of LINSTOCK.

**Limuloid** (lim'iuloid), *a. and sb.* [f. next + -OID.] *a. adj.* Of or pertaining to or resembling the genus *Limulus*. *b. sb.* A limuloid crustacean. 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms* s.v. *Limulus*. Several limuloid crustaceans have been discovered in the coal-measures. 1877 LE CUNTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 313 In general appearance they [Trilobites] certainly approach Limuloids.

**Limulus** (lim'iulūs), *Zool.* Pl. -I. [mod.L. use of *L. limulus* somewhat askance, f. *limus* askew.] A genus of *Merostomata* (Order *Limulidae*); the king-crab or horse-shoe crab.

1837 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* I. 393 A second approximation to the character of Trilobites occurs in the Limulus or King crab. 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Limulus*, the Molluca-crab, king-crab, or horse-shoe crab. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* v. 94 The Limuli, or horse-shoe crabs.

**Limus**, *Obs.* [L. *limus*.] Mud, slime. 1649 J. [Llistowe] tr. *Behmen's Epist.* i. § 64 Being out of the limus of the earth.

**Limy** (lai'mi), *a.* [f. LIME sb.<sup>1</sup> + -Y.] 1. Besmeared with birdlime.

1556 HULOT, *Lymie* or clammy, *vischius*. 1591 SPENSER *Melipont*, 429 He... wrapt his wings twaine In lymie snares the subtil loupes among. [In mod. Dicts.]

2. Consisting of or containing lime.

1676 Phil. Trans. XI. 615 Some bolar, some sandy, some talky, some limy. 1681 Grew *Museum* 7 A human Skull cover'd all over with the Skin. Having been buried... in some Limy... soil, by which it was tam'd. 1813 J. C. EUSTACE *Italy* I. xi. (1815) 387 Its limy ruins spread over the surface, burn the soil and check its natural fertility. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bo. Geol.* iii. 66 Their flinty and limy cases... being aggregated in countless myriads. 1893 Black & White 15 Apr. 464/2 Limy dust... fills the eyes.

3. Of the nature of lime, resembling lime.

1775 A. BURNABY *Trans.* 31 There is a peculiarity in the water at Winchester, owing... to the soil's being of a limy quality.

**Lin**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 linnan, 2 linnen, 3-7 lynn e, 5-7 lyn(e), 6 lenne, 7 Sc. lein, 6-7 linne, 6-8 lin, 8 Sc. lean, leen. *Pa. I.* 1 lann, 4 lan, 5 lyne, 6 lin; weak 6 linde, 7 lind, lynn'd. [OE. *linnan* = OHG. (*bi*-) *linnan* (cf. BLIN *v.*), ON. *linna* (Da. *linne*, *linde*), Goth. (*af*-) *linnan* = OTeut. \**linnan* (? = \**linw*-), cogn. w. ON. *lin-r* soft, yielding, OE. *lode* (= \**linþjo*) gentle: see LITHE *a.*

The Sc. forms, *lin*, *leen*, *lean*, seem to be due to association with *leend*, LEND *v.* 2]

1. *intr.* To cease, leave off; desist from (something; in OE. const. *dative*); also const. to with *inf.* Of the wind: To drop, lull. Also as a command, 'Leave off!' 'Let go!'

*Beowulf* 1478 Gif ic æt þearfe þine scolde aldre linnan. c.1175 Lamb. Hom. 67 For ure fond nefre ne linnen for to fonden 9 mid sunnen. a.1245 Leg. Kath. 1717 Pe neauer ne linned nowder ne lessed, ah leaseth a mare. a.1300 K. Horn 334 Rymenhold 3ef he culpe Gan lynnre wip hire Muþe. c.1320 Sir Tristr. 38 Pat neuer þai no lan þe pener to wirche wo. 1539 CRANMER *Pref. to Bible*, Which thyng [i.e. reading the Bible at home] also I neuer lynnre to beate into the eares of them that bene my familyers. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, Clifford 1, Couer fire, and it will neuer linnre. 1560 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 473 My lippes shall neuer lenne To power theye prayes to my penne. 1590 GREENE *Mourne. Garm.* (1616) 63 All things did from their weary labour linnre. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 315 If one pluck off the wings from a drone, and put him again within the hie, he will neuer lin vntill he haue done the like by all the rest of the same kind. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. v.* Inter-menne (1631) 62 Set a beggar on horse-backe, hee'll neuer linnre till hee be a gallop. 1644 Z. BOYD *Gard. Zion* 26 (Jam.) For th' uncle and the nephew neuer lin, Till out of Canaan they haue chac't them cleane. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* II. 85 On both sides to Assaye they neuer lin. 1693 R. LYDE *Acc. Retaking a Ship* 23 At two in the Afternoon, the wind was at N.N.W. and Lynn'd a little. *Ibid.* 25, I bore away... thinking to go in over the Bar in the Morning tide, but by five the Wind Lin'd. 1697 W. CLELAND *Poems* 96 (Jam.) Parcing time, and all the year, Is one to them, they neuer lein [*prime keen*]. (1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 31 Dec., When the year with MD gins, It without MD neuer lins. (These Proverbs have always old words in them; *lins* is leaves off.]) 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* IV. i. (1728), Let gang your Grips, fy, Madge!—howt, Bauldy leen [*prime seen*].

**Lin**, *Misused for*: To fail, omit.

c.1720 Prior *Wand. Pilgr.* 20 They seldom miss to bake and brew, Or lin to break their fast.

2. *trans.* To cease from, leave off, discontinue. a.1300 K. Horn 319 Pi tale nu þu lynnre, For Horn nis noþt her-inne. c.1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 558 Þe laddabyll lye of lechery let hur neuer lynnre. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* L iv b, Our Northern prikkers... sum hoopyngs, sum whistelyng... never linnre these troublous... noyses all y'

night long. 1610 *Cruel Shrew* 9 in *Roxb. Ball.* (1871) I. 95 She neuer linnre her bawling Her tongue it is so loud.

*b.* with *vbl. sb.* as *obj.*, or *intr.* with *pr. pple.* as complement.

13... Guy Warw. (A.) 5950 His leman lan neuer wepeing Aniz, when sche alon was. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Tim.* 5, I was so cruell a persecutour, that I coulde neuer lynnre doyng of violence. 1579-80 NORTH *Pentateuch*, *Aristides* (1595) 358 He [a horse] neuer lin flinging till he cast his maister on the ground. 1607 MINDELTON *Your Five Gallants* I. i. 292 A ruby that ne'er lins blushing for the party that pawed it. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. Pref., We should neuer lin hammering out of our own hearts, as it were out of a flint, the...sparkles of new misery to ourselves.

*Lin*, obs. *inf.*, *pres. pl.*, and *pa. pple.* of LIE *v.* 1

*Lin*, obs. variant of LINE sb.<sup>1</sup>, LINN, waterfall.

**Linable**, **lineable** (lai'nabl'), *a.* [f. LINE

sb.<sup>2</sup> or *v.* 2 + -ABLE.] Ranged in a straight line.

1698 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 289 Buildings running linable from that and an old house. 1700 *Ibid.* 290 Y<sup>e</sup> building some time since intended for a Chapell and that a bridge be made... lineable with the new intended street. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1757) II. 75 His Feet... should be carried lineable. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 7/2 By opening a valve the slide... becomes lineable with the barrel of the gun.

**Linage** (lai'nidz). Also **lineage**. [f. LINE

sb.<sup>2</sup> or -AGE.] *a.* Position (of figures) in line. *b.*

Quantity of printed or written matter estimated in number of lines. *c.* Payment according to the number of lines.

*a.* 1883 in *Are we to read backwards?* 39 The modern Arabic figures—uniform in linage—were more legible than the 'old style' figures.

*b.* 1884 *Nouv. Conf. & Indep.* 9 May 446/1 Fair progress was made, though no great amount of linage of the Bill was disposed of.

*c.* 1888 *Globe* 27 Oct. 6/5 An editor... offered him [Mr. Swinburne] 'linage' for a poem. 1898 *Kendal Mercury* 7 Jan. 5/6 One of the terms of the engagement was that he [a reporter] was to have half the 'linage'.

**Linage**, obs. form of LINEAGE.

**Linaloe**, *-aloe*: see LIGN-ALOE.

**Linament**, *Obs.* [ad.L. *linimentum*, f. *linum* flax.] Lint rolled into a tent for surgical use.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1721 in BAILEY. Hence in mod. Dicts.

**Linaria** (lai'nairiā), *Bot.* Pl. -as. [mod.L., f. *linum* flax.] Toad-flax (*Linaria vulgaris*).

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 376 Linaria: wilde flax, or tode flax. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 367 Double Violets yet remain, Linaria's.

1758 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 509 A little yellow and white flower we found, like linaria.

**Linarite** (lai'nairit), *Min.* [Named by Glocker, 1837, from *Linares*, Spain, where it is alleged to be found.] Sulphate of lead and copper, found in brilliant blue crystals.

1844 ALGER *Phillips' Min.* 552. 1852 BROOKE & MILLER *Min.* 554 *Linarite*. Cupreous sulphate of lead. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) 664 *Linarite* occurs altered to cerussite.

**Linary**, *Obs.* In 6 linary, linari. [Anglicized form of LINARIA.] Toad-flax.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 58 If it [Osyris] haue no name it may be called in english Linary or todes flax. 1562—*Herb.* II. 93 Pinespouge hath much milck which linari lacketh in hyr lefe.

**Linative**, corruption of LENITIVE.

1601 M. Magd. *Lament.* Concl. 139 in *Fuller Worthies' Miscell.* (1871) II, Thy linative applide, did ease my paine.

**Lince**, dial. f. LINCX; obs. f. LYNX.

**Lincean**, **Lincean**: see LYNEAN, -EUS.

**Lincey**, obs. variants of LINCSEY.

**Linch** (lins), sb.<sup>1</sup> *Obs. exc. in Comb.* Forms: *a.* 1 lynis, 4 lins, 5 lynce, 4, 8-9 dial. lince. *b.* 6 linche, 9 lynch. [OE. *lynis* masc. = OS. *lunisa* fem. (Du. *luns*, *lens*, late MHG. *luns*, *lunse*, mod.G. *lünse*). A shorter form *lin* (OE. *lyn* = \**luni*-) corresponding to OHG. *lun* fem., mod.G. dial. *lunn*, *lon*, appears in LIN-NAIL and LINPIN.]

**1.** = LINCX-PIN. *Obs.*

a. 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 8 *Axedones*, *lynisas*. c.1000 *Ag. Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 267/29 *Axedo*, *lynis*. c.1315 SHORHAM IV. 223 (E. E. T. S.) Þer-for ine makeþ prynses þe host to gouerni, And ase whewelen þe linses To-gadere heldeþ hy. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 84 Boltes forlokkes kayes lynces and a taile pyne for the said Curtowe.

**2.** *Naut.* ? A belaying-pin. *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Haile the linche and the scheitis. 2. *Comb.*: † *linch-box*, ? = *axle-box*; *linch-clout* (see quot.); *linch-drawer dial.*, a tool for drawing out linch-pins; *linch-hoop*, a ring on the spindle of a carriage-axle, held in place by the linch-pin' (*Cent. Dict.*). Also LINCX-PIN.

1711 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4955/4 One other sort with both Edges Cyphered off, commonly call'd the Lince-box. 1782 *Rees's Cycl.*, *Linch-clout*, in Artillery, the flat iron under the ends of the arms of an axle-tree to strengthen them, and diminish the friction of the wheels. 1892 *Auctioneer's Catal.* *Farm Sale (Kent)*, Lince drawer and grease pots.

**Linch** (lins), sb.<sup>2</sup> *dial.* [repr. OE. *hlinc*: see LINK sb.<sup>1</sup>] A rising ground; a ridge; a ledge, esp. one on the side of a chalk down; an unploughed strip serving as a boundary between fields.

1591 in *Wiltsh. Archaeol.*, etc., *Mag.* VI. (1860) 195 There leaunge westwarde... to a linche; there conynunge the

same linch to Maddington Waie. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Linch* (Sax.), a Bank, Wall, or Causey between land and land, or Parish, and Parish, to distinguish the bounds. 1787 *Survey in N. W. Lin.* *Gloss.* s.v., The lands in the fields are called dales and the lincches or green strips on each side are called marfurs or meurfurrows. 1797 MATON *West. Counties* II. 186 Those singular natural terraces... the lincches or lincches, as they are called. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 350 'Lincches' naturally formed by the action of the plough on a hillside.

**Linch**, *v.* 1 *Obs. exc. Sc.* *intr.* To limp.

1570 J. EVANS *Manip.* 134/34 To linche, *claudicare*. 1825-80 in JAMIESON.

**† Linch**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* [? Cf. LINK *v.* 2] *intr.* ? To prance. Only in *pp. a.*

1593 HOLLYBAND *Fr. Diet.*, s.v. *Coquelineux*, *Cheval Coquelineux*, a limching horse.

**Linch** (lins), *v.* 3 [f. LINCX sb.<sup>1</sup>] *trans.* To fasten with or as with a linch-pin.

1898 VISCOUNT DILLON in *Archæol. Jrnl.* Ser. II. V. 313 The pasguard is also linched on a pin standing out of the elbow-piece.

**Linch**, variant of LINCX *dial.*, to beat.

**Linchet** (lin'fēt), *dial.* Forms: 7-9 *lynchet* (t, g *linchard*, 8- *linchet*. [f. LINCX sb.<sup>2</sup>; perh. by confusion with *lanche*, LANDSHARD.]

1. A strip of green land between two pieces of ploughed land.

1674 RAY S. & E. C. Words 71 A *lynchet*, a green balk to divide lands. a.1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 67 There happened in this ground to be a linchet ploughed up in the winter. 1803 BARNES *Dorset Gloss.*, *Linchet* or *Linch*, *lynchet* or *lynch*, the strip of green ground between two ploughed ledges. 1893 *Wiltshire Gloss.*, *Linch*, *lynchet*,... *Lin hard*, &c.

2. A slope or terrace along the face of a chalk down. (Cf. LINCX sb.<sup>2</sup>)

1797 [see LINCX sb.<sup>2</sup>]. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. V.* I. 169 The parings from road-sides, old banks, and lincchets, ant-hills, &c., are burnt. 1888 T. HAKROY *Wessex Tales* (1889) 26 The 'lynchets', or flint slopes, which belted the escarpment at intervals of a dozen yards. 1898—*Wessex Poems* 135 That Highway the Icen, which trails its pale riband down Wessex O'er lynchet and lea.

**Linch-pin**. Also 4 *lynns*, 7-9 *lince*, *lins* (e, g *doubtfully genuine*) *link-*. See also LINPIN. [f. LINCX sb.<sup>1</sup> + PIN.] A pin passed through the end of an axle-tree to keep the wheel in its place.

1376-7 *Computus Roll Hyde Manor* (MS. *Deeds Westm. Abbey*). In ij camelis ferri vocatis linspins emptis pro carrectis iijij. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 65 The pins at the ends of the Axeltree is called Linch pins. 1682 *Providence Rec.* (1894) VI. 93 Jn ye Parlor 3 Cart boxes, i lince pinn & a washer oo-oi-oo. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Linspins*. See *Linch-pin*. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Pool of Quail*, (1809) II. 5 One of the linch-pins that kept the wheel on the axletree. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 441 If the rogue... Left out his linchpin, or forgot his tar. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Link-pins*. Linch-pins are called also *link-pins* and *lin-pins* in the provinces. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. vi. (ed. 3) 137 There was the good old custom of taking the linchpins out of the farmers' and bagmen's gigs at the fairs. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life Consid.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 418 But who dares draw out the linchpin from the wagon-wheel.

Hence **Linch-pinned** *a.*, having linch-pins.

1893 H. J. MOULE *Old Dorset* 109 Rough little cars, with wheels loosely linch-pinned.

**Lincious**, **Linck**, obs. ff. LYNEOUS, LINK.

**† Lincloth**, *Obs.* [f. LINE sb.<sup>1</sup> + CLOTH; the vowel of the first element underwent the shortening usual in compounds.]

In the first quot. however *linne* seems to represent the accus. of LINEN *a.*]

*a.* Linen cloth; a piece of the same. *b. pl.* Sheets for a bed.

c.1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 171/2261 Fastinge for to make, And... Linne cloth and schurte of selk for is sunnes forsake. 1340 *Ayene*, 178 Vor to zeehe þe more grace of clenness, ase þet line cloþ þet is y-huyted be ofte wessinge. a.1400-50 *Alexander* 140 And þar him eft clethis, All his liche in lyn claþe. c.1450 *Douce MS.* 55 (Bodl.) xxix, Ley bem in a feyre lincloth. 1506 *Inv. in Paston Lett.* III. 408 Item, ij. payre of lyncloys viij. *Ibid.*, Item, ij. schertis and a quarter of lyncloth ijs. viij. *Ibid.*, 409 Item, a stomaker of lencloth lre. *Ibid.*, 410 Item, a yerd of lyncloth the viij. *Ibid.*, John Keudray, a payre of lynclothys. 1519 HORMAN *Puig.* 242 Paper, or lyn cloth... make fenestralis in stede of glasen wyndowes. 1581 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary XXXII*. 117, i piece of harborow lynne clothe, vs. viij. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokehire* i. (1891) 5 Well served of manye forraine Comodities... as with Wynes, Iron Lincloth &c.

**Lincoln** (lin'kŋn). Also 6 *lyncolne*, -cum, -kome, *lyncome*, 8 *linkome*. [The name of an English city, the county town of Lincolnshire.]

1. Used *attrib.* or *adj.* in the following: † **Lincoln farthing**, a hearth-tax payable at Lincoln; **Lincoln green**, a bright green stuff made at Lincoln; † **Lincoln say**, a say or fine serge made at Lincoln; † **Lincoln twine**, (a) a twine or thread made at Lincoln; (b) a material woven from this.

1444 *Bp. Awnick's Reg.* in Wordsw. *Lincoln Stat.* II. (1897) 487 Commissio ad leuand' le smoke fardynge alias dict' 'Lincoln farthinges. c.1510 *Gest R. Hode* cccxxii. In Child *Ballads* III. 77 When they were clothed in 'Lyncolne grene, They keste away theyr graye. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. ii. 5 All in a woodman's jacket he was clad Of Lincolne green. a.1845 *Hood Forge* I. xiii, With little jackets... Of Lincolne green. 1310-11 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 506 In xviij liij den. 'Lincolnesaye empt. pro Priore et sociis suis, Alije. *id.* 1565 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 506 Item of 'lyncom tynne to schew the Quens curges



tuance, 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 183 A sark made of the lincome twine.

† b. Short for *Lincoln green*.

† 1568 *Christis Kirke Gr.* 14 Their kirtillis wer of lincome licht.

2. *ellipt.* as *sb.* in *pl.* A variety of sheep originally bred in Lincolnshire.

1837 VOUAT *Sheep* viii. 332 The Lincolns were decidedly inferior—they were fen sheep. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 155 Lincolns made some good figures. 1897 *Trans. Highl. & Agric. Soc.* 61 The Teeswaters themselves were descended from the same stock as the Lincolns.

**Lincture** (lɪŋktʃə). [*ad. l.* type \**linctūra*, f. *līngere* to lick: see -URE.] = next.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. l. v. (1624) 306 Confection, Treacle, .. Eclegmes or Linctures. 1818 in Todd, 1888 in *Syl. Soc. Lex.*

**Linctus** (lɪŋktʃs). Pl. *linctuses*. [*a. l.* *līnetus* a licking, f. *līngere* to lick.] A medicine to be licked up with the tongue.

1681 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., Linctus, a medicine that is to be lick'd with the tongue. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gyn.* (1718) 78 The Lozenge and Linctus are in every Bodies hand. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. i. 2 Balsams, Linctus's, Pectorals. 1749 *Short Hist. Air*, etc. l. 222 Slippery, thickening, Linctuses were found of most Service. 1812 CRABBE *Flirtation Wks.* 1834 V. 276 I've heard of pangs that tender folks endure But not that linctuses and blisters cure.

† **Lind.** *Obs.* Forms: a. 1 *lind*, *lindē*, 3 5 *lindē*, 3-6 *lynde*, (5 *lyynde*), 5-6 *lynd*, 3-*lind*. B. 6-8 *lyne*, *line*. See also *LINN* 2. [*OE.* *lind* str. fem. and *lindē* wk. fem. (Du. *linde*), OHG. *linda*, *linta* (MHG. *linde*, *linde*, G. *linde*), ON. (Sw. and Da.) *lind* = *OE.* *lind*, \**lenda*, perh. = pre-Tent. \**lentā*, cogn. w. WArYan \**lntā*, represented by Gr. *λάτρ* silver fir.]

1. The lime or linden (*Tilia Europaea*). In ME. poetry often used for a tree of any kind, esp. in phr. *under (the) lind*.

a. 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 1004 *Tilia*, *lind*, 972 in Bond *Facs. Charters Brit. Mus.* (1877) III. xxx. Of steapan leahe in ða greatean linden. 1250  *Owl & Night*. 1750  *Pe wrenne* sat in hore lynde. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xiv. 45 In may hit mureth when hit dawes, .. and let is lyght on lynde. c 1314  *Guy Warw.* 1205 (A.) And to pleyne vnder þe linde, þe hert to chacen and be hinde. c 1320  *Sir Tristr.* 513 þe kɔɪŋ..told him vnder linde þe best, hou it was boun And brouȝt. 1377  *Langl. P. Pl. B. l.* 154 Was neuere lef vpon lynde lȝter ther-after. c 1386 CHAUCER  *Clerk's T.* 1155 Þe ay of chere as light as lef on linde. † a 1400  *Morte Arth.* 454 Luggē þe selie undyre lynde, as þe leefe thyŋkes. c 1460  *Play Sacram.* 389 Iason as lentyile as euer was the lynde. 1535 STEWART  *Crow. Scot.* II. 525 Syne vp and doun, als lyght as leif of lynd. 1546 PUAFF  *Bk. Childr.* (1553) R. v. Ve may still a water, of the floures of lind, it is a tree called in latin *Tilia*. 1795 MORSE  *Amer. Geog.* I. 538 Elms, and linds are not here so statelȝ as amer. north.

† b. 1310  *Lyell's Geste R. Hode* cccxviii. in Child  *Ballads* III. 9 On euerȝ syde a rose-garlande They shot vnder the lyne. [*Cf.* cccxliv, vnder the lynde.] 1587 HARRISON  *England* II. xxii. (1877) i. 342 We haue varie great plentie .. of these [trees] .. so are we not without the chestnut, the line [etc.]. 1601 HOLLAND  *Pliny* I. 541 As for the Line or Linden tree. 1611  *R. Hood & Guy of Gisbourne* xxii. in Child  *Ballads* III. 92 How these two yemen together they mett, Vnder the leaues of lyne.

† 2. † Used erroneously for 'wood'.

a 1400  *Stockh. Med. MS.* II. 572 in  *Anglia* XVIII. 321 In an harys skyn do it bynde, And let it so lyn in feld or lynde.

3. *attrib.* as *lind-grove*, *tree*; *lind-coal*, charcoal made of the wood of the lime.

c 1450  *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 569/34 *Calea*, a lyndtre. 14..  *MS. Soc. Antig.* 101 ff. 76 (Halliwell, s. v. *lyndecole*) Half an unce of lyndecole. 1577-87 HOLINSHED  *Chron.* I. 53/2 Euerie evening he would viue twelve tables, such as they vsed to make on the lind tree. 1610 SHAKS.  *Temp.* v. i. 12 All prisoners Sir In the Line-grove which weather-fends your Cell. 1621 G. SANDYS  *Ovid's Met.* viii. (1632) 279 On Phrygian hills there grows An Oke by a Line-tree.

**Lindabrides** (lɪndæˈbrɪdɪz). *arch.* The name of a lady in the romance 'Mirror of Knighthood', used allusively for: A lady-love, a mistress.

1585 R. P. tr.  *Mirr. Knighthd.* I. ii. xxi. (1599) 75 Beeing with childe by the Emperour [Alicandro]..she was deluyered at one birthe of a sonne and a daughter, ..the Damsell is called Lindabrides, and the Knight Meridian. 1599 B. JONSON  *Cynthia's Rev.* III. iii.  *Anno.* Lindabrides!  *Asa.* I, sir, the Emperour Alicandro's daughter. 1633 ROWLEY  *Match at Midnight* II. f. 160 SHIRLEY  *Love's Cruelty* II. i. One that I would love and honour above all, my lady-paramount and superintendent Lindabrides. 1663 KILLIGREW  *Parson's Wedd.* IV. i. 1. Such a woman is my wife, and no Lindabrides. 1670  *Moral State Eng.* 29 When he is laid to sleep, his Landabrides and his dear friend divide the spoil. 1821 SCOTT  *Kenilwo.* II. i. I will visit his Lindabrides, by Saint George, be he willing or no.

**Lindackerite** (lɪndæˈkɛrɪt). *Min.* [Named by Haidinger, 1853, after J. Lindacker, who first analysed it.] Hydrous sulph-arsenate of copper and nickel, found in oblong green crystals.

1857 C. U. SHEPARD  *Min.* (ed. 3) II. 427 Lindackerite [occurs]..in oblong, rhombohedral tables. 1868 DANA  *Min.* (ed. 5) 590 Lindackerite..on charcoal gives allieaceous fumes.

**Linden** (lɪndən), *sb.* [*LINDEN* a. used subst. The recent currency of the word is prob. due to its use in translations of German romance, as an adoption of G. *linden* pl. of *lindē*, or as the first element in the comb. *lindenbaum* = 'linden-tree'.]

1. The lime-tree (see *LIME sb.* 3).

1577 B. GOODE  *Hereshach's Hush.* II. 106 b, The Lynden [*printed* Lynder] in Greeke *φύλλα*, and so in Italian, in Spanish *Latara*, in Dutch *Lynden*. 1578 LYTE  *Dodoens* vi. lxxiii. 754 The broth of the leaues of Lynden sodde in water cureth the noughlie ulcers and blisters of the mouthe of young children. a 1785 T. POTTER  *Moralist* II. 20 A majestic Linden reared its towering branches over the mouldering battlements. 1814 BYRON  *Lara* II. xxv. Her-self would..seat her down upon some linden's root. 1853 M. ARNOLD  *Scholar-Gipsy* III. Air-swept lindens yield Their scent. 1889 COOK in  *Nature* 3 Oct. 559 When the linden was in bloom a single hive of bees would sometimes store up 15 lbs. of honey in the day.

2. *Antiq.* Used to render the OE. *lind*, shield of lime-tree wood.

1855 J. HEWITT  *Anc. Armour* I. 78 The shields placed in the graves were the ordinary 'lindens', of which no part commonly remains but the metal-boss and handle.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *linden-tree*; *linden-shaded* adj.

a 1849 J. C. MANGAN  *Poems* (1859) 102 The 'linden shaded courtyard. 1579 LANGHAM  *Gard. Health* (1633) 373 'Linden tree: for filthy sores of childrens mouthe. 1591 PERCIVALL  *Sp. Dict.*  *Teja*, a linden tree. 1760 J. LEE  *Introduct. Bot.* App. 817 Linden-tree,  *Tilia*. 1818 SCOTT  *Battle of Scupach* I 'Twas when among our linden-trees The bees had housed in swarms.

† **Linden**, a. *Obs.* [*OE.* *linden*, f. *lind*: see *LIND*.] Made of the wood of the lime-tree.

a 1000  *Gnomie Verses* (Exeter MS.) 95 (Gr.) Scip sceal genægled, sceyl æghunden, leot lindē bord. c 1320  *Sir Tristr.* 2039 Ið water he sent adoun Ið lindē spon.

**Linder** (lɪndə). *Sc.* A woollen waistcoat or undershirt.

1768 A. ROSS in Whitelaw  *Bk. Sc. Song* (1875) 360/2 He'll sell his jerkin for a goat I'll render for another o't. 1841  *Fraser's Mag.* XXIV. 142 They wear waistcoats, or linders, reaching no farther down than the waistband of the petticoat. 1897  *Aberd. Weekly Free Press* 26 Feb. (E. D. D.), Charged with having stolen a linder.

**Lindiform** (lɪndɪˈfɔrm), a. *Zool.* [*f.* mod. L. *lindī*-a + *-form*.] Resembling the genus *India*, said of certain apodous insect larvae (Webster 1890).

**Lindsayite** (lɪndzɪˈtaɪt). *Min.* [*f.* the surname Lindsay + *-ite*. Named by Nordenskiöld, 1843, but the reference has not been traced.] An altered variety of anorthite.

1850  *Amer. Jour. Sci.* IX. 417 Lepolite and Lindsayite. 1892 DANA  *Min.* 339 Lindsayite..is a somewhat altered variety.

**Line** (lɪn), *sb.* 1 Now chiefly *dial.* Forms: 1 *lin*, 4-5 *lynnō*, 4-6 *lyn*, 4 7 *lyne*, 5 7 8 9 *dial. lin*, 6-7 *linne*, 3- *line*. [*OE.* *līn* neut. = OS. *lin* (Du. *lijn* in comb.), OHG. *lin* (MHG. *lin*, mod. G. *lein* in comb.), ON. *lin* (Sw. *lin*), Goth. *lein* = *Com.* Teut. type \**linō*\*, a. or cognate with L. *linum* flax (whence F. *lin*), cognate with Gr. *λίον* (i), and perh. with *λίρι* dat., *λίρα* accus., linen cloth. The mod. dial. form *lin* (with the antecedent *lynnē*, *linne*) is app. a back-formation from compounds like LINCLOTH, LINESSEED.]

1. = FLAX. † a. The fibre of flax. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

In the 16-17th c. asbestos was often described as a kind of 'line' or flax (cf. *LINEN* B. 1 c, L. *linum indicum*, *linum fossile*).

c 975  *Rusku. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 20 Irend þæt wægende ne to breceþ & lin smikende ne adwæset. c 1300  *MAELKOL* 539 The bondes..weren of ful strong line. c 1400 MAULDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 49 Þat ressayued þe messengers of Israel .. and feled þam in hir hous among towē of lyne. c 1475  *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 795/18 *Hoc asperum*, a stryke of lyne. 1548 FLAVI  *Diet. Asbestinum*, a kynde of lyne which can not be burned. *Ibid.*, *linum*, lyne or flaxe. 1611 COTGR., *Lin*, lyne, flax.  *Lin vñ*, a kind of Indian lyne, or linnen, wher the fine purifies, but consumes not. 1659 C. HOOLE tr.  *Comenius's Orbis Sensual.* (1672) 121 Line and Hemp, being rated in water and dried again, are braked with a wooden Brake.

b. In mod. technical use, flax of a fine and long staple, which has been separated by the hackle from the tow. Occasionally applied to the similar fibre of other plants.

1835 URE  *Philos. Manuf.* 215 The heckled flax, called *line*, when freed from the tow, is carried away to be sorted. 1851  *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 198 China grass .. half-bleached and full-bleached line from this grass. *Ibid.* 278 The long fibres called *line*, which remains in the hand of the heckler.

c. The plant itself.

c 1420  *Pallad. ou Hush.* XII. 28 Now lyne and pulis is sowē. c 1470 HENRYSON  *Mor. Fab.* viii. (*Preach. Sunflow*) xxx. The lint rypit, the carle pulit the lyne. 1548 TURNER  *Names of Herbes* 49 Linum is called in englishe Flax, lyne or lynte. 1603 HOLLAND  *Flutarch's Mor.* 1289 The herbe Line .. furniseth us wherewith to make a simple, plaine, and slender vestment. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH.  *Country Farme* 37 In Auguse he shall pull his Line and Hempe. 1839 STONEHOUSE  *Acholue* 28 Fields of hemp are now no longer to be seen; but line or flax is still grown.

2. Flax spun or woven; linen thread or cloth. † Also, a napkin of linen; and in *pl.* linen vestments.

a 700  *Epinal Gl.* 634 *Manitergium*, llin [a 800  *Corpus Gl.* 1270  *lin*]. 975  *Rusku. Gosp.* John xx. 6 Simon petrus..in-eode in ða byrgenne & gesæh ða lin gisetode. c 1200  *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Þe hamed lin sward, and hire winpel wit. a 1300  *Cursor M.* 11112 He..wered noper wolne line. 13..  *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 730 [He] soled alle his goud bope wolne and lynne. c 1400 tr.  *Secreta Secret.*,  *Gov. Lordsh.* 82 A fair towaille of lyn. c 1420  *Liber Cocorum* (1603) 30 Fars

hit thurghe a clothe of lyne. 1558  *Act 1 Eliz.* c. 17 § 1 No person..withe any Devise or Engyne made of Heere, Woolle, Lyne or Canvas..shall take and kyll..Spawne or Frye of Eeles, Salmon, Pyke or Pyckerell. 1591 SPENSER  *Muirfol.* 364 Nor anie weaver, which his worke doth boast In dieper, in damaske, or in lyne. c 1611 CHAPMAN  *Iliad* II. 459 Little he was, and euer wore a breasteplate made of linne. 1631  *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 299 Ten yeardes of line for a sirpicleth. 1641  *Best Farm. Bk.* (1857) 106 The kindes of linnēs or huswife-cloth are brought aboute of peddlers. 1807 ROBINSON  *Archæol. Græcæ* III. 342 Some of the thoraces were made of line, or hemp twisted into small cords, and set close together. 1868 ATKINSON  *Cleve-land Gloss.*,  *Lin*, linen; the fabric made with the fibre of flax; in contradistinction to the plant itself, which is sounded *Line*.

† b. Phr. *Under line* (occas. in *line*), in one's clothes; used in *ML.* poetry as a mere expletive. Cf. *under gore* (see *GORE sb.* 2).

a 1310 in Wright  *Lyric P.* xiv. 46 Ah wolde lylie leor in lyn V here lovely lores myn. 13..  *Gaze & Gr. Knt.* 1814 Þat lufsum vnder lyne. c 1320  *Sir Tristr.* 1202 Þe quene, Louesom vnder line. c 1400  *Rowland & O.* 846 He .. drissede hym in his worthy wede, þat lufesom vnder lyne.

† 3. The seed of flax; LINESSEED. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD  *Syrth Mankynde* 78 Take camomell and lyne of eche lyke much. 1558-68 WARRE tr.  *Alexis's Secr.* 90 b, Take thre pounde of the Oyle of lyne. 1577 B. GOODE  *Hereshach's Hush.* (1586) 38 b, They call the seede *lin*, and the plant *Flaxe*.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as (sense 1) † *line beat* (cf. *HEAT sb.* 2), † *beater*, † *bell* (cf. *BOLL sb.* 3), † *dresser*, † *house*, † *sorter*, † *spinner*, † *spreader*, † *stump*, † *toe*, † *wearer*, † *webber*, *weft*, *wick*, *work*, *yard*, *yarn*; (sense 2) *line bed*, *clout*, † *draper*, † *sock*, † *stock*, *table-cloth*; † *line-finch*, † a linnet (cf. *flax-finch*); *line-gout*, some plant which hinders flax in its growth; † *line-spurge*, a proposed name for *Euphorbia Esula*; † *line-strike*, a hank of flax.

1483  *Cath. Angl.* 217/2 A 'lyne bete, *linitorium*, *lind*, A 'lyne veter, *linifer*, *linifactor*. 1418 F. K. WILLS (1822) 37. ij. remenaunt of the 'lynnē bed. 1483  *Cath. Angl.* 217/2 A 'lyne bolle, *linodium*. c 1450  *Two Cookery-bks.* 112 Tak a fare 'lynnē cloute, & do therynne a dishful of ote-mele. 1855 ROBINSON  *Whittier Gloss.*,  *Lin-clout*, linen rag. 1436  *Cook Roll* 15 Hen. VI. 'Lynnedraper. c 1515  *Cooke Lorell's B.* 9 lyne webbers, setters, with lyne drapers. 1720  *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5599/4 John Northropp, late of Leeds, 'Line dresser. 1483  *Cath. Angl.* 217/2 A 'lyne fynch, *linna*. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH.  *Country Farme* 568 The good hus-wife must be careful when the line is growne, to free it from being intangled with the weed using to wind about it which of some is called 'line good. 1483  *Cath. Angl.* 217/2 A 'lyne howse, *linatorium*. *Ibid.* 218/1 A 'lyne soke (i.e. 'Lynstoke), *linipodium*. 1835 URE  *Philos. Manuf.* 215 'Line-sorters. 1723  *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6126/10 Corbort Roman, 'Line-spinner. 1835 URE  *Philos. Manuf.* 216 Girls, called 'Line-spreaders, are employed to unite the locks of line into one sliver. 1562 TURNER  *Herbal* II. 93 Pitiusa..may be called 'Lynesporge of the lyknes 'i hath with linaria. 1483  *Cath. Angl.* 217/2 A 'lyne stryke, *linipulus*. 1851  *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 198 'Line stumps, or the raw flax plant with the seed..as pulled and dried. 1619  *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 75 One 'lin tablecloth .. for the communion table. 1897  *Daily News* 6 Mar. 8/6 'Line tow and jute yarns in buyers' favour. 1415 in  *York Myst. Introduct.* 27 'Lynweuers. c 1483 CANTON  *Dialogues* viii. 38 Gabriel the lynweaver. 1890  *Daily News* 20 Aug. 2/7 Some stocks of 'line wefts are almost nil. 1856 KANE  *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 10 With a 'line-wick, another Esquimaux plan, we could bake bread. 1483  *Cath. Angl.* 218/1 'lyne warke, *linificium*. 1611 COTGR.,  *Ligneraye*, a 'line-yard, or flax-yard. 1886  *Daily News* 4 Sept. 6/7 'Line yarns quiet.

**Line** (lɪn), *sb.* 2 Forms: 1 *line*, 3-7 *lyne*, 4 *lin*, *lingne*, 4-6 *lignē*, *lygne*, 5 *lyn*, *lynyne*, 3-*line*. B. *Sc.* 4 *lynge*, 4-6 *ling*. [Two words, ultimately of the same etymology, have coalesced. (1) OE. *line* wk. fem. = MDu. *lin* (mod. Du. *lijn*), OHG. *lina* (MHG. *line* cord, line, mod. G. *lein* cord), ON. *lina* (Sw. *lina*, Da. *line*); either a native Teut. formation on \**linō*- flax, *LINE sb.* 1, or (more probably) an early Teut. adoption of L. *linea* (see below); (2) MF. *lignē*, *line*, a. F. *lignē* = Pr. *ligna*, Pg. *linha* (Sp. and It. in learned form *linea*) = popular L. \**linja* repr. classical L. *linea* (earlier *linia*), orig. 'linen thread', a subst. use of *linea* fem. of *linens* (\**linius*) adj., flaxen, f. *linum* flax = *LINE sb.* 1; the subst. use of the adj. is due to ellipsis of some fem. sb., possibly *fibra FIBRE*. In continental Teut. the popular L. \**linja* was adopted as OHG. *linia* (MHG., mod. G., Du., Da. *linie*.)

I. Cord or string (and derived senses).

1. A rope, cord, string; † a leash for dogs or for hawks. *Obs.* in gen. sense; now chiefly *Naut.* or as short for *clothes-line*, etc. Also applied with words prefixed to particular 'makes' of rope, c.g. *cod-line*, *house-line*, *whale-line*.

a 1000  *Sal. & Sat.* 294 (Gr.) Yldo .. ræced wide langre linan, lisseð call ðæt heo wile. c 1050  *Suppl. Ælfrie's Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 182/24 *Spirae*, linan. 1390-1  *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 40 Pro..v lynes parvis pro ankeres curing et seydes. a 1400  *Cursor M.* 29532 (Cott. Galba) Cursing es þe fendes lyne þat harles a man to hell pine. c 1470 HENRY  *Wallace* ix. 52 The seymen..their lynys kest, and waytyt weyll the tyd. c 1520  *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 266 Pro vjñ fawdow long lyne for the conuays of the schryne with ij lytyll lynys callyd syde ropes. 1535 COVERDALE  *Josh.* II. 21 She knyht the rose coloured lyne in the wyndowe. 1589 RIBER  *Bibl. Scholast.* 1727 The gesses, *tenniscus*. The



lines, *tenis*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. 4 And by her in a line a milkwhite lambe she lad. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 196/2 The string wherewith we lead them; for a Spaniel [it is called] a line. 1700 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 247 A line seldom holding to strein... above 50 or 60 feet. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* Lines, among fowlers, is used to express the strings by which they catch birds. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 8 p. 7 Shirts waving upon lines. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wordbk.* s. v. Deep-sea soundings for scientific purposes are recorded in thousands of fathoms, in which case the line is sometimes made of silk. 1889 A. B. GOULDEN *Mission of St. Alphage* 51 Family washing is hung on lines stretched across the lane.

b. In generalized sense, as a material: Cord. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 437/1 The making of two strand and three strand line.

† c. A 'cord' in the body. *Obs. rare.*

1611 FLORIO, *Linia alba*, the white line, the ymbellical veine, the line or hollow tying from the navel. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 487 She pours a sensibility divine Along the nerve of every feeling line.

d. Applied to a spider's thread. *poet.*

1731 POPE *Ess. Man* i. 218 The spider's touch, how exquisitely fine! Feels at each thread, and lives along the line. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 495 Spun as fine As bloated spiders draw the flimsy line. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 72 A gossamer line sighing itself along the air.

e. A telegraph or telephone wire or cable. Also (with mixture of sense 26), a telegraph route, a telegraphic system connecting two or more stations.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 1191 Five great electric telegraphic lines... The extent of line thus served appears to be about fifteen hundred miles. 1854 [see CABLE 34 3]. 1901 *Scotsman* 9 Mar. 9/3 The American trans-Pacific line.

f. *pl. Reins, dial, and U.S.*

1854 BRISTED *Upper Ten Thousand* 67 Handing the lines to Ashburner, as he stopped his team, Masters leaped out. 1895 RYDINGS *Many Tales* 77 He'd just puk up the lines on the horses back. 1901 G. W. CABLE *Cavalier* x, He stepped into the carry-all and took the lines.

† g. *fig. Line of life*: the thread fabled to be spun by the Fates, determining the duration of a person's life. *Obs. Cf. sense 27.*

c. 1580 SIDNEY *P's.* xxxix. iii. Lo, thou a spans length mad'st my living line. 1600 CERT. *Prayers in Liturg. Serv.* Q. *Eliz.* (1847) 694 That the line of thy mercies and the line of her life may be lengthened and run forth together. 1601 VARINGTON *Two Lament. Traj.* iii. ii. E 3 b. This fatal instrument, Was mark'd by heaven to cut his line of life, And must supply the knife of Atropos. 1623 HUGH HOWLAND *Prof. Verses in Shaks. 1st Folio*, Though his line of life went soone about, The life yet of his lines shall neuer out. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* ix. 183 Our troubles about sin are short, though they should run parallel with the line of life.

2. A cord bearing a hook or hooks, used in fishing. (Also *fishing-line*.)

c. 1300 CURSOR *M.* 13/83 At see sant John and Jam he fand, Quils bai pair lines war waitand. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 777 To fysshen here, he leyde out hook and lyne. c. 1450 *Fysshynge w. angle* (1833) 3 Arme jowr crop at beovir ende down to the fete with a lyn of vi herys & double the lyne. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Arian* xvi. Of a fyssher whiche with his lyne toke a lityll fysshe. 1590 L. M[ASCALL] (*ditto*) A Booke of Fishing with Ho-ke & Line. c. 1613 J. DENNIS *Sear. Angling* i. xv. B 4 The Line to lead the Fish with wary skill. 1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 55 Put it [a grass-hopper] on your hook, with your line about two yards long. 1827 PRAED *Red Fisherm.* 97 The line the Abbot saw him throw Had been fashioned and formed long ages ago. 1834 W. C. SMITH *Kilbristan* 50, I thought you never left your books About To trim the bait and set the lines.

b. In allusive phrases referring to the 'playing' of a hooked fish at the end of the line; esp. *to give line*: to allow full play, scope, or latitude.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. iv. 39 Giue him Line, and scope, Till that his passions (like a Whale on ground) Confound themselves with working. 1611 — *Winter T.* i. ii. 181, I am angling now, (Though you perceiue me not how I giue Lyne). 1622 MABBE tr. *Alenian's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 124 We began to play, and I went wearying of them out by little and little, giving them line enough to runne themselves out of breath. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 34 So soon as he gets hold of a text, he... falls a flinging it out of one hand into the other, tossing it this way and that; lets it run a little upon the line, then 'tanutus, high jingo, come again'. c. 1687 WALLER *Pride* 7 The meanest wretch, if Heaven should give him line, Would never stop till he were thought divine. c. 1715 BR. BURNET *Oum Time* (1724) I. 435 The King was willing to give Oates line enough, as he expressed it to me. 1834 DICKENS *Hard T.* ii. viii. It's policy to give 'em line enough.

† 3. *pl. Strings or cords laid for snaring birds. Obs.* c. 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 130 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 136 pe schadewe cacchen bei ne myht For no lynes pat bei coupe lay. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 199 As hose leib lynes to lacche wip Foules. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* Lines, among fowlers, is used to express the strings by which they catch birds... These lines are made of long and small cords, knotted in different places.

4. A cord used by builders and others for taking measurements, or for making things level or straight. (Cf. PLUMB-LINE.) *Line-and-plummet* (attrib.): rigidly, methodically.

1340, 1361 [see LEVEL 36 1]. c. 1440 York *Myst.* viii. 98 To hewe his burde I will be-gynne, But firste I wille lygge on my lyne. 1525 FITZHERB. *Bk. Husb.* § 124 To take a lyne, and set it there as thou wilt haue thy hedge, and to make a trenche after thy lyne. 1554 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 28 Ane biggare can nocht make an evin up wal without direction of his lyne. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xl. 3 A man... with a line of flaxe in his hand, & a measuring reed. 1758 J. WATSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 5), *Cordeau*, a line divided into fathoms, feet, &c. to mark out-works

on the Ground, used by Engineers. 1848 *Chambers's Inform.* i. 515/2 The gardener measures and marks off all his figures in the ground with his line and spade. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ophelia* xii. (1875) 89 There was a line-and-plummet regularity, an angular preciseness, in Mrs. Breynton's mind and person. 1877 BYRANT *Odys.* v. 297 Trees then he felled... and carefully He smoothed their sides, and wrought them by a line.

fig. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* i. 1068 Eueri wight pat bath an hous to founde... wole... send his herkes lyne out fro with Inne Alderfild his purpos for to wyne. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poet.* iii. xxiii. (Arb.) 268 This decencie is... the line and leuell for al good makers to do their busines by. 1859 FITZGERALD tr. *Omair* xli. (1899) 82 For 'Is' and 'Is-not' though with Rule and Line And 'Up-and-down' without I could define.

b. *Phr. By line*: chiefly in figurative contexts, with methodical accuracy. Also *by line and level*, *by rule and line*, etc.

c. 1420 *Anturs of Arith.* 477 (Douce MS.) Pei settene listes by lyne one be lo3 lande. 1573 TUSSEH *Husb.* xlvii. (1878) 101 Through cunning with dible, rake, mattock, and spade, by line and by leuall, trim garden is made. 1578, 1610 [see LEVEL 36 1 fig.]. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* ii. i. F 3. To carry Quarrells As Gallants doe, to manage hem, by line. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. i. § 10 It (i.e. the matter) is not puffed, but built up by Plummet and Line, with proportion to Time and Place. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 414 P 5 Plantations of four Europeans, which are laid out by the Rule and Line. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 739 A poet does not work by square or line, As smiths and joiners perfect a design.

c. *pl. Appointed lot in life*. In echoes of Ps. xvi. 6, where the reference seems to be to the marking out of land for a dwelling-place.

1611 BIBLE *P's.* xvi. 6 The lines are fallen vnto mee in pleasant places; yea, I haue a goodly heritage. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 25 Oct. 7/3 The poor Pope's lines seem just now to have fallen in most unpleasant places, and are indeed hard lines. 1866 WHITTIER *Marg. Smith's Trul.* Prose Wks. 1889 I. 175 My brother's lines have indeed fallen unto him in a pleasant place.

† 5. Rule, canon, precept; standard of life or practice. [Cf. 4 b.] *Obs. rare.*

*Line* has been used in several places in the A. V. to translate Heb. *ḥay* (primarily 'cord') in this sense. Cf. *line upon line* (sense 23 b).

1340 *Ayeb.* 124 Uor be pise virtue al bet man dep... al he dist and let and reulep to be lyne of scele. *Ibid.* 160 Po bet ne reuecep... ac dop al be rihtuolnesse and be ligne. 1538 STARKY *England* ii. iii. 212 Thys thyng apperth myerelous strange—pepul to haue the lyne of their lyfe to be wryte in a strange tong. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) 2 Cor. x. 13 We wil not reioyce about measure... but according to the measure of that line [κατὰ τὸ μέτρον τοῦ κανὼν], wherof God hath distributed vnto vs a measure. 1563 WINSET *II* 15. (1809) 11. 7 An infallible, as it is a general, reule to al right, an ewin lyne of lawtay. 1596 SPENSER *P. Q.* v. i. 3 Let none then blame me, if... I doe not forme them to the common line Of present dayes, which are corrupted sore. 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelmas Term* ii. i. C h. A man must not so much as spit but within line and fashion. 1611 BIBLE *P's.* xix. 4 Their line is gone out through all the earth, and their words to the end of the world.

6. *Hard lines*: ill luck, bad fortune. (Prob. nautical in origin; now often associated with 4 c.) *Hard line money* (Naut.): extra pay in consideration of special hardships.

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. iii. The old seaman paused a moment. 'It is hard lines for me,' he said, 'to leave your honour in tribulation.' 1850 SMEDLEY *F. Fairleigh* iii. It will be 'hard lines' upon him. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* i. iv. 120 'Gad, Sir, that was hard lines! to have all the pretty women one had waltzed with... holding round one's knees, and screaming to the doctor to save them. 1884 PAE *Enclave* 210 You seem to have had hard lines yourselves. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 2/1 On a *Torpedo-boat*, Besides, there is hard-line money, which makes up for a good many discomforts.

II. A thread-like mark.

7. A stroke or mark, long in proportion to its breadth, traced with a pen, a tool, etc. upon a surface. *Line of burden, flotation, war* (on the hull of a ship): see the sbs.

1384 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxviii. 8, I shal make to turne a3een the shadewe of lynes, bi the whiche it hadde goe down in the oriloge of Acaath, in the sunne, backward bi ten lynes. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii. 184 Be the gret Compas devised be Lines in manye parties; and that alle the Lynes meeten at the Centre. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 305/2 Lyne, or lynye, *linea*. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* i. Defin. Every lyne is drawn betwene two prickes, wherof the one is at the beginning, and the other at the ende. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 122 Draw a right line from A unto D. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. ii. 210 As many Lynes close in the Dials center So [etc.]. 1610 GULLIM *Displ. Iter.* (1679) 12 [Gules] is expressed in Graving by Lines drawn straight down the Escucheon... [Azure] is expressed by Lines drawn cross the Shield. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 195 Archimedes... was drawing of his lines. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 125 The line of Burthen, or fourth Line. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* Lines, in heraldry, the figures used in armories to divide the shield into different parts, and to compose different figures. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 607 He draws upon life's map a zigzag line. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* ii. 100 An expression of forms only by simple lines. 1875 JOWETT *Plate* (ed. 2) i. 139 The writing-master first draws lines with a style.

fig. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 83 His life is paral'd Euen with the stroke and line of his great Iustice. 1633 BR. HALL *Ocas. Medit.* 5 If thou have drawn in me some lines & notes of able indowments. 1677 TEMPLE *Let. to Chas. II.* Wks. 1731 II. 438, I promised to represent the whole to Your Majesty in the truest Lines and Colours I could possibly. 1878 LUCKY *Eng. in 18th C.* i. 80 The lines of his character are indeed too broad and clear to be overlooked.

b. *Mus.* One of the horizontal parallel equidistant strokes forming the stave, or placed above or below it (*ledger lines*).

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. II 4 Cantat, Iudgement gentlemen, judgement. Wast not aboute line? I appeale to your mouths that heard my song. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. i. 4 Five lines is only used for one of those Parts as being sufficient to contain the Compass of Notes thereto belonging. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 157/1. 1818 BURNBY *Gram. Music* 3 The Spaces, as well as the Lines of the Stave, furnish situations for the notes.

c. *Line of lines*, Gunter's line. *Line of numbers*, of shadows: see NUMBER, SHADOW.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Gunter's Line*.

d. *Fine Art.* Applied *spec.* to the lines employed in a picture; chiefly *collect.* or in generalized sense, character of draughtsmanship, method of rendering form. Also *pl.* (cf. sense 15) the distinctive features of composition in a picture. *Line of beauty*: the curve (resembling a slender elongated letter S), which according to Hogarth is a necessary element in all beauty of form. Also, with reference to engraving (see *line engraving* in 32).

1616 B. JONSON *Forest* xlii. 20, I, that... haue not... so my selfe abandon'd, as... I should... feare to draw true lines, 'cause others paint. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* vii. 38 The waving line, which is a line more productive of beauty... for which reason we shall call it the line of beauty... The... line of beauty... being compos'd of two curves contrasted, becomes still more ornamental. *Ibid.* x. 52 For as... there is but one that truly deserves the name of the line of beauty, so there is only one precise serpentine-line that I call the line of grace. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* ii. 46 A bold stroke with the line of beauty, and well-shaped stalks, leaves and flowers... are the only things a designer has to observe in completing a well-designed damask pattern. 1844 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* p. iv. Miniature engravings in the line manner. 1849 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 727/1 To this state of etching... professional engravers bring their plates to be finished in the line manner. 18... *Bookseller's Catal.* First impressions of... the 27 fine portraits... all beautifully engraved in line. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* ii. i. 26 To translate into colour and line all this huge pagant of life. *Ibid.* ii. iii. 154 We praise the mellow Virgils in Tennyson, but we are down upon the painter who repeats another's lines.

e. *Geomancy*.

c. 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* i. i. 49 Lines, circles, scenes, letters, and characters.

f. In various games, as tennis, football, etc., the line denotes a particular line which marks the limit of legitimate or successful play.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 35 Thou hast, striken the ball, vnder the lyne. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1753) 127 Poor mortals are so many balls Toss'd som o'r line, some under fortune's walls. 1890 HEATHCOTE etc. *Lawn Tennis* (Badm. Libr.) 334 It will often be extremely difficult for him to judge on which side of the line the ball was dropped. 1899 F. MITCHELL in *Football* (Badm. Libr.) 270 When the throw-out belongs to his opponents, every forward on coming up to the line must mark his man.

8. Something resembling a traced mark, chiefly in natural objects; e.g. a thin band of colour; a suture, seam, furrow, ridge, etc. *Line of growth* (Conch.): see quot. 1839.

c. 1290 S. Edmund 96 in *S. Eng. Log.* i. 299 In nl is bodi nas o weom... bote ase is heued was of I-smyte... A smal red line is al-a-boute. c. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secreti, Gov. Lordsh.* 91 Longe leuys... pat haunyn whit lynys yn hem. 1566 DALLYNPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 266 The Lionne he settis in the midis; than tua lynes, on the vttir syd, Wouen in threid of gold. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. i. 203 Yon grey Lines, That flet the Clouds, are Messengers of Day. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 476 The lynes it hath are long and almost superficial, yet diuided manifold... by the thin membrane running betwixt them. 1672 GREW *Anat. Plants, Idea Philos. Hist.* (1682) 16 Those several Lines, by which both the said Varieties [of plants] are determin'd. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 290 Linea, a narrow longitudinal stripe. 1839 SOWERBY *Couch. Man.* 57 *Lines of growth*, the eccentric stripe or lines, formed by the edges of the successive layers of shelly matter deposited by the animal, by which it increases the shell. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. iii. 26 Along the faces of the sections the lines of stratification were clearly shown. 1880 RUMMER *Land & Freshw. Shells* p. xxiii. The line of growth. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* xiv. There were black lines under her eyes the next morning. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* i. x. 111 A thin line of light crept again under the door.

b. A furrow or seam in the face or hands. In *Palmistry*: A mark on the palm of the hand supposed to indicate one's fate, temperament, or abilities; e.g. *line of life, of fortune, of the head, of the heart, of health or liver* (hepatic line).

1538 ELYOT *Dict. Incisura*, the lynes in the palme of the hande. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 56 The small lynes in our hande. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. ii. 169, I shall haue good fortune; goe too, here's a simple line of life. 1601 — *Tuel.* V. iii. 84 He does smile his face into more lynes, then is in the new Mappe. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metamorph.* (1640) 55 Vou... meane not to marrie by the lyne of your lyfe. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 42 The Line of Life or of the Heart... He that hath this entrie, long, clear and ruddy, shall liue a happy lyfe. *Ibid.* Line of liver, liver lyne [see LIVER 36 1 and 6]. c. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) IV. 7 Nomore than he can read the future estate of his soul in the lines of his face. 1842 LONGE *Sp. Stud.* iii. v. The line of life is crossed by many marks. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* iii. ii. 290 There were lines of premature age on the handsome face.

c. A narrow region in a spectrum, appearing to the eye as a fine straight black or shining stroke transverse to the length of the spectrum. Called collectively *Fraunhofer's lines*.



1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) l. v. 117 Dr. Woollaston .. discovered six fixed dark lines in the spectrum. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 21/1 The beautiful discovery made by Woollaston and Fraunhofer of the existence of dark spaces, bands transverse to the length of the spectrum, and now generally designated Fraunhofer's lines.

d. *Jewellery.* (See quot.)

1883 *Daily Tel.* 12 Feb. 5/2 The cat's-eye... is characterised by possessing a remarkable play of light resulting from a peculiarity in its crystallisation. This ray of light is called 'line' by jewellers.

9. *Math.* An element of configuration such as must be represented in geometrical figures by a 'line' (sense 7); a continuous extent (whether straight or curved) of length without breadth or thickness; the limit of a surface; the trace of a moving point.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 17 A Circle is a plane and flat figure comprehended within one line, which is called a circumference. 1570 HILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. def. ii. 2 A line is a magnitude having one only space or dimension. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* i. Def. ii. 2. 1726 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* l. 434 If from any Point L of the Ellipse two right lines LS, LE be drawn. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* l. 280 Lines are either Parallel, Oblique, Perpendicular, or Tangential. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xiv. 6 He considers a line as composed of an infinite number of points. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Theory Electr. & Magn.* l. 155 The line  $x = x \log f$ .

b. With various defining words: A curve connecting all points having a common property.

1826 [see ISOTHERMAL]. 1850, 1873 [see ACINIC]. 1877 [see ADIABATIC].

10. A circle of the terrestrial or celestial sphere; e.g.  $\dagger$  *ecliptic*, *equinoctial*,  $\dagger$  *tropic line*. Now rare. 1387 TREVIS *Higten* (Rolls) II. 9 In Armenia, Macedonia, Italia, and in other londes of be same lyne.  $\dagger$  1391 CHAUCER *Astr.* Prol. The arising of any planete after his latitude for the Ecliptic lyne. 1511, 1551 [see EQUINOCTIAL A. 1]. 1553 EÖEN *Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 8 The lyne, called *Tropicus Canceri* and the *Equinoctial* lyne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 282 Under the Ethiop Line By Nilus head. 1667-8 NEWCASTLE & DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* v. i. D's Wks. 1883 III. 83, I have seen your... ecliptics, and your tropic lines, sir. 1837 [see EQUINOCTIAL A. 1].

b. *The line*: the equinoctial line; the equator. *Under the line*: at the equator. (Sometimes written with a capital.)

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 392 (marg.) The straight of Malacca is vnder the line. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* l. iii. 5/1 The shippes are at the least two monthes before they can passe the line. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* l. 1 Sebastian Cabot... sayled to about forty degrees Southward of the lyne. 1676 GLANVILLE *Ess.* iii. 27 Some of the Indians that live near the heats of the line. 1728 PORE *Dunc.* iii. 62 Where spires smoke beneath the burning line. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 60 The naked negro, panting at the line. 1814 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* XI. 92 To prohibit all trade in slaves north of the Line. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 606 In a darker isle beyond the line.

*allusively.* 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 235. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 44. a 1667 COWLEY *Misc.* Account 42 Cold frozen Loves with which I pine, And parched Loves beneath the Line. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indec* (1754) 125 The Beams of his glory strike it but obliquely and feebly, but shortly it will be under the line, and there the sun shall stand still.

11. Often used for 'straight line' (sense 9); esp. in *Physics* and *techn.*, as in *line of the apses*, of *distance*, of *force*, of *sight* (for which see those words). *Line of fire* (see quot. 1859).

c 1400 MAUNOEY (Roxb.) xx. 90 Pe lyne bat es betwene bise two sternes departez all pe firmament in two partes. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 139 Marking diligently that the Center of the second Circle, be in the line of sighte. 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud.* Fr. Acad. (1618) III. xiv. 116 By means of the shadowes, or visual lines, representing the said shadowes. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 266 The forces which act upon a body... may be resolved into the directions of three lines or axes. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* Gloss. 778 *Line of centres*, a line drawn from the centre of one wheel to the centre of another when their circumferences touch each other. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 319 Whenever the axis of a single lens comes in the line between the observers and the focus. 1859 J. STONEHENGE *Shot-gun* 314 The line of fire is the indefinite projection of the axis of the barrel. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* § 82 I. 84 If a line be drawn whose direction at every point of its course coincides with that of the resultant force at that point, the line is called a Line of Force. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 250/1 Any number of players can take part... so long as they are not so crowded as to get into each other's line of play.

b. *Fencing.* (See quot.)

1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Line*, in fencing, is that part of the body directly opposite to the enemy, wherein the shoulders, the right arm, and the sword, ought always to be found; and wherein are also to be placed the two feet, at the distance of 18 inches from each other. In this sense, a man is said to be in his line, to go out of his line, &c.

c. *On the line*: said of a picture in an exhibition which is hung so that its centre is about on a level with the eye.

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 314 The centre of the picture should not be much above the level of the eye. In an exhibition the pictures in this most favourable situation are said to be on the 'line'. 1873 *Punch* 26 Apr. 169/1 Pictures hung 'upon the line' at the Academy, for reason of their merit. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. ii. 134 And I was also on the line in the big room.

12. In advb. phr. (mostly *obs.*) having reference to the straight line, e.g. *even as a line*, *even by line*, *as straight as line* (now, as a line), *as line right*, *right (up) as a or any line*, in (*until*) *ane ling*

(*Sc.*): in a direct course, straightforward; also, straightway, at once. (Cf. LINE-RIGHT.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 150 After in a while com R. euen as lyne. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6370 (Kölbing) purch be wombe & purch be chine pe spere zede euen bi line. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1412 (1461) To his Neece hous as streyt as lyne He com. *Ibid.* III. 179 (228) Pandarus, as faste as he may dryue, To Troilus bo com as lyne right. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iv. (Jacobs) 208 He gette geknychtis in a lyngre pryk efter fame. 1375 BARROW *Bruce* XII. 49 Thair spent that sammyng in till a line. c 1422 HOCLEVE *Learn to Die* 692 To purgatorie y. shal as streight as lyne. c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* x. (Fox & Wolf) xvi. To the wolff he went in to ane ling. 1513 DOUGLAS *Enels* x. viii. 43 Lyke as ane lyoun... Cummys braiding on the best fast in a lyng. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 687 Quhillk causit him go leip furth in ane ling. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Peregr.* (1867) 27 Thou folowest their steppes as right as a lyne. 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xliii. He... went as straight as a line.

13. A direction as traced by marks on a surface or as indicated by a row of persons or objects. *To bring into (a) line*: to align; *fig.* to cause (persons) to agree, to make unanimous. *To draw in a or one line*: to be unanimous.

a 1500 *MS. Ashmole* 344 lf. 22 b (*Chess rules*). Draw thy kyng... forth in to the lyne ther his kyng goth yn. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Peregr.* (1867) 65 He louted me: We drew both in one line. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. iii. 152 Now Powers from home, and discontents at home! Meet in one line. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. xxi. 1127 Seeing the L.L. of the Senat thus drawing all in a line. 1676 MONON *Print Lett.* 6 The Bottom-line is the line that bounds the bottom of the Descending Letters. 1763 HOYLE *Chess* 163 When your Adversary has a Bishop and one Pawn on the Rook's Line. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 335 As the breech sight, the muzzle sight, and the object aimed at, are... at different distances from the eye, it is difficult to bring them at once into line. 1857 LAWRENCE *Guy Rir.* ix. 89 Livingstone... was going to get the horses in line, to start them for the farmer's Cup. 1860 GLEN, P. THOMPSON *Andi Alt.* III. ci. 2 Jonathan, too, is coming into line; his caustic wit is making its way into the press. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 3/1 It was found a matter of no small difficulty to get all the owners into line.

b. *Mil.* (See quot. 1872-6.) Cf. sense 21.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 73 When the open Column, halted on the ground on which it is to form, wheels up into line. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. When the light infantry companies are in line with their battalions. 1872-6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. The term *line* is applied to a battalion when its companies are deployed on the same alignment to their full extent, i.e. in two ranks. Columns are said to be *in line* when their fronts are on the same alignment. 1881 TENNYSON *Charge Heavy Brigade* i. And he call'd 'Left wheel into line!'

14. Contour, outline; lineament.

1590 GREENE *Morru. Carn.* (1616) C 3 b, Seeming him was his wife, Both in line, and in life. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* l. i. 107 Eueric line and trick of his sweet favour. 1611 — *Cymb.* iv. i. 10 The Lines of my body are as well drawn as his. 1818 SHELLEY *Lines on Enganeau Hills* 10 The dim long line before Of a grey and distant shore. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eöthen* viii. (1878) 122 The line of my features. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. i. 450 The swift sailing lines of his mouth. 1891 *Truth* 10 Dec. 1240/2 The skirt falling in straight, plain lines to the ground. 1894 HALL *Caine Manxman* v. iii. 286 The round line of the sea was cleared and broken.

15. *pl.* a. The outlines, plan, or draught of a building or other structure; *spec.* in *Ship-building*, the outlines of a vessel as shown in its horizontal, vertical, and oblique sections. (Also *fig.*)

1673 TEMPLE *Ess. Irel.* Wks. 1731 I. 121 The raising such Buildings as I have drawn you here the Lines of. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xiii. Nor have I heard of any other Ship built by the Kings-fisher's Lines. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 66 The principal Lines of my Design of a Bridge suitable to that Place. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. v. 188 Carnac... remained... to lend his countenance and aid to measures, the line of which he had contributed to draw. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 336 Model of a ship's hull... The novelty claimed in the uniformity of its lines. 1866 READE *Clouster & H.* lvii. (1896) 174 Her extravagant poop that caught the wind, and her lines like a cocked hat reversed.

b. *fig.* Plan of construction, of action, or procedure: now chiefly in phr. *on* (such and such) *lines*.

1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* i. ii. 13 In all very uncultivated countries... there are but obscure lines of any form of government. 1807 S. COOPER (little) *The First Lines of the Practice of Surgery*; being an elementary work for Students [etc.]. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lv. 18 The lines of their policy are often to be traced for the most part by conjecture and inference. 1875 — *Gen. Hist. Rome* II. (1877) 404 He did not live to lay even the first lines of his great work. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* viii. 80 He had reorganised the constitution on the most strictly conservative lines. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* II. lxi. 432 Nearly all these offices are contested on political lines. 1889 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 286 No later work of Victor Hugo's, written on the same lines or in the same temper, can reasonably be set beside the *Châtiments*.

16. [After F. *ligne*.] A measure of length, the twelfth part of an inch.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* l. 61 It did bear but 2 inches and 9 lines French for its greatest Aperture. 1759 ADAMSON *Voy. Senegal* 101, I was informed, that there fell two inches three lines of water. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia* IV. 62 The Long-tailed Field-Mouse... Length of head and body three inches eight lines. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* i. 3 Varying from less than a line to many inches in length.

b. In recent technical use (see quot.).

1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 133 Button Gauge... The numbers indicate the quantity of 'lines' in diameter. This 'line' is equal to the French millimetre.

17. A limit, boundary; more fully, *line of demarcation*. Phr. *To draw the line* (see *DRAW* v. 59 b); also, with similar meaning, to  $\dagger$  *lay*, *form a line*. *To run the lines* (U. S.): see *RUN* v.

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grimile* (Arb.) cxii. And now the night grew neere her middle line. a 1613 J. DENNIS *Secr. Angling* l. iv. B 1 b, Of Heauen the middle Line That makes of equall length both day and night. 1727-52 [see DEMARCATION]. 1732 POPE *Ess. Mus.* l. 228 And Middle natures, how they long to join, Yet never pass the insuperable line! 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nation* Wks. 1842 I. 108 Their different principles compose some of the strongest political lines which discriminate the parties even now subsisting amongst us. 1770 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* iii. (1876) 33 It is this intellectual dignity... that ennobles the Painter's art; that lays the line between him and the mere mechanic. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* l. iii. (1840) I. 69 To form a line between them and the Company, it was ordained, that [etc.]. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 30 The line which bounded the royal prerogative. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. vii. Hold on and hit away, only don't hit under the line. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xviii. 303 The lines of separation of the great watersheds.

b. *Mason's and Dixon's line*: the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, so named from the two astronomers who surveyed it (1763-1767), and forming the line of demarcation between the free and the slave States.

1850 WHITTIER *Old Portr. & Mod. Sk.* Pr. Wks. 1889 II. 195 Every petty postmaster south of Mason and Dixon's line became *ex officio* a censor of the press. 1861 LOWELL *F. Pluribus Unum* Pr. Wks. 1890 V. 51.

† 18. Degree, rank, station. *Obs.*

1528 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 121 Skiparis and seruandis of euery lyne. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* l. iii. 168 To shew the Line, and the Predicament wherein you range vnder this subtil King. *Ibid.* III. ii. 85 And in that very Line, Harry, standest thou. 1782 PAINE *Lett. Abbe Raynal* (1791) 37 One whom years, experience, and long established reputation have placed in a superior line. 1785 G. A. BEN-LAMY *Apol.*, etc. (ed. 3) IV. 45 She... had received a more liberal education than is usually bestowed upon English women in the middle line of life.

III. Applied to things arranged along a (straight) line.

19. A row or series of persons or objects.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* II ij, Men call a line of Bricks, and a line of Assheles stones, when many be laied in a rowe, in lengthe. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. 117 What will the Line stretch out to th' cracker of Doome? 1711 AMDISON *Spect.* No. 63 ¶ 4 The Officers planting themselves in a Line on the left Hand of each Column. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Cress Mar* 28 Aug. 7 The Street... is perhaps the most beautiful line of building in the world. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 57/2 The bond was wrote obliquely, from right hand to left, the seals in a line, on the margin. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 260 A line of trading posts from the Mississippi and the Missouri across the Rocky mountains. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 31 Trees in formal line. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xiv. (1879) 301 The valley... enclosed by lower lines of hills than [etc.]. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* xii. The line of festal light in Christ-Church hall. 1863 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 158 In the whole line of the procession.

b. A fancy name for: A flock of geese.

[1802 DANIEL *Rur. Sports* II. 465 [Geese in flight] form two oblique lines like the letter V, or if their number be small, only one line.] 1882 *Standard* 10 Feb. 5/3 To speak by the book, of a 'line' instead of a 'flock' of geese.

20. *Mil.* A trench or rampart; *pl.* (also *collect.* *sing.*), a connected series of field-works. Also, one of the rows of huts or tents in a camp or cantonment (see quot. 1872-6 and 1876). *Line of circumvallation*, *defence*, etc.: see the second sb.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Low C. Warres* 613 The Line that encompassed his Camp was 800 foot high. 1695 PRIOR *Ballad Taking Namur* 113 Regain the lines the shortest way, Villeroy. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 139 ¶ 7 He took the French Lines without Bloodshed. 1793 BURNS *Sadger's Return* i, I left the lines and tented field. 1839 KNIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 352 Lines were now run from bastille to bastille, and the town was completely shut in. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 21 To attack the Gorkha positions at the western extremity of their line. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 263 Lines are formed for the entrenchment of armies, and are composed of a succession of redans, &c. (joined by curtains). 1872-6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Cantonments*. In India... a cantonment contains barracks for European troops, and native huts termed lines for the Sepoys. 1876 MURRAY's *Handbk. Surrey*, etc. 173 In the North Camp [Aldershot] the buildings are principally of wood, arranged in 'lines', which are lettered from A to Q. Each line is an oblong block of about 40 huts.

*fig.* 1835 J. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* v. 220 They hastened to entrench themselves within the lines of absolute despotism.

21. *Mil.* and *Naut.* A row or rank of soldiers (distinguished from a *column*); a row of ships in a certain order. Also *occas. collect. sing.* = ships of the line. *Line of battle*: see *BATTLE* sb. 12. *Ship of the line*: a line-of-battle ship.

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4054/1 Their Line consisted of 52 Ships and 24 Gallies. 1706 *Ibid.* No. 4222/3 He had then 30 Ships of the Line... besides two or three Frigates. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) A 23 b, The line is said to be formed abreast, when the ships sides are all parallel to each other, on a line which crosses the keels at right angles. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg. Characters* 56/2 Lord Cornwallis put him in command of the second line of the army. 1801 CAMPBELL *Battle of the Baltic* II, While the sign of battle flew On the lofty British line. 1805 in DUNCAN *Life of Nelson* (1806) 231 We have only 11 lines, 3 frigates, and a sloop. 1813 SOUTHEY *Life of Nelson* vi, The fleet from Cadiz... consisting of from seventeen to twenty sail of the line. 1815 BYRON *Ode*, 'We do not curse thee, Waterloo'



iii, While the broken line enlarging, I fell or fled along the plain. 1838 LYTON *Lelia* IV. i. Suddenly the lines of the Moors gave way.

b. *The line*: in the British army, the regular and numbered troops as distinguished from the guards and the auxiliary forces; in the U.S. army, the regular fighting force of all arms.

1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* 1813 WELLINGTON in *Gulf. Desp.* (1838) XI. 141 To prevent the men from volunteering to serve in the line. 1849 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 184/2 The pay of a private... in the cavalry of the line [is] 1s. 4d... in the infantry of the line, 1s. 1d. 1858 LYTON *What will he do?* II. v. Then Charlie Houghton sold out of the Guards... [and] went into the line. 1865-6 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 148 The Connecticut line, assembled to return to their homes and leave the army to its fate. 1881 J. GRANT *Cameronians* I. iii. 37 The new head-dress for the Line.

c. *All along the line*: at every point.

1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 246 God will be victorious all along the line in the present battle. 1880 T. HODGKIN *Italy & Invaders* I. i. 117 The campaign of 378 opened anxiously for the interests of Rome along the whole line.

22. A regular succession of public conveyances plying between certain places; e.g. the Cunard line (of steamers), the White Star line.

1848 *Chambers's Inform.* I. 424/2 Lines of large steamers are got up by companies as a speculation. 1900 F. T. BULLEN *Idylls of Sea* 198 The better class of seamen will be found making voyage after voyage in the same vessel or at least in the same line. 1901 *Scotsman* 2 Mar. 10/1 The first vessel of the new direct line to Jamaica from England.

23. A row of written or printed letters.

a. *gen.* One of the rows of letters in any piece of writing or letterpress: often, esp. in *pl.*, put for the contents or sense of what is written or printed.

Line by line: from beginning to end, seriatim. To read between the lines: to discover a meaning or purpose not obvious or explicitly expressed in a piece of writing.

a 1000 *Riddles* xliii. to (Gr) Se torhta Æsc on an linan. 1362 LANGE. *P. Pl.* A. viii. 94 Pe Bulle In two lynes hit lay and not a lettre more. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 84 Quhen the marshall the cownye Till bath the lordis lyne be lyne Had tald. 1377 LANGE. *P. Pl.* B. v. 428 In canoun ne in þe decietales I can nougte rede a lyne. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1821 Loo 'Hitt thefe' in ilka lyne his lettir me callis. 1591 SHAKS. *I Hen. VI.* III. i. 1 Com'st thou with deepe premeditated Lines? With written Pamphlets? 1638 BAKER *tr. Bulzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 100 The good opinion you have of me, which is to be seen in every lyne of your letter. 1709 H. FELTON *Classics* (1718) 80 Two Lines would express all they say in two Pages. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4807/4 Let him send a Line or two directed to the Blue Anchor and Crown. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 53. 344 Clerks amongst us make distant Lines, few words in those Lines. 1755 JOHNSON *S.V.* (In the plural) A letter; as, I read your lines. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xxvi. (1813) 130 Not a note, not a line, did I receive in the mean time. 1816 C. WOLFE *Burial Sir J. Moore* 31 We carved not a line, and we raised not a stone. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 299 The distance between your lines in the letter just come. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 118 No writer... was ever more read between the lines. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiv. 104 In every line that he wrote Cicero was attitudinising for posterity. 1880 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXVI. 327 They do not say as much to their secret selves; but you can read between the lines these words: 'What a weariness it is!' 1896 *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* p. xviii. A line-for-line and page-for-page reprint of the original text.

fig. 1573 L. LLOYD *Pilgr. Princes* (1586) 210 The last line of all things is death.

b. *spec. in Printing*. A row of types or quads.

1659 C. MOORE *tr. Comenius's Orbis Sensualium* (1672) 191 The Composer... compositeth words in a composing stick, till a Line be made. 1676 *Moxon Print Lett.* II. You must indent your Line four Spaces. *Ibid.* It is not graceful to end a Break with a short word only in a line. 1683 — *Mech. Exerc.* II. 394 *White-line*, a Line of Quadrats. 1841 W. SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* 310 *Head line*, the top line of a page in which is the running title and folio, but sometimes only a folio.

c. *collect.* A written record, message, etc. Obs.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1932 [He] Vn-lappis lityly þe lefe & þe line [*v.r.* lines] reðes. *Ibid.* 2060 And vneþh limpid him þe lee þe lyne nie recordis. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9628 The Secund day syng, sais me the lyne, þe Troiens full tymli tokyn þe feld.

d. A few words in writing; often applied to a short letter.

1647 H. MARKHAM *Lett.* in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 3. I... desire a line under your own hand to whom I shall deliver the castle. 1751 BERKELEY *Lett.* to Johnson 25 July, Wks. 1871 IV. 326 A line from me in acknowledgment of your letter. 1775 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 352, I have this morning received a line from Mrs. Warren. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 415 History was too much occupied with courts and camps to spare a line for the hut of the peasant or for the garret of the mechanic. 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 279 Dearest,—Just a line to say that all goes well. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* II. 307 Marcella scribbled a line on a half sheet of paper, and... despatched Benny with it.

e. The portion of a metrical composition which is usually written in one line; a verse; *pl.* verses, poetry. Also *pl.*, (so many) lines of verse (sometimes, of prose) set to be written out as an imposition in school.

To read the line (Sc.): to give out the words of a metrical psalm or hymn a line at a time (cf. *LINE* v. 2. 6).

1503-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 8 The regent sal cause thaim to writ twa or thre lynes of Terence. 1599 DRAYTON *Idea* xliii. And in my lines, if shee my loue may see! 1623 B. JONSON *To memory of Shakespeare*, Marlowes mighty line. 1630 MILTON *On Shaks.*, Each heart Hath from the leaves of thy vnyal'd Book, Those Delphick lines with deep impression took. 1709

POPE *Ess. Crit.* 347 And ten low words oft creep in one dull line. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 211 Each line, each word, in Catullus, has its merit. 1792 COWPER (*title*) Lines addressed to Dr. Darwin. 1809 BYRON *Eng. Bards & Review.* 390 Lines forty thousand, cantos twenty-five! 1867 A. DICKSON *Rambling Recoll.* (1868) 33 To dispense with reading the line in psalmody was by many held to be profane. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 252 The lines of Homer which you were reciting. 1894 WILKINS & VIVIAN *Green Bay Tree* I. 72 To commute the punishment to 500 Latin lines.

f. *pl.* Short for marriage lines, the certificate of marriage. Applied also *dial.* to other kinds of certificates (e.g. of church membership).

1829 J. HUNTER *Hallamsh. Gloss.* Lines. Marriage-lines is a certificate of marriage often asked for and kept by the bride. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xi. She could not produce her marriage lines. 1861-2 THACKERAY *Adv. Philip* xii. (1869) I. 254 'How should a child like you know that the marriage was irregular?' 'Because I had no lines', cries Caroline quickly. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 81 'Lines of admission', or as we should call them letters of recommendation. 1901 *Union Mag.* Mar. 106/1 The old minister fell into a reverie in the very midst of filling in Sandy M'Turk's lines.

g. *pl.* The words of an actor's part.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 7 Dec. He [an actor] said, 'Do let me get in some of my "lines".'

h. *Line upon line*: now taken as referring to the reiteration of statements in successive lines of writing or print (for the orig. meaning see 5).

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxviii. 10. 1837 MRS. T. MORTIMER (*title*) Line upon line; or, a second series of the earliest religious instruction the infant mind is capable of receiving. 1896 *Home Mission* (N. V.) Aug. 218 A line-upon-line presentation of these facts.

IV. Serial succession.

24. A continuous series of persons (rarely of things) in chronological succession. Chiefly with reference to family descent, a series in which each member is the parent of the one next following.

So male, female line, direct line. For heir of line, see HEIR 1 b.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 279 If gentillesse were planted naturally vn-to a certeyn linage, down the lyne. 1426 LYNG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 14696 'Flatrye', by dyscent off lyne down Eldest daughter off Falsnesse. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 48 In þe lyne upward, þi fadyr is to be in þe first degre of kyurede. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE I. 34 The fyrst ryght lyne of the fyrst Stewart. 1513 Bk. *Keruyng* in *Babes Bk.* 285 A marshall muste take hede of the byrthe, and nexte of the lyne, of the blode royall. 1640 LIL. DUGBY in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 146 By the concentrating of all the Royal Lines in his Person. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 13 There is no House in Europe that can show a longer Line of Heroes. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 457 Isaac, Jacob, Judah... & Solomon, were preferred without any regard to the next in line. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 211 In the line of his descending progeny. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 136 The property... derived from a long line of ancestors. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) III. 358 Purchases in the line of the mother or grandmother. 1862 STANLEY *Jew.* Ch. I. xiii. 254 He and his sons founded a long line of Priests. 1895 *Lanc Times Rep.* LXXXII. 817/1 The case is governed by a line of authorities extending over a century.

b. *By line*: by lineal descent. Obs.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1481 Of þis lord descendede Tydens by lygne. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xi. (*Symon & Judas*) 3 Of Symone... & of Indas... þat brethire were þe lyne of fles to Sancte James callit þe les. c 1386 CHAUCER *Ant. T.* 693 Of his lynage am I, and his of spryng by verray lygne. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1841 Lord of þe londe as be lyne olde. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. x. My fader is lyneally descended of Alysander... by ryght lygne. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 134 The lawful youth quha ryght be lyne was sproung of the kingis blude.

25. Lineage, stock, race. ?Somewhat arch.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5462 (Kölbing) Agilain, A wist knyt of gentill lin. c 1400 *Soudowde Bah* 357, I trowe, he were a deueles sone, Of Bel-abubbis lyne. c 1440 *Partenoupe* 7253 'He is of the lyne of king Priam. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 21 They had put out of rome tarquyn and al his lygne. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII. 6 Sole heyre made lefte of the lygne of Richard duke of Yorke. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 923 Virgin, daughter of Locrine Sprung of old Anchises lyne. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 303 Th'imortal Line in sure Succession reigns. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xxiv. 588 Shame not the line whence glorious you descend. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. 1. 456 The party hostile to his line, his office, and his person. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* xiii. (1877) 139 He belongs to no consecrated line. 1874 BANCROFT *Foolpr. Time* i. 78 The line of Cyrus being extinct.

V. A direction or course of movement.

26. Track, course, direction; route; e.g. line of communication, of march, of operations.

For telegraph line see 1 c.

1426 LYNG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 21779 That lyne ryht shal lede the To the place. Wych thow hast... souht. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. II. (1635) 15 All earthly bodies are by a right line directed to the Center of the Terrestrial Globe. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 224 Sounds that move in oblique and arcuate lines. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vii. 213 This would have carried us in a direct line to the Island of Quibo. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 574 Though... the shaft... err but little from the intended line. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 737 Lying in a diagonal direction across the line of march. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* Line, the route of a stage-coach, railroad, packet, or steamer. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 193 The neck of country by which he keeps up his communications with the base is called the 'line of operations'. 1872 B. STURTEWART *Physics* II. (1876) 3 You must know... the direction or line in which I am moving. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* I. vii. 82 They ran on parallel lines that never met.

b. Short for line of rails, railway line, tram line. Cf. branch III.

In railway lang. variously applied (a) to a single track of rails, as in the *up line*, the *down line*; (b) to a railway forming one of the parts of a system, as in *main line*, *branch line*, *loop line*; (c) sometimes to an entire system of railways under one management, as in the *Midland line*.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 643 The numerous projected lines of rail-road for diminishing the friction of carriages. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 251/1 Curves on a main line of railway being... objectionable... When the Liverpool and Manchester line was projected. 1848 *Chambers's Inform.* I. 411/2 The plan of laying down continuous lines or tramways of smooth pavement for the wheels to roll over. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1148 Model of a patent railway, with a third line of rails, to prevent running off the line. 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 195 The farmers... use the line to advantage by sending flour to inland and coast consumers by every train. c 1886 R. KIPING *Railway Folk* 56 Naturally a father who has worked for the line expects the line to do something for the son. 1898 FLOR. MONTGOMERY *Tony* II. A few stations down the line.

c. U. S. To ride the line: to make the circuit of the boundary of a cattle-drift in order to drive in stray cattle.

1888 T. ROOSEVELT in *Century Mag.* Mar. 669/1 Those who do not have to look up stray horses, and who are not forced to ride the line day in and day out.

d. *Hunting*. The straight course in the hunting field, esp. in phrases to ride the line, to take, keep one's own line.

1836 *New Sporting Mag.* X. 62 Nothing is so unsportsmanlike or so dangerous as to cross a man at a leap; every one should keep his own line, and if a man when he gets close to it fears the fence before him, he should pull up. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII. 196/2 A parson he was, after a sportsman's heart... 'Though an old man when I knew him, he always rode the line religiously. 1898 *St. James's Gaz.* 15 Nov. 6/1 Hounds drove along after their fox in rare style... the line was worked out to Houghton.

27. Course of action, procedure, life, thought, or conduct.

13... K. *Alis.* 7266 For his barounis and for myne This wore the ryghtest lyne. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6472 (Kölbing) Þe king aros by wrongful lines &c... He forlay þe stewarðes wif. 1629 N. CARPENTER *Achitophel* 39 The same hand of Kingly munificence which... pointed him out the lines of his obliged loyalty. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 112 The line I have observed with him has been [etc.]. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* III. 57 Promising to consult with him, in regard to what line of life he should pursue. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. xiv. I should then have inherited some family line of conduct, both moral, and political. 1850 LEWIS *Lett.* (1870) 233 The Protectionists, as a party, have taken no line in the matter. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* v. 131 You should consider by what lines of thought... you would be able to make the truth clear to them. 1881 *PEBOUY Eng. Journalism* xvi. (1882) 121 The line that should be taken upon all the questions of the day. 1893 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 42 Few men... whose line of life lay so far apart from a naturalist's or a poet's can ever have loved nature or poetry better.

28. A department of activity; a kind or branch of business or occupation.

The sense seems to be largely due to the influence of quot. 1611, where, however, *line* (= Gr. *κλίμα*, lit. 'measuring rod', R.V. 'province') was prob. meant by the translators in a sense belonging to branch II. The phrase line of things, sometimes used instead of line in the sense above explained, certainly arose from misapprehension of this text, where the words 'in another mans line' are parenthetical.

1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* x. 16 And not to boast in another mans line of things made ready to our hand. 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* x. (1702) 148 Keep thou especially in thine own line neither trouble thy self for the line of another. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iv. § 23 It is not out of Curiosity or busyboddiness, to be meddling in other mens Lines. 1677 HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 86 To intrude our selves into that which is out of our line, or beyond our Sphere. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 266 He entred on the Physick line, but took no degree in that Faculty. 1773 JOHNSON *Lett. Mrs. Thrale* 20 Sept. Seeing things in this light I consider every letter as something in the line of duty. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 95 If I can be made useful to you in any line whatever here. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 23 Sept. an. 1777, Johnson was... prompt to repress colloquial barbarisms... such as line, for department, or branch, as the civil line, the banking line. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) IV. Introd. Any thing much worse than usual in that line? 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* v. L. 7 65, I had got into the matrimonial line. 1820 BYRON *Blues* II. 94 Stick to those of your play, which is quite your own line. 1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Bos. Char.* ix. (1892) 238 Mr. Augustus Cooper was in the oil and colour line. 1887 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 535/2 The line of this story is correctness rather than interest.

b. *In (or out of) one's line*: suited (or unsuited) to one's capacity, taste, etc.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxvi. Have you got anything in my line to-night? 1886 R. KIPING *Departm. Ditties*, etc. (1890) 35 Her jokes aren't in my line. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 183 Store-keeping was not in my line.

29. Used by Shaks. in *pl.* for: 'Goings on', caprices or fits of temper. [Cf. the Warwickshire *dial.* phrase on a line = in a rage.]

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 22 Your husband is in his olde lines againe. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 139 Yea watch His pettish lines. [*Mod. edit.* lines in both places.]

30. *Comm.* An order received by a traveller or agent for goods; the goods so ordered; also, the stock on hand of a particular class of goods.

1882 *Daily News* 4 Mar. Spinners content themselves with supplying special lines and immediate requirement. 1892 *Ibid.* 11 Apr. 6/6 In spite of the new French tariff we still continue to receive fair 'lines' for silver goods from Paris. 1892 *Money Market Rev.* 6 Feb., Another error committed



by some of the Trusts has consisted in taking inordinately large 'lines' of particular Stocks.

#### VI. Combinations.

**31.** Simple attrib. and objective, as *line battalion*, *end-guard*, *-maker*, *-making*, *-pair*, *-regiment*, *-rime*, *-room*; *line-throwing* adj.

**1876** VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 501, 2 companies from each of the 'line battalions' assigned to the sub-district. **1748** W. HARVY *Miner's Guide* 184 Your Assistant having made a mark upon the Ground, where the 'Line End' touched last. **1888** J. BICKERDYKE *Bk. All-round Angler* 11, 28 A Nottingham reel fitted with a little invention, intended to prevent the line uncoiling... off the reel. This 'line-guard' has answered beyond my expectations. **1897** *Daily News* 13 Sept. 7/3 Some six miles further on, the point where [railway] 'line-making' was actually in process. **1867** CAYLEY in *Coll. Math. Papers* (1893) VI, 201 A conic is a curve of the second order and second class; *qua* curve of the second order it may degenerate into a pair of lines, or 'line-pair'. **1864** TREVELYAN *Compt. Wallah* (1866) 255 Eighteen months in such a school would have turned the French 'line-regiments' into Zouaves. **1860** MARSH *Eng. Lang.* xxv, 554 'Line-rhyme' is a constituent of all but the most ancient forms of Icelandic verse. **1843** W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* iii, 11 To hang up cloaths, or any thing you please, Your Worship cannot want 'line-room'. **1897** *Daily News* 9 Mar. 6/7 A 'Line-Throwing Gun'.

#### † b. Bot. Used = linear. Obs.

**1879** *Fam. Plants* I, 37 The leaflets line-lanc'd, keel'd, erect. *Ibid.* 41 Seeds one, cover'd, line-ohlong. *Ibid.* 105 Filaments five, line-compress'd.

**32.** Special combs.: † *line-angular* a. (see quot.); *line-bait*, bait used in line-fishing; *line-ball* *Baseball* (see quot.); *line-breeding* U.S., 'the breeding of animals with reference to securing descent from a particular family, especially in the female line' (Webster *Suppl.* 1879); *line-cod*, cod-fish caught with a line; *line-conch*, a large gasteropod of Florida, *Fasciolaria distans*, marked by black lines (*Cent. Dict.*); *line-coordinate* *Math.*, one of a set of quantities defining the position of a line; *line density* (see quot.); *line drawing*, a drawing done with a pen or pencil; *line engraving*, the art of engraving 'in line', i.e. by lines incised on the plate, as distinguished from etching and mezzotint; an engraving executed in this manner; *line-filling*, a flourish or ornament serving to fill up a line of writing; *line-firing* *Mil.*, firing by a body of men in line; *line-fisherman*, a man who fishes with a line; so *line-fishing* *sb.* and a.; *line-hunter*, a hound which follows its quarry by the line of the scent alone; so *line-hunting* a.; *line-integral* *Math.*, the integral, taken along a line, of any differential that has a continuously varying value along that line; *line-integration*, the operation of finding a line-integral; *line-knife*, a knife used on a whaler for cutting the harpoon rope; *line-maker*, 'a manufacturer of rope, sash-lines, clothes-lines, etc.' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); *line pin*, one of the iron pins used to fasten a bricklayer's line (see quot. 1859); † *line-reel*, a reel upon which a gardener's line is wound; *line-riding* U.S., riding the line (see sense 26 c); *line-rocket*, a small rocket attached to a line or wire along which it is made to run; *line-soldier*, a soldier of the line, a linesman; *line-squall*, a squall, consisting of a violent straight blast of cold air with snow or rain, and occurring along the axis of a V-shaped depression; so *line-thunderstorm*; *line-storm* U.S., an equinoctial storm; *line-way*, † (a) a tow-path; (b) 'a straight direct path' (Halliwell 1847); *line-wire* *Telegraphy*, the wire which connects the stations of a telegraph-line; *line-work*, drawing or designing executed with the pen or pencil (as opposed to wash, etc.). Also *LINEMAN*, *LINESMAN*.

**1774** M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* p. xviii, A 'Line-angular Survey' is, when the Coast is measured all along with a Chain, or Wheel, and the Angles taken at each Point and Turn of the Land with a Theodolite, or magnetic Needle. **1895** *Outing* (U.S.) XXX, 432/1 Minnows, frogs, crayfish or any favorite 'line bait'. **1874** H. CHADWICK *Base Ball Man.* 55 A 'line ball' or 'liner' is a ball sent swiftly from the bat to the field almost on a horizontal line. **1877** Holdsworth *Sea Fisheries* 80 Very few 'line-cod' are caught in the North Sea for the next three months. **1866** CAYLEY in *Coll. Math. Papers* (1893) V, 521 Considered as (what in the theory of 'line-coordinates' it in fact is) a particular case of the double tangent. **1873** MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* § 64 I, 68 In this case we may define the 'line-density' at any point to be the limiting ratio of the electricity on an element of the line to the length of that element when the element is diminished without limit. **1895** ZANGWILL *Master* ii, vii, 205 To undertake wash-drawings, 'line-drawings', colour-work or lithography. **1810** *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXVIII, 14 'Line Engravings' of Historical Subjects. **1849** Chambers's *Inform.* II, 729/2 Effect is obtained in etching in the same manner as in line-engraving—namely, by depth. **1895** M. R. JAMES *Abbey St. Edmund's at Bury* 93 The small initials... as well as the 'line-fillings', are of the most absolutely perfect kind. **1802** C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, 'Line-firings' are executed separately and independently by each battalion. **1858** GREENER *Gunnery* 405 For close quarters, line-firing, or quickness of loading, the musket will hold its place for centuries to come. **1899** *Daily News* 12 Apr. 6/2 The 'line-fishermen' off our coasts. **1848**

C. A. JOHNS *Weck at Lizard* 242 They depend for this supply on 'line-fishing'. **1897** *Daily News* 10 Feb. 6/2 The screw 'line-fishing' boat George Baird. **1852** R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 355 Many of them [sc. hounds] had their heads up... Some few of the 'line hunters' were persevering with the scent over the greasy ground. **1856** WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Cav.* xii, 'They are capital 'line-hunters'', so says John. **1860** *Sat. Rev.* 1 Feb. 135/1 In the vast forests of Europe a line-hunter on the scent of an ungalled hare would be lost to all eternity. *Ibid.*, The old slow 'line-hunting' staghound. **1873** MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* § 69 I, 71 'Line-Integral of Electric Force, or Electromotive Force along an Arc of a Curve. *Ibid.* (1881) II, 232 The magnetic potential, as found by a 'line-integration of the magnetic force. **1851** H. MELVILLE *Whale* xli, 202 The captain seizing the 'line-knife from his broken prow, had dashed at the whale. **1667** *Piers Diary* 19 July, The pretty woman, the 'line-maker's wife that lived in Fenchurch Street. **1688** R. HOLME *Armony* iii, 395/2 Two 'Line Pins, with a line lapped or raped about part of both. **1700** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 247 A Pair of Line Pins of Iron, with a length of Line on them. **1823** P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 387 The Line Pins, consist of two iron pins, with a line of about sixty feet, fastened by one of its extremities to each. **1859** Gould's *Engel. Archit.* (ed. 4) ii, iii, 514 The line pins... for fastening and stretching the line at proper intervals of the wall, that each course may be kept straight in the face and level on the bed. **1616** SURFEL & MAKILL *Country Farms* 236 When you have cast your ground, you shall begin to stretch your line with good and firm 'line-reels, to take the breadth and length of your borders round about. **1888** T. ROOSEVELT in *Century Mag.* Mar. 668/2 'Line-riding is very cold work, and dangerous, too, when the men have to be out in a blinding snowstorm. **1799** G. SMITH *Laboratory* I, 19 Charges for the 'line rockets. **1869** E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 551 Two-thirds of each 'line-soldier's service is passed abroad. **1887** R. ABERCROMBY *Weather* 241 This class of atmospheric disturbance, which, for the sake of classification, we will call 'line-squalls'. **1867** WHITTIER *The Palatine* 63 Along their foam-white curves of shore they heard the 'line-storm rave and roar. **1897** R. ABERCROMBY *Weather* 248 We will now give an example of 'line-thunderstorms which are not associated with the trough either of a V or a cyclone. **1464** *Rolls of Parli.* V, 569/2 A waye on either syde of the seid water called a 'line-weye, to convey the said Trowes, Botes, Cobles and Shutes, on the seid water. **1870** F. L. POPE *Electr. Tel.* iii, (1872) 24 A Telegraphic Circuit consists of one or more batteries, the 'line wire, the instruments and the earth. **1895** ZANGWILL *Master* ii, vii, 205 Cross-hatching, solid black, 'line-work'.

† *Line*, *sb.* *Obs.* In quot. *lyne*; see also *LIQUE*. [a. OF. *lin*, *ligne*, *ling(e)*.] Some kind of ship.

[**1394** MALVERNE *Contn. Higden* (Rolls) IX, 91 Franci et Hispani in uno balynger et una lyne sulcantes maria circa ora maritima Anglie.] **c1400** T. WALSHINGHAM *Hist. Angl.* (Rolls) II, 135 Dux grandes galeas, et aliud genus ratis quod vocatur 'lyne', et una bargia, et septem halingariae. **1523** Ld. BERNERS *Froiss.* I, cccxviii, 514 He made redy for him a shyp, called the Lyne, the whiche wolde go on the see with all maner of wyndes without perell.

[*Line*, *sb.*, 'a hat-maker's pad', given in some Dicts. (as an application of *LINE sb.*) seems to be a spurious word, due to a misreading of *LURE sb.*] *Line* (*loin*), *v.* <sup>1</sup> Forms: 4-7 *lyne*, 5 *lynyn*, 7 *loyn*, 5- *line*. [f. *LINE sb.*]; with primary reference to the frequent use of linen as a lining material for articles of clothing.]

**1.** *trans.* To apply a second layer of material (usually different from that of the article 'lined') to the inner side of (a garment; in later use, any covering or containing object); to cover on the inside.

**c1386** CHAUCER *Prolog.* 440 In sangwyn and in pers he clad was al Lyned with Taffata and with Sendal. **1432** E. F. WILLS (1882) 91 A russet gowne lynyt with whythe blanket. **a1548** HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII, 239 The sleeves and brest were cutte, lyned with cloth of gold. **1591** LODGE *Calharus* (1873) 30 Thou buiest a warme gowne against Winter and linst it well. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 575 Then must the inside be lined with boards, to the intent that the beast... make no evasion. **1664** WOOD *Life* 5 Dec. (O.H.S.) II, 24 For loyning and lengthning my new year stockings. **1676** WISEMAN *Surge.* vi, 423 You may use, 'Timplates lined with soft lincings to receive the fractured Member. **1718** LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Cress* Mar 28 Aug., The church of the Annunciation is finely lined with marble. **1795** BURKE *Regic. Fene* iv, Wks. IX, 123 An ambassador, whose robes are lined with a scarlet dyed in the blood of Judges. **1820** SYD. SMITH *Mem.* (1855) II, 197 Lady Granville is nervous on account of her room being lined with Spitalfields silk. **1829** SOUTHEY *Young Dragon* i, v, 8 With amianth he lined the nest, And incombustible asbest. **1845** BUDD *Dis. Liver* 147 Abscesses, lined by a distinct, but very thin membrane. **1872** YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 339 A mode of lining culinary... articles with enamel.

#### b. *transf.* and *fig.*

**c1586** CRESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LV, iii, Mischief cloth'd in deceit with treason lin'd. **1608** TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 602 Nature hath... lined them [serpents] with a more thick and substantial flesh. **1649** Br. HALL *Cases Consc.* (1650) 132 How can you escape to be involved in a treason, lined with perjury? **1693** DRYDEN *Juvenal* vi, (1697) 161 Unless some Antidote... lines with Balsam all the Noble Parts. **1742** YOUNG *Nl. Th.* viii, 503 With modest laughter lining loud applause. **1756** C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II, 119 In a few minutes... it is lined with bright, small air bubbles. **1780** COWPER *Table* T, 59 The diadem with mighty projects lined. **1784** — *Task* i, 310 The willow such, And poplar that with silver lines his leaf.

† **2.** To strengthen by placing something along the side of; to reinforce, fortify. Also *fig.* *Obs.* **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii, iv, 7 To lyne and new repayre our Townes of Warre. **1605** — *Macb.* i, iii, 112 He... did lyne the Rebell with hidden helpe And vantage. **a1666**

BACON *Consid. War* 10, Spain Misc. Wks. (1629) 43 Two Generals, .. lined and assisted with Subordinate Commanders of great Experience. **a1659** OSBORN *Characters &c.* Wks. (1673) 630 Your Resolution is too well lined by Philosophy against the storm of Danger, to admit a Parley with any force but that of Reason. **1665** MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 275 The upper part of the Town, where the Walls were not lined with banks, he thought fit to batter. **1704** HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* To Line a Work, is to strengthen a Rampart with a firm Wall, or to encompass a Parapet or Moat with good Turf, &c. **1761** CHURCHILL *Rosciad* Poems (1763) I, 45 Receive'd, joyful murmurs of applause, Their darling chief, and lin'd his fav'rite cause.

**3.** To fill (one's purse, pockets, stomach, etc.) with something that may be spoken of as a lining; to cram, stuff.

**1514** BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyskm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lxi, He had a pautner with purses many folde And sturly lined with silver and with golde. **1550** CROWLEY *Last Trump.* 820 Thou wilt viset no sickle man that cannot lyne thy purse with golde. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* i, iii, 27 Who lin'd himself with hope, Eating the ayre, on promise of Supply. **1600** — *A. I.* i, ii, 154 The Justice, In faire round belly, with good Capon lin'd. **1611** — *Cymb.* ii, iii, 72 What If I do line one of their hands, tis Gold Which bayes admittance. **1625** MASSINGER *New Way* iv, i, I will not fail my lord... Nor I, to line My Christmas coffer. **1663** DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* i, i, (1725) 97 When I have lined my sides with a good dinner. **1672** — *Assignment* Prolog., You come to plays with your own follies lined. **1731** W. HOWMAN *Serm.* xxix, Tho' such change would line our breeches, **1795** J. O'KEEFE *Song, 'Friar of Orders Gray'* ii, With old sack wine I'm lin'd within. **1820** COMBE *Dr. Syntax*, *Consol.* i, (1869) 144 For now I have my purse well lin'd Nor doth a fear assail my mind. **1824** CARR *Craven Dial.* Gloss, go Lined, drunk. 'He's weel lined'. **1866** WHITTIER *Maid of Attitash* 30 No bridegroom's hand be mine to hold That is not lined with yellow gold.

**4.** To cover the outside of; to overlay, drape, pad, *lit.* and *fig.*; to face (a turf-slope). *Obs.* exc. *Naut.*, to add a layer of wood to.

**1572** GASCOIGNE *Hearbes, Connell to Barthol.* *Withpall* (1575) 152 Theyr smoothed tongues are lyned all with guyle. **1626** (see CLARICHORD?). **1663** WOOD *Life* 69 July (O.H.S.) I, 481 The rayles... were loyned in mourning. **1664** POWER *Exp.* 461 *Philos.* i, 5 A fuzzy kind of substance like little sponges, with which she [Nature] hath lined the soles of her [the fly's] feet. **1712** J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 67 Slopes... require more Circumpection in the Method of lining them with Turf. **1794** RIGGING & SEAMANSHIP I, 31 Bowsprits made of two trees, are coaked together in the middle, and bolted as masts, and lined to the size. **1796** C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xviii, (1813) 293 If the bed gets over cool, line it, or cover round with straw.

**5.** In certain technical senses (chiefly to *line up*).

a. *Bookbinding.* To glue on the back of (a book) a paper covering continuous with the lining of the back of the cover. b. *Cabinet-making.* To put a moulding round (the top of a piece of furniture). **1880** ZAEINSDORF *Bookbinding* xix, 85 This class of work is not lined up. The leather is stuck directly upon the book. **1885** CRANE *Bookbinding* xv, 118 Before lining the back, the headband should be set. **1889** *Work* 22 June 1, 234/1 A small toilet table was being lined up.

**6.** To serve or be used as a lining for. (cf. senses 1, 3, and 4.)

**1726** SWIFT *Bea's Birth-day* 8 Nov. 34 Domestic business never mind Till coffee has her stomach lin'd. **1733** — *On Poetry* Wks. 1755 IV, 1, 188 Your poem sunk, And sent in quires to line a trunk. **1794** COWPER *Needless Alarm* 15 Wide yawns a gulf beside a ragged thorn; Bricks line the sides, but shivered long ago. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxvii, 6 These mortal lullabies of pain May bind a book, may line a box. **1885** *Lav. Times* Rep. 111, 738/1 Small quantities of gold and silver... became embedded in the bricks lining the furnaces. **1892** SPEAKER 3 Sept. 289/2 Wild rose... falling... down to the daisied grass that lines the ditches. **1895** ZANGWILL *Master* ii, iv, 167 Caricatures of... sensuous faces lined the walls.

*Line* (*loin*), *v.* <sup>2</sup> Also 4-6 *lyne*. [f. *LINE sb.* Cf. L. *lineare*, F. *ligner* (OF. *lignier*), Sp. *linear*, It. *lineare*.]

**1.** *trans.* To tie with a line, string, or cord (*rare*); † to string (a bow) (*obs.*).

**c1375** Sc. Leg. *Saints v. (Johannes)* 476 Pe zunge man þan his bov bent syne, and with his hand þare-vith can lyne. **1398** TREVISAN *Barth.* De P. R. xvii, xcvi, (1495) 663 The flex is... garded all hole and is thenne lyned. **1872** DE VERE *Americanisms* 131 Cunning nules... are lined, that is, the forefoot is tied to the hindfoot on the same side.

**2.** To measure or test with a line, to cut to a line; also *absol.* *Occas. fig.* to reach as with a measuring-line. *Obs.* exc. in technical use.

**a1400** Burgh *Latus* cv. (Sc. Stat. I), þat þai sall leilly lyne in lenth as braides baith for part and back part of þe land. **1466** in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III, 93 The bordes shalbe lyned and leyed on hys on the gistes. **1541** Aberd. Reg. XVII, (Jam.). The Bailies ordanit the lymaris to pass to the ground of the said tenement, and lyne and marche the same, &c. **c1575** *Salfour's Practicks* (1754) 44, I sall lyne landis lallie leix beix parties. **1655** H. VAUGHAN *Silv. Scint.* 57 A sweet selfway in a right soul Out-runs the Earth, and lines the utmost pole. **1708** J. C. COMPT. *Collier* (1845) 32 As they line or sound for the depth of a River. **1890** W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 116 Then if the trunk is to be squared it is 'lined'. The string is fastened at one end, and, mounting the tree, the foreman moves the line about until he finds what branches should be cut away to trim the trunk to the best advantage.

**3.** (U.S.) To angle with a hook and line. *rare.* **1833** (see LINING *vb.* *sb.* 1).

**4.** To trace with, or as with, a line or lines; to delineate, sketch. Chiefly in combination with advs. *To line in*: to put in with a hard-pencil the



permanent lines of (a freehand drawing); also, to insert (objects) in the outline of a picture. *To line off*: to mark off by lines. *To line out*: to trace the outlines of (something to be constructed); to prescribe in general outline; to forecast, adumbrate. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. ii. 97 All the pictures fairest Linde, are but blacke to Rosalinde. 1618 MYNSHUT. *Ess. Prison*: My purpose is, with dim water-colours to line me out a heart. 1650 HANLEY *Saints' R.* iv. xiii. § 1, I have... lined you out the best way that I know for your successful performance. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 138 Here is a way plainly lined out to cheat the Rats and Mice. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agrie. Perth* 264 Mr. D... has boldly lined off streets and a market place through the very heart of the moor. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Monrose* x, He again strongly conjured him to construct a scence upon the round hill called Drumsnab, and offered his own friendly services in lining out the same. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 197 She had seen them [mountain heights] day after day thinly lined on the dead sky. 1885 MILLIGAN *Revelation* vi. (1887) 231 The picture may not yet be realised in fulness, but every blessing lined in upon its canvas is in principle the believer's now. 1889 ANTHONY'S *Photogr. Bull.* 11. 304 Thick or compressed lips, open or sunken eyes, straight or hooked noses, may enable one to roughly line out a disposition.

5. To mark with a line or lines; to impress lines upon; to cover with lines. Also with *off*, *out*. *To line through*: to draw a line through an entry, to cross out.

1530 PALSGR. 611½ Have you lyned your paper yet? *Ibid.* 612½, I lyne, as a carpenter dothe his tymber with a coloured lyne before he square it. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 100 The Staff being thus lined is fastened with wedges over the Pit. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 130 It [the land] must be lined out into oblong squares. 1819 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 429 Selfish cares with barren plough, Not age, had lined his narrow brow. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* 11. v. 64 The chart was lined off... for tracing upon it the rise, and progress. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xiii. This entry was afterwards lined through. 18... (Ogilvie), He had a healthy colour in his cheeks, and his face, though lined, bore few traces of anxiety. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Work-bk.* *To line a ship*, is to strike off with a batten, or otherwise, the directional lines for painting her. *Ibid.*, *Line out stuff*, to mark timber for dressing to shape. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 99 The edges and butts of the plates are lined off. 1892 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 3½ Every piece of wood [should] be correctly lined before being cut or planed. 1900 A. BLACK in *Expositor* Sept. 223 The pale wronged face, lined with melancholy resignation.

6. To read out (a metrical psalm, a hymn) line by line for the congregation to sing. Also *to line out*.

1853 N. D. GOULD *Ch. Mus. Amer.* 47 This custom... of reading, or lining, or, as it was frequently called, 'deaconing' the hymn or psalm in the churches. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 549½ The preacher was lining out a hymn. He lined out two lines, everybody sung it.

7. U.S. To follow the line of flight of (bees).

1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* 1. v. 78, I had lined a beautiful swarm that every day into the hollow of a dead beech. 1833 H. T. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* ii. 32 Girls... lining the wild bees to their haunt in the hollow tree. 1879 J. BERROUCCUS *Locusts & W. Honey* 25, I emerged... just in time to see the runaways disappearing over the top of the hill... Lining them as well as I could, I soon reached the hill-top.

8. a. *trans.* To bring (ships, soldiers, etc.) into a line or into line with others; to bring (one's boat) into line with that of (another); also with *up*. Hence U.S. to assign (a person) *to* (certain work).

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 133 The pivots being lined, and the wheeling distances being true. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. ii. 75 Too much time must not... be lost in lining the gabion accurately. 1886 *Philadelphia Times* 21 Mar. (Cent.), No actor of American birth and training can be lined to this class of work. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 3½ The cast iron frames are lined up in place before the concrete is poured in. 1899 *Ibid.* 29 July 8½ Blackstaffe... crossed over in front of Howell and lined him.

b. *intr.* (a) To present to the eye a line of a specified kind. (b) To form a (good) line with others; to fall into line; also with *out*, *up*; *fig.* to come *up* to a certain line. (c) To run in line *with*; to border upon.

(a) 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 16 Masts that have cheeks differ in this; they line tapering athwartships... The aftersides of top-masts line straight.

(b) 1790 *Bystander* 159 This the printers describe by saying a letter does not line well. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 34 The men as they come up endeavour to line well on the part already formed. 1864 TROLLOPE *Small Ho. at Allington* xv, She struggled to line up to the spirit of her promises and she succeeded. 1887 SHEARMAN *Football* (Padm. Libr.) 316 The forward must always be ready to line up and face one man, and one only. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 12 June 5½ Nearly two hundred 'old students' lined up to receive the Royalties. 1894 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 2½ The two old birds and the four cygnets then lined out in battle array. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 334½ These boats... enjoyed a world-wide renown for their speed, anterior to their lining up against boats of another type.

(c) 1881 *Harper's Mag.* No. 369. 433½ Three hundred acres of good fresh land, lining... with the Booker estate.

9. a. To arrange a line (orig. of troops) along (a hedge, road, etc.). b. To have or take one's place or (of inanimate objects) to have a place in line along (a road, etc.).

In both significations the vb. is now apprehended with a mixture of the sense of LINE UP.

a. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vi. § 248 They having lined the hedges behind them with their reserve. 1684 *Scanderberg Rediv.* v. 115 And Lined the Wood on each side of the Narrow Way with several Companies of Musqueteers. 1740 S. SPEED in *Buckleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS.

Comm.) I. 393 Their coasts were lined with soldiers on that account. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xliiii. (1869) II. 611 The ramparts were lined with trembling spectators. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x. iii. (Rildg.) 344 The walks well gravelled and lined with orange trees. 1812 *Ann. Reg., Gen. Hist.* 139 The numerous batteries with which it [the shore] is there lined. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 155 At such times the street is lined with listeners. 1835 LYTON *Rienzi* vi. ii, He came into a broad and spacious square lined with palaces. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 580 The thick hedges which on each side overhung the narrow lanes, were lined with musketeers. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* vii. 88 A fine quay lined with shipping. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 8 The Greeks... lined the southern shores of Italy with that fringe of colonies, which [etc.]. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* I. x. 112 A cutting in the hill lined with overhanging snow-drifts.

b. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 48 At that instant have the shot that line the battell, their time to serve. a 1671 Lb. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 30 They... had set about five hundred Musketeers to line the hedges about the Town. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4345½ The Streets were lind by the Militia. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 126 The violet... condescends to line our edges. 1773-83 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* xxxv. 496 Not feeble years, nor childhood stay'd, but all Alike impatient throng'd to line the wall. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Chron.* 55½ Council-house-street... was lined by the body guard. 1861 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 Broad landing quays covered with cranes lined the river bank. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* viii. (1874) 132 The English archers... lined the pass. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 126½ For some twenty years he annually dispatched ten or twelve vessels to the ports lining the Mediterranean.

Line (līn), v. 3 Also 4, 6 lyne. [ad. F. *lign-*er.] *trans.* Of a dog, wolf, etc.: To copulate with, to cover.

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxv. (1495) 784 The Yndens teche bytches and leue them in wodes by nyghte for Tygres shold lyne them and gendre w<sup>t</sup> them. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 57 And scho was lynt with one of that birth, Sic hundis thai said for hunting ar na worth. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* ii. 5 From that time they beganne to haue bitches lined by that dogge and so to haue a race of them. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* i. 179 These last deduce him from the Helvetian kind, Who near the Leman lake his consort lined. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. H iv/1 Mongrels, that come from a Hound-bitch, that has been lind by a Dog of another kind. 1889 MIVART *On Truth* 379 Analogous effects are often produced when a thorough-bred bitch has been once lined by a mongrel.

Lineable, a.: see LINALE.

Lineage (līnēdʒ). Now only literary. Forms: 4-7 līn(g)-, ly(g)nage, (5) len-, lyne-, lyngnage, 6 līnn-, lynn(d)ge, 7- lineage. [a. OF. *lignage*, *linage* = Pr. *linatge*, Sp. *linaje*, Pg. *linhagem*, It. *lignaggio*, *legnaggio* = L. type *līnāticum* (see AGE), f. *linea* LINE sb.<sup>2</sup> The spelling *lineage*, which appears late in the 17th c., is prob. due to association with LINE sb.<sup>2</sup>; the mod. pronunciation is influenced by *lineal* or L. *linea*.

1. Lineal descent from an ancestor; ancestry, pedigree.

a 1330 *Otuel* 336 Tel me... Of what lineage þou art come. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1820 *Lucrice*, Tarquinius that... sholdist as be lynage & be right Don as a lord & as a worthi knyght. c 1440 *Geueyrdus* 3873 The Kyng of Egypte, born of hyghe lenage. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* i. vii. 16 The gretenes of his lynage and hye blood of his persone. 1547-6 G. BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 64 He, that to his noble lynage addeth vertue & good conditions, is highly to be praised. 1586 Q. ELIZ. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 23, I am not of so base a lynage, nor cary so vile a minde. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Instine* xli. 129 There was at the same time one Arsaces, though of unknown lynage, yet of approved valor. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* iii. iii. 41 Thou art the Father of our Kings, The stem whence their high lenage springs. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 209, I have... been thought to disgrace my lynage. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 233 When the lineage is clearly made out, there is no need of this auxiliary proof. 1835 LYTON *Rienzi* i. i, The quiet and lowly spirit of my mother's humble lineage. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii. 43 She was... so white as not to be known as of coloured lineage without a critical survey. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 545 Norman lineage was vulgarly regarded as the more honourable.

† b. said of animals and inanimate objects. Obs. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 493 Ther be hawks, ase I herd seyne, That byn of lenage gene. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 253 These are said to refuse copulation with any other Horses that are not of their own kind and lineage. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M. v.* § 2 (1643) 153 White hoar-frost is of the house and lineage of dew. 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 195 They proceed in the Main from the same Stock and Lineage, and are all more or less of the Kindred of Salts. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 25 Distinguish all betimes, with branding Fire; To note the Tribe, the Lineage, and the Sire.

2. quasi-*concr.* (Chiefly collect.)

† a. The persons through whom one's 'lineage' (sense 1) is traced; one's ancestors collectively. [So F. *lignage*, in opposition to *lignée* = descendants.] Obs.

13... K. ALIS. 3068 Thow woldest geve vyl trowage; So diue duke non of thy lynage. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur v. x*, Duke Iosue and Machabeus were of oure lynage. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxiv. 402 My lynage and forebearis war ay lele. 1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall* Pr. 46 His lynage was not of the lowest sort of the people... but were men that lyved by the swete of their browes.

b. The descendants of a specified ancestor [= F. *lignée*]. † Also rarely applied to an individual descendant.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2883 She wepte nat for any outrage But for of here come no lynage; þat no frust of

here myzt spryng [Orig. *pur defaute de ligne*]. c 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* xxix. (Placidus) 254 þat herytat þat to man I hicht & his lynage. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* i. vii. (1554) 10 Tencrease his lynage... He toke a wife that was but yong of age. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 21 Pepyn... was chosen kyng of France when the lynage of kyng cloyz faylled. c 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 183 With hym died... heires of great partage in the Southe parte, whose lynages reuenged their deaths. 1573 L. LLOYD *Pilgr. Princes* (1586) 167 b, Fully perswaded with himselfe that hee was of the lynage of the Gods. 1623 *Fr. Prouine's Theat.* Hon. vi. iii. 118 Of this Mariage ensued a pleteous lynage, to witt, three Sonnes and foure Daughters. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 34 ¶ 3, I am now arrived at that part of life in which every man is expected to settle and provide for the continuation of his lineage. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii. 154 Callias, a seer sprung from the gifted lineage of Iamus. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* i. vii. 65 The dignity of the peerage... was confined to the lineage of the person ennobled.

fig. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1866) I. ii. 37 The 'Eastern Question', as it was called, had become consecrated by its descent through a great lineage of Statesmen.

† c. A family or race viewed with reference to its descent; a tribe, clan. Obs.

1a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 258 She [Envye] is ful glad, in hir corage, If shee see any greet lynage Be brought to nought in shamful wyse. 1387 TREVISAN *Higden* (Rolls) III. 51 þat was be bygyngunge of þe braldom of þe ten lynages of Israel. c 1400 MAUNDRELL (1839) xxi. 224 The first Nacayon or Lynage was clept Tartar. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* d v b, The fait or dede whiche... the humayne lynage bought ful dere. 1532 *Galway Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 405 Whatsover man or woman shall make any comperacion betwixt lynage and [linage]... shuld forfayte an hundred shillinges. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acasta's Hist. Indies* i. xxv. 80 From him sprang two families or lynages.

Lineal (līnāl), a. and sb. Forms: 4-7 lineal, 5-6 līniall, (5) linealle, -yalle, 6 līn-, lyneal(l), -iall, -yall, 6- lineal. [a. F. *lineal*, f. late L. *līneālis*, f. *linea* LINE sb.<sup>2</sup>]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to a line or lines; consisting of lines. † *Lineal alphabet*: one in which the symbols consist of lines. *Lineal demonstration*: one performed by means of lines. *Lineal translation*: one in which the original is rendered line for line (rare). *Lineal number, perspective*: see LINEAR. Of writing: Arranged in regular lines.

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxvii. (1495) 926 The nombre lineal begynneth fro one and is wryte arowe and lyne unto endlesse. c 1430 *Art Nombryng* 14 Of nombres one is lineal, another superficial, another quadrat, another cubike or hoole. 1624 WOTTON *Elem. Arch.* i. 50 Errors euer occurring more easily in the management of grosse Materials, then Lineal Designes. 1709 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* L. ii. (1734) 10, I might have here inserted a Lineal Demonstration of this Rule of Addition. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-On* No. 7 (1794) I. 91 This way of writing may be as swift, lineal, and legible, as the operations of daylight. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trau.* (ed. 2) III. lxiii. 113 They were not... ignorant of lineal perspective. 1875 E. C. STEEDMAN *Victorian Poets* 371 He now is said to be engaged upon a lineal and literal translation of Virgil.

b. Of measures: Relating to a single dimension of space; = LINEAR a. 3.

a 1666 SCARBURGH *Enclid* (1705) 92 And let this measure be called the Lineal Unite. 1848 GREGORY'S *Mathematics* (ed. 3) 120 An inch is the smallest lineal measure to which a name is given. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 129 The claim is 1,000 feet lineal measurement in length.

2. a. Of descent, ancestry, consanguinity, inheritance, or succession (hence also of a descendant, ancestor, heir, etc.): That is in the direct line; opposed to *collateral*.

1426 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 132 Henry the sext, is truly borne heir unto the corone of Fraunce by lynyalle succession. 1466 *Paston Lett.* II. 285 They shewed a lineall discent, how their first ancestor, Wulstan, came out of France. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 178, I am the... lineall heyre. 1566 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. xi. 12 And after them the royall issue came which of them sprung by lineall descent. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* i. xi. § 161 The Prime and Ancient Right of Lineal Succession to any thing. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 172 ¶ 8 Enriched in the common course of lineal descent. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 203 Lineal consanguinity is that which subsists between persons, of whom one is descended in a direct line from the other. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* & Abdalla. a lineal descendant from the Great Zingis. 1858 LO. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* v. 65 Under recent legislation the father and other lineal ancestors are let in default of lineal heirs. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 262 Whether they may not both be the lineal descendants of older and extinct king crabs.

b. Pertaining to or transmitted by lineal descent. *Lineal warranty* (see quot. 1767).

1486 in *Surtess Misc.* (1888) 54 By course of lineall possession. 1570 T. NORTON *Tr. Novels's Catech.* (1853) 173 The Jews claimed... the Church of God as peculiar and by lineal right due to their nation. 1666 D'EWEES in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 217 To whom the crowne of his ancestors and predecessors is now devolved by lineal right. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* i. i. (1757) 13 Busiris, who now reigns, was first of males in lineal blood, to which this crown descends. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 301 Lineal warranty was where the heir derived, or might by possibility have derived, his title to the land warranted, either from or through the ancestor who made the warranty. 1839 BAILEY *Pestus* viii. (1848) 34 As if they waged some lineal feud with time. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 520 In lineal dignity, he [Achilles] was even before Priam.

c. Of persons: Lineally descended (rare). † Also, of children, legitimate (obs.).







1837 J. MACCULLOCH *Proofs Attributes God* III. xlvii. 284 The Palmetto is beautiful in its radiation, a Grass in its simple linearity. 1891 *Athenaeum* 17 Oct. 515/2 Backslashes and upright strokes are practically discarded, linearity is well preserved.

**Linearize** (lin'färiz), *v.* Also **linearise**. [f. LINEAR *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To represent in a linear form; to transform into a linear figure. Hence **Linearization**, the action or process of linearizing.

1895 *Daily News* 2 May 5/1 The Cretans used a symbol of a double axe-head, bipennis. They linearised this into an X with the top and bottom closed. 1895 *Q. Rev.* July 213 When the Northmen used the Tau for the hammer of Thor, they merely linearised a picture of a real hammer. 1896 A. J. EVANS in *Academy* 13 June 494/1 Characters of a type representing the linearisation of originally pictographic characters.

**Linearly** (lin'fäli), *adv.* [f. LINEAR *a.* + -LY 2.] *a.* In a linear direction. *b.* By linear measurement. *c.* By means of lines.

1881 *Nature* XXIII. 331 A cell *n* times greater linearly each way. 1887 R. A. ROBERTS *Integral Calculus* I. 316 The arc of the general bicircular quartic can be determined linearly. 1891 W. A. JAMIESON *Dis. Skin* i. (ed. 3) 6 The upper part is marked with prominences called papillae arranged linearly.

† **Lineary**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *lineārius*, f. *linea* LINE.] = LINEAR *a.* 2 and 3.

1551 RECORDE *Pathow. Knewl.* II. Pref., Euclides woorkes in foure partes, with diuers demonstrations Arithmetical and Geometrical or Linearie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 525 The linearie portraying or drawing shapes and proportions by lines alone. 1641 W. PRICE in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 59 Whether all that may be performed by algebraical equations may likewise be wrought geometrically according to a lineary operation. 1654 GAULE *Magastrom.* 93 We speak of such a figure as is not an accident of a body, but a meer lineary and superficial character. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freat's Archit.* 118 The more easy and useful principles of those lineary Arts.

**Lineate** (lin'fēt), *pp. a. and sh.* [ad. L. *lineātus*, f. *lineare* to reduce to a line, f. *linea* LINE.] *a.* Marked with lines, *spec. in Bot.* (see quot. 1866.). † *b. sh.* A figure formed of lines. *Obs.*

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Siege* III. vii, I am my self as void Of all [perfections], as Tables not yet lineate. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 334 Species are Quantities or Magnitudes, denoted by Letters, signifying Numbers, Lines, Lineates, Figures Geometrical, &c. 1777 ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 15 *Lineate*, slightly streaked longitudinally with parallel lines, not impressing the surface. 1793 MARTIN *Lang. Bot.* *Lineatum folium*, a lineate leaf. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 290 *Lineate*, painted with several such [longitudinal] stripes. 1866 TREVIS *Bot. Lineate*, lined, marked by fine parallel lines.

**Lineate** (lin'fēt), *v.* Also 6 *liniate*, 7 *lyniate*. [f. L. *lineāt*, ppl. stem of *lineare* (see prec.).] *trans. a.* To mark with lines. † *b.* To delineate; to represent either by drawing or by description.

*a.* 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis Secr.* (1568) 114 b, Then with a cutting yron . . . you shall liniate and make equal the said fourmes. a 1728 WOODWARD *Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. t. 37 A Flinty Pebble, black without, lineated within with Stripes of white, yellow and red, encircling one another.

*b.* 16. SYLVESTER *Mem. Mortalitie* viii, Life, to the life, The Chess-board lineates. 1614 C. BROOKE *Ghost Rich.* III, H, They seemed in the object of such Glory T'innite some Pen to lyniate their Story. 1648 EARL WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 128, I would my Fancy rear, To lineate a day most clear.

Hence **Lineated** *pp. a.* = LINEATE *pp. a.*

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 100 Of these [stones] there are some curiously lineated, and others plain. a 1728 WOODWARD *Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. t. 36 Several . . . lineated or crusted Pebbles. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 443/2 [Botany.] A surface is . . . lineated, lined, the nerves being depressed. 1819 LUTON *Conchol. Dict.* 17 *Buccinum lineatum*, lineated Whelk. 1863 REEVE *Land & Freshwater Mollusks* 179 *Acme lineata*, Lineated Acme.

**Lineation** (lin'fēi-jōn), [ad. L. *lineātiō* *em*, *n.* of action f. *lineare*: see LINEATE *a.*]

1. The action or process of drawing lines or marking with lines; an instance of this; also, a contour or outline; quasi-*concr.*, a marking or line on the surface (e.g. of the skin).

1398 TREVIS *Barth. De P. R.* II. iii. (1495) 30 Angels haue noo matere nother lineacions and shappe of body. 1426 I. VOG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 21182 The vysage and the hand also, Vp-on wych Men may . . . Telle the condicions By dyvers lineacions Wych ther be set. a 1450 COV. *Myst.* xx. (Shaks. Soc.) 189 Of lynyacion that longyth to jemetrye. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 197 b, Not ymagynynge in the deite omy corporall fygure or liniacyon. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 275 It is a . . . root, which by excication hath contracted wrinkles and lineations. 1816 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Luminous Historian* Intro. iii. (1872) 304 Nature's lineations plainly tell There's room and room enough to act them well. 1892 F. GALTON *Finger Prints* 5 The ridges, whose lineations appear in the finger print.

*b. collect.* A marking with lines; an arrangement or group of lines.

c 1550 *Symphonising Lover* in Evans *Old Ballads* (1784) III. xxx. 226 Her countenance with her lynyacion. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 101 Conchites . . . differing in colour, lineation and valves. a 1728 WOODWARD *Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. t. 32 There are in the honey Ground two white Lineations, attended with two of a pale Red. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng. I. Oxford* 392 Nothing upon it, but somewhat like a Chalice, and crooked Lineation. 1856 W. B. CARPENTER *Microsc.* § 339. 596 The peculiar lineation of the

surface of naere. 1884 GEIKIE in *Nature* 13 Nov. 30/2 Striated planes . . . covered with a fine parallel lineation.

2. A division into lines.

1853 *Ecclesiologist* XIV. 431 There is no authority to assume one lineation [of a hymn] rather than another. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Nov. 1/3 The large initials . . . disturb the lineation of the verse.

† **Lineature**, *Obs.* [ad. L. type \**lineātūra*, f. *lineare*: see LINEATE *v.*] *a.* Something having an outline or shape. *b.* An outline; also *Gcom.*, a periphery.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 557 There accompanied him a certeine shadowy and dark lineature. 1630 BRATHWART *Eng. Gentlem.* (Draught of Frontispiece), Perfection is only shadowed, because in his native lineature hardly to be expressed. 1651 J. FREAKER *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 253 By its lineature by which it hath within five obtuse angles, and without five acutes.

**Line-boat**, Also 7 *lime-*, *lymboat*. ? A boat used for line-fishing.

1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Honest Man's Fort.* v. iii, I shall see you Serve in a lowsy Line boat, ere I die, For mouldy cheese and butter Billingsgate Would not endure. 1614 T. GENTLEMAN *Engl. way to wealth* (title), Wealth that is yearly taken out of his Maiesties Seas, by the Hollanders, by their . . . Busses, Pinkes, and Line-boates. 1662 ROY, *Trade of Fishing* 12 Now I will descend to the particulars of the Hollanders Busses, Pinkes, Vagers, Lymboats, and the use of them in their several fishings. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Apr. 8/1 He put it to those who were employed on board line boats if they should lose Sunday at their vocation.

**Lined** (lind), *pp. a.* [f. LINE *v.* 1 + -ED 1.] In various senses of LINE *v.* 1 *Lined blades* (see quot. 1833). *Lined gold*, gold having a backing of another metal, used for making jewellery and ornaments. Also in *Comb.*, as *red-lined*, *silk-lined*, *tin-lined*, etc., q.v. under their first elements.

a 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 306/1 Lynyd, as clothys, *duplicitatus*. 1492 Bury Wills (Camden) 75 Item I be quethe to the wyff of Robert Halowe my best lyned gowne and my cloke. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp.* *Ellis. of York* (1830) 68 All the Queenes lyned gownys. 1530 PALSGR. 239/2 Lyned gowne, robe double. 1602 and 161. *Return fr. Farness* II. vi. 68 A pair of lined slippers. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i. 14 Pick the lyn'd Crutch from thy old limping Sir. 1691 tr. *Emilie's Friends Komish Monks* (ed. 3) 396 This is that which at this day makes the Monks of Italy so full of Money and so well Lin'd. 1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Moat*, *Lined Moat*, is that whose Scarp and Counterscarp are cas'd with a Wall of Masons Work lying in Talus or a-slope. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 38 *Lined blades*—Scissors of all the larger sizes are often made entirely of iron, with the exception of a slip of steel welded along the edge of the blade. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1246 Lined gold is merely gold lined with copper. 1881 *GREENER Gilt Index* 667 Lined barrels.

*b. Her.* (See quot. 1893.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. xvii. 395/2 The ends turned over his head clothed of the third, Garnished (or Faced or lined) Or. 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. s.v., A mantle gules, lined ermine. 1893 CESSANS *Her.* 129, *Lined*, . . . applied to the lining of a Mantle, Chapeau, &c., when borne of a different tincture from the garment itself.

*c. Lined-up* (see LINE *v.* 1 5).

1889 *Work* 22 June I. 210/3 The meaning of a 'lined-up' top is . . . well known among cabinet makers.

**Lined** (lind), *pp. a.* [f. LINE *v.* 2 and *sh.* 2 + -ED.]

1. Marked with lines, having lines traced or impressed on the surface.

1776 J. LEE *Intro. Bot. Explan.* Terms 385 *Lineatum*, lined, with depressed Nerves or hollow Lines. 1813 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills* 260 App., Provincial Terms for Sexes and Ages of Cattle. . . Colours . . . brindled, light brown, approaching to dun; lined, with white back. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 82 *Zizyphus lineatus*, lined Zizyphus, a shrub from China. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 122 They [compound magnifiers] do actually exhibit all sorts of lined and ordinary objects better than single ones. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 194 If my brow grow lined while young. 1881 D. C. MURRAY *Joseph's Coat* II. xxi. 165 Old George, looking woefully worn and lined, sat up. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 215 In the camera the lined negative undergoes a certain amount of shifting.

2. In parasynthetic combs., as *five lined*, *right-lined*, *straight-lined*, etc., q.v. in their alphabetical places.

3. *Her.* Of an animal: Having a 'line' attached to its collar.

1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. s.v., Lines, as well as chains, are often affixed to the collars of animals . . . and are then termed collared and lined. 1847 *Gloss. Her.* s.v., A greyhound gorged and lined. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xvii. § 3 (ed. 3) 281 A wolf arg., collared and lined or.

**Lineless** (lōinlēs), *a.* [f. LINE *sh.* 2 + -LESS.]

† 1. Of a person: ? To whom no bounds can be set. *Obs. rare* -1. (If not a misprint for *tirelesse*.) 1594 CAREW *Tasso* II. ix, The tother is Circassian Argant cald . . . Vntreatable, vnpatient, vnappaid, In armes linelesse [i.e. *infatigable*], and peerlesse valiaunt.

2. Having no impressed or indented lines.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 247 His countenances have the physiognomy of nature, not the vague lineless face of the statues. 1878 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIII. 70 Her face . . . was smooth and lineless. 1896 R. KIPLING *Seven Seas, Coastwise Lights* II, Through the endless summer evenings, on the lineless, level floors.

**Lineman** (lōin'mān), [f. LINE *sh.* 2 + MAN.]

1. A man employed to attend to the condition of a railway, telegraph, or telephone line.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Linemen*, men employed on a railway. 1876 PREECE & SIVELY *Telegraphy* 138

The lineman placed in charge of a length by road must walk his length. 1890 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 6/1 While a lineman was repairing an electric wire . . . he received an electric shock.

2. One who carries the line in surveying.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Linemen*, . . . persons carrying the measuring line for a surveyor.

3. A line fisherman. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

**Linen** (lin'ēn), *a. and sh.* Forms: 1 *linen*, 1-8 *linnen*, 3-7 *lynnen*, (3 *linn*, *linin*, 4 *lenyne*, 5 *lynand*), 4-6 *lyn(n)yn* (e, 4 *lynynng*), 5-6 *lynyn*, -ine, -on, 6-7 *li-*, *lyn(n)ing*, -yng e, 3-*linen*. [OE. *linen*, *linnen* = OFris. *linnen* (Dn. *linnen*), OS. and OHG. *linu* (G. *leinen*): -OTent. type \**linu* -f. \**linu* *sh.* 1; see LINE *sh.* 1 and -EN 4.]

*A. adj.* Made of flax. In mod. Eng. apprehended chiefly as an attributive use of the *sh.*, with the sense: Made of linen. † *Linen wings* = sails.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 1081 *Linnin* ryhae. c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xiv. 82 *Dæt hraegl* was beboden *dæt sceolde* lion geworht of . . . twispennumen twine linnem. c 1160 *Matton Gosp.* John xix. 40 *Hyo* . . . be-wunden line mid line clade. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 418 *Nexst fleshe* ne schal mon werien no line clod. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 896 *bis* gode mold . . . gurdy aboute hire middel a uair linn [i.e. *linen*] sate. 1340 *Ayenb.* 236 *Linene kettel* erban hi by buyte, uelzele him be-houep bet he by ybeate and y-wesse. 1375 BARBOUR *Brace* xiii. 422 *Thai*, lynnyng clothis had, but nair. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 59 *Lenyne* clath be oysit ay. 1413 *Pilgr. Savile* (Caxton) I. i. (1859) 1 She covered it lapping [it] in a cleve linnen cloth. 1466 *Paston Lett.* II. 270 For grey linnen cloth and sylk frenge for the hers. 1508 *DUNBAR Flying* 20. *Kennedie* 224, I se him want ane sark, I reid 300, cummer, tak in your lynnyng clais. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xlv. 18 They shal haue fayre lynnynge bonettes vpon their heades. 1571 GRINDAL *In-junc.* at York Biiij, A comely and decent table . . . with a faire linen clothe to lay vpon the same. c 1620 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Trade, Barnaby R.* v. iii, Who Unhurd the Havens that the floating Merchant, Might clasp his linnen wings up to the windes. 1660 PEYS *Diary* 24 May, Up, and made myself as fine as I could, with the linnin stockings on, and wide canons. 1676 HOBBS *Thad* II. 485 A linen armour he wore on his breast. 1678 WANLEY *Wood. Lit. World* v. iii. § 8. 1741/1 *Sextus* [I], ordered, that Priests should minister in Linnen Surplices. 1719 W. WOON *Sury. Trade* 88 Our Returns are chiefly in Linnen and Linnen Varn. 1759 GRANGER *Tibullus* I. v. 17 And I nine Times, in linnen garbs array'd, In silent night, nine Times to Trivia pray'd. 1808 *Med. Jnrl.* XIX. 328 Some persons . . . washed their children with cold water by means of a linen cloth. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Linnen-garn*, spun flax.

*B. sh.*

1. Cloth woven from flax.

The explanation 'cloth woven from flax or hemp', given by Johnson and copied in most subsequent Dictionaries, appears to be a mere blunder, founded on occasional loose uses (cf. 3). 1362 *LANGLE P. Pl.* A. I. 3 A lonely ladi on leor In linnene 1-cloped. 1377 *Thid.* B. ProL 219 Wollweyesters and weures of lynn. c 1450 CAMPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 62 In this same tyme was Linus Pope, which ordeyned that women schuld with lynnand cure her heer. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 935 Looke per be blauket cotyn or lynyn to wipe he nebur end. 1513 BRANSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2540 She neuer ware lynn by day or by nyght. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Sam.* ii. 18 The childe was gyrded with an ouer body cote of lynnene. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xvi. 19 There was a certayne ryche man w<sup>as</sup> clothed in purple and s<sup>yn</sup>e lynnene. 1565 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leshie's Hist.* Scot. I. 93 Of linnine lykwys they maid wyd sarkis. 1662 STIRLING *Orig. Sac.* II. vii. § 10 That other precept was made against wearing 2 garment of linnen and woollen, because [etc.]. 1695 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3099/2 An Act for Burying in Scotch Linnen. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 69 Apply a Suppository of Linnen. 1768 HUME *Ess.* *Balance Trade* xxvii. 194 A tax on German linen encourages home manufactures. 1806 *Forstyth Beauties Scotl.* IV. 309 Large quantities . . . are exported . . . in an unbleached state; that is, under the name of *brusen linen*, and *green linen*. 1843 HOOD *Song of the Shirt* iv, It is not linen you're wearing out, But human creatures' lives! 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 659 For thine Fares richly, in fine linen. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Linen*, cloth made from flax or tow. 1899 *Daily News* 16 Jan. 3/4 An article described as linen which was partially made of cotton.

*b. pl.* Various kinds of linen; linen goods.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. x. 238 The cottons from the Coromandel coast, make the European linnens almost useless. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1158 An assortment of unbleached linnens. 1892 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 2/7 Dress linnens keep firm in price.

† *c. Fossil linen*: a kind of asbestos. (Cf. LINE *sh.* 1 *a* and FLAX *sh.* 5 *b*.) *Obs.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 83/2 *Fossile Linen* is a kind of amianthus, which consists of flexible, parallel, soft fibres, . . . celebrated for the uses to which it has been applied, of being woven, and forming an incombustible cloth.

2. Something made of linen; a linen garment.

*Obs. in sing.*; the *pl.* is found in Scottish writers. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 137 All the Reste of the lenyns that belong to the papisie priste. 1724 R. WOODROW *Life of Wodrow* (1828) 57 Her friend went into another room and put on clean linnens. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 6 Sept., A very decent girl in a printed linen. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* II. ii. 184 A little bag, wherein were my linnens and some books. 1891 Miss DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 147 Dressed in . . . preternaturally unsullied linnens, and a short sheepskin.

† *b. pl.* The sails of a ship (cf. *linen wings* in A). 1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voy.* I. i, Farle up all her Linnens, and let her ride it out.

3. *collect.* *a.* Garments or other articles made of linen; often by extension applied to garments normally or originally made of linen, even when other materials are actually used. Often *spec.* = under-



garments, e.g. shirts; also = bed-linen, table-linen. To wash one's dirty linen at home: to say nothing in public about family affairs, disputes, or scandals. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 334 Alle þei fled on rowe, in linnen white as milke. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 876 Waye hys lynnyn þat hit be cleane. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxi. 466 Lady, aryse and fette hym suche linnen as he nedeth. 1552 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 140 All my linnen except my too best shirts. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iv. ii. 40 In any case let Thisby have cleane linnen. 1607 *Tourneur Rev. Trag.* ii. ii. He and the Duchesse By night meete in their linnen. 1634 LITIGOW *Trav.* x. 449 My Linnen, Letters, and Sacket was lying in my hostery. 1653 *Walton Angler* iii. 61 Lets go to that house, for the linnen looks white, and smells of Lavender. 1695 *Congreve Love for L.* ii. x. Miss Pru. I'm resolv'd I won't let Nurse put any more Lavender among my Smocks —ha, Cousin? *Prail*. Fie, Miss; amongst your Linnen, you must say—You must never say Smock. 1702 *London Gaz.* No. 3809/5 A Party of 30 of Paul Diack's Hussars... took away the Linnen that was banged out to dry upon the Palisades. 1731 *Lo. Bathurst Let.* 19 Apr. in *Swift's Wks.* (1841) II. 649 Washing your linnen and mending it, darning your stockings, &c. 1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xvi. 132 He... bespoke a suit of clothes. He bought new linnen. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xxx. And still she slept an azure-lidded sleep, in blanched linnen, smooth, and lavender'd. 1840 *Marryat Poor Jack* xxvii. Take our dirty linnen on shore. 1877 R. J. MORE *Under the Balkans* xv. 216 The parents of the bride gave a present of homespun linnen to the godfather and godmother. 1895 *Globe* 23 May 1 People who ought to wash their dirty linnen at home will not be satisfied with a less public laundry than Piccadilly.

† b. A piece or pieces of linen, esp. strips of linen for use as bandages. In pl. graveclothes. Obs.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. ii. 79 *Mist. Ford*. Go, go, sweet Sir Iohn: Mistriis Page and I will looke some linnen for her head. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Sermon for Year* (1678) 104 In a single Linnen [he] laid his honour'd head. 1653 S. MEWCE *Let. to Lady II.* in *Hutton Corr.* (1878) I. 9 Linnen to dresse the wounded men was required. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* iii. viii. (1712) 111 The Family... gave out that he died... got him washed and laid Linnens... handsomely about him. 1676 HALE *Contempt* I. 121 The linnen that wrapped his body in one place, and the linnen that bound his head in another. 1689 *Burnet Tracts* I. 38 They were some of the Linnings in which Christ was wrapped. a. 1796 BURNS *O merry has I been* 'till Bless'd be the hour she cool'd in her linnens.

4. attrib. and Comb.: a. simple attrib., as linen + loom, -manufacture, -paper, -work. b. objective, as linen-keeper, -printer, -stainer, -weaver, -webster; linen-darning; linen-making, -wearing adjs. c. instrumental and parasynthetic, as linen-fitted, -suited, -vestured adjs.

1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 88 An old harden sheet or apron is invaluable as practice for teaching 'linen darning and patching. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Oct. 3/2 Woman... has purloined for her own use... the 'linen-fitted flannel shirt. *Mod. Advt.* Required, Position as Housekeeper, 'Linen-keeper, Matron, or Lady-Help. 1404 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 22 Item, j. 'lynnyn lome. 1468 *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 133 Unum linnen-lome. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 382 A great hearing at council between the islands of Jersey and Guernsey and the 'Linnen manufacture corporation. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *S.V. Paper*, 'Linen or European Paper is chiefly made of linen rags beaten to a pulp. 1765 SCRIVER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 17 About the twelfth century linen paper came to be substituted. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 99 The prisoners were 'linen-printers. 1775 J. ADAMS *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 119, I think there is a particular occupation in Europe, called a paper-stainer or 'linen-stainer. 1764 *Gentl. Mag.* 185/1 A limpid stream... Where 'linen-suited Salfor water goes. 1866 J. B. ROSE *Ovid's Metam.* 30 The 'linen-vestured race, Hold her in deepest reverence. 1721 STRYPE *Eccles. Mem.* IV. iv. 49 'Linnin-wearing bishops. 1474 in *Cal. Pat. Rolls* 14 *Edw. IV.* 22 Nov., 'Lynnen wever. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* iv. 21 The kynred of y<sup>e</sup> lynneneuers in y<sup>e</sup> house of Asseba. 1708 *London Gaz.* No. 4409/4 Thomas Tuttle, a Linen-Weaver. 1642 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 680 Richard Percivall of Kirkman-Shalme in the said County of Lancaster, 'Linen-Webster. 1720 *London Gaz.* No. 5889/4 George Malton, late of Woodkirk, Linnen-webster. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* iii. 14 He made a vayle also of Yallow Sylke, scarlet, purple, 'lynneworke.

5. Special combinations: † linen ball, some instrument of torture (cf. *LAWN sb.* 1 3 b); linen-decency nonce-use (see quot.); linen-fold = linen scroll; linen lapper (see quot.); † linen-lifter, a man given to adultery; linen-hall, a market-hall for the sale of linens; † linen-man, a shirt-maker or linen-draper; linen-mill (see quot.); linen-panel, one decorated with a linen-scroll; linen-pattern = linen-scroll; linen-prover, a microscope used to determine the fineness of a linen fabric by counting the threads; linen-scroll (see quot.); † linen-teller = linen-prover; † linen-wheel, app. a kind of sewing machine.

a. 1630 *Pathomachia* iii. iv. 29 Vnesse thou confesse... the Spanish Strappado, 'Linnen Ball, and Peare of Confession shall torment thee. 1644 *Milton Areop.* (Arb.) 75, I fear yet this iron yoke of outward conformity hath left a slavish print upon our necks; the ghost of a 'linnen decency yet haunts us. 1850 WHIPPLE *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) II. 12 All the conventional proprieties and linen decencies of language, he would find continually violated. 1891 *Trans. Soc. Antiquaries* 22 Jan. 225 The panels are ornamented with 'linen-fold patterns. 1705 *Wesley Trnl.* 4 May, I preached in the 'Linen-Hall... a large square, with piazzas on three sides of it. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 167 He... sells it at the linen-hall in Dublin. 1893 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, 'Linen Lappers, men who examine, measure, and fold the linen for the various markets. (Term used in the

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North of Ireland.) 1652 *Feltham Char. Low C.* (1659) 24 They [Dutchwomen] are not so ready at this play as the English... nor are their Men such 'linnen-lifters. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* i. i, O Founder, no such matter, My Spurrer, and my Hatter, My 'Linnen-man, and my Taylor. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperour East* i. ii, How low a new stamp'd courtier May vaile to... His linnen-man, and taylor. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Mill*, 'Linen-Mills... Their use is, to scour linens, after their having been first cleared when taken out of the luvium, or lye. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. 270 *Lignis undulatis*, that is, with undulated or wavy woodwork... The words probably denote what is now termed 'linen panels'. 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* s.v. Panel, One kind of ornament which was introduced towards the end of the Perpendicular style... consists of a series of straight mouldings... so arranged... as to represent the folds of linen, it is usually called the 'linen pattern'. 1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* 68 The mirror in this case is mounted somewhat after the fashion of a 'linen-prover. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art.*, 'Linen-scroll, a peculiar style of decorative ornament, extensively used to fill panels in the latter part of the fifteenth, and during the sixteenth century; so termed from its resemblance to a small napkin folded in close convolutions all over its surface. 1797 MIERS *Fisher in Mem. Lit. & Philos. Soc. Manchester* (1798) V. 316, I examined the... skin, with a glass which magnified considerably, and which is known in Ireland by the name of a 'linen-teller. 1638 J. ROUS *Diary* (Camden) 85 He [a handless man] took three stitches in a cloath with a 'linen-wheele (prepared with a turner's devise for the foote).

Linen-armourer. a. *Hist.* A maker of 'linen armour' (i.e. gambesons and similar adjuncts to armour); in mod. renderings of the original title of the guild now known as the Merchant Taylors' Company. † b. Allusively used in jest for a tailor. Hence † linen-armouress.

In AF, the guild was called 'La Fraternite des Tailleurs et Armureurs de Lyngne Armurie', anglicized as 'The Fraternite of Tailloours and Lyngne Armuriers'; the Latin charters were addressed 'Cissoribus et Armurariis Linearium'. (See *Clode Mem. Guild Merch. Taylors* 58-9; Herbert *Guilds* II. 385.)

1603 STOW *Surv. Lond.* (ed. 2) 542, I finde that king Edwarde the first, in the 28. of his raigne, confirmed that Guild by the name of Taylors and Linnen Armouers. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Clean Linnen* Ded., Wks. II. 105 You are the only Linnen Armouress, Cap a pie from the declination of the Stocke to the exaltation of the Nightcap. 1687 *Hist. Sir J. Hawkwood* i. § 1. The Merchant-Taylors, then called Linnen-Armouers, were eminent not only in Peace, but War. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Creve*, Linnen-armouers, Tailors. So 1785 in *GROSE Dict. Vulgar Tongue*.

Linen-draper. [f. LINEN sb. + A retail trader who deals in linens, calicos, and the like.

1549 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 6 Johannes Cleyter, linnen draper. 1600 *Chester Pl.* Banes 86 Cappers and linnen drapers, see that you fourth bringe In well-cked order that worthy storie of Balam and his Asses. 1607? DEKKER & WEUSTER *Westward Ho!* i. i, Like politic penthouses, which commonly make the shop of a mercer or linen-draper as dark as a room in Bedlam. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 21, I am a linen-draper bold, As all the world doth know. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do?* ii. v, Mrs. Haughton was the daughter of a linen draper.

Hence Li'nendra'peress, the wife of a linen-draper, a female linen-draper. Li'nendrapery, the occupation of a linen-draper; goods in which a linen-draper deals.

1668 MISS BRADDON *Deat Sea Fr.* I. vi. 104 The linen-draperess seated herself in one of the holland-covered armchairs. 1849 F. J. FOXTON *Pop. Chr.* 16 The heterodox linen-draper of the Tractarians. 1895 P. WHITE *King's Diary* 4 Colossal linendrapery ending in such a daughter is a glorified trade.

† Linener. Obs. [f. LINEN sb. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] A linen-draper or shirt-maker.

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* II. iii, I doe also loue to see her... haue her counsell of taylors, linneners, lace-women, embroideryers. 1625 - *Staple of N.* The Persons of the Play, Linener, Haberdasher, Shoemaker.

Linenette (linen'et). [f. LINEN sb. + -ETTE.] A textile fabric made to imitate linen.

1894 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 9/5 Velvet and velveteen, satin and sateen, linen and linenette... were wholly different materials. 1896 *Ibid.* 9 Dec. 10/3 A piece of linenette or dress material purchased of the defendants.

Linenless (linen'less), a. Devoid of linen or underclothing; discarding linen. Also Comb.

1855 *Chanb. Trnl.* IV. 290 It was the tall... buttoned-up, linenless-looking, grisly old Pole. 1837 *Ed. Words* 82, 1 The horsehair shirt and linenless rule admits of no exception.

Lineo- (lin'io), used as combining form of L. linea line; as in Lineo-circular a. *Math.*, said of an apparatus for converting rectilinear into circular movement. Lineograph [see -GRAPH], an instrument for drawing lines of a definite character (*Cent. Dict.*). Lineo-linear a. *Math.*, linear with respect to each of two different variables or sets of variables. Lineo-polar a. *Math.*, produced by taking the (n-1)-th polar of a locus with respect to a function of the nth order; so called because such a polar of a point is a line (*Cent. Dict.*).

1858 CAVLEY in *Coll. Math. Papers* (1889) II. 517 The lineo-linear covariant becomes the lineo-linear invariant  $ab' - a'b$ . 1874 SYLVESTER in *Proc. Roy. Instit.* VII. 186 note, In the lineo-circular or parallel-motion adjustment imagine the connectors to be detached from the angles of the diamond, and [etc.].

|| Lineola (lin'io-lä). [L. *lineola*, dim. of *linea* LINE sb.<sup>2</sup>] † a. *Math.* A line. Obs. b. *Anat.*

and Zool. A little line. Hence Lineolet *Ent.*, a fine or obscure line (*Cent. Dict.*).

1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 77 The Lineola *bp.*, is to the Lineola *br.*, as the Canes producing them. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Lineola, a little line.

Lineolate (lin'io-lät), a. Bot. and Zool. [f. LINEOLA + -ATE<sup>2</sup>.] Marked with minute lines. Hence Lineolated a., in the same sense.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entom. Compend.* 421 *Noctua lineolata*, the lineolated Dart (moth). 1852 *Dana Crust.* I. 354 Postero-lateral region faint lineolate. 1880 *Gray Struct. Bot.* 418/2 *Lineolate*, marked with fine or obscure lines.

Liner<sup>1</sup> (lin'iar). [f. LINE v.<sup>1</sup>.] 1. One who lines or fits a lining to anything.

1611 FLORIO, *Federatio*, a liner. 1881 *Census Instr.* (1885) 74 Straw Hat and Bonnet Making... Liner. *Ibid.* 78 Furrier, Working... Liner. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 7/2 William Glover, a bucket liner, was thrown forward and struck among the girders. *Mod. Advt.*, Mantle finishers and liners wanted.

2. *Mech.* Something which serves as a lining. a. An inside cylinder, or a vessel placed inside another. b. A thin slip of metal, etc. placed between two parts to adjust them; a shim. c. A slab on which pieces of marble, etc. are fastened for grinding or polishing (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875).

a. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 2/1 The gun has a thin liner put in from the breech, extending over the powder-chamber... it is advisable to have thin liners, which can be easily taken out. 1887 D. A. Low *Machine Draw.* (1892) 58 A is the cast-iron casing or barrel of the pump; B is a brass liner fitting tightly into the former at its ends. 1894 *Times* 28 Feb. 6/6 The trial had to be abandoned owing to the heating of the eccentric strap of the port low-pressure engine and the destruction of the brass liner.

b. 1869 SIR E. J. REEF *Shipbuild.* x. 181 On account of the edge-strips being worked inside the plates, liners had to be fitted at each frame. 1874 *Thearle Naval Archit.* 114 Wire liners are fitted between the bulkhead frames and bottom plating. 1881 *Greener Gun* 237 The barrels are bored up within three inches of the muzzle with a fine-boring bit, using a spill and liners.

Liner<sup>2</sup> (lin'iar). Also 5 lynnor, 5, 7 lyner, 6 lynar. [f. LINE sb.<sup>2</sup> or LINE v.<sup>2</sup>.] 1. Of persons.

1. *Sc.* An official whose duty is the tracing of the boundaries of properties in burghs.

14... *Burgh Laris* cv. (Sc. Stat. I), þe saidis lynnaris sall suer þat þai sall keilly lyne in lenth as bruidres baith for part and back part of þe land according to be richt and auld merchis withyn þe burgh. 1461 *Extracts Burgh Recs. Peebles* (1872) 139 Thir ar the lynnoris to serf the burgh of Peeblis: + Wylyem Bulle, Rychart Calt [etc.]. 1541 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 453 It was fundyn and determined by the lynnaris anence the debatis betuex Iohne Henrisone Culane, and Iohne Nachty, twicheing thair landis liand in the Gastraw [etc.]. 1894 K. HEWAT *Litt. Sc. World* i. 20 The Liner has still important duties to perform in tracing the boundaries of properties.

2. One whose business it is to paint lines on the wheels, etc. of carriages. Also *linier-out*.

1819 P. O. *Leid. Direct.* 299 Salmon, Thos., Springer and Liner, King-street, Clerkenwell. 1884 *Tham Daily Post* 28 July 2/3 Carriage-painters.—Wanted, two good Linier-out and Varnishers.

3. A writer of miscellaneous items for the newspapers, which are paid for at so much per line. (Cf. PENNY-A-LINER.)

1851 D. COOK *Paul Foster's Dan.* xix. II. 87 Because now and then a liner is found in the gutter, it doesn't do to cry shame on every man that welds a pen. 1865 *Reader* 20 May 567/1 The account in the *New York World* of the pursuit and capture of Booth is by a price amongst liners.

4. One who 'lines' a tree. (Cf. quot. 1890 s.v. LINE v.<sup>2</sup>.)

1880 *Lumberman's Gaz.* Jan. 28 The scorers and liner fell the trees and roughly trim the two opposite sides.

5. = LINESMAN 1.

1870 *Daily News* 27 Sept., Such troops are less likely to commit excesses in a conquered town than regular liners.

II. Of things.

† 6. (See quot.) Obs.

1633 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xii. ¶ 7 The Liner is... a thin Plate of Iron or Brass... that being applied to the Face of a Punch, or other piece of Work, it may shew whether it be straight or no. *Ibid.* xvi, He examines by applying the Liner... and holding it so up between his Eye and the Light, tries whether or not the Lyner ride upon the part that was extuberant.

7. (See quot.)

1886 MRS. SHAKT-AYRES *Mirror Painting* Introd. 4 Take a very fine brush, called a liner, dip it in the colour, and go over the traced outline of the water lily.

8. a. A vessel (now usually a steam-ship) belonging to a 'line' of packets (see LINE sb.<sup>2</sup> 22).

1838 *Haliburton Clockw.* Ser. II. v, All they got to do is, to up Hudson like a shot... and home in a liner, and write a book. 1848 *Kingsley Feast* v. (1851) 96 The railroad, Cunard's liners and the electric telegraph. 1895 *Blanch. Exam.* 21 May 4/7 If the bar was silted up 3 ft. it also entirely prohibited large Atlantic liners from entering Liverpool. 1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 1 The big liner rolled and lifted, whistling to warn the fishing fleet.

b. A line-of-battle ship.

1858 in *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade.* 1859 G. A. LAWRENCE *Sword & Gown* xvii. 228 A huge 'liner', with English colours at the main... close on the enemy's quarter. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 602 There was... a fleet in commission of three liners and three or four frigates. 1863 *Woolner My Beautiful Lady* 147 The huge liners of the hostile fleet. 1864 *Times* 17 Oct., Wooden liners had become universally acknowledged as useless to compete with ironclad frigates.



9. A boat engaged in sea-fishing with lines.

1901 *Scotsman* 4 Mar. 6/2 The want of herring bait is handicapping the steam liners who are working the cod and ling fishing.

10. Sports. (? U.S.) a. Baseball. A ball which, when struck, flies through the air in a nearly straight line not far from the ground.

1874 [see *line-ball*, *LINE sb.* 2 32].  
b. A ball, marble, or other object that rests on a traced line (*Cent. Dict.*).

11. *colloq.* A picture hung 'on the line' at an exhibition (see *LINE sb.* 2 11 c).

1887 W. P. FRITH *Autobiog.* I. x. 114 The work... in due time made its appearance in Trafalgar Square, where it was amongst the fortunate 'liners'.

12. 'A threshed sheaf of corn' (*W. Cornwall Gloss.*, 1880).

1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 110b, As the threshing lout, Rusheth his Lyners out, So Lyners on his course rusheth.

† **Line-right**, a. and adv. Obs. [*f. LINE sb.* 2 + *RIGHT a. and adv.*]

A. *adj.* (Situated) in a straight line; straight.  
c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 21 Under which lyne, whan that the Sonne and the Moone ben lyne-right... than is the Eclips of the Sonne or of the Moone. 1465 *Hist. Doc. Roch.* (E. E. T. S.) 6 Which wall or syde hous is crokyd, and not lyne-ryght.

B. *adv.* In a straight line; rectilinearly; straight.  
c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 23 Til that any sterre fix sit lyne-right perpendicular over the pol Artik. 1412-20 *LYNG. Chron.* Troy I. vi. Line right agayne the wormes heade They holden it tyll that he be deade. 1419 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 14 We awarde that a lyne be drawn lyneryght. 1430 *LYNG. Recs. & Sens.* 2536 Lyne ryght thy cours to dresse To thilke path. 14. *Ephiphanye in Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 108 The sterre hem brought to Beedlem And lyne ryght the chylde above.

† **Lineseat**, Obs. In 5 lyncet, -set. [*f. line flax* (see *LINE sb.* 1) + *SEAT*.] The stool on which women sit while spinning.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 305/2 Lyncet, a werkynge stole. 1465 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 484 Item, to Cumberston fore a lyncet the same day, vij. d.

**Lineseed**: see *LINSEED*.

† **Lineshark**, Obs. rare - 0.  
c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 773/12 *Hec culingua*, a lineshark.

† **Line-sharker**, Obs. rare - 1.

1604 *MIDDLETON Father Hubbard's T. Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 51 Certain line-sharkers that have toured the countries to seek you out.

**Linesman** (lɪnzˌmæn). [*f. line's*, genitive of *LINE sb.* 2 + *MAN*. Cf. *LINEMAN*.]

1. A soldier belonging to a regiment of the line.  
1856 E. NAPIER (*titl.*) The Linesman, or Service in the Guards and the Line during England's long peace. 1885 *Mag. of Art* Sept. p. xlii/3 The ugly shako and the coarse red trousers of the French linesman.

2. = *LINEMAN* 1.

1883 *Standard* 3 May 6/5 James B... telegraph linesman. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 11 Nov. 8/2 A number of linesmen engaged... in unloading a barge of heavy sleepers.

3. a. *Lawn Tennis*. An umpire posted near to one of the 'lines', whose duty it is to decide whether any particular ball falls within the court or not. b. *Football*. In the Association game since 1891, an official whose chief duty is to mark when and where the ball crosses the touch-line or the goal-line.

1890 *HEATHCOTE*, etc. *Lawn Tennis* (Badm. Libr.) 349 There should certainly be not less than three linesmen (for the further side-line, and the base-lines) in addition to the umpire-in-chief. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Mar. 2/3 [Football] Any player of the opposite side—selected by the referee and linesmen. 1897 *Whitaker's Ann.* 644/6 [Football] Neutral linesmen shall officiate in all games. 1898 *Laws Assoc.* § 13 in *Football* (Badm. Libr.) 326 Two linesmen shall be appointed, whose duty... shall be to decide when the ball is out of play and which side is entitled to the corner kick, goal kick or throw in, and to assist the Referee in carrying out the game in accordance with the laws.

**Linnet**, obs. form of *LINNET* and of *LINT* 1.

**Liney**: see *LINY*.

**Ling** (lɪŋ), *sb.* 1 Forms: 3-5 *leunge*, 4 *loyng*, 4-5 *leenge*, 4-7 *lyng(e)*, *lingo*, 4- *ling*. [*ME. leunge*, *lienge*, later *ling(e)* (whence, according to *Hatz.-Darm.*, *F. lingue*); cf. early mod. Du. *leughe*, *linghe* (now *leug*), G. *leug*, *lauge*, *lange*, *ON. langa*, Sw. *lång*, Norw. *langa*, *lång*, Da. *leuge*. Connexion with *LONG a.* is probable.]

1. A long slender gadoid fish, *Molva vulgaris* or *Lota lotka*, inhabiting the seas of northern Europe. It is largely used for food (usually either salted, or split and dried). † *Old ling*: salted ling. *Organ ling*: see *ORGAN*.

c 1300 *Havelok* 832 Ne he ne mouthe on the se take Neyther leuge, ne thornbake. 1324-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 14 In... ij Lenges empt, iij. vij. d. 1377 *Ibid.* 46 In j Turbutt et j leynge emp, xi. vjd. 1425 in *Kennett Par. Antiq.* (1818) II. 255 Cum i viridi lyngre, cum iij congers. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 43 Nym Milwel or leuge, bat is wel y-wateryd. 1459 in *Paston Lett.* I. 490 Item, ij saltyng tubbes. Item, vij. lynges. 1573 *Tussea Husb.* lvii. (1878) 133 Ling, Saltfish and Herring, for Lent to provide. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man* out of *Hunn.* iv. iii. (1600) L 4 b, Hee looks like... a drie Poule of Ling upon Easter-eue, that has furnisht the table all Lent. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* III. ii.

12, 13 Our old Lings, and our Isbels a'th Country, are nothing like your old Ling and your Isbels a'th Court. 1615 *MARKHAM Eng. Housw.* II. ii. (1668) 78 Take the jole of the best Ling that is not much watered. 1619 *Pasquil's Palm.* (1877) 152 When Flesh doth bid adue for divers weekes, And leaves old Ling to be his deputie. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* viii. (1662) I. 23 Ling, that Noble Fish, corivall in his Joule with the surloin of Beef. 1667 *Pepps Diary* 20 Mar. Had a good dinner of ling and herring pie. 1712 A VAN LEEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 409, I stood by a Fishmongers Shop, whilst they were laying their dry Ling in the Water to soften it. 1747 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* ix. 91 Old ling, which is the best Sort of Salt Fish, lay it in Water twelve Hours, then [etc.]. 1802 *BINGLEY Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 29 The Ling in the neighbourhood of Iceland are 50 bad, that [etc.]. 1823 *LAMB Elia* Ser. II. *Rejoic.* New Yr., He... protested there was no faith in dried ling. 1836 *YARRELL Brit. Fishes* II. 182 The most usual length of the Ling is from three to four feet.

2. Applied in America, New Zealand, etc. to other fishes, as the burbot (*Lota maculosa*), the cultus-cod (*Ophiodon elongatus*), etc. (see *quots.*).

c 1850 [see *LAWYER* 5]. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 212 In eastern Florida it (*Elacate canadæ*) is called the sergeant-fish, and along the western coast of the peninsula it is known as the ling or snooks. *Ibid.* 260 One [fish] living in the sea round New Zealand (*Gerypteris blacodes*) is known as the ling or cloudy bay-cod. c 1888 [see *CULTUS-COD*]. 1898 *MORRIS Austral Eng., Ling*. In New Zealand and Tasmania, it is applied to *Gerypteris blacodes*, Forst.; also called Cloudy Bay Cod. *Totella marginata*, MacL., is called Ling, in New South Wales.

3. *attrib.*, asling fish (cf. *cod-fish*), fishery, hook, pie. 1489 *CANTON Fayles of A.* II. xvi. II vj b, Grete foyson of lynch fysshe, and haburden. c 1526 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 224 Sir, ye spoke with me that you wold have had som good ling fish. 1836 *Chanb. Jnrl.* Dec. 388 Spain presents a good... market for dried cod and ling fish. 1798 *MALTHUS Popul.* (1878) 222 The 'ling' fishery. 1896 *LYNEKER Roy. Nat. Hist.* V. 436 The ling-fishery is an important industry, large quantities of these fish being cured and dried. 1822 *HUBBERT Descr. Shells* I. 510 The lines are fitted with 'ling' hooks. 1623 *MARKHAM Eng. Housw.* 100 A 'Ling' pie.

**Ling** (lɪŋ), *sb.* 2 Also 4-7 *lyng(e)*, 5 *lynk*, 5, 7 *linge*, 6-7 *linge*. [*a. ON. lyng* (Da. *lyng*, Sw. *ljung*); -O Teut. type \**lingwōm*. Cf. Sw. *lingon* cowberry.] A name applied to various ericaceous plants, chiefly *Calluna vulgaris*; see *HEATHER*.

c 1357 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 559 Et in reparacione stagni molend. Abbatie cum Mos et Lyng pro eadem. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 336 He laf slawe in a slak forty score on a pak... Dede in the lyng. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 305/2 Ly(n)ge of the hethe, braura. 14... *Arund. MS.* 42, f. 23 b in *Promp. Parv.* 305 note, An heth bat growep ful... of lynk. c 1475 *Kauf Coilsack* 327 Gif thou meitst any leid lent on the lyng. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 249 For xiiij. throve of lyng. 1538 *LELAND Itin.* V. 122 In the Dales of Richemondshire they burne Lyng, Petes, and Turfess. 1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes* 35 Ericce, is named in english Heth, bathor, or ling. 1577-87 *HOLINSHEAD Chron.*, *Hist. Scot.* 95/1 There was growyn in that place... verie much of that kind of heath or ling, which the Scotchmen call hadder. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarck's Mor.* 1206 Little beds... made of chaste tree and of heath or lings. 1607 *NORDEN Surv. Dial.* v. 235 Heath is the generall or common name, whereof there is one kind, called Hather, the other, Ling. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 357 Sheep will now abide that heath and feed upon Ling all the hardest winter. 1819 *CRABBE Tales Hall* XIX, She... stir'd the fire of ling, and brush'd the wicker chair. 1822 *Bewick Mem.* 11 The shepherd might have his hovel thatched with heather and ling. 1884 *Onion Maremma* I. 124 Their huts were always... thatched with rushes and ling.

b. *attrib.*, asling-thatch; ling-bird, the meadow-pipit, *Anthus pratensis*.

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 245 note, The small heath-bird or 'ling-bird'. 1893 J. WATSON *Confess. Poacher* 110 The 'cheep-cheep' of the awakening ling-bird rises from every brae. 1824-3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 648 Pro tractacione xl travis (sic) del 'lyngthake, xxxd. 1884 *Gd. Words* 21 The heavy ling thatch hung low over window and wall.

**Ling**, *sb.* 3 [*Chinese 菱 ling* (Giles).] The water-chestnut of China, *Trapa bicornis*, the seeds of which are much eaten as food.

1860 *SCARTH Twelve Yrs. China* 8 Gathering the rich mould and decayed vegetable matter where the 'ling' has grown in the water. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

† **Ling**, *v.* ? *dial.* Obs. [*Cf. ling(e)*, to put out the tongue (Oxfordshire, *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)] *intr.* Of the tongue: To protrude from the mouth.

1674 *Wood Life* (O. H. S.) II. 303 Her tongue would ling out of her mouth.

**Ling**, variant of *LENG v.* Obs.

-**ling** (lɪŋ), *suffix* 1, appended to sbs., adjs., vb-stems, and (rarely) advs., to form sbs., is a Com. Teut. formative (OE., OS., OHG. -*ling*, ON. -*ling-r*, Goth. -*liggs* in *gadiliggs*). It doubtless arose from the addition of the suffix -*lygo*-2 -*ling* 3 to noun-stems formed with the suffix -*ilo*- (-*EL* 1), -*LE* 1), but in all the historical Teut. langs. it has the character of a simple suffix.

1. In OE., -*ling* added to sbs. forms sbs. with the general sense 'a person or thing belonging to or concerned with (what is denoted by the primary sb.)', as *hýrling* hireling, *terðling* ploughman (f. *terð* ploughing), *ræppling* prisoner (f. *ræp* rope). The derivatives from adjs. have the sense 'a person or thing that has the quality denoted by the adj.', e.g. *ðorling* darling, *efening* an equal, *feorðling* quarter, *farthing*, *geongling* youngling, *gesibling*,

*sibling* kinsman; similarly from an adv., *underling* subordinate. One or two names of birds have this suffix in OE., as *swertling* ? some black bird (? *l. swæart* black), *stærling* starling; here it may possibly have a diminutive force (see 2 below).

In ME. and mod. E. the suffix continued to be freely employed with the same function as in OE.; examples are *atterling*, *deathling*, *falling*, *firstling*, *grayling*, *nestling*, *nursling*, *sapling*, *suckling*. The personal designations in -*ling* are now always used in a contemptuous or unfavourable sense (though this implication was not fully established before the 17th c.), as *courtling*, *earthling*, *groundling*, *popeling* (= papist), *vainling*, *worldling*. On the analogy of words like *nursling*, where the grammatical character of the initial element is ambiguous, a few sbs. in -*ling* have been formed on vb-stems (taken in passive sense), being personal designations of contemptuous import, such as *shaveling*, *starveling*; of similar origin is *stripling*, though it has lost its primary derisive sense.

The suffix is no longer productive in the uses above explained.

2. In ON. the suffix had a diminutive force, of which there are only slight traces in the other Teut. langs. (cf. OE. *stærling* mentioned above, and G. *sperling* sparrow); chiefly in words denoting the young of animals, as *gæstling-r* gosling, *ketling-r* kitten, *kiðlin-gr* young kid, † *kidling*, but also in a few other words, as *bakking-r* booklet, *velling-r* glove, *yrmling-r* little worm. In Eng. the earliest certain instance of this use appears to be *colling*, recorded c 1374 (*killling*, which appears a 1300, being of dubious formation), in the 15th c. we find *gosling* (of which the earliest quoted form, *gestling*, points to adoption from ON.), and *duckling*. In the 16th c. and subsequently the suffix has been employed in many new diminutive formations, chiefly contemptuous appellations of persons, as *godling*, *lordling*, *kingling*, *princeling*; in this use it is still a living formative.

In the formation of diminutives expressing merely smallness of size, -*ling* has never been extensively used; a few writers of the 19th c. have so employed it in nonce-wds.

c 1800 *LAMB Lett.* (1837) I. 147 Gentry dipped in Styx all over, whom no paper javelin-ling can touch. 1815 J. GULCHRIST *Labyrinth Demolished* 8 Philosophling. *Ibid.* 22 Thinkling. *Ibid.* 24 Metaphysicling. 1895 *HOWELLS in Century Mag.* XXX. 541 'A pity for you!' cried the hunchbackling.

-**ling** 2, -**lin(g)s**, *suffix*, forming adverbs, most of which survive only *dial.* The Teut. root \**liŋg-*, *layg-*, *lyug-*, to extend, reach, appears in its three ablaut-forms as the terminal element in certain OE. advs. expressive of direction or extent, as in *bæcling* BACKLING; and *lang* (see *ALONG*, *ENDLONG*); whence, with adverbial (genitival) *es*, the ME. *nedlingis* NEEDLING, of necessity. The original OE. use (in which the suffix is added to sbs. to form advs. of direction) is continued in the later formations *grufelyng* (GROVELLING), *headling(s)*, *sidelings*; more numerous, however, are the words in which the suffix forms advs. of condition or situation from adjs., as *blindling(s)*, *darkling(s)*, *firstlings*, *fatlings*, *hidlings*, *mostlings*.

**Lingal**, variant of *LINGEL*.

|| **Lingam** (lɪŋgəm), **linga** (lɪŋgə). Also 8 *lingum*, 8-9 *lingham*. [*a. Skr. liŋga*, nom. case *liŋgam*; the flexional *m* has been preserved in the word as adopted into the non-Aryan langs. of India.] Among the Hindus, a phallus, worshipped as a symbol of the god Siva.

The first quot. contains some misunderstanding. 1719 I. T. PHILLIPS tr. *Thirty-four Confer.* 326 The third Way of attaining Salvation, is by offering to the *Piratti Lingum*, which is an Image of a Man made of Dung. 1793 W. HODGES *Trav.* v. 94 These Pagodas have each a small chamber in the center... with a lamp hanging over the Lingham. *Ibid.* note, The Lingham is the great object of superstition among the followers of Brahma. 1799 *COLEBROOKE in Life v.* (1873) 152 A number of little altars, with a *linga* of Mahadeva on them. 1813 J. FORBES *Orient. Mem.* II. 364 Two respectable brahmins... who... had... performed the accustomed ceremonies to the *linga*. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* v. 120 Several stones, of four feet in height... which appeared to be lingams.

Hence **Lingamism**, the worship of lingams.

1843 *MACAULAY Sp. Lit. Ellenborough's Govt. Sp.* (1853) II. 9 To what religion was it that the offering was made? It was to Lingamism.

**Lingan**, **Lingat**, obs. fl. of *LINOEL*, *LINGOT*.

**Lingan**: see *LICHAM*.



**Linge, lindle** (lindz), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also *g dial. linc, linc.* [Of obscure origin: the *Eng. Dial. Dict.* cites (s.v. *Linc*) from Moisy a mod. Norman *lincher* to whip.] *trans.* To beat, thrash.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* LVII. Floris Brev. 1242 Met he with a soldier out of his ranke and file? If he were a Roman, up he went and was well linged & swaddled with vine-wraps by the centurion. 1606 — *Sutton*. Annot. 27. As if he had beene well linged with lether thongs. 1824 MAC-TAGART *Gallivied*. *Encycl.* 319 *Lingell*, lashed, beaten, &c. 1825-80 JAMESON, *Linge*, *Lyng*, to flog, beat. 1847 ILLI-WEILL, *Linge*, to beat severely. *Denon.* 1858 N. & Q. and Ser. VI. 275/2 'The . . . magister . . . exclaimed, "Give me a stick, and I'll linge him myself!"' 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Linch*, to flog or thrash, to beat with a whip or flexible cane.

**Lingel, lingle** (l'ingl'), *sb.* Now *dial.* Forms: 5 *lynnyolt*, *lynolf*, (*inniol*), 6 *lyngell*, 6-7 *lingell*, 7 *Sc. linyel*, 8 *lingan*, 9 *lingal*, *liniel*, 6- *lingel*, 7- *lingle*. [a. OF. *lignol*, *lignoul* — popular L. \**lineolum*, f. L. *linea* LINE *sb.* 2.] A shoemaker's waxed thread.

c 1440 *Pronp. Part.* 306/1 *Lynyolf*, or *inniol* [*H. P.* *lynolf*], threded to sow wythe schone or botys, *indula*, *lic-nium*. 1523 FITZHERB. *Hand.* § 142 *Hodkyn*, *kniffe*, *lyngell*, *gyue* thy horse mete, se he be shoed well. 1530 PALSGR. 239/2 *Lyngell* that suters sowe with, *chegros*, *liguer*. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prose & Epigr.* (1807) 110 For may he once get his shooes on his feete, Without last or lingel his wordes make them necie. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 231 And he must have a lyngell in readinesse to sow up the skin, and at enery stitch that he taketh let him knit his thred or lyngell. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn.* *Pestle* v. iii. Whose Master wrought with Lingell and with All. 1635 D. DICKSON *Pract. Writ.* (1845) I. 196 He had his elsin and linyel for sewing of leather. 1721 RAMSAY *Ode to Mr. R.* — I, Hinds wif elson and hemp lingle, Sit soleing shoon out o'er the ingle. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph.* *Ch.* 10 July, A little hemp, which he spun into lingle. c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* III. 306 George . . . scratched his head with the awl, and gave the lingle such a yerk, that he made them both crack in two. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 104 Settling in haste to his awl and his lingle.

*b. attrib.*, as *lingel-* (or *†lingel's*) *end*, *-tail*. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 25 My shoe shall rend, my nail blade bend, My lingels end, first shall I spend, before his words goe downe. c 1774 C. KEITH *Farmer's Hat* v. (1801) 48 They pow and rax the lingel tails. 1809 COLVILLE *Vernacular* 16 The sutor . . . deftly bired a fresh lingle-end.

Hence *Lingel v. trans.*, to bind firmly with cobbler's thread. *Sc.*

1819 HOGG *Jacobite Relics* I. 102 Come like a cobbler, Donald Macgillivray, Beat them, and bore them, and lingel them cleverly.

**Lingel, lingle** (l'ingl'), *sb.* 2 Now *dial.* Forms: 5 *longell*, (*lynnell*), 5-7 *lingell*, 6 *lyn-gell*, 7 *lingal*, 7- *lingel*, 8- *lingle*. [app. repr. an AF. \**lengle* — L. *lingula* strap, thong, also spoon; dim. of *lingua* tongue. Cf. LANGLE.]

†1. *collect. sing.* The leather straps, etc. of a horse's harness. *Obs.*

1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1364 (Kaluza) His scheld was blak as pich, Lingell, armes, trappure swich. *Ibid.* 1664 And of be same painture Was lingell and trappure.

2. A thong or latchet.

1538 ELVOT *Dict. Cohunt*, a thonge or lyngell wherwith the oxe bowe & the yoke are bounden togider. a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flying v. Polwart* 342 Shame and sorrow on her snout that . . . louses off thy lingals sa lang as they may last. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Lingel*, a little tongue or thong. 1790 A. WILSON *To E. Picken* *Poet. Wks.* (1846) 107 This half a year yer funny tales, Ower mosses, mountains, seas and dales, I've carried i' my lingle. 1801 BRATTIE *Parings* (1873) 4 (L. D. D.) Afore the ingle she knit a lingle to swing the roast. 1832 A. HENDERSON *Prose* 129 It's short while since the sow bore the lingle. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lingel*, a small thong of leather for sewing or lacing bands, [syn.] *Lingle*. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* xxv. 188, I had my sword dangling by a lingle or tag at my right wrist. 1896 — *Grey Man* xxix. 200, I . . . saw nothing but some discharged pistols lying with broken lingels abroad on the sand.

†3. A flat blade or spoon, a spatula.

1598 FLORIO, *Paletta di spetiale*, a lingell, a spoon, a tenon, a spatle or slice as Apothecaries use. 1611 COTGR., *Friguette*, a lingell, smallle sklice, little scumpper. *Ibid.*, *Palette*, a Lingell, 'tenon, slice, or flat toole wherwith Chirurgians lay saue on plaisters.

Hence *Lingel v. trans.*, to listen with a thong. (Cf. LANGLE *v.*) *Sc.*

1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* xlv. (1880) 293, I never read the ballant about the worn lingell roun' the tree.

†Lingence. *Obs. rare* — 1. [f. L. *lingere* to lick: see -ENCE.] A linctus.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Nottinghamsh.* II. (1662) 315 A stick hereof [of liquorice] is commonly the spoon prescribed to Patients, to use in any Lingences or Loaches.

†Linger, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. LINGER *v.*] Delay.

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Esch.* 34 Who but they could abyde such hunger and colde, . . . besydes the lynger of paye, sycknes and mortallitie?

**Linger** (l'ingə), *v.* Forms: 4, 26 *lenger*, (4 *langer*), 6 *lyngar*, *er*, 6- *linger*. [Northern ME. *lenger*, frequentative of LENG *v.*: see -ER 5.]

†1. *intr.* To dwell, abide, stay (in a place). *Obs.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 604 Per-for he gafe him to be-gin A luesum land at lenger in. a 1300 *Ibid.* 1411 And leuer was [adam] siben to lenger [Fairf. *langer*] in helf þan langer in his lue to duell.

2. To stay behind, tarry, loiter on one's way; to stay on or hang about in a place beyond the proper or usual time, esp. from reluctance to leave it.

1530 PALSGR. 612/1, I lyngar behynde my companie, I tarye behynde them, *je targe*. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Nove Ind.* (Arb.) 27 Leaste any linge behynde his companie. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 313 A number of the Souldyours . . . came home agayne unpayde and lyngered and still hanged vpon the prince. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* IV. iv. 54 Then linge not, my Lord, away, take horse. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* lxxxviii, And in her songs, sends many a wish-full vow For his returne that seemes to linger late. 1667 *Pepys Diary* 30 June, They had no orders, and lay lingering upon the way. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 254 They pretending they had lost their way, but more truly lingred, not having us to spur them on. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* I, In scenes like these she would often linger alone. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 93 He would linger long In lonesome vales, making the wild his home. 1838 LYTON *Alice* 67 Evelyn could have lingered all day in the room. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Ser. Star.* 245 The broken gentleman lingers for hours beside the portraits of the old Count. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* II. § 6. 94 The White Ship in which he had embarked lingered behind the rest of the royal fleet. 1893 G. E. MATHESON *About Holland* 22 The Dutch trains do perhaps seem to linger somewhat on the way.

*b.* To proceed at a slow pace; to go lingeringly (*down, past*).

1826 MRS. SHELLEY *Last Man* II. 120 Soon the dim orb passed from over the sun, and lingered down the eastern heaven. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz*, *Scenes* III. (1892) 54 These men linger listlessly past. 1840 — *Barn. Rudge* xvi, He was never lingering or loitering, but always walking swiftly. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 294 Lingerling through one of the aisles.

*c. fig.* (with a prep. as *on, over, round*): To dwell upon, give protracted consideration to, be reluctant to quit (a subject).

1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1848) I. II. II. v. § 8. 103 Every one of those broad spaces she would linger over in protracted delight. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. iv. 168, I linger round a subject. 1871 K. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* LXIV. 117 Yet, for again I come to the former story, be seems not to linger on all one there.

3. 'To remain long in languor and pain' (J.); to continue alive, though oppressed by sickness or other distress. (Cf. LINGERING *ppl.* a. b.)

1534 [see LINGERING *vb.* *sb.*] 1570 JENNINS *Alap.* 78/23 To linger, *langore*. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. II. 88, I would not have thee linger in thy paine. 1607 — *Cor.* III. iii. 89 Pent to linger But with a graine a day. 1819 SCOTT *Prose Wks.* IV. *Biographies* II. (1870) 320 He lingered a few days, possessed of his senses, reconciled to his fate. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 251 He lingered as a prisoner of the Inquisition for sixteen years. 1898 RIDER HAGGARD *Dr. Thorne* 6 He lingered for nearly two years.

*fig.* 1781 COWPER *Hope* 723 When hope, long lingering, at last yields the ghost.

4. To be tardy in doing or beginning anything; to hesitate, delay; to dawdle. †Const. *inf.*

1548 UNALI, etc. *Evans. Par. Math.* III. 7-10 As they y<sup>e</sup> make hast are pertakers of health, so they that linger are at pertakers of peril. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Incl.* in *Hobbes* II. 16/1 The King . . . differed the time, and lingered to give any answer. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 58 We have linger'd about a match betweene An Page, and my coven Slender. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Pet.* II. 3 Whose judgement now of a long time lingereth not [Gr. *oúk aphyet*]. 1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* II. ii. 17 And if my Eyes have pow'r, He should not sue In vain, nor linger with a long delay. 1812 S. ROGERS *Columbus* iv. 50 Off the stern Catalan . . . Muttered dark threats, and linger'd to obey. 1851 GRIOT *Greece* VIII. 420 His accuser denounces him as having . . . designedly lingered in the business, for the purpose of prolonging the period of remuneration. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. IV. 268 By no remonstrance . . . could he prevail on his allies to be early in the field. . . . Every one of them lingered, and wondered why the rest were lingering. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 186 Either Malcolm lingered in his preparations, or [etc.].

5. *fig.*, chiefly of immaterial things. *a.* To remain, to be slow to pass away or disappear; to stay or persist, though tending to wane and dwindle. *To linger on*, to continue to linger.

1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 172 But winter lingering chills the lap of May. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* iv. 189 Nor could the waggon long survive, Which benjamin had ceased to drive: It lingered on — guide after guide ambitiously the office tried. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 707 It is by no means improbable that this superstition . . . may still linger in a few obscure farm-houses. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxii. 483 When the Plague had departed from most parts of London, it often lingered in the Tower. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 110 But he has still a doubt lingering in his mind.

*b.* To be slow in coming or accruing.

1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 141 Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. *Intro.* (1880) 9 The wages of men's sins often linger in their payment. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xx. 593 When the sentence was once passed its execution did not linger.

*c.* Of actions or conditions: To be protracted (wearisomely or painfully), to drag on. (Cf. LINGERING *ppl.* a.)

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* I. i. 74 One would have lingring Warres, with little cost. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xvii. 8 As the siege of Ithone lingered, the Spartans called on their allies for aid.

6. quasi-*trans.* *a.* with advb. compl. (*forth, on, out*): To draw out, prolong, protract by lingering, tarrying, or dallying. *To linger away*: to waste (time) by lingering.

1550 LATIMER *Last Sermon*, *bef. Edw. VI* (1562) 137 It shal cause things to have good successe, and that matters shal not be lingred forth from daye to daye. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* I. ii. 265, I can get no remedy against this Con- tinuence of the purse. Borrowing only lingers, and lingers

it out, but the disease is incurable. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* v. x. 9 Let your briefe plagues be mercy, And linger not our sure destructions on. 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* II. iii, I'll not insult on a base, humbled prey By lingering out thy terrors. 1695 DRYDEN *Death Mr. Purcell* 29 Now live secure, and linger out your days. a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 36 The first linge away their lives in perpetual drudgery. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 34 (1754) 179 To prevent the scholars from ling'ring away their time, and neglecting their studies. 1829 SCOTT *Diary* 8 Mar. in *Lockhart*, Half measures do but linger out the fend. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Wedding*, We all began to be afraid that a suit which as yet had abated none of its ardours, might at last be lingered on, till passion had time to cool. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 522 His policy, therefore, was for the present to linger out the negotiations. 1887 LOWELL *Old Eng. Dram.* (1892) 130 Ford lingers-out his heart-breaks too much.

*b.* To pass (life) sadly or wearily.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* xiv. 411 Far from gay cities, and the ways of men, I linger life. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* II. 239 They . . . left him to linger in this manner, unattended, the remains of his wretched life.

†7. *trans.* To cause to linger; to prolong, protract, draw out (the time, a business, etc.); also, to delay, put off, defer. *Obs.*

1543 GRAFTON *Cont. Harding* 18 Edward . . . thought he would not lynger his busines. 1556 T. HOBT tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* A iij b, I forbore and lingered the time to see if any [etc.]. 1565 JEWELL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 307 The Bread, that our Lord gave to his Disciples, he lingred it not [tr. L. *non distulit*], nor had it to be kept until the morning. a 1568 COVERDALE *Bk. Death* II. 7 That weely no occasion should linge yer amendment of our lues until age. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 215 Wherefore I advise all men not to linger the time long in eating and drinking superfluously. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. ii. 231 He goes into Mauritania . . . vnlesse his abode be lingred heere by some accident. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Caesar's Comm.* 59 To linger and detract the war. 1614 RALPH *Hist. World* IV. II. § 3. 175 The Leigers . . . could not be persuaded to linger the time and stay their advantage. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 301 Secure ones may linger their repentance till it be too late. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* IV. iv, To Linger Pain, which I strive to cure, were to be cruel.

†8. To keep waiting, put off (a person). Also with *off*. *Obs.*

1534 MORE *Let. to Marg. Reper* Wks. 1429/1 They were not lingered nor made to daunce any long attendance . . . as sutors were sometime wont to be. 1543 GRAFTON *Cont. Harding* 101 Then Henry speedely prepared him selfe because he would lynger his frendes no longer. 1594 WEST 2nd *Pt. Symbol.* § 35 Least the parties should . . . be long lingered with vaine hope of an endless end. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Festive* xxi. 80 Hee solicited the Affricks and the King of Mauritanie for supply, being lingred off with delays.

8. *intr.* To have a longing or craving, to hanker. Const. *after*; also (rarely) with infinitive.

1641 BIST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 11 They (*sc. tups*) will be-ginne to linger after ewes and decline. a 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) I. 54 Such as fell into discontent, and lingered after their former condition in England. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxvii. (1730) 120 The Cardinal finding the King's mind to linger after another Bedford, a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 14 More remarkable it seems that they should extoll and linger after the Cucumbers and Leeks, Onions and Garlic in Ægypt. 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) I. 255 Thou lingerest with Impatience to exercise thy talking Faculty. 1893 SURREY *Words* (E.D.S.) s. v., Being used to hay makes them linger more after it.

**Lingerer** (l'ingərə), [*f.* LINGER *v.* + -ER 1.] One who, or that which, lingers, tarries, etc.; † a dawdler, idler; † one who hankers (*after*).

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* *Tim.* 610/2 As oft as we play the lingerers, & cold starnelings. 1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 3 Our late leaners and lingerers after such a kinde of sect. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 131 ¶ 1 The mighty body of lingerers, persons who . . . waste away in Gentle inactivity the day. 1740 J. LOVE *Cricket* (1770) t. 53 O Flee, you Lingerer, Flee! 1820 SCOTT *Monast. vii*, 'But you, ye lingerers', he added, looking to a knot of beeches which still bore their withered leaves [etc.]. 1891 SMILES *J. Murray* I. i. 11 The book was a lingerer on his shelves and did not sell. 1892 STEVENSON *Wrecker* vii. 122 A waterside prowler, a lingerer on wharves.

|| **Lingerie** (l'ænzrɪ). [*Fr.*, 'the making or selling of linnen cloth; also, linnen, linnen stuffe, things made of linnen' (Cotgr.), f. *linge* linen.] Linen articles collectively; all the articles of linen, lace, etc. in a woman's wardrobe or *trousseau*.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. xviii/2 It is expected that lingerie will be this season in very great request, both in morning and half-dress. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 21 Nov. 516/1 A happy bride supplied with 'a handsome lingerie'. 1894 *Daily News* 11 Apr. 3/1 The ribbons of the lingerie are sky-blue.

**Lingering** (l'ingərɪn), *vb.* *sb.* [*-ING* 1.] The action of the *vb.* LINGER. Also rarely in *pl.*, last remaining traces (of something).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16292 And quils bou lues here wit vs þi lengring sal be care. c 1375 *Ibid.* 6686 (Fairf.) þe smytor sal quite his leching and make amendis for his lingering. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1172/1, I know my lingering not likely to last longe, but out wil my snuffe sodainly some daye within a while. 1570 SIR T. WILSON *Demosthenes* 45 Lingering is noysome when necessity requires haste. 1582 STANVURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 66 Now, quod he, no lingering, let vs haste. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 702. 1822 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 80, I . . . am still troubled with lameness and inflammation in the ankles, the lingerings of my tedious malady. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 267 After a lingering, . . . The little innocent soul flitted away. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. 625 A delay of three years . . . is a striking illustration of . . . the lingering of all college work.



† b. Hankering (after). *Obs.*

1608 *Hieron Wks.* i. 732/1 Remoue from him, all worldly desires, all lingering after the deceiving sweetens of these earthly things. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 89 Gods judgements .. crossing their lingering after Canaan.

**Lingering**, *pp. a.* [-ING 2.] That lingers, delays, loiters, moves slowly, etc.; remaining behind, slow to depart or disappear.

1547 *SURREY in Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 31 Of lingering doubts such hope is sprong pardie. 1561 *SACKVILLE & NORTON Ferrex & Porrex* i. ii. 184 The lingering yeres That draw not forth his ende with faster course. 1594 *Warres Cyrus* 289 We'll starue them with a lingering siege. 1631 *GOUGE God's Arrows* i. § 63. 105 Whether sudden or lingering judgements. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* viii. 100 Restore, my Charms, My lingering Daphnis, to my longing Arms. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* 188 Nor cast one longing ling'ring Look behind. 1859 *J. CUMMING Ruth* vi. 95 Even in the worst and most depraved of mankind, there is a lingering sense of gratitude. 1878 *HUXLEY Physicist*. 203 The lingering remains of volcanic activity.

b. *esp.* of disease, suffering, or death: Slow, painfully protracted. † Of poisons: Characterized by slow or tardy action. *Obs.*

1593 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 247 They will .. torture him with grievous lingring death. 1611 — *Wint. T.* i. ii. 320. 1611 — *Cymb.* i. v. 34 Strange lingring poysons. 1623 *WEBSTER Duchess Malvi* v. ii. 'Tis a secret That (like a lingring poyson) may chance lie spread in thy vaines, and kill thee seauen yeare hence. 1627 *F. LITTLE Man, Chr. Munif.* (1871) 67 His lingring disease increasing, and death approaching. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 289 He yet is extreame weake, and I feare his sicknes will proue lingring, but I hope not in any danger of his life. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 618. 1675 *BOOKS Good Key Wks.* 1867 v. 81 We see him die with lingring torments. 1677 *BARROW Sermon, Passion* 14 And that no stupifying, no transient pain, but one both very acute and lingring. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 363 ¶ 13 Lingring and Incurable Distempers. 1762-71 *WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1768) IV. 22 He retired .. to Richmond, where he died of a lingring illness. 1841 *ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind.* II. 511 He put the widow of Sevañi to a painful and lingring death. 1885 *GILBERT Mikado* II. Orig. Plays Ser. III. (1895) 208 Punishment! Yes. Something lingring, with boiling oil in it, I fancy. 1887 *Kent. Gloss.* s. v. He's in a poor lingring way.

**Lingeringly** (ling'er-in-lee), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a lingering manner.

1589 *RIOGA Bibl. Scholast.* 873 Lingeringly, tarde. 1631 *R. H. Arraignin. Whole Creature* v. 38 Not so long, so lingringly, as this macerating, massacring, murthering Famine. a 1640 *DRUMM. or HAWTH. Poems Wks.* (1711) 241 As the flower which lingringly doth fade. 1657 *AUSTEN Fruit Trees* i. 73 Barke bound disease makes trees live lingringly and poorly. a 1687 *COTTON On Tobacco* 72 Poems (1689) 517 Coughs, Astmas, Apoplexies, Fevers, Rhume, All that kill dead; or lingringly consume. 1827 *MOORE Epitaph*. xvi. (1839) 167 Her hand parted lingringly from mine. 1859 *KINGSLEY Misc.* (1860) I. 270 Even the best of them look lingringly and longingly back to Europe and her legends. 1871 *ROSSETTI Poems, Last Confession* 244 Her voice was swift, yet ever the last words fell lingringly. 1878 *SYMONDS Sonnets. M. Angelo* lxiv, Death .. Who to sad souls alone comes lingringly.

[**Lingerly**, *adv.*, given in Dicts., appears to be a misprint in the later edd. of C. Bronte's *Jane Eyre* iii; ed. 1 (1847) has *lingerly*.]

† **Linget**<sup>1</sup>. *Sc. Obs.* In full linget-seed. Also 6 lingaat, 8 linjet. [An unexplained var. of *linnet*, earlier form of *lint* sh.] The seed of 'lint' or flax, linseed. *Oly(e) lingaat*: linseed oil.

c 1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* viii. (Peach. Swallow) xviii. Se ye yon churle, .. Fast sawand hemip and gude linget seid? *Ibid.* xxvi. Yone lint heirefter will do gude; For linget is to hitill birdis fude. 1477 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 408 Three peckis of lynget, and thre pekkis of hemp seide. 1501 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* II. 25 Item, for iiii pointis olye linget xijis. 1505-6 *Ibid.* III. 184 Item, for ane quart olye linget viijs. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 152 Linget seed. 1655 in *Rec. Convent. Roy. Burghs* (1878) III. 420 Repairing thither with ane bagg of linget. 1794 *Piper of Peebles* 6 (E. D. D.) An' name but hamit linjet sawn, — Fan lint was benten wi' the mill.

† **Linget**<sup>2</sup>. *Obs. rare* = °. Also 6 lingette. [Of obscure origin: Halliwell gives *linget* as a Somerset var. of *linnet*, but cites no authority.] Some small bird; perh. = *ling-bird* (see *LING sb.* 2 b).

1552 *ELVOR Dict., Atricapilla*, .. a byrde with blacke fethers on the crowne of his head, muche like our linget [1565 *COOPER Thesaurus*, Like a lingette or titlyngel. 1611 *COTGR., Fawcette*, a yellowish bird somewhat lesse then the Nightingale, whereunto she resembles both in singing and shape; some call her, a Linget. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Linger or Linget*, a kind of Bird.

**Linget**, obs. form of **LINGOT**.

† **Lingible**, *a.* *Obs. rare* = °. [ad. L. type \**lingibilis*, f. *lingere* to lick.] Meant to be licked. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 515 Others are lingible, as liochols, syrups, and sublinguale troches.

**Lingism** (ling'iz'm). [f. *Ling*, the name of a Swedish physician + -ISM.] 'Ling's mode of treating disease by the use of gymnastics and appropriate movements' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); kinesiotherapy.

1879 in *WEBSTER Suppl.*

**Lingle**: see **LINGEL**.

**Ling-long**, *a.* ?reduplication of *long*.

a 1810 *SURTESS Barthram's Dirge* iii, She tore her ling long yellow hair, And knelt at Barthram's side.

**Lingo**<sup>1</sup> (ling'o). Also 8-9 linguo. [?corrupt form of *LINGUA (franca)*: see *LINGUA* 2, b, and cf. *Pg. lingoa*.] A contemptuous designation for: Foreign speech or language; language which is

strange or unintelligible to the person who so designates it; language peculiar to some special subject, or employed (whether properly or affectedly) by some particular class of persons.

1660 *New Haven Col. Rec.* (1858) II. 337 To w<sup>th</sup> the plant (=plaintiff) answered, that he was not acquainted with Dutch lingo. 1700 *CONGREVE Way of World* iv. iv, Well, Well, I shall understand your Lingo one of these days, Cozen; in the mean while I must answer in plain English. 1702 *C. MATHER Magn. Chr.* iii. 193 They are Sesquipedalia Verba of which their [sc. the American Indians'] Lingo is composed. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* vi. ii, I have often warned you not to talk the court gibberish to me. I tell you, I don't understand the lingo. 1758 *J. CHUBBE Misc. Tracts* (1770) I. 84 When men speak French, or any Outlandish Linguo. 1778 *SHERIDAN Camp* ii. ii, You may swear he is a foreigner by his lingo. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 407 The linguo of the Virtuoso clan. 1861 *GEO. ELIOT in Cross Life* (1885) II. 312 The good man .. began to pray in a borrowed, washy lingo. 1864 *KINGSLEY Let. to his Wife in Life* (1879) II. 168 The Basques speak a lingo utterly different from all European languages. 1866 *LOWELL Biglow P.* Intro. Poems 1890 II. 165. I should be half inclined to name the Yankee a lingo rather than a dialect. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) II. 470 They come with their barbarous lingo to flatter us. 1875 *E. C. STEDMAN Victorian Poets* 187 To use the lingo of the phenologists, his locality is better than his individuality.

**Lingo**<sup>2</sup>. *Weaving.* Also 8 lingooe. [?variant of **LINGOT**.] (See quot.)

1731 *MORTIMER in Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 106 Every Thread of the Warp goes through a small Brass Ring called a Male, or through a Loop in the Lesh, and hath a small long Weight or Lingooe hung below, to counter-balance the Packthreads. 1799 *G. SMITH Laboratory* II. 49. 1831 *G. R. PORTER Silk Manufact.* 254 The cords whereby the leaden weights, which are called lingoes, are attached to the harness. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Lingo*, a long, thin weight of wire used in Jacquard looms.

|| **Lingo**<sup>3</sup>, *lingoa*. [Moluccan *linggoa*, dial.

var. of Malay لینگو *linguh* (Le Clercq *Ternate Vocab.* 1890). The word appears as *linggoa-boom* (Du. *boom* = tree) in *Valentyen Oost-Indien* (1726) III. 1. 215.] A large leguminous tree, *Pterocarpus indicus*, or its wood (native in the East Indies), also called *Burmese rosewood*, *Amboyna wood*, *Kyabuka*, etc.

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Misc. Tracts* 74 note, Of the Lingo-wood Valentyen describes three sorts, the red, the white, and the stone-hard lingo. 1808 *tr. Stavorinus* in *Pinkerton Voy. & Trav.* XI. 254 The wood which is called Amboyna wood, or properly Lingo Wood. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Lingo*.

**Lingot** (ling'ot). ? *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 5 *pl.* lingattis, 7 (lingnot), lingat e, linget, (8) linate), 6- linget. [a. F. *lingot*: see **INGOT**.]

1. A mould in which metal is cast; = **INGOT** 1. 1540 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* 1. 307\* With other gold work, to be melted in ane grete lingot. 1686 *W. HARRIS tr. Lemery's Concre Chim.* (ed. 2) 36 Lingots are Iron molds [etc.]. 1688 [see **INGOT** 1].

2. A mass of metal shaped like the mould in which it has been cast; = **INGOT** 2.

1488 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 84 Twa lingattis of gold. 1584 *HUDSON Du Bartas' Judith* v. (1608) 77 Golden lingots. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* (1637) 179 Among the Lacedemonians iron lingots quenched with vinegar that they may serve to no other use (have been used for money). 1653 *H. COGAN tr. Pinto's Trav.* xiv. (1663) 42 Lingots of silver. 1670 *Ld. FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown Suppl. Decis.* (1826) II. 477 Some lingnates of copper. 1697 *EVELYN Numism.* i. 13 They paid Sums in France by Lingot as well as in coin. 1776 *SWINBURNE Trav. Spain* xlv. (1779) 409 The port of Cadiz, where the lingots of America are landed. 1801 *HEL. M. WILLIAMS Sk. Fr. Rep.* i. xviii. 226 The vandalic fury that .. melted into lingots the most exquisite pieces of bronze. 1841 *C. MACKAY Mem. Pop. Delusions* III. 187 The Baron .. showed me a lingot of gold made out of pewter. *transf.* and *fig.* 1856 *Mrs. BROWNING Aut. Leigh* vii. 1124 The houses' front was cased with lingots of ripe Indian corn. 1868 *BROWNING King & Bk.* i. 459 Thee bit bit bit I ding The lingot truth, that memorable day.

**Lingeth**, variant of **LINGUSTEN**.

**Lingthorn**. A local name for the star-fish, *Luidia fragillissima* (see quot. 1841).

1841 *E. FORBES Hist. Brit. Starfishes* 139 The five-armed fish is there [at Scarborough] called Lingthorn by the fishermen, and is taken in deep water; but is very rare. 1843 *EMBLETON in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 50.

**Lingtow**. *Sc. Obs.* [f. *Sc. ling*, *LING sb.* 2 + *Tow*.] A rope used by smugglers. Also *Comb. Lingtow-men*, smugglers.

1857 *J. PATERSON Mem. Y. Train* 185 The carriers from the coast to the interior were called lingtowmen, from the coil of ropes or lingtows which they generally wore like a soldier's shoulder-belt, when not employed slingng or carrying their goods. 1894 *CROCKETT Raiders* i. 14 Wondering how long it would be till my father let me have a horse from the stable and a lingtow over my shoulder to gu out to the Free Trade among the Manxmen.

|| **Lingua** (ling'wä). [L., = tongue; in sense 2 prob. chiefly from It.]

1. The tongue or a tongue-like organ; *spec.* in *Ent.* (a) the ligula, or the central well-developed portion of it; (b) a tongue-like prolongation of the hypopharynx; (c) 'the tubular proboscis of Lepidoptera' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1826 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* III. 358 *Lingua* (the Tongue), the organ situated within the *Labium* or emerging from it, by which insects in many cases collect their food and pass it down to the *Pharynx*. *Ibid.* 359 According to circum-

stances it might perhaps be denominated *Lingula* or *Ligula*. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Der. Anim.* vii. 470 The anterior surface of the lingua and hypopharynx is beset with fine hairs. 1878 *BELL tr. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 246 In the Hymenoptera. ... A process, the tongue (lingua), is developed on the surface of the labium turned towards the mouth, and this has two lateral appendages, or secondary tongues (paraglossae) at its base. 1880 *PASCOR Zool. Classif.* (ed. 2) 280 *Lingua*, .. is sometimes applied to a part of the sucking-apparatus of insects, and to the 'inner integument' of the labrum in some Orthoptera, &c.

b. = **LINGO**<sup>2</sup>.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 230/2 The linguae are the long pieces of round or square lead, tied to the end of each thread of the long-harness to keep them tight.

2. A language or 'lingo'.

1765 *J. SMITH Chr. Relig. Appeal* i. 43 In translating out of, and into those Linguae they had at their Fingers ends. 1678 *Geneva Ball.* ii. in *W. W. Wilkins Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 203 Was ever such a Benk-learn'd Clerk That speaks all linguae of the Ark? 1719 *D'URFEE Pills* III. 100 We teach them their Lingua, to Crave and to Cant. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* i. ii. § 90 If they could not (in the Lingua of our East Angles) have t'one, they would have none of t'other. 1857 *R. TOMES Amer. in Japan* viii. 179 Many of the women speak a little of the lingua called Chinese English, or, in the cant phrase, *pigeon*.

b. *Lingua franca* [It., = 'Frankish tongue']; a mixed language or jargon used in the Levant, consisting largely of Italian words deprived of their inflexions. Also *transf.* any mixed jargon formed as a medium of intercourse between people speaking different languages.

1678 *DRYDEN Limberham* i. i, 'Tis a kind of *Lingua Franca*, as I have heard the Merchants call it; a certain compound Language, made up of all Tongues, that passes through the Levant. 1737 [S. BERINGTON] *G. di Luca's Mem.* 28 That mixed Language called *Lingua Franca*, so necessary in Eastern Countries; It is made up of Italian, Turkish, Persian, and Arabian. 1787 *BECKFORD Italy* (1834) II. 224 Addressing himself to me .. in a most fluent *lingua-franca*, half Italian and half Portuguese. 1836 *MARRYAT Midsh. Easy* xiii, One of the men could speak a little *Lingua Franca*. 1872 *BEAMES Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang.* i. 121 That .. all-expressive Urdu speech, which is even now the *lingua franca* of most parts of India. 1877 *F. BURNABY Through Asia Minor* i. vi. 64 'What do you want?' — he asked in *lingua franca*, that undefined mixture of Italian, French, Greek, and Spanish, which is spoken throughout the Mediterranean.

*fig.* 1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. i. 170 What concern have we with the shades of dialect in Homer or Theocritus, provided they speak the spiritual *lingua franca* that abolishes all alienage of race?

† **Lingua**<sup>1</sup>-cious, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *linguāci-*, *linguax* loquacious (f. *lingua* tongue) + -OUS.]

1. Talkative, loquacious. 1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* 780 We desire the *linguacious* Chymistry of these heads to tell us. 1727 in *BAILEY* vol. II.

2. Linguistic. (A bad use.)

1814 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev.* LXXIII. 499 The author .. appears .. after having completed two volumes of selections from the ancient writers, to have .. acquired a respectable knowledge .. of their linguacious peculiarities.

Hence † **Lingua**<sup>2</sup>-ciousness.

1727 in *BAILEY* vol. II.

† **Linguacity**. *Obs.* = ° [f. L. *linguāci-* (see *prec.*) + -ITY; L. type \**linguacitatem*.] Loquacity. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Linguacity*, .. talkativeness, verbosity. 1721 in *BAILEY*.

**Lingual** (ling'wāl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. L. *lingualis*, f. *lingua* tongue. Cf. *F. lingual*.]

*A. adj.*

† 1. Tongue-shaped (see quot.). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Langraun's Chirurg.* 308 The .ix. couterie is clepid linguale [*L. couterium linguale*]. *Ibid.* 309 Superfluit of fleisch hat is vpon a mannes browis, bod schalt do aweit wip a couterie hat is clepid lingual, schape as it were a tunge of a brid.

2. Chiefly *Anat.* and *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the tongue, or to any tongue-like part (see *LINGUA* 1).

*Lingual artery*, a branch of the external carotid, supplying the tongue. *Lingual bone*, the hyoid bone (*Nyd. Soc. Lex.* 1889). *Lingual nerve*, a tactile and sensory nerve (a branch of the inferior maxillary division of the fifth cranial pair), supplying the tongue. *Lingual ribbon*, in molluscs, = *odontophore*. *Lingual teeth*, the chitinous band of teeth which is borne upon the odontophore.

1650 *BULWER Anthropolomet.* 143 There are men somewhere who have really a double Tongue, with which they better perform the lingual offices then we do with one. 1826 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* III. xxvii. 426 The labial palpi .. might with equal propriety be denominated lingual palpi. 1831 *R. KNOX Croquet's Anat.* 287 The constrictor medius is covered, in its outer surface, by the hyo-glossus and lingual artery externally. 1848 *CARPENTER Anim. Phys.* 379 The branch of this proceeding to the tongue, is known as the lingual nerve. 1851-6 *WOODWARD Mollusca* iv. 28 The lingual ribbon of the limpet is longer than the whole animal. 1858 *OWEN in Murchison Silurian Age* (1839) 562 Lingual teeth of gastropods. 1862 *J. C. JEFFREYS Brit. Conchol.* I. 289 The tongue or lingual plate of *Cochlicopa*. 1880 *GÜNTHER Fishes* 65 The lingual cartilage is large in all cyclostomes. 1880 *R. RIMMER Land & Fresh-water Shells* 23 Central lingual tooth minute. 1882 *TAYLOR Conchol.* I. 94 At the lower posterior end is situated the lingual sheath, enclosing the odontophore.

3. *Phonetics*. Of sounds: Formed by the tongue.

As a term of phonetic classification, the word has been very variously applied: e.g. by Wilkins to most of the vowels, and to all the consonants exc. the labials and gutturals; some have appropriated it to the 'divided' sounds, *l* and *r*. In present use, it hardly survives exc. as



a synonym for CEREBRAL (e.g. in Whitney's *Sanskrit Grammar*, 1879).

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. xiv. § 2. 374 Then u, o, &, should be first, as being Labial, and &, a, e, i, next, as lingual, or Lingualpalatal, and y last, as being Guttural. 1773 W. KENRICK *Dict. Rhet. Gram.* § 2. 3 He would be at no loss to perceive, that the guttural and nasal modes of enunciation are less pleasant than the labial and lingual. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie F.* (1861) 167 Not a lip, certainly, but the least possible imperfection in articulating some of the lingual sounds.

4. a. Pertaining to the tongue as the organ of speech. b. Pertaining to language or languages.

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 456, I was advised to take a country lodging for the benefit of the air; but as a lingual noise is not the only one I dislike, I was for ever changing my situation. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* II. v. 1311 If others yet no language knew, then, tell me, whence their lingual talent grew. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 415 He [a tongueless boy] underwent a strict examination as to... the lingual powers he still possessed. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. 1. ii. One great difference between our two kinds of civil war; between the modern lingual or Parliamentary-logical kind, and the ancient or manual kind in the steel battle-field. 1855 J. WILSON in *Mitchell Mem. R. Nesbit* (1858) 396 His lingual sounds in India were almost altogether confined to the Marathi and to the elements of Sanskrit. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 79 Your talk is not a mere exhibition of lingual dexterity; it means something. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 923 The lingual ingenuities of logic.

B. sb. 1. A lingual sound (see A. 3).

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. xiv. § 2. 374 In conformity with the common Alphabets, I begin [in enumerating the vowels] with the Linguals. A 1709 W. BAXTER *Lect. in Gloss. Rom. Antip.* (1731) 409 The second Sort I call Linguals, which are proper to Mankind, and borrowed by Imitation from animal and other Sounds. 1817 DUPONCEAU in *Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.* (1818) I. 261 Four linguals, *chim, shat, zed, and sin*. 1871 W. A. HAMMOND *Dis. Nerv. System* 36 The linguals and labials among letters are particularly troublesome.

2. Anat. The lingual nerve (see A. 2).

1877 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* III. i. 345 Here the sensory lingual was evidently the means of causing motor effects.

Linguality. [f. LINGUAL + -ITY.] The quality of being lingual. (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1893.)

Lingualize (lɪŋgwəlaɪz), v. [f. LINGUAL + -IZE.] trans. To make lingual.

1875 F. HALL in *Nation* XX. 116/2 The letters d, n, and t, where lingual, were, we surmise, first dentalized, so as to conform to their character everywhere on the Continent, and these letters on reaching England, where there are no vernacular dentals, were, in turn, lingualized. 1879 WHITNEY *Sanskrit Gram.* 59 The final f or u of a preposition or other like prefix ordinarily lingualizes the initial t of the root to which it is prefixed.

Lingually (lɪŋgwəli), adv. [f. LINGUAL + -LY.] In a lingual manner; as regards language. (*Cent. Dict.* 1890.)

Lingualpalatal: see LINGUO-.

†Lingued, ppl. a. Obs. [f. L. *lingua* tongue + -ED.] Tongued. Only in Comb. *honey-lingued*. 1620 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *World Tost at Tennis* C 4 b, Honey-lingued Polihymnia.

Linguet, variant of LANGUET.

1644 DICHY *Nat. Bodies* xix. 166 The body or linguet [sc. 'a tongue, or labell of flanne'] by which the water ascendeth, being a dry one. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Linguet, a tongue; as in some organ-pipes. A linguet. *Ibid.* Linguet, the piece of a sword-hilt which turns down over the mouth-piece of a scabbard.

Linguiform (lɪŋgwɪfɔrm), a. Bot., Anat. and Zool. Also less correctly lingua-, linguae-. [ad. L. type *linguiform-is*, f. LINGUA; see -FORM.] Shaped like the tongue.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suff.* s.v. Leaf, *Linguiform leaf*, a linear leaf in shape of a tongue, which is obtuse, fleshy, depressed, convex on the under side, and usually cartilaginous at the edge. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 186 *Linguiform, Tongue-shaped*. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 424 When you look within the mouth, you will find a linguiform organ, which evidently acts the part of a tongue, and therefore ought to have the name. 1835-6 *Food Cycl. Anat.* I. 703/1 The foot, which is shaped like a tongue, is named linguiform, as in the *Selen strigatus*. 1848 CRAIG *Linguaform*. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 304 Veneridae: foot linguiform. 1862 COOK *Man. Bot. Terms*, *Linguaform*. 1887 *Brit. Med. J.* 13 Mar. 641 In some instances the gall-bladder projects beyond the apex of the linguiform projection.

Linguipotence. *nonce-rod.* [f. L. *lingua* tongue + *potentia* power. Cf. *armipotence*.] ? Mastery with the tongue, or of languages.

1820 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 108 The New Testament contains not the least proof of the Linguipotence of the Apostles, but the clearest proof of the contrary.

Linguished: see LINGUIST ppl. a.

Linguism (lɪŋgwɪzɪm), *nonce-rod.* [f. L. *lingue* tongue + -ISM.] Converse with, or predilection for, (foreign) languages.

1819 MOORE *Mem.* 4 Mar. (1855) II. 274 The faults of Mr. Fox's writing may perhaps be traced to his linguism, and some of the purest writers of English have been those that knew but little of other languages.

Linguist (lɪŋgwɪst), [f. L. *lingua* tongue, language + -IST. Cf. F. *linguiste* (from 17th c.).]

1. One who is skilled in the use of languages; one who is master of other tongues besides his own. (Often with adj. indicating the degree or extent of the person's skill.)

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. i. 57 Seeing you are beautiful With goodly shape; and by your own report A Linguist. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* ANSW. Lett. 223 b. Be thou John, the many-tongued Linguist, like Andrewes, or the curious Intelligencer, like Bodley. 1599 THYNNES *Animad.* 71 Vileste a manne be a good saxoniste, frenche, and Italiane linguiste. 1602 BOYLE in *Lisimore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 39 A generally Linguist and particular so in insight in the Irish tongue. 1604 MARSTON *Malcontent* I. i. Study languages. Who doost thinke to be the best linguist of our age? 1673 HICKERINGILL *Gregory Father Greyfriar* 256 Clean Latin style... pencil'd whether by himself or any other linguist. 1678 WANLEY *Wood. Lit. World* v. i. § 86, 467, 1 The Golden Bull... requires Emperours to be Good Linguists to confer themselves with Embassadors. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 1 The great Linguist, John Minsheu. 1855 MACADAM *Hist. Eng.* XIII. 111. 276 He was a linguist, a mathematician, and a poet. 1859 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* (1862) 24 And here I must protest... against the supposition that the student of language must necessarily be a great linguist. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* III. 81 He is... a wonderful linguist, speaking not only Hebrew and Greek, but most of the Arabian dialects.

transf. 1604 DRAYTON *Owl* 47 Each Sylvan sound I truly understood, become a perfect Linguist of the Wood.

2. One who speaks a (specified) language. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* XIII. Tracts (1769) 371 All the names of artificial things brought into use, since the empire of these linguists ceased, are expressed in the language of their conquerors.

† 2. A student of language; a philologist. Obs.

1641 WILKINS *Mercurius* III. (1707) 12 Many of the other [words] are of such secret Sense, as I think no Linguist can discover. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 3 Here linguists and philologists may find that which is to be found no where else. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Man* I. III. § 1. 320 A light in which Grammarians and Linguists alone consider Words. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 171 And what will be curious to the linguist, here are the Iliad and Odyssey, the very books from which Pope made his translation.

† 3. An interpreter. Obs. Cf. LINGUISTER.)

'Formerly much used in the East. It long survived in China, and is there perhaps not yet obsolete' (Vule).

1711 C. LOCKYER *Trade India* 104 Get it translated without your Linguists Knowledge. 1742 C. MIDDLETON in A. DOLBES *Hudson's Bay* (1744) 192 The Southern Indian, who was Linguist for the Northern ones, returned with the Boat. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 300 This Evening came... a Chinese Interpreter or Linguist. 1780 *Ann. Reg.* 204 The persons who acted as linguist, surgeon, and surgeon's mate. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 251 Marina... made herself so far mistress of the Castilian as to supersede the necessity of any other linguist. 1882 *'Fan Kwa'* at Canton 50 Other Chinese were closely allied to the foreign community as 'Linguists'... They were appointed by the Hoppo to act as interpreters.

† 4. One who uses his tongue freely or knows how to talk; a master of language. Obs.

1588 T. HARRIOTT *Virginia* (Cent.), Artamockes, the linguist, a bird that imiteth and useth the sounds and tones of almost all the birds in the country. 1599 T. MORFET *Silkwormes* 43 All linguists [marg, pies, parrots, stares, &c.] eke that beg what hart would crane Selling your tongues for every trifse sene As almonds, nattes [etc.]. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* v. i. He dispute with him. He's a rare linguist. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 374 Richard Martin... was a plausible Linguist, and eminent for Speeches spoken in Parliaments.

† Linguist, linguished, ppl. a. Obs. [app. evolved from a misunderstanding of prec. (perh. in the phrase 'the best linguist'), the ending being taken for that of a pa. pple.] Skilled in languages, 'linguaged'.

1607 BRETON *Murmurer* (Grosart) 7/1 So profoundly read in the rules of the best learning, and so well Linguist in the most necessary Languages. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Elegy Prince Henry* Wks. II. 336/1 Mean time she [my Muse] 'mongst the linguish'd Poets throngs, Although she want the helpe of Foreigne tongues. 1632 LITTON *Tract* x. 409 They are... delicately linguish'd, the most part of them, being brought vp in France or Italy.

Linguister (lɪŋgwɪstə). Now only U. S. Also 7 linker, 8 languister, 9 lingster, linker. [f. prec. + -ER.]

1. An interpreter; = LINGUIST 2.

a 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1826) II. 237 He, being linker (because he could speak the language). 1713 in G. SHEDDEN *Ind. Deerfield* (Mass.) (1895) I. 350, J employed my Indian Linguister to talk to her. 1760 *Lett. to Gov. Fort St. George* in A. DALRYMPLE *Orient. Report* (1793) I. 396, I was no further concerned, than as a Linguister for the King's Officer who commanded the Party. 1840 J. F. COOPER *Pathfinder* XIII. On the Atlantic... where a seafaring-man has occasion sometimes to converse with a pilot or a linguister in that language [French]. 1885 H. M. STANLEY *Congo* I. 123 Massalla, the linguist of Chinsalla village. 1889 F. R. GOULDING *Marooner's Isl.* (1890) 65 Linkster... is a word in common use in many parts [of Georgia and Florida], being a corruption of linguister, and means interpreter.

† 2. *nonce-use*. A linguist, philologist.

1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*. 265 He who writes to be read, does not write for linguisters.

Linguistic (lɪŋgwɪstɪk), a. and sb. [f. LINGUIST + -IC. Cf. F. *linguistique*.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the knowledge or study of languages. Also used for: Of or pertaining to language or languages; = LINGUAL 4 b. The latter use is hardly justifiable etymologically; it has arisen because *linguist* suggests irrelevant associations.

1856 C. J. ELLICOTT in *Canbr. Ess.* 187 Orthographies... and... the veriest minutiae of linguistic differences. 1858 J. M. MITCHELL *Mem. R. Nesbit* I. 12 His linguistic talent was logical as much as philosophical. 1860 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* I. (1862) 2 The most striking improvement in linguistic

study may be dated from the discovery... of the Sanskrit. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 31 In a linguistic point of view the peoples were one.

B. sb. [-IC-2.] The science of languages; philology.

a. sing. (Cf. F. *linguistique*, G. *linguistik*.) rare.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1840) I. p. cxiv. We may call the science of languages linguistic, as it is called by the best German writers. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*. 334 Mr. Hooper is always weak in his linguistic.

b. pl.

1855 in OGILVIE, Suppl. a 1858 S. W. SINGER (Worc.). A work containing a complete chronological account of English lexicography and lexicographers would be a most acceptable addition to linguistics and literary history. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 101 A fundamental principle in linguistics. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 112 The extreme interest which I take in philology and linguistics.

Linguistical (lɪŋgwɪstɪkəl), a. [f. LINGUISTIC + -AL.] = LINGUISTIC a.

1823 T. G. WAINWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 311 To... garnish one's paragraphs with... outlandish sprigs, not personally plucked from the linguistic trees. 1845 P. NISS BENSEN in *Hare Life* II. III. 85 A remarkable linguistic talent. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Engel. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2308 In this dictionary he does not pretend to give a linguistic explanation of the words occurring in the N. T.

Linguistically, adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] In regard or relation to language or linguistics.

1860 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* XVII. 473 It is also linguistically important because [etc.]. 1865 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xiv. 267 The similarity of customs... among races linguistically related to each other. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 130 Gawain Douglas, whose translation of the *Æneid* is linguistically valuable.

Linguistician (lɪŋgwɪstɪʃən), rare = 1. [See -ICIAN.] One who is versed in linguistics.

1897 *Classical Rev.* 94 The earliest linguisticians regarded it in the words for twenty as a by-form of *del*.

Linguistics: see LINGUISTIC B b.

Linguistry (lɪŋgwɪstri), rare. [f. LINGUIST + -RY.] Study of language.

1794 T. PAINE *Age of Reason* I. 33 But the apology that is now made for continuing to teach the dead languages, could not be the cause at first of cutting down learning to the narrow and humble sphere of linguistry. 1853 G. J. CAVELL *Las Alforjas* II. 246 To bring down their estimate of my linguistry, I gave them a literal translation of that proverb which defines comparisons as odious.

|| Lingula (lɪŋɡwɪlə), pl. lingulae (-lɪ). [L., dim. of *lingua* tongue. Cf. LINGULA.]

1. A little tongue or tongue-like part.

Now only spec. in Anat., short for various mod. L. names of structures, as *l. fistula* (the epiglottis), *l. corbelli*, etc. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xvii. (1679) 74 They... make the Incision with a Chisel in the Body very neatly, in which they stick a Leaf of the Tree, as a lingula to direct it into the appendent Vessel. a 1734 NORTH *Life of Gulliford* (1747) 298 The ingenious Mr. Hook put this Scheme of Musick into Clock-work, and made Wheels, with small Lingule in the Manner of Cogs. 1889 in *Syn. Soc. Lex.*

2. A genus of bivalve molluscs, including many fossil species; any shell of the genus.

*Lingula flag.*, micaceous flagstones and slates of N. Wales, containing the lingula in large quantities.

1836 PENNY *Cycl.* V. 313/2 *Lingula* has been found in a fossil state in the inferior oolite of Yorkshire. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 240 Observations on the living Lingulae are much wanted. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* III. 39 The Lingulae, from the abundance of which some of the Primordial beds have received in England and Wales the name of Lingula flags.

Lingular (lɪŋɡwɪləɹ), a. Anat. [f. prec. + -AR.] Of or pertaining to a lingula.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Lingularis*, of or belonging to a little tongue: *lingular*. 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 126 In the child at birth the lingular folia are rounded and distinct.

Lingulate (lɪŋɡwɪlət), a. [ad. L. *lingulat-us*: see LINGULA and -ATE.] Tongue-shaped.

1849 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 7. 301 Antennae with the third joint parallelogrammic, with its tip rounded (lingulate). 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 312 *Lingulate*, tongue-shaped. 1881 *Nature* 4 Aug. 398 In three years... I found exactly one hundred implements, mostly lingulate examples (a few ovate).

So Lingulated, in the same sense.

1797 *Engel. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 244/2 [Botany.] Lingulated, tongue-shaped.

Linguo, obs. form of LINGO.

Linguo-, † lingua-, used as combining form of L. *lingua* (the correct form would be *lingui-*) in Linguo-, † linguadental a., of or formed by tongue and teeth; also sb., a sound so formed. (Cf. DENTILINGUAL.) Linguo-, † linguapalatal a., formed by the tongue and palate; also sb.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. xiv. § 2. 374 M must be the first, as being Labial; N next, as being Dental; and then NG, as being Lingua-palatal. 1669 W. HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 71 T and D are Gingival; Th and Dh are Lingua-dental. *Ibid.* 138 The Labiodentals *f, v*, which are also the Lingualdentials *th, dh*, he will soon learn by the method before directed. 1817 DUPONCEAU in *Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.* (1818) I. 262 Three linguo-palatals, *tamed, ra, nim*. *Ibid.* Four linguo-dentals, as *delta, tar, thick, thence*. 1828 WEBSTER, *Lingualdental*, an articulation formed by the tongue and teeth.

† Linguosity. Obs. = 1. [ad. L. *linguositat-em*, f. *linguōs-us* talkative (f. *lingua* tongue): see -ITY.] Talkativeness. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.



† **Lingwort.** *Obs.* [?f. LING sb.<sup>2</sup> + WORT; perh. named from the appearance of the root.] White Hellebore (*Veratrum album*).

1538 TURNER *Libellus*, *Lingwort*, *Elleborum album*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoes* iii. xiv. 247 This kind of Hellebore is called... in English White Hellebore, Neseworte, and Lingwort. 1607 TOISELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 401 Mingle them together with Ling-wort and Pepper. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astro.* x. 68 The Hearbs are as followeth. The Nettle, .. Lingwort, Onions, Scammony [etc.].

**Lingy** (lɪŋi), a. [f. LING sb.<sup>2</sup> + -y.] Abounding in or covered with ling or heather.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 133 A Lingy Heath or Common. 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* iv. (1710) 103 margin, His Cell was upon a Lingy Moor, about two miles from Mulgrave Castle. 1845 WATSON in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. 1. 79 Heath land, or, what is generally termed in the North of England 'lingy land'. 1884 *Kendal Mercury & Times* 26 Sept. 2/6 Three beautiful meadow fields, which were a great contrast to the surrounding lingy land.

**Lingy** (lɪndʒi), a. 2 *dial.* In 7 lingey. [a. OF. *linge*, *linge* thin, supple.] Limber; supple.

1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 44 *Lingey*; Limber. 1850 in OGDIVIE. [Common in mod. dialects: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

**Linhay** (lɪni), s. v. *dial.* Also linn(e)y. [Of obscure origin; the first element may possibly be the stem of OE. *hlinjan* LEAN v.] A shed or other farm building open in front, usually with a lean-to roof.

1695 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 30 Backward in the Court there was a Linny that rested upon a wall. 1768 TOPLEY *Wks.* (1770) I. 41 The dwelling-house, the barn, the linhays, the stable, &c. were... all in flames at once. 1800 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 25/1 Nearly the whole of the dwelling-house, offices, extensive barns, stables, linneys, &c. were consumed. 1837 COTTE *Remin.* i. 9 The sties for their pigs, and the linnies for their cattle. 1864 T. Q. COUCH *E. Cornw. Gloss.* in *Jrnl. Roy. Inst. Cornw.* I. 17 *Linhay*, a shed consisting of a roof resting on a wall at the back, and supported in front by pillars. 1893 J. [COTCH] *Delectable Duchy* 291 Run up to the linhay an fetch a rope.

**Linial**, **Liniation**, obs. ff. LINEAL, LINEATION. **Linial**, variant of LINGEL sb.<sup>1</sup>

† **Lini'gerous**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *liniger* (f. *linum* flax + -ger bearing) + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lini'gerous*, that beareth flex or linnen. 1721 in BAILEY, and in mod. Dicts.

**Liniment** (lɪnɪmənt). Also 5 lynnment. (7 leniment). [ad. L. *linimentum* -um, f. *linire* to smear, anoint. Cf. F. *liniment*.]

† 1. Something used for smearing or anointing. 1420 *Pallad. on Hush*, xl. 440 In lynnment for tonnes best doth askis of sarment. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 130 The Bird... compressing the Glandules, squeezes out and brings away therewith an oily Pap or Liniment, most fit and proper for the inunction of the Feathers.

2. An embrocation, usually made with oil.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.*, *Interpr. strange Words*, Liniment is an ointment. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 252 The Artificial Liniment of Doctor Levinus Lemnius for a comely Beard. 1631 BRATHWAITE *Wimincies*, *Questman* 127 Liniments, emplasters and unctions. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Anemone*, Anemones... boiled in old Wine, and apply'd in the Form of a Liniment. 1829 LYTTON *Discovered* 19 Bossolton urged the application of liniments and bandages. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 237 Liniment of Verdigris was formerly an article of the Pharmacopoeia.

**Linin** (lɪnɪn), *Chem.* Also -ine. [f. L. *linum* flax + -IN<sup>1</sup>.] A crystallizable bitter principle obtained from *Linum catharticum* (Purging Flax).

1852 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. etc.*, Suppl., *Linine*. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 700 Linin melts and decomposes when heated.

**Lininess** (lɪnɪnɪs). [f. LYN a. + -NESS.] The condition of being liny; undue prominence of lines. 1857 *Ecclesiologist* XVIII. 169 The mouldings of these windows are... composed mainly of a succession of bold rolls, and so entirely free from any lininess.

**Lining** (lɪnɪŋ), *vbl.* sb.<sup>1</sup> Also 5-6 lynyng(e), -eng, 5-7 linyng, 6 lyenyng, 7 loyning. [f. LINE v.<sup>1</sup> + -ING<sup>1</sup>.]

1. *concr.* The stuff with which garments are lined; the inner or under surface of material stitched into a coat, robe, hat, etc. for protection or warmth.

1401-2 *Durham Acc. Rols* (Surtees) 393 In... factura... trion casularum cum lynynges. 1462 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 149 For lynyng to the sayd jaket, xij. d. 1502 *Priu. Purse Exp. Eliz.* of York (1830) 54 Betwene the outside and the lynyng of the Quenes cloke. 1666 *Wool Life* 26 Feb. (O. H. S.) II. 73 Lonyngs for my breeches and pockets. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1057 Patterns of hat-linings. 1871 M. ARNOLD *Friendship's Garland* 165, I write with a bit of coal on the lining of my hat.

fig. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 791 As bumblast and as lining to the time. 1647 TRAPP *Marrow Gd. Authors* in *Comm. Ep.* 648 Allin had a Cardinals hat, but with so thin lining (means to support his state) that he was commonly called, *The starveling Cardinal*.

b. *pl.* Drawers; underclothing. *dial.* 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. F.* II. i. 1 ha' seen a fine outside, as either o' yours, bring lowlie linings to the Brokers, ere now, twice a weeke. 1655 *Tr. Com. Hist. Francion* iv. 1 His linings hanging out of his breeches down unto his shoes. 1669 *Wool Life* 19 Oct. (O. H. S.) II. 174 A pair of flannil lonyngs, 2s. 1693 *SOUTHERN Maid's Last Prayer* iii. iii. 31 *L. Mal.* Drawers, my Lord, you mean. *Ld. Mal.* Jest! no; you know I never wear Linings. 1865 F. EMMONSTON *Gloss. Shetl. & Orkn.* s.v., I was standin' i' my hare linins. 1894 *Hutton-le-Hole Gloss.*, *Linings*, pit-mo's drawers, fastened at the knee by strings.

2. In extended use: Any material occurring or placed next beneath the outside one (for spec. applications see quots.).

1713 *Pore Guardian* No. 4 P. 3, I have found unvalued repositories of learning in the lining of handboxes. 1813 *EUSTACE Italy* i. vii. 281 Some fragments of marble linings... remain to attest the ancient magnificence of this port. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* i. 61 Ironstone of black colour (black-stone lining). 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* p. xlvii, Placentae covering the whole lining of the carpella. 1834 *Pickering's Catalogue* 1 Biblia Sacra Hebraea... Bound in blue morocco, with morocco linings. 1834 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 300/1 The lining of the abdominal muscles. 1841 *BREES Gloss. Civ. Engin.*, *Lining*,... a term applied to puddle laid along the bottom and upon the sloping sides of canals, whereby it prevents the water from escaping. 1859 *GWILT Encycl. Archit.* Gloss. s.v., Lining is distinguished from casing, the first being a covering in the interior of the building, whilst the latter is the covering of the exterior part of a building. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Linings*, the reefbands, leech and top linings, bunt-line cloths, and other applied pieces, to prevent the chafing of the sails. 1881 *GREENER Gun* 231 These barrels... are welded upon a 'chemise', or plain iron lining. 1895 *Cassell's New Techn. Educ.* III. 362/1 The lining of the edges of modern dining-tables is composed of wood similar in age and character... to that of the table-top.

b. *Proverb.*

1634 *MILTON Comus* 221 Was I deceived, or did a sable cloud Turn forth her silver lining on the night? 1871 *SMILES Charac.* viii. (1876) 218 While we see the cloud, let us not shut our eyes to the silver lining. 1885 *GILBERT Mikado* iii. Orig. Plays Ser. iii. (1895) 198 Don't let's be down-hearted! There's a silver lining to every cloud.

c. *fig.* Contents; that which is inside.

1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 52 Ne hath no joie to do no businesse, Sauff of a tankarde to pluk out the lynyng. *Ibid.* 53, 54, 55. 1580 *SIDNEY Ps.* v. iv, Mischief their soules for inmost lynyng have. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* i. iv. 61 The lining of his coffers shall make Coates To decke our souldiers for these Irish warres. 1632 W. ROWLEY *Woman never wear* iv. i. 64 This leane Gentleman looks As if he had no lining in 's guts. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 2 And (whatever the linings were) certain it is there was such a fair outside of love, as eye scarce ever beheld the like. 1738 *Lady's Decoy* 4 in A. & Q. Ser. vii. VI. 205 My money is spent; Can I be content With pockets depriv'd of their lining? 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & W.* *Honey* (1884) 86, I was sure to return at meal-time with a lining of berries in the top of my straw hat.

4. The action of LINE v.<sup>1</sup>; providing with a lining. Also *lining up*. See LINE v.<sup>1</sup> 5.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 636 [The lat] is then ready for the last operations of lining and binding. 1880 *ZAKHNSDOFF Bookbinding* xix. 84 Books that have been over-cast in the sewing should have rather a strong lining up. 1885 *CRANE Bookbinding* xv. 118 This stage of the lining is represented at Fig. 105. 1889 *Work* 22 June I. 234/1 The following directions do not pretend to cover the whole subject of lining up [in cabinet-making]. 1895 *ZAKHNSDOFF Sh. Hist. Book-binding* Gloss. 26 *Lining-up*, i.e., gluing the back to receive the necessary paper, linen, or soft leather before the final cover goes on.

5. *attrib.*, as *lining cloth*, *paper*, *piece*; *lining side*, the inside or under side.

1585 *POLWART Flying v. Montgomerie* 566 With laidly lips, and lynyngside turned out. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 45 On the after part of the sail is a lining cloth for receiving the chafe of the tops. 1880 *ZAKHNSDOFF Book-binding* Gloss. *Lining Papers*, the coloured or marbled papers at each end of the volume. 1889 *Work* 22 June I. 234/2 The lining pieces will be of 3-in. width.

**Lining** (lɪnɪŋ), *vbl.* sb.<sup>2</sup> [f. LINE v.<sup>2</sup> + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of LINE v.<sup>2</sup>

1. Arranging in line, alignment. Chiefly *Mil.*

1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* iii. ii. 48 That kind of lining which is used in placing a pike and a shot. *Ibid.*, Linyng of battels with shot or bowes. 1632 *SHERWOOD*, A Lining (or making straight by a line) a thing drawing by line, *alignement*. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 50 The looking and lining of the soldier is always towards that point. *Ibid.*, By the men's lining themselves to one hand (inwards).

2. The use of the measuring line or of a stretched cord for alignment.

1823 *CRABBE Technol. Dict.*, *Lining*, the act of marking the length, breadth, or depth of any piece of timber, according to instruction and design, by a cord rubbed with red or white chalk. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 625 When the slater has finished the eaves, he strains a line on the face of the upper slates... This lining and laying is continued close to the ridge of the roof. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (Newcastle Terms), *Lining*, dialling or surveying underground.

b. In Scottish royal burghs: The authoritative fixing of the boundaries of burghal properties. Now usually short for *decree of lining*, the permission granted by a Dean of Guild to erect or alter a building according to specified conditions. Before the institution of Dean of Guild Courts, this permission had to be obtained from the Chancery, the instrument being called a *briefe of lining*.

1574 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1832) 11 The quhill day the three bailies and ane parte be counsaill past to visie and decyde be questione of Linyng and nybourheid betwix Thomas Crawford... and Maister David Conyngthane. 1681 *VICET, STAIR Instr. Law* Scot. iv. iii. § 13 (1693) 554 The third Unreftorable Brieve, is the Brieve of Linyng, which is of this Tenor. 1888 *Cases Cr. Session* 4th Ser. XVI. 259 If, for instance, it was proposed to set up a blubber or a glue work in one of the divisions of Princes Street, the Dean of Guild might refuse a lining because [etc.]. 1898 *N. B. Daily Mail* 23 Sept. 3 This year... 649 linings having been granted at a valuation of £2,106,760.

3. Tracing of lines. *Lining out*: see quot. 1823.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 587 Lining-out; drawing lines on a piece of timber, &c. so as to cut it into boards, planks, or other figures. 1839 W. A. CHATTO *Wood Engraving* viii. 663 Some wood engravers are but too apt to pride themselves on the delicacy of their lining. 1869 *SIR E. REED Shipbuild.* viii. 144 When the lining-out had been completed the beam-arms were punched out.

4. The giving out of a hymn (by the precentor) line by line. Also *lining out*.

1863 S. L. J. *Life in South I.* xvii. 355 Next follows a hymn of alternate singing and 'lining'. 1883 G. W. CERRIS in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 14/2 The ancient leading and lining of the hymn gave way to modern psalmody. 1894 N. DICKSON *Auld Sc. Precentor* 20 This practice was called 'lining out', or 'reading the line'.

5. Fishing with a line.

1833 J. V. C. SMITH *Fishes Massachusetts* 262 It (Weak-Fish) is taken both by lining and seining. 1897 Ld. Mayo in *19th Cent.* Aug. 199 note, Cross-lining, a mode of fishing with two boats; a long line dressed with flies is dragged between each boat.

6. *attrib.*: *lining-gauge*, † *lining-stick*, a type-founder's tool for testing the exact evenness of the bottom serifs of the letters.

1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xvii. P. 2 The Lining-Stick is about two Inches long for small Letters.

† **Lining**, *vbl.* sb.<sup>3</sup> In 7 linyng. [f. LINE v.<sup>3</sup> + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of LINE v.<sup>3</sup>

1611 *COTTER, Alignment*,... the linyng of a bitch.

**Lining**, *pl.* a. [f. LINE v.<sup>2</sup> + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That lines or forms a lining.

1853 *MARKHAM Skodi's Auscult.* 265 Catarrhal inflammation of the lining-membrane of the bronchial tubes.

**Lining**, obs. form of LINE.

**Linition** (lɪnɪʃən), [ad. late L. *linition-em*, n. of action f. *linire* to smear, anoint.] The application of a liniment. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Linitis** (lɪnɪtɪs), *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *lin-* or flax + -ITIS: see quot.] 'Inflammation of the areolar tissue which surrounds the blood-vessels of the stomach' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

1859 *BRINTON Dis. Stomach* v. 310 Cirrhotic inflammation or plastic linitis. *Ibid.* 321 note, I would suggest that the inflammation of the filamentous network of areolar tissue... might be well expressed by some such word as *linitis* (from the Homeric *linon*, rete ex lino factum). *Ibid.* 331 Suppuration of the areolar tissue, or suppurative linitis.

**Link** (lɪŋk), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 1 *lynk*, 3 *lynk*, 5 *pl. lync*, 6 *lynck*, 6- *link*. See also LINC. [OE. *hinc*, possibly a derivative, with *k* suffix, of the root *hlin-* to LEAN.] a. Rising ground; a ridge or bank. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* b. *pl.* (Sc.) Comparatively level or gently undulating sandy ground near the sea-shore, covered with turf, coarse grass, etc. c. *pl.* The ground on which golf is played, often resembling that described in b.

931 in *Earle Land Charters* 166 Donne nord ondlong ðes lincas. 1000 *Phenix* 25 (Gr.) Ne dene ne daltu... lilaaws ne hincas. 1250 *Newminster Cartul.* (1877) 57 In lez Lynkys apud Blythmowth. 1487 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) 1. 42 No cattail sale haf pastour of gyss apone the lynkis. 1514 *Ibid.* 93 That every man compeir upoun the linc efter noun. 1545 *Ibid.* 221 To find fine persons... to vaiche their blokhouse, linkis, and havin nychtliche. 1563 *STOCKER Civ. Warres Lowe C.* iii. 86 There were... placed... in the linkes... about two hundred horse. 1649 *Br. Guthrie Mem.* (1702) 48 The Marquis came ashore... to the Links of Barnbugall at midnight. 1697 *DALLAS Stiles* 595 The saids Links... with the Castles, Towers, Links, Conduigars, and whole remanent Pertinentis of the samine. 1728 in *Burton Lives Lovat & Culloden* (1847) 330 This day... I got the better of ny son at the golf in Musselburgh links. 1769 *De Foer's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) IV. 70 Many Millions of Trees are planted in a sandy Down, or Links, as they call them here, between the House and the Sea. 1836 W. D. COOPER *Gloss. Provinc. Sussex*, *Link*, a green or wooded bank, always on the side of a hill between two pieces of cultivated land. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 8 A narrow strip of links formed of sand knolls fixed by means of bent and similar plants. 1873 *BURTON Hist. Scot.* VI. lxvii. 259 The Scots army was paraded on the links of Leith by... Leslie. 1882 *STEVENSON (title)* The Pavilion on the Links.

**Link** (lɪŋk), sb.<sup>2</sup> Forms: 5 *pl. lynx*, 5-6 *lynck*, 5-7 *lynke*, 6 *lynck*, 6 *lyncke*, 6-7 *lynck* (e), 6- *link*. [a. ON. \**hlenk-r* (icel. *hlekk-r*, OSw. *laneker*, mod.Sw. *länk*, Da. *lanke*):=OTeut. type \**hlaykio-*; cogn. w. OE. *hleanan* pl., armour, OHG. *lancha* FLANK, loins, bend of the body (MHG. *lanke*), whence MHG. *gelenke* (collective) flexible parts of the body, mod.G. *gelenk* articulation, joint, link.]

1. One of the series of rings or loops which form a chain. † Also; formerly, *pl. chains*, fetters.

1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 666 That no creature Of lokis nor lynx mycht lousse worth a lence. 1470 *HEMERSON Mor. Fab.* 2433 in *Anglia* IX. 476 Thinkand thairthrow to lok him in his linkis. 1505 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 100 Duo paria de lenks; duo paria de guyvies de ferro. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* exilix. 8 To bynde their kynges in cheynes, & their nobles with lynckes of yron. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 163 Two cheynes of golde, wherof the one conteyned viii. lynckes. 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 763 Sins follow one another like linkes in a Chaîne. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* i. iii. 94 Nor ayre leskes Dungeon, nor strong Linkes of Iron, can be reventue to the strength of spirit. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1410, I praise thy resolution, doff these links. 1799 *BURNS The lass that made the bed to me*, Her hair was like the links o'



gown. 1796 H. HUNTER in *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 17 All truths run into one another like the links of a chain. 1816 BYRON *Pris. Chillon* xi. My broken chain With links unfasten'd did remain. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* ix. 95 The strength of a chain is no greater than the strength of its first link.

† b. *sing.* A chain. Also *transf.* and *fig.* Obs. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 13/14 A linke, chaine, vinculum. 1609 BIRBE (Donay) *Isa.* v. 18 Woe unto you that draw iniquity in cordes of vanitie, and sin as the linke of a wayne. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 244 Fasten'd to each other like a Link of Gally-slaves, by the Link Chain. 1730 — *Pulteney's Answ. Walpole Wks.* 1841 II. 430/2 A minister... whose whole management hath been a continued link of ignorance, blunders, and mistakes in every article.

c. One of the divisions, each being a hundredth part, of the chain used in surveying (see CHAIN *sb.* 9); used as a measure of length.

In Gunter's chain of 4 poles length (the one in general use) the link is 792 inches. In the U.S. engineers and some surveyors use a chain of 100 links of 1 foot each.

1661 S. PARTRIDGE *Double Scale Proportion* 42 Let the breadth given be 7 chains, 50 links. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 80 [This] gives 55512 square links, or 5 acres, 2 roods, 8 perches.

d. Short for *sleeve-link*.

1807 *Self Instructor* 120 [Bill of Parcels] Card of eight points crystal links of, 145. od. 1895 *Army & Navy Coif. Soc. Price List*, Studs, links, solitaires.

2. Something looped, or forming part of a chain-like arrangement. a. A loop; a segment of a cord, etc.; a lock of hair. In *Angling*, one of the segments of which a hair-line is composed. *Mil.* (see quot. 1802!).

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 3 Be þe wyndas of þi mynde, wyth þis roop made mysty in three lynkes schal be turnyd vp be bokett of þidesyre. 1496 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 12 When ye have as many of the lynks as ye suppose wol suffice for the length of a lyne: thenne must ye knytte theym togidre wyth a water knotte or elles a duchys knotte. c 1515 *Coke Lord's B.* 12 Some made knottes of lynkes endes. Some the stay rope suerly byndes. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. i. 23 Sir, a new linke to the Buckett must needs be had. a 1613 J. DENNIS *Secr. Angling* i. xi. B 2 b. The linke that holds your Hooke to hang vpon. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 108 The link should not exceed, especially for three or four links towards the hook; I say, not exceed three or four haire. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, Links, in the art of war, are distinct reins, or thongs of leather used by the cavalry to link their horses together, when they dismount, that they may not disperse. 1802 DANIEL *Rur. Sports* II. 149 In the making lines, every hair in every link should be equally big, round, and even. a 1825 *Two Sisters* xix. in *Child Bullads* I. 135/2 You'll tak three links of my yellow hair. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 117 We learn to say a stitch in needlework, a loop or link in knitting.

† b. Applied to the joints of the body. Obs.

c 1530 REDFORD *Play Wit & Sci.* (Shaks. Soc.) 8 These jointes, these lynkes, Be ruffe, and halfe rusty. 1818 HOGG *Bronzie of Bodsbeck* xii. l. 278 There's the weight of a millstone on aboon the links of my neck. *Ibid.* xiv. II. 21 He had as many links an' wimples in his tail as an eel.

c. One of the divisions of a chain of sausages or black puddings. (Chiefly *pl.*) Now *dial.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 366/1 Lynke, or sawcistre, hilla. a 1529 SKELTON *E. Remyng* 443 Some podynges and lynkes. 1611 COTGR. *Andouille*, a linke, or chitterling. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 83/1 Links, a kind of Pudding, the skin being filled with Pork Flesh... and tied up at distances. a 1791 GROSSE *Olio* (1796) 101 In Suffolk black puddings made in guts are called links. 1822 LAMB *Ella Ser.* I. *Chimney-Sweepers*, Reserving the lengthier links for the seniors.

d. *pl.* Windings of a stream; also, the ground lying along such windings. *Sc.*

a 1700 in Nimmo *Hist. Shirlingsh.* (1777) 440 The lairdship of the bonny links of Forth, Is better than an Earldom in the North. 17. *Rattling Roaring Willie* i. in *Scott Last Minstr.* Note lxi. In the links of Ousenam water They fand him sleeping sound. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* ix. xxx. The Links of Forth shall hear the knell. 1835 W. IRVING *Four Prairies* xxxiii. Crayon Misc. (1863) 183 We wandered for some time among the links made by this winding stream.

3. A connecting part, whether in material or immaterial sense; a thing (*occas.* a person) serving to establish or maintain a connexion; a member of a series or succession; a means of connexion or communication. *Missing link*: see *MISSING ppl. a.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 133 A convenient marriage... which should be a lincke necessary, to knit together the realme of Scotlande and England. a 1575 GASCOIGNE *Denise Masker*, Posies Flowers liii. Whose brother had like wise your daughter tane to wife, And so by double lynkes enchainde themselves in louers life. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 914, I feel The Link of Nature draw me: Flesh of Flesh, Bone of my Bone thou art. 1712 POPE *Spect.* No. 408 ¶ 4 Man seems to be placed as the middle Link between Angels and Brutes. 1732 BERKELEY *Alphib.* ii. § 1 Being able to see no further than one link in a chain of consequences. 1803 T. WINTERBOTTOM *Sierra Leone* i. xii. 202 The connecting link between the hoio sapiens and his supposed progenitor the oran outang. 1822 LAMB *Ella Ser.* I. *Distant Correspondents*, A pun, and its recognitory laugh, must be co-instantaneous. A moment's interval, and the link is snipped. 1836 MARRIAT *Japhet* lvi. I had severed the link between myself and my former condition. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* xx. (1877) 229 Every link in his argument gives way. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) i. ix. 302 He is a connecting link between two widely different phases of thought.

b. 'Any intermediate rod or piece transmitting motive power from one part of a machine to another'. Also = *link-motion* (in recent Dicts.).

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 30 And E ji | a link to couple the pin A and the crank D together, so that motion may be communicated to the shaft C.

c. *Math.* (See quot. 1894.)

1866 CAYLEY in *Coll. Math. Papers* (1892) V. 521 The ordinary singularities of a plane curve would thus be the node, the cusp, the link, and the flex. 1874 SYLVESTER in *Proc. Roy. Instit.* VII. 182 First conceive a rhomb or diamond formed by four equal links joined to one another. 1894 CAYLEY in *Coll. Math. Papers* (1897) XIII. 506 It will be convenient to speak of the line joining the two given points as the link.

d. *Mus.* (See quot.)

1880 STAINER *Composition* § 103. 90 When it is desired to unite two sections by a musical progression of one or more bars... the added portion is considered as external to the rhythmic form, and has been appropriately termed a link.

† 4. In link: in union or connexion. Obs.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 232 Seeing the soule and bodye ioyne so feindly in lincke.

† 5. (See quot.) Obs.—

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Link*,... Also a thin Plate of Metal to solder with.

6. A machine for linking or joining together the loops of fabrics, 1892 [see LINKER].

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *link-belt*, *-chain*, *pattern*, *-word*; *link-block*, *Steam-engine*, the block actuated by the link-motion and giving motion to a valve-stem; *link-lever*, 'the reversing lever of a locomotive' (1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*); *link-motion*, (a) *Steam-engine*, a valve-gear for reversing the motion of the engine, etc., consisting of two eccentrics and their rods, which give motion to a slide-valve by means of a 'link'; (b) *Geom.*, a linkage in which all the points describe definite curves in the same plane or in parallel planes (*Cent. Dict.*); *link plate*, a plate with the staple of a lock attached, for fastening down upon a surface; *link-staff*, *Surveying*, = *offset-staff* (see *OFF-SET*); *link-stud* = *1 d*; *link-structure*, *Math.*, a linkage or link-work; *link-work*, (a) work composed of or arranged in links; (b) see quot. 1855; (c) *Geom.*, a system of lines, pivoted together so as to rotate about one another (for Sylvester's restricted use see quot. 1874); *link-worming*, protection of a rope by 'worming' it with chains (1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1884 Cassell's *Family Mag.* Feb. 188/2 An endless 'link-belt' or chain. 1896 *Sci. American* XXXV. 230/1 Improved 'Link Block' for Locomotives... an improved adjustable link block, claimed to fit tightly in the link and to wear it equally. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 157 The links are then to be riveted on the pivots, each pivot receiving two of them, and thus holding the hinge together, on the principle of a 'link-chain' or hinge. 1849-50 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, 'Link-motion', a new apparatus for reversing steam-engines. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 211 Starting ahead or astern is effected by link motion. 1877 [see *Link-structure*]. 1887 J. A. EWING in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 505/1 In Stephenson's link-motion—the earliest and still the most usual form—the link is [etc.]. 1901 *Scottsman* 1 Mar. 5/5 A 'link pattern chain. 1842 J. DORE *Tuner's Comp.* (ed. 4) 15 Lock, key, escutcheon, 'link plate'... The link plate is let into that part of the case corresponding with the lock. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 59 At every chain length, lay the offset-staff, or 'link-staff', down in the slope of the chain. 1877 KEMPE *How to draw a straight line* 6 When such a combination is pivoted in any way to a fixed base, the motion of points on it not being necessarily confined to fixed paths, the 'link-structure' is called a 'link-work': a 'link-work' in which the motion of every point is in some definite path being... termed a 'link-motion'. 1881 C. E. TURNER in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 307 Two gold English 'link-studs. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (1880) § 320 Under the title of 'Link-word' I comprise all that vague and flitting host of words... commonly called Prepositions and Conjunctions. 1530 TINDALE *L. R.* xxviii. 14 Thou shalt make hokes off golde and two cheynes off fine golde: 'lynkeworke' and wretlied. 1855 OGILVIE, *Suppl.*, *Link-work*, the general term applied in mechanics to that species of gearing by which motions are transmitted by links, and not by wheels or bands. 1874 SYLVESTER in *Proc. Roy. Instit.* VII. 182 note, A link-work consists of an odd number of bars, a linkage of an even number.

**Link** (link), *sb.* 3 Also 6-7 link(e), lynck(e), linke, lynck(e). [Of obscure origin.

The conjecture that it is a corruption of *link* in *linkstock*, LINKSTOCK (from LUNT) has little plausibility. Perhaps the likeliest hypothesis is that the word is identical with prec.; the material for torches may have been made in long strings, and divided into 'links' or segments. A not impossible source would be the monastic Latin *linchinus* (one instance in Du Cange, others in Diefenbach), an altered form (by a process common in med. L.) of *lichinus*, glossed 'weke' (wick) and 'meche' (match) in the 15th c. (see *Wr.* Wülck.), a. Gr. *λύχνος* light, lamp.]

1. A torch made of tow and pitch (? sometimes of wax or tallow), formerly much in use for lighting people along the streets.

1526 *Housh. Ord.* (1790) 163 The Secretary... [to have] from the last of October unto the first day of Aprill three lynckes by the weeke. 1530 PALSGR. 239/2 Lynke, torch. 1580-1 *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 8 § 3 Any maner of... Wares wrought with Waxe, as in Lightes Staftorches... Lynckes Greene Waxe Red Waxe or any other woxe... wrought with Waxe. 1591 FRAUNCE *Emmanuel* 43 in *Puller Worthies Misc.* (1871) III. Lynkes glue light to the night, and caused their swordes to be glistering. 1596 SHAKS. *I. Hen. IV.* iii. 48. 1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* iii. iii. Give me my book, Club, put out thy link, and come behind us. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xviii. vi. 114 To set upon an horse backe a burning

lampe, .. that the Persians weening it to be a tallow linke giving light before the captaine softly marching, might take their course that way especially. 1685 WOOD *Life* 13 Apr. Twenty-four lyncks burning on Merton Coll. Tower between 9 and 10 at night. 1706 *Land. Ga.* No. 4280/5 Whoever shall... presume to... sell any such Links not weighing 14 l. and upwards to the Dozen... will be prosecuted. 1755 J. SHERBARK *Lytia* (1769) II. 245 Frank... without answering, dashed his link in the villain's face, and bade the chairman go on. 1813 COLEBRIDGE *Remorse* iv. i. Our links burn dimly. 1840 DICKENS *Horn. Rudge* iii. His face and figure were full in the stern glare of the link. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* ii. ix. Though the links were there, the link-boys had run away.

b. A link-boy.

1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 255 'I think I should like to be a link, Jim,' said the young one. 1846 MRS. GORE *St. Eng. Charac.* (1852) 64 Corney is sovereign of the elective monarchy of Links.

† 2. ? The material of 'links' used as blacking.

Johnson suggests that in the Shaks. passage the word may mean 'lamp-black'. The quot. from Pomet may possibly throw light on Shakspeare's use; cf. also quot. c 1600.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 137 There was no Linke to Colour Peters hat. [c 1600] GREENE *Milit. Munchance* D 2. This Cosenage is used like wise in selling olde Hats found vpon dunghills, in steede of new, blackt ouer with the smoake of an olde Linke. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Druggs* I. viii. § 56. 212/1 They melt black Pitch, and afterwards dip a Wick of Flax, Hemp, or the like, in it, which we sell by the Name of Links (F. *Bongie noire*), and is used sometimes to black Shoes withall.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *link-extinguisher*, *-light*; *link-burnt*, *-lighted* adjs.

1837 WHILLOCKE in *Tristophanes* II. 123 Give me the beggar's basket 'link-burnt' though. 1859 NARES *Gloss.*, 'Link-extinguishers', large extinguishers attached to the railings of houses formerly used by the link men for extinguishing their links. 1899 W. CHURCHILL *R. Carvel* 219 Lanthorns and link extinguishers. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* ii. ix. We have lights, 'link-lights' and nightlights of an enlightened free Press. 1849 DICKENS *Par. Conf.* xix. I had been leading a romantic life for ages to a bawling, splashing, 'link-lighted' world.

**Link** (link), *v.* 1 [f. LINK *sb.* 2 (though recorded somewhat earlier).]

1. *trans.* To couple or join with or as with a link (*in* or *into* a chain, *in* amity, etc.). (Also *absol.*)

a. two or more things together.

1387 8 T. *Usk Test. Love* i. i. (Skeat) l. 42 Depe in this pinyng pitte, with wo I ligge i-stocked, with chaires linked of care, and of tene. 2 a 1412 LYNG. *Two Merchants* 76 In love he lynketh them that be vertuous. c 1420 — *Thebes* II. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 364 b. Trouth and mercy linked in a Cheine. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 365 Tharwith [sc. other armorial bearings] lynkit in a lyng. He bare a lyon as lord, of gowlis. 1494 FARVAN *Chron.* 3 In as wordes fewe As I goodly may I shall lynke in fere. The stories of Englande and Fraunce. 1530 PALSGR. 612/1 They be so faste lynked together by mayrage that it wyl be harde to sowe a discorde bytwene them. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. liii. § 2 Two persons linked in amitie. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 62 Sometimes they link three or foure together. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Rev.* xi. § 98 linked together by many promises and professions, and by an entire conjunction in guilt. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discout.* Wks. II. 209 Whilst men are linked together, they... speedily communicate the alarm of any evil design. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 398 The boy, who... Sits linking cherry-stones, or plating rush. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* s.v. *Appogriature*, In bold and energetic movements, a chain of appogriatures... serve to link the greater intervals. 1837 LANSBOR *Pontaneron* Wks. 1846 II. 218 The clapping of hands (so lately linked) hath ceased. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereward* xv. Your fortunes and his are linked together. 1885 GILBERT *Mikado* i. Orig. Plays Ser. III. (1895) 179 That all who flirted, leered or winked (Unless connubially linked) Should forthwith be beheaded.

b. one thing (*in*) with or (*on*) to another. Also *occas.* (without construction) = to secure with a link or chain.

1412-20 LYNG. *Chron.* Troy i. ii. So was malice linked with innocence. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 638/2 Vnto all their olde heresies to lynke an whole chaine of newe. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spiter & F.* xxxviii. 125 Our chaine That lynth vs to credence: is not auctoritie. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* xvi. 287 Abraham would not linke his soune with the wicked. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* iii. ix. 4 Vet is he linked to a lovely lasse. 1632 LITIGOW *Trav.* v. 175 They [viz. certain serpents]... lincke or clasp themselves about their necks and bodies. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 133 All this will soon Follow, as to him linkt in weal or woe. 1693 G. STEPHN in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 203 Driving himself a Chariot down the Hill, And (tho a Consul) links himself the Wheel. 1799 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 268, I am not for linking ourselves by new treaties with the quarrels of Europe. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* xvi. xii. Strong fetters link him to the rock. 1842 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg. Misat.*, at *Margate Moral*, Don't link yourself with vulgar folks. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. i. iii. 43 A Gospel which should link itself on with whatever had occupied the philosophic mind. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Fruits* I. 104 Linked in, indeed, identified with the... swarming life of modern Rome. 1880 MRS. OLIPHANT *He that will not*, etc. xxxviii. Bell linking herself on to his arm, and Marie holding his hand.

c. *Mil.* To tie (horses) together with 'links' (see quot. 1805). Also *absol.* (See also LINKED *b.*)

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 232 The horses... are... linked to the center under the bridle reins... All officers link at their posts in squadron. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The whole go to the left about together, and link. 1805 SIR E. WOOD *Cavalry Waterloo Campaign* v. 119 Most of the riders had slept at the horses' heads with an arm passed through the reins, though in some Regiments they were 'linked'. Note, Horses are said to be linked when the collar chains or head-ropes are passed through the links of the head-collars of the horses on either side.



d. To pass (one's arm) through or in another's. 1843 BROWNING *Ret. Druses v. (init.)*. Come, old Nasif—link thine arm in mine. 1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Hallib.* II. v. 173 Anthony... linking his arm within his lordship's. 1871 'M. LEGRAND' *Camb. Freshm.* 349 Mr. Pokyr, linking his arm through that of his friend. 1872 BROWNING *Figine* i. O trip and skip, Elvire! Link arm in arm with me! 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 29 Nino...linked an arm in his as we went away.

o. To link in (fig.): to entice, beguile. Now dial. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* etc. Hath your smooth looks linkt in some Noice? 1887 *Kentish Gloss.* Link, to entice; beguile; mislead. 'They linked him in along with a passel o' good-for-nothin' runagates'.

2. intr. To be coupled, joined, or connected (e.g. in friendship, marriage, etc.).

c. 1540 J. Heywood *Four P. P. Bij.* Wynking to drynkinge is always lynkinge. 1582 STANFURD *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 52 A cluster Of theyre companions they let in, thee companye linketh. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Men.* I. 7. III. iii. 115. I were loth To linke with him, that were not lawfull chosen. 1618 RALEIGH *To Son* II. in *Rem.* (1661) 84 Though thou canst not forbear to love, yet forbear to link. a. 1680 BUTLER *On Drunken.* 79 *Rem.* 179 l. 116 Pierced Creatures... In Love and close Alliance link. 1735 DRYDEN & PARSON *Dict.* Link (v.), to enter into a Cabal or Company of Robbers, Rioters, or Rebels. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 181 No one generation could link with the other. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Oct. 5/1 We ought forthwith to link in with the Cape Railway system on our southern border.

b. To go arm in arm, or hand in hand. 1819 R. ANDERSON *Chamberl. Ball.* Caret Fair, Sae we link'd, an' we laugh'd, an' we chatter'd. 1824 SCOTT *St. Rensan's* II. Clapping palms w' them, and linking at their dances and daffings. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* s. linking home arm-in-arm like dounce guidman and guidwife.

Link (linj), v. 2. Sc. and north. dial. [Cf. Norw. *linka* to give a toss or bending motion with the body (Asen), to fling, or drive backwards and forwards (Ross). Cf. also LINCH v. 2.] intr. To move nimbly, pass quickly along; to trip. To link off: to pass away, disappear quickly.

1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. II. xxiv. Maidenheads gaed linkin Aff a' that day. 1725 — *Gentle Sheph.* I. i. I saw my Meg come linkin o'er the lee. 1785 BURNS *Addr. to Dell* xx. Some luckless hour will send him linkin. To your black pit. 1790 — *Tam o' Shanter* 150 Ilka carlin... linket at in her sark! 1882 J. WALKER *Tam o' Auld Reekie*, etc. 21 The hours gaed linking by. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 68 Ha'e... this billet as fast as ye can link to the captain.

b. causal. To cause to move or circulate rapidly. 1721 RAMSAY *To R. H. B.* II. He disna live that canna link The glass about.

Hence Linking ppl. a. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxvi. A man that can whistle ye up a thousand or fifteen hundred linking lads to do his will.

Linkage (lin'kedʒ). [f. LINK sb. 2 or v. 1 + -AGE.] The condition or manner of being linked; a system of links.

Applied e.g. (Chem.) to the union of atoms or radicals in a molecule; (Geom.) to a system of straight lines, etc. pivoted together so as to rotate about one another (by Sylvester used with restricted application; see quot. 1874 for link-work, LINK sb. 2).

1874 SYLVESTER in *Proc. Roy. Instit.* VII. 182 note, A compass or a pair of scissors is the simplest form of linkage; a set of lazy-tongs is another. 1877 KEMPE (title) How to draw a straight line; a lecture on linkages. 1887 *Tril. Franklin Inst.* Jan. 74 Brühl showed that in case of 'double-linkage' each such carbon-atom has a refraction equivalent to about 6.1. 1890 *Spectator* 11 Sept. 462/1 Chemists are persuaded that the ethylenic form of linkage is not the equivalent of two paraffinic linkages. 1893 CAYLEY in *Coll. Math. Papers* (1897) XIII. 292 The results given by the MacMahon linkage. 1897 *Standard* 1 Feb. 5/2 The linkage of life to life in Nature. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 512 Such places of linkage of neurons being called 'synapses'.

Link-boy. [LINK sb. 3] A boy employed to carry a link to light passengers along the streets.

1660 PEPPY *Diary* 4 Feb. Thence to Sir Harry Wright's, and after that with a link-boy home. 1716 GAY *Triclin* III. 114 Nor need th' officious Link-boy's smoky Light. 1739 J. MOTTLEY *Joc Miller's Jest* No. 239 A Link-boy cry'd, Have a Light, Gentlemen? 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*, xxxvi. The red glare of the link-boy's torch. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. xvii. 161 Link-boys with their torches lighted the beaux over the mud.

Fig. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* III. i. This is the page, love's link-boy, that must light me the way.

Linked (lin'kt), ppl. a. Also 5 lynket, 6 ylincked, 6-7 linked. [f. LINK v. 1 + -ED.] Connected by or as by links; joined, coupled, associated. †Also, made or fashioned with links. †Linked line *adv. phr.*, in a continued line.

a. 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 8 Make be yarde mete vu to the hole of the seyde stafe yn to be halfe stafe lynket lynch. 1561 T. HOBY *Tr. Castiglione's Courtier* II. Lij. By and by were vices by that linked contrarieite necessarily accompanied with them. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 46 She held a great gold chaine ylincked well. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 140 With many a winding bout Of linked sweets... with linked Thunderbolts Transfix us to the bottom of this Gulfe. 179 — P. L. I. 328 His swift pursuers... with linked Thunderbolts Transfix us to the bottom of this Gulfe. 179 — BURNS *Bonnie Peg*, W' linked hands, we took the sands Adown yon winding river. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon*. 29 Notions, linked arguments [etc.]... influence only the comparatively few. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iii. 126 The dark linked ivy taugling wild. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman*. i. His limbs... fitted to wear his linked hauberk, with as much ease as if the meshes had been formed of cobwebs. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxii. (1879) 180 What trouble... could enter into these linked lives?

b. Mil. Since 1872 used of two infantry battalions (or regiments) which are coupled together to form a regimental district (see also quot. 1872-6).

1872 L. F. CROCH in *Hansard Parl. Debates* 3rd Ser. CCIX. 1843 The linked regiments seemed in some instances rather ill-assorted unions. 1872-6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) 232 These regiments are termed linked, and in the case of one of the regiments going or being on foreign service requiring men to make up its numbers, soldiers are drafted from the regiment remaining at home. 1892 *Daily News* 12 Apr. 6/1 The line battalion in England, which has a linked battalion abroad, is unfit in every way to go into the field.

Linker (lin'kə). [f. LINK v. 1 + -ER.] One who or that which links or joins.

1856 F. L. MACKENZIE in *Miles Mem.* 237 The linker of the seasons. The snowdrop,—it shall bring. 1881 *Census Instr.* (1883) Coal miner: Linker, Hitcher. Hosiery Manufacturer: Linker. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.* Linkers, workers (females) of links, that is machines for joining or linking together the loops of fabrics.

Linking (lin'kiŋ), vbl. sb. [f. LINK v. 1 + -ING.] Connexion by or as by links; coupling together, association.

1545 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Link Pref. (1548) CV b. For the better lynking of one sentence to another. 1608 HIERON *Wks.* I. 729/1 The linking of my self into this wedlocke band. 1837 D. McNICOLL *Wks.* 204 The beautiful linkings by which the New Testament is combined with the Old. 1894 *Times* 19 May 10/1 The occasional linking of the regiments.

Linking, ppl. a. [f. LINK v. 1 + -ING.] That links or joins together.

1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. II. iii. 161 In linking circles wide extending. 1901 *Blackwood's Mag.* June 843/2 There is a linking sonnet, 127, between the series addressed to Herbert and the shorter series... to the Dark Lady.

Hence †Linkingly adv., so as to be linked or connected.

1635 PERSON *Varieties* I. vi. 18 Ptolomee his opinion is more true, that the earth and waters, mutually and linkingly embrace one another and make up one Globe.

Linkster, corrupt U.S. form of LINGUISTER.

Linkman. A man employed to carry a torch.

1716 GAY *Triclin* III. 139 Though thou art tempted by the link-man's Call Vet trust him not along the lonely Wall. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 596 A remarkable robbery was committed near Moor-fields by a linkman. 1851 D. JERROLD *Sz. Giles* v. 44 A ballad-singer may hold his head up with a linkman any day. 1881 *Census Instr.* (1883) 31 Linkman. 1898 *Daily Tel.* 13 Jan. 7/3 To receive two and six each for acting as linkmen at a wedding.

Linkster, corrupt U. S. form of LINGUISTER.

Linky (lin'ki), a. [f. LINK sb. 1 + -Y.] Having the character or appearance of links.

1859 PARKER *Misc. Poems* 19 (E.D.I.) The lang linkie lea rig, once pleasant to see. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 127 The linky, boggy muirland that they call the Figgate Whins.

Lin-lan-lone. An echoic formation intended to suggest the sound of a chime of three bells.

1839 TENNYSON *Far—far—away* II. The mellow lin-lan-lone of evening bells.

Linn<sup>1</sup> (lin). Chiefly Sc. Forms: 1 hlynn, 6 lyn'n, 6-8 lin, 8- linn. [Two words seem to have been confused: OE. *hlynn* str. fem., torrent (? related to *hlynn* masc., 'clangor', *hlynnan*, *hlynnian* to resound), and Gaelic *linne* = Irish *linn*, earlier *lind*, Welsh *lyn*, Cornish *lin*, Breton *lenn*.] 1. A torrent running over rocks; a cascade, waterfall.

c. 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John xviii. 1 Se hærend eode... ofer þah hlypne þe mycen Cedron nenneth. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* XI. vii. 9 The riveris... brystand on skelleis our thir demnyit lynniss. 1536 [see LEAP v. 2 d]. 1567 Gude & Godlie Ball. (S.T.S.) 118 Walter [that] fast rinnis ouer aine lin, Dois not returne againe to the awin place. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii. Between two birks out o'er a little lin The water fa's. 1785 BURNS *Hallowe'en* xxv. Whyles owre a linn the burnie plays. a. 1810 TANNHILL *Poems* (1846) 99 The roar of the linn On the night breeze is swelling. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 311 A linn falling from a height to which foot-paths had been made. 1892 *Standard* 8 Jan. 5/2 In Wales and Scotland there are linnis which could render Manchester and Dundee independent of the pitmen of the Black Countries.

2. A pool, esp. one into which a cataract falls. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* *Descr. Scot.* xii. 18/1 A loch, lin, or poole there. a. 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 80, I saw an river rin out ouir aie craggle rok of stane, Syne lichtit in aine lin. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* v. 118 Toothie, tripping downe from Verwin's rushe lin [margin note, A Poole or watry Moore]. 1790 A. WILSON *Suicide* Poet. Wks. (1846) 130 Driven by mad despair. To poison, dagger, or the engulping linn. a. 1802 EARL Richard xxii. in *Child Ballads* II. 153/1 The deepest pool in a' the linn they fand Erl Richard in. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hervey* I. Prel. 3 He sees nixes in the dark linnis as he fishes by night.

3. A precipice, a ravine with precipitous sides. 1799 *Med. Tral.* II. 356 It is found at the bottom of a deep and narrow ravine, or linn. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. Intro. 3 Gazing down the steepy linn, That heims our little garden in. 1818 — *Hrt. Mill.* I. If you come here again, I'll pitch you down the linn like a foot-ball. 1856 BRYANT *Count of Greiers* v. They dance through wood and meadow, they dance across the linn.

Linn<sup>2</sup>. Now dial. Also 5 lyn, 8 lin, 8-9 lynn. [Altered form of LIND sb., the vowel being shortened as is usual in the first element of a compound.] The linden or lime; also, the wood of this tree;

attrib., in linn-bark, -board, -tree. c. 1475 *Cath. Angl.* 217/2 (Addit. MS.) A Lyn tre, lilia.

1674 GREW *Vegit. Trunks* vii. § 4 Some Woods are soft, but not fast; others are both, as Linn. 1796 in Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 577 The more useful trees are, maple, ... lynn tree. 1796 MARSHALL *Forksh.* (ed. 2) II. 351 Lin; *tilla europaea*, the lime or linden tree. 1799 J. SMITH *Acc. Remark. Occurr.* (1801) 30 A cover was made of lynn bark which will run even in the winter season. 1808 PRK *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 1. App. 54 The banks of the Mississippi are still bordered by the pines of the different species, except a few small bottoms of elm, lynn and maple. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 104 The timber is not such as is usually found in swamps, but fine oak, ash, olive, linn, beech, and poplar of enormous growth. 1833 *Act* 34 *Will. IV.* c. 56 Linn Boards, or White Boards for Shoemakers. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Linn-tree*, a lime-tree, *Derb.*

|| Linnæa (lin'æ). Bot. [mod.L.; so named by Gronovius, 1749, after the Swedish naturalist C. F. Linné, better known by his latinized name Linnæus.] A slender evergreen flowering plant (*L. borealis*, N.O. *Caprifoliaceæ*) of the north temperate and frigid zones.

1862 H. MARRIAT *Year in Sweden* II. 227 The linnæa loads the air with its perfume. *Ibid.* 396 The forest is here carpeted with the linnæa.

Linnæan, Linnean (lin'æn) a. and sb. [f. Linnæ-us (see prec.) + -AN. (The spelling Linnæan is the more common, though the Linnean Society adopts the other form.)] A. adj. Of or pertaining to Linnæus or his system; given or instituted by Linnæus; adhering to the system of Linnæus.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. Botany Tab. 1 Characters of the Classes in the Linnæan System. 1759 B. STILLINGF. *Calendar Flora* Pref., Misc. Tracts (1762) 243, I have retained the Linnæan names of every plant, and animal in the Swedish Calendar. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 491 The Linnæan genera of Mosses are chiefly founded on the situation of the capsule. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* x. 343 The Linnæan Classification of plants.

B. sb. A follower of Linnæus; one who adopts his system.

1772 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 300 If... a bird, which is supposed to migrate in the winter, passes almost under the nose of a Linnæan, he pays but little attention to it, because he cannot examine the beak.

Hence Linnæanism, the doctrines and practice of Linnæus, or of his school.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 9 Nobody beyond the barriers of Linnæanism could ever dream of designating any of these... a natural history.

Linnæite (lin'æit). Min. [Named by Haidinger, 1845, after Linnæus, who first described it: see -ITE.] Sulphide of cobalt, containing some nickel and copper.

1849 J. NICOL *Min.* 457 Linnæite... occurs in octahedrons and cubes. 1894 *Mineral Mag.* X. 339 Cleavage and density of linnæite and polydymite being the same.

Lin-nail. Sc. and north. dial. [f. \*lin (see LINCH sb. 1) + NAIL. Cf. Ger. dial. *lunnagel*.] = LINCH-PIN.

1496 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 293 Item, for fyfty iij chenzies, to the lynnalis of the cartis and the erledir pyynyis... 1562 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 207 One waye wth yron bound wheelles, axill nailles, lyn nailles. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*

Linnen, obs. form of LINEN.

Linnet (lin'et). Forms: 5 llnet, 6 lenet, linnette, lynnet, 7-8 lennet, linot, 6- linnet. [a. OF. *linette*, *linot*, *linotte* (mod.F. *linotte*), f. *lin* flax, on the seeds of which the bird feeds. OE. had a *linetwige*, whence LINTWHITE, and there is one example of *lince*, f. *lin* *lin* sb. 1, flax.]

1. A common and well-known song-bird, *Linota* (or *Linaria*) *cannabina*, of the family *Fringillide*. Its plumage is brown or warm grey; but in summer the breast and crown of the cock (when wild, not when caged) become crimson or rose-colour. Allied species are the Mountain-Linnet or Twite (*Linota flavirostris* or *L. montium*) and the Lesser Redpoll (*L. rufescens*).

[c. 1050 *Ag. Voc.* in W. Wülker 286/21 *Cardella*, lince.] c. 1530 *Crt. of Love* 1412 'What meneth this?' Seid than the linet; 'welcom Lord of blisse'. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 134 b, Men fede byrdes with the sede of it [sesamum], namelye syssenes, and linnettes. 1604 DRAYTON *Oris* 109 'Fie, quoth the Lenet, tripping on the Spray. 1631 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 290 The shee-Lennet flew away and left the male alone. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 261 The Mountain Linnet: *Linaria montana*. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxvii. I envy not in any moods... The linnet born within the cage. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 515 According to its sex, or the season of the year, it is known as the Red, Grey or Brown Linnet.

2. Applied, with qualifications, to birds of other genera. Green linnet, the greenfinch (see GREEN a. 12 b). Pine linnet, a siskin of N. America, *Chrysomitris* (or *Spinus*) *pinus*.

1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xxix. 550 The Indigo Bird or Blue Linnet of America (*Spiza cyanea*). 1884 BURROUGHS *Fresh Fields* vi. (1895) 140 The greenfinch or green linnet is an abundant bird everywhere. 1886 — *Signs & Seasons* II. (1895) 41 The pine grosbeak and the pine linnet are both nurslings of this tree.

3. Mining. pl. Oxidized lead ores. (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

4. attrib. and Comb., as linnet-bird, -finch; linnet-like adj.; linnet's heads (see quot. 1727-52).

1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 86/43 A Linnet bird, *acanthus*. 1598



FLORIO, *Lintria*, ... a Lencet-bird or Lack-backer. c 1650 *Lovelace's 'To Althea' in Perry Fol.* II. 20 When Lynett like, confined [1649 *Lucasta* 98 Like committed Linnet] I With shriller note shall sing. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Teazel*. The smaller kind [of teazels] sometimes called linnets heads, are used to draw out the knap from the coarser stuffs, as bays, &c. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* I. 276 The sweet linnets-like voice of the Princess Outille came on her ear. 1890 *Century Dict.* *Linnet-hole*, same as linnet.

**Linnnet-hole.** Glass-making. [*f. linnnet*, corruption of *F. linnette* + *HOLE*.] = LUNETTE.

1661 MERRETT *Neri's Art of Glass* 344 And on the two other sides they have their Calcars, into which linnnet holes are made for the fire to come from the furnace, to bake and prepare their Frit, and also for the discharge of the smok. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

**Linney**, variant of LINHAY.

**Linnow**, obs. form of LENNOW *a.*, flabby, limp. 1528 PAYNEL *Salern's Regim.* (1535) 108 b, Baynyng maketh the skyne linnowe or souppule.

† **Linnow**, *v.* obs. rare -1. [*f. linnow*, LENNOW *a.*] *trans.* To make supple (in quot. *absol.*).

1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* II. 19 b, Of the sweete taste, it shall have the power, that it may linnow, smooth, and finely lewse.

**Linny**, variant of LINHAY.

**Lino**, obs. form of LENO.

1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Apr., He. insisted upon presenting me with a complete suite of gauze lino. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 165 Spangles and sprigged 'linos'!

**Linoleic** (linol'ik), *a.* Chem. [*f. L. lin-um* + *oleum* oil + *-ic*.] **Linoleic acid**: an acid found as a glyceride in linseed and other oils. Hence **Linoleate**, a salt of linoleic acid. So **Linolein** [-IN'] (see quot. 1900).

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 360 The oleic acid furnished by the saponification of linseed oil differs from ordinary oleic acid; Sacc terms it linoleic acid. *Ibid.* 370 The olein of olive oil differs from the olein of linseed oil, or linolein. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 700 **Linoleic Acid**, Papaveroic acid. *Ibid.* Linoleate of lead. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 148 **Linolein**, the glyceride of linoleic acid found in linseed oil.

**Linoleum** (linol'ium), [*f. L. linum* flax + *oleum* oil.] A kind of floor-cloth made by coating canvas with a preparation of oxidized linseed-oil. Hence **Linoleumed** (linol'iumd), *pp.* *a.*

1878 *Law Rep., Chanc. Div.* VII. 834 A Mr. Walton obtained several patents, the last and principal being in 1863, for preparing floorcloth by means of a certain solidified or oxidized oil to which he gave the name Linoleum, and the floorcloth made by him therewith had been called and known as 'Linoleum Floor Cloth', and apparently also as 'Linoleum'. ... In 1864 the Linoleum Manufacturing Company was formed. 1879 in WEBSTER, *Suppl.* 1892 *Pictorial World* 21 May 104/1 A chilly tiled or linoleumed passage. 1895 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 9/4 Furnishers, upholsterers, carpet and linoleum warehousemen.

|| **Linon** (lin'on), [*f. Linon*.] A trade-name for 'lawn'. (In some mod. Dicts.)

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Apr. 2/2 *Linon*, by the way, is just the linen batiste of our shops.

† **Linosity**, [*ad. mod. L. \*linositās, f. lin-um* flax.] Abundance of flax (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Linosolite**, [*ad. OF. linostolie, ad. Gr. λινοςτολία, f. λινον linen + στολή robe*.] A surplice.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. 13.

**Linot**, obs. form of LINNET.

**Linotype** (lin'ntip), *Printing*. [= *line* + *type*.] A machine for producing stereotyped lines or bars of words, etc. as a substitute for type-setting. 1888 [First used in] *Specif. U. S. Patent* No. 393846, 4 Dec. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 28 June 20/1 The Linotype 'r' has been adopted in the offices of several American newspapers. 1899 *Appleton's Ann. Cycl.* 623 In 1880 he [Mergenthaler] made a complete change of system, and adopted the plan that he brought to perfection in the linotype.

Hence **Linotypist**, one who uses a linotype.

1895 *Daily News* 26 Nov. 10/5 Linotypist wants day work.

† **Linous**, *a.* obs. rare -1. [*f. L. lin-um* flax + *-ous*.] Of the nature of flax; flax-like.

1715 tr. *Pancivallus Rerum Mem.* I. v. 14 Pliny mentions another Sort of Linous Substance [orig. *alterius quoque lini confusum*], which he calls in the First Chapter of his Nineteenth Book, *Evlor*, Wood.

**Linous** (lin'ous), *a.* rare. [*f. LINE* sb.<sup>2</sup> + *-ous*.] Relating to or in a line.

1850 WORCESTER (cites Sir J. Herschel).

**Linoxin** (lin'ksin), *Chem.* Also -yn. [*f. L. lin-um* flax + *OX-YGEN* + *-IN*.] A resinous substance obtained from linoleic acid.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 714.

**Lin-pin**, *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 4-6 lypin, 5-pyne, linepin, 7 linnpin. [*f. lin* (see LINCH sb.<sup>1</sup>) + *PIN*.] = LINCH-PIN.

c 1330 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 518 In. duobus Lynpinnes. c 1435 *Voc.* in Wr-Wilcker 665/29 *Flax linnulium*, lypnyne. 1523 FITZHEAV. *Husb.* § 5 With. ii. lyp pinnes of yren in the axilre-endes. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 133 Rammers, linepinnes, ... and all such other implements. 1659 C. HOOLE tr. *Comenius' Orbis Sensualium* (1672) 173 The Axle-trees. the Lin-pins, and Axletree-staves. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 339/2 Linn Pin.

† **Linquish**, *v.* obs. [*f. L. lingu-ere* + *-ISH* 2, after RELINQUISH *v.*] *trans.* To abandon, forsake.

1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xxxix. xviii. But now awhile I linqush this conflict. 1604 R. [CRAWFORD] *Table Alph.* *Linqush*, to leave or forsake. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 232 Th' Opime you'd linqush for the Macerated.

Vol. VI.

**Linsang** (lin'sen). [*a.* Javanese *linsang*, *ulinsang*, wrongly rendered 'otter' in Dicts.] A kind of civet cat, *Linsang* (or *Prionodon*) *gracilis*, striped black and white, common in Borneo and Java. A related African species is the Guinea *Linsang*, *Poiana richardsoni*.

1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 438 The *Linsang* (*Prionodon gracilis*) of the Malayan regions, is white, with broad, black cross bands. It occurs in Borneo, Java, and Singapore. ... The Guinea *Linsang* ... ranges from Sierra Leone to Fernando Po. 1893 LYNCKER *Key Nat. Hist.* I. 456 The Asiatic *linsangs* constitute the genus *Linsang*. The one African *linsang* has been made the type of a separate genus - *Poiana*.

**Lins**, obs. and dial. form of LINCH.

**Linseed** (lin'sid). Forms: *a.* See *LINE* sb.<sup>1</sup> and *SEED*. *b.* 6 lint(e)seede, 7 lyntseed, 7-9 north. dial. lintseed. [*OE. lin* *lin* sb.<sup>1</sup> + *sid* seed; cf. *MIIG. linsit*, Du. *lijnzad*.]

The form *lint-seed*, which is strictly to be regarded as a distinct word, *f. LINT*, is in Scotland used of seed intended to be sown, while the ordinary form is current in other applications.]

The seed of flax, well known as the source of linseed-oil, and as a medicament. † Occas. the flax-plant. *Oil of linseed* = linseed-oil.

c 1000 Sax. *Ecclid.* I. 140 Genim has ycan wyte seos... mid linsede. c 1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* (1886) IX. 262 Mederan settan, linsed sawan. 13... S. E. Leg. (MS. Bodl. 779) in Herrig's *Archiv* LXXXII. 311/27 Of linsed & of eyryn & of oþing men conne al day oyle out bring. 1398 *TREVISAR Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxvii. (1495) 664 Lyne seide nourisheth bot tyllit & is hard to defye. c 1420 *Pallad. on lins.* xi. 15 Now lyntseed, yf the likeli, may be sowe. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c 4 [They shall] till and sow... one roode... with line seide, otherwise called flaxe seide. 1578 LYR *Doctore* I. xlix. 71 Lyntseide mingled with hony... appeareth the cough. 1626 A. SPEED *Adam out of E.* xv. (1659) 114 The drosse or that which is left after the pressing out of Lyntseids. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 418 The catarrhe... if from reptile, it is helped by line-seed, with honey. 1686 AGLIOWY *Painting Instr.* I. 27 The Secret of Oyl Painting, consists in using Colours that are Ground with Oyl of Nut, or Linseed. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 37 Leaves, like those of Linseed but larger, greener, and more viscous. 1729 (title) Short Rules and Observations for Sowing of Linseed and Hempseed. 1782 J. MILL *Diary in Skotland Minister* 12th Cent. (1897) 178 A decoction of 2 oz. lint seed, 2 do. of lypworsh-stick bruised and boiled [etc.]. 1807 *Med. Foul.* XVII. 554 The barley water, and infusion of linseed were ordered to be continued. 1823 J. BACOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 30 Having dipped the forefinger and thumb partially in oil of linseeds. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 66 And some they brought the brown lintseed, And hung it down from the Low. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 148 The seeds of the Flax plant, called Linseed, are very largely imported.

*b.* *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *linseed-shaped* adj.; *linseed cake*, linseed pressed into cakes in the process of extracting the oil, and used as food for cattle; *linseed-earth* (see quot.); *linseed-meal*, linseed ground in a mill; *linseed-oil*, the oil obtained by pressure from linseed; *linseed poultice*, a poultice made of linseed or linseed-meal; *linseed-tea*, an infusion of linseed, used as a demulcent.

1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 365 Cattle at first refuse \*Linseed cake. 1883 GRELLY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, \**Linseed Earth*, blackish grey clay suitable for making into firebricks. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabriel's Bk. Physike* 68/1 With \*linseede meale make a litle paest. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 384/1 Cataplasms of linseed-meal. 1548 *Privy-Council Acts* (1890) II. 174 \*Lyntseede oyle, xx galons. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 15/2 Colours mixed up with linseed oyl. 1879 G. GLADSTONE in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 192/1 In oil-gilding the size used is made of a mixture of boiled linseed-oil and ochre. 1833 *J. Phil. Pract. Med.* II. 813/2 A common bread and water or \*linseed poultice. 1870 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) I. 703 The knots [of farcy] are small and \*linseed-shaped. 1741 BAKER in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 659 When I went to-bed, drank some \*Linseed-tea.

Hence **Linseeded** *pp.* *a.*, mixed with linseed.

1864 *Spectator* 27 Feb. 228/2 The Bill for allowing linseeded malt to escape duty passed its second reading.

† **Linsel**, *Obs. rare* -1. In 6 linsel. [*ad. F. lincel* sheet, winding sheet - *L. linteolum*, dim. of *linteum* linen cloth.] A shawl, a wrap.

1594 KYD *Cornelia* III. D 4 b, Casting a thyn course linsel ore hys shoulders, That I trayl'd vpon the ground.

**Linsy** (lin'zi). Also 5 lynesye, 6 lince, 7-8 linsy. [Possibly *f. LINE* sb.<sup>1</sup> + *SAY*.]

1. In early use, perh. some coarse linen fabric. In later use, = *LINSEY-WOOLSEY*. Also *attrib.*

1435-6 in *Heath Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 419, xx cloths of lynesye. 1583 *Ratus Custom-ho.* Djb, Lince called blew lince the doz. 1771 *Pennant Tour Scot.* 1769 (1774) 259 Chiefly engaged in manufactures of linsies, worsted stockings [etc.]. c 1826 *Erl Richard* xxiv. in Child *Baldass* II. 463 O hand awa thae linen sheets, And bring me the linsye clouts I have been best used in. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 64 Woolen Cloth Manufacture. Linsye Weaver.

2. (See quot.)

1883 GRELLY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Linsye*, strong Bind, also streaky sandstone.

**Linsy-woolsey** (lin'zi wu'zi). Forms: 5 linsy, 6 lylse, lince, linsye, 6-8 linsi(e), -y(e), 7 lin(t)sie, lincy, linsy, linsye, 7-9 linsdy, 6- linsye; 5 -wolsye, 6 -wolsse, -woolsey(e), -wulse(y), 6-8 -wo(o)lsie, -y, 6-9 -wolsye, 6-woolsey. [*f. prec.* + *WOOL*, with jingling ending.]

1. Orig. a textile material, woven from a mixture of wool and flax; now, a dress material of coarse inferior wool, woven upon a cotton warp. Also *pl.* Pieces or kinds of this material.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 217/2 Linsy wolsey, *linstema vel linostema*. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 128 We shall have a *tot quot* From the Pope of Rome, To weue all in one lome A webbe of lykse woole. 1591 H. SMITH *Prop. Marriage* 157 God forbid the people to weare linsye wolsey, because it was a signe of ipocunstacie. 1599 NASHE *Leiden Stiffe* To Rdr., I had as lieue haue... no clothes rather then wear linsye wolsey. 1670 D. DENTON *Descr. New York* (1845) 18 They make every one Cloth of for their own wearing, as also woollen Cloth, and Linsye-woolsey. c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 159 Kendall Cotton... is much made here and also Linsy-woolseys. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Down* I. 169 Martha... delighted to be clothed in good Linsy Woolsey, the work of her own hands. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. 73 Then comes another set of changes... till gray hairs, wrinkles, and linsy-woolsey wind up the picture. 1855 W. SARGENT *Braddock's Exped.* 85 Dresses of linsy-woolsey (a cloth, home-woven, of wool and flax).

*b.* A garment of this material.

1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* I. 18 Marcella... had usually figured... in a linsy-woolsey.

2. *fig.* or in figurative contexts, *exp.* a strange medley in talk or action; confusion, nonsense.

1592 GREENE *Vision Wks.* 1881-6 XII. 235 Thou hast writte no booke well, but thy *Nunquam sera est*, and that is indifferent Linsy Woolsey. 1594 NASHE *Terrors* VI. Wks. 1883 III. 229 A man must not... haue his affections linsye wolsey, intermingled with lust, and things worthy of liking. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. 1. 13 What linsie wolsey hast thou speake to vs againe. 1628 FORD *Lovers Mel.* v. 1 This unfashionable mongrel, this linsye-wolsey of mortality. 1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes Post. Let. Ep. Kurmet* I. 52 Far be it from All Mankind to impute such All-to-mall and Linsy-woolsey to the Providence of G-d.

3. *attrib.*, passing into *adv.*

1618 DONKE *Serm.* cxxxiii. V. 394 Out of his word I can preach against Linsy-woolsey garments [Dent. xxii. 14]. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI. v. [I] have never seen any of your cash, unless for one linsy woolsey coat. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xxix. The women wore jackets and aprons... with a kind of linsy-woolsey petticoat. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Ashtone* 47 Forty or fifty years ago... a servant of the best class... was clad chiefly in linsy woolsey garments. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. Pref. 5 To dress the sovereign in a linsy-woolsey garb would be seen at once to be a very unsuitable investiture.

*b.* *fig.* Chiefly with sense, 'giving the appearance of a strange medley', 'being neither one thing nor the other'.

1565 T. STATIONER *Forth. Faith* 102 b, An asse in a rochet, a linsie wolse bishop. 1619 B. SANERSON *Serm.* I. 18 The linsy-woolsey Laodicean church, neither hot nor cold. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 1-27 A Lawless Linsy-wolsey Brother, Half of one Order, half another. 1758 J. RUTY *Spirit. Diary* (ed. 2) 125 Lord take away this linsy-woolsey virtue! 1823 *Examiner* 532/1 A pecking, purient, linsy-woolsey species of composition.

4. *Comb.*, as *linsy-woolsey-wise* *adv.*

1606 SYLVESTER *De Bartus* II. iv. B. *Magnif.* 32 And also mingle (Linsie-woolsey-wise) This gold-ground Tissue with too-mean supplies.

**Linstock** (lin'støk), *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 6 linstoke, lyn(t)stock, (lin)stock, 6-7 lint stocke, 6-8 lin(t)stock, 9 lent-stock. [In 16th c. *lint*-, *linstocke*, *ad.* (with assimilation to *LINT* and *LINE* sb.) Du. *lintstok*, *f. lint* match (see *LINT* sb.) + *stok* stick.] A staff about three feet long, having a pointed foot to stick in the deck or ground, and a forked head to hold a lighted match.

1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* 95 b, He. in his hand, a smoking linstock brought And so gave fire. 1592 STOW *Ann.* (an. 1563) 1116 A linstoke fell into a barrel of powder, and set it on fire together with the vessel. 1598 B. JOHNSON *Er. Man in Hum.* III. i. Their master gunner... confronts me with his linstock, ready to give fire. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1684: Then thirty Gunners with their Linstocks... followed by thirty Negroes... with their Brown-bills. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Linstock*. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 63, 1 lent-stock; 12 handspikes. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. ix. The gunner held his linstock yare. 1840 BARNHAM *Ingl. Leg.* *Hamilton Tighe*, The linstock glows in his bony hand. *Fig.* 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 19 The match of furie is lighted, fastned to the linstock of rage.

**Linsy**, obs. form of LINSEY.

**Lint**<sup>1</sup> (lint). Forms: 4-7 lynt(e), 5 lyn'n'et, 6 linte, 7 (9 dial.) linct, 5- lint. [In *ME. linct*; related (somewhat obscurely) to *LINE* sb.<sup>1</sup>; perh. *a.* *F. lincte* (recorded only in the sense 'linseed'), but possibly of wider meaning in *OF.*, *f. lin* *LINE* sb.<sup>1</sup>; see -*ET.*]

1. (Now only *Sc.*) The flax-plant.

1458 [see *lint-sown* in 5]. 1548 *Theriac Names of Herbes* 49 Linnm is called in englishe Flax, linc or lynte. 1562 - *Herbal* II. 39 Flax is called of the North men lynt. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 154 Our present Way is to sow our Lint on any Ground, which puts us to a great Expence to weed it. 1785 BURNS *Cotter's Sat.* XLxi. The frugal wife garrulous will tell, How 'twas a townond ald, sin' lint was i' the bell. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot.* IV. 29 Flax, or, as it is universally called in Scotland, lint, is sown.

2. (Chiefly *Sc.*) Flax prepared for spinning. Also, the refuse of the same, used as a combustible.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 612 Pik and ter als haf thaf tane, And lynt and hardis with byrnestane. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* III. (Andrews) 593 Lynt to bet þe fyr of hell. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE VII. 423 This trew woman thaim seruit weill in deid, With lynt and fyr, that haistely kendill wald. 1562 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 72 To pay the said



Isabell every yere one bonde of lynt. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xxxiv. lxxvii. Each roome therein was full of divers fleeces Of wooll, of lint, of silk, or els of cotton. 1741 in A. Laing *Lindores Abbey* xxi. (1876) 272 For one hundred weight of lint to be given out to the poor people of the parochie to spin. 179. BURNS *Wearie Pund o' Tow* 5, I bought my wife a stane o' lint As gude as e'er did grow; And a' that she has made o' that Is ae poor pund o' tow. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* ix. 330 It was at different times a braizer's shop, and a magazine for lint.

3. A soft material for dressing wounds (formerly also to burn for tinder), prepared by ravelling or scraping linen cloth. † In *pl.*, pieces of this material.

c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 83 Fille be wounde wipinneforp with lynneth of lynneth cloob. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 306/1 Lynt, schauynge of lynneth clothe, carpea. 1578 LYVE *Dodens* iii. xii. 333 The same . . layde to with fine linte or lynneth, doth swage and mitigate the payne. 161600 *Disfracted Emp.* v. iii. in Bullen O. *PL* 111. 249 May theire sorse wast theire lynneth into lynte. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtain-Dr.* (1876) 55 Let him but finde the least sparke in the lint, hee neuer ceaseth blowing till he haue made it a huge flame. 1622 BEAUM. & FL. *Sea-Voy.* iii. i. O that I had my boxes and my lints now. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* iii. x. 498 Very much weakened with ten great wounds, and rould up with Lints and Plaisters. 1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux Stratagem* v. iv. Do, do, Daughter—while I get the Lint, and the Probe and the Plaster ready. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* i. 189 Lint or Puff-ball, moistened in Alcohol Vini. will generally answer the purpose. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii. He . . hastily took from his purse some dry lint, to apply to the slight wound. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* iv. 51 To scrape lint and nurse the wounded was proper woman's employment down in Poland yonder. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* 11. 63 Drainage [of the abscess] was kept up by means of a strip of lint.

b. Fluff of any material. † Also, a particle of the same, rare.

1611 COTGR., *Freliche*, . . a small straw, or lint, a 1663 HOWARD *Committee* ii. i. *Four Plays* (1665) 88 Driving the lint from his black Cloathes With his Wet Thumb. 1898 *Century Mag.* Jan. 372/2 After a little the saws clogged with lint, the wheel stopped, and poor Whitney was in despair.

4. a. Now only *dial.* or *U.S.* Netting for fishing-nets. † b. A net for the hair. *Obs. rare*—

a. 1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* in Arb. *Garner* 111. 629 Which 245 yards of Lint or Netting (ready made or knit) will cost three pence a yard. 1874 HOLDSWORTH *Deep-sea Fishing* ii. 101 That length of line being appropriated to the 30 yards of (drift-)net, so that the 'lint' or netting is set slack. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* *Lint* (Fishing), a fisherman's name for the netting of a pound or seine. 1892 P. H. EMERSON *Son of Fens* 37 They ligged the ground rope in, and begun pulling in the lint to the cod end.

b. a 1828 *Ld. Livingston* xxxii. in *Child Ballads* IV. 43/2 There's never lint gang on my head.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lint-boll* (-*bow*), -*mill*, -*pal*, -*sheaf*, -*speck*; *lint-sown* ppl. a.; *lint-box* (*U.S.*), the upper part of a cotton-press; *lint-doctor* *Calico-printing* (see *quot.*); *lint-haired* = *flaxen-haired*; *lint-paper*, ? = *linen-paper*; *lint-scraper*, a person employed to scrape lint (for hospital use); also (*slang*), a contemptuous name for a young surgeon; † *lint-spurge*, a name proposed for the plant *Euphorbia Esula*; *lint-top* (*Sc. -lap*), as much flax as is usually laid on a distaff for being spun off. Also *LINT-WHITE* a.

c1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* viii. (*Preach. Swallow*) xxvii. Me think, quhen that yone 'lint-bolis ar ryip. To mak we feist. a 1585 POLWART *Flying w. Montgomerie* 552 Athort his nitty now like louse lyes linkand like a large lint bow. 1901 G. W. CABLE *Gazetteer* xxi. The 'lint-box of the old cotton press was covered with wet morning-glories. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 217 Another . . sharp-edged ruler, called the 'lint doctor, whose office it is to remove any fibres which may have come off the calico in the act of printing. 1891 V. C. COTES *2 Girls on Barge* 78 A dirty 'lint-haired ragamuffin. 1805 FORTYTH *Beauties Scott.* IV. 49 Upon this water there are . . two 'lint-mills. 1879 St. *George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 482 Wet 'lint-pad and bandage applied. 1794 BLUMENBACH in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 180 The outward ones had some traces of our common 'lint paper. 1851 THACKERAY *Love* vi. (1869) 241 If Miss Prior . . prefers this 'lint-scraper to me, ought I to baulk her? 1981 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 43 Lint Scrapper. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric.* Perth 163 Some persons . . recommend to set up the 'lint sheaves . . in stooks, like grain. 1458 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 128 Al the wast land that was 'lynt or corn sawin. 1827-35 WILLIS *Parrhasius* 53 The 'lint-specks floated in the twilight air. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 63 Pityusa . . ought to be called . . 'Lint-sponge, for it hath small leaves like Flax. 1721 RAMSAY *Bessy Bell & Mary G.* 6, Bessy's hair's like a 'lint tap.

**Lint**<sup>2</sup> (*lint*). *dial.* [Short for *linter* LINTIL.] = LINTIL (chiefly in *pl.*). 1888 in *Sheffield Gloss.*

**Linton**: see LINTER<sup>2</sup>.

† **Lintearius**, a. *Obs. rare*—o. [f. *L. lintearius* (f. *linteus* *linen*) + -*arius*.] Of or belonging to linen (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

**Lintel** (*lintel*). Forms: 4-5, 7 *lyntel* [I, 5, 7 li, *lyntal* I, (6) *lyntil*, *lynttyll*, 7 *lental*, *lindal*, *lindle*, 8 *linitil*, 9 *lentil*], 7-*lintel*. [a. OF. *lintel* threshold (f. *linter*); popular *L. \*limitale* or *\*limitellum* (f. *limit*, *limes* *LIMIT* sb., confused with *limin*-, *limen* threshold).]

1. A horizontal piece of timber, stone, etc. placed over a door, window, or other opening to discharge the superincumbent weight.

1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* xii. 22 Sprynge 3e therof the lyntel [Vulg. *superlintare*], and euer either post. c1450 *Merton*

436 The Emperour . . wrote letters on the lyntell of the dore in grewe. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxix. 39 Alheid that thow were never sa stout, Vndir this lyntall sall thow lowt. 1601-2 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) 11. 629 Paid for lyntalls at the fontaine tiii' viij'. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 82 One Lintel to discharge the two Windows and Balcony-door, eight foot of Timber. 1725 POPE *Odys.* vii. 116 The pillars silver, on a brazen base; Silver the lintels deep-projecting o'er. 1839 ROWELL *Ann. Brit. Ch. xii.* (1847) 139 A Moor-stone lintel is placed across the top to support the little roof. 1863 A. FENELANQUE *Tangled Skin* 11. ii. 29 Upon the lintel of No. 7, I had found painted the name of Mr. C. L.

† 2. ? A spoke of a wheel. *Obs.*—

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 125/13 Lyntil of a cart, radius.

3. *attrib.*, as *lintel-piece*, -*post*, -*stone*, -*tree*.

1842-59 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* Gloss. s.v. If a wall be very thick, more than one 'lintel piece' will be required. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 402 The lintel-piece alone weighs about 3,000 pounds. 1806 J. GRAHAM *Birds Scot.* 642 Others [sc. birds] sometimes are driven within our 'lintel-posts by storms. 1575 BURGH *Rec. Glasgow* (1832) 90 Item, to James Law, for be thre 'linalt stanes to be loiss windois, xij s. 1879 LUNBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* x. 197 The lintel stones of the doorway are 40 feet 10 inches in length. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* 11. 580 The . . maine 'linter-tree which lay over the . . cheekes of the great dore. 1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* (1677) 77 The dore-posts silver . . The linter-tree upon them silver too.

Hence **Lintelled** a., furnished with a lintel. **Lintelling** *vbl. sb.*, the action of providing with lintels; the material used for this purpose.

1793 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 98 Lintelling, Guttinger . . &c. at 50 each per Foot. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCIV. 11. 9 A doorway with a lintelled archway. 1894 DOYLE *Mem. S. Holmes* 111 Over the low, heavy-lintelled door.

**Lintel**<sup>1</sup>, *obs.* form of LENTIL.

**Lintel**<sup>1</sup> (*lintel*). *U.S.* [f. *LINT*<sup>1</sup> + -*ER* I.] A machine for stripping off the short-staple cotton-fibre from the cotton-seed after ginning. Also *linter-machine*. (In recent *U.S. Dicts.*)

**Lintel**<sup>2</sup>, † *linter*, *dial.* corruptions of LEAN-TO.

1736 *New Hampshire. Prov. Papers* (1870) IV. 714 'Tis judged the cause [of a fire] was from a spark falling out of the linter chimney which was lower than the house. 1861 Mrs. STOWE *Pearl of Orr's Isl.* 10 A brown house of the kind that the natives call 'lean to' or 'linter'. 1893 ZINCER *Wheat* 261 A penthouse is a 'linter' (lean-to).

† **Linteler**, *Obs.* [Perh. a corruption of *LINTIL*; perh. a dim. of OF. *linter* (? = *L. type \*limitarium*), *lintel*] = LINTIL.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII (1809) 639 A mightie bulding of tymber . . the linterelles inhaused with pillars.

**Lintern**, *linton*, altered f. LINTIL; cf. *prec. Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1533 *Repar. Tower* in Bayley *Tower Lond.* (1821) i. App. 22 11m for ij. linton made for the ij. wyndowes. 1612 CORVAT *Crudities* 133. I read this inscription in a piece of stone . . directly over the linterne of the dore. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* 11. (1634) 212 When every one of the Hebrewes had slaine a Lambe . . and with the blood thereof coloured the poste and linterne of the doores. 1864 T. Q. COUCH *E. Cornu. Gloss.* in *Jrnl. Roy. Inst. Cornu.* I. 17 Lintern, a linter.

**Lintie** (*linti*). *Sc.* Also *lenty*. [f. *lint* in *LINTWHITE* + dim. ending -*IE* (-*Y*).] = LINTER.

1795 BURNS *Verses Destr. Woods* 4 Where linteries sang and lambskins play'd. a 1835 HOGG *Rings & May* 41 Poet. Wks. 1838 l. 300 She trows . . The lenty's cheip a ditty tane. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 138, I heard the linteries singing where I was falling asleep.

**Lintil**, *linter*, *obs.* forms of LENTIL.

1601 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* 11. i. l. ii. 504 The Barre and the Lintil cannot endure one another [L. *lappa lentil* adverb].

**Lintonite** (*lintonit*). *Min.* [Named after Miss L. A. Linton, who analysed it.] A variety of thomsonite found in green amygdulæ in trap.

1879 PECKHAM & HALL in *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* Ser. III. XIX. (1883) 122.

**Lintseed**, **Lint-stock**: see LINSSEED, LINSTOCK.

**Lintwhite** (*lintwhite*, sb. Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 1 *linaethuizae*, *linetwize*, -*twize*, 4 *lynkwhyte*, 6 *lyntquhit*, -*yte*, 7-*lintwhite*. [OE. *linetwize*, perh. f. *lin* flax + -*twize* (? cogn. w. OHG. *zwigôn* to pluck, *vellere*, *carpere*), found also in *pistelwize* thistle finch. Cf. *TWITE* sb.]

The etymology involves a difficulty because the first element appears as *line*- (or *lin-*) instead of *lin*; but the correspondence in sense with the Rom. name of the bird (see LINSSEED) is in favour of its correctness. Apart from etymology there is no evidence that the first vowel in the O.F. word was long.]

= LINTNET.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) C 147 *Carduelis*, *linetwize*. a 800 *Erhart Gloss.* 300 *Carduelis*, *linaethuizae*. c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in W. Wülcker 11/26 *Carduelis*, *linetwize*. In 1400 *Gloss. in Art.* 2674 With lowde laghttys one lofte for lykynge of hyrdez, Of larkes, of lynkwhyte, bat luffiche songene. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. Prol. 240 Goldspynk and lynkwhyte fordynand the lyft. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The linytquhit sang cuntiprot quhen the oskil zelpit. 1690 ROXB. *Ballads* (1888) VI. 607 The Lint-white loud, and Progrie proud . . do sing as sweetly as in Yarow. 1785 BURNS *To William Simpson* xii. When lint-whites chant among the buds. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 76 The lintwhite and the throatecock Have voices sweet and clear.

**Lint-white** (*lintwhite*, a. *Sc.* [f. *LINT*<sup>1</sup> + *WHITE*.] White as lint or flax; flaxen.

1794 BURNS *Now nature cleeds*, Lassie wi' the lint-white locks. 1866 MISS MURLOCK *Noble Life* viii. 148 With the sun shining on the lint-white hair.

† **Lintworm**. *Obs.* [a. MHG. *lintwurm* dragon.] ? A figure of a dragon.

1423 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 218 *Inventory Jewels of Hen. V.* Ung Lintworme d'or avec 1 Crois. *Ibid.* 219 Item, iii Lintwormes.

**Linty**, sb.: see LINTIE.

**Linty** (*linti*), a. [f. *LINT*<sup>1</sup> + -*y* I.] † a. Resembling lint; soft like flax or lint (in *quot. fig.*). b. Full of lint or fluff.

1607 MIDDLETON *Phanix* ii. iii. F 2, One good hang vpon a Buckler would make one of our Gentlemen flye a peeces, tis not for these linte times. 1705 N. TATE tr. *Cowley's Plants* v. (1721) 392 To see such Kernels such strong Armour wear; With a lenty Wad wrapt close about. (Useful to keep green Wounds from gushing out. 1889 GORDON STABLES *Dog Owners' Kennel Comp.* v. § 4.54 Mixture of about two-thirds hardish hair and one-third lenty. 1891 *Bazaar* 20 Feb. 261/3 Swansdown . . is better than cotton-wool, because it is not so lenty.

|| **Linum** (*lainm*). *Bot.* [mod.L. use of *L. linum* flax, *LINE* sb.] A genus of plants (N.O. *Linaceæ*) of which flax is a well known example. In popular use, applied to the ornamental species of this genus.

1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* v. 138 The hillsides [on the road to Bethel] were covered with the most lovely spring flowers; dwarf irises, the delicate pink linum [etc.]. 1882 *Garden* 3 June 385/3 Linums have stood the past winter better than heretofore.

**Linx**, *obs.* pl. *LINK* sb.; *obs.* form of LYNX.

**Liny**, **liney** (*laini*), a. [f. *LINE* sb.<sup>2</sup> + -*y* I.]

1. Of the nature of or resembling a line or streak, thin, meagre.

1807 ORIE in *Lect. Paint.* (Bohn 1848) 254 Somewhat that is stiff, crude, 'liney', and harsh in respect to anatomy. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Pillage* Ser. ii. 207 The narrow liny clouds, which a few minutes ago lay like soft vapoury streaks along the horizon. 1830 FRASER *Mag.* I. 146 The architect . . are cut away, and made to look weak and liny. 1855 *Ecclesiologist* XVI. 365 It looks thin, 'liney', and attenuated. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Madding Crowd* viii. Shaping their eyes long and liny, partly because of the light.

2. Full of lines, marked with lines.

1817 KEATS *Sleep & Poetry* 364 Then there rose to view a fane Of liny marble. 1835 T. WALKER *Original* vi. (1887) 65 The brooding affections of the mind . . make the countenance fallen, pale, and liny. 1849 RUSKIN *St. Lamps* iii. § 22. 90 The leaf being . . rendered liny by bold markings of its ribs. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 356/2 To give the grounding a liny appearance.

**Lion** (*lain*), sb. Forms: a. 1 *léa*, *lío*, *léo*, 3 *leo*, 3 *Orm. le* (*genitive* leanness, leoness, leuness). B. 3 *leun* = *lyun*, 3-4 *leoun*, *liun* = *le*, 3-5 *leon*, 3-8 *lyon*, 4 *leone*, *lyen*, 4-6 *ly*-, *lione*, *lioun*, 5 *lyown*, *lywn*, 5-6 *lyoun* = *le*, 6 *lione*, 3-*lion*. [The mod. form represents an adoption (first appearing c 1200) of AF. *lion* (F. *lion*), a Com. Rom. word = Pr. *leo*, Sp. *leon*, Pg. *leão*, It. *leoné*, *lione* = *L. leōnem*, nom. *leo*, a. Gr. *λέων* (stem *λεων-*, perh. altered from an earlier \**λεφον-*). The Gr. word was perh. adopted from some foreign lang.; a noteworthy similarity of sense is presented by Heb. *lābi lion* (pl. *lābīm*), also occurring in the sense 'lioness' with the vocalization *lābīyā*; cf. also Egyptian *labai*, *lurwai* lioness. The synonymous Gr. *līs* (cf. Heb. *lāyish*) is not etymologically connected.

Before the adoption of the Fr. word, English possessed forms directly representing the Latin *leo*, *leōnem*. The word was used, with difference of gender and inflexion, both for 'lion' and 'lioness', the *L. leona* not having been adopted. Owing to the two-fold form of the *L.* word in the nom. and the oblique case, the declension in OE. is irregular and variable. The recorded forms are: nom. sing. *leo* (Anglian *lāa*), gen. sing. *leōn* (Northumb. masc. *léas*), dat. sing. *leōn*, *lione*, *léonan*, acc. sing. *leōn* (fem. also *leō*), nom., acc. pl. *leōn*, gen. pl. *leōna*, dat. pl. *leōum*, *leōm*, *leōnum*.

The *L.* word has been adopted into all the Tent. langs.: cf. OFris. *leawa*, MDu. *leuwe*, *leuwe* (Du. *leuwin*), OHG. *leuo*, *leuo*, *leuwa*, *lio* (MHG. *lione*, *len*, mod. G. *löwe*, *leu*), ON. *león*, *lión* (MSw. *león*, Sw. *lejon*, Da. *løve* from Ger.). From Gr. or *L.*, but in some cases through Tent. as the immediate source, are the forms in the Balto-Slavic langs.: Lith. *lewas*, *luntas*, Lettish *lawras*, OSl. *lěw*, Russ. *лѣвъ*, Polish *lew*, Czech *lev*.

1. A large carnivorous quadruped, *Felis leo*, now found native only in Africa and southern Asia, of a tawny or yellowish brown colour, and having a tufted tail. The male is distinguished by a flowing shaggy mane. (The Maneless Lion of Gnejrat is a recognized Asiatic variety with only a slight mane.) It is very powerful, and has a noble and impressive appearance; whence it is sometimes called 'the king of beasts'. In early use the name was applied to both sexes; from the 13th c. the derivative LIONESS has been used for the female.

The young are now commonly called 'lion's cubs'; the older designation 'lion's whelps' survives in rhetorical applications, owing to its use in the Bible.

a. c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* vii. 3 Dyles æfre zeslæcce swe swe lea swile mine. c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* iii. xi. § 3 Seo leo bringð his hungregum hwelpum hwæt to etanne. c 1000



*Sav. Leechd.* I. 364 *Da þe scinlac þrowien etan leonflæsc.*  
*c. 1050* *Voc.* in *Wt.* Willcker 438/22 *Leo*, *lio*. *c. 1200* *ORMIN*  
 5834 And tatt wass riht talt le wass sett Omngan þatt  
 Goddspellwrihte... Forr leness whelp þær þitt iss  
 Whelpedd, tar þitt stille þre dazness. *Ibid.* 6026 Þatt  
 deor þatt wass i leoness like. *c. 1205* *LAY.* 28064 *Pa com an*  
*goldene leo hien on dune.* *c. 1325* in *Kel. Ant.* I. 125  
 Gentil ich wes ant freo Wildore then leo.

*B.* *c. 1200* *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 139 *De leon* ðe gað  
 abuten þe dier hem to forswolen. *c. 1205* *LAY.* 4085 *Ile*  
*hæðe* 3eon þeos leoden sulch hit an liun were *c. 1275* *a*  
*lion*. *c. 1225* *Juliana* 33 Daniel bimong þe wode liuns.  
*c. 1300* *Cursor M.* 690 Als lambe him lai þe leon mild. *c. 1330*  
*R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11255 (Petyt MS.) *Ilkon*  
*proudere þan þe lion.* *c. 1386* *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 798 *Tho*  
*myghtest wene that this Palamon In his fightinge were a*  
*wood leon.* *1390* *GOWER Conf.* 111. 74 *As leon is the king of*  
*bestes.* *1413* *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) ii. xlv. 51 *Somme*  
*hadden longe hoked clawes, lyke as they had ben Lyons.*  
*c. 1470* *HENRY Wallace* ii. 113 *Thus Wallace ferd als fers as*  
*a lyoun.* *1526* *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 129 *Rauenyng*  
*wolues or rauynpyng Lyons.* *c. 1548* *HALL Chron.* *Rich.* 111.  
 54 *b.* *We must... fight together like lions, and feare not to*  
*dye together lyke men.* *1671* *MILTON P. R.* i. 313 *The Lion*  
*and fierce Tiger glar'd aloof.* *c. 1687* *WALLER Summer Isl.*  
 ii. 16 *They roar'd like Lions caught in toyles, and rag'd.*  
*1727-38* *GAY Fables* ii. ix. 73 *The Lion is (beyond dispute)*  
*Allovd the most majestic brute.* *1839* *Penny Cyc.* XIV.  
 32/2 *The Manless Lion of Guzerat.* *1859* *FITZGERALD Tr.*  
*Omair xvii.* (1899) 74 *They say the Lion and the Lizard keep*  
*The Courts where Jamshyd gloried and drank deep.*

*b.* Extended to other animals of the genus *Felis*.  
*American mountain lion*, the puma or cougar.

*1630* *New-England's Plantation* (1835) 8 *For Beasts there*  
*are some Bears, and they say some Lyons also; for they*  
*have been seen at Cape Anne.* *1649* *Perf. Descr. Virginia*  
 17 [*List of native beasts*] *Lyons, bears, Leopards, Elkes.*  
*1774* *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1824) I. 431 *The Puma, which has*  
*received the name of the American Lion.*

*c.* Applied ironically (usually with qualification)  
 to certain weak or timid animals: *† Lion of Cots-*  
*wold*, *† Cotswood lion* (also *Sc. Lammermoor lion*),  
*a sheep*; *Essex or Rumford lion*, a calf. See also  
 quotes. 1825, 1827.

*1537, a 1553, a 1612* [see COTSWOLD]. *1546* *J. HEYWOOD*  
*Prov.* (1867) 36 *She is as fierce, as a Lyon of Cotsolde.*  
*1678* *RAY Proverbs* 307 *As valiant as an Essex lion, i. e.*  
*a calf.* *1699* *T. BROWN Wks.* (1720) I. 216 *That Prodigy of a*  
*Man that... so dexterously mimick'd the Harmony of the*  
*Essex Lyons.* *1700* *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Rumford-*  
*Lyon, a Calf.* *1721* *KELLY Sc. Prov.* 380 *You look like a*  
*Lammermoor Lyon.* *1825* *C. M. WESTMACOTT Eng. Sfy* I. 156  
*I'll thank you for a cut out of the back of that lion,*  
*tittered a man opposite. With all the natural timidity of*  
*the hare whom he thus particularised, I was proceeding to*  
*help him [etc.].* *1827* *LYTTON Pelham* xxxix. (1849) 101 *'A*  
*lion is a hare, sir. 'What! 'Yes, sir, it is a hare!—but*  
*we call it a lion, because of the Game Laws.'*

*2.* Proverbial and allusive phrases. *a.* Proverbs  
 (chiefly referring to the strength or ferocity of the  
 lion). *b.* *A lion in the way* (or *path*): after Prov.  
 xxvi. 13, applied to a danger or obstacle, esp. an  
 imaginary one. *c.* *The lion's mouth*: taken as  
 a type of a place of great peril. (Cf. Ps. xxii. 21,  
 2 Tim. iv. 17.) Similarly, *In the lion's paws*. *d.*  
*The lion's share*: the largest or principal portion.  
*e.* *The lion's skin* occurs chiefly with reference to  
 the fable of the ass that clothed himself in the skin  
 of a lion. (See also quotes.) *f.* *The lion's provider*:  
 = *JACKAL*, *lit.* and *fig.* *g.* *To twist the lion's tail*:  
 freq. in journalistic use with reference to foreign  
 insults to, or encroachments on the rights of, Great  
 Britain (cf. 5 c.).

*a.* *1384* *Wyclif Eccl.* ix. 4 *Betere is a quye dogge thanne*  
*a leon dead.* *c. 1386* *CHAUCER Sqr.'s T.* 483 *As by the whelp*  
*chased is the leon [cf. F. bature le chien devant le lion].*  
*— Wife's Procl.* 692 *Who paynted the leon, tel me who?*  
*[See note, ed. Skeat.]* *1595* *SHAKS. John* ii. i. 138 *You*  
*are the Hare of whom the Prouber goes Who's valour*  
*plucks dead Lyons by the beard.* *1640* *HOWELL Dodona's*  
*G.* 10 *Like the moneth of March, which entrench like a Lion,*  
*but goeth out like a Lamb.* *1655* *FULLER Ch. Hist.* vi.  
 ii. 291 *As the Proverb saith, The Lion is not so fierce as*  
*he is painted.* *1749* [see BEARD p. 3]. *1808* *SCOTT Marm.*  
 vi. xiv. *And dar'st thou then To beard the lion in his den,*  
*The Douglas in his lair?*

*b.* *1641* *MILTON Reform.* ii. Wks. (1847) 18/1 *They fear'd*  
*not the bug-bear danger nor the Lyon in the way that the*  
*sluggish and timorous Politician thinks he sees.* *1647*  
*CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* vi. 8 342 *There be both Mountains,*  
*and Lyons in the way.* *1868* *BRIGHT Sp. Ireland* 1 Apr.,  
*You have always... lions in the path.* *1869* *TENNISON Holy*  
*Grail* 643. *I have been the sluggard, and I ride apace, For*  
*now there is a lion in the way.*

*c.* *a 1225* *St. Marher.* 7 *Leose me lauere ut of þe liunes*  
*muð.* *1601* *DENT Pathos.* Heaven 62 *What doth hee else,*  
*but (as it were) put his finger into the Lions mouth.* *1629*  
*CAPT. SMITH True Trav.* xx. (Arb.) 878 *But Merham, the*  
*old fox, seeing himselfe in the lions pawes, sprung his*  
*loufe.* *1726* *CAVALLIER Mem.* iv. 289 *He would not lay*  
*down his Arms, saying it was better to die, than to run*  
*into the Lion's Mouth.* *1856* *FERGUSON Eng. Traits.* Truth  
 Wks. (Bohn) II. 54 *In the power of saying rude truth,*  
*sometimes in the lion's mouth, no men surpass them.*

*d.* *1790* *BURKE Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 252 *Nor when they*  
*were in partnership with the farmer... have I heard that*  
*they had taken the lion's share.* *1836* *SIR H. TAYLOR*  
*Statesman* xlii. 155 *Always... ready to take the lion's*  
*share of responsibility and labour.* *1865* *LOWELL Wks.*  
 (1899) V. 251 *Attacking a government which they knew only*  
*by their lion's share in its offices.* *1872* *Punch* 22 June  
 253/1 *The art of finding a rich friend to make a tour with*  
*you in autumn, and of leaving him to bear the lion's share*  
*of the expenses.*

*e.* [1484] *CAXTON Fables of Arian* (1889) 219 *The fourth*  
*fable is of the asse, and of the skynne of the Lyon.]* *1599*  
*SHAKS. Hen. V.* iv. iii. 93 *The man that once did sell the*  
*Lyons skin While the beast liu'd, was kill'd with hunting*  
*him.* *1611* *COTGR. s.v. Lion*, *Il n'y eut iamais bon marché*  
*de peaux de lions.* *... a Lyons skinnie was neuer bought good*  
*cheape.* *1636* *MASSINGER Gl. Dk. Florence* v. i. *Reason*  
*assured me It was not safe to shave a lion's skin.* *1700*  
*TYRRELL Hist. Eng.* II. 847 *When the Lyon's Skin alone*  
*would not serve turn, he knew how to make it out with*  
*that of the Fox.* *1711* [see ASSE p. 1 c].

*f.* *1774* *GOLDSM. East. Earth* II. 322 *This has given rise*  
*to the report of the jackall's being the lion's provider.*  
*1808* *SCOTT Let. to W. Gifford* 25 Oct. in *Lockhart*, *If*  
*you will accept of my services as a sort of jackal or*  
*lion's provider.* *1823* *BYRON Juan* ix. xxvii. *The poor*  
*jackalls... (As being the brave lion's keen providers).* *1831*  
*CARLYLE Sart. Res.* (1858) 14 *Old Lieschen... was his... cook,*  
*errand-maid, and general lion's-provider.*

*g.* *fig.* (chiefly after biblical usage: cf. Rev. v. 5).  
*a.* Taken (in a good sense) as the type of one  
 who is strong, courageous, or fiercely brave.

*The Lion of the North*, Gustavus Adolphus.  
*c. 1175* *Lamb. Hom.* 131 *Pa stronge leo þet wes þes*  
*liundes godes sune.* [1297] *R. GLOVE.* (Rolls) 9384 *I*  
*mouþ is as a leon, is herte an as an hare.]* *c. 1325* *Form*  
*Times Edw.* II. 252 in *Pol. Songs* (Gumden) 314 *Nu ben*  
*theil lions in halle, and hares in the feld.* *c. 1470* *Ilken*  
*Wallace* viii. 125 *At the palkoun, quhar thair the lyoun*  
*[sc. Wallace] saw.* *1579-80* *NORTH Plutarch. Comp. Lys.*  
*& Sylla* (1595) 522 *Lyons at home, and Foxes abroad.* *1589*  
*[see LAMB p. 2 b].* *1590* *SPENSER F. Q.* i. iii. 7 *He, my Lyon,*  
*and my noble Lord.* *1599* *Kyd Sol. & Pers.* ii. 61 *Wks.*  
*(1901) 167* *Lion's Archers... Eclipped Lyons of the Western*  
*world.* *1607* *SHAKS. Cor.* i. i. 239 *He is a Lion That I am*  
*proud to hunt.* *1632* *LIVGOW Trav.* 504 *The Lyon... whose*  
*Sire, was suriam'd Dowglas.* *1842* *Penny Cyc.*  
 XXXIII. 366 *The campaigns... of the Lion of the North,*  
*till his fall in the moment of triumph at Lutten.* *1893*  
*WOOLMER My Beautiful Lady* 132 *The manliest, and king*  
*of English kings, The lion Cromwell, in his dress of war.*

*b.* In a bad sense: *A fiercely cruel, tyrannical*  
 or 'devouring' creature or person.

Partly after biblical uses: cf. Ps. xxxiv. 17, lvi. 4, i Pet.  
 v. 8, etc.

*c.* *1525* *St. Marher.* 6 *Ant in grislike ga þu luðere liun*  
*lað godde.* *c. 1225* *Aner. R.* 120 *Wunnone wæs wis wulene,*  
*& mon wroð is wulf, oðer leon.* *1340* *Lyoun.* 17 *Prede*  
*is king of wyckede beastes. Hy is þe lion þat al wuzelþ.*  
*1589* *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetic* iii. xxiv. (Arb.) 209 *A Lyon*  
*among sheepe and a sheepe among Lyons.* *1683* *TRYON*  
*Way to Health* xiv. (1697) 273 *All such as would have the*  
*bestial, savage Nature strengthen'd... and have a mind to*  
*be Lions and Devils... to their own kind.* *1832* *H. BURN*  
*Hist. Paul.* (ed. 2) I. 40 *That the lion had become a lamb,*  
*that the persecutor was now a humble and inquiring believer.*

*† c.* (See quot.) *Obs.*  
*1713* *ADDISON Guardian* No. 71 ¶ 2 *We polite men of the*  
*town give the name of a lion to any one that is a great*  
*man's spy.* *Ibid.* ¶ 7 *A lion, or a master-spy, hath several*  
*jack-calls under him.*

*4. pl.* Things of note, celebrity, or curiosity (in  
 a town, etc.); sights worth seeing: esp. in plur.  
*see, or show, the lions.* *†* In early use, to have seen  
 the lions often meant to have had experience of life.

This use of the word is derived from the practice of taking  
 visitors to see the lions which used to be kept in the Tower  
 of London. See the introductory quotes.

*1629* *CAPT. SMITH True Trav.* xviii. (Arb.) 872 *After, one*  
*Master John Bull... with divers of his friends, went to see*  
*the Lyons (in the Tower).* *1731* *FIELDING Lottery* iii. Wks.  
 182 *VIII. 480, I must see all the curiosities; the Tower,*  
*the lions, and Bedlam, and the court, and the opera.* *1806-7*  
*J. BERRISFORD Miserics Hunt. Life* (1826) vii. lxviii. *Escorting*  
*two or three coaches full of country-cousins... to the Lions,*  
*the Wax-work, the Monument, &c.]*

*1590* *GREENE Neuer too Late* (1600) 34 *Francesco was no*  
*other but a niere noice, and that so newly, that to vse the*  
*olde prowerbe, he had scarce seene the Lions.* *1600* *B. JON-*  
*SON Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. Wks. 1616 I. 242 *Amo. You come*  
*not to giue vs the scorn, Monsieur? Mer. Nor to be*  
*frighted with a face, Signior! I haue seene the Lyons.* *1622*  
*J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) Water-Cormorant* Wks. 1630 iii. 5  
*Some say [of a Drunkard] hee's bewitched, or scratcht, or*  
*blinde... Or seene the Lyons, or his nose is dirty.* *1770* *JENNER*  
*Placid Man* (1773) I. 119 *It made no inconsiderable figure*  
*amongst the Lions of Bath.* *1782* *MAD. D'ARBLAY Cecilia*  
 i. viii. *Mr. Monckton... asked Morrice why he did not shew*  
*the Lyons.* *1799* *T. TWINGING Recr. & Stud.* (1882) 157, *I*  
*suppose the lions of Nottingham are public, accessible lions,*  
*and require no interest to get sight of.* *1809* *MALKIN Gil*  
*Blas* v. i. ¶ 6 *The churches were the best lions we met with*  
*in our way.* *1810* *SCOTT Let. to J. B. S. MORRITT* 9 Aug.  
*in Lockhart*, *The cavern at Staffa... is one of the few*  
*lions which completely maintain an extended reputation.*  
*1840* *HOOD Up Rhine* 96 *The rest of the day was spent in*  
*seeing the Lions—and first the Cathedral.* *1859* *JERISON*  
*Brittany* viii. 123 *He was polite... and showed the lions*  
*very good-naturedly.* *1864* *C. BEDE* in *Loud. Soc.* VI.  
 27/1 *That celebrated collection of lions of which his University*  
*can show so complete a menagerie in her College Halls,*  
*Bodleian [etc.].*

*b.* Hence: A person of note or celebrity who is  
 much sought after.

*1715* *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Town Eclogues, Tuesday,*  
*Pops of all kinds, to see the Lion, run; The beauties stay*  
*till the first act's begun.* *1774* *MAD. D'ARBLAY Early Diary*  
 (1889) I. 311 *The present Lyon of the times, according to the*  
*author of 'the Placid Man's' term, is Omy, the native of*  
*Otaheite.* *1815* *LADY GRANVILLE Lett.* (1894) I. 67 [*At a*  
*ball.*] *The King of Prussia is the only Royal lion.* *1838*  
*LYTTON Alice* vi. i. *The literary lion who likes to be petted.*  
*1850* *THACKERAY Contrib. to Punch* Wks. 1886 XXIV. 251  
*What is a lion? A lion is a man or woman one must have*  
*at one's parties.* *1889* *T. A. TROTTER What I remember*  
 III. 131 *Longfellow... largely paid the poet's penalty of being*  
*made the lion of all the drawing rooms.*

*† c.* *Oxford slang.* A visitor to Oxford. ? *Obs.*

*1785* *GROSE Dict. Vulgar Tongue, Lion*, a name given by  
 the gowishmen of Oxford, to inhabitants or visitors. *1785*  
*R. CUMBERLAND Observer* No. 95 ¶ 4. *I did not excel in*  
*any of my academical exercises, save that of circumambulating*  
*the colleges and public buildings with strangers... in*  
*this branch of learning I gained such general reputation*  
*as to be honoured with the title of keeper of the Lions.*  
*1807* *SOUTHEY Esquella's Lett.* II. xxxii. 60 [*The young*  
*student*] *had abstained from visiting many things himself,*  
*till he should have a lion to take with him.* *1818* *T. WAIN*  
*Structures Charac. Barristers* (ed. 2) 45 *To the amusement*  
*of the Nobility and Gentry visiting Oxford, the latter of*  
*whom are known by the University men by the appellation*  
*of Lions and Lionesses, when observed in the streets*  
*with an Oxford Guide in their hand, or gaping about.*

*† d.* (See quot.) *Obs.*  
*1785* *G. A. BELLAMY Apol.* II. 68 *Just under him, in the*  
*pit, sat a lion [Footnote, A term at that time in vogue for a*  
*city].*

*5.* An image or picture of a lion. (A favourite  
 sign for inns and taverns: usually *Red, White,*  
*Golden, etc. Lion.*)

*† a 1366* *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 894 *Y-painted al... with*  
*bridles, libardes, and lyouns.* *c. 1400* *MAUNDREY* (1839)  
 viii. 86 *Lyouns of Gold.* *1487* *Will in Paston Lett.*  
 III. 464 *An hanging bed, with a lyon thereupon.* *1534*  
*in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford* 118 *Ye marke*  
*which ye Mayor... had striken in ye... butchers waytes...*  
*which marke was ye lyon and crowne.* *1562* in *Welsh*  
*Tower Bridge* (1894) 83 *To one that brought home a lyone*  
*blowne downe upon London Bridge, ad.* *1564-78* *BULLEYN*  
*Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 18 *Bearyng upon his breast a white*  
*lion.* *1611* *CORYAT Crudities* (1776) I. 217 *A great red*  
*flagge... with the winged Lyon made in it in gold.* *1745*  
*P. THOMAS Jnl. Anson's Voy.* 21 *The Lion was very*  
*loose, and would certainly have been lost but for... two*  
*strong Supporters... fix'd from the Ship's bows to secure*  
*him.* *1838* *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* 376 *A colossal*  
*lion, of cast iron.* *1855* *TENNISON Daisies* 55 *Porch-pillars*  
*on the lion resting, And sombre, old, colonnaded aisles.*

*b. spec. in Her.*  
*c. 1320* *Sir Tristr.* 1040 *Wylf alance... He smot him in*  
*þe lyoun, And tistrem, ... þar him þurch þe dragon In þe*  
*scheld.* *c. 1400* *Deistr. Tray* 597 *Three lions the lord bare*  
*all of light goulis.* *1449* *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 222 *The*  
*White Lioun [i. e. the Duke of Norfolk] is leyde to slepe.*  
*1591* *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* i. v. 28 *Hark, countrymen! either*  
*renew the fight, Or tear the lions out of England's coat.*  
*1596* *DARBYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 265 *The Lions,*  
*quibbles the kings of Scotis weirs in their armies.* *1805*  
*SCOTT Last Minstr.* iv. xxiii. *The lion argent decked his*  
*breast.* *1813* *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXIII. 37/2 *With supporters*  
*(lion and unicorn) of the Royal arms.* *1868* *CUSSANS Her.*  
 vi. (1882) 84 *Three Lions passant-guardant in pale or, on*  
*a field gules, constitute the Arms of England.*

*c.* *British Lion*, the lion as the national emblem  
 of Great Britain; hence often used *fig.* for the  
 British nation. Similarly *Scottish lion*.  
*1687* *DRYDEN Hind & P.* i. 289 *Such mercy from the*  
*British Lyon flows.* *1796* *BURKE Regic. Peace* iii. Wks.  
 VIII. 293 *He would no longer amuse the British Lion in*  
*the chace of mice and rats.* *1806* *Naval Chron.* XV. 52  
*Each [of the seamen] appeared a true-bred cub of the*  
*British Lion.* *1849* *W. E. AVONRO Lays Sc. Carol.* *Heart*  
*Bruce* xxv. *We'll let the Scottish lion loose Within*  
*the fields of Spain!* *1853* *LYTTON My Novel* xii. xxv. IV. 174  
*The British Lion is aroused!* *1859* *THACKERAY Virgin.*  
 xiv. *The British Lion, or any other lion, cannot always*  
*have a worthy enemy to combat, or a battle royal to deliver.*

*6. a.* A gold coin current in Scotland down  
 to the reign of James VI. *b.* A Scottish copper  
 coin = *HARDHEAD* 2. *Obs. exc. Hist.*  
*1451* *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 405 *Item þt þare be*  
*striken ane new penny of golde callit a lion wt þe prent*  
*of þe lyon on þe ta side & the yniage of Sanct Andro on*  
*þe toþer side. And þat þe said new lyon... sail run for*  
*vjs. viiij. of the said new mone.* *c. 1557* *Diarm. Occurr.*  
*(Bannatyne Club) 344* *Lyounis uthwayes callit hardheids.*  
*c. 1574* *KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 365 (MS. G) *Daylie*  
*thair was suche numbers of Lions (alias callit Hardheids)*  
*printed, that [etc.].* *1899* *GRUEBER Handbk. Coins Gt. Brit.*  
*& Irel.* 169, 184.

*7.* The constellation and zodiacal sign LEO. Also  
*Little Lion*: the constellation Leo Minor.  
*c. 1386* *CHAUCER Frankl. T.* 330 *Next at this opposition*  
*Which in the signe shal be of the leon.* *1509* *HAWES*  
*Past. Pleas.* XLIV. (Percy Soc. 216 *Out of the Lyon to enter*  
*the Vyrgyne.* *1697* *CREECH Manilus* ii. 44 *The Lion... The*  
*squeezing Crab, and stinging Scorpion.* *1868* *LOCKYER*  
*Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 326 *To conclude our examina-*  
*tion of the constellations visible on the 22nd of March at*  
*midnight, we must notice... the Little Lion above the Lion.*

*† 8.* *Lion of the sea*: *a.* ? A kind of lobster (cf.  
*F. lion de mer*). *b.* = *SEA-LION*. *Obs.*  
*1598* *Eupharisio G. iij b.* *To dresse the fish called the Lion*  
*of the sea.* *1772* *Ann. Reg.* 92/1 *These sea-wolves, which*  
*he calls lions.*

*† 9.* Alchemy. *Green lion*: a 'spirit' of great  
 transmuting power, supposed to be produced by  
 certain processes in alchemy; sometimes identified  
 with the 'philosophical mercury'. *Obs.*

*1471* *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* Recapitulation in *Ashmole*  
*Theatr. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 188 *The Spotted Panther wyth*  
*the Lyon greene.* *15... A. ANOREWES* (title) *Hunting of the*  
*Greene Lyon* *ibid.* 278. *1593* *G. HARVEY Pierce's Super.*  
 Wks. (Grosart) II. 69 *He would seeme to haue the Green*  
*Lion and the flying Eagle in a box.* *1605* *TIMME Quersit.*  
 i. xiii. 53 *A greene sharpe spirit... This is that greene lyon*  
*which Rypley commendeth so much.* *1610* *B. JONSON*  
*Alch.* ii. ii. *Your generall colours, sir, Of the pale citron,*  
*the greene lyon, the crow, The peacocks tail.*

*10. attrib. and Comb.*: *a.* simple attrib., as *lion-*  
*colour, -cub, -kind, -lair, -skin, -whelp*; *b.* objective,



as lion-keeper, -stalking, -tamer, -taming; c. similitude, as lion-bolt, -sick adjs. (see also 12); d. parasyntetic, as lion-footed, -headed, -hued, -maned, -mettled, -thoughted adjs.; e. instrumental, as lion-guarded, -haled, -haunted adjs.

1666 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. ii. 21 Wisemen stout, and stung, grow \*Lion-bolt. 1551-2 Act 5 & 6 Edw. VI, c. 6 § 23 Anye other color or colors then. \*Lyon color motteley or iren grey. 1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* xlii, In the bottom there will remain a Lion colour. 1727 GAY *Fables* i. xix, 13-14 A \*Lyon-cub, of sordid mind, Avoided all the Lyon-kind. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* 686 Ausonius makes her [i.e. the Sphynx]... \*Lyon-footed. 1898 J. DAVISON *Last Ballad* etc. (1899) 149 The trader and the usurer I have passed the \*lion-guarded door. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Calullus* liiii. 76 Cybele, the thong relaxing from a \*lion-haled yoke. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 239 'The \*lion-haunted woods. 1364 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* iii. 115 The himan-headed lions and bulls, and perhaps conversely, the \*lion-headed men were religious, not political symbols at all. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.* *Leonado*, \*lion hued, *fuluns*. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm. pl. bk.* Ser. ii. 645 If one of these lions enraged is going to assail the spectators, the \*lion-keepers hold under his nose the confiture of Gazelles' meat [etc.]. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 188 Representations of human victories over the \*lion-kind. 1727 [see lion-cub]. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 361 Nineveh was still one vast \*lion-lair. 1851 H. MELVILLE *White-Jacket* lxxxvii. 428 The \*lion-maned buffaloes of the West. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. i. 90 Be \*Lyon metted, proud. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii. 93 He is not sicke. *Ain*, Yes, \*Lyon sicke, sicke of proud heart. 1805 SOUTHEY *Ballads & Met. Tales* Poet. Wks. VI. 267 He could have swallowed Hercules, Club, \*lion-skin, and all. 1890 'P. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* xlv, We are graciously permitted... to try a little \*lion-stalking in Algeria. 1798 SOUTHEY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* v. viii. O'er me the \*lion-tamer holds his hand. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* ii. 68 'Tiger passion'd, \*lion-thoughted, wroth. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* ciii. 22 \*Lyon whelpes, seke fra god mete vnto þa. 14... *Wyclif's Gen.* xlix. 9 (MS. S) Judas a Lyon whelp. 1864 TENNYSON *En. And.* 98 The portward lion-whelp. And peacock-yewtree of the lonely Hall.

11. Special comb.: lion-ant, the same as *ant-lion*; † lion-cat, an Angora cat; † lion-cudweled, the Edelweiss (see *lion's foot* in b); lion-dog [after F. *chien-lion* (Baffon)], a variety of dog having a flowing mane; lion-dollar (see DOLLAR 5); lion-dragon, a heraldic beast having the fore-part like a lion and the hind part like a wyvern; lion forceps (see quot.); lion-hunter, one who hunts lions; one who is given to lionizing celebrities; lion-hunting, the action of a lion-hunter, *lit.* and *fig.* (in quot. † going in quest of the 'lions' of a place); † lion-leopard (F. *lion léopard*), a lion passant guardant; = LEOPARD 3 b; lion-lizard, the basilisk, its crest being compared to a lion's mane; lion-monkey, the marikina or silky marmoset; † lion noble = 6 a; lion-poissou *Her.* [F. *poisson* fish] (see quot. 1868); lion-show *jocular*, a gathering of 'lions' or celebrities; lion-skinned *a.*, clothed in a lion's skin, *fig.* with allusion to the ass in the fable (cf. 2 e); † lion-string, some kind of string for musical instruments; lion-tailed *baboon*, monkey, the wandleroo (*Macacus silenus*); lion-tawny *a.*, of the tawny colour characteristic of lions; also *sb.*; lion-tiger, *see* *altrib.* of a cub bred between a lion and a tiger.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 323 Of the Formica Leo, or \*Lion-Ant. 1845 DARWIN *Foy. Nat.* xiv. (1852) 447 note, This Australian pit-fall was only about half the size of that made by the European lion-ant. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. iv. i. 350 The 'lion cat; or as others more properly term it, the cat of Angora. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxcv. § 10. 517 *Leontopodium sine flos Leoninus*, \*Lion Cudweled. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) I. i. 9 The \*Lion Dog greatly resembles that animal, in miniature, from whence it takes the name. 1845 YOUTT *Dog* 50 The Lion Dog... The origin of this breed is not known; it is, perhaps, an intermediate one between the Maltese and the Turkish dog. 1597 *Virginia St. Papers* (1751) I. 52 Dollars, comonly called \*Lyon or Dog Dollars, have no value ascertained whereby they may pass currently amongst the inhabitants of this County. 1610 GULLIM *Heraldy* iii. xxvi. 183 \*Lions-dragons, Lions-Poisons, and whatsoever other double shaped animal of any two... of the... kinds before handled. 1864 P. HOLME *Syst. Surg.* IV. 1045 The 'lion forceps' of Ferguson... is a strong straight forceps provided with two sets of teeth... by which it obtains a firm hold on a bone. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 324 (art. *Lion*) The dangers and hair-breadth escapes of the \*lion-hunters. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 339 These Lion-hunters were the ruin and death of Burns. [Cf. the name 'Mrs. Leo Hunter' in Dickens *Pickwick* (1837).] 1878 *Athenum* 19 Jan. 81/2 Keats, the obscure medical student, who died before a single lion-hunter had found him out. 1770 JENNER *Placid Man* (1773) I. 120 \*Lion-hunting... being the whole end and design of travelling. 1612 SELDEN *Notes on Drayton's Polyolb.* xi. 182 Being blazon'd in Hieron de Bara, and other French heralds, \*Lion-Leopards. 1707 FUNNELL *Foy. ii.* 35 A large sort of Lizard called a \*Lion-lizard. 1738 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 347 *Lacertus griseus*. The Lion Lizard. 1803 SARRETT *New Pict. Lond.* 115 In one of the glass cases is a beautiful \*lion-monkey. 1586 *Min. Priory* C. 10 Dec. in Burns *Coinage Scot.* (1887) II. 389 \*Lyon noblis. 1887 BURNS *ibid.* 388 Lion nobles or Scottish angels. 1610 \*Lion-Poisons [see *lion-dragon*]. 1868 CUSSENS *Her.* vi. (1882) 101 The Lion-poissou, or Sea-lion, which has the head and shoulders of a Lion, with fins for paws, and the moved tail of a Fish for a body. 1839 LOCKHART *Scott* (1869) III. xix. 186 note, Mr. Coleridge's own stately account of this \*lion-show in Grosvenor Street. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 596 Hail, glorious

Liberty!... \*Lion-skinned Freethinking, safe affecter of thy bravery... claims to be the sole gatherer up of thy spoils. 1659 HOWELL *Vocab.* I. Sig. Y yyyvyy, Wire strings, gut strings, Venice catlings, mimikins. \*Lion strings; *Diverse sorti di corde*. 1781 PENNANT *Quadrupeds* I. 183 \*Lion-tailed Baboon. *Ibid.* Plate xxii, Lion tailed Monkey. 1893 LYONERKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* I. 113 The Lion-Tailed Monkey (*Macacus silenus*). These monkeys inhabit the Malabar, or Western, Coast of India. 1573 *Art of Limning* 8 If you mingle redde Lead and Mastick together, you shal have thereof a \*Lion tawney. 1611 COTGR., *Leontin*... of a Lyon-tawny colour. 1885 BUXTON *Arab. Nat.* (1886) I. Foreword 7 The boundless waste of lion-tawny clays and gazelle-brown gravels. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 351/2 \*Lion-Tiger Cubs.

b. Combinations with *lion's* (mostly plant-names): † lion's claw, (a) Black Hellebore, *Helleborus niger*; (b) a kind of oyster; lion's ear, 'a common name in the Andes for some species of *Culcitum*; also *Espeletia* and *Leonotis*' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); lion's foot, (a) Lady's Mantle, *Alchemilla vulgaris*; (b) Black Hellebore; (c) the genus *Leontopodium*, esp. *L. alpinum*, the Edelweiss; lion's heart, a plant of the U.S., *Physostegia virginiana*; lion's leaf, any plant of the genus *Leontice*, esp. *L. Leontopetalum*; lion's leap, an acrobatic leap or somersault; cf. F. *saut du lion* (Cotgr.); lion's mouth, a name for *Antirrhinum majus*; lion's paw = lion's foot; lion's snap = lion's mouth; lion's tail, (a) the plant *Leonotis Leonurus*, from the supposed resemblance of the inflorescence to the tuft of a lion's tail; (b) Motherwort, *Leonurus Cardiaea*; lion's tooth or teeth, the Dandelion; † lion's turnip, = lion's leaf.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Lion*, *Patte de lion*, \*Lions claw, Setterwort, Settergrasse, bastard blacke Ellebore. 1759 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 560 Kind of oysters called the lion's claw. 1835 BOOTH *Analyt. Dict.* 261 *Leonotis*, \*Lion's ear. c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* I. 98 Deos wyrt þe man pedem leonis, & oðrum naman \*leontof nemed. 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, *Lions fote*, *Elleborum nigrum*. 1611 COTGR., *Alchimille*, *Lionsfoot*, *Ladies mantle*, *great Sanicle*. 1845 A. WOOD *Class. Bot.* 282 *Physostegia Virginiana*... A beautiful plant native in Penn. and southward. \*Lion's heart. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. iv. § 4. 182 Plinie doth call it also Leontopetalon, Apuleius Leontopodium... In English \*Lions leafe and Lyons Turnep. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 317 Lion's-leafe, *Leontice*. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Plants* 247 Lion's-leafe (*Leontice Leontopetalum*), a herbaceous plant of the Barberry family. 1883 *Chamb. Trul.* 131 The \*lions-leap, slip-slap, &c., of the acrobat. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), \*Lion's-Mouth, *Lion's-Paw*, *Lion's-Tooth*, several sorts of Herbs. 1773 *Hist. Brit. Dom.* North Amer. xi. 139 The flower called the lion's-mouth... forms a sweet nosegay of itself, and is worthy the gardens of kings. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Pata de Leon*, \*Lions paw, *Leontopetalon*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 262 The leaues of Lions paw. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clv. § 4. 439 Snaydragon is called... in English Calues snout, Snaydragon, and \*Lions snap. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 317 \*Lion's-tail, *Leonurus*. 1562 BULLEYN *Def. agst. Sicknes* (1579) 10 The vertue of Dandelion or \*Lions teeth. 1886 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Lion's teeth*, *Leontodon Taraxacum*. 1597 \*Lions Turnep [see *lion's leaf*]. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Lion*, Some also tearme Lyons leafe, and Lyons Turnep, *pes Leoninus*.

12. *altrib.* passing into *adj.* = 'lion-like; characteristic of a lion; strong, brave, or fierce as a lion'. 1614 JONSON *Earth. Fair* II. iii. (1631) 21 You shall not fright me with your Lyon-chap. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 139 The bold Ascalonite fled from his Lion ramp. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Fryar* I. 1 Fox o' this Lyon-way of wooing though. *Ibid.* iv. 57 Gross Feeders, Lion talkers, Lamb-like fighters. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* I. i. Wks. 1757. II. 205 We'll seek his lion Sire, Who dares to frown on us, his conquerors. 1757 GRAY *Bard* 117 Her lion-port, her awe-commanding face. 1795 J. FAWCETT *Art of War* 31 The savage soldier... Nurst'd in no silken lap, his lion-nerves, Strings strong as steel. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* viii. 196 The jackal of ambition's lion-range. 1844 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. 274 May, ...barking in her tremendous lion-note, and putting down the other noises like a clap of thunder. 1842 TENNYSON *Eng. & Amer.* in 1782, 3 Strong mother of a Lion-lion. 1849 BLACKW. *Mag.* Feb. 156 This true soldier... had fallen in that lion-rush which Richard made at his foe. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 266 Jonah feared not the fierceness of their lion-tamer, but God's tenderness.

Lion, Lion Herald, Lion King-at-arms: see LYON.

† Lionceau. *Obs.* Chiefly *Her.* Forms: *pl.* 5 leonnceux, lyonsowes, 6 lionne-sewys, 7 lionceaux. [a. F. *lionceau*, OF. also *leonceau* 'a Lyons whelp' (Cotgr.), later form of *lioncel* LIONCEL.] A young lion; = LIONCEL.

c 1450 *Merlin* 413 This lion crowned hadde in his company xviii lyonsowes crowned. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1167 Twelve leonnceux ouer sex greces Salomones throne enournd. c 1500 *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 147 in Q. Eliz. Acad. 99 Twathingis in armis salend in schewis [l]weys. As lionne-sewys, to sey, and heronne-sewis. 1610 GULLIM *Heraldy* I. vi. 24 Six. \*Lionceaux rampant purple.

Lionced, leonced (lō'ēnst), a. *Her.* [irreg. f. LION.] (See quot.)

1838-40 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I, *Lionced* or *Leonced*, adorned with lions' heads, as a cross, the ends of which terminate in lions' heads. In mod. Dicts.

Lioncel (lō'ēnsel). Also 7 lioncell, lyoncel. [ad. OF. *lioncel*, dim. of *lion* LION. Cf. LIONCEAU.] A small or young lion; chiefly *Her.* (see quots.).

1610 GULLIM *Heraldy* III. xv. 139 In the Blazoning of Armes consisting of more Lions in a Field then one, you

must terme them Lioncells. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 134/1 A Lioness Lioneth a Lioncel, or Lions Whelp. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lioncells* is also a Term in *Heraldry* for Lions, when there are more than two of them born in any Coat of Arms, and no Ordinary between them. 1864 MISS VONGE *Trial* I. xi. 225 She was more flattered by the civilities of a lioncel like Harvey Anderson. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xiv. § 1 (ed. 3) 153 Three chevrons sa., the middle one charged with a lioncel passant of the field.

† Lion-drunk, a. *Obs.* Said of a man in the second of the proverbial four stages of drunkenness, in which he becomes violent and quarrelsome.

The mediaeval saying was that wine makes a man successively resemble a sheep, a lion, an ape, and a sow. (See Skeat's note to Chaucer *Manciple's Prol.* 45.)

1594 NASHE *P. Pennesse* 23 b. The second [kind of drunkard] is Lion drunk, and he flings the pots about the house, calls his Hostesse wench [etc.]. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* III. iii. a 1640 DAY *Feregr. Schol.* (1881) 52 When the lions biode mates with a furious disposition, ... it converts to rage, stabblings, and quarrells; and such we call Lion-Drunk.

Lionel (lō'ōnēl). *Her.* [a. OF. *lionel*, dim. of *lion* LION.] = LIONCEL.

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Centry* IV. ii. 15 Three demy Lionels passant argent. 1736 SKECH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 366 His Arms (a Cheyron between 3 Lionels) carv'd on it.

Lionesque (lō'ēnsk), a. [f. LION + -ESQUE.] Characteristic of a lion.

1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 245 His profile was that of a Greek statue; the eyes small and piercing; the whole face lionesque. 1894 FENN *In Alpine Valley* II. 166 His lionesque tramp up and down their prison.

Lioness (lō'ēnēs). Forms: 4 leoun-, lion-, (lyenn-), 4-5 leon-, 4-7 lyon-, lyonn-, 4-8 lionn-; 4 -es, 4-7 -ess(e), (5 -asse, -ys); 7 -lionesse. [a. OF. *lion(n)esse*, *leonesse* (now superseded by *lionne*), f. *lion* LION.]

1. The female of the lion.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12326 Right be þat water side lai a leonesse [Fairf. *liones*, GtM. *leones*]. 13... *Sir Penes* (MS. A.) 2465 Stontliche þe leonesse þan Asafide Beues. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xlix. (Trelch) 210 Ymang þai besis ves ficht stark & fel a lyonesse. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 637 Stribourne I was as is a Leonesse. 1461 *Kolls of Parl.* V. 475 The Office of keepyng Lyons, Leonesses and Leopardes, within ourre Toure of London. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 138 The chafed bore, the mountaine lyonesse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 393 They rejoyce Each with thir kinde, Lion with Lioness. 1717 *Poet. Hist.* x. 213 The gaunt Lioness, with Hunger hold. 1796 AVILLIE *Parerger* 46 Lyons do in a very severe manner punish the adulteries of the Lyonesse. 1813 BYRON *Glaucor* 1215 Go, when the hunter's hand hath wrung From the forest-cave her shrieking young, And calm the lonely lioness.

b. *fig.* Applied to persons.

1413 *Pilgr. Scawle* (Caxton 1483) I. xv. 12 Yet wote I wel that leon is he nought ne thou ne myght no leonesse be. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 291 Were I at home At your den sirrah, with your Lioness, I would set an Oxe-head to your Lyons hide. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* vi. 147 O fair and strong and terrible! Lioness that with your long locks play the Lion's mane!

2. A female celebrity; a woman who is lionized. † Also (*Oxford University slang*), a lady visitor to a member of the university.

1808 SCOTT *Lt. to Lady Louisa* Stuart 19 Jan. in *Lokhart*, Miss Lydia White... is what Oxonians call a lioness of the first order, with stockings nineteen times nine dyed blue. 1824 — *St. Roman's* vii, Bring Mr. Springblossom—Winterblossom—and all the lions and lionesses. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* v. 26 11e... had promised him tickets, for some ladies, lionesses of his, who were coming up to the Commemoration. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xxv, The whole load... were on the look-out for lady visitors, profanely called lionesses. 1894 FENN *In Alpine Valley* I. 8 She was received in society and petted as the new lioness.

Lionet (lō'ōnēt). [a. OF. *lionet*; see LION and -ET.] A young lion.

a 1586 SNEYER *Arcadia* III. (1629) 252 A braue Lion, who taught his young Lionets how in taking of a prey to ioyne courage with cunning. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Is.* ix. xx. So may we see a little Lionet—When newly whelped, a weak and tender thing, Despised by every beast. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* x. 382 Emulous he strove, like the young lionet When first he bathes his murderous jaws in blood. 1819 LAMB *Lett.* xi. *To Miss Wordsworth* 109 The whelps (lionets) he was sorry to find were dead. 1845 HOOD *Remonstr.* *Ode* 19 All the nine little Lionets are lying Slumbering in milk, and sighing.

Lion-heart. † a. A heart like that of a lion, i.e. brave, courageous; in quot. 1665 with pun on *hart*. b. A lion-hearted, courageous person; commonly used to translate *Cœur de Lion*, the traditional appellation of Richard I of England.

1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* I. ii, My lion-hart is with love's toils beset. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Preserved* III. ii, Oh! I could tell a Story would rouze thy Lion-Heart out of its Den. 1832 TENNYSON *Margaret* iii, What songs... The lion-heart, Plantagenet, Sang looking thro' his prison bars? 1872 RUSKIN *Engle's N.* 240 The Christian chivalry which was led in England by the Lion-Heart, and in France by Roland, and in Spain by the Cid.

Lion-hearted, a. Having the heart or courage of a lion; courageous; magnanimously brave.

1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* II. 563 See Lion-Hearted Richard, Piously valiant. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xx. 182 Two dogs of chase, a lion-hearted guard. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxx, Farewell, my noble, my lion-hearted boy!

† Hence *Lionheartedness*.

1885 RUSKIN *Pleasures Eng.* 155 The lion-heartedness which gave the glory and the peace of the gods to *Leonidas*.



**Lionhood** (lɔi'nhud). [*f.* LION + HOOD.] The state or condition of being a 'lion'.

1833 WHEWELL in Mrs. S. Douglas *Life* iv. (1881) 153 But she [Miss Martineau] is a remarkable person. She is now enjoying the honours of her lionhood in London. 1845 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 111 Do not understand me as exaggerating the miseries which my lionhood entails on me.

**Lioning** (lɔi'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* *nonce-vul.* [*f.* LION + -ING.] The being made a 'lion' of.

1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 219 My loyal little darling taking no manner of offence not to participate in my lionings.

**Lionish** (lɔi'nɪʃ), *a.* Also **lyonysh**, **6-7 lyonish**. [*f.* LION + -ISH.] Of or pertaining to a lion; resembling or having the nature of a lion; brave or fierce as a lion.

1549 E. ALLEN *Jude's Par. Rev.* 7 This hath Jesus Christ y<sup>e</sup> sauour of y<sup>e</sup> world, deserved & brought to passe w<sup>th</sup> his lyonysh might. 1512 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 16 Promises... of safety from wicked, lyonish, cruell, and blood-thirstie men. 1544 *Anno. Doctr. & Dic. Divorce* to The Lionish dispositions shall so be changed that they shall be fit for the society of milder natures. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxx. (ed. 3) 450 Our Lions may be... drawn both thoroughly lionish and thoroughly heraldic.

**Lionism** (lɔi'nɪzəm). [*f.* LION + -ISM.] The practice of lionizing; the condition of being treated as a 'lion' or celebrity.

1835 *Athenaeum* 23 May 392/3 Mrs. Hemans... was remarkable for shrinking from the vulgar honours of lionism. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III. i. (1872) 167 Sterling was... vividly awake to what was passing in the world; glanced... into its Puseyisms, Liberalisms, literary Lionisms, or what else the mad hour might be producing.

**Lionist**, *obs.* form of **LYONIST**.

**Lionite** (lɔi'neɪt). *Min.* [Named, 1877, from the Mountain Lion Mine in Colorado, its locality.] A variety of native tellurium, containing much silica.

1877 T. BERDELL in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* 172 (Chester).

**Lionize** (lɔi'neɪz), *v.* [*f.* LION + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To visit the 'lions' of (a place); to visit or go over (a place of interest).

1838 TICKNOR *Life, Lett. & Tracts* II. viii. 157 Fager to lionize the town with us. 1852 E. LEAR *Tracts. Painter in S. Calabria* 75 Lionising the church and convent. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 32 The time to lionise Cambridge is May and June. 1883 LD. R. GOWER *My Remin.* II. xvi. 20 The next day... I passed at Northampton, lionising the different buildings of interest in the place.

2. *a.* To show the 'lions' to (a person). Also *absol.* To show the 'lions' of (a place).

1830 MACAULAY *Southey's Colloq.* in *Edin. Rev.* L. 535 Mr. Southey very hospitably takes an opportunity to lionize [Ess. 1843 I. 228 *escort*] the ghost round the lakes. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 135, I want you to lionise an old friend of mine, who has the ambition to 'do' Connemara under your guidance. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xxv. (1889) 238 I'm not in the humour to be dancing about lionizing. 1870 DISRAELI *Lathair* xxiv. He had lionised the distinguished visitors during the last few days over the University. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-Book* 189 The vicar then lionised the church. 1881 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 475, I was lionized over some things new to me, and some that I was glad to see again.

3. *intr.* To see the 'lions' of a place.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 137 We sallied forth to lionize... which is the Oxford term for gazing about, usually applied to strangers. 1847 R. W. CHURCH *Lett.* 6 Feb. in *Life & Lett.* (1897) 80 We got in yesterday [at Malta] at 1.30, and have been lionising since. 1860 TRISTRAM *Gl. Sahara* xviii. 372, I was soon compelled to desist from all attempts to lionize, as ophthalmia rendered the light intolerable.

4. *trans.* To treat (a person) as a 'lion' or celebrity; to make a 'lion' of.

1809 SCOTT in Lockhart *Life* xix. They cannot lionize me without my returning the compliment and learning something from them. 1864 *Spectator* Nov. 1875. 630 During the height of the Russian War, Russians were as safe in London as in St. Petersburg, were, indeed rather lionized.

5. *intr.* To be a 'lion'.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 64 This is quite fame enough for any one, and upon the strength of it he may continue to lionize.

Hence **lionizing** *vbl. sb.*; **lionization**, the action of the *vb.*; **lionizer**, one who lionizes.

1829 FROUDE in *Rem.* (1838) I. 239, I got within the baleful influence of Lionisers, and was pestered out of my wits by humbugging guides. 1837 LOCKHART *Life of Scott* lxxiii. The pernicious and degrading trickery of lionizing. 1841 DICKENS *Lett.* in *Life* (1872) I. xv. 229 The horrors of lionization. 1851 R. F. BURTON *Goa* 268 A glimpse of scenery that even a jaded lionizer would admire. 1857 MRS. MATHEWS *Tea-Table* T. I. 100 Her lionizing mania had reached to fever point. 1861 MRS. CLARA BROMLEY *Wom. Wand. West. World* 34 In a hurried journey one gets sadly tired of lionizing. 1864 'C. BEDE' in *Land. Soc. Vi.* 27/1 The country cousins will retain but a very vague remembrance of their Oxford lionizing. 1887 FRITH *Autobiog.* II. xxix. 346 The lion was Tom Moore, the poet; and the lionizers, consisting chiefly of ladies [etc.]. 1890 'ROUF' BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 462 Antonia had to submit to the lionisation of her husband.

**Lion-like**, *a.* (*adv.*) *a.* *adj.* Resembling a lion or what pertains to a lion.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xci. 123 This lionlike spider: erst fierce as could be. 1611 BIBLE *Chron.* xi. 22 He slue two Lyon-like men of Moab. 1747 T. SMITH *Trul.* (1849) 270 There has been no high winds this month [March]—no lion-like days. 1829 SCOTT *Rob Roy* introd. App. v. The lion-like mode of wooing practised by the ancient Highlanders. 1849 H. W. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 51 His [Achilles'] lion-like fury of sorrow for Patroclus.

*b. adv.*

1610 NICCOLS *Ed. Ironside* lxix. *Mirr. Mag.* 600 The anguish arm'd our arms with strength to strike, And made vs both encounter lion-like. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Cong. Granada* III. i. But, lion-like, has been in deserts bred 1805 CARLYLE *Frede. Gl.* II. xiv. (1872) I. 131 Ritterdon fought lionlike, but with insufficient strategic and other wisdom.

**Lionly** (lɔi'nli), *a.* Now rare. [*f.* LION + -LY.] Lion-like.

1631 R. H. ARRAIGN. *Whole Creature* xiv. § 2. 242 Sacrificing to their Pagan Gods... that Lyonly Nazarene Sampson. 1660 GAUDEN *Serm. Browurij* 236 That which in their Physiognomy is... lupine or leonine (for so we read some nien had lionly looks). 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 50 Which bring at whiles the lionly far roar.

**Lionne** (lyon). [*f.* fem. of *lion* LION.]

† **L. A lioness.** *Obs.*

1400 *Isambas* 180 So come a lyonne with latsy unmynde, And in hir pawes scho hent the childe.

† **L. A woman of the highest fashion.**

1846 LOUISA S. COSTELLO *Tour Venice* 384, I was much amused at the splendid dresses of the lionnes, and the singularity of that of the lions of the Tyrol. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. v. § 11 The lionne of the ball-room, whom youth and passion can as easily distinguish as [etc.].

**Lionne**, -esse, *obs.* forms of LION, LIONESSE. **Lionne-sew**, variant of LIONESSE.

† **Lion-piece.** *Obs.* In 7 **LYON-.** [*Perh. f.* *vbl. phr. lie on*; hardly *f.* LION or LIONE.] (See *quot.*)

1611 COTGR. *Fillets*, a Lyon-piece, or Ridge-piece, of timber; a side-waiver. (Hence in Halliwell as *lion*.)

† **Lionse**, *v.* *Obs.* [? A back-formation from LIONCEL.] *Trans.* To whelp: said of a lioness.

1562 LEIGH *Amorie* (1597) 44 It is said that when they are first lionised, they sleepe continually three long Egyptian dates. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 134/1 A Lioness Lioneth a Lionell or Lions Whelp.

**Lionship** (lɔi'nʃɪp). [*f.* LION + -SHIP.] The quality or condition of being a 'lion'; also, the personality of a 'lion' (used as a mock title).

1769 GOLDSM. *Epil. to 'Sister'* 32 Strip but this vizor off, and sure I am You'll find his lionship a very knuck. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 179 The history of poor Byron's lionship lives in all our memories. 1865 F. MARTIN *Life of Clare* 218 William Hilton, like Clare, was averse to lionship.

**Lionn**, -esse, *obs.* forms of LION, LIONESSE.

**Liour**, variant of LEAR<sup>2</sup>. *Obs.*

**Lip** (lɪp), *sb.* *Forms:* 1 *lip*, 2-7 *lippe*, (3 *lepp*), 4-6 *lyppe*, 5 *lyp*, (*lype*), 7 *lipp*, 4-*lip*. [*OE. lippe* wk. masc., corresponds to *OFris. lippe* masc., *MLG. MDu. lippe* fem. (whence *mod. G. lippe*, *mod. Du. lip* fem.), *MSw. lippe*, *lip*, and *lippe*, *mod. Sw. lipp*, *Da. labe*:-*OTeut. type \*lipjon-*, cogn. w. the synonymous *OSax. lepor*, *OHG. leffur*, *lefs* masc. (*MHG. lefs* masc., *lefs* fem., *mod. Ger. dial. lefze* fem.):*-OTeut. \*lepor*, *\*lefs*, *f. root \*leþ-*, *pre-Teut. \*leþ-*; ablaut-variants occur in *L. labium*, *labrum*, and *Pehlevi lap* (*mod. Persian lab*) *lip*. The *LG.* word was adopted into *OF.* as *lippe*, whence *mod. F. lippe* thick under-lip.]

I. 1. Either of the two fleshy structures which in man and other animals form the edges of the mouth. Distinguished as *upper* and *lower*, also as *top* (*obs.*) and *under*, *colloq.* or *dial. top* and *bottom lip*. *Phr.* (*immersed, steeped*) *to the lips*.

1000 ALFRED *Gloss.* in *Wt. Wülcker* 157, 22, *Labium*, *ufeward lippe*, *Labrum*, *nidera lippe*. *Rostrum*, *foreward feng bere lippena togedere*. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* III. 100 *Wid lippe sar*. 1205 LAY. 29359 *Of cnihien he carf be lippes*. 13... *K. Alis*. 6428 *Heo no hath nose, no mouth, no toth, no lippe*. 1375 *AT Pains of Hell* 81 in *O.E. Misc.* 213 *þo þat stod up to be leppis Be þe seruus of god þat set nost by*. 1377 *LANGEL P. Pl. B.* xviii. 52 *Poyson on a pole þei put vp to his lippes*. 1400 MAUNDE. (*Roxh.*) xxii. 100 *Men þat hase þe ouer lippe so grete þat, when þai slepe in þe sonne, þai couer all þe visage with þat lippe*. 1470 HENRY WALLACE ix. 1928 *His lyppys round, his noys was squar and tret*. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* liii. 39 *For laucher nain mycht hald thair lippis*. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. I. 49 *When she drinkest, against her lips I bob*. 1604 - *Oth.* IV. ii. 50 *Had they... Steep'd me in poetrie to the very lippes*. 1724 R. WODROW *Life of Wodrow* 166, I observed his lips quivering. 1758 J. S. LE DRAN'S *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 37 *A cancerous Tumour on the Middle of the Under-Lip*. 1822 SHELLEY *Fragm. Unfinished Drama* 113 *Some said he was... steeped in bitter infamy to the lips*. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (1859) I. 449 [The Loach]... with four barbels or cirri... on the upper lip in the front. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mauo* I. xvi. 51 *To the lips was he in luxury immersed*. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* II. xxii. *The little upward lift in the middle of her top lip*.

† **L.** *Provrb.* (See also LETTUCE 2.) *Obs.*

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 77 *He can yll pype, that lackh his upper lyp*. 1577-87 HOLSHED *Chron.* II. *Hist. Scot.* 464 *A man cannot pipe without his upper lip*.

† **L.** *transf.* or *fig.* in *phr. the lip* (= point) of a lance. *Obs.*

1400 *Destr. Troy* 10139 *With the lippe of þere launisso launchet þai sonyn*. *Ibid.* 10147.

2. In phrases referring to certain actions regarded as indicative of particular states of feeling. *To bite one's lip* or *to put one's lip*, (*a*) to show vexation, (*b*) to repress emotion; *to carry or keep a stiff upper lip*, to keep one's courage, not to lose heart; in bad sense, to be hard or obstinate; *to curl one's lip*

(see *CURL* v. 3 b); *to fall a lip of contempt*, to express contempt by the movement of the lip; *to hang the lip*, to look vexed (cf. *HANG* v. 4 b); *to lay* (a person) *on the lips*, to kiss (see *LAY* v. 34); *to lick one's lips* (see *LICK* v. 1 b); *to make* (*up*) *a lip*, to frame the lips so as to express vexation or merriment at; to pout or poke fun at [cf. *F. faire sa lippe*]; *to smack one's lips*, to express relish for food, *fig.* to express delight.

1330 [see *LITE* v. 16]. 1362 *LANGT. P. Pl. A.* v. 67 *For wraþe he bot his lippes*. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 283 *And go so forth as I go may, Fulotte hitinge on my lippe*. 1546 BR. GARDINER *Declar. Art. Joye* 46 b, *Eythre they make a lyppe at it, or yelde with silence to seme to gyue place to auctoritie for the tyme*. 1557 *SEAGER Sch. Vertue* 455 in *Babees Bk.*, *Not smacking thy lyppes As commonly do hogges*. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 846 *The Erie... was therewithall a litle vexed, & began somewhat to hang the lip*. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* II. i. 127, *I will make a Lippe at the Physician*. 1611 - *Wint. T.* I. ii. 373 *Hee... falling a Lippe of much contempt, speedes from me*. 1781 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 14 Sept., *Was not that a speech to provoke Miss Grizzle herself? However, I only made up a saucy lip*. 1833 J. NEAT *Down Easters* I. ii. 15, *'What's the use of 'hook-hood'? Keep a stiff upper lip; no bones broke—don't I know?'* 1837 *HALBERTON Clockm.* Ser. I. xxv. *She used to carry a stiff upper lip, and make him and the broonsick well acquainted together*. 1837 *DICKENS Pickwick* xlv, *He then drank, and smacking his lips, held out the tumbler for more*. 1840 *BROWNING Sordello* II. 70 *He... Biting his lip to keep down a great smile Of pride*.

3. Chiefly *pl.* Considered as one of the organs of speech; often in figurative contexts. (In early examples chiefly in literalisms from the *Vulg.*) *to lift or move a lip*: to utter even the slightest word against. *To escape* (a person's) *lips*: see *ESCAPE* v. *To hang on* (a person's) *lips*: to listen with rapt attention to his speech.

1020 *Rule St. Benedict* (Logeman) xxxviii. (1888) 69 *Mine lippan þu zeopena & min muth*. 1225 *Amer. R.* 158 *Ich am a man mid suile lippen*. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 266 192 *Heo ne wawede, leome non bote hire lippen vneþe sware-with heo seðle hire ore-muth*. 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* ix. 34 *Heo hath a myr-mouth to mele, With lefely rede lippes lele, Romaunz forte rede*. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxv. (*Thado*) 147 *Na 3et þi lypis suld nocht be opnyt to pray the tynite*. 1526 *Pilgr. Prof.* (W. de W. 1531) 132 *And the Locke of good aduysement shall be set on our lyppes*. 1579 *TOMSON Catech. Serm. Tim.* 49/2 *We may not once moue the lippe against them*. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* II. ii. 78 *Merch then will breathe within your lips*. 1606 - *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 249 *Peace Troyan, lay thy finger on thy lips*. 1625 *BYRON Ess. of Atheism* (Arb.) 333 *Atheisme is rather in the Lip, than in the Heart of Man*. 1667 *MITTON P. L.* viii. 56 *From his Lip Not Words alone pleas'd her*. 1704 *Good Expedient for Innoc. & Peace in Harb. Miss.* (1710) VIII. 142 *It might appear a Crime to lift a Lip against, or return any Answer to this Objection*. 1781 *COMPTON E. post.* 44 *Hypocrisy, formality in prayer, And the dull service of the lip, were there*. 1842 *TENNYSON Gardener's Pan.* 5 *Not less among us lived Her fame from lip to lip*. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 147 *John Hampden... produced a composition... too viuperbative to suit the lips of the Speaker*. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 238 *Unless I hear the contrary from your own lips*. 1882 *FARRAR Early Chr.* II. 427 *If the Christianity of the lips is consistent with anti-Christianity of life*.

† **L.** *sing.* Language; chiefly in phrase, of one lip (a Hebrewism); also used for 'agreeing in one story'. *Lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF Gen. xi.* 1 *Forsoth the erthe was of oo lip* [1388 *langage*], and of the same wordis. 1677 *YARRINGTON Eng. Improv.* 174 [The poor Clothiers of Worcester] are all of one Lip, a bad Trade, and they do not know when it will mend [etc.]. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 13 *In parts remote one from another, and of a diuers lip or language*. 1695 *Ld. PRESTON Boeth.* II. 90 *This, People of a different Lip doth bind With sacred Cords*.

**L.** *slang.* Saucy talk, impudence.

1821 D. HAGGART'S *Life* (ed. 2) 20, *I was at no loss in vindicating myself and giving him plenty of lip*. 1884 'MARK TWAIN' *Huck. Finn* v. 31 *'Don't you give me none of your lip,' says he*. 1895 *CHOCRETT Cleg Kelly* xx. (1896) 152 *Says Sal to me, 'None of your lip'*.

II. Something resembling the lips of the mouth.

4. The margin of a cup or any similar vessel; e.g. of a bell.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 60 *And in the bearing out of the lippe of the vessell ouer the perpendicular poynt of the heade there was fastened a rynge*. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Proem 9 *The Orifice [of a vessel] is incircled with a lip of Glass, almost an inch high*. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. viii. 1. 102 *The Sea... bounded against those Hills... as the ledges or lips of its Vessel*. 1758 *REID tr. Macquer's Chem.* I. 321 *Raise the coals quite to the lip of the crucible*. 1810 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* (1839) 31/1 *The fracture had taken place... seven feet high from the lip of the bell*. 1830 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* iv. 259 *A small brown pitcher with the lip broken*. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xx, *He held out the tiny glass... 'Now wet the lip of the phial'*. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 156 [The] *Lips*... [are] the rounded edges of the cylinder in a Cylinder Escapement.

**b.** The edge of any opening or cavity, esp. of the crater of a volcano.

1726 *LEONI tr. Alberti's Archit.* I. 38/1 *The Lips of the Apertures*. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 341 *Every stream of lava descending from the lips of the crater*. 1855 *STEPHENS Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 575/5 *The remainder should be placed on the ditch lip on the headridge*. 1898 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 190 *The partially-molten rock... may eventually run over the lip of the crater*. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* II. 106 *Crouching... under the heathery lip of the chasm*.



c. In wider sense: Any edge or rim, esp. one that projects; *spec.* in *Coal-mining* (see quot. 1883).

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 589 Certaine claspes which .. caught hoke of the edge or lip of the table. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 130 The lip of the hammer [of a gun] overhangs the upper edge of the inclined plane. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* i. xxix. 379 Round the northern lip of this coal tract. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining, Lip.* .. the low part of the roof of a gate-road near to the face; taken down or ripped, as it is called, as the face advances. 1890 J. SERVICE *Thir Notandum xv.* 102 The Laird o' Auchinskeich had a bit mailin' on the lip o' the moss.

5. In scientific and technical uses.

a. *Surg.* One of the edges of a wound.

c1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 35 De war bat .. no þing .. þat letþi consolidacioun, falle bitwene þe lippis of þe wounde. 1541 R. COMLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 Fiv. Vt the lyppes of the vlcere appere harde and stony, they must be cutte. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 333 The Chirurgion does often hinder Nature from closing up the Lips of a Wound. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) Intro. 3 The Lips of a Wound must be joined. 1807 26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 288 As soon as the bones are reduced, the lips of the wound are to be accurately brought together. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

b. *Anat. and Zool.* = LABIUM or LABRUM.

1597 [see LABIUM 1 a]. 1611 COTGR., *Landies*, the two Pterigones, or great wings within the lips of a woman's Priuities. 1722 [see LABIUM 1 b]. 1828, 1862 [see LABIUM 2]. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) II. 230 f. (Arachnida). A rudimentary sternal lip (*labium*). 1880 [see LABRUM]. 1901 *Gray's Anat.* (ed. 15) 631 The central lobe or island of Reil lies deeply in the Sylvian fissure, and can only be seen when the lips of that fissure are widely separated.

c. *Bot.* (a) One of the two divisions of a bilabiate corolla or calyx. (b) = LABELLUM 1.

1776 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. Explan.* Terms 395 *Rings*, gaping, irregular, with two lips. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 41 Lip scolloped, blunt, longer than the petals. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 434 *Ajuga* [has] scarcely any upper lip at all. 1832 LINOLEY *Introduct. Bot.* i. ii. § 7. 118 The lower lip or labellum, the latter term is chiefly applied to the lower lip of Orchideous plants. 1892 *Garden* 27 Aug. 184 Orchids. *Cattleya Schilleriana*. .. The lip is three-lobed.

d. *Conch.* One of the edges of the aperture of a spiral shell.

1681 GREW *Museum* 14 Note, That when I speak of the Right or Left Lip of a Shell, I mean, as it is held with the Mouth downward. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xxx. 216 One of the innumerable groups of curves at the lip of a paper Nautilus. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iii. 45 The outer lip is thin, not thickened or reflected as in the majority of the land shells.

e. *Mech.* In various senses (see quotes.).

c1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 130 *Lips of scarps*. The substance left at the ends, which would otherwise become sharp, and be liable to split, and, in other cases, could not bear caulking. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* *Lip*, the helical blade on the end of an auger to cut the chip. 1898 *Cycling* 53 Split bracket; 'lips' compressed by screw bolt.

f. *Organ-building.* (See quot. 1876.)

1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Organ*, Over this aperture is the mouth BBCC; whose upper lip, CC, being level, cuts the wind as it comes out at the aperture. 1852 SEINDEL *Organ* 79 The good intonation, or speaking of a pipe, depends on the correct position of the lips. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ iv.* (1878) 24 Above and below the mouth of an organ pipe are two edges called the lips. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 128 The opening between the lips of a pipe is called 'the mouth'.

6. *Attrib. and Comb.* a. simple attributive: (a) belonging to a lip or lips, as in *lip-end*, *favour-hair*, *position*, *quiver*, *smile*; also *lip-like* adj.

1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 70 Sometimes, only those at the 'lip ends of the scarps are left. 1592 GRENE *Philomela* (1615) E 2, Lutesio kind, gaue the Gentlewoman a kisse: for he thought she valued a 'lip fauour more then a peece of gold. 1873 W. CORV *Lett. & Jnls.* (1897) 325 Snobs and gents, and men with waxed 'lip-hair. 1836-9 *1000 Cycl. Anat.* II. 543 t. The 'lip-like folds of skin before the membrana tympani. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 128 The upper lip-like portion of the anterior suckers. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* iv. iii. His house full Of children, clyents, servants, flattering friends, Soothing his 'lip-positions. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xxxiv. 167 Dough-Boy's life was one continual 'lip-quiver. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* xvii. She had her lips tight in a mere 'lip-smile.

(b) In uses relating to the lips as the organs of speech (sense 3), chiefly with the implication 'merely from the lips, not heartfelt', as in *lip-babble*, *-Christian*, *-comfort*, *-comforter*, *-cozenage*, *-devotion*, *-gospeller*, *-holiness*, *-homage*, *-love*, *-lusciousness*, *-physic*, *-religion*, *-resignation*, *-revel*, *-reverence*, *-reward*, *-righteousness*, *-wisdom*; *lip+good*, *-holy*, *-learned*, *-wise* adjs.

1895 ZANGWILL *Master* i. vi. 70 Were these things, then, merely 'lip-babble? 1882 PARKER *Early Chr.* I. 448 note, He is speaking, not of 'lip-Christians but, of converts who lapse into 'wretchedness of unclean living'. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* iii. i. 'Lip comfort cannot cure me. a1815 SOUTHEY *Soldier's Funeral* 43 Reverend 'lip-comforters that once a week Proclaim how blessed are the poor. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 40 Pretends himself, with a new strain of 'Lip-cousenage, to be the Heir of Edward the First. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 292 There may be somewhat like prayer, which yet is not prayer, but 'lip-devotion. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* i. ii. But, when his Grace is merely but 'lip-good, and that [etc.]. 1558 E. P. *Crawmer's Confut. Unuiv.* Verities Pref. A iijj. We were .. 'lippe gospellers, from the mouth outward and no farther. 1624 DAVENPORT *City Nt.-Cap* i. i. She that is 'lip-holy Is many

times heart-hollow. 1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dream* in *Shaks. Soc. Papers* (1845) II. 141 'Lip-holiness in Cleargie men [Dyce suggests Lip-holy Clergie men] he could not brooke. 1858 R. A. VAUGHAN *Ess. & Rem.* I. 46 The transcendentalist bestows upon it [Christianity] his 'lip-homage. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 531 The fashion which our 'Lip-learned Physicians and Apothecaries, practice is this [etc.]. a1703 BURRITT *On N. T.* Philen. 7 There is a frozen charity, and a 'lip-love found among many professors, whom Christ will disown at the great day. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* i. iv. 10 Some conceive voluptuousness thereby is forbidden; others 'lip-lusciousness and hypocrisy in divine service. a1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Lover's Progr.* i. i. This is cold comfort, And, in a friend, 'lip-physic. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 14 These marchants deceyve moche by there paynted faulshode and 'lipp religion. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. lix. 353 The Invisible Power that has been the object of .. 'lip-resignation. 1815 MILMAN *Fazio* (1821) 42 'Tis an old tale Thy fond 'lip-revel on a lady's beauties. c1843 CARLYLE *Hist. Sk. Jas. I & Chas. I* (1858) 204 Not with 'lip-reverence but heart-reverence. 1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grimole* I, To every act shee giues huge 'lip-reward. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. xxxv. For the dups Of human-kind keep this 'lip-righteousness! a1586 SINCEY *Arctidia* i. (1629) 65 All is but 'lip-wisdom, which wants experience. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. li. (1632) 166 They only are good Pretors, to do justice in the Citie, that are subtle, cautious, wily and 'lip-wise.

b. objective and obj. genitive, as *lip-biting*, *-feeding*, *-treatment*; *lip-blushing*, *-dewy*, adjs.

a1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. § 10 (1740) 589 How they had posted themselves in the View of the Prisoner, and made Signals at all Turns with Winks and 'Lipblings. c1588 KYD *1st Pt. Feriuno* (1605) B, By this 'lip blushing kisse. 1791-3 WOROSW. *Descr. Sk.* 132 'Lip-dewy song. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xiii. 52 God hath purposely put honey and milk under their tongues, that they may look to 'lip-feeding. 1897 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* III. 343 Neglect of this precaution is almost certain to produce failure of the 'lip-treatment.

c. instrumental and locative, as *lip-bearded*, *-born*, *-licked* adjs.

1615 A. NICHOLAS *Marr. & Wiring* vi. 17 Meere Croanes .. 'lip-bearded, as wiches. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxxx. IV. 279 Why had he brought his cheap regard and his 'lip-born words to her who had nothing paltry to give in exchange? 1632 LITWOLD *Trav.* i. 4 Clouted complements, stolne Phrases, and 'lip-licked labours, of lamp-lining spirits.

7. Special comb.: *lip-auger* (see quot.); *lip-berry*, a small red berry, *esp.* that of the Arum; *lip-bit* (see quot.); *lip-blossomed a.* (*nonce-wd.*), labiate; *lip-bolt* = *lip-head bolt*; *lip-clip*, a kiss; *lip-fern* (see quot.); *lip-fulla a.*, full to the lips; *lip-glass* (see quot.); *lip-head bolt* (see quot.); *lip-hook*, (a) the upper hook of several on a line, which is put through the lip of a live bait; (b) 'a grapnel for catching in the lip of the whale, to tow it to the vessel' (Knight); *lip-language*, (in the instruction of the deaf and dumb) language communicated by movements of the lips; *lip-lip*, a labial (see LABIAL sb. 1); *lip-lick*, a kiss; *lip-piece*, a plug of wood thrust through the lip and worn as an ornament; *lip-pipe Organ-building*, a flute-pipe; *lip-plate*, the hypostome of trilobites (*Cent. Dict.*); *lip-plug* = *lip-piece*; *lip-reading*, (in the instruction of the deaf and dumb) the apprehending of what another says by watching the movements of his lips; *lip-ring*, a ring passed through the lip, and worn as an ornament; *lip-speaking*, speaking to one who is deaf by means of movements of the lips (cf. *lip-reading*); *lip-spine Conch.*, a spine on the edge of a shell (*Cent. Dict.*); *lip-strap* (see quot.); *lip-sworn a.*, that has taken an oath of secrecy; *lip-thatch* (*jocular*), a moustache; *lip-tooth*, a tooth on the lip of a shell; *lip-vein*, a labial vein (see LABIAL a. 1 b); *lip-wing* (*jocular*), a moustache; *lip-work* = *LIP-LABOUR* (so *lip-working* adj.); *lip-wort seed nonce-wd.* (*humorous*) = idle talk. Also *LIP-DEEP*, *LIP-LABOUR*, *LIP-SALVE*, *LIP-SERVICE*, *LIP-WORSHIP*.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* s.v. *Lip*, A 'lip auger has pod and lip; in contradistinction to the screw auger. a1613 DENNIS *Secr. Angling* II. xxxv. C 8 b, 'Lip berries from the brayr bush or weede. 1681 CUTHAM *Angler's Vade-mecum* iv. § 27 (1689) 27 Lip-berries. Whose true name is Aron berries or Berries of Cookow-pints or Wake-Robin. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Lip-bit, a boring tool adapted to be used in a brace, and having a cutting lip projecting beyond the end of the barrel. 1876 E. R. LANKESTER *Hist. Creation* I. i. 15 The great natural family of 'Lip-blossomed plants. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 38 These 'lip bolts are likewise shown. 1606 WILY *Beguiled* 21 A Maid cannot loue, or catch a 'lip clip or lip-feri, but heers such tittle tattle. 1890 *Century Dict.*, 'Lip-feri, a fern of the genus *Cheilanthes*; in allusion to the lip-like indusium. 1828 H. ANSLIE *Land of Burns* 16 The recent rains have .. swollen the river 'lip full. 1825 T. CONSETT *Footman's Direct.* 128 Two sets of finger-glasses, and 'lip-glasses for the company to wash their mouths in. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Lip-head Bolt, a bolt with a head projecting sideways. 1870 CHOLMONDELEY-PENNEL *Mod. Pract. Angler* 12 The 'lip-hook is a very important portion of the spinning-light. *Ibid.* 208 The single lip-hook is passed through the upper lip of the bait. 1879 H. CALDERWOOD *Mind & Br.* 209 The German method of instructing deaf-mutes by 'lip-language. 1591 R. PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, B is a 'lip-letter. 1582 STANHYURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 40 When she shal embrace thee, when 'lyplicks sweetlye she fastheth. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 111 note, This custom of the women's wearing the 'Lip-piece' by way of ornament.

1855 HOPKINS *Organ* 354 'Lip, mouth, or flue pipes .. are such as have an oblong opening, called the mouth .. bounded above and below by two edges called the lips; which are made to sound by the wind first passing through a narrow fissure, flue, or wind-way. 1876 [see LABIAL a. 1 c]. 1894 *Nation* (N. V.) 14 June 451/t The Suyá are made fun of for their 'lip-plug, or *botoco*. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* § 185 a. 204 It has long been known that individuals among the Deaf-and-Dumb have acquired the power of 'lip-reading'. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Truls.* I. i. 24 The teeth are filed to points, and huge 'lip-rings are worn by the women. 1880 *Times* 28 Sept. 9/5 If 'lip-speaking could not be taught, the deaf, while they must have continued a community apart, would have [etc.]. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 232 'Lip-strap, a small strap with a buckle passing from one cheek of the bit through a ring in the centre of the curb chain to the other cheek, for the purpose of preventing the horse from seizing the cheek of the bit in his mouth. 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt Master-Const.* III. iii. E 4 b, Vour 'lip-sworne seruant may there visit you as a Physition. 1892 R. KILLING *Barrack-r. Ballads* 167 For each man knows, ere his 'lip-thatch grows, he is master of Art and Truth. 1886 E. D. COPE *Origin Fittest v.* (1887) 178 The 'lip-teeth characteristic of the genus *Triodontops*. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 29 1/2 The seventh is the 'lippe wayne, whereof on each syde are two. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* II. 58 Twirled the dexter side of his 'lippling. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* i. ii. Fitz. .. And I except all kissing .. I forbid all 'lip-work. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*, i. Wks. 1851 III. 344 Manuals and Handmaids of Devotion, the lip-work of every Prelatical Liturgist, clapt together, and quilted out of Scripture phrase. 1894 L. WOLSELEY *Life Marlborough* II. lix. 231 There can be no doubt, that Marlborough did make these protestations of penitence .. But it was all lip-work. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Sanct.* Wks. 1851 III. 311 Their office is to pray for others. And not to be the 'lip-working deacons of other men's appointed words. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 211 Lyuerwort I haue none: but 'Lipwort seede I haue.

**Lip** (lip), v. t. [f. LIP sb.]

1. *trans.* To touch with the lips, apply the lips to. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* I. iv. 262 As it were liping the cup, whose bitterness this generation shall have to drink. a1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 166 Or the bubble on the wine, which breaks before you lip the glass. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xviii. 154 After the final adjustment of the mouthpiece liping the instrument with an affectation exquisitely grotesque. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xlii. No good sheep-dog even so much as lips a sheep to turn it. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Lip*, to, to adjust the lips so as to produce the proper tone of wind-instruments played by the mouth.

b. *to kiss. poet.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. i. 72 To lip a wanton in a secure Couch. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 30 A hand that Kings Haue lip, and trembled kissing. 1605 MARSTON *Eastward Hoe* i. i. Lip her, knave, lip her. a1845 HOWE *What can old Men do?* i. Love will not clip him, Moids will not lip him. 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems*, *Eden Flower* xix. Lip me and listen. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 116 With the traders' wives made merry, Lipped the young and mocked the old.

c. *transf.* Of water: To kiss, to lap.

1842 TENNYSON *Audley Cr.* 11 The dying elb. faintly lipp'd the flat granite. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *God for Nothing* II. 61 Her cargo was .. stowed away by deck and hold, till the waters lipped the gunwale. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* i. When the waxing element lips .. but a single pebble of the founder's name. 1877 L. MORRIS *Æpic Hades* II. 110 The clear cold crystal of a mossy pool Lipped the soft emerald marge. 1889 HERRING & ROSS *Irish Cousins* II. ii. 34 The murmur of the sea, slightly liping the rocks.

absol. 1875 BLACKMORE *A. Lorraine* III. ix. 149 It did not lip, or lap, or ripple, .. as all well-meaning rivers do.

2. a. To pronounce with the lips only; to murmur softly. b. To take upon one's lips, to utter (? obs.); (*slang*) to sing (a song).

1789 G. PARKER *Lip's Painter* 113 But come, I'll lip ye a chaunt. 1799 in *Spirit Pub. Jnls.* III. 353 Sir John lip't us the favourite chaunt of Jerry Abershaw's 'Ye scamps [etc.]. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* i. 665 Salt tears were coming when I heard my name Most fondly lipp'd. 1840 LYTTON *Pilgr. Rhine v.* The .. fame .. is lipped by the Babel of the world. 1861 Temple Bar I. 169 A respectable British Bacchus .. liping soft lyrics to the blushing Ariadne at his side. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* III. xiii. 274 'Ah, I thought my memory didn't deceive me!' he lipped silently. 1893 'B. AMBROSEFORO' *But* 74, I lipped 'Good-morning' to him. 1896 *Punch* 11 Jan. 154 There's Arnold and there's Morris, both can lip the laureate line.

3. (Chiefly Sc.) a. *intr.* Of water, etc.: To rise to, cover, or flow over the lip or brim of a vessel. Also with *in, over*. Also of the vessel: To have the water, etc. flowing over its brim or edge.

1703 D. WILLIAMSON *Serm. bef. Gen. Assembly Edin.* 49 The wrath of God liping in over their Souls. 1839 R. M. MCHEVNE in *Mem.* (1872) 334 It [your joy] will be like a bowl liping over. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 231 To carry [the waterpail] with the water liping at the edge. 1883 — *Trens.* 1st. iv. xvii. The gunwale was liping astern.

b. *trans.* To serve as a lip or margin to.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xx. (1852) 478 Oval basins of coral-work just liping the surface of the sea. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Ancely* II. xviii. 305 The margin .. instead of being rough and rocky, lips the pool with gentleness.

c. To overlay the lip or edge of (a vessel).

1607 TOISELL *Four's Beasts* 722 With the hornes are made drinking Cups, and for that purpose the richer sort of people do edge or lip them over with siluer and gold.

d. To notch on the lip or edge.

1821 Blackw. *Mag.* IX. 323 That broth pot ladle, sorely lipped, and riven. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* viii. It were worth liping a good blade, before wrong were offered to it.

e. *intr.* *Path.* Of a bone: To form a lip or morbid outgrowth at the extremity. Also of a casting: To have an irregular projection at the edge.



1891 *Pall Mall G.* 14 May 3/1 When a statue is cast in several pieces and one of the pieces 'lips'. 1894, 1897 [see LIPING *vbl. sb.*].

f. *trans. Golf.* To drive the ball just to the lip or edge of (a hole).

1899 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 10/6 At the fourteenth Mr. B. again lipped the hole and lost.

g. *Sc.* To fill the interstices of (a wall) up to the lips or face.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* 1. 115 Walls .. may frequently be made either more durable, or more ornamental, by being dashed, lipped, or harled with lime. 1845 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* X. 307 He has built stone dikes of more than 9 miles in length lipped and pointed with lime.

† **Lip**, *v. 2* *Obs.* [Of obscure origin: cf. *Lor v.*] *trans.* To cut off (the head of an animal); to cut through, prune (a root); to shear (a sheep).

c 1420 *Asou.* *Arth.* lxx. Sone the hed for the hals Hit lyputt fulle euy. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny II.* 21 Lightly to barbe and pluck off with a sarching hook, the beards or strings of the root; that being thus clipped and lipped, .. they might [etc.]. 1607 *TORSELL Fourf.* *Nippes* 608 Their sheepe bring fourth twice in a yeare, and are likewise twice lipped.

**Lip**, *obs.* form of LEAP *v.*

**Lipæmia**; see LIPO-.

**Lipard**, *obs.* form of LEOPARD.

**Liparite** (lip'arīt). *Min.* [Named, 1847, by Glocker, f. Gr. *λίπαρ*-*g* shining + *-ite*.] = FLUORITE. 1865 in *WATTS Dict. Chem.* 1879 *RUTLEY Study Rocks* xi. 177 The vitreous rocks of the first or highly-silicated subclass closely resemble the liparites, trachytes, andesites [etc.].

**Liparocele** (lip'arōsēl). *Path.* [f. Gr. *λίπαρός* oily + *κήλη* tumour.] A fatty tumour of the scrotum (see *quots.*)

1830 *KNOX tr. Béclard's Anat.* 90 At the exterior of the peritonæum, this tumour constitutes the adipose hernia or liparocele. 1844 *HOBLYN Dict. Med.*, *Liparocele*, a species of sarcocele, in which the enclosed substance is fat. 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Liparocele*, a circumscribed fatty tumour growing from subperitoneal connective tissue, and making its way through the abdominal walls, simulating an abdominal hernia.

Hence **Liparocele** *a.* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855).

**Lip-deep**, *a.* Immersed to the lips; in *quots.* *fig.*

1780 *COWPER Progr. Err.* 233 Lip-deep in what he longs for, and yet curst With prohibition and perpetual thirst. 1867 *ANDERSON Rhymes* 129 (E.D.D.) Lip-deep in poverty he strove.

b. Going no deeper than the lip; superficial.

1802 *MRS. E. PARSONS Myst. Visit* 1. 257 Sentiments that were merely lip-deep. 1831 *ERLEWANY Adv. Younger Son* 1. 288 Their courage is but lip-deep. 1863 *COWDEN CLARKE Shaks. Char.* ii. 36 No cold profession merely, — no lip-deep ostentation. 1897 *L. KEITH Bonny. Lady* i. 93 The love of them are bonnie bargains, and their promises but lip deep.

**Lipe** (lip), *sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 4 lippe, lyppe, 6, 9 lipe, lype. [cf. *OF. lipe* 'f. lippe'.]

a. A portion, a slip. b. A pleat or fold.

a. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. R.* v. 250, 1. .lene folke þat lese wol a lyppe at eury noble. 1393 *Ibid.* c. xii. 226 Me were leuere, . . a lippe of goddes grace, Than al þe kynde wit þat ze can bope. 1851 *Cumblid. Gloss.*, *Lipe*, a fragment. 1878 *Cumblid. Gloss.*, *Lipe*, a large portion. Usually applied to land.

b. a 1600 *Queen's Warlike* in *Nichols Progr. G. Eliz.* III. 508 One peticoate of tawney saiten, . . with lypes, lnyed with orange-colour sarconet. 1808-80 *JAMESON, Lype*, a crease, a fold.

† **Lipe**, *sb.* *Obs.* A sudden movement, a jerk.

1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* 1. (Arb.) 89 You shall se a weake smithe, which wyl with a lipe and turnyng of his arme, take vp a barre of yrou, yat another man thrise as stronge, cannot stirre.

**Lipemania**, incorrect form of LYPEMANIA.

† **Lipet**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *LIPE sb.* + diminutive ending -*et*.] A small piece, a bit.

c 1430 *LVDC. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 52 A boy Checrelik was his sworn brothir, Of every disse a lipet out to take.

† **Liphæmia** *l.* *Obs.* In 8 leiphæmia. [mod. *L.*, f. Gr. *λίπ-* weak stem of *λείπειν* to leave, fail, he lacking + *αἷμα* blood.] (See *quots.*)

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Synp.* s. v. *Blood*, An excess in the quantity of blood constitutes what we call a *plethora*; a defect or want of a competent quantity, a *leiphæmia*.

**Liphæmia** *2*, var. LIPOHÆMIA; see LIPO-.

**Lipic** (lip'ik), *a.* *Chem.* [f. Gr. *λίπ-* os fat + *-ic*.] *Lipic acid*: a crystallizable acid produced by the action of nitric acid upon a fatty acid.

1852 *BRANDE Dict. Sci. etc. Suppl.*, *Lipic acid*, an acid formed by acting upon stearic and oleic acid, by means of nitric acid. 1865 in *WATTS Dict. Chem.*

**Lipidarye**, **Lipken**, *obs.* ff. LAPIDARY, LIBKEN.

**Lip-labour**. [See *LIP sb.* 6 a (*β*).] Labour of the lips. a. Empty talk; *esp.* vain repetition of words in prayer. Also *attrib.*

1538 *BALE Three Lawes* 1140 No Sabbath wyl we with Gods worde sanctifiey, But with lippe labour, and ylle ceremonye. 1599 *SANDYS Europa Spec.* (1632) 235 Those heatbenish repetitions and unnatural lip-labours which our Saviour censured. 1641 *Arminian Nunnery* in *R. Brunne's Chron.* (1810) I. App. Pref. 130 A lip-labour devotion, and a will-worship. a 1642 *STR. W. MONSON Naval Tracts* II. (1704) 286½ They will think it a little Lip-labour for their Tongues to pronounce it. 1679 'T. TICKLEFOOT' *Trial Wakeman* 6 Marshal not being shy of his lip-labour, fell to impertinent questioning him. 1732 *Law Serious C.* x. (ed. 2) 152 They [our Prayers] become an empty lip-labour. 1788-92 T. SCOTT *Comm.*, *Pract. Obs.* on *Ecl.* v. 1 Our wandering imaginations, render our attendance on divine ordinances little better than a mere lip-labour.

† b. Kissing. *Obs.*

1583 *STANVHURST Jewels*, etc. (Arb.) 145 Syth mye nose owtpeaking, good syr, your lip-labor hindreth, Hardlye ye may kisse mee, where no such gnomon apereeth. 1665 *BRATHWAT Comment.* 2 *Tales* 17 They express their mutual love in Lip-labour.

Hence † **Lip-labouring** = *LIP-LABOUR*; † **Lip-laborious** *a.*, given to lip-labour.

1549 *LATIMER Serm. bef. Edu.* VI (Arb.) 124 Many talke of prayer, and make it a lip-labouryng. *Ibid.* 132 It is no prayer that is without fayth, it is but a lippe labouryng. 1630 *LORD Hist. Banians* xiii. 86 The Baniames grew hypocritical and lip-laborious.

**Lipless** (lip'les), *a.* [f. *LIP sb.* + *-LESS*.] Having no lips.

c 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii.* 100 Pai hafe a platte mouth, lipless. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage, Deser. India* (1864) 85 Drawing away the cover of their lips, as if they were lipless. 1793 *HOLCROFT Lavater's Physiogn.* x. 59 A lipless mouth, . . denotes coldness. 1798-1812 *JOANNA BAILLIE Orra* v. ii. Wks. (1851) 259 And lipless jaws that move and clatter round us in mockery of speech. 1849-52 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* IV. 886½ The lipless mouth of the snake. 1862 *Geo. ELIOT Renola* i. xvi. A . . flat broad face, with high ears, wide lipless mouth [etc.].

**Liplet** (lip'let). [f. *LIP sb.* + *-LET*.] A little lip; *spec.* in *Ent.*, a small lip-like projection.

1816 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* (1843) I. 333 The case . . terminates in two turgid liplets.

**Lipne**, *obs.* form of LIPPEN.

**Lipo-** (lipo) (before a vowel lip-), combining form of Gr. *λίπος* fat, used in various pathological terms, chiefly mod. *L.* **Lipocardiæ** *a.* [CARDIAC], pertaining to a fatty heart (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

**Lipochrin** [see OCHRE and -IN], 'a yellow colouring matter obtained by treating the eyes of frogs with ether after removing the retina' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

† **Lipofibroma** *Path.* [FIBROMA], a fibrous lipoma.

**Lipogenesis** [f. GENESIS], the formation of fat.

**Lipo-genic** *a.* [Gr. *γεν-* + *-ic*], tending to produce fat.

**Lipo-genous** *a.* [Gr. *γεν-* + *-ous*] = *prec.* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

† **Lipohæmia** (also *lipæmia*) *Path.* [Gr. *αἷμα* blood], prevalence of fatty matter in the circulation.

**Lipolytic** *a.* [Gr. *λυτικός* loosening], having the property of dissolving fat.

† **Lipomyxoma** *Path.* [MYXOMA], a tumour composed partly of fatty and partly of mucous tissue (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1882 *QUAIN Dict. Med.* 1052½ The current views on 'lipogenesis or fat formation. 1897 *Albott's Syst. Med.* IV. 308 They are often obese, and hence the name 'lipogenic glycosuria' has been used in these cases. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 72 In diabetes the blood often has a slightly milky appearance from an increased amount of fat. This condition of the blood has been called 'lipæmia.'

1872 *TRUDGEMAN Chem. Phys.* 24 This particular form of fatty acid emulsion occurs in 'lipohæmia. 1898 *LAZARUS-BARLOW Man. Gen. Pathol.* 507 The 'lipolytic ferment of the pancreas (steapsin).

**Lipogram** (lip'ogram). [Back-formation f. Gr. *λιπογράματος* *adj.*, wanting a letter, f. *λίπ-*, weak stem of *λείπειν* to leave, be wanting + *γραμμάτ-*, *γράμμα* letter. Cf. *F. lipogramme*.] A composition from which the writer rejects all words that contain a certain letter or letters.

1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 62 ¶ 3 Anagrams, Chronograms, Lipograms and Acrostics. 1880 *W. T. DOBSON Lit. Frivol.* 58 Lipogram is the name applied to a species of verse in which a certain letter, either vowel or consonant, is altogether omitted.

**Lipogrammatic** (lip'ogrammat'ik), *a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ic*. Cf. *F. lipogrammatique*.] Of or pertaining to a lipogram; of the nature of a lipogram.

1739 J. MERRICK *Triphiodorus* p. xv, Tryphiodorus is said . . to have composed a Lipogrammatic Odyssey, from which he entirely excluded the letter Sigma. 1891 H. MORLEY *Note to Spect.* No. 59 ¶ 2 The earliest writer of Lipogrammatic verse is said to have been the Greek poet Lasus, born in Achaia 538 B.C.

So **Lipogrammatism**, the art or practice of writing lipograms.

1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 59 ¶ 2 The first I shall produce are the Lipogrammatists or Letter-droppers of Antiquity.

1816 *SOUTHEY Ess.* vi. (1832) I. 206 No author ever shackled himself by more absurd restrictions (not even the Lipogrammatists). 1862 *MARSH Eng. Lang.* 394 Lipogrammatism . . would not deserve to be noticed, had not distinguished authors . . occasionally practised it.

**Lipography** (lip'ograhī). [f. Gr. *λίπ-*, weak stem of *λείπειν* to leave, be wanting + *-GRAPHY*.] The omission of a letter or syllable in writing.

1888 *Gow Compan. to Classics* 55 *Haplography* or *Lipography*, writing once a letter or syllable which should be written twice, is a special and very common case of omission.

1893 *Classical Rev.* Oct. 360½ The reading . . is invoked as evidence for ancient tradition: is it not simply a case of lipography?

**Lipoid** (lip'oid), *a.* [f. Gr. *λίπ-* os fat + *-OID*.] Resembling fat.

1876 *tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 349 A peculiar 'lipoid transformation' of a fetus.

† **Lipoma** (lip'omā). *Path.* Pl. *lipomata* (lip'omātā). [mod. *L.*, f. Gr. *λίπ-* os fat + *-ωμα*: cf. *steatoma*, etc.] A fatty tumour.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 91 The lipomata . . sometimes present the appearance of the omentum when they

are drawn out. 1893 *Brit. Med. J.* 9 Dec. 1274½ A large diffuse lipoma.

Hence **Lipomatosis** [after Gr. words in *-osis*], excessive accumulation of fat in a tissue. **Lipomatoid**, **Lipomatous** *adjs.* [-oid, -ous], resembling, or of the nature of, a lipoma.

1847-9 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* IV. 129½ A lipomatous mass had formed in the pleura. 1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Lipomatoides* . . lipomatoid. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 647 Lipomatosis or development of adipose tissue between the acini which may be thereby obliterated.

**Lipomorph** (lip'omōrf). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *λίπ-* (weak stem of *λείπειν* to leave, be wanting) + *μορφ-* *h* form.] (See *quots.*)

1897 *SLATER in Geog. J.* June IX. 474 'Lipomorph' is a group which characterizes a particular district by its absence from it. *Ibid.* 673 Bears and deer are 'lipomorphs' of Africa south of the Atlas, and cats (*Felis*) of Australia.

**Lipostomous** (lip'ostōmōs), *a.* *Zool.* [f. as *prec.* + Gr. *στόμα* a mouth + *-ous*.] Having no mouth. In some mod. *Dicts.*

**Lipostomy** (lip'ostōmī). *Zool.* [f. as *prec.* + *-y*.] Absence of a mouth or osculum.

1880 F. P. PASCOE *Zool. Classif.* (ed. 2) 280 *Lipostomy*, absence of a mouth. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Fossils Anim. Life* 793 The absence of an . . osculum is known as lipostomy.

**Lipothymy** (lip'othīmī), **lipothymia** (lip'othīmīā). Also 7 *leipothymy*, *lypothymia*, 7-8 *lipothymie*, 7 *lipothymia*, 9 *leipothymia*. [*ad.* and a. mod. *L.* *lipothymia*, *ad.* Gr. *λιποθύμια*, f. *λίπ-*, weak stem of *λείπειν* to leave, fail, be lacking + *θύμῶς* animation, spirit. Cf. *F. lipothymie* (16th c.).] Fainting, swooning, syncope; an instance of this. † Also *fig.*

1603 F. HERING *Cert. Rules Contagion* (1625) Biiij b, The wearers of these Amulets have fallen into sodaine Lypo-thymies and soundings. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 5 This lipothymie, this faint-heartednesse, lost him [James] the reputation and respects of his people. 1660 J. R. TAYLOR *Diab. Dubit.* (1676) 807 When nature is in a lipothymie. 1665-6 *BOYLE Let. to Stubble* 9 Mar., Wks. 1772 I. *Life* 80 Others are freed from lypo-thymies by being pinched, or having cold water thrown in their faces. 1681 *tr. Willis's Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Lipothymy*. 1761 *PURTSEY in Phil. Trans.* LII. 351 A faint weak voice, an aptitude to fall into lypo-thymies from slight causes. 1787 W. FALCONER *Influenæ Passions* (1791) 99 note, He himself was affected with lypo-thymia at seeing a criminal broken on the wheel. 1835-6 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I. 746½ Syncope occurs without any antecedence of pain or lipothymia.

So **Lipothymial**, **Lipothymic**, † **Lipothymous** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to lipothymy; characterized by or tending to lipothymy.

1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 26 If the patient is surprised with a Lipothymus angnor, jactitation, or great oppression about the stomach or Lypo-thymers, expect no relief from Cordials. 1689 — *Curing Dys. by Expect.* iv. 25 Bleeding very oft . . doth upon the stopping of the blood throw them into a long and deep swooning or Leipothymic fit. 1836 J. TAYLOR *Phys. Theory Another Life* 319 All the facts connected with . . paralysis and leipothymic states of the system, . . will, if fairly considered, either confirm or exclude the theory we adopt. 1898 *Albott's Syst. Med.* V. 371 The lipothymial symptoms soon predominate.

**Lipotype** (lip'ōtīp). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *λίπ-*, *λείπειν* to leave, be wanting + *TYPE*.] (See *quots.*)

1882 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 21 Mar. 312 Mr. Slater stated that . . he had found it convenient to coin a term for the designation of a type of animal, the absence of which was characteristic of a particular district or region. This term he proposed should be 'Lipotype'.

**Lipoxenous** (lip'kxēnōs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. as *prec.* + *ξένος* a host + *-ous*.] Deserting its host; said of certain parasitic fungi which after a time quit the plant which served as a host for them. So **Lipo-xeny**, the phenomenon of desertion of the 'host' by parasites.

1887 *GARNSEY tr. De Bary's Fungi* 388, 496.

**Lippard**, *obs.* form of LEOPARD.

**Lippe**, *obs.* form of LEAP *v.*, *LIP sb.*

**Lippe**, variant of LIPE *Obs.*

**Lipped** (lip't), *pp. a.* [f. *LIP sb.* or *v.* + *-ED*.]

1. Having or furnished with a lip or lips; having lips of a specified kind. Often in parasynthetic comb., as *blubber-, red-, thick-lipped*.

1377 onwards [see *BABBER, BLABBER, BLOBBER, BLUBBER*]. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iv. ii. 63 Thou young and Rose-lip'd Cherubin. 1755 *JOHNSON, Lipped*, having lips. 1820 *KEATS Lamia* 1. 189 A virgin purest lipped. 1844 *WILLIS Lady Jane* 1. 644 Lamps conceal'd in bells of alabaster, Lipp'd like a lily. 1851 *Beck's Florist* 133 Stalk . . inserted in a small, sometimes a lipped, hollow. c 1865 J. WYDER in *Circ. Sci.* 1. 403½ A lipped vessel should . . be used. 1897 *Albott's Syst. Med.* II. 1058 The *flaridae* are long filiform worms with a lipped, a papillated, or a simple mouth. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 72 Delicate little nostrils, mouths not too heavily lipped. 1902 *Brit. Med. J.* 12 Apr. 879 The synovial membrane was found rather inflamed, and the edges of the cartilages were lipped.

2. *Bot.* = LABIATE; also, having a labellum.

1836 *LOUDON Encycl. Plants Gloss.*, *Lipped*, having a distinct lip or labellum. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot. Intro.* 16 (*Gloss.*), *Lipped* = Labiate. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* in. (ed. 4) 251 Another lipped flower, is the . . hemp nettle.

**Lippen** (lip'pēn), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 2 *lippen*, -*ien*, 4, 6 *lip*, -*lyppin*, (4 *lepny*, 6 *lippne*), 5-6 *lip*, -*lyppin*, -*yn*, (7 *lipen*, 9 *lippin*), 6-



**lippen.** [Of obscure origin; cf. the synonymous *LICKEN v.* and *LITTEN v.*]

1. *intr.* To confide, rely, trust. Const. *to, till; occas. in, into, of, on, unto.* Also in *indirect pass.* To *lippen for*: To look confidently for.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 Ne lipnie 3e no al to eower festene, a 1200 *Moral Ode* 22 Ne lipnie na mon to muchel to childe ne to wial. c1470 *Galatras & Gave* 832 Thus may ye lippin on the lake, throu lair that I leir. 1509-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lx. 70 To thy muid schervandis have an E, That lang has lippink into the. 1553 *DAVIDSON Confut. Kewedy in Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 208 Thay disseave baith thaim selves and all others quha lippinkis in thaim. 1577 *BUCHANAN Let. to Randolph Wks.* (1892) 58 Vt ye gett it not or thys winter be passit, lippin not for it. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 450 We must lippen much to the old charter, *Provident Dominus*. 1685 *T. SHARP Let.* 5 Mar., in *Thoresby's Corr.* (ed. Hunter) 1. 68, I lippened, as we say, of you, else [etc.]. 1789 *BURNS* *to Dr. Blacklock* (21 Oct.) ii, I lippen'd to the child in routh. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* ix, I jaloused him... no to be the friend to the government he pretends: the family are not to lippen to. 1868 *G. MACDONALD R. Falconer* l. 49 A gude-herit crater, but ye cudna lippen till him. 1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* l. ii. 23, I would lippen to Eli's word—ay, if it was the Chevalier, or Appin himself.

2. *trans.* To entrust. Const. *dative or to, (till), occas. in.* Also, to trust (a person) *with* (a thing). c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlii. (*Lawentius*) 128 Pat bu before lepnit to me, of godis burd be priwete. c1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 456, I lone zou mair for that loiss 3e lippen me till. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* v. xiv. 46 Or quhat in windis sa dissatfull to wy, ... Wald thou I lipnit the maist noble Enee? 1636 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) i. 179 Christ will lippen the taking you to heaven, neither to yourself, nor any deputy, but only to Himself. 1883 *BLACK FOUR Macnicols* v, The people would say I had done wrong in lippening a boat to such a young crew. 1887 *Suppl. to Jamieson Addenda* s.v., I'll lippen ye wi' my siller.

3. To expect with confidence. Also with sentence as obj. † To *lippen* (a thing) *in, upon* (a person): To expect from.

c1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* vii. iv. 554 Than is to lypyn sum remede. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) ii. 150 Lyp[ing] richt lang that the said thame reskew. 1552 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 59 To traist upon God, lippin all gud upon him. 1559 *Lm. Hume in Sadler State Papers* (1809) ii. 137 To sende to me your resolut answer, ... that I may perfille understand quhat I may lypin. a 1572 *Knox Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 i. 74 Your cord and lousie coit and sark, Ye lippin, may bring you to saluatioun. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) i. 444, I can yet lippen that meikle god in Christ as to get a suspension. c1746 *J. COLLIER* (Tim Bobbin) *Picco Lane*, *Dial. Wks.* (1862) 63 Hoo lippen't her feather wur turned strackling. 1768 *ROSS Helevers* (1789) 51 But some child ay upon us keeps an ee, And sae we need na lippen to get free.

Hence *Lippening vbl. sb.*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xii. 238 Thai ar cummin heir, For lypyn in thair gret power. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) iii. 289 All his belei and lipning was in thame. 1565 *POSTER*, to Q. Mary's Let. in Keith *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1842) ii. 328 This we doubt not bot ye will do according to oure lippinkis with all possible laist.

**Lipper** (lip'pə), *sb.* *1* *Ant.* and *dial.* Also 6 *Sc. lipper*. [Belongs to *LIPPER v.*] A rippling, slight ruffling of the surface of the sea. Often *collect.* Also *wind-lipper*. See also *quot.* 1867.

1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* vii. ix. 119 Lye as the see changis fyrt his hew In quylt lippiris by the wyndis blast. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* ii. 221 A deal of sea and wind lipper. 1823 *J. F. COOPER Pioneers* xv. (1860) 67 't As to the seas, they runs more in lippers in the Bay of Biscay'. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.* s.v., There's no great sets o' wind, but a great deal of lipper on. 1867 *SWYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lipper*, a sea which washes over the weather chess-tree, perhaps *leaper*. Also, the spray from small waves breaking against a ship's bows. 1882 *Good Cheer* 33 A light breeze was blowing, making what sailors call a lipper on the surface of the water. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 7 July 6/2 The app[ar]oaching torpedo, so clearly identifiable by... the lipper of its wake.

**Lipper** (lip'pə), *sb.* *2* *Glass-making.* [f. *LIP v.* 1 + *-ER*.] An implement used in forming the lip on a glass vessel.

1869 *J. LEICESTER in Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 283/2 The workman then takes his lipper, which is merely a round piece of glass, the shape of a small rolling-pin.

**Lipper** (lip'pə), *sb.* *3* *Whalefishing.* (See *quot.*) 1887 *G. B. GOODE etc. Fisheries U.S.* ii. 287 In lippering up decks a man takes an oil scoop in one hand and the lipper in the other, with which he brushes the refuse fluid into the receptacles and transfers it to the tubs. [Note] A lipper is a piece of thin blubber of an oblong shape, with incisions in one end for the men to grasp. Sometimes a piece of leather may be used. Different vessels employ different utensils of this kind. A large metal ladle used for scooping up the oil from the deck is also called the lipper.

**Lipper** (lip'pə), *v.* *1* [? frequentative formation related to *LAP v.* 1.] *intr.* Of water: To ripple.

1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* viii. xi. 73 The lipperand wallis quhyt War pulderit full of fomy froyth mylk quhit. *Ibid.* x. vi. 21 Nor zit na land brist lippering on the wallis. 1853 *G. JOHNSTON Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* i. 107 A little burn, with scarce audible noise, runs lippering in the bottom.

**Lipper** (lip'pə), *v.* *2* *dial.* [? freq. of *LIP v.* 1 (cf. *LIP v.* 3).] *intr.* Of a boat: To have its lip or gunwale level with (the water).

1822 *HIBBERT Deser. Shetld. Isles* 511 Nor can these lighten the boat so much as that she will not appear, according to the phrase of the fishermen, just lippering with the water. 1844 *W. H. MAXWELL Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xv. (1855) 136 The boat... being... sunk so far as just to lipper with the water.

**Lipper** (lip'pə), *v.* *3* *Whalefishing.* [f. *LIPPER sb.* 3.] *trans.* To wipe (the deck) with a lipper. Chiefly to *lipper up, off.*

1887 *G. B. GOODE etc. Fisheries U.S.* ii. 287 The decks... are... 'lippered up' regularly while boiling, for the sake of cleanliness and economy as well. *Ibid.*, Lippering up [see *LIPPER sb.* 3]. 1890 *Century Dict.* s.v., To lipper off the deck.

**Lipper**, var. *LEPER sb.* *1* *Obs.*; obs. f. *LEPER sb.* 2 + *Lippet*. *Obs. rare*—1. [cf. *LAPPET*.] The lobe (of the ear).

1598 *R. HAYDOCKE tr. Lomazuo* i. 29 The lower part whereof [sc. the ear] is called the tippe or lippet.

**Lippie** (lip'i), *Sc.* [f. *LIP sb.* + *-IE*.] A little lip. 1799 *BURNS Song*, 'O, whar did ye get' 9 My blessin's upon thy sweet wee lippie.

**Lippie**, variant of *LIPPY*, *sb.* *Sc.*

**Lipping** (lip'pɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* *1* [f. *LIP v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of *LIP v.* 1 in various senses.

1867 *SWYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lipping*, making notches on the edge of a cutlass or sword. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 5.1 Soon the gentle lipping of the tide was replaced by the roar of white-crested waves.

*b. spec. in Pathology.*

1894 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 2 June 1188/1 The lipping of the articular ends of the bones being characteristic. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* iii. 106 The presence of bony thickening and lipping about the joints. 1899 *E. BLAKE Study of Hand* (ed. 2) 28 Attacks of chondritis with fibrous degeneration, followed by bulging of the cartilage, known as 'lipping', due to muscular traction, on the opposing articular surfaces.

**Lipping** (lip'pɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* *2* [f. *LIP v.* 2 + *-ING* 1.] (See *quot.*)

1796 *C. MARSHALL Garden.* vii. (1813) 100 Lipping is cutting the shale face of the cion so as to leave a rib down in the middle.

**Lipping** (lip'pɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. *LIP v.* 1 + *-ING* 2.] That lips, in senses of the vb.

1843 *L. JONES Sens. & Event* 29 She rose against the lipping wind. 1850 *W. MILLER Songs Nursery in Whistle-blinkie* (1890) ii. 66 Hairst time's like a lipping cup. 1851 *MAYNE REID Scalp Hunt* xix. 135 The first little rivulet that trickled forth from their lipping fullness would be the signal of their destruction.

**Lippir**, obs. *Sc.* form of *LIPPER sb.* 1

**Lippitude** (lip'pɪtʊd), *Now rare.* Also 7 *lipitude*. [ad. *L. lippitudo* (f. *lippus* 'blear-eyed'), either directly or through *F. lippitude*.] Soreness of the eyes; blearedness; an instance of this.

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 297 Such are Pestilences, Lippitudes, and such like. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 121 The loines bruised and applied help the dry lippitude. 1680 *AUBREY Lives* (1898) ii. 169 His lippitude then was come even to blindness. 1788 *J. C. SMYTH in Med. Commun.* ii. 217 Ointments... are... useful in cases of lippitude. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* ii. 573 An unsightly lippitude and excision of the lower eyelid, are hence a very common result of a scrofulous attack on this organ.

**Lippy, lippie** (lip'i), *sb.* *Sc.* Also 7 *leippie*. [dim. of *LEAP sb.* 2.] The fourth part of a peck; in goods sold by weight usually 1½ lb.

1612 in *Rec. Convent. Roy. Burghs* (1870) ii. 374 To tak na mair for farlett, pek, and leippie, fra the burrowes bot fourty merk in thyme cumming. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rubricals* in. xviii. Here shall her *justin* both in Peck and Lippy be furnis'd to the full eternally. 1725 *Newburgh Council Rec.* in *Laird Lindores Abbey* etc., xxiv. (1876) 310 All concerned ar to pay the said herd for ilk beast off Coif six lippies off good and sufficient bear. 1743 *R. MAXWELL Sel. Trans.* 272 Give each Beast twice a Day, Morning and Evening, a Lippy and a half. Linlithgow Measure, of the best Oats. 1796 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* xvii. 464 The return of lint is commonly a stone of flax from the lippie. 1868 *Perthsh. Jnl.* 13 June, We lately heard of some being caught after roosting whose stomachs were found to contain one-fourth of an imperial lippy of grain. 1866 *BARRE Marg. Ogilvie* iv. (1897) 65, I was sounded as to the advisability of sending him a present of a lippie of shortbread.

*b.* A measure or vessel holding this quantity.

1847-8 *H. MILLER First Impr.* xi. (1857) 168 A measure, much like what in Scotland we would term a meal lippy.

*c.* *Comb.* *lippy* ('s-bound'), the space of ground required for sowing a 'lippy' of flax-seed.

In some districts = 100 square yards.

1876 *LAING Lindores Abbey* etc., xxiii. 300 Domestic servants had a small patch (two lippies-bounds, equal to about five and a half poles) allotted to them.

**Lippy** (lip'i), *a.* [f. *LIP sb.* + *-Y*.] Of a dog (see *quot.*).

1877 *GORDON STABLES Pract. Kennel Guide* iii. 35 Lippy—, applied to hanging lips of some dogs where hanging lips should not exist, as in the Bull Terrier.

**Lipsalve** (lip'sälv), [f. *LIP sb.* + *SALVE sb.*] Salve or ointment for the lips; an example of this; also *fig.* flattering speech. *attrib.* in *Lipsalve-box*.

1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict., Cerillas*, lip salve, Vnguentum labiornum. 1627 *E. F. Hist. Edw.* ii. (1680) 91 One that... taught him not to trust a Woman's Lip-salve, when that he knew her breast was fill'd with rancour. 1631 *BRATHWAIT Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 297 Let not their lip-salve so annoynt you, as it make you forgetful of him that made you. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 A Collection of Receipts to make... Pomatums, Lip-salves. 1767 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* 383 A fine lip salve. 1806-7 *J. BERSFORD Miscell.* i. 110 *Life* (1825) vi. xxxi, You supply the deficiency of the former with wafers, pocket-pieces, lip-salve-boxes, cut cards, &c. and 1826 *SCOTT Jnl.* 13 May, Praise... costs men nothing, and is usually only lip-salve. 1882 *J. ASHTON Social Life Reign Q. Anne* i. 128 Rose and white lip salves were used as now.

† **Lipse**, only in riming phr. *without lipse*, app. = 'without fail'. a 1380 *S. Paula* 34 in *Horstm. Allengl. Leg.* (1878) 4.

**Lipse**, obs. variant of *LIP v.*

**Lip-service.** [See *LIP sb.* 6 a (b).] Service of the lip; service that is proffered but not performed.

1644 *Direct. Publ. Worship* Pref. 2 Pleading themselves in their lip-service in bearing a part in it. 1825 *J. NEAL Bro. Jonathan* i. 419 No lip-service for me. 1850 *Syd. Dobell Roman* i. Poet. Wks. 1875 i. 15 They subdued the world and with superior scorn heard its lip-service. 1891 *HALL CAINE Scipio* xiv, People who had showed him lip-service when he was thought to be rich.

So **Lip-server**, one whose service is in profession only.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 44. 419 Such a noisy lip-server as that pauper.

† **Liptote.** *Obs.* [ad. mod. *L. liptotēs*, blundered form of *liptōs*. Cf. *MDu. liptote*.] = *LITOTES*.

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* iii. xvii. (Arb.) 195 Iy another [figure] we temper our sense with wordes of such moderation, as in appearance it abateth it but not in deede, and is by the figure Liptote. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Cambridgesh.* i. (1662) 157 Vale beginneth very coldly in his commendation... *Vir non omnino stultus*...; but we understand the language of his Liptote.

|| **Lipuria** (lip'iū-riā), *Path.* [mod. *L. lipūria*, f. *Gr. λίπ-ος* fat + *οὐρον* urine.] 'The presence of oily matter in the urine' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* iv. 262 The so-called characteristic symptoms... namely, fatty stools and lipuria.

**Lip-worship.** [See *LIP sb.* 6 a (b).] Worship that consists only in words.

1630 *SANDERSON Serm.* ii. 262 The knee-worship, and the cap-worship, and the lip-worship they may have that are in worshipful places and callings. a 1716 *BLACKALL Wks.* (1723) i. 216 They worship him in vain, who give him only a Knee, or a Lip-worship. 1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) vii. lvi. 75 The lip-worship of courtiers and time-servers.

Hence **Lip-worshipper**, one whose worship is limited to professions.

1884 *SIR A. DE VIRE 1st Pt. Mary Tudor* iv. ii, True love Visits not thrones. 'The lonely sifter there Finds flatterers, lip-worshippers, but not True love.'

† **Liquability.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *L. liquabilis*: see next and *-ITY*.] The state of being lippable.

1662 *S. P. Acc. Latitude Men* 17 That softness should signifie liquability, answered just to humidity signifying fluidity. 1731 in *BAILEY* vol. 11.

† **Liquable**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Also 5 *liqueble*, 7 *liqueable*. [ad. *L. liquabilis*, f. *liquare*: see *LIQUATE v.* and *-ABLE*.]

*A. adj.* That can be liquefied; capable of melting. Also, soluble (in a liquid).

1471 *RHILEY Comp. Aleh. Ep.* x. in *Ashm.* (1652) 211 Such bodies which in nature be lippable. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forrest* 20 Quicksilver and Brimstone are the... cause of beginning in all things lippable or those which melt, which are commonly called Mettals. 1657 *G. STARKY Helmout's Find.* 214 A Salt... lippable in water or Wine. 1768 *A. CATCOTT Treat. Deluge* 382 The matter contained within the shell exactly resembled any lippable substance cast fluid into a mould.

*B. sb.* A substance that may be liquefied.

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 7 Wyyn not aloonly holdip in it be propertes of gold, but myche more be propertes of alle liquables if bei be quenched berime. 1612 *STURTEVANT Metallica* 109 Any kind of liquor or liqueable... which is put into the Furnace, Pot, Kettle, Caldron or Copper, to be further heated, and boyled.

Hence **Liquableness.** 1727 *BAILEY* vol. 11.

|| **Liquamen** (likwə'men), [*L. liquāmen* a liquid mixture, f. *liquare*: see *LIQUATE v.*] † *a.* A substance reduced to a liquid state. Also, the name of a kind of fish-sauce used by the ancient Romans; garum. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 827 And make liquamen castimomall Of peres thus. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* vii. 5059 That Liquamen or softer pulp (which I took to be Bee-meat). 1770 *Ibid.* LXI. 243, I mixed... six drams of the putrid liquamen, with... this liquor. 1806 *A. HUNTER Culina* (ed. 3) 60 The Romans had a raw salad... made savoury with liquamen, oil, and vinegar. The liquamen was something like our anchovy liquor.

*b.* 'A fluid for administering medicine' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

† **Liquament.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. *L. liquāmentum*, f. *liquare*: cf. *prec.*] A concoction, liquid mixture.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renow's Disp.* 731 Mix the brayed Lithargie with the liquament.

**Liquate** (likwə't), *v.* [f. *L. liquāt*, *ppl. stem* of *liquare* to melt, cogn. w. *liquor* *LIQUOR*.]

† *1. trans.* To make liquid, cause to flow. Also *intr.*, to become liquid, melt.

1669 *W. SIMPSON Hydrol. Chym.* 69 Disenteries, which grating upon the tender tunics thereof, liquates the blood from them...; at every tormenting liquation puts nature upon the rack. a 1728 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) i. 1. to If the Salts be not drawn forth before the Clay is baked, they... are apt to liqueate afterwards. *Ibid.* 19 Being wet... the Salts liquating, it becomes soft like Marle.

2. **Metallurgy.** To liquify metals in order to separate them or to free them from impurities. Also to *liquate out*.

1864 in *WEBSTER*. 1874 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 424 A liquation-furnace, used for liquating the bullion, in order to free it from such impurities as may not have been eliminated in its passage through the lead-softening furnace. 1882 *T. E. THORPE in Nature* XXVI. 172 Heating dis-



integrated suet, when a clear yellow oil is (to borrow a term of the metallurgists) 'liquated out'.

Hence **Li'quated** ppl. a., **Li'quating** vbl. sb.  
1684 tr. *Bowle's Merc. Compt.* xix. 700 A Bath promotes the flowing of the blood, liquating of it. 1874 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 483 The liquated lead is completely desilverized.

**Liquation** (likwə'ti-ən). [ad. L. *liquationem*, n. of action f. *liquare*: see *prec.*]

1. The process of making or of becoming liquid; the condition or capacity of being melted.

1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 272 Liquation is when as that which shall be made into one body, is dissolved, that it can flow abroad like waves. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. i. 49 Crystall is nothing else, but Ice or Snow congealed beyond liquation. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* ii. xviii. 74 Liquation differs from Dissolution, in that Liquation is always caused by heat, and seldom or never with any humour; Dissolution always with humours, seldom with heat. 1669 [see *LIQUATE* v. 1]. 1722 *QUINCY Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v. Such unctuous Substances as are procured by Liquation, or Liquefaction, which signify the same.

2. **Metallurgy.** The action or process of separating metals by fusion.

1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* vii. v. in Ashm. (1652) 170 As yt [Gold] the fyre doth fele, Lyke Wax yt wyllye redy unto Lyquacyon. 1605 *TIMME Quersit.* i. xiii. 59 In the liquation or melting of gold with other metals. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxi. 161 Metals in their liquation, although they intensely heat the air above their surface, arise not yet into a flame. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 774 Lead and antimony are the metals most commonly subjected to liquation.

3. **Comb., as liquation furnace, hearth, tube;** liquation cake, a cake, composed of black copper and lead, used in charging a liquation furnace.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 775 The flames, after playing round about the sides of the liquation tubes, pass off into the chimney. *Ibid.* 824 The working area charged with the liquation cakes and charcoal. *Ibid.* These cakes are placed in the liquation furnace. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Alch., Liquation* *Hearth, or Furnace.*

† **Liquative**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *liquare*: see *LIQUATE* v. and -ATIVE.] Of or pertaining to liquation.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* ii. xvii. 75 The Alchemists have invented many things, whereby the liquative or fustive Art is enriched.

† **Liquator**. *Obs. rare* -o. [a. L. *\*liquator*, agent-n. of *liquare* to melt.] (See *quot.*)

1623 *COCKERAM, Liquator*, he which melteth.

**Lique**, an alleged name for a kind of small sea-going vessel, is prob. a spurious word: in the Fr. text of Froissart, which Berners followed, *lique* is believed to be a mistake for *lique*: see *LINE* sb. 3.

1523 *J.D. BERNERS Froiss.* i. lxxviii. b b/2 A lytell shypppe called Lyque [F. *lique*]. 1847 *NICHOLAS Hist. R. Navy* ii. 164 *Lique* was a small, light, swift vessel. Froissart says [etc.]. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Rit. Fleet* 210 'Liques' and 'lynes', small swift rowing galleys.

**Liquofacient** (likwə'fə-si-ənt), a. and sb. [ad. L. *liquofacient-em*, pr. pple. of *liquofacere* to LIQUEFY: see -FACIENT.] a. adj. 'Making liquid' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889). b. sb. Something which serves to liquefy; *spec. in Med.*, an agent (such as mercury and iodine) supposed to have the power of liquefying solid deposits (*Dunglison Med. Lex.* 1853). Also, an agent which increases the amount of fluid secretions (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

† **Liquofacted**, ppl. a. [f. L. *liquofact-*, ppl. stem of *liquofacere* to LIQUEFY + -ED.] Liquefied. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 22 b/1 With the liquofacted and moulten corrosive. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 90/2 Inungate therwith externallye your Croppe, with liquofactedde Bacon.

† **Liquofactible**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. as *prec.* + -IBLE. Cf. OF. *liquofactible*.] That may be liquefied, liquefactible.

1644 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* xvii. (1658) 191 Those bodies .. which by heat are mollified or are liquefactible.

† **Liquofacting**, ppl. a. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. as *prec.* + -ING.] Used in the liquefaction of metals. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 42 b/2 We must yet make greater fyre therwith, with violente flames, as if it were a liquofactinge fyre.

**Liquefaction** (likwə'fæk-ti-ən). Also 8-9 *erron.* liquifaction. [a. F. *liquefaction*, ad. L. *liquefaction-em*, n. of action f. *liquefacere* to LIQUEFY.]

1. The action or process of liquefying, or the state of being liquefied; reduction to a liquid state.

1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 59 Ayer also with his Coaction, Maketh things to be of light liquefaction: As Wax is and Butter, and Gummies all, A little heate maketh them to melt and fall. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. v. 562 Which [cloudes] were encreased by the liquefaction and distilling of the aire into water. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) i. 12 The qualities of fire remain the same, whether you throw gold or clay into it; yet upon casting in the latter no liquefaction will ensue. 1800 *HENRY Epit. Chem.* (1808) 37 Ice, during liquefaction, must absorb much caloric. 1818 *FARADAY Exp. Res.* xxi. (1844) 106 The liquefaction and solidification of gases. 1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* vii. 298, I think it impossible to withstand the evidence which is brought for the liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius at Naples. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem.* Pl. 69 The softening or liquefaction of the outer surface of the wall of the hair.

† 2. *fig.* Said of the 'melting' of the soul by ardour of devotion, etc. (Cf. F. *liquefaction*.)

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1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 150 A liquefaction or a meltinge of the soule. a 1631 *PONNE Sermon* xxvi. 257 Till thou feele in thy selfe... a liquefaction, a colliquation, a meltinge of thy bowels under the commination of the Judgements of God upon thy sin. 1633 *EARL MANCH. Al Mondo* (1636) 201 They laboured by a liquefaction of their soules into God, to insoule themselves in God. a 1711 *KEN Hymns* Poet. Wks. 1721 i. 228 She rapt at his endearing Eye... in sweet, am'rous Liquefaction dy'd.

**Liquefactive** (likwə'fæk-tiv), a. [ad. L. type *\*liquefactiv-us*, f. *liquefacere* to LIQUEFY.] Having the effect of liquefying.

1877 *ROBERTS Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) i. 47 Fatty or liquefactive change... may lead to its absorption. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* vi. 164 The liquefactive softening which may occur in old thrombi.

**Liquefiable** (likwə'fai-əb'l), a. Also **liqui-**. [f. LIQUEFY v. + -ABLE. Cf. F. *liquefiable*.] That may be liquefied.

1558-66 *WARDE tr. Alexis's Secr.* iii. vi. 69 b. To make all metalles liquefiable. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 839 The Consistencies of Bodies are... Liquefiable, Not Liquefiable. 1855 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* xvi. i. 34 Their more fluid and liquefiable parts. 1865 *MANSFIELD Salts* 298 Both these substances are, at ordinary temperatures, gases, but liquefiable by pressure and cold.

*fig.* 1829 *BENTHAM Justice & Cod. Petit.* Wks. 1843 v. 485 The penance and the excommunication themselves have been made liquefiable into fees.

**Liquefier** (likwə'fai-ə), [f. LIQUEFY v. + -ER.] One who or that which liquefies.

1824 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* xv. 721 Punch—cold line and rum punch, I mean—the best liquifier, perhaps, that has yet been invented for this season. 1894 *Daily News* 22 Feb. 3 The great liquifier [i.e. of air and gases], Professor Dewar.

**Liquefy** (likwə'fi), v. Also 6-9 **liquify**. [a. F. *liquefy*, ad. L. *liquefacere* to make liquid, f. *liquare* to be fluid: see -FY.]

1. *trans.* To reduce into a liquid condition. With obj. a solid substance; also in *Physics*, air, gases. † Formerly, to dissolve (in a liquid).

1547 *BOORDE Brer. Health* 75, I do liquifye it in the oyle of Roses. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 103/2 Liquefy the Sugar in Melisse water. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. Some of them may be Liquefyed by liquor, as earth, salt, &c., some by fire, as metallicall fluores. 1756-7 tr. *Kyessler's Trav.* (1760) iii. 63 The substance in the phial... looks like balsam of Peru, which may be very easily liquefyed. 1824-9 *LANDOR Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 ii. 245 Sweat ran from them liquefyng the blood that had... hardened on their hands and feet. 1863 *TYNDALL Heat* ii. § 21 (1870) 26 Simply to liquefy a mass of ice an enormous amount of heat is necessary. 1881 *LANNOCK Addr. Brit. Assoc. in Nature* No. 618, 411 Oxygen and nitrogen have been liquefyed.

2. *fig.* To 'melt' with spiritual ardour. (Cf. F. *liquefy*.) Also *intr.* for *passive*.

1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 113/2 From that houre the sowle of hym liquefyed and the passion of Jhesu cryst was inenueously infixed in his herte. 1502 *ATKINSON tr. De Imitatione* iii. vi. 201 That I may lerne... what is to man to be liquifyed and molten in lene.

3. *intr.* To become liquid; † rarely to dissolve (in water).

1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 29 Othersome will cast wette salt into it [wool], which in time will liquifye. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 840 The Disposition not to Liquefy proceedeth from the Easie Emission of the Spirits, whereby the Grosser Parts contract. 1705 *ADDISON Italy* (1733) 119 Blood... which liquify'd at the Approach of the Saint's Head, tho'... it was hard congeal'd before. 1750 tr. *Leonardus's Mirr. Stones* 18 Some stones... do not liquify, and also sink in water. 1812 Sir H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* Wks. 1840 iv. 71 Crystalline muriate of lime and snow, both cooled to 0° Fahrenheit... act upon each other and liquify. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* ii. xi. 289 The ice liquifyng rapidly.

4. *trans.* To give (a consonant) a 'liquid' or semivocalic pronunciation.

1714 *FORTESCUE-ALAND Notes Fortescue's Als. & Lim. Mon.* 27 This letter g is also liquified in the middle, as in the word sail from the Saxon *saeġl*. 1842 M. RUSSELL *Polynesia* i. (1849) 39 They [the consonants] are liquified to a soft and almost vowel sound.

5. *joctular.* To moisten or 'soak' with liquor or 'drink'. Also *absol.*

1826 *SCOTT Jrnl.* 5 Mar., Something of toddy and cigar in that last quotation, I think. Yet I only smoked two, and liquified with one glass of spirits and water. 1827 *HONE Every-day Bk.* ii. 12 When thoroughly liquified, his loquacity is deluging.

Hence **Li'quefied**, **Li'quefying** ppl. adjs.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 243/1 Which foresayed... paper balle, she must winde in liquefyede waxe. 1731 *Hist. Litteraria* iii. 252 Iron melted into a liquified Matter. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 741 Liquefied amber... separated from the oily portions which alter its consistence. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xi. 83 After we had divided the liquefied snow... amongst us we had nothing to drink. 1898 F. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxiii. 365 Some irritating liquefying body derived from the decomposition processes going on on the surface of the dysenteric ulcer.

**Liqueres**, -is(e), *obs.* forms of LIQUORICE.

**Liquerish**, *obs.* form of LICKERISH.

**Liquerous**, variant of LICKEROUS.

1609 W. M. *Man in Moore* D 2.

**Liquesce** (likwə's), v. *rare* -1. [ad. L. *lique-scere* to become liquid.] *intr.* To become liquid.

1831 T. HOPE *Ess. Origin Man* i. 157 When by degrees... the heat... penetrates within the ice so as to make it distend and liquesce.

**Liquescence** (likwə'səns), *rare*. [f. LIQUE-SCENT a.; see -FENCE.] The process or fact of becoming liquid.

1875 *Fam. Herald* 13 Nov. 29 1/2 If the phial of Januarius were... duly attested to be the conglutinated human blood... its liquescence periodically would be acknowledged as a miracle. [In some recent Dicts.]

**Lique'scency**, *rare* -o. [f. next: see -ENCY.] The state or quality of being liquescent; 'aptness to melt' (J.).

1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1706 in *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey). 1755 in *JOHNSON*; whence in later Dicts.

**Liquescent** (likwə'sənt), a. [ad. L. *lique-scent-em*, pr. pple. of *lique-scere* to become liquid: see -ESCENT.] That is in process of becoming liquid; apt to become liquid.

1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Liquescent*, melting, consuming. 1758 *REID tr. Maquer's Chem.* i. 23 They... attract the moisture of the air, and are thereby melted into a liquor. These may be called *Liquescent Salts*. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) ii. 486 The spinal marrow... was found disorganised and liquescent.

*transf.* a 1849 *POR ULALUNE Poems* (1850) 69 At the end of our path a liquescent and nebulous lustre was born. 1867 *BAILEY Universal Hymn* 16 Gibelets of liquescent flame.

b. Of a sound: Tending to a 'liquid' pronunciation.

1755 *JOHNSON* s.v. *Malign*, The g is mute or liquescent. Hence † **Lique'scentness**.

1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Liquescentness*, aptness to melt.

† **Lique'scible**, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *lique-scere* to become liquid: see -IBLE.] Liquefactible.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 264 The best [scummony] is nitid, splendic, clear like gum... easily liquescent.

|| **Liqueur** (likūr; often likūr-), sb. [F.; -LIQUOR sb.]

1. A strong alcoholic liquor sweetened and flavoured with aromatic substances.

1742 *POPE Dunci.* iv. 316 He... 'Try'd all hors-d'œuvres, all liquours defin'd, Judicious drunk, and greatly-daring din'd. 1750 *SHERSTONE To the Virtuosi* v. 'Tis you... Know what conserves they chuse to eat And what liquours to tuppel. 1768 *BOSWELL Corsica* (ed. 2) 280 At dinner we had... different sorts of wine and a liqueur. 1804 T. TROTTER *Drunkenness* v. (1884) 176 The liqueur called Noyau. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* xlv. 122 Cafes, where coffee and liquours are taken. 1871 *LONGER in Life* (1891) iii. 153 Manufacturers of exquisite liquours. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* xiv. 686 1/2 Bitters form a class of liquours by themselves.

b. A mixture (consisting of sugar and certain wines, or sugar and alcohol) used to sweeten and flavour champagne.

1872 *THURDICHUM & DUPRÉ Treat. Wine* 463.

2. **Liqueur glass**. In some recent Dicts.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *liqueur manufacturer, merchant*; *liqueur brandy*, a brandy of special bouquet, which is consumed in small quantities as a liqueur; *liqueur-frame*, a frame for holding liquor bottles; *liqueur-glass*, a very small drinking glass used for liquours; *liqueur-man*, one who adds the liqueur in the process of champagne-making; *liqueur-stand* = *liqueur-frame*; *liqueur-wine* [= F. *vin de liqueur*], one of the strong and delicate-flavoured wines that have the character of liquours.

1882 *Encycl. Brit.* xiv. 686/2 Wines and spirits remarkable for their amount of bouquet, such as tokay and 'liqueur brandy', &c. 1875 *JAS. GRANT One of the '600'* iv. Binns appeared... followed by a servant bearing 'liqueur-frames, filled with 'mountain dew'. 1859 *LANG Wand. India* 18 Two 'liqueur glasses. 1872 *THURDICHUM & DUPRÉ Treat. Wine* 468 The liqueur is kept in the atelier in a large can attached to a machine which is under the guidance of the 'liqueur-man. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, 'Liqueur manufacturer. 1800 *Ann. Reg.* 441 An Italian 'liqueur merchant. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, 'Liqueur stand. 1872 *THURDICHUM & DUPRÉ Treat. Wine* 515 'Liqueur Wines.

**Liqueur-r**, v. [f. LIQUEUR sb.] *trans.* To flavour (champagne) with a liqueur.

1872 *THURDICHUM & DUPRÉ Treat. Wine* 467 The operation of liqueuring. *Ibid.* 469 It sometimes happens, however, that... the wine which has been disgorged or liqueured undergoes a slight second fermentation. 1876 M. COLLINS *Blacksmith & Scholar* i. ix. 243 The liqueured champagnes for which we give as many shillings as it cost pence.

**Liquible**, variant of LIQUABLE *Obs.*

**Liquid** (likwid), a. and sb. Forms: 4 **liquyd**, 5-6 **li-**, **liquide**, -yde, (5) **lyquet**, 6-7 **liqued**, 6- **liquid**. [a. OF. *liquide*, ad. L. *liquid-us*, f. *liquere* to be liquid, cogn. with *liquare* LIQUATE v., *liquit* to be liquid, *LIQUOR* LIQUOR.]

A. *adj.*

1. Said of a material substance in that condition (familiar as the normal condition of water, oil, alcohol, etc.) in which its particles move freely over each other (so that its masses have no determinate shape), but do not tend to separate as do those of a gas; not solid nor gaseous. Hence, composed of a substance in this condition.

1382 *WYCLIF Eccl.* xlv. 30 Alle liquyd [1388 moist] sacrifices, or feetyngs, as oyle, and hony, and syche. c 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 203 Fleuma vitreum was liquide fleuma, & wip cooldnes it is conglid. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. 373 Rosyn, grece, and other lyquet & brynyng stuffe. 1544 *HAER Regim.* Lyfe (1560) Oiv b. Another devine medicine, in a liquide-fourme. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* ii.



29 Rosin of y' larche tre . . is moyster or more liqued.  
 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 6 Which feedes each living plant  
 with liquid sap. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 211 Decking  
 with liquid pearle, the bladed grasse. 1604 — *Obt.* v. ii.  
 280 Whip me ye Diuels . . Wash me in steepe-downe gulphes  
 of Liquid fire. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 202 Windes  
 doe not blowe so much vpon the solid earth, as vpon the  
 liquid sea. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 229 If it were Land that  
 ever burn'd With solid, as the Lake with liquid fire. 1697  
 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 601 Down from his Head the  
 liquid Odours ran. 1760-2 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* cvi. ¶ 4 The  
 whole is liquid laudanum to my spirits. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's*  
*Chem.* II. 113 Add a very small quantity of water, in order that  
 the mixture may form a paste somewhat liquid. 1849 R. V.  
 DIXON *Heat* I. 21 Liquid thermometers, may be applied to  
 measure temperatures considerably above those at which  
 the liquid filling them boils in the open air. 1863 MARY  
 HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xi. 1 With the taste of  
 Nectar and colour of liquid gold.

b. In poetical and rhetorical lang., often used  
 for: Watery.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 40 And anon behold The  
 strong ribb'd Harke through liquid Mountaines cut. 1611  
 CORVAT *Crudities* 559. I will returne againe to my liquid  
 journey betwixt Mentz and Franckford vpon the river  
 Mennus. 1659 Bp. H. KING *Poems* (1843) III. xiii. 103 All the  
 Ship-wracks, and the liquid graves. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* x.  
 58 Mennwhile our vessels plough the liquid plain. 1819  
 WORDSW. *Waggoner* Concl. 36 While Gramere smoothed  
 her liquid plain The moving image to detain. 1856 EMERSON  
*Eng. Traits*, *Voy. Eng.* Wks. (Dohn) II. 11 The good ship . .  
 gliding through liquid leagues. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts*  
 & *H. Honey* (1884) 82 It (the strawberry) is the product of  
 liquid May touched by the June sun.

c. *occas.* Of the eyes: Filled with tears.

1598 ROWLANDS *Retray.* Christ 57 Her liquid eies stroue  
 each t'xeceed the other . . by teares her woe appeares.  
 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thine* III. 56 Poems, over which fair eyes  
 had grown full and liquid.

II. In various transf. and fig. senses.

2. Of light, fire, the air: Clear, transparent, bright  
 (like pure water). [Cf. *L. liquidus* in poetry.]

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 40 And with her pineons cleaves  
 the liquid firmament. 1653 H. MORE *Antid.* Ath. II. ii. (1712)  
 41 Though the Earth move floating in the liquid Heavens.  
 1688 PRIOR *Exodus* III. v. Why does he [the Sun] wake the  
 correspondent Moon, And fill her willing Lamp with liquid  
 Light? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 378 They That wing  
 the liquid Air, or swim the Sea. 1742 GRAY *Ode on Spring*  
 III. The insect youth are on the wing, Eager to . . float amid  
 the liquid noon. 1800 K. WHITE *Poems* (1837) 73 The liquid  
 lustre of her fine blue eye. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xiii.  
 (1879) 163 The dark hazel eyes shone with a more liquid  
 lustre. 1884 St. James's *Gaz.* 10 May 6/2 A youthful  
 forehead and a pair of liquid eyes.

3. Of sounds: Flowing, pure and clear in tone;  
 free from harshness or discord. Also in *Phonetics*,  
 Of the nature of a 'liquid' (see B. 2).

a 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* (1640) 47 It [R] is sounded  
 firme in the beginning of the words, and more liquid in the  
 middle, and ends: as in *river, ripen*. 1646 CRASHAW *Steps*  
*to Temple*, etc. 105 lathing in streames of liquid melody.  
 1697 DRYDEN *Anecd. Ded.* The many Liquid consonants  
 are plac'd so Artfully, that they give a pleasing sound  
 to the Words. 1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 31 Lull with  
 Amelia's liquid name the Nine. 1752 HUME *Ess.* xxi. Wks.  
 1834 111. 229 The Italian is the most liquid, smooth, and  
 effeminate language that can possibly be imagined. 1797  
 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian xii.* (1824) 586 The liquid cadence,  
 as it trembled and sank away, seemed to tell the dejection  
 of no vulgar feelings. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 404 Make  
 liquid treble of that bassoon my throat. 1855 H. SPENSER  
*Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. ii. 149 Tones which are alike in  
 pitch . . are distinguishable by their . . ringing or their  
 liquid character. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & H. Honey*  
 (1884) 86 The liquid and gurgling notes of the bobolink.  
 1888 SWEET *Eng. Sounds* § 21 But those 'vowel-like' or  
 'liquid' voiced consonants which are unaccompanied by  
 buzz are often also syllabic.

† 4. Of proofs, exposition, etc.: Clear, evident,  
 manifest. *Obs.*

1610 JONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 17 With vs it is enident and  
 liquid enough. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. iii. § 3. (1622) 219  
 But vnto those that be learned, it is cleare enough and liquid.  
 1620 WORTON in *Reliq.* (1672) 519 You had suspended your  
 judgement till more liquid proofs. a 1657 R. LOVEDAY  
*Jelt.* cxxx. (1659) 236 My most liquid discoveries, as I  
 thought, of undoubted truths, have so oft been confuted.  
 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kavii* xxii. 222 S. Augustine  
 impressed himself especially to fight against [the Donatists],  
 as is liquid through the whole torrent of his writings. 1685  
 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* 462 This is the clear and liquid  
 reason why [etc.]. 1766 AVLIFFE *Parergon* [303], I have  
 robbed my self of liquid Proof by my own Act.

b. Of an account or a debt: Undisputed. Now  
 only in *Scots Law*, said of a debt that has been  
 ascertained and constituted against the debtor,  
 either by a written obligation, or by the decree of  
 a court.

1660 HOWELL *Dict. s.v.* To make accounts liquid, or cleer,  
*liquider, arrester les comptes*. 1681 RYCAUT tr. *Gracian's*  
*Critic* To Rdr., A Debt of One hundred thousand Pieces  
 of Eight, which his Catholic Majesty owed unto my Father:  
 The Demand was unquestionable, for the Account was  
 liquid, and clearly stated by the Council of the Exchequer.  
 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 120 To Discount . . is good and  
 sufficient payment, if it be of a due and liquid Debt. 1726  
 AVLIFFE *Parergon* 135 Nor does it admit of any delay  
 tho' the Debt be entirely liquid. 1731 Liquid sum [see  
 LIQUIDATION I.]. 1754 FASKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 253  
 Inhibition may proceed . . upon a liquid obligation. 1884 Sir  
 R. COLLIER in *Law Times Rep.* LI. 581/2 A claim by way  
 of compensation is admissible when it is for a demand which  
 is termed liquid.

5. Not fixed or stable. Of movement: Facile,  
 unconstrained.

1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iv. 165 The liquid or con-  
 vertible state in which we find the designations of office in  
 the New Testament. 1867 DEUTSCH *Rem.* (1874) 13 The  
 liquid nature, so to speak, of its technical terms. They  
 mean anything and everything. 1877 PAUER *Pianoforte*  
*Playing* 16 The task of rendering the five fingers of each  
 hand fluent, or, as we may say, liquid.

6. Of assets, securities, etc.: Capable of being  
 promptly converted into cash.

1879 *Daily News* 26 May, Liquid Securities, or in other  
 words, those easily convertible into cash when necessity  
 arises. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 May 7/2 A company with  
 sufficient capital to take over the bank's liquid assets.

7. *Comb.*: liquid-solid a. (see quot.).

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xiii. § 100 (1875) 292 A  
 liquid-solid aggregate, or, as we commonly call it, a plastic  
 aggregate, will admit of internal redistribution with com-  
 parative facility.

B. sb.

1. A liquid substance (see A. 1). In *pl.* often  
 = liquid food.

*Liquids and gases* are classed together as *fluids*: see  
 FLUID.

1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* I. 31 Be it thy Choice . . To sit  
 beneath thy leafy Canopy, Quaffing rich Liquids. 1725  
 WATTS *Logic* I. vi. § 4 Juice includes both substance and  
 liquid. 1773-83 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* xxii. 88 E'er his lips  
 essay'd The moistening liquid. 1805 *Med. Jnl.* XIV. 125  
 He refused to swallow liquids. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut.*  
*Steam Eng.* 161 Steam when in contact with the liquid  
 from which it is formed. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion*  
 (ed. 4) 36 Thirst, or a desire for liquids. 1875 FORTNUM  
*Mapolia* vi. 82 The liquid of the bath must be thin. 1879  
 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 320 We shall designate  
 a mass which is absolutely incompressible, and absolutely  
 devoid of resistance to change of shape, by the simple  
 appellation of a liquid. 1895 LANCWILL *Master* II. iii. 157  
 Popping corks and gurgling liquids.

b. *Dutch liquid*: see DUTCH a. 3 b.

2. *Phonetics*. A name applied to the sounds de-  
 noted by the letters *l, m, n, r*, or (by some writers)  
 only to those denoted by *l* and *r*.

The name (*L. liquidus*, sc. *littera*) is a literal translation  
 of the Gr. *ὑπὸ* (sc. *συνήθεια*) applied to *λ, μ, ρ*, on account  
 of their flowing and easy sound as compared with other  
 consonants, or perh. as having an indeterminate or unstable  
 character between consonant and vowel (cf. the application  
 of *ὑπὸ* to a vowel of variable quantity; also the term  
*ἡμιφωνά* 'semi-vowels', applied to the 'liquids' and *σ*).  
 A somewhat analogous term is the F. *mouillé* lit. 'wet',  
 used to denote the palatalized pronunciation of *l* and some  
 other consonants.

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 23 Their consonantes be devyded  
 in mutes & liquides or semivocales. 1611 FLORIO, *Lf-*  
*quide*, liquids, as *L. M. N. R.* a 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.*  
 (1640) 47 It [L] melteth in the sounding, and is therefore  
 called a liquid, the tongue striking the root of the palate  
 gently. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 163 ¶ 7 There is scarce  
 a Consonant in it; I took care to make it run upon Liquids.  
 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 88 ¶ 3 By tempering the mute  
 consonants with liquids and semi-vowels. 1817 BYRON *Beppo*  
 xlv. With syllables which breathe of the sweet South, And  
 gentle liquids gliding all so pat in.

3. *Comb.*: † liquid vessel, receptacles for liquids.  
 1649 *New Haven Col. Rec.* (1857) I. 453 The worms would  
 eat it [timber] so as it would be unserviceable for making of  
 liquid vessel.

Hence *Li-liquidless* a., without liquid.

1826 BLACKW. *Mag.* XX. 397 Coleridge's patent inkstand  
 stood liquidless as a sand-bottle.

**Liquidambar** (likwid'āmbār). Also liquid  
 amber. [a. mod. *L. liquidambar* (in Renou 1615),  
 app. irreg. f. *L. liquid-us* LIQUID + med. *L. ambar*  
 AMBER.]

1. A resinous gum which exudes from the bark  
 of the tree *Liquidambar styraciflua*. Called also  
*copalm balsam*.

1598 FLORIO, *Liquidambar*, liquid amber. 1616 BULLOKAR,  
*Liquid Amber*. A sweete Rosin brought from the West  
 Indies, comfortable to the braine. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's*  
*Disp.* IV. ix. 673 Liquid Amber is a certain oleous Rosine  
 . . called from its suavetie, Liquid Amber, or Oyl of  
 Amber [orig. *Liquidambar dictum*, . . quasi *ambarum* liqui-  
 dum]. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Amber*, Liquid Amber,  
 is a kind of native balsam, or resin, like turpentine; of a  
 pleasant smell, somewhat like ambergris.

2. *Bot.* A genus of trees, *N.O. Hamameliden*,  
 consisting of two species, *L. orientalis* of Asia  
 Minor (which yields the balsam known as liquid  
 storax), and *L. styraciflua*, the Sweet-gum Tree  
 of N. America; a tree of this genus.

1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1854) 2 The rich foliage of the  
 liquid-amber tree. 1846 W. D. COOLEY *Maritime & Ind.*  
*Discov.* III. v. xviii. 273 The eastern slope of the Cordil-  
 leras of Mexico, covered with thick forests of liquidambar.  
 1881 *Gard. Chron.* No. 412. 652 Some young Liquidambars.  
 1884 E. EGGLESTON in *Century Mag.* Jan. 446/2 Carts with  
 truck wheels sawed from the liquid-amber or sweet-gum tree.

**Liquidate** (likwid'et), ppl. a. *Lav.* rare.  
 Also 7 *Sc. liquidat*. [ad. late *L. liquidat-us*.  
 pa. pple. of *liquidare*, f. *liquidus* liquid, clear.]  
 Ascertained and fixed in amount. (Cf. LIQUID a.  
 4 b.)

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 77 The Judge sal take ane pledge  
 fra the defender . . to pay the debt, with the skaitis taxat  
 and liquidat in the persewerers claime, to the persewer, within  
 space of fiftene dayes. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 Vict. c. 101 Sched.  
 (FF) No. 1 With a Fifth Part more of the Interest due at  
 each Term of liquidate Penalty.

**Liquidate** (likwid'et), v. Also 7 liquidat.  
 [f. late *L. liquidat-*, ppl. stem of *liquidare*, f. *li-*

*quidus* LIQUID. Cf. *F. liquider*, *Sp. liquidar*, *It.*  
*liquidare* (in sense 4).]

† 1. *trans.* To make clear or plain (something  
 obscure or confused); to render unambiguous; to  
 settle (differences, disputes). *Obs.*

a 1670 HACKET *Alp. Williams* I. (1692) 19 There he  
 discours'd with that depth of Learning, yet liquidating  
 that depth with such facility of opening it. 1732 *Hist.*  
*Litteraria* III. 382 He liquidates many Points. 1766  
 H. WALPOLE *Verde's Anecd.* *Paint.* I. ii. 43 A senseless  
 jumble, soon liquidated by a more egregious act of folly.  
 1765 — *Otranto* III. (1798) 49 Ere we liquidate our differ-  
 ences by the sword. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.* *Addison* Wks.  
 III. 58 There were these words, 'Britons, arise!' . . Addison  
 was frighted, lest he should be thought a promoter of in-  
 surrection, and the line was liquidated to 'Britons, attend'.  
 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* III. § 10 In what other respects  
 our ideas of them [pains and pleasures] may be liquidated  
 will be considered in another place.

b. To clear away, resolve (objections). *rare.*

1620 Sir R. NAUNTON in *Fortesc. Papers* 114 He may  
 liquidat all scruples when he shall come to the Spanish  
 Court. 1865 F. H. LAING in *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* Ser. I. (1865)  
 202 The same principle of a long preparation liquidates  
 many other objections of the same character.

† 2. To determine and apportion by agreement or  
 by litigation; to reduce to order, set out clearly  
 (accounts). *Obs.*

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 41 Ane Baron, in his  
 awin court, may liquidate the prices of his fermis, auchtand  
 to him be his tenentis. 1622 MABER tr. *Aleman's Guzman*  
*d'Alf.* I. 22 [He] could cleare you any account, could liqui-  
 date and divide it to an aire. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756)  
 II. 45 This pension was to be liquidated into an equal  
 share with us. 1755 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1856) X. 366 A  
 committee with full power . . to examine, liquidate, adjust,  
 settle, and give needful orders for the payment of the  
 several accounts. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 41 The  
 commander . . will be able to liquidate the amount of his  
 nett wages. 1795 WYTHE *Decis. Virginia* 14 An account  
 of goods not delivered or accepted as a payment nor  
 liquidated between the parties ought not to be accepted as  
 a payment in paper. 1798 *Bay Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I.  
 114 Agreed to pay the debt on its being liquidated.  
 1799 CHESTERF. *Lett. to Son* 27 Feb. (1892) III. 1248  
 If our epistolary accounts were fairly liquidated, I believe  
 you would be brought in considerably debtor.

3. To clear off, pay (a debt). Also *absol.* in *U.S.*  
*slang*.

1755 JOHNSON, *Liquidate*, to clear away; to lessen debts.  
 1785 LD. MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* II. 122 The King  
 desired the Prince of Wales to send in an Exact Statement  
 of his debts, giving him to understand he would liquidate  
 them. 1786 R. KING in *Life & Corr.* (1804) I. 6 As the debt  
 arose during the circulation of paper, it may probably be more  
 easily liquidated by the scale than in any other way. 1823  
 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 110 Charles . . had not wherewith  
 to liquidate the arrears of his victorious army in Italy.  
 1834 Ht. MARTINEAU *Moral* iv. 135 No effort should be  
 spared to liquidate the National Debt. 1835 HALIBURTON  
*Clockm.* Ser. I. xviii. When I liquidate for my dinner, I like  
 to get about the best that's goin'. 1849 GROTE *Hist. Greece*  
 II. LXVI. (1862) VI. 333 The pay which he had offered was  
 never liquidated. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* iv. (1876) 6 In the  
 vast majority of instances no money is used to liquidate  
 debts on either side.

4. *Law and Comm.* a. *trans.* To ascertain and  
 set out clearly the liabilities of (a company or firm)  
 and to arrange the apportioning of the assets; to  
 'wind up'. b. *intr.* To go into liquidation.

1870 *Standard* 16 Nov., A proposal to liquidate by  
 arrangement was resolved upon by the creditors. 1883  
*Manch. Exam.* 27 Nov. 4/7 It has been decided to liquidate  
 the Exchange Bank. 1884 *Law Times* 13 Dec. 119 † The  
 debtor liquidated and a trustee was appointed.

5. *trans.* To liquefy, melt. *rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Liquidate*, to make moist, to  
 clear. 1862 *Jnl. Soc. Arts* X. 324/2 The heat of the ship's  
 hold being sufficient to partially liquidate its [sc. rubber]  
 substance.

b. *fig.* To dissipate, waste.

1702 JF. FOR *Reform. Manners* Misc. 91 These [sc. drunk-  
 ards] liquidate their Wealth, and covet to be poor.

6. To make (a sound) less harsh or grating.

In some mod. Dicts.

Hence *Li-liquidated* ppl. a., *Li-liquidating* vbl. sb.  
 and ppl. a.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Liquidated*, made moist or clear;  
 also spoken of Bills made current or payable; pay'd off,  
 cleared. 1749 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1876) IX. 453 That he press  
 forward the liquidating, settling and obtaining final payment  
 for the accounts. 1798 *Bay Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 16 Li-  
 liquidated accounts. 1848 ARNOLD *Mar. Insur.* I. iv. (1866) I.  
 181 Debts in the legal sense, that is, liquidated and ascertained  
 amounts. 1891 *Daily News* 15 Jan. 2/2 A substantial surplus  
 will remain for division among the partners of the liquidated  
 firm. 1895 *Ibid.* 8 May 8/7 Wheat . . declined under the  
 combined control of lower cables, further rains in the West,  
 and active liquidating. 1899 *Ibid.* 2 Feb. 4/7 Liquidating  
 or abortive companies.

**Liquidation** (likwid'et-sən). [n. of action f.  
 late *L. liquidare* to LIQUIDATE. Cf. *F. liquidation*.]

1. *Lav.* The action or process of ascertaining  
 and apportioning the amounts of a debt, etc.

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 41 Liquidation of prices  
 of fermis. 1721 BAILEY vol. II, *Liquidation*, an ascertain-  
 ment of some dubious or disputable sum; or of the respective  
 pretensions which 2 persons may have to the same liquid or  
 clear sum. 1737 *Ibid.*, *Liquidation* [in trade] the order and  
 method which a trader endeavours to establish in his affairs.  
 2. The clearing off or settling (of a debt).

1786 R. KING in *Life & Corr.* (1804) I. 6 How far a liqui-  
 dation by the scale will be equitable or just, in your estimation,



I cannot say. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 226 The national debt, for the liquidation of which there is the one exhaustless fund. 1804 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* III. 272 It shall be applied to the liquidation of his debt to the Company. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. ix. 382 His property was confiscated to the state in liquidation of the fine. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* vi. 127 The liquidation of Debt is a national duty.

3. The action or process of winding up the affairs of a company, etc.; the state or condition of being wound up; *esp.* in phr. *to go into liquidation.*

1869 *Echo* 23 Mar., The ... Company (limited) has passed into voluntary liquidation. 1873 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 3/2 The notifications ... for the liquidation of ecclesiastical property in Rome number more than 60. 1874 MRS. RIBBELL *Mortouley* II. viii. 99 If his own brother had gone into liquidation. 1879 *Daily News* Jan. 5/5 A petition for liquidation in bankruptcy. 1880 *Ibid.* 28 Oct., The vast majority of defaulters have their affairs arranged in liquidation.

**Liquidator** (lik'widetər). [*f.* LIQUIDATE *v.* + *-OR*. Cf. *F. liquidateur*.] A person appointed to conduct the winding-up of a company.

1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xxii. 170 All executors and administrators, liquidators under the Joint Stock Companies Act. 1870 *Daily News* 23 Apr., The official liquidator ... had done all that he could to get in and administer the assets of the company.

b. *Liquidators of vessels* (U.S.): a class of officers of the New York custom-house.

1884 R. WHEATLEY in *Harper's Mag.* June 58/1.

Hence **Liquidatorship**, the office of liquidator.

1869 *Daily News* 5 Nov., That ... the official liquidator should be allowed to retire from the provisional liquidatorship.

**Liquidity** (likwi'diti). [*ad. L. liquiditatem, f. liquidus LIQUID a.; see -ITY. Cf. F. liquidité.*] The quality or condition of being liquid.

1620 VERNER *Via Recta* viii. 183 They ... by reason of their liquidity, very fully prepare the way for other meats. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal.* (1713) 83 Air and Water, for their thinness and liquidity, are very like one another. 1758 BOALASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 82 Passing from a state of liquidity into a state of solidity. 1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 398 Laves owe their liquidity to melted bitumen and sulphur. 1813-21 BENTHAM *Ontology* Wks. 1843 VIII. 200 Of such of them as are in a state of fluidity, liquidity and gasosity included. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. iii. 29 Heavy rain fell, ... but it came from a region high above that of liquidity. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 40 This amount of heat which is necessary to keep the water in the liquid form ... is termed the heat of liquidity. 1881 G. MACDONALD *Mary Marston* I. ii. 33 Eyes, with ... more than a touch of hardness in the midst of their liquidity.

† b. Rarefied condition; subtlety. *Obs.*

1665 GLANVILLE *Scepis Sci.* vi. 28 The spirits, for their liquidity, are more incapable than the fluid Medium, which is the conveyor of Sounds, to persevere in the continued repetition of vocal Ayres.

c. Of sound: Clearness or purity of tone.

1817 KEATS *Sleep & Poetry* 371 The wild Thrilling liquidity of dewy piping. 1819 P. MORRIS in *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 309 The mind wandering abroad rejoices in joining itself with ... the soothing liquidity of rivers. 1821 *Examiner* 155/2 Sweet and indefinite liquidity of tone.

**Liquidize** (lik'widəiz), *v.* [*f.* LIQUID *a.* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To make liquid, in various senses.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 72 The coffee-jug, which he at times applied to his lips, seemed to liquidize his imagination. 1840 *Ibid.* LIX. 204 It should be liquidized in a silver saucepan. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) X. 696 This also liquidizes ... all broad vowels, when a corresponding termination has dropped. 1887 MARY LINSKILL *In Exchange for a Soul* III. iv. 113 The bells were ringing softly, the softer for the nearness of the water, which seems always to 'liquidize' the sound.

**Liquidly** (lik'widli), *adv.* [*f.* LIQUID *a.* + *-LY*.] 1. In a liquid manner; after the manner of a liquid.

1652 SPARKS *Scintilla Altaris* (1663) 533 That dozen springs did liquidly record The twelve apostles. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* III. 523 A noble crystal, which ... is so liquidly transparent as to show images truly through its softening medium. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. ix. 175 Tea, between black and green; ... something with a body, although most liquidly refreshing.

† 2. *fig.* Clearly, plainly (= *L. liquido*). *Obs.*

1620 *Donne Sermon* lxxiv. 750 That sense which arises ... evidently, liquidly, and manifestly out of the Original Text itself. 1657 W. BLOIS *Mod. Policies* F iv, It concerns Christians to be cautious before swearing, to swear Liquidly, and to observe Conscionably. 1657 W. MORICE *Cocuz quasi Cocuz* xv. 199 That the ancient Suspension was attended with such an interdict, appears liquidly enough by the second Council of Arles. 1664 PACOTT *Herestogr.* (ed. 6) 283 Which they did ... as liquidly, clearly and truly expound and paraphrase, as if [etc.].

**Liquidness** (lik'widnəs), [*f.* LIQUID *a.* + *-NESS*.] The quality or condition of being liquid, liquidity.

1530 PALSGR. 239/2 *Liquedness, moyster.* 1622 MABBE *tr. Aleman's Güzman d'Alf.* II. 54 The myre, by reason of its liquidness, had soaked it self quite thorow my clothes. 1675 SIR E. SHERRBURNE *Manitius* Pref. 21 The fluidity and Liquidness of the Heavens. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohant's Nat. Phil.* (1720) I. 119 They are mistaken in their Notion of Hardness and Liquidness. 1836 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout* (1839) 104 The bright river's gliding liquidness. 1839 *Tait's Mag.* VI. 584 With such quivering liquidness of tune, The Gondola draws nigh.

† **Liquidy**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [*f.* LIQUID *sb.* + *-Y*.] Of a liquid nature.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 78 (Add. MS.) A venemy Vlcus is, in whom habundep venym sotyl & liquidy [*viz.* liquid].

**Liquidum** (lik'widəm), *a.* [Contracted *ad.* mod. *L.* type \**liquidiformis*, *f. liquidum LIQUID*

*sb.*: see -FORM.] Having the form or appearance of a liquid. *Liquidum melanosis*, 'a name given by Dr. Carswell to the product of the disintegration of melanotic tumours which are sometimes found in serous cavities' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

1805 T. WEAVER *tr. Werner's Treat. External Char. Fossils* 204 Native-Quicksilver, which is found in globules, and liquidum. 1833 CARSWELL *Pathol. Anat.*, *Melanoma* 3 *Liquidum Melanosis*.

**Liquirice**, *obs. form of LIQUORICE.*

**Liquor** (lik'ər), *sb.* Forms: 3 *licur*(e, 4 *li-*, *lykour*, 4-6 *lycours*(e, 4-7 *licours*(e, *liquour*(e, 5-6 *lycor*, 5-7 *licor*, 5 *lycure*, *lycower*, *licore*, 6 *liquore*, *lyquor*, *liker*, *lickor*, *likcour*, 7 *liqor*, *liquer*, *liequor*, *lecker*), 6- *liqur*. [*a.* OF. *licur*, *licour*, *licaur*, mod. *F. liquer* (Pr. *licor*, *liquor*, Sp. *liqor*, It. *liquore*), *a.* L. *liquor* (in *Lucretius* also *liquor*) liquidity (hence *concr.* a liquid, liquor), cogn. w. *liquore*, *liquère*, *liqui* (see LIQUATE, LIQUIN). The later Eng. forms have been assimilated graphically to the L. word, without change of pronunciation.

The L. root \**liqu-* is by some scholars thought to represent a pre-Latin \**wlq-*, found also in Celtic (Irish *flinch*, Welsh *gwyb*, wet); but this is doubtful.]

† 1. A liquid; matter in a liquid state; *occas.* in wider sense, a fluid. *Obs.* in general sense.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 164 Hwo bet bere a deorewunde licur, a deorewunde wete, as is bame, in a felle uetles. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21620 Pis cros was men pan wont to see, and it was tald. pat a licure par of ran. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 289 It [baptisme] be done anely in water, For nanother licour is leuseful tharfore. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 116/2 Vynegre. Oyle, and Hony and all other Lycours gauseable. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 230 Wyth the lympours that ys with wepyng teares, wyth bloody swette, and wyth blode. 1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* xxvii. Wks. (1876) 41 Parte of their payne shall be in a pytte full of bremeyng lycour. 1604 E. GURMISTON *D'Aco'st's Hist. Indies* IV. x. 234 Although it [quicksilver] be a liquer, yet it is more heave than any other metall. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 21 Vnd same blacke cloud, ... looks like a foule bombard that would shed his liquer. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 59 Which Veins and Arteries [in the Louse] are so exceeding litte, that both they and their Liquor are insensible. 1701 *tr. Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 309 He [Prudentius] would have the Soul to be a very subtle Liquor.

• Used in the primary Latin sense: Liquid quality, liquidity. *Obs. rare.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 63 Your principall Agent. Which I teach you to knowe by signes fowre, By Colour, Odour, Sapor and Liquore.

b. In somewhat specialized uses: The liquid constituent of a secretion or the like; the liquid product of a chemical operation. Also in various phrases (often translating Lat. names of substances), as *liquor of flints* = *liquor silicium* (see 6; *liquor of the Hollanders* (see quot.); *liquor of Libavius*, bichloride of tin.

1565 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* I. 4, I heave not vpe my handes filled with liquour of gold, but wth water so muche prysed by Artaxerxes. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* II. 150 If liquor of flints, siliceous potash, be poured into a solution of gold. 1808 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 93 The fuming muriate of tin, the *Liquor of Libavius*, is known to contain dry muriatic acid. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 305 Treat directly the morphia with diluted sulphuric acid and permit the liquor to crystallize. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 12 The chloride of olefant gas, usually called *Liquor of the Hollanders*. 1879 J. M. DEKCAN *Lat. Dis. Women* xv. (1889) 108 The retained menstrual fluid becomes denser, the liquor being mostly absorbed.

2. A liquid or a prepared solution used as a wash or bath, and in many processes in the industrial arts, e.g. in *Tanning*, the ooze or tan-water. *Iron, red, yellow liquor* (see quot. 1839).

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 37 The shoemaker liquoreth his leather, with waterish liquor, kitchen stuffe, and all kinde of baggage mingled together. 1611 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 161 Paid for wodd and coles for the boylinge of the lecker to the same, xijd. 1691 LUTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 292 The sole invention for dipping of cloth, hats, scarves, &c. in a certain liquor that shal preserve them to keep out rain. 1730 SOUTHAL *Bugs* 14 My Liquor's being then so strong and oleous, that I durst not venture to liquor the Furniture. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 307/4 The hides are then put into a pit of strong liquor called ooze or wozze, prepared, by infusing ground bark in water. 1839 *Use Dict. Arts* 223 The pyrolignite of iron called iron liquor in this country, is the only mordant used in calico-printing for black, violet, puce, and brown colours. The acetate of alumina, prepared from pyrolygious acid, is much used by the calico-printers under the name of red or yellow liquor, being employed for these dyes. *Ibid.* 1209 Some finely clarified syrup, made from loaf sugar, called liquor by the refiners, is poured, upon the base of each cone. 1883 B. W. RICHARDSON *Field of Disease* 402 In the further process of finishing the stuff, there is what is called sifting 'the shorts', preparatory to adding the 'liquors', viz. salt and water to make weight, and scents to give perfume.

† b. *dial.* Grease or oil (for lubricating purposes). *Obs.* (Cf. LIQUOR *v.* 1.)

1559 *Ludlow Churchw.* (Camden) 90 Payd for lycor to lycor the chymes ... jd. 1584 *Ibid.* 167 Item, for a pynte of goose liker, to liker the belles ... iijd.

c. *Brewing.* Water.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. vi. 278 The Day before you intend to brew, you should boil a Copper of Liquor, (Water being an improper Term in a Brew-house). 1742 *Lond. &*

*Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 22 The Liquor (for it is Six-pence Forfeit in the London Brew-house if the Word Water is named). 1880 *Times* 2 Oct. 6/4 'Liquor' is the word used, because in brewing it is considered a grave solecism to speak of 'water'.

3. Liquid for drinking; beverage, drink. Now almost exclusively *spec.*, a drink produced by fermentation or distillation. *Malt liquor*, liquor brewed from malt; ale, beer, porter, etc. *Spirituos liquor*, liquor produced by distillation; spirits. *Vinous liquor*, liquor made from grapes; wine.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13405 Dranc he neuer at sli licur. 13... *Coer de L.* 3048 To mete hadde he no savour, To wyn, he watyr, ne no lycour. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6763 A licour sal bai fynd to fele, Pat pair threst might sleke. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 315 This Maister [a Surgen and Phisicien] ... putte a liquour in hire mouth. 1412-20 *Lydg. Chron.* Troy I. vi. For his chiefe socoure She toke to hym a vyoll with lycoure. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* i. iii. 10 In the whiche they caste wyne, mylke, and other lycours. 1544 *Boorde's Dyetary* x. (1870) 252 Water ... of the whiche dyeters lycours or drynkes for mannes sustynance be made of [etc.]. 1611 *Bible Nam.* vi. 3 Neither shal he drinke any liquor of grapes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 445 Ever, thir flowing cups With pleasant liquors crow'd. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Theocrit's Trac.* I. 33 They call it Coffee, This Liquor is made of a Berry. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 36 A broad Face, from which drops his Proboscis or Trunk ... through its Hollow he sucks his Liquor. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress Mar* 10 Mar., Sherbet ... is the liquor they drink at meals. 1719 DEFOE *Crisoei*, xiii. (1840) 227 There were some casks of liquor, whether wine or brandy I knew not. 1765 *Phil. Trans.* LV. 227 Beer, cyder, champagne, and other Huffy liquors. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 139 Persons afflicted with low spirits, ... find more benefit from the use of solid food and generous liquors. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 141 Fruits for the manufacture of fermented liquors. 1842 M. RUSSELL *Polysia* iii. (1849) 120 Their own laws were strong enough to prevent the manufacture of spirituuous liquors at home.

185. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 53 Fruyfull and queyke by the lycour and sappe of charite and grace. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Ersm. Par. Gal.* 16 My sonne Isaac by drynkyng the effectull lickor of the gospel, shal styll ... growe vp, vntill he become a perfite man. 1584 LODGE *Alarum* (1879) 44 They ... are drunken with the lycour of her abominations. 1859 FRIZGERALD *tr. Omar* II. (1899) 69 Awake, my Little ones, and fill the Cup Before Life's Liquor in its Cup be dry.

b. With reference to intoxicating effect. *Disguised with liquor* - DISGUISED *ppl. a.* 6. *In liquor*: in a state of intoxication. *To be the worse for liquor*: to be overcome by drink.

a 1520 SKELTON *Bk. 3 Fools Wks.* 1843 I. 202 Thou hast wyldc lycoure, the whiche maketh all thy stomacke to be on a flambe. 1592 NASH *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 23a, He is reputed ... a boore that will not take his lycour profoundly. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1771) I. 229 Though the passion for liquor be more brutal and debasing. 1753 *Stots Mag.* May 250/2 He was in liquor. 1855 MACALEY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 110 When he had slept off his liquor. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ix. (1870) 246 He ... led her across, not observing that she was in liquor at the time. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gl. Matiny* 108 He had never been the worse for liquor in his life.

c. *slang.* (Chiefly U.S.) A drink (of an intoxicating beverage). Also, a liquor-up.

1860 LEVER *One of them* xxii. If you choose to come in and take a liquor with me. 1872 *Echo* 23 Aug. Farmer, To have, as the Americans would say, a liquor-up, at the hotel. 1882 *Punch* 29 Apr. 193/2 These 'nips' and 'pegs' and 'liquors', at all hours of the day were unknown to us.

† d. Used for LIQUEUR. *Obs.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 250/2 Liquors of various sorts are compounded and distilled at Montpellier.

4. The water in which meat has been boiled; broth, sauce; the fat in which bacon, fish, or the like has been fried; the liquid contained in oysters.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* II. Pen take be lycowr of be bonys, an be skyn, an be brothe pat be Capoun was sothy ynn. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 303/1 Lycure, or brothe of fysche, and ober lyke, *liquamen*. c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 65 Take and sepe verueyne, and betonye, and wermud ... & panne ... take je same etybs ... and grynde hem ... and tempre hem wyb be same licour a 3eyne. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 382 Lookke ye have good mustarde ber-to [bravne] and good licoure. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandyshe* (Percy Soc.) p. xlvii, Of all the broth & licour fat is kept on thy gowne. 1719 DE FOE *Crisoei* II. ii. (1840) 30 He ... softened them with the liquor of the meat. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* II. (1767) 49 Take some of the oyster liquor [etc.]. *Ibid.* 59 Let them grow cold in their own liquor before you serve them up. *Ibid.* vi. 123 When you boil a leg of pork or a good piece of beef, save the liquor. ... Then put in the pork or beef liquor. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 77 Add a little anchovy liquor. *Ibid.* 115 A few oysters with their liquor. 1896 *Warwicksh. Gloss.* *Liquor*, gravy, the grease of fried bacon, &c.

5. The liquid produced by infusion (in testing the quality of a tea). *In liquor*, in the state of an infusion.

1870 E. MONEY *Cultiv. & Manuf. Tea* (1878) 111 They judge from three things, first, the Tea; secondly, the liquor; thirdly, the out-turn. ... The *Liquor* - In taste this should be strong, rasping, and pungent. *Ibid.* 136 Its [sc. Flowery Pekoe's] strength in liquor is very great. 1882 *Tea Cycl.* 224/1 Poor teas of weak liquor.

6. The Latin word, pronounced lik'kwɪp and lik'kwɪp, is used (a) in *Pharmacy* and *Med.* in the names of various solutions of medicinal substances in water, as *liquor ammonii*, strong solution of ammonia (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889); *liquor potassae*, an aqueous solution of hydrate of potash; *liquor*



*silicium*, 'a compound of silic and salt of tartar, discovered by Van Helmont in 1640, which becomes liquid in a damp moisture' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889). (b) in *Physiol.*, as *liquor amnii*, the fluid contained in the sac of the amnion; *liquor sanguinis*, the blood-plasma.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 51 He melted the white sand of Freyenwalde with four times its weight of salt of tartar, and formed a *liquor silicium*. 1839 LANDLEY *Introd. Bot.* t. ii. 220 The fluid matter contained within the nucleus is called the *liquor amnii* [sic]. 1846 G. E. DAY *tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 360 The liquor amnii at the sixth month was turbid. 1857 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 184. I dissolved a portion of this concretion in liquor potassae. 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (ed. 2) 14 Liquor sanguinis consists of a watery solution of certain inorganic salts.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *liquor-cistern*, -dealer, -gauge, glass, -saloon, -seller, -shop, -store, -tent, traffic, vessel; *liquor-fired*, -seasoned adjs. Also † *liquor-back*, a kind of vat used in brewing; *liquor-pump*, 'a portable pump for emptying casks, etc.' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); also in *Sugar-Manuf.* (see quot.); *liquor-thief*, a tube which is let down through the bung-hole of a cask in sampling spirits (Knight).

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 102 Cisterns, Scuppers, 'Liquor-Backs'. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 765 The cock, above is left open to maintain a communication with the 'liquor cistern' (in tanning). 1859 H. W. BRECHER *Life Thoughts* Ser. II. 70. I can imagine how a 'liquor-dealer' would feel to own his conversion. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 138 Her 'liquor-fired face'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Liquor-gage'. 1830 MARIYAT *King's Own* ix. A bottle of brandy, and a 'liquor glass'. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 1196 In Demerara... it is usual to attach to the [sugar] mill a 'liquor-pump'. In action, the liquor from the gutter of the mill-bed runs into the cistern of the pump, and is raised... to the gutter which leads to the clarifier or coppers. 1874 D. MACRAE *Americans at Home* xl. 320 In 'liquor-saloons and gambling-houses'. 1884 *Mag. of Art* Mar. 215/2 Some... getting 'liquor-seasoned as they grow older'. 1809 MALKIN *Gill Blas* vii. xiii. (Rtldg.) 15 A 'Liquor-shop'. 1815 *Ann. Reg.*, Chron. 46 Mr. Henry Beer's 'liquor-store'. 1889 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterbr.* I. The licensed 'liquor-tent'. 1901 19th Cent. Oct. 538 The illicit 'liquor-traffic' had been absolutely stopped. 1608 R. NORTON *tr. Stevin's Disine Dijn*, Of Gauging, and the measures of all 'Liquor vessels'.

Hence *Li-quor-dum* nonce-*wd.*

1892 FARRAR in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 545 In the sense in which it is incessantly used by the defenders of liquor-dum.

**Liquor** (lik'or, v. [f. LIQUOR sb.]

1. *trans.* To cover or smear with a liquor; esp. to lubricate with grease or oil. *Obs.* exc. as nonce-use in *to liquor over*.

1573 Churchc. *Acc. St. Margaret, Westm.* (Nichols 1797) 19 Paid for netesfoot oil to liquor the belles. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 46 He liquored the earth with hys blonde. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 117 Cart-Wheeles squeak not when they are liquored. 1655 BAXTER *Quaker's Catech.* 22 If I had your Spirit to liquor my tongue, I should... preach the people out of the place. 1680 BUTLER *Cent.* (1750) I. 388 Witches liquor their Staves and fly through the Air. 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) I. 149 'That which he fancies'd to be Blood, was only... the Oil of the Lamp that had liquor'd his Hair and Face. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 348 Greasing, or Liquoring the Hoofs with Hog's Lard. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Liquor*, to oil, or anoint. *Glouc.* 1864 *Ed. Words* 83/2 Great knobs of birds on a horse-chestnut... liquored over with an oily exudation.

2. *esp.* To dress (leather, boots or shoes) with oil or grease.

1502 [see LIQUORING vbl. sb.]. 1598 SHAKS, *Merry W.* iv. v. 100 They would melt mee out of my fat drop by drop, and liquor Fishermens boots with me. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 527 The fat of Swine is very precious to liquor shoes and boots therewithal. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xxxiv. § 31 (1689) 202 Let the Currier very well Liquor them with following Liquor. 1776 ANSTEE *Election Ball* 29 Polish his Stirrups and liquor his Boots. 1830 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Random Records* (1872) 471 [He] liquored his boots, rubbed down his Highland pony [etc.].

b. *slang.* In phr. *To liquor* (a person's) boots: (a) to cuckold (him); (b) (see quot. 1785).

1702 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1720) II. 305 Believing for some Reasons he had an underhand Design of liquoring his boots for him. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v. *To liquor one's boots*, to drink before a journey, among Roman Catholics to administer the extreme unction.

† c. *slang.* To thrash, beat; *esp.* in phr. *to liquor* (a person's) hide. *Obs.*

a 1689 R. Hood & Little John viii. in *Child Ballads* 111. 134/2 I'll liquor thy hide, If thou offerst to touch the string. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* VI. 101 I'll liquor your Hide.

† 3. *Cookery.* To cover (pie-crust) with a prepared liquor; to glaze. *Obs.*

a 1704 *Compl. Servant-Maid* (ed. 7) 72 Liquor it [a pie] with Claret, Butter, and strip Time. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pickle* II. xlviii. 82 Two pies, one of dormice liquored with syrup of white poppies.

4. In various industrial arts: To steep in or soak with a liquor; to steep (malt) in water; to clear (sugar-loaves) by pouring over them a 'liquor' of fine syrup.

1743 *Lond. & Country Brev.* II. (ed. 2) 99 While the Malt lies liquored in the Mash-vat. 1833 *Ure Rep. Sugar Refining* 3 in *Parl. Papers* XXXIII. 553, I regret that circumstances did not permit me to adopt as my general practice the clearing the loaves with fine syrup, called liquoring, instead of using clay pap. 1851 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* III. 155 The [tobacco] leaves intended for

the production of snuff are sorted and liquored. 1874, 1893 [see LIQUORING vbl. sb.].

b. *trans.* To adulterate (spirits) with water.

1894 *Daily News* 18 Apr. 6/6 They will be obliged to 'liquor' their spirits—that is to say, they will dilute them with water.

5. To supply with liquor to drink; to ply with liquor. Also *to liquor up*. Now *slang*.

c 1560 *Misogonus* i. iv. 19 (Brandl *Quellen* 434), I thinke, heis at Alhouse, a likerenge ones brayne. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 115 The hylde man, who weening to powre drinke into hys dyshe, powrth it into y<sup>e</sup> riger which hath no neede to be liquored. c 1600 *Timon* III. iv. If that your throates are dry, The liquor them. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* I. xvii. 118 If wee liker them thoroughly with strong Beere. 1662 *Rump* I. 336 Unless the Brewer doth liquor him home. 1709 E. WARD *Secret Hist. of Clubs* 321 There are several of these Flat-Cap Societies of Female 'Fattlers, who, as soon as their Business is over, liquor their Weather-beaten Hides at the Taverns adjacent to the Markets which they use. [Cf. 2 c.] 1710 — *Brit. Hudibras* 5 Some liquor'd well with Foggy Ale. 1852 R. S. SURTESS *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 204 'Call him in', roared Sir Harry, 'and let's liquor him'. 1890 *Boy's Own Paper* 11 Jan. 227/3 I've been liquored up and stroked down till I feel about as shaky as our friend Hugh there.

6. *intr.* (*slang.*) To drink alcoholic liquor. Also *to liquor up*.

1839 MARRIAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. I. 239 It's a bargain then... come let's liquor on it. 1845 S. JUDY *Margaret* I. xii. 81 The old man called her Mary. 'No, Dad... it must be Margaret'. 'No! Mary... Besides, that's a Bible name, and we can't liquor up on Margaret'. 1862 *Macm.* Mar. June 146 They... liquored at the bar, and played the mysterious game 'enchure'. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. xi. 259 'Will you liquor with me?' he said.

Hence *Li-quored* ppl. a.; *Li-quoring* vbl. sb. Also *Li-quorer*.

1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 37 A barrell of greese. For the licoryng of the Quenes borehedyes. 1611 COTGR., *Surpoint*,... an oyle grease scummed from peeces of lichored leather. 1667 LACY *Sauny Scot* iv. (1698) 26 O' my Saul, Sawndy wou'd be Hang'd gin I sud bestow an aw'd Liquor'd Bute. 1681 DRYDEN *Ab. & Achit.* II. 460 Og from a treason-tavern rolling home, Round as a globe, and liquored every chink. 1851 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* III. 156 The liquored leaves [of tobacco] are tied up in bundles. 1874 W. CROOKES *Dyeing & Calico-pr.* iv. 47 By this alternate steaming and liquoring, the goods are much more thoroughly cleansed than [etc.]. 1885 A. EDGAR *Old Ch. Life* Ser. 326 These sobered liquors. 1893 C. BOOTH *Life & Labour* Lond. IV. 224 The class of operatives [of a cigar factory] known as 'liquorers' and 'strippers'. *Ibid.*, 'Liquoring' is the preliminary process to which the [tobacco] leaf is subjected, and consists in sprinkling it with pure water by means of a spray [etc.]. 1896 G. M. STISTED *Life Sir R. F. Burton* xi. 267 A stroll... enlivened by an occasional liquoring up with a new acquaintance.

**Liquoras**, obs. form of LIQUORICE.

**Liquorice, licorice** (lik'oris). Forms: 3 licoriz, 3-5 licorys, lycorys, 4-5 lycorice, -yce, 5 lycuryce, -y, 6-11, lycorice (se, 5-7 li, lycoris e, (6-yse, -yse, -isse), 6 likorice, lykorise, lickorise, liquoris, liquerise, lyquerice, -esse, li-, lycouresse, lycouresse, lykeres, liquoras, 6-7 li-, lycoras, liquoris, 7 lichoras, licorish, liquorice, liqueres, lykyrrhiza, licourice, 7-8 liquorish, 9 dial. likerish, 6- licorice, 7- liquorice. [a. AF. *lycorys*, OF. \**licorice*, early mod.F. *liqueric* (Cotgr.), ad. late L. *liquiritia* (whence lt. *liquiritia*, *legorizia*, MHG. *lakeritze*, mod.G. *lakritze*, Du. *lakk(e)ris*, Da., Sw. *lakrits*), corruptly a. Gr. γλυκύριζα (Latinized *glycyrrhiza* by Pliny), f. γλυκύς sweet + ρίζα root. The Rom. langs. in general have metathetic forms of the late L. word: OF. *recolisse*, *regolisse*, etc. (mod.F. *regalis*), Pr. *regalia*, Sp. *regaliz* (a, Pg. *regaliz*, *regalice*, It. *regolizia*.]

1. The rhizome (also called *liquorice-root*) of the plant *Glycyrrhiza glabra*. Also, a preparation (used medicinally and as a sweetmeat) made from the evaporated juice of this rhizome, and commonly sold in black cylindrical sticks; also called *extract of liquorice*, *stick* or *Spanish liquorice*, *Spanish juice*. Italian *liquorice*: a similar product obtained from *Glycyrrhiza echinata*.

c 1205 LAY. 17745 And gingiere & licoriz he hom lefliche zef. 1300. A. *Alis*. 428 His love is al so swete, y-wis, So ever is mylk or licoris! a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 26 Such licoris mai leche from lyve to lone, Such sure mon secheth that saveth me one. 1436 *Fol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 160 Commoditys... comynge out of Spayne... Bene figues And lycorys, Syvyle oyle, and grayne. 1510 NORMAN *Vulg.* 39 b, Lycouresse is good for the voyce. 1542 BOORDE *Dietary* xxii. (1870) 287 Lyquyrece... doth loose flume. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 336 Cheese made of Mares or Asses milke, and Licorice. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn.* *Pastle* I. i. Carry him this sticke of Licoras, 'twill open his pipes the better, and bid him bite a peece, 'twill open his pipes the better, say. 1613 in *Rec. Convent. Roy. Burghs* (1870) II. 396 Ilik gritt ball of brissell annetsede and liqueres. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc.* Compt. xiv. 487 A Lambitive that consists of the Symps of Lykyrrhize, violets [etc.]. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2000/4 The Juice of Liquorice of Blois... is sold at the two Pestles and Mortars in St. Martins Lane near Charing-Cross. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 35 Use Water wherein sliced Liquorice is steeped. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. xii. 77 Their poison... has a great deal of resemblance with Spanish liquorice. 1840 MARRIAT *Poor Jack* viii. Don't eat the stick-liquorice. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna*

D. vi. I cough sometimes in the winter-weather, and father gives me lickish. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. i. 109 He bath a yellow beard... Like a carrot's... and English carrot's better than Spanish licorice.

fig. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* (1593) 164 O the sugar candy of the delicate bagpipe there: and o the licorise of the diuine dulcimers there.

2. The leguminous plant *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, the dried rhizome of which is the liquorice of commerce. Applied also to other species, esp. *G. echinata*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 86 *Regalium*. It maye be called in englishe mocke Licorice, because the leanes are lyke Licorice. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. 6 Eij/i Put to it as much of the fine Powder of Bole Armoniack and English Liquorish... as will make it up into a stiff Paste. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 Liquorice, Wild, *Asragalus*; *Caperaria*; *Glycyne*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* II. 687/2 Wild liquorice, *Atrius*; also an American name for *Galium circeans*.

3. Applied, with qualifying epithet, to various plants, the roots of which resemble or are used as substitutes for the true liquorice, as *English*, *Indian*, *mountain*, *wild liquorice*, (see quots.).

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 86 *Regalium*. It maye be called in englishe mocke Licorice, because the leanes are lyke Licorice. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. 6 Eij/i Put to it as much of the fine Powder of Bole Armoniack and English Liquorish... as will make it up into a stiff Paste. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 Liquorice, Wild, *Asragalus*; *Caperaria*; *Glycyne*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* II. 687/2 Wild liquorice, *Atrius*; also an American name for *Galium circeans*.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *liquorice-planter*, † -race (= root), -root, -runner, -set, -soup, -stick, -tree, -water, -wood; *liquorice juice*, the juice extracted from liquorice root, esp. as dried and prepared for use; *liquorice mass*, *paste*, 'crude liquorice' (*Cent. Dict.*); *liquorice powder*, ground liquorice root, used as an aperient; *liquorice vetch*, *Asragalus glycyphylus*; *liquorice weed*, a tropical plant, *Scoparia dulcis* (*Cent. Dict.*).

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* I. vi. 392 Of 'Liquorice Juice. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 279/1 Good liquorice juice is black, dry, easily broken... with a shining fracture. 1763 *Museum Rusticum* I. ix. 256 'Liquorice-plinters in Yorkshire and Surrey. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 328 ¶ 3 When I had occasion to buy Treacle or 'Liquorish Power' [sic] at the apothecary's shop. c 1400 *Laufraule's Cirurg.* 183 'Liquorice rase 5 iij. 1530 PALSGR. 239/1 'Lycorice root, redde. 1780 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 401 Sliced liquorice-root. 1763 *Museum Rusticum* I. ix. 253 Some 'liquorice runners, or 'sets are to be procured. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 10 Mar. The 'liquorice soup and fat pork which constitute the usual diet at the hotel. 1880 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Vu. Friguet*, also a 'lickoriss stick. 1872 J. MILL *Diary* (1880) 67 A decoction of 2 oz. lint-seed, 2 dr. of Liquorish-stick bruised and boiled. 1882 A. J. C. HARE in *Ed. Words* Mar. 186 The rich plain sprinkled with 'liquorice-trees. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 'Liquorice Vetch, *Asragalus*. 1832 *Garden* 24 June 439/1 In the hedges you may very occasionally meet with a rare plant... known by the not inappropriate name of Liquorice Vetch. 1865 *Athenaeum* No. 1984. 614/2 A glass of 'liquorice-water. 1611 FLORIO, *Liquiritia*, the 'Lycorice-wood.

**Liquoring** (lik'orin), ppl. a. *Comm.* [f. LIQUOR v. + -ING 2.] Of tea: That produces (a specified kind of) liquor. (Cf. LIQUOR sb. 5.)

1891 *Times* 13 Oct. 9/3 Tea... Undesirable liquoring sorts were rather lower. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Aug. 7/1 Useful liquoring teas show an advance of a farthing.

**Liquorish** (lik'orish), a. [f. LIQUOR sb. + -ISH. (An etymologizing sense-perversion of LICKERISH.)] Fond of or indicating fondness for liquor.

1894 S. R. KEIGHTLEY *Crimson Sign* 312 A rare seaman, but liquorish... He was born with a thirst. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea* viii/270 He turned a liquorish eye upon me.

Hence *Li-quorishly* adv.; *Li-quorishness*.

1789 *Emblems of Mortality* p. xxvii, To contemplate the Liquorishness of one Figure of Death, who is secretly sucking through a Reed the Wine from the emptied Cask. 1852 R. S. SURTESS *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 39 That purpose was to try how many silver foxes' heads full of port-wine Tom could carry off without tumbling, and the old fellow, being rather liquorishly inclined, had never made any objection to the experiment.

**Liquorish**: see LICKERISH, LIQUORICE.

**Liquorist** (lik'orist). [a. F. *liquoriste*.] One who makes liqueurs.

1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 435/1 The French are our masters in the art of the liquorist. 1879 *Spon's Encycl. Indust. Arts* etc. I. 225 The manufacture of these liqueurs constitutes the trade of the 'compounder' or 'liquorist'.

**Liquorless** (lik'orless), a. [f. LIQUOR sb. + -LESS.] Without liquor.

1859 *Sala* *Ca-light & D.* II. 27 The haughty Hospodar of Hungary, drinks confusion to the Bold Bandit of Bulgaria in a liquorless cup. 1891 *Voice* (N. V.) 26 Mar. Cannot the poor man's club be a liquorless club?

† **Li-quorous**, a. *Obs.* rare -1. [f. LIQUOR sb. + -OUS.] Of the nature of liquor; liquid.

1678 R. RUSSELL *Geber* n. i. iv. xiii. 117 And by that which is made by Filter, We acquire the Cleanness of every Liquorous Thing.



†**Liquorsome**, *a. Obs.* [f. LIQUOR *sb.* (erroneously supposed to be the source of *liquorous* LICKEROUS *a.*) + -SOME.] = LICKERISH, LICKEROUS. Hence **Liquorsomely** *adv.*

1656 II. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 27 Men of shallow minds and liquorsome bodies, cleaving to the pleasures of the flesh. 1664 — *Myst. Inq.* i. vii. 21 Liquorsomely partaking of the diffused reek of the things sacrificed.

**Liquorish**, *obs. form of LICKERISH.*

|| **Lira** (līrā). *Pl.* || **lire** (līrē), *rarely liras*. Also 7 in anglicized form **lire**. [It. *lira*, a contracted form of *libra* pound: see **LIBRA**.] The name of an Italian silver coin which is the unit of monetary value in that country.

It is now divided into 100 centesimi, and equivalent in value to the French franc.

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* i. 70, I bought . . . a fat hen for two liras. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 118 A brucera . . . may be hired from Venice to Trieste for fifty or sixty lire. Note, A lira is about 6d. sterling. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* i. 39, I found this book, Gave a lira for it, eightpence English just. 1877 L. W. M. LOCKHART *Almeida's Thine* iv. The money went to the marchioness . . . who may have fed the hungry and clothed the naked with the lire of the angry man. 1884 F. BOYLE *On the Borderland* 237 A baksheesh of two liras.

**Lirate**, variant of **LYRATE**.

**Lirchor**, *obs. form of LURCHER.*

**Lire** (līrē), *sb.* *Obs. exc. Sc. and north. dial.* Forms: 1 *lira*, 4-7 *lyre*, 4-5 *St. lyr*, (4 *lere*), 3-*lire*. [OE. *lira* wk. masc., of obscure origin.] Flesh, muscle, brown.

1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 216 þa liran þara lendena sariā. *Ibid.* II. 264 Breost ablawen & sar þeah & liran. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in *Wt.* Wiltcher 159/8 *Fulpa*, *nel uiscum*, *lira*. a. 1225 *Juliana* 58 As þat isleot liran to limede hire ant to leac lō þa ant liran. c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8202 (Kölbing) For he carf man & stiel & ire, So flesche hewer dōd flesches liran. c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints xxviii* (Adrian) 504 Scho wald haf ronne in þe fire, Iū half brynt hir bane & lyr. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 146 He dide next his white leere Of clooth of lake fyn and cleere A breech and eek a sherte. 1c. 1390 *Form of Curry* (1780) 12 Take the lire of Pork and grynd it smal. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1899 Lybeaus . . . smot of hys theygh, Fell, and bone, and lyre. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 218 Lyre of flesche, *fulpa*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. iv. 35 The baill bowkis of beists, bane and lyre. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* vi. (1608) 95 Ther was no sinew, Arter, vaine, nor lyre, That was not mangled with their vulgar rage. 1610 HEALEY *St. Ang. Cille of God* xxi. iv. (1620) 786 A boiled Peacock was served in and I . . . tooke some of the Lyre of the breast. c. 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* VI. 133 He never observed . . . the hook, which indeed was buried in the lire. a. 1835 J. R. WILSON *Tales of Borders* (1837) III. 304/2 He was nae feckless smaik that, either in bane, limb, or lyre. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Lire*, the flesh of an animal, or rather the increasing substance as it grows bulky. 'There's a fair deal o' lire about it.'

Hence **Liry** *a. Obs. exc. dial.* **Fleshy**.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 218/1 *Lyrye*, *pulpus*. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Lire*, 'Quite liry', well fleshed.

**Lire**, *sb.* *rare* — 1. [App. due to some mistake on Scott's part, perh. a confused recollection of **LITRE**.] A supposed old French measure. (The glossaries of recent edd. say 'a pint'.)

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxiv, 'If you want a confessor', said Trois-Eschelles — 'Or a lire of wine', said his facetious companion.

† **Lire**, *lier*, *v. Obs.* [f. *\*lire*, see **LEAR** 2.] *trans.* To thicken with a 'lear' (\***LEAR** 2).

15. *Wyl Bucke his Test.* (Copland) B ij b, Take blode of a good shepe . . . & drawe hit with the brede & lye vp thy pot therwith but not to thicke. *Ibid.* Lir him vp with crustes of brede, drawne with wine.

**Lire**, var. **LEER** *sb.* *Obs.*; *obs. form of LYRE.*

**Lire**, *pl. and obs. sing. form of LIRA.*

|| **Lirella** (līrēlā). *Bot.* [mod. L. = *F. līrelle*, a diminutive of *F. līra* furrow.] The narrow 'shield' or apothecium, with a furrow along the middle, found in some lichens.

1839 LINDLEY *Introd.* *Bot.* (ed. 3) 271 *Lirella* is a linear shield, such as is found in *Opegrapha*, with a channel along its middle. 1861 BENTLEY *Manu. Bot.* 383 The more usual forms [of apothecia] are round and linear; in the latter case they are commonly termed *lirella*.

Hence **Lirellate**, **Lirelline**, **Lirelliform** (*erron.* *lirellæform*), **Lirellous** *adjs.*, shaped like a *lirella*.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lirelliformis*, . . . *lirelliform*. *Lirellous*, . . . *lirellous*. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 162 *Apothecia*, . . . *lirelliform*. *Ibid.* 388 *Apothecia lirellæform*. 1889 *Syst. Soc. Lex.*, *Lirellata*. 1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Lirelline*.

**Liricall**, *obs. form of LYRICAL.*

† **Liriconfancy**. *Obs.* Also 6 *liricum*-, *liriconfancie*, *lyryconfancy*, 7 *lilly-confancy*, 8 *liricumphaney*. [Corruption of *L. lilium convallium* (see **CONVALLY**), influenced by **FANCY**.] The lily of the valley.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 49 *Liricumfancy*, or as other judge May Lillie. 1578 *Lyte Doctens* ii. xxvi. 178 *Lyllie* Conall, is now called . . . in English . . . *Lyryconfancy*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* li. lxxxvii. § 2, 332 It is called in English *Lillie* of the valley, or the Conall *Lillie*, and May *Lillies*, and in some places *Liriconfancy*. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xii. 24 It [Lily of the Valley] is called . . . in some places, *Liriconfancy* or *Lilly-Confancy*. 1746 POOR *Robin, an Almanac* A 8 b (May), The Honey-suckle, Rosemary, *Liricumphaney*, Rose-parsley, . . . Which do this Month adorn each Field. 1755 JOHNSON, *Liriconfancy*, a flower.

**Liring**, variant of **LEARING**: see **LEAR** 2.

**Liriodendrin** (līrīōdēndrīn). *Chem.* [f. next + -IN.] A bitter principle extracted from the bark of the *Liriodendron tulipifera*.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 836 The crystals of *liriodendrin*. 1865 WATTS *Diat. Chem.* s.v.

|| **Liriodendron** (līrīōdēndrōn). [mod. L., f. *Gr.* *λεῖρον* lily + *δένδρον* tree.] A genus of plants, N.O. *Magnoliaceæ*, of which the N. American *Tulip-tree* is the only representative.

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Liriodendrum*, . . . a name given by LINNÆUS to a genus of plants called *tulipifera* by Catesby and others, and by us the *tulip tree*.] 1802 M. CUTLER in *Life* etc. (1888) II. 104 A number of trees, magnolias, *Bigonias*, *Liriodendrons*, etc. 1847 *Nat. Emycl.* I. 925 *The liriodendron*.

**Liripipe**, **liripoop**. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 6-7 *liripoope*, 6 *liripope*, 1 *lerripoop*, 1 *leerypoope*, 1 *liri*, 1 *lyri*, 1 *leripup*, 7 *lyripoope*, 1 *lirry-poop* (e), 1 *leerepoop*, 1 *luripup*, 1 *lirippipes*, 9 (1 *liripipy*), 1 *liripipo*. [ad. mod. L. *liripipium*, *leropipium*, explained in glosses as 'tippet of a hood', 'cord', 'shoe-lace', and 'inner sole-leather of shoes'. No plausible etymology has been found; connexion of the latter part with *F. pipe* PIPE *sb.* is not unlikely; the form *liripipium*, which suggests *L. lorum* strap, is prob. an etymologizing corruption. Cf. *F. liripipion* (Cotgr.) 'a graduate's hood'. Ménage's ludicrous guess, that *liripipium* is a corruption of *cleri epipipium*, is repeated seriously in recent Eng. Dicts.]

1. In early academical costume: The long tail of a graduate's hood (see quot. 1860).

[1350-70 *Eulogium Hist.* (1863) III. 230 Habent etiam . . . *liripipia* quæ talum longa modo futurum dilacerant.] 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* i. xviii. l. 213 With his Hair cut round as a Dish, his Liripoop on his Head, after the old fashion. 1860 FAIRBOLT *Costume Eng.* (ed. 2) 93 It [the hood] is closed tightly about the head by the liripipe, or long pendent tail of the hood, that hung down the back when the hood was thrown off, and was wound like a bandage about it when placed over the head. 1872 E. L. CUTTS *Scenes & Characters* 429 The priest is habited in a robe of purple, with a black cap and a black liripipe attached to it.

2. A passage of Knighton (c. 1400), well known from being quoted by Du Cange, speaks of certain court ladies as wearing male attire, with 'lirippies'. Hence such mod. examples as the following:

1843 JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 83 As to her dress, she had a purled liripipy which had suited a court harlot.

b. (See quot.; perh. a mistaken guess.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Liripoops*, certain old-fashion'd Shoes, tip with Horn, and ty'd up to the Knees with Silk-Ribbons, or Silver-Chains.

3. Something to be learned and acted or spoken; one's 'lesson', 'rôle', or 'part'; chiefly in phrases to know or have (one's) *liripoop*, to teach (a person) his *liripoop*. *Obs.*

1546 *Supplic. of Poore Commons* (E. F. T. S.) 84 They know their liripoop so well that they draw the taylor betwix the legges, and gette them selues streight to the kennell.

1568 U. FULWELL *Like Will to Like* B ii, I shal teache you bothe your liripoop to knowe. 1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex.* vii. 58 A wittold . . . Who can his lryrpoope, and gaze full mannerly For birdes nestes in the rooffe, while others syckerly Dubbes him a horned knight. 1577 STANVHURST *Descr. Tril.* in Holinshed II. 351, I will teach thee thy lryrrippes after an other fashion than to be thus maleperthe cocking and billing with me that am thy gouernour. 1589 *Paphe w. Hatchet* 30, I am nor al tales, and riddles, and rimes, and iestes, that but my Liripoope, if Martin knock the bone he shall find marrow. 1591 LVLV *Sappho* i. iii. 163 Thou maist bee skilled in thy logick, but not in thy leerypoope. 1594 — *Mothe Roun.* i. iii, Theres a gyle that knowes her lerripoope. c. 1600 *Day Begg.* *Bednall Gr.* ii. ii. (1881) 35 I'll teach him his lerripoop for stealing whilst he hath a day to loue again. 1611 CORGE, s.v. *Roulet*, *Qui scatt bien son roulet*, That knowes his lerripoope, that thoroughly provided to speake. a. 1625 BAUM & FL. *Wit at Scv. Wap.* i. 1, So so, I have my lerripoop already. 1633 BRETON *Packet Lett.* 60, I see you haue little to doe that haue so much leasure to play your Lirippus.

b. Used for: A shrewd trick.

1605 *London Prodigal* iv. i. E 3 b, Well, cha a bin zerued many a sluttish trick, But such a lerripoope as thiek ych was nere a sarued.

4. A silly person. *Obs.*

1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* ii. i. KEEPE me this young Lirrypoope within doore. 17. MILLES *MS. Devon Gloss.* (Halliiv), A *liripoop*, vel *lerripoop*, a silly, empty creature; an old dotard.

† **Liripipionated**, *apl. a. Obs. rare* — 1. [ad. *F. liripipionné* (nonce-wd.), f. *liripipion*: see *prec.*] Furnished with a 'liripipe'.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xviii, Master Janotus, with his haire cut round like a dish . . . in his most antick accoustrement Liripipionated with a graduates hood [etc.].

**Lirique**, *obs. form of LYRIC.*

**Lirk** (līrk). *Sc. and north. dial.* Also 5, 9 *lork*, 9 *lurk*. A fold in the skin; a wrinkle.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3029 Hir forbed [was] full fresche & fre to be-holde, . . . Nouner lynes ne lerkas but full kelt streghth. 1728 RAMSAY *Last Sp. Mistr.* xv, Some loo to keep their skins frae lirkas. 1737 MESTON *Poet. Wks.* (1767) 145 The Mare . . . had no lirk in all her leather. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s.v., The child's that fat I can't get dryin' all his lerkas.

*transf. & fig.* 1723 M<sup>W</sup> *WARD Contend. for Faith* 307 (Jam.) The Lord . . . who knows to seek out the lirk of our pretences. 1802 SCOTT *Minstr. Scott. Bord.* (1803) III. 261 The bought

if the lirk o' the hill. a. 1835 J. M. WILSON *Tales of the Borders* (1857) I. 207 Till I find her dead body in the lirk of the hill. 1849 LD. COCKBURN *Circuit Journeys* (1883) 359 A . . . button . . . was found twisted in what the witness called 'a lirk', or fold, of the sheet. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 63 The . . . herds' cotthouses in the lirk of the hills.

Hence **Lirk** *v.*, to wrinkle.

1680 *Law Mem.* (1818) 176-7 It [the elephant] has . . . a rough tannic skin, and lirking throughout all its body; the trunk of it lirks, and it contracts it, and draws it in . . . as it pleases. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s.v., The uppers of your boots is all lirked.

**Liroconite** (līrōp'kōnīt). *Min.* Also *erron.* **liriconite**. [f. *Gr.* *λεῖρός* pale + *κωνία* powder: see -ITE.] Hydrous arsenate of aluminum and copper, occurring in bluish-green crystals.

1821 R. JAMESON *Man. Mineral.* 94 *Ord.* IV. Malachite. Genus II. Liriconite. 1825 HADINGER *Mohs' Min. Index*, Liriconite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 853 Liriconite.

† **Lirp**. *Obs. rare.* A snip (of the fingers). So also **Lirp** *v.*, **Lirping** *vbl. sb.*

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram.* (1567), *Chirich*, is the lirpying that is made with the fingers. 1598 FLOREO, *Prutha*, a flurt or lirr with ones fingers. . . *Prudare*, to flurt or lirr with ones fingers. **Lirrop**, dial. var. **LARRUP**, to beat.

**Lirry**, *lirrie*: see **LURRY**.

† **Lirt**. *Obs.* [cf. **BELIRT** *v.*] Deception, trick. c. 1440 *Park Myst.* xxvi. 255 For truly þou moste lerne vs That losell to luche, Or of lande, thurgh a lirt, That lurdayne may lepe. 1887 JAMESON, *Suppl.* s.v., 'He gied her the lirt', i.e. the slip, go-by.

† **Lirylong**, *adv. Obs. rare* — 1. [cf. **ALIRY**.] c. 1400 *Beryn* 309 He stappid into the tapstry wondir pryuely And fond hir liggig lirylong.

**Lis** 1 *lis*. *Her.* Pl. *lis*, lisses. Also 7 *lize*, 8 *lys*. [a. *F. lis* lily.] — **FLEUR-DE-LIS** 2. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. xii. 572 He [Edw. III.] . . . quartered the Flower de Lize with the Leopards . . . albeit wee see his former Seale also adorned with two Lire or Lillies. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gr. Brit.* ii. ii. 90 Or, within a double Tressure, Counter-flower'd Lys. 1870 H. JENNINGS *Rosicrucians* vii. 45 Now of the 'lisses', as we shall elect to call them. *Ibid.* 46 The three 'Lotuses', or 'Lisses', were the coat of arms. 1888 *Athenæum* 1 Dec. 745/1 A cross fleury with lions and lis in the angles.

**Lis** 2, *liss* [*lis*]. *Irish Antiq.* [a. *Ir. lis*, OIr. *liss*, *less* = Welsh *lys*.] A circular enclosure having an earthen wall; often used as a fort.

1845 G. M<sup>W</sup> *Irish in Trans. R. Irish Acad.* XX. 443 The great Rath or Lis, called Lisnor, or the great fort. 1858 R. O'LOONEY in *Trans. Ossianic Soc.* IV. 231 The nobles of this country are said to live in the great and large duns, fortresses, lisses, and raths. 1899 W. B. YEATS *Secret Rose in Wind among Reeds* 49 Ilim who drove the gods out of their liss.

**Lisarde**, *obs. form of LIZARD.*

**Lisbon** (līz'bən). The name of the capital of Portugal. [— *Fig. Lisboa*.] Hence: a. A white wine produced in the province of Estramadura in Portugal and imported from Lisbon; also *Lisbon wine*.

† b. A kind of soft sugar. c. A kind of lemon.

*Lisbon cut*, a kind of brilliant cut, the same as 'double brilliant' (1871 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 384.2). *Lisbon dict-drink* (see quot. 1854-67 s.v. *DURI-DRINK*).

1767 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 368 Take one pound of the best Lisbon sugar. 1767 H. KELLY *Baker* No. 41 I. 173 A Vintner who owed me a hundred pounds for some Lisbons (for you must know I am a wine-merchant). 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housewif.* (1778) 42 Put to it a glass of Lisbon wine. 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Treat. Dis. Children* (ed. 4) III. 125 A little Lisbon sugar may be added to this compound of sugar and milk. 1818 TOWN, *Lisbon*, i. A kind of white wine. 2. A kind of soft sugar. 1897 MISS HARRADEN *Hilda Strafford* 133 Robert went to a lemon-nursery and bought 500 Lisbons, budded on the sour root.

**Lischo**, *obs. Sc. form of LEASH.*

**Lise**, *obs. 3rd sing. ind. pres. of LIE *v.* 1*

† **Liser**. *Obs.* Also 4 *lyser*, *lesere*, 5 *lysire*.

[a. OF. *lisiere*, of unknown origin. Cf. **LISIÈRE**.] A list, selvage; also, a strip or cutting of cloth.

1377 LANGE *P. Pl.* B. v. 210 Thanne drew I me amonges draperies my donet to lerne. To drawe þe lyser [i.e. liser, lesere] alonge þe lenger it semed. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 307/1 *Lyyst*, or *lysire*, *srophium*. *Lyyste*, *lysire*, or *schrede*, or *chyppynghys*, what so euer hyt be, *presegment*.

† **Lisette**. *Obs.* [a. *F. Lisette*, dim. of *Élise*, *Elisabeth*. Cf. **LISKIN**.] A French maidservant.

1774 CHESTERE *Lett.* (1792) I. xxxvi. 118 Your footman and Lisette would be your equals, were they as rich as you.

**Lish** (līsh). *a. dial.* Also *leash*, *leish*, *lies* (e), *h*, *leesh* (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) Active, nimble.

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* 92 *Gloss.*, *Lish*, stout and active. 1818 HOGG *Brownie of Botsbeck* I. 39 Twa lang flesch chaps. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* May 160 He was a leash lad and a leal. 1822 *Bewick Mem.* 86 Up came a 'lish' clever young man, a Highlander smartly dressed in the garb of his country.

**Lish**, variant of *leish*, **LEASH** *sb.* (sense 7 a).

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 49 The journeyman-weaver . . . transfers the lish or cord [etc.].

† **Lisible**, *a. Obs.* Also *lieible*, *loisible*. [a. *F. loisible* (POF. \**loisible*), f. OF. *loisir*, *leisir* (see **LEISURE** *sb.*)] — *L. licere* to be lawful: cf. **LICENCE**.] Lawful, permissible.

a. 1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1565 þi conceyt boldeþ it good and lisible [Halliwell reads *licible*] To doom. *Ibid.* 319 When he a man y-murderd bath and slave a man to sle by lawe, it is lisible. 1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* XI. 309 Toching the stay of his fortifications at Portet, which ar alleged by us not loisible by the treaty.



|| **Lisière** (lîzyèr). *Fortif.* ? *Obs.* Also 8 *lizier*. [*Fr.*: cf. *LISER*.] = *BERM*, *FORELAND* 2 b.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lisière*, a Term in Fortification, the same as *Berm* and *Foreland*. 1758 J. WATSON *Milit. Dict.*, *Foreland*, *Barm*, *Berm*, or *Lizier*.

**Lisk** (lîsk). Now *dial.* Forms: a. 3 *Orni*. losske, 5-7 leske, 6 *Sc.* loisk, 7- lesk. β. 6- lisk, (7 lisk, lysk). γ. 5-6 laske, 8 lask. [*Prob.* of Scandinavian origin: cf. *MSw.* *liuske*, *liunske* (mod. *Sw.* *liunske*) masc., *Da.* *lyske*, *MDu.* *Flemish* *liesche* fem. (mod. *Du.* *lies* fem.); a form *lesca* 'ingenue' in the *Werden Glosses* (Gallée *O.S.* *Texts* 360) may possibly be OE. (for \**leosca*), but the *sk* (instead of *sh*) of the ME. and mod. forms shows that they do not descend from this.] The loim or flank; also, the groin.

a. c. 1300 *Orni* 4776 *lende*, & *leske*, & *shuldre*, & *bacc*. ? a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1097 *lyme* and *leskes* fulle lothyne. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 238/2 *leske* (or *flanke*), *ingenue*. 1483 *Calh.* Angl. 214/1 A *leske*, *yocondria*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Enchir.* x. 103 At his left flank or leisk [1553 *lisk*] persyt tye. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 32 In the leske or groyne are the Emunctories of the Liver. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang.* Unl. xxi. § 255 In the lesk, under the groin or share, are the privities or secrets. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lesk*, the groin or flank. 1886 S. W. Linn. *Gloss.* s.v. *Lesk*, My husband's broke his body, and it presses on his lesk.

β. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 20, *Kennedie* 121 *lene* barbar, loungeour, bath lousy in lisk and longie. 1603 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* II. 417 Be the strait of ane sword in the lisk and the wamble. 1679 *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) III. xciv. 163 Wounded... in the groyn or lisk with a partizan. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2575 4 A white Mare, blew Spots about the Lysk, bob-tail'd. 1709 *Jacob. Songs* (1887) 57 Ane proddit her in the lisk Anther aneath the tail. 1857 GEX. P. THOMPSON *Audi Al.* I. xxiv. 93 There was but one point on which he could not bear being attacked, like a horse which will not stand being touched in the lisk.

γ. 114. Hart. *MS.* 219, ff. 150 (in *Promp. Parv.* 298) *Mes laskes*, my laskes. 1552 HULOT, *Lask* or *flanke*, *proga*. 1781 J. HUTTON *Your to Caves* 92 *Gloss.*, *Lisk*, or *lisk*, the flank.

**Liskeardite** (lîskârdîit). *Min.* [Named by Maskelyne, 1878, from *Liskeard* in Cornwall: see -ITE.] Hydrous arseniate of iron and aluminium. 1878 *Nature* 15 Aug. 426/2. 1883 *Ibid.* XXVII. 307 Two new aluminous mineral species, *Evigotite* and *Liskeardite*.

† **Liskin**. *Obs.* [a. obs. *Du.* *Lieske*, = mod. *Du.* *Liesje*, dim. of *Elisabeth*. Cf. *LISETTE*.] A Dutch maidervant.

1594 *PLAT* *Jewell-ho.* i. 55 And this can our duche liskins, and kitchen maidles well approve.

**Lisle** (lîil). The name of a town in France (now *Lille*), used attrib. in *Lisle glove*, *luc*, *thread* (see *quots.*).

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 201 Fast cotton dyeing for Lisle thread gloves. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Lisle-gloves*, fine thread gloves for summer wear. *Lille-lace*, *Lisle-lace*, a light, fine and transparent white thread hand-made lace, sometimes called 'clear foundation'. 1879 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, *Lisle-thread*, a hard twisted cotton thread, originally produced at Lisle, France.

**Lisne**, obs. variant of *LISSEN dial.*, rock-cleft. **Lisnisse**, variant of *LISNESS* *Obs.*

c. 1305 *St. Christopher* 75 in *E. K. P.* (1862) 61 *pu* most in lisnisse [*S. Eng. Leg.* 273/73 *lesnesse*] of *pi synne* per lialbe *pi* woninge.

**Lisome**, variant of *LEESOME* a.2 *Sc. Obs.* 1653 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* II. 260 It sall not be lisome to any landwart or country man to buy [etc.].

† **Lisoun**. *Obs.* In 4 *lysoun*. [? a. OF. *luisoun* shining, light.] ? *Glimpse*; trace.

13. E. E. *Altit.* P. B. 887 *pay* lest of Lotez logging any lysoun to fynde.

**Lisp** (lîsp), *sb.* [*f.* *LISP* v.] The action or an act of lisp[ing].

a. 1625 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Elter Bro.* II. ii. Love those that love good fashions, Good clothes and rich, they invite men to admire in That speake the lisp of Court, Oh, 'tis great learning! 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* I. i. Bell. What a pretty lisp he has! *Der. Ho.* that he affects in imitation of the people of Quality of France. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 27 5 She has naturally a very agreeable Voice and Utterance, which she has chang'd for the prettiest Lisp imaginable. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Cress* Mar 21 Nov. They all affect a little soft lisp. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxxvi. A young lady of sixty-five, who spoke with an engaging lisp. 1869 J. EADIE *Galatians* 303 The childlike lisp in the word *Abba* and its easy labial pronunciation.

b. *transf.* A sound resembling a lisp, e.g. the rippling of water, the rustle of leaves.

1855 BROWNING *Popularity* viii. As if they still the water's lisp heard Thro' fount the rock-weeds thresh. 1863 LONG. *Wayside Inn*, 1st Interlude 55 Wild birds gossiping overhead, And lisp of leaves, and fountain's fall. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 68 The mother of months. Fills the shadows and windy places With lisp of leaves and ripple of rain.

**Lisp** (lîsp), *v.* *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* *lisped* (lîsp). Forms: 1 \**wlispian*, (*awlispian*), 4 *wlisp*, 4-6 *lysp* (e, 4-5, ? 7 *lipse*, (5 *lyspyn*), 6-7 *lispe*, 7- *lisp*. (Also 7-9 *jocularly* lithp.) [OE. \**wlispian* (known only in comb. *deolispian*), *f.* *wlisp*, *wlipsis* adj., lisp[ing]; cf. *MLG.* *wlispēn*, *wlispēn*, *LG.* *Du.* *lispēn*, *Sw.* *lispā*, *Da.* *lispē* to lisp, *OHG.* *lisp* adj., stammering, *OHG.* *MLG.* *lispēn* to trip in speaking, lisp, mod. *G.* *lispēn* to lisp.]

1. *intr.* To speak with that defect of utterance

which consists in substituting for s and z sounds approaching þ and ð; either by reason of a defect in the organs of speech or as an affectation. Also, loosely, to speak with child-like utterance, falteringly or imperfectly.

a. 1100 *MS. Junius* 23, ff. 142 b (in *Mod. Lang. Notes* (1885) May 279/1). And seo tunge awlyspah, sco þe ær hafde ful reene sprace. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* i. 393 In spek whispyt he smid deill. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 264 Somwhat he lisped, for his wantownesse To make his english sweete vp on his tounge. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 306/2 *Lyspyn* yn speche, *sibilo*. 1530 PALSGR. 612/2 *Helyspeth* a lytell, but it becometh hyun well. 1588 SHAKES. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 323 He can carue too, and lisp. 1600 — *A. K. L.* iv. i. 34 Looke you lisp, and weare strange suites. 1604 MIDDLETON *F. Hildburd's Tales* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 80 She had a humour to lisp often, like a flattering wanton. 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 111 As a nurse to a child... lisp in broken language. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 492 7 4. I can move with a speaking mien, can look significantly, can lisp, can trip, can loll. 1735 POPE *Prolog.* Sat. 128 As yet a child, nor yet a fool to fame, I lisp'd in numbers, for the numbers came. 1786 MAD. D'ARLÉY *Diary* 13 Aug. Lady Charlotte is very handsome... she unfortunately lisps very much. 1827 KEBLE *Chr.* I. 3rd Sund. Lent. As little children lisp, and tell of Heaven.

2. *trans.* To utter with a lisp or lispingly (also with *out*). In extended use, to utter with child-like, imperfect, or faltering articulation; to give imperfect utterance or articulation to (*lit.* and *fig.*). 1620 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 157 As nurses talk half syllables, and lisp out broken language to young children. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. II. ANX. 230 The Statute of Henry the fourth concerning Heresie doth lisp some such Power. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 28 Vouchsafing to lisp mysteries to those that would be deterred by any other way of expressing them. 1702 POPE *Dryope* 81 When first his infant voice shall lisp his mother's name. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 17 6 Her Maid trips in, and lisps out to me, that her Lady is gone to Bed. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 23 No Children run to lisp their Sire's Return. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 64 Pray send me the Report that you speak of, in which they begin to lisp their intentions. 1819 METROPOLIS III. 174 Lady tho and tho, lithp out an Insipid. 1834 MACAULAY *Pitt* Ess. (1887) 319 Newcastle sent for Pitt, hugged him, and lisped out the highest compliments. 1838 LYTON *Allice* 62 'And me, too', lisped Sophia - the youngest hope. 1855 BROWNING *Cleon* 3 The light wave lisps 'Greece'.

Hence *Lisped* *ppl.* a. a. 1851 JOANNA BAILLIE *Basil* II. iv. Wks. (1851) 27 The lisp'd flattery of a cunning child. **Lisper** (lîspar). Also 5 *lyspare*, 6 *lispar*, *lyspar*. [*f.* *LISP* v. + *ER* 1.] One who lisps. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 306/2 *Lyspyng*, *blesus*, *sibilus*. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 31 No man shulde rebuke and scorne a blesyered man or goglyged, or toungeyted, or lysspar, or a stuttar or fummilar. 1684 tr. *Bouet's Merc. Compt.* II. 42 The disaffection of Lispers consists in Conformation, and not at all in Intemperance. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 77 1. I remember a Race of Lispers, fine Persons, who took an Aversion to printing Letters in our Language. 1823 BYRON *Zhu* IX. lxxviii. Each lovely lisper Smiled. 1827 LYTON *Pelham* III. 'Ah', said the lisper, carelessly; 'but can he write poetry, and play proverbs?'

**Lisping** (lîspîng), *vb.* [*f.* *LISP* v. + *ING* 1.] The action of the verb *LISP* (*lit.*, *transf.*, and *fig.*). c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 306/2 *Lyspyng*, *sibilus*, *blesura*. 1625 J. KING *David's Strait* 5 Plato's crump-shoulder and Aristotiles's lisp[ing]. 1641 'SMETVMNUS' *Vind. Antw.* § 13. 156 For our parts we answer without lisp[ing]. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inf. & Ab. Physic* 205 Having some defect in her Speech, to wit, a lisp[ing]. 1768 74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 622 To prevent lisp[ing], stammering, and other such like imperfections. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 10 These first crude attempts at poetry and lispings of the Muse. 1839 LONG. *Voices N.* Prelude xiii, Low lispings of the summer rain.

attrib. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* v. ii. I remember How I would dandle you upon my knee At lisp[ing]-age.

**Lisping**, *ppl.* a. [*f.* *LISP* v. + *ING* 2.] That lisp[ing]; (of sounds or utterance) characterized by a lisp or lisp[ing]. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxviii. 11 The Lorde also shal speake with lisp[ing] lippes and with a straunge language vnto this people. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 68 A pleasant lisp[ing] sound. 1646 FANSHAW *Guarino's Pastor Fido* (1676) 142 Thy lithping glibberish. 1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 45 The other pair of lisp[ing] and sibillat Letters. 1776 S. J. PRATT *Pupil Phon.* (1777) I. 27 A lisp[ing] accent. 1827 LYTON *Pelham* III. I heard my own name pronounced by a very soft, lisp[ing] voice. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. v. 17 The father who should impose the obligations of manhood upon a yet lisp[ing] son, would be as unjust as he would be unwise.

**Lispingly** (lîspîngli), *adv.* [*f.* *prec.* + *LY* 2.] In a lisp[ing] manner; with faltering utterance. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Agst. Cursing & Swearing* Wks. I. 50/1 Little children that can scarce speake plain, can make a shift to sweare lisp[ingly]. 1660 FULLER *Altit Contempl.* 62 How lisp[ingly] and imperfectly doe we perform the close of this Petition. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 419 The affairs which were lisp[ingly] discussed in the lady's chamber.

**Lispound** (lîspound). Also 6 *lespound*, *lesh pound*, 7-8 *leispound*, (8 *lispound*), 8-9 *lispound*. [*ad.* *LG.* and *Du.* *lispund*, contr. *f.* *lispund* 'Livonian pound' = med. *L.* *livonicum talentum*. (An example, in the form *lispunt*, is quoted by Du Cange from a Polish document of 1454.)] A unit of weight used in the Baltic trade, and in Orkney and Shetland, varying at different periods and in different localities from 12 to 30 pounds.

1545 *Rates Custom Ho.* d vj, viii lispounds facit .c. li. xx. lispounds facit a shyp pounce. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Signif.* s. v. *Scythia*, An stane and twa pound Scottish makis ane lesh pund. 1693 J. WALLACE *Orkney* 92 Leispound a weight of their Victual, which contains 24 of their Merks: it is also called a Setten. This answers to 28 of our pounds. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.*, *Shetl.* V. 107 The butter... is delivered to the landlord in certain cases by the lispound. This denomination of weight consisted originally of only 12 Scotch or Dutch pounds. By various acts... it has been gradually raised to 30 lb. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate's* i. Eight lispounds of butter. 1837 G. G. MACDOUGALL *Graah's E. Coast Greenland* 33 A tribute of 127 lispounds of walrus-teeth. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Commerce* 1635 [At Riga] the lispound = 20 lbs. [= 18.4 lbs. avoirdupois].

**Lispy** (lîspi), a. *nonce-wd.* [*f.* *LISP* sb. + *-Y*.] Characterized by a lisp; inclined to lisp.

1873 DURNFORD *Lett.* 25 Oct. *Mem.* (1899) 165 Lord Stanhope reminded me really of what he was years ago, rather prosy and lispy, but sensible and full.

† **Liss**. *Obs.* Also 1 *liss*, *liss*, 2-4 *lisse*, 3 *lysse*, 4-5 *lys*. [OE. *liss*, *liss*, *f.* *lisse* gentle, soft: see *LITHE* a.]

1. Remission, release; mitigation, abatement; hence, cessation, end.

c. 1000 *Pharix* 54 (Gr.) *Remissionem peccatorum*. *Lisse* ic zelyte leahtra zehwylces. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 145 Song wib-uten lisse. c. 1200 *Moral Ode* 239 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.*, Eider doð hem wo inoh, nabbed he none lisse. c. 1384 CHAUCER *II. Fante* i. 220 There sawe I lous venus lisse. And gaunted was of the tempest lisse. c. 1386 — *Frankl. T.* 510 What for his labour and his hope of blisse His woful herte of penance hadde a lisse. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl.* C. ii. 200 Lous is lech of lyve and lisse of alle peyne. c. 1450 LONELICH *Crail* li. 370 Of his peynes he myhte haue non liss. 1802 SIBBALD *Chron. Sc. Poetry* IV. *Gloss.*, *Liss*, remission or abatement, especially of any acute disease.

2. Tranquillity, peace, rest; joy, delight.

c. 1000 *Pharix* 672 (Gr.) *Lifgan* in lisse lucis et pacis. a. 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* (Napier) 265 Pa cadizian ceaster-waer þur zefceop and wynsumið on lisse and on blisse. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Blisse and lisse ic sende upon monien þe me luneið. c. 1205 *LAV.* 3261 Pat he mihte... libben on lisse (*later text* ic blisse). c. 1275 *Sayings of Bede* 34 in *Horst.* *Atengl. Leg.* 505 *Perinne* is reste and lisse. a. 1310 in *Wright Lyric* P. xviii. 57 *Suete Ihesu*, My huerte love, min huerte lisse. 13. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 430 Bring me of his wodenise And bring me in to sum lisse. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. ix. 29 *Lorde* of lyf and of lyte of lisse and of peyne. 1393 *Ibid.* C. vii. 315 Me ys lenere in this lif as a lorde beggen þan in lisse to lyue.

**Liss**: see *LIS* 2.

† **Lisse** (lîs), sb. 1 [*f.* *lisse* smooth (in *crêpe* *lisse* smooth crape).] A kind of silk gauze.

1854 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xiii. 113 The snowy lisse crape cap. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 11 Mar. A long white crape lisse veil. 1879 Mrs. ELIOT *JAMES Ind. Househ. Manag.* 18 Lisse, if you go to a bot station (in India), would be almost useless. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Feb. 184/2 Edge it with lace plaiting or lisse frilling.

† **Lisse** (lîs), sb. 2 *Weaving*. [*a.* *F.* *lisse*, *lie* (cf. with *quot. F. haule lie*)] = *LEASE* sb. 2, 3. Also see *quots.* 1878, 1885.

1782 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. 671/1 [Parts of a ribbon-loom] 6 The high-lisses, or lists, are a number of long threads, with platines, or plate-leads, at the bottom [etc.]. 1878 *Die CHAMBEAUX Tapestry* Introduct., [Explains the 'lisses' to be the two cylinders of which the loom consists]. 1885 *E. MUNTZ Tapestry* xvi. 358 Rings of small cord called 'lisses' or 'lisses', are fastened to each thread of the front cloth.

† **Lisse**, *v.* *Obs.* (? *exc. Sc.*) Also 4 *liss*, 4-5 *lis*, 4-6 *lysse*. [OE. *lissian* = *PRE-ENG.* \**lispjō-jan*, *f.* \**lispjō* - soft, mild: see *LITHE* a.]

1. *trans.* To subdue (only OE.); to mitigate, assuage, relieve (pain, etc.).

a. 1000 *Sat. & Sat.* 294 (Gr.) *Yldo* beop on eorpan æghwæs cæftig... lisseþ [for lissað] eal ðæt heo will. c. 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 702, Y prey þe sundeile liss peyne þou liss. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 843 Forto liss his langour. c. 1470 *Colagros & Gau.* 173 Hym likis in land your langour to liss. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 113 Such compositions as stauche or lyssse ake.

2. To relieve (of pain, etc.); to comfort.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* i. 702 Lat vs lissen wo with oþer speche. *Ibid.* i. 1082 Troilus... is somdel of akynge of his wounde lissed. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxviii. (*Adrian*) 117 As for to les þame of þar payne. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 442 In hope for to been lissed of his care. c. 1440 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 245/45 This leche lissyd me, lazars. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 31 Son, open thynd hert for peraventure y coud the liss. c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xciv. ii. In water [he] was cast, his fleshe to keele and lisse. 1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 352 b/1 That... they may be eased and lissyd of their paynes.

3. *intr.* To abate, cease, stop; to be relieved of.

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3758 Than of my peyne I gan to lisse. *Ibid.* 4128, I trowe my peyne shall never lisse. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *To Liss*, to cease, to stop. *It never lisses*, it never ceases, *ROXB.*

Hence † *Lissing* *vb.* *sb.*

a. 1412 *LYDG.* *Two Merchants* 641 Which in to lissying his langour did leede.

**Lissen** (lîsn). *dial.* Also 7 *lisne*, 7-9 *lissom*. [Of obscure origin: cf. *LISP* sb. 3, which has some affinity in meaning (cf. sense 4 of that word).]

1. A cleft or seam dividing the strata of a rock.

c. 1640 J. SMYTH *Hundred of Berkeley* (1885) III. 175 A strange stone... wherein is noe chinke, cracke, chopp, or Lisse at all. a. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Mau.* II. vii. 192 In the Lisse of a Rock at Kingscote in Gloucestershire, I found at least a Bushel of Petrified Cockles. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 58 We have another fine Earth... found frequently in the



lissoms or seams of the Rocks. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lissen*, a cleft in a rock. Glouc. 1890 Gloucester Gloss., *Lissen*, a cleft in a rock; the parting of stone to a quarry.

2. A layer or stratum; + a support for a beehive. 1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII. 126 (Let. fr. Fariogdon, Herks) Two [hives], that I was obliged to raise on lissoms nine inches high. 1879 in Miss JACKSON *Shroph. Word-bk.* s.v., 'In burnin' time we putten first a lissom o' coal, an' then a lissom o' lime-stuwn'.

3. A strand of rope; 'one of the rows of straw plait in a bonnet' (Devon 1837 in E. D. D.).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lissens*, the ultimate strands of a rope. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Lissom*, the strand of a rope; each lissom may be composed of several yarns.

**Lisencephalous** (lisense-fäläs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Lisencephal-a* (f. *λίσος* smooth + *ἐγκεφαλος* brain) + -OUS.] Pertaining to the *Lisencephala*, the second group of mammals in Owen's classification, which have smooth brains.

1859 OWEN *Class. Mammalia* 33 The following Table exemplifies the correspondence of the groups in the *Lysencephalous* and *Lisencephalous* series. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 53 The *Lisencephalous* or smooth-brained mammals fall naturally into four well-defined orders.

**Lisses**, pl. of **Lis**.

**Lissom** (lissom), *a.* Also *lissome*. [Contracted variant of **LITHESOME**.] Supple, limber; lithesome; lithe and agile.

1800 PIERCE *Suppl. to Grose* (1814) 34 *Lissom*, limber, relaxed. North. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. 147 They are... so much more athletic, and yet so much lissomer—to use a Hampshire phrase, which deserves at least to be good English. 1825 BRITTON *Beauties of Wiltsh.* III. 375 *Lithesome*, or *Lissome*, soft, pliable; expert in action. 1839 PRADF *Poems* (1864) II. 135 Back flew the bolt of lissom laith. 1855 TENNISON *Brook 70* Straight, but as lissom laith. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* ii. The lissom bound of the hare. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 187/1 The tongues grow lissom under the influence of good fellowship and potent liquor.

fig. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C. Ser.* II. i. viii. 227 His [Ovid's] lissome lines are drawn over.

b. That renders supple. *nonce-use*.

1864 LD. DERBY *Liad* xviii. 389 They wash'd the corpse, With lissom oils anointing.

Hence **Lissomness**.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii. (1871) 264 He... was applauded by all for his lissomness. 1895 SAINTSBURY *Corrected Impressions* xv. 142 His... marvellous lissomness... of thought.

**Lissotrichous** (lissotrikas), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *λίσος* smooth + *τριχ-, θρίξ* hair.] Smooth-haired; leiotrichous.

1880 F. P. PASCOE *Zool. Classif.* (ed. 2) 280 *Lissotrichous* or *Leiotrichous*, having straight smooth hair.

† **List**, *sb.* 1. *Obs.* Forms: 1. *hlyst*, 2-4 *lust* (e. 3-4 *list* (e. *lyst*, 4 *lest*, 4-6 *list*). [OE. *hlyst* masc. and fem., = OS. *hlyst* fem., ON. *hlyst* fem.: = OTeut. \**hlysti-s*: = OArvan \**hlysti-s* (Skr. *cruti* obedience), f. root \**klus-* (: *kleus-*: *klous-*), OTeut. \**hlūs-* (: *hlens-*: *hlans-*), found also in the vbs. OE. *hlosnian*, OHG. *losn* (MHG. *losen*), OHG. *löstren* (mod. Ger. dial. *laustern*: cf. G. *hlistern*, Sw. *lystra*, Da. *lystre* to 'answer' to a name, 'answer' the helm), MHG. *hlischen* (mod. G. *lauschen*), MHG. *lusemen*, *lusemen*, all meaning 'to listen'; also, outside Teut., in OSI. *shlyati* to hear, *shlyati* hearing, Lith. *klusnū* obedience, *klusyti* to hear, Zend *grasānē* to hear, Welsh *clust*, Irish *clhas* fem., ear (: = O Celtic \**klousnā*). The root OArvan \**klus-*: *kleus-*: *klous-* (Teut. \**hlūs-*: *hlens-*: *hlons-*) is an extended form of \**klus-* (Teut. \**hlit-*): see **LOUD** a.]

1. Hearing; the sense of hearing. *To have or give a list*: to give ear, be attentive, keep silence. c1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 550 Ða sif andgita ure lichaman, Ðæt is gesihþ and hlyst, swæc and stenc and brepung. c1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 40 Gif [moon] yfelne hlyst hæbbe. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Hore lust hore looking hore blawing hore smelling hore feling was al iattret. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 Gif he binimed us ure sihte oðer ure liste. c1205 *LAV.* 11577 Mi fader Caredoc makede lust & þus spæc. c1300 *Cursor M.* 13908 All þai gaf him list ilkan. c1330 *Assump. Virg.* (B.M. MS.) 2 Sittþ stille & haueþ lyst. 1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. xxi. (1495) 238 Thykenes of luste and of heryenge. a1400 *Octonauin* 60 Fele of hem casted a cry. That noon of hem that sytte hym by May haue no lest.

2. The ear. (But cf. **LIST** sb. 3 i b.)

c1380 *Sir Ferumb*, 1900 With ys hond a wolde þe 3yue a such on on þe luste þat al þy brenyn scholde clyue al aboute ys fuste. c1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prolog.* 634 He smoot me ones on the list. a1535 *Mores of a Sargeant would leave to play the frere* Wks. D ij b. And with his list, Upon the lyst, He gaue hym such a blow, That [etc.].

† **List**, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* Also 3-4 *liste*, 4-5 *lyst* (e. *lest* (e. [Com. Teut.: OE. *list* str. fem. corresponds to OFris. *list*, OS. *list* art, wisdom (Du. *list* fem., cunning), OHG. *list* masc., wisdom, art, craft (mod. G. *list* fem., craft, stratagem), ON. *list* fem., art, skill (Sw., Da. *list*), Goth. *list-s* fem., stratagem, wile: = OTeut. \**listi-s*, f. root \**lis-* (: *lais-* in Goth. *lais* I know): see **LEARN** v., **LORE**.] Art, craft, cunning. Also *phr.* by or with *list*.

a1000 CYNEWULF *Christ* 1318 Mid hu micle elne ærhwyle wille þurh calle list lifes tilgan. a1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 588

(Gr.) Lædde hie swa mid ligenum & mid listum speon idese on þæt unrith. c1205 *LAV.* 17210 Betere is liste [c1275 sleahþe] þene uel strende. a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1527 Swa þe cnotte is icnut... þæt ne meil hit liste ne luber strengþe nowder... leowiso. a1250 *Orul & Night.* 172 Ich wolde bihte bet mid liste, Than thu mid al thine strengthe. a1275 *Prov. Alfred* 638 in O. E. *Misc.* 136 Of him þu miht leren listes and fele þenes. 13... *Seign Sag.* (W.) 2046 This was a dede of quaint list. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ix. (Bartholomæus) 322 He crucifyt was fyrste & [syne] his skyne of flayne with lyte. c1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 42 We ben bigilid alle wiþ oure lyst.

**List** (list), *sb.* 3. Also 4-7 *lyst* (e. *liste*, 5 *liet*, *lyst* (e. [OE. *liste* wk. fem. = MDu. *lijste* (Du. *lijst*), OHG. *līsta* (MHG. *līste*, mod. G. *leiste*); the Teut. word was adopted in Rom. as lt. *lista*, F. *liste*; the ON. *līsta* (f) is prob. from Fr. or ME.]

1. Border, edging, strip.

† 1. *gen.* A border, hem, bordering strip. *Obs.* a1700 *Epinal Gloss.* 583 *Lombum*, listan wē thes. 13... *E. Altit.* P. II. 1761 þe myst drynes þorþ þe lyst þe lyfte, bi þe 103 medoes N 13... *Guy Warw.* (1887) p. 464 (MS. A) His targe wiþ gold list 11e carf avto. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (Jacobus *Minor*) 43 þai stryfe wald, quha mycht fyrst Of his kyrtel small þe list. 1433 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 49 Unam tuellam de twill, cum uigris listez. 1513 *Doctas* *Æneis* xiii. Prolog. 38 The nycht forthspred hyr cloke with sabill lyst. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commu.* (Hakl. Soc.) 16 In the very farthest part and list of Europe bordering upon Asia. 1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. xx. § 10 (The) they have thought it better to let them [the books of the Apocrypha] stand as a list or marginal border unto the olde Testament. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* i. vi. 15 Trachonitis, the coarsest list and most craggy ground about the country of Judea. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 96 The water begins first to congeal at the top round the edges, and from that list of ice shoots several small threads to the middle. 1696 *BL. PATRICK Comm. Exod.* xxv. 11 A Border or List of Gold went round at the Top of it.

† b. Applied to the lobe of the ear. *Obs.* [Cf. G. *ohrliste*, which, however, means the 'helix' of the ear; also **LIST** sb. 1 2.]

1530 *PALSGR.* 290/2 *Lyste* of the eare, *mol de boyrille*. 1611 *COTGR.* s.v. *Mol.* 1631 *DEKKER Match m. in Lond.* II. 30 They haue giuen it me soundly, I feele it vnder the lists of both eares.

2. *spec.* The selvage, border, or edge of a cloth, usually of different material from the body of the cloth. † Phrase, *within the lists* (usual in statements of measurement). [So F. *liste* in *Cotgr.*]

1297 *Magna Carta Edm.* I. c. xxv. Una latitudo pannorum tinctorum, russetorum, & haubergetorum scilicet due ulne infra listas. 1433 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 459/1 The lyte at the one ende of alle solche Streite Clothes. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 307/1 *Lyst* of clothe, *forage*. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 2 Every brode cloth shall consaine in breadthen quarters of a yarde within the listas at the least. 1592 *NASHE* *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 8 For his breeches they were made of the lists of broad cloths. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* I. ii. 35. 1677 W. H. BARNARD *Narrative* II. The List or Border here being known to be more worth than the whole Cloth. 1700 *TYRRELL Hist. Eng.* II. 716 Woollen-Cloaths that were not two Ells within the Lists, according to King Richard's [1st] late Assize, or Statute. 1835 *USE Phillos. Manuf.* 186 A few threads of strong coarse yarn are placed to form the lists or selvages of the cloth. 1842 *BISCHOFF Woollen Manuf.* II. 396 The list is made in the West of England frequently of goats' hair. 1844 G. DONN *Textile Manuf.* III. 104 The tenter-hooks were driven into poles and rails, and the cloth hung on them by the 'list' at the edges.

b. *fig.* and proverbial.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* A 2 b, Vet find fault with broad termes, for I haue measured yours with mine, & I find yours broader iust by the list. 1596 *LODGE Marg. Anny.* (1876) 24 Arsadaachs knowing the cloth by the list, the bill by the item, the speele by the marke [etc.]. 1622 *PRACHAM Compl. Gent.* I. (1634) 15 Which miserable ambition hath so furnished both Towne and Countrey with Coates of a new list, that [etc.]. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silber Scint.* II. *Garland*, False joyes... Peecces of sackcloth with silk lists. 1677 *GILPIN Demonal.* (1867) 294 Who will reject a fine web of cloth, as one speaks, for a little coarse list at the end.

c. In generalized use: Such selvages collectively; the material of which the selvage of cloth consists. 1567 *HARMAN Caveat* (Shaks. Soc.) 33 Their armes bounde up with kercher or lyte. 1693 *EVELYN De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 62 We must... constrain the Branches of those Fig-Trees, as near as we can to the Walls... with Nails and List. 1719 *D'URFAY Pills* I. 263 Sissy... Pulls off her Garter of woollen List. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* I. (1804) 438 A dirty rag... tied with two pieces of list. 1772 *MRS. DELANY Lett. Ser.* II. I. 401, I have had list nailed round my doors, and stopping every crack and crevice that let in cold air [etc.]. 1901 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 483 By 1850 india-rubber had superseded list for cushions [of billiard-tables].

d. *attr.* (quasi-adj.) = Made of list.

1661 *Inuentarye in MS. Rawl.* A. 182 ff. 311 On ruggs, 2 Liste couerlis [etc.]. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xvii. (1890) 171 Her quiet tread muffled in a list slipper. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1121 List carpet. 1866 *MRS. H. WOOD St. Martin's Eve* xvii. (1874) 193, I have got on list shoes, ma'am. 1901 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 485 List cushions were abandoned in favour of rubber.

3. A strip of cloth or other fabric.

a1300 *Birth Jesus* 587 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1875) 91 And bond him wiþ aliste. a1300 *Cursor M.* 19845 A mikel linnen clath four squar Laten don, him thought was þat, At nokes four, four listes lang, Vnto þe list þar-wit it hang. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. vi. 8 He bar a bordun I-bounde wiþ a brod lyst. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* vi. iv. (1495) 191 Chyldrens... lymmes ben bounde wiþ lystes and othere couenable bondes that thei ben not crokid. c1450 *M.E. Mod. Ph.* (Heinrich) 122 Bynde him aboute þe brawn of þe arme wiþ

a good lyte. ? a1525 *Treat. Galaunt* 186 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 159 Theyr gownes and theyr cotes shredde all in lystes. 1546 *PHARR Bk. Childr.* (1553) X v b, Make a girdle of a wollen list mete for the middle of the patient. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 69 With a linnen stock on one leg, and a kersey boot-hose on the other, garted with a red and blew list. 1713 *SWIFT Elegy on Partridge* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 80 A list the cobbler's temples ties, To keep the hair out of his eyes. 1727 *BRAULEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Amble*, Many fold fine soft Lists about the Gambrels of the Horse. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 37 The four seams adorned with lists of a different colour from that of the cap.

*transf.* 1599 B. JOSSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. Wks. 1616 I. 246 You slawe, you list, you shreds, you... (*Beats the Tailor*). 1614 — *Barth.* F. iv. iv. (1631) 67 Those superstitious reliques, those lists of Latin, the very rags of Rome, and patches of Poperie.

† b. Formerly often: A strip of cloth used for filtering or for causing a liquid to drip. *Obs.*

1593 T. HYLL *Art Gardening* 152 Putting clothes or lists... hanging halfe out of the pan... that they may so drop continually water on them in the forme of feltring, as the wise name it. c1623 *LODGE Poor Mans Talent* (1881) 12 Distill them by a filter, which is by a list, or passe them through a cloth or bagg. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* XXXV. 263 We resolved, instead of a List of Cotton, or the like Filre, to make use of a Siphon of Glass.

4. A band or strip of any material; a line or band conspicuously marked on a surface. *Obs.*

1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxii. (1495) 709 A meete borde is arered and sette vpon fete; and compassed with a lyte abowte. c1575 J. HOOKER *Life Sir P. Carew* (1857) 108 His herse was set up... with list and rail garnished with scutcheons. 1599 R. LINCOLN *Anc. Fiction* Mij, A certaine white list and streak, called by the Astrologers *Vn iacta*. 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* xii. (1655) 57 Their shoes... the outside whereof of the profaner sort are plated with a list of silver. 1666 *BOYLE Contin. New Exp.* i. (1682) 55 The divisions of an Inch made on a list of paper. 1686 *PLOT Staffordsh.* 413 There is a list of grass greener than ordinary, call'd St. Kenelm's-furrow. 1713 *DERHAM Phys. Theol.* vii. ii. 379 A black List of Something adhering to the Rock—which he found was a great number of Swallows. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 310 Their ends [of wire] being fastened to the under parts of the boards at XX, by means of a list of tin, half inch broad, which is nailed over them. 1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 37, I have glued three wooden lists on the back of the board to prevent its warping.

b. One of the divisions of a head of hair, of a beard. [? Suggested by lt. *lista*.]

1859 *TENNISON T'rien* 242 A comb of pearl to part The lists of such a beard as youth gone out Had left in ashes. 1880 A. J. BUTLER *Pante's Png.* i. 4 He wore his beard long and mingled with white hair, like to his locks, of which a twofold list [orig. *una doppia lista*] fell to his breast.

5. A stripe of colour. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *liste*.]

1496 *Fysshynge* 40. *Angle* (1883) 34 The body of blacke wull & a yellow lyte after eyther syde. 1530 *PALSGR.* 239/2 *Lyste* on horsebacke, *raye*. a1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* III. (1629) 273 His horse was of a fure sorrell, with blacke feete, and blacke list on his tacker. 1621 *MISSWORTH Annot. Pentat.* Exod. xlviii. 19 There are many colours [of Argate] and some the best, that are greene with a golden list. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* vi. xi. 334 The Asse having a peculiar marke of a crosse made by a blacke list downe his backe, and another althwart. 1650 *BUTLER Anthropomet.* Pref., Painted with lists, here, naked arms behold. 1772 *BA. COOK Voy.* 1790 I. 129 The blue cat... having a fine blue tinge, with a beautiful red list down its back. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* II. 49 All along the backe there runs a white list, which ends at the insertion of the tail. 1846 *P. Parley's Ann.* VII. 35 With some black about the face, and a list of the same down the hind part of the neck.

† b. Used for: A mark of a wound, a scar. *Obs.* *rare*—1.

c1489 *CANTON Sonnes of Aymon* xxi. 464 He sholde never have knownen hym, yf it had not be a lityll liste [orig. *chatrice*] that he had by his right eye.

6. *Arch.* † a. (See quot. 1812-16.) *Obs.* b. A small square moulding or ring encircling the foot of a column, between the torus below and the shaft above. (Cf. **LISTEL**.)

Cf. *obs.* F. *liste*, 'a small square out-itting brow, or member of a pillar' (*Cotgr.*).

1663 *GERHAR Counsel* 52 The Freese, the List, the Ovalo. 1735 *DYCHE & PARDON Dict.*, *List*, a Fillet or flat Ring that ornaments the Bottoms of Columns immediately above the Torus. 1745 *Pococke Descr. East* II. ii. 156 The capital consisting only of a large list or square stone, and a large quarter round under that. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 177 The list or spiral line of the volute runs along the face of the abacus. 1842-59 *GWILT Archt. Gloss.*

7. In various technical senses. † a. (See quot. 1688.) b. *Carpentry.* (? U. S.) 'The upper rail of a railing' (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875). c. *Carpentry.* A strip cut from the edge of a plank. (Cf. **LIST** v. 3 3.) d. *Tim-plating.* The wire of tin left on the under edge of a tinned plate, which is removed by plunging the plate into the list-pot.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 285/1 The Parts of a [Wool-] Card... The List, is that as is nailed to hold the Card. 1834 *HOLLAND Manuf. Metal* III. 37 There is always... a list or selvage of tin on the lower edge of every plate... When the list is melted... the boy takes out the plate.

II. Boundary.

† 8. A limit, bound, boundary. Often *pl.* *Obs.*

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 44 Any brother or sister yat duellen wyt-outen ye lystys of thre myle from ye cite. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 10669 All the ledis to the listes on the laund past. *Ibid.* 10018. 1559 *Primer in Prior.* *Prayers* (1852) 90 The miserable captives, which as yet be hedged in within the lists of death. 1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 334/1 God setteth vs barres and listes. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* vii. (1617) 94 The Tropicks are his [the Sunnes] vttermost lists. a1592



H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 203 As though humility were the bond of all duties, like a list which holdeth men in compass. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 295 You and I cannot be confined within the weak Lyst of a Countreyes fashion. 1601 — *Twel. N.* iii. i. 86, I am bound to your Neece sir: I meane she is the list of my voyage. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. Concl. 411 To keepe my discourse within those very lists and limits which yourself have prescribed. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* vi. 60 To what strange Lists is her conceal'd Omnipotence confin'd?

† b. Region, territory. *Obs.*

a 1640 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 57 Whatever foggy Mists Do blind men in these sublimary Lists.

9. *spec. in pl.* († sometimes construed as *sing.*) as the equivalent of the like-sounding OF. *lisce* (mod. F. *lice*): The palisades or other barriers enclosing a space set apart for tilting; hence, a space so enclosed in which tilting-matches or tournaments were held. † Phr. *in, within (the) lists*. Sometimes, by extension, the arena in which bulls fight or wrestlers contend, etc. † Also (*rarely*) *sing.* in the same sense.

[The OF. *lisce* (see LUCE, used once by Caxton), which appears to have influenced the application of the Eng. word, is of doubtful etymology; it corresponds to Sp. *liza*, Pg. *liza*, It. *lizza*, med. L. *lisce* palisades, lists. Hatz-Darm. suggests a late L. type *lisitia*, f. OHG. *lisa*: see above.]

a 1386 CHAUCER *Spr. T.* 660 Cambalo That taught in lists with the brethren two For Canacee. c 1400 ROM. ROSE 4199 Without the diche were listes made, With walles batayled large and brade. c 1420 AUNTERS OF ARTH. 497 (Douce MS.) Pe lordes by-lyue hom to list ledes With many serant of pe. 1470 85 MALORY *Arthur* viii. xxii, Blamor . . . took his hors at the one ende of the lystes, and sire Trystram aite other ende of the lystes. 1475 EK. NOBLESSE (Roxb.) 77 To doo armes in listes to the utterance. 1503 L.D. PYNERS *Froiss.* i. cli. 133 These two dukes came into the felde, all armed, in a lystes made for y<sup>e</sup> sayd duke of Almayne, chalenger, and for the duke of Englande, defender. 1589 PASQUAL'S *Return* Civ. b. li. fareth with them, as it dooth with the Wrestler within the Lystes. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* ii. iii. 43 On paine of death, no person be so bold . . . as to touch the Lystes, Except the Marshall. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 497 Encountering his enemy in a List, made of purpose betwene the Campe, and Castle. 1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* i. l. When the Lists set wide, Gave room to the fierce Bulls. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. lxxii, The lists are oped, the spacious arena clear'd. 1813 SCOTT *Trialsm.* ii. vii, A summer-day in lists shall strive My knights. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* i, They reel, they roll in clanging lists.

b. *transf. and fig.* A place or scene of combat or contest. Phr. *To enter (the) lists*.

1502 SILVUS. *Ven. & Ad.* xcix, Now is she in the very lists of love, Her champion mounted for the hot encounter. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ph.* v. 100 As when his Trystons' trumps doe them to battell call Within his surging lists to combat with the Whale. a 1626 PR. ANDREWS *7 Serm. Wond. Combat* vi. (1627) 82 The lystes where this temptation was used, was the Mountaine. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. iv. (1739) 9, I hold it both needless and fruitless to enter into the Lists, concerning the original of the Saxons. *Ibid.* lix. 116 The King, loth to enter the List with the Clergy about too many matters. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 22/2 See, Chloris, how the clouds Tilt in the azure lists. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 463 Dagon hath presum'd, Me overthrowed, to enter lists with God. 1725 POPE *Olymp.* viii. 10 Demodocus . . . Majestic to the lists of Fame repairs. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1835) i. iv. 77 The Royal Society . . . contained few individuals . . . capable of . . . entering the lists against this . . . assailant. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trac.* iv. l. 35 [Let] the spirit Range in free battle lists. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croicis* liii, Slight lists Wherein the puppet-champions wage . . . mimic war.

† 10. a. *sing. and pl.* An encircling palisade; a railed or staked enclosure. b. *pl.* The starting-place of a race (= L. *carceres*). Also *sing.* a race-course or exercising ground for horses. *Obs.*

1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* i. 59 The cite, pales or lyst or fort where y<sup>e</sup> campe is lodged. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* i. 68 All these were placed without the lists [L. *extra tabulam*]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 222 To the Lists they [horses] must not be brought to enter into any mairies there before they be full five yeres of age. 1644 FENYLN *Mem.* (1857) i. 101 A list to ride horses in, much frequented by the gallants in summer. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 12 We both setting out from the same Lists, though taking several ways, . . . meet together . . . at the same Goal. 1737 WEST *Ecl.* (in verse) in *Gray's Poems* (1775) 19 As yet just started from the lists of time.

III. 11. *Comb.*: list-boy, in *Tin-plating*, a boy employed to place the plates in the list-pot; list-pot, a cast-iron trough containing a small quantity of melted tin, in which the tinned plates are plunged to remove the 'list' (see 7 d); list-wall [cf. sense 4], a dry wall with one or more strips or bands of cemented walling.

1818 S. PARKES in *Mem. Lit. & Phil. Soc. Manch.* (1819) Ser. ii. 111. 369 There is always a wire of tin on the lower edge of every plate, which is . . . removed . . . in the following manner. A boy called the 'list-boy', takes the plates when they are cool enough to handle, and puts the lower edge of each into the 'list-pot'. 1793-1813 *Reports Agric.* 62 (E. D. D.) A wall-fence 'partly dry and partly cemented with mortar, or what is commonly called a 'list wall'. 1850 *Trml. R. Agric. Soc.* xi. 11. 728 The fence is what is called a list wall, alternate layers of dry wall and stone with mortar.

List (list), sb.<sup>4</sup> Also 4-5 *lest(e)*, *lyst(e)*. [f. LIST 2.2 Cf. Icel. *lyst* fem., appetite (for food).]

† 1. Pleasure, joy, delight. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAV. 13078 Pa andswared be munec mid muchelere liste [later text mid swiþe gode wille]. 13. . . E. E. Allit. P. A. 467 So fare we alle wyth luf and lyste. To kyng & quene by cortaysye. c 1386 CHAUCER *Proh.* 132 In curteysye was

set ful muche hir list. [v. r. list]. c 1440 PROMP. PART. 306/2 Lyst, or lykynge, . . . delectacio. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 755 All thus our lady thai lovit, with lykynge and lyst. 1573 SATIR. *Poems Reform.* xl. 197 How he suld. I leave this lyfe with list for all their plaid.

2. Appetite, craving; desire, longing; inclination. Const. to (with sb. or inf.), rarely *for, of*; † frequently collocated with *leisure*. Now only arch.

c 1220 BASTIARY 544 He doþ men hungren and haueþ drit, and mani oþer sinful list. c 1250 GEN. & EX. 1231 Hem wexon drit, de water sleekede de childes list. a 1300-1400 CURSOR M. 24751 (Göit.) Pat gifs me list [other MSS. luste] of hir to rede. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii. 738 (787) Right a-noon as sesed is here lest, So ceseþþ lone and forth to loue an newe. 1423 JAS. I *Kings* Q. lvii, Hastown to lest to sing? 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* ix. ii. 69 The wyld wolf. . . Rasyis in ire, for the wold hungri list. c 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Huon* lxvi. 226 The traytoure Gerard had no lyst to slepe. 1563-87 FOXE A. & M. (1566) 410/1 He had no leysure, and lesse lyst, to attend unto Wickliffes matters. 1575 TURBERY. *Fancie* 278 It is a very good way to . . . kill the list and lykynge of a Sparhawk, to feede hir . . . with liquid meates washt in water. 1596 W. SMITH *Chloris* (1879) 29 Since my disgrace I had of them no list. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* ii. xv. (1614) 195 If he have list to the stoole. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* i. Wks. 1851 III. q. I have done it, neither out of malice, nor list to speak evil. 1659 FULLER *App. Inf.* 11. 219, I had little list or leysure to write. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 242, I thank you for all things courteous and civil, but for your cordial I have no list thereto. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman.* xxvi, I have more list to my bed than to have my ears tickled. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* viii. (1848) 84 To give a loose to all the lists of youth. 1888 P. CUSHING *Blacksmith of 10c* III. x. 216 The divine list of sex, and the sweet ache of soul.

3. (One's) desire or wish; (one's) good pleasure. Phrased at (one's) list. Now only arch.

a 1300 CURSOR M. 22130 Turn þai sal til him tistest, And siþen þaas other at this list. c 1400 ROM. ROSE 1957 Pleyen at your list I yelde me. 1579 LYLW. *Englynes* (Arb.) 261 Honesty my olde Graundfather called that, when menne lyned by law, not lyst. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* i. xxxi, Frail multitude! whose giddy law is list. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 110 He that can list and will propound what he pleases. 1695 HICKERINGILL *Lay-Clergy* Wks. 1716 i. 326 By the Law of the Land, and not the Arbitrary list or will of any Man living. 1867 J. B. ROSK tr. *Virgil's Aeneid* 26 It was a god there working his own list.

List (list), sb.<sup>5</sup> Also 7-8 (*Naut.*) lust. [Of obscure origin: perh. a use of LIST sb.<sup>4</sup>]

1. *Naut.* The carceing or inclination of a ship to one side.

1633 T. JAMES *Toy.* 82 The Ship at low water had a great lust to the offing. 1658 PHILLIPS, *List of a ship.* 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* ii. (1849) 30 What a list to port she is getting! 1881 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 2/6 The cargo shifted giving the ship a list to port. 1883 *Times* 4 Jan. 8 The vessel gave a sudden list to starboard.

2. *transf.* A leaning over (of a building, etc.).

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 85 The whole building had got a considerable list or leaning to the S.W. 1901 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 296 Two lines of struggling fence running with all sorts of lists and bends.

List (list), sb.<sup>6</sup> [a. F. *liste* = Sp. Pg., It. *lista*; prob. identical with LIST sb.<sup>3</sup>, the special sense being developed from that of 'strip' (of paper): see LIST sb.<sup>3</sup> 4.] A catalogue or roll consisting of a row or series of names, figures, words, or the like. In early use, esp. a catalogue of the names of persons engaged in the same duties or connected with the same object; *spec.* a catalogue of the soldiers of an army or of a particular arm; also in † phr. *in or within the list(s), in list* (occas. fig.).

*Active list*, a list of those officers in the army or navy who are liable to be called upon for active service. *Free list*, (a) a list of persons who are allowed free admission to a place of entertainment; (b) a list of articles which are exempt from duty under the revenue laws. Also *army list*, *Civil list*, *retired list*, *sick list*, etc. (see the first words).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham. i.* l. 98 Young Fortinbras . . . Hath . . . Sharpe'd up a List of Landlesse Resolutes. *Ibid.* ii. 32 The Lewies, The Lists, and full proportions are all made Out of his subject. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* iii. vi. 76 The Thracian King Adullas . . . The Kings of Mede, and Licoania, With a more larger List of Scepters. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* iv. i. 14 'Tis the List of those that claime their Offices this day. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* iv. iii. 130 Pioners . . . are not reckoned Souldiers, neither come neere by many degrees either to that list or reputation. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Of Youth & Age* (Arb.) 257 He was the Ablest Emperour, almost, of all the List. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib. L.* (1810) 3 To bee in list 3000 Foot, and 250 Horse. 1646 EVANCK *Noble Ord.* 20 You will not be out of the List long. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* iv. 157 The Battallion was of eight thousand foot, and the Archers of the List. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. v. § 10 Their Fear brought in a false List of their Enemies Number. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *List*, a Scroll of the Names of several Persons of the same Quality with whom we have Business, or with whom we have some Relation. A List of the Slain and Wounded in such a Battel. A List of such a ones Creditors. A List of the Prisoners in such a Prison. 1742 YOUNG *Nl. Th.* i. 224 Endless is the list of human ills. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII. 383/2 The letter-founders have a kind of list, or tariff, whereby they regulate their founts. 1809 L.D. MUGRAVE in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) 11. 358 His name being removed from the List of the Navy. 1847 MARRVAT *Childr. N. Forest* xx, Edward took a list of the contents. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. ii, She keeps a little list of her lovers. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 4. 128 The earliest classical revival restored Caesar and Virgil to the list of monastic studies.

b. *Racing slang*. Short for: The list of geldings in training. Hence to put on the list = to castrate. 1890 *Farmer Slang*, Added to the List, an abbreviation of 'added to the list of geldings in training'.

† c. *American*. The return of particulars of taxable property required to be furnished by the owners. (Cf. LIST 2.4 1 b.) *Obs.*

1646 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) i. 329 To the prejudice of many who have duly and according to law presented their lists. 1655 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1850) i. 279 Sea-Brooke is fynyed forty shillings for not sending ye Lists of thire estates to the Court.

d. *Comb.*: † list-maker = LISTER 2.2; list-price, the price fixed for an article in the printed list issued by the maker, or by the general body of makers of the particular class of goods.

1666 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1850) 11. 48 This Court doth order that ye land . . . be valued by the list makers of Stonington.

List, sb.<sup>7</sup> *Obs. exc. dial.* [Of obscure origin: cf. Du. *lies* pork-fat, G. *leiste* flank, groin.] The flank (of pork); a long piece cut from the gammon.

1623 MARKHAM *Country Content* i. 71 Take the largest of your Chines of Pork, and that which is called a Liste. 1824 CARR *Craven Dial.*, *Liste*, the flanks.

List, sb.<sup>8</sup>, variant of LISSE sb.<sup>2</sup> = LEASE sb.<sup>4</sup> Also *Comb.* list-stick (see quot.).

1782 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. 671/1 The list-sticks, to which the high-lices are tied. The list-sticks, are a number of long threads, with platines, or plate-leads, at the bottom.

List, a. *Obs. exc. dial.* [app. connected with LIST sb.<sup>1</sup>] Ready, quick (*esp.* of hearing). Also applied to rooms, etc. in which one hears well.

1813 CULLUM *Suffolk Words* s.v., 'List of hearing', quick of hearing. 1823 GALT *Gilbaird* 11. 130 When any of his disciples were not just so list and brisk as they might have been. 1847 HALLIWELL *s.v.*, A list house or room, where sounds are heard easily from one room to another. *Kent.* 1861 *A. Brit. Rev.* Nov. 325 His ear was not list to catch the distant sounds. 1863 *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* 11. 135 *List*, quick; as list of speech. 1887 *Cent. Gloss.*, *List*, the condition of the atmosphere when sounds are heard easily. 'It's a wonderful list morning'.

List (list), v.<sup>1</sup> arch. Forms: 1 lystan, 3-4 leste(n), luste(n), 4-6 lyst, 5 lyste, lest, lust, 6 7 liste, 3-4 list. 3rd sing. pres. (contracted) 1-6 lyst, 2 6 lust, 3 *Orms.* lisse, 3-5 luste, 4-5 lest(e), 4-6 lyste, liste, 4-7 list. Pa. l. 1-5 lyste, 2-5 leste, 3 *Orms.* lisse, 3-6 lust(e), 4-6 liste, lyste(e), 4-7 list, (5 leist, lest). Also 4 lysted, 5 -yd, etc., 4-4 listed. [OE. *lystan* = OS. *lustian* (Du. *lusten*), OHG. *lusten* (MHG., mod. G. *lusten*), ON. *lysta* (Sw. *lysta*, Da. *lyste*): = OTEnt. \**lustjan*, f. \**lust-u* pleasure: see LIST sb.]

It is often somewhat uncertain whether forms in *lust* should be referred to this verb or to LUST 1; in southern and perh. in West Midland ME. the vowel may represent either *u* or *i*, and the examples are here placed under the one vb. or the other as the sense suggests. In other dialects of ME. and occas. in the 16th c. *lust* occurs in the sense of *list*, and with its peculiar inflexion (e.g. 3rd sing. pres. *lust*), and in these cases it is more convenient to regard it as an altered form of this vb. due to the influence of the sb. or vb. *list*, than as a special use of the latter.]

1. *impers. trans.* (in OE. with *acc.* or *dat.*) To be pleasing to. Me list (occas. *listeth*): I please, choose, like, care, or desire.

2. *Const. inf.*

971 *Blitch. Hom.* 51 Hine ne lyst his willan wyrcan. c 1000 ALFRED *Gram.* (Z.) 211 *Lecturio*, me lyst rædan. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Penne þan mon ne lust on his live nan god don. c 1200 ORMIN 819 Himm lisse þa Wel eten off an appell. c 1205 LAV. 30253 Pam kinge luste slepe. a 1300 CURSOR M. 22601 Na creatur sal þan list [Trin. luste, Edin. lysten] plai. 13. . . *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 941 Penne lust þe lady to loke on be knyzt. c 1375 *Sa. Leg. Saints* xxv. (Julian) 206 My gud brethrye, quhy lest you le? c 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. Prolog. 490 The leystyþ nat a louere be. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiii. 108 Na man es forboden . . . to trowe in what lawe þat him list leue on. c 1440 *Sir Gawayne* 499 Him lystyd nothyng for to play, For he was full weri. c 1450 *Morlin* 48, I knowe alle thinges, that me leste to wite. c 1451 *Chast. Goddess Chyd.* 12 Somme whan they sholde slepe theenne hem list wake and pray. Some whan they sholde wake and pray theenne hem lust to slepe. 1584 *PREEL Arraigun.* Paris i. ii, Me list . . . This idle task on nie to undertake. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vii. 35 When him list the prouder lookes subdew. a 1618 RALEIGH *Maxims* Tr. (1651) 49 When it listeth him to call them to an account. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 64 When me list to sadder tunes apply me. 1808 SCOTT *Arm.* i. viii, When at need him listed ease his battle-steed.

b. Without dependent inf. (Chiefly in subordinate clauses introduced by *as, if, what, when*, etc.)

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxiii. § 2 Ne him eac nefre 3enoz ne þincð ær he hæbbe eal þæt hine lyst. c 1205 LAV. 30741 Ælþer god lide þider him to liste. a 1300 K. Horn 918 Nu 3e reste One while, ef 3ou leste. c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass* Bk. (MS. B.) 243 Offer or leue, whereþe be lyst. 1375 *PARROUR Bruce* iii. 519 Wemen . . . can wet their chekyes, quhen thaim list, with teris. 14. . . *Nim* 298 in E. E. P. (1862) 146 There we taldeken as vs lest. 1526 *TINOALE Matt.* x. 15 Ys yt not lawfull for me to do as me listeth with myne awne. a 1553 UDALL *Reyger* D. iii. ii. (Arb.) 43 Let hym come when hym lust. 1581 SAVILLE *Tacitus Agric.* (1622) 191 Licence to do what them listed. 1633 *Br. Hall Hard Texts* 518 This proud Antiochus shall doe what him listeth. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Aug. xvii, Thy mortal life is but a brittle vase, But as thee list with wine or tears to fill.

\* With ellipsis of *go*.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 87 To þe holy land him list, & þider gan him spede.

† c. *Const. of* (= OE. *gen.*), *after*.



a 1000 *Baeth. Metr.* xxvi. 71 Ili for ðæm yrmðum eardes lyste. c 1200 ORMIN 11334 Whanne hisse fassse forpedd wass þa lyste himm aftter fode. a 1352 *Minor Poems* (Hall) i. 71 No thing list þam þan of play. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* Prol. 20 He..has lykynge to lerne þat hym list after.

2. With personal construction. a. Const. inf.: To desire, like, wish to do something.

1300-70 *Alisander* 776 Pe Ladie lay on hur bed & lysted no slepe. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1838) xix. 209 Thei bryngen upals many as men list to have. a 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* 124 Quhen [that] hir court leist semble fair and clein. 1563-87 *Foxe A. & M.* (1566) 13/2 He either wist not, or list not to shew his cunning therein. 1590 *GREENE Orl. Fur.* (1599) A 4 b, I list not to boast in acts of Chivalrie. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* i. v. 177 If we list to speake. 1613 *JACKSON Creed* i. xx. § 5 Points he list not to meddle withall. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 75 If they list to try Conjecture. 1687 *TOWERSON Baptism* 149, I list not to contend about anything, of which I myself am not more strongly persuaded. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* iii. xx, If you list to taste our cheer. *Ibid.* xxiii, We little listd think of him.

b. Without dependent inf.: To wish, desire, like, choose. (Chiefly in subordinate clauses, as in 1 b.)

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 13 After ðan he here herte leste, ic hem folgede. c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 352 þy wyl be ydo, 1337 as þou list. 1430-40 *LVDG. Bochas* viii. v. (1558) 4 All worldly thynges chaungynge as she lust. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 3 To that entent that who so luste may kepe hem from harme. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* v. 123 Deyme as yhe lest, ye that best can and may. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* lxxii. 7 They do enen what they lyst. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Agst. Idolatry* ii. (1839) 209 The Bishop of Rome..did in all the West Church..what he lust. a 1586 *SINNEY Arcadia* ii. (1629) 199 Your griefes, and desires whatsoever and whensoever you list, he will consider of. *Ibid.* iii. 260 He might returne if he listeth. 1611 *BIRLE John* iii. 8 The winde bloweth where it listeth. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iv. 141 Thou mayst make sale of it to whom thou list. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* i. 60 By his Musick he could drive men into what Affections he listeth. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. xxvii. 42 Let them think what they list. 1823 *SCOTT Peveril* v. We will, if your ladyship lists, leave him. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xiv. 348 The invaders landed and harried where they listeth.

† c. To list of: to care for. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1791 Pe leneid list [Fairf. list] night o pride. c 1400 *Melayne* 1254 One þe lawnde righte þer pay lay..And liste no thyng of playe. 14.. *Women's Horns* in *Rel. Ant.* i. 80 They have despit, and ageyn cōcenyce, lyst nat of pryde, then hornes cast away. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1744 Pe shipmen of na lykynge lyte.

† 3. trans. To desire or wish for (something).

1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* i. (Arb.) 59 And seinge also they have libertie to lyste what they will, I pray God they have will to list that which is good. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* v. 55 By our listing of a thing, we may perceiue some alteration in our selues; but the thing it selfe that is listed or willed feeleth nothing thereof.

**List** (list), *v.* 2 *arch.* Forms: 1 *hlystan*, 2-3 *lusten*, 2-5 *luste*, 3 *hlisten*, (h) *listen*, *hleste* (n), *hleste*, 3-6 *liste*, *lest* (e), 4-5 *lyst*, (5) *lyston*, -yn, *listyn*, 4- list. [OE. *hlystan*, f. *hlyst* LIST sb.1 (Cf. mod. *lcel. hlysta*.)]

1. *intr.* = LISTEN *v.* 2.

c 1000 *Instit. Polity* § 5 in Thorpe *Ang. Laws* (1840) II. 310 *Hlystap* hwæt ic secge. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 141 *Lusted* nu þanne, and undermideð þre þing. *Ibid.* 185 *Eie* me malg swa muchel biholden, þe are hlisten ne herte benchen. a 1250 *Owl & Night*, 263 Iu no stille, and lat me speke..And list hu ich can me bi-telle. a 1300 *K. Horn* 355 *Lust* whi [Harl. MS. list were fore] he wonde Bringe þe horn to honde. a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 20399 (Gott.) *Listes* all i 3u biseke I-wisse. 1549 *LATIMER Sermon on Ploughers* (Arb.) 29 But nowe I thinke I se you lysting and hearkening, that I shoulde name him. c 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* xi. (1630) G, List how they rumble. 1666 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iv. iii. 12 Peace, what noise? 1 [Sol.] List, list. 2 [Sol.] Henke. 1637 *MILTON Comus* 480 List, list, I hear Som far off hallow break the silent Air. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* v. (1798) 89 List, sirs, and may this bloody record be a warning to future tyrants. 1808 *SCOTT Marry* ii. xxxiii, The stag..Spread his broad nostril to the wind, Listed before, aside, behind. 1847 *EMERSON Poems* (1857) 12 Great Napoleon Stops his horse, and lists with delight. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* iv. 1 List, I beg, provided you're in humour.

b. Const. to, unto, till; in OE. dat. and gen. c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xlix. 385 Da fundon hie hiene..hlystende hiora worda. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 29 Hiz blystion him. c 1200 ORMIN 7846 þatt he Ne listte noht wipþ ære Till naness kinness idelleþe. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 18333 Ne till þy laghes will be noght list. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb*, 4002 Now lysteth to his spelle. c 1592 *MARLOWE Jew of Malta* i. ii. (1633) C 2, Graue Gouernours, list not to his exclames. 1791 *COWPER Hlad* vii. 54 Wilt then list to me? 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* i. 1, The warden..Lists to the breeze's bodding sound. 1884 *BROWNING Ferishtah, The Family* 22 List to a tale.

2. *trans.* To listen to, hear; = LISTEN *v.* 1.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 [He] þe luste nulleð þesne red. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 67 Hlest hwnt se heigste se seid. c 1200 ORMIN 9017 To listennn what te preost 3uw se3þ Off þure sawle nede. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 Hie openeden his earen to luste þe defles lore. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20590 *Listes* þe bon þat scho him badd. a 1300 *K. Horn* 505 'Kyng', þe sede, 'þu leste [Laud MS. wiltu liste] A tale mid þe beste'. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5083 So is it wit, a wiseman his wordis to listyn. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* v. v. 46 Elues, list your names. 1642 T. HILL *Trade of Truth* Ep. Ded., I put it into your Honourable Protection, who have listed it [a sermon]. 1775 *SHERIDAN Rivals* Epil., But ere the battle should he list her cries, The lover trembles—and the hero dies! 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* iii. xvii, I list no more the tuck of drum. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* II. 178, I..list the drone of heavy humble-bees. 1866 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* iii, And you will list the hagle That blows in lands of morn.

VOL. VI.

**List** (list), *v.* 3 [f. LIST sb.3; cf. OF. *lister* (one example in Godef.) to put a list on (cloth); also lt. *listare*, G. *leisten*, Du. *lijsten*.]

† 1. *trans.* To put a list, border, or edge round (an object); to border, edge. Also, to put as a list or border upon. Obs.

13.. *Guy Warr.* (A.) xciii. (1837) 454 A large listed with gold. c 1430 *Piler. Lys Manhode* i. xciv. (1866) 51 The scrippe was of greene selk..Lysted it was wel quentyll with xii belles of silver. 1530 *PALSGR.* 612/2, I lyste a garment, or border it rounde about with a lyst..I have lysted my cote within to make it laste better. 1580 *HOLLV. BAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Lister*, to list or border any thing. 1624 *WOTTON Archit. in Kelip.* (1651) 297 A long straight mossie walk..listed on both sides with an Aqueduct of white stone. a 1639 — *Dr. Buckhm.* *ibid.* 80 Such an Accumulation of benefits, like a kind of Embroidering or listing of one favour upon another. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) I. i. 2 Trite and trivial phrases..listed with pedantic shreds of School-boy verses. 1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng.* vi. Wks. (1847) 553/1 A Danish curtaine, listed with gold or silver. 1793 *PETIVER in Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1451 The edges [of a fern leaf] are listed with Seed.

b. To fix list upon the edge of (a door).

1860 *WORCESTER, List*..5. To list, or a strip of cloth, to; as, 'To list a door'. 1881 R. T. COOKE *Somebody's Neighbors* 64 Monsieur Leclerc..listed the doors against approaching winter breezes.

† 2. To enclose; to shut in with rails or the like.

1494 *FADYAN Chron.* vii. 463 [He] kepte his daye appointed for that batayll, in a felde called in Frenshe Lapre Aux Clers, where for them was ordeyoned a place lysteid and closed in goodly wyse. 1555 W. WATERMAN *Parable Fables* ii. i. 109 Upon the other three quarters, it [Asia] is lysted in with the Ocean. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus, Canea*,..every place listed or rayled in.

† b. To bound, limit. Obs.

a 1600 *HOOKE Eccel. Pol.* vii. viii. § 4 The local compass of a bishop's authority and power was never so straitly listed, as some men would have the world imagine.

3. *Carpentry.* To cut away the sappy edge of a board; to shape a block or stave by chopping.

1635 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) I. 34 Sawne boards..cut sharp at ye top, and either listd in shote with a plaine. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* Gloss., *Listing*, the act of cutting away the sapwood from one or both edges of a board. 1874 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* 22 Floors..For each edge listed, add os. 2d. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

4. *Agric.* To prepare (the land) for the crop (of cotton or Indian corn) by making ridges and furrows with the plough or beds and alleys with the hoe. *local U.S.*

1785 *WASHINGTON Writ.* (1891) XII. 224 Some of it..had been twice ploughed, then listed, then twice harrowed before sowing. 1856 *OLMSTED Slave States* 432 Boys and girls, 'listing' an old corn-field with hoes.

**List** (list), *v.* 4 [f. LIST sb.6]

In senses 3 and 4 the word is now taken chiefly as an aphetic form of *enlist*, and written *list*.

1. *trans.* To set down together in a list; to make a list of; to catalogue, register.

1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* iv. i. § 1 (1634) 457 These kings were of the nation of Argives who are listed as followeth. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.*, *Rules & Lessons* xx, When night comes, list thy deeds. 1712 *Official Notice* in *London Gaz.* No. 4994/3 The Persons bringing the said Tickets, are desired to List the same in a Numerical Order, and to write in their List the Name. 1861 O. CURRY *Lect. MS. Materials* 271 Of the Forbesa listed in the Book of Leinster there is one more so remarkable, that [etc.]. 1887 *Athenaeum* 6 Aug. 171/2 About one hundred species of butterflies have been listed.

b. To set down or enter in a special, formal, or official list (e.g. of persons or property for assessment, of stocks, etc.); U.S. to enter or register for taxation.

1658 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I. 454 All negroes imported..and Indian servants..being sixteen years of age, to be listed and pay levies as aforesaid. 1666 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) IV. 136 Incase they be not accommodated with land amongst them with whom they are listed near the Bay line. 1687 *RYCAUT Contin. Knowles Hist. Turks* II. 223 There were listed fifty-five thousand, who paid duties of Harach. 1702 *Hawick Kirk Session Rec.* 4 Oct., The Minister..desired such as intended to communicate to list themselves this week. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1833) I. 324 Spent the day in listing my money for Congress. 1877 *BURROUGHS Taxation* 214 Assessors are to list such lands only as are situate [etc.]. 1881 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 5/7 Only seven cases were listed for to-day. 1893 *Times* 14 July 4/1 The shrinkage in the value of American securities 'listed' in this market.

† 2. To comprise in a list or catalogue; to enrol (among, in, into a certain number, under a certain head); to include or enrol in the number or membership of; to put in the same category with. Obs.

1622 *MABBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Auf* ii. 142 He that..desires to be listed into the rolle of those that have gotten greatest fame. 1637 *MASSINGER Address to Shirley* on his 'Grateful Servant', My obscure name, Listed with theirs, who here advance thy fame. 1649 *MILTON Eikon.* xxiv. Wks. 1851 III. 489 What are Chaplains? In State perhaps they may be listed among the upper Servengmen of som great household. 1668 *PERYS Diary* 5 Feb., The persons therein concerned to be listed of this or that Church. 1675 *TRAHERNE Chr. Ethics* To Rdr., Virtues are listed in the rank of invisible things. 1794 *SWIFT T. Tub Wks.* 1768 I. 51 It is under this class I have presumed to list my present treatise. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. xxii. 274 All Trades and Occupations being listed into Tribes; none can marry out of their own Tribe. 1777 *SIR A. Dick Lett. to Johnson* 17 Feb. in Boswell *Johnson*, I have..listed Dr. Samuel Johnson in some of my memorandums..under a name which [etc.].

3. To enter on the list of a military body; to ap-

point formally (an officer); also in *pass.* with compl., to be appointed or 'gazetted' as (captain, etc.). In later use only in narrower sense, to enrol (private soldiers), to receive as recruits; = ENLIST *v.* 1.

1643 *Declar. Comm.*, *Reb. Irel.* 28 The Parliament..had made choice of, and listed all the Commanders..for that Expedition. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* ii. § 55 Some troops of those who had been listed by them under good officers. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* ix. 61 What Tumults could not do, an Army must, which is but Tumults listed. 1653 *SHIRLEY Cril. Secret* iv. 47, I was listed Captain, before some The General knew had been seven years in service. 1706 *FARQUHAR Recruiting Officer* i. i, I don't beat up for common soldiers; no, I list only grenadiers. 1736 *BOLINGBROKE Patriot* (1749) 26 Looking on themselves like volunteers, not like men listed in the service. 1795-7 *SOUTHEY Juvenile & Min. Poems* Poet. Wks. II. 82, I was trapp'd by the Sergeant's palvering pretences, He listed me when I was out of my senses.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1668 W. PENN *No Cross No Cr.* Wks. 1782 II. 96 Last of all, it lists thee of the company of..Jesus; to fight under his banner. 1701 *SWIFT Contests Nobles & Comm.* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 50 He is listed in a party, where he neither knows the temper, nor designs, nor perhaps the person of his leader. 1742 *YOUNG Mt. Th.* ii. 9 He that is born, is listed; life is war. 1750 *CHESTERF. Lett.* 5 Feb. (1792) II. ccxvi. 332 *I* am but just listed in the world, and must be active, diligent, indefatigable. 1776 *BENTHAM Fragm. Govt.* Wks. 1843 I. 288 Men whose affections are already listed against the law in question. 1882 J. WALKER *Taunt to Aud Reekie* 82 Farmer-folks in politics Wt Tory lairds are listed.

4. *refl.* and *intr.* (for *refl.*) To have one's name entered upon the list of a military body; to engage for military service; = ENLIST *v.* 4. *Phr.* to list (oneself) a soldier or for a soldier.

1643 *Declar. Comm.*, *Reb. Irel.* 62 Who..have lysted themselves in the Lord Dillons Troupe. c 1665 *MRS. HUTCHINSON Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1840) 162 Secure yourself in some other parliament garrisons, or list into the castle. 1675 *tr. Machiavelli's Prince* viii. (Rudg.) 1839 57 In his youth [he] listed a soldier. 1702 *SEDLER Grumblers* III. I. Wks. (1766) 233 *Catan*, Brillion has listed himself a soldier. *Grichant*, Listed himself a soldier! *Catan*, Yes, Sir, listed to go to the war. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 89 ¶ 6 A Drum passing by,..I listed myself for a Soldier. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 414 If any officer and soldier..shall desert, or list in any other regiment. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) II. ix. 138 Whether a thoroughly upright and enlightened man would rather have listed under the royal or parliamentary standard. 1893 *STEVENSON Ca'ronia* 104 He listed at a soldier.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1650 *FULLER Pisgah* i. vii. 19 They lost their names by listing themselves under some other people. 1658 *Whole Duty of Man, Private Devotions* (1684) 173 Having now anew listed myself under his banner. 1694 *PROVERBS Love Triumph* iv. i, You..who are listing yourself into the honourable company of cuckolds. 1732 *PORR Ess. Man* ii. 98 Passions, though selfish, if they oceans be fair, List under Reason. 1738 *Wesley Psalms* ii. ii, The Rulers list themselves his Foes. 1791 *BURKE App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 254 To list themselves, and even to take a lead, with the party which they think most likely to prevail. a 1845 *Hood Irish Schoolm.* xvii, When first the scholar lists in learning's train. 1845 *STEPHEN Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 3 Merely that they [M.P.'s] may list under party banners.

**List** (list), *v.* 5 *Aut.* Also 7-8 *lust*. [f. LIST sb.5] *intr.* Of a ship: To careen, heel, or incline to one side. Also with *off*.

1626 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Eng. Sea-men* 29 Can the ship sponge before the winde, she lusts, she lyes vnder the Sea. c 1740 A. ALLEN *MS. Dict.* s.v. *Lust*, Mariners say the Ship lusteth, when she leans to one side rather than to another. 1880 *Times* 6 Aug. 5/3 When heavily laden she..had a tendency to list, and righted herself with difficulty. *Ibid.* 17 Dec. 5/6 She was moored outside the dock but listed off, and makes a good deal of water. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 742 She listed to port and filled rapidly.

**Listable** (list'abl), a. U.S. [f. LIST *v.* 4 + -ABLE.] That may be listed or put upon a list (e.g. of men liable to military service, of property liable to taxation); assessable, rateable.

1665 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1837) II. 115 Their sonnes and servants that are listable, which are to be listed, and to traine. 1688 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1880) XXXIV. 371 An Acc<sup>t</sup> of the lystable Estates in the towne of Lyme. 1779 *Vermont St. Papers* (1823) 295 A true account of all their listable poles, and all their rateable estate. 1895 *Columbus Disp.* (Ohio) 23 Nov. 13/5 Of a nature and form not listable for taxation.

**Listed** (list'ed), a.1 [f. LIST sb.3 + -ED.2.]

1. Provided with a list or salvage.

1552 *Act 5 & 6 Edw. VI.* c. 6 § 1 Everie White Clothe..shalbe..lysted accordinge to the auocient custome. 1691 *London Gaz.* No. 2725/4, 24 yards of white Salisbury Cloth, which was Listed, and some part of it stained Reddish.

2. Bordered, edged; striped. Also (of colours), arranged in bands or stripes.

c 1450 *Merlin* 163 Crownes of goold and asure bendes entrauerse lysted as grene as a mede. 1616 *SURF. & MARKH. Country Farme* 150 His haire drawing toward the colour of blacke, sleeke, and listed. *Ibid.* 366 The wood of the walnut tree is..listed and smooth of his owne nature. 1659 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) III. 159 A blew paire of stockings and a gray listed garter. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 862 A dewie Cloud, and in the Cloud a Bow Conspicuous with three listed colours gay. 1814 *CARY Dante, Par.* xiv. 87 In two listed rays The splendours shot before me. 1876 *LONGF. Dutch Picture* iv, The listed tulips look like Turks.

3. Covered or edged with list.

1827 *FARADAY Chem. Manuf.* ii. 43 The listed rings..are easily made out of a slip of thin plant wood, the rough ring being covered by rolling list round it. 1866 *THOREAU*



*Yankee in Canada* i. 12 We pushed aside the listed door of this church. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* 11. 415 A listed strip fitting the opening.

4. (See quot. and LIST v. 3.)

1824-59 GUILT *Archit. Gloss.* *Boards, listed*, such as are reduced in their width by taking off the sap from their sides.

**Listed** (lîst'ed), a. 2 [f. LIST sb. 3 II + -ED 2.]

L. Of ground: Enclosed in or converted into lists for tilting. Of a combat: Fought in the lists.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1037 Those encounters, where we might have tri'd Each others force in camp or listed field. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1470 Bold...are thy generous youth...and first Or on the listed plain or stormy seas. 1793 SOUTHEY *Let. in Dowden Life* (1880) 30 The tapestried room—the listed fight—the vassal-filled hall. 1812 JOANNA BAILEY *Orra* i. 1. Wks. (1851) 237 In these listed combats. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. cxxxix, On battle-plains or listed spot? 1852 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* vii. 11. (1873) 216 To fight it out with them by inch in a listed field.

2. Engaged in the lists.

1861 LYTTON & FANE *Taanhäuser* 37 The blazon'd urn That held the names—scrolls of the listed bards.

**Listed** (lîst'ed), ppl. a. 1 [f. LIST v. 4 + -ED 1.]

Enlisted for military service.

1649 MILTON *Eikon*. Wks. 1732 i. 390 Their defensive Armies were but listed Tumults. [Cf. quot. 1643 in LIST v. 4 3.] 1693 W. FREKE *Art of War* viii. 257, I would rather be a Volunteer, than a Listed Soldier. 1799 *Royal Proclam.* 27 Jan. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4510/2 They shall take a Receipt...acknowledging the Receipt of such Listed Man.

**Listed** lîst'ed, ppl. a. 2 [f. LIST v. 3 + -ED 1.] (See LIST v. 3 4.)

1888 *Sci. American* 12 May 298/1 Being designed...for use on growing check-rowed and listed corn.

† **Listed**, a. 3 Obs. [f. LIST sb. 1 + -ED 2.] Only in comb. *thick listed*, hard of hearing.

1579 TWYNE *Plutische agst. Fort.* ii. xcvi. 289 a, They that are thick listed, seeme in a manner to be out of their wittes, but they that are blinde, are reputed more miserable, and therefore we laugh at the deafe, and pittie the blinde.

**Listel** (lîst'el), Arch. Also in It. form *listello*, *listella*. [a. F. *listel*, ad. It. *listello*, dim. of *lista* = LIST sb. 3.] A small list or fillet.

1598 R. HAVOCODE tr. *Lionazzo* i. xxv. 89 The upper rule, called listello. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Fraser's Archit.*, etc. 127 Those very small Listellos or Annulets under the Echinus of the Doric Capital, by the Italians call'd Gradetti, Degrees. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) i. 16 Annulets, or Listellas. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* i. 72 A small flat face is called a fillet, or listel. 1843 tr. *Hofmeister's Trav. Ceylon & Ind.* 339 The roof...is formed of smooth planks, over the seams of which are laid triangular listels, to prevent the rain from penetrating.

**Listen** (lîs'n), sb. [f. LISTEN v.]

† 1. Hearing, sense of hearing. Obs.

13. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 586 He þat fetly in face fettled alle eres If he has losed the lysten hit lyftez meruayle.

2. The action or an act of listening; a spell of listening or attentive bearing. Also *listen-out* (after look-out). Chiefly in phr. *On or upon the listen*: in the act of listening.

1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* II. 151 They are always upon the listen in this house. 1807 tr. *Three Germans* i. 6 Not the faintest...sound...reached their attentive listen. *Ibid.* II. 30 He remained upon the silent listen. 1817-18 COBBETT *Resid.* U. S. (1822) 206 The anxious listen, the wistful look, and the dropping tear, of the disconsolate dams. 1834 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 729 They were alarmed, as they kept a listen-out, by an incessant harking. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 397 Mrs. Hawkey is...clearing her throat for a long talk, myself settled down...for a long listen. 1884 FENN *Sweet Nace* II. xiii. 223 She was often on the watch, and always on the listen.

**Listen** (lîs'n), v. Forms: 1 *Northumb.* *lysna*, 3 *lustinie*, -in, *pa. pple.* *i-lustned*, 3-4 *lustne(n)*, *listne(n)*, 4 *pa. t.* and *pple.* *lisynt*, *lesnyt*, 4-5 *lesten*, -yn, -in, li-, *lystyn*, -in, 4-6 *lysten*, 5 *lystyn*, 7 *lissen*, 3- *listen*. [ONorthumb. *lysna*, \**hlyсна*, corresp. to MHG. *lisenen*:-Oteut. type \**hlysnōjan*, f. Tent. root \**hlyus-*: see LIST sb. 1 From the same root is OE. *hlosnian* (-Oteut. type \**hlos-*, *hlysnōjan*) to listen. The forms with t are due to association with the synonymous LIST v. 1.]

1. trans. To hear attentively; to give ear to; to pay attention to (a person speaking or what is said). Now arch. and poet.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 18 Gie forðon geheras vel lysnas bisena ðæs sauode. c 1205 LAV. 25128 þa heo hafden longe i-lustned þan kinge. c 1220 *Bestiary* 398 Listned nu a wander. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2137 King pharaon listned hise red. c 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 20590 (Götl.) Listnes þe bone þat scho him bad. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4607 Ladis þe oper lordes lestenþ now my sawe! c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8421 Lystyn my wordes. c 1476 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 159 If it lyke you to lystyn him. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 25 What messenger hath Ate sent abroad With idle looks to listen my laments? 1634 MILTON *Comus* 551 At which I ceast, and listen'd them a while. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* v. 310 The tale of all the ills she hath endured I listen. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xiii. xlviii, Listening debates not very wise or witty. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Memory* iii, Listening the lordly music flowing from The illimitable years.

† b. With two objects: To hear (something) from (a person). Obs.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 288 Þe chance listnes me. 2. intr. To give attention with the ear to some sound or utterance; to make an effort to hear something; to 'give ear'.

c 1205 LAV. 26357 He lustuede [later text luste] þeorne. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 785 We schulen lustuin hu þi lauerd & ti leof...wile werien to dei þine leasunges. a 1275 *Proc. Alfred* 212 in O. E. Misc. 115 Lustlike lustine [r. lustnie; earlier text Lusteb]...lef dere. c 1315 SHOREHAM i. 2091 Nou lestne. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1029 Nou listenes, lef lordes, þis lessoun þus i ginne. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* vi. 72 He...lisynt full entently þif he oucht herd of thare cummyng. c 1400 *Sowden's Bab.* 20 Lystinythe a while and ye shall see. 14...Fec. in W. Wülcker 566/1 *Ascullo*, to lystny. 1530 PALSGR. 612/2 Lysten at the crevyse if thou canst here any by [sic] steryng. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 627 And in their motions harmonie Divine So smooths her charming tones, that Gods own ear Listens delighted. a 1703 BURNITT *On N. T.* Mark L. 45 Christ doth not stay in the crowd with his ear open to listen how men admire the preacher. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 448 A man...Who...Speaks with reserve, and listens with applause. 1875 DASENT *Iking's* i. xii. 162 Every one listened what he would add to such a clever beginning. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 323 They will be sure to listen if they find that you are a good speaker. fig. 1842 TENNYSON *Godiva* 54 The deep air listen'd round her as she rode.

b. Const. to (unto): to give ear to (=sense 1); also, in extended sense, to give heed to, allow oneself to be persuaded by.

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. i. 462/2 Lustniez nouþe to mi speche. a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 6431 heading (Götl.), Listens nou vnto mi saw. c 1450 *Merlin* 11 The holy man lestned well to all his confession. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 198 King Philip, listen to the Cardinal. 1671 *Bible* Isa. xlix. i. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, Durham (1662) i. 293 Lissen to Mr. Camden his Character of him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 908 List'n not to his Temptations. 1748 MILTON *Voy.* i. 1. 8 These officers...were much listened to by some considerable persons. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) i. v. 375 Henry must have been compelled to listen to many such invectives. 1883 — *Short Stud.* IV. i. xi. 139 Boys and girls found him always ready to listen to their small distresses.

c. † To listen of: to hear tell of. † To listen on = listen to. To listen for, † after: to be eager or make an effort to catch the sound of; to endeavour to hear or to hear of.

a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 22431 (Götl.) If 3e of þaim will listen a trau, I sal 3u tell of þaim sothas. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 402 Of a prince proud in play Listneb, lordinges dere. ? a 1400 *Lydg. Chortle & Eynde* (Roxb.) 14 To heere of wisdomd thyn eeres ben half deef Lyke an asse that lystneth on an harpe. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* i. iii. 152, I will...listen after Humfrey, how he proceeds. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV.* i. 1. 29 Heere comes my Seruant Trauers, whom I sent...to listen after Newes. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* Pref. 15, I beg...that they will so farre listen after me...as to take notice...what becomes of me. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. iii. iv. 160 Scholars listen after Libraries, Disputations, and Professours. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. vi, She pricks up her ears to listen after the voice of her pursuer. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 862 The sick man...Would listen for her coming. — *Enid* 184 While they listen'd for the distant hunt. 1871 FARRAR *Witm. Hist.* i. 26 Then must science and civilisation listed for the voice of a new deliverer.

† d. To listen one's ears (or an ear) to: = b. Obs. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Yiv, I neuer...lystened myne eares to murmures. 1579 TOMSON *Calkin's Serm. Tim.* 726/2 If we listen our eares to obey that that is shewed vs here. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 559 The Citizens would by no means lissen an eare to the accusation.

† 3. (quasi-trans.) To listen forth, out: to obtain tidings of. (Cf. HEARKEN v. 8.) Obs.

a 1591 GREENE *Go. a Greene* (1599) A 3, Come, Bonfield, let vs goe, And listen out some bonny lasses here. *Ibid.* D. 4 b, Jenkin...goe to Bradford, And listen out your fellow Wylb. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xii. lxxxi, (1612) 300 For Mandeuil they seeke, and him at last did listen forth.

**Listener** (lîs'nə), Also 7-8 *listener*. [f. LISTEN v. + -ER 1.]

1. One who listens; an attentive hearer.

1611 COTGR. *Esouteur*, an hearer, hearkener, listener. a 1618 RALEIGH *Maxims* St. (1651) 45 To have their Beagles, or listeners in every corner...of the Realm. 1643 *True Informer* 8 They are great listeners after any Court news. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* clxx. (1708) 184 'Tis an Old Saying, That listeners never hear Well of Themselves. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 31 P. 1 This gentleman...was entertaining a whole Table of Listeners with the project of an Opera. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 592 The streets were stopped up all day by groups of talkers and listeners. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 4 The youthful group of listeners...are...at last convinced by the arguments of Socrates.

b. slang. The ear.

1821 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 274 Sampson was floored from a tremendous wisty-croar, under the listener. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 594 A dous on the smeller—a dimmer to the daylight, and a larrup on the listeners. 1827 EGAN *Anecd. Turf* 6 Hooper planted another hit under Wood's listener.

2. Fortif. = Listening-gallery (see next b).

1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 302 From the envelope gallery are run out...galleries in directions parallel to the capitals of the works...These latter are called listeners. 1833 STRAITH *Fortif.* § 213. 161 The distance between the listeners depends...on the nature of the soil that conveys the sound.

**Listening** (lîs'nɪŋ), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of the verb LISTEN.

13...K. *Alis.* 4798 Yif yee willeth yive listnyng, Now yee shullen here gode thing. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 68 This Cuffe was but to knocke at your eare, and beseech listnyng. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. Pref. Wks. 1738 i. 59 It were a folly to commit any thing elaborately compos'd to the careless and interrupted listnyng of these tumultuous times. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* vii. 95 Lonely listnyngs to my mutter'd dream.

b. Listening gallery Fortif. (see quot. 1872-6). 1833 STRAITH *Fortif.* § 213. 160 Listening galleries. 1872-6

VOYLE *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Ecceter*, listening galleries... These galleries are run out under and beyond the glacis at regular distances in the direction of the besiegers' works, and enable the besieged to hear and estimate how near the besiegers have carried their mining operations.

**Listening**, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That listens or hears attentively. Also fig.

a 1275 *Proc. Alfred* 654 in O. E. Misc., So deit þe lustinde lufere mon. c 1586 CTESS *PENBROKE* P. LXL i. Lord, lend my voice a listening eare. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* i. ii. 87 That I should open to the listening ayre How many worthie Princes' bloods were shed. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 745 Thro' the soft silence of the listening night. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 61 Th' Applause of list'ning Senates to command. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* i. 37 There was a listening fear in her regard. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 59, I pray for a listening spirit, which is a great mark of grace.

† **Listener** 1. Obs. Also 4 *liste*, 4-5 *lyster*, 5 -are, -yr, -ore, *lysterre*. [a. OF. *liste*, altered from *litre*:-L. *lector* (see LECTOR).] A reader or lector. In first quot., app. a preaching friar.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. R.* v. 138 On limitoures and listres [r. listers, legistris] lesynges i ympe. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 298 Somme freres procuren to be bishopis, somme to be listris. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VI. 257 He hadde a lyster at mete. 1430-40 *Lydg. Bochas* i. iv. (1554) 7 Prudent listers, which list in bokes rede. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 307/1 Lysterre (H. lyster, S. lyster, P. listyr), lector (S. delector). 1460 CARGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 235 He...went to Rome and there was he had lyster of the Paleis, and comensale with the Pope. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 264 Porters, Scribes, Listers, and many other persons without office.

**Listener** 2 (lîstəj). [f. LIST v. 4 + -ER 1.] 1. An enlister.

1678 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1859) III. 11 Whether the former immunities were stated upon the Troop as a Troop or upon those who were the stated listers. a 1701 SEALEY *Grumbler* III. Wks. 1778 II. 234 Cat. Sir, they will see too, the sergeant would have taken me, if I had not been too quick for him...Gri. Why these are terrible listers?

2. One who makes out a list, spec. (U.S.) of taxable property; an assessor.

1716 *Conn. Hist. Soc.* (1897) VI. 321 Voted that the Listers and Ratemakers distribute the New Law book in this Town. 1858 W. T. MARTIN *Hist. Franklin County* in A. E. Lee *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) (1892) i. 156 John Blair lister of taxable property in Franklin Township.

**Lister** 3 (lîstəj). U.S. [f. LIST v. 3 + -ER 1.] A double-mouldboard plough, used in corn and beet culture, which throws up ridges and at the same time plants and covers seed in the furrows.

In recent U.S. Dicts.

**Lister**, variant of LEISTER.

**Listerian** (lîst'ər-ian), a. [f. Lister + -IAN.] Applied to the system of antiseptic surgery invented by Sir Joseph (now Lord) Lister.

1880 MAC CORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 52 The enormous advantages which are to be derived from the Listerian system of dressing.

**Listerine** (lîst'ər-in). [f. Lister (see prec.) + -INE.] An antiseptic solution (see quot. 1889).

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Listerine*, a solution containing the antiseptic constituents of thyme, eucalyptus, baptisia, gualtheria, and mentha arvensis, with two grains of benzo-boric acid in each drachm. 1897 N. Y. *Voice* 3 June 7/2 One who rinses her mouth with listerine once a day.

**Listerism** (lîst'ər-iz'm). [See -ISM.] The system of antiseptic surgery originated by Lister.

1880 MAC CORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 53 Listerism is destined to become more largely employed.

**Listerize** (lîst'ər-iz), v. [See -IZE.] trans. To treat according to Listerian methods.

1902 19th Cent. Jan. 102 The English surgeons were 'Listerizing' wounds with great success.

**Listful** (lîst'fŭl), a. Obs. exc. arch. [f. LIST v. 2 + -FUL.] Inclined to listen, attentive.

1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 7 The shepherd swaines...with greedie listfull eares, stand astonish'd at his curious skill. 1596 — *P. Q.* v. i. 25. 1860 I. TAYLOR *Ess.* 94 Explicit cautions, as they enter a too listful ear, are likely to be suggestive of evil.

† **Listily**, adv. Obs. In 5 *lystyly*. [f. LISTY a. + -LY 2.] With pleasure or delight, pleasantly. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 318/1 Lustyly, or lystily, delectabiliter.

**Listing** (lîstɪŋ), sb. [f. LIST sb. 3 + -ING 1.] 1. Selvage; list; border; the material of which the list of cloth is composed.

14...*Nom.* in W. Wülcker 666/2 *Hec forigo*, a lystenye. 1444 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 99, i coverlet de blodio...cum alio copertorio rubeo habente in lystenye volucres et albas ollas. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xxx, The humid wall, with paltry pictures spread; The Seasons, framed with listing, found a place. 1823 J. BADDOCK *Don. Amusem.* 115 Procure two yards...of web, of broad tape, or cloth listing. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* II. 152 A...chamber, hung round with red damask, which was trimmed with golden listings. 1835 URG *Philos. Manuf.* 206 Wool...so coarse that we could use it only in the edging of cloths or listing. 1870 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* i. 178 The listing or border...charged with a...rich ornamentation.

2. Naut. (See quot.)

1846 *Young Naut. Dict.*, *Listing*, a narrow strip cut out off the edge of a plank in order to expose the vessel's timbers for examination; or in order to put in a new piece instead of altogether replacing a defective or damaged plank.

3. Comb.: listing-pot = list-pot: see LIST sb. 3 11. 1818 S. PARKES in *Mem. Lit. & Philos. Soc. Manch.* (1819) Ser. II. III. 362 The listing-pot, with a little melted tin in it,



† **Listing**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [*f. LIST v. 1 + -ING 1.*] Desiring, wishing.

1587 *GOLDING De Morany v.* (1617) 60 Willing or listing is no more an action that passeth into the outward thing, than understanding is.

**Listing**, *vbl. sb.* [*f. LIST v. 1 + -ING 1.*]

1. Enrolment, enlistment.

1641 CHAS. I. *Declar. to Parlt.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 536 Why the listing of so many Officers... should be misconstrued, We much marvel. 1648 HEYLIN *Relat. & Observ.* I. 134 Skippon's underhand Listing of Schismatics. 1655 VINES *Lords Supp.* (1677) 204 Baptism may be... for initiation, and listing of soldiers under Christ's colours. 1709 *Royal Proclam.* 27 Jan. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4510/3 Any three... of the... Commissioners, who shall be present at the listing of any Person. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 289 Mr. Medcalf, who plume's himself with the criminal plough and listing of his Wine-fied-Pilgrims.

*attrib.* 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 547 And as a clown hates listing-money—so The sign of Serjeant Kite is still his foe. 1786 *Gentl. Mag.* LV. 1. 521 He took from him about six guineas in gold, listing-money.

2. The drawing up of a list (e.g. of rateable property). Also *attrib.*

1659 FULLER *App. Inf. Inoc.* (1840) 295 The listing of such faults as have escaped, either in the beginning or end of the book. 1891 K. FIELD *Washington IV.* 371/1 The listing committee of Denver's Mining Exchange is supposed to guard against the fraudulent listing of property. 1899 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 2/5 Lists of the numbers, and forms for listing.

**Listing**, *vbl. sb.* *U.S.* [*f. LIST v. 3 + -ING 1.*] In listing-plough, a double-mouldboard plough used in listing (Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1884).

† **Listing**, *pp. a. Obs.* [*f. LIST v. 2 + -ING 2.*] Listing.

1604 DRAVTON *Owl* 10 To breathe their deare thoughts to the listing Woods.

**Listless** (listlēs), *a.* [*f. LIST sb. 1 + -LESS.* Cf. the collateral form **LUSTLESS**, which occurs in the sense of 'listless' (tr. *L. deses*) as early as 1398.] Of persons, their actions, etc.: † *a.* Destitute of relish or inclination for some specified object or pursuit; const. of (*obs.*). † *b.* Characterized by unwillingness to move, act, or make any exertion; marked by languid indifference as to what goes on around one, or as to what one has to do.

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 307/2 Lystles, desidiosus, segnis. 1667 W. FAIRFAX in *Phil. Trans.* II. 549 He was ever a listless, dull and melancholy fellow. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* Author's Apol., This Book is writ in such a Dialect As may the minds of listless men affect. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 378 The sick... idle in their empty Hives remain, Benumb'd with Cold, and listless of their Gain. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 136 Intemperance and sensuality do make men's minds listless and unactive. 1750 GRAY *Plegy* 103 His listless Length at Noon tide would he stretch. 1766 FORDYCE *Sermon, Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. Pref. 3 A dull discourse naturally produces a listless audience. 1811 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1822) II. 442 The playthings of children should be calculated to fix their attention, that they may not get a habit of doing any thing in a listless manner. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* I. XI. 78 The listless strokes of his axe proclaimed his exhaustion. 1883 SIR T. MARTIN *Ld. Lyndhurst v. 121* Listless students of law do not make their way at the Bar.

*absol.* 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 3 ¶ 7 By what methods the listless may be actuated.

*Comb.* 1822 [CROSS BLESSINGTON] *Magic Lantern* 8 A listless looking young man.

Hence † **Listless-hede**, listlessness.

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 307/2 Lystles-hede, segnicies, desidias. **Listlessly** (listlēsli), *adv.* [*-LY 2.*] In a listless manner; with languid indifference.

1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 116. 142 Whether he lazily and listlessly dreams away his time. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 707 Where thou seest a single Sheep... Listlessly to crop the tender Grass. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sc. Boz.* *Tales* VI. (1892) 354 The cold hands... when she ceased to hold them, fell listlessly and heavily back on the coverlet. 1876 MISS BRADON *J. Haggard's Dan.* III. 3 She went about the house listlessly, yet was too restless to sit long at her work.

**Listlessness** (listlēsnes), [*-NESS.*] The condition or quality of being listless; † (*a*) want of relish for some particular object or pursuit (const. of, to) (*obs.*); (*b*) languid indifference as to one's surroundings, or as to what one has to do.

1646 JENKYN *Remora* 23 There is in the heart, a natural listlessness [*pr. listnesnes*] from, and opposition unto a right reformation. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 119. 146 If listlessness and dreaming be his natural Disposition. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. vii. 67, I have... A Third Part of Priest-craft in my Head, which perhaps may come abroad and take the Air, if not prevented by my Laziness, Listlessness, or Old Age. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Malt Lignor*, Nauseousness at the Stomach, and Lassitude of [*sic*] Listlessness to Motion. 1776 G. MASON in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 180 Ill health, and a certain listlessness inseparable from it, have prevented my writing... so often. 1795 *Montford Castle* II. 282 His lovely mistress... without whom felicity was nothing but listlessness and quietism. 1842 PUSEY *Crisis Eng. Ch.* 8 The general listlessness which crept over the Church during the last century. 1869 SEELEY *Lect. & Ess.* II. 54 The disposition to listlessness which belongs to the military character.

† **Liststly**, *adv. Obs.* (or *dial.*) Forms: *a.* 1 listeliche, 3 listeliche, 4 lystily, -yly, listely. *B.* 4 listli, lystly, 4-6, (9) listly. [*OE. listelice* (= ON. *listulega* elegantly, cunningly), *f. list* skill, art (? *u* stem: cf. ON. *listug-r* skilled, polite). With reference to the formation see note s.v. **GREEDILY**.] Cunningly, craftily, deftly.

*a.* c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 30 Seod þonne æt leothum fyre listelice on hunizes picnesse. 1275 *Prov. Alfred* 666 in *O. E. Misc.* 137 He wole stein þin haite and keren, and listeliche on-suerren. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1190 He... layde hym down lystly, & let as he slepte. *Ibid.* 1334 þen brek þay þe bale, þe balez out token, Lystly forlaining, & here of þe knot. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 25 þat listel child listely looked out of his caue.

*B.* c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2742 He ful listli hem ledes to þat loueli schippe. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints vi.* (Thomas) 307 He... lystly lousit some þe band, þat thomas had in fwe & hand. *Ibid.* xxxviii. 296 Scho... softyt hurtis þat ware sare, & listly als kemmyt bare hare. 1593 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 100 This lady... leit him listly lene vpone his kne. [1847 HALLIWELL, *Listly*,... easily, distinctly.]

**Listred** (listred), [*ad. Welsh llestraid lit. vesselful, f. llestr vessel.*] A Welsh corn-measure, equal to 3½ imperial bushels.

1879 *Parl. Return Corn Weights & Meas.* 52 note, Cardiff. Wheat is sold by bushel of a certain weight and by listred. 1883 *Standard* 2 Mar. 3/8 Winchester bushels, bags, listreds, windles, and Carlisle bushels.

† **Listy**, *a. Obs.* [*f. LIST sb. 1 or v. 1 + -Y.*] Pleasant, delightful. Also, pleased or willing to do something; hence, ready, quick. Cf. **LIST** *a.*

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 307/1 Lysty, or lusty, delectabilis. *Ibid.* 317/2 Lusty, or lysty, delectuosus (K. delectabilis, voluptuosus). 1539 LATIMER *Sermon & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 417 If you be lysty to hear of Furnes fools. 1550 in *Lancelotti's Let.* (1871) Pref. 130 Hauve you gyffine any drynke vnto your husband to make hyme lystear to occupye with youe? 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 111/45 Lysty, libens.

**Listz**, *obs. Sc.* 3rd sing. ind. pres. of **LIE** *v.* 1

**Lit** (lit), *sb. Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 3, 7, 9 lit, 4 5 litte, 5 lyt, 7, 9 litt. [*a. ON. lit-r* colour, also countenance, corresponding etymologically to OE. and early ME. **WHITE**.]

1. A colour, dye, hue; also, a stain.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1968 In kides blod he wenten it, ðo was ðor-on an rewli lit. 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* 36 Whitte then the moren mylk, with leofly lit on lere. 1400 50 *Alexander* 4336 Nouthire to toly ne to taunde transmittie we na vebhis, To vermylion ne violet ne variant litoris. c 1425 WYNTON *Cron.* v. vii. 181 Fayr and quhyt, but only lyt. 1768 A. ROSS in *Whitelaw Bk. Sc. Song* (1844) 361/1 A pair o' grey hoggers weil clukit benew, Of nae other lit but the hue of the ewe. 1832 A. HENDERSON *Scot. Prov.* 128 It's like Pathhead lit—soon on, soon aff.

2. Dye-stuff; also, a batch of dyeing.

13... *Childh. Jesus* 677 in *Archiv. Stud. neu.* *Spr.* LXXIV. 336 Bot we vs hame faste nowe hye Alle our litte thane mone we tync. 1457 *Sc. Acts Jas.* II (1814) II. 49/1 It is sene speidfull, þat lit be cryit vp, and vsyt as it was wont to be. 1612 *Kirk. Bk. Rites in Halyburton's Leger* (1867) 3-4 Litt, callit orchard litt, the barrel—xii li. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 432 It is excellent litt. 1822 HUBBERT *Descr. Shetland Isles* 442 The Lichen tartarus yields a lit or dye, that was formerly an article of commercial notice. 1884 D. GRANT *Lays & Leg.* North 4 The dyster... lost... a' his clait, His bowies, pots, an' lit.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lit-pot*, -vat (see **ENG. Dial. Dict.**); *lit-house* = **DYE-HOUSE** 1.

1662 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* III. 605 [Confession] M. B. and I went in to a Cumings lit-hous in Aldernde.

**Lit** (lit), *v. Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 3-4 lite 'n, 4 7 litte, 5 lytt, lytyn, 5-6 lytte, 6 litt, 9 let, 7-9 lit. [*a. ON. lita, f. lit-r*: see **PREC.**]

1. *trans.* To colour, dye; to stain.

c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 268 He litte cruelemeid heowe of rihtwisnesse. 13... *Childh. Jesus* 657 in *Archiv. Stud. neu.* *Spr.* LXXIV. 336 Thies claithe sente he hedire to mce For to litte thayne. 1340 HAMPOLE *Palmer* lxvii. 23 þat þi fote be litid in blode. 1400 *Burgh Lays* xx. (Sc. Stat. I.) Na man bot a burges sall by woll to lytt [*ad. tingendum*] na clathe to mak na schere. 1496 *Fysshing* v. *Angle* (1883) 34 The wynges of the redde cocke hakyll & of the drake lyttid yellow. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. x. 35 New sched blude litoris thair armour cleyt. 1557-8 *Act 4 & 5 Phil. & Mary c.* 5 § 3 The Wooll (shall)... bee first dyed, litted and coulered with the colour blue. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* Table 107 Wooll to be litid may not be bocht, bot be Burgessis. 1683 G. MERITON *Yorks. Dialogue* 622 (E. D. S.) I have some Garne to send with thee to Lit. 1823 BEATTIE *John o' Aruha* (1826) 15 Weel dy'd and litit through and through. 1841 R. W. HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* 359 To let is to dye, but not in fast colours.

2. *intr.* For *refl.* To blush deeply.

1801 BEATTIE *Parings* (1873) 10 (E. D. D.) Wi' this my face began to lit. 1888 D. GRANT *Scotch Stories* 30 Her face litit scarlet.

Hence **Lit, Lit'ted** *pp. a.*, dyed.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 219/1 Littyd, infectus. 1820 J. HOGG in *Whitelaw Bk. Sc. Song* (1844) 509/2 Wi' littit brogues an' a', lassie, Wow but ye'll be vauntly! 1860 C. INNES *Scot. in Mid. Ages* vii. 237 A stone of littit wool. 1897 *Shetland News* 28 Aug. (E. D. D.) Wi' a hap o' Sibbie's an' my muckle blue lit froke inunder her head an' shooders.

**Lit** (lit), *pp. a.* [*pa. pple. of LIGHT v. 2*] Lighted, illumined; also with *up*. (Also in *comb.*, as *sun-lit*.) 1820 SHELLEY *Cloud* 59 When sunset may breathe, from the lit sea beneath, Its ardours of rest and of love. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 62 He looks all round, 'tis drear and dim, Save in the lit-up castle yonder. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1928 My lit eyes Flame with the falling fire that leaves his lids bloodless.

**Lit**, *obs. f. LIGHT sb. 1*; *pa. t. LIGHT v. 1* and *2*.

**Lit**, *obs. f. LITE sb. 1*, *LITE v.*; *dial. f. LITE a.*

**Litanautical** (litānī'kāl), *a.* [*f. Gr. ληταναύτης*, *f. ληταναύειν* to pray, whence *ληταναία* LITANY.] Of the nature of a litany.

1839 W. PALMER *Orig. Liturg.* (ed. 3) I. 288 The litanautical form of praying is visible in all the offices of the

eastern churches. 1847 H. BAILEY *Rituale Anglo-Cath.* Pref. 21 The Litanautical form of praying is itself an example of the same kind.

**Litany** (litāni), *sb.* Forms: 3-5 letanye, 3-7 letanie, (4 letayne), 4-7 letany, (5 letony, -eny, letanie, 6 latenie, -ony, -yny, 7 latiny), 6-litany. [*ad. med. l. litania, letania* (whence OF. *letanie*, F. *litanie*, Pr. Sp. *letania*, Pg. *ladainha*, It. *litanía, letania, letana*), *a. Gr. ληταναία* prayer, entreaty, *f. ληταναίειν* to pray, entreat, *f. λητανός* suppliant, *f. λήτη* supplication, related to *λήσσειν* to supplicate.]

1. *Ecc.* An appointed form of public prayer, usually of a penitential character, consisting of a series of supplications, deprecations, or intercessions in which the clergy lead and the people respond, the same formula of response being repeated for several successive clauses. A litany may be used either as part of a service or by itself, in the latter case often in procession.

*Greater and Lesser Litany*: see **QUOT.** 1885.

The name of 'the Lesser Litany' has also been given to the petitions *Kyrie eleison, Christe eleison, Kyrie eleison*, and 'Lord, have mercy upon us, Christ, have mercy upon us, Lord, have mercy upon us'.

[1900 O. E. *Martyrol.* 3 May 72 Cristes folc mærsiæð letanias.] 1225 *Ancr. R.* 22 Seoue psalmes sigged sittinde oder encolinde, mit te Letanie. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8393 Clerkes... on god gome crye Weþinde with procession & songe be letanye. 1387 *REVISITATION* (Rolls) I. 375 He schal be housled and i-lad to be dore of purgatorie wip processionn and letanye. *Ibid.* V. 299 Aboute þat tyme Saint Mammetus... ordeyned solempne letanyes þat beep i-cleped þe Rogaciouns... and beep i-cleped þe lasse letanye for difference of þe more letayne þat Gregory ordeynede to be seide a Seynt Markes day. 1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 21 b/2. 1525 L.D. *BERNERS Froiss.* II. 753 Why he was anoyntynge, the clergy sange the latyny. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 63 The sevin psalmis... to sing and reid, with latony, placebo, and the creid. 1611 *STEED Hist. Gr. Brit.* IX. i. § 4 In their publike Processions, and Letanies of the Church, this Petition was added, From the rage of the Normans, good Lord deliuer vs. 1704 *NELSON Fest. & Fasts* vi. (1739) 514 These earnest Supplications for the Mercy of God, which were called Litanyes. 1866 *BLUNT Annot. Bk. C. P.* 22 note, The lesser Litany is an ancient and Catholic prefix to the Lords Prayer. 1877 *MISS YONGE Cameos* III. xxxiv. 366 The University of Paris commanded that there should be public litanyes. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* II. viii. 95 Through the streets the priests and monks gan pace In their procession, chanting litanyes. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 2) 519/2 The Litany of the Saints is chanted on the feast of St. Mark (April 25), and on the three Rogation days; on the former occasion it is called the Greater (*litanye mayores*), and on the Rogation days the Lesser (*litanye minores*).

*b.* The Litany: that form of 'general supplication' appointed for use in the Book of Common Prayer, of similar form to those mentioned above, and consisting of petitions to the Trinity, deprecations, and obsecrations, with concluding suffrages and prayers.

[c 1420-30 *Primer* (1895) 47 And here bigynneþ þe letanie.] 1544 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 726 Paid to the chaunter of Westmynstre for pryking the new Latyny... in prykeson. 1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI.* c. 1 § 6 The Mattens, Evensonge, Letanye, and all other prayers. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany* (heading), The Letany and Suffrages. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 244 To have... the Lords Prayer, Creede and Letany in the English tongue. 1679-1714 *BURNET Hist. Ref.* (1715) III. 1. 164 In the Litany they did still (anno 1545) Invoke the Blessed Virgin... and all the Blessed Company of Heaven to pray for them. 1695 A. WOOD *Life* (1843) 117 Which being all done... the fellows went to the letany. 1885 *RUSKIN Pleasures Eng.* 136 Our petition in the Litany, against sudden death.

2. *transf.* A form of supplication (e.g. in non-Christian worship) resembling a litany; also, a continuous repetition or long enumeration resembling those of litanyes.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvi. 177 Thei putten his name in hire Letanyes, as a Seynt. 1600 *HOLLAND Litany* VII. xviii. 268 Not onely the Tribes should go in solemne procession with their praier and Letanyes, but also [etc.]. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 10 Lord deliver me from my self, is a part of my Letany. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* Ep. Ded. 10, I shall think my returne full of reward if you shall... put me into your Letanyes. 1658 tr. *Bernard's Satyr. Char.* ix. 28 The passengers Letanyes are mixt with the mariner's blasphemies. 1822 *SHELLEY Stud. for Epipsychidion* 56 Hear then mumble Their litany of curses. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 168 Beggars throng the road, chanting their ceaseless litanyes. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. viii. (1883) 68 So did these reprobates maintain a perpetual litany of ribaldry.

3. The form of a parody of the Litany has often been employed as a vehicle for scurrilous political satire.

1659 (*title*) A Free-Parliament-Litany. 1680 (*title*) The Loyal Subjects Litany. 1682 (*title*) The Cavalier's Litany. 1817 (*title*) The Political Litany diligently revised. To be said or sung, until the appointed change come, throughout the Dominion of England and Wales, and the Town of Berwick upon Tweed. 1851 MAYHEW *Loud. Lab.* I. 236 One intelligent man told me properly to work a political litany, which referred to ecclesiastical matters, he 'made himself up', as well as limited means would permit, as a bishop!

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *litany-chant*, -book, -prayer; *litany-desk*, -stool, a low movable prayer-desk at which a minister kneels while reciting the litany; = **FALDSTOOL** 3; *litany-wise* *adv.*, after the manner of a litany.



*c1475 Pict. Vex.* in Wr.-Wulcker 755/9 A \*letenyboke, *Hec letenia*. 1844 CARDL. WISEMAN *Minor Rites* Ess. I. 511 It blesses the fields with its solemn procession and \*litany-chant. 1725 T. THOMAS in *Portland Papers* VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 130 A large stone, at the East End of the Choir... (on part of which stands the \*Litany desk). 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 162 Let them... introduce the use of a Litany-desk. 1894 E. BISHOP in *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 452 The fact that these \*Litany-prayers are found in the Sundays of Lent is interesting. 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 147 The nave will contain both letter and \*litany-stool. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div.* Off. iv. 102 Which versicle was used \*Litany-verse (that is, returned by the people) in the service of the Temple.

Hence **Litanying** *vbl. sb. (nonce-wd.)*, recitation of litanies.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* iv. vii, Pause in thy mass-chantings, in thy litanyings, and Calmuck prayings by machinery. 1805 — *Frederick* GL. iii. v. (1872) I. 169 Popish litanyings... and idolatrous stage-performances.

**Litarge**, *i. e.*, *-ik*, *-yk* : see LETHARGY, -ARGIC.

**Litarge**, *-y*, *litargirij*, obs. *ff.* LITHARGE.

† **Litation**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *litation-em*, n. of action f. *litare* to offer a successful sacrifice.] The action of sacrificing; a sacrifice.

1623 COCKERAM, *Litation*, a sacrifice. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Litation*, a sacrificing. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* ix. (1701) 400/2 The terrestrial gods, delight in banquets, and mourning, and funeral litanies, and costly sacrifices.

**Litch** (*lit*). *Obs. exc. dial.* [Of obscure origin: cf. LEECH *sb.* and *sb.*†]

1. A handful (of reeds, etc.); a bundle (of cords, yarn, etc.). In mod. use, 'a tangled mass' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Thomices*, liches of hempe wherwith halters are made. 1552 HULOET, Liches linckes of cordes, halters, or ropes, *thomices*. 1609 C. LER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 39 Being thus prepared, take out of that wet bundle a litch of 40 or 50 reeds or straws.

2. (See quot.) [Perh. a different word.]

1851 H. NEWLAND *Erne* 59 The Captain who had been battling a formidable litch with a good sized par. *Footnote*, Litch. An arrangement of hooks and swivels calculated to give the appearance of life to a dead bait.

**Litch**, variant of LICH, body.

**Litchi** (*lit*). *Forms*: 6 leechia, *-ya*, 7 lichea, 8 letchee, 8-9 lichee, 9 le ché, leecha, leeche, leechie, li-chee, lichi, li-chi, lychee, ? lychus, 8- litchi. [Chinese *li-chi*.] The fruit of the *Nephelium litchi* (N.O. *Sapindaceae*), a tree that has been introduced from China into Bengal (see quot.).

1588 PARKE II. *Mendoza's Hist. China* iii. 6 They have a kinde of plummets that they doo call Lechias. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) II. i. 24 The Lichea... is as big as a small Pear, somewhat long shaped, of a reddish Colour. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Indies* II. xvi. 156 Delicious Fruits, such as... Rambostans, Letchees, and Durians. 1775 *Ann. Reg.* ii. 33 Among those plants are the lichees, a very fine fruit of China of several sorts. 1822 HEBER *Journ. Upper Prov. India* (1844) I. iv. 60 Of the fruits which this season offers, the finest are leeches and mangoes. 1841 MACAULAY *W. Hastings* (near end), He tried also to naturalize in Worcestershire the delicious leechie. 1878 P. ROBINSON *In My Indian Garden* 49 The litchi hiding under a shell of ruddy brown its globes of translucent and delicately fragrant flesh. 1887 *Standard* 16 Sept. 5/3 The litchi and the longan.

*Attrib.* 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 707 The delicious 'litchi-nuts'. 1879 MISS MAINE STOKES *Indian Fairy Tales* xv. 91 Here are a hundred and sixty litchi fruits for you.

**Litcop**: see LITH-COOP *Obs.*

† **Lite**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 4 lijt, lit, litte, 4-5 lyte, lytt. [f. LITE *v.* Cf. LET *sb.*] Delay, tardiness; frequent in phr. *without lite*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4776 Iacobi wen he was mast in sijt God lighted him, wit-outen lijt. *Ibid.* 5790 Par-to sal be now na lang lite. a 1350 *St. Cecilia* 353 in *Horstn. Allengl. Leg.* (1881) 163 And at þe last withouten lite All þaire heudes he gert of smite. c 1400 *Pwame & Gais*, 1620 So lang gaf sho him respite, And thus he haves hir led with lite. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ix. 225 Fast for to fir out of my land, Byd thaym, withouten lyte.

† **Lite**, *sb.* *Sc. and north. dial. Obs.* In 5 lyit, lyte. [Aphetic var. of ELITE *sb.* Cf. LEET *sb.*†] A bishop-elect; = ELITE *sb.*†

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. v. 741 He stud as Lyte twa yhere owre, And Dyschape threthry yhere and four. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6519 And cuthbert to hexham lyte. 1497 HAINBURTON *Ledger* (1867) 83 Johnne Fressall, factor to Master John Fressall, lyit of Roys.

† **Lite**, *sb.* *Sc. Obs. rare*—<sup>1</sup>. [ad. L. *lit-em*, *lis*.] Strife.

1493 *St. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) II. 232/2 Exhorting and praying þame to leif þair contentiounnis, litis and pleyis.

**Lite**, *sb.* *a.*, and *adv. Obs. exc. arch. or dial.* *Forms*: 1 lyt, 2-3 lutte, 3-4 lut, 3-5 luto, luyto, 3, 5-6, 8-9 lit, 4 lijt, luite, 4-7 lite, lyte, 4, 9 lyt, 5-6 litte, 6 lyght, lytte, 8 loyt, 9 leet, light, loit. [Partly repr. OE. *lyt* *sb.*, *adj.*, *adv.* (= OS. *lut* *sb.*), and partly the synonymous ON. *lit* *adv.*, contraction of *lit*, neut. of *liti*: see LITTLE.]

**A. sb.**

1. Little, not much. *Unto lite*: very nearly. a 1000 *Runes* 22 (Gr.) Wen ne bruceþ, ðe can weana lyt, sares and sorze. 12.. *Prayer Our Lady* 24 in O. E. *Misc.* 193 Muchel ich habbe ispened, to lite ich habbe an horde. c 1290 *Life of Jesus* 632 3iueþ us, heo seiden, of ouwer colli. Nai, seiden þe oþere, þere were to lyte to us alle. 13.. *Gny Warw.* (A.) 640 Of mi liif is me hot lite.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* E. xiii. 149 He that loueth the lilly lyte of thyne coueith. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 11 Thy neighebor thou wytest synfully And seist thou hast to lite, and he hath all. a 1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 930 Vpon þis wolof thought I... muse so, that vn-to lite I maddo. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* I. Prol. 38, I know tharin full lyte. a 1575 *Friar & Boy* 59 in *Hazl. E. P.* P. III. 63 He said he wolde ete but lyte, Tyll nyght that he home came. 1867 ROCK *Jim an' Nell* lxx. (E. D. S. No. 76), And Joe an' Will have each a brot A main peart o' the leet they've got, Gosh, 'e'll ha quite a vortin.

**b. (A, ly) lite and lite**: (*by*) little and little. Also erroneously, *by lithe and lithe*.

c 1290 *S. E. Leg.* I. 313/465 So þat þe sonne bi-fore geth luyte and luyte i-wis. c 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 44 in E. E. P. (1862) 134 Heo ne schal fade as a flour Luyte and luyte leosen hir beute. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn.* T. 527 (Cambr. MS.) Euere it wastith lyte & lyte away. 1406 HOCCEVE *Misrule* 92 A lyte & lyte to withdrawen it. a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Don Barth.* Wks. (1587) 104 By lite and lite his fays away gan fle. 1592 DEE *Comp. Rehears.* (Chetnam Soc.) 23 Not long after... by lithe and lithe I became hindered.

**c. A lite** (in early texts often written *alite*): a little. Used also *advb.*

c 1290 *Beket* 1896 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 161 A luyte (*v. r.* lute) bi-fore cristmasse to þe kinge heo come. c 1290 *St. Kenelm* 318 *Ibid.* 354 Huiy come into one wode: a luyte bi este þe toune. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 435 (Kolbing) For þe barouns were hende bi Saleshir bi-side a lite Al redi bataille to smite. c 1369 CHAUCER *Dehe blannche* 249 If he wol make me slepe a lyte... I will yive him a fether-bed. a 1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1240, I have but a lite, And likly am herafter to have lesse. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 17 Þe 30lke an þe whyte y-strainyd a lyte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* viii. Prol. 3, I said on a swevnyng slummerand a lite. 1530 LYNNESEY *Test. Pajyng* 766 Wyll the deith a lyte withdrawe his date. 1584 LODGE *Alarum* (1879) 73 Such stately knees as when they bend a lite, All knees doo bend. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 30, A Lite: a few, a little. 1746 *Exmouth Courtship* 561 (E. D. S.) Es hire ya lick a lit about ma Cozen Magery.

2. (In OE. followed by genit. pl. with sing. vb.; subsequently *clipt*, as subj. to plural vb.) Few.

*Bemulf* 2882 Wergendra to lyt þrong ymbe þeoden. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 104 Hwi boð sole icleped, and swa lut icorene. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 123 Lit ben þat þus understonden and bishchen god. c 1205 LAY. 4045 Her wes miche mon-quanþut þat her quike bi-lefen. a 1300 *K. Horn* 658 (Harl. MS.) Of þat þer were so ryue he lafte lut o lyue. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 8496 (Fairf.) Þis write wiþ many was rede and sene bot lite [Cott. fa, Göt. fone] wiste quat hit walde mene.

**B. adj.** (Uninflected in OE.)

1. Few. Also, a lite = a fever (see FEW 2 a).

a 1000 *Be Domes* 242 61 He mid lyt wurdum ze gleaf-fulm þis hale beget. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 105 We wilen bi godes wisinge and bi his helpe þerof cupen 3iu þese lit word. c 1230 *Itali Nid.* 10 Þe hehsche of þe mede þat si tilke lut wordes bi-cluppen abuten. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 2864 (Fairf.) Þer ar synnis lite [Cott. foun]. wote to amende þen is þis. c 1380 WYCLIF *Ser. Wks.* III. 211 Lite prestis or none ben cene of þis symonie. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 1312 Soght to þe Cite on soppes to-gedur Tho þat left were on lyte bogh þai lute were. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 47 With a lite grotes þat hom þer in And sethe hom wele. c 1550 *Scottish field* 9 in *Furnival Percy Folio* I. 212 There were lite Lords in this land: that to that Lord longed. 1800 WAUGH *18th-Cent.* iii. 47 'It'll be within a light (few) minutes of noon, aw'll be bind.' 1870 DRIKLEY *Ab-o-th' Fate on Times & Things* 43 If anybody had nix me heaw my friends I had... I should ha' bin bothered to ha' said how loit (few).

2. Little in amount; not much of.

c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 Þencheþ hu lutte hwile ze beoþ here. a 1250 *Owl & Night*, 763 Off spet wel a lute lyte, Thar muche strengthe sholde miste. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 87/24 Deol and sor and lute gladnesse. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2041 Is poer lute was vor þe king was eue aboue. a 1300 *K. Horn* 1211 (Cambr. MS.) Wyn nelle ihc, Muche ne lite, But of cuppe white. c 1300 *Harlok* 276 Soplike, in a lite þrawe Al engeland of him stod awe. a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 554 Luyte wonder hit was so þey wrougt haden. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) III. 423 Lite fortune and povert and scarce of riches maketh me a peef. 1423 *Jas. I Kings* C. xiii. I... in my tyne more Ink and paper spent To lyte effect. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 71 Your aureate tongis both bene all to lyte, For to compile that paradise complete. 1796 [R. WALKER] *Hebrian Politics* (1801) 31 Hoo... knokt enwti whot loit breans he had. 1837 MRS. PALMER *Devon. Dial.* 22 The leet money I've a croop'd up I be a shirk'd out o'.

3. Little in magnitude; small. Often coupled with *great* or *much*.

c 1205 LAY. 22208 Þa wes Walwain lute child. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 280 Holie men þet holdet ham lutte & of lowe line. c 1300 *St. Brandaun* 184 Tho fleþ ther up a lute fowel. c 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 532 Upon this dore I gan to smyte, That was [so] fety and so lyte. c 1384 — *H. Fame* iii. 275 Me thougt she was so lyte That the lengthe of a cubite Was lengere than she. c 1391 — *Astrol. Prol.*, Latin ne canstow wit þat smal, my lyte sone. 14.. LYDG. *Temple of Glass* 1291 For al my lyte it were to lit a space. a 1450 MYRC 1268 Any mon myche or luyte. a 1575 *Friar & Boy* 226 in *Hazl. E. P.* P. III. 71 Though I be lyte, Yonder byrde wyll I smyte. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* ix. lxxxii. 175 Yet blossom'd out her flowres, small or lyte. 1802 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Middlesex Elect.* Wks. 1816 IV. 172 Vor now I'll screw my fiddle-strings Forsooth, a leet bit higher. 1877 TUGWELL *Hand-bk. N. Devon* 253 Jan, do'e zee the lit woman standing by the bed?

*absol.* c 1320 *Seunys Sag.* (W.) 1137 He let of-sende moche and lite, Hise neyghours him to visite. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xi. xxvi, From this exploit he spar'd nor great nor lite.

**C. adv.** Little; in a small degree, to a small extent.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1566 (Gr.) He lyt ongeat, þæt him

on his inne swa earne gelamp. 1340 *Ayeb.* 31 Þe uer-te [zene] is þouneliche, huanne þe man loueþ lite and heucliche oure lthord. c 1380 *Sir Ferimb.* 708 Charlis wip þe bore berde doþ þe lite Auaylle. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 86 Þanne thou nedyste a medycine þat ys lyte dryngie. c 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Ant.* 413 In straunge lande ryding, he trayvayle, Ful lyte or nought in love doth avayle.

**Lite**, *v. l.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 4 lit, 5 litte, lytyn, 6 lyte, 8 light. [app. a. ON. *hlita* to [trust].]

1. *intr.* To expect, wait, delay.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2821 (Cott.) Quen þai sagh loth be to litand þai tok him-self bi þe hand. a 1300-1400 *Ibid.* 10209 (Göt.) Child to gete þai litid [Cott. has litend] lang. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 801 Þen litid þai na langer bot laschid out swerdis. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) i. xxii. 24 They lyte the redy weyes for to lerne. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 308/1 Lytyn, or longe taryyn, moror. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitty Gloss.* s.v., To wait in expectation of proceeding. 'I have been liting o' you this half hour'.

2. To rely on, to trust to.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 151/11 To Lyte, or trust, fretus esse. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 30 To Lite on to Rely on. 1683 G. MERITON *Forksh. Dial.* 91 (E. D. S. No. 76), I lited on Hobbs, and he lited on me. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Forksh.* II. 340 Gloss., Light, to rest, depend, or rely. 'It is not to light on'; it is not to be depended upon. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitty Gloss.* s.v., I suppose, then, I may lite o' you'.

Hence † **Liting** *vbl. sb.*, delay.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2663 Þou sal shriue þe als sone als þou has euer þi synne done, for liting is ful selcouþ ille.

† **Lite**, *v. 2* *Obs.* Also lit. [Aphetic f. *delite*, the earlier form of DELIGHT *v.* *refl.* To delight.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1560 Amang kaym kyn þat lited [Fairf. delited, Trin. delited] þam nocht bot in sin. *Ibid.* 25950 Þe thrid [sin] es werts of alle we rede, to lig and lit vs in vt sake, And siben wil na mendes make.

**Lite**, obs. form of LIGHT *v. 1*.

**-lite** (= F. *-lite*, G. *-lith*, *-lit*), a frequent ending in names of minerals (also in names of certain fossils, as *coprolite*, and of certain types of mineral structure, as *axiolite*), represents the Gr. *λίθος* stone; the words in which it occurs are mostly intended to correspond to assumable Gr. formations, so that in actual use the ending is almost always *-olite*, with the thematic or combining *o* usual in Gr. compounds; there are a few exceptions, as *auerlite*, *chesterlite*. The form *-lite*, which was used in some original English formations (*actynolite*, etc.) by Kirwan in 1794, is due to the example of the French geologists, who used *-lite* instead of the older *-lith*, the two spellings representing one and the same pronunciation in Fr. The adoption of the abnormal form was prob. helped by the analogy of CHRYSOLITE, where the *t* instead of *th* is due to the fact that the Gr. word came at an early period into Eng. by way of med. L. and OF.

**Litel**, obs. form of LITTLE.

**Liten**, var. LEIGHTON *Obs.*; obs. f. LIGHTEN *v. 1*.

**Liter**, obs. f. LIGHTER *sb.*†; var. LITRE.

**Liter**, obs. form of LITTER *sb.*

**Literacy** (*lit'etäsi*). [f. LITERATE: see -ACY. (Formed as an antithesis to *illiteracy*.)] The quality or state of being literate; knowledge of letters; condition in respect to education, esp. ability to read and write.

1883 *New Eng. Jnl. Educ.* XVII. 54 Massachusetts is the first state in the Union in literacy in its native population. 1888 *New Princeton Rev.* Dec. 336 Education is more general, our literacy greatly increased, our habits and tastes more refined. 1893 *Athenæum* 19 Aug. 255/3 It was for Mr. Edgar to trace the gradual progress in Scotland from illiteracy to literacy.

**Literal** (*lit'etäl*), *a.* and *sb.* *Forms*: 5-8 literal, (5, 6 lyt (t)urall, 6 lyt (t)ar-, -erall), 6-7 lit(t)erall, 4- literal. [a. OF. *litteral* (F. *littéral*), ad. L. *litterälis*, f. *littera* LETTER *sb.*]

**A. adj.**

1. Of or pertaining to letters of the alphabet; of the nature of letters, alphabetical; † expressed by letters, written. † Of a verse = ALLITERATIVE.

c 1475 *Partenay* 6605 And so have I don, after myne entent, With litteral carertes for your sake. 1585 *Jas. I Ess. Poetic* (Arb.) 63 Be Litterall I mene, that the maist pairt of zour lyne, sall rymne upon a letter, as this tumbling lyne rymnis vpon F. 1621 ELSING *Debates* II. *Lords* (Camden) 15 Whether we shoulde expecte a litteral acknowlegment of the charge, or to hear a personall confession of the same. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* viii. 348, I wrot this literal Distich: Glance, Glorious Geneue, Gospell-Guiding Gem; Great God Gouverne, Good Geneuee Ghostly Game. 1733-63 N. HOOKE *Rom. Hist.* (ed. 5) I. 8 The art of expressing their thoughts by literal characters. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* Contents 7 Literal References.

**b.** Of a misprint (occas. of a scribal error): Affecting a letter. (Cf. B. 2.)

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* To Rdr., If there happen to occur some Errata... ye will... either pass them over with comynivency if they be littoral or else taxe with some easie censure in case they be materiall. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* iii. 112 'Twas a littoral fault in that Copy, which Casaubon used. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* Introd. 6, I know of none but littoral mistakes, some of which are corrected in the table of Errata. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. viii. 26 There are just the same kind of littoral imperfections in them [the books of the Bible] that there are in all others. 1880 *Athenæum* 25 Sept. 398/1 It is... vexatious that, through the inattention of the printers, any littoral errors should have crept into it.



c. Of mathematical notation and computation: Performed by means of letters. Of a quantity, an equation, etc.: Denoted or expressed by a letter or letters. Opposed to *numerical*.

1673 KERSEY *Algebra* I. i. 2. Algebra is by late Writers divided into two kinds; to wit, Numeral and Literal (or Specious). 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Mathesos* A iij b, The First Principles of Literal Computation, usually called Algebra. 1755 JOHNSON s. v., The literal notation of numbers was known to Europeans before the cyphers. 1797 ENEVEL *Brit. Ed.* 3. I. 399/2 The literal calculus and the algebraic rules of Harriot. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts* etc., *Literal Equation*.

2. Of a translation, version, transcript, etc.: Representing the very words of the original; verbally exact. + Also, (the) exact (words of a passage).

1599 MASSINGER etc. *Old Law* i. i. Pray you repeat the literal words expressly. 1672 DRYDEN *Jurinal* Ded. (1697) 87 The common way... is not a literal Translation, but a kind of Paraphrase. 1753 R. NEWTON *Theophrastus' Char.* (1754) p. viii, I do not say it is necessary, that all Greek Authors should be attended with versions so literal. 1850 ARAB. Nts. (Rtdg.) 258, I have had the honour to give you both a literal and a faithful narrative of the conversation. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* ix. (1856) 67 This may excuse a literal transcript from my diary. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. Notes 227, I shall not imitate Shelley in adding a literal translation.

3. a. *Theol.* Pertaining to the 'letter' (of Scripture); the distinctive epithet of that sense or interpretation (of a text) which is obtained by taking its words in their natural or customary meaning, and applying the ordinary rules of grammar; opposed to *mystical*, *allegorical*, etc. + Also *occas.* of a commandment, law, etc.: That is to be interpreted literally.

1382 WYCLIF *Prolog.* 43 Holy scripture hath iiii vnderstandingis; literal, allegoric, moral, and anagogic. 1460 CARPENT *Chron.* (Rolls) 107 Not only with literal teching, but with many mysti expositions. 1502 ORD. *Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) ii. ix. 108 Unto the lyttral sence, by this commandment is princypally defended manslaughter. 1530 MORE *Answe. Frith* Wks. 835/1 If he sayd that the wordes of Chyrste might beside the lyttral sence be vnderstanden in an allegorie, I wolde wel agre wyth him. 1561 T. NORTON *Cabot's Just.* ii. 97 The conceit of God made with the auncient people, was void, because it was onely literal. 1597 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol.* v. lix § 2 Where a littoral construction will stand, the farthest from the letter is commonly the worst. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1674) 8 b, Moses received of God a literal Law, to be imparted to all, and another Mystical. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 433 The Prophets predicting things of them in reference to the first Completion which is Literal. 1761 LAW *Conf. Heavy* *Pilgr.* (1809) 114 All these texts, which a learning, merely literal, has thus mistaken, do only prove [etc.]. 1862 STANLEY *Yew. Ch.* (1877) I. vi. 125 The literal meaning of the incident is almost lost in its high spiritual application.

b. Hence, by extension, applied to the etymological or the relatively primary sense of a word, or to the sense expressed by the actual wording of a passage, as distinguished from any metaphorical or merely suggested meaning.

1597 G. HARVEY *Frimming T. Nashe* Wks. (Grosart) III. 36, I give not euery word their literal sense. 1638 R. BAKER *tr. Balaac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 12 Never cares were more attentive, then those of our family when I read your letter, they were not satisfied to have only a literal interpretation. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 35, 255 If you mention the *Golden Age* to him, he understands it in a literal sense. 1763 CHESTERE *Lett. to Son* 18 Dec. (1892) III. 1302, I see very few people; and, in the literal sense of the word, I hear nothing. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 156 Advocates for reform in the literal sense of the word. 1902 GREENOUGH & KITTREDGE *Words & their Ways* xvii. 235 *Position and situation* are similar to *state* in their literal meaning.

c. Of persons: Apt to take literally what is spoken figuratively or with humorous exaggeration or irony; prosaic, matter-of-fact.

1778 MAD. D'ARRELL *Evelina* (1793) II. xxxvii. 246, 'I fancy you will find no person... calling going about a few places in a morning *seeing Bath*.' 'Mayhap, then,' said the literal Captain, 'you think we should see it better by going about at midnight?' 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 78 Their tendency... to something of the literal dulness which Charles Lamb complains of in relation to the Scotch. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* iii. 20 One man who is a little too literal can spoil the talk of a whole tableful of men of *esprit*. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* Pref. 12 The earnest, prosaic, practical, austere literal future.

Comb. a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 320 Literal-minded, unimaginative... individuals.

d. Of composition: Free from figures of speech, exaggeration, or allusion.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. iii. 88 They are not to be taken as intended for a literal delineation of what is in fact the particular scheme of the universe. 1887 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* iv. (1888) 66 His own despatch is singularly literal and straightforward.

4. Used to denote that the accompanying sb. has its literal sense, without metaphor, exaggeration, or inaccuracy; literally so called.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iii. 11 The littoral and downe-right adorning of Cats, Lizards, and Beetles. 1659 PEARSON *Cred.* (1839) 385 When we say Christ ascended, we understand a literal and local ascent... of his humanity. 1679 HARVEY *Key Script.* i. 5 The seventh Head also (was not Rome Papal, but) appertained to Rome Literal. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. ii. 18 The literal extirpation of a nation is an impossibility.

+ 5. Of or pertaining to letters or epistles; epistolary. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. 4 To hold this littoral correspondence I desire but the parings of your time. Let our Letters be as Eccho's. a 1657 R. LOVEADY *Lett.* (1663) 168 To shorten the distance betwixt us, by a literal intercourse.

+ 6. Of or pertaining to letters or literature; = LITERARY. *Obs.*

c 1485 Digby *Myst.* (1882) II. 658 Lackyng lyttoral scyens. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Comm.* (Hakl. Soc.) 63 They excell in no kinde of common art, much lesse in any learning or littoral kinde of knowledge. 1604 T. WHIGHT *Passions* III. iv. 102 If they be delighted in musike they present them with instruments... in studie with littoral labours.

B. sb.

+ 1. A literal interpretation or meaning. *Obs.*

1630 DONNE *Serm.* xiii. 127 S. Gregory hath... given us many Morals (as he calls them) upon this Booke [Job], but truly not many Literals for... he bends all the sufferings of Job figuratively, mystically upon Christ. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. n. 204 How dangerous it is in sensible things to use metaphorical expressions unto the people, and what absurd conceits they will swallow in their literals.

2. *Printing*. A misprint of a letter.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Foy. S. Sea* [1701] Errata sic corrige... The literals are commended to favour. 1880 *Print. Trades Jnl.* xxx. 6 We noticed rather a large number of literals.

**Literalism** (litrāl'iz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM. Cf. F. *littéralisme*.]

1. The disposition to accept and interpret the terms of a statement in their literal sense.

1644 MILTON *Divorce* II. xvii, If none of these considerations... can avail to the disposing him of his precious Literalism, let [etc.]. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* 324 Diodorus and Theodore of Mopsuestia... the most eminent masters of literalism in the succeeding generation. 1865 LUCKY *Ration.* I. iii. 342 The doctrine was stated with the utmost literalism and precision. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 385 Extravagant literalism has been even more fatal to exegesis than extravagant allegorising.

2. Literality as a principle of translation; a peculiarity of expression due to this.

1883 A. ROBERTS *O. T. Revision* xi. 24 The great characteristic of the translation of Aquila is its extreme literalism. *Mod.* Some of the translator's literalisms are very ungraceful.

3. *Fine Arts*. The disposition to represent objects (occas. to interpret representations) faithfully, without any idealization.

1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 208 On considering this face of Charles... and translating it from the ideal into literalism, I doubt [etc.]. 188. *Studio* III. 147 (Cent.) He shunned the literalism of both form and color that jarred the ideal vision.

**Literalist** (litrāl'ist). [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. F. *littéraliste*.] One who insists upon the literal sense of a text or statement. Also, in art or literature, one who depicts or describes objects exactly as they are; an exact copyist.

1644 MILTON *Divorce* II. xx. 72 Let the extreme literalist sit down now, and revolve whether this in all necessity be not the due result of our Saviours words. 1685 H. MORE *Paraph. Prophet.* xl. 348 The Objector has rather acted the part of a Literalist. 1827 G. S. FABER *Sac. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) III. 321. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* II. 548 The merely descriptive writer, the literalist, though he write in verse, is not a poet at all. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 139 The veriest literalist will cry out: Everyone knows that this is not to be taken literally!

**Literaltic** (litrāl'tik), a. [f. prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a literalist; belonging to or having the character of literalism.

1875 POSTE *Gains* IV. Combi. (ed. 2) 503 Strictum jus adheres to a grammatical or literalistic interpretation of a disposition. 1891 T. K. CHURCH *Psalter-viii.* 387 A literalistic interpretation will not meet the requirements of these psalms.

**Literality** (litrāl'iti). [f. LITERAL + -ITY.]

1. The quality or fact of being literal; literalness; an instance of this. + Also, a literal meaning.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iii. 9 Not attaining the deuteroscropy, and second intention of the words, they... are not sometime persuaded by fire beyond their literalities. 1650 BR. HALL *Revelation unrev.* § 8 Wks. 1808 X. 107 How wild a paradox it is to tie those frequent and large promises of the Prophets... to a carnal literality of sense. 1818 LAMB *Female Orators* Wks. 635 One her coarse sense by metaphors expounds And one in literalities abounds. 1844 *For. Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 460 It is easy... to sneer at literality... literality is after all the first merit of translation. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* xv. 1870 293 Those to whom the sea has proved cruel, may... rejoice to accept the announcement in all its literality, that in heaven there shall be no more sea. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. 375 The same spirit of strictness and literality.

+ 2. Learning, knowledge of letters. *Obs.*

1656 in *Blount Glossogr.*

**Literatize** (litrāl'ize), v. [f. LITERAL + -IZE.]

*trans.* To render literal; to represent or accept as literal.

1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 96 If we are to literalise the words of our Lord. 1827 *Examiner* 581/1 Ridicule is poorly employed in literalizing poetical allegory. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 90 This disposition to literalize metaphors gave currency to the monkish stories.

Hence **Literatizing** *vb.* sb. and *apl.* a. Also **Literatization**, the action of literalizing (1864 in Webster); **Literatizer**, one who literalizes.

1848 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* Pref. (1851) 20 The literalising Reveries of the Chikists. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* I. 538 The hierarchical, repressive, and literalizing spirit... will be seen to exist in the Free Church of Scotland. 1871 TAYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 352 Several of the epithets usually

applied only need literalizing to turn into the wildest of the legendary monster-stories. 1895 *Thinker Mag.* VIII. 493 Ver. 14... does not help the literalizers at all.

**Literally** (litrāl'i), adv. [f. LITERAL + -LY.]

+ 1. *nonce-uses*. a. By the letters (of a name).

b. In letters or literature. *Obs.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xvi. iii. (1886) 399 One T. of Canterburie, whose name I will not literally discover. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 7 And yet I tell you me-thinks you are very bookishly and literally wise.

2. With reference to a report, translation, etc.: In the very words, word for word.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xvi. 145 Which are literally thus translated. 1712 *Steele Spect.* No. 521 7 5 Others repeat only what they hear from others as literally as their parts or zeal will permit. 1753 R. NEWTON *Theophrastus' Char.* (1754) p. viii, I would... advise every Scholar... to translate his Author thus literally, word for word. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 238 Every word of this is literally as the men spoke it.

b. *transf.* With exact fidelity of representation.

1816 BYRON (*title*) Churchill's Grave, a fact literally rendered.

3. In the literal sense.

1533 FRITH *Answe. More's Let.* C 31, Although it were literally fulfilled in the children of Israel, yet was yt also ment & verified in Christ hym selfe. 1579 FELKE *Heskin's Parl.* 105 They interpret literally, which the doctors did write figuratively. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 440, All those Passages are not to be literally understood. 1719 DR. FOR. *Critica* II. xvi. (1849) 286 This was a china warehouse indeed, truly and literally to be called so. 1783 HALL'S *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* iv. 78 *note*, It may be doubted, whether this was ever literally true. 1876 E. MELLON *Priesth.* iv. 161 Literally speaking, 'this cup' could never be 'a new covenant'. 1895 SIR A. KEREWICK in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 663/1 It is found that the Act does not mean literally what it says.

b. Used to indicate that the following word or phrase must be taken in its literal sense.

Now often improperly used to indicate that some conventional metaphorical or hyperbolic phrase is to be taken in the strongest admissible sense. (So, e.g., in quot. 1893.)

1687 DRYDEN *Wind & P.* II. 107 My daily bread is literally implor'd. 1708 POPE *Lett. to H. Cromwell* 18 Mar., Every day with me is literally another yesterday for it is exactly the same. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxix. 341 He had the singular fate of dying literally of hunger. 1769 JOHNS *Lett.* xxx. 137 What punishment has he suffered? Literally none. 1830 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1879) III. vii. 100 At the last I was incapable of correcting the proofs, literally fainting on the ground. 1863 FR. A. KRUMH. *Resid. in Georgia* 105 For the last four years, I literally coined money. 1887 I. R. *Lady's Rauche Life Montana* 76 The air is literally scented with them all.

**Literallness** (litrāl'ness), [f. LITERAL + -NESS.]

The quality of being literal; literality.

1630 DONNE *Serm.* xiii. 127 Origin... doth never pretend to much literallness in his expositions. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 246 The same literalness of perception and absence of passion. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Gk. N. T.* II. 8 The greater literalness of later transcription.

**Literarian** (litrār'ian). [f. as LITERARY + -AN.] One engaged in literary pursuits.

1866 F. HALL in *Reader* 24 Feb. 206/2 Passing to his compatriot Sanskritists, we come upon a brood of literarians. 1887 *Lit. Opinion* 1 Apr. 48/3 When a renowned literarian passes in his chronicles.

**Literarily** (litrār'i), adv. [f. LITERARY + -LY.] In a literary manner or respect.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 593 Go as... tutor to a young gentleman literally disposed. 1895 *Daily News* 10 Apr. 3 5 My education has... been a good one, classically, literarily, and commercially.

**Literariness** (litrār'iness), [f. LITERARY + -NESS.] The quality of being literary.

1877 MALLOCK *New Republic* I. III. i. 239 Why, I thought culture was books and literariness, and all that. 1899 *Academy* 16 Dec. 715/2 Most good literary critics, if they have not style, have 'literariness'.

**Literary** (litrār'i), a. [ad. L. *litterari-us*, f. *littera* letter. Cf. F. *littéraire*.] (Not in Johnson 1755-1775.)

+ 1. Pertaining to the letters of the alphabet. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. ix. 37 Our first and literary apprehensions being commonly instructed in Authors which handle nothing else (but idle fictions). 1769 *Middlesex Jnl.* 8-11 July 4/2 A complete set of Literary Cards, for teaching children to read, spell, count. 1793 SKEATON *Falstone L.* § 334 *note*, The literary references to Plates Nos. 19, and 20.

+ 2. Carried on by letters; epistolary. *Obs.*

1757-8 SMOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* (1800) II. 252 A literary correspondence was maintained between the English General and the Mareschal de Villars. (1818 TOWD s.v., *Literary* is not properly used of missive letters.)

3. Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, literature. a. Pertaining to letters or polite learning. b. Pertaining to books and written compositions; also, in a narrower sense, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of that kind of written composition which has value on account of its qualities of form. *Literary history* (e.g. of a legend, a historical personage or event, etc.): the history of the treatment of, and references to, the subject in literature. *Literary property*: (a) property which consists in written or printed compositions; (b) the exclusive right of publication as recognized and limited by law.

1749 L. EVANS *Middle Brit. Col.* (1755) 3 The Seats of some Half a Dozen Gentlemen, noted in the literary Way.



1758 J. G. COOPER *Retreat Aristippus* Epist. i. 198 With these, and some a-kin to these, I live in literary ease. 1759 GOLDSM. *Pol. Learn.* vi. Wks. (Globe) 430/1 A man of literary merit is sure of being caressed by the great, though seldom enriched. 1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 29 Apr., Mallet had talents enough to keep his literary reputation alive as long as he himself lived. 1779 — L. P., *Cowley* p. 2 His mother...struggling earnestly to procure him a literary education. 1845 GRAVES *Canon Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 785/1 The literary history of the early Greek collections has been carefully illustrated by Biener. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. (1861) V. 7 The parliamentary conflict on the great question of a standing army was preceded by a literary conflict. 1898 H. CALDERWOOD *D. Hume* iii. 28 A large measure of literary ability was appearing in Scotland. 1900 J. G. FRAZER *Pausanias*, etc. 68 The writer, it is plain, has exaggerated for the sake of literary effect.

4. Acquainted with or versed in literature; *spec.* engaged in literature as a profession, occupied in writing books. Of a society, etc.: Consisting of literary men.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1764, That club...at Mr. Garrick's funeral (Jan. 1776) became distinguished by the title of 'The Literary Club.' 1809 *Med. Zool.* XXI. 192 A few years since, he married Miss Edgeworth, a lady of a respectable literary family in Ireland. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 302 In the true literary man there is thus ever...a sacredness. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* i. iii. 18 The primary duty of a literary man is to have clear conceptions, and to be exact and intelligible in expressing them. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 14/1 Artistic and literary Glasgow owed much to his genial energy.

Hence **Literaryism**, addiction to literary forms; an instance of this, a form of expression belonging to literary language.

1879 ELWORTHY *Prof. to Exmoor Scolding* (E.D.S.) 13 The same culture which prompts them to compose at all, binds them in chains of literaryism. *Ibid.* 14 A great many literaryisms are pointed out in the notes. 1891 STEVENSON *Palnina Lett.* i. (1895) 94, I found a lot of slacknesses and (what is worse in this kind of thing) some literaryisms.

1. **Literata** (lit'ēr-ā-tā), *nonce-wd.* In quot. *pl.* [i. fem. of *litteratus*]. A learned or literary lady.

1794 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) I. 87 The young lady is said to be the most literary of the beautiful, and the most beautiful of the literata.

**Literate** (lit'ēr-ā), *a. and sb.* Also 5. 7. **literate**, 6. **litterat**. [ad. L. *litteratus*, f. *littera* letter.] **A. adj.**

1. Acquainted with letters or literature; educated, instructed, learned. In early use, const. *in*.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) IV. 81 The kynge toke to the childe a m. talentes whiche boughte anon a c. childer literate. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iii. 142 For in lawm not weill literat. 1603 OWEN *Pembroke* (1891) 176 Done by the witnesses themselves if they were literate. 1631 CHAPMAN *Cesar & Pompey* v. i. H 2 b. The *Ægean* sea, that doth diuide Europe from Asia. (The sweet literate world from the Barbarian). 1636 BRATHWAIT *Rom. Emp.* 150 An enemy of all literate and learned men. 1680 *Austro. Stillflect's Sermon*. 7 Re-ordination is an uncouth thing, quite against the hair of the literate world. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. clxvii. 139 You are going to a polite and literate Court. 1768-84 JOHNSON in *Boswell* App. (1848) 812/2 Had my mother been more literate, they had been better companions. 1821 LAMB *Elia*, *Old Bencher's Inner Temple*. He was the Friar Bacon of the less literate portion of the Temple. 1845 K. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* x. (ed. 2) 267 On the same ground, a Literate qualification for electoral rights in the commonwealth, must be condemned. 1884 D. HUNTER *tr. Renss's Hist. Canon* ii. 19 When the writings of the first disciples...came within reach of persons who were literate, they might [etc.].

*absol.* 1859 T. HARE *Election Representatives* (1865) 90 Reducing...the literate and the ignorant...to one dead level. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* x. (1866) 274 The humblest and least literate must train his sense of duty.

2. Of or pertaining to letters, literary men, or literature; literary.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. xix. § 3. 348 Surely this is the proper function of literate elegance, to figure virtue in so lively and fresh colours, that [etc.]. 1651 *tr. Volton's Panegyric*. *Chas. I* in *Reliq. W.* 135 To beguile...with some literate diversion, the tedious length of those days. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. v. ii. 274 Downright Ignorance of all literate Art, or just Poetick Beauty. 1764 SCOTT *Bailey's Dict.* Title-p. Republished with many corrections, additions and literate improvements. 1811 *Antiq.* in *Ann. Reg.* 534/2 His own liberal hand was speedily extended to relieve literate distress. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. v. (1855) I. 352 By the Reformation the number of...those requiring...a literate education was greatly reduced. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. ii. 242 Another inscription preserving...the only authentic literate Memorial. 1872 M. COLLINS *Two Plunges* III. vi. 137 The old town...has not the first force of either the aristocratic or the literate or the mercantile impulse.

† **b.** = LITERAL 4. *Obs.*

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F. Concl.* 60, I craue leave...one sence temperate; Of apt application to sence literate.

3. Marked with short, angulated lines resembling letters: applied to the surfaces of shells and insects' (*Cent. Dict.*).

**B. sb.**

1. A liberally educated or learned person.

a 1550 *Image Hyppocr.* iv. 80 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 440 Advocates, And parum literatos, That eate vppall estates. 1778 *Learning at a Loss* II. 152 Christopher Hartley, Esquire, a Sir Would-be Literate. 1808 ELEANOR SLEATH *Bristol Heiress* V. 324 Persuading her that she was the most accomplished literate and female wit of the age. 1852 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* (1856) 238 Callista was a Greek; a literate, or blue-stocking. 1878 LADY HERBERT *tr. Hübnér's Rámle* II. ii. 494 The literates in China are all atheists.

2. *spec.* In the Church of England, one who is admitted to holy orders without having obtained a university degree.

1824 BR. JESSA *Sp. Irish Tithe Compos. Amendmt. Bill* 49 In Ireland we have no literates, none of that class, who, in this country, prepare themselves by private study, at a trifling cost, for the profession of the Church. 1861 BIERSE. *Hore Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. 18 Literates—who enter holy orders without any reasonable hope of any better material position. 1866 S. B. JAMES *Duty & Doctrine* 19 Graduates of the three Universities...theological-college men and literates. 1868 M. PATTERSON *Academ. Org.* iv. 74 To obtain ordination as a literate is something.

3. One who can read and write. Opposed to *illiterate*.

1894 H. C. LEA in *Forum* (U.S.) Aug. 675 Statistics show that literates contribute a larger percentage of their class to the criminal ranks than do the illiterates.

† **Literated**, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Learned. 1611 FLORIO, *Aliterato*, literated, learned. 1612 WEBSTER *Wh. Devil* iii. i. E 2 b. Most literated Judges, please your Lordships [etc.]. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrolog.* clxv. 706 Much tugging and shuffling with Attorneys, men witty and literated, cheats in Accounts.

† **Literati** (lit'ēr-ā-tā), *sb. pl.* Also **S litterati**. [*L. litterati*, pl. of *litteratus*: see LITERATE.]

In It. the word occurs in the same form (pl. of *litterato*, now written *litterato*; also *litterato*). Possibly in the 17-18th c. the Eng. use may have been supposed by some to be derived from It. and not from Latin; early in the 18th c. LITERATO appears as the sing. beside LITERATUS.]

Men of letters; the learned class as a whole.

The earliest application in Eng. use is as the appellation of the learned class of China, which Burton obtained from the Latin version of the letters of the Jesuit M. Ricci, 1667-7. The word is still so employed by writers on China.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. (1624) 52 To be examined & approved as the literati in China. 1664 EVELYN *tr. Freart's Archit.* etc. 132 An industrious searcher of the Sciences, which is the same that a good Philosopher is amongst our Literati. a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. ii. 63 These Sentiments are not confined to the Literati of mankind. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 581 p. 33, I shall consult some Literati on the project. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 281 The University literati and men of fortune are become proprietors. 1803 SYO. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 63/1 The list of Danish literati will best prove that they have no literati at all. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* iii. iii. (1820) 174 Manifest are the tastes and dispositions of the enlightened literati, who turn over the pages of history. 1830 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 137 Certain provincial literati of the Hof-district. 1860 R. D. VAC. TOUR. 114 The literati of the southern Slaves are not to be found among a higher class than the village clergy, and masters of village-schools.

† **Literatim** (lit'ēr-ā-tīm), *adv.* [*L. litteratim*, f. *littera* letter.] Letter for letter; literally.

1643 *Myst. Iniq.* 36 He wrote this Copy out of his *litteratim*. a 1733 R. NORTH *Examen* i. ii. § 131 (1740) 102 The Proceedings of the Lower House, which are set forth *litteratim* in many Prints. 1813 J. D. ERSKINE *Speeches* I. 329 A paper which it sets out *litteratim* on the face of the record. 1901 *Athenæum* 27 July 119/1 This...does not profess to be an exact reproduction *litteratim* of the text.

**Literation** (lit'ēr-ā-shən), [*L. littera* + -ATION.]

The action or process of representing (sounds or words) by letters. In mod. Dicts.

**Literatist** (lit'ēr-ā-tist), [*f. LITERATE* + -IST.] One engaged in literary pursuits; a writer, author.

1660 FISHER *Knusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 469 He was not ashamed, as our Universities Literatists are at this day, to learn of Women. 1830 'JON BEE' *Ess. in Dram. Wks.* S. Foote I. p. xxix, Indeed they are never the most elegant literatists who study longest, at college, the jargon of the schools. 1866 F. HARPER *Peace Thro. Truth* Ser. I. 135 It would...seem as though the greater number of our modern literatists were a sort of inferior caste in English civilization.

**Literatize**, *v. nonce-wd.* [*f. as prec.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To pass away (time) in literary occupations.

1836 LO. LYTTON in R. Madden *Life Cress Blessington* (1855) II. 41, I literatize away the morning.

† **Literato** (lit'ēr-ā-to). Also **8 litterato**. [*It. litterato*, ad. L. *litteratus*.] One of the literati; a man of letters or erudition; a learned man. Cf. LITERATUS.

1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advers. fr. Parnass.* I. 91 Every Literato is proud of the Honour of his [Bacon's] Company. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 53 p. 9 Some may think we descend from our Imperial Dignity, in holding Correspondence with a private Literato [i.e. Literati]. 1789 COWPER *Lett. to W. Bagot* Wks. 1836 VI. 266 A folio edition of the Iliad, published...at Venice, by a literato, who calls himself Villon. 1851 R. F. BURTON *Coa* 100 You cannot boast of ever having produced a single eminent literato.

**Literator** (lit'ēr-ā-tōr), [*a. L. lit'ēr-ātor* (1) a teacher of ABC, (2) a grammarian, critic, (3) a smatterer, a sciolist; f. *littera* letter. Cf. *F. littérateur*.]

† **1.** A pretender to learning, a sciolist. *Obs.*

1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory, Apol.* (1866) p. xcv. These Puritanical Christians will admit of any Church-Mountebank, any Literator, soe he can show him selfe seditious enough. a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 457 Gregory Martin, a Literator, who brawles against us for using sometime the word Congregation for the Church.

2. A literary man; = LITERATEUR.

1791 BURKE *Lett. to Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 36 [French] preceptors...a set of pert petulant literators, to whom...they assign the brilliant part of men of wit and pleasure. 1812 BRENNAN's *Milesian Mag.* July 87 A history of Ireland...is about to be published by that illustrious literator Jack Squintum [Jn. Lawless: pub. 1814]. 1817 TICKNOR *Lett. & Truls.* (1876) I. 128 He...asked me with the eagerness of a hardened literator, whether [etc.]. 1829

LANDOR *Imag. Cont.* Wks. 1853 I. 385/1 They are lawyers, literators, metaphysicians. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 902 Hume, even as a literator, was every way superior to the bishop. 1849 THIRLWALL *Lett.* (1881) 196 On the metaphysicians and literators I do not suppose that it would produce the slightest impression. 1872 SWINBURNE *Under Microscope* 58 The men really and naturally dear to them [English reviewers] are the literators of Boston. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* lxxxii, Literators trudging up to knock At Fame's exalted temple-door. 1890 *Athenæum* 11 Jan. 44/2 No array of circumstances can transmute the born 'literator' into a mere man of action. 1900 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. Mr. Gibb is no mere Orientalist; he is also preeminently a literator.

3. † **a.** A bibliographer (*obs.*). **b.** One who concerns himself with verbal and textual criticism. *rare.*

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Book*, The history of a book is either of its contents...or of its appendages and accidents, which is the more immediate province of those called literators, and bibliocarcians. 1866 DE QUINCEY *Lessings's Laocoon* in *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 733 It is impossible from the slight notices of this drama [the *Laocoon* of Sophocles] in the old literators to come to any conclusion about the way in which it was treated. 1858 — R. BENTLEY *Wks.* VII. 102 The philosophical researches of the Greek and Latin literator.

4. *nonce-use.* (See quot.)

1785 TRUSLER *Mod. Times* III. 166 Lord W. wished to appoint me his literator, which office was to cull out the pith of every new publication, and retail it to him at breakfast.

† **Literatory**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *litterātorius*, f. *litterator* (see prec.).] Literary.

1652 URQUHART *Fewel* Wks. (1834) 181 The martial and literary endowments of some natives of that soyle.

† **Literatura** (lit'ēr-ā-tū-rā), *Forms:* 4 *Sc. late-ratūr*, 5-6 *litt-, lyt-, lytature*, 6 *Sc. literatur-, -uir*, 6- *literature* [ad. (either directly or through *F. littérature*) L. *litterātūra* (whence *Sp. literatura*, It. *letteratura*, G. *literatur*), f. *littera* a letter. Cf. LETTRURE.]

1. Acquaintance with 'letters' or books; polite or humane learning; literary culture. Now *rare* and *obsolescent*. (The only sense in Johnson and in Todd 1818.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxi. (*Eugenia*) 53 Scho had leyryte . . . of be sewine sciences. & part had of all literatur. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. xxiii. 227 Cpnand in to literature, A seemly person in stature [etc.]. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) VI. 359 Seynte Grimbale the monkhe, nobly instructe in literature and in musyke. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* ii. 4 The comyn people...Whiche without lytature and good informacyon Ben lyke to Brute bestes. a 1529 SKELTON *Boece of Court* 449, I know your vertu and your lytature. 1581 N. BURNS *Disput.* xxv. 109 b, Ane pure man, quha...hes nocht sufficient literatur to vnderstand the scripture. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. To the King § 2. 2 There hath not bene...any King...so learned in all literature and erudition, diuine and humane. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 346 In comparison of your spacious literature, I have held all the while but a candle to the sun. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 239 Another person of infinite literature [Selden]. 1727 SWIFT *Lett. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 187 Till better care be taken in the education of our young nobility, that they may set out into the world with some foundation of literature. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Milton* (1868) 37 He had probably more than common literature, as his son addresses him in one of his most elaborate Latin poems. *Ibid.* 65 His literature was unquestionably great. He read all the languages which are considered either as learned or polite. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral Tr.* (1816) I. 206 A woman of considerable information and literature. 1802 BORROW *Wild Wales* I. x. 104 The boots (is) a fellow without either wit or literature. 1880 HOWELLS *Undiscovered Country* xix. 290 In many things he was grotesquely ignorant; he was a man of very small literature.

2. Literary work or production; the 'activity' or profession of a man of letters; the realm of letters.

1779 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Cowley* 7:1 An author whose pregnancy of imagination and elegance of language have deservedly set him high in the ranks of literature. 1791-1823 D'ISRAËL *Cur. Lit.* (1859) II. 407 Literature, with us, exists independent of patronage or association. 1830 SCOTT *Introd. to Lay Last Minstr.* Poet. Wks. 1833-4 VI. 17, I determined that literature should be my staff, but not my crutch, and that the profits of my literary labour...should not...become necessary to my ordinary expenses. 1853 LYTON *My Novel* vii. viii. Ah, you make literature your calling, sir? 1879 MORLEY *Burke* 9 Literature, the most seductive, the most deceiving, the most dangerous of professions.

3. Literary productions as a whole; the body of writings produced in a particular country or period, or in the world in general. Now also in a more restricted sense, applied to writing which has claim to consideration on the ground of beauty of form or emotional effect. *Light literature*: see LIGHT a. 1 19.

This sense is of very recent emergence both in Eng. and Fr. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 6 Their literature, their works of art offer models that have never been excelled. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. 21 Many common words, which no nation ever derives from the literature of another, are the same in Greek and Latin. 1845 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 1 Such history, almost more than any other branch of literature, varies with the age that produces it. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 41 There is no department of literature, of science, or of useful art, in which they have not produced a first rate book. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilit.* I. v. 24 Literature, when it is in a healthy and unfettered state, is simply the form in which the knowledge of a country is registered. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 413 The full glory of the new literature broke on England with Edmund Spenser. 1879 SEELEY in *Macn. Mag.* XLI. 24 Those who cannot have recourse to foreign literatures are forced to put up with their ignorance.



b. The body of books and writings that treat of a particular subject.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* l. vi. 44, I was well acquainted with the literature of the subject. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* i. 9 It has accumulated a literature of its own which an ordinary lifetime is hardly long enough to master.

c. *collog.* Printed matter of any kind.

1895 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 5/2 In canvassing, in posters, and in the distribution of what, by a profane perversion of language, is called 'literature'. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Oct. 2/1 A more judicious distribution of posters, and what is termed 'literature'.

|| **Literatus** (litē'atūs), rare. [L. *lit(er)atus*, f. *littera* letter.] One of the LITERATI; a man of letters or erudition; a learned man. Cf. LITERATO.

1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) l. 401 It is... not a sufficient Reason to decry it so much as late Ingenious Literatus has done. 1806 LAMB *Lett.* viii. To Mr. Richman 79 You do not happen to have any place at your disposal which would suit a decayed Literatus? 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. Yng. Man* i. Wks. 1890 X. 19 Now we are to consider that our bright ideal of a literatus may chance to be married.

Litere, obs. form of LITERE.

**Literose** (litē'ros), a. rare. [ad. late L. *litterosus*, f. *littera* letter.] Studiedly or affectedly literary. Hence **Literosity**.

1888 HOWELLS in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 479/2 Daudet is always literose. 1891 — *Introduct. to Mrs. Craig's str. Verga's House by Mediantree* He has as completely freed himself from literosity as the most unlettered among them.

Lites, obs. form of LIGHTS.

**Lith** (lith), sb. Obs. exc. arch. or dial. Forms: 1 leof, 1-4 lith, 3-6, 9 lithe, 3-6 lyth, 4 lippe, 5 lethe, lythe, 5, 7, 9 leith, 6 lethe, 4- lith. [OE. *lith* neut. = OFris. *lith*, *lid* neut., OS. *lid* masc. (Du. *lid* neut.), OHG. *lid* masc. and neut., ON. *lið* masc. (Sw. and Da. *led* masc.), Goth. *liths* masc.: — OTeut. \**lithu*:-pre-Teut. \**litu*-f. root \**l̥t̥*:- see LIMB sb. A compound of this word with the prefix *ga-* (= Y-) is OHG. *gilid* (G. *glied* limb, member).]

1. A limb. *Lith from lith, & from lith to lith*: limb from limb.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1032 (Gr.) Seol þonne anra gehwylc . . . leodum onfon & lichoman. c 900 tr. *Barð's Hist.* iv. xxxij. (Schipper) 54 He was byxendlic on þam zebodnessum his lifa [i.e. leoda, lima]. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* (Kölbing) 8494 Wawains breþer on & ofer smiten euerich lif fram ofer. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* i. 99 Sche hath no lith withoute a lak. c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 292, I schall the beste euerich lith, Hele and body, without greth. c 1430 *Lette St. Kath.* (1884) 53 To make al hir body to be rent lyth from lyth. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) i. vi. 38/1 The horrible wheles whiche the tyrant Maxendius ordeyned to rente her from lyth to lyth. 1734 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 177 Everything was in its proper joint and lith, subservient unto the great end of their creation.

2. A joint; frequent in *lith and limb*, etc.; also *lith and bone*. Out of lith: out of joint.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 242 On ðone lið þæra eanla. c 1220 *Bestiary* 626 He ne haufen no lið ðat he muȝen risen wið. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12612 Werl was sco bath lith and ban. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (Alexis) 518 Quhat sek mane þat twecht hym, His hele he gat in lith and lyme. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* iii. xiv. Allas syr sayde the lady myn arme is oute of lythe. 15. — *Howdyllyf Wylls taught Dau.* 38 in *Q. Ellis Acad.* 45 Loke þou mekly ansuere hym, And meue hym noþer lyth ne lymne. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 135 Thow art moir lerge of lyth and lym Nor I am, be sic there. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. iii. xxiv. Ilka member, lith and lim. a 1782 L. A. ACHINLECK in Croker's *Boswell* (1837) III. 79 note, God, doctor! he gart kings ken that they had a lith in their neck. 1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 683, I.. finally sunk away into voluptuous diffusion of lith and limb on that celestial sofa. a 1828 *Bonny Boreas* o Lond. xvii. in Child *Ballads* I. 135/2 He's taen a lith o her little finger bane.

b. fig. esp. in phrase to *hit the lith or to hit upon the lith*, an expression borrowed from carving.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 262 Pus, to þe articles, þæt beoð, ær þauh me selde, þe liðes of ure bileaue onont Godes monheade. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 221 To hold off an erroneous conclusion in the least wing or lith of sweet truth. 1727 P. WALKER *Life Peden* in *Biogr. Presb.* I. 122 And seldom hit upon the right lith or joint. *Ibid.* 140 Of late, I have heard some liths and nicks of the Gospel made plain.

c. The last joint or tip (of the finger).

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 24 Send lazarum þæt he dyppe his fingers lið on wætere & mine tungan gehæle. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxxix. A scar abune the brow, that ye might hae laid the lith of your finger in.

3. Sc. A division (of an orange, etc.); one of the rings surrounding the base of a cow's horn.

1795 G. ROBERTSON *Agric. Surv. Mid-Lothian* 155 The horns (of the Mysore cow in particular) are without annulets, or liths as we call them. a 1859 J. P. NICHOL (Ogilv.), The reader will at once comprehend the reason by cutting an orange through its centre obliquely to its axis. Each lith is of equal size, but the exposed surface of each on the freshly-cut circle will not be so. 1890 H. DRUMMOND in *Life* xv. (1899) 376 A green banana leaf . . . wound once round the head after being cut into four or five 'liths'.

† **Lith**, sb. Obs. [OE. *lith* neut.:-OTeut. type \**lithþ*, f. root \**hl̥t̥* (see LEAN v. 1, LADDER):-pre-Teut. \**klei*:- cf. the ablaut var. ON. *lið* of the same meaning.] A slope.

*Beowulf* (Z.) 1893 No he mid hearme of hlides nosan gestas grette. a 1000 *Andreas* 841 (Gr.) Fore burrgestum beorgas steape, hleoðu hliðodon. c 1200 *Prin. Coll. Hom.* 1157 Pere weren men of eche londe þat is under heuene liðe. c 1205 *LAV.* 32213 3eond wudps & 3eond liðen. 1789 WHITE *Selborne* (1853) 171 A steep abrupt pasture-field. known by

the name of Short Lith. *Ibid.*, Steep pastures are called the Lith.

† **Lith**, sb. Obs. Also 3 lith, leof. [ON. *lið* a host, also help, f. root of *liða* to go, travel, go on an expedition (see LEAD v. 1).]

1. A body of men.

c 1205 *LAV.* 5307 We wulter gan a leofde. 1377 *LANG.* P. Pl. B. xvi. 181 Pre leodes in o lith non lenger þan oþer, Of one mochel & myste in mesure and in lengthe.

2. Help, remedy.

c 1205 *LAV.* 5213 Nes þer nan oðer lið 3if heo nalden 3emen grið.

† **Lith**, sb. Obs. Also 4-5 lithe, lythe. [Of somewhat uncertain origin; most prob. a. ON. *lið-r* people, vassals collectively (see LEDE); but it may wholly or partly be a use of LITH sb. 1.] People, subjects, vassals. Only in alliterative phrases. (Cf. LEDE 1 b.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13165 Noþer i ask þe lith na land. c 1300 *Havelok* 2515 Lond and lith, and oþer catel. c 1330 K. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 194 Per wille will not be went, ne lete lond ne lith [Fr. *tere ne tenement*]. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 252 In cas that we have . . . Wittingly and willfully gere our euen cristen . . . falsly be desseed of land or of lithe. c 1420 *Antours of Arth.* liii. (MS. Douce), Here I gif Sir Galerone . . . Al þe londes and þe lithes for lauer to layre. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 841 Who schall us now geve londes or lythe, Hawkys, or howndes? 1456 *SIR G. HAYE Law of Arms* (S. T. S.) 143, I am lyke to tyme up all, bathe . . . land, lythe, and place.

**Lith**, obs. forms of LIGHT sb. and a.

**Lith**, obs. f. 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of LIE.

-lith, a terminal element representing Gr. *λίθος* stone, in adaptations of actual or assumed Gr. compounds. The words with this ending are chiefly terms of Biology and Pathology, as *coccolith*, *cyatholith*, *discolith*, *helmintholith*, *hippolith*; other examples are *acrolith*, *aeolith*, *lucolith*, *monolith*. In terms of mineralogy -LITE is commonly used instead of -lith.

|| **Lithæmia** (liþ'miā). Path. [mod. L., f. Gr. *λίθ-os* stone + *αἷμα* a blood.] The condition in which lithic or uric acid is in excess in the blood; formerly called *uricæmia*.

1874 C. MURCHISON *Functional Derangem. Liver* ii. 65 This morbid state of the blood I propose to designate Lithæmia. 1884 F. J. NORT in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 44/2 These waters are . . . efficacious in . . . lithæmia.

Hence **Lithæmic** (liþ'mik) a., of or pertaining to lithæmia; affected with lithæmia.

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lithæmic insomnia*. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 10 These also are frequently found in lithæmic persons. *Ibid.* 750 The so-called 'lithæmic diathesis' is a . . . frequent cause of throat disease.

**Lithagogue** (liþ'agg), a. and sb. Path. Also 9 erroneously lithogogue. [f. Gr. *λίθ-os* stone + *ἀγῶγος* drawing forth.] a. adj. Having the power to expel calculi from the kidneys or bladder. b. sb. A medicine supposed to have this power.

1844 *HOBLYN Dict. Med. Terms*, *Lithagoga*, n. Lithagogues. 1850 OGILVIE has adj. and sb.

**Lithanode** (liþ'and), Elect. [f. Gr. *λίθος* stone + *ἀνὸδ*.] A hard compact form of peroxide of lead, used in storage batteries. Also attrib.

1887 D. G. FITZGERALD *Patent Specif.* Engl. No. 16608 for 1886 My invention relates to the manufacture of peroxide of lead in porous coherent self-supporting masses (or what is known as 'lithanode'). 1892 *Electrical Engineer* 16 Sept. 283/2 This difficulty, we are told, was soon overcome by utilising some of the small lithanode cells to produce a flashing arc. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Jan. 4/3 The lamps are worked by Lithanode batteries from the stage.

|| **Lithanthrax**. Obs. Also 7 lithanthrix, 8 lithonthrax. [Mod. L., f. Gr. *λίθ-os* stone + *ἀνθραξ* charcoal.] Used as a scientific name for mineral coal (i.e. 'coal' in the mod. sense), in distinction from *xylanthrax* (charcoal).

1611 *SPEED Theat. Gr. Brit.* i. xvi. 83 The Chiefest commodity . . . are those Stones Lithanthracæ [sic: ? read lithanthracæ], which we call Sea-coales. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Lithanthrax*, a stony Coal, being a kind of Gagale. 1706 *Ibid.* (ed. Kersey), *Lithanthrax*, stony Coal, a kind of Jeat; Pit-coal, or Sea-coal. a 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* i. (1729) I. 165 Lithonthrax, or Coal. 1802 A. ELLIOTT *Jrnl.* (1803) 24 Mines of pit coal (lithanthrax), are . . . inexhaustible from Pittsburgh many miles down the river.

**Litharge** (liþ'ardʒ). Forms: a. 4-6 litarge, 5-6 lytarge, 6 lethargy, lytherge, 6-7 litarge, littarge, 7 lithargie, -y, lytherge, (littorage, lytoridge, lyurgy), 8 litargie, letharge, litherage, (liturge), 5- litharge. β. 5 litargirij, 6 lithargirye, lythurgury, 7 lithargiry. [a. or ad. OF. *litarge*, *litargire* (F. *litharge*), ad. L. *lithargyris*, a. Gr. *λίθ-αργυρος*, f. *λίθ-os* stone + *ἀργυρος* silver. The β forms are from the mod. L. derivative *litargirium*, -ia.]

1. Protoxide of lead (PbO) prepared by exposing melted lead to a current of air. † Also *litharge of lead*.

1322 in *Wandr. Acc. Edw. II* 23/20 *Litharge ad.* per lb. c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* 8 T. 222 Oure gouden litarge eek in the Plofhorre. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iii. in Ashm. (1652) 41 Then we name it our gourd Litarge. 1567 T. GALE *Antidot.* ii. 49 Take Litarge of leidein fyne powder. 1674 *RAY Collect. Words*, *Smelling Sither* 14 When the furnace is come to a true temper of heat the Lead con-

verted into Litharge is cast off. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 325 Lead being . . . burnt into Litargie, retakes also its first Form . . . if a Lixivate Salt be . . . applied to it. 1758 *Rein tr. Macquer's Chem.* i. 389 Pure Lead, being exposed to a strong fire without any addition, turns to Litharge. 1860 *PRESSE Lab. Chem. Wonders* 155 Put a few grains of litharge before the blowpipe flame.

† b. *Litharge of gold*: a name given to litharge when coloured red by mixture of red lead. *Litharge of silver*: a name given to it as being a by-product in the separation of silver from lead. *Litharge of bismuth*: ? a similar product obtained by the oxidation of bismuth. Obs.

c 1400 *Laufraunc's Cirurg.* 99 Take . . . litarge of gold, litarge of silur 7. viii. 1578 *LYTE Doctens* vi. lxxxvii. 771 To be pound with the lytarge of doctens and frankencense. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. l. 269 The nice mixed with oile of roses, ceruse, and littarge of golde, and applied [etc.]. 1601 *HOLLAND Phisic* i. 304 The very root of the right Nard . . . is mingled . . . with Litharge of siluer, Antimony, or the rind of Cypensis. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compt. Harsem.* 208 Take lyurgy of gold and lyurgy of silver . . . mix well the lyurgys. 1718 QUINCY *Compt. Disp.* (1719) 212 *Lythargyrus Aurii*, Litharge of Gold. It generally is call'd thus for its Colour sake. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Artificial Litharge, which is of two kinds, viz. that of gold, and that of silver; or rather it is the same, with this difference, that the one has undergone a greater degree of fire than the other. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 489 Litharge of Bismuth.

† 2. Used as equivalent to *White Lead* or *Red Lead* (see LEAD sb. 1 2).

1551 *TURNER Herbal* i. Mj, The juice of Coriandre with whyte lede or lythurgury and vinegre. 1660 *HOWELL Lexicon*, *Litargie*, or white Lead. 1683 *PETTUS Fleta Min.* i. (1686) 26 Of these pibble-stones take one part, and half a part of red Littorage or Littarge . . . and hete it well. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 368 Litharge or Red Lead. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* II. 64 If you expose to heat in a crucible red oxide of lead or litharge.

3. attrib., as *litharge-furnace*; *litharge-plaster* ? = *DIACHYLON*; *litharge-way*, the opening in a reverberatory furnace through which the litharge flows in the fining of silver.

1887 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 26 We canvassed the . . . necessity of erecting a 'litharge furnace'. 1784 M. UNDERWOOD *Dis. Children* (1799) III. 94 Small pieces of the 'litharge-plaster may be applied. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Litharge plaster*, the *Komplustrum Plumbi*. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 464/2 This blast . . . throws the litharge that is not inhibited by the test towards a channel, called the 'litharge-way, through which it flows.

**Lithargie**, obs. form of LETHARGY.

**Lithate** (liþ'at), Chem. Also lithiate. [f. LITH-IC + -ATE.] A salt of lithic acid.

1821 W. PROUT *Gravel, Calculus*, etc. 112 The quantity of lithate of ammonia in the urine is increased above the natural standard. 1823 *CRAIG Technol. Diet.*, *Lithiate*. 1862 H. W. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 248 The urine is generally scanty during the height of the disease, deep-coloured, loaded with lithates. 1876 *HARLEY Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 119 It is supposed to decompose the insoluble lithate of soda in the system.

Hence **Lithatic** (liþ'atik) a., of or pertaining to, or of the nature of a lithate.

1858 J. H. BENNET *Nutrition* v. 134 The turbidity is owing to the presence of a lithatic deposit.

† **Lithe**, sb. Obs. [f. LITH-IC; not connected with LETH-IC.] A calm, lull; fig. respite.

c 1300 *Havelok* 147 Ne he ne mounche no lythe gete. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 310 r Lythe, or lythe, and calme wedyr, malacia.

Hence † **Lithetull** a., calm, gentle.

c 1205 *LAV.* 1262 He þonkede hire 3eorne mid liðfulle warden.

**Lithe**, sb. Obs. exc. dial. In 7 lyth, 9 lythe. [? f. LITH-IC v. 2.] (See QUOTS.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* iii. 83 r Lyth, or Lything, is Oatmeal or bruised Groats that thickens Broth. 1899 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Lythe*, oatmeal and water mixed smooth and added to broth to thicken it.

**Lithe** (lið), sb. Sc. Also 8-9 lythe. [? variant of LEWTH. (But cf. LITH-IC a. 2 c.)] Warm shelter.

1768 *Ross Hellenore* (1789) 58 She frae any beild was far awa', Except stane-sides, and they had little lythe. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* II. 195 Come into the lythe o' the bank here.

**Lithe** (lið), a. Forms: 1 liðe, 1yde, 2-5 liðe, 4 liyth, 4-7 lith, lythe, 5-7 lyth, 8-9 dial. lyth(e, 4- litho. Also 3 i-lyde. [OE. *liðe* = OS. *lithi*, OHG. *lindi* (MIG. *linde*, mod. G. *lind*) soft, gentle, mild:-OTeut. type \**linþjo*-, f. Teut. and WArjan root \**len*-, whence LIN v., ON. *lin-r* soft, L. *lentus* slow.]

† 1. Of persons, their actions, dispositions, and utterances: Gentle, meek, mild. Const. *dat.* or *to*. Obs.

*Beowulf* 3183 Manna mildust . . . leodum liðost, a 1000 *Apollonius of Tyre* (1834) 2/25 Ða cliopode heo hi hire to mid liðere sprace. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. v. 5 Eadige synt þa liðan. c 1200 *ORMIN* 7754 Forþ lamb is softe & stille dede, & liþe & meoc & milde. c 1205 *LAV.* 4 He was Leouenades sone liðe him beo drihten. *Ibid.* 4917 Ðu earti me swiðe liðe [c 1275 liþe] & ich þe leonie swiðe. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 428 Swiuch oþer wummonne lode to beom—luelich & liðe. a 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxlv. [cxlv.] 9 Our Lord is liþe to alle. c 1400 *Destr. Tray* 906 The first of þo fre, þat to þe freike said, Was Vlyxes, the lord, with his lythe wordes.

2. Of things, chiefly material things: Mild, soft; also, agreeable, mellow, pleasant. Of a medicine: Gentle in operation. Obs. exc. dial.



c888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xl. § 3 Hwæðer him cume þe reðu wylrd þe lida. a1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 211 (Gr.) Þæt lide land. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Ðæt weter of egipte wes lide and swete. c1300 *Syr Trist.* 707 Water þai asked swiþe. . . Wit mete and drink lide. c1384 *CHAUCER II. Fame* l. 118 To make lythe of that was harde. c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 87 If þe quyttere be picke & tow3, þanne is þe medicyn to lide. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 3762 The savour soft and lythe strook to myn herte withoute more. 1642 *ROGERS Nianian* 172 How lythe and cheerfull would the soule be in going to Zoar out of Sodome. 1664 *SPELMAN Gloss.* s.v. *Lido*, lenis (nobis hodie, Lithe). 1844 *THOM Rhymes of a Weaver* 72 They miss the lythe licht o' their May. 1878 — *Jock o' Knoch* 56 (E. D. D.) Lithe Time stole away.

† b. Of weather: Calm, serene. [Cf. OE. *Lida*, June and July.] Of water: Smooth, still. *Obs.*

c1205 *LAY.* 7242 Þæt weder wes swide lide. *Ibid.* 24198 Þa . . . þat gras was rine and þat water was lide. a1300 *E. E. Psalter* cvi. 29 His stremes leften lythe. 13. . . *Coer de L.* 489 The wynd gan wexe lythe. a1440 *Sir Eglam.* 1056 To the see they went fulle yare And passyd the water lythe. c1460 *Emare* 348 The wedur was lythe of le. 1577-87 *HOLMES Chron. II.* *Hist. Scot.* 203/2 It proved as lithe a daie, without appearance of anie tempest to issue.

c. Comfortable, genial, sheltered, warm. *Sc.*

c1430 *Syr Tryam.* 417 Schie toke up hur sone to hur And lapped hyt fulle lythe. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* II. 276 Syn in a bed thai brocht him fair and lyth. a1774 *FERGUSON Wks.* (1807) 262 Like thee they scour frae street or field, And hap them in a lyther bield. 1867 G. W. DONALD *Poems* (1879) 66 Licht an lythe wes Peggie's bosom. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xi. (1873) 66 They're fine lythe parks, an' ear' tee; beasts with live o' them throu' the winter naar. 1884 D. GRANT *Lays & Leg.* North 274 Winter drives them o'er the sea To seek the lyther land.

3. Easily bent; flexible, limber, pliant, supple. (The current sense, the only one in Johnson.)

c1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 6 Of bodies stronge & lith. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 74 His dewelap as lythe, as lasse of Kent. 1599 *Withals Dict.* 109 b, The bills of birds we see full oft, Whiles they bee yong are lith and soft. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 347 'Th' unwieldy Elephant . . . wreath'd His Lithe Proboscis. 1667 R. NOWWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* II. 567 To the Harping-Iron is made fast a strong lythe rope. 1814 *CARY Dante, Par.* xxvi. 85 Like the leaf, 'That bows its lithe top till the blast is blown.' 1833 *TRYNNON Poems* 36 As lithe eels over meadows gray Oit shift their glimmering pool by night. 1856 *BRYANT Poems, Hymn to Death* 37 The perjurer, Whose tongue was lithe, e'en now, and voluble Against his neighbour's life. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxi. 106 He more lithe than a vine amid Trees.

4. Of broth, soup, etc.: Smooth, thick. *dial.* a1648 *Digny Closet Open.* (1669) 259 Stir it up quick with your hands, like a lith pudding. 1805 J. STAGG *Misc. Poems* (1808) 56 Bit swamps o' drink an' guod lythe keale.

5. Comb.

1791 *COWPER Iliad* xv. 839 Or swans lithe-necked grazing the river's verge. 1897 *Daily News* 26 May 9 There are sixteen of them . . . tall, lithe-looking sun-burnt figures. † *Lithe*, v.1 *Obs.* Forms: 1 *lidan*, 3 *liden*, *Orm.* *lipenn*. *Pa. t.* 1 *læð*, 3 *læð*, *pl.* *liden*(n); also in *weak form* *lith(e)*de. *Pa. ppl.* 3 *lith(e)*n. [OE. *lidan*, *lith*, *liden* = OS. *lidan*, OHG. *lidan* carry (MHG. *liden*), ON. *lida* to travel (Sw. *lida*, *Da. lide*), Goth. (af-, ga-, us-) *leipjan* to go, f. Teut. root \**leip-* (: *leit-*, see *LOAD sb.*)] *intr.* To go, pass; in OE. esp. to go by sea, to sail.

*Beowulf* 221 Ða lidenðe land geseaw. c900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* III. xiv. [xix.] (1890) 218 Ða forlet he þa mæxðe & ofer se lath in Gallia rice. c1200 *ORMIN* 8434 Inntill whille ende off all þatt land He hadd himm þanne lipenn. c1205-75 *LAY.* [passim: see *Glossary*].

Hence † *Liþing ppl. a.*, of a ship, sailing.

c1205 *LAY.* 943 Alle þa lidenðe scipen þe on his londe beoð. † *Lithe*, v.2 *Obs.* Forms: 1 *lipan*, *lipian*, 3 *lisen*, 4-7 *lythe*, 3- *lithe*. [OE. *lith-an*, weak vb. f. *lith* mild, *LITHE a.*]

1. *trans.* To render 'lithe', i.e. gentle or mild; to influence (a person) gently; to relax (felters); to assuage, mitigate (grief, pain); to relieve, soothe; to render (a limb) supple; to bend, subdue (persons, their passions).

c897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xvii. 124 Ðis is deafr ðæt se se þe wunde lacinian wille zeote win on . . . eft ele, ðæt se hie lide & hale. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 95 Shereduresdaies absolution lide þe sinne bendes. 13. . . K. *Alis.* 2797 The saut com so thikke and swithe, That no weryng ne myghte heom lithe. 1364 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. vii. 183 Lome menses limes weore lybet þat tyme. c1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* iv. 726 (754) He þat wont here wo was for to lybe, She mot for-gon. a1400-50 *Alexander* 3754 To lithe vs all if þou limpes na lounyng þou gettis. c1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 7721 Hir angre she gan ther to lithe. 1554 *ABB. HAMILTON Catch.* (1884) 173 The haly spreit . . . be his grace lythis and turnis our hart to God. 1614 T. ADAMS *Dinells Hanket* vi. 291 England . . . hath now supplied, lythed, and stretched their throates. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 313 Giue me also faith, Lord., to lythe, to forme, and to accomodate my spirit and members.

2. To render 'lithe' or thick; to thicken (broth, etc.). Also *transf.*

1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 30 Lithe the pot, i.e. put Oatmeal into it. 1711 W. STORR *Bk. Rem.* in *Yorksh. Arch. Fril.* VII. 58 Lithe it with bean meal as hot as can be bidden. 1808 *BALD Coal-trade of Scot.* i. 13 The coalmasters frequently inquired if the sinkers were lything the water, that is, making it of a thick and muddy colour by their operations. 1867 B. BRILLER *Marilocks* iii. 69 The old woman was engaged in 'lithing' the broth.

*Lithe* (lith), v.3 *Obs. exc. arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 3 *lithen*, -in, 3-7, 9 *lythe*, 4, 7 *lithen*, 4 *lythen*, 4, 6-7 *lith*, 4-6 *lyth*, 3- *lithe*. [ON.

*lyða* (MSw. *lydha* to listen, Sw. *lyda*, *Da. lyde* to obey; the *Da. lytte* to listen, is a different formation), f. *lith* neut., listening, sound, corresp. to Goth. *lithjan* listening attention (𐌿𐌹𐌸𐌿𐌶𐌰), OHG. *lithudar*, OE. *lithodor* sense of hearing, music, f. Teut. root \**leu-* to hear: see *LIST sb.*] *intr.* To hearken, listen. Const. *dat.* or *to*, *unto* (*at*, *till*). Also, to hear of (a thing). Occas. quasi-*trans.* with obj. a thing.

a1225 *Juliana* 73 Lysted me leoue men & lideð ane hwile. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2077 Quað þis bred-wriate, 'lided nu me'. c1300 *Havelok* 1400 Lipen nou alle to me, Louerdest. 13. . . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1719 Thenne was lit lif uning to lypen þe bounde. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 67 How þe gaimen dede lithe I saile 30w seie. c1330 *Amis & Amil.* 429 Hir name was cleped Belisaunt, As ye may lithe at me. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. xi. 65 To lithen here laies and here loueliche notes. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1810 This newe made knyghter Lythes vn to the crye. c1400 *Tale of Gamelyn* i. Litheth and lesteneth and herkeneth ariht. a1400-50 *Alexander* 5023 Pan list him lithe of his lyfe & of his last ende. c1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1163 Lufly ledis in land, lythis me til! ? a1500 *Ballad, Adam Bell*, etc. l. 17 Now lithe and listen, gentlemen That of mirth louth to hear! 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* l. i Now lythis of ane gentill knyght, Schir Thomas Norray. 1592 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 228 Lythe and I shall tell them the. 1615 *BRATHWAIT Strapado* (1878) 132 Thou mun not take petition (lithen me) Nor entertaime him, till thou take thyfee. 1683 G. MERITON *Yorksh. Dial.* 4 Lythe yee, Lythe yee! How fondley you tawke. 1807 *STAGG Poems* 20 Monny a sleepless night she past, . . . As she lythe'd the lengthin' blast. 1840 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg.* Ser. i. *Witches Frolic*, One tale I remember of mickle dread, Now lithe and listen, my little boy Ned.

*Lithe*, variant of *LYTHE*, the pollack.

*Lithe*, obs. 3rd sing. ind. pres. of *LIE v.* 1 and 2.

† *Litheby*, a. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *lipbeiz(e)*, 3 *leoðebeie*, *lepebei*. [OE. *leopu-bize*, *lipelize*; — pre-Engl. \**lipubangjo*, f. *lipu*- *LITH sb.* 1 + \**bangjo*, f. root of *Bow v.*] Supple-jointed, lissome.

c1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* II. 152 Þa wearð þæt halige lic hal on eorðan gemet, . . . lith biþe on limum. a1245 *St. Mark.* 16 Sei me seli meiden hwonne is te leanet i þine leoðebeie limen so stælewardu stencde. a1275 *Proc. Ælfred* 692 in *O. E. Misc.* 138 þe lonke none is lepe bei.

*Lithectasy* (lith-ektāsi). *Surg.* [f. Gr. *lithos* stone + *ektasis*: see *ECTASY*.] The operation of removing calculi through the urethra, by first extending or dilating it.

1842 R. WILLIS *Stone in Bladder* Pref. The operation which I have described under the title of Lithectasy. 1876 *GROSS Dis. Bladder* 236 Professor Dolbeur . . . has performed the operation, which he terms perineal lithotomy, but which differs only from lithectasy in removing the calculus piecemeal.

*Lithectomy* (lith-ektōmi). *Surg.* [f. Gr. *lithos* stone + *ektō* out + *tomia* cutting.] A proposed substitute for the inaccurate word *LITHOTOMY* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

*Lithed*, obs. pa. t. *LIGHT v.* 1

*Lithely* (lith-ēli), adv. [f. *LITHE a.* + *-LY* 2.]

† 1. Gently, graciously, meekly, mildly. *Obs.*

c897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxi. 150 I wilum lithelice to dreutseanne. a1225 *Ans.* R. 428 Teched hant to holden here riulen. litheliche þanh, & luueliche. a1240 *Saxles Warde in Cott. Hom.* 259 Wel is riht þat we þe lithelice lustin.

2. With pliant movement; briskly, nimbly.

1813 *HOGG Queen's Wake* 69 And quhen we cam to the Lommond height, Se lythly we lychtid downe. 1854 *FRASER'S Mag.* L. 398 Your line springs lithely into the air, hookless, and of course fishless.

*Litheness* (lith-ēnēs). [f. *LITHE a.* + *-NESS*.]

† a. Gentleness, meekness, mildness. b. Flexibility, suppleness.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 Erest he walde us mid lithnesse istoren. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (Mathon) 445 Pe clergy . . . with lythnes [had] byde goddis wrake. 1460 *CAPGRAVE Chron.* (Rolls) 52 Summe men seide that he [Aristotle] was the son of sweth a spirit which they clepe Incubus, for the lithnes of his body, an the sotille of his witte. 1530 *PALSGR.* 239/2 Lythlenesse, delyvernesse, souplesse. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 458 Thou canst remove that utter unwillingnesse . . . and cause lythnesse, and complying therewith. 1731 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Litheness*, suppleness, limberness. 1861 *WILSON & GEIKIE Mem. E. Forbes* xii. 402 The litheness of his body at this time was altogether surprising. 1877 *BLACKIE Wise Men* 20 To sinewy grain and litheness bred.

† *Lither*, sb. *Obs.* [OE. *lith(e)re*; — prehistoric \**liprjōn-*, f. \**lepro*<sup>9</sup> *LEATHER*.] A sling.

c725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) F 385 *Funda*, lithre. c900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. xvii. [xiii.] (1890) 304 Swa micelre brædo swa mou mæxe mid lithran gæweorpan. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8124 Me ne migte noht ise hote arwen & flon, & stones out of liperen [*v. r.* *leperen*].

*Lither* (liðer), a. and adv. Forms: a. 1 *lyðre*, (hlýðre), *lêðre*, (2 *leoðre*), 2-3 *luðere*, 3 *leðere*, *luðer*, (lui-, luyper), 3-4 *liðere*, *luther(e)*, 3-5 *luðer*, 4 *luthur*, *lupur*, *lypere*, *lythure*, 4-5 *lethur*, 5 *lether*, *lethir(e)*, *lethur*, *lithur*, *lythyr*, (5 *lether*, 6 *lyther*, *lether*, 3- *lither*. b. 5 *ledyr*, *liddy*, *lyder*, -ir, -yr, 6 *liddy*, *lydder*, -ir, -yr. [OE. *lyðre*; — prehistoric \**liprjō-*; the first element of MHG., G. *liederlich* lewd (in early use also slight, trifling, pretty), and related by ablaut to *LODDER*. Some scholars regard the Gr. *λενθερος* and L. *liber*, free, as ultimately connected.]

A. adj.

† 1. Of persons, their actions, dispositions, etc.: Bad, wicked; base, rascally unjust. Also of an animal: Ill-tempered. *Obs.*

c893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* vi. xxxvi, Ac se ealdormon hie betæhte lyþrum monnum in healdnone. c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xix. 22 Of þinum mude ic ðe deme la lyðra þeowa. a1175 *Cott. Hom.* 241 ludas and þat leodre folc hit repen. a1225 *Ancr. R.* 256 He is umbe, deies & nihtes, worde unlimen ow mid wredde, oðer mid luder onde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1873 A luper emperour bioure þat het maximian. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 272 Al lupur li-leue we lopen in herte. 1364 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. v. 98 Pus I liue loueles lyk A luper dogge. a1400-50 *Alexander* 840 Sa he lost has be lyfe for his leþer [Dublin MS. *lether*] wordis. a1529 *SKELTON Agst. Garnesche* 146 The foldest slouen ondyr heuen, Prowde, peniche, lyddyr, and lewde. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Poet.* (1867) 39 All folke thought them . . . to lyther, To lynger bothe in one house togyther.

† b. *absol.* (quasi-sb.). *sing.* Evil in the abstract. *pl.* Bad men.

a1225 *St. Mark.* 3 Ne ne let tu neauer mi sawle foreleosen wiþ the forlone ne wiþ the luðere mi lif. 13. . . E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 566 Oþer ellez þyn yze to lyþer is lyfte. *Ibid.* B. 163 For alle arn laped luflyly, þe luper & þe better. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 629 Lede clanyr þour lif & no lupur wirche. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. xviii. 82 Thus are þe lithere lyken to lusseheorwe sterles.

† 2. Of things: Bad (in various senses, chiefly physical); poor, sorry, ill-conditioned, ill-looking, worthless; hurtful. Of a part of the body: Withered, paralysed, impotent. *Obs.*

c1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* xli. 27 Þa seofon hleanan oxan and þa seofon hlyðran ear getacniad seofon hungergear. c1050 *Suppl. Ælfred's Gloss.* in W. Wülcker 129/45 *Lolium et cetera adulterina genera* Bohem and oðre lyðre cynn. a1225 *Ancr. R.* 258 þeo ilke reouðful garcen of þe luðere skurgen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 621 So þat a luper benege to hare biot þe hii browe. 13. . . E. E. *Allit. P.* C. 156 For be monnes lude neuer so luper, þe lyf is ay swete. a1330 *OTHELLO* 424 Sore he felt oppon þe grounde, & hadde a fol luper wounde. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 868 Perfore no like no lud of his lupur fare. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xiv. 342 As in lusseheorwe is a lyther alay and zet loketh he lyke a sterlynge. c1400 *J'auent & Gaw.* 599 He passed . . . mony a playne, Til he come to that lethir sty. That him byhwyod pass by. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vi. 17 His smotterit habit, our his schulderis lither. 1549 *CHALCOUNE Erasm.* on *Folly* F ij b, They . . . still daube theyr lither chekes with peynting. 1556 *ABB. PARKER Ps.* xxxvii. Argument, He careth and carkth for his lyther gayne. 1567 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* xii. 152b, And in his lither hand he hild a potte of wyne. 1621 *MABBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* vi. 7, I like them [radishes] better . . . being thus lyther, and withered as you see, then when they are fresh and crispis.

† b. of the air: Foul, pestilential. *Obs.*

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. xvi. 220 Founde ich þat . . . hus [the pope's] bulge myght Letten þis luper eir. Thenne wolde ich [etc.].

3. Lazy, sluggish, spiritless; also *absol.* Now *dial.*

a1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 147 Crystys curm, my knaue thou art a ledyr hyme! 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* III. xxxiv, Behald 3e men that callis ladyis lither. 1529 *LYNDESAY Complaynt* 75 Thocht I be, in my askyng, lither. c1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 68 Thair lancia come to lither & slaw. 1600 *Look About You* xi. c 4 b, Ie bring his lyther legges in better frame. 1611 *FLORIO, Baldone*, a lubbard, a lither, a loger hend. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 143 The qualitie of the Princesses her servants, was not so lither and effeminate. as [etc.]. 1675 *HOBBS Odes.* (1677) 217 The man to see to was both great and tall, Though but a lither fellow. 1820 *SCOTT Abbot* iv, Thine own laziness, that dost nothing but drink and sleep and leaves that lither lad to do the work. 1884 J. C. EGBERTON *Sussex Folks & Ways* iv. 61 'Lither', was quite familiar to him in the sense of 'idle, lazy'.

b. *Lither lurdn*: = 'lazy lout'. Hence the *lither lurdn*: the disease of laziness = *FEVER-LURDEN*.

a1590 *Marr. Wit & Wisd.* (Shaks. Soc.) 13, I am alwayes troubled with the litherlurdn. 1615 *BRATHWAIT Strapado* (1878) 129 What Iockie (lither lurdn) lesse for wea, Thou'st be so tatterd.

4. Pliant, supple; (of the air, sky) yielding. *arch.* Also, in mod. dialects (influenced by *LITHE a.*): Agile, nimble.

1565 *COOPER Thesaurus*, s.v. *Brachium, Cerca brachia*, Nice and liether armes. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 21 Thou antique Death. Two Talbots winged through the lither Skie, In thy despit shall scape Mortalitie. c1600 *DAY Beggs Bedall* Gr. iv. ii. (1881) 82 Vanish, I know thou art but lither ayr, Thy hand fell lightly on me. 1643 *BURROUGHS Exp. Hosea* (1652) 102 They have wade, checker, lyther consciences. 1668 *ROWLAND Moullet's Theat.* Ins. 957 The Butterfly is a volatile Insect, having . . . two lither cornicles growing forth from before his eyes. 1807 *Illog Mount. Bard, Mary of Moril Glen* 103 With limbs as lydder and as lythe As daddis hung out to dry. 1860 *MAURY Phys. Geog.* Sea iv. § 239 We see, as in a figure, the lither sky filled with crystal vessels full of life-giving air. 1891 *MAXWELL. GRAY In Heart of Storm* I. 38 Boys . . . are made that lither and sprack they can't bide quiet long together.

† B. adv. Badly, wickedly; ill, poorly. *Obs.*

c1000 *Christ & Satan* 62 (Gr.) Habbad we alle swa for ðinum leasungum lyðre gefered. c1205 *LAY.* 2785 Ah toward his lifes ende him ilomw wel ludeþe [c1275 *lupre*]. a1225 *Juliana* 33 þu biwistest daniel biþom þe wode liuns ilatet se luðere. c1300 *Proverbs of Hendyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 114 Lyht clup luthere zelde. Hence † *Litherback*, a slothful person. † *Litherhead*, wickedness. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9488 þe godemen of þe lond hire luperheide iseye. c1305 *St. Kenelm* 88 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 50 Hie turnede to folie & to luperhead al hire þoht. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 269 Hee must be no litherbacke, vnapt, or slothfull fellow.



† **Lither**, *v.*<sup>1</sup> *Obs.* [f. LITHER *sb.*] *a. trans.* To hurl, shoot forth from (or as from) a sling. *b. intr.* To sling stones, to let fly. *Const.* to (=at).  
 a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 290 Liðere to him lūderliche mid te holic rode steuc. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11438 Hii wolde sir edward vawe out to hom sende liþered wiþ a mangelen, hom wiþ hom to lede. 1393 *LANGL. P. P.* C. XIX. 48 Pece lourdeines litheren per-to þat alle þe leues fallen, And fecceþ a-way this frut.

† **Lither**, *v.*<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* In 3 liðerien, lyperien. [f. LITHER *a.*] *intr.* To act wickedly, to do harm.  
 a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxv. 5 Kirke of liþerand [Vulg. *ecclesiastical malignantium*] hated 1. *Ibid.* xxxvi. 9 For þat liþeres, outend sal þai. *Ibid.* civ. 15 In mine prophetes nil lithre þou.

**Lither**, *liðere*, *obs.* forms of LATHER *v.*

**Litherage**, *obs.* form of LITHARGE.

† **Litherby**, *Obs. rare*—<sup>1</sup>. [f. LITHER *a.* + -BY (see -BY 2).] (See quot.)

1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Andria* i. iii. 19 Thers no time to plaie the litherie now, or lasie lubber.

† **Litherly**, *a. Obs.* [f. LITHER *a.* + -LY<sup>1</sup>. OE. had *liþerlic* in the sense of sordid, mean; cf. G. *liedlich* (mentioned s.v. LITHER *a.*)] *a.* Spiteful, mischievous. *b.* Idle, lazy.

1573 *Tusser Husb.* lxxxv. (1878) 174 Some litherly lubber more eateth than two, yet leaueþ vndone that another will doo. a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* ii. ii. (1651) 25 What wends against the grain is litherly. 1684 H. MORE *Answer* 24 To awaken them out of their remisness and litherly formalness. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* ii. xxxii. He was waspish, arch and litherly.

† **Litherly**, *adv. Obs.* For forms see LITHER *a.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>. [f. LITHER *a.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a 'lither' manner. *a.* Wickedly, deceitfully, viciously. *b.* Badly, meanly, miserably, wretchedly. *c.* Idly, lazily.

c 1050 *Suppl. Alfric's Gloss.* in Wr. Wūlcfer 178/27 *Pes-sine*, luperlice. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 4 Thine forðederes beoð . . forloren lūderliche. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1563 Din broðer iacob was her nu And toc ðin blissing liðer-like. 13 . . E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 36 What vrþly habel . . Wolde lyke, if a ladde com lyþerly attyred. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1231 Leþerly as a lyoun he leþes in-to þe prese. c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 113 A clerk hadde liþerly biþet his whyte, But if he koude a Carpenter biglye. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1263 To unloþly he wykeþ, Thus leþerly agaynes law to lede my pople. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 171 Men say 'lyght chepe leþerly for-yeldys'. 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xvii. (1558) 167 Earnestly, manfully, and not litherly or faintly. a 1583 ARBUTHNOT in *Pinkerton Anc. Sc. Poems* (1786) 144 Men was suer, and durt not steir; But lukit litherly. 1600 HOLLAND *Living* ii. lviii. 83 Doing all things that they did, litherly, slowly, recklessly and stubbornly.

† **Litherness**, *Obs.* [f. LITHER *a.* + -NESS.] *1.* Wickedness.

a 1240 *Ureism* in *Cott. Hom.* 197 Pu ne norsaekst nenne mon nor his lūderness. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7999 His strengþe and is wisdom . . He turnde to lūderness, þo lan-franc was ded. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 226 Þis worlde . . es ful of pompe and lytherness.

*2.* Laziness, sloth, listlessness, indifference; want of spirit, cowardice. Also in physical sense, laxity.  
 c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. iv. 355 He that lay in lythynnes. 1523 SKELTON *Carl. Laurel* 733, I am not lady of liddynnes with lumps. 1570 SIR F. WILSON *Demosthenes* 17 Things lost by much litherness must be recovered againe by great diligence. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 540 It is . . unjust that the litherness of our wives, should be fostered with our sweat. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius's Gate Lat. Unl.* § 617, 189 Sluñ both extremities; but sloth and litherness more. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Droopy*, When the Droopy proceeds from the real Indisposition . . of the Liver, its known by . . Litherness or Supinity of the Belly.

**Lithesome** (li'ðsəm), *a.* [f. LITHE *a.* + -SOME.] Pliant, supple, agile; = LISSOM.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) i. 177 Nature may have . . made some of our organs more lithesome . . than others. 1812 J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 64 Smith was lithesome and quick foot. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* 11. 428 The warlike carriage of the men, and their strong, lithesome, resolute step. 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper. v.* (ed. 5) 248 My attention was attracted by an active lithesome old man.

**Lithia**<sup>1</sup> (li'þiā). *Chem.* [a. mod.L. *lithia*, altered from LITHION, after *soda, potassa*. Cf. LITHINA.] The oxide of lithium, LiO.

1818 *Jrnl. Sci. & Arts* V. 337 Lithia (the name given to the new alkali) was first found in the petalite. 1819 [see LITHIUM]. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* i. 573 The acetate of lithia . . was converted by calcination into carbonate of lithia. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 497 Lithia . . closely resembles potash in its effects upon the system.

*b. attrib. and Comb., as lithia salt, water; lithia-emerald* (see HIDDENITE); *lithia-mica* = LEPIDOLITE; *lithia-tourmaline* = RUBELLITE.

1854-68 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 314 Lepidolite. \**Lithia-mica*. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xii. 211 Greisen is a granular-crystalline rock, consisting of quartz and mica, the latter usually lithia-mica. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 50 A 'lithia salt'. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 201 'Lithia water is often prescribed to gouty . . persons.

*c. colloq.* Short for *lithia water*.

1893 SALTUS *Sapphira* 21 Mr. Snaith . . refreshed himself with whisky and lithia.

† **Lithia**<sup>2</sup> (li'þiā). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *lithos* stone.] The formation of sand or stony concretions in the body, esp. in the Meibomian follicles of the eye. (Cf. LITHIASIS.)

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 255 Tendency to the separation or production of a morbid superabundance of calcareous earth in Osteoxia and Lithia. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Lithia*, the formation of stone or gravel in the human body. Also, an affection in which the eyelids are

edged with small, hard, and stone-like concretions. 1839 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Lithiasis** (liþi'asis). *Path.* [mod.L. *lithiasis*, Gr. *lithiasis*, f. *lithiōn*, f. *lithos* stone.] The formation of stony concretions in any part of the body, esp. in the bladder and urinary passages.

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Lithiasis*, the disease of the stone, engendered in a mans body. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Stone*, The lithiasis, or the disposition of the kidneys and bladder to generate stones. 1835 G. GREGORY *Theory & Pract. Med.* (ed. 4) 567 The foundation of our reasonings concerning lithiasis. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lithiasis*. Name given to a disease of the eyelids, in which small hard tumours grow upon their margins. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 906 The discharge from the body of urinary concretions . . constitutes lithiasis or gravel.

**Lithiate**, *sb.*: see LITHATE.

**Lithiated** (liþi'eitid, *ɜ*pl. *a.* [Two formations: (1) f. LITH(ION) + -ATE + -ED<sup>1</sup>; (2) f. LITHI-UM + -ATE + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] † *a.* Combined with 'lithic' (now called uric) acid (*obs.*). *b.* Impregnated with a salt of lithium.

1797 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 389 Gouty matter is lithiated soda. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 11 Sept. 883/2 Another form of soda is the lithiated compound phosphate. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Lithiate*, *v.*, to impregnate with a salt of lithium.]

**Lithic** (li'þik), *a.*<sup>1</sup> and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *lithikos*, f. *lithos* stone.] *a.* *adj.*

*1.* *Chem. and Path.* Of or pertaining to 'stone' or calculi in the bladder. † *Lithic acid*: an obsolete name for uric acid.

1797 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 386 A peculiar concrete acid, which, since his [Scheele's] time has received the name of lithic. *Ibid.* 393 The appearance of the lithic strata . . shews that they are . . an accidental deposit. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 350 Small quantities of uncombined lithic, or, as it is now called, uric acid. 1821 W. PROUT *Gravel, Calculus, etc.* 223 A small or moderately sized lithic calculus in the bladder. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 37 The efficacy of alkalis in preventing the deposit of lithic gravel in the urine. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 445 Urinary deposits, which consist of the normal elements of the Urine, —namely, Lithic Acid, and the Phosphates. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 180 The uric, or lithic, acid calculus.

*2. gen.* Of or pertaining to stone; consisting of stone. *Lithic age*, the 'stone age' of Archaeology.

1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* 93 This remarkable example of lithic literature. [Quasi-archaic.] 1895-7 J. FERGUSON *Hist. Archit.* (1874) i. 35 The best lithic ornaments are those which approach nearest to the grace and pliancy of plants. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV. 762 The architecture . . of St. Paul's is lithic, and suitable to no other material than stone. 1883 N. JOLY *Man bef. Metals* i. i. § 3. 23 Even in our day groups of men exist who are still in their lithic age.

*B. sb.* A medicine given for stone in the bladder (Funk's *Stand. Dict.* 1893).

**Lithic** (li'þik), *a.*<sup>2</sup> *Chem.* [f. LITHI-UM + -IC.] Pertaining to lithium. *Lithic paint* (see quot.).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lithic Paint*, a mastic of petalite (which contains an alkali known as lithia), sand, and litharge, used as a coating for walls. 1878 LOCKYER *Spectrum Analysis* vi. (ed. 2) 160 Lithic Iodide gave the red line of this metal extending all across the spectrum.

**Lithification** (liþihfik'eifən). [f. next: see -FICATION.] The process of forming into stone.

1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 221 The cause of joints is probably the shrinkage of the rock in the act of consolidation from sediments (lithification), as in stratified rocks.

**Lithify** (liþifi), *v.* [f. Gr. *lithōs* stone + (-I)FY.] *trans.* To form into stone.

1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* v. (1879) 478 All these deposits are imperfectly lithified sand and clays in nearly horizontal position. *Ibid.* 480 The rocks of this period . . are mostly imperfectly lithified.

† **Lithina**. *Chem. Obs.* [mod.L., altered from the earlier name LITHION; cf. -INE 5. The Fr. name is still *lithine*.] = LITHIA<sup>1</sup>. 1826 [see LITHIUM].

† **Lithion**. *Chem.* [mod.L., as if Gr. *lithion*, neut. of *lithios* adj., stony, f. *lithos* stone; the name was proposed in 1818 by Berzelius for the fixed alkali discovered by Arfwedson in 1817, to designate its

*mineral origin*, the two previously known being of vegetable origin.] An earlier name for LITHIA<sup>1</sup>. 1818 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (ed. 3) Advt., Of the new fixed Alkali, Lithion. 1825 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* IX. 330 A very useful test for lithion. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* i. 572 To distinguish it from the two other fixed alkalis, both of vegetable origin, it received the name of lithion, (from *lithios*, *lithideus*?) and this term, to suit the analogy of the other alkalis, was afterwards converted into lithia or lithina.

*attrib.* 1856 *Oly. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* X11. 111 The metallic base of the lithion-alkali. *Ibid.* Petalite, Lithion-spodumen [etc.].

**Lithionite** (li'þiōnit). *Min.* [f. LITHION + -ITE.] An obsolete synonym of LEPIDOLITE.

1884 BAUERMAN *Descr. Mineralogy* 201 Zinnwaldite, Lithionite, Cryophyllite—apparent axial angle up to 65°. 1896 in A. H. CHESTER *Names Min.*

**Lithiophilite** (liþi'filit). *Min.* [A name given, 1878, by Brush and Dana; f. LITHI-UM + Gr. *phīlōs* friend + -ITE.] A mineral containing a large proportion of lithium.

1878 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XVI. 118 No crystals of Lithiophilite were found. 1892 DANA *Min.* 757 Lithiophilite occurs at Branchville, Fairfield Co., Conn.

**Lithistid** (liþistid), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *Lithistida*, f. Gr. *lithos* stone + *istōs* web: see -ID.]

*a. sb.* A silicious sponge of the group *Lithistida*,

in which the spicules are articulated to form a silicious skeleton. *b. adj.* Pertaining to or having the character of the *Lithistida*.

1892 *Athenæum* 13 Feb. 218/2 Tetractinellid, lithistid, and hexactinellid spicules are also present. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 467 Lithistid sponges from the Upper Cambrian of the Mingan Islands are better preserved.

**Lithistidan** (liþistidān), *sb.* and *a.* = LITHISTID.

In some recent Dicts.

**Lithium** (li'þizm). *Chem.* [f. LITHIA<sup>1</sup>: see -IUM.] A metallic element of the alkaline group occurring in small quantities in various minerals.

1818 *Jrnl. Sci. & Arts* V. 338 The chloride of lithium . . is a white semi-transparent body. 1819 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* 201 A . . substance is separated, which may be called *lithium*, the term *lithia* being applied to its oxide. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol. v.* 81 Three metallic bases of the alkalis—potassium, sodium, and lithium. 1873 WATTS *Famous Chem.* (ed. 11) 69 Lithium shows a bright brilliant line in the red.

*attrib.* 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 213 The lithium salts were formerly supposed to be very rare. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 99 Twenty grains of lithium carbonate.

**Litho** (li'þo). A techn. abbrev. of LITHOGRAPH. 1890 in *Century Dict.* 1896 *Daily News* 27 July 4/4 Litho artists jostled the bricklayer, and the bricklayer joined hands with the baker. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 7/3 There was no difference between the ordinary stone lithos and the transfer paper lithos.

**Litho-** (li'þo), before a vowel lith-, combining form of Gr. *lithos* stone, in many scientific terms (the more important appear as main words): † **Litho-biblion** (-bi'bliən) *Geol.* [Gr. *βιβλίον* book], a laminated schistose rock; a bibliolite (Webster 1828-32). † **Lithobiotic** (-bi'otik) *a.* [Gr. *βιωτικός*, f. *bios* life], pertaining to the natural state of crystals, minerals, and stones (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856); hence **Lithobiotism** (-bi'otiz'm), the hidden or undeveloped existence of crystals, etc.

*ibid.* **Lithocarp** (-kārp) [Gr. *κάρπος* fruit], 'a fossil or petrified fruit; a carpolite' (Webster 1828-32). **Lithochryso-graphy** [Gr. *χρυσός* gold + -GRAPHY], printing in gold on stone. † **Lithocol**, -colla [Gr. *κόλλα* glue]: see quot. **Lithocoral**, -line [CORALLINE], pertaining to or having the character of the *Lithocorallia* or stone-corals. (In recent Dicts.) **Lithocystotomy** *Surg.* [CYSTOTOMY] = LITHOTOMY (Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890).

† **Lithodialysis** *Surg.* [DIALYSIS], an operation by which stone in the bladder is dissolved (Mayne); hence **Lithodialytic a.**, pertaining to lithodialysis (*ibid.*). **Lithofellic** (-fel'ik), -felinic (-fel'nik) *adjs.* *Chem.* [L. *felgall*, bile], the designation of an acid which is a large constituent of bezoars.

† **Lithofractor** (-frā'ktōr) [Fr. (*L. fractor*) breaker], an explosive compound of nitroglycerine, used for blasting. **Lithofractor** [L. *fractor* breaker] = LITHOCLAST (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

**Lithogenesis**, -genesis (-dʒen'nsi) [-GENESIS, Gr. -γενεα], that department of mineralogy which treats of the formation of stones. **Lithogenous** (liþ'ɔdʒinəs) *a.* [Gr. -γενής producing + -OUS], stone-producing: applied to those animals which produce coral.

**Lithogeny** (liþ'ɔdʒni) *Path.* [see -GENY], the formation of calculi (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889). **Litholabe** (liþ'oləib), also in mod.L. form † **labon** *Surg.* [late Gr. *λιθάλαβος*, f. *λαβ-* to seize, take], an instrument for extracting stone from the bladder or for holding it while being operated upon. **Litholapaxy** (-lāpə'ksi) *Surg.* [Gr. *λάπαξις* evacuation], an operation for crushing stone in the bladder and evacuating it. **Litholatry** (-el'latrī) [see -LATRY], stone-worship (Ogilvie 1882); so **Litholatrous a.**, stone-worshipping (*Cent. Dict.*).

**Litholeine** (liþ'olēin) [L. *oleum* oil + -INE 5], 'a yellow oily liquid distilled from petroleum, used in eczema and parasitic skin-diseases' (*Cent. Dict.*).

† **Litholysis** (liþ'olisis) *Surg.* [Gr. *λύσις* solution], the dissolving of stone in the bladder by means of lithotropic injections (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Litholytic** (-līt) [G. -λυτρός solvent], 'a form of catheter for conveying solvents of calculi into the bladder' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

**Litholytic** (-li'tik) *a.*, pertaining to litholysis (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Lithometer** (-el'mē'tər), an instrument for measuring the size of a stone in the bladder (*ibid.*); also *attrib.* **Lithomyl** (liþ'omil) [Gr. *μύλη* mill], an instrument devised for reducing calculi to powder; hence **Lithomylly** (-el'milī), the use of the lithomyl (*ibid.*).

† **Lithonephritis** *Path.* [NEPHRITIS], calculous inflammation of the kidney (*ibid.*). **Lithonephrotomy** *Surg.* = NEPHROLITHOTOMY (Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890).

† **Lithopædion**, -ium (-pē'diən, -iəm) [Gr. *παιδίον* little child], a dead extra-uterine foetus, impregnated with calcareous matter. **Lithophagous** (-el'fagəs) *a.* [Gr. -φάγος eating], stone-eating; applied esp. to molluscs which bore through stones. † **Lithophagus**, a stone-eater; pl. (-ī),



lithophagous animals. **Lithophane** (li'fōfān) [Gr. *φάνης* appearing], a kind of ornamentation produced by impressing upon porcelain-glass in a soft state figures which are made visible by transmitted light (Ogilvie 1882); so **Lithophanic** (-fēnik) *a.*, pertaining to lithophane or lithophany; **Lithophany** (-fāni) [cf. *F. lithophanie*], the art of making ornamented glass of this kind. **Lithophilous** (-fīlās) *a.* [-*φίλος* loving], applied to insects living in stony places and to plants growing upon rocks (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856 and *Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Lithophosphor** [PHOSPHOR], a stone which becomes phosphorescent when heated (Webster 1828-32); hence **Lithophosphoric** *a.*, becoming phosphorescent when heated (Craig 1848). **Lithophotography** = PHOTOLITHOGRAPHY. **Lithophthisis** *Path.* [LITHIUSIS], the stage of tubercular phthisis in which calcareous concretions are present in the lungs (Mayne). **Lithophyll** (li'fōfil) *Palaeont.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], a fossil leaf or the impression of a leaf, or a stone containing such a leaf or its impression (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Lithophysa** (li'fōisā), **Lithophyse** (li'fōis) [Gr. *φύσις* bellows], a spherulite having a concentrically chambered structure (*Cent. Dict.*). **Lithoscope** *Surg.* [see -SCOPE], an instrument used to determine the size and form of a calculus (Mayne). **Lithoscopticist**, one who examines stones. **Lithosphere** (li'fōsfi) [SPHERE], a term (corresponding to *atmosphere* and *hydrosphere*) used by some to designate the crust of the earth. **Lithotheology**, natural theology as illustrated by the study of stones. **Lithotint** [TINT *sb.*], the art or process of printing tinted pictures from lithographic stones; a picture so printed. **Lithureisis, -uria** *Path.* [Gr. *ὀύρησις, -ουρία* urination], the passing of small calculi with the urine (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856). **Lithurorrhoea**, calculous diabetes (*ibid.*). 1845 Ford *Handbk. Sp. I.* ii. 361 This new style of printing in Gold and colours on stone, this 'Lithochromy' and 'Lithochromatography'. 1856 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Lithocol*, the Cement with which the Stones are fastened, when they are cut, under the Grindstone; made of Pitch, Resin, and old Brick. 1706 *Ibid.* (ed. Kersey), *Lithocolia*. 1839-47 *Tonn Cycl. Anat.* III. 805/1 *Lithofellie* acid. 1852 *Fewson's Chem.* (1850) 566 Oriental bezoar stones, consist essentially of a... lithofellie acid. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lithofractor*. 1883 *Times* 24 Nov. 7 Dynamite, lithofractor, or any similar nitro-glycerine compounds. 1828-32 WEBSTER (citing *Dict. Nat. Hist.*), *Lithogenesis*. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 288 The operations of 'lithogenous' polypts. 1846 BRITTON *tr. Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 534 Push the external canula as far forwards as possible on the litholabe. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Litholabon*. 1878 BIGELOW in *Trans. Lond. Clinical Soc.* XII. 24 This method, which I have called 'litholapaxy', its peculiar feature being evacuation. 1891 *tr. De La Saussaye's Man. Sci. Reliq.* xii. 89 Tree worship is as widely spread as 'litholatriy'. 1856 R. DRUITT *Surgeon's Vade Mecum* iv. xx. (ed. 7) 576 'Litholysis, or solution of stone. 1860 in *Lancet* 25 Aug. 185 (title) Calculus in the Bladder treated by Litholysis. 1876 *Gross Dis. Bladder* 221 Sect. II. Litholysis. 1842 R. WILLIS *Stone in Bladder* i. 30 The stone in the bladder was caught... by means of a 'lithometer. 1895 ERICHSEN *Sci. & Art Surg.* (ed. 10) II. 1077 Lithometer Sound for measuring Stone. 1822 Good *Study Med.* IV. 257 An osseous or almost stony mass, which has been distinguished by the name of osteopædion or 'lithopædion. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 195 The 'lithopædium of extra-uterine gestation. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Lithophagous*. 1835-6 *Tonn Cycl. Anat.* i. 704/1 The lithophagous, Conchiferous. 1827 *Mirror* I. 8 There was brought to Avignon a true 'lithophagus, or stone-eater. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. Gloss. *Lithophagi*, molluscous animals which bore into solid stones. 1828 *Specif. Patent* No. 5626 'Lithophanic china. 1861 F. JOUBERT in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* IX. 500/2 A process known as 'lithophany, or transparent china, or biscuit slabs. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art.*, *Lithophotography*, the modern art of producing prints from lithographic stones, by means of photographic pictures developed on their surface. 1892 *Athenæum* 21 May 670/3 The 'Lithophyses in the Obsidian of the Roche Rosse, Lipari. 1693 E. LIUVY *Let.* 18 Apr. in *Gentl. Mag.* (1822) XCII. i. 318, I have been all this while expecting the return of our 'Lithoscopticist. 1887 *Times* 6 Sept. 11/3 The form of the 'lithosphere and the material of its surface. 1900 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LV. 136 T hus were formed the oceanic basin and the continental arches of the lithosphere. 1869 BARRING-GOULD *Orig. Reliq. Belief* (1878) II. i. 17 There has been an astrotheology, a 'lithotheology, a petinotheology [etc.]. 1892 A. B. BRUCE *Apologetics* i. v. 117 Books appeared on bronzo-theology, seismo-theology, litho-theology, phytatheology. 1843 HARRING & HALL *Baron. Halls Eng. Pref.*, The prints which illustrate this work are executed in 'Lithotint, that is to say, they are drawn on stone with the brush. 1853 KANK *Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 171 Lieutenant Brown, whose admirably artistic sketches I had seen in Haghe's lithotints. 1879 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 90 It is safer to attribute 'lithuria to dyspepsia.

**Lithochromatic** (li'fōkrōmā'tik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. LITHO- + Gr. *χρῶματ-, χρώμα* colour + -IC.]

**A. adj.** Pertaining to lithochromatics; involving or produced by applying oil colours to stone. **B. sb. pl.** The art or process of applying oil colours to stone and taking impressions therefrom.

1846 BUCHANAN *Technol. Dict.*, *Lithochromatics*, the art of painting in oil upon stone, and taking impressions on canvas. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 7 Jan. 404/3 The influence... of lithography and litho-chromatic printing upon the older arts

of engraving... has been such that the processes in... use fifty years ago can scarcely be said to exist.

So **Lithochromic** *a.* and *sb.*, in the same sense. 1850 OGILVIE, *Lithochromics*.

**Lithochromatography** (li'fōkrōmātō'grāfi). [f. LITHO- + Gr. *χρῶματ-, χρώμα* colour + -GRAPHY.] = CHROMOLITHOGRAPHY. Hence **Lithochromatographic** *a.*, chromolithographic (in mod. Dicts.).

1843 F. E. PAGET *Poignant* 37 Blessings on the inventor of an art with such a brief, soft, and euphonious name as that of lithochromatography! 1845 *Lithochromatography* [see LITHO-].

**Lithochrome** (li'fōkrōm), *a.* [f. LITHO- + Gr. *χρώμα* colour.] Lithochromatic. Also *absol.* Chromolithography; = LITHOCHROMY 2.

1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art.*, *Lithochrome*, colour printing by the lithographic process, generally termed chromolithography. 1863 ALCOCK *Capital Tycoon* i. 907 The lithochrome process... has long been familiar to them... blocks of wood only being used instead of stones. *Ibid.* II. 285 Our lately discovered art of lithochrome printing.

**Lithochromy** (li'fōkrōmī). [f. LITHO- + Gr. *χρώμα* colour + -Y. Cf. *F. lithochromie*.]

1. Painting on stone.

1837 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 72/2 The peripteral temple executed by me in Munich Park, which, to the best of my knowledge, constitutes the first example of lithochromy in the present day. 1850 LEITCH *tr. C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 320 A very important application of painting, from an early period, was that for which in our times the term lithochromy has been formed.

2. Chromolithography.

1895 E. C. AGASSIZ *Life L. Agassiz* I. 282 The newly-invented art of lithochromy [anno 1838].

**Lithoclast** (li'fōklāst). [f. LITHO- + Gr. *-κλάστης* breaker, f. *κλᾶν* to break.]

1. A stone-breaker. *Obs. rare* -1.

1829 BURCKHARDT *Trav. Arabia* I. 307 A party of horse-men... were ready... to assist the lithoclast, as soon as he should have executed his task.

2. *Surg.* An instrument for breaking up stone in the bladder.

1847 SOUTH *tr. Chelins' Surg.* II. 560 The perforating instruments... have been set aside by Jacobson's lithoclast. 1882 SIR H. THOMSON *Dis. Urinary Organs* xii. (ed. 6) 21 Urethral lithoclasts.

Hence **Lithoclastic** *a.*, pertaining to the lithoclast or to lithoclasty; **Lithoclasty** [cf. *F. lithoclastie*], 'the reduction of a vesical calculus into fragments by the aid of the lithoclast' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

**Lithocol**, coralline: see LITHO-.

**Lithocyst** (li'fōsist). [f. LITHO- + CYST.]

1. *Zool.* One of the sacs containing mineral particles found in certain Medusæ, and supposed to be organs of hearing.

1859 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* 24 Every appendage (except the hydrothecæ and lithocysts) commences its existence as a calcar process of the ectoderm and endoderm. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 92 The margin of the umbrella is furnished with a series of 'lithocysts'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Int. Anim.* iii. 126 There can be little doubt that the lithocysts... are of the nature of auditory organs.

2. *Bot.* A cell containing crystals of calcium carbonate formed beneath the surface of the leaves of some plants.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 88 Transitional forms between the imperfect laticiferous vessels of bulb-scales and simple lithocysts which do not contain latex but only rapheides.

**Lithocystotomy, -dialysis, etc.**: see LITHO-.

**Lithodome** (li'fōdōm). Anglicized form of LITHODOMUS.

1848 in CRAIG.

**Lithodomize** (li'fōdōmīz), *v.* [f. as next + -IZE.] *trans.* To burrow in (stone), as a lithodomus.

1864 *Reader* 19 Nov. 644/1 Lithodomized stones.

**Lithodomous** (li'fōdōmās), *a. Zool.* [f. next + -OUS.] Dwelling in rock or stone; produced by or pertaining to mussels of the genus *Lithodomus*. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 588 Nine feet above this they are penetrated by lithodomous or boring shells. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. ii. xxx. 172 Deposits, which envelop the pillars below the zone of lithodomous perforations.

**Lithodomus** (li'fōdōmūs). *Zool.* Pl. -i. [mod. L., ad. Gr. *λίθοδῶμος* mason, f. *λίθος* stone + -δῶμος building, *δέμειν* to build.] A genus of small mussels which burrow in rock or stone; a mussel of this genus, a date-shell.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* Gloss., *Lithodomi*, molluscous animals which bore into solid rocks, and lodge themselves in the holes they have formed. 1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol.* etc., *Lithodomus*. 1848 CRAIG, *Lithodomus*, *Lithodomi*. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II The shipworm adheres to timber, and the pholas and lithodomus to limestone rocks.

**Lithofellie, -fractor, -genesis, etc.**: see LITHO-.

**Lithoglyph** (li'fōglif). [f. LITHO- + Gr. *γλύφειν* to carve.] An incision or engraving on stone; an incised or engraved stone; also, the art of engraving on precious stones.

1824 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts.*, *Lithoglyph*, the art of engraving on precious stones. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 3 If there be any remains of sculpture on the stone, it becomes a lithoglyph or a hieroglyph.

1. **Lithoglypher**. *Obs.* -o = LITHOGLYPHIC *sb.* 1730 BAILEY (folio), *A Lithoglypher*, a Stone-cutter or Mason.

**Lithoglyphic** (li'fōgli'fic), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *\*λιθογλυφικός*, f. *λιθογλύφος* stone-cutter.]

**a. adj.** Pertaining to the art of engraving on precious stones (Craig 1848). **1b. sb.** An engraver on precious stones. *Obs.* -o

1623 COCKERAM, *Lithoglyphic*, a grauer or cutter of stones. 1658 in PHILLIPS. 1736 BAILEY (folio), *Lithoglyphick*, of or pertaining to carving or cutting in stone.

**Lithoglyphte** (li'fōglifit). [Formed as LITHOGLYPH + -ITE.] A fossil which bears the appearance of having been artificially cut or engraved. 1828-32 in WEBSTER (who cites LUNIER).

**Lithograph** (li'fōgrāf), *sb.* [f. LITHO- + -GRAPH (or a back-formation from LITHOGRAPHY).]

1. A lithographic print. Also *attrib.*

1839 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. vii. 98 We have an exquisite lithograph of Lucas's portrait of my father. 1846 N. F. MOORE *Hist. Sk. Columbia Coll.* 23 These streets, probably, like those of many lithograph cities of recent date, existed only upon paper. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 179 Melancholy lithographs represent to us a long-faced, square-browed man.

2. An inscription on stone. *nonce-use.*

1859 WHITTIER 'The Rock' in *El Ghor iv*, The graven wonders pay No tribute to the spoiler, Time! Unchanged the awful lithograph Of power and glory undertrod.

**Lithograph, v.** [f. as prec.]

1. *trans.* To print from stone; to produce by a lithographic process; in first quot. to make a lithographic portrait of. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1845 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1457 This personage has obtained himself to be sketched and lithographed. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 93 Of this work, the part relating to bridges was, in 1850, lithographed at the Royal Engineer Establishment at Chatham. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 235 This native print... was lithographed in the Oordoo language.

2. To write or engrave on stone. *rare.*

1872 J. FERGUSSON *Rude Stone Mon.* 73 If they could have written to any primeval 'Times', they would not have taken such pains to lithograph their victory on the spot.

Hence **Lithographed** *adj. a.*

1839-41 S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a Year* III. 407 A lithographic likeness of his odious face. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1213 Specimens of gilt, lithographed, and coloured borders. 1880 V. BALL *Jungle Life India* xii. 535, I bought several lithographed books in the Urdu language. 1890 *Athenæum* 21 June 802/3 It is proposed to publish in lithographed facsimile a manuscript volume of recipes.

**Lithographer** (li'fōgrāfai). [f. LITHO- + -GRAPHER.]

1. One who writes treatises about stones. *Obs.* 1685 *Phil. Trans.* XV. 1056 Though it be commonly by the Lithographers reckon'd amongst stones. 1686 *Flor Staffordsh.* 175 The Sardachates of the Lithographers.

2. One who practises lithography; a lithographic draughtsman or printer.

1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Print.* (ed. Ringwalt) 284 The first attempts at transferring, in lithography, were made in Paris, in 1826, by a lithographer, named Mottet. 1878 RICHMOND *Gram. Lithography* 3 Many difficulties which do not now confront the Lithographer.

**Lithographic** (li'fōgrāfik), *a.* [f. LITHO-GRAPHY + -IC. Cf. *F. lithographique*.]

1. Pertaining to, employed in or produced by lithography; engraved on or printed from stone.

1813 in *Archæol. Jrnl.* (1804) Ser. II. 117 Forty Lithographic impressions from drawings by Thomas Barker. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 158 note, This fac-simile... is curious as being a production of the newly invented Lithographic process. 1819 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXXVII. 131 A Lithographic Press, the invention of Mr. Alois Senefelder. 1827 DE QUINCEY *Murder Wks.* 1862 iv. 30 No better than... a lithographic print by the side of a fine Volpato. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 44/2 The two principal agents used for making designs, writings, &c., on stone, are called lithographic chalk and lithographic ink.

**b. Lithographic limestone, slate, stone**: a compact yellowish slaty limestone used in lithography. Hence the *adj.* is applied to rocks resembling this. 1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* I. (1837) 406 The lithographic limestone of Solenhofen. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts*, etc. 777 The lithographic stones of the best quality are still procured from the quarry of Solenhofen. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iv. 79 Smoother than the finest lithographic stone. 1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxix. 165 The chain of hills... which is reddish white, and almost of lithographic nature, like the Jura limestone of Pappenheim. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* xvii. 322 The lithographic limestones of Germany.

2. Descriptive of stones or rocks. *rare.*

1820 DA COSTA in *Gentl. Mag.* XC. i. 222 A Lithographic view of the several Counties in England.

3. Writing on stone. *allusive nonce-use.*

1862 G. WILSON *Reliq. Chem.* 32 The records..., which geology has written down with her lithographic pen.

**Lithographical**, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to lithography. *rare* -o.

1828-32 in WEBSTER.

2. Pertaining to the descriptive science of stones; lithological.

1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vi. 154 The Denbighshire grits are Lower Wenlock strata, changed and altered as regards their lithographical constituents.

Hence **Lithographically** *adv.*, by means of lithography. 1828-32 in WEBSTER.

1. **Lithographize**, *v. Obs.* [f. next + -IZE.] = LITHOGRAPH *v.*



1821 A. H. ROWAN *Let.* 14 Sept. in *Lady Morgan's Mem.* (1862) II. 151, I am lithographing Mr. Wolff's prayer over the corpse of the persecuted—Queen of England.  
1822 T. G. WAINWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 264 An interesting series... might be lithographed by some of his pupils.  
1830 BENTHAM *To Pres. Jackson* 10 Jan., Wks. 1843 XI. 41 The author of an address to the French army that, after having been written here, and either printed or lithographed, has been transmitted to... France.

**Lithography** (lith'grāfi). [ad. mod.L. *lithographia* or F. (and Ger.) *lithographie*; see LITHO- and -GRAPHY.]

†1. A description of stones or rocks. *Obs.*

1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 161 Having some Years since Publish'd his *Specimen Lithographice Helveticæ*, and perhaps designing a Lithography, his Observations on Figur'd Fossils are not so numerous as we should otherwise have wish'd.

†2. The art of engraving on precious stones.

1730 BAILEY (folio), *Lithography*, the Art of cutting or engraving in Stone; also a Description of Stones.

3. The art or process of making a drawing, design, or writing on a special kind of stone (called 'lithographic stone'), so that impressions in ink can be taken from it.

Lithography was invented in 1796 by Alois Senefelder of Munich (1771-1833). The term (in Ger. form *Lithographie*) was used c. 1804-5 by Senefelder's associates at Munich.

1813 H. BANKS *Lithography* 8 Mr. P. H. André introduced the art under the title of Polyautography... I have taken the liberty, however, to change this to Lithography.  
1819 tr. Senefelder (*title*) A Complete Course of Lithography. 1832 BARRAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xi. (ed. 3) 78 A few years ago one of the Paris newspapers was reprinted at Brussels as soon as it arrived by means of lithography.  
1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. Pref. To Executed in tinted lithography. 1879 *Print. Trades Jnl.* xxvi. 17 The process of lithography consists essentially in the application of a greasy ink on to a damp stone.

**Lithoid** (lith'oid), *a.* [ad. Gr. *λίθοειδής*, *f.* *λίθος*-stone: see -OID.] Of the nature or structure of stone.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & H. Isl.* III. 299 A capping of lithoid turf rising about a hundred feet. 1885 A. GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 108 By the progressive development of crystalline or crystals during the cooling and consolidation of a molten rock a glass loses its vitreous character and becomes lithoid; in other words, undergoes devitrification.

So **Lithoidal** (lith'oidāl), *a.*, in the same sense.

1833 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 124 At a greater depth the mass assumes a more lithoidal structure. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ii. 93 Lithoidal lavas.

**Litholabe, -lapaxy, -latry**, etc.: see LITHO-

†**Lithologer**. *Obs.* rare-1. [f. Gr. *λίθος*-stone + *-loger* as in *astrologer*.] A lithologist.

1685 H. MORE *Illustration* 366 That it [chrysolite] strengthens the Intellect... is the opinion of Lithologers.

**Lithologic**, *a.* [f. LITHOLOGY + -IC.] = next.  
1828-33 in WEBSTER. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. x. 130 If the Houses of Parliament were built up by the forces resident in their own bricks and lithologic blocks [etc.].

**Lithological** (lith'olōjīkāl), *a.* [f. LITHOLOGY + -IC + -AL.] Pertaining to lithology; relating to the nature or composition of stones.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 50 A description of the lithological and mineralogical empire. 1833 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 237 To put the student upon his guard against too implicit a reliance on lithological characters as tests of the relative ages of rocks. *Ibid.*, Gloss., *Lithological*, a term expressing the stony structure or character of a mineral mass. We speak of the lithological character of a stratum as distinguished from its zoological character. 1881 RAMSAY in *Nature* No. 618. 420 The various formations, by help of the fossils they contain, have been correlated in time, often in spite of great differences in their lithological characters.

Hence **Lithologically adv.**, in regard to lithology; with respect to the nature of stones.

1845 CAPT. NEWBOLD in *Jnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* XIV. 300 Ferruginous and coloured clays that sometimes, lithologically speaking, resemble laterite. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* iv. 84 The Aran range, with its mountain peaks, resembles the rocks of Cader Idris lithologically.

**Lithologist** (lith'olōjīst). [f. LITHOLOGY + -IST.] One who is versed in lithology.

1746 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 398 A regular jointed conic body, called by Lithologists the Alveolus of the Belemnites. 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXI. 448 Our Lithologists would do well to revive this name.

**Lithology** (lith'olōjī). [ad. mod.L. *lithologia* or F. *lithologie*; see LITHO- and -LOGY.]

1. That department of mineralogy which treats of the nature and composition of stones and rocks. Also, the lithological characters of rocks, etc.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 104 Mr. Schentzer... in his... De Querelis Piscium, seem's to have quite different Fancies of that subterraneous Ichthyologic-Lithology. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Theory* 82 A specific difference which it is the business of lithology to mark by some appropriate character, annexed to the generic name of granite. 1870 *Athenæum* 22 Jan. 127/3 Considering first the petrology and lithology of rock masses, Prof. Molloy divides the compounds of the earth's crust into... 3 groups. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xvi. 287 In different districts the lithology of these groups will be found to vary. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* Introd. (1879) 2 A knowledge of mineralogy and lithology is required to understand structural geology.

2. That department of medical science which is concerned with the study of *calculi* in the human body. Also, a treatise on *calculi*.

1802 HOOPER *Quincy's Lex.-Med.*, *Lithology*, a discourse or treatise on stones. 1828-33 WEBSTER, *Lithology*... 2. A

treatise on stones found in the body. *Coxe*. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lithologia*... Term for the consideration of the nature and different qualities of stones, or of *calculi*; lithology. 1890 J. S. BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 76.

**Litholysis, -lyte**, etc.: see LITHO-.

**Lithomancy** (lith'omānsi). [f. Gr. *λίθος* stone + *μαντεία* divination, -MANCY.] Divination by signs derived from stones.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 75 The Lithomancy or divination from this stone, whereby... Heleneus the Prophet foretold the destruction of Troy. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lithomancy*, divination by casting Pibble stones, or by the Load-stone. 1895 ELWORTHY *Encl. Eye* 444 Lithomancy, divination with a precious stone called siderites.

**Lithomarge** (lith'omārdz). *Geol.* Also in L. form *lithomarga*. [ad. mod.L. *lithomarga*, *f.* Gr. *λίθος*-stone + L. *marga* marl.] 'An early name for several kinds of soft clay-like minerals, including kaolin' (A. H. Chester 1896).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Lithomarga*. 1784 KIRWAN *Min.* 74 Lithomarga or stone marl. 1815 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 138 A Quarzose rock... composed of quartz, schorl, beryl and lithomarga. 1820 R. JAMESON *Min.* II. 74 There are two kinds, viz. Friable Lithomarge, and Indurated Lithomarge. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 210 Lithomarge of greenish-white colour... at Dunluch. 1870 *Athenæum* 14 May 646 Restormel is a variety of kaolinite, standing nearest to the lithomarge group.

**Lithometer, -nephritis**, etc.: see LITHO-.

**Lithontripctic** (lith'ontrip'tik), **lithontripytic** (-triptik), *a.* and *sb.* *Med.* Also 7-8 *lython*, 8-9 -thriptic. [ad. F. *lithontripitique* or mod.L. *lithontripctic* (in the 17th c. etymologically corrected to -thrypticus), repr. the Gr. phrase *φάρμακα τῶν ἐν νεφροῖς λίθων θρυπτικὰ* 'drugs' comminutive of stones (in the kidneys') (Galen), where *λίθων* is genitive pl. of *λίθος* stone and *θρυπτικός* (neut. pl. -κά) an adj. *f.* *θρύπτειν* to crush small, comminute. The inaccurate spelling -tripticus gave rise to the notion that the word was derived from Gr. *τρίβειν* to rub, wear down, and the *Physical Dict.* 1657 gives a mod.L. *lithontribon* sb., which seems to be meant for a Gr. combination, as if *λίθων τριβῶν* 'that which rubs down stone'. (Cf. the mod.L. *lithontribon*, *lithontribon* sb., in glosses.) Some recent writers have substituted the more analogically formed LITHOTRIPTIC.]

**A. adj.** Having the property of breaking up stone in the bladder.  
a. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 83 The Lithontripctic powder of Nicolaus. 1661 JOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 89 Euonimus mixes lithontripctic herbs with the blood thereof to waste the stone. 1742 J. PARSONS (*title*) Description of the urinary bladder... with animal versions on lithontripctic medicines. 1830 LANOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 50 The old idea of their [*viz.* saxifrages] being lithontripctic appears to have been derived from their name rather than their virtues. 1883 HOLMES & HULKE *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 3) III. Index 924 Lithontripctic treatment of calculus.  
b. 1850 OGILVIE, *Lithontripctic* [adj. and sb.].

**B. sb.** A lithontripctic medicine.

a. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 30 Conserve of Hips... is said by Authors to be a Lithontripctic. 1774 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1776) III. 138 Lime water has been long and justly celebrated as a lithontripctic. 1845-55 GARRON *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 114 Magnesia is at times employed as a lithontripctic. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 217 Lithontripctics, or solvents and disintegrators of stone.  
b. 1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 533 Some medicines, though they are not Lithontripctics yet may be good nephriticks. 1693 *Ibid.* XVII. 766 'Tis esteem'd as a great Traumatick and Lithontripctic. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Stone*, A liquor that will dissolve or break the concrete stone... which is called a lithontripctic.

**Lithontripstist, -or**: see LITHOTRIPTIST, -OR.

**Lithophagous, -phane, -philous**, etc.: see LITHO-.

**Lithophone** (lith'ofōn). *Surg.* [f. LITHO- + Gr. *φωνή* sound.] An instrument for rendering audible the contact of a sound or probe with a vesical calculus. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Lithophotography, -phyll, -physe**: see LITHO-.

**Lithophyte** (lith'ofait). [f. Gr. *λίθος* stone + *φυτόν* plant. Cf. next.]

1. *Zool.* A polyp the substance of which is stony or calcareous, as some corals.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. 324 Of the lithophytes and sponges. 1831 BECHEY *J. Pacif.*, etc. I. 263 The aversion of the lithophytes to fresh water. 1864 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* App. 413 It is the general assumption that coral islands are built up from the bottom of the ocean by the unaided labour of lithophytes. 1875 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xlix. 594 All were increasing their dimensions by the active operations of the lithophytes.  
*Attrib.* 1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxvi. 113 Pectens, venuses, and lithophyte polypi.

2. *Bot.* A plant growing upon stone or rock.

1895 OLIVER tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* I. 56 The number of lithophytes is comparatively very small. They include those lichens and mosses which cling in immediate contact to the surface of stones and derive their food in a fluid state direct from the atmosphere.

Hence **Lithophytic, -phytous** *adjs.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a lithophyte.

1828-33 in WEBSTER. 1836-9 TOOD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 408/2 The propagation of some of the lithophytous polypes re-

sembles that of the hydra. 1895 OLIVER tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* I. 81 The atmospheric deposits supply lithophytic plants with a sufficient quantity of nutrient salts. *Ibid.* 82 Many mosses are completely lithophytic in early stages of development whilst later they figure as land-plants.

**Lithophyton**. Pl. -phyta. *Obs.* [mod. L., *f.* Gr. *λίθος*-stone + *φυτόν* plant.] Coral.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 91 That Corall (which is a Lithophyton or stone plant). 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 74 Not only the Herbaceous and Woody Submarine Plants, but also the Lithophyta themselves affect this manner of growing. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. The white sea lithophyton called shrubby coralline. 1761 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 357 Mr. Mason of Barbadoes... brought me this rare lithophyton.

**Lithoscope**: see LITHO-

**Lithosiid** (lith'ō'si'id), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *Lithosiid-n* (see below), *f.* generic name *Lithosia* (Fabricius), *f.* Gr. *λίθος* stone + -IA. See -ID.]

**A. adj.** Pertaining to the family *Lithosiidae* of bombycid moths, called footmen. **B. sb.** A moth of this family; a footman (*Cent. Dict.*).

1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* xii. (1864) 414 The moth is of a dull slaty colour, and belongs to the Lithosiide group of the silk-worm family (*Bombycidae*).

**Lithosperm** (lith'ō'spərm). Anglicized *f.* next.

1865 WAITS *Dict. Chem.* III. 750 The root-bark of *Lithospermum arvense* contains a red colouring matter... the lithosperm-red forms a blue solution with ether. 1893 F. H. BARKER *Wand. South. Waters* 236 A spig of lithosperm stood like a little tree laden with Dead Sea fruit.

**Lithospermon, -um** (lith'ō'spərmən, -əm). [mod.L., *a.* Gr. *λίθος* stone + *σπέρμα* seed.] The plant *Gromwell*.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 101 Lithospermon, or grimmell. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lithospermon*, the Herb Stone Crop, Gromwell, or Graymil [*printed Graymil*]. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* vi. 123 The virtues of the lithospermon or stone-seed, in curing calculus.

**Lithospermous** (lith'ō'spərməs), *a.* *Bot.* [*f.* Gr. *λίθος*-stone + *σπέρμα* seed + -OUS.] Having hard, stony fruit. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Lithosphere, -theology, -tint**: see LITHO-.

**Lithotome** (lith'otōm). [ad. Gr. *λίθοτομον* (in sense 1), neut. of *λίθοτομος* adj., stone cutting, *f.* *λίθος*-stone + -TOMOS cutting, *τέμνειν* to cut. Cf. F. *lithotome*.]

1. *Surg.* An instrument for cutting the bladder in lithotomy; more properly called a *cystotome*.

1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 257, I. thus it the Point of the Lithotome cross the Perineum into its Canula. 1839 47 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* III. 934/2 Should the blades of the lithotome... be too widely divergenced... liability to venous hemorrhage... will be the result. 1846 BRITAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 521 It only remains to incise the prostate and neck of the bladder in withdrawing the lithotome.

2. A stone in its natural state which resembles a stone artificially cut.

1828-32 WEBSTER (*Eding Dict. Nat. Hist.*).

**Lithotomic** (lith'otōmīk), *a.* [ad. Gr. *λίθοτομικός*, *f.* *λίθοτομος* (see prec.).] Stone-cutting; of or pertaining to lithotomy. So **Lithotomical**.

1825 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1836) III. 484 Your Butler, when left by forgetfulness four-and-twenty hours in the lithotomic machine. 1828-32 WEBSTER *Lithotomic*, pertaining to or performed by lithotomy. 18... *Med. Jnl.* (Worc.), *Lithotomical*. 1885 A. STEWART *Treat. Ben. Nevis & Glencoe* iv. 27 He had cheek enough... to undertake a lithotomical operation if it came handy.

**Lithotomist** (lith'otōmīst). [f. LITHOTOMY + -IST. Cf. F. *lithotomiste*.]

1. One who practises lithotomy.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 79, I inquired of him, whether he had met with a remedy that could dissolve the stone, offering him much more for a cure of that kind, then he would require as a lithotomist. 1731 *Cent. Mag.* I. 78 Dr. Bamber, lithotomist to that [*viz.* St. Bartholomew's] hospital. 1754 R. MEAD *Wks.* (1775) 405 Ammonius, a Greek physician, who... was surnamed *λίθοτομος*, the Lithotomist. 1883 HOLMES & HULKE *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 3) III. 281 Some of the most successful lithotomists have... advocated sufficient incision as less dangerous than violent extraction.

2. One who cuts inscriptions on stone. *rare*.

1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 291 Lithotomists careless in dividing Syllables.

**Lithotomize** (lith'otōmīz), *v.* [f. next + -IZE.]

*trans.* To subject to the operation of lithotomy.

Hence **Lithotomized** *ppl.* *a.* In quot. *absol.*

1836 *Brit. & For. Med. Rev.* II. 467 Of the lithotomized in Paris, at least four out of five recover. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 202 Patients are often brought to the surgeon from a distance to be lithotomized.

**Lithotomy** (lith'otōmī). [ad. late L. *lithotomia*, *a.* Gr. *λίθοτομία*, *f.* *λίθος*-stone + -TOMIA cutting.]

1. The operation, art, or process of cutting for stone in the bladder.

1721 in BAILEY. 1722 in QUINCY *Lex. Phys.-Med.* (ed. 2). 1783 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) X. 8431/1 (*marg.*) Lithotomy reckoned exceedingly dangerous by the ancients. 1800 *Med. Jnl.* III. 193, I was induced to make use of a Bistouri Caché, in the operation of Lithotomy. 1846 BRITAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 508 Three principal methods: perineal lithotomy, recto-vesical lithotomy, hypogastric lithotomy. 1875 SIR W. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 815/1 The lateral operation of lithotomy.  
*Attrib.* 1871 HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) V. 1083 Surgeons seem still divided in opinion as to whether a lithotomy knife should or should not be beaked. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract.*



**Lithotype, v.** [Back-formation from LITHO-

a shell. **1618** SYLVESTER *Spectacles* xli, The World's Weapons were but lythie Wax; And Vertue's Shield is of celestiaall Fier. **1640** PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 227 It hath many small weake, but lithy and tough slender greene

law or equity; legal proceedings; †in *pl.*, kinds of litigation. *In litigation*: in process of investigation before a court of law.



1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* iv. § 38, I have never yet spoken with one clergyman who hath had the experience of both litigations that hath not ingenuously confessed he had rather... have three suits depending in Westminster Hall than one in the Arches or any ecclesiastical court. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 139, I never heard of any that stood out a suit against this payment... but was always overthrown in the litigation. 1834 LITTON *Pompeii* 24 My relations threatened me with litigation concerning my inheritance. 1856 FERRIER *Fust. Metaph.* (ed. 2) Introd. 6 A tribunal to which any point in litigation can be referred. 1880 MC CARTHY *Owen Times* IV. liv. 176 Litigation means the waste of time and money.

b. The practice of going to law.

1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* vi. viii. (1786) 509 Nothing quells a spirit of litigation like despair of success. 1821 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 349/1 This method would destroy litigation as effectually as the method proposed by Mr. Scarlett. 1862 TROLOPE *Orley B.* ix. (ed. 4) 62 The spirit of litigation within him told him that the point was to be carried.

2. Disputation. Now rare.

1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 149 Quha dow abstene fra litigation, Or from his paper bald aback the pen, Except he halt our Scottis Nation? 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iii. 29 Wiclaw was much offended at this kind of sophistic litigation in matters of faith. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xviii. x. The squire... was, after some litigation, obliged to consent. 1786 BURKE *Articles agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 87 To receive an explanation... of the matter in litigation. 1887 W. JAMES in *Mind* Jan. 1 Whether the 'muscular sense' directly yields us knowledge of space is still a matter of litigation among psychologists.

|| **Litigator** (litig'etor, -tor). [*L.*; agent-n. f. *litigare* (see *LITIGATE*).] One who litigates.

In mod. Dicts.

† **Litigiose**, *a. Obs.* [*ad. L. litigiosus*; see *LITIGIOUS*.] = *LITIGIOUS* 1.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iii. 28 None gave so great an advance and perfection to this Dialectic litigiose mode of Philosophising as Aristotle.

**Litigiosity** (litidz'iositi). [*f. as prec. + -ITY*.] The character or quality of being litigious; *esp.* in *Civil* and *Scots Law* (see *LITIGIOUS* 2 b).

1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 § 159 *marg.*, Litigiosity as to lands not to begin before date of registration of notice of summons of reduction. 1875 POSTE *Gains* iv. Comm. (ed. 2) 611 If the purchaser had notice of the litigiosity, he forfeits the purchase money to the fiscus.

**Litigious** (litidz'ios). *a.* Also 6 *litygious*, *litygious*, *letigeus*, 7 *la-*, *letigious*, *litigous*. [*ad. F. litigieux*, *ad. L. litigiosus*, *f. litigium* litigation, related to *litigare* to *LITIGATE*: see -OUS.]

1. Of persons, their actions, dispositions, and utterances. *a.* Fond of disputes, contentious. Now rare. *b.* Fond of litigation; eager to go to law.

1382 WYCLIF *1 Tim.* iii. 3 It bihoueth a byshop for to be... not litigious, or ful of stryf. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) III. 285 Socrates hade ii. litigious and malicious wifes. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therap.* 2 B ij b. The other are all together stumpyed, sturdy, & litygious. 1592 (see BARATOUS). 1622 BEAUM. & FL. *Sp. Curate* ii. 4, 'Tis some honest Client, Rich and litigious, the Curate has brought to me. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iii. xxviii. (1840) 168 A door was opened for her litigious pretenders to the Crown. 1665 GLANVILL *Seigns* Sci. xix. 118 This Philosophy is litigious, the very spawn of disputations and controversies. 1684 BURNET *Rights* Princes ii. 51 A litigious prosecution of their suits. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vii. § 13 If the moment of opinions had been by some litigious divines made the measure of their zeal. 1793 BURKE *Observ. Conduct* Minority Wks. VII. 234 Objections which I must ever think litigious and sophistical. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* II. 338 Lieut. Proctor is of a very litigious disposition. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 373 They [Hindus] are very litigious... They will persevere in a law-suit till they are ruined. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. 111. 299 Sir Patrick Hume... had returned from exile, as litigious... as he had been four years before. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Rulegh* I. xxv. 601 Pine's grasping and litigious spirit had... given plenty of trouble in bygone days to Rulegh. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph.* *Apol.* Wks. (1896) I. 685/1 Play the litigious fool to stuff the mouth Of dikast with the due three-obol fee.

*absol.* 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 21 ¶ 3 This prodigious Society of Men may be divided into the Litigious and Peaceable.

† **c.** Engaged in litigation or contention; litigant. *Obs.*

1589 WARNER *Abb. Eng.* vi. xxvii. 143 He of Lancaster, and she of Yorke the heire: Of which litigious Famelies here mapped be the Lines.

*absol.* 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 155 Gateways... by which the litigious and others had Access.

† 2. Open to dispute or question; disputable, questionable; productive of litigation or contention. *Obs.*

1520 WHITTON *Vulg.* (1527) 10 And in especyal that ye have ended the litygious mater. c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VII* (1878) 41 To determine... dubious, and litigious questions insuring upon Moses' law. 1594 HOOKER *Ecel.* Pol. iv. xi. § 12 The feast of Easter being... litigious in the days of Constantine. 1598 SIR T. NORREYS in *Lismore Papers* Ser. ii. (1887) I. 17, I feare the matter will prove very litigious. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 36 The time of his birth seemeth to him to be litigious. 1648 BR. HALL *Select Th. Ded.*, An age... that hath almost lost piety, in the chase of some litigious truths.

*b.* Disputable at law; that is or is liable to become the subject of a lawsuit, *esp.* of a benefice (see quot. 1768). In *Civil* and *Scots Law* said *esp.* of property respecting which an action is pending, and which therefore may not be alienated.

1568 *Mem. Q. Eliz. to Commissioners* in H. Campbell

*Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots* App. 15 The rest, that is litigious and doubtful, to be equally divided. 1611 BRAHM. & FL. *Triumph of Love* ii, Thou hast put so sure a plea, That all my weal's litigious made by thee. 1624 SIR H. BOURCHIER in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 314 Dr. Dee's [library]... hath been long litigious, and by that means [insolr]. c 1648 L.D. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 417 The Earl of Desmond dying, leaves his Estate litigious betwixt his Brother and Grand-child. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 194 Nor Marks nor Bounds Distinguish'd Acres of litigious Grounds. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 246 If two presentations be offered to the bishop upon the same avoidance, the church is then said to become litigious. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 § 159 No summons of reduction... shall have any effect in rendering litigious the hands... except [etc.]. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains Digest* 493 If the thing was not known to be litigious when purchased.

3. Of or pertaining to lawsuits or litigation.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* iii. li. (Arb.) 153 Certaine Doctours of the ciuil law were heard in a litigious cause betwixt a man and his wife. 1612 DEKKER *It be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 268 The barres of our litigious Courts had wont to crack with thronging pleaders. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 99/1 Pleasing thoughts of litigious terms, fat contentions, and flowing fees. 1705 T. BROWN *To Author of Address in Coll. Poems* 95 Scaffolds are rais'd in Litigious Hall, The Maces glitter, and the Sergeants Bawl. 1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 253 ¶ 13 Your Knowledge in the litigious Parts of the Law. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Economic Reform* Wks. III. 261 The fury of litigious war blew her horn on the mountains. 1825 BENTHAM *Nation. Rev.* 71 A defendant, unjustly dragged into the litigious contention.

**Litigiously** (litidz'iosli), *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY*.] In a litigious manner, after the manner of a litigant; in a contentious spirit; wranglingly.

1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch Old One* iv. 121 Some foolish words... did pass, Which now litigiously he fastens on me. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 270 An Acquaintance with the Nature and Course of some Courts proceeding litigiously by Citations. 1719 D'URVEY *Pills* III. 47 From Mad-men, Fools, and Knaves he did litigiously receive it. 1836 MARRIAT *Japhet* lxiii. Instead of expressing anxiety to receive his son, he litigiously requires proofs.

**Litigiousness** (litidz'iosnes). [*f. as prec. + -NESS*.] The quality of being litigious; readiness to go to law.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. iv. § 9 This would minister matter of much litigiousness. c 1668 DAVENANT *Rutland House* Wks. (1673) 356 Farewel the happiness of the Nation when the populousness of the City argues the litigiousness of the Country. 1707 ATTERBURY *Vind. Doctr.* 37 The Intemperance and Litigiousness, with which he reproaches some of them. 1791 GENT *Mag.* 20/2 Promiscuous ridicule and the weapons of litigiousness had been thrown into the crowd. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 467 Strangers are now struck with the litigiousness... of the natives. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 31 Jan. 6/6 The Corporation is notorious for its obstructiveness and litigiousness.

**Litir**, *obs.* form of *LITER*.

**Litis-contestation** (loi-tis-kontest'et'-jon). *Civil* and *Scots Law*. Also *g* in compound form *liticontestation*. [*ad. L. litis* (gen. of *lis* lawsuit) *contestation-em* (n. of action *f. contestari* to take or call to witness).] The formal entry of a suit in a court of law.

1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 276/8 And fra litiscontestation be, the plede is begunny. c 1575 *Bal-four's Practicks* (1754) 30 Quhilk day being come, the defender sall mak litiscontestation. 1622 MAYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 445 By the common rules of the law, where no litiscontestation is past... no witness should be received. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 265 Before Litis-contestation, the Defender may crave Protestation against the Pursuer for not insisting. 1802 BENTHAM *Princ. Judic. Proce.* Introd. Wks. 1843 II. 7 Expense of liticontestation, defrayed as far as possible by the public. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* III. § 180 An obligation is extinguished by litiscontestation or joinder of issue.

† **Litispence**, *Obs.* *rare* -°. [*a. OF. litispence* (*f. litispence*), *ad. late L. litispentia*, *f. litis* (see *prec.*) + *pendentia*, n. of state *f. pendere* to hang.] *a.* (See quot. 1706). *b.* A plea that another action is pending.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Litispence*, the hanging of a suit till it be tried or decided. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Litispence*, the time during which a Law-suit is depending. 1728 in BAILEY, and in some mod. Dicts.

† **Litispendency**, *Obs.* *rare* -°. [*f. as prec. : see -ENCY*.] = *prec.*

1762 tr. *Binsching's Syst. Geog.* VI. 58 The preventing of any violent procedures betwixt the parties during this litispendency.

† **Litlum**, *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *lytl*-, *litlum*, *litlan*, 3 *lutlen*, 4 *lytul*-, *litel*-, *lutlum*, 4-5 *litlum*. [*OE. litlum*, dat. pl. neut. of *lytel* LITTLE, used *advb.*] Little by little, gradually: chiefly repeated, *litlum* and *litlum*; also (rarely) by *litlum*.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxviii. (Z.) 228 *Paulatin*, *lytlum*. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xl. 1c *geseah* þær on weaxende bloßman *litlum* and *litlum*. c 1123 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1110 (Laud MS.) Syððan *litlan* and *litlan* his leohht wanode. c 1205 LAY. 3569 Makie him god baid... & him blod lete lutlen [c 1275 *lutel*] and ofte. c 1225 *St. Marher.* 12 Pat litl alei lutlen ant lutlen. 1377 LANGE. P. Pl. B. xv. 59 Lere hem *litlum* & *lytlum* [1393 C. xviii. 320 *lytlum* and *lytlum*. v. r. r. *litellum* and *litellum*, *litel* and (bi) *litel*]. c 1380 *St. Ambrose* 533 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 16 A schort fuir. *lutlum* and *lutlum* In to his mouþ crep hole and sunn. c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* i. vi. in *Anglia* VIII. 139/9 Hec þat rekkip not smale things fallip doune by *litlum*.

**Litmus** (litm'us). Forms: 6 *lytmos*, *lyt*, *t*-*mos* (se, *litmouse*, 7 *litmas* (e, -*mouse*, *lyt* (i)-

*mus*, 7-8 *litmose*, 8 *litmoss*, *lytmus*, 7- *litmus*. [*Altered from* *litm.* *lecnos*, *lijemnos* (mod. Du. *lakmos*) *LACMUS*, prob. from association with *LIT v.*] A blue colouring matter, obtained from various lichens, *esp.* *archil*, *Rocella tinctoria*. It is turned red by acids, and the blue colour is restored by alkalis.

1502 Receipt for Corke in *Arnolde's Chron.* 71 b/1 Take an C. & a qrt of lytmose. 1518 *Will of R. Holy* (Somerset Ho.), xij bagges of Lytmose otherwise called white Corke. 1546 *Inv. Ch. Goods Surrey* 107 Item for lytmose *ij* ii. viij. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* iii. 37 Dry Lytmus scraped in water. 1606 PEACHAM *Art of Drawing* 57 If you put to overmuch Litmose it maketh a deep blew. 1640 Rates in Northonck *Lond.* (1773) 838/2 Littimus, the cwt. qt. 112 lb. 1d. 1722 *Act Encour. Silk Manuf.* &c. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6040/7 Litmus the Hundred Weight, twenty Shillings. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 471 This solution reddens tincture of litmus. 1898 *Albalt's Syst. Med.* V. 448 Soak the papers in strong neutral litmus and dry them.

*b. attrib.*, as *litmus colour*, *liquor*, *tincture*; *litmus blue*, a blue pigment prepared from litmus; *litmus paper*, unsized paper stained blue with litmus, to be used as a test for acids; when reddened by an acid, it serves as a test for alkalis.

1612 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* 83 The principal blowes... are blew bice, Sualt, \*Litmose blew. 1727 W. MATHER *Ing. Man's Comp.* 83 Put the quantity of a Hazel-Nut of Litmose-blue, to three Spoonfuls of Conduit-Water. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 30 Another portion of the same 'litmus liquor' reserved for comparison. 1803 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 246 A fluid came over, which reddened 'litmus-paper'. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xii. 270 Two of them [test papers]... surpass the rest, these are litmus and turmeric papers. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 367 May's 'litmus tincture'.

**Litnien**, variant of *LITTEN* v. 1 *Obs.*

† **Litorean**, *a. Obs.* *rare* -°. [*f. L. litore-us* (*f. litor-*, *litus*, *litus*, shore) + -AN.] = *LITTORAL a.*

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† **Litote**, *Obs.* *rare* -°. See also *LITOTE*.

[*a. f. litote*, *ad. Gr. λιτότης*; see next.] = next.

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* xv. 116, Ps. 23. 4 Yea though I walk [etc.]; its a *Litote*, I will believe good: its a cold and a dark shadow to walke at deaths right side.

|| **Litotes** (li'totiz). *Rhet.* [*Gr. λιτότης*, *f. λιτός* smooth, plain, small, meagre.] A figure of speech, in which an affirmative is expressed by the negative of the contrary; an instance of this.

Examples of litotes are: 'A citizen of no mean city'; 'When no small tempest lay on us'.

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 3. 1696 in PHILLIPS (ed. 5). 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 115 The *litotes* or diminution, [is the peculiar talent] of ladies, whisperers, and backbiters. 1883 SCHAFF *Hist. Chr. Ch.* I. v. 292 Pressing into his service... the *litotes* and other rhetorical figures.

**Litrameter** (litre'mitri). [*f. Gr. λίτρα* a pound + *METER*.] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of liquids.

1826 R. HARE in *Amer. Jour. Sci. & Arts* XI. 183 On the Litrameter. This name... is given to one of the instruments which I have contrived for ascertaining specific gravities. 1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* Hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Litre** 1. *Obs.* *rare* -°. In 7 *lytre*. [*ad. late L. litra*, *a. Gr. λίτρα* a pound.] A pound.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 432 One silver bowl, weighing five lytres [*lytres*, or pounds].

**Litre** 2. (litr', Fr. litr). Also U.S. liter. [*a. f. litre*, first formed in 1793; suggested by *litron*, the name of an obsolete Fr. measure of capacity, app. *f. late L. litra*, *a. Gr. λίτρα* pound.] The unit of capacity in the metric system, represented by a cube whose edge is the tenth of a metre, and equivalent to rather more than 1½ pints.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 301 Litre, Decimeter cube. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 561 Four litres and a half make, roughly speaking, an imperial gallon. 1866 OUTING *Anim. Chem.* 6 If we take... a litre of hydrogen and a litre of chlorine, we obtain exactly two litres of hydrochloric acid. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 336 The farmers... strike bargains over a couple of 'liters' of wine with the Hebrew corn, cattle, or pig dealer.

|| **Litron**. [*Fr.*; see *prec.*] (See quot.)

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Wig*, Half'a Litron or somewhat more than half a pint of wheat flour.

**Litster**. ? *Obs.* Forms: 4 *littstere*, 4-5 *littstester*, 5 *littstar*, *lystare*, -er, *lyt(a)ster*, *lytstester*, 5-6 *lytster*, 6 *litstar*, 5- *litster*, (9 *dial.* *lister*). [*f. Lit v.* + -STER.] A dyer.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 17 No mader, welder, or wod no listere Ne knew. 1428 in *Sartres Misc.* (1888) 6 [He] seld yt furth deceyvably to lytsters, and in especial, to John Kyrbky and Robert Dowfe, lytsters of York. 1432 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 21, I wyll... to Kendall wyfe, lyttester, xxvj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>. 1488 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 12 Et de iij<sup>s</sup> pro firma unius gardini nuper in tenura Thomae Parkir, lister. 1587 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI.* c. 119 As alsua any listar or ma for liting and perfuting of hair saide warkis. 1609 *N. Riding Rec.* I. 165 Tho. Newton, listter, presented for brewing [etc.]. 1649 G. DANIEL *Primarch. Rich.* II. xcy, As though the state might wear noe Cloath by Dyed in Listar's fatt. 1714-26 G. CUTHRIE *Mem.* (1900) 18 He had also two other Sons... both Listers in Aberdeen. 1819 HUNTER *Hadlams Gloss.*, *Lister*. 1887 BULLOCK *Physiours* 85 The burn still runs, but now of small use to any Lyster.

**Litt**, *Littarge*, *obs.* *f. LIGHT*, *LIT*, *LITHARGE*.

**Litte**, *obs.* *f.* or var. *LIT*, *LITE*.

**Litten**, *sb.* *Obs.* *exc. dial.* Forms: 1 *lie-tún*, 5 *lytton* (e, *letton*, 6 *lyttn*, 7 *litton*, 6- *litten*.



[OE. *lī-tūn*, f. *līc* corpse, *LICH* + *tūn* enclosure, *TOWN*.] A churchyard. (Cf. CHURCH-LITTEN.)  
 c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iii. xvii. (Schipper) 268 His lichama . . . on þara broþra lictune bezygied. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 4087 Bot when he come in to þat churchelyttone þo, Twey women he founde þere. 1474-5 in Swayne Churchw. Acc. Sarum (1896) 18 It. of the gift of the Bochers for grounds to her Stallys with oute the litten ijs. *Ibid.* 20 It' in cleansynge the Lytton xjd. 1506 *Will of Lecer* (Somerset Ho.), To be buried in the cloister or in the litten of the Trynity. 1595 in Swayne Churchw. Acc. Sarum (1896) 145 The waleagaint the litten. 1614-15 *Ibid.* 165 Masoun mendinge the Church litten wale, ss. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Litten*, as Church-litten; a word us'd in Wiltshire for a Church-yard. 1798 J. JEFFERSON *Hampsh. Gloss.* (MS.) s.v. The litten, a church at Holy Ghost Chapel at B'stoke is called the Litten. It is used also at Newbury in Berks. 1818 in Tuo; and in mod. Dicts.

**Litten** (lit'n), *pp. a.* [pseudo-archaic *pple.* of *LIGHT v. 2*] = *LIGHTED*. Usually in comb., e.g. *dim-, gray-, red-litten*.

a 1849 *Poe Haunted Palace vi.* And travellers now within that valley, Through red-litten windows, see Vast forms that move fantastically To a discordant melody. 1861 LAYTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 72 And 'salvum me fac Domine' they sing Sonorous, in the ghostly going out Of the red-litten eve along the land. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* iii. 9 After the weary tossing of the night And close dim-litten chamber. 1896 CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* 407 Sal Kavanagh moved into the gray-litten space. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 319 I [yellow hair] sprayed out like a cloud of litten gold.

† **Litten**, *v. 1* *Obs.* Also 2 *littien*, 3 *Orm. littenn*. [? Extended form (with suffix -EN) of ON. *lita* = OE. *ulitan* to look.] *intr.* To look to, unto. Also const. for to with *inf.*: to rely on.

c 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 7 Forþi ne litiem (? read *litiem*) nanion to wite to þisse liue. c 1200 ORMIN 6115 Pet birþ wislike littenn Uppo þe sellfenn, and o þa þatt littenn to þin fode. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 10209 Child for to gett þai littend lang. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xlii. 25 Pharao, and all them y<sup>t</sup> litten unto him.

† **Litten**, *v. 2* *Obs.* [? f. *lit* LITE: see -EN 5.] *trans.* To diminish.

c 1300 *Harleok* 2701 Hwan Hauelok saw his folk so brittle, And his ferd so swithe littene, He cam driuende upon a stede.

**Litter** (lit'ar), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 *liter* (e), 4 *litr*, *littar*, 5 *leter*, e, -yr, *lyttar*, -ero, -ier, -yer, *lyter* (e, -ior, -our, 5 7 *lytter*, -tre, 6 *litto* (u'r, (litro), (6-7 *licker*, 7 *letter*, *lictier*, -ure, *litour*, *littier*, *littre*), 5- *litter*. [ad. AF. *litere*, OF. *litere*, (F. *litière*) = Pr. *leitiera*, Sp. *litera*, It. *lettiera*; = med. L. *lectaria*, f. L. *lect-us* (F. *lit*) bed.]

† **L**. A bed. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13817 Quen he had made me hale and fere, 'Rise vp', he said, 'wit þi litere'. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4910 All lemed of his letere þe loge as of heuen. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *De the K. James* (1818) 17 The traitours sought the Kyng . . . yn the withdrawing chauburns, yn the litters, undir the presses. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 590 Lo, here a lytter redy clon. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 61 The laye they dede on a lytter made of strawe, the foxe hys wyf and hys chyldren wente alle to slepe.

b. In technical use: A 'bed' or substratum of various materials.

1848 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* I. 35 Having first made a litter of shingles, planks or billets, with a layer of charcoal powder several inches in thickness.

2. a. A vehicle in use down to recent times, containing a couch shut in by curtains, and carried on men's shoulders or by beasts of burden. b. A framework supporting a bed or couch for the transport of the sick and wounded.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8341 (Kölbing) Sche akueured, par na fay, & was yleyd in litar, Al mast liche an hors bere. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ix. 106 In litar that [him] lay, And til the slech heid thair way. 1417-20 *LYDG. Chron.* Troy ii. xx, In a lytter made tho full royal. 'To cary hym softe and easly. c 1450 *Merlin* xviii. 301 Than thei ordeined hir a lytter vpon two palfrayes. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xix. vii, He ordeined lytters for the wounded knyghtes. 1502 *Priory Purse Exp.* Eliz. of York (1830) 28 Item a covering for a litter of blew cloth of golde. 1557 GRIMALD in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 123 In littour layd, they lead him vnkouth wayes. 1606 HOLLAND *Sucton*, 51 A flash of lightning glanced upon his lictor, and struck his servant stone dead. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 554 The drowsie frighted steeds That draw the litter of close-curtain'd sleep. 1663 *Wood Life* 4 July, The scutcheon on the litter hung on still. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 50 To keep himself close shut up in his litter. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* i. 31 Found five litters in which sick or wounded men had been carried. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 429 She was conveyed . . . in a litter, over which four knights held a canopy of cloth of gold. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets*, etc. 153 He soon made a comfortable litter in which to carry Elsie home.

3. Straw, rushes, or the like, serving as bedding.

† a. For human beings. To make litter of (one's life): to sacrifice lavishly (= F. *faire litière de*). *Obs.* c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 307 1/2 Lytere or forthe bryngynge of beestys, *felus, fetura*. 1693 *Dryden Journal* vi. (1697) 129 The thirty Pigs at one large Litter farrow'd. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 91 The female produces from three to six young ones at a litter.

b. For animals. In mod. use also, the straw and dung together.

[1314-15 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 302/2, xxiii quarters de aveyn & de litter.] c 1430 *LYDG. Hors, Shep.* & G. (Roxb.) 10 As pelows ben to chambres agreeable So is harde strawe lytter for the stable. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 307 1/2 Lytere, or strowynge of horse, and other beestys, *stramentum*. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abs.* ii. (1882) 12 A little straw or litter had enough for a dog to lie in. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 35 The space which the Horse doth possess when in the night time he lyeth stretcht on his Litter. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 54 To place daily under those Animals . . . a sufficient quantity of fresh New Straw, well spread, which is call'd making of Litter. 1731 SWIFT *Bro. Protestants* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 181 The generous wheat forgot its pride, And sail'd with litter side by side. 1809 SCOTT *Prose Wks.* IV. *Biographies* ii. (1870) 124 There was no wood to burn and no litter or forage to be had for his horses. 1845 *Florist's Jnrl.* 127 Take some long litter from the dung heap. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 320 The litter of a farmyard gathered under the windows of his bed-chamber.

c. Hence applied to straw or similar materials used for other purposes, e.g. † as a component of plaster, † for thatch, or for the protection of plants.

1453 *Mem. Rifon* (Surtees) III. 160 Et de 2d. solut. pro liter pro dubura ibidem. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 255 For litter for dawbyng of þe same bothes. 1659 TORRIANO, *Stipia*, . . . littere, or thatch for cottages. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Mar. (1679) 12 Take off the Litter from your Kernel-beds. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Refid'd Gardener* I. iii. xiii. 304 Tulips . . . are protected . . . by Coverings of Straw, or long Litter. 1744 PICKERING in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 100 Over the Bed, thus prepared, must constantly be kept a Covering of long new Litter . . . to preserve the Plant from the Frost. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 195 In frosty weather, protect the rows by fern leaves, long litter, or branches of evergreens. 1861 DELAMER *F. Garden* 22 Agapanthus . . . may be permitted to remain throughout the winter in the open ground, under a covering of litter or leaves.

4. Odds and ends, fragments and leavings lying about, rubbish; a state of confusion or untidiness; a disorderly accumulation of things lying about.

1730 SWIFT *Lady's Dressing-r.* 8 Strephon . . . took a strict survey Of all the litter as it lay. 1742 FIELONG *J. Andrews* iv. ix, She was ashamed to be seen in such a pickle, . . . her house was in such a litter. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden* xx. 397 Dying flowers, all litter, and everything unsightly, admonish the gardener to trim his plants. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 232 They [silkworms] must be well cleansed from the litter. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. ix. 293 He [Turner] . . . enjoyed and looked for litter. . . His pictures are often full of it. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 347 An old pamphlet among the litter of the abbott's study. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* iii. xvii. 182 The kitchen was covered with the litter of dressmakers preparing for the wedding.

5. a. The whole number of young brought forth at a birth.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Fvj, A Litter of welpis. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prose* (1867) 27 The litter is lyke to the syre and the damme. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. ii. 14, I doe heere walke before thee, like a Sow, that hath o'rewhelm'd all her litter, but one. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 220 The best of the whole litter is that whelepe that is last ere it begin to see. 1604 MIDDLETON *Witch* i. ii, Seven of their young pigs . . . Of the last litter. 1698 TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 123 Possibly this Subject never had a Litter. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 352 A Litter of young Lions was whelp'd at the Tower. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xiv. (ed. 2) 276 In the sow, the bitch, the rabbit, . . . who have numerous litters, the pups are numerous. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* iii. ii, The hunter may reserve some single cub From out the tiger's litter. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1873) 6 Strongly-marked differences occasionally appear in the young of the same litter.

*transf.* and *fig.* 1565 HARRING *Confut. Jewels' Apol.* iv. xx. 219 Verely a man might thinke this booke was set forth by some enemye of our newe english clergy, . . . had not them selues . . . acknowledged it for a whelepe of their one littour. a 1699 V. WHATELY *Prototypes* i. xix. (1640) 223 That abominable litter and broode of sinnes which have their original in mans heart. 1662 SOUTH *Serm.* 9 Nov. (1663) 35 Let him reflect upon that numerous litter of strange, senselesse absurd Opinions, that crawle about the world. 1664 PLESSER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 6 They are as inapprehensive, and of the same litter with the former. 1688 *Vox Cleri Pro Rege* Pref. A ij, In the time when Hawkers were loaded with whole Litters of Pamphlets. a 1704 T. BROWN in R. L'Estrange *Collop. Erasmi* (1711) 358 A servant maid and a litter of children. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 282 To bring into an happy birth her abundant litter of constitutions. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mil. on FL* viii, When a man had married into a family where there was a whole litter of women, he might have plenty to put up with if he choose.

† b. An act of bringing forth young: usually in *phr.* at a or one litter. Said of animals only.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 307 1/2 Lytere or forthe bryngynge of beestys, *felus, fetura*. 1693 *Dryden Journal* vi. (1697) 129 The thirty Pigs at one large Litter farrow'd. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 91 The female produces from three to six young ones at a litter.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 2) *litter-bearer*, *-bier*, *-car*, *-gelding*, *-man*, *-window*; also *litter-wise* adv.; (sense 3) *litter-cutting*; (sense 5) *litter-sister*.

1552 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Litterariola*, she that attendeth on a 'litter bearer. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* ii. iii. 14 He shut his eyes, and now no more could hear His litter-bearers' feet. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1414 Yet raised and laid him on a 'litter-bier. 1812 SIR R. WILSON *Prior. Diary* I. 40 Two of my dragons . . . got into the 'litter-cars of the country. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exchib.* 396 Two-knife cane-top 'litter and chaff-cutting machine. 1836 DEVON *Ess. Exch. Gas.* I. 319 A 'litter-gelding for the Queen's litter. 1505 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* III. 97 Item, for ij stekis chamlot to the Quenis taw 'littar men . . . vijl. 1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 33 Six Littermen: Fee a peice 10l. 1670-98 LASSLES *Voy. Italy* II. 84 Augustus Cæsar . . . had escaped a thunderclap which kill'd his litter-man about by

him. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* iii. xi. 440 All belonging to the Stables, as Coachmen, Footmen, Littermen, Postillions, &c. 1897 *Sketch* 24 Nov. 192 The puppy . . . is a 'litter-sister to the then ten-weeks-old Wayward. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Journal* 42 Keep His 'litter-window shut, and he can sleep. a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 32 He was carried in a rich Chariot, without Wheels, 'Litter-wise.

**Litter** (lit'ar), *v.* [f. *LITTER sb.*]

† **L**. *trans.* To carry in a litter. *Obs. rare* -1.

1713 J. DARRELL *Gentl. Instructed* i. Suppl. iii. 18 These Pagan Ladies were litted to Campus Martius, ours are coach'd to Hide-Park.

2. To furnish (a horse, etc.) with litter or straw for his bed; *humorously*, to provide (a person) with a bed. Also *to litter down*.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xli. (1495) 802 The colts is not lyttid with strawe neither coryed with an horse combe. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 291 It shall be necessary to keep him warm . . . by littering him up to the belly with fresh straw. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* ii. (1693) 30 Tell them how they litter their Jades and exercise Merchandize in the House of God. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1749) I. 77 Bedding or littering him down with dry clean straw. 1799 WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1893 XIV. 220 That the stock may be well fed, -littered, -and taken care of according to the directions. 1840 HOOD *Kil-mansiegg* xvi, One is litted under a roof Neither wind nor waterproof. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 221 Let him be returned to the stable, litted down. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 112 Thrashing straw to litter the large stock of cattle he had on hand.

*absol.* 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* i. (1586) 41 b, Al kinde of strawe, is good to litter withall.

*transf.* or *fig.* 1821 CLARK *Vill. Minstr.* I. 129, I love the browning bough to see That litters autumn's dying bed.

3. *intr.* To lie down on a bed or on litter. *rare*.

1634 HABINGTON *Castara* ii. 72 The Inne, Where he and his horse litted. 1858 W. ARNOT *Laus fr. Heaven* II. 279 That poor wretch . . . has a number of children littering in the bowl which they call their home.

4. *trans.* † a. To compound (plaster) with or as with litter (*obs.*). (Cf. *LITTER sb.* 3 c.) b. *non-usage*. To plaster.

1559 MORWYNG *Evanonim*, 65 Some use pure clay littered with ox heare. 1862 J. SKELTON *Nugæ Crit.* i. 60 The hovels of the natives were built of turf, littered with mud.

5. To cover with litter. Also *with down*.

1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 226 But, for his ease, well littered was the floor. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 55 A loose stable, well littered down with fresh straw. 1894 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* n. iii. (1891) 73 Mind, which grows, not like a vegetable (by having its roots littered with etymological compost), but like a spirit.

6. a. To cover as with litter, to strew with objects scattered in disorder. Also *with round, up*.

1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Panacea* Wks. 1755 III. n. 15 They found The room with volumes litter'd round. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* ii. Wks. 1799 II. 68 You know how angry your mother is at their rapping, and littering the house. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 280 Littering with unfolded silks The polished counter. 1825 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 17 May, We need not litter up your house . . . as we can always get into a hotel. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. v, A dingy room lined with books and littered with papers. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. iv. 49 Dinner was over. The floor was littered with rushes and fragments of rolls and broken meat. 1895 E. A. PARKES *Care Health* 35 Serving merely to litter up the surface of the earth.

b. To scatter in disorder about, on, over.

1721 SWIFT *Strephon & Chloe* 289 View them litter'd on the floor, Or strung on pegs behind the door. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 21 Firewood and shavings lay littered about the floors. 1883 LD. R. GOWER *My Remin.* I. xviii. 358 A room . . . which we found full of soldiers asleep littered over the floor.

c. Of things: To lie about in disorder upon.

1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro'M.* 14 Pieces of stuccoed tracery . . . littered the garden and the terrace. 1882 B. D. W. RAMSAY *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* II. xiv. 41 Papers, belonging to our various departments under him, littering his table. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xli, Or littering far the fields of May Lady-smocks a-bleaching lay.

7. Of animals, occas. *transf.* in contemptuous use of human beings: To bring forth (young).

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* i. ix, When the bytche had lyttred her lytyl dogges. 1576 TURRER *Venerie* 187 She doth lytter them deepe under the ground and so the wolf doth not. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iii. i. 239, I would they were Barbarians, as they are, Though in Rome littered. 1610 — *Temp.* i. ii. 282 Save for the Son, that [s]he did littour heere, A freckell'd welpe, hag-borne. 1622 DONNE *Serm.* clvi. VI. 231 Lions are littered perfect but Bear-whelps licked unto their shape. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* v. (1880) 84 Wolves littered their young in the deserted farm-houses. 1874 *Supernat. Relig.* i. i. iv. 112 He must take the after-birth of a black cat, which has been littered by a first-born black cat.

*fig.* a 1814 *Orpheus* iii. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 299 For now I see Calamity is littering plagues to me.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* i. ix, A bytche which wold lyttre and be deluyerd of her lytyl dogges. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 30 Pliny precisely affirmeth that they litter the thirtyeth day after their conception. 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 184 Infants dropt, the spurious pledges Of gipsies litt'ring under hedges. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist.* xii. Wks. 1866 II. 504 If ever it [Kerry] was mentioned, it was mentioned as a horrible desert . . . where the she wolf still littered.

**Litter**, variant of *LIGHTER sb.* and *v.*

Perh. mispr. for *litters, litted*. (The quot. for the vb. is much older than those under *LIGHTER v.*)

1677 VARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 152 The goods are littered to and from the Ships. *Ibid.* 153 The great charge . . . by carrying . . . goods by Litters, to and from the Ships.



† **Litterage**. *Obs.* In 7-8 litteridge. [*f. LITTER sb. + -AGE.*] a. The process of littering or being littered; birth. b. (See quot. 1726.)

1601 DOLMAN *La Primand. Fr. Acad.* iii. lxxxvii. (1618) 834 In the same Country there are lores like to others... in their litteridge, which are grown in two moneths, and yet are smaller then conies. 1726 *Nat. Hist. Ind.* 70 The other [sort of ore]... went most away into litteridge or dross.

**Litterat(e)**, *obs. form of LITERATE.*

† **Litterateur** (*literatôr*). [*f. Litterateur, ad. L. litterator, f. littera letter.*] A literary man, a writer of literary or critical works.

1806 *Edin. Rev.* vii. 364 During a part of this time he lives with a profligate litterateur [sic] of the name of Beauvin. 1816 BYRON in Moore *Lett. & Jmils.* (1830) 11, 10 He [Bonstetten] is also a litterateur of good repute. 1854 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk. Wks.* 11, 348 Like Gibbon, he [Southey] was the most accomplished litterateur amongst the erudite scholars of his time. 1882 P. FITZGERALD *Reverat. Lit. Man* i. ii. 8 For many years now, I have been an industrious litterateur of all work.

† **Litteratrice** (*literatris*). *rare.* [*f. litteratrice, fem. of litterateur.*] A literary woman; an authoress.

1811 O. W. HOLMES in *Cornhill Mag.* Apr. (1879) 419 In an inland city, where dwells a litteratrice of note.

**Litterature**, *obs. form of LITERATURE.*

**Littered** (*lit'ard*), *pp. a.* [*f. LITTER v. + -ED.*] In senses of the vb.

1. Employed or strewn as litter; also, scattered in disorder.

1754 DODSLEY *Public Virtue, Agriculture* ii. 231 Strew around Old leaves or litter'd straw, to screen from heat The tender infants. 1863 A. B. GROSART *Small Sins* 67, I remember how the littered concealing straw was raised. 1863 L. D. LYVTON *Ring Amasis* 11. 137 See these littered shards upon the sordid earth!

2. Covered or strewn with litter; clogged up with litter.

1870 *Evening Standard* 29 Oct. From one of the upper balconies of this littered chateau we looked down upon Paris. 1895 *Educator*. Rev. Sept. 166 The mind is left in a littered-up condition. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 220/1 He looked at the littered table.

3. *nouveau-usage.* That has produced a litter.

1894 GLADSTONE *Horace, Odes* iii. xxvii. 1 With littered fox, and lapwing's call.

† **Littering**, *sb. Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Litterings*, small Sticks that keep the Web stretch'd on a Weaver's Loom.

**Littering** (*lit'ring*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. LITTER v. + -ING.*] In senses of the vb.

1. a. The action of furnishing beasts with litter, or covering a floor with litter. b. *concr.* The straw of an animal's bed; a layer of litter in a stable. c. *collect.* Odds and ends scattered about.

a. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval. v. iv.* 15 This is called littering of Horses; and when you have thus done, you shall let him rest till the next morning. 1849 STEPHENS *Bk. of the Farm* § 955 Mr. Hunter... tried... the littering of the break, occupied by the sheep, with straw.

b. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen. xxxi.* 34 Rachel... hidde the mawmetis under the lityring of a camele. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* Introd. (ed. 2) 9 To add another coating to the infinite litterings of the Augean stable.

c. 1897 *Daily News* 3 May 7/2 Ten times more littering... is left by the fashionable promenaders on the expensive fête days.

2. The process of bringing forth (young) or of being brought forth.

1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 26 b, The ionge in the lytterynge, or forth bryngynge. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 110 They [bitches] have milk about five days before the littering. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxv. 174 At the first littering their eyes are fastly closed.

**Littering** (*lit'ring*), *pp. a.* [*f. LITTER v. + -ING.*] That litters, or makes a 'litter'.

1863 ATKINSON *Stantou Grange* xvi. (1864) 172 The first thing I saw... was part of a huge littering jackdaw's nest.

**Litterure**, variant of LETTURE *Obs.*

**Littery** (*lit'eri*), *a.* [*f. LITTER sb. + -Y.*] Of or pertaining to litter; marked by the presence of litter; tending to produce litter; untidy.

1805 DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* i. 270 The long littery dung from livery stables. 1847 in *Fraser's Mag.* (1848) XXXVII. 308 The littery practice of serving up the potatoes in their skins. 1858 MISS MULOCK *Th. about Wom.* 275 The rooms are untidy and 'littery'. 1859 R. THOMPSON *Gardener's Assist.* 622 As much short moist dung as will prevent the littery portion from becoming dry. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* i. 101 He took me into his library, a rough, littery, but considerable collection. 1882 *Garden* 21 Jan. 43/3 The whole process is troublesome, littery... and is... uncertain in its results.

**Littimus**, *obs. form of LITMUS.*

† **Litting**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [*f. LIT v. + -ING.*] The action of colouring, dyeing, or painting. Also *Comb.* + *litting-lead*, a dyer's vat.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 392 Ihe schelde beoð preo pinges, bet troo, and bet lecer, & be peintunge [v. r. litenge]. c 1440 *Promp. Paro.* 308/2 Litynge of clothe (MS. K. P. litenge), tinctura. 1485-6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 157 Operanti super... et posicione unius litynglede. 1543 *Extracts Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) 1. 187 Ane gryt lityting leid, price twenty poundis, ane littill lityting leid, price sax poundis. 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlviii. 31 Seure, be my witting, not brunt in the lityting.

**Little** (*lit'l*), *a., adv., and sb.* Forms: 1 *lytel*, *litel*, *Northumb.* *lyttill*, (*lytl*-, *litl*-), 2-3

*lutel*, *lut(t)l*-, *lit(t)l*-, 3 *lutil*, *lutell*, *leitel*, 3-5 *luytel*, *litelle*, -ul, 3-6 *lit(t)el*, *litell*, 4 *luiteil*, *littil*, *lyttile*, -alle, 4-5 *lytel*, 4-6 *lytel*, -il, -yll, *litil*, *littill*, -ell, 4-7 *litte*, 5 *litull*, e, -ille, -yll, *littull*, *lytyle*, -elle, 5-6 *lyt(t)ell*, *lyttyll*, *lyttill*, -yl(le, 6 *lyt(t)lo*, *lyttill*, *lytel*, *lytill*, (*laytell*, *lickell*, 7 *lickle*), 6- *litte*. See also *LEETLE*. [*OE. lytel, lytel*, corresponds to *OS. luttel* (MDu. *luttel*, Du. *luttel*), OHG. *luzzil*, also *luzil*, ? *luzil* (MHG., mod. G. dial. *lützel*); -WGer. \**littilo*-, f. \**lüt* (prob. f. the root of *OE. lutan* to bow down; see *LOUT v.*) represented in *OE. lyt, lyt* and the equivalent forms: see *LITE sb.*, and in *OS. luttik*, OFris. *littich*, OHG. *luzzig* *litte*. A synonymous and phonetically similar (but radically unconnected) adj. *OTeut. \*littilo* is found as Goth. *leitils*, ON. *litell* (Sw. *liten*, *lilla*, Da. *liden*, *lille*), and possibly in *OE. lytel*, MDu. *litel*, mod. Flem. *lijter*; the root \**lit*:-pre-Teut. \**leid*- may be cogn. with \**loid*- in Gr. *λοιδωπος* abuse, L. *ludus* (-*ludus*) play; some scholars have compared Lith. *laidanu* I let flow, *leidu* I set free.

The long vowel in *OE. lytel* is vouched for by metrical evidence (Sievers in *Beiträge* K. 504) and certain features of the declension (Sarrasin *ibid.* ix. 365), as well as by the early ME. *lytel*. On the other hand, the Northumb. *lyttel*, and the widespread early ME. *littell*, suggest that the *y* may have been short in some dialects, and perh. generally in the syncopated flexional forms. The modern dialects that are marked by a large Scandinavian element in the vocabulary mostly have the vowel long, the pronunciation being (*lit*l) or the like; this seems to point to influence from the ON. *litl*.]

**A. adv.** The opposite of *great* or *much*. Compar. LESS, LESSER; superl. LEAST.

These forms, however, are not quite coextensive in application with the positive, so that in certain uses the adj. has no recognized mode of comparison. The difficulty is commonly evaded by resort to a synonym (as *smaller*, *smallest*); some writers have ventured to employ the unrecognized forms *littler*, *littlest*, which are otherwise confined to dialect or imitations of childish or illiterate speech.

**I. Opposed to great.** Often synonymous with *small*.

Its customary antithetic association (in mod. Eng.) is with *great* or *big*, not with *large*; on the other hand, *small* is the customary antithesis of *great* or *large*, but not of *big*. One difference between the two synonyms is that *little* is capable of emotional implications, which *small* is not.

**1. Of material objects, portions of space, etc.:** Small in size, not large or big. Of persons: Short in stature.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* i. (Z.) 2 Ic Ælfric wolde þas lyttan boc awendan to engliscurm gereorde of ðam stafræfte. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2517 Of þe litte banes, be flowet ut wið þe eole, flowet oðer eole ut. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 407/162 He may here in þe grounde ane litte mont i-seo. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14930 A litte hill Man calles mont oliuete. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) i. 373 He schewede to hym a lyttule rownd dyche. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* i. xvi. The xj kynges... withdrew he to a lyttel wood and so ouer a lyttel ryuer. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 178 War, I ane cut and sho ane lyttill mouis. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. F.* i. ii. 1 By my troth Nerissa, my litte body is wearie of this great world. a 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* i. 4 Even in the very litte Insects, there appears the excellent work of the Divine Wisdom. 1735 BOLLINGBROKE *Study Hist.* (1777) 235 There is a prejudice in China in favour of litte feet. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xiii. You may bring him to the litte back-gate. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxi. She was called tall and gawky by some... of her own sex, who prefer littler women.

**b. Used to designate animal and vegetable species or varieties which are distinguished by their smallness from others belonging to the same genus or bearing the same name.**

c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 227 þe lytel daysye. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 133 Moustayle or litte stone crop. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) 11. 327 Little Mouse-tail. 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* i. 110 The litte owl is seven inches and a half long. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower, Pl. v.* 295 Little Bulbous Rush. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* xii. (ed. 4) 247 The Little Auk has a wonderful power of resisting the fury of the waves.

**c. Used to characterize the smaller or less important of two countries or places of the same name.** + *Little Britain*, Brittany. Similarly in many Eng. village names, as *Little Gidding*, *Little Malvern*; in river-names; and in names of streets: cf. *GREAT a. 6c.* Also in names of constellations, as *the Little Bear*: cf. *GREAT a. 6d.*

c 1400 MAUNDEY. (1839) xxv. 259 Descendynge toward the litte Armenye. c 1450 *King Pontius & Fair Sidone* xxvi. heading (1897) 93 How Pontius returned to litte Bretayn. c 1530 [see *BRITAIN* 2]. 1640 *Yorke Union Hon.* 73 Philebert de Chandew, a Baron in his own country of litte Britaine in France. 1677 F. SANDFORD *Genealog. Hist. Kings Eng.* 62 Conan of litte Britaine.

**d. With superl. meaning, in little finger, toe.**

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xx. 179 Þæt hre [sc. of the soul] by læsse on ðæm lyttan he bið anum fingre þe hire on eallum bið þæm iðemum. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 309/329 3if he ne may with is luytel fingre ane man to sunne techen. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxix. (1495) 140 The fyfthe fyngre is the lyttyl fyngre and highte Auricularis. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 36 Ech poynt schal be from oþir biþe brede of a litil fyngir. 14... *Nom.* in Wr-Wülker 679/10 *Hic articulus*, a lyttyle toe. 1535 COVERDALE *i Kings* xii. 10 My litte fyngir shal be thicker then my fathers loynes. 1563-83 FOLKE *A. & M.* 11. 804/r Openly pronouncing that

Luther had more learning in his litte finger, then all y<sup>r</sup> doctors in England in their whole bodies. 1643 I. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* xv. 61 His fore-finger, and litte finger were... burnt. 1726 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (1741) 305 *Os metatarsi* of the litte Toe is the shortest. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxxviii. He used the litte finger... of his right hand as a tobacco-stopper. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 152 The fifth [finger] is the 'litte digit'.

**e. Often emphasized by being coupled with some other adj. implying smallness.** + Also reduplicated *little little*.

a 1400 50 Alexander 507 Scho had layd in his lape a lyttill tye egg. 1542 UDALL *Krasyn. Apoph.* 189 When he... sawe there a litte litte herthe, & in the same a litte preatic small fyre, he said [etc.]. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. 153 And my large Kingdome, for a litte Graue, A litte litte Graue, an obscure Graue. 1597 - 2 *Hen. IV.* v. i. 29 Any pretty litte time Kickschawes. 1598 - *Merry W.* i. iv. 22 He haith but a litte wee-face.

**2. Used spec. of young children or animals.** *Little one* (often pl.): child, offspring, young one.

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* iii. xvii. § 1 His gýngan dohtor... seo wes lytel cild. c 1200 ORMIN 3217 Þiss lif to ledenn he begann Whann he was get full litell. *Ibid.* 8053 Whil þatt I was litell child Icc held o childless þawess. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's Prolog.* 73 Thy litel children hanging by the hals For thy Iason, that was in loue so falk. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Canonic) lxxvii. He toke vþpe the ladi, and the litte knaue. 1468 J. PASTON, jun. in *P. Lett.* II. 319 And, modyr, I beseeche yow that ye wolbe good maner to my lyttill man, and to se that he go to scole. 1526 TYNDALE *Matth.* xviii. 6 Whosoever offende one of these litte wons, which beleve in me. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. iv. 47 Nan Page (my daughter) and my litte sounne. 1611 COTGR. *Pettit*, the litte one, or young one, of a beast. 1641 MARMION *Antiquary* i. i. Well said, litte-one, I think thou art wiser than both of them. 1779 T. TWINING in *Reverat. & Stud.* (1832) 71 My sister and her litte fellow-traveller. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. iii. 103 My wife! my litte ones! Destitute, helpless. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. 11. 172 Through life he continues to regard the litte Gentians with paternal kindness. 1894 H. I. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 377 Among the Carnivora the mothers have frequently to hide their litte ones in case the father eats them. 1898 FLO. MONTGOMERY *Tony* 19 The litte boy's small back.

**f. b. Little language:** Swift's name for the infantine dialect which he used in conversation and correspondence with 'Stella'. (Often quoted in references to Swift's life.)

1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 4 May (1901) 209 Do y know that every syllable I write I hold my lips just for all the world as if I were talking in our own litte language to M<sup>d</sup>?

**3. Used to convey an implication of endearment or deprecation, or of tender feeling on the part of the speaker.** Also coupled with an epithet expressing such feelings, e. g. *pretty*, *sweet*, *little*.

1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 154 The wots that Ouid in thin Ibin Ihis pretty lyttill buik did wyte. 1590 SHAKS. *Alids.* v. iii. i. 204 And when she weepes, weepe euerie litte flower. 1596 *March. F.* v. i. 21 In such a night Did pretty lessica (like a litte shrow) Slander her Love. 1597 - 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 225, I prethee lack be quiet, the Rascall is gone: all, you whom-on a litte valiant Villaine, you. 1694 *Wood Life* 23 June, I returned from London in the company of a litte poore thing, Sir Lacy Osbedeston. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 246 My dear sweet master, My darling litte Cyclops. 1847 FENYSSON *Princess* Prolog. 154 A rosebud set with litte wilful thorns. 1849 DICKENS *Dar. Copp.* xxvi. She had the most delightful litte voice, the gayest litte laugh, the pleasantest and most fascinating litte ways, that ever led a lost youth into hopeless slavery. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Alano* i. viii. 23 Sweet was her carriage, sweet the litte folds of her fair dress close drawn with meekest care. *Alad.* Bless your litte heart!

**4. Of collective unities:** Having few members, inhabitants, etc.; small in number.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xii. 32 Ne ondræþ þu be la lytle heord. c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's Prolog.* 1 A litte town Which þat ycleped is Bobbe up and down. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburga* i. 1845 A lyttel village called Exmyngre. 1565 STAPLETON tr. *Beda's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 152 A litte parte of these reliques were at that time in this monasterie. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. 13 Our Court shall be a litte Achadene. 1591 - 1 *Hen. VI.* iv. ii. 46 A litte Heard of Englands timorous Deere. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xii. 4 If the houshold be too litte [COVERDALE few] for the lambe. 1666 *View Crit. St. Germain* 2 The number of the Consciencious Jacobites... must be very litte. 1754 COWPER *Ep. Rob. Lloyd* 18 A fierce banditti. Make cruel inroads in my brain, And daily threaten to drive thence My litte garrison of sense. 1820 KEATS *Ode on Grecian Urn* iv. What litte town by river or sea shore... Is emptied of this folk, this pious morn? 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 7 In the realm of mere letters, Voltaire is one of the litte band of great monarchs. 1879 WHITNEY *Sanskrit Gram.* 157 In a litte class of instances (eight) the root has a preposition prefixed.

**5. Of immaterial things, considered in respect of their quantity, length in series, etc.**

c 1275 *Passion Our Lord* i in O. E. Misc. 37 Iherc ny one littele tale þat ich eu wille telly. c 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 166 He... halt þerof ful litel prys. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* xviii. xviii. The knyghte... put... a lytel dele of water in his mouthe. 1555 BRAFORTH in *Styrie Eccl. Mem.* 111. App. xlv. 127 Though ye yt be never so daungers to me to sett this lyttel treatys abroad. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* i. ii. 54 He speake in a monstrous litte voyce. 1599 - *Much Ado* v. i. 162, I said thou hadst a fine wit. I see saines she, a fine litte one. 1598 T. BASTARO *Chrestoleros* 14 The Printer when I askt a litte summe, Huckt with me for my booke. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* v. i. 66 He was no longer at a loss for his litte pocket expenses. 1843 DICKENS *Christmas Carol* iii. 99 Tiny Tim... had a plaintive litte voyce and sang it very well indeed. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. i. 335 Proprietors, who... derived their subsistence from litte freehold estates. 1872 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 499 The indefinite article, which is descended from the



littleness of the numerals. 1875 E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* 152 A little poem; 'The Flower'.

6. Of dimension, distance, or period of time: Short. † *So little while* (advb. phr.): for so short a time.

*Beowulf* 2097 (Gr.) He onwez losade, lytle hwile lifwynna breac. c 1205 LAY. 343 Nes Brutus i þon londre bute lutel ane wile. *Ibid.* 2693 Per heo leien stille ane lute stunde. a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 14754 (Gott.) Ze selle þis kirc dune to þe grund, I sal it raise in littel stound. c 1375 *S. Leg. Saints* ProL 28 In lytl space here, I wryt þe lyf of sanctis sere. c 1420 LVOC. *Assembly of Gods* 1283 A lytyll tyne hys ey castyng hym besyde. c 1440 *Generydes* 148 After soper, withynne a littil space She brought hym to his bedde with torch light. c 1540 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. ii. App. lxxii. 174 They may think things pas lightly here, that are so little while liked. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* ii. xii. When that she a little way had past. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 157 Our little life is rounded with a sleepe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 320 And now in little space The Confiner met of Empyrean Heav'n And of this World. 1675 MARVELL *Corr.* cxxxv. Wks. 1872-5 II. 449 Although... the House of Commons hath both days been long and very busy, the relation falls within a little compass. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 475 P. 2 She hopes to be married in a little time. 1859 FITZGERALD *Tr. Omar* iii. (1890) 70 You know how little while we have to stay.

b. Qualifying a sb. denoting definite measure of duration or distance, to emphasize its brevity. † Also, in 16-17th c., used for: Bare, scarcely complete.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cvii. 128 In the morning they wer within two lytell leagues of Auberoche. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 343 The Abbey of Manros, which was .ix. little myle from Rosebough. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. ii. 147 A little Month, or ere these shooes were old. 1670 COTTON *Esperman* ii. vii. 312 This retirement of the Duke's being but ten little Leagues from Paris. 1697 *Tr. Le Comte's Mem. & Rem. China* iv. (1737) 108 It is off of Nankin thirty leagues from the sea, a little half league broad. 1794 COWPER *Moraliser corrected* 17 Distant a little mile he eyed A western bank's still sunny side. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* ii. i. 98 Your brother died Some little hours before. 1848 BROUGHAM *Of Revolutions* Wks. 1857 V. 111. 332 But a little month ago, and... the Germans would have held the like language of national self-complicity. 1871 R. ELLIS *Tr. Catullus* v. 5 We, when sets in a little hour the brief light, Sleep one infinite age, a night for ever.

7. Of qualities, emotions, conditions, actions, or occurrences: Small in extent or degree.

c 1205 LAY. 26432 For æure he 3elp makied heore mon-scipe is luttel. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* ProL 195 Better is a littel losse þan a longe sorwe. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 333 No man should like a lytel ynyng to saue þe worlde. c 1440 *Bactus & Sidrak* (Laud MS. 559 ff. 3), I shall teche youow a lyttel tiste: That befele oony in y' Este. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburg* i. 704 Þat liell sinful dede. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. ii. 182 (1604 Q.) Where loue is great, the littel doubts are feare, Where little feares grow great, great loue grows there. c 1620 in *Hutton Corr.* (1878) 3 It is a sin, and that not a little one. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* i. i. Upon that I proceed... though with very little hopes to reclaim him. 1885 J. K. FOWLER in *Daily News* 14 July 2/1 Fowl-growing and egg-selling are distinctly little businesses.

† b. Const. of: Having the quality or performing the action mentioned to a slight extent only.

c 1380 WYCLIF *St. Wks.* I. 195 And siþ þes foulis ben litil of prys. c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Fowles* 513, I am a sede foul... and litil of cunnyng. 1432 *Kolls of Parl.* IV. 405/2 Thei [wines] wex all noht or litell of value. c 1450 *Bk. Curtesy* 34 in *Babes Bk.*, Lok þou þe hynde and lyttule of worde. 1484 CANTON *Fables of Æsop* iv. xiv. It behoveth not to the yong and lytyl of age to mocke... they older. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariti uenit* 185 He lukis as he wald lutit be, thoct he be litill of valour.

c. With agent-noun or sb. indicating occupation, etc.: That is such on a small scale.

c 1440 *Prompt. Paro.* 308/4 Lytylle lyare, mendaculus. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* to People 55 A much larger capital than any little farmer can possess. 1834 YOUTR *Cattle* vi. 192 The dairyman and the little farmer clung to the old breed.

d. Now often idiomatically in somewhat playful use, indicating some feeling of amusement on the part of the speaker.

1885 ANSTEV *Tinted Venus* 72 How long do you mean to carry on this little game? 1828 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* ix. How well she managed that little business of the luncheon. *Mod.* I understand his little ways.

8. a. Of things: Not of great importance or interest; trifling, trivial.

a 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 656 (Laud MS.) Hit is litel þeos zife. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Hwi wolde god swa lides þinges him forwerne. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 17 Ouer litel þing ðu ware trewe; ouer michel þing ic ðe scal setten. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3302 Leue freind... þime asking Es noht bot a littel thing. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. i. iii. 213 How long a time lyes in one little word. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* ii. ii. 134 All little lelousies which now seeme great. 'Would then be nothing. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 524 Every little discontent appears to him to portend a revolution. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iii. v. Constant attention in the littelst things.

b. Of persons: Not distinguished, inferior in rank or condition. Now rare.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 689 He ðe is ai in deene mikel, wuð her man, and tus was litel. c 1450 *Tr. De Imitatione* iii. viii. 75 If þou coudest at all tymes abide meke & litel in þiself. c 1477 CANTON *Jason* xi. I am... littel seruaut unto the quene of the countre. 1611 BIBLE I *Sam.* xv. 17 When thou wast litel in thine owne sight. 1744 OZELL *Tr. Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 69 Honour'd and esteem'd... both by Gentle and Simple, by Little and Great Folks. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 152 P. 5 To learn how to become little with-out being mean. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man World* i. viii. (1823)

428 There is no Tax so heavy on a little man, as an acquaintance with a great one. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* ii. There was in it... no cringing to great, and no patronising condescension to little people.

9. Patry, mean, contemptible; little-minded. 1483 *Calli. Angl.* 218/2 Litille... declinur ad ingenium pertinet. *Ibid.*, Litille... paulus mediocritatis est, paululus, pupus, pusulanis. c 1655 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1885) II. 43 One of their own members who encouraged all those little men in their wicked persecution of him. *Ibid.* II. 74 Almost all the parliament-garrisons were infested and disturbed with like factious little people. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* xiv. Notes (1697) 367 He dy'd a very little Death... being Martyr'd by the fall of a Tile from a House. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* ii. ii. 804, I hear thee and disdain thy little Malice. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 268 P. 2 (It) renders the Nose-puller odious, and makes the Person pulled by the Nose look little and contemptible. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Ing. Wom.* (1767) II. xiii. 246 Haughtiness is always little. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xi. I. 308 The little passions which so frequently perplex a female reign. 1829 LYTTON *Demerx* ii. viii. The littelst feeling of all is a delight in contemplating the littleness of other people. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xix. 484 They do this with the little cunning of little minds.

II. Opposed to much.

10. Not much; only a slight amount or degree of; barely any. (Often preceded by *but*. Also in phr. *little or no*...).

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xiv. 31 He... þus cwæð la lytles zelefan hwi twynedest þu? a 1300 *Cursor M.* 530 þow may þam find with liul sink. c 1300 *Sir Tristr.* 2125 Tristrem, for soþe to say, I wold þe litel gode. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. i. 139 To litel latyn þow lernedest, lede, in þi month. c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's ProL* 28 There is but litel Latin in my mawe. c 1449 *Peocke Repr.* i. iii. 16 Holi Writ zeueth litil or noon list therto at al. 1581 MURCATER *Positions* vi. (1887) 45 To much meat cloyes, to little faintes. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. i. 11 Then know that I haue little wealth to loose. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 703 Strong Desires th' impatient Youth invade; By little Caution and much Love betray'd. 1821 SHELLEY in *Lady Shelley Mem.* (1850) 54 There is little probability of an injunction being granted. 1828 MACAULAY *Hallam Ess.* (1872) 71 He had little money, little patronage, no military establishment. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 213 William... was able to attack the town from the point where it gained little advantage from its site.

b. Forming with its sb. a kind of privative combination, with the sense 'absence or scarcity of' (what the sb. denotes). Now rare.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* lxxviii. 40 Gemune, mere God, hwæt si min lytle sped [i. e. quæ mo substantial]. c 1532 Du WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palgr.* 905 The lyttel corage, la pusillanimité. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. iii. 220 They thinke my little stomacke to the warre... restraines you thus. 1654-66 EARL ORBERRY *Parthen.* (1676) 535 Surena was constrain'd by his little Victuals. 1754 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 29 Our little curiosity, perhaps, cleared us of that imputation [of being spies]. 1802 WORDSW. *Sailor's Mother* 35 God help me for my little wit!

11. A little: a small quantity of; some, though not much. Identical in sense with a *little* of (see B. 4) from which it prob. originated by ellipsis.

14... *Voc.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 604/20 *Posse*, a lytyl haunye, or a lytyl myght. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 16 Caste þer to a littel saffron & salt. c 1450 M.F. *Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 134 Take harde spaynesse sepe and a lital stale ale. 1545 RAYNOLE *Byrth Mankynde* 128 The iuyce of quynces with a lyttel cloues and sugre. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. V. 166 b, Whose mother susteyned not a little slaunde and obloquye of the common people. 1595 SHAKS. *Joh.* iii. iv. 176 As a little snow, tumbled about, anon becomes a Mountaine. 1598 BACON *Ess.* *Atheisme* (Arb.) 125 A little naturall philosophic... doth dispose the opinion to Atheisme. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 215 A little learning is a dangerous thing. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 6 By a little patience, prudence, and justice, such a toleration might have been obtained. 1901 H. BLACK *Culture & Restraint* iii. 88 It takes a great deal of life to make a little art.

† b. Rarely used without a in this sense. Obs. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. i. 43 A Body, yet distemper'd, Which to his former strength may be restor'd, With good aduice, and little Medicine. 1601 — *Truel. N. v.* i. 174 O do not swear, Hold little faith, though thou hast too much feare.

† 12. With pl. and collect. sing.: = FEW. Obs. 13... *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2468 Pimperour... Wille huntte to morwe... Wiþ litel folk & nouzt wiþ miche. 1430-40 LVOC. *Bochas* v. iv. (1494) Rj. Cleomenes... with lityl peple made his fone to flee. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 541 Desiring to know what accident brought him thither, especially armed, where little Armes was required. 1660 FULLER *Mist. Contempl.* 28 Our late Civil warre which lasted so long in our land; yet left so little signs behind it.

III. 13. Special collocations: † Little Easter Sunday, † Low Sunday. Little Englander, one who advocates a 'little England', that is, desires to restrict the dimensions and responsibilities of the Empire. So Little Englandism, the policy or views of Little Englanders. Little fever? U.S., typhoid (*Cent. Diet.*). Little giant, 'a jointed iron nozzle used in hydraulic mining' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*); cf. GIANT sb. 4. Little habit = lesser habit (s.v. HABIT sb. 2 b). Little hours, the 'hours' of prime, terce, sext, and none (= *F. les petites heures*). Little house, a privy (now dial.). † Little Jack, an irreverent name for the little box (sometimes in the form of a human figure) in which the reserved sacrament was enclosed within the Easter sepulchre during part of Holy Week. † Little king [tr. L. *regulus*, cf. F. *roitelet*], the

wren. Little people, fairies; cf. LITTLE MAN 4. † Little pox, small-pox. † Little son [= F. *petit-fils*], a grandson. See also LITTLE BETHEL, CASSINO, CUSTOM (sb. 4), ENTRANCE (I c), MASS, SEAL, SHILLING, etc.; also the main words below.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 137 b, Vpon 'little Easter Sunday the Freeholders... did there assemble. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Aug. 2/2 do not let us fall into the error so often made by 'Little Englanders and suppose that [etc.]. 1899 *Times* 20 Jan. 9/2 Mr. Morley's proud pronouncement of the faith of 'Little Englandism'. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 352 In Deer Lodge County... 'little giants'... have been introduced. 1720 T. GORDON *Cordial Low Spirits* 64 It was observed that all the while it [Treaty at Utrecht] was making, Her Ministry went frequently to the 'Little House. 1769 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XII. 249, I particularly desire wherever you have preaching... that there may be a little-house. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIII. 228 A privy is called a little house. 1566 in *Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 46 Item a sepulcher with 'little Jack... little Jack was broken in peeces this yeare by the said churchwardens. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 35 Rebelle as a 'little kyng, obeyschaunt as a pekok. 1726-31 WALDRON *Descr. Isle of Man* (1865) 27 As they confidently assert that the first inhabitants of their Island were fairies, so do they maintain that these 'little people have still their residence among them. 1619 Notes B. Jonson's *Conuers.* 20. *Drummond* (Shaks. Soc. 1842) 23 Sir P. Sidney's Mother, Leicester's sister, after she had the 'little pox, never shew herself in Court thereafter bot masked. 1570 MARY Q. OF SCOTS *Lett. to C'tess Lennox* 10 July in H. Campbell *Love Lett. Mary* (1824) 228 The transporting zoure 'littil son and my onlie child in this country... I have born him... and of zow he is descendit.

IV. 14. Comb. (chiefly parasynthetic), as *little-footed*, *little-haired*, *headed*, *headed* (whence *little-mindedness*), *statured*; *little-endian* a. and sb., the designation of the orthodox party in the controversy in the state of Lilliput on the question at which end an egg should be opened (Swift *Gulliver* iv); hence used *alusively*; † *little-sight* a., short-sighted; *little-thrift*, an unthrifty person.

1832 'A little-endian [see BIG a. B. 2]. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 11 'A... controversy... between the Pig-endians and the Little-endians of female attire. 1847 TENNISON *Princess* II. 118 She fulmined out her scorn of false Salique And 'little-footed China. 14... *Voc.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 574/18 *Comatulus*, 'lytyl heryd. 1606 G. H. Hist. *Cardinals* II. i. 122 Two sorry 'little-headed Nephews. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 25 Oct. (O. H. S.) II. 66 This is 'little minded. 1813 *Examiner* 24 May 332/2 The little-minded vanity of a nation. 1824 in *Spir. Pub. Trms.* (1825) 342 The 'little-mindedness which shrinks from professional satire. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. v. vi. (1495) 112 An eye is 'lytyll syght whiche seeth not well affer. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3774/4 Went away from his Mother... James Bristow, aged about 17 years, 'little Statured. 1849 JAMES Woodman iv. They cannot be such idle 'little-thrifts as you make them out.

B. *absol.* and sb.

I. The adj. used *absol.*

1. Chiefly with *the*: Those that are little; little persons.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) cxiv. 6 Drihten zehældeð dome þa lyttan. c 1200 ORMIN 8002 Forþi let he cwellen þa þe miccle & ec þe litte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6551 Þai fled a-wai... I litel and mikel, less and mare. c 1400 *Desir. Troy* 19058 Þe lordis to þo litil þe lyuys han grauntid. 1484 CANTON *Fables of Æsop* i. xiii. The lyttle ryght oft may lette and trouble the grete. 1535 COVERDALE *Judith* xiii. 13 They came all to mete her, litte & grete. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Publes* xvi. (1708) 21 The Great and the Little have Need one of Another.

2. The little: that which is little; the little qualities, characters, aspects, etc.

1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 87 Comparing still The great and little of thy lot. 1806 PRISC. WAKEFIELD *Domestic Recreation* vi. 80 The invention of man has not yet contrived glasses that comprehend either the vast or the little of nature. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 5123 Little and Bad exist, are natural.

3. Not much; only a small amount or quantity: often preceded by *but*; admitting of being qualified by advs. of degree, as *very*, *rather*. *Little or nothing*: hardly anything. † *Little is me of*: I care little for. † *To say little*: to make no reply, to be silent. † *Within little*: within a short distance of. *To make or let little of, set little by*, etc.: see the verbs.

c 1200 ORMIN 6480 Her iss litell operr noht I þiss land off þatt sallfe. c 1205 LAY. 3465 þe mon þe litul ah. a 1225 *Juliana* 26 Lutel is me of ower lufe. c 1275 *Moral Ode* 12 in O. E. *Misc.* 58 Al to muchel ich habbe i-spend to lutel i-leyd an horde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2699 Lutel he sette be his life. 13... *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 525/51 3if þou haue lyttel, lutel 3ine and do. 1340 HAMROLE *Pr. Cons.* 1459 Now haf we or litel, now pas we mesur. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. iv. 344 Tenne he smote down her heed and sayd lytel. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Unon* lxvi. 226 He dyd ete & drynke bot lytell. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 67 Though ye spent but lickell. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII. 9 Landed for a purpose at the pyle of Fowdrey within lytle of Lancastre. *Ibid.*, Hen. VIII. 139 These wordes sere astonid sir Richard Weston, but he said litte. c 1580 JEFFERIE *Burghears* iv. v. in *Archæol. Stud. new. Spr.* (1897), Lytle sayd, some amended. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* vii. 47 To whom litte is forgiven, the same loneth litte. 1635 R. N. Camden's *Hist. Elin.* ii. an. 13. 124 It missed little but hee had been proscribed when he was dead. 1710 DE FORC *Crasoe* II. viii. (1840) 194 (Like nie) he came from litte at first. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* viii. Hallad viii. Man wants but little here below, Nor wants that little long. 1794 BURNS *Song* (first line), Contented wi' litte, and cantie wi' mair. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* i. xxiv. Little he



eats and long will wake. 1862 *Borrow Wild Wales* II. xxvi. 295 He was a tall lanikin figure. . . and upon the whole appeared to be good for very little. 1869 *Ruskin Q. of Air* vii. The myth of a simple and ignorant race has been meanly little, because a simple and ignorant race have little to mean. 1881 *Med. Temp. Grul.* XLIX. 31 We know little or nothing about the truth.

#### b. Const. of.

Now rare exc. when the context does not permit the use of little adj., e.g. when the sb. is defined by a demonstrative adj. The use with an adj. used absol. (as in quot. 1824, 1833) is a Gallicism, and not in common use.

c1386 *CHAUCER* *Knt.* s. 7. 921 That lord hath litel of discrecion, That in swich cas kyngdom no diuision. c1400 *MAUNDREY*. (1839) xxv. 259 In that kyngdom of Medee there ben many grete Hilles, and littele of pleyn Erthe. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Diiij. Off spare hawkes there is choise and lytell of charge of thaim. 1824 *Landon Imag.* *Conv.* Wks. 1853 I. 221/1 There was litte of sound and salutary which did not derive from Democritus or from Pythagoras. 1833 *MOORE* *Mem.* VI. 337 (Sikes like) those at Stonehenge. . . have but litte of new or marvellous for him who has seen the rocks beyond the Atlantic. *Mod.* Of political sagacity he had very little. He showed little of the amiability which was ascribed to him.

†c. In the genitive depending on an indefinite pron., as *what, somewhat*. *Littles what, also what littles*: little or nothing, a trifling quantity; in first quot., trifles, Obs.

a1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1070 (Laud. MS.) Bec & mæsse hakeles & cantelcapas & reafes & swille lites hwat. c1200 *ORMIN* 4681 For þatt tu muþe winnenn her Wiþ sinne sumhwat littles. *Ibid.* 6052 Forþi þat te3. . . 3et understodenn littleswath Off all þe rihte trowþe. c1305 *St. Edmund* 396 in *E. E. F.* (1862) 81 Hit was what litle þat he et.

d. Qualified by a demonstrative or possessive: (The) little amount or quantity; (so) small a quantity, a (very) small amount, etc.

c893 *K. ÆLFRED* *Oros.* I. i. 17 þæt lytle þæt he erede he erede mid horsan. a1240 *Sauvies Wards* in *Cott. Hom.* 265 þis litte ich habbe ised þat ich iseh in heouene. 1604 *E. GRIMSTONE* *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xlii. 225 This litte may suffice touching the Bezaars stone. 1633 *P. FLETCHER* *Poet.* *Misc.* 71 My little fills my little-wishing minde. 1667 *MILTON* *P. L.* II. 1000 If all I can will serve, That which is left so to defend. 1738 *JOHNSON* *London* 40 Every moment leaves my little less. 1789 *BURNS* *Upon seeing a wounded hare*, Go, live, poor wanderer of the wood and field, The bitter little that of life remains. 1842 *TENNISON* *Dora* 50 Dora stored what little she could save. 1847 *GROTE* *Greece* (1862) III. xxix. 73 The little of his poems which remains. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 1 July 13/1 Lord S. spoke of the little. . . done for our coast defences during the last 20 years.

#### II. sb. (With a or in plural.)

4. A small quantity, piece, portion; a small thing; a trifle.

c1220 *Bestiary* 110 Naked falled in ðe sunt-fat, and cumed ut al newe, buten a litel. c1380 *WYCLIF* *Sel. Wks.* III. 347 Cristis apostolis . . . were not bisie about dymes, but helden hem paid on a litel, þat the puple 3af hem redly. c1400 *DESTR.* *Troy* 1449 Lo, how fortune . . . of a litell hath likyng a low for to kyndull. 1614 *DAY* *Festivals* ix. (1615) 267 Contemne not these littles, be they in truth never so little. 1631 *FOSBROKE* *Solomon's Charity* (1633) 7 Many littles, given unto many. . . is better then much conferred upon one. 1692 *R. L'ESTRANGE* *Fables* eccclxxviii. 443 A Man may be Happy with a Little, and Miserable in Abundance. 1846 *D. JERROLD* *St. Giles* xxiii. (1851) 236 When a man's being shaved, what a little will make him laugh. 1805 *DICKENS* *Mut. Fr.* II. xiv. A debt to pay off by littles.

*Procr.* 1622 *MABBE* tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* 50 Many a little make a mickle.

#### b. Const. of. (In early use with genitive.)

For the restriction in mod. use see 3 b.  
c1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 336 Nim . . . hwerhwette niþewearde an lytel. c1200 *ORMIN* 4086 Þe33 ummshereum þe33reshapp . . . A litell off þe fell aw33. c1205 *LAV.* 30107 Wið an lutel æren þa nadesfæls dede weoren. c1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Helnrich) 68 Do a lytel þer of in þe sore eye. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 21 Putte perline a litel of rubarbe or of summe oþer laxative. 1535 *COVERDALE* 1 *Sam.* xiv. 29 Se how lighte myne eyes are become, because I have taisted a litte of this hony. 1616 *I. GORDON* *Moses & Aaron* II. (1641) 92 He drank a litte of the wine. 1762-71 *H. WALPOLE* *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 4 Architecture was perverted to meer house-building, where it retained not a litte of Vanbrugh. 1798 *WOLCOT* (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hoy* Wks. 1812 IV. 418 Not a bit of a Ballad. . . nor a litte of a Tale to enliven the evening. 1826 *DISRAELI* *Viv. Grey* v. xv. Let me recommend you a litte of this pike! 1887 *Grul. Educ.* Dec. 509 The 'litte of everything' theory [of education].

c. Used advb.: To a little or slight extent; in a small degree; somewhat, rather. *Not a little*, a good deal, extremely.

†A little of the biggest (quot. 1654): rather large.  
1382 *WYCLIF* *Ileb.* II. 7 Thou hast maad him litil, a litil lesse fro aungelis. c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 139 In þe ij day he openede a litil hise y3en. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) I. ix. (1859) 7. I was comforted nought a litel. 1470-85 *MALORY* *Arthur* xvii. xviii. Thenne was not a litel sory for launcelot. a1548 *HALL* *Chron.* Hen. VI. 104 b. Here must I a litte digresse. 1606 *G. WOODCOCKE* *Lives Emperors in Hist. Justine* G. j. Although himselfe was of smal knowledge, and a litte eloquent. 1611 *BIBLE* *Ps.* II. 12 When his wrath is kindled but a litte. 1644 *VICARS* *God in Mount* 147 All the enemies Horse began to shogge a litte. 1654 *DOROTHY OSBORNE* *Lett. to Sir W. Temple* (1883) 240 The ring, too, is very well, only a litte of the biggest. 1722 *DE FOE* *Col. Jack* (1840) 159. I was a litte afraid. 1847 *MARRIAT* *Childr. N. Forest* xviii. We are not a litte hungry, I can tell you. 1887 *Spectator* 5 Nov. 1494 The Magazines are a litte dull this month.

5. A short time or distance. Chiefly in *after a little*, *for a little*, *in a little*.

c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xvi. 16 Nu ymbe alytel [*flattion* an lytel] ge me ne geseoð, & eft embe lytel ge me geseoþ. 1610 *SHAKS.* *Temp.* iv. i. 266 For a little Follow, and doe me service. 1611 *BIBLE* 2 *Pet.* II. 18 They allure . . . those that were cleane [*imarg.* Or, for a little, or a while] escaped from them who line in error. a1814 *Hector* II. ii. in *New Brit. Theatre* IV. 345 And death we all must in a litte share. 1827 *CARLYLE* *Term. Rom.* I. 293 In a litte, he and Froda left the inn. 1881 *W. H. MALLOCK* *Rom.* 19th Cent. II. 290 Be here then and we will go for a little into the garden.

b. Used advb. = For or at a short time or distance.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 3e herdenn a lutel er on bisse redunge þet ðe halie gast com of þa apostlas. c1200 *ORMIN* 3467 For 333 itt fast upp i þe lift Diforenn hemm a litel. a1300 *Curior* M. 1437 Forgeten has þou son þi lare þat i þe said a litte are. c1400 *DESTR.* *Troy* 8421 Lengye here at a litill, litystyn my wordes. c1400 *MAUNDREY*. (Roxb.) xxiii. 101 It rymnez into þe see a lytell fra þe citee. c1475 *Ruf. Colbar* 800 He lukit ane lytell him fra. a1533 *LO. BERNERS* *Huon* lxvi. 227 Let me slepe a lytell longer. 1643 *TRAPP* *Comm.* Gen. xxii. 9 Mount Moriah. . . was a litte from Salem, as mount Calvary also, was a litte from Jerusalem. 1671 *MILTON* *Sanson* 1 A litte onward lend thy guiding hand To these dark steps, a litte further on. 1702 *Rowe* *Tamerl.* I. i. Yet, yet, a litte and destructive Slaughter Shall rage around. 1794 *COOPER* *Moralizer* corrected 21 In hope to bask a litte yet. 1825 *WATERTON* *Wand. S. Amer.* I. i. 107 The tree which thou passedst but a litte ago. 1842 *TENNISON* *Locksley Hall* 1 Comrades, leave me here a little, while as yet 'tis early morn.

†6. But a little = but little (see 3). *Obs.*

With quot. 1377 cf. 1470-85 and 1543 in 3.  
c1377 *LANG.* *P. Pl.* II. II. 138 Sothenesse sei3 hym wel and seide but a litel. 1579 *LYLY* *Euphues* (Arb.) 87 An answer which pleased Ferardo but a litte. 1596 *SHAKS.* *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 61 Thou'dst thank me but a litte. 1628 *T. SPENCER* *Logic* 146, I haue a litte to say touching this fourth seate; for, I haue done enough in the last, to satisfie this.

III. Phrases, chiefly formed with prepositions.

7. Forming expressions, chiefly with repetition of little, having the sense: By small degrees; a little at a time; gradually.

a. By little and little; also †by little and by little, †by a little and (a) little.

c1380 *WYCLIF* *Sel. Wks.* I. 358 Crist wole teche his discipulis bi litil and litil alle þes. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 68 Alwey it decreyde by a litel and a litel. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Priv. Priv.* 243 Lit sholde not be sodainly chaungid that wyche is customet, but slowly by lytell and by lytell. a1548 *HALL* *Chron.* Hen. VI. 112 b. And so by a litte and litte, the Englishmen recovered again many townes. 1577 *HOLLIS* *Chron.* I. Hist. Eng. 112/2 By what wyles and craft he might by litte and litte settle here, and obtaine a kingdom in the Ile. 1611 *BIBLE* *Eccl.* xxiii. 30. 1625 *BACON* *Ess.* *Atheism* (Arb.) 237 Custome of Profane Scoffing in Holy Matters; which doth, by litte and litte, deface the Reuerence of Religion. 1682 *DYKERS* *Relig. Laici* Pref. 2 Their Descendants lost by litte and litte the Primitive and Purer Rites. a1774 *GOLDSM.* *Hist. Greece* I. 321 Both fleets arrived by litte and litte. 1823 *J. BANCROFT* *Dom. Anusim.* 105 Add, by litte and litte, as much pearl-ash. . . as it will take up. 1886 *RUSKIN* *Proterita* I. 243 All this we knew by litte and litte.

†b. A little and (a) little. *Obs.*

c1350 *Will. Patene* 950. I wol a litel and litel laskir in hast. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 23 Hys spyrite beganne a lytell and a lytell to come ageyne. a1548 *HALL* *Chron.* Hen. VI. 170 This great tumult and sodain fyre, wys. . . a litte and litte appeased and finally quenched. 1655 *STAPLETON* tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 75 The compaign of faithfull had a litte and litte to encrease agayne. 1719 *DE FOE* *Crusoe* I. ix. (1840) 157 My ink . . . I eked out with water a litte and a litte, till it was so pale. 1751 *R. PALTCOCK* *Peter Wilkins* (1884) I. 50 Stowing them all close together to keep in the moisture, which served us to suck at for two days after a litte and a litte at a time.

†c. Little and little. *Obs.*

c1380 *WYCLIF* *Sel. Wks.* III. 302 Litel and litel þei may gete al þe rewme into here owene hondis. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 33 He may not leue it atones, but litille and litille. 1523 *LD. BERNERS* *Proiss.* I. cxv. 138 And soo lytell and lytell, the dethe of Jaques Dartuell was forgotten. 1546 *J. HEYWOOD* *Prov.* (1867) 67 Littell and littell the cat eateth the flicckell. 1588 *PARKE* tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 204 They shoulde haue a special care vnto their heathles, in traoulling not too fast but litte and litte.

d. Little by little.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 218/2 Litylle be litille, dinisim, paulatin. 1886 *D. ROWLAND* *Lazarillo* II. (1892) Q 2 Weak and dead for hunger, I went litte by litte up the street. a1643 *LO. FALKLAND* *Exc.* *Infatigability* (1646) 16 How many things litte by litte may have been received under old names, which would not have been so at once under new ones. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 643 Litte by litte, the face of the country began to change. 1892 *WESTCOTT* *Gospel of Life* 272 Litte by litte, the revelation of Christ's Nature was made through the events of His intercourse with men.

†e. By (a) little. *Obs.*

1577 *HANMER* *Ant. Eccl. Hist.* (1663) 171 Our affairs began by a litte, and as it were by stealth, to grow unto some quiet state. 1579 *E. K.* in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal. Ep.* Ded. § 4 Young birdes . . . by litte first proue theyr tender wings. 1647 *W. BROWNE* *Poet.* II. 178 That melancholy waxing away by litte. 1763 *Ann. Reg.* *Char.* etc. 106 Sift . . . more of the same sand by litte upon it. a1814 *Love, Honor & Interest* t. I. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 263 Soon by litte he began to droop.

†f. Into (right) little: very nearly. *Obs.*

c1374 *CHAUCER* *Troilus* IV. 856 (884) For which we han so sorwed he and I that into to litel bothe it hadde vs slawe. c1540 *LADY* *Prayan* in *Strype* *Recl. Mem.* I. App. lxxii. 173 It will be (in right litte) as great Profit to the Kings Grace this way, as the o'ther way.

†g. In a little: in a few words, briefly. *Obs.*

1613 *SHAKS.* *Hen. VIII.* II. i. 11 Put pray how past it? He tell you in a litte.

10. In little: on a small scale; formerly esp. with reference to *Painting* = in miniature.

1597 *SHAKS.* *Lover's Compl.* 90 On his visage was in little drawne What largenesse thinkes in paradise was sawne. 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii. 384 [They] giue twenty, forty, an hundred Ducates a peece, for his picture in Little. 1635 *A. STAFFORD* *Fem. Glory* 7. I shall endeavour to limne her soule in little (since in great neither my time, nor ability will let me). 1655 *STANLEY* *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 119/1 The Temple was an imitation in little of that at Ephesus. 1724 *A. COLLINS* *Gr. Chr. Relig.* Pref. 61 This authority was at first exercised in little by those, who [etc.]. 1762-71 *H. WALPOLE* *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 171 Sir Kenelm Digby. . . compares Vandyck and Hoskins, and says the latter pleased the most, by painting in little. 1842 *TENNISON* *Gardener's Pan.* 13 A miniature of loveliness, all grace Summ'd up and closed in little. 1873 *BROWNING.* *Red Cott. St. cap* 137 By Boulevard friendships tempted to come taste How Paris lived again in little there.

#### C. adv.

1. To only a small extent; in only a slight quantity or degree; but slightly; not much, not very.

The use of the word to qualify adjs. (= 'not very') seems to be a Latinism or Gallicism, and has never been common. c1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) cxviii. 87 Hio me lytle las [*Lat. paulatinus*] lape woldan, Disces eorð-weges enle gescrifan. c1200 *ORMIN* 3751 Patt to birp. . . lætenn swiþe unmonel3 & litell off þe selfenn. c1380 *WYCLIF* *Serm.* *Sel. Wks.* I. 139 þei loven to litiþ be sheep. c1400 *DESTR.* *Troy* 13912 He drof at hym with þe dart, derit hym but litte. a1450 *MYRE* 21 Luytel ys worthy þy prechynge 3ef thou be of enyle luyunge. 1484 *CAXTON* *Fables of Æsop* II. xvii. Who that preyseth hym self lytell he is ful wyse. a1548 *HALL* *Chron.* Hen. VI. 17 Remembraing the olde proverbe, love me litte and love me longe. 1601 *R. JOHNSON* *Kingd. & Comm.* (1603) 82 They. . . intermeddle litte in the ordinary government of the state. 1710 *ADDISON* *Tatler* No. 192 ¶ 2 They liked us as they did one another. 1766 *GOLDSM.* *Pic. W.* III. He. . . found that such friends as benefits had gathered round him were litte estimable. 1812 *SIR H. DAVY* *Chem. Philos.* 4 The most refined doctrines of this enlightened people were litte more than a collection of vague speculations. 1849 *MACAULAY* *Hist. Eng.* II. 1. 161 A zeal litte tempered by humanity or by common sense. 1876 *GLADSTONE* *Homeric Synchr.* 126 But this is litte material.

b. When, contrary to the usual order, little is placed before the vb. which it qualifies, it becomes an emphatic negative, as in *he little knows* = 'he is very far from knowing'. This use is confined to the vbs. *know, think, care*, and synonyms of these.

c1200 *Moral Ode* 137 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 224 Litel wot he hwat is pine. a1300 *Curior* M. 1834 Litell roght þam of his manance. a1548 *HALL* *Chron.* *Edw.* II. 1, 227 b. They would litte thinke, that he would so untrewly handle me. 1667 *MILTON* *P. L.* IV. 86 They litte know how dearily I abide that boast so vaine. 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH* *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 164 He litte imagined of how much consequence it might be. 1819 *SHELLEY* *Cent.* v. iii. Little cares for a smile or a tear The clay-cold corpse upon the bier!

†2. A little time (before); for a little time. *Obs.*

c1200 *ORMIN* 463 Alls I se3de nu litte. a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1918 For me laured, Iesu Crist, mi deorewilde leofmon, lutel ear me hamed leadeð. a1300 *Curior* M. 14133 Ne was þou noght bot litte gal Almost þar wit þe juus slan? c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 549 þe vilne. Pat lytel þer tholit he Of thame namyt of galele. 1604 *E. GRIMSTONE* *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VII. x. 523 The Mexicaines by this meanes, remained much eased and content, but it lasted litte.

3. Comb., as *little-able, -heard-of, -known, -loved, -travelled, -used* adjs.; *little-bless* v., *nonce-wel*, = Heb. *hēreke* ('bless' euphemistically for 'curse'). 1825 *COLERIDGE* *Lett. Convers.* etc. II. xlv. 225 May God bless you, and your 'little-able but much sincere friend, 1610 *BROUGHTON* *Joh* i. 5 It may be my children have sinned, and 'little-blessed' God in their hart. 1787 *BENTHAM* *Def. Usury* I. 3 The . . . 'little-heard-of' offence of Maintenance. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 162 That singular and 'little-known' people the Mosquito Indians. a1586 *SIDNEY* *Arcadia* II. (1590) 102 Þing ridde of this lounig, but 'little-loved' company. 1889 *HISSEY* *Tour in Phacton* 211 A 'little-travelled' land, this. 1900 *Everybody's Mag.* III. 585/1 They went to the 'little-used' front door.

†Little, v. *Obs.* Also 3 lutli, i-(e)n, littlin, 3-4 litelen, 4 littel, -yl, lutle, lutul, 5 lytil, -el, letil, lityll. [*OE. lytlian*, f. *lytel* LITTLE a.]

1. *trans.* To make little, diminish; to reduce in size, amount, or importance. Also with *away*.

c888 *K. ÆLFRED* *Boeth.* xxix. § 1 Þonne lytlað ðæt his anweald, & eod his ermða. c1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1883) 49 He litled him seluen to foren mannes eigen. a1250 *Orul & Night.* 539 Oft ich singe for heom þe more For lutli sum of heore sore. a1300 *E. F. Psalter* viii. 6 Þou litled him a litel wight Lesse fra pine aungels bring. a1325 *Prose Psalter* xviii(i). 46 Y shal littelet [*sic*] hem as pou dre. c1380 *WYCLIF* *Sel. Wks.* II. 423 Departing lityll strengþe. c1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Gov. Lordsh.* 85 Be it put vpon a softe fyr, to be brydde partly be lytlyd away. a1483 *Liber Nigr* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 38 Nother Marshalls, nother ushers of hall . . . owe not to litte or withdrawe any hole stuffe of fleshe or fyshe. 1642 *ROGERS* *Naaman* 75 Oh pray God to litte the, to pare off thy superfluities.

b. To belittle, extenuate (a sin).

a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 61 She [Eue] wende to haue lytelyd her synne. 1611 *W. SCLATER* *Key* (1629) 164 Paul stiles himselfe the chiefe of sinners, imputes the crucifying of Christ to the ignorance of the Jewes; so littling a sinne more grievous. 1627 — *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 291 Its natural to most, to litte their sins.

2. *intr.* To become little, be diminished; to dwindle, wane.

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iii. 30 Hine gedæfnað þætte



auexec mec uutodlice hiet ic lytlege [Ags. Gosh. wanize, L. minui]. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 5 Ne his makelese lufsum lee ne mei neauer luttin ne aligen. a 1240 *Saules Warde* in *Cott. Hou.* 265 Of pulli blisse, bat hit ne me neauer mare luttin ne wursin. c 1325 *Old Age* in *Rel. Ant.* 11. 211. I werne, I luttel, ther-for I murne. a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 145 His Godhede luttelde not þei he lowe lihte. c 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 20 They luttill and deye by longe contynuaunce of ghosti sickness.

Hence † **Littling** *vb.* sb.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. 102 If he conselle þe to lytelinge of þi pinges þat þou haue in tresour.

**Little-ease.** Now *list.* or *arch.* A place in which there is little ease for him who occupies it; a narrow place of confinement; *spec.* the name of a dungeon in the Tower of London, and of an ancient place of punishment for unruly apprentices at the Guildhall, London. Also, the pillory or stocks.

a 1529 *SKELTON Col. Cloute* 1171 Lodge hym in Lytell Ease fede hym with beanes and pease! 1548 *ELYOT Dict. s.v. Arc.* A streite place in a prison, called littell ease. 1550 *LATIMER Last Sermon* bef. *Edw. VI* (1550) 115 Was he not worthy to be cast in bocado or lytle ease? 1608 *MIDDLETON Family of Love* iii. i. D 1 b, How dost thou brooke thy little ease, thy Trunk? [To a person who has been carried in a trunk.] a 1623 W. PEBBLE *Wks.* (1635) 548 As a prisoner of the Jayle, or one that is in little ease. 1663 *DRYDEN Wild Gallant* i. ii. I sweat to think of that garret . . . why 'tis a kind of little ease, to cram thy rebellious penitents in. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 312/1 There is another like place of punishment in our House of Correction in Chester, it is called the Little Ease, a place cut into a Rock, with a Gate Door before it. 1738 *Curiosity, or Gentl. & Lady's Libr.* (1739) 54 Here evry Creditor has Right to teize, And make his Home a real Little-Ease [Note. A Place of Punishment in Guildhall, London, for unruly Penitents]. 1752 *CARTER Hist. Eng.* 111. 736 A loathsome filthy hole or dungeon in the Tower, called Little Ease. 1840 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Land* xiii. The walls of the cell, which was called the Little Ease, were so low, and so contrived, that the wretched inmate could neither stand, walk, sit, nor lie at full length within them. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 10 The pantry: a sort of little-ease in a corner of the cuddy.

transf. 1638 *FRATLY Strict. Lyndon* ii. 58 In the Romish Purgatory all soules are in little-ease. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 6 To grant nothing to this consideration, is rather to crowd men into a Little-ease in Religion, than to unite them.

**Little-go.** [*f.* LITTLE *a.* + GO *sb.* Cf. GREAT-GO.]

1. A private and illegal lottery. Now *list.*

See also quot. 1867; but no authority for the statement has been discovered.

[c 1710: cf. quot. 1867.] 1795 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 274 A private lottery, or little go, was drawing at a house in Islington. 1796 *Colquhoun Police Metropolis* 149 The Keepers of unlicensed Insurance Offices . . . have recently invented and set up private Lotteries, or Wheels, called by the nick-name of Little Go's. 1798 *EDGEWORTH Pract. Educ.* (1811) i. 315 Unlicensed lottery-wheels are called little-goes. 1802 *Act 42 Geo. III.* c. 119 § 1 All such Games or Lotteries, called Little Goes, shall . . . be deemed . . . common and publick Nuisances, and against Law. 1806 *Ann. Reg.* 383 An unlawful game of chance, . . . formerly known by the name of the Little Go, but now distinguished, to avoid the penalty, by the name of Ivory. 1830 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exerc.* (1842) i. 195 It is a political little-go, in which everybody knows the concern to be ruinous in the main. 1867 C. WALFORD *Insur. Guide* (ed. 2) 25 About this date [1710] . . . commenced a system of speculative assurances known as 'the little goes'. A number of persons combined, and each subscribed 5s. fortnightly, inclusive of policy stamps and entrance money, on condition of £200 being paid to his heirs and executors. In another of these schemes 5s. a quarter entitled the subscriber's representatives to receive £120 on his demise. 1887 *PROCTOR Chance & Luck* 133 At illegal [lottery] offices, commonly known as 'little goes', any sum, however small, could be risked.

2. *Univ. colloq.* The popular name (still current at Cambridge) for the first examination for the degree of B.A. (At Cambridge the official name is 'The Previous Examination'; at Oxford 'Responsions' is the official name of the examination formerly known popularly as 'Little-go', and now as 'Smalls'.)

1820 *Gentl. Mag.* XC. i. 32 At present the Examination [at Oxford] is divided into a Little-go and a Great-go; colloquial appellations of the facetious great children sucking at the bosom of Alma Mater. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 461 note. The little-go is a new classical examination lately instituted at Cambridge. 1838 F. W. ROBERTSON *Let.* 23 May (1832) i. 37 [dated 'Brazenose, Oxford'], I have to take . . . my 'little go' this term. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* iii. He's coaching me and some other men for the little go. 1860 M. BERAOWS *Pass & Class* i. (1866) 11 Responsions, commonly called 'Little go' or, still more familiarly, 'Smalls'. 1876 *DARWIN Life & Lett.* (1887) i. 47 In my second year I had to work for a month or two to pass the Little Go, which I did easily.

attrib. 1882 L. CAMPBELL *Life Clerk Maxwell* vi. 152 Some time before the little-go examination. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 3 Aug. 693/3 First came the three answers given to the 'Little Go' question.

**Little-good.**

1. *Sc.* The devil.

1821 *GALT Ann. Parish* xlix. 384 All this running here and riding there as if the littlegood was at his heels. 1822 — *Entail* II. 284 The nym maidens now-a-days hae delivered themselves up to the Little-good in the shape and glamour o' novelles and Thomson's Seasons.

2. *dial.* The sun-spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*. Also the sour dock, *Rumex acetosa*.

1808-80 in JAMIESON. 1831 W. PATRICK *Plants Lanark.* 210 Sun Spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*. . . Called Devil's

Kirstaff and Little-good. 1876 *Hardwicke's Science Gossip* 39 *Rumex acetosa* gets [the name of] 'little guid'.

† **Littlehead.** Obs. [*See* HEAD.] Littleness. a 1300 F. E. Psalter liv. [lv.], 8, I a-bade him þat sauf me made Fra littelhed of gast. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 106 Arwenesse, þat may be cleydyd lytelhed of trust of good dede. c 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A. i. i.* The lytylhed of my persone.

† **Littlelaik.** Obs. [*a.* ON. *litil-leik-r*: *see* LITTLE *a.* and -LAIK.] Littleness.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1709 As he lenes & lokis on his fourme, His littilaikie [*Dublin MS.* littilayke] & his licknes he laythly dispiced. *Ibid.* 2706 How þi lawnes & þi littilaikie [*Dublin MS.* littilayke] þou lickyns to my hys.

**Little man.**

1. The little finger. Obs. exc. *dial.*

c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* i. 308/310 þe deul . . . wolde fain henten heon bi þe polle with 'littile man', is leste finger. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wt-Walker 753/3 *Hic auricularis*, the lythyl-man. 1888 in *Sheffield Gloss.*

2. A small landowner or capitalist.

1811 in W. Marshall *Review Repts. Board Agric., East* 88 A little man may as well have nothing allotted to him as have it so far off. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Two Races of Men*, I grudge the saving of a few idle ducats, and think I am fallen into the society of lenders, and little men. 1891 S. C. SCRIVER *Our Fields & Cities* 29 They have a very strong objection to a 'little man' getting three acres, or less, with or without a cow.

3. *a.* *Sc.* (See quot. 1835.) b. (See quot. c 1880). 1835 CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1841) 153 Amongst the servants in the employment of our Scottish farmers. There is the 'muckle man' and the 'little man'. c 1880 *Sketchy Mem. Etou* 16 (Barrère) He called the footman (or little man, as was the generic term for this class of domestic at my tutor's).

4. *pl.* Fairies, 'little folk'.

1850 ALLINGHAM *Poems* 87 Up the airy mountain Down the rushy glen, We daren't go a hunting For fear of little men.

**Little master.**

† 1. An inferior master. Obs.

1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* iii. 25 Now we ben not vndir the litil maistr [1388 vndurmaistr, *Vulg. sub pedagogo*].

2. *pl.* A group of German engravers of the sixteenth century, followers of Diirer, so called from the smallness of their prints. [*G. die kleinen meister, die Kleinmeister*; F. *les petits maitres*.]

1837 *Penny Cyc.* IX. 440/1. 1879 W. B. SCOTT *Little Masters* iii. 16 Diirer, the reputed teacher of the Little Masters.

3. (See quotes.)

1870 L. BRENTANO *Intro. to Toulmin Smith's Eng. Gilds* 178 In this [viz. the hat-] trade prevailed, early in the eighteenth century, the system of carrying on industry by means of sub-contractors (*alias* sweaters), who were called Little Masters. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* Little master, a manufacturer in a small way of business, who works as a journeyman.

† **Littlemeale.** *adv.* Obs. In 4-mele, melome. [*f.* LITTLE *sb.* + MEAL.] Little by little.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxiii. 14 V shal folwe litil mele the steppis of hyrn. — *Deut.* vii. 22 He shal waste the nacions in this sijt, litlmele [1388 litil and litil] and bi partees. — *Judg.* xx. 33 The busshenentis . . . litil melome hem seluen bigunnen to oppre.

**Littleness** (lit'lnēs). [*OE.* *lytelnes*: *see* LITTLE *a.* and -NESS.] The attribute of being little.

1. Smallness of quantity, amount, bulk, stature, degree, or extent.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* xxxviii. (Z.) 228 Sume syndon *quantitatiz*, ða ȝetanciad mycelnesse oððe lytelnesse [*viz.* *lutenesse*]. 1308 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxvi. (1495) 460 Afocius is a lytyll fysshe and for lytylness it not may be tak with hoke. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 63 b, His vylenes, lytelnes, or other deformite of nature. 1750 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 317 For littleness scho was forlorne, Sicke ane kemp to beir. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* ii. ix. 86 Those of unusual littleness are made ladies dwarfs. 1655 — *Hist. Camb.* 83 Lowness of endowment, and littleness of Recoit, is all [that] can be cavilled at in this foundation. a 1667 *COWLEY Greatness in Verses & Eps.* (1674) 121, I confess, I love Littleness almost in all things. A little convenient Estate, a little cheerful House, a little Company, and a very little Feast. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* ii. viii. Observing the littleness of the houses, the trees, the cattle, and the people, I began to think myself in Lilliput. 1828 *CHALMERS* in *Watson Life A. Thomson* (1882) 81, I thought not of the littleness of time, I recklessly thought not of the greatness of eternity. 1883 *HARPER'S Mag.* Nov. 902/1 A marvellous littleness of hand and foot.

2. Want of greatness, grandeur, or importance; insignificance, triviality, meanness, pettiness; smallness of mind.

1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* liv. 9 [lv. 8], I abood hym, that made me saaf fro the littleness [*Vulg.* *pusillanimitate*], ether drede of spirit. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 219/1 A Littines, declinitas ingenij est, modicitas, parvitas, paucitas. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) ii. i. 84 Knowynge the lytylness & frayt[li]te of humayne nature. 1694 *SOUTH Sermon* II. Ep. Ded., If the supposed Littleness of these matters should be a sufficient Reason for the laying them aside. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 107 P 4 There is a Sort of Littleness in the Minds of Men of wrong Sense. 1779 *MAO, D'ARBLAV Diary* 20 Oct., Mrs. Thrale . . . is so enraged with him for his littleness of soul in this respect. 1822 *HAZLITT Table.* Ser. ii. iii. (1869) 78 Littleness is their element, and they give a character of meanness to whatever they touch. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player.* *Eur.* xi. (1894) 262 The mountains . . . speak to man of his littleness and his ephemeral existence. 1896 W. WARD *Talks with Tennyson* in *New Rev.* July 81 Contemptuousness . . . was, he said, a sure sign of intellectual littleness.

b. An instance of this; a mean, petty quality or action.

1660 *INGELO Bentiv. & Ur.* ii. (1632) 110 Neither are our minds troubled with those Limitations and Littlenesses which we meet with in our preception of other things. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) 111. xi. 292 One of those vainglorious littlenesses which too often entered into his composition. 1832 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) 111. 38 Pitiful Littlenesses as we are. 1859 *TENNYSON Idylls* Ded., 25 Wearing the white flower of a blameless life, Before a thousand peering littlenesses. 1865 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* viii. lxiii. 66 The greatness of their general character overshadowed their littlenesses.

† **Little-what.** Obs. [*f.* LITTLE + WHAT. Cf. *littles what* s.v. LITTLE B. 3 c.] A small portion or quantity (of); somewhat. Also *A little what* (*advb.*): in some degree, somewhat.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 62 So þat ech on myzte take a litil what of breed. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) 11. 99 Twenty ȝere and a litelwhat more. *Ibid.* V. 191 And so he reste a litel what sittynge [*L. modicum sedendo*]. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* iv. ix. (1606, MS.). A litill what swete in sauoure [66 in *sapore parum dulce*]. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4399 Of þi lare a litill-quat likis me to write.

† **Little world.** Obs. A literal rendering of MICROCOSM.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 17597 Microcosmos, þatt nemnedd iss Afftterr Englisshis sprache þe litil wereld. 1450 *80 tr. Secreta Secret.* 35 The philosophes callith man the litlle world. 1603 H. CROSSE *Virtues Commu.* (1878) 124 If the bodie be not set on worke, the minde goeth astray, whereby this litlle world is soone ouerthrowne. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iii. i. 10 (Qo. 1608). 1614 *SYLVESTER Little Birtas* 28 The World, wherein the Great is shown. 1649 G. DANIEL *Triumphs*, *Hen. IV.* clix, The Little World thus Circumscribes a Nation.

**Little-worth, a. (sb.)** Now *arch.* and *Sc.* Of little worth; *esp. Sc.* = of worthless character.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 16518 All swa sumun itt was litell wurþ Till þezze sawle nede. c 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* P 236 Right so as contricion auailleth noght with-outen sad purpos of shrifte . . . right so litel worth is shrifte or satisfacion with-outen contricion. 1505 *JEWEL Def. Apol.* (1611) 41 M. Harding saith, all this that I haue here alleged . . . is Little-worth stuffe. 1611 *BIBLE Prov.* x. 20 The heart of the wicked is litte worth. 1733 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 189 Lax little-worth young men. 1785 *BOSWELL Tour Hebrides* 75 He had once come to a stranger who sent for him; and he found him 'a little-worth person!' 1825-80 *JAMIESON s.v.* He's a littleworth body. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* lxxxv. 39, 1 . . . Whose life, whose thoughts were little worth.

b. *sb.* A 'little-worth' person.

1825-80 *JAMIESON, Little worth.* This term is used substantially in Dumfriess; as, He's a littleworth.

**Littling.** *dial.* [*OE.* *lytling*: *see* LITTLE *a.* and -ING 3.] A little child or young animal.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosh.* Matt. xix. 14 Leteþ þa lytlingan cuman to me. c 1000 *Ags. Gosh.* Matt. xi. 25 Þu þe byddyst þas þing fram wisun and gleawun, and onwurge þa lytlingun. 1721 *BAILEY, Littling*, a little one. 1822 *ALEX. ROBB Poems & S.* 187 Two or three Curs o' littlins baulin'. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* Littling, the smallest pup, &c., of a litter. 1889 *BARRIE Window in Thrums* 104 But never no sign o' a murdered littin'.

**Littlish** (lit'lish), *a. dial.* Also littleish. [*f.* LITTLE *a.* + -ISH.] Rather little.

1860 *GEOR. ELIOT Mill on Fl.* iii. vi. This littlish blade's broke. c 1865 — in *Pall Mall G.* 18 Nov. (1883) 1/2 Their [*sc.* servants'] standard measures too are of a private kind; a good lump, a handful, a tea-cup, a littleish basin [etc.].

**Littion**, obs. form of LITTEN *sb.*, churchyard.

**Littor**, **Littorage**, obs. ff. LITTER, LITHARGE.

**Littoral** (lit'orāl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 littoral, littoral, 7-9 littoral. [*ad. L. littoralis*, better *littoralis*, f. *litor*-, *litus* (often written *litus*) shore. Cf. *f.* littoral.]

**A. adj.** Of or pertaining to the shore; existing, taking place upon, or adjacent to the shore.

1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1657 W. RANO *tr. Gassendi's Life Peireux* ii. 125 The littoral parts when they are just against the rising Sun are sooner enlightened. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* i. 378 The British forces would only attack by sea, or by a littoral warfare. 1833 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* 111. 346 The littoral Cordillera of Brazil. 1853 *PULLIS Rivers* 107 *lorksh.* v. 151 The beneficial action of the sea air is apparent on our littoral climate. 1869 *RAWLINSON Anc. Hist.* 320 The littoral extent of Italy is, in proportion to its area, very considerable. 1875 *Wonders Phys. World* ii. 223 The ice of littoral glaciers exhibits a green colour. 1895 *HOFFMAN Begin. Writing* 44 The Inuit of littoral Alaska.

b. *Zool., Geol., etc.* Growing, living, or deposited on the 'littoral zone' (see quot. 1876).

1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim.* & *Mit.* *Introd.* Fishes . . . are either pelagious, living in the main sea, . . . or littoral, living near the shore. 1731 *BAILEY vol. II, Littoral shells.* 1776 *DA COSTA Conchology* 66 Some [Shellfish] are even littoral, or inhabit the shores. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* i. 151 There were then also littoral formations in progress, such as are indicated by the English *Crag*. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* xiii. (1879) 285 The islands were here . . . composed of a stratified, soft, littoral deposit. 1866 *TATE Brit. Mollusks* iv. 82 *Linax gagates* is a littoral animal. 1876 *PAGE Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* iii. 76 The Littoral [zone] lies between high and low water mark. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* 419/1 Littoral, Littoral, belonging to or growing on the seashore or rivershore.

b. *sb.* A littoral district; the region lying along the shore. [*After* *f.* littoral, f. littoral.]

1815 *WELLINGTON* in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) XII. 27 By the cession to Geneva of part of the littorale of the lake by the King of Sardinia. 1828 [J. K. BISS] *Italy* 54 He has obtained a littoral, or sea-coast, stretching along the whole of his continental territory. 1859 W. H. GREGORY *Egypt* II. 193 The towns along the Mediterranean littoral. 1868 F. P. WRIGHT *Ocean World* iv. 79 The sand of the littoral of all existing sea-issos full of these minute but elegant shells. 1882



O'DONOVAN *Mero Oasis* Pref. 7 The Russian settlements on the Eastern Caspian littoral. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 162 The portion of the Caribbean littoral commonly known as the Mosquito Coast.

**Littour**, early form of **LICTOR**; obs. f. **LITTER** *sb.*

**Litress** (litrés). (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Litress*, a smooth kind of cartridge-paper, used in the manufacture of cards.

**Littuit**, variant of **LITUIT** *Obs.*

**Lituanian**, obs. form of **LITHUANIAN**.

**Lituate** (litu'at), *a. Bot.* [f. *L. litu-us* clarion + *-ATE* *2*.] Forked with the points turned a little outwards.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Lituiform**, *a. rare*—*o*. [f. *L. litu-us* clarion + (*-I*) *FORM*.] Shaped like a clarion.

1840 in *SMART*; and hence in mod. Dicts.

**Lituit**. *Her. Obs.* Also 7 **lituit**, **lytuite**.

[variant of **LETTICE**.] (See quot.)

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 75 b, The second [fur] is called Argent, and is used for a doubling, and taken for the Lituit's skin. 1610 GUILMIN *Heraldry* i. iii. 9 The skinnie or furre of a little beast called a Lytuite, so named (as I conceive) [of] Lithuania. 1731 in BAILEY vol. II.

**Lituite** (litu'it). *Geol.* [ad. mod. *L. Lituites*, f. *lituus*: see **LITUUS**; so called from its shape.] A fossil cephalopod shell of the genus *Lituites*.

1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1837 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* i. 365 *Lituite*. Together with the Orthoceratite, there occurs a cognate genus of chambered shells, called Lituites. 1859 in *PAGE Handbk. Geol. Terms*.

**Lituolite** (litu'olait). *Geol.* [f. mod. *L. Lituol-a*, dim. of *L. lituus* (see **LITUUS**): the name refers to the shape of the shell] + *-ITE*.] A microscopic fossil foraminifer of the genus *Lituola*.

1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol. etc.*, *Lituolite*, a fossil lituola. 1859 in *PAGE Handbk. Geol. Terms*.

**Litura** (litu'ra). *Ent.* [L.] (See quot.) Hence **Liturate** *a. Ent. and Bot.* (see quot.).

1826 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 285 *Litura*, an indeterminate spot growing paler at one end, as if daubed or blotted. *Ibid.*, *Liturate*, a surface painted with one or more such spots [Liturae]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Liturate*, when spots are formed by the abrasion of the surface.

**Liturate**, *v. Obs. rare*—*o*. [f. *L. liturāt-*, ppl. stem of *liturare*, f. *litura* an erasure, f. *lit-*, ppl. stem of *linere* to blot out.] *trans.* To blot out, erase. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

**Liturge** (litur'dʒ). *rare*—*l*. In 8 **liturg**. [ad. *L. liturg-us*, Gr. *λεωουργος* (see **LITURGY**).] A priest or minister; = **LITURGIST** 3.

1737 WATERLAND *Enchirast* 478 In these three ways, the Christian Officers are Priests, or Liturgs to very excellent Purposes, far above the Legal ones. [In some recent Dicts.]

**Liturge**, obs. form of **LITURGIE**.

**Liturgic** (litur'dʒik), *a. and sb.* [ad. late *L. liturgic-us*, a. Gr. *λεωουργικος*, f. *λεωουργος*: see **LITURGY**.] *A. adj.* = **LITURGICAL**.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Liturgick*, pertaining to such a Liturgy; ministerial. a 1763 BYRON *Expost. with Sectarist* 11 Misc. Poems 1773 II. 280 At all liturgic Pray'r and Praise it storms, As Man's Inventions. 1781 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. xxvii. 166 *The Te Deum, Benedictus*, and the rest of the liturgic hymns. 1880 T. C. MURRAY *Orig. & Growth Ps. ix.* 282 We saw that it [Ps. cviii] was a purely liturgic cento.

*b. Gr. Antiq.* (Cf. **LITURGY** 3.)

1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxi. (1862) V. 318 The Athenians abridged the costly splendour of their choric and liturgic ceremonies at home.

*B. sb. pl.* + *l*. ? Liturgical books. *Obs.*

a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1680) 81 The like may be said for Saint James, if he (as the Roman church doth in its Liturgicks suppose) were an Apostle.

*2. a.* The study of liturgies, their form, origin, etc. *b.* That part of pastoral theology which deals with the conduct of public worship.

1855 OGILVIE, *Suppl.*, *Liturgies*, the doctrine or theory of liturgies. 1860 WORCESTER (citing *Eclectic Rev.*). 1882 W. BLAIR *Ministry of Word* 206 Ample treatises on Homiletics, Liturgies, etc. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 2127 His principal writings relate to liturgies.

**Liturgical** (litur'dʒikāl), *a.* [Formed as prec. + *-AL*.] Pertaining to or connected with public worship; having to do with liturgies or forms of public worship, or *spec.* with the Liturgy or Eucharistic service. Also, pertaining to liturgies.

*Liturgical colours*: the colours used in ecclesiastical vestments, hangings for the altar, etc., varying according to the season, festival, or kind of service. *Liturgical day*: a day on which mass was celebrated.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 202 The time is taken up with a tedious number of Liturgical tautologies, and impertinencies. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* ix. (1739) 581 There being no less than five liturgical Wines in that Text. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. ii. 106 The greatest Liturgical scholars are divided on the meaning of this ordinance. *Ibid.* 172 The Anglo-Saxons got all their Liturgical books from Rome. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 135 A liturgical service like that of the missal. 1875 *Chamb. Jnrl.* No. 133-54 The impressive pomp of liturgical ceremonial. 1894 O. J. REICHEL in *Trans. Exeter Diocesan Archt.* Soc. I. 30 That Pope writing to Decentius informs him that on ordinary liturgical days the presbyters consecrated with their bishop.

Hence **Liturgically** *adv.*, from a liturgical point of view; in a liturgy, in liturgical worship.

1864 GOULBURN *Communion Office* I. 77 Liturgically con-

sidered the Decalogue is to be regarded as a lesson from the Law. 1899 T. K. CHEYNE *Chr. Use Psalms* i. 18 The Psalms are all used liturgically.

**Liturgician** (litur'dʒi'ān). [f. **LITURGIC**: see *-ICIAN*.] One skilled in liturgies.

1889 CHR. WORDSWORTH in *Guardian* 13 Nov. 1767/1 Henry Bradshaw (who had naturally yet more of the liturgician's spirit).

**Liturgiological** (litur'dʒi'ol'dʒikāl), *a.* [f. **LITURGIOLOGY** + *-IC* + *-AL*.] Pertaining to or connected with Liturgiology.

1887 *Athenaeum* 16 July 80/1 What is to be thought of the liturgiological attainments of a writer who cites as an authority 'the Catholic Prayer Book'? 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Nov. 3/3 The book, 'The Hours of the Virgin Mary', was published by the society for its liturgiological interest.

**Liturgiologist** (litur'dʒi'ol'dʒist). [f. next + *-IST*.] One who is skilled in liturgiology.

1866 *Ch. Times* 27 Jan. 30/3 Ninety-nine out of a hundred liturgiologists, ... would have ... replaced the old Roman names so unnecessarily laid aside. 1882 T. F. SIMMONS *Alms & Oblations* 18 By the offering of the oblations and prayers, *sub uno*, as liturgiologists express it.

**Liturgiology** (litur'dʒi'ol'dʒi). [f. **LITURGY** + *-OLOGY*.] The science which treats of liturgies. 1863 NEALE (title) *Essays on Liturgiology*. 1866 *Ch. Times* 27 Jan. 30/1 Liturgiology is passing out of the stage of private investigation and theory into a salient feature in the daily work of the clergy. 1889 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 188 The Science of Comparative Liturgiology.

**Liturgist** (litur'dʒist). [f. **LITURGY** + *-IST*. Cf. *F. liturgiste* (1752, *Dict. de Trévoux*.)]

1. One who uses or advocates the use of a liturgy. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* i. Wks. 1851 III. 344 Manuals, and Handmaids of Devotion, the lip-work of every Prelatical Liturgist, clapt together, and quilted out of Scripture phrases. 16... *Harl. MS.* 6612, ff. 2 The Catholick Liturgist to his rightly religious friend. 1812 *Religionism* 54 Keep your distance, catiff wretches, do, Vile liturgists!

2. A student of or authority on liturgies; a compiler of a liturgy or liturgies.

1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1664) 218 It comes down to us from ancient times, as appears by S. Hieromes Lectonarius ... and other old Liturgists and Expositors. 1712 SIR G. WHEELER *Liturgy after the Anc.* 202 (MS.) Our Apostolic and Primitive Liturgists. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. 450 Dionigi, the Liturgist. 1894 *Tablet* 24 Mar. 443 In ... the works of mediaeval liturgists ... Holy Week is called *Hebdomada Authentica*.

3. One who celebrates divine worship; a minister.

1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doct. Incarnation* xii. (1855) 327 The Minister ought not to be considered as merely a preacher, but also as a real Liturgist, i.e. as the organ through which the devotion of the congregation is conveyed. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Hence **Liturgistical** *a.*, of or pertaining to a liturgist.

1889 CHR. WORDSWORTH in *Guardian* 13 Nov. 1767/1 A Bishop ... has an inherent liturgical character by our ancient custom.

**Liturgize** (litur'dʒaiz), *v. rare*—*l*. [f. **LITURGY** + *-IZE*.] *intr.* To perform a liturgical act.

1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 245 They, who bring these oblations in remembrance of the Lord, approach not to the dogmas of the Jews: but, liturgising spiritually, they shall be called the sons of wisdom.

**Liturgy** (litur'dʒi). Also 6-7 **leitourgie**, **leiturgie**, *y*, **liturgie**. [ad. med. *L. liturgia*, a. Gr. *λεωουργία* public service, service of the gods, public worship, f. *λεωουργος* (also *ληγρ-*, Hesych.) public servant, minister, f. *\*λεωρ-* (believed to be a var. of *\*ληγρ-*, public, recorded in the subst. uses *ληγορ* public hall, *ληγρη*, *ληγρη* priestess; app. a derivative of *λεός*, *λαός* people) + *-εργος* that works. Cf. *F. liturgie* (16th c.).]

1. The service of the Holy Eucharist: properly applied to the rite of the Eastern Church. In liturgies, used *spec.* (with qualification) of the different types of Eucharistic service.

1560 BECON *Catech.* v. Wks. 1564 I. 462 b, In the Liturgie of the Ethiopes we reade thus. So some as the Gospel is ended, the Deacon sayth [etc.]. 1564 HARDING *Answ. to Jewell's Challenge* 105 Basile in his liturgie, that is to saye, service of his Masse, sayeth thus in a prayer. 1565 JEWELL *Repl. Harding* 10 St. James Liturgie hath a special prayer for them that live in Monasteries. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 73 They use the Liturgie of Saint Chrysostome. 1843 PUSEY *Serm. Holy Euch.* 25 The Liturgies join together, manifoldly, remission of sins and life eternal, as the two great fruits of the Sacrament. 1890 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Jan. 288 The revision of the Scottish 'Liturgy' or Communion Office.

2. A form of public worship, esp. in the Christian Church; a collection of formularies for the conduct of Divine service. + Also, public worship conducted in accordance with a prescribed form.

c 1593 *Examm. H. Barrow*, etc. Bjh, Wither he thinketh that any Liturgies, or prescript formes of prayer, may be imposed vpon the church. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* iv. xi. § 9 The Church in her liturgies hath intermingled with readings out of the New Testament lessons taken out of the Law and the Prophets. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxv. § 20 Four main branches of divinity; faith, manners, liturgy, and government. 1640 BR. HALL *Humbl. Remonstr.* 9 The prime subjects of their quarrell, and contradiction, Leiturgie and Episcopacy. 1657-61 HEYLIN *Hist. Ref.* II. Pref. 47 The Smectymnian ... rather chose to fell down Liturgie it self as having no authority from the Word of God. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operation Spirit* Misc. (1711) 290 Their Discretion in limiting their Devotions and their Deities to their several Districts, nor ever suffering the Liturgy of the white

God to cross or interfere with that of the black. 1854 EMEASON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 214 The psalms and liturgies of churches, are ... of this slow growth. 1885 A. M. FAIRBAIRN *Catholicism* II. iv. 73 Organs and liturgies have found a home in the land and church of Knox.

*fig.* 1630 B. JOSSON *New Inn* II. ii, The Liturgie of Loue, *Ouid de arte amandi*. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xii. 54 Charming and Conjuring (the Leiturgy of Witches). 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 679 For Garrick was a worshipper himself; He drew the liturgy, and framed the rites And solemn ceremonial of the day.

*b.* Chiefly with *the*: The Book of Common Prayer.

1629 PRYNN *Ch. Eng.* 128 That worthy Arch-Bishop Cranmer caused our Leiturgy to be translated into Latine. c 1646 MILTON *Sonnet, On new forcers of Conscience*, Because you have thrown of your Prelate Lord, And with stiff Vowes renounc'd his Liturgie. 1688 PENTON *Guardian's Instruct.* (1897) 35 The simple, full and significant style of the Liturgy. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* (1739) Prelim. Instruction 2, K. Charles 2. issued out a Commission for the reviewing of the Liturgy. 1828 MACAULAY *Hallam Ess.* (1887) 64 To this circumstance she [the Church of England] owes ... her noble and pathetic liturgy. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* (ed. 2) III. xii. 222 It was Sunday ... and I happened to be reading the Liturgy.

3. *Gr. Antiq.* At Athens, a public office or duty which the richer citizens discharged at their own expense.

1836 LYTTON *Athena* (1837) II. 461 The State received the aid of ... what were termed liturgies from individuals. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xi. 159 The Liturgies of the State, as they were called, unpaid functions such as the tierarchy, choregy, gymnasiarchy, which entailed expence and trouble upon the holder of them. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Dec. 790 It was a species of liturgy—a voluntary contribution to a great public object.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* 25 The principall scope of those Liturgie-founders was to prevent either the malice or the weakness of the Ministers. 1711 *Country-Man's Lett. to Curat* 48 Make him a Church of England or Liturgie-Man, the best way you ever can. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Aug. 10/1 The liturgy-melodies ... can now again be given in their original purity.

Hence + **Liturgy** *v. rare*—*l*, *trans.* to conduct by means of the Liturgy.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 10 All the Presbyterians ... unanimously agree to go to the Church-Service, to be Liturgy'd into Wedlock and into the Grave.

|| **Lituis** (litu'is). [L.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* *a.* The crooked staff borne by an augur; an augural wand. *b.* A curved trumpet, a clarion.

[1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Camillus* (1595) 159 They ... did finde ... Romulus augures crooked staffe. ... This staffe is crooked at one of the ends, and ... they call it *Lituis*.] 1611 *Coryat's Crudities, Pangey. Verses* 11 b, (*Note*) The Augures lituis or bended staffe. 1776 BURNEY *Ect. Mus.* I. 518 A double *Lituis*. The lituis was a crooked military instrument, in the form of the augural staff, whence it had its name. It was a species of Clarion, or octave Trumpet. 1801 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* I. i. ii. 234 The lituis of the Roman augurs became the crozier, or bishop's staff. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ii. iii. 368 A lituis or musical wind-instrument found in 1768.

2. *Math.* (See quot. 1839.)

[a 1716 R. COTES *Harmonia Mensurarum* (1722) 85 Hujus generis alteram hic adiungam Similitem, quam Litui Figuram appello propter formae similitudinem.] 1758 LYONS *Fluxions* iv. § 119 If *RF* is inversely as the square of *SP*, the curve is called by Mr. Cotes the *Lituis*. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 58 *Lituis*, a name given to a spiral thus described:—Let a variable circular sector always have its centre at one fixed point, and one of its terminal radii in a given direction. Let the area of the sector always remain the same; then the extremity of the other terminal radius describes the lituis. The polar equation of this spiral is  $r^2 = a$ .

3. *Zool.* A genus of cephalopods, now called *Spirula*; a shell of the genus.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The lituis is always a conic shell, running in a straight line from the mouth, through a great part of the length, and from the end of this straight part to the extremity, twisting into the shape of a cornu ammonis. *Ibid.*, *Lituites*, a name given to the stones formed in the lituis-shell.

**Liué**, **Liuf**, **Liun** *e*, obs. ff. **LIEU**, **LIFE**, **LION**.

**Livable**: see **LIVEABLE**.

**Livanomancy**, *erron.* var. **LUBANOMANCY**.

**Livar**, obs. form of **LIVER** *sb.* *2*

**Live** (laiv), *a.* [An attributive use of *live* in *on live*, **ALIVE**. Cf. *lives* in **LIFE** *sb.* 15.]

1. That is in the possession or enjoyment of life; living, as opposed to 'dead'. *Live hair, feathers*: hair or feathers pulled from a living animal.

1542 UDALL *Apophth.* *Erasm.* 256 b, A liue doggue, a cocke, an adder and an ape. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Par. Erasm.*, *Mark* 10 b, A liue carkas liuing only to his payne & torment. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* ii. i. 172 The iuyce of it on sleeping eye-lids laid, Will make or man or woman madly dote Vpon the next liue creature that it sees. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lix. § 5, 155 It seemed ... not against reason to repute them by a courteous construction of law, as liacmen. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourty Beasts* (1658) 215 Hairs ... pulled off from a liue Hare. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1656/4 One who pretends to buy Live Hair to make Periwigs. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* clxxviii. 250, I had rather be a Live-Begger then a Dead Countess. 1830-41 S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a Yr.* II. iv. 99 The only liue things visible. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* i. i. 126 Shall two hundredweight of hypocrisy bow down to his four-inch wooden saint, and the same weight of honesty not worship his four-foot live one? 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 288, I brought two live



plants in flower pots. 1864 BROWNING *J. Lee's Wife* viii. ii. 'Tis a clay cast. . . From Hand live once, dead long ago. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* iv. 107 It (i.e. the land) has 'live chattels and dead chattels'. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* II. 686 The importation of live cattle from countries in which foot-and-mouth disease exists, has been prohibited.

† b. *absol.* Obs.

1505 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 125 b, A comfort for the live, and token of their good heart. 1577 FULKE *Two Treat. agst. Papists* II. 456 One sacrifice for the live and the dead. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 486 Both the live and dead should be equally divided. 1699 BENTLEY *Phil.* xi. 279 This Gentleman . . . that can put the Dead and the Live together in Dialogue.

c. Somewhat frequent in jocular use, esp. in 'a real live —' (*slang* occas. of inanimate things).

1887 *Fun* 26 Oct. XLVI. 175/1 A real live glass milk-jug . . . given to every lady that buys one pound of our two shilling Bohea. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 53 Rosemary had taken a great deal of trouble to catch 'a real live' philosopher.

d. A live certainty: app. a nonce-phrase, substituted for a dead certainty (see DEAD a. 18).

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. xlii. 374 Then Mrs. Mackenzie would probably be with them to a live certainty.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* in various applications.

a. Of impersonal agencies, conditions, etc.: Full of life or active power; stirring or swarming with living beings; indicating the presence of life; busy, active. (Cf. ALIVE 5, 6.)

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iii. li. xxiv. Flush light she sendeth forth, and live Ideas. 1853 M. ARNOLO *Scholar-Gipsy* ii. All the live mornour of a summer's day. 1858 KINGSLEY *Parable from Liebig* viii. (1878) 251 The world is too live yet for thee. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit., Geo. Eliot* ii. 296 Style . . . so live with breeding imagery.

b. (Chiefly U.S.). Of persons: Full of energy and alertness; 'wide-awake', up-to-date. Of questions, subjects of consideration: Of present interest and importance; not obsolete or exhausted.

1877 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* 147, I shall only get live people to write for me. 1877 TALMAGE *50 Serms.* 26 In all the world of literature there is no such live book as the Bible. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commw.* III. cviii. 565 An enterprising man . . . created a new type of 'live' newspaper. 1900 *Speaker* 8 Sept. 618/1 The strenuous effort of the Republicans to resurrect the money question and make it a live issue is becoming ludicrous.

3. Of combustibles: Flaming, glowing.

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* vi. 6 Then flew one of the Seraphims unto me, having a live-cole in his hand. a 1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 288 Where is any live sparkle or seed of Grace? 1756-7 T. Keyser's *Trav.* (1760) III. 34 The scorpion, when hemmed in with live coals . . . stings himself in the head. 1840-2 GEO. ELIOT in *Academy* 20 Jan. (1894) 56/3 Philanthropy, kindled by the live coal of gratitude and devotion to the Author of all things. 1865 SWINBURNE *Dolores* 249 When thy gardens were lit with live torches. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* v. 103 Under the spits live embers place.

*transf.* and *fig.* 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 278 We come to set up votes that are live quarrels, like York and Lancaster. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 964 Now from the virgin's cheek a fresher bloom shoots less and less the live carnation round. 1873 T. W. HIGGINS *Oldport Days* 199 There is to-day such a live sparkle on the water, such a luminous freshness on the grass. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* May 646/1 'Dead' and 'live' were terms used in speaking of dual opal that could be made to flash as if alive by the application of water.

4. Containing unexpended energy. Of a shell, a match, etc.: Unkindled, unexploded. Of a rail, wire, etc.: Charged with electricity. Of a cartridge: Containing a bullet, opposed to *blank*.

1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 440 A quantity of six-inch live shells fired. 1833 ALTON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) XI. lxxvii. § 6. 506 Live shells were placed along the top of the rampart. 1890 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 6/6 Touching a live electric wire somewhere in the city. 1894 *Times* 29 May 6/6, I have repeatedly found matches about the ground. . . They were 'live' matches. 1897 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 7/4 The accused said, 'You are a — fine pal to give me a live cartridge'. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 July 2/1 The rails are said to be 'live' when charged with the electric current. 1898 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* V. 856 A person for example may be seriously injured . . . through an iron tool in his hand by which accidental contact is made with live metal.

5. a. Of a mineral, a rock: Native, unwrought; = *live*. b. Of air: In its native state, pure.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 22 Live brimstone, boiled to the thickness of Honey. 1778 PENNANT *Tour in Wales* II. 307 A well cut in the live rock. 1855 BROWNING *Old Pictures in Flor.* ii. Through the live translucent bath of air. 1855 TENNYSON *Mand.* i. xiii. 11 His essences turn'd the live air sick. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 1526 The live rock latent under wave and foam.

6. Said of parts of machines or apparatus which either themselves move or impart motion to others. (Cf. DEAD a. 23.)

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 325 The dead pulley is fixed to the axis and turns with it, and the other, which slips round it, is called the live pulley. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 74 There is a live sheave for the working top pendant, and a dumb one for the hawser. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Live-axle*, one communicating power; in contradistinction to a dead or blind axle. *Ibid.* *Live-head*, the head-stock of a lathe, which contains the live-spindle. 1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 308 Three conical rollers carried by a loose or 'live' ring. 1882 NARES *Sevenship* (ed. 6) 53 The metal rollers are each made to revolve round their own pins, which are secured to a plate, called the live ring. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* *Live Ring*, a circular gang of wheels, as used in the turn-ables of draw-bridges, and in those for locomotives. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch*

& *Clockm.* 156 [A] Live Spindle . . . [is] a rotating spindle; applied generally to the rotating mandrel of a lathe.

7. Of or pertaining to a living being. † *Live voice*: the voice of a living man. (Cf. *vivā voce*.) *Live weight*: the weight of an animal while living.

1613 JACKSON *Cred* II. 367 For the begetting of true and lively faith, we suppose the live voice of an ordinary Ministry as the Organe, whereby [etc.]. 1649 J. II. *Motion to Parl. Adv. Learn.* 32 Intellectual . . . if not quickened with some live-voice and knowing assistance. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xv. 261 The live weight of the male would be about five hundred pounds. 1898 *Trans. Highl. & Agric. Soc.* 286 The live-weights of the individual sheep were ascertained three times during the experiment.

8. In various collocations and combinations: † *live anatomy*, vivisection (see ANATOMY 1 b); *live-asunder* ? *nonce-wd.*, (torn) apart while living (as a limb from the body); *live-birth*, the fact of a child's being born alive; *live-born a.*, born alive; *live-broken a.*, broken alive; *live-cannibalism*, the practice of eating the flesh of human victims still living; *live-gang U. S.* (see quot.); † *live-goods*, ? = *live-stock*; *live-hole Brickmaking* (see quot.); † *live-like a.*, resembling a living person; *live matter* (see quot.); † *live-personal a.*, made by the person himself; † *live-shape*, living form; *live-steam* (see quot.); *live-thorn a.*, constructed of living thorn (cf. *quickthorn* QUICK D); *live-vat* (see quot.); † *live-wight*, a living thing; *live-work* (see quot.). Also *LIVE-BAIT*, *LIVE-OAK*, *LIVE-STOCK*.

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 248 He has by guilt torn himself 'live-asunder from nature, and is, therefore, himself in a preter-natural state. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lec.* s.v. *Live-birth*. The aerated condition of the lungs is no proof of 'live-birth' in the legal sense. 1797 Mrs. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* II. iii. 41 The self same house . . . where they had nine children 'live born and christened. 1824 CAMPBELL *Theodore Wks.* (1837) 55 A wretch 'live-broken on misfortune's wheel. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 199/1 After these atrocities it would seem trifling to speak . . . of the 'live-cannibalism of Tongatabu. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *'Live-gang*, a gang-saw mill, so arranged as to cut through and through the logs without previous slabbing. 1626 JACKSON *Cred* viii. xiii. § 1 To exercise the like rage upon his person or 'live-goods, which did the wrong, could be no satisfaction either to the law, or party wronged. 1836 *Penny Cyc.* V. 458/2 Clamp-bricks are burned in the following manner:—The flues or 'live-holes—are carried up two courses high through the clamp. 1614 JACKSON *Cred* III. xii. § 3 Having now met them as 'live-like as they themselves were. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *'Live-matter* (Printing), type in page or column ready for printing. 1614 JACKSON *Cred* III. xvii. § 6 Moses' 'live-personal proposal. 1851-61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 193 Some of the most experienced 'live salesmen' and 'dead salesmen'. 1626 JACKSON *Cred* viii. xiii. § 1 The lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, took their distinct specific being, or 'live-shape, from the first sime. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *'Live-steam*, 1. Steam from the boiler at its full pressure; in contradistinction to dead-steam. 2. Steam from the boiler; in contradistinction to exhaust-steam. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Oct. 3/2 The heat is supplied by the waste steam, supplemented if necessary by live steam. 1893 *Daily News* 20 June 5/2 Enclosed with a strong 'live-thorn palisade impenetrable to arrows. 1852 MORFET *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 163 The fresh, or 'live vat, is that which has not yet been worked. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peires* II. 148 All which he possesses, seems to be no less common to all learned men, then the Air and Water are to all 'live-wights. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* i. xx. 51 Those Live-wights which have no Lungs, have no bladder. 1855 *Cornwall* 148 We might distinguish these two kinds of work as dead and 'live work—the dead being that which proceeds in the dead rock, and the live that which is concerned in extracting and pulverizing the ores.

b. In the names of various contrivances for holding living objects or for examining them microscopically, as *live-box*, *-car*, *-trap*, *-well*.

1862 GOSSE in *Pop. Sci. Rev.* I. 41 note, Specimens hatched in the same live-box, in the same water, from the same brood, and on the same day. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *'Live-trap*, a device for imprisoning living microscopic objects. It consists of three parallel glass slips; the middle one has a circular perforation forming the cell, while the other two constitute the sides. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 199 Live-car, full size, for keeping fish alive. 1893 *Funk's Stand. Dict.* *'Live-well*, a well in a fishing-boat for keeping fish alive.

*Live* (liv), v. 1 *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* lived (livd).

Forms: *Inf. a.* 1 libban, 2-4 li-, lybben, 3 *Orm.* libbenn. *β.* 1 lifan, lifgean, lyfan, -ian, loofan, -izean, *Northumb.* lifiga, 2-4 lifen, livien, 3 *Orm.* lifenn, 2-4, 6 liven; 3 loofen, loofven, (looven, luovien), 4-5 lif f(e, (4 liff, lyffe, luf(e), 4-6 lyve(n, lyvie, -yn, Sc. leif f(e, leyff, lyf f(e, 5 lyf(e, (4-5 liwo, -i, -y, lywe); 2, 4-5 lef en, 4-5 leven, -yn, (4 levin, loven), 5 lewyn, 5-6 leve, 6-7 Sc. leaf, leiv(e, 4- live. *Pa. t.* 1 lifode, -ade, lifde, 2-5 livede, 4- lived. *Pa. pple.* 1 zelifd, 3-4 y-lyved, i-lyved, (6 liven, lyven), 3- lived. [A Common Teutonic weak vb.: OE. libban (WS.), lifan, lifgan (Anglian) and in poetical texts), pa. t. lifode, lifde, corresp. to OFris. libba, liva, leva, OS. libbian, pa. t. pl. libdun (Du. leven), OHG. lebēn (MHG., mod.G. leben) to live, ON. lifa to live, remain (Sw. leva to live, kvar-lefva

to remain, Da. leve to live), Goth. liban, pa. t. libaida to live:—O Teut. stem \*libā-, f. root \*lib- (: leb-) to remain, continue, whence LIFE sh., q. v. for cognate words.]

1. *intr.* To be alive; to have life (see LIFE 1 b) either as an animal or as a plant; to be capable of vital functions. † *To live and look* (see LOOK v.).

In this sense the simple present is now arch. or rhetorical; the compound present is *living* is the usual form.

825 *Psal.* cxxii. 18 We ða ðe lifað we bledað dryhten. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 57 Se lichoma buton mete & drenc leofan ne mæg. a 1000 O. E. *Chron.* an. 901 (Parker MS.) He wolde oððe oððe þær libban oððe þær liccan. c 1175 *Pater Noster* in *Lamb. Hom.* 65 Ure gultes lauerd bon us forzeuen al swa we doþ alle men þæt liuen. c 1205 *LAY.* 4668 Ich sugge þe to soðe þæt 3et leouef þi broðer. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2262 Tu schalt libben, & beon leof & wurd me. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17408 Þe lauerd lyses yee did on rode. c 1330 R. BRENNKE *Chrou.* (1810) 17 Þat to he kyng Egebricht alle were þæt gyuen For þer heritage þer to die or lyuen. c 1400 MAUNDEY. (Roxh.) iii. 9 Perfore may na beste ne fewle lifde þare. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 95 And, certys, for to lyf or dy I shall not fayll. 15.. *Interl.* 4 *Elem.* 452, I am for you so necessary Ye can not lyue without me. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 33 He was crownyd luyng hys fader by pope John. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* v. 51 Now this second Plant liued in the first, ere it liued in itselfe, and al liuing wights do liue, moue, and feelee . . . afore they come forth. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xiv. 3 And Ioseph said . . . Doeth my father yet live? 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 309 Plants are said by some kind of analoie to live . . . yet they cannot be said properly to live. . . Brutes are said properly to live, because they have a true self-motion. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 198 Those parts may be said to live no longer when the circulation ceases. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xlii. He lives, he wakes—'tis Death is dead, not he. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* i. ii. Yonder stream is of an element in which man cannot live nor breathe. 1862 J. F. STEPHEN *Def. R. Williams* 256 A more eminent or more excellent man hardly ever lived.

b. *fig.* of things: To exist, be found, *fact*. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* II. ii. 79 We are on the earth Where nothing liues but crosses, care and greefe. 1599 — *Much Ado* III. i. 110 No glory liues behind the backe of such. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. xvi* [11] There liues more faith in honest doubt, Believe me, than in half the creeds. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxxvii. 4 In all that bodily largeness, Lives not a grain of salt, breathes not a charm anywhere.

2. To supply oneself with food; to feed, subsist. Const. *by*, † *of*, *on*, *upon*, † *with*, rarely † *in* (either the actual food or the means of providing it). *To live on a person*: to burden him with one's maintenance.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 51 Godes is þæt yrfe þe we biȝ leofaþ. a 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 62 Eft genim swines searn hæp þe on dun lande and wyrtum libbe. c 1200 *ORMIN* 773 Cullre ne lifefþ noht bi flesch. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 573 Foules waren ðer-inne cunien . . . And mete quorbi ðei misten liuen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11109 Ion liued wit rotes and wit gress, Wit honi o be wilderness. 1330 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 242 Many . . . þat wolen make hem self gentel men and ban litel or nougt to lyue on. 1382 — *Matt.* iv. 4 A man lyueth not in bread alon. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xxii. 217 Tresour to lyue bi to here lyues ende. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxxix. 411 (Add. MS.) Se . . . leuyd . . . many yeres with rotes and grasse, and such Frute as he myght geue. c 1470 HENRY *Walter* ix. 288 Leiff on your awin. 1523 I.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ecvii. 244 They coude fynde nothyng to lyue bi in the playne country. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Men.* VII. 92 b, To whom the kyng assigned an honest pension to live on. 1583 STURGES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 42 [They] are to be compelled to worke, and not to liue vpon other mens labours. 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 147 The Agriophagi . . . liue most of panthers and lions flesh. 1651 HUGHES *Leuiath.* III. xlii. 294 They that serued at the Altar liued on what was offered. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 20 A person, at all thoughtfull of himself and conscience, had much better chuse to liue with nothing but beans and pease-pottage. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 264 ¶ 2 Irus . . . spent some Time after with Rakes who had liued vpon him. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 35 For Asthma . . . liue a fortnight on boiled Carrots. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xvi. 5 Wks. 1830 IV. 194 The spider liues vpon flies. 1852 R. S. SUTHERS *Sponges Sp. Tour* iii. 9 He then liued on his 'means' for a while. 1889 JESSOP *Counting of Priars* ii. 84 Sometimes they were . . . liuing vpon their friends.

b. *fig.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 57 Þa gastlican lare . . . þe ure saul biȝ leofaþ. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 15614 (Fairf.), I warne þou to . . . liue a-pon his lare. 1754 SHEPHERDE *Matrimony* (1766) I. 246 They . . . agreed . . . to liue on Letters, till the painful age should be lapsed which held them apart. 1844 A. B. WELLS *Poems* (1867) 49 To liue until this tender heart On which it liues is dead.

3. To procure oneself the means of subsistence. Const. *by*, † *of*, *on* or *upon*, † *with*. Also, *to live from* HAND to MOUTH. *To live by one's wits*: see WIT.

c 900 tr. *Isidore's Hist.* iv. iv. (Schipper) 371 [Hi] be heora agenum handgewinne lifgeaþ. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 964 þe scottes sede þæt þe lond noht inou to þe to mon bothe to libbe by as hi miste ise. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* xi. 272 A felon was sauid þat hadde lyued al his lyf with lesinges & beffis. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 311 He made his doughtres use hem to wolfe craft . . . þey schuld ȝif hem nedede lyue by þe craft. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 160 Comoun womman, þat leueth by here body. c 1450 *Mf. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 210 Item, þe galle of euery fowl, þat lyueþ by raneiey doþ þe same. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Aesop* iii. [He] lyued by the labour of his handes pourely. 1530 PALSGR. *612/2* Thou lyvest of nothyng but of pollyng. c 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. VI.* 174 b, Men . . . had liued by the kynges wages, more then a few yerres. 1602 *2nd Pl. Retract.* fr. *Parasit.* III. iii. 1291 A dunce I see is a neighbourlike brute beast, a man may liue by him. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xix. 178 They



lived off fishing at sea, and of seeds. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm*, Surgeon (Arb.) 62 His gaires are very ill got, for he lives by the hurts of the Common-wealth. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 295 God left man . . . to live . . . by his own industry. 1713 STEELE *Englishman*, No. 24, 161 A whimsical Fellow . . . liv'd upon setting Stones in Wrist-Buttons. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 428 Every one . . . must live by his trade. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herz. Prel.*, Why should he reverence Nature? Let him use her and live by her. 1887 JESSOP *Arctady* i. 11 Those luxuries which the big man consumes . . . the small man lives by.

b. Proverb. *Live and let live.*

1622 MALYNES *Ant. Law-Merch.* 229 According to the Dutch Proverbe . . . *Leuen ende laten leuen*. To live and to let others live. 1687 K. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Diss.* 43 And what's the Whole Business at last; but Live, and let Live. 1885 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1889) II. 136 Two or three people are of no use, and are kept-on on the live-and-let-live principle.

4. To pass life in a specified fashion, indicated by an adv. or advb. phrase (occas. an adj. or compl. sb.) having reference

a. to the manner of regulation of conduct, esp. in a moral aspect.

c 900 tr. *Isid. s. Hist.* i. xxvii. (Schipper) 61 Hu lie mid heora zefernum drohtian & lifgean [H. B. lifian] scylan? c 1200 ORMIN 372 And þu wæs þær þiss lile word God lare hu þu wirt libbenn. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4025 Hit is ney wif 3er þat we abbeþ ylied in such vice. 13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 581 þa þu a sotte lytte . . . by-benk þe symtyme. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 288 Leden clancliche our lif & libben as simple. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiv. (Lucas) 32 How þai lifist her but blame. 1426 AUDLEY *Poem* 2 He that leys here rystwysly. 1472 *Presentin. Juries in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 24 Thomas Dransfeld . . . now lifiez as a vacabond. 1538 STARKER *England* i. 9 Wyth tyme he lyuyd more virtuously. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj. Stat. Robt.* II 39 Ilk one of them sall leue lallie and trowle in their office. 1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Reliq.* (1850) I. 174 They live like goats, and die like asses. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 63 Living on this wise, we . . . shall pass our days in good hope.

b. to personal conditions, e. g. degree of happiness, comfort, splendour, repute, or the contrary. † To live away: to lead a life of extravagance. To live in clover (see CLOVER 3). To live fast (see FAST adv. 7).

*Beowulf* (Z.) 99 Swa ða driht-guman dreamum lifdon eadlice. c 1200 ORMIN 5207 þar he sholde libbenn Wiþ eadlice and ro. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 535 (MS. a) Per abbeþ kinges & mani oþere oft iliyed in ioie. c 1300 CURSOR M. 11132 To speke of nedes of þair huse Als ðes þe men þat lues in spus. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1588 þus þei left in likyng a god while after. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* i. 228 He leys at ess that frely leys. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (St. Andrew) 944 To luf in contemplacione. c 1400 *Destr.* 797 oþe And fele . . . fre kynges frusschet to dethe, þat might haue leuyt as lordes in þere lond yet. 1484 CANTON *Fables of Æsop* i. xii. Better worthe is to lyue in ponerte surely then to lyue richly beyng euer in danger. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 364 To suffer euerie man to leat at liberte of conscience. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxvi. 5 After the most straitest sect of our religion, I lived a Pharisee. 1643 TRAPP *Comm.*, Gen. xxi. 15 Who erst lived at the full in his fathers house. 1703 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. 181 He that would haue his health hold out must not live too fast. 1719 J. T. PHILLIPS tr. *Thirty-four Confes.* 316 The inhabitants live very ease and happily in all these Four Provinces. 1767 H. KELLY *Babier* No. III. II. 218 Possessed of such a handsome sum, I considered it as nothing more than a proper compliment to my wife, to live away for some time, and therefore set up a smart post-chaise. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* II. 80 He set up for an esquire himself, lived away at a most extravagant rate, and neglected his business. 1810 S. GREEN *Reformist* I. 34 Old Mr. Ellingford, though he lived close, known to be immensely rich. 1836 W. E. FORSTER in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. iii. 79 My parents are as poor as rats . . . and consequently we live in quite a small way. 1859 G. MEREDITH *Juggling Jerry* x. 1. . . have lived no gipsy. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* i. (1889) 4 They lived very much to themselves, and scarcely interfered with the dominant party.

c. to the rule or guiding principle, or to the object and purpose of one's life.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 35 We ealne þysne gear lifdon mid ures lichoman willan. a 1225 *Juliana* 75 Lusted writen lare and lincied prester. a 1240 *Ureisin* in *Lamb. Hom.* 180 Pi deap . . . do me liuen to þe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1624 We [MS. He] haf vr lagh, . . . þat we liue wit al in land. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) III. 281 Socrates seide þat meny men wil leue forto ete and drynke. 1533 *Gau Richt Vay* 20 Ane man lwifis noht god ower al thyng . . . na lwifis noht efter his halie wil. 1562 WINZET *Cert. Tractates* iii. Wks. 1888 I. 23 Giue enerie man mynch leue accordyng to his vocation. 1622 MARBE tr. *Aleman's Gzaman d'Alf.* II. 126 Euerie man liue for himselfe. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 167/1 Maligned by those who lived after Tyrannical institutions. a 1716 BLACKALL *H'ks.* (1723) I. 3 Rules . . . such as all that call themselves Christ's Disciples are oblig'd to observe and live by. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. 5 It is not easy to understand that same man could euer . . . live by such a set of doctrines. 1888-65 — *Fredd. Gl.* II. i. (1872) IV. 24 They saw no society; lived wholly to their work.

d. To live well: (a) to have abundance, to feed luxuriously; (b) to be in comfortable circumstances; (c) to live a virtuous life.

For well to live = 'well to do', prosperous, see WELL adv. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5393 þus was þe kowherd out of kare kindeþ holpen . . . wel to liue for euer. 1530 PALSGR. 612/2 I shal lyue well ynouthe without you. 1620 SHELTON *Qui.* III. xx. 141 He preaches well that lives well, quoth Sancho, and I know no other Preaching. 1796 *Pecker Anonym.* (1809) 64 If you would live well for a week, kill a hog; if you would live well for a month, marry; if you would live well all your life, turn priest. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 68 Carbuncles seem . . . most common in persons who have lived well.

e. To live in (or within) oneself: to rely upon oneself for occupation and diversion, opposed to living 'in society'.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Tracts* 293 They live to and within themselves. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 125 Living much within himself, his chief amusement was his collection. 1872 J. L. SANFORD *Eng. Kings, Chas. I.* 333 His mind had been prepared for the application of these lessons by that early necessity of living very much in himself.

f. With up. † (a) To live up: fig. to live on a high level; to take a high intellectual or moral position. (b) To live up to: to act in full accordance with (principles, rules, etc.). Also, to push expenditure to the full limits of (one's fortune).

1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* 209 Those who followed Reason's dictates right, Lived up, and lifted high their natural light. 1694 ATTERBURY *Serm. & Disc.* (1726) I. 72 The Rule is strict indeed; but . . . there are Great Helps . . . enabling us to live up to it. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 125 . . . All those who do not live up to the Principles of Reason and Virtue. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 163 ¶ 4, I am one of your Disciples, and endeavour to live up to your Rules. 1832 J. S. KNOWLES *Hunchback* i. 9 Your fortune . . . is ample; And doubtless you live up to't. 1837 G. F. CORRIE 17 Sept. in *Mem.* iv. (1890) 90, I had an interesting conversation with the Squire on the duty of living up to one's convictions.

5. quasi-trans. with cognate obj. — 4.

c 1000 *ÆLFERIC Hom.* (Th.) II. 476/16 Se cýning Eglippus leofode his lif on eawfestre drohtunge. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 He scal . . . for godes eie libban his lif rihtliche. a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 10175 (Gütt.) Sua haly lif þai liued euer. c 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 686 þu hast 3-lyued by lif to longe to do me such a spyte. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sec. H'ks.* III. 171 How prestis schulde lyf [printed lyf] a pore lif. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 40 What lyfe he lyfyd þe treuth ys tald. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 15b, They that lyueth the holy lyfe of religion. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 72 We suld . . . leif in the world a lyfe perfyte. 1594 MARLOWE & NASH *Dido* iv. iii. P. 3, 'This is no life for men at armes to live. 1660 *Fair Taylor's Worly* Comm. 35 To live the life of the spirit. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 530 ¶ 4 It shall be my business hereafter to live the life of an honest man. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* xvii, And each half lives a hundred different lives. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 9 Montaigne . . . content to live his life, leaving many questions open. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* i. vii. 74 The panorama seemed more varied than when he was living the scenes in all their daily detail of dull routine.

b. trans. in Hunting. To keep up (the pace). Also absol. in phr. to live with hounds.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 681 We whip and spur, but cannot live the pace. 1898 *St. James's Gaz.* 15 Nov. 6/1 The check . . . was most welcome to the contingent who still lived with hounds.

6. quasi-trans. To live down: † a. To defeat by superiority of life (non-use). b. To put down, silence, wear out (prejudice, slander, etc.); to cause (some discredit incident) to be forgotten by a blameless course of life. c. To lose hold of, forget (a fancy) as life goes on.

a 1731 ATTERBURY (J.) A late prelate, of a remarkable zeal for the church, were religions to be tried by lives, would have lived down the pope, and the whole consistory. 1842 MALL in *Nonconf.* II. 1 It has lived down prejudice. 1884 RIDER HIGGARD *Dawn* xxix, It is very probable that your cousin will live down his fancy. 1893 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 158 How long do you think it will take in New York society for a girl with sixty thousand dollars a year to live anything down?

7. trans. To express in one's life; to carry out in one's life the principles of.

1542 *BECON Potation for Lent* I. xvj b, Not only loue but also lyue y<sup>e</sup> Gospel. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. ix. 81 Our Minister lives sermons. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Lev.* xix. 27 Words not so much to be read as lived. 1671 FLAVEL *Point. of Life* ii. 26 He preached the Doctrine, and Lived the Application. a 1708 BAKERIDGE *Theol. Theol.* (1711) III. 147 Hereby you may be sure to live heaven upon earth in time. a 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) IV. i. 3 To say who is the Lord . . . is to deny God . . . and live a lie. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 70 To live poetry, indeed, is always better than to write it.

8. intr. In an emphatic sense: To have life that is worthy of the name; to enjoy or use one's life abundantly.

1606 DAY *He of Guls* II iv b, They trowly live, that liue in some of spight. a 1628 PRESTON *Breastpl. Love* (1631) 194 One man may live more in a day than another in twenty. 1673 SHADWELL *Epson Wells* II. i. 19, I have vow'd to spend all my life in London . . . People do really live no where else. 1726-31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 129 Well might I breathe, but never think I lived. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxix, While you are making the choice of life, you forget to live. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. F.* Ascension Day x, Our wasted frames feel the true sun, and live. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* v. (1858) 268 He was living up to the last days of his life. 1889 ROLF HOLDRWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 317 Jack Dawson . . . didn't care about anything but horses and dogs, and lived every day of his life.

9. To continue in life; to be alive for a longer or shorter period; to have one's life prolonged. Also in phrases to live to (be or do so and so); Long live (formerly simply live) the king!

831 *Charter in O. E. Texts* 445 Gib eadwold leng lifige donne cýnedryð, geselle [etc.]. 1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1137 (Laud MS.) 31f þe leng moste liuen. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 He lefede nigon hundred 3iere and xxxv. c 1205 LAY. 252 Ah lut 3er he leouede. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7823 He . . . bihet, 3if he moste libbe, þat he holde moste nammore. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2032 Noe . . . Liued fourti 3ere after þe flood. 1360 LANGL. P. Pl. A. vii. 16, I schal leue hem lyfode. As longe as I liue. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 94 If þei ben not

curid, þei lyuen þe lengere tyme. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 259 (Douce MS.) þu shal leue but a stert. c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 138 Whether he shal lyuen or dye of þe seeknesse. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VI. 130b, Crying: saint Denise, live kyng Charles. 1586 in *Hearne R. Glouc.* (1724) 675/2, I am so unhappy to haue lyuen to see this unhappy daye. 1601 SHAKS. *Jud. C.* iv. iii. 114 Hath Cassius liud To be but Mirth and Laughter to his Brutus? 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 7 Not suffering a Tree to liue the tenth part of his age. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 153 Harne him [a frog] as little as you may possibly, that he may live the longer. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Erasm. Colloq.* (1725) 210 If I live to come back again. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon Pref.*, And in this kind Mr. Phillips, had he lived, would have excelled. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMIS *1 op. S.* Seas 34 If he lives, I will carry him a Prisoner to the Commodore. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 32/2, I should not have supposed he could live many hours. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 253 Now let us sing, Long live the king! And Gilpin, long live he! 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) II. 270 To the use of A. for 99 years, if he should so long live. 1844 DICKENS *Art. Chuz.* xxxiv, Live and learn Mr. Bevan! 1893 *Academy* 13 May 412/1 Lord Carnarvon did not live to put the final touches to his translation.

fig. 1813 R. THORNTON 16 June in *Hansard Parl. Debates* XXVI. 685 A great statesman . . . had once exclaimed, 'Perish commerce—live the constitution!'

b. with † forth, on, & over.

c 1200 ORMIN 17213 Acc 3iff þatt he þatt fullitnedd iss Her lifefþ forþ onn erþe. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 141 Alfridus forsoþe after his bylyndyng sent into Hely lifed over but fewe dayes. c 1400 *Destr.* 797 13105 Made was this mariege þo mighty betwene . . . And they lyuet furth in lykynge a long tyme after. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 153 Shall I liue on, to see this Bastard kneele, And call me Father? 1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* iii, While the tree lived, he in these fields lived on. 1866 M. FIELD *Attila* i. 20, I would rather drop down dead Than live on like my cousin.

c. said of the Deity and of spirits. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 131 Purh Godes fulltum, þe lyfað & risað a butan ende. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 And alle men shullen cum to libben echeliche. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1771 Per as me liued aa in blisse buten ench bale. 1447 BOREHAM *Seignys* (Roxb.) 77, I wold wot what it may the awayte To forsakyn the goddys wch leyn ay. 1604 F. GIFFORD *D'Alesta's Hist. Indis* v. vii. 345 The Indians of Peru beleueed commonly that the Soules lived after this life.

d. To escape spiritual death.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (Macdaniel) 15 þe ded of synful I ma wil bot þat he leife his syn & lif. 1435 MISYV *Fire of Love* II. xl. (1896) 99 Lern . . . to lufe þi makar, if þou desyre to lyfe when þou heis passys. 1508 FISHER *7 Penit.* P. li. Wks. (1876) 103, I wyl not the deeth of a synner, but that he be touned from his wycked lyfe and leue. 1611 *Bible Ezek.* xxiii. 11.

e. fig. (poet. and rhetorical). Of things: To survive, continue in operation.

1768 GRAY *Elegy* 92 Æn in our Ashes live their wonted Fires. 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 38 Nothing lives but perfect Love. 1895 MERRIMAN *Sowers* i, What little daylight there was lived on the western horizon. 1896 *Athenæum* 24 Apr. 547/5 Blunders of this sort live long.

f. quasi-trans. To live out: to complete (a term of life); also to survive the end of a period of time. Also dial. to survive (a person); see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* IV. 23 The bloudthirstie and disceatfull shal not lyue out half their daies. 1899 GUY *Boothby Dr. Nikols's Expositor* II. 55 He was as certain as any one possibly could be that the chap could not live out the week. *Mod.* I never thought he would live out the night. (Recent Dicts. give 'to live out a war, a term of office, a century'.)

10. Chiefly of a vessel: To escape destruction; to remain afloat. Also quasi-trans. of persons. To live out (a storm): to escape destruction by.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. ii. 14, I saw your brother . . . binde himselfe . . . To a strong Matke, that liud vpon the sea. 1615 A. STAFFORD *Heav. Dogge* To Rdr. 17 There are Coltes who wil venture to row in waters wherein to use the seafaring phrase) they cannot liue. 1671 NARBOROUGH in *Acc. Ser.* *Late Voy.* I. (1694) 190 It was impossible for the Boat to live any longer in that Sea. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* I. xvi. (1840) 289 The savages in the boat never could live out the storm. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 142 Carrying out the King's Mooring Barges so far to sea, where they could not live but in fine weather. 1838 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1839) II. 145 A ferocious hurricane . . . so that nothing could 'live' afloat. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 15, I have seen a boat live in as bad a night as this.

11. To continue in the memory of men; to be permanently commemorated; to escape obliteration or oblivion.

c 1586 C'LESS *Pembroke Ps.* LXIX. xi, From out the booke [let the wicked] be crossed, Where the good men live engrossed. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* IV. ii. 45 Men's euill manners, liue in Brasse, their Vertues We write in Water. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 56 Let . . . the temples be graced with such sights; worke them out in iuorie; let them live in colours. 1688 PRIOR *To Countess Exeter* 33 Eliza's glory lives in Spenser's song. 1718 — *Solomon* II. 264 A fancied kind of being to retrieve. And in a book, or from a building live. a 1748 WATTS (J.), That which strikes the eye Lives long upon the mind. 1800-24 CAMPBELL *Hallowe Ground* vi, To live in hearts we leave behind, Is not to die. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 131 One noble passage still lives, and is repeated by thousands who know not whence it comes. a 1873 MACREADY *Kemin.* (1875) I. 94 Cooke's representation of the part . . . lived in my memory in all its sturdy vigour. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* i. viii. 21 So would he . . . give me those kind looks which live in me.

12. To make one's abode; to dwell, reside. Also, to cohabit. Also with † forth. Of shop-assistants: to live in: to reside in the establishment; opposed to to live out. To live out (U.S. colloq.): to be in domestic service.



c 1205 LAY. 6235 We wulleð... be loefuen wið a to ure live.  
 c 1220 *Bestiary* 518 Dis fis wuned wið ðe se grund, and liued  
 der eue heil and sund. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. x. 438 Forþi  
 lyue we forth with lither men. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* viii.  
 i. (1554) 178 Decius... liued in deserte ferre out in wildernes.  
 c 1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 249 That haillt lywith in Lowthe  
 many longe days. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* vii. 30 Welcum,  
 therfor, abuse all livand leyð, Withe us to live, and to maik  
 residence. 1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 266 He is not where  
 he liues, but wher he loues. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. II. iii. 72  
 Here liued I, but now live here no more. 1662 STILINGF.  
*Orig. Sac.* II. iv. § 2 It was their office to teach the people,  
 and therefore it was necessary they should live among  
 them. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xiv. 283 The righteous  
 is more excellent than his neighbour, though he live next  
 dore to a graceless nobleman. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 49  
 74 The Coffee-house is the Place of Rendezvous to all that  
 live near it. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 391/1 Bluster... has liv'd  
 in the Country ever since. 1815 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 49 The  
 family, with whom she lived servant. 1855 MRS. TERHUNE  
*Hidden Path* vii. 63 She has never lived out before. 1875  
 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 80 Melesias and I live together, and  
 our two sons live with us. 1891 *Daily News* 14 July 7/3  
 It was admitted that they lived together. 1895 *Law Times*  
 C. 133/2 The deceased lived in a cottage near the up side  
 of the railway line. 1896 C. Booth *Life & Labour Lond.*  
 VII. 217 The majority of grocers' assistants still live in.  
*Ibid.* 218 Men... who live out not unfrequently help them-  
 selves to food.

fig. a 1340 HANFORD *Psalter* xvii. 50 Lord lives in my  
 heart. 1857 PUSLEY *Real Presence* i. (1869) 4 The Fathers,  
 among whom, for these last twenty years, I have lived, as  
 in my home.

b. To live in (a room, etc.): to occupy, in-  
 habit; to treat as one's ordinary abode. In quotes.  
 in *indirect passive*.

1885 MRS. C. PRARD *Head Station* I. 3 The veranda was  
 more lived in than the sitting-room. 1895 *Full Mall Mag.*  
 Mar. 407 The drawing-room looked more lived-in than ever.

13. Comb. In names of plants: Live (for) ever,  
 (a) = LIVE-LONG 1 and 2; (b) Everlasting Flower,  
*Helichrysum*. Live in idleness (= *love-in-  
 idleness*), a name for the Heartsease or Pansy.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xciv. 517 It... may be kept...  
 by the space of a whole yeere... wherefore our English  
 women have called it Live long, or Live for ever. *Ibid.* II.  
 cxcix. 705 Called... in English... Pansies, Live in Idleness.  
 a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Hearts-ease*,... an Herb  
 called... Live in Idleness... or Pansies. 1715 PETIVER in  
*Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 355 Round Saddle-leaved Cape Live-  
 ever. *Elichrysum Capense*. 1760 J. LEE *Intro. Bot. App.*  
 317 Live-ever, *Sedum*. 1763 J. WHEELER *Bot. & Gardener's*  
*Dict.*, Liveever, *Crassula*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Live-long  
 or Live-for-ever, *Sedum Telephium*. 1884 BURROUGHS *Fresh*  
*Fields* viii. (1895) 171, I did not catch a glimpse of... elecam-  
 pane, live-for-ever, bladder campion, and others, of which I  
 see acres at home.

+ Live, v. 2. Obs. rare. [f. *live*, LIFE sb. Cf.  
 LIVEN v.] *trans.* To give life to; to quicken, vivify.  
 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxviii. 73 This soule  
 sensitif whiche enery best beryth in his blood lyuech or  
 quyketh the body to which he is conioyned.

Live, variant of LEVE v. 2. Obs.

Liveable, livable (livəbəl), a. [f. LIVE v.  
 + -ABLE.]

+ 1. Likely to live. Obs. rare -o.

1611 in COITGRAVE s.v. *livable*.

+ 2. Conducive to (comfortable) living. Obs.

1664 PENNS *Diary* 19 Feb. They are counted very rich  
 people, worth at least 10 or 12,000*l.*, and their country house  
 all the year long, and all things liveable.

3. Of a house, a room, or locality: That may be  
 lived in; suitable for living in.

1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* xxv. There will be work  
 for five summers at least before the place is liveable. 1827  
 SCOTT in Lockhart *Life* August, He [Scott] used to say that  
 he did not know a more 'liveable' country [than the vale of  
 Tweed]. 1830 CAMPBELL in *Lady Morgan's Mem.* (1862) II.  
 310 You will find me in a far more liveable part of London  
 than I lived in before. 1849 L. CARLISLE *Trul.* 12 Feb. in  
 Trevelyan *Life Macaulay* (1889) 479 His rooms at the top  
 of the Albany are very liveable. 1879 MISS BIRD *Rocky*  
*Mountains* 202 (South Park) looked to me quite lowland  
 and liveable. 1895 *Athenium* 10 Aug. 195/3 If men had  
 learnt the art of living in Africa, that continent would prove  
 quite as 'liveable' as Brazil.

4. Of life: That can be lived; bearable, sup-  
 portable.

1841 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* (1844) II. App. C. 436 But  
 not the strongest Tory or Conservative values our Church or  
 Law more than I do, or would find life less liveable without  
 them. 1865 WHEWELL in *Life* 541, I cannot yet see how  
 life is liveable. 1896 *Nation* (N. Y.) LXII. 28/3 Who has  
 for three years found life quite liveable.

5. Of persons (also *liveable with*): That may be  
 lived with; companionable, sociable.

1860 *Chamb. Trul.* XIV. 305 Many men and women are  
 of irreproachable character in all the great essentials, yet  
 are not liveable people. 1888 *Athenium* 21 Apr. 501/3  
 Few will leave so pleasant an impression [as Matthew  
 Arnold], few will seem so liveable with as he. 1896 E. F.  
 BENSON *Babe B. A.* 7 They were both... very liveable-with.

Hence Liveableness, quality of being 'liveable'  
 (in quot. 1895, capability of living, 'viability').

1860 *Chamb. Trul.* XIV. 305 Everybody who has ever  
 been a member of a household or a family, must have a  
 ready conception of the quality—liveableness. 1882 STEVEN-  
 SON *Fam. Stud.* 103 If the poet is to be of any help, he must  
 testify to the liveableness of life. 1895 *Athenium* 27 July  
 129/1 The articles... are very fair of their kind. But they  
 have absolutely no independent liveableness.

Live-bait. [f. LIVE a. + BAIT sb.] A living  
 worm, small fish, etc. used as a bait in angling.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 513 Your Liue-  
 baits are wormes of all kinds. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl.*  
*Exhib.* 361 Folding live-bait kettle.

Hence Live-baiting, fishing with live bait.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* (1880) 132 Live baiting is the  
 next method for discussion.

Liveblood: see LIFE-BLOOD 3.

Lived (laid), a. [f. LIVE sb. + -ED 2.]  
 Possessed of or endowed with a certain kind or  
 length of life. Also LONG-LIVED, SHORT-LIVED *adjs.*

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 13 If you pearce his hart,  
 you can doo him little harme, for he is liude like a Cat.  
 1825 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 743 Nature is a wary wily  
 long-breathed old witch, tough-lived as a turtle.

Lived (livd), ppl. a. [f. LIVE v. + -ED 1.] a.  
 That has been lived or passed through. b. That  
 is expressed in one's life.

1870 TOOTHUNTER *Aleceis* 3 Cheaper not the worth of our  
 lived lives. 1882 HINSDALE *Garfield & Education* I. 77  
 The world demands a lived gospel as well as a preached  
 gospel.

Live-day long (Burns): see LIVELONG 1 b.

Livefull, -les, obs. ff. LIFEFUL, LIFELESS.

Live-honey: see LIFE-HONEY.

Livlich, obs. form of LIVELY.

+ Li-velihead. Obs. [f. LIVELY a. + -HEAD.]  
 1. Liveliness; vivacity.

1340 *Promp. Parv.* 308/2 Levelyheede, or qwyknesse  
 [M.S. *li-finesse*, *vivacitas*. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul*  
 II. iii. 1, ii. The stronger hope, the stronger fear is fed; One  
 mother both and the lively-headed. 1717 FARNELL *Poet.*  
*It.* (1833) 20 With lusty liveliheaded he talks.

b. Living form or original. Also, condition of  
 being alive; life.

1542 SURREY *Death Sir T. Wyatt* 2 in *Tottel's Misc.*  
 (Arb.) 28 Dyers thy death doe diuersely bemone: Some,  
 that in presence of thy liuelyhed lurked. 1590 SPENSER  
*F. Q.* II. ix. 3 What mote ye weene, if the trew lively-head  
 Of that most glorious visage he did vew! 1596 *Ibid.* vi. vii.  
 20 But, when he nigh approacht, he mote aread Plaine signes  
 in him of life and liuehead.

2. In senses of LIVELIHOOD 1: Means of living;  
 also, inheritance.

1471-6 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 27 She hath no other  
 mean to help herself with, unto that a determination be had  
 betwixt T—l— & her, of the livelyhed that standeth in  
 trawers betwixt them. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 2 Full little  
 weenest thou what sorowes are Left thee for porcion of thy  
 livelyhed.

Livelihood<sup>1</sup> (lɪv'lihud). Forms: a. 1. liflād,  
 2-5 lif, 3-6 lyf, 4. lif, lyff, lyf, 4-6 lyfe-  
 lyve, 4-7 live; 2-4 -lad, 3-7 -lode, 4 -ladd,  
 -laid e, -late, -led(e, 4-6 -lode, -lood, 4-7 -lod,  
 -loode, 5 -lothe, Sc. -lat, 5-7 -load, 6 -lodde,  
 Sc. -lait, -lett. B. 5 livelhood, -hud, lifleod,  
 6 lyveliod, livelihood, livelhood, lyvelyhooode,  
 7 livelihood, 6 -livelihood. [OE. *liflād*, f. *lif*  
 life + *lād* course, way, also subsistence (see LOAN,  
 LOSE). Cf. the corresponding OHG. *libleila* pro-  
 visions, subsistence, f. *lib* life + *leila* conduct. In  
 the 16th c. the spelling was gradually assimilated  
 (see forms) to that of LIVELIHOOD 2, -HEAD.]

+ 1. Course of life, lifetime; kind or manner of  
 life; conduct. Obs.

1000 *Benedictine Rule* i. (Schröer-Wülker) 9/20 Part  
 georde munece cyn is, þe is Widscripþ genemend, þa ealle  
 heora liflād (i. *lola vīta sua*) geend misselice þeoda farad.  
 c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 85 Hwet is þet he meci mare spenen of  
 his ægen feor forþerne of his ægene liflād. c 1230 *Itali*  
*Meid.* 5 þurh englene liflād & heuenlich þat leades þah þa  
 licomliche wunne up on eorðe. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 1506,  
 I find na term of his [caynes] liflād. c 1300 *Ibid.* 2009  
 A neu liflād cun þai bigin. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* II. xii.  
 17 For governance and reule of her liflode. c 1470 G.  
 ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 374 Directe his livelode profitably. 1581  
 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Oor.* 344 How is this contrarye  
 to y<sup>a</sup> ancient custome... of the Elders, if ministers... marry  
 wives for the necessary comfort of theyr livelihood?

2. Means of living, maintenance, sustenance;  
 esp. in to earn, gain, get, make, seek a livelihood.

c 1300 *Fall & Passion* 37 in E. E. P. (1862) 13 In þe vale  
 of eboir his liuelod he [Adam] most swink sore. c 1300  
*Cursor M.* 1662 Ete... Na o fouxl þat refes his liuelode.  
 13... *Caw. & Gr. Kant.* 133 Pat þe lude myt haf leue liflode  
 to catch. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 212 We... withdrawres  
 lyuelode fra tham that nee deaues. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*  
*xxiv.* (Aldrich) 169 And lke day thigyt his lyfled At þame þat  
 passage-by bare mad. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VII.  
 331 Lanfrank... was a man þat konþe doo no grete werkes to  
 gete his liflode þerwiþ. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* 342 Poul...  
 wroþte with his hondis forto haue his liflode. c 1470  
 HENRY WALLACE IX. 376 My lyfat is bot honest chewy-  
 sance. 1483 CANTON *Goth. Leg.* 40/2 Noe began to labourer  
 with his lyfelode with his sones. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of*  
*Notes* 1104 Then must it be the Priests wages, which at  
 that time had no other livelode. 1611 *BIBLE Pref.* to  
*Rdr.* 1 Those nourishing fathers and mothers... that with-  
 draw from them who hang vpon their breasts... liuely-  
 hood and support fit for their estates. 1660 WOOD *Life*  
*Dec.* (O. H. S.) I. 360 To gaine a bare livelihood. 1680  
 AUBREY in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III. 401 What  
 he did for his delight and recreation only when a boy,  
 proved to be his livelihood when a man. 1702 *Eng.*  
*Throphast.* 117 A hazardous Trade to which they have  
 bound themselves to get a Livelihood. 1719 W. WOOD  
*Surv. Trade* 297 To... restrain our own Subjects from... seek-  
 ing their Livelihoods. 1727 DE FOR SYST. *Magic* I. i.  
 (1840) 4 They made a livelihood or trade of it. 1830  
 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 61 Fishermen who gain their

livelihood on its waters. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 118  
 Let each man practise one art which is to be his livelihood.  
 1884 JEAN L. WATSON *Life R. S. Candlish* vii. 87 When  
 Dr. Candlish left the Establishment he did so without any  
 prospect of a livelihood.

+ b. Corporeal sustenance, food, victuals. Obs.  
 a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10835 Quils þai dight him his liuelode,  
 in orison he lai and bade. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii.  
 (Baptista) 280 Wyld hony wees his lyfled, & a thinge callit  
 locusta. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* II. 28 Lyuelodis þi prijs sel  
 vs, that we eten. c 1400 *Apol. Lett.* 21 Crist... wold not  
 curse hem þat denoied to Him harborow & lifelod. 1688  
 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 122/2 Oaks, Elms, Ashes, Walnuts,  
 Chesnuts, and such Trees, wrong them [Fruit Trees]... of  
 their Livelihood.

+ c. In immaterial sense or fig. Obs.

1616 HIERON *Wks.* II. 38 Faith is (as it were) the liuely-  
 hood of a Christian: it is the stocke whereon hee liues. 1639  
 DRUMM. OF-HAWTH. *Answ. to Objections* Wks. (1711) 214  
 We will allow no livelihood to tender consciences. 1678  
 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1900) 118 His livelihood was upon things  
 that were Spiritual [marg. note, Little-Faith could not live  
 upon Esau's Pottage].

+ 3. Income, revenue, stipend; pl. emoluments.

1422 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 51, I bequeth to two prestes... re-  
 sonable lyuelode. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 424/2 Some  
 withoute any liflode or gerdoun. 1439 W. BYNGHAM *Petit. to*  
*Hen. V.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. Intro. 56 For  
 all liberal sciences used in your seid universities certain  
 lyfode is ordeyned and endued. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.*  
 308/2 Lyfode, or wary-one, *donatium*. c 1460 *FORTESCUE*  
*Ab. & Lim. Mon.* x. (1885) 131 How necessarie it is that he  
 (the King) have grete livelod aboff the same charges. 1463  
*Bury Wills* (Camden) 29 The seid Marie prest to haue the  
 seyd iijjs. iijd. to avancement of his liflode. 1475 *Bk.*  
*Noblesse* (Roxb.) 32 Rewarded in lifelode of londes and  
 tenementis yoven in the counte of Mayne. 1502 ARNOLDE  
*Chron.* (1811) 270 The Yerely Stict of the Lyuelod belonging  
 to London Brydge. 1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 15 Any  
 spiritual person... hauyng any dignite, benefyce, promo-  
 tion, or other spiritual lyuelode, within the prouince of  
 Yorke. c 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 199 The Cardinall...  
 gave Elizabeth Beauchampe thre C. markes of Liveli-  
 hood. 1563-83 FOXE A. & M. II. 1052, I. exhorte you to heare your  
 partes of your liuelode & salarie toward the paiement of this  
 summe graunted. 1621 BR. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 297 There  
 was payed vnto the Sanctuary for them *luppor*, which went  
 to the maintenance of the Priests amongst their other liuely-  
 hoods and Reuenues.

+ 4. Property yielding an income, landed or in-  
 herited property; an estate, inheritance, patrimony.  
 Also, *man of (great, small) livelihood*. Obs.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxx. 80 Yf the Chye-  
 tayne were taken of the same countie where that he is  
 enherited and hath his lyuelode. 1438 E. E. *Wills* (1882)  
 111 Item all myn owne lyuelode to remeye to my next  
 heires. c 1440 *Partonope* 5013 He was no man of grete  
 lifelode. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 254 What tyme that I rode  
 oute aboute my lytil livelod. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. iii.  
 Syre Ector... had grete lyuelode aboute london. 1484  
 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* iv. [None ought to hunt and hawk]  
 withoute he be moche ryche and man of lyuelode. 1513  
*Bk. Keruynge in Babes Bk.* (1868) 285 Some lorde is of  
 blode royall & of small lyuelode. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr.*  
*Man* 94 b. To byld abysses, to endote them with lyuelode, to  
 be payed fore for ever. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xv. (1874)  
 38 Thei can not be content with the sufficient lyuelodes  
 that their fathers left them. 1570 *Queen's Council's Lett.*  
 7 Feb. (in N. & Q. I. Aug. 1857) Such speciall men of lyvel-  
 lod and worship of the said Countie as have interest  
 herein. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 15 To this liuelode  
 that from his mother came, Conquests he winned. 1601  
 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 411 Being entred once vpon those  
 grounds as his owne liuelode and possession. 1627 SIR R.  
 COTTON in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1650) I. 469 For the Land-  
 forces, if it were for an Offensive War, the men of less liveli-  
 hood were the best spared.

5. Comb.: + livelod-man, man of property.

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE VI. 72 This lyfat man hyt gat in  
 mariage. c 1500 *Melusine* vi. 31, I shal make the for to be  
 .. the grettest and best lyvelod man [F. *terrien*] of them  
 all. 1570 HENRY WALLACE VII. 865 The lyfat men [c 1470  
 the blesst men], that was of Scotland borne, fwnde at his  
 faith Wallace gert them be sworn.

+ Livelihood 2. Obs. [f. LIVELY a. + -HOOD.]  
 = LIVELINESS in various senses.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Ples.* I. 106 How much his [Love's]  
 assaults can debilitate the livelihood of the bodies and  
 spirites of men. 1593 *Rites & Mou. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 29  
 The fairness of the wall, the stailynes of the pictures and  
 the livelihood of the paynting. 1594 J. KING *Funeral*  
*Serm.* in *Jonas* (1618) 673 His spirit departeth: not only his  
 strength, his health, his agility, his livelihood; but his breath.  
 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 58 The tyranny of her sorowes  
 takes all livelihood from her cheeke. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH.  
*Country Farme* 638 The red (wines) which are not yet  
 come to their liuelihood and maturitie. 1619 W. SCLATER  
*E. yf. 1 Thess.* (1630) 13 They are actions operative, full of  
 liulihod and efficacy. 1640 C. HARVEY *Synagogue* (1647)  
 37 Thy Circumcision writ thy death in blood, Baptisme  
 in water seales my livelihood. a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU  
*Acts & Mon.* (1642) 93 In the Law-maker and the Law-  
 dispenser, doing their duties, consists the life and livelihood  
 of any State. 1641 *Relat. Answ. Earl Strafford* 3 The  
 Lieutenant... spake... with such a measure of Eloquence and  
 liveli-hood, that his very Enemies were affected with it.  
 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 32 The first judged  
 of the Livelihood and duration... of the City.

Live-like: see LIFE-LIKE and LIVE a. 8.

Lively (lɪv'li), adv. [f. LIVELY a. + -LY 2.]  
 In a lively manner (see the senses of LIVELY a.).  
 Briskly, vigorously; keenly; vividly, impressively.

1558 KNOX *Baptism* Sol. Writ. (1845) 253 The promises of  
 Salvation in Christ Jesus are not in the papistical baptism  
 lively and truly explained to the people. 1634 S. BRETTON  
*Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 57 Pictures made in wax most lively



of the Infanta. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angels* 59 Let them walke livelyly and cheerfully. 1697 tr. *Ctess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 28 Least he should appear livelyly toucht with the Reproach she made him. 1709 S. SEWALL *Diary* 13 July (1879) II. 258. I found the Deal-box of Waters all afire, burning livelyly. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* III. 132 Those distractions, which her letters to him had so livelyly represented. 1825 LAMU *Elia* Ser. II. *Superann. Man*, Livelyly expressing the hollowness of a day's pleasuring. a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 116 Truths, which it seems almost impossible that any mind should so distinctly, so livelyly, and so voluntarily, have presented to itself. 1845 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* I. 12 [They] bound over the depths of ocean as livelyly as if they were all tritons and sea-nymphs. 1865 *Athenium* No. 1944. 132/1 A fourth, who is livelyly talking.

**Liveliness** (lɪˈvɪnəs). [*f.* LIVE *a.* + NESS.] The quality of being lively (see the senses of LIVELY *a.*); † vitality (*obs.*), activity, vigour, animation, vivacity, vividness.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xvii. (1495) 63 The syte hath the name of vivacitas, that is liveness. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 308/2 Levelyheede, or qwyknesse (*MS. A.* liveliness), vivacitas. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankyn* 139 Ouer muche abundance of water... extynguysseth the liveliness & the natural power of the grayne and sede. 1584 COGAN *Havon Health* cxiii. (1636) 224 The Emperour [asked] by what means he... retained still the vigour or liveliness of body and minde. 1630 PLYNNE *Antif. Vmsh.* 82 In present readinesse and liveliness of wit he excelled all the men in Europe. 1658 CAPEL *Kem. To Rdr.* § 3 The liveliness of his prayers. 1684 *Contemp. State Man* II. viii. (1699) 212 The Imagination... encreasing the pains of the Senses, by the liveliness of its Apprehension. 1708 C. MATHER in *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1779) XXXIII. 186 He continued unto the Ninety Fourth year of his Age, an unusual Instance of Liveness. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 10 2 Any... part of her head-dress, which by its darkness or liveliness might too much allay or brighten her complexion. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Florist*, It will be the best way to put 'em all together into Earth, this will preserve their Liveness. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 12 When the briskness and liveliness of malt liquors in the cask falls... let them be drawn off and bottled up. 1831 *Society* I. 254 Probably we are indebted to the liveliness of his imagination for the whole cream of the story. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 457 The perspicuity and liveliness of his [Sherlock's] style have been praised by Prior and Addison. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 12 There is little of the liveliness of a game in their mode of treating the subject. 1885 DUNCKLEY in *March. Exam.* 2 Mar. 6/1 If she [Russia] wishes to exhibit any liveliness it must be at a safe distance from their frontiers.

**Livelong, live-long** (lɪvəlɒŋ), *sb.* Also 6-7 lib-, lyblong. [*f.* LIVE *v.* + LONG *adv.*] Used as the name of certain plants. Cf. *live-for-ever* (LIVE *v.* 1 13) and LIFE-EVER-LASTING.

1. *Sedum Telephium*, ORPINE.

1578 LYTE *Dodens* I. xxxi. 43 Like the roote of Orpyn or Lyblong. 1579 LAMHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 455 Orpin or Liuelong, hath the nature and vertue of Honselceek; 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxxxviii. 417 In English Orpine; also Liblong, or Liuelong. 1640 PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* 726 In English Orpine, and of some Liuelong, because a branch of the greene leaves hung up in any place will keepe the verdure a long time. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 Live-long, *Sedum*. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* II. 325. † 2. American Cudweed, *Antennaria margaritacea*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxcv. 517 Wherefore our English women have called it [*Gnaphalium*] Liuelong, or Liue for ever, which name doth aptly answer his effects. 1656 PARKINSON *Parad.* 375 The Live-long was brought out of the West-Indies, and groweth plentifully in our Gardens.

**Livelong** (lɪvəlɒŋ), *a. poet. and rhetorical.*

Forms: 5 *lefe*, *leve* *longe*, 6 *leeue* *long*, 6-*livelong*, 8-9 *Sc. lee-lang*. [Originally two words = LIFE *a.* and LONG *a.*; cf. the corresponding use in G. *die liebe lange nacht* (lit. 'the dear long night'): see Grimm s. v. *Lieb*. In the latter part of the 16th c. the word was apprehended as if *f.* LIVE *v.* + LONG *a.*, and altered in form in accordance with this view.]

1. An emotional intensive of *long*, used of periods of time. Chiefly in the *livelong* day, night.

c 1400 *Sowdone* Bab. 832 Thus thait burteled to-gedere Alle the lefe longe daye. c 1450 LONELICH *Graill* xxxix. 319 Al that leve longe Nyht into the Se he loket forth Ryht. c 1575 LAMHAM *Let.* (1871) 61 Thus have I told ye most of my trade, all the leue long daye. 1597 B. HALL *Sat.* III. vii. 65 He toucht no meat of all this live-long day. 1602 and Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* III. v. 1462 Where dreary owles do shriek the live-long night. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 263 For though it seems so little a time... it hath been a whole live-long night. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 2 2 Here I sit moping all the live-long Night. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 9 7 A vacant of thought... I indulge the live-long day. 1786 BURNS *Two Dogs* 295 Or lee-lang nights, w/ crabbit lanks, Pore owre the devil's pictur'd beuks. 1787 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* June, This was the last day of freedom for the whole livelong summer.

1806 J. GRAHAM *Birds Scot.* 77 The live long summer day She at the house end sits. 1829 HOGG *Sheph. Cal.* I. 25 He watched there the lee-lang night. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Good-bye* Wks. (Dohn) I. 416 Where arches green, the live-long day, Echo the blackbird's roundelay. 1870 BRYANT *Idyl* I. II. 35 It ill becomes a chief To sleep the livelong night.

† b. Used by Burns in transposed form.

179. BURNS *Mother's Lament*, So I, for my lost darling's sake, Lament the live-long day.

2. *nonce-ut.* That lives long or endures; lasting. 1630 MILTON *On Shakespeare* 8 Thou in our wonder and astonishment Hast built thy self a live-long monument.

† 3. Taken as - LIFE-LONG. (Prob. meant to be pronounced *loiv-*.)

1882 FREEMAN *Reign Will. Rufus* II. vii. 453 He lived... to meet with a heavy doom, live-long bonds... at the hands of his offended cousin and sovereign.

**Lively** (lɪˈvɪli), *a.* Forms: 1 *liflie*, 3 *livelich*, 4 *life*, *liif*, *livelich* (*e*, *lyche*, 4-6 *life* *e*, *lyf(e)ly*, (6) *lyvelycke*), 6 *live*, *lyvelie*, *lye*. 4-*lively*. *Comp.* 5 *liveloker*. [*OE.* *līflīc*, *f.* *lif* *life* + *-lic* -LY = *OHG.* *līhlīch*, *ON.* *līflīgr*.]

† 1. Possessed of life; living, animate; = ALIVE 1, LIVE *a.* 1, LIVING. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 358 He... was... his Fader liflic onsegednes on lambes wisan geoffrod. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* (1554) 124 Death assaileth euery lively thing. 1521 FISHER *Serm. agst. Luther* Wks. (1876) 338 Thou arte christ the soule of the lyvely god. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1334/2 Many lyvely members in the vyntye of Christes mystical bodye. 1567 MARLET *Gr. Forest* 14 The Lodestone... draweth Iron to it... The common people therefore... have iudged... Iron lively. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* II. 14 It hath pleased thee to humble thy selfe... in making thy selfe a lielic man. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 105 Now I behold thy lively body so? 1601 HOLLAND *Phily* I. 4 All liely creatures else [sc. other than man] take care onely for their food. a 1628 SIR J. BRAUNMONT *Bosworth* F. 106 The holy King then offered to his View A lively Tree, on which three Franches grew. 1628 J. SPENCER *Logick* 207 He hath a bodie made lively by his soule. 1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xxi. 155 The colour of a lively bone is of a whitish colour, mingled with a lively ruddiness. *fig.* 1547 *Homilies* I. *Faith* II. (1850) 39 There be two kinds of faith; a dead and unfruitfull fayth; and a fayth lively.

† b. In various transferred applications of L. *viz.* = LIVE *a.* 3, 5, LIVING. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Ag. Hymnarium* (Surtees) 92 Wyll liflic. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 202 Ic com se liflica blaf, fe of heofenum astah. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 232, I am y<sup>n</sup> lyvely breed that descended from heuen. 1548 CUALCOT. *Erasm. Par. Mat.* v. 36 To thirst for that lively water. 1581 PETER GUALDO'S *Chr. Cont.* I. (1586) 161, And as a dead coale, layed to a lielic, kinde. 1607 NORTON *Sura.* Dial. III. 85 And these springs I like well. For a house without lively water is mayned. 1609 W. BIDDLETON in *Lewenden's Trav.* (1612) 20 His house... being heaut out of the lively rocke. a 1610 *Women Saints* 80 Where she was killed there sprong a lielic fountain. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Donny* II. i. D 2 See, the young sonne interd a lively graue.

† c. Of or pertaining to a living person. Of instruction, etc.: Delivered or imparted *vivid* voice. (Cf. LIVE *a.* 7, LIVING.) *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 13 They do belene that it is as verily come from heauen as if they heard the lively voice of God to speak therein. 1570 DICK *Math. Pref.* 5 They which are not liable to attaine to this without lively teaching. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* II. 13 The lielic voice of God, rebukinglike tooke me vp. 1611 BIRI *Acts* vii. 38 This [sc. Moses] is he... who received the liely oracles [ἀποφασις], to give vnto vs. 1709 MANLEY *Syst. Math.*, Arith. 10 The Solution... is learnt much easier by lively instruction, than by deaf and dumb Letters.

† 2. Of or pertaining to life; necessary to life, vital. *Obs.*

In this sense the spelling *lively*, *lyfely* persisted longer than in the others, owing to association with the sb.

a 1000 *Ag. Hymnarium* (Surtees) 80 Liflicum mid þinum... blode [L. *vividus* *to sanguine*]. c 1000 *Basil's Hexameron* xi. (1849) 18 God... ableow on his anynye liflicne blaed. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (Petrius) 484 Gyl he liflis, he ma spek, and ga, and opir lifly taknis ma. 1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xv. 11 That blei in to hym a lifli spiri. 1387-8 T. USK *Text. Love* Prol. (Skeat) I. 121 Utterly these things be no dremes ne iapes, to throwe to hogges, it is lyfelych meate for children of trouth. a 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3252 For verray cold, his lyfly myght he loren hadde at moost. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerno's Regim.* (1535) 36 a, Y<sup>e</sup> lively spirites that procede from the brayne to the other members. 1530 RASTELL *Bl. Purgat.* II. ii. The soule is no other thyng but a lyfely power. 1568 GRAFION *Chron.* II. 755 With a... maladie... so grievously taken, that his lively spirites began to faile. c 1570 GRINDAL *Dial.* in Foxe *a. & M.* (1583) II. 1390 Turkes, lewes, and heathen be dead, because they lack y<sup>e</sup> lively foode of the soule. c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* III. (1633) F 1 b, Oh that my sighs could turne to lively breath. 1640 DYKE *Worthy Commun.* Ep. to Rdr., A branch... hath all lively sap and moisture... from the root and stocke.

*fig.* c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 265 Spiritual swerd is lyfelyche word of oure God. 1542 5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 79 The grete parte of these... Cyterens will not haue in their howses that lyvely worde of our soules. c 1570 GRINDAL *Dial.* in Foxe *a. & M.* (1583) II. 1398 So violently to tread downe the lyvely worde of God.

3. Of an image, picture, etc.: Life-like, animated, vivid. (In later use associated with 4 c.)

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2845 So lifliche weren þai alle Ymages semed it nougt, To abide. 1568 SKINNER tr. *Montanus' Inquisition* 3 b, But they draw his counterfite as liuely as may be. 1590 SPENCER *F. Q.* II. ix. 2 Full liuely is the semblaunt, though the substance dead. 1604 DEKKER *Kings' Entert.* Wks. 1873 I. 292 The countenances of the Marchants being so liuely that bargaines seeme to come from their lippes. 1631 WEEVER *Act. Funerall* Mon. 41 The liuely Statues and stately Monuments in Westminster Abbey. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 72 All the Candles were instantly put out, to yield a livelier Image of the occasion. 1712 ADONSON *Spect.* No. 416 5 a Description often gives us more lively Ideas than the Sight of Things themselves. 1755 (title) The Expedition of Major General Braddock to Virginia... Being Extracts of Letters... Together With many little Incidents, giving a lively Idea of the Nature of the Country. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 42 The person of Richard II. is still

preserved in the most lively manner, in two different pictures. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 163 The most lively pictures have been given of the hasty flights, the crowded roads [etc.]. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 384 Under the reign of Elizabeth, William Harrison gave a lively description of the plenty and comfort of the great hostleries.

4. Full of life.

a. Of persons (occas. of animals), their faculties and actions: Vigorous, energetic, active, brisk.

c 1225 *Aner. R.* 6 Sum is jung & liuelich, & is neode þe bettere warde. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xii. (1495) 118 Mannes eeres mene leest... but to here they ben moost able and lyvely. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 237 Tho men which kepeth reysounabill diette... bene more hole of bodye... more lyveloker [etc.]. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 158 b, Let vs syng... with a quicke spiryt, open mouth, and lyvely voyce. 1611 BIRI *Eccl.* I. 19 The Hebrew women... are liuely, and are deliuered ere the midwives come in vnto them. c 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 31 A truer or more lively valour there never was in any man. a 1761 LAW *Conf. Weary Pilgr.* (1809) 17 A man... of lively parts and much candour. 1780 COWPER *Let.* 18 Mar. Wks. (1876) 42 Men of lively imaginations are not often remarkable for solidity of judgment. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 833 The strong attack subdued his lively powers. 1850 SCORESEY *Cheever's Whalem.* Adv. v. (1859) 71 The mate, if lively, is soon aloft. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxxii. 368 Goods are transported on carts drawn by lively horses. 1893 *Lancet* XCV. 268/2 A lively discussion is expected.

b. Of feelings, impressions, sensations, memory: Vivid, intense, strong.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Pet.* I. 3 Blessed be God... which... hath betotten vs agayne vnto a lyvely hope by the resurrection of Iesus Christ. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII.* 4 b, That in the same cytie, the memory of kyng Richard his mortall enemy was yet recent and lyvely. 1592 SHAKS. *Per. & Ad.* 498 But now I dye, and death was liuely ioy. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* II. ii. 131 If we... pray that we may have lively relish and appetite to the mysteries, it may be well in time. 1734 tr. *Kollin's Anc. Hist.* IV. ix. 297 However lively the father's affliction might be. 1766 ROBERTSON *Scot. P.* III. Wks. 1813 V. 331 The remembrance of their ancient rivalry and hostilities was still lively. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* III. vii. 11 They are guided too implicitly by their lively sensations. 1816 T. L. PRACOCK *Headlong Hall* xi. In the habit of anticipating with the most lively satisfaction. 1821 CRAIG *Let. Drawing* I. 55 Those impressions are the most liuely which are conveyed to the mind in the shortest space of time. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 17 The state of the weather excited the liveliest hopes of success. 1859 MILL *Liberty* II. 33 The clearer perception and livelier impression of truth. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* I. 44 An intimate and lively consciousness of the truth of what one is saying. 1873 HAMFORTH *Intell. Life* VII. vii. (1875) 261 Taking a lively interest in the small events around them. 1876 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* IV. 101 A source of the liveliest fear. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. viii. 220 'My dear young...', she began, in accents of lively affection.

c. Of evidence, illustrations, expressions: Vivid or forcible in effect, convincing, striking, telling.

1604 E. GRIFFITHSON *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. v. 343 They shew the Indians their blind errors, by lively and plaine reasons. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. 49 He could not give a more lively and demonstrable evidence. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 53 A hint of this, I will give you in a lively example. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 41. 265 Example is the liveliest Way of Instruction. 1870 HOWSON *Metaph. St. Paul* III. 149 A more copious and lively instance of the same kind of illustration. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* VII. 114 A term becomes... too directly significant, and we have to devise a new one, less lively.

d. Of physical processes: Active, vigorous, brisk. Of liquor: Brisk, sparkling; opposed to flat. Of air: Fresh, invigorating.

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. House-w.* 123 It [beer] may be dee drunke at a fortnight's age and will last as long and liuely. 1742 LOND. & COUNTRY *Brewer* I. (ed. 4) 66 Its heavy Parts will... keep it mellow and liuely to the last. 1844 KINGSLAY *Fethen* xvii. (1878) 217 The air... is much cooler and more lively. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 320 Producing a greater amount of heat and a more lively combustion. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* lxii, Oh many a peer of England brews Livelier liquor than the Muse.

e. Of a landscape, etc.: Full of bright and interesting objects. Of a narrative, etc.: Full of action and incident.

1697 DRYDEN *Virgil, Life* (1721) I. 68 The liveliest Episode in the whole *Æneis*. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* II. v. Which he has represented in the colours of... bold and lively poetry. 1839 J. HOOGSON in J. RAINE *Mem.* (1858) II. 385 To see... the trees bourgeoning in our lively woods. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xx, It was the liveliest room in the building. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. vii. (1872) 147 The view from the top is... remarkably lively and satisfactory. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxiv. 295 A valley lively with flocks, herds, tents [etc.]. 1887 I. R. LADY'S *Ranch Life in Montana* 84 I've been having a pretty lively week of it.

f. In humorously euphemistic use.

1772 FOOTE *Nabob* I. Wks. 1799 II. 290 My Lady's temper's apt to be lively now and then. 1883 *March. Guard.* 15 Oct. 5/2 The police had a lively time of it in bundling out the peace-breakers. 1891 *Natl. Mall G.* 21 Nov. 2/2 Altogether things are getting lively. 1892 *Lancet* XCII. 197/2 The Press is making things lively for Her Majesty's judges.

† g. *humorously*. Of cheese: Teeming with life. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 194 Lively cheese is lusty cheese.

5. Of colour, light, etc.: Vivid, brilliant, fresh.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. i. 2 (Camb. MS.), I sawh... a woman... with a lyffy colour. 1552 ELYOT *Dict. xv. Color*, *Florida colores*, liuely colours. 1593 SHAKS. *Lyc.* 1589 Her lielic colour kild with deaile cares. 1604 E. GRIFFITHSON *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xv. 251 These grimesters within are of the colour of heaven, very lively. 1658 ROW-



LAND *Moult's Theat. Ins.* 1013 The green Scarabee. is of a lively emerald colour. 1711 *POPE Temp. Fame* 252 Bright azure rays from lively sapphires stream. a 1763 *SHENSTONE Elegies* vii. 19 And livelier far than Tyrian seem'd his vest, That with the glowing purple ting'd the ground. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* xiv. And islands that, empurpled bright, floated amid the livelier light. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Comp.* 344 Griseous, lively light gray. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 136 The turf is of livelier hue than elsewhere. 1870 *ROCK Text. Fabr.* i. 1 In gold and lively colours.

### 6. Gay, sprightly, vivacious.

1580 *CHURCHYARD (title)* A light Bondell of liuly discourses called Churchyardes Charge. 1741 *MIDDLETON Cicero* l. vi. 438 A manner so lively and entertaining. 1756 *J. WARTON Ess. Pope* (1782) l. ii. 22 Voltaire, in the first volume of his entertaining and lively Essay on General History. 1778 *MISS BURNEY Evelina* (1791) II. xxxi. 191 Never did I see him more lively or more agreeable. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xxx. III. 187 He had compared, in a lively epigram, the opposite characters of two Prætorian præfects of Italy. 1790 *COWPER Let.* 7 July *Wks.* (1876) 334 The French .. like all lively folks are extreme in every thing. 1798 *FERRIAR Illustr. Sterne* ii. 31 Sterne even condescended to adopt some of those lively extravagancies. 1838 *LYTTON Alice* 131 But your manner is livelier and younger. 1868 *MISS VONCE Cameros* l. xvi. 124 He was lively in conversation. 1885 *Pall Mall Budget* 19 June 31/1 His account of the America is lively reading and will appear very seasonably.

### 7. Naut. Of a vessel: Capable of rising lightly to the sea.

1697 *DAMPPIER Voy.* l. 498 We found our Vessel lively enough with that small sail which was then aboard. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 170 To render them very floaty and lively in a rough hollow sea. 1897 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 8/3 In the sense, therefore, that she rides the waves instead of labouring through them, the Cambria might be described as a lively ship.

### 8. quasi-sb. colloq.

1889 *CLARK RUSSELL Marooned* (1890) 171 'Time from me, my liversies!' cried Mole.

### 9. Comb., as lively-foliaged, -looking adjs.

1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* vii. ix. (Rtldg.) 3 He drew from his pocket a phial full of a lively-looking red liquor. 1836 *MACGILLIVRAY Tr. Humboldt's Trav.* xxiv. 362 Lively-foliaged poplars generally shadowed their extremities.

**Lively** (lōi'vī), *adv.* Now rare. Forms: 1 *liffice*, 4 *lyffy*, 4 *liffy*, (5 *lyffly*, *lyfely*), 5-6 *lyvely*, (5 *lievlie*, *lyvele*), 6 *livele*, 8 *Sc. lyflic*, 6- *lively*. [OE. *liffice*, *f. lif* LIFE + *-lice* -LY<sup>2</sup>.]

### † 1. (OE. only.) So as to impart life.

1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 244 He genam ða hlaf and hine liffice gehalæode.

### † 2. As a living person or thing. Obs.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* II. xviii. (1495) 44 Though an angel take a body for every needful doyng he may take it Not lyfly, neyther guyth thoerto lyfe. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. i. 38 A dainty flowre. Which in that cloth was wrought, as if it lively grew.

3. With animation, actively, briskly, nimbly, vigorously.

1400 *Destr. Troy* 2997 There light þai full lyfely, lept into bote. 1450 *Merlin* 355 He lept vp on foote as lyfly as he hadde noon harme ne disse. 1500 *Mankind* (Brandl) 41/3 Leppe a-bout lyuely, þou art a wyght man. 1553 *BRENDE O. Curtius* R viij, Beinge .LXX. yeares of age, [he] executed the office of a capitaine as lively as though he had bene young in yeares. 1613 *HAYWARD Norm. Kings, Will.* l. 9 The Normans did liuely charge vpon them in head. 1643 *CROMWELL Let.* 6 Aug. in A. Kingston *East Angl. & Civ. War* (1837) 121 You must act lively; do it without distrust. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* 4 If you divide the Bee.. you shall.. see the heart beat most lively. 1699 *SALMON Bate's Dispen.* (1713) 276/2 It will.. make the Medicine work more lively and briskly. 1883 G. H. BOURTON in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 402/2 We found that it was going on a little livelier than ever.

### † b. Feelingly; (touched) to the quick. Obs.

1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Sermon. Tim.* 79/1 The examples.. ought to make vs feeble it liuely, and to the quicke. 1625 *CONSALE'S Sp. Inquis.* 197 Making him .. liuely to lament his owne filthinesse and abomination. 1651 *tr. De-las-Coveras' Don Feuse* 31 Don Louis.. was so liuely touched with compassion.. that [etc.]. 1653 *NISSANA* 86 She was so liuely imprest with what she had heard. 1758 *RAMSAY Some of the Contents* vii, How lyflic he and amorous Stuart sing!

### † c. Promptly; at once; = BELIVELY. Obs.

1400 *Destr. Troy* 372 [He] led hom furthe lyuely into a large halle. *Ibid.* 4355 And so the ledis of the lond lyuely hym cald. *Ibid.* 5447 Out of Lyce come lyuele þe lege kyng Glaucan.

4. In a life-like manner; vividly, 'to the life'. Very frequent in the 17th century. ? Obs.

1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 1229 Wel koude he peynten lifly that it wroughte. 1559 *Ba. Scott in Strype Ann. Ref.* l. App. vii. 18 Who so redith the third chapter of the second epistle of St. Paul to Timothy, may see them there lively described. 1598 *F. MERES Palladis Tamia* 287 Apelles painted a Mare and Dogge so liuelle, that Horses and Dogges passing by woulde neigh and bark at them. 1604 *DEKKER Kings' Entert.* Wks. 1873 l. 293 In a large Table .. is their fishing and shipping lively and sweetly set downe. 1615 *T. ADAMS Spiritual Navig.* 6 This glasse liuely represents to us ourselves and our Saviour. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Funerall Mon.* 14 The funeralls of Misenus, most liuely thus expressed. 1659 *EVELYN Diary* (1827) II. 143 A sheete of paper, on which was very liuely painted yet thing in miniature. 1682 *H. MORE Annot. Glanvill's Lux* O. 30 Meeting with nothing.. that liuely resembles these things in our former state. 1687 *BURNET Trav.* l. (1750) 39 The Image also seemed to shed tears; and a Painter had drawn those on her Face so lively, that the People were deceived by it. 1726 *Life of Penn in Wks.* l. 28 What Game such Persons play at, may be lively read in the attempts of Dionysius, &c. 1775 *S. J.*

*PRATT Liberal Opin.* lxx. (1783) III. 22 [He [Draper] painted himself.. much livelier.. than it was in the power of any other person to depict him.]

### † b. Clearly, plainly. Obs.

1548 *UDALL Erasmi Par.* Pref. 17 And liuely to know the ungodly maligners. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 171 She seemed.. most liuely to beholde.. with hir eie. 1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 144 The wisdome of a prince is not livelier discerned, than [etc.]. 1625 *GILL Sacr. Philos.* l. 107 The shape of a man cannot bee more lively seene in a looking glasse, than [etc.]. 1634 *CANNON Necess. Separ.* (1849) 14 The Pope's pontifical, wherein he sheweth himself to be Antichrist most lively. 1673 *PENN The Chr. a Quaker* v. 533 It had been utterly impossible for divers weighty Things.. to have been known, and said so lively, had they not been seen by the Light.

### † 5. Of a vessel: (Floating) in a lively manner. (Cf. LIVELY a. 7.) Obs.

1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 171 Remarkably full in their bows; which.. enabled them to float much more lively upon the surface.

### 6. Comb., as lively-expressed; lively-daring, -shining, -skipping, -speaking, -thriving adjs.

1622 *DRAVTON Poly-obl.* xxii. 962 The 'liuely daring French. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 2 Gods will, first of all uttered in a 'liuely expressed voice by the mouth of Christ. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 918 The 'liuely-shining leopard, speckled o'er With many a spot. 1612 *DRAVTON Poly-obl.* v. 123 The 'liuelle skipping Brane along with Gwethrick goes. 1607 *TOPSELL Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 112 Giving as ready obedience.. as they can to any 'lively speaking prince of the world. 1618 *W. LAWSON New Orch. & Gard.* (1623) 32 You shall have for one 'liuely thriving tree, foure .. euill thriving, rotten and dying trees.

**Liven** (lōi'v'n), *v. colloq.* [f. LIFE + -EN<sup>5</sup>. Cf. ENLIVEN.] a. *trans.* To put life into; to brighten, cheer. Also with *up*. b. *intr.* To grow lively, to brighten; in quot. with *up*.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Nov. 8/1 Matters will liven up a bit during the day. 1897 *J. H. CRAWFORD Wild Flowers Scot.* Intro. 13 A few typical forms in a natural setting, livened by some incident.. in which I shared.

Hence **Livener**, something that enlivens; *spec.* a drink of beer or spirits; a 'pick-me-up'.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Aug. 13/2, I think he would want a livener before the time had expired. 1895 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 3/7 He could not get out of bed unless he had two or three 'liveners'.

**Liven**, variant of LEVE v. 2 Obs.

† **Livenath**. Obs. Also 3 *livened*, -oðe, 4 *lyfnoð*. [a. ON. *lyfnað-r* (only in the sense 'conduct of life') f. root of LIVE v. 1] Food, means of living.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 Gif us ure livenað. c 1220 *Bestiary* 275 De mire muned us mete to tilen, Long livenoðe. c 1230 *Halit Meid.* 29 Lutel þarf þe carien for þin aunes livened. 1340 *Aeyenb.* 138 He..ham þoruaþ..have lyfnoð zuetliche and mid guod saunor.

**Liveness** (lōi'v'nēs). [f. LIVE a. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being 'live'.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Mar. 337/2 The 'liveness' of the New Scholarship.

**Livening** (lōi'v'nin), *ppl. a.* [f. LIVE v. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] a. That enlivens or cheers; cheering. b. That grows lively or bright.

1705 *ELSTON in Hearne Collect.* 30 Nov. (O. H. S.) l. 107 Help'd by y<sup>e</sup> livening Virtue of y<sup>e</sup> Sun. 1866 *BLACKMORE Cradock Nowell* i. (1873) 2 The blackcocks lift their necks in the livening heather.

**Live-oak** (lōi'v,ō'k). [LIVE a.] An American evergreen tree (*Quercus virens*) growing in the southern Atlantic States. The name is applied to some other species in the Pacific States.

The second quotation probably refers to the llex.

1610 *True Declar. Col. Virginia* (1844) 22 Ashe, Sarsaparilla, live oak, greene all the yeare, Cedar and Firre. 1671 *tr. Frejus' Voy. Mauritania* 43 Mountains, whose tops in crossing we found also covered.. with live-oaks, (which are green all the year,) and wild Pines. 1770 *COOK Trnl.* 6 May (Wharton 1893) 248 The wood of this is hard and Ponderous, and something of the Nature of America [sic] live Oak. 1841 *CATLIN N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xxxvi. 32 The ever-green live oak and lofty magnolia dress the forest in a perpetual mantle of green. 1862 *S. L. J. Life in South* (1863) II. xvi. 306 Valuable timber, such as live oak. 1883 *STEVENSON Treas. Isl.* III. xiv, I crawled under cover of the nearest live-oak.

attrib. 1792 *Descr. Kentucky* 51 The American live-oak and cedar ships cost from 33 to 35 dollars [a ton]. 1863 *T. W. HIGGINSON Army Life* (1870) 40 The great live-oak branches, and their trailing moss.

**Liver** (lī'vər), *sb.* Forms: 1 *lifer*, 3-4 *livre*, 3-5 *livere*, *lyvre*, 4 *lyvour*, 4-5 *lyvere*, 4-6 *lyver*, 5 *levir*, -yr, *lyffere*, *lyvir*, -yr, *lywer*, 5-6 *lever*, 6 *Sc. lifyr*, *luffyr*, 7 *livour*, 1, 4-*liver*. [OE. *lifer* fem. = MDu. *liver*, *levere* (Du. *lever*), OHG. *libara*, *lebara*, *lebera*, *lepera* (MHG. *leber*, *lebere*, G. *leber*), ON. *lifr* = *Sve. lefver*, Da. *lever*]. —OTent. \**librā*, ? cogn. w. Armenian *leard*.

Some scholars regard the Teut. word as cogn. w. the Aryan \**lēg* (Skr. *yakri*, Gr. *ἵπαρ*, L. *jeur*), the root being supposed to be \**liq*. (: \**lēg*); but the supposition involves serious difficulties.]

1. A large glandular organ in vertebrate animals, serving chiefly to secrete bile and to purify the venous blood. Also in generalized sense, the flesh of a liver or livers, e.g. used as food.

In the warm-blooded animals the liver is usually of a dark

reddish-brown colour. In man it is situated below the diaphragm, and is divided by fissures into five lobes.

c 888 *K. ALFRED Boeth.* xxxv. § 61/1 And se Uultor sceolde forletan þat he ne slat þa life Tyties [MISS. Stices, Tacies] 7as cyninges. a 900 *Kentish Glosses* in Wt. Wulcker 61/33 *lecor* cins, his lifere. c 1205 *LAY.* 649 þat deor..for-bat him þa breste ban and þa sennew þat þa litte and þa lifere feollen on eorðen. c 1290 *S. E. Leg.* l. 329/738 In þe Nehe-meste bolle þat þe lifere deoth of springe, þare comez o-ma-nere soule. 13.. *K. Alfr.* 2156 Alixandre butte him, certe, Thorough live, and longe, and heorte. c 1386 *CHAUCER Souþn. T.* 131 Have I not of a capon þat the lifere. c 1400 *Lai-franc's Cirurg.* 27 Þilke chylum spredeþ þorwe al þe lyffere by mene of veynes Capillares. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 41 Take lyver of porke and kerve hit smalle. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 399 Me thynt my hert ryfis both leyvt and long, To se sich stryfs wedmen emong. 1530 *LYNDESAV Trst. Papingo* 1124 Se thre my trypes sall haue for your trauell, With lyffer and lowng. 1598 *Ephraim* II v b, To make a Tart of the liver of fishes. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* v. iii. 19 They are polluted offerings, more abhor'd Than spotted Liners in the sacrifice. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 346 Spirits that live throughout Vital in every part, not as frail man In Entrails, Heart or Head, Liver or Reines. 1717 *Prætor Alma* l. 140 The liver.. parts and strains the vital juices. 1771 *GOLDSM. Maunch & Lenison* 81 A fry'd liver and bacon. 1803 *Med. Trnl.* X. 1 Abscess of the Liver. 1818 *BYRON Bippo* xcii, I never Saw a man grown so yellow! How's your liver? 1872 *HUXLEY Physiol.* v. 217 The liver is the largest glandular organ in the body, ordinarily weighing about 50, or 60 ounces.

b. Applied to analogous glandular organs or tissues in invertebrates.

1841-71 *T. R. JONES Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 588 The liver is proportionally of very large size in the Molluscus we are now describing. 1861 *J. R. GREENE Man. Anim. Kingd., Colent.* 106 Within the roof of the latter [polypite].. is lodged a peculiar brownish mass, the so-called liver.

c. Palmistry. *Line of the liver*: the line which stretches from the wrist (near the 'line of life') to the base of the little finger.

1653 *R. SANDERS Physiogn.* xv. 50 Of the Line of the Liver, or the Hepaticæ. *Ibid.* When this line of the Liver is winding up and down, and waving, it signifies Theft, evil Conscience.

2. *fig. and allusive.* a. Formerly often mentioned *fig.* with allusion to its importance as a vital organ of the body (coupled with *brain* and *heart*); also with allusion to the ancient notion that it was the seat of love and of violent passion generally. (Now only *arch.*) b. A *white liver* is spoken of as characterizing a coward; cf. *white-livered*.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 100 The liver makth him forto love. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 47 To quench the coale which in his liver glows. 1596 — *Merch. V.* iii. ii. 86 How manie cowards.. Who inward search, have lyuers white as milke. 1599 — *Much Ado* iv. i. 233. 1601 — *Twel. N.* i. l. 37. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 703 That greives my liver most. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* i. iv. in Bullen *O. P.* III. 24 Because I am all liver, and turn'd lover. *Ibid.* ii. i. 37 Their livers were too hot.. and for temper sake they must needs have a cooling carde plaid upon them. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. v. 15 To you (the Liver, Heart, and Braine of Britaine) By whom (I grant) she lues. 1612 *CHAPMAN Widow's Tears* v. Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 66 It will be such a cooler To my Venerable Gentleman's hot liver. 1623 *WEBSTER Duchess of Mafli* II. iii. E 2 b, By him I'll send A Letter, that shall make her brothers Gallis Ore-flowe their Linours. 1651 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xvi. (1739) 84 The Mint is the very Liver of the Nation, and was wont to be the chief Care of the Parliament. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 404 When Love's unerring Dart Transfixt his Liver, and inflam'd his Heart. a 1859 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxv. (1861) V. 304 [Jan. 1701] In every market place.. papers about the brazen forehead.. and the white liver of Jack Howe, the French King's buffoon, flew about. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 734 He was a great hunter, and his liver grew hot in him for the bush.

† c. Disposition, temperament, 'kidney'. *rare.* 1800 *Spirit Public Yrnl.* (1801) IV. 182 John Bull will solemnly and dully sit down to his pipe and bowl with a fellow of the same serious liver.

3. A diseased or disordered condition of the liver; liver-complaint. Also, with qualification specifying the disease, as *bronze*, *cirrhotic*, *hobnailed liver*.

1805 *J. LEYDEN in Scott's Prose Wks.* IV. Biographies II. (1870) 179, I had a most terrible attack of the liver. 1826 *JEKVEL Corr. w. Lady Stanley* (1894) 165 Lord Wycombe was dying of liver and dropsy. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 60/2 The 'fatty liver' is a frequent attendant on pulmonary phthisis. 1871 *SIR T. WATSON Princ. & Pract. Physic.* (ed. 5) II. 670 What used to be called the 'nutmeggy' liver, is simply the result of congestion of its blood-vessels. 1884 *A. FORBES Chinese Gordon* III. 148 He suffered from ague for the first time since boyhood, and later came liver. 1898 *P. MANSON Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 390 Dyspeptic troubles.. usually attributed to 'liver'.

4. In old chemical terminology applied (tr. L. *hepar*) to certain liver-coloured substances, e.g. metallic sulphides, and compounds of a metal or of sulphur with an 'alkali'.

1694 *SALMON Bate's Dispen.* l. (1699) 436/1 *Hepar Sulphuris*, Liver of Sulphur. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Liver of Antimony* (among Chymists), Antimony open'd by Salt-peter and Fire, so as to make it half Glas, and give it a Liver-colour. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 104/2 Liver of Arsenic, is a combination of white arsenic with liquid fixed vegetable alkali, or by the humid way. 1799 *W. TOOKER View Russian Emp.* l. 283 Liver-of-sulphate springs; i.e. springs which are impregnated with sulphate. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* l. 174 You fuse together equal parts of sulphur and alkali, .. and the result will be a solid mass of a reddish brown colour, .. which has a considerable resemblance to the liver of certain animals. It is for this reason that sulphurets have been called Livers. 1876 *Daily Tel.*



27 July 3/5 (F. D. D.) Do you ever use black antimony, or liver of antimony, with any of the horses?

5. *Agric.* 'Livery' soil.

1803 *Annals Agric.* XXXIX. 79 Upon these strong soils, the point... most necessary to attend to is that of avoiding all spring ploughing, which loses a friable surface, and turns up liver.

6. as *adj.* Liver-coloured.

1868 *Wood Homes without H.* xi. 203 That peculiar brown which is called 'liver' by bird-fanciers. 1892 *Daily News* 31 May 6/1 General D's familiar browns [horses] and the chestnuts, liver and pale.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *liver abscess*, *ache*, *attack*, *cell*, *chill*, *colour*, *disease*, *disorder*, *distome*, *function*, *ill*, *oil*, *pudding*, *pus*, *trouble*; *liver-coloured*, *-helping*, *hued*, *rotten* *adjs.*; *liver-brown a.*, of the brown colour of the liver, dark brownish red; *liver-complaining a.*, ? complaining of liver disease; *liver-complaint*, disease of the liver; *liver-faced a.*, 'mean and cowardly' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); *liver-fluke*, a trematoid worm (*Distoma hepaticum*) infesting the liver; *liver-grown a.*, suffering from enlargement of the liver; also, adherent as an enlarged liver (in quot. *fig.*); *liver-hearted a.*, cowardly; hence *liver-heartedness*; *liver-lap*, a lobe of the liver; *liver-lask* (see quot.); *liver-leaf U.S.*, = *LIVERWORT* 2; *liver-line*, 'line of the liver' (1 c); *liver-opal*, an obsolete synonym of *maxillite* (Chester *Names Min.* 1896); *liver-ore*, an early name for hepatic cinnabar (*ibid.*); *liver-pad*, a pad or plaster to be applied about the region of the liver; *liver-padding*, ? = *liver-pad*; *liver-pill*, a pill intended to cure disease of the liver; *liver-pyrites*, hepatic pyrites (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); *liver-rot*, disease of the liver caused by the liver-fluke; *liver-sea*, an imaginary sea in which the water is 'livered' or thick, so as to impede navigation (cf. *G. Lebermeer*); *liver-shark*, the basking shark, *Cetorhinus maximus* (Webster 1890); *liver-shot*, -sick *adjs.*, diseased in the liver; *liver-spots*, 'a popular name for *Chloasma*, or macular pigmentation of the skin; because it was supposed to depend on some disorder of the liver' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); *liver-starch* = *GLYCOGEN* (*ibid.*); *liver-stone* = *HEPATITE*; *liver-sugar*, the sugar derived from glycogen (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); *liver-vein*, the basilic vein; also *allusively*, 'the style and manner of men in love' (Schmidt); *liver-weed*, *Hepatica triloba* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); cf. *liver-leaf*; *liver-wing*, the right wing of a fowl, etc. which, when dressed for cooking, has the liver tucked under it; hence *ocularly*, the right arm.

1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxiii. 363, I have many times seen amoebic 'liver abscess' cases recover completely. *Ibid.* ii. 64 The pain in the loins and the 'liver-ache' continue. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* III. 900 There had been undoubted dyspepsia or a 'liver attack' before the onset of the symptoms. 1794 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 30 \**Liver brown*—greyish brown. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Forges*. Chem. 107 When protosulphide is fused with rather more than its weight of sulphur a liver brown mass is obtained. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 273 Atrophy of the 'liver-cells'. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 46 The vague condition called 'liver-chill' is regarded by some authors as a form of active congestion of the liver. 1866 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2114/4 A. Spaniel Bitch... mark'd all over her body... with specks of 'liver-colour'. a 1728 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Fossils* i. (1729) I. 232 A Piece of Iron-Ore, of a dark Liver Colour. 1663 *BOYLE Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 166 A clotted and almost 'liver-coloured' masse. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 261 His... liver-coloured dog Don. 1787 *Generous Attachment* II. 145 A love writing, love sick, 'liver complaining girl. 1809 J. CURRY (*title*) Examination of the prejudices against mercury in 'liver complaints. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. iii. 563 The excitation of the 'liver disease in sheep. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON *Arch. Surg.* XI. No. 41. 2 Foremost amongst the most definite indications of 'liver disorder we have the yellow condition of the skin known as Jaundice. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1026 By comparing the figures of these 'liver distomes. 1790 NEMICH *Polyglotten-Lex.* \**Liverfluke*, *Fasciola hepatica*. 1836-9 *Toxod Cycl. Anat.* II. 121/1 The liver-fluke is extremely rare. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 51 Various general symptoms referable... to disturbances of gastro-intestinal and 'liver functions. 1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 159 Unlesse it be the lowest lees of a canonical infection 'liver-grown to their sides. 1658 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 344, I suffered here to be opened, when they found that he was what is vulgarly called liver-grown. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 321 She was only liver-grown and would in a few months be as small in the waist as ever. 1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* xiii. 1 He complaineth not of the miserie of a few dayes, as the tender and 'liver-harted sort [*L. pusillanimes*] are wont to doe. 1897 *BLACKMORE Dandel.* liii. 468 If thou art too liver-hearted to avenge thy father's wrongs. 1897 O. SCHREINER *Trooper P. Haket* i. 79 'It's not 'liver-heartedness', said Peter. 1911 *CORRIG.* *Hepatique*, 'liver-helping; comforting a whole, or curing a diseased, liver. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1327/4 White body, with some 'liver-hued spots. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* vii. Prol. 139 Sam langis for the 'liffy ill to lik of ane quart. a 1000 *Ag. Voc.* in *W. Wülcker* 238/30 *Fibra i. uena, i. ecoris intestina*, 'liver-leappa. 1596 *FITZ GEFFRAY Sir F. Drake* (1881) 25 Her... turtle-doves... Whose liver-laps do swell with full-vain'd loves. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 382 The Liver laps of a Wolf. 1597 A. M. *u. Guilleman's Fr. Chirurg.* 48/1 The watery bloody fluke is called *Fluxus Hepaticus*, Vol. VI.

the 'Liver laske. 1851 S. JUAN *Margaret* II. i. (1871) 162 \*Liver-leaves with cups full of snow-capped threads. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 102 The 'Liver line at a distance, and not touching the Vital line. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 407 When a mineral acid... is added to cod-liver oil, the well-known biliary play of colors occurs; it shows that it is a 'liver oil. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 201 The miners find sometimes a matter in the mines they call 'liver-ore. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 72 Used as a 'liver pad. 14... *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker* 580/16 *Hepaticum*, a 'liverpadding. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* 2, I had just been reading a patent 'liver-pil circular. 1887 *Boston Jnl.* (Mass.) 31 Dec. 2/4 A 'liver-pudding completed this typical Georgia repast. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxiii. 361 The naked-eye appearance of 'liver-put. 1837 *Youatt Sheep* xi. 452 The liver overflows... The foundation may be laid for foot-rot... but the 'liver-rot is out of the question. 1820 *COLERIDGE Lett.* (1895) 707 What avails it... to a man in the last stage of ulcerated lungs that his neighbour is 'liver-rotten as well as consumptive? a 1600 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xlix. 11 The perillous greedy gulfe of Perse, And 'liver sees that syndry shippis devoirs. 1618 *LATHAM 2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 7 She [a hawk] is seldom... subject to be 'liver shot. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* IV. liiii. 320 The rootes... are good for such as be 'liver sicke. 1597 *BP. HALL Sat.* II. vii. 45 Demon my friend once liver-sicke of loue. 1883 G. HARLEY *Treat. Dis. Liver* xxv. 1061 Among a few practitioners of the old school one hears a good deal about the diagnostic value of what are called 'liver-spots. 1794 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 143 'Liverstone. 1861 *Ag. Voc.* *Syd. Soc.* 17:bk. for 1860, 88 That 'liver sugar is... identical with the sugar of the grape. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 430 Signs of 'liver-trouble precede... the intestinal disorder. 1528 *PAYNEL Salerne's Regim.* (1535) 105 In Aprile and May, the 'liver veyne must be lette bloude. 1588 *SHAKS.* *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 764 This is the liver veyne, which makes flesh a deity. 1660 *CULPEPPER Two Treat.* (1672) 10 At what time Bleeding is good... In Summer, open still the Liver-vein. a 1845 *HOOPE United Fam.* xviii. We all prefer the 'liver-wing. 1855 *BROWNING De Gustibus* ii. The king was shot at, touched in the liver-wing. 1861 *DICKENS G. Expect.* xix, Mr. Pumblechook helped me to the liver wing.

**Liver** (liv'ər), *sb.* 2 Forms: see **LIVE** *v.* [f. **LIVE** *v.* + **-ER** 1.]

1. One who lives or is alive; a living creature. Now rare. Also, an inhabitant, dweller (chiefly U.S.).

1377 *LANGLE. P. II.* B. xlii. 132 Lyueres to-form vs. 1382 *WYCLIF Gen. iii.* 1 The edder was fellar than any lyiers of the erthe. 1382 = *Isa.* xxxviii. 11, I shal not see the Lord God in the lond of lyueres. c 1400 *Apol. Lett.* 8 A liar in his world. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Etijij b, She that ouercometh all lyuers, shall be vanquished of the aloney by death. 1592 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* viii. xliii. (1612) 260 When as the wandering Scots and Pichis King Marius had subduide. He gave the Lyuers dwellings. 1599 *GREENE Alphonsus Wks.* (Rldg.) 234 Thou king of heaven, which... Dost see the secret of each lyuers heart. 1677 *CARY Chronol.* II. ii. iii. xiv. 252 They must instantly have been Detected by the present Lyuers that were upon the Place. 1718 *Prior Power* 47 Try if life be worth the lyer's care. 1747 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 87 One, John Powle, a Liver on Sasquehanna River. 1817 *KEATS 'I stood tip-toe'* 117 Dear delight Of this fair world and all its gentle pleasures. a 1845 *HOOPE Stanzas to T. Woodgate* i, Tom; are you still within this land Of lyuers? 1863 D. G. MITCHELL *Ser. Stor.*, My Farm of Edgewood 289 There is no lyuer in the country so practical.

b. Qualified by *adjs.* having *advb.* force: One who lives (in a specified way, for a long time, etc.).

c 1375 *XI Pains of Hell* 64 in O. E. *Misc.* 212 Cursid lyuers with here cumpers. c 1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 926 So vertuous a lyuer... Ne saugh I neuere as she. 1433 *Rolls of Part. IV.* 447/1 Untrewe lyuers, and poeple withoute conscience. 1476 *Paston Lett.* III. 166 The lenger lyuer of yow bothe. 1590 *SPENSER F.* II. xii. 6 The damned ghosts doen often creep Trave to the world, bad lyuers to torment. 1632 *LITWIGOV Trav.* x. 429 The Turke, and the Irish-man, are the least industrious, and most sluggish lyuers vnder the Sunne. a 1635 *NAUNTON Fragm. Reg. (Arb.)* 63 As I have placed him last, so was he the last lyuer of all the Servants of her favour. 1712 *SWIFT Jnl.* to *Stella* 28 Apr., The Queen is well, but I fear will be no long lyuer. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* II. i. 18 A grave man and a good lyuer. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 127 Though a loose lyuer among his guests, the governor was a strict disciplinarian among his men. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* I, The country for easy lyuers, The quietest under the sun.

c. [cf. **LIVING** *vbl. sb.*] *Good lyuer*: (a) one given to good living; (b) *dial.* a well-to-do person.

1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 68 b, The hardest dinners are held by every wealthy man, or as wee terme it, every good lyuer betweene Michaelmas and Candlemas. 1883 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 459 Or it is a group of good-lyuers round the table of a private house.

2. One who lives a life of pleasure. (Cf. **F. viveur**.)

1850 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 133 The sixth earl... having been a 'lyver, had run himself aground by his enormous outlay on this Italian structure.

3. *dial.* The 'quick' of the finger-nail. Also *Comb.* liver-sick, an agnail. (See **E. D. D.**)

**Liver** (liv'ər), *sb.* 3 Also 7 leaver, 7-gleaver. [A back-formation from the name **Liverpool**.] A name arbitrarily given to the bird figured in the arms of the city of Liverpool.

It was intended for the eagle of St. John the Evangelist, the patron saint of the corporation, but owing to the unskillful delineation there have been many guesses as to the identity of the bird represented. In some ornithological books the name is given to the Glossy Ibis.

1668 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 269 The Arms of this towne viz<sup>t</sup> the Leaver. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. xii. 266/2 He beareth Azure, the Head of a Lever couped proper : of some termed a Shovelers head : this fowl is... in

Low Dutch Lepler, or Lepelaer, or Lefler; from the Germane termed Loffer, which we more finely pronounce Lever: Yet Mr. Ray in the translation of the Ornithology terms this Bird, a Spoon Bill. 1873 *PICTON Memor. L'pool* I. 18 Mr. Gough Nichols has... shown... that the so-called liver or cormorant was intended to represent the symbolic eagle of St. John the Evangelist.

† **Liver**, a. *Obs.* Also 4-5 lyvir, 6 lyver. [Aphetic f. **DELIVER** *a.*]

1. Delivered (of a child); = **DELIVER** *a.* 3. rare. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3746 And be scho lyvir of a lasse scho lengis in oure burze.

2. Free from restraint in motion; active, nimble; = **DELIVER** *a.* 2.

1530 *PALSGR.* 317/2 Lyver quyke, *deliure*. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 51 Lycht lyuer men to cirkill thame about. c 1650 R. HOOD, *Beggar & 3 Squires* 46 in *Furnivall Percy Folio* I. 17 Those that saw Robin Hood run, said he was a lyver old man. 1664 *Flodden F.* v. 50 With lusty Lads liver and light. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-ser. Disc.* 39 Again speaks out a Lyver lad A trusty Trojan.

**Liver** (liv'ər), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [Partly a. F. *livre-r* (11th c. in *Littre*):—L. *liberā-re* to **LIBERATE**; and partly aphetic f. **DELIVER** *v.*] = **DELIVER** *v.* 1 in various senses.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15879 (Cott.) pe fals felun Iudas... liuerd his maister vp. *Ibid.* 20391, I liuerd me of mi salmon. a 1300-1400 *Ibid.* 14418 (Gött.) God... liurd pain of mekil wa. 13... S. GREGORY (Vernon MS.) 72 Liure me, lord, out of his pyn. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3152 [Pai] egirly cries On Alexander etir help & he ham all liuers [*Dubl. deliurey*]. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiv. 265, I am liuerd a lap is lyke to no lede. c 1480 *CANTON Sonnes of Amon* i. 33 Vt he haue doon soo I shall neuer leuer hym the value of a peny. c 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 275 That they be prest redy to lyure you batayll. 1596 *SPENSER State. Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 623/2 The which wood [livery], is derived of luyvering or delivering forth theyr nightlye foode. c 1626 *BP. MOUNTAGU in Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) 1.99 Hath Dr. Wrende luyvered my letter and effected it? 1672 *Sc. Acts Chas. II.* (1814) VIII. 61/1 If any of that victual shal happen to be luyvered within their bounds. 1701 in J. Bulloch *Pynours* (1887) 74 If any goods shall be luyvered at the shoar below the Estler work. a 1765 *Northumberland betrayed by Douglas* ix. in *Child Ballads* III. 412/1 For all the gold that's in Long Leuen, William wold not liur mee. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitley Gloss.*, *Liver*, to deliver. 'Is the ship luyvered,' unloaded. 1883 *Almondh. & Huddersf. Gloss.*, *Liver*, to deliver; so possit for deposit. 1887 J. BULLOCH *Pynours* 41 Their industrious wives... were loading or luyvering some vessel in the 'herborie'.

**Liver**, *obs.* form of **LIVERY**, **LIVRE**.

† **Liverage** 1. *Obs.* [a. OF. *livrage* tax (1395 in *Godf.* f. *livrer* **LIVER** *v.*) (Sense uncertain.)]

1544 *Wills & Int.* N. C. (Surtees) 1835 120 Whils thre score poundes be paid that I am owen for liverage.

† **Liverage** 2. *Obs.* In 6 liv(e)rage. [? f. **LIVER** *sb.* 2 (sense 3) + **-AGE**.] An agnail.

1598 *FLORIO, Pipitula*, the skinne growing at the fingers ends about the nayle, called of some the wortwales, or liuerages. *Ibid.*, *Redunia*, a fellon or sore that breedeth betwene the naille and the flesh. Some... call the same wortwales, or liuerages.

**Liverance** (liv'ərəns). *Obs. exc. dial.* [Partly a. OF. *livrance* delivery, sort of homage, f. *livrer* to **DELIVER**; partly aphetic f. **DELIVERANCE**.] a. Delivery, distribution, **LIVERY**. b. Deliverance, liberation, release.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5045 *Pai*. be stiward fand At a garner sounard, Par he liuerance [*Fairf.* *deliuerance*, *Trin.* *lyuerey*] made of corn. a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 163 *Pow* schalt haue liuerance of In and al pat be neodes. c 1380 *Sir Ferumbe*. 4299 If y may lyue til moneday non, liuerance wil y make. 1384 *Charter Lond.* in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 17 That no man take hostel within y<sup>e</sup> wallis of London... by strengthe nor by lyuerance of the Marchal. 1433 *Rolls of Part. IV.* 473/2 A special warrant of discharge... for the lyuerance ayen of hir saide londes. 1488 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 233, I haue sett y<sup>e</sup> said Richard to the lyuerance. 1553 *BECON Reliques of Rome* (1563) 239 All those y<sup>e</sup> their liuerance purchase against the right of holy Church. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Empr.* (1757) II. 35, I accepted of him at the Price of Seventeen Guineas;... but before I took *Liverance* of him (as it is called) I had him run along a little in his Halter. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitley Gloss.*, *Liverance*, liberation, departure. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Liverance*, delivery.

**Liveray**, *livere*, *obs.* forms of **LIVERY**.

**Livered** (liv'əd), *a.* Also 3 lyured, 4 liuerd, lyuerd, 6 leueryd. [f. **LIVER** *sb.* 1 + **-ED** 2.]

† 1. Coagulated, clotted. *Livered sea* = *liver sea* (*LIVER* *sb.* 1 7); in quot. applied to the Red Sea.

c 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 47 in O. E. *Misc.* 148 Snov and is and lyured blod. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 925 Vor þo þe folc of israhel moyses wiþ him nom & ladde hom out of egipt in to þe liuerede [v.r. *redede*, *redel* see]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6506 Vr godd... his ilk he þat broght(t) vs thoru þe liured see [*Trin.* *þe rede see*]. 13... *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 645/236 Þer was no thyng bot lyured blode. 14... *Siege Jerusalem* (E. E. T. S.) 2/29 Þe lype lyb on a lumps lyured on þe cheke.

2. Of bread: Heavy. Now *dial.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 317/1 Bakers Terms... *Livered*, tough Bread. 1847 *HALLIWELL, Livered*, heavy, or underbaked. *South.*

3. With prefixed *adj.*: Having a liver of a certain kind. (See also *lily*, *pigeon*, *white-livered*.)

1628 *FORD Lover's Mel.* III. ii, What a greene sickness liuer'd Boy is this!

† **Liverer**. *Obs.* Also 4 *livriere*, 6 *Sc.* *liverrair*. [? a. OF. *livriere* delivery, deliverance, f. *livre-r* **LIVER** *v.*] = **LIVERY** *sb.* in various senses.

c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1640 He... feched her *livriere* euery day,



To her lues fode. 1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scott.* Pref. cviii. Their perfit appointment of sure armour, & their sumptuous sutes of liveries beside. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 148 There is diuerse princis that gyffis. leueraris, armis ande heretage to them that bes committit vailleant actis in the veyris. c 1650 *Merline* 306 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 432 That they wold wend to Vortiger & aske him meede & liver [read livered].

**Liveried** (liv'ried). [f. LIVERY sb. + -ED<sup>2</sup>.] Dressed in, furnished with, or wearing a livery.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 455 A thousand liveried Angels lacky her. 1641 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 7 He had 116 servants in liveries, every one liveried in green satin doublets. 1738 *Pope Epit. Sat.* i. 155 Our Youth, all liveried o'er with foreign Gold, Before her dance: behind her crawl the Old. 1798 *Wordsw. Simon Lee* 28 Old Simon to the world is left In liveried poverty. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1833) II. v. 126 A fashionable chaise and four, postillions handsomely liveried. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* 111. App. 327 Aristocratic girls... who grace a ball-room, or loll in a liveried carriage. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* x. A liveried footman opened the door.

fig. a 1639 WORTON *Descript. Spring* 24 in *Reliq.* (1651) 524 All look't gay, all full of cheer, To welcome the New-liver'd year. 1750 C. SMART in *Student* I. 225 The liver'd clouds shall on thee wait.

† **Livering**. Obs. [f. LIVER sb. + -ing, ? after pudding.] A pudding made of liver and rolled up in the form of a sausage.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 217 Oure mete now begyns;.. Two blodnyngis, I trow, a leueryng betwene. 1556 WITTHALS *Dict.* (1568) 49 a/1 *Tomaculum*, ex icore porcino cibis fit, et supra, a leueryng. 1591 A. W. Bk. *Cookrye* 12 b. To make Liverings of a Swine. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Fricandeaux*: Short... dainty puddings... rolled up into the forme of Liverings. 1624 CHAPMAN *Homers Batrachom.* 58 Lyurings (white-skind as Ladies). 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sect.* 159 The Darbyshire huswife... when she makes whittings and blackings, and liverings and hackings. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxvii. (1737) 122 Chitterlings, Links... Liverings.

† **Livering**, *vbl. sb.* Obs. [f. LIVER v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] Delivering, delivery; provision of entertainment.

13. K. *Alis.* 1717 Ther was fair hostell, and lyvereyng. **Liverish** (liv'rish), a. [f. LIVER sb. + -ISH.]

1. Resembling liver; of the consistency of liver. 1740 *CHRYNE Regimen* p. xli, The Blood... continues bad, that is, sizy, liverish.

2. *colloq.* Having the symptoms attributed to disordered liver.

1896 *Adel.* in *Daily News* 9 July 9/1 When you begin to feel 'liverish'. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 14 Apr. 3/6 Mr. Alfred Bishop was welcome as the hearty Earl, who is inclined to be testy when 'liverish'.

† **Liverison**. Obs. In 2 liureisun, 4 liver-soon, liuerisoun, 5 lyveresone. [a. OF. *liv(e)-reison*, mod.F. *livraison*:—L. *liberatio*-em, n. of action f. *liberare* to deliver, *LIBERATIO* (cf. LIVER v.).] Delivery, deliverance, LIVERY.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 85 In þe deice of liureisun hwense god... wule windwin þet er we þorschen. 13.. K. *Alis.* 1011 In a castel heo was y-set, And was deliverid liversoon. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 197 Isaac þe Emperour takes his liureisoun. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 309/1 Lyveresone, *corrodium*.

**Liverless** (liv'less), a. [f. LIVER sb. + -LESS.] That has no liver; deprived of the liver; also fig. of one whose liver does not perform its functions.

1598 I. M. *Serviumanus Comfort* (1668) 164 My poore masterlesse, and Lyuerlesse, nay Lyuerlesse and Hartlesse brother in Christ. 1864 C. CLARKE *Box for Season* I. 107 Liverless bachelors, all cayenne pepper, turtle, and Peruvian cyanokaita. 1886 'HUGH CONWAY' *Living or Dead* II. xiv. Such a peppery diet would make me as liverless and heartless as [etc.]. 1897 *Albani's Syst. Med.* IV. 37 A healthy frog received 0.016 milligramme [of strychnine] subcutaneously without any ill effect; while a smaller dose (0.012) killed the liverless one with violent convulsions.

**Liverpudlian** (liv'pudliən), a. and sb. [f. *Liverpool* (with jocular substitution of *puddle* for *pool*) + -IAN.] a. *adj.* Belonging to Liverpool. b. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Liverpool.

1833 *New Sporting Mag.* V. 40 As Mr. Canning said to the Liverpudlians. 1849 *Clough Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 139, I like the Manchester people... better than the Liverpudlians. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Jan. 1/1 The division... is a fairly typical section of the Liverpudlian electorate.

**Liverwort** (liv'vɔ:ɹt). [tr. med.L. *HEPATICA* (applied to plants having liver-shaped parts or used in diseases of the liver). Cf. G. *leberkraut*, Du. *leverkraut*.] A name of various plants.

1. The lichen-like plant *Marchantia polymorpha*; = *HEPATICA* 2. Sometimes called Stone Liverwort.

a 1100 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXIV. 326 Wip liferadie. Nim liferwyrt & bere hi man onder cneowe. a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 19 *Epatica*, liverwort. c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 57 *Epatica*... crescit in saxis... et uidetur quasi frustula membrana inherenteria... anglice, a liureurt. 1533 *Elvot Cast. Helthe* (1541) 9 b. Thynges good for the Lyver: Lyverworte. 1538 *TURNER Libellus*, Lyverwort, Lichen. 1562 — *Herbal* ii. 36 Liverwort sodden in wine is good for the diseases of the liver and longes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iii. lxx. 411 Stone Liuerwort spreadeth it selfe abroad vpon the ground, hauing wrinkled, or crimped leaues layde one vpon another as the scales of fishe. 1718 QUINCE *Compl. Disp.* 130 Liver-wort grows near Springs, Wells, and Watry Places, very low, almost like a Moss. 1858 LEWES *Sea-side Stud.* 74 Springs, glossy with liverwort and feathery with fern. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* ii. i. 308 The little group of Hepaticae or Liverworts which is intermediate between Lichens and Mosses. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 185 The two flat sides of the gemmae of this liverwort are identical.

2. *Anemone (Hepatica) triloba*; = *HEPATICA* 1. Formerly called Noble Liverwort, Threc-leaf Liverwort. (The name in U.S. is *liver-leaf*.)

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. xl. 59 [It] may be called in English Hepatica, Noble Agrimonia, or Threc leafe Lyuerwurt. 1611, The Hepatica or Noble Lyuerwurt is a souueraigne medicine against the heate... of the Lyver. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* xxix. 226 In English you may call them either Hepatica, after the Latine name, as most doe, or Noble Liuerwort. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. vi. 101 *Herba Trinitatis*... obtaineth that name onely from the figure of its leaues, and is one kinde of liuerworte or Hepatica.

† 3. Agrimonia, *Agrimonia Eupatoria*. Obs. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. xxxix. 57 In Latine *Eupatorium*,... in base Almaigne Agrimonia, and of some Leuercrut, that is to say, Liuerwurt. 1617 MINSHEU *Doctor* 9 Agrimonia, ... called also Liuer-wort because it is good for the liuer.

4. With qualification: Ground Liverwort, *Peltidea canina*; Marsh Liverwort, the genus *Riccia*; Water Liverwort, Water Crowfoot, *Ranunculus aquatilis*; White Liverwort, Parnassus Grass, *Parnassia palustris*; Wood Liverwort, the lichen *Sticta pulmonacea*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. ccxciv. 692 Parnassus Grasse or white Liuerwort. 1611 *ibid.* iii. clviii. 1375 *Hepatica terrestris*, Ground Liuerwort. 1617 *ibid.* clx. 1377 Lungwort, or woode Liuerwort. 1736 BAILEY *Housch. Dict.* 296 *Lichen cinereus terrestris*,... Ash coloured Ground Liverwort. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 317 Liverwort, Marsh, *Riccia*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 858/1 *Peltidea*, a genus of lichens the species of which are vulgarly confounded with *Marchantia* under the name of liverwort. The herbalists, however, distinguish them as Ground Liverwort.

**Livery** (liv'ri), sb. Forms: a. 3 liverei, 4 liveri, 4-5 levere, livere (e, sc. lufre, 4-6 lyvere, -er e), li-, lyveray, 4-7 livre, levery, li-, lyvere, -ye, (5 levore, Sc. lifray, luvray, lyvera, lewray), 5-6 leveray, liveray, -erie, (6 li-, lyveraie, -aye, livorie, Sc. leifray, lufray (e, 7 livrie, livory, Sc. lewerie), 5- livery. β. (?) 6 lyver, 7 liver. [a. AF. *livre* (1292 in Britton), F. *livree* 1351 in Du Cange s.v. *Libera-*re), fem. pp. of *livrer* LIVER v.: see -r. Cf. It. *livrea*, Sp. *librea* (both from Fr.); med.L. had *liberata*.]

1. a. The dispensing of food, provisions, or clothing (cf. 2) to retainers or servants; hence *gen.*, provision, allowance. b. The food or provisions so dispensed; an allowance or ration of food served out. Now *Hist.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2122 Þe thrid part... al on þis side þe grekeses see, was laphet giuen til his liure. 1611 *ibid.* 19220 Wit þam i mai ha mete and drinc, Mi liure ha wit-ten suinc. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 146 To London forto com, when parlement shal be... and tak þer his liure. 13.. *Test. Christi* 376 (MS. Harl. 2382) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXIX. 431 A cote-armur... the which y toke of thy lyure. 1375 BARBOUR *Brune* xiv. 23 Tharfor he maid of vyne lufre [M.S. E. levere, ed. 1616 lewerie] Till ilk man. 1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 452/1 That they... gylt no Liverees of Synges, no make no Retenue of men. 1399 *LANGL. Rich. Redeles* ii. 2 Moche now me inuereilleth... Of soure large leuerey to leodis aboute. 1422 *Tr. Secrete Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 133 Syr Stewyn Serop... Hauyng the gouernance of Irland, many extorcionis did, Lyueres takyng. c 1450 Bk. *Curtasye* 371 in *Bibles Bk.*, Lyueray he lase of mete and drynke, And settis with hym who so hym thynke. 1611 *ibid.* 839 Of candell liueray quymys schalle haue. a 1483 *Liber Niger* in S. Pegge *Cour. Misc.* (1782) 97 Taking every of them, for his livery at night, half a chet loaf, one quart of wine, one gallon of ale; and for winter livery, from All-Hallowtill till Easter, one percher wax, one candle wax [etc.]. c 1492 *Gest R. Hode* clxi. in *Child Ballads* III. 64/1 There he made large lyueray, Bothe of ale and of wyne. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 409 3e ar far large of Leueray. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 623/2 In great howses, the liverye is sayd to be served up for all night, that is theyr nyghtes allowance for drinke. 1639 DAVENPORT *New Trick to Cheat Devil* I. [Stage-direction. *Ent. with Wine, Chan.*] Chan. I have brought your Livery. 1670 *BROOKS Wks.* (1867) VI. 47 They serve God for a livery, for loaves, and not for love. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* ii. x. 140 To whom [the Lord Great Chamberlain] belongs Livery and Lodging in the Kings Court. 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 81 The butler... dispensed the stores to the cook, and gave out the rations or liveries of meat, wine, and beer. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 531.

fig. 1633 *FORO Broken H.* iv. i. Great (faire one) grace my hopes with any instance Of Liury, from the allowance of your fauour, This little sparke. [Mod. ed. *Attempts to take a ring from her finger*.] 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 47, I found upon a natural inclination, and inbred loyalty unto vertue, that I could serve her without a livery.

c. Allowance of provender for horses. *At livery*: (of a horse) kept for the owner, and fed and groomed at a fixed charge. Now *rare* or *obs.* exc. in LIVERY-STABLE.

*Coyne and livery*: see COYNE. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1003 A thousand hors and thre... Vike nyxt tok lyvere Off cowne and off hay. 1481-4 *Paston Lett.* III. 280, I had my horse with hym at livery. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 623/2 What Liverye is, we by common use in England knowe well enough, nameley, that it is allowance of horse-meate. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 550 Champions and wrestlers, whose allowance was much like to the liurie giuen to laboring horses. 1631 BRATHWAITE *Whimies, Keeper* 49 A keeper of horses at livery. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 70 Twelve guineys a year... which King Charles the 2<sup>d</sup> allowed him for a nagg's livery. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Liury of Hay and Out*, the giving out a certain Quantity for feeding Horses, &c.

1731 BAILEY vol. II. s.v., To stand at Livery is to be kept at livery stables. 1829 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xix, There was a necessity... for arresting the horse, and placing him in Baillie Trumbull's stable, therein to remain at livery, at the rate of twelve shillings (Scotch) per diem.

fig. 1589 *Pappe vs. Hatchet* D ij b, They finde all themselves good meales, and stand at liurie as it were, at other mens tables. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Luv* ii. i. To keepe you sixe at Liury, and still munching. 1611 B. Jonson *Introduct. Verses to Coryat Crudities*, And here he disdain'd not, in a foraine land, To lie at Liury, while the Horses did stand. 1618 FLETCHER *Chances* iii. i, Best hang a sign-post up to tell the Signiors Here ye may have lewdesse at Liurie. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 157 In whose [Venus] temple at Corinth two hundred maids daily stood at livery.

† d. Stipendiary allowance (for a fellow of a college or the like). Obs.

1587 R. HOVENDEN in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 211 We willingly and thankfullie acknowledge great benefit by the statute mentioned... But such benefite as commeth to each on for his liverye riseth chiefe by fynes and woodsales; which liveryes... are in reason somewhat increased but not doubled. 1611 *COTGR.* s.v. *Liurie*, *La Liurie des Chanoines*, their liurie, or corrodie; their stipend, exhibition, daily allowance in victuals or money.

2. A suit of clothes, formerly sometimes a badge or cognizance (e.g. a collar or hood), bestowed by a person upon his retainers or servants and serving as a token by which they may be recognized; in wider sense, a distinctive badge or suit worn by a servant or official, a member of a company, etc.; formerly, the uniform of a soldier or sailor. In generalized use, the distinctive uniform style of dress worn by a person's servants, etc. (now only men-servants). *In livery*: wearing a particular livery. *Out of livery*: (of a servant) not dressed in livery; wearing plain clothes. † In early use also, a set of distinctive badges or suits; in first quot. = garments, clothes.

13. E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 1107 And alle in sute her liuree wasse. 1375 BARBOUR *Brune* xix. 36 Thre hundreth and sexte had he Of squyers, clad in his liverye. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 363 An haberdasshere and a Carpenter, A Webbe, a Dyere, and a Tappicer, And they were clothed in o lyuerce Of a solempe and a greet fraternitee. 1389 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 21 Ve bretheren and susteren of yis glide... shul han a lyuerce of hodes in suyte. 1399 *LANGL. Rich. Redeles* ii. 79 That no manere meyntourer shulde nerkis bere, Ne haue lodis leuere þe lawe to apere. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xv. 51 (Add. MS.), xli<sup>1</sup> knyghtes of oone leueraye. 1463 *Bury Hills* (Camden) 41 Bothe my colers of silvir, tho-kyng's lyfre. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 14 He... wered ane estriche feder, Prynce Edwardes livery. 1480 *Ward. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 124 A gowne and a hode of the liweree of the Garter for the Duke de Ferrare. 1486 CAXTON *Paris & F.* 14 Every baron gaf hys liverye that they shold be knowne eche fro other. 1522 WROTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 13 The kinge and he ridinge both together in one liverye. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 173 b, The erle perceiving by the livery of the souldiers, that he was circumvented, 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 319 3e noble merchandis... Address 300 furth... In lusty grene lufraie. a 1592 GREENE *Geo. a Greene* (1599) F 1 b, Two liueries will I giue thee euery yeere, And fortie crownes shall be thy fee. 1622 *BACON Hen. VII* 58 Liveries, tokens, and other badges of factious dependance. 1631 HEYWOOD *Lond. Jus Hon.* Wks. 1874 IV. 273 All this goodly band... in their City Liveries. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1616 Immediately was Samson as a public servant brought, In this state Livery clad. 1684 in *Scott. Antig.* XV, 18 Skulking and vagrant persons who have hitherto imitated the livery of the king's sojors. 1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* iii. i. 23 What sort of Livery has the Footman? 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4710/4, Deserted... John Stephens, a Sergeant... having his Sergeant's Livery on. 1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* III. 113 Disguised in the livery of a trooper. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* i. i, A Servant out of livery leaped from the box. 1863 KINGSLAKE *Crimia* (1876) I. ii. 28 Hunting the country in the livery of the Salisbury Hunt. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 610 The king out of compliment wore the livery of the duke of Lancaster. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 862/2 Servants in claret and yellow livery noiselessly served wine. β. 1512 *Hen. VIII To Earl Shrewsbury* in *Rymer Fœdera* (1710) XLII. 338 Badges, Tokens or Lyvers to Were. 1660 *Tr. Anyraldis' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. i. 303 To wear the liuer of an enemy to one's King.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* c 1325 *Earth ix.* in E. E. P. (1862) 151 Whan erþ makip is liurei he graup vs in grene. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* ii. xiii, When that Flora... Hath euery playne, medowe, hill and vale... clad in liury newe. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vi. clxxxii. 180 That Rollo shuld... take vpon hym the liuerce of Cristes baptym. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Rogation Week* iv. (1859) 495 Love and charity, which is the only livery of a Christian man. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. ii. i.* 113 The childing Autumne, angry Winter change Their wonted Liuries. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Livipionné*,... faithful to the pot, and therefore bearing the red-faced liurie therof. 1661 *BOYLE Style of Script.* (1675) 192 White (the livery of innocence). 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 599 Now... Twilight gray Had in her sober Liury all things clad. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 665 A Snake... has cast his Slough aside, And in his Summer Liury rousls along. 1722 *WOLLASTON Relig. Nat.* v. 96 Trees receive annually their peculiar liveries, and bear their proper fruits. 1734 *BERKELEY Analyst* § 1 Wks. 1871 III. 258 Clothing themselves in the livery of other men's opinions. 1797-1804 *BREWICK Brit. Birds* (1847) II. 112 The females may be seen in the livery either complete or partial, of the past Season. 1813 SCOTT *Rob Roy* i. i, Sorrow's livery dims the air. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. viii. 311 The rustic garb, which was the livery of his servitude.

3. *collect. sing.* a. Retainers or servants in livery. † Also *occas.* a liveried servant. † Obs.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. xiii. 104 In these ryall festes the kyng yueth his leury ful ryche and ryal robes.



a. 1577 Sir T. Smith *Commu. Eng.* (1609) 106 First of retainers, that no man should have above a number in his livery or retinue. 1628 *Shirley Witty Fair* One i. ii. (1633). Her Father...rides... With half a dozen wholesome liveries, to whom he gives Christian wages. *Ibid.* ii. ii. My lodging is next to her chambers, it is a confidence in my Master to let his livery lie so near her. 1744 *Steele's Lower* 11 Mar. (1723) 38 Seeing a Place in the second Row of the Queen's Box kept by Mrs. Lucy's Livery, I placed myself in the Pit directly over against her Footman. 1766 *Chesterf. Let. to Cress Suffolk* Nov. (1892) 111. 1349 If she is a Mrs. with a surname, she is above the livery, and belongs to the upper servants. 1791-1823 *D'Israeli Cur. Lit.* (1866) 450/2 As cross-humoured as the livery of this day, in their notices of what we now gently call our 'suppluses'.

† b. Used for: Following, faction. (Cf. *F. livery* in the sense of 'party'.) Under (a person's) livery: in dependence on him. *Obs.*

c. 1477 *Cantox Jason* 116 b. As to the regarde of Hercules, Theseus [etc.]... they faylled not to be of the liverye of Jason. a. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 12 To compass the duchy of Brytayne shuld breuely come vndre their liure and subjection. 1613 *Milles tr. Meria's Treas. Auct. & Mod. Times* 722/2 All the other Christians, as Maronites... and others of that Liverye, never used it [circumcision].

c. = livery company (see 10 b) or the liverymen of a company. Also, To take up one's livery (? orig. in sense 2): to become a liveryman of one of the City companies.

c. 1521 *Old City Acc. Bk.* in *Archaeol. Jnt.* XLIII, Received of Brether admittid & taken into the liverye this yere. 1529 in *Vicary's Auct.* (1888) App. xiv. 252 A Remedye agaynst them that will not be of the liverye, nor bere office. 1624 *Massinger Renegado* iii. ii. I should... nere be pitted by the liveries of those companies. 1637 *Devere Star Cham.* in *Milton's Aeneid* (Arb.) v. lvi Every Master-printer that is of the Livery of his Company. 1705 *Phillips* (ed. Kersey) s.v. The Livery or Livery-men of a Company or Corporation, such Members as are advanc'd to a Degree above the Vomanry, and have a Right to wear a Livery-gown upon solemn Occasions. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 119/1 (London) Certain senior members of the livery, who form what is commonly called 'The Court of Assistants'. *Ibid.*, In more modern times, it has frequently been made imperative upon many freemen of the City to take up their livery in one of the Companies. 1854 *Thackeray Newcomes* vi. We belong to the same Livery in the City.

† d. slang. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1580 *Betterton Revenge* i. 8 'Tis... out of fashion now to call things by their right names. Is a Citizen a Cuckold? no, he's one of the Liveries.

† 4. The lodging provided or appointed for a person. Also, the quarters of a portion of an army. *Obs.*

1410 *Morte Arth.* 241 The sounainge... Assingnyde to the senatour certaygne lordes, To lede to his leuere. *Ibid.* 3078 In iche leuere on lowde the kynge did crye. 1525 *Ln. Berners Froiss.* II. clx. [clvi.] 1440 The duke of Berrey was come to Auygnon and was lodged in the popes palais, but he came to Vyle neufe to the kynge, and laye in the lyuere [Footn. hotel; Fr. *en sa liuere*] of arras, called Amontays, in the way to Mountpeller.

5. Law. a. The legal delivery of property into a person's possession; phr. to have, give, take livery. To sue (also sue for, sue out) one's livery: to institute a suit as heir to obtain possession of lands which are in the hands of the court of wards. (Also fig.) b. The writ by which possession of property is obtained from the court of wards.

1430-31 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 372/2 Nought having liverye of the saide Wolles. 1460 *Ibid.* V. 388/1 The Solicitours for the Queene... caused the seid John and Isahell to sue a special liverye of the seid Londres and Tenementes. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 192 He desyred me to mak hym levery of the seyd bests so taken. 1531 *Dial. on Lawes* Eng. i. vii. 13 b. By way of surrendre... a frehold may passe without liverye. 1593 *Shaks. Rich. II.* ii. i. 129. I am denyde to sue my Liverye here, And yet my Letters Patents give me leave. 1603 *Owen Pembroke* 189/1 155 The Courte of Wardes and liveries, doeth also call all Wardes in Wales to sue forth their liveries there. 1622 *Bacon Hen. VII.* 210 The Kings Wardes after they had accomplished their full Age, could not bee suffered to haue Liverye of their Lands, without paying excessive Fines. 1635 *Quarles Embl.* v. ix. (1718) 281 What mean these liveries and possession keys? 1649 *Milton Eikon.* xi. Wks. 1851 111. 426 It concern'd them first to sue out their Livery from the unjust wardship of his encroaching Prerogative. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, Livery... 3. It is the Writ which lies for the heir to obtain the possession or seizin of his lands at the Kings hands. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* c. 24 § 1 It is hereby Enacted That the Court of Wardes and Liveries and all Wardships Liveries Primer-Seizins and Ouster-le-mains... be taken away and discharged. 1707 *Chamberlayne State Gt. Brit.* ii. vi. 98 He [the king's eldest son] may that Day sue for the Livery of the said Dukedom [of Cornwall] and ought of Right to obtain the same. 1765 *Act 5 Gen. III.* c. 17 § 1 Tythes or other incorporeal hereditaments only, which lie in grant and not in livery. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 318 Sir J. Palmer thought, that in a deed to pass an inheritance, where there was a common in gross, the word grant was absolutely necessary; for it could not pass by the livery. 1827 *Hallam Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 384 The recusants were allowed to sue for livery of their estates in the court of wards. 1875 *Poste Gains* ii. Comm. (ed. 2) 173 In English law conveyance by livery was an older title than conveyance by deed.

c. Livery of seizin (freq. erron. livery and seizin; AF. livery de seizin): the delivery of property into the corporal possession of a person; in the case of a house, by giving him the ring, latch, or key of the door; in the case of land, by delivering him a twig, a piece of turf, or the like.

Virtually abolished by 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 106 § 2, which provides that after 1 Oct. 1845 'all corporeal Tenements and Hereditaments shall as regards the Conveyance of the immediate Freehold thereof, be deemed to lie in Grant as well as in Livery'.

c. 1475 *Parletay* 560 After sette day of liverye and season, That men deliver you possession. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 124. In a lease for terme of yeares by deede or without deede, it nedeth no liverye of seisin to be made to the lessee. 1596 *Spenser F. Q.* vi. iv. 37 She gladly did of that same babe accept As of her owne by liverye and seisin. 1608 *Doo & Cleaver Expos. Prov.* xi-xii. 189 How large demeanes may a man be estated in by taking a turfe in way of livery and seison? 1652 *Evelyn Mem.* (1857) I. 297, 220 [Jan.] was perfected the sealing, livery and seisin of my purchase of Sayes Court. 1741 T. Robinson *Cavekind* ii. iii. 195 The Livery of Seisin must be *propria manu* of the Infant. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 57 Livery of seisin is exactly similar to the investiture of the feudal law; it was adopted here... that the proprietor of each piece of land should be publicly known. 1876 *Freeman Verin. Comp.* V. xxiii. 24 He who could neither show his writ, nor bring evidence, of personal livery of seisin, was held to have no lawful claim to the lands which he held.

transf. and fig. 1628 *Jackson Creed* ix. ix. § 5 Alraham in that sacred banquet which the King of Salem exhibited to him did (as we say) take livery de seisin of the promised land. 1651 *Egges New Disp.* 180 The Feaver, who hath now taken livery and seisin. 1659 *Hammond On P's.* ex. 7. 566 To take livery and seisin of an hostile Country.

† 6. gen. The action of handing over or conveying into a person's hands; delivery (of goods, money, etc., of a writ). *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Beryn* 1896 The marchandise within Is nat in my charge; ye know as wel as I To make therof no liverye. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxv. 65 What are 3e pat makis here maistris, To loose bes bestis with-out leverye? 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 64 2 At the tyme of the sale, and before the liverye of hem from the seid Staple. 1444 *Ibid.* 125/2 Upon the leverye of him so arrested. 1464 *Ibid.* 560/2 After the liverye of the said Writte. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 192 He desyred me to mak hym leverye of the seyd bests so taken. 1579-80 *North Plurarch. Camillus* (1595) 150 He sent an Herald before to Rome, to demand liverye of the man that had offended him, that he might punish him accordingly. 1745 *Osborn. conc. Navy* 14 Had they arrived in the Ship at her Port of Livery.

† b. Delivery or dealing (of blows). *Obs.*

c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1233 Janne lente he swiche leuere to ledes pat he ofraust, pat [etc.]. *Ibid.* 3822 William... leide on swiche liuere... pat [etc.]. 131. *Coer de L.* 4025 Swilke leverye he hem delte, Al that he hytte anon they swete. 1399 *Langl. Rich. Redolus* iii. 330 They... lente hem leuere of her longe battis. c. 1400 *Land Tray Bk.* 7613 Ector delede about luyeray To alle that euerre come in his way.

† 7. A due or tribute. Cf. med.L. *livrea* (Du Cange). *Obs.* rare - 1.

1577 *Harrison England* ii. ii. (1877) i. 58 S. Davids hath Penbroke and Chermardine shires, whose liverye or first fruits to the see of Rome was one thousand and five hundred denats at the hardest.

8. A particular sort of wool (see quot. 1837).

1837 *Yocatt Sheep* iii. 67 The livery—principally the skirtings and edgings, and the short coarse or breech wool, that which comes from the breech of the animal. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 551/1 The [wool] sorter has to make his selection in relation to the fineness, the softness, the strength, the colour, the cleanness, and the weight of the wool; and in reference to these qualities he separates the wool into many parcels, which receive the names of—'prime', 'choice', 'fine abb', 'coarse abb', 'livery', &c. 1875 in *Knight Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Wool-sorting*.

9. U.S. = LIVERY-STABLE. (Cent. Dict.)

10. attrib. and Comb. a. Simple attrib. passing into adj., in various senses: (a) † given as or constituting a livery; intended for servants' use (*obs.*), as livery arrows, bedstead, bow, feather-bed, meal, towel; (b) pertaining to, forming part of, or used as a livery, as livery beard, button, cloak (in quot. fig.), cloth, coat, collar, colour, gown, hat, lace, plush, red, suit; (c) kept at livery or for hire, as livery horse, nag; transf. livery friend, mistress, punk; (d) wearing a livery, as livery attendant.

1549 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 350 'Liverye arrows, xv° shef. 1599 *Nashe Lenten Stuffe* Ep. Ded., His patient 'liverye attendant. 1641 *Brome Joviall Crew* iv. i. Wks. 1873 111. 417 All the Servants wear 'Livery-Beards. 1610 *Althorp MS.* in *Simpkinson The Washingtons* App. p. iv. The Butler's Chamber. Impr. a 'liverye bedstead, with a tester of buckram. 1566 *Act 8 Eliz.* c. 10 § 3 Bowes... of the course sorte, called 'Livery Bowes. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 19 b. All Liverye or warre Bowes. 1848 *Thackeray Bk. Shobs* xxxiv. A 'livery-button maker. 1599 *Marston Sc. Villanie* 167 Sirra, 'linorie cloake, you lazie slipper slave. 1791 *Learnout Poems* 179 Ye gie them wage, board, 'livery-claith. 1842 *Bischoff Woolen Manuf.* II. 151. I have sold a large quantity of livery cloths for the use of London. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* 45 b. A 'liverye coate garded with velvet. 1575-85 *Abb. Sandys Serm.* v. 83 Loue is the Liverye-coate of Christ. 1820 *Scott Abbot* vi. Showing you it was your Lady's livery-coat which I spared, and not your flesh and blood, Master Roland. 1473 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 68 A 'leueray colare of the Kingis. 1621 *Dury Wills* (Camden) 167 Two of the ordinarie 'liverye featherbedes. a. 1637 B. Jonson *Disc.* (1641) 105 They have 'Livery-friends, friends of the dish, and of the Spit. 1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 120, I have but on gowne at Framyngham and an other here, and that is my 'liverye gowne. 1666 *Prager. Jas.* I (1828) II. 67 The Companies of London, in their liverye-gownes and hoodes. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Hartford*, The chief baillif was then allowed by the king 20s. a year for his livery-gown. 1890 *Army & Navy Stores Catal.* Mar. 1873 'Livery Hat. 1865 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* 111. 301 Putting Mr. C. to the cost of a 'livery-horse. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3716/4 Some

new Cloth and 'Livery-Lace. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 341 The practise of giving them six and a half bolls of meal... is daily becoming more general. These farmers, who keep any married servants, have them all on this establishment of 'livery meal. 1623 *Massinger Dk. Milan* iv. ii. He that at euerie stage keeps 'liverie Mistresses. 1784 *Cowper Tiroc.* 901 Wouldst thou with a Gothic hand Pull down the schools... Or throw them up to 'livery-nags and grooms? 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1055 'Livery plushes, of various qualities. 1624 *Massinger Renegado* iii. ii. His ships, his goods, his 'livery-punks, confiscate. 1768 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4447/4 Their 'Livery Red, lin'd and fac'd with Yellow. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4162/4 Two 'Livery-Suits, of a deep blue. 1888 *Wardrop Poems & Sk.* 232 John, that livery suit and hat, please. 1582 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 46, vij long table towells, and iiii 'liveraye towells.

b. Special comb.: livery company, one of the London City companies which had formerly a distinctive costume used for special occasions; † livery cupboard, a cupboard in which 'liveries' of food were served out; in later times, app. an ornamental buffet or sideboard; livery fine, the payment due from those who become liverymen in a London company; livery-fish *Anglo-Irish*, the striped wrasse, *Labrus mixtus*; livery list, the list of the liverymen of a company; livery office (see quot.); † livery pot, a pot in which 'liveries' of wine were served out; livery servant, (a) a servant who wears livery; (b) = livery-fish; † livery table, a table on which 'liveries' or rations were put; hence, a side table; livery tavern, an inn at which horses may be kept at livery. Also LIVERY-MAN, LIVERY-STABLE.

1766 *Entick London* IV. 73 This is also a 'livery company. 1871 W. H. Ainsworth *Tower Hill* i. ix. The barges of the twelve livery companies. 1571 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 267 A carpet for the 'livery cupboard. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Fiendi's Eremena* 184 The livery cupboards of gold inlaid with rich pretious stones. 1737 tr. *Le Comte's Mem. & Rem. China* vi. 172 A livery cupboard borne by the officers of the palace. 1821 *Scott Kenilte*, xxiii. The livery cupboards were loaded with plate of the richest description. 1837 *2nd Rep. Munic. Corp. Comm.*, *Lond. Companies* 18 Prior to the 15th December 1796, the 'Livery fine was 13s. 6d. 1880-4 F. Day *Brit. Fishes* I. 258 Cook wrasse, blue-striped wrasse... 'livery-servant and 'livery-fish in the north of Ireland. 1861 *Evening Star* 4 Oct., The proceedings in the City Registration Court during the revision of the 'Livery-lists. 1848 *Wharons Law Lex.*, 'Livery-office, an office appointed for the delivery of lands. 1575 *Laneham Lett.* 1771 8 A payee [sic] of great whyte syluer 'liverye Pots for wyne. 1656 *Finett For. Ambass.* 133 An old guilt Livery Pot that had lost its fellow. 1702 *Order in Council* 8 Mar. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3791/4 That... all Lords... do... cloath their 'Livery Servants with Black Cloth. 1822 *Hazlett Tablet*, II. ii. 21 They will go in the character of livery-servants to stand behind the chairs of the great. 1601 *Hollano Plying* II. 297 To remove the cupboard of plate, & 'livery table [L. mensam vel repositorium], whiles one of the guests is a drinking. 1650 *Fuller Pisgah* v. xviii. 173. I conceive therefore the other nine [Tables of Shew Bread], only as side-cupboards, or Livery tables ministerial to that principall one. 1787 M. Cutler in *Life, Jntls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 252 My companion conducted me to... a 'livery tavern.

Hence † Liveryless a. 1598 [see LIVERLESS].

Livery (li'vəri), a. [f. LIVER sb. + y-].

1. Of the consistency or colour of liver; dial. of soil) heavy, tenacious.

1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 28 Mar. 1775 The surface is... remarkably fine for such a livery, leathery, water-shaken Ley. 1857 *Jnt. R. Agric. Soc.* XVIII. 1. 101 [Potatoes] not heavy, livery balls... but light and flowery. 1877 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.* s.v. Clay or warp land is said to turn up livery when, on ploughing the soil, it is found to be sad and heavy, without tendency to crumble into mould.

2. colloq. = LIVERISH 2.

† Livery, v. *Obs.* rare. [f. LIVERY sb.] trans. To array in a livery: in quot. fig.

1597 *Shaks. Lover's Compl.* 105 His rudenesse so with his authoriz'd youth Did livery falsenesse in a pride of truth. 1611 *Florio, Liureaire*, to livery, to gine or put into liveries.

Livery-man, liveryman.

1. A liveried retainer or servant. ? *Obs.*

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2877/1 After them Sir William's own Livery-men, to the number of 12, all with their Hats off. 1711 *Shaftesb. Charac.* (1737) III. 340 Some inferior officer or livery-man of the train. 1821 *Scott Kenilte*, vii. Officers of the Earl's household, liverymen, and retainers, went and came.

b. (See quot.) ? *Obs.*

1743 *Zollman in Phil. Trans.* XLII. 458 Those [Caterpillars] to which Gardeners have given the Name of Livery-men, by reason of the Distribution of their Colours.

2. A freeman of the City of London who is entitled to wear the 'livery' of the company to which he belongs, and to exercise other privileges.

1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 21 In the Case of my Lord Mayors imposing a Sheriff upon the City, without the concurrence of the Livery-men. 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 243 All freemen or Liverymen of this city hath a Right to Choose their sheriffs. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 149 The lord mayor, at the request of a numerous body of liverymen, having summoned a common-hall. 1861 *Evening Star* 4 Oct., He is a Liveryman—and a member of one of the twelve great companies. 1875 *Stubbs Const. Hist.* 111. xx. 416 The franchise was formally transferred to the liverymen of the companies.

3. A keeper of or attendant at a livery-stable.

1841 *Lytton Nt. & Morn.* (1851) 103 Come off, clumsy!



you can't manage that 'ere fine animal', cried the livery man. 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* l. 135 We had a slight alteration with the livery-man, who wished to charge us for more days than our ponies had been in pupillage.

**Livery-stable.** A stable where horses are kept at livery, or are let out (with or without carriages) for hire. (Also *livery and bait stable*.)

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4182/4 Left at a Livery Stable . . . a Chestnut Mare. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) l. 95 Houses, in which women are hired as publickly as horses at a livery stable. 1839 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* l. 114 A fly . . . furnished us from a livery-stable. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine v.* The livery-stable was hard by.

Comb. 1736 Rhode Island Col. Rec. (1859) IV. 527 Alexander Thorp, livery stable keeper, and Isaac Cusno, saddler. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* l. ii. A livery stable-yard in Duke Street. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barsel* II. lii. 95, I should be so much obliged if I might be allowed to pay the livery-stable keeper's bill.

**Lives, Livesman:** see LIFE sb. 15, 15 b, 18.

**Live stock, live-stock.**

1. Domestic animals generally; animals of any kind kept or dealt in for use or profit.

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. iii. Nothing but live stock — and that's only a few pointers and ponies. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 420 The number of its live-stock is more than treble. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. 264 Trying the great market of Covent-garden for the sale of his live-stock. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxix. 105 Our live stock, consisting of four bullocks, a dozen sheep, a dozen or more pigs. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. v. (1876) 159 Farmers may also now insure their live-stock. *transl.* 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i. You talked of independence and a fortune, but not a word of a wife. *Sir A.* . . . Odds life, sir! if you have the estate, you must take it with the live stock on it, as it stands. 1894 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 305 Our suffering the human live-stock of the country to live such a wretched scanty existence as they do. *attrib.* 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 7 The Council have . . . agreed to the Live-Stock Prize-Sheet. 1894 *Daily News* 4 July 5 7 The live-stock trade.

2. Body vermin. *dial.* and *slang.*

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Live stock*, lice, or fleas.

**Livetenant, obs. form of** LIEUTENANT.

**Live-tide:** see LIFE 17.

**Live time, obs. form of** LIFETIME.

**Livi, obs. form of** LIFEY.

**Livid** (livid), *a.* [ad. F. *livide* or L. *lividus*, f. *livere* to be livid.] Of a bluish leaden colour; discoloured as by a bruise; black and blue.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 9 There followed no Carbuncle, no purple or livide Spots. 1663 CROWLEY *Christ's Passion*, Verses & Ess. (1669) 2 Dost thou not see the livid traces. Of the sharp scourges rude embraces? 1703 POPE *Theaia* l. 63 Thou, sable Styx! whose livid streams are roll'd Thro' dreary coasts. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 252 With wan care Sunk are those gay Poets and with despair. 1786 tr. Beckford's *Vathek* (1883) 143 A voice from the livid lips of the Prophet articulated these words. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian v.* The light glared on the livid face of the corpse. 1808 *Med. Jynl.* XIX. 345 A livid suffusion like that of erysipelas slightly elevated. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 197 In 1607 it [the Comet] was dark and livid. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 311 Silvery Gull or Herring-Gull of Latham. Mantle bluish-cinereous; legs livid. 1864 BROWNING *Jas. Lee's Wife* vi. v. Her lean fingers shut Close, close, their sharp and livid nails indent the clammy palm. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 220 *Hieracium Lawsonii*. styles livid. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* l. 179 Over the water there hung, a livid fog of heat.

Comb. 1860 J. R. EDKINS *Chinese Scenes & People* (1863) 132 A long-faced livid-looking individual. . . rose.

b. Prefixed, as a qualification, to other adjectives or substantives of colour. (Usually hyphenated with the adj. when the latter is used attributively.)

In botanical use the form *livido* (see -o suffix) has been employed in compound designations of colour: so *livido-castaneus*, *fuscus*, *viridescens*, etc. (W. A. Leighton *Lichen-flora*, 1871.)

1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xxvi. His trembling lips are livid blue. 1827-35 WILLIS *Leper* 53 White scales, Circled with livid purple, cover'd him. 1859 SEMPLE *Diphtheria* 8 The edges of this foul ulcer are swollen, and of a livid-red colour. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* l. x. His colour has turned to a livid white. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 218 Disc livid-glaucous.

Hence **Lividly adv.**, in a livid manner, with a livid tinge.

1819 WIFFEN *Aonian Hours* (1820) 58 Tinging the bough till lividly it grew All ashes. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX. 339 He looked lividly pale, but by no means absolutely blanched.

**Lividity** (lividiti). [ad. F. *lividité* or late L. *lividitas*, f. *lividus*, LIVID.] The quality or condition of being livid; a pale-bluish discoloration.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Akk.* v. In Ashm. (1652) 65 This Wann Colour called Lividity. In Envious Men useth much to be. 1611 COTGR., *Lividity*, lividity, lewnesse [etc.]. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (1735) 207 The Signs of a Tendency to such a State, are Darkness or Lividity of the Countenance [etc.]. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 189 There was no lividity of lips or cheeks. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* II. 58 A shade more livid than the normal lividity of the complexion. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* V. 207 The lividity of the hands, . . . was never attended by algidity.

**Lividness.** [LIVID + -NESS.] = prec.

1656 PRYNNE *Demurrer to Jews' Remitter* 26 He is whipped even unto livid and lividness. 1698 MUSGRAVE in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 179 The remarkable Lividness of their Faces. 1762-65 II. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* III. 53 He . . . caught the roundness of his flesh, but with a disagreeable lividness. 1798 WILSON in *Phil. Trans.*

LXXXVIII. 354 This occasional lividness would happen to a child in that state. [In mod. Dicts.]

**Livido:** see LIVID a. b.

† **Lividous, a.** *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *lividus* LIVID + -OUS.] Livid.

1597 A. M. tr. *Gutteman's Fr. Chirurg.* 3 b/1 The Membrana is blacke, leadish-coloured, and lividous.

**Livier** (lɔ'vɪər), *local.* [? f. *live(s)*, pl. of LIFE + -IER.] One who holds a tenement on a lease for a life or lives.

1883 T. HARBY in *Longm. Mag.* July 269 Many of these families had been life-holders. . . The 'liviers' (as these half-independent villagers used to be called). 1891 — *Tess* (1900) 127/2 'Liviers' were disapproved of in villages almost as much as little freeholders.

**Living** (livin), *vb.* *sb.* [f. LIVE v. 1 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. LIVE in various senses; the fact of being alive; the fact of dwelling in a specified place; † the faculty or function of life; course of life; † continuance in life.

c. 1325 *Prose Psalter* liii. 4 By mercy's better vp lybbeinges. c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 23 For wysely and discretely the departed hir levynge in two. — *Pr. Consc.* 4130 Ful synful sal be his bygyngnyng. And wonderful sal be his lyving. And his ending sal be sodayn. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (Egipciane) 152 Summe of lyfynge mad na forse. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxix. 363 (Add. MS.) [For] the fyrste woman he gafe to the soule weying [read beying] and leuyng with trees; for the second he gafe felynge with bestes [etc.]. c. 1520 GRESHAM in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. l. 236 God . . . send your Grace goode helthe and long levynge. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 127 This long living is the true cause of their propagation. 1631 JORDAN *Nat. Balthes* II. (1669) 14 There is no living for any creature, where there is no water. 1729 DE FOE *Crusoe* l. v. (1840) 96 There would be no living for me in a cave. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* vii. vii. (Rldg.) 27 He was . . . so jealous, that there was no living for vexation at his unfounded surmises. 1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 20 As if living in the country would save them from attending to any of the laws of health. 1897 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 5/4 [This [campaigning] is 'living', anyhow, in a sense in which garrison life is not.

† b. Duration of life; lifetime. *Obs.*

[1340] *Aynch* 73 Voryet þi body ones a day guo into helle ine pine libbunde þet þou ne guo ine pine sterunge. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 188 Sheo ne graunted him in hir lyvinge No grace. c. 1450 LONELICH *Graill* liii. 263 I schal preyen be my levynge [F. *en mon vivant*], that I . . . In that same Abbeye I-beried to be. c. 1470 GOLAGROS & GAY 1076 Than war I woundir vniwis. To purchase profit for pris, Golar schame ay euer lylis. All my leuynge. c. 1475 *Partonay* 488 That neuer, dais of your leuynge. . . Ve shall not enquire of me the saturday. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 238 She . . . did thence remoue, To spend her living in eternal loue.

c. The action of passing or conducting one's life in a particular manner, whether with reference to moral considerations or to food and physical conditions; † manner of life. † Also, a particular (monastic) rule of life.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 205 He þat right ordir of lyfynge wil luke Suld bygyz þus. a. 1400 *Cursor M.* 28943 (Cott. Galba) Pam þat has bene haucand, hend, of lifynge cleue. c. 1450 MYRC 22 For luytel ys worthy by prechynge, 3ef thou be of eyle lyuynge. c. 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 360 Demys 3ow na better in your doynge þan othir of þe same leuynge. 1485 *Act. Hen. VII.* c. 4 Priests . . . openly reported of incontinent living in their Bodies. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* l. 2474 He forsake this worlde and chaunged his lyuynge. 1555 EORNE *Decades* (Arb.) 53 Dissolute lyuynge, licentious talke, and such other vicious behaviours. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 15 We . . . haue almost minde at no time to repent and amend our livings. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. 63 Whereas all those in Egypt, though painful in their livings, were healthfull in their lives. 1689 W. SHERLOCK *Death* III. § 4 (1731) 114 There is a Living a-pace, as some call it; not to lengthen, but to shorten life. 1743 BURKELEY & CUMMINS *Foy. S. Seas* 78 Our living now is very hard. 1802 WORDSW. 'O Friend! I know not'. Plain living and high thinking are no more. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. i. § 36 (1875) 129 Under Socrates . . . Philosophy became little else than the doctrine of right living. 1874 HELYS *Soc. Press.* II. 23 There are huge improvements to be made . . . in the first requisites for decorous and beautiful living.

d. **Living-in, -out:** the practice of residing in or out of an employer's premises. Also *attrib.*, **living-in or -out system.**

1896 C. BOOTH *Life & Labour Lond.* VII. 505 Index, 'Living-in' system. 1899 *Daily News* 22 June 9/5 'The iniquities of the living-in system. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 15 May 2/7 Living out . . . would take a great deal of responsibility from the shoulders of employers.

2. The action, process, or method of gaining one's livelihood.

1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 152 To . . . synd to them some honest lyvynge. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 55 P 1 Most of the Trades, Professions, and Ways of Living among mankind. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 286 That occasional entire dependence upon personal resources which has been roughly translated as 'living by his wits'. 1901 H. BLACK *Culture & Restraint* II. 35 Men are so concerned about living that they lose sight of life.

3. The means of living; livelihood, maintenance, support; † also, an income, an endowment. Now chiefly in *to earn, get, make a living.*

c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 976 (Köbling) A cabell. . . Forto drawn vp all þing, þat nedre was to her libbinge. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (Clement) 122 þat matydiane worthit ga to gat lyfynge to bame iwa. 1450 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* V. 425 note, We have . . . gevin till oure loved Patrik Lyndesay five markes . . . till his living yerly. c. 1470 HENRY Wallace VII. 897 Rycht

wichly wan his lewying in to wer. 1496 *Act. 12 Hen. VII.* c. 6 Woollen Cloth . . . by making whereof . . . the poor People have most universally their living. 1536 BELLENDEN *Chron. Scot.* (1821) II. 250 Gawine Dounbar . . . biggit ane brig our Dec. . . and foundit ane yearly levynge, to sustene the same. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 493 If thou have any lyvynge So that thou nedst not to labour; Se thou apply the to learmynge. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* xii. 44 She . . . did cast in all that she had, euen all her living. 1631 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* II. lxxxii. (1660) 134 Instead of giving Increase to her revenues, make a living Upon her ruins. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6306/3 Sometimes plays on the Violin for a living. 1764 BURN *Poor Law* 150 No person will have need to beg or steal; because he may gain his living better by working. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* III. (1861) 52 Society is barbarous, until every industries man can get his living without dishonest customs. 1868 HELPS *Realms* xvii. (1876) 472 He cannot make a living out of it, [if etc.]. 1883 SIR J. BACON in *Law Times Rep.* 1 Mar. (1884) 9/2 The son . . . earns his living as a licensed victualler.

b. † Also in narrower sense: Food; † pl. Victuals (*obs.*).

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xx. (Blasius) 39 Quhare vthyre lyfynge had he nocht bot as þe foullis til hym brocht. c. 1450 LONELICH *Graill* xlv. 620 A brid that browhte me my lyvynge. 1525 Lp. BERNERS *Fraiss.* II. ciii. (cxviii.) 623 The see was closed from them on all partes, wherby their lyvynge [F. *vivres*] and marchandaies myght nat entre into their countreys. 1607 TOPSEL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 516 There is scarce any food whereof they do not eat, as also no place wherein they pick not out some living. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 20 Our living consists very mainly of wild ducks.

† 4. Property in general, esp. landed estate; † pl. estates, possessions. *Phr. man of living. Obs.*

c. 1430 *Syr Gower*, (Roxh.) 2280, I have lost my living A hundreth pound it was worth wile. 1465 in *Arch. Rolls Scotl.* VII. 321 note, Cuthbert Coleville . . . has left his rolling and guds in the said realme. 1566 ASCHAM *Let. to Leicester* 14 Apr. My lease, . . . the whole and only living that I have to leave to my wife and children. 1580 HAY *De mandes in Cath. Tractates* (1901) 61 Except only the pottimone and leaving of the kirk. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* l. vi. (1588) 34 That none be now placed in the Commission, whose Leuynge be not answerable to the same proportion. 1588 A. MARTEN *Exhort. Faithf. Subjects* D 2 There be many more great houses already, then there be men of living able to vphold. 1597 BACON *Counters Gd. & Evil Ess.* (Arb.) 144 Men whose living lieth together in one Shire. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokesh.* (1891) 21 Maintaineinge himselfe upon his owne lyvyngeys verye noblye. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pae. Hlb.* II. xi. (1810) 351 Hee presented unto him all the men of living and quality in the Province. c. 1672 *Roxb. Ballads* (1886) VI. 261 My Lands and Livings are but small, For to maintain my Love withal. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 101 Not far from Penobscot, where the main body of our Enemies living was. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* l. xxi. Thy kinsman's lands and livings fair.

† b. A holding (of land), a tenement. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abns.* II. (1882) 28, I would not have them [parcs] to be made of poore mens livings. 1605-47 HABINGTON *Surv. W. Worcestersh.* in *Worc. Hist. Soc. Proc.* I. 139 Thys lord . . . did fyrst sell to many of the Tenants heere the inheritance of theyre lyvynge. 1617 N. RIDING *Rec.* II. 159 J. D. presented for refusing to pay his sement . . . of that living on which he now dwelleth. 1819 SCOTT *Noble Moringerv.* There's many a valiant gentleman of a holds living fair.

5. *Ecl.* A benefice. More fully *ecclesiastical, spiritual living.*

1426 AUCLEY *Poems* 40 A mon to have iiii. benefyse, anoder no lyvynge. This is not Godys wyl. c. 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 138 What reason is it that one man should have ij mens livynge and ij mens charge? 1563 87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 3/2 For the holding and reteining of all other spiritual livings whatsoever. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) l. 110 When a man is to be preferred to an ecclesiastical living. 1650 HURBERT *Pill Formality* 28 They have two or three Livings apiece. 1680 COUNTESS MANCHESTER in *Hutton Corr.* (1878) 217 He having a great many very good livings in his gift. a. 1703 BURNETT *On N. T.*, i. Pet. v. 3 To take a living only to get a living, is an horrid impiety. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* x. (1739) 602 Any Person presented to any . . . Living Ecclesiastical. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xxvii. My father . . . was possessed of a small living in the Church. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Fride & Prej.* xvi. (1813) 69 The late Mr. Darcy bequeathed me the next presentation of the best living in his gift. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. l. 532 At the time of the Restoration . . . he had held a living in Kent. 1884 J. BRIGHT in *Times* 5 Aug. 10/4 The 500 peers are possessors of not less . . . than 4000 livings of the Church of England.

† 6. A term in the game of Maw. *Obs.*

c. 1570 *Groome-porters lawes at Mawe* in *Coll. Black-Let. Ball. & Broadside* (1867) 124 If you turne vp the ace of hartes, and thereby make either partie above xxvj, the contrary part must have livings; but if the contrary parte bee xxvj, by means whereof livings sets them out, then is he who turned vp the ace of hartes to make for the set.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attributive, as (sense 1) with reference to dwelling *living-house, -place, -room, -wagon*. b. objective, as (sense 3) *living-giver, -grifer*; (sense 5) *living-broker*; *living-seeking* adj.; † *living-days*, days of life; *living-wage*, a wage on which it is possible for a worker to live; similarly *living price*.

1765 J. CLUBBE *Misc. Tracts* (1770) II. 44 Now is it not justly to [be] apprehended, that a certain order of men . . . may come over hither, and commence 'living-brokers' c. 1440 CAPRVAE *Life St. Kath.* v. 237 Oure 'leuyngne dayes . . . am at an ende. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. (Percy Soc.) 22 Whose goodly name . . . was called Carmentis in her lyving dayes. 1614 R. TAYLOR *Hog hath lost Pearl* III. E 2, Is thy 'living-giuer within, sir? Ser. You meane my master, sir? 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* II. 51 A Gentleman perhaps may chance to meete His 'Living-griper face to face in streete. 1897 MARK KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 624



There are near to the \*living-house large, well-built houses with the proper machinery for drying the cocoa. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Priests* iii. 124 The cloister was really the 'living-place of the monks. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 3 Mar. 1882 Mr. C. would be glad to be enabled to do, at a 'living price, a series of prints. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* 1. 9 No 'living-room should depend for its ventilation on such of its windows as may communicate with a green-house. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 Mar. 20/2 From all the living-rooms glimpses were obtainable of soft green hills and white cottages. 1898 *Daily News* 31 May 6/6 The Premier had much dislike for 'living-seeking parsons. 1893 *Ch. Times* 6 Oct. 995/2 As firm... as are the miners in standing out for what they call a 'living' wage. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Nov. 10/1 Sir Andrew Clarke... used for the first time the phrase 'the living wage'. in 1892. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 329 He termed it, as all showmen do—the 'living wagon.

Hence **Livingless** *a.*, without a living.  
1878 L. WINGFIELD *Lady Grief* I. viii. 136 They were enjoined to room... with a livingless parson as a mentor.

**Living** (livin), *pp. a.* [f. LIVE *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. *Predicatively, or attrib.* following the sb.: Alive, or when alive. † Also in the absolute construction, *living* —, 'in the lifetime of —'.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* liv. (lv.) 16 Astigen hie in helle lifgende. c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* i. vii. (Schipper) 29 Constantinus... he Diocletianus lyfzgendum Gallia re... heold. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 4847 Elliceu breper es we liuand. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* ii. 547 The wiffis had him till his cuntre, Quhar was na man leiffand bot he. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 459 Ye shall see me well certan, and lyfand shall I be. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Ezech.* xii. 33 He shal sett them lyuenge before the iudgment. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxviii. 60 Thou has left leiffand bot few in that land. a 1641 B. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 267 Living his mother Alexandra, he had been with the High Priesthood nine years. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 254 As long as there is one man living who thinks you worthy of his confidence. 1827 *JARMAN Powell's Devises* II. 357 Where a testator... gives to his four children then living. 1830 R. B. PEAKE *Crt. & City* I. ii. You are the only man living that can serve my brother!

2. *attrib.* That lives or has life.

\* *a.* said of the Deity (after Biblical use).

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. xxviii. (Schipper) 523 Ealle... hinc þu bone lifzgendan Dryhten halsedon. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xli. 2 My soule is a thurst for God, yee euen for the lyuenge God. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 231 The leuenge Lord bring thame to this guide end! 1732 *BERKELEY Sermon* to S. P. G. Wks. III. 240 The church of the living God. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak* Ho. liv. By the living Lord it flashed upon me... that she had done it.

b. of human beings, animals, and plants, or their parts. In mod. use sometimes used for 'now (or at the time spoken of) existing or living', 'contemporary'.

† *Living stock* = LIVE STOCK. *Living skeleton*: an individual with an extremely emaciated frame.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1529 Þæt ne mei hit... strengde... of na liuende mon leowin. a 1240 *Urcisun in Cott. Hom.* 193 Ne non liuende þing woc þer nis 3eomer. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 1689 þou sak tak tuin Of ilk liuand best. 1340-70 *Alisaunser* 790 A libbing lud lay in hur armes. 1362 *LANGE. P. Pl. A.* viii. 64 Libbinde Laborers þat libben bi heore hondes. c 1375 *S. Leg. Saints v. (Johannes)* 577 Par was na lifland man þat mycht se hym for þat mekil lycht. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. 59 Oper many euelys comyn, þurgh whilk many leuand creatures ar persched. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Prol. 112 Saw neuer man so faynt a leuand wirth. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr.* Glasce 43 Th' Earth... is called... the norishe of lyving creatures... the sepulchre of the dead. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 116 All leuand man in to this world sa round Sall loue thy name. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* vi. 19. 1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 37 Destroying the living stock. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. l. 41 The supposed likeness which is observed between the decay of vegetables and of living creatures. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 115 That he preferred a dead carcass to his living children. 1825 *Ann. Reg.* (1826) LXVII. 239/1 The name of the Living Skeleton is C. A. Seurat. 1841-71 R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 733 The Crocodile... likewise kills living prey. 1849 MACALLAN *Hist. Eng.* xiv. 11. 457 He was generally esteemed the greatest living master of the art of war. 1859 RUSKIN *Two Falls* ii. (1891) 82 He went to Rome and ordered various works of living artists. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 197 After this we encountered no living thing. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 1 The living succulent parts of plants. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 81 A fresh supply of air is constantly required by a living animal.

c. absol. *The living*: those who are alive. *The land of the living*: see *Ps.* xxvii. 13, lii. 5; *Isaiah* xxxviii. 11, liii. 8.

c 825 *Vesp. Hymns* iii. 3 Ic ne gesio dryhten god in eorðan lifzendra. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Hi is aelra libbinde moder. 13... *E. E. Allit.* P. A. 699 For non lyuande to be is Justyfyt. c 1470 *Colagros & Gau.* 954 Lord... thou live lent to leuand in leid. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecl.* vi. 8 What belpeth it the poore, that he knoweth to walke before the lyuenge? 1611 *BIBLE Ruth* ii. 20 He... hath not left off his kindnesse to the living and to the dead. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) Ded., Your Generosity... takes all occasions of exerting it self towards the Living. 1778 MISS BERNET *Euclina* (1791) II. xxxvii. 242 I'm glad to see you still in the land of the living. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 185 The true way to mourn the dead, is to take care of the living who belong to them. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1359 If one may judge the living by the dead.

d. *transf.* (a) In various phrases of biblical origin. Of water: Constantly flowing; also, refreshing. (b) Of coals: Burning, flaming. Cf. *LIVE a.* 3. (c) Of rock, stone: Native; in its native condition and site, as part of the earth's crust. Cf. *LIVELY* 1 b.

1388 WYCLIF *Joh.* vi. 51 Yam lyuynge breed, that cam doun fro heuene. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iv. 29 The Welle of Gar-

dys and the Dyche of lyvynge Waters. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* lxxxvii. l. j. h. [He] made... to... come out of the stone lyuynge and swete water. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 16 Christus blude... isane leuand well Celestiall. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Aeneid* l. 78 In a spacious cave of living stone. *Ibid.* viii. 547 And living Embers on the Hearth they spread. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 64/1 A high bold shore of living craggy Rock. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* i. 59 What remains On living Coals they broil. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.*, *Wallace* xxviii. His soldiers firm as living rock. 1837 YOUTAT *Sheep* xi. 452 He got another pond of living water, and sustained in that season no loss to his flock. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav.* Phys. II. i. xiv. 45 The fish ponds... were fed by a living stream. 1893 BUDGE *Mummy* 14 The Sphinx is hewn out of the living rock.

e. Of a language: Still in vernacular use. (Cf. *dead language* s.v. LANGUAGE 1.)

1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* ii. 45 The Hebrew ceasing to be a Living Language. 1749 *Numbers in Poet. Comp.* 12 Not only in English but French, and... every living Language in Europe. 1807 CRABBE *Library* 66 Here all the living languages abound. 1845 (see LANGUAGE 1).

f. *fig.* in various uses. *Living pledge* (see quot. 1767). *Living death*: a state of misery not deserving the name of life.

1388 WYCLIF *1 Pet.* i. 3 The fadir of oure Lord Ihesu Crist... ligat vs agen in to lyuynge [1382 quik] hope by the agen rising of Ihesu Crist. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* vi. xlvii. 261 So Constantines glorious life drew to an end, though his living-glory shall be endless. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 100 To live a life half-dead, a living death, and buried. 1738 WESLEY *Psalm* li. xx, Their every Thought, and Word, and Deed, That from a living Faith proceed. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 48 Or wak'd to Ecstasy the living Lyre. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 157 *Vivum radium*, or living pledge, is when a man borrows a sum (suppose 200*l.*) of another; and grants him an estate, as, of 20*l.* per annum, to hold till the rents and profits shall repay the sum so borrowed. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyppatia* i. 5 Each man had... living trust in the continual care of Almighty God. 1863 O. W. HOLMES *Old Fol.* Life iii. (1891) 78 It is the living question of the hour, and not the dead story of the past, which forces itself into all minds. 1869 SKERLEY *Lect. & Ess.* (1870) 77 Not that there is anything in a living Christianity incompatible with liberty. 1871 FARRAR *Witn.* Hist. ii. 65 The idea... was created solely by the living fact.

3. Of or pertaining to a living person or what is living. † *Living-fence*: a fence formed of living wood, esp. hawthorn. *Within living memory*: in the recollection of persons still alive. *Living force* = *VIS VIVA*.

1676 GLANVILL *Ess.* iii. 6 Death having overcome that Envy which dog's living Virtue to the Grave. 1686 *Plot Stafforsh.* 357 For a living-fence, I met with none so... servicial as those, made by the planching of Quicksets. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (1837) III. xxiii. 351 It is as if a living hand were to touch cold iron. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. 111. 438 There had within living memory been no equally serious encounter between the English and French. 1864 *Lond. Rev.* 27 Aug. 247/2 Psychonomy... illustrated by tracings from living hands. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci.* (1883) 360 That which is denoted by the term Living Force, though it has absolutely no right to be called force, is something as real as matter itself. 1877 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 241 The newly-invented study of living history is the chief joy of so many of our lives. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Ed. Men* II. v. 1 No ecclesiastic within living memory... has enjoyed a larger share of personal celebrity.

4. With prefixed adv.: That passes life in a specified manner.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 33 Vnkunynge & enyl leuynge prelatis. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 19 Oct. 3/1 Richardson... was... a good and virtuous living man.

5. = *LIVELY a.* in senses 4, 5, and 6. *Living gale* Naut. (see quot. 1883).

a 1718 PENN *Life Wks.* 126 l. 231 During her illness she uttered many Living and Weighty Expressions. 1816 BYRON *Dream* ii. A most living landscape. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* I. ii. 46 The sight of the city and of the neighbourhood, to which he devoted himself... gave him a living interest in Rome. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones* Ven. (1874) I. App. 370 Bold, and rich, and living architecture. 1876 FREEMAN *Norin. Cong.* V. xxii. 47 The portrait of William is drawn... in living colours, by the Chronicler. 1883 CLARK RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang.*, *Living gale*, a tremendous gale. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Ed. Men* I. Pref. 9 Faithfully to commit to paper a living image of the man.

**Livingly** (livinli), *adv.* [f. *LIVING ppl. a.* + -LY 2.] In a living manner; as if living; vitally; lively, vividly.

a 1470 in *Hist. Collect. Cit. Lond.* (Camd.) 137 We... shalle ordayne for hyr governance of the persone of oure sayde fadyr, sykerly, lyvyngly, and honestly, aftyr the askynge of hys ryalle astate and dygnyte, by [etc.]. 1577 KNEWTUB *Confut.* (1579) 40b, His children, heavenly, spirituall and liuyngly minded. 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 157 You have most livelyly described the peeces in Orestes Temple. 1661 G. RUST *Origen* 79 That vital temper the Soul requires in the body she will livingly joyn with. 1680 G. KEITH *Rector corrected* i. 9 That word which doth... quicken our Souls unto God, and livingly doth refresh and comfort us. 1769 WOOLMAN *Jrnl.* x. (1840) 141 The doctrine of Christ, 'Take no thought for the morrow', arose livingly before me. 1826 BLACKW. *Mag.* XX. 488 The life, yet breathing and livingly remembered, of men. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* vi. ii. A fountain still played sparkling and livingly. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) I. 122 It was absolutely necessary that he [Socrates] should be brought livingly before us. 1881 W. R. NICOLL *Incarnate Saviour* 24 This is not the mere history of the past: it touches us livingly.

**Livingness** (li-vignēs), [f. *LIVING ppl. a.* + -NESS.] The quality, condition, or fact of being alive or living; vigour, vivacity, vividness.

1688 SANDILANDS *Salut. Endured Love* 29 Which indis-

poseth both Body and Mind to serve the Lord even in that livingness and freshness which he requires. 1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* 51 The attitude was even awful in the livingness of its command. 1851 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 113 There has arisen in our country... a sense of the livingness and value of our history. 1871 F. J. A. HORT *Hulsean Lect.* 195 Early sense of life... branches off into self-regarding passions, but thereby loses its own livingness. 1884 MRS. OLIPHANT *Open Door* 43 Signs of the livingness of nature.

**Livingstonite** (livinstōnit), *Geol.* [named by M. Barcena, 1874, in honour of Dr. David Livingston; see -ITE.] Sulphantimonide of mercury.

1874 *Amer. Grnl. Sci.* VIII. 145 Livingstonite much resembles, in color and aspect, stibnite. 1892 *JANA Min.* 110 An ill-defined alternative product of livingstonite.

† **Livish**, *a.* Obs. Also 3-4 *lifssh*, 6 *lyvish*. -yshe. [f. *Life sb.* + -ISH.] = *LIVING ppl. a.*, in various senses.

c 1200 ORMIN 5140 Patt to Ne do nan ifell dede Forr lufe off nan lifsshe mann. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 93 Air... Of whos kinde his aspiementz Takht every lifsshe creature. c 1530 tr. *Erasmus' Sermon*, *Child Jesus* (1901) 4 Christ, from whose body flodes of lyuyshe water do renne. *Ibid.* 39 To be a lyuyshe member of the most holy body, the church. 1542 BECON *Nevos out of Heuven* Prol. A iij b, Yf there were true & liuissh fayth, than [etc.]. — *Pathw. Prayer* xxxvi. Ovij b, Euerye houre oughte we to offer a lyvish prayer vnto God.

Hence **Livishly** *adv.*

1530 PALSGR. 839 Lyvysshely, *au vif*. a 1560 BECON *Chr. Anf.* Pref., Wks. II. 145 b, These vertues... do liuisshly shine in your Lordships daylye behaviour.

**Livish**, obs. variant of *LOVAGE*.

**Livor** (livor), [a. L. *livor* in both senses.]

1. *Path.* 'The mark of a blow; lividness, lead-colour' (*Syn. Soc. Lex.*). Also, the discoloration of skin in a corpse; *pl.* the parts of skin discoloured.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Livor*, a black and blew mark in a body, coming of a stroke or blow; also blackness of the eyes coming of humors. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 672 The erysipelatos livor... gained ground. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Facts* i. 33 It is the fashion... to praise... even the strange livors of corruption. 1885 SIR R. CHRISTISON *Life* I. *Autobio.* xiv. 397 Natural cadaveric livor is confined to so thin a layer of tissue that [etc.].

† 2. Ill-will, malignity, spite. Obs.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-F. Beasts* (1658) 74 With unappeasable wrath and blood-desiring liver, he pressed and trod to pieces the incest marriage-causer. 1621 BIRTON *Anat. Med.* i. ii. viii. Out of this route of envy, spring those ferall branches of faction, hatred, livor, enulation. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* i. l. 127 But what a plague livor and faction is [to] the Church and the owners souls, let but these ugly words of his be witness.

**Livorie**, -y, obs. forms of *LIVERY sb.*

|| **Livraison** (livrezōn), [F. :-L. *libération* -em, n. of action f. *libérer* to deliver (see *LIBERATE v.*)] A part, number, or fascicle [of a work published by instalments].

1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. i. 197 The *livraison* which I hope shortly to lay before the publick. 1824 *Advt.* in *Cowper Press, Corr.* II. (at end) Napoleon's Memoirs... The first three *livraisons*, each in two Parts... Editions in French and English. 1882 WALT WHITMAN *Spa. Days* 7 note, These soil'd and creas'd *livraisons*, each composed of a sheet or two of paper.

|| **Livre** (lāvr), Also 7-8 *liver*. [F. :-L. *libra* the Roman pound.] An old French money of account, divided into 20 sols (or sous), and approximately equivalent to the present franc.

Besides this *livre*, called *livre tournois*, there was also at one time a *livre parisien* = 14 *livres tournois*.

1553 J. LOCKE in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. 102 Every Sechimo is of venetian money eight liures and two soldes. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 168 A larrell of... liere was worth twenty four liures which is eleuen Germaine Dollers. 1611 CORVAT *Credulities* 250 The Liver is Nine pence, the Sol an halfe penny. *Ibid.* 286 That thou maiest be paid all thy money in the exchange coine, which is this brasse peece called the Liver. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boisrasson's Theatre World* 195 Eighteen *livres* tournois. 1702 W. J. BRAYN's *Voy. Levant* xxix. 110 This Amounts every Year to Four Piasters, which make about Ten French *livres*. 1746 *Acc. French Settlement N. Amer.* 13 A Captain here has one hundred and twenty *livres* a month. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 259/2 They had the conscience to charge an English sea officer... 300 *livres* (12 guineas and a half) for eight days lodging. 1886 *Athenaeum* 24 Apr. 549/1 Her son, the Duke of Richmond, had left France, and had thereby forfeited the pension of 20,000 *livres* allowed him.

**Livre**, obs. form of *LIVER*, *LIVERY sb.*

**Livrage**, variant of *LIVERAGE* 2 Obs.

|| **Livret** (livrē), Also 5 *lyveret*. [F. dim. of *livre* book.] A small book.

c 1450 LONELICH *Gral* xvi. 539 Thanne fonde he there A lytel lyveret Wher-Inne that these names weren set. *Ibid.* xxxix. 267 Al this was writen in thike lyveret. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 44 Each ponte is furnished with a livret or book, containing a suit of thirteen cards.

**Livrie**, obs. form of *LIVERY*.

† **Lix**, Obs. rare. [ad. L. *lixa*.] A (Roman) camp follower.

1679 J. BROWN *Life of Faith* (1824) II. x. 262 Moderating all that under agents and lixes are doing. *Ibid.* xi. 263 Consider by whom he was put to suffer... by judges higher and lower, and by lixes, by Jews and Romans.

**Lixam**, obs. dial. f. *LIKESOME*, pleasant.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 69 To be of a Cheerful, and Lixam Countenance.

† **Lixive**, Obs. rare. [a. F. *lixive* (Cotgr.), ad. L. *lixivium* LIXIVUM.] = *LIXIVUM*.



1606 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* III. i. Then can I... vse strange speech Of... Elephants, Embruchs, Lixivies, Cataplasmes. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Walnut Tree*. A Dye is also made of this Lixive to colour Wool, Wood, and Hair. 1802 SAMSON *Surv. Londonderry* 112 To two ounces of the water, were added ten drops of lixive, or lye of tartar.

**Lixivia**: see LIXIVIUM.

**Lixivial** (liksi'vial), *a.* (and *sb.*). Now rare. [f. *L. lixivi-um* lye + *-AL*. Cf. *F. lixiviel*.]

**A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to lixivium or lye; obtained by lixiviation. † Hence formerly used for: Alkaline; sometimes in narrower sense as the distinctive epithet of potash.

1650 CHARLETON *Van Helmont's Ternary of Paradoxes* Proleg. D. A Lixivial Tincture, or Alchahal. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 139 Pot-herbs... for the most part have a lixivial volatile salt. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 414 All kinds of Alcalys whether lixivial or alkalicate, fixt or volatile. 1676 HOBSON *Ibid.* XI. 765 The Lixivial salt I used, was only Potashes dissolved in Spring-water. 1684-5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 26 Of the taste of the Mineral Water, as Acid, Ferruginous, Vitriolate, Lixivial, Sulphureous, &c. 1689 HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* iv. 13 The swelling... was discussed by a lixivial Fomentation. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* i. (1735) 14 The common Symptoms of the Excretion of the Bile being vitiated, are... a lixivial Urine [etc.]. 1742 H. BAKER *Microsc.* II. xviii. 171 This Distemper... requires lixivial Washes. 1797 BECKFORD *Pop. Tales Germans* I. 163 Its neighbour [sc. stream] at Carlsbad... announces its entrance into the world by hot lixivial fumes. 1800 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 343 Carbonated soda... gives the lixivial taste.

† **B.** *sb.* A lixivium, an alkali. *Obs.*

1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Confut.* iv. 129 An Ulcer is an effect of an acid, not of a lixivial. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 199 A Medicine... put into a very strong Lixivial.

† **Lixivialian**, *a.* *Obs.* rare -<sup>1</sup>. [f. *L. lixivi-um* LIXIVIUM + *-AN*.] = LIXIVIAL *a.*

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Corn setting Engine*, Pigeons dung or any other saline or lixivial substance.

† **Lixiviate**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Also 7 lixiviat, *erron.* lixiviate. [f. LIXIVIUM + *-ATE*.]

**A.** *adj.* Obtained by lixiviation; of or pertaining to a lixivium or to lixivial salts; alkaline.

1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 313 Their [sc. Salts] Lixivate Actimony is somewhat hostile. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. App. 381 Those that... prescribe the lixivial salts of plants. 1680 — *Produc. Chem. Princ.* v. 32 Egyptian Niter being acknowledged to be a Native Salt... is yet of a lixiviate nature. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 307 The Salt... will... have lost all its lixiviate Taste. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) III. xviii. § 11 A Lixivate Salt will mix with Oil, and turn it into Soap. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II; and in mod. Dicts.

**B.** *sb.* A lixivium, alkali.

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 41 The water turned... of... a brisk green colour, the Index of a lixiviate. 1824 8 LANDOR *Imag. Contr.* Wks. 1846 I. 59 He... washed them in alixivate.

**Lixiviate** (liksi'viate), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of mod. *L. lixiviare*, f. *lixivium* LIXIVIUM. Cf. *F. lixivier*.]

1. *trans.* To impregnate with lixivium or lye.

1646-1794 [see LIXIVIATED *pp.* a.]. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 112 Having been thus lixiviated they [sc. linsens] are to be returned to the mill. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. v. ii. f. 153 He directs us to lixiviate the dressed hemp in a solution of soda.

2. To subject to lixiviation.

1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chem.* I. 140 This coal when burnt falls into ashes, which being lixiviated with water, give a fixed alkali. 1817 J. DRABURY *Trans. Amer.* 248 In order to obtain the nitre, the earth is collected and lixiviated. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manuf.* xxiv. 608 Collect some charcoal ashes from the crucible furnace and lixiviate them. 1854 *Chamb. Jnl.* II. 279 The great ocean lixiviates our earth. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 134 By lixiviating the saline soil over a filter of wood-ashes.

fig. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Lord* Wks. V. 60 Churches, play-houses, coffee-houses, all alike are destined to be... well-sifted, and lixiviated, to crystallize into true, democratick, explosive, insurrectionary nitre.

Hence **Lixivated** *pp.* a., **Lixivating** *vbl.* *sb.* (in quot. *attrib.*).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iii. 110 The salt and lixiviated serosity with some portion of cholera. 1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 391 The lixiviated carbonaceous matter being mixed with 300 grains of red oxyd of lead. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 329 The lixiviated *gahrste* mixed with from 4 to 8 of the lixiviated *dünnschneid*. 1881 *Brit. Trade Jnl.* XIX. 335 It is conveyed from the furnaces... to the lixiviating-pans [sic]... where it is crushed.

**Lixivation** (liksi'vian), [*ad.* mod. *L. lixiviation-em*, agent-n. f. *lixiviare*: see prec. Cf. *F. lixiviation*.] The action or process of separating a soluble substance from one that is insoluble by the percolation of water, as salts from wood ashes.

1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 145 The Salt extracted from Barilla by lixiviation. 1805 *Useful Projects in Ann. Reg.* 860/1 A solution which may be procured by the lixiviation of ashes. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iv. (1814) 163 The water of lixiviation... will be found to contain the saline and soluble animal or vegetable matters if any exist in the soil. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jnl.* (1873) I. ii. 34 A good deal of salt is made by lixiviation of the soil. 1881 J. DAVIS *Rise & Fall Confed. Govt.* I. 478 The niter was obtained from lixiviation of nitrous earth.

**Lixivious** (liksi'vius), *a.* Now rare. [f. *L. lixivium* lye + *-OUS*.] = LIXIVIAL *a.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 31 The salt and lixivious liquor of the body. 1686 W. HARRIS *Lemery's Course Chym.* Intro. (ed. 3) 5 The Salt of Plants drawn after this manner, is called Lixivious Salt. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller*

1. xxiv. (1760) 99 Impregnated with a lixivious Taste from the alkaline Salts used in Rectification. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 537 Those united Contraries (commixing oily with lixivious particles) compose together a new soluble, and saponaceous body. 1800 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 227 [Seltzer water] has a gently saline and decidedly alkaline taste. If it be exposed to the air... it intirely loses its pungency, and the alkaline or lixivious flavour becomes proportionably stronger.

|| **Lixivium** (liksi'viðm). Pl. *lixivia* (*rare*). [*L. lixivium* neut. of *lixivius* (also *lixivus*) *adj.*, made into lye, f. *lix* ashes, lye. L. had also the fem. *lixivia*, whence *F. lessive*.] Water impregnated with alkaline salts extracted by lixiviation from wood ashes; lye. Also, a solution obtained from other substances by lixiviation.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Male Wks.* (1653) 304 *Aqua vitæ* is also precious in all Lixiviums against Gangrens. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 780 His device was, out of the ashes of a Nettle, to draw a weak Lixivium. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* iv. (1735) 95 The Urine is a Lixivium of the Salts that are in a Human Body. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 319 Wash it very well with a lixivium of quick lime. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* II. 469 The application of a lixivium of soap and water proved successful. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 242 The cloths... after being treated with alkaline lixivium... were exposed... to dew and air. 1885 WATT *Leather Manuf.* xi. 135 A lixivium composed of the dung of pigeons and flowers in water. 1894 SMILES *J. Wedgwood* xviii. 233 Painted cloths effected by Prussian lixivium.

¶ Used for: LAVA. In quot. fig.

1814 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* II. 383 The whole of Europe is a smothered volcano. If the channels of wisdom, justice, and liberality had been opened, the boiling lixivium would have flowed safely away.

† **Lixivye**. *Obs.* rare. [*ad.* *L. LIXIVIUM*] = prec.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 41 b/2 We may also make good lixivye only of Oaken ashes. 1599 — *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physique* 7/1 Make this subsequent Lixivye, or lye: Take Zeduaris, bayberries, grossely beaten, seeth or boyle it together with a quart of wyne.

**Lixt**, *obs.*, 2d sing. ind. pres. of *LIE* v. 2

**Liyhe**, -*er*, -*inge*, *obs.* ff. *LIE*, *LIAR*, *LYING*.

**Lynglye**, *obs.* form of *LYINGLY*.

**Liza** (lizi'z). *U. S.* [a. *sp. liza* (applied to various species of mullet): see Valenciennes *Hist. Nat. Poiss.* (1836) XI. 36, 61-2.] An American species of mullet; according to U. S. Dicts. *Mugil curema*, a different species from *Mugil liza* Val.

**Lizard** (lizi'ard). Forms: 4-5 *lesard* (e, *lisard*, 4 *liserd*, *lusarde*, 5 *lesere*, *lizart*, 6 *lisarde*, *lessert*, *lucert*, *lycert*, -*sert*, *lyzard*, -*erd*, *lezard*, *C. lyssard*, 7 *lyser*, *lezard*, *lisart*, *lyzard*, *lizzard*, 6- *lizard*. [a. OF. *lesard* masc., *lesarde* fem. (mod. *F. lizard*, *lizarde*) (= *Pr. lazert*, *lauzert*, Sp., Pg. *lagarto*, It. *lucerta*, *lucerta*), repr. *L. lacertus* masc., *lacerta* fem., *lizard*; the ending in OF. would normally have been -*ert*, -*erte*, but was assimilated to the suffix -*ard*.]

1. A name popularly applied to reptiles of the genus *Lacerta*, and to other reptiles resembling these in shape and general appearance, having an elongated body, a long tail, four legs, and a scaly or granulated hide. Ordinarily, the name relates to the small animals of the genus *Lacerta* and other genera of the order *Lacertilia*; by extension, animals like the crocodile, the agama, the iguana, or the great fossil saurians, are often spoken of as lizards. In scientific books, the name is commonly used as coextensive with that of the order *Lacertilia*, which includes many animals which, as lacking either limbs or scales, or both, would not be popularly regarded as 'lizards'.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 335 Thus ylyke a lusarde with a lady visage, Theuchel how [sc. Satan] he robbedest. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 30 A lacert, that is a serpent that is clepid a liserd. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3573 Bestis... As lebirds, lesards, & lenxis, lions & tigris. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 1056 A floor... So naad that lizards may not ascende. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 298/1 Lesarde wyrtm, lacertus. c 1483 *Caxton Dialogues* (E. E. T. S.) viii. 28 Men ete not... Of bestes venemous: Serpentes, lizards, scorpions. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* i. xxv, The feild was odious Quhair dragouns, lesserts, askis, edders swatterit. 1575 TURBERY *Faulconrie* 244 You shall give your hawk two inches of a Lucert's tayle newly cut off. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 220 The thirde kinde of Orchios, called in Latine *Hirci testiculis*... Upon the... stemme groweth a grete many of small floures... much like to a Lezarde. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* III. ii. 325 Their softest Touch, as snart as Lizards stings. 1605 SYLVESTER *De Partas* II. iii. III. *Lazo* 450 As starry Lizards in the Summer time Upon the walls of broken houses clime. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 17 Adders Forke, and Blindevormes Sting, Lizards legge, and Howlets wing. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xi. 30 These also shall vncleane vnto you... the Cameleon, and the Lizard. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. (1655) 45 Maus flesh, which the great Lizards, or Caimains eat very well. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. i. 18 Of lizards it hath been observed... that their tails being struck off will grow again. 1728 RAMSAY *Two Lizards* 14 In Nilus giant Lizards sport, Ca'd Crocodiles. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 110 The scales of the lizard seem stuck upon the body even closer than those of fishes. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. cxvii, Through the grass The quick-eyed lizard rustles. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* 313 Lizards, the green lightnings of the wall. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 602 He watch'd... So still, the golden lizard on him paused.

b. applied, with qualifying word, to many species of the genus *Lacerta* (see quot.).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. viii. 160/1 This is generally called by the name of a Green Lizard, but in the Summer time they are paler. 1693 RAY *Syn. Meth. Anim. Quadr.* 264 *Lacertus viridis*, the green Lizard. 1751 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 248 *Lacertus minor*, cinereous maculatus, *Asiatice*. The small spotted grey Lizard. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 16 The Brown Lizard. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. v. And his awaken'd ear Heard the grey Lizard's chirp. 1838 T. BELL *Brit. Reptiles* 17 Sand Lizard. *Lacerta agilis*. Linn. *Ibid.* 32 Viviparous Lizard. Nimble Lizard. Common Lizard. *Zootoca vivipara*. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 274 The other species of *Lacerta*, which may be seen frequently on the Continent of Europe, are the Green (*Lacerta viridis*) and the Ocellate (*L. ocellata*) Lizards, and the lively little Wall Lizard (*L. muralis*). 1896 RAY *Nat. Hist.* (ed. Lydekker) V. 159 The pearly lizard (*Lacerta ocellata*) of Southern Europe, may be taken as our first example of the typical genus *Lacerta*. *Ibid.* 161 The... sand, or hedge-lizard (*L. agilis*).

c. applied, with qualifying word, to other genera of *Lacertilia* and *Batrachia*. **Anguine lizard**, *Chamaesaura anguina*. **Croaking lizard** (see quot.). **Flying lizard**, *Draco volans*. **Water lizard**, (a) a tailed batrachian, newt; (b) a varanian, monitor. Also FENCE, FILL or FILLED, GROUND, LACE, LION, SAIL lizard.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 457/1 The Monodactyle or \*Anguine lizard. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 408 In the island of Jamaica, the 'croaking-lizard, *Thecadactylus latris*, is a most abundant animal. 1693 RAY *Syn. Meth. Anim. Quadr.* 275 *Lacerta volans* Indian, the 'Flying Indian Lizard. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. 165 The whole race of dragons is dwindled down to the Flying Lizard. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. viii. 160/1 The Neute, Asker, or \*Water Lizard are one and the same Creature. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 277 The largest known Lizards belong to the family of Water Lizards, Monitoridae, or Platynota.

† 2. **Lazy lizard**: a term of reproach applied to a slothful person. *Obs.*

1600 J. LANE *Ton Tel-truth* (1876) 128 And there this lazie lizard soundly slept. 1629 SYMMER *Spir. Poet.* I. ix. 30 The sluggish, the lazie Lizard, and the luskish Lubby?

3. A figure of a lizard; esp. in *heraldry*.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. viii. 160/1 He beareth Argent, a Lizard, Vert, counterpoing, a Newt or Asker, proper. 1858 CUSANS *Iler.* (1893) 340 The Ironmongers Crest: Two Lizards erect, combattant, proper, chained and collared or.

¶ b. ? Confused with LUCERN.

1780 EOMONSON *Her. II.* Gloss. *Lizard*, or *Lezard*, a beast somewhat like a mountain or wild-cat, with a short tail, and long dark-brown hair, spotted... It is the crest and dexter supporter to the arms of the Skinners' Company of London.

4. A fancy variety of the canary. In full *lizard canary*.

1865 *Derby Mercury* 25 Jan, The gold and silver spangled lizards were very superior. 1876 R. L. WALLACE *Canary Bk.* xiv. 164 The Lizard... Lizard canaries are more frequently tampered with than any other variety by unprincipled exhibitors.

5. **Naut.** A piece of rope having a thimble or block spliced into one or both ends.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 169 *Lizard*, an iron thimble spliced into the main-bowlines, and pointed over to hook a tackle to. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 19 At the quarters, quarter straps and lizard. 1882 *Nares Seaman-ship* (ed. 6) 44 The other end is secured with a lizard to the opposite quarter. *Ibid.* 137 The lizard is sometimes only a pendant.

6. A crotch of timber or a forked limb, used as a sled to support a stone being hauled off a field; a stone-boat (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

¶ 7. = LACERT 2. *Obs.* rare -<sup>1</sup>.

1574 J. JONES *Nat. Beginning Grow. Things* 24 Sinews, muscles, lizards, tendones, gristles, bones.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lizard-kind*, *shape*, *tribe*; *lizard-like*, *adj.*; *lizard-bird*, *dragon*, animals half lizard and half bird or dragon; *lizard canary* (see 4); † *lizard fish*, (a) the horse-mackerel or scad; (b) a fish of the genus *Synodus*; *lizard-green*, a colour resembling that of the green lizard; also *adj.*; *lizard orchis*, the plant *Orchis hircina* (see quot. 1578 in 1); *lizard-seeker*, one of the West Indian genus *Saurothera* of ground-cuckoos, so called because the birds live much on lizards (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855); *lizard-skin*, a, made of the skin of a lizard; *lizard wine* (see quot.).

1862 G. WILSON *Relig. Chem.* 39 The heroes of the geological bas-reliefs are ichthyosaurs... 'lizard-birds, gigantic crocodiles [etc.]. 1883 R. JEFFERIES *Story Henry* I. (1891) 19 The 'lizard-dragon wallowing in sea foam. 1753 *Chambers Cycl. Suppl.* *Lacertus*... the 'lizard fish... a fish of the cuculus kind, much resembling the common mackerel... and more usually called *trachurus*. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Fishes N. Amer.* (Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. III.) 279 *Synodus*. Lizard-fishes. *Ibid.* 280 *S. falcatus*... Sand Pike; Lizard-fish. 1897 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 6/5 A graduated panel of white cloth braided in 'lizard-green. 1899 *Ibid.* 28 Jan. 6/4 Lizard-green satin. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. vi. 157 The modern salamander is an animal of the 'lizard kind. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xviii. 243 His most 'lizard-like expression. 1799 NEMICH *Polyglotten-Lex.* 'Lizard orchis. Orchis coriophora. 1884 *Garden* 11 Feb. 89/1 That curious and nearly extinct native, the Lizard Orchis. 1753 *Chambers Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Iguana*, It is an amphibious animal, of the 'lizard shape. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. iii. 156 He pulled out a 'lizard-skin case. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. vi. 158 This animal... differs from the rest of the 'lizard tribe. 1894 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 5/4 A curious article of export from Pakhoi (China) is dried lizards... They are used for making a medicine called 'lizard wine'.



b. with lizard's, in the names of plants, as lizard's herb, tail, tongue (see quot.).

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, \*Lizard's herb, *Goniophlebium trilobium*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp. App.*, \*Lizard's tail, the English name of a genus of plants, described by Linnaeus under that of *Saururus*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Saururus*, 'It has small white flowers, nearly sessile in a slender naked terminal spike, from which the plant has derived the popular name of Lizard's-tail. *Ibid.*, \*Lizard's tongue, *Sauroroglossum*.

**Lizardly** (lɪˈzɑːdli), *a. rare*—[f. LIZARD + -LY I.] Resembling a lizard.

1883 G. M. FENN *Sweet Mace* I. xi. 205 That long, lanky, lizardly fellow, Abel Churr.

**Lizard-stone.** (See quot. 1858.)

1755 JOHNSON, *Lizardstone*, a kind of stone. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Lizard-stone*, a name for the serpentine marble stone obtained in Cornwall, in the vicinity of the Lizard Point.

† **Lizary.** *Obs.* = ALIZARI.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. ii. iii. li. 154 When we wish to obtain a fine bright colour we mix several kinds of lizary together.

**Lizior** (e), variant of LISIÈRE.

**Lizor, liz(z)ure**, Sc. or dial. ff. LEASOW.

**-ll** (l; after a consonant 'l'), contraction of WILL, after pronouns ending in a vowel, as *I'll, he'll, you'll, who'll*; sometimes, more colloquially, after other words as in *that'll do, John'll go*. Formerly written also *le*, as in *Ile or Ple, youle*.

1596 GASCOIGNE *Steele Cl.* (Arb.) 19 He trust unto my wit. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. iii. 185 Youle be made bring deformed forth. *Ibid.* iv. 8 He wear this. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* I. 15 I'll take a turn before Dinner. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 12 Divide the given Equation by y, and you'll have [etc.]. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 22 Sept. 3 There'll be no more rest for China. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana of Crossways* I. viii. 176 The mare'll do it well. She has had her feed.

**LL.** Contraction for *L. legum* of laws, in degrees, as LL.B. = *Legum baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Laws, LL.D. = *Legum doctor*, Doctor of Laws. † Also for 'Lords' (see L. III).

**Llama** (lā-mā, Sp. *lyama*). Also 7-9 lama, 8 glama. [a. Sp. *llama*, quoted as a Peruvian name of the animal in 1535 (Oviedo *Hist. Peru* ed. 1851 I. 418); in Dom. de S. Thomas *Lexicon de la Lengua del Perú* (1560) it is given (along with *paco, guanaco*, and *vicuña*) as a rendering of *oveja* (sheep).] A South American ruminant quadruped, *Auchenia llama*, closely allied to the camel, but smaller, humpless, and woolly-haired; used as a beast of burden in the Andes.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 735 An Indian boy driving 8. Llamas or sheepe of Peru which are as big as asses. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xli. 319 There is nothing at Peru of greater riches and profit than the cattell of the country, which our men call Indian sheep, and the Indians in their generall language call them Lama. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 574 The glama... is an extremely singular animal. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 413 The llama, which may be considered the camel of the new world. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1852) 166 The guanaco or wild Llama, is the characteristic quadruped of the plains of Patagonia. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Courage* Wks. (Bohn) III. 110 The llama that will carry a load if you caress him, will refuse food and die if he is scourged.

b. The wool of the llama or a material made from this.

1882 *World* 21 June 18/1 A pink llama was made with a wide flounce of coarse white lace coming from under the scarf. 1887 TIER & FAGAN *First Year Silken Reign* iv. 69 Her (the Lady Mayoress's) petticoat was of llama and gold.

c. attrib. as llama-cloth, -driver, -stuff, -wool.

1809 CAMPBELL *Gertr. Wyom.* ii. xvi. The llama-driver on Peruvia's peak. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. G. Exh.* 1055 Embroidered Llama stuff. *Ibid.* 1883 Llama wool shawls. 1871 W. H. G. KINGSTON *On Banks of Amazon* (1876) 109 The coca-bag... was made of llama cloth, dyed red and blue.

† **Llano** (lā-no, Sp. *lyano*). [Sp. = *L. planum* PLAIN, PLANE.] A level treeless plain or steppe in the northern parts of South America.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 873 Peru is divided into three parts, which they call Llanos, Sierras, and Andes... The Llanos or Plains on the Sea-coast have ten leagues in breadth. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 176 The Llanos of the Orinoco, huge intertropical steppes. 1885 B. HARTE *Maraja* ii. Ten leagues of the llano land.

**Liliana**, *erron.* form of LILANA.

1863 R. F. BURTON *Aboukuta* I. 24.

**Lo** (lō), *int. arch.* Forms: 1 lā, 2-4 la, 3-4 lou, low, 4 lowe, 4-6 loo, 6 loa, 6-7 loe, 3-10. Also 3-4 (as if imperative pl.) los. See also LEW *int.* [The evidence of rimes in ME. poetry shows that the spelling *lo* or *loo* represents two distinct words. (1) ME. *lō* = OE. *lā*, an exclamation indicating surprise, grief, or joy, and also used (like O!) with vocatives. (2) ME. *lo* with close *ō*, prob. a shortened form of *lōke* (OE. *lōca*), imperative of *look v.*; cf. ME. and mod. dial. *ta* for *take*, *ma* for *make*, also the mod. dial. *loo' thee* = 'look you'. The *los* of the Cursor M., used in addressing a multitude, seems to be imper. pl. The peculiar early ME. forms *lou*, *low* (e may stand for *lo we* = 'look we'. The present pronunciation (lō) would normally represent OE. *lā*, but it may be a mere

interpretation of the spelling, as the mod. *lo* corresponds functionally to the second of the two words, which should normally have become \**loo* (lī) in mod. Eng.]

† a. In early use, an interjection of vague meaning, corresponding approximately to the modern O! or Oh! (*obs.*). b. Used to direct attention to the presence or approach of something, or to what is about to be said; = Look! See! Behold!

Beowulf 1700 *Pæt la mæg seggan, se þe soð and riht fremeð on folce.* c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* iii. 7 He cwæð to him; La naddrena cyn [etc.]. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 Lahwet scal þis beon? *Ibid.*, La hu ne beað þa þet here speað galliceise? c. 1200 *Ormin* 17964 *þiss blisse iss min la fulwiss.* a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2454 *Low, þe jete of eche lif abit te al iopenet!* a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 16411 *And sua it es, la god it wijt.* *Ibid.* 16367 *Pilat said, 'los, her yur king!'* c. 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* I. 77 *Lo, þe lomb of God; lo him þat takip awey the synnes þis world.* 1393 *Langl. P. P.* C. xx. 4 *Lo, here þe lettere... in latyn and in ebrew.* 1400-50 *Alexander* 399 *Lo, maister, slike a mysche!* c. 1425 *Craite of Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 11 *Pou schalle do way þe hier figure & write þere a cifer, as lo an Ensampull.* c. 1450 *Merlin* 77 *Open: lo, here the duke.* 1480 *Caxton Chron. Eng.* cciii. (1482) 325 *Lo what a mariage was this as to the comparision of that other.* 1532 *More Confut. Tindale Wks.* 574/1 *When they suffer wrong, they cannot forgeue loe, and when men take away their goodes they be angry, so they be lo.* 1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 53 *For lymmer lawdis and litle lassis lo [primes scho, þeto, do] Will argun bayt wi bischof, preist, and freir.* 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 42 *His dearest loue the faire Fidessa loe Is there possessed of the traytour vile.* 1611 *Bible Jaggai* i. 9 *Ye looked for much, and loe it came to litle.* 1630 *PRYNNE Anti-Armin.* 167 *Loe here we haue expresse mention of severall sorts of worlds.* 1735 *BERKELEY Pre-think in Math.* § 34 *Lo! This is what you call 'so great, so unaccountable'.* 1758 C. WESLEY *Hymn*, *Lo!* He comes with clouds descending. 1807 J. EARLOW *Colomb.* iii. 177 *The prince drew near; where lo! an altar stood.* 1859 FITZGERALD *tr. Omar* vii. (1899) 71 *The Bird of Time has but a litle way To fly—and Lo! the Bird is on the Wing.*

† **Lo**, *obs.* abbreviation of LORD.

1610 *True Declar.* Virginia (1844) 13 *That noble Gouter-nour, the Lo. Laware.*

**Lo**, *obs.* form of Low sb. and a.

† **Loa** (lō-ā). [A Congo word, used in Fr. by Guyot 1805.] The larva of the nematode worm *Filaria oculi*, infesting the human eye in tropical countries. Also attrib.

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Loa-worm.* 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxviii. 518 *The man remembered that when a lad, he had a loa in his eye.* *Ibid.* 519 *The blood of another patient, known to be the subject of loa infection.*

**Loac**, variant of LAKE sb. & *Obs.*

**Loach** (lōtʃ). Forms: 5 loche, 5-7 loch, 5-9 loche, 6- loach. [a. F. *loche* (13th c.), loach, also dial. slug; cf. mod. Norman *loque* loach, slug (Moisy). Sp. *loja* is from Fr.]

1. A small European fish, *Cobitis* (*Nemachilus*) *barbatula* (-us), inhabiting small clear streams and highly prized for food; also, any fish of the family *Cobitidae*. Spinous Loach, *Cobitis taenia*.

1357 [see 4]. 14. *Loc.* in Wr. Willeker 585/18 *Fundulus*, a loche. 14... *Nom.* *ibid.* 705/1 *hec aloa*, a loch. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 54 *And smalle fyshes thou take, sperlynges and menwis withal And loches.* 1558 *Act 1 Eliz.* c. 17 § 4 *Places where Smeltes, Loches, Myneins, bathe bene used to bee taken.* c. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 108 *Thair we nowdr lad nor loun Mycht eit ane baikin loche For fowness.* 1651-7 T. BARKER *Act of Angling* (1820) 31 *But your hooks with millers thumbes, loaches.* 1653 WALTON *Angler* viii. 161 *Carps and Loches are observed to breed several months in one year.* 1789 G. WHITE *Silurone* xvii. *The loach in its general aspect has a pellicud appearance.* 1819 CRABBE *P. of Hall* xiii. 6 *Where in the shallow stream the loaches play.* 1837 M. DONOVAN *Don. Fam.* II. 33 *That ugly little fish the loche.* 1866 BLACKMORE *Lorna* I. vii. (ed. 12) 38 *A jar of pickled loaches.* 1882 J. WALKER *Jarant to Auld Reekie* 118 *The Coachman, sluggish as a bearded loach.*

2. Applied to fishes of other genera.

a. The burbot or eel-pout. (In recent U. S. Dicts.) b. Sea-loach, the whistle-fish.

a. 1672 WILLUGHBY *Ichthyogr.* (1686) 121 *Mustela vulgaris*,... A Sea Loche *Cestrif.* Whistle-fish in Cornubia. So 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 164.

† 3. fig. A simpleton. *Obs.*

1605 *Tryall Chev.* III. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 303 *The Loach gets me into a Suters bath and there sits me drinking for Joanes best cap.* c. 1620 *Peel's Jests* 17 *This Loach spares not for any expence.*

4. attrib. and Comb.

1357 *Act 31 Edw.* III. *Stat.* iii. c. 2 *Le person de Doggere-fish & loche-fish.* 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle*, *Oxen* (1596) 43 *Some do take a loch fish quick, and put it down the beasts throat.* 1866 BLACKMORE *Lorna* I. xv. (ed. 12) 90 *Was not I a lout gone by, only fit for loach-skinning?* 1883 *Fisheries Exh.* *Catal.* 254 *Loach Traps*,... *Loach Hook* and *Rod*.

**Loach**, see LOHOCH.

**Load** (lōd), sb. Forms: 1 lād, 3-6 lode, 5 lod, 5-6 lood(e, 6-7 loade, 6- load. β. north. and Sc. 4-9 lade, 5-9 laid, (5 layde). [OE. *lād* fem., way, course, journey, conveyance, corresp. to OHG. *leitō* course, leading, procession (MHG., mod. G. *leite*), ON. *leid* way, course = OTent. \**laidā* (whence \**laidjan* to LEAD), related to \**lājan* to go (OE. *lādan*, ON. *līða*). The development of mean-

ing has been influenced by the association of the sb. with LADE v.; in extreme northern dialects this word is not distinguishable from LADE sb. The words *load* and *LODE* are etymologically identical; the present article includes only those senses in which the mod. spelling is *load*, and *obs.* senses akin to these.]

† 1. Carriage. Also, an act of loading. *Obs.*

c. 1000 *Laws Northumb.* *Priests* c. 55 in Schmid *Gesetz* 368 *Sunnandages cypinge we forbeodað... and alic weorc, and alic lade, ægðer 7e on wæne 7e on horse 7e on byrðene.* c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2703 *Wanne þe barouns it i-knewe what þay in lode hadde.* c. 1440 *Promp. Para.* 310/2 *Loode, or caryage, vectura.* 1523 *Fitzherb. Bk. Husb.* § 25 *The more hey maye be loded at a lode, and the faster it wyll lye.*

2. That which is laid upon a person, beast, or vehicle to be carried; a burden. Also, the amount which usually is or can be carried; e.g. *cart-load, horse-load, wagon-load*.

a. 1225 *Ancre R.* 268 *3if a miracle nere... heo hefde iturpled mid him, boðe hors & lode, adun into helle grunde.* c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 187/80 *He let nime platus of Ire... wel neiz ane cartes lode.* a. 1300 [see CART-LOAD]. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* viii. 467 *Thai kest thair ladis down in fy.* c. 1475 *Rauf Collyear* 642 *My laid war I laith to lois.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 206 *A layde, a burdyn.* 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 125 *Sundrie cariers bath of hors and laides.* 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* v. ii. 64 *Aeneas bare a luinge load; Nothing so heany as these woes of mine.* 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 113 *By strapping the load round the shoulders of the person, who is to bear it.* 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* i. *Where some halt to rest from heavy loads.* 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Proc. Mch. U. S.* 99 *In January, 1881, 11 car-loads from the mine yielded \$190.*

b. The specific quantity of a substance which it is customary to load at one time; hence, taken as a unit of measure or weight for certain substances.

The equivalence of a load varies considerably according to the locality and to the substance. As a measure, a load of wheat is usually 40 bushels, of lime 64 (in some districts 32) bushels, of timber 50 cubic feet, of hay 36 trusses (= 18 cwt.), of bulrushes 63 bundles, of meal 2 bolls (Sc.). A load of lead ore in the Peak, Derbyshire = 9 dishes (see DISH sb. 6 c.).

1384-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 300 *In iij ladi's calcis empt.* c. 1385 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 2060 *Of stree first ther was leyd ful many a lode.* 1409 *Durham Acc. Roll* in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* XIV. 529, *xii lodas continentes cexxi petras ferri.* 1458 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 220, xl. *lod de Baseford ston.* 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 220 *A lode of lyme from Havant.* a. 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* cxxiii. 532 *Mo then x. lode of thornes were caryed out to brenne the noble lady.* 1550 *CROWLEY Epigr.* 501 *A lode [of coals] that of late yeres for a royall was sold.* 1570 *Hills & Inw. V. C.* (Surtees 1835) I. 341 *Ane laid of quheit, ane laid of leir, ane laid of aitts.* 1622 *MALYNES Anc. Laws-Merch.* 50 *The Load of Lead is 175 lb.* 1709 J. WARD *Introduct. Math.* I. iii. (1734) 37 *Nine of those Dishes they [sc. Derbyshire lead-miners] call Load of Ore.* 1747 *HOONES Miner's Dict.* M jh, *Three Loads five Dishes will be full enough to make up one Ton Weight.* 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 105 *Hay, the Load of 36 Trusses, each Truss 50 lbs.* 1825 *CORREY Rur. Rides* 194 *This rick contains... what they call in Hampshire ten loads of wheat, that is to say, fifty quarters, or four hundred bushels.* 1887 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* V. 255 *The load, at Appleby, is [c. 1700] for peas, rye and wheat 4 bushels, of [sic] barley and broad 5 bushels.* 1887 *Cunningham's Diary* (Scott. Hist. Soc.) Intro. 18 *Though no longer carried on horseback, a load of meal still means two bolls.* 1898 *Daily News* 16 June 7/2 *Wheat futures are usually dealt with in 'loads'.* A load is a thousand quarters.

3. A material object or a force, which acts or is conceived as a weight, clog, or the like.

1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* i. ii. 2 *Why droopes my Lord like over-ripen'd Corn, Hanging the head at Ceres plenteous load?* 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 972 *Farr heavier load thy self expect to feel from my prevailing arm.* *Ibid.* v. 59 *O fair Plant... with fruit surcharg'd, Deigns none to ease thy load and taste thy sweet?* 1698 *KEILL Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 273 *The great River of the Amazons... runs up to the Equator with a vast load of Waters.* 1725 M. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 260 *Bleeding... lessens the additional Quantity of Blood, and removes its Load.* 1832-52 J. MURRAY in *Whistle-Blinkie* (Scott. Songs) Ser. iii. 43 *The hazle bushes bend ne mair Beneath the lades that crushed them sair.* 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 361 *If we eat more than the system requires, the bowels become... weakened by their load.* 1852 *Beck's Florist* Dec. 273 *The luxuriance and profusion, I may say the loads of bloom.*

b. The charge of a fire-arm.

1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xii. 108 *What quantity of Powder will be a sufficient Load for such a Piece.* 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 141 *A gun with but one barrel... will, by a single operation on the trigger, discharge six or eight loads in succession.* 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Load*, the charge of a gun.

c. *Electr.* The resistance to a dynamo or motor of the machinery which it drives, apart from its own friction.

1895 THOMPSON & THOMAS *Electr. Tab. & Mem.* 57 *If the dynamo is run at constant speed, the motor also will run of itself at nearly constant speed, whatever its load.* *Ibid.* 82 *Lifting Power of Magnets.*—The rule is:—Load =  $a \times$  the square of the cube root of the magnet's own weight. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 May 2/1 *Giving a day-load for traction and power and a night-load for light.*

d. *Building.* The pressure caused by gravity upon a structure or any part of it.

1871 R. S. BALL *Exper. Mech.* xl. 172 *A structure has to support both its own weight and also any load that may be placed upon it. Thus a railway bridge must at all times sustain what is called a permanent load, and frequently, of course, the weight of one or more trains.* 1879 *SIR G. SCOTT Lect. Archit.* I. 49 *The columns... are... proportioned in thickness to their load, irrespective of their height.*



**6. Phys.** The amount of resistance to be overcome by the contraction of a muscle.

**1894** STARLING *Elem. Hum. Physiol.* 94.

**4. fig.** A burden (of affliction, sin, responsibility, etc.); something which weighs down, oppresses, or impedes.

**1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* iii. 1. 157 Sharpe Buckingham vnburthens with his tongue. The enuious Load that lyes vpon his heart. **1599** — *Much Ado v.* i. 28 Those that wring vnder the load of sorrow. **c 1646** MILTON *Sonnet on Mrs. C. Thomson*, Meekly thou dost resign this earthly load Of Death, call'd Life. **1700** DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* ii. 265 Our life's a load. **1748** Anson's *Voy. Introd.*, When I consider... of how tedious, and often unintelligible, a load of description it [sc. drawing] would rid them. **1764** GOLDSM. *Trav.* 374 And all that freedom's highest aims can reach, is but to lay proportion'd loads on each. **1766** FORSTER *Serm. Ing. Wom.* (1767) II. xii. 206 From some people... a favour... is a load. **1791** Burns *Lament Earl Glencairn v.* I bear alone my load o' care. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 175 So did they give the heir the privilege of laying the load upon the personal estate. **1851** D. JERARD *St. Giles* xiv. 141 With this thought, a load was lifted from the old man's heart. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. 111. 400 His spirit... sank down under the load of public abhorrence.

**5. a.** As much as one can 'carry' of drink; (one's) fill; phr. **† to have (or have taken), to get one's load, to have a load.** Now only dial. and U.S. slang. **† b.** To give (a person) his load; to beat soundly.

**1598** LODGE & GREENE *Looking Glass Lond.* H 2 b, Ply it till eury man hath tane his load. **1678** RAY *Prov.* 87 Proverbiall Periphrases of one drunk: He has a jagg or load. **1692** R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Life & Death* (1708) 16 The Cups went round, and Xanthus by this Time had taken his Load, who was mightily given to talk in his Drink. *Ibid.* clvii. 173 There are Those that can never Sleep without their Load. **1694** ECHARD *Plantus* 188 Give him his load so as he shan't b' able to find the way home. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 369 Then we drank... The General leapt about... a little while; but having his Load soon went to sleep. **1890** CENTURY *Dict. s.v.*, He went home late with a load on. **1902** *Eng. Dial. Dict. s.v.*, To get one's load, to be drunk.

**c. Mech.** (See *quots.*)

**1855** OGILVIE, *Suppl. s.v.*, In mech. an engine or other prime mover is said to be loaded when it is working to its full power, and the quantity of work it is then doing is called its load. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Load, the amount of work done by an engine worked up to its capacity. Not to be confounded with *duty*.

**6. Loads († a load):** a great quantity or number, 'lots', 'heaps', *collog.*

With the earlier *quots.* cf. CART-LOAD b.

**1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. v.* i. 22 Loads a grauell i' th' backe, Lethargies, cold Palsies, and the like. **1655** *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 205 There is a load of newes. **1852** CLOUGH *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 183 Sunday—Loads of talk with Emerson all morning. **1860** EDKINS *Chinese Scenes* (1863) 73, I was very much pleased to get all the home letters on Monday last—This mail I had loads.

**† 7. Phrases.** **a.** To lay on load: to deal heavy blows (occas. to lay load about or about one); fig. to speak with emphasis or exaggeration; to emphasize (the fact) that...; to exaggerate, 'lay it on thick'; also, to be extravagant in expenditure. Also, to lay on load of reproaches. **b.** To lay load on or upon: to belabour with blows; also fig. to blame, reproach. **c.** To lay (or cast) the load: to throw the blame. **d.** To lay on by load: to heap or pile on. *Obs.*

**a.** **c 1537** *Thersites* (Roxb. Club) 51, I wyll... laye on a lode with this lustye clubbe. **1579** CHURCHYARD *Gen. Rehearsal Wars* K j b, He strake diuers of the Almaines... and layyng lode about hym, he made such waie that the gate was free. **1580** FULKE *Dang. Rock* 169 He layeth on lode, that Luther and Caluine authoritie is not like to Christes. **1586** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* i. vi. (1589) 19 The Danter then of Trespassers... laies lustie lode about. **1587** *Mirr. Mag.*, *Cæsar* xxviii, They fell from wordes to sharpe, and layde on lode amayne. **1589** NASHE *Martinus Months Minde* To Rdr., Wks. (Grosart) I. 163 Who being both but newelie come to their Fathers lands and goods... lay on such lode, and spend all their leudnes so fast. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. ix. 22 So dreadfull strokes each did at other drive, And laid on load with all their might and powre. **1598** GREENWEE *Tacitus* *Ann.* ii. iv. (1622) 37 They should... lay on thicke lode; and strike at their faces with their swords. **1611** COTGR., *Exaggerer*, to exaggerate, aggravate, lay on load. **1613** DAY *Festivals* viii. (1615) 234 They lay on load of bitter Reproaches against it. **a 1640** J. DYKE *Sel. Serm.* (1640) 211 Satan will be busie to lay on lode, and to affright a man with Hell and damnation. **1652** C. B. STAPVLTON *Herodian* vii. 57 They raile and scoff when e'e he comes abroad, And of his lewd behaviour laies on Load. **1677** MIREX *Eng.-Fr. Dict. s.v.*, They laid much load upon that expression, its exaggererent beaucoup cette expression. **1832** SIR S. FERGUSON *Forging of Anchor* 23 Leap out, my masters; leap out and lay on load.

**b.** [**c 1435**; see LADE sb.] **c 1550** WEVER *Lusty Yventus* D ij, Lay lode on the flesshe, what so euer befall You hauestrength lough to do it with all. **c 1560** INGELAND *Disobed. Child* (1570) F j, [Stage direction] Here the wyfe must laye on lode vpon her Husbande. **1577-87** HOLINSHED *Chron. Eng.* (1807) I. 466 They laid load vpon the Romans with their arrowes and darts. **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. iii. v, The vast thumps of massie hammers noise, That on the groning steel laid on such lode. **1679** DRYDEN *Edipus* i. i. Dram. Wks. 1725 *IV.* 378 Lay load upon the Court; gull'em with Freedom. **1683** TEMPLE *Memo.* Wks. 1731 I. 429 The Dutch began to lay Load upon their Allies, for their Backwardness. **1697** DRYDEN *Aeneid* ix. 1097 Mnesteus lays hard load upon his Helm. **c.** **a 1715** BURNET *Owen Time* (1724) I. 251 The load of that marriage was cast on Lord Charendon. *Ibid.* (1734) II. 565 It was moved to lay the Load of that Matter on him.

**d.** **1546** J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1562) 64 He inakth you beleue, by lies laide on by lode.

**8. attrib. and Comb.**, as load goods, -hauling, wagon; load-carrying adj.; load displacement, draught, the displacement or draught of a vessel when laden; load factor, the ratio of the average to the maximum amount of work, power, etc., of consumption to production, etc.; † load-horse, a pack-horse; load-line = LOAD-WATER-LINE; † load-man, a man who bears or has charge of a load; † load-mark-line = load-line; load-penny *Hist.*, a market due anciently levied on loads; † load-pin, a bar inserted into the side of a wagon, to increase its capacity; load-rail, -tree, a broad rail fixed across the middle of a certain kind of corn or hay cart. Also LOAD-SADDLE, -WATER.

**1611** COTGR. (1632) *Sommier*... any toying, and 'load carrying, drudge, or groome. **1895** *Westm. Gaz.* 14 June 1/3 The fire-resisting material and the load-carrying material. **1884** *Daily News* 9 Oct. 5/7 The Rodney... has a 'load-displacement of 9,740 tons. **1898** *Ibid.* 12 Apr. 6/6 Her displacement at 'load draught will be 15,000 tons. **1898** *Albert's Syst. Med.* v. 916 The 'load factor of the heart, the ratio between its average and its maximum work, is ample. **1899** *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Feb. 4/1 The 'load factor', the proportion between the hours of daily consumption and the productive power. **1890** *Daily News* 8 Nov. 5/7 When he left the camp of the Rear Guard he told them that they must not lose their 'load goods. **1902** *Daily Chron.* 16 Jan. 3/2 'Load-hauling and gradient-climbing. **1568** 'Loode horse [see LOADER s. 1]. **1607** TORSSELL *Foresh. Beasts* (1658) 254 Of 'Load or Pack Horses. **1884** H. SPENCER in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXIV. 727 A compulsory 'load-line for merchant-vessels. **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 4 June 8/1 The operation of the load-line tables, which was so dear to the late Mr. Plimsoll. **1901** *Scotsman* 5 Mar. 7/8 Light loadline bill. This bill... provided for the marking of a second load-line... to indicate the minimum depth to which a vessel might be immersed in water when she was in ballast. **1375** BARBOUR *Brue* viii. 466 The 'layd-men that persauit weil, Thai keist their ladis down in hy. **c 1515** COCKE *Lorell's B.* 11 Lode men, and bere brewers. **1711** W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild.* *Assist.* 91 The Line a. d. is termed the deep 'Load-mark Line. **1883** *GREEN CONG. Eng.* ix. 440 The gift of its [sc. Worcester's] market-dues, wain-shilling and 'load-penny, was the costliest among the many boons which 'Ethelred and Aethelred showered on Bishop Werfrith. **1641** BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 137 They... putte the shelvings, and 'load-pinnes, and pike-stowers, of euerie waine into her body. **1851** STEPHENS *Bk. Farm.* (ed. 2) II. 357 The 'load-rail, 9 inches broad, is convenient to sit upon in driving, and to stand upon when forking the sheaves in unloading. *Ibid.*, The 'load-tree or rail. **1659** HOOKE tr. *Comenius' Orbis Sensualium* (1672) 173 A Wagon, which is either a Timber-Wagon or a 'Load-Wagon.

**Load (lōd), v.** Forms: 5-6 lode, 6 lode, 6-load, 6-load. *Pa. pple.* 6 lode, 7 load, 7-loaded. *strong.* 6-7 loden, 6-8, 9 dial. loaden. [*f.* LOAD sb. The strong *pa. pple.* loaden was formed on the analogy of LADEN.]

**1. trans.** To put a load on or in; to furnish with a burden, cargo, or lading; to charge with a load. *Freq.* in *pa. pple.* Loaded († loaden) with = laden with, having a load of. Loaded down: weighed down with a load.

**1503** S. HAWES *Example of Virtue* i. 19 A shyp... with moche spyces ryght well lode. **1530** PALSGR. 613/1, I lode a carte... This horse is not halfe lode. **1576** GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl. Ep.* Ded. (Arb.) 43, I have ben streaking me (like a lubber) when the sunne did shine, and now I strue al in vaine to lode the cart when it raineth. **1579** FENTON *Guicciardi*, vii. 398 Sundrie bontes and lighters laden with provisions. **1660** JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* (1676) 808 Deploring his condition that his horse being laden could not run fast. **1775** T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 1 Jan. I. 339 A large Dutch ship... laden with tea. **1847** A. MCGILLIAM *Trav. Mexico* 57 The water-carrier loaded with the weight of his earthen-vessels. **1865** TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* ii. 15 The men were loading another cart. **1867** W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 154 Trams, weighing when loaded 25 to 32 cwt. each.

**b. intr. (or refl.).** Of a vehicle: To fill with passengers.

**1832** *Examiner* 246/2 Last week the coach travelled nearly empty... (Now) the coach loads better than ever. **1893** *Times* 4 May 12/2 This coach always loads well.

**2. To place on or in a vehicle as a load for transport; to put on board as cargo; † to carry (hay, etc.).** In *quot.* 1495 *transf.* † Also with *in, out*.

**1495** *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxix. 790 Castors... laye one of them vpright on the ground... and layeth and lodeth the styckes and wode bytwene his legges and thies and draweth him home to their denes. **1523** FITZGERARD *Bk. Unsh.* § 22 He maye well lode oute his dounge before none, and lode heyre or corne after none. **1613** in *Picton Lpool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 184 Ev' freeman may lode and carry goods from the waterside. **1714** *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 415 The Dutch Ships which are to have Passports to load in France Wines, Brandy, and other Goods. **1720** DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* v. (1840) 99 We... fetched our luggage, and loaded it... into the canoes. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Un-try'd Earth*, Dung, is accordingly loaded in at a great Expence, more particularly in making an Asparagus-Bed. **1743** J. JONES in *Bucknell MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 402 The whole Army should... have their baggage loaded... in a readiness to march by break of day. **1900** F. T. BULLEN *With Christ at Sea* ii. 32 We were to load mahogany for home.

**b. absol. or intr.** To take in one's load or cargo. Also with *up*.

**1720** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5836/4 Who has now a Ship loading

thereof at St. Katherine's Dock. **1822** J. FOWLER *Jrnl.* (1898) 98, I then Con Cluded to load up and move on the Road Which We did and on loading up the Horses We find seven Hors loads of meet. **1857** R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* xvi. 368 The 'Macedonian' sailed for Manilla... leaving the 'Supply' to load with the coal purchased at Formosa.

**3. To add or affix a weight to, to add to the weight of (something); to be a weight or burden upon; to bear down or oppress with a material weight; to weight, spec. to weight with lead (see LOADED *pple.* a.); to increase the resistance in the working of (a machine) by the addition of a weight. Loaded with = supporting the weight of. † To load with earth: to bury.**

**1578** LYTE *Dodoens* ii. xlviii. 205 [The stalkes] being loden [with] litle flowers from the middle even up to the very top. **a 1625** HEAUM & FL. *Bloody Bro. v.* ii. (1639) I b, When thou hast laden me with earth for ever. **1627** HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 58 So their trees were more plentifully laden with fruits. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. iii. xiv. 188 Some rich man of mean worth laden under a tombe big enough for a Prince to bear. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* iv. 147 A circling row Of goodliest Trees laden with fairest Fruit. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Aeneid* x. 608 The Phrygian Troops escap'd the Greeks in vain, They, and their mix'd Allies, now load the Plain. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 15 ¶ 1 The coach was drawn by six milk-white horses, and laden behind with the same number of powdered footmen. **1715-20** POPE *Iliad* xviii. 548 The ponderous hammer loads his better hand. **1748** Anson's *Voy.* iii. ii. 313 We were neither disordered nor even loaded by this repetition. **1793** BRIDGES *Leit. Darwin* 52, I eat one-third or one-fourth more than before without feeling my stomach loaded. **1802** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. x. 79 A bat loaded with lead. **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 79 A machine may be so loaded as just to be in equilibrio with its work. **1860** TYNDALE *Glac.* i. x. 67 The fresh snow which loaded the mountain. **1871** R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 304 Many a feast high-pl'd did load each table about them. **1892** STARLING *Elem. Human Physiol.* 84 The shortening is not very powerful, and can be prevented by loading the muscle moderately.

**b.** To adulterate by adding something to increase the weight of the article; to make (light or thin wine) appear full-bodied by adulteration.

**1860-1** [see LOADED *pple.* a. 2]. **1887** *Harper's Mag.* June 120/1 If the paper is to be 'loaded', that is, adulterated with clay or cheap fibres.

**4. To supply in excess or overwhelming abundance with.** Chiefly in *pa. pple.* Loaded († loaden) with: charged, fraught, or heavily laden with; having an abundance of.

**1577-87** HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 7/1 The Danes, being loden with riches and spoiles, departed to their ships. **1611** BIBLE *Ps.* lxxvii. 19 Blessed be the Lord, who daily loadeth vs with benefits. **1674** BREVINT *Sant al Endor* 263 A Rich Noble-Man, notoriously laden with Crimes. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 69 ¶ 1 If a Man be loaded with Riches and Honours. **1709** BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 71 The air... may be loaded with a greater quantity of interspersed vapours. **1716** LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress* Brevint 22 Aug., The shops [are] loaded with merchandise. **1799** M. UNOERWOOD *Dis. Children* (ed. 4) I. 288 When they have slept in the same bed with one loaded with it [i.e. small-pox]. **1818** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. v. 212 He returned to Moorshedabad, loaded with disease. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiv, Old Torquil... loaded him with praises and with blessings. **1869** E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 93 The air of London is so loaded with carbon. **1882** MISS BRADON *Mt. Royal* II. vii. 138 He would have loaded her with gifts, had she been willing to accept them.

**5. To put the charge into (a firearm); also absol.** To be loaded: (of a body of men) to have their arms charged.

**1646** CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Ing. Seamen* 32 To load a peece. **1688** SHADWELL *Ser. Aslatia* v. Wks. 1720 IV. 105 [She snaps a pistol at Belford] Belford. Thank you, Madam; are you not a Devil? 'twas loaded. **1799** *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1812) 271 The same principle of reserving the fire with the front line, till the rear support is loaded. **1804** W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 262 Several pieces of heavy ordnance, loaded with grape-shot. **1841** THACKERAY *Drum* ii. xlv, They load and fire. **1851** *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1146 At one operation, these caps are loaded with fulminating-powder. **1891** E. PRACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 145 How many barrels are loaded?

**6. fig.** To weigh down, burden, oppress (with something immaterial); to clog, encumber.

**1526** *Pilgr. Perfr.* (W. de W. 1531) 232 b, He sholde... fixe them in his hert, lodyng & chargynge his memory with them. **1599** 1st *Pl. Ret. fr. Parnassus* i. i. 360 And if I live, I'll make a poesie Shall load the future years with infamie. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 39 Neither are we loden with those declensions, flexions, and variations, which are incident to many other tongues. **1625** BACON *Ess.* *Superstition* (Arb.) 347 Over-great Reverence of Traditions, which cannot but load the Church. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* i. 5 Load with the filth of dallying Lust and Sin. **1671** MILTON *P. R.* iv. 418 And sturdiest Oaks Bow'd thir stiff neckes, laden with stormy blasts. **1777** J. AOMAS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 272, I have been now for near ten weeks... constantly loaded with a cold. **1865** J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* § 4 Lest so stern a solitude should load And break thy being. **1884** A. R. PENNINGTON *Witch* viii. 257 The frivolous vanities with which Confirmation was loaded, led him to speak in a disparaging tone of it. *absol.* **1593** *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 9 A frowne lodeth, and a smile lightheth; to frowne therefore kindly is a barre to Icelocy; but loading crabbedly, men vndoe themselves speedily.

**b.** To overwhelm with abuse, reproaches, etc. † Also, to throw blame upon; to charge with something opprobrious.

**1662** GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 296/2 A few silly men,



loaden with the vilest reproaches that the wit of man could invent. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xxv. (1708) 31 To be Loaden at every turn with Blows and Reproaches. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Aeneid* xi. 335 These are the Crimes, with which they load the Name Of Turnus. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 583 They Load his Doctrine with Imposture and Blasphemy. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1734) II. 272 Every thing was acceptable there, that loaded that Treaty, and these Lords. 1611. 564 The Design was now formed, to load the late Administration all that was possible. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. i. While the Dutchman... loaded me with all the curses and injurious terms his language could afford. 1901 D. SMITH in *Expositor* Oct. 282 An angry brother once loaded him with abuse.

### 7. To heap or pile on. rare.

1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* ix. viii. Lord... Ponder the paines which on me loaden be. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1243 E're long thou shalt learn these braveries in Irons loaden on thee. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* iii. The more he sees I can do, the more he loads on.

**b. Painting.** To lay (colour) on thickly in opaque masses.

1859 GULLICK & TIMMS *Paint.* 228 In the foreground... the 'impasto' should be bold; but in the more brilliant lights, it can scarcely be 'loaded' too much. 18... *Art Jnl.* N. S. XI. 10 (Cent) Masses of white enamel are loaded upon the surface, with a view to further treatment.

**8. intr. a.** To collect into a load or heap. **b.** To become loaded or clogged.

1806-7 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 139 The objection to so much concavity or flatness in the fore part of the breast... is the loose earth of the furrow loading there. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., Oysters are apt to load with sand.

**9. a. refl. and intr. (Stock-exchange.)** To buy heavily of stock. **b. pass.** To be loaded up: to have large quantities of a thing in hand as security. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 8 June 5/2 One of those cornering cliques which are the curse of legitimate trade across the Atlantic appears to have loaded heavily on the chance of an outbreak. 1893 *Times* 15 Aug. 7/4 No banking system could stand being loaded up with rye year after year.

**10. Life-insurance.** To increase (a premium) by adding a charge (called the 'loading') as a provision against contingencies or for other reasons; to charge (a particular life) with a 'loaded' premium. (Cf. *LOADING* *vbl.* sb. 3.)

1867 C. WALFORD *Insur. Guide* (ed. 2) 260 Table shewing the process of 'loading' rates of premiums: also affording a comparison between the English and Carlisle Rates loaded, and the Northampton *net* Rates. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 615 If the body-weight bear an undue proportion to the weight of the individual, such cases are either 'loaded' or declined as second or third class lives.

**Load**, obs. form of *LODE*, *LODH*.

**† Loadage.** Obs. [f. *LOAD* *v.* + *-AGE*.] A toll or due for loading. 1661 [see *ANCHORAGE* 15].

**Loaded** (*lōd'ed*), *ppl. a.* [f. *LOAD* *v.* + *-ED*.] 1. Charged, burdened, laden, etc. (see the verb).

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxxv. 375 When 'tis ripe... it downward turns its loaded head. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Preserv'd* I. 10 If thou art alter'd, where shall I have harbour? Where ease my loaded heart? 1693 G. STEPHY in Dryden's *Juvenal* (1697) 195 To turn a Mill, or drag a Loaded Life Beneath two Panniers. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 218 As now in loader Peals the loaded Winds Bring on the gathering Storm. 1766 SMOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* (1804) V. 262 Many loaded guns went off while the houses were burning. 1785 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let.* 25 Aug. Whenever we are quite alone, she now unburthens her loaded heart. 1821 SVD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 325 He who sets a loaded gun means it should go off if it is touched. 1830 *Examiner* 107/1 A loaded cart. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. 107 The loaded apple trees in the orchard.

**b.** Weighted, esp. with lead, as a loaded stick, whip. Loaded dice: dice in which lead is inserted in order to make them fall with a particular face upwards.

1777 WESLEY *Jnl.* 7 June, With his loaded whip, [he] struck Nancy A.— on the temple. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 302 He says but little, and that little said Ows all its weight, like loaded dice, to lead. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 27 The surface should be well worked with loaded harrows. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 111 The water still driven by the plunger... goes on to the loaded valve. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Loaded Cushion*, a lady's table cushion for fastening work to, and which is loaded with lead. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Christ & Krishna* xv. 86 One is flogged to death with loaded whips.

**† c.** Charged with magnetism, magnetized. [After *LOADSTONE*.]

1717 PRIOR *Alma* II. 225 Great Kings to Wars are pointed forth, Like loaded Needles to the North.

**2.** In technical use. Of wine: Adulterated so as to appear full-bodied. Of the tongue: Thickly furred. Of the liver: Charged with excess of bile. Of the urine: Surcharged with salts, etc. Of a muscle: Subjected to a 'load' (see *LOAD* sb. 3 e).

1800-1 THACKERAY *Lovelace* III. 193 Loaded claret, and sweet port. 1875 B. MEADOWS *Clin. Observ.* 12 Tongue is now somewhat loaded in a morning. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 17 The stimulation of the intestinal glands... relieves the 'loaded' liver. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxi. 339 Furred tongue, scanty, high-coloured, loaded urine. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 925 A loaded does more work than an unloaded mule.

**3. U.S. slang.** Drunk.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1892 *Voice* (N.Y.) 28 July, A Democrat who stood on the sidewalk made this uncharitable exclamation as S. stepped into a carriage: 'He's loaded'. 1897 in BARRERE & LELAND *Slang*.

**† Loaden**, *ppl. a.* Obs. [Strong pa. pple. of *LOAD* *v.*]

**1. = HEAVY-LADEN** 2. Also *absol.*

1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 82 Come vnto me all ye that labour and are laden (meaning with sinne). 1653 BISHOP *Serm.* (1845) 427 This we preach unto you, that until you be wearied and laden, you will not cast your burden on Jesus. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. III. i. 386 Large Creatures; who... go led and laden thro those dry and barren Places!

**2.** Loaded, charged, weighted, laden.

1600 SURFLET *Country Farme* v. xviii. 694 You must haue speciall regard to sowe them [Beanes] all about the fifteenth daie after the change of the moone, because that in so doing, they will bee the better loaden. 1610 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *False One* IV. iii. Pitty me, Pitty a loaden man. 1639 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1853) I. 266 A loaden horse carrying a sack of corne. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 105 The Seas... Shove the loaden Vessels into Port. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 274 The loaden shelves afford us full repast. 1774 GOLOSIN. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) I. 289 Certain peasants who attended a loaden cart. 1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* I. 213 Those majestic and deeply-loaden clouds.

**Loaden** (*lōd'ēn*), *v.* Obs. exc. dial. Also 6 *loaden*. [f. *LOAD* sb. + *-EN*.] *trans.* = *LOAD* *v.*, in various senses. Hence *Loadened* *ppl. a.*

1568 Q. ELIZ. *Let. to Mary Q. Scots* 21 Dec. in H. Campbell *Love Lett. Mary* (1824) App. 55 We did not think... to have seen or heard such matters of so great appearance & moment to charge & laden you. 1628 GAULF *Pract. Theory* (1629) 167 That they straiten not our Thoughts, ere they loaden our Backes. 1638-48 G. DANIEL *Eleg.* I. 213 Our loaden trees Beare equal Burthens. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* I. 96 A loaden and ballasted ship. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 52 (Letter) He had loaden'd himself in going up stairs with a thousand compliments to Madame. 1790 A. WILSON *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1836) II. 278 With ripe fruit the loaden'd bough Bends to the swaird. 1877 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.*, Loaden'd, loaded. 'I w'en't hev loaden'd guns browt into th' hoose'. 1880 *Autrini & Down Glass*, s.v., I was told to loaden up with flax. 1889 MARIE PEACOCK *Lives. Tales* 127 When he's taken his jacket off to help to laden a cart.

**Loader** (*lōd'er*). Also 5-6 *loder*, 6 *loader*. [f. *LOAD* *v.* + *-ER*.]

**1. a.** One who loads (in various senses); a carrier (*obs.* or *dial.*); a man who stands on the top of a wagon, a haystack, etc., and arranges the hay or corn which is forked up.

1476 Paston *Let.* III. 153 It come home the same daye that I come owte, brought by Herry Clerke, loder. 1568 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 325 Nether any loader, carye or recarve w<sup>th</sup> their loode horse or horses... any manner of corne. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1606/2 So were his loders more readie to aggravate his burthen, than willing to ease him. 1619 DALTON *Country Just.* xlv. (1630) 103 [To] punish the offences of... Badgers Loaders Poulters or other ministers for the King's Majesty. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 35 The one of the men is a loader, the other a forker, and the woman to rake after the waine. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cornu.* (1662) I. 204 The Frenchman did it out of covetousness, that so two loaders might bring double grists to his Mill. 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1752) 217 It is good husbandry to have two pitchers to one loader in the field. 1848 THOREAU *Maine* IV. (1894) 58 According to Springer, the company consists of choppers, swamper,— who make roads,—barker and loader, teamster, and cook. 1880 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 28 Jan. There are also 'loaders', who assist the teamsters in placing the logs on their sleds. 1880 BOTTRELL *Trad. Cornu.* Ser. III. 158 The 'loader' (miller's boy) having brought the grist to a farmhouse.

**b.** An attendant whose business it is to load guns for a man who is shooting game.

1869 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 2 A quick man, with a good loader at his back, will not unfrequently get at least three barrels into a rise of birds. 1895 G. W. SMALLEY *Stud. Men* 198 The killing was done not to his own gun, but to his own three guns, as he had two loaders.

**c. (a) A loading-machine.** (b) See quot. 1872-6. 1872-6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Loader*, an instrument used with S. B. siege howitzers to steady the shell in the passage down the bore. The fixed iron band which crosses the hollow hemisphere of the loader has a hole in it which embraces the fuze, and which on reaching the bottom of the bore can be easily disengaged. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Loader*, a machine attached to a wagon, as a hay-loader or stone-loader. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl.

**† 2.** App. a dicing term; a doublet. (In quot. fig.) Obs.

1693 Dryden *Juvenal* VI. Arg. (1697) 114 Lust is the main Body of the Tree... Every Vice is a Loader; but that's a Ten. 1694 — *Love Triumphant* IV. i. You will find but one bastard charged upon you: you see I was not for laying loaders.

**3.** A gun which is loaded in a particular way, always with qualification, e.g. BREECH-LOADER, MUZZLE-LOADER, single-loader.

1898 [see BREECH-LOADER]. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions War* 31 When it is required to be used as a single-loader, and a full magazine held in reserve for a greater emergency.

**† Loader** 2. Obs. = [f. *LOAD* sb. + *-ER*.] = *Load-horse*.

1600 N. BRETON *Pasquill's Passion* IX. (Grosart) 26/1 The Sacke, That laide away may breake the Loaders backe.

**Loading** (*lōd'ēn*), *vbl. sb.* [f. *LOAD* *v.* + *-ING*.]

**1.** The action of the verb *LOAD*; the placing of a load or cargo in a vehicle, vessel, etc. **† Bill of loading** = bill of lading (see *BILL* sb. 3 10).

1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 22 In lodynge of bey or corne, the cattel is alwaye eatynge or beytyng. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* VIII. (1633) 102 The Irish impositions of Coyne, Livery,

Cartings, carriages, loadings, ... and such like. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Eng. Sea-men* 25 With your Commission, Cocket, or bills of loading. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 17 Perrin must take them, and sign Bills of Loading for good well-conditioned Goods. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 545 The want of a pier... prevents them from loading or unloading except at low water. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 961 The 'loading' indeed, if not excessive, stimulates the organ to stronger contraction.

**b. Arch.** The placing of a 'load'.

1751 LABELYR *Wes/m.* Br. 80 The further Loading of the settled Pier would be dangerous. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 48 In the bridge, without any loading, each large pontoon is immersed to the depth of about 9½ inches.

**c. Painting.** (See *LOAD* *v.* 7 b.)

1859 GULLICK & TIMMS *Paint.* 228 This loading of thick masses of colour upon the picture. 1884 HAMERTON *Graphic Arts* 230 Loading is the use of opaque colour in heavy masses which actually protrude from the canvas and themselves catch the light as the mountains do on the moon.

**d.** The use of weights or of some added material for the purpose of falsification or adulteration. *concr.* The material used for this purpose.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 June 4/2 Loading is slipping about an ounce weight of lead down the ears of the horse... No matter how vicious the beast may be it becomes dazed and stupid when the load plugs its ears. 1889 *Ibid.* 16 Nov. 6/3 Into lobsters and crabs which have become by reason of age of lighter weight are introduced portions of fresh haddock or roker... This is technically called 'loading'. 1890 WATT *Paper-making* 114 The very finest qualities of paper are usually made without the addition of any loading, as it is called.

**e. Conjuring.** (See quot.)

1872 Routledge's *Ev. Boy's Ann.* 345/2 For the purpose of what is called 'loading', i.e. bringing a rabbit or other article into a hat, etc.

**2.** The putting of the charge in a firearm.

1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 58 To make a Pistol discharge a dozen times with one loading. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii. 375 The whole crew... were quick in loading, all of them good marksmen. 1879 Cassell's *Ten. Educ.* II. 66 The loading was effected almost as easily and rapidly as in a smooth-bore.

**3. Life-insurance.** (See quot. 1881.)

1867 C. WALFORD *Insur. Guide* (ed. 2) 258 Some loading to the pure premiums may be considered as absolutely necessary. *Ibid.* 329 There will still remain... a considerable surplus, after paying all proper expenses, out of the loading of the premiums. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 173, 1 With the introduction... of mortality tables which approached more closely the death-rates among assured lives, there revived the practice of making an addition to the pure premiums, in order to provide for expenses, for fluctuations in the death-rate, and for other contingencies. This addition is called the 'loading' or 'margin'. The terms 'loading' and 'margin' have come to bear a somewhat extended meaning. They are now used to designate the difference between the premiums payable by the assured and the net premiums deduced from any table that may be employed for the time. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 477 The calculated premium is slightly in excess of the true net premium, and the 'loading' in contingent cases is usually heavy.

**4. concr. a.** That with which something is loaded; a load, lading, cargo. Now somewhat rare.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 620 A Freshman... beyng a carter, whiche dayly vsed to entre this towne with vntayll & other lodyngs of his carte. 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. i. 85 Goe thou thy wayes, discharge thy Ship, And bid my Factor bring his loading in. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* V. ii. 363 Look on the tragic loading of this bed. 1703 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3917/4 The Loading of the Dorothy... will be exposed to publick Sale. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* I. (1840) 11 The ship, having taken in her loading, set sail for Portugal. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* XVII. (1748) III. 258 The plumb unhandled lost its bloom, the weak stems let fall their loading yet unripe. 1755 *Man* No. 13. 5 In failure of better loading, my wife and my chum might have the first ride in it [viz. a cart]. 1804 in Lewis & Clarke *Trav.* (1893) I. 45 No machine was done to the boats or the loading. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 656, 21 wagons of five cwt. each, which, with their loading of coals, amounted to 43 tons eight cwt. 1890 'ROLF HOLDBREW' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 245 He had, as early as such loading could be procured, ordered from town great stores of fruit-trees and plants.

**b. pl. in Mining.** (See quot.)

1875 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 96 Blocks, which are mounted upon piers or 'loadings' of masonry. 1883 GRESLEY *Coal-mining Gloss.*, *Loadings*, pillars of masonry carrying a drum or pulley.

**5. attrib. and Comb.** Pertaining to the loading of goods, cargo, etc., as loading-berth, -book, -pick; pertaining to or used in the loading of firearms, as loading-bar, -chamber, -funnel, -hammer, -machine, -plug, -tongs, -tray; loading-rod, a ramrod; loading-turn (see quot. 1858).

1881 WILHELM *Milit. Dict.*, \*Loading-bar, a bar used to carry shot. It is passed through the ring of the shell-books; also called carrying-bar. 1900 F. W. BULLEN *With Christ at Sea* III. 53 We had reached our 'loading berth'. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 407 J. Mann, Cart-follower, kept the 'Loading-book'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, \*Loading-chamber, the paterero, or inserting piece in breech-loading. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, \*Loading-funnel, one for charging mortars with loose powder. \*Loading-hammer, one for loading rifles. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (Derbysh. Terms), \*Loading pick, a pick made purposely to cleave or rive up coals and prepare them for laying on the corves. 1864 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 164, I appeared among them with my 'loading-rod'. 1881 WILHELM *Milit. Dict.*, \*Loading-tongs, a pair of tongs used with siege howitzers to set the shell home. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, \*Loading Turn, the successive rotation for ships to approach the quays, to take in cargo. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.*



20 Apr. 5/3 Many of the collieries have little or nothing to sell for some weeks ahead, while loading turns as a rule are practically full to the end of the month.

**Loading** (lō'ad-ing), *fpl. a.* [f. LOAD *v.* + -ING *2.*]  
1. That loads.

1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Loading-up Men*, men at the docks who stop the bales from the cranes and pile them up on the trucks.

2. *fig.* Burdening, oppressive, aggravating. *Obs.*  
1625 *Bacon Ess.*, *Goodness* (Arb.) 205 Such Men, in other mens Calamities, are, as it were, in season, and are euer on the loading Part. 1632 tr. *Brue's Praxis Med.* 2 The paine that doth seaze thereon [the brain], is farre duller, and more loading. 1642 *S. Ashe Best Refuge* 29 Our Patentees, ... may justly be cast under this loading aggravation.

3. That is loaded in a specified way: in comb. with prefixed word, as BREECH-LOADING.

a 1858 [see BREECH-LOADING]. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 318/1 The relative effects of breech-loading and muzzle-loading rifle fire. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 15 Apr. 3/1 Daylight-loading cameras.

**Loadless** (lō'd-lūs), *a.* [f. LOAD *sb.* + -LESS.]  
Having no load.

1876 *Ruskin Fors Clav.* VI. lxxx. 297 It will be simply to me only occasion for the loadless traveller's song.

**Loadsaddle**. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also (*north.*) 4 lad-, 5 layd-, 5- lade-, laid-. [f. LOAD *sb.* (or perh. LADE *sb.*) + SADDLE *sb.*] A pack-saddle.

1397-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 136 In ij ladsadell et uno panel empt. ixs. iijd. 1418-19 *Ibid.* 615 In cartesaditrees et ladesaditrees empt. ijs. viijd. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 206/1 A layd sadyllie, gestatorium, gestarium. 1563 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees 1853) 169 A lade sadle, ij girths, a halter, and a wanton bodome, xx4. a 1568 *Wolving Tok & Tynny* 52 in *Bannatyne Poems* (1878) 389, 1 half. . Ane auld pannell of ane laid sadill. 1847 *HALLIWELL, Lade-saddle*, a saddle for a horse carrying a load or burthen on its back. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitley Gloss.*, *Load-saddle*, a wooden pack-saddle.

† **Load'some**, *a.* *Obs. or arch. rare.* [f. LOAD *sb.* + -SOME.] Burdensome.

1578 *PANISTER Hist. Man* 1. 2 That therby the reading . . may be more conspicuous . . which otherwise would be load-some, and tedious. 1583 *GREENE Mamillia* 36 The weakest wit & youngest yeeres . . is euer forced to bear the loadsome burden of loue. 1850 *FRASER'S Mag.* XLII. 139 It has all the charms of idleness, without the weary, loadsome, and loathsome self-reproachingness of idleness.

**Loadstar**: see **LODESTAR**.

**Loadstone, lodestone** lō'd-stōn). Also 6 (?) lodysshestone. [f. *loaf*, *LODE* + *STONE sb.*]  
Literally 'way-stone', from the use of the magnet in guiding mariners. Cf. **LODESTAR**.  
1. Magnetic oxide of iron; also, a piece of this used as a magnet.

c 1515 *Coke Lorell's B.* 12 One kepte y<sup>r</sup> compas and watched y<sup>r</sup> our glasse, Some y<sup>r</sup> lodysshestone dyd seke. 1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasim. Par. Mark* 38 b, Like as the lodestone draweth vnto it yron, so [etc.]. 1579 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) II. 156 One ryngs of gold havyng in it a stone called a lode stone. 1635 *SWAN Spec. M.* vi. (1643) 201 The Loadstone, is coloured like iron, but blewier, and tending to a skie colour. 1716 *LAOY M. W. MONTAGU Lett.* 1 Pope to Oct. 1. 129 A small piece of loadstone that held up an anchor of steel too heavy for me to lift. 1849 *NOAD Electricity* (ed. 3) 292 The smallest loadstones have generally a greater attractive power, in proportion to their size, than larger ones. 1877 *W. JONES Finger-ring* 304 A loadstone sometimes was set instead of a jewel, indicative of love's attractions. 1891 *Nature* 3 Sept., The property of the magnet or 'loadstone' to point to the north first became known in the eleventh century.

2. *fig.* Something which attracts.

1577 *NORTHBRIDGE Dicing* (1843) 102 Such things which are occasions and load stones to draw people to wickedness. a 1592 *GREENE Alphonsus Wks.* (Rüd.) 246 To have his absence whom he doth account to be the loadstone of his life! 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Bl. Martyrs* Wks. III. 141/1 She was at home, abroad, in every part, Loadstar and Loadstone to each eye and heart. a 1649 *DRUMM, of HAWTH. Poems Wks.* (1711) 47/1 Load-star of love, and load-stone of all hearts. 1778 *MISS BURNAY Evelina* xxvii. (1791) II. 172, I find you . . the general loadstone of attention. 1857 *MAURICE Mor. & Met. Philos.* III. v. § 3. 164 His human sympathy and human sorrow were to be the lodestone of all hearts. 1877 *C. GEIKIE Christ* ix. (1879) 735 Jerusalem was now the loadstone that had drawn the whole Jewish world around it.

† **Load-dum**. *Obs.* Also lodam(e, loadam, loadam, load him. [Florio (1598) and 1611] identifies the game with one called in It. *carica l'asino* (load the ass), which suggests *load'em* as the etymological spelling; but the reason for the name is not clear.] A game of cards; in one form, called *losing loadum*, the loser won the game.

1591 *FLORIO and Fritles* 67 At primero, at trump. . and at lodam. 1599 *Hist. of Pope Joan* Ajb, In which the gamblers like loadam play and bring them forth last that are of most price. 1601 and *Pl. Return fr. Parnass.* Prol. 14 You that have beene deepe students at post and paire, saint and Loadam. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Coquimbent qui gaigne pert.* A game at cards, like our losing Loadam. 1650 *BULWER Anthropomet.* 111 Which must needs be hindered by their practise, which with Rings and Jewels play at such losing Loadum with their Lips. 1652 *URQUHART Jewel* Wks. (1834) 232 After the nature of Load-him, a game at cards where he that wins loseth. 1695 *CONGREVE Love for L.* i. xi, To converse with Scandal, is to play at Losing Loadum; you must lose a good Name to him, before you can win it for yourself. 1755 *Poor Robin, an Almanac* Dec., At loadum, cribbage, and all fours.

**Load-water-line**. *Naut.* The line of floatation of a ship when she has her full cargo on board.

(Called also † *load-water-mark*, *load-line*, and *Plimsoll's mark*.) Hence *load-water-draught*, *-length*, *-section* (see *quots.*).

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) D 1 a, The line which determines her depth under the water is usually termed the load-water-line. *Ibid.* Djb, The load-water-mark. 1862 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 570 Admitting that she is now sunk three or four feet below her proper load-water-line. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Load-water-section*, a horizontal section at the load-water-line in the shipbuilder's draught. 1887 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 5/1 The Thistle has a load-water length of 86ft. 4in. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Load-water*, pertaining to a loaded vessel; as, load-water draft. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 336/1 By halving the sum of load-water-line length and the square root of the sail-area.

**Loaf** (lōaf), *sb.* Pl. loaves (lōavz). Forms: *sing.* 1 hlāf, 3-4 laf, 3-5 lof, 4-5 loaf, (4 lhoue), 5 layf, *Sc.* lafe, loofe, looff, 5-6 lofe, loffe, 6-7 loafe, 8 *Sc.* leaf, 7- loaf; *pl.* 1 hlāfas, 3 *Orm.* lafess, 3-4, 6 *Sc.* laves, 4 lafes, lavis, -ys, *Sc.* lafs, lawis, 3-7 loves, 4-5 lofes, looves, 4 lofs, lovis, loovys, 5 loofes, looffis, lovys, *Sc.* laffis, 7 loafs, loafes, 6- loaves. [Com. Teut.: OE. hlāf masc. = OHG. and MHG. leip, inflected leib-, bread, loaf (mod.G. laib, also written leib, loaf), ON. hleif-r loaf (Da., MSw. leu), Goth. hlaif-s bread (whence ga-hlaiba messmate, comrade, = OHG. gileipo, which seems to have suggested the equivalent late L. *compānio* COMPANION): -O Teut. \*hlaifb-*z*.

Whether the sense of 'bread' or that of 'loaf' is the earlier is uncertain, as the ulterior etymology is obscure. For many doubtful conjectures see Uhlenbeck *Gotische Etymologie* s.v. *hlaifs*. Some have suggested connexion with OE. *hlifan* to rise high, tower, the reference being supposed to be to the 'rising' of leavened bread. Outside Teut. the following synonymous words are certainly in some way connected (most probably adopted from Teut.): OSI. *xlābā* (Russian ХЛѢБЪ), Lith. *klėpas*, Lettish *klāips*, Finnish *leipä*, Estonian *leip*. It has been supposed by some that the initial element in G. *lebkuchen*, *lebzelter*, gingerbread, is an ablut-vocal of this word.]

1. Bread. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 11 Hlaf usorne ofer wistlic sel us todæg. c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handb.* (Anglia) 1883 VII. 322 And eton hīz þeorfe hlaif mid gremum lactum. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 He hi afedde feortig wintre mid henehlice hlafe. 1821 *Hunter's MS. in Sheffield Gloss.* s.v., People say 'some loaf', as well as 'some bread'. *fig.* c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. John* vi. 48 Ic am hlaif lifes.

2. A portion of bread baked in one mass; one of the portions, of uniform size and shape, into which a batch of bread is divided. Also with qualifying word, as *barley, bran, cottage, household, tin, tinned loaf*, for which see the first element. *Brown loaf*, a loaf of BROWN BREAD. *White loaf*, a loaf made of wheaten flour only.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xiv. 17 Nabbas we her buta fif hlafulm & tuoez fises. c 1200 *ORMIN* 11788 Purh batt lebe gast himm badd Off stanness makenn lafess. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 1. 227/283 Ane wel snire zwite lof. 1340 *Ayenb.* 88 þe wyfman grat myd childe þet more hi uynt smak in ane zoure eppe panne ine ane huetene lhoue. c 1380 *Wyclif Sermon.* Sel. Wks. II. 69 How many hynen in my fadris hous ben ful of loves, and Y perishe here for hungre. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* x. 150 A loof oper half a loof oper a lombe of chese. a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 64 (Ps. cxxxii. 15) His poore y schal fylle wyþ lofes. c 1440 *Douce MS.* 55 ff. 6 b, Take a lofe of white brede & stepp hit with the brothe. 1485 in *Deser. Cal. Ann.* Deeds I. (1890) 358 And iij lofes of the secunde brede wekely, every lofe weyng twi pondes. 1562 *BULLEYN Bk. Simples* 13 b, The best bread is that, that is of a daie old and the lofes or manchedes, maie neither be great nor litte. 1611 *RIBLE 2 Kings* iv. 42 Bread of the first fruits, twentie loaves of barley. a 1643 *W. CARTWRIGHT Lady-Errant* v. i. Plays (1651) 66 Just as so much Quick-silver is put into hot lofes, to make 'em dance as long as 't heat continues. 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt.* Chr. II. VI. 33 It was the custom to make one great loaf. 1828 *SCOTT P. M. Perth* xxviii, Bread was the scarcest article at the banquet, but the Glover and his patron Niel were served with two small loaves. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 243 Kneading the flour, making noble puddings and loaves. *fig.* 1650 *TRAPP Comm. Num.* xxiii. 1 A loafe of the same leaven, was that resolute Rufus.

*Proverbial.* 1546 *J. HEYWOOD Prov.* (1867) 30 For better is halfe a lofe than no bread. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* II. i. 87 Easie it is Of a cut loafe to steale a shiue we know. 1687 *Good Advice* 43 And then she will think that half a Loaf had been better then no Bread. 1758 *CHESTERF. Let. to Son* 13 June (1892) III. 1227 The lady has wanted a man so long, that she now compounds for half a one. Half a loaf— 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulgar Tongue* s.v., To be in bad loaf, to be in a disagreeable situation, in trouble.

b. † *Assize loaf*, a loaf of the weight fixed by the assize of bread (31 Geo. II. c. 29). † *Church loaf* = HOLY LOAF. † *Prized loaf*, a loaf of the price fixed by the assize of bread. † *St. Stephen's loaf*, a stone. Also HOLY LOAF.

1499 *Churchw. Acc. Croscombe* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 24 Paid W. Toyt for tynding of the lyght and the church loffe. 1594 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* v. ix, He took up one of St. Stephens' Loaves, alias a Stone, and was going to hit him with it. 1762 *Act 3 Geo. III.* c. 11 No Assize Loaves of the Price of three Pence, and prized Loaves called Half Quarter Loaves, . . shall . . in any Place be made for Sale [etc.].

c. *Loaves and fishes* (*fig. pbr.*, after John vi. 26): pecuniary advantages as a motive for religious profession (or, occas., for display of public spirit); the emoluments of ecclesiastical office.

1614 *BR. HALL Recoll. Treat.* 954 If it were not for the loaves and fishes, the traine of Christ would be lesse. 1799 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) IV. 300 Their seducers have wished war . . for the loaves and fishes which arise out of war expenses. 1823 *BYRON Age of Bronze* xiv, 'The loaves and fishes', once so high, Are gone. 1867 *TROLOPE Chron. Barset* I. x, Any clergyman . . whose loaves and fishes are scanty.

d. *Oyster, mushroom loaf*: The crust of a loaf or roll of bread filled with a stuffing of oysters or mushrooms.

1747 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* 99 To make Oyster-Loaves. 1769 *MRS. RAFFALD Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 287 To make Mushroom Loaves. 1837 *DISRAELI Venetia* I. iv, A dish of oyster loaves.

3. A moulded conical mass of sugar; a sugar-loaf. (Cf. **LOAF-SUGAR**.)

1633-4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 566 In ix lb. Sacre de Sipr. empt. in uno lafapud Ebor. 1373-4 *Ibid.* 578 In ij lafes de Sugour ponder. xxij lib. quarteron empt. . . xlvij. iijjd. 1440-41 *Ibid.* 78 Item j laf de suggr, iijj. vjd. 1556 *W. TOWSON in Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 98 The isle of Tenerif, otherwise called the Pike, because it is a very high Island with a pike upon the toppe like a loafe of Sugar. 1654 *EVELYN Diary* 27 June, Here [at Bristol] I first saw the manner of refining suggar and casting it into loaves. 1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* Pref. 9 Refined loaves.

† 4. A mass or lump (of anything). *Obs.*

1598 *FLORIO, Phigethlo*, a little swelling hard and red. . . our chirurgions do call it a little loafe or manchet. 1604 *E. GRIMSTONE D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xii. 244 They put all the mettall into a cloth, which they strain out. . . and the rest remains as a loafe of silver. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Pain de moustard*, a loafe, or ball, of drie, or dried mustard. 1694 *SALMON Bat's Dispens.* 504/2 The Cakes [sc. of corrosive sublimate]. . . they call Loaves.

5. A 'head' (of a cabbage).

[1585: implied in **LOAFED**.] 1817-18 *CORBETT Resid. U. S.* (1822) 113 All the plants from the English seed produced solid loaves by the 24th of June. 1829 - *Eng. Gard.* § 129 When it [the cabbage] makes its loaf in the summer, you cut the loaf off. . . In a month after cutting the head, the stump should be taken up.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *loaf basket*; objective, as *loaf-giver*; similitive, as *loaf-shaped* adj.; † *loaf-cabbage*, a cabbage with a 'loaf' or head.

1891 *Daily News* 6 Mar. 3/7 The bread boy bears the 'loaf basket'. 1727 *S. SWITZER Pract. Gardiner* iii. xxiii. 131 That which . . comes in just as 'loaf cabbages decay. 1733 *TULL Horse-hoeing Husb.* 19 Some have lost their Lives by Toads, being accidentally boild' in the folds of a Loaf-Cabbage. 1882 *EONA LVALI, Donovan* ix, A moral song . . in which a charitable 'loaf-giver' is represented. 1890 *H. LATHAM Pastor Pastorum* v. 129 Our Lord was hungry, and 'loaf-shaped' stones were lying all about Him.

**Loaf** (lōaf), *sb.* 2 *slang.* ? U. S. [f. **LOAF** *v.* 2] The action of loafing.

1855 *WHITMAN Leaves of Grass* (1884) 39 The farmer stops by the bars as he walks on a First-day loaf and looks at the oats and rye. 1886 *American* XI. 76 A resolution I have made to enjoy a solid old-fashioned loaf this summer. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 374/2 The holiday camp, in which a restful loaf is the principal object. 1900 *Daily News* 21 Apr. 3/1 In those days a Sandhurst instructorship was . . looked upon as a 'comfortable loaf'.

b. *Comb.*: *loaf-day*, a day when no regular work is done. [But cf. *Sw. lofday*, *Du. verlofday* leave-day, holiday.]

1881 *Scrim's Mag.* XXII. 217/2 On 'loaf-days' the hands occupy themselves with making the neat cans which it is their . . business to fill.

**Loaf** (lōaf), *v.* 1 [f. **LOAF** *sb.* 1 (sense 5).] *intr.* To form a loaf or 'head'. Hence **Loafing** (in 9 *loaving*), *vbl. sb.*

1578 *LYTE Doctores* 552 The white cabbage cole . . closeth or lofeth in June, July, and August. 1817-8 *CORBETT Year's Resid. Amer.* (1822) 67 The cabbages . . were . . earlier in loaving, than any of the rest of the plot.

**Loaf** (lōaf), *v.* 2 Also *loafe*. [Of obscure origin. Lowell's conjecture (adopted in recent Dicts.), that the *vb.* is ad. Ger. dial. *lofen* = *laufen* to run, is without foundation; the Ger. *vb.* has not the alleged sense 'to saunter up and down'. G. *landläufer* (= LANDELFER) has a sense not very remote from that of *loaf*, but connexion is not very probable.]

*intr.* To spend time idly. Also quasi-*trans.* To idle away (time).

1838 *J. C. NEAL Charcoal Sk.* III. ii. 34 One night, Mr. Dabbs came home from his 'loafing' place—for he 'loafs' of an evening like the generality of people—that being the most popular and the cheapest amusement extant. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chuz.* xvi, Major Pawkins rather 'loafed' his time away, than otherwise. 1852 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xii, Men talked, and loafed, and read, and smoked. 1855 *WHITMAN Leaves of Grass* (1884) 29, I loafe and invite my soul, I lean and loafe at my ease. 1857 *C. KERNE Let. in G. S. LAYARD Life* iii. (1892) 62 My friend . . fished, and I loafed about sketching. 1854 *SALA in Daily Tel.* 23 Dec., [At Niagara] You may lounge, you may loafe, you may saunter, you may moon, . . but you . . cannot stay. 1885 *M. PATTISON Mem.* 39 He allowed me to waste those two precious years in loafing about at home.

**Loaf-bread**. Now *dial.* Bread made in the form of loaves; ordinary baker's bread as distinguished from cakes or wafers.

1559 *FRECKMAN in Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. ix. 25 The communion riceyed . . in loafe bread, without any reverence. 1563 *FOXE A. & M.* 980/2 Then eake bread and loafe bread are all one with you. 1564 *J. RASTELL Confut. Jewell's Sermon*, 162 b, The Sacrament was ministred . . some time in loenebread, some time in wafers. 1832 *W. JAMESON in Mem. & Lett.* (1845) 93 Bakers don't care for loaf-bread, nor ministers for Sermons. 1899 *M. RUSSELL Irish Farmer's Sunday Morning in Idyls of Killowen* 3/1 Before the sire



the loaf-bread, too, is laid. *Note.* As contra-distinguished from griddle-bread.

**Loaf-eater.** *Antiq.* [A literal rendering of OE. *hlaf-æta*. Cf. BEEF-EATER.] One who 'eats the bread' of a master; a household servant.

[a 1000 *Laws of Ethelbert* c. 25 in *Thorpe Laws* i. 8 Gif man ceorles hlaf-ætan ofslahð.] 1844 *Camp of Refuge* i. 54 Frithric . . . had maintained one score and ten loaf-eaters or serving men in his glorious abbey. 1897 *Maitland Domesday & Beyond* 101 A mere ceorl has had . . . a soke . . . over his house and over his loaf-eaters.

**Loafed, loafed** (lōf, lōvd), *a.* [f. LOAF sb. + -ED.] Having a 'loaf' or 'head' (see LOAF sb. 1 5).

1578 *LYTE Dodoens* 552 In the steede of the thicke cabbageed, or lofed leaves, it [cauliflower] putteth forth many small white stemmes. 1585 *HIGINS tr. Junius Nomenclator* 128 *Lactuca scariola*, loafed or headed lettuce. 1817-8 *CORBETT Year's Resid. Amer.* (1822) 19 We have fine loafed lettuces. 1825—*Rural Rides* 26 All [farm animals] like these loafed cabbages.

**Loafer** (lōf-ə), [? f. LOAF v. 2 + -ER 1; but the sb. may be the source of the vb. by back-formation.] One who spends his time in idleness.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* vii. 17 The men appeared to be the laziest people upon the face of the earth; and indeed . . . there are no people to whom the newly invented Yankee word of 'loafer' is more applicable than to the Spanish Americans. 1842 *DICKENS Amer. Notes* (1850) 130/2 When we stop to change, some two or three half-drunken loafers will come loitering out with their hands in their pockets. 1852 *THOREAU Autumn* (1894) 46 Even insects in my path are not loafers, but have their special errands. 1873 *LELAND Eng. Gipsies & their Lang.* vi. 89 When the term first began to be popular in 1834 or 1835, I can distinctly remember that it meant to pilfer. Such, at least, is my earliest recollection, and of hearing school boys ask one another in jest, of their acquisitions or gifts, 'Where did you loaf that from?' A petty pilferer was a loafer, but in a very short time all of the tribe of loungers in the sun, and the disreputable pickers up of unconsidered trifles, were called loafers. 1893 *LIDSON, etc. Life of Pusey* i. ii. Older boys knew that he was no loafer; and when he felt unwell he could always get off 'fagging cricket'.

*attrib.* 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Comm.* II. lvii. 337 Among the 'loafer' class. 1896 J. DAVIDSON *Fleet Street Eclog.* Ser. II. 81, I see the loafer-burnished wall.

Hence many nonce-wds., as **Loaferdom**, the state of being a loafer; **Loaferess**, a female loafer; **Loafering**, the practice or 'occupation' of a loafer; in quot. *attrib.*; **Loaferish a.**, somewhat of a loafer; pertaining to or characteristic of a loafer; **Loaferism, Loaferly**, the practice of loafing; **Loaferiship**, the state of being a loafer.

1842 B. M. NORMAN *Uncle Tom* iv. (1843) 83 The Casa-real . . . was the loafing-place of the Indians. 1861 *Macn. Mag.* IV. 76/1 Encouraging 'loafery' by the instances we are going to adduce of idleness and Scampishness succeeding where Philosophy has failed. 1866 *HOWELLS Venet. Life* xix. A scene composed of the four pleasant ruffians in the loaferish postures which they have learned as *fachini* waiting for jobs. 1885 *Advance* (Chicago) 16 July 458 Loafers and loaferesses. 1889 *Home Missionary* (N. V.) Dec. 362 Loafism and blackguardism. 1889 *Field* 28 Sept. 448/1 The dangers which 'loafership' entails upon the future of any juvenile. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* Feb. 262/2 A mere loaferish breach of the peace. 1894 *Forum* (U. S.) May 276 The steps from enforced idleness down into loaferdom . . . and crime are short and near together.

**Loafing** (lōf-ing), *vb. l.* [f. LOAF v. 2 + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. LOAF. Also *attrib.*

1838 [see LOAF v.]. 1846 *Simmond's Colonial Mag.* Sept. IX. 41 Practices of this kind come properly under the head of 'loafing' (living idly on other people), as defined in the American vocabulary. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* xlii. Shoelacks are compelled to a great deal of unavoidable 'loafing'. 1864 *SALA in Daily Tel.* 13 Oct. There is . . . a public news-room, and a public loafing-ball. 1883 A. M. GOW *Primer of Politeness* 214 The trouble began with loafing; loafing led to blackguarding.

**Loafing** (lōf-ing), *pp. l.* [f. LOAF v. 2 + -ING 2.] That loaf.

1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* i. ii. A half-gipsy, ponching, loafing fellow. 1873 *BLACK PR. Thule* xiv. 222 Loafing vagabonds, who would pick your pocket.

Hence **Loafingly adv.**, in a loafing manner.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 42. 367 The shop, about which I had all this time been loafingly prowling.

**Loaflet** (lōf-lét), *nonce-wd.* [f. LOAF sb. 1 + -LET.] A small loaf.

1876 G. MEROETH *Benuch. Career* I. xv. 228 Crisp home-made loaflets.

**Loafs**, obs. pl. of LOAF.

**Loaf-sugar.** Sugar refined and moulded into a loaf or conical mass.

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 473 And medel therwith two pounde of lofe sugre. 1678 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Traveller's Trav.* India II. 131 Loaf-sugar is also made at Amadabat, where they are perfectly skill'd in refining it. 1732 *FIELDING Mock Doctor* ix. Wks. 1882 IX. 267 These look exactly like lumps of loaf-sugar. c 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sci.* I. 356/2 In a purer state . . . the cane-sugar is called 'loaf' or 'lump-sugar'.

**Loam** (lōm), *sb.* Forms: 1 lām, (laam), 3-4 lām, 3-5, 6-9 Sc. laame, 5-8 lome, (4 in comb. lome), 6-8 lome, 6-7 Sc. and north. leame, 7 leem, 8-9 loom, (9 laem), 6- loam. [OE. *lām* neut. = MDu., Du. *leem*, MLG. *lēm*, whence mod. G. *lehm* masc.; with different declension the word is found as OHG. *leimo* masc. (MHG. *leime*, mod. HG. dial. *leimen*); the OE. forms \**laimo*-, \**laimon*- are from the

root \**lai-* (: \**li-*) to be sticky, occurring also in LAIR sb. 2; for cognates in other ablaut-grades see LIME sb. 1.]

+1. Clay, clayey earth, mud; occas. 'earth' or 'clay' as the material of the human body. *Obs.*

c 725 *Ag. Voc.* in Wt. Wulker 6/38 *Argella*, laam. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* ii. 7 God ȝeseceop eornostlice man of þære eorðan laam. c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 And god þa ȝeworhte ænne man of laame. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 991 3e! ne makeð he mon of lam to his iliness? a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11985 And o lame o þaa lakes selue Wit handes made he sparus tuelue. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ix. (Bartholomæus) 135 Adame, þat wrocht wes of vnmemyt laame. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* i. 1. 179 The purest treasure mortall times afford Is spotlesse reputation: that away, Men are but gilded loame, or painted clay. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* 1376 The name [Argiletus] it taketh of a kind of clay or loame, where of there is plentie in that place. 1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cite of God* xiii. xxiv. (1620) 467 This man therefore being framed of dust or loame [L. *de terra pulvere sive limo*] (for loame is moysted dust). a 1633 *AUSTIN Medit.* (1635) 289 My Fathers House is Earth where I must lye: A House of Clay best fits a Guest of Lome. 1655 *CULPEPPER Riverius* ix. iii. 257 Some [sc. depraved appetites] desire Clay, Coals, Earth, Loam, Chalk and the like.

*fig.* 1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 72 See to the Politicke Is not Hee partly Sicke? Are his Designes vniuit with Drosse and Loame? a 1657 *LOVELACE Poems* (1864) 192 Thou art become Slave to the spawn of mud and loame.

b. Used loosely for: Earth, ground, soil. *arch.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 193 Par sal ȝe find. O lazar ded laud vnder lam. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 5 *Maria*. In laame it is loken all my light, For thy on grounde onglad I goo. 1616 *Barbour's Bruce* xix. 256 (ed. Hart) That time Edward of Carnauere the King, was dead, and laide in Lame [JESS. stane]. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Poems* 160, I'll see the corpse, ere he's laid in the loam. 1871 JOAQUIN MILLER *Songs of Italy* (1878) 12 These skies are Ronie! The very loam Lifts up and speaks in Roman pride.

2. Clay moistened with water so as to form a paste capable of being moulded into any shape; *spec.* a composition of moistened clay and sand with an admixture of horse-dung, chopped straw, or the like, used in making bricks and casting-moulds, plastering walls, grafting, etc.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 127 Payed . . . for borde nail and loame for cering and amending of his chambere flore. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 56/2 In nowyse gyue nonore chaf to the peple forto make lome and claye. 1577 *HARRISON England* ii. xii. (1877) 1. 234 The claie wherewith our houses are impanelled, is either white, red, or blue, . . . the second is called lome. 1587 *MASCALL Gent. Cattle* (1627) 40 Ye may giue him lome of a wall mixt with vrine. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* v. i. 233. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 427 You may take off the Barke of any Bough . . . and cover the bare Place . . . with Loame well tempered with Horse-dung, binding it fast downe. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 11 Make a Loam of three parts Clay and one part Horse-dung. 1684 *Ibid.* 57 Iy covering Steel [in annealing] with a course Powder of Cow-Horns, . . . and so inclosing it in a Loam. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 86/2 Lome, a kind of Clay to put about Grafts, made of Clay and Horse-dung. 1694 *DRYDEN Love Triumph.* iv. i. 65 The Lodging Rooms are furnisht with Loam. c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 116 Their buildings are of timber of Loame and Lathes. 1759 *ELLIS in Phil. Trans.* II. 208 A cake of plasters stiff loam, or such as the brewers use to stop their beer barrels. 1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Adrich's Archit.* (1818) 80 The loom during the winter should be kept steeped, and made into bricks in the spring. 1839 *URK Dict. Arts* 518-19 [Founding.] Over the brick dome a pasty layer of loam is applied . . . this surface is then coated with a much smoother loam. 1883 J. D. WEST *Amer. Foundry Pract.* (ed. 2) 184 In some places a natural loam can be obtained—but this is rare; most shops have to make their loam of different proportions of sharp and loam sands.

*Proverb. phr.* 1886 *HOOVER Ser.* ii. § 19 Wks. (1888) III. 504 But we wash a wall of loam; we labour in vain.

3. A soil of great fertility composed chiefly of clay and sand with an admixture of decomposed vegetable matter.

It is called *clay loam* or *sandy loam* according as the clay or sand preponderates.

1664 *LYVELYN Kal. Hort.* May (1706) 57 A Natural Earth, with an Eye of Loam in it (such as is proper for most Flowers). 1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Flower*. Where the Ground is too stiff, and that you desire a natural Mixture to bring it to the State of Loam, you must add to it a sufficient Quantity of dry or Sea Sand. 1765 A. DICKSON *Tract. Agric.* (ed. 2) 458 Loam, it is probable, is not an original soil, but the earth of rotten vegetables. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. People* 119 The soil is an exceeding light sandy loam. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 16 The soil . . . consisting of clay and sand, and in some places of a loam. 1830 *LYVELL Princ. Geol.* I. 268 Cliffs, composed . . . of alternating strata of blue clay, gravel, loam, and fine sand. 1879 *JEFFERIES Wild Life in S. Co.* 376 The loam discolours the water during a storm for several yards out to sea. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* II. xii. 228 The fruity district of deep loam.

4. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Made of or consisting of loam.

1536 *BELLENDEEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 208 In Fyndoure . . . wes found ane ancient sepulture, in quhilk were it lame piggis, craftly maid. 1563 *DAVISON Consul. Kennedy* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 214 The leame pote that contains the medicine. 1606 *BIRNIE Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 2 *Cato tegitur qui non habet urnam* . . . And heuens will cover when leame tombes cannot do it. 1623 *GOAD Dolef. Euen-Song* 13 They with their knives opened the Loame-wall next vnto them. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1664) 66 Are we not Gods leame vessels? 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 260 He dreamed that he was a lame pig. 1655 *PULLER Ch. Hist.* x. vi. § 31 To cut their passage out of a loame wall into the next chamber. 1663 *Inv. Ld. J. Gordon's Furniture*. A lame pot for watering chambers. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3953/3 A Manufacture of Lame, Purslaine and Earthen

Ware. 1824 *MACGAGGART Cullochid. Encycl.* s.v. *Aschet*, Aschets seem to have been the first things of lame ware. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Feb. 140 Our loam-heap should be free from all vermin.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* *spec.* in *Founding, Brick-making and Bricklaying*, as loam brick, cake, casting, lute, mould, work; loam-beater, -board, -hook, -mill, -moulder, -moulding; loam-salts; ? land composed of loam impregnated with salt.

1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, \*Loam Board, a board having an edge cut to the outline of the sectional shape of the work which it is intended to strike up. 1881 C. WYLLIE *Iron Founding* 15 Dried loam off castings . . . is only used for making 'loam bricks for cores. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, \*Loam-cake. 1881 C. WYLLIE *Iron Founding* 49 'Loam castings, as a rule, do not contract so much as sand castings. 1700 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.*, *Brick-layers-Wks.* 14 A 'Loame-hook, Beater, Shovel, Pick-Ax, Basket and Hod, which commonly belong to Bricklayers Labourers, and may be called the Labourers Tools. 1839 *URK Dict. Arts* 1057 It [sc. a stoneware pipe] is . . . secured at the joints with 'loam-lute. *Ibid.* 518 The mould is formed of a pasty mixture of clay, water, sand, and cow's hair . . . kneaded together in what is called the 'loam mill. *Ibid.* 'Loam moulds. 1881 C. WYLLIE *Iron Founding* 98 No doubt Hiram, in Solomon's time, was a thorough 'loam-moulder. *Ibid.* 'Loam moulding stands distinctly apart from either green-sand or dry-sand moulding. 1852 *WIGGINS Embanking* 100 A piece of silty 'loam-salts, near Fossdyke. 1811 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s.v. Early 'loam work [sc. in building] is often stamped in patterns. 1881 C. WYLLIE *Iron Founding* 50 In large loam castings this occurs to a greater extent than in small or light loam work.

**Loam** (lōm), *v.* [f. LOAM sb.]

1. *trans.* To cover or plaster with loam. ? *Obs.*

1600 *SURLET Country Farme* iii. xviii. 460 After . . . loming the joints and seams very well with gum and wax mixt together. 1630 *CAPT. SMITH Trav. & Adv.* 25 With the ashes of bones tempered with oile, Camels haire, and a clay they have; they lome them so well, that no weather will pierce them. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* xi. 157 They diligently lome or daub up the pots with clay, or lute. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 264 Ginders which lye in the Walls, must be Loamed all over, to preserve them from the corroding of the Morter.

2. To dress with loam.

? 1842 *LANCE Cottage Farmer* 12 They are grown in the deep sands which have been loamed.

**Loamed** (lōmd), *a. rare.* [f. LOAM v. and sb. + -ED.] a. Stopped with 'loam' or earth. b. In deep-loamed, having a great depth of loam.

1819 *KEATS Isabella* xxxv. The forest tomb Had . . . taken the soft lute From his lorn voice, and past his loamed ears Had made a miry channel for his tears. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 347 A deep-loamed field.

**Loamless** (lōm-lis), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. LOAM sb. + -LESS.] Without loam; unmixed with loam. 1872 *BLACKIE Lays Lillie*, 183 Even in that thin, and loamless brook The mountain-trout . . . all nimbly glancing I spied.

+ **Loam-pit.** *Obs.* In 1 lāmpytt, 4 lompēt, 6 lome-pitt. A clay pit.

990 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* III. 252/24 Swa andlang mearcie on ða lāmpyttas. c 1315 *SHOREHAM* iv. 134 Þe crokekre myȝte segge: Þou proude erde of lompēt, Ien felpē þou schelt lygge. 1596-7 S. FINCHE in *Ducard's Hist. Croydon App.* (1783) 157 The lome-pitts beyond Dubbers-hill.

**Loamy** (lōm-i), *a.* [f. LOAM sb. + -Y 1.]

+1. Formed of earth (see LOAM sb. 1). *Obs. rare*—1. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 47 Alle þeo þat leauen lue of lami mon; for to beon his leofmon.

2. Of or pertaining to loam; consisting of, or resembling, loam.

1599 *Bronghton's Lett.* vii. 24 With this Rabbinical rub-bish . . . haue you laboured a lome and sandie building. 1607 *TOPSELL Fourf. Beasts* 495 He [Agricola] ascribeth to the beech-martin, a loamic or red throat. [A mistranslation of *quod guttur eius lutei sit coloris*, G. Agricola *De Re Metall.* (1561) 490.] 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 665 Mellow Earth is the best . . . Especially if it be not Loamy and Binding. 1720 *DE FOE Capt. Singleton* vii. (1840) 118 We found the earth . . . of a yellowish loamy colour. 1784 *COWPER Task* iv. 437 The farmer's hedge Plash'd neatly, and secured with driven stakes Deep in the loamy bank. 1876 *PAGE Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* xx. 432 Its dark loamy aspect renders it readily separable from the 'subsoil' of sand.

+ b. Built with loam or plaster. *Obs. rare*—1. 1658 *HEWITT Last Sermon*. 195 The Peasant that from his loamy cottage is carried prisoner to a stately Castle . . . changes his golden liberty for iron shackles.

Hence **Loamly adv.** (*nonce-wd.*) in the manner of loamy soil, **Loaminess**.

1727 *BAILEY* vol. II. *Loaminess*, fulness of Loam, or loamy Nature. 1841 J. GREY in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. ii. 171 The greater friability and loaminess of the soil. 1869 *BLACKMORE Lorna D.* vii. The bank is steep . . . overhanging loamly.

**Loan** (lōn), *sb. l.* Forms: 3-4 lan(e), 5-6 Sc. lane, layne, 3-8 lone, (4 lon, 5 lonne, 7 loyane), 4-6 loon(e), (5 lowne, 6 londe), 6 7 loane, 6-loan. [a. ON. *lān* neut. (Da. *laan*, Sw. *lån*) = OF. *lānfem*, MDu. *lēne* (Du. *leen*), OHG. *lēhan* (MHG. *lēhen*, mod. G. *lehn*) neut. = OTeut. \**lahwōnis*-, -ōz-, neut. = OArvan \**loignes*-, -os- (Skr. *rēkhas* inheritance, wealth), f. root \**loiq-* (: *leiq-* : *liq-*) represented in Gr. *λείπειν* to leave, Goth. *lēhwan*, OHG. *lēhan* (mod. G. *leihen*), OE. *lēon* to lend.

The OE. *lēn* did not survive into ME., being superseded by the Scandinavian form; but its derivative vb. *lēnan* is the source of LEND v.]



1324 *MS. Charter* (penes W. Greenwell of Durham); De  
Lonnyngge quod ducit usque Charlawe. 1370 *Durham*  
*Halim. Rolls* (Surtees) 60 Injunctum est omnibus tenenti-



bus quod faciant les longyns. 1475 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) l. 175 Acceptand a fre longyn throw the sayde auche to Glenras as efforis to the town to haf of law. 1502 *Will in Glentra Ch. Acts* 356 Brakan more longyn. 1597 *Will & Wm. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 341 To the loaning that lyethe betwex Lunley parke paille and Lamb fields. 1610 *N. Riding Rec.* l. 199 For not repaying the lonyng betwene Earlie and West Roackton. 1832 *Act 2 & 3 Will. IV.* c. 65 § 5 Any distance to be measured along any street, lane, or loaning. 1862 *M'Cosh Supernatural* l. v. 92 We steal away thro' some green loaning. 1893 *CROCKETT Stickit Minister* 114 Leaning on the gate at the head of the loaning.

2. = LOAN sb. 2.

c1750 *MISS ELLIOT Song, The Flowers of the Forest* i, But now they are moaning on ilka green loaning. 1824 *Scott Redgummet* let. ii, See not a Dulcinea in every slipshod girl, who drives... out the village cows to the loaning. 1882 *J. WALKER Jaunt to Auld Reekie*, etc. 38 Crummies routin up the loaning! Wi weel-filled haggies.

3. *attrib.*, as *loaning-end*; *loaning-dike*, a wall dividing the arable land from the pasture.

1383 *Durham Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 177 De ten. villa quia noluerunt facere le longyndiks juxta Bishoplaw. 1596 *Reg. Mag. Sig.* (1890) 160f, 2, 6 ridas terrarum... inter... lie Ovis Frankland ex australi, lie lonyng-dyke ex occidentali. 1895 *CROCKETT Men of Moss Hags* xxxv. 256 Every day the old man passed this loaning-end.

Loan-money.

† 1. Money payable as a contribution to a government loan. *Obs.*

1523 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. l. 221 The li of the Li of lone money shalbe payed with a good will and with thanke. c1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1892) l. 249 There is much murmuring about the restraint of those that would not conform to Loan Monies. 1659 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* l. 431 Sir P. H. refusing to part with Loan-money, was called before the Lords of the Council. a1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) l. 381 Sir Harbottle's father... lay long in prison, because he would not pay the loan-money.

2. Money advanced as a loan.

1727 *T. AMORY* 24 May in W. B. Weeden *Econ. & Soc. Hist. New Eng.* (1890) II. 480 We shall soon see if the Loan Money will be continued. The Lower House is for it. 1764 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1861) VI. 303 As fast as gold and silver shall be paid into the said office, for the aforesaid loan money. 1895 *Daily News* 3 May 9/4 A decline in the rate for loan money from 4 to 3½.

Loan-office.

1. An office for lending money to private borrowers.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5859 Subscriptions for erecting... Loan-offices, Publick Treasuries, &c. pretending to assist the Poor. 1732 *New Jersey Archives* (1894) XI. 304 Purchasing New-Jersey Currency and keeping it up till they could make an Advantage of it by imposing upon the Poor, who were in necessity of it to pay into the Loan-Office. 1897 *Daily News* 8 May 4/7 Indictments charging against four prisoners loan-office and turf frauds.

2. An office for receiving subscriptions to a government loan.

1777 *J. ADAMS Wks.* (1854) IX. 45 The design of loan-offices was to prevent the farther depreciation of the bills by avoiding farther emissions. 1779 *FRANKLIN Wks.* (1883) VI. 428 The interest... is payable only at the loan office in America from whence the bills issued. 1865 *H. PHILLIPS Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 55 Congress... erected a Loan Office in each of the United States.

*attrib.* 1781 *FRANKLIN Wks.* (1888) VII. 178 Accepted a number of loan-office bills this day.

So **Loan-officer** (U.S.), an official charged with the duty of receiving subscriptions to a government loan.

1737 *Col. Laws N. York* (1895) II. 1040 An Act to facilitate and Explain the duty of the Loan officers in this Colony. 1790 *J. ADAMS Wks.* (1854) IX. 571 The loan officers or collectors, or some other known character, will have this additional duty annexed to him.

Loansom, obs. form of LONESOME.

Loap(e, obs. form of LOPE v.

Loar(e, obs. form of LORE.

**Loasaceous** (lō'asē's'jōs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Loasaceæ*: see next and -ACEOUS.] Of or pertaining to the N.O. *Loasaceæ* or *Loasacæ*.

1856 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*; and in some recent Dicts. **Loasad** (lō'asād), [f. mod.L. *Loasa* (prob. of S. American origin) + -AD.] A plant of the order *Loasacæ* or *Loasaceæ* (native to tropical America), of which *Loasa* is the typical genus.

1846 *LINOLEY Veg. Kingd.* 744 The resemblance between *Loasads* and Cucurbits.

† **Loath**, sb. *Obs.* Forms: 1 lāð, (laað), 2-4 lath(e, 4-6 loth(e, 4, 6 Sc. and north. laith, 6-loath(e). [OE. *lāð*, orig. neut. of *lāð* LOATH *a.* In sense 2 from the vb. LOATHE. (Cf. LETH.)]

1. Something hateful or harmful; evil, harm, injury; an annoyance, a trouble.

c900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* v. vi. (Schipper) 576 Eala; hwæt þu me mycel yfel and lāð dest mid þinne arnige. c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* l. 74 Donne bið þas innoðes sar setende & līðigende, þæt hit sona arnig lāð ne bið. c1205 *LAV.* 16073 Nu þu most þat lāð on-fon. c1300 *Havelok* 76 Wo so dede hem wrong or lath... He dede hem come to hauen rich. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (Alexis) 308 Þat na man did hymne lath. a1400 *Sir Perc.* 1935 To do that lady no lothe That pendid to velany. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 9 Harnes shall ye heat And lothes you to lap.

2. Dislike, hatred, ill-will; in later use, in physical sense, disgust, loathing. Also to have in loath.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 157 Men scheden hate teres for lape of þe worlde. c1200 *ORMIN* 11887 To shildenn þe wiþþ all

hiss lap. a1240 *Sawles Warde in Cott. Hom.* 255 Ich mei... warnin ow of his lāð. a1330 *Ottel* 603 Eyther forsaþ oþer his loþ. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 458 Be now lathe or lette, ryghte as þe thynges. c1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 818 Ever bytwyne hem was hate & loth. 1508 *DUNBAR Poes.* vi. 28 Det michi modo ad potandum And I forgiþ him laith et wraith. 1589 *R. BAUCE Scm.* (1843) 129 We are come to such a loath, disdaun and oft casting of this heauenly food. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 301 If your Horse... grow to a loath of his meat. 1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb.* (1623) 141 They are by experience found to breede loathe in the Birds. 1669 *FLAMSTEED* in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 84 What then hath cast us behind them? not our want of wits, but loathe of pains. 1728 *P. WALKER Life Peden* (1827) 113 O Scotland, many long and great shall thy Judgments be of all kinds... for Loth and Contempt of the Gospel.

**Loath**, loth (lō'p), *a.* Forms: *a.* 1 lāð, (laað), laath, lāth, 2-3 lath, (3 lāð). *β.* Sc. and north. 4-6 lath(e, 4-8 laithe, layth(e, 6-9 leath, 4-9 loath. *γ.* 3-5 leith, 5-6 leyth. *δ.* 2-4 loþ, (2 lod), (3 looð, lodt, loth3), 4-6 lothe, (4 lot), 4-5 looth(e, (7 loathe, lought), 4- loth, 6-loath. [Com. Teut.: OE. *lāð* = OFris. *leed* for \**lēth*), OS. *lāð* (Du. *leed*), OIlg. *leid* (MHG. *leit*, *leid*; mod.G. as sb., *leid* sorrow, pain; cf. *leider* unfortunately, which is properly the comparative of the adj.), ON. *leith-r* (Sw., Da. *led*): -OTeut. \**laipo-*, adopted in Rom. as *F. laid*, It. *laido* ugly.

The ulterior etymology is obscure. Apparently cognate are OHG. *lives* alas, and possibly OE. *lā* Lo.

† 1. Hostile, angry, spiteful. *rare* in ME. *Obs.* *Beowulf* (L.) 1506 þæt heo bone fyrd-hum durl-fon me mihte... lapan frugum. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 3811 He leignt not long in his lothe hate.

† 2. Repulsive, unpleasant, hateful, loathsom.

*Beowulf* (L.) 134 Was þæt ge-win to strang lāð and longsum. a700 *Epinal Gloss.* 514 *Ingratus*, lath. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 71 And kep us from his waning þat lape gast þæt lāðe þing. a1200 *Moral Ode* 283 þer is þe loþe sathanas. c1220 *Bestiary* 458 Seftes oþer se seppande... leide and lodlike. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 369 And niþful neddre, loð an līðer, sal gliden on his brest neðer. a1300 *Cursor M.* 7829 To dredi ded þæt he be don, Laper ded þan [printed þat] ani in lijf. c1300 *Harrold. Hell* 154 Bring out of this lothe hous. a1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* x. 6 þof þat seme laith & outkastye. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (Pantun) 771 A fowle padow... þat wes laythe to se. 1426 *ADULAY Poes.* 31 Þenk on the leyth lazur wes borne into Abragus þa me. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* x. 63 He was foule and lath to syght. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* ii. li. 128 Būt mair abaid, As was de-visit, the laith worde furth braid. 1583 *BABINGTON Commanid.* viii. (1590) 381 Wee should not take any sure comfort til we haue... altered quite so loath a life. 1592 *WYRELY Armerie* 155 Relaxment from loth prison streng.

† *b.* Const. dat. or to, esp. in him (etc.) loath is, were, etc. to (do so and so); also with clause as subject. *Obs.*

c893 *K. ALFRED Oros.* iv. x. § 7 Swa lāð was Pena folc Scipian... diet [etc.]. 11... O. P. *Chron.* an. 1048 Laud MS.) Him was lāð to anytremne his agenne folgað. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 He his unseil 3if him is lāð to donne þis. c1205 *LAV.* 4006 þe quike hire wes swa swide leod þat [etc.]. *Ibid.* 7321 þes tūðende him wes lēð. a1225 *Ancr. R.* 200 Þisse undeauwe... is þauh of alle on lodest [printed onlodest] God. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1216 Hir was ysmaeles anger lod. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 119/454 Loth3 vs were any-þing to don. a1300 *Cursor M.* 1102 To blam þe broiþer was þam laith. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 1255 Him loþ þoust no longer to striue. c1386 *CHAUCER Maunciple's T.* 41 For hym were loth bysaped for to be. c1420 *Autors of Arth.* 432 To losse swyke a lord-schipe me thyake it fulle laythe. c1430 *Syr Gen.* (Roxb.) 1484 Here sermice to him was nat lothe. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* i. xxii, That is me loth said the knyght, but sythen I muste nedes I will dresse me therto. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* i. ProL 480 Eot laith me war, but other offence or crime, Ane bruttil body suld intierike my rymc.

† 3. Ugly; esp. in phrase for fairer, for loather, in the marriage service. *Obs.*

c1400 *MAUNDEY* (Roxb.) xvii. 77 þe wymen er rist layth and ill araid. 1403 *York Manual* (Surtees) p. xvi, I take the, N., to my wedded wyfe... to hold and to haue... for fayrer, for layther. 1484 in *Rifon Ch. Acts* 162 note, For farer for lather.

*Proverb.* 1546 *J. Heywood Proo.* (1867) 49 The lothe stake standeth longe.

4. Averse, disinclined, reluctant, unwilling. Const. († for) to with *inf.*, also for (a person) to (do something), also with sentence as object; occas. with *of*, to, unto, followed by a sb.

c1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* ii. pr. iv. 27 (Camb. MS.) She lyeth loþ of this lyf. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* i. (1495) 3 Loathe to offend I purpose [etc.]. a1400 *Cursor M.* 27788 (Cott. Galba) Sleuth. it makes a man lath for to lere. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxiv. 70 She fond the so dulle and soo lothe to hir wordes. c1440 *Ene Flor.* 1126 The pope was not lothe to lothe hym to stant. c1475 *Rauf Colgear* 702 He was... lath for to stant. 1523 *Lib. BERNERS Froiss.* i. xciii. 229 The whiche the erle of saynt Powle was lothe vnto. 1535 *STEWART Cron.* Scot. l. 575 Full faith he wes... To put his honour in dame For-tonis handis. a1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI. 93 The duke of Gloucester... beganne to waxe lothe of his supposed wife. 1598 *DELONEY Jacke-Newb.* vii. 86 The lother to speake, for that bee could speake but bad English. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* l. 600 The residue shewed themselves unwilling and loath to depart. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* (1632) 1023 What king hath be lother to punish his subjects. a1657 *Sir W. MURE Souner* iii. 12 (S. T. S.) I. 49 No greif at all... Shall mack me ewer loath of my estait. 1662 *J. BARCARE Pope Alex.* VII (1867) 22 His relations being loth to part with the estate they had got by his supposed death. 1667 *PEVYS Diary* 7 Feb. l. 1... would be loth he should not do well. 1713 *BERKELEY Hyias & Phil.* ii. Wks. 1871 l. 314

You are loath to part with your old prejudice. 1722 *SEWEL Hist. Quakers* (1795) l. iii. 169 She found him moderate, and loth to send her to prison. 1724 *RANSAY Teu-l. Misc.* (1733) l. 114, I am laith that she should tye. 1811 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Mag.* XXXI. 5 The Calvinists... are seen to be... loth to military service. 1844 *Lo. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* ix. § 1 (1862) 113 Would be loth to risk a shilling of it. 1861 *Geo. Eliot Silas M.* 62 Lammeter isn't likely to be loth for his daughter to marry into my family. 1890 *Sia A. KERE-wich in Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 764/1 One is loth to believe the similarity is innocent and unintentional.

*b.* without construction; sometimes quasi-adv. *Phr. Nothing loath*: not at all unwilling.

c1475 *Lerne or be Leuade* xi in *Babees Bk.*, To Lothe, ne to Lovyng, ne to Lyberalle of goodde. 1608 *G. WILKINS Pericles* vi. (1857) 42 To take a loth and sorrowfull departure of her. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* l. x. 1039 Her hand he seis'd, and to a shadie bank... He led her nothing loath. 1702 *Rowe Tamerl.* i. i. 406 As Wretches... Part with their Lives, unwilling, loth and fearful. 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* v. i, This aged men full loth and slow The vanities of life forego. 1836 *J. H. NEWMAN in Lyra Apost.* (1849) 123 See in king's courts loth Jeremiah plead! 1852 *THACKERAY Esmond* i. xi, The children were nothing loth, for the house was splendid, and the welcome kind enough. 1873 *BAWNING Red Cott. Nt.* cap 227 Give me permission to cry 'Out of bed, You loth rheumatic sluggard!'

† *c.* Displeased. *Obs. rare.*

a1250 *Prov. Alfired* 363 in *O. E. Misc.* 124 Þurh lesinge mon is loþ. 1670 *DYDEN Cong. Granadi* i. l. (1725) 38 You are loth, That, like a perjurd Prince, you broke your Oath.

5. Used antithetically to *lieft*, in senses 2 and 4. See LIEF *a.* 3, and Quots. there given.

† *G.* quasi-adv. Reluctantly, slowly. *Obs.*

a1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* lxxviii. 1 þe laghere is oure voice and þe lathere we herd. c1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* ii. 1185 (1234) Of þing ful ofte loth bygonne Cometh ende good.

**Loath to depart.** Orig. the tune of a song (prob. containing those words) expressive of regret for departure; *transf.* any tune played as a farewell.

1584 *GREENE Arbusto Wks.* (Grosart) III. 211 With that she cast on me such a louing looke, as she seemed to play loth to depart. 1609 *Kavenscroft's Deuteronomia* in *Chappell Pop. Mus. Old Time* l. 173 Sing with thy mouth, sing with thy heart, Like faithful friends, sing *Loath to depart*. 1657 *S. PURCHAS Pol. Flying-Ins.* 80 Yet againe returning to the liue, with delightful melody singing a loath to depart, [they] invite all their Sisters to hasten apace, and wait upon their Queen now on her coronation day. 1855-7 *CHAPPELL Pop. Mus. Old Time* II. 708 It [sc. 'The Girl I left behind me'] has also been played for at least seventy years, as a *Loth-to-depart*, when a man-of-war weighs anchor, and when a regiment quits the town in which it has been quartered. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Loath to depart*, probably the first line of some favourite song; formerly the air was sounded in men-of-war, when going foreign, for the women and children to quit the ship.

**Loathe** (lō'ð), *v.* Forms: *a.* 1 lāðian, 2-3 lāðen, lathen, 3 lāðien, 4-6 Sc. and north. lath e, 5 laith e. *β.* 3-4 lōðien, 3-5 loþe'n, 3-7 lothe, (5 lothee), 6-7 loth, 5-6 loothe, 6-8 lothe, 6-loath(e). [OE. *lāðian* = OS. *lithon*, ON. *leida* = -OTeut. type \**laipōjan*, f. \**laipo-*. LOATH *a.* (OE. had lāðan to hate, cause to shun, revile = OIlg. *leidan* = -OTeut. type \**laipjan*, f. \**laipo-*.)]

† 1. *intr.* To be hateful, displeasing, or offensive. Const. dat. or to. *Obs.*

c893 *K. ALFRED Oros.* iii. xi. § 5 þa Cassander þæt geasceade þæt hio ðæm folce lāðade, þa gegaderade he frid. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 þe oferlita on hete and on wete nra: að þene moa un-halne, and his saule gode lāðeð. c1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 þæt to schal lāði þi lif. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 750 þo þis kyng lre eldore was, he began to loþe, For he so longe liuede, is leue doþren hope. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 217 The barli cike is Gedeon, Which... Schal come and sette such ascry... That it schal to us alle lothe. 1393 *LANGLE F. Pl. C.* l. 173 þat ous loþeth þe lyf fer þe lete ous passe. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1222 For hit [deth] laithit hir les þen on lyue be. a1547 *SURREY Enuid* iv. 24 If geniall brands and bed me lotted not. 1573 *SIR C. HATTON Let. to Q. Eliz.* (Pearson's 81st Catal. 1900, p. 36), So great Disorde in the sweetness of your most rare & excellent Musike as would lothe you. a1597 *PEELE David & Bethsabe* (1599) E iv, Let not the voice of Ithay loth thine cares.

† *b.* *impers.*; also quasi-*impers.* with subj. *inf.* simply or with *it*. (It) loathes me (of) = I am disgusted (with). *Obs.*

a1225 *Ancr. R.* 324 Smit hine so lūherliche þæt him lodie to sneechen eft to þe. 1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 686 To þenke on hem, forsoþe me loþys. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* iii. ix. (Caxton 1483) 56 Now mowe this folke swolewe ynowe of the fyre of helle and bycken till them lothe. c1430 *Hymus Virg.* 85 This is þe day come to nyzt þat me loþith of my lyuynge. 1530 *PALSCOR* 614/2, I lothe his villanye, or it lotheth me of his villanye. 1581 *J. BELI Hudon's Answ.* Oser. 131 b, It would haue loathed me to haue rehearsed the same in this place. 1566 *DANETT tr. Coniunes* (1614) 95 It lotheth mee to make mention of this cruelty.

† 2. To be or become disgusted, to feel disgust. Const. at, for, of, with (something). *Obs.*

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 8123 If men laith with þi lyf, lyffing in erthe. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 136 Al the roialme thaane rumourt and lothit for that rusty Synne. c1430 *Syr Gen.* (Roxb.) 7718 Of hir life she gan to lothe. a1600 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xiii. 4 My maistres he a man of me, That lothis of every thing bot love. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Nuui.* xxi. 6 Our soule now lotheth at this most light meate.

† 3. *trans.* To excite loathing or disgust in (a person, etc.). Const. of. Also, to render (a person) loath or reluctant to (do something) or averse from (something). *Obs.*



1568 *Abb. Parker Pref. to Bishops' Bible* '1 To lothe christen men from reading, by their covert slaunderous reproches of the scriptures. 1577 *Northbrooke Dicing* (1843) 101 Such matters .as will lothe any honest man or good woman to come neare such playes. 1599 *H. Buttes Dyets drie Dinner* Dij, Medlers .if you deale much with them, they will extremely irk, and loath you. c 1610 *Women Saints* 75 Such a filthy state, as might lothe the stomacke of the beholder. 1645 *Brinsley Church-Remedie* 34 As if one should endeavour to loath a sick man of his potion, before it come at him. 1661 *II. D. Disc. Liturgies* 6 They are .good for nothing but to loath pious souls.

4. To feel aversion or dislike for; to be reluctant or unwilling to (do something). Now only with stronger sense: To have an intense aversion for; to regard with utter abhorrence and disgust.

The stronger sense in mod. use may be partly due to association with the idea of nausea often implied in the specific use 4 b.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 128 Wel late he lathed uel were, þe ne mei hit don ne mare. 1300 *Poem 7 deadly Sins* in *Brampton Penit. Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 62 Good werk he lothith to bygyne. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C. vii.* 142 Alle ladies me lopen þat lounen yow worschep. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5115 Forþi like it to þour lordschip & lathis not my sawis. c 1418 *Pol. Poems* (Kolls) II. 246 Thes Lollardes that lothen ymagis most. 1508 *Dunbar True Mariit Women* 328 Than I him lichtlyt as a lowne, et lathit his maneris. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 114 All though it be that thynge that y<sup>e</sup> lothest most. a 1586 *Sidney Arcadia* II. (1629) 239, I should loath the keeping of my blood with the losse of my faith. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* IV. 158 The Swarms .loath their empty Hives, and idly stray. 1784 *Cowper Task* II. 416 In my soul I loath All affectation. 1833 *Ht. Martineau Charmed Sea* iii. 35 Mother, I loathe him. a 1862 *Buckle Civilis.* (1869) III. iii. 148 Whose malignant cruelty made him loathed by his contemporaries. 1888 *Brace Amer. Commw.* III. lxxxi. 73 To dictate their terms to statesmen who loathe the necessity of submission.

*absol.* 1842 *Tennyson Two Voices* 104 To breathe and loathe, to live and sigh. 1884 *Browning Family* 72 Man who .craves and deprecates, and loves and loathes.

b. To feel an aversion or disgust for (food, etc.).

a 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5610 If in synesse that he falle, And lothe mete & drink withalle. 1602 *Marston Antonio's Rev.* II. ii. Wks. 1856 l. 109 He force him feede on life I'll he shall loath it. 1611 *Bible Prov.* xxvii. 7 The full soule loatheth an honie combe. a 1677 *Barrow Wks.* (1686) III. Sermon. xxviii. 411 A stomach, surcharg'd with foul, or poisonous matter, which it loathes. 1764 *Golosm. Trav.* 182 He sees .No costly lord the sumptuous banquet deal, To make him lothe his vegetable meal. 1866 *J. Thomson Philosophy* IV. v. Your stomach soon must loathe all drink and meat.

**Loathed** (lōdhd), *pp. a.* [f. *LOATHE* v. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] That is an object of loathing or disgust; utterly disliked, abhorred, detested.

a 1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 542 His compaignye is vi-to folkis lothide. 1579 *Spenser Sheph. Cal. Dec.* 70 The grieslie Tode-stoole. And loathed [1611] Paddock's lording on the same. a 1586 *Sidney Arcadia* III. (1633) 305 But her waiting yauls with cruell pitie brought loathed life unto her. 1604 *2d Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. l. 572 Earth the loathed stage. Whereon we act this fained personage. 1667 *Milton P. L.* XII. 178 Frogs, Lice, and Flies, must all his Palace fill with loath'd intrusion. 1742 *Collins Ode on Poet. Charn.* 13 It left unblest'd her loath'd, dishonour'd side. 1885-94 *R. Bridges Evros & Psyche* Mar. xiii. Her beauty will I mock with loathed lust.

Hence **Loathedness**.

a 1859 *L. Hunt Sheve Faire Seeming* xxvii. What first was Love, was now called Loathedness.

**Loather** (lōdha), *[f. *LOATHE* v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.]* One who loathes or feels disgust at (anything).

1601 *Weever Mirr. Marit. Dij.* Louers of playes, and loathers of good preaching. 1605 *Boyle Occas. Refl.* v. iii. (1848) 306 The nutritious Loathers of Manna, and lusters after flesh, had their wish severely granted. 1885 *Tennyson Freedom* viii. Thou loather of the lawless crown As of the lawless crowd.

**Loathful** (lōdhful), *a.* Also 6 lothefull, 5-6 lothful (l. 8-9 *Sc. laithful*). [f. *LOATH* v. + -FUL.]

1. That is an object of loathing or disgust; hateful, loathsome. Now rare.

a 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 75, I lothfolest that levyth. 1481 *Earl Worcester Tulle of Old Age* (Caxton) f 3 b, I demaunde you Scipion and Lelius if the olde age of such as delited them in the labourage of londes semyth unto you to be wretched or lothfull. 1561 *T. Norton Calvin's Inst.* II. 280 Whosoever prepareth himself to praye, let hym be lothful to himself in his owne euils. 1591 *Spenser M. Hubbard* 735 And lothfull idleness he doth detest. 1842 *Times* 10 Nov. 3/5 Europeans whose presence is so loathful to every right-thinking Mussulman.

2. Reluctant, retiring, bashful. *Obs. exc. Sc.*

1561 *T. Norton Calvin's Inst.* III. xxv. (1634) 485 So that yet we be not lothfull or wearie of long tarrying. 1591 *Spenser M. Hubbard* 1314 Which when he did with lothfull eyes beholde. 1785 *Burns Cotter's Sat. Nt.* 69 But blate and laithful, scarce can weel behave. 1862 *Hislop Prov. Scot.* 12 A landward lad is aye laithful.

Hence **Loathfully adv.**, in a loathful manner, with reluctance. **Loathfulness**, the quality or condition of being loathful; reluctance.

1596 *Spenser F. Q.* IV. xii. 32 Protens .reading it with inward loathfulness, Was grieved to restore the pledge he did possess. 1887 *Hislop Holiday on Road* 57 There was nothing for it but to loathfully walk away.

**Loathiness**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *LOATHY* a. + -NESS.] Disinclination; reluctance.

c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* l. xix. 114 Rediness into synne and loathiness into good.

**Loathing** (lōdhiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *LOATHE* v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the vb. *LOATHE*; intense dislike, abhorrence; strong distaste (for food).

c 1340 *Hampele Prov. Tr.* (1866) 33 What es þis desire? Now, sothely, na thynge bot a lathynge of all þis werldis byllyse. c 1440 *Hylton Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. i. But he askyth a lothyng of synne. c 1550 *Lloyd Treas. Health* (1885) 11v. Lothing cometh of much corrupte meate or sum grosse and sharp humor. 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* ¶ 15 To weane the curious from loathing of them for their eueri-where-plainess. 1614 *W. B. Philosopher's Banquet* 75 Medlers helpe the loathing of the stomack, being taken in the instant thereof. 1657 *Sparrow Bk. Cou. Prayer* (1661) 270 Which .hymn .though it should be said night and day yet could it never breed a loathing. 1713 *Steele Guardian* No. 17 ¶ 10 Objects .who would now move Horror and Loathing. 1718 *Quincy Compl. Disp.* 31 It .does often occasion Loathings and Gripes. 1792 *Burns' Prose Wks.* 93 note, Burns marked his loathing of remuneration by the use of even a stronger term than this. 1838 *Dickens Nick. Nick.* xxiii. Your brother's widow and her orphan shun you with disgust and loathing. a 1862 *Buckle Civilis.* (1869) III. ii. 48 It is this loathing at tyranny .which makes it impossible that tyranny should ever finally succeed. 1901 *29th Cent.* Aug. 214 Hunters will tell you of the absolute loathing generated for venison when [etc.].

† b. Comb.: loathing-stock, an object of loathing. *Obs.*

1622 *S. Ward Woe to Drunkards* (1627) 35 Hee hath .with Beere made thy body a carcase fit for the Biere, a laughing and loathing-stocke .to men and Angels.

**Loathing** (lōdhiŋ), *pp. a.* [f. *LOATHE* v. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That loathes, in senses of the vb.

† 1. That causes loathing or disgust; disgusting. 1508 *Dunbar Flyting* v. *Kenmedie* 102 Laithly and lowsy, als lathand as ane leik. 1614 *W. B. Philosopher's Banquet* 52 Goose-eggs are loathing; yelding an euill taste and sauour. 1683 *Tryon Way to Health* xix. (1697) 418 You deliver them [Daughters] up, and force them into loathing Embraces.

2. That feels disgust or is disgusted.

c 1586 *Cress Pembroke Ps.* cvii. vi. Their lothing soule doth foode refraine. 1599 *H. Buttes Dyets drie Dinner* P 3 b, Clowding the loathing ayt with foggie fume Of Dock-Tabacco. 1825 *Lytton Falkland* 46, I looked upon the aims of others with a scornful and loathing eye.

Hence **Loathingly adv.**, in a loathing manner, as one who feels a loathing or disgust.

1606 *Warner Alb. Eng.* xv. xcv. 380 Ven, let them listen, lothingly, what lesnites propound Gainst Kings and States. 1824 *Lamb Lett.* (1888) II. 112, I was lothingly in expectation of breachee. 1864 *Lytton Str. Story* II. 378 Again I recoiled—wrathfully, lothingly.

† **Loathless**, *a. Obs.* [OE. *lōðleas*, f. *lōð* harm, *LOATH* sb. + -leas -LESS.] Harmless, innocent.

c 1050 *10c.* in *Wt. Wulker* 419 2 *Innuenes*, lapaese. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 Lodies is þe man þe ne doð ne ne quað ne þe nēd no þing þat he [etc.]. a 1225 *Juliana* 45 Godes licome þat he nom of þat lathles meiden.

Hence † **Loathlessness**, innocence.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 33 Deflen De bireneden him alle his riche weden þat waren .undelicesnesse and loðlesnesse.

**Loathliness** (lōdhlines), *[f. *LOATHLY* a. + -NESS.]* The quality of being loathly; hatefulness, hideousness, loathsomeness. Now rare.

1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 371 b/2, I shal cufe of my nose so that every man shal hate me for my lothelynes. 1531 *Elyot Gov. III.* xxv. The deformitie and lothelynes of vice. 1587 *Goldinge De Mornay* xxx. 482, I will none of your sacrifices .at such things are but smoke and lothelynes in my sight. 1846 *G. S. Faber Lett. Tractor. Sevens.* 245 Popery .through the loathliness of its own corruptions [etc.].

**Loathly** (lōdhli), *a.* Forms: 1 *lōðlic*, 2-3 *lōðlic*, 3 *lad-*, *lōð*, *lōð(e)liche*, 3-4 *lod(e)lich* e, -like, -lych, *lopely* ch, 4 *lat-*, *lap-*, *lopli*, *loth(e)-*, *lopliche*, 4-6 *lod(e)ly*, *loth(e)lie*, -ly, (5 *lathely*, *loody*, *loopeli*, *lotly*), 5-6 *layth(e)liche*, -ly, 6 *Sc. lathly*, *laithlie*, -ye, 6- *loathly*. *compar.* 3 *lōðluker*, *superl.* 3 *lōð*, *lodlukest*, 4 *lodlukest*. See also *LADLY*. [OE. *lōðlic* (=OFris. *lōðlik*, OS. *lōðlik*, OHG. *leithlich*, MHG. *leithlich*, *leithlich*, ON. *leithlig-r*), f. *lōð* *LOATH* a. + -lic -LY<sup>1</sup>.]

Hateful, disgusting, loathsome, repulsive, hideous, horrible. Rare in 17th and 18th cents.; revived in the 19th c. as a literary word.

c 900 *tr. Exda's Hist.* III. xiv. (Schipper) 260 Mon laphice deape þone cying acwealde. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Awende .to lodice deofen. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 279 Þer ligget lathliche fend in stronge raketeie. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Ower greste, & ower lodlukestu senne. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3030 So woren he lodlike on to sen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20420 Lokes .þat naman of all our þe bi-for þe mak lathliche. 13 . . . *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 584/383 That forehed is lodly That is calouh and bare. c 1386 *Chaucer Wife's T.* 214 Thou art so loothly, and so oold also. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* xvii. 265 Ypocrisie .is ylikned in latyn to a lothliche dounghap. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) I. xiii. (1850) x. He hath .wesshen in the lothly lake of cursyd luxury. 1483 *Caxton G. de la Tour* cxvii. K vj. My clothyng semeth to yow lothly. 1501 *Douglas Pal. Hon.* II. xx. 30ne Catuie. A laithlie ryme distieffull and subtile Compylet hes. 1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xvi. 313 If .ye shall happen to espie any persone infected with any lothelie grief or disease. 1591 *Spenser Tears Muses* 335 Clerks they to loathly idleness entice. 1610 *Shaks. Temp.* IV. i. 21 Discord shall bestrew The vnion of your bed, with weedes so loathly That you shal hate it both. 1748 *Thomson Cast. Indol.* I. 543 In chamber brooding like a loathly toad. a 1839 *Praed Poems* (1864) II. 309 And hide reluctant Truth in Error's loathly veil. 1871 *R. Ellis tr. Catullus* cviii. 1 Loathly Continuis. 1886 *Jesant Childr. Gibbon* II. vi. A knight was sent forth to kill a dragon or a loathly worm. 1896 *Barrie Marg. Ogilvy* vi. (1897) 115 She sighs at sight of her son, dipping and tearing, and chewing the loathly pen.

† b. *absol.* or quasi-sb. A monster. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 934 He laid on þat loodly, lettied he noght, With dynntes full dregh, till he to dethe paste.

**Loathly** (lōdhli), *adv.* Forms: see *LOATH* a. and -LY<sup>2</sup>. [OE. *lōðlice*, f. *lōð* *LOATH* a. + -lice -LY<sup>2</sup>.]

† 1. In a manner to cause loathing; foully, hideously, dreadfully, shockingly. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxvi. 83 (Sedgefield) 196 þa ðe leon wæron on gunnon lathlice yrrenga 197. c 1205 *Lav.* 7935 *Lathliche* [c 1275 *lopliche*] heo feohten. a 1240 *Lofsong in Cott. Hom.* 205 Ich am lodliche i-hurt ine licame and ine soule. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17358 Þe find 1. laithli sal his licam dight. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1136 He .lodliche was bi-lad al for vre sake. c 1475 *Rauf Coitgear* 139 Of ilk airt of the Eist sa laithly it laid. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 431 b/1 A cytizen of parys .lothely sweryng had blasphemied Jhesu cryste. 1600 *Fairfax Tasso* v. xxiii. With dust and blood his locks were loathly dight.

† b. With abhorrence or detestation. *Obs.*

13 . . . *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1090 Alle þat longed to lufur ful lodly he hated. 1605 *Shaks. Lear* II. i. 31 Seeing how lothly opposite I stood to thy vnnatural purpose.

2. Reluctantly, unwillingly. Now rare.

1547 *J. Harrison Exhort. Scottes H vij b*, In punishing you, he did it lothly. 1556 *J. Heywood Spider & F.* xciii. 14 Lothlie he losed his arms, and leete him go. 1624 *Trag. Nero* IV. vi. in *Bullen O. Pl.* I. 78 Thou loathly this imprisoning flesh pust on. 1641 *Saunders Serm.* (1681) II. 11, I know how lothly men are induced to suspect themselves to be in an error. 1811 *Scott Don Roderick* II. v. For Roderick told of many a hidden thing Such as are lothly uttered to the air. 1845 *T. W. Corb Puritanism* 408 Mr. Knowles loathly admits, that [etc.]. 1880 *Mrs. C. Reade Brown Hand & White* III. iv. 102 The child goes, but loathly, and crying that she will come to see them very soon.

Hence † **Loathliness** rare—1, loathsomeness.

1340 *Aeneid* 203 Þet is apert tokne þet . . . þe lodlicheð hye þe bi herte.

† **Loathly**, *v. Obs.* In 3 *lōðlichen*, 6 *Sc. laithly*. [f. *LOATHLY* a.] a. *trans.* To make loathly or repulsive; to disfigure. b. To look upon as loathly; to loathe.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 256 Vor a lute clut mei lodlichen swuðe a muchel ibol peche. 1508 *Dunbar True Mariit Women* 381, I him forleit as a lad, and laithlyt him mekle.

**Loathness** (lōdhnes), *a.* [f. *LOATH* a. + -NESS.]

The quality or condition of being loath.

† 1. In various senses of *LOATH* a.: Harmfulness, enmity; unpleasantness. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 He was dreihunde on þissere worlde . . . mid nane lathness and mid sibsumness. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 310 He . . . haneð . . . lodness of ham alle, as Jeremie witned: *Onnes amict ejus spreuerunt eam.* c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2949 It ledis vnto laithnes and vnlefe werkes. 1529 *More Dynaloe* III. Wks. 1229/1 You tel me the lothnes of the losse, and the comfot of the keeping.

2. Reluctance; disinclination. *Const. to with inf.*; rarely of with *gerund*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26589 And tell þi sins ilkan bi nam, for lathnes leue þou noght, ne scam. c 1528 *Hen. VIII* in *Fiddes Wolsey* (1726) II. 140 The other shall declare and shew the loathnes that is in him . . . to be displeased. 1529 *Sir T. More Suppl. Souls* II. Wks. 376/2 Diuers doctors allege diuers causes of his heauines and lothnes at y<sup>e</sup> time to depart & die. 1610 *Shaks. Temp.* II. i. 130 The faire soule her selfe Waigh'd betweene loathness and obedience. 1616 *Hayward Sanct. Troub. Soul* i. (1620) 16 How doth my resolution sticke betweene loathness and necessity? 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 545 A loathnes of running to close without clearnes. 1709 *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. II. 547 The negligence or lothness of the Bishop, to prosecute them.

**Loathsome** (lōdhsum), *a.* Forms: 4 *lopsom*, 4 5 *loothsom*, 4, 6-7 *Sc. and north. laithsum*, -some, 5 *lathsum*, *loth(e)sum*, 6-9 *loth(e)som(e)*, 6-8 *loathsom*, 6- *loathsome*. [f. *LOATH* sb. + -SOME; = OHG. *leidsam*.]

1. Exciting disgust or loathing. (Now always with emotional implication.) a. In physical sense: Exciting nausea; offensive to the senses; noisome, sickening.

a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 23229 (Gött.) Fell dragons and tadis bath . . . ful laithsum [Cott. wlatsum] on to here and se . . . þar sal be. 1398 *Revisa Barth. De P. R.* v. xvi. (1495) 121 Vt the teeth were bare they were loathsom and nat fayr. c 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 172 Man is but lothsum eorthe and claye. 1561 *Hobv tr. Castiglione's Courtier* v. (1577) S viij. Unwittingly otherwhile eate some lothesome and abhorring meate. 1602 *Shaks. Ham.* I. v. 72 A most instant Tetter bak'd about, Most Lazar-like, with vile and loathsome crust, All my smooth Body. 1671 *Milton Samson* 480 Thou must not . . . Lie in this miserable loathsom plight Neglected. 1703 *Maundrell Journ.* *Jerus.* (1732) 2nd let. after p. 145 A Gouty scrofulous Substance, very loathsom to look upon. 1748 *Ancr. Voy.* III. viii. 383 The stench of the hold [was] loathsome beyond all conception. 1847 *Grote Greece* (1862) III. xxviii. 42 She died shortly of a loathsome disease. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* IV. I. 432 A loathsome volatile salt, extracted from human skulls, was forced into his mouth.

*Comb.* 1897 *Albitt's Syst. Med.* II. 671 Covered from head to foot with loathsome-smelling scabs.

b. In a moral sense: Hateful, distasteful, odious, repulsive, shocking.

c 1440 *Hylton Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. lxiii. Wyth thy pryde thou defowlest all thy good dedes and makyth hem lothsom in the syghte of thy lorde. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 218 How lusting lute, that laithsum sin, The oppin eyis of sum do blind. 1579 *Lvly Enphues* (Arb.) 112 If Lawe seeme loathsome unto thee, searche the secrets of Physicke. 1666 *Bunyan Grace Ab.* ¶ 84, I was more loathsome in my own Eyes than was a Toad. 1748 *Hume Ess. Mor. & Polit.* xix. 208 The Mind, unexercis'd, finds every Delight insipid and loathsome. 1872 *Holland*



*Marb. Proph.* 93 Death can but loose a loathsome bond.  
1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vii. 259 He was free from the errors which make some of Rousseau's confessions loathsome.

†2. Affected with loathing or disgust; disgusted. Const. of. Obs.

1577 HARRISON *England* vii. [ix.] (1877) ii. 61 We, as loathsome of this abundance, or not liking of the plenty. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* i. xxiv. 34<sup>a</sup>, Thou mayest refresh thy loathsome and weered minde.

**Loathsome** (lōw'səmli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a loathsome manner.

1. In a manner to excite loathing; disgustingly, foully, repulsively, shockingly.

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 15825 (Trin.) Pei. Iugged him loþsumly ouer hilles dale & slowze. 1547-64 BAULWIN *Mor. Philoz.* (Palfr.) 48 No dead carion so loathsumly stincketh in the nose of any earthly man, as [etc.]. 1577 DEE *Relat. Spyr.* i. (1659) 209 Those that are, loathsumly apparelled, may knock long before they enter. 1654 GAULF *Magastrom.* 371 Alexander... rotted loathsumly. 1711 SHAFSTER, *Charac.* III. 174 Favourites must be now observ'd, little Engines of Power attended on, and loathsumly caress'd. 1868 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* vi. (1891) 35 Our English masks are only stupidly and loathsumly ugly.

†2. With reluctance or hesitation, reluctantly.  
1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 106 Nothing ought to be loathsumly received, which [etc.].

**Loathsome** (lōw'səmli), [f. LOATHSOME + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being loathsome, whether in a physical or moral sense.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1641 Al loathsumnes o wikkudhode has filed þe world on leith and brede. a 1340 HAMFOLDS *Psalter* cii. 2 Delite of syn þe night in this sight: bot loathsumnes of syn. a 1529 SKELTON *Dk. Albany* Wks. (Dyce) II. 72 Euer to remayne... In lousy loathsumnesse. 1654 T. HALL (title) *The Loathsumnes of Long Haire.* 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 373 To observe the sudden change of vain beauty into loathsumnesse. 1857-8 SEARS *Athau.* xvi. 135 The utter loathsumnesse of those crimes. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 800 If there is beauty, it is mated with hideousness and loathsumnesse.

b. quasi-concr. Something loathsome, a loathsome object.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Eras. Par. Peter* 7 Those sacrifices of Moses are now all ready grown in to a loathsumnes. 1565 JEWELL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 312 For avoiding of putrefaction, or some other loathsumnesse. 1666 EARL MONTM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* i. xiii. (1674) 16 Those enormous and hateful loathsumnesse, which do so much nauseate good mens eyes. 1867 BUSHNELL in *Hours at Home* Nov. 6 The very thing now wanted... is a good supply of disfigurements, loathsumnesse, objects of aversion and disgust.

†2. A feeling of loathing, disgust, or repugnance; aversion, dislike, reluctance; nausea. Obs.

a 1425 St. Mary of Oignies ii. in *Anglia* VIII. 154/28 She recyued no worldesioye, but forsoke hem wiþa loþsumnes of herte. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 28 b, Southstail... causeth fastidiousnes or loathsumnesse of the stomake. 1556 CECIL in *Froude Hist. Eng.* (1881) VII. 450 The loathsumnesse of the Queen's Majesty to consent thereto. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Seidane's Comm.* 190 Neyther that they runne away from them, or fordo them selues for impatientnes and loathsumnesse of that estate [slavery]. 1620 VENER *Via Recta* (1650) 132 The sweet Oranges... cause loathsumnesse in the stomack. 1635 PAGITT *Christianog.* ix. (1636) 108 Loathsumnesse to drinke after others. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* II. 103 We must now, unwillingly, and with a degree of loathsumnesse, proceed to give some few examples of it. 1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1836) II. 104 No sentiment can be excited except of hatred and disgust, which approaches to loathsumnesse.

**Loathy** (lōw'ði), *a. arch.* Also 5-6 lothy. [f. LOATH + -Y.] = LOATHSOME.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 16 Neuer man sawe fowller ne lothyer beest. a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* 29 Wks. (Dyce) I. 117 Your wynde schakyn shankkes, your longe lothy legges. 1587 GOLDING *De Momay* xi. (1617) 170 Things which seem most filthy and lothy. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* iv. 23 Docks, quithgrass, loathy mallows no man plants. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* i. xx. (1881) II. 127 The loathy floor of liquid mud lay bare beneath the mangrove forest.

**Loave**, obs. f. LAVE sb. 1 and a.; var. LOVE v. 2 *Obs.*  
**Loaved, Loaving**; see LOAFED, LOAFING *vbl. sb. 1*  
**Loaver**, variant of LOWER, hire.

†**Loeb**, sb. 1 *Obs.* [OE. *lobbe* wk. fem.; cf. *loffe*, LOP sb. 1] A spider.

c 1000 *Lamb. Ps.* lxxxix. 10 (Bosw.) Ure ȝæt swa swa lobbe [Vulg. *sicut araneæ*] oððe ryngþ beop asmeade. a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxxviii. 15 þou madest his soule to stumblen as a lob [Vulg. *sicut araneam*]. *Ibid.* lxxxix. 10 Our yerres shal þenchen as þe lob.

**Lob** (lɒb), sb. 2 Also 6-7 lobbe, 9 lobb. [Perh. onomatopœic in origin. Several Teut. words of similar sound express the general notion of something heavy, clumsy, or loosely pendent: cf. e.g. EFFRIS. *lobbe* hanging lump of flesh, MLG. and early mod. Du. *lobbe*, *lubbe* (mod. Du. *lob*, *lubbe*) hanging lip, also ruffle, hanging sleeve, Da. *lobbes* clown, bumpkin, Norw. *lubb*, *lubba* short stout person.]

†1. The pollack. *Obs.* (Cf. LOB-KEELING.)  
1357 *Act 31 Edw. III.* Stat. 3 c. 2 Les trois sortz de lob, lyng, & cod. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Lobbe* is a great kind of north sea fish. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 161.

2. A country bumpkin; a clown, lout. Now dial.  
1533 *Image Ypocr.* 1645 To prove oure prelates goddes

And lay men very lobbis. *Ibid.* 2275 Friar bil, frier boh, frier lib, frier lob. 1550 LEVER *Serm.* (Arb.) 65 The rude lobbis of the country, whiche be to symple to paynte a lye. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. n.* i. 16 Farewell thou Lob of spirits, He be gon. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yearc Drij.* The sight of a flat-cap was dreadful to a Lob. 1609 HOLLAND *Amn. Marcell.* xvii. ix. 91 One that, under the shew of wisdom and learning, was a very lob and fool. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Rampant* Wks. (1687) 456 William Greynob an Hind... This Lob too was made principal Prolocutor. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xvii, The Country Lob trug'd home very much concern'd. 1854 W. GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* 13 We sometimes hear a heavy clumsy man called 'a great lob of a fellow'.

3. Something pendulous, e.g. the wattles of a fowl, hanging blossoms or ornaments, etc. *rare.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 245/2 The Cock of the Mountain... bath... about the cheeks two red fleshy lobs or gills. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* (1877) 3 Immense steel spurs, inlaid with silver filigree, and furnished with 'lobes' attached to them.

4. A lump, a large piece; a nugget (of gold); a 'lump' (of money). Chiefly dial.

1825-80 JAMIESON, *Lub*, a thing heavy and unwieldy. *Dumfr.* 1843 W. CARLETON *Traits Irish Peasantry* I. 8 Any how we'll gain a lob by it, I'm thinking. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lob*, (2) A very large lump. *Linc.* 1863 *Once a week* III. 535 (Farmer) He must have a regular lob of gold stowed away somewhere. 1884 ROGERS *New Rush* i. 5 Imagine future 'lob' of which they share.

5. *Brewing.* A thick mixture (see quot.).  
For the sense cf. LOBLOLLY, LOBSCOUSE.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 103 When the wort is discharged into the gyle-tun, it must receive its dose of yeast, which has been previously mixed with a quantity of wort, and left in a warm place till it has begun to ferment. This mixture, called *lobb*, is then to be put into the tun, and stirred well through the mass.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *lob-like* adj. and *adv.*; †*lob-coat* = LOBCKOCK; *lob* grass dial., *Bromus mollis*; *lob-tailing* *vbl. sb.* and *apl. a.* (see quotes.).

1604 *Wit of a Woman* (Comedy) G 3 b, My bush and my pot, cares not a groate, for such a 'lob-coate, farewell. 1756 LITTLE *Observ.* *Hush.* (1757) 72 The grass which country-people call the hooded-grass, or 'lob-grass', is apparently of but little value. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* iii. iii. 1. *Abraham* 589 He yawns; and leaning on His ('Lob-like') elbow hears This Message don. 1611 COTGER, *Enlourdi*, growndedull, sootish, lumpish, heauie-headed, lob-like. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, \**Lob-tailing*, the act of the sperm whale in violently beating the water with its tail. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Idylls Sea* xii. 75 It sounded... as if an extra large whale were 'lob-tailing'—i. e. poised in the water head downwards, and striking deliberate blows upon its surface with his mighty flukes.

7. *attrib. passing into adj.* Rustic; clownish, loutish; clumsy. Also *appos.* as quasi-proper name.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit Wemen* 387, I was laith to be loppin with sic a lob avoir. 1593 'P. FOULFACE' *Bacchus Bountie* A 4, The Beziladistes, those deuout doctors of Lob libers canne. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commu.* (1878) 82 It is a world of sport to hear how some such clouting beetles rowle in their lobbogickes. 1613 BEACON, & FL. *Ant. Burning Pestle* iv. iv, There's a pretty tale of a Witch, ... that had a Giant to her sonne, that was cal'd Lob-lie-by-the-fire. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xvi. 116 Grouthead gnat-snappers, lob-dotterels, gaping changelings [etc.]. 1873 Mrs. J. H. EWING *Lob Lie-by-the-Fire* Intro. 3 Lob Lie-by-the-fire—the Lubber-fiend, as Milton calls him—is a rough kind of Brownie or House Elf. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. Prelude 4 They lump along like the old lob-legs of Dobbins the horse.

**Lob** (lɒb), sb. 3 *Mining.* Also lobb. *pl.* Steps in a mine. Also applied to an irregular vein of ore resembling a flight of steps.

1681 HOUGHTON *Compl. Miner* (E. D. S.), *Lobs*, steps that ascend or descend within the mines, as stairs up to and down from a chamber. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* M j b, When we drive dipping downwards, we go by Stairs or Lobbs so as the dipping requires. 1769 *Nat. Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 99/1 The descent is about 160 yards, through different lodgments, by ladders, lobs, and cross-pieces of timber let into the rock. 1851 TAPPING *Manlove's Lead Mines* Gloss. 28 Also when the ore in a vein does not go down perpendicularly, but only a few yards at once, then level for a yard or two, and then sets down again, such veins are called *lobbs*.

**Lob** (lɒb), sb. 4 *Thieves' slang.* Also lobb. A box; a till.

1718 C. HIGGIN *True Discov.* 15 (Farmer) A wedge lobb, alias gold or silver snuff-box. 1753 *Discov. John Poulter* (ed. 2) 39 A Lob full of Glibbs, a Box full of Ribbons. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lob*, a till or money-drawer. 1868 *Temple Bar* XXIV. 537 'Lob' means the till.

b. *Comb.*: *lob-crawler*, a till-thief; *lob-crawling*, -sneaking, robbing tills.

1887 J. W. HORSLEY *Jottings from Jail* 25 Poor old Jim, the 'lob crawler, fell from Racker and got pinched. 1894 A. MORRISON *Tales Mean Streets* 259 Scuddy made a comfortable living in the several branches of 'lob-crawling and peter claiming. 1868 *Temple Bar* XXIV. 537 Stealing the till and opening the safe is what we call 'lob-sneaking' and 'Peter-screwing'.

**Lob** (lɒb), sb. 5 *Games.* [f. LOB v.]

1. *Cricket.* A slow underhand ball.

1875 *Times* 29 June 12/1 At 67 Mr. Greenfield tried three overs of lobs. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 20 May, Humphreys tried his lobs once more, and got rid of Garrett almost directly. 1891 W. G. GRACE *Cricket* 250 An article on bowling would not be complete without some reference to slow underhand, or, to use the familiar word, 'lob'.

*attrib.* 1883 *Standard* 3 Aug. 6/5 Preston made a very poor show... against the lob bowling of Mr. Walker. 1888 STEEL & LYTTELTON *Cricket* (Radm. Libr.) 160 Every batsman... knows the danger of playing wildly at under-band

'lob'... Occasional mistakes are made, no doubt, when an unexpected lob bowler appears.

2. *Lawn-tennis.* (See quot.) Also *attrib.* in *lob-volley*.

1890 HEATHCOTE *Tennis* (Badm. Libr.) 238 When a lob is about to drop near the base-line it is now generally returned either by the 'lob-volley'... which is a defensive stroke, or the player runs back and returns it again with a lob. *Ibid.* 242 The 'lob' is a ball tossed high in the air, and, if possible, over the opponent's head... As a 'toss' it was known and tolerated long before it was condemned as a 'lob'. *Ibid.* 245 The service, the stroke off the ground, the volley, the half-volley, and the lob.

**Lob** (lɒb), *v.* Inflected lobbed (lɒbd), lobbing. [f. LOB sb. 2.]

†1. *intr.* To behave like a 'lob' or lout. *Obs.*

1596 J. SMYTH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 92 There is no man that doth well knowe mee, that will heleeve that I would (if I had not been distempered by surfeit and drinke-ryde) lobbing and dawging to ryle at your Lordship.

2. *trans.* To cause or allow to hang heavily; to droop. ? *Obs. exc. slang.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. ii. 57 Their poore lades Lob downe their heads, dropping the hides and hips. 1821 EGAN *Real Life in Lond.* I. 187 The dancing party... were lobbing their lollies [= heads] on... the table.

3. *intr.* To move heavily or clumsily; to walk along with a slow lumbering movement. Of a cabman: To 'crawl' or 'prowl' in search of a fare.

1819 PAUL BORBIN *Sequel* 21 (E. D. D.) So off I lobb'd. 1843 BLACKW. *Mag.* LIII. 81 Keeping a sharp look-out for any night cabman who may be 'lobbing', as the phrase is, off his stand. 1847 HALLIWELL *s.v.*, To lob along, to walk loungrily. 1849 F. F. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 363 The lion... may next be seen lobbing up some open grassy ascent. [1865: see LOBBING *vbl. sb.*] 1887 L. OLIPHANT *Episodes* 86 The enemy's shells came lobbing into it [the trench]. 1898 BLACKW. *Mag.* Dec. 744/1 Our ponies... lobbing and lurching through the heavy sand.

4. *trans.* To throw heavily or clumsily; to toss or bowl with a slow movement. In *Lawn-tennis*, to strike (a ball) well into the air so as to fall at the back of the opponent's court; also *absol.*

1847 HALLIWELL, *Lob*, (1) To throw gently. *Sussex*... (?) To cast or throw. *Durham.* 1880 MAITLAND in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 313/2 Suppose... that shell are being lobbed from behind a parapet at high angles into a work. 1884 MIL. *Engineering* (ed. 3) I. ii. 70 Sandbags... which are pulled down one by one, and... lobbed over the others by hand. 1889 W. M. BROWNLEE *Lawn-Tennis* 141 If you can lob at a good pace just over his head, you may beat him altogether, and score. *Ibid.* 142 Sweet... lobbed to him six balls in succession. 1891 R. KIPING *Life's Handicap* 67 Martini-Henri carbines that would lob a bullet into an enemy's camp at one thousand yards.

5. *Brewing.* To add 'lob' (see LOB sb. 2 5) to (wort).

1838 [see LOBBING *vbl. sb.*]

6. *Metallurgy.* (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lobbing* (*Metallurgy*), breaking blocks of ore into pieces with the hammer, for assortment as to quality with such ores as copper, and for more effectual treatment in the preparatory roasting or calcining processes.

Hence Lobbed *apl. a.*  
1883 *Pall Mall G.* 17 July 4/1 [Champion Lawn Tennis] A lobbed return with a twist.

**Lobar** (lōw'bār), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *lobār-is*, f. L. *lobus* LOBE: see -AR 1.] Pertaining to a lobe.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introduct. Pathol.* 287 This form of pneumonia almost invariably affects an extensive portion of the lung, hence the term 'lobar' which is applied to it. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lobar arteries*, the arteries which are distributed to the lobes of the brain. *Lobar fissures*, the sulci between the cerebral and cerebellar lobes.

**Lobate** (lōw'bēt), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod. L. *lobātus*, f. L. *lobus* LOBE: see -ATE 2.] Having or characterized by lobes, lobed.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* iii. v. (1765) 178 *Lobate, lobed*; when they are divided to the Middle into Parts that stand wide from each other, and have their Margins convex. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxi. (1794) 290 The leaves... so deeply serrate as to be almost lobate. 1816 W. SMITH *Straita Ident.* 23 The lobate Oyster, or Gryphus. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 14 Thallus... crustaceous, granulose or lobate. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* ii. 140 Sweet Aligonetie. An herbaceous (garden) annual, with alternate entire or lobate exstipulate leaves. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 323 Pins not lobate. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 132/1 The oral and aboral pole, or the oral only, bear lobate appendages. 1890 COUES *Field & Gen. Ornithol.* ii. 195 In the lobate foot, a paddle results not from connecting webbs, but from a series of lobes or flaps along the sides of the individual toes.

Hence Lobately *adv.*, so as to form lobes.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 616 Substipitate, lobately divided.

**Lobated** (lōw'bētd), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [f. as LOBATE + -ED 1.] = LOBATE.

1703 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1425 The twigs and footstalks are Thorny, the Leaves single, sometimes lobated. 1775 JENKINSON *Brit. Plants* Gloss. 1862 C. A. JOHNS *Brit. Birds* (1874) p. xxiv, Toes three or four, more or less connected by a membrane at the base, sometimes lobated.

**Lobation** (lōw'bēʃən). [f. LOBATE: see -ATION.] The formation of lobes; the condition of being lobate.

1840 BLYTH, etc. *Cumier's Anim. Kingd.* (1849) 246 The Phalaropes which it [sc. the Lobefoot] resembles in the lobation of its toes. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 647 The lobations of an oak-leaf. 1880 GRAV *Struct. Bot.* iii. iv. 93



Lobation or segmentation. 1889 *Nature* 3 Oct. 553 Suggestions are made upon the subject of progressive lobation (in ice-formations). 1890 *Coues Field & Gen. Ornithol.* ii. 190 This lobation of the hallux is seen... in all truly lobed-footed birds.

**Lobato-** (lob2t'io), taken as comb. form of **LOBATE** in the sense 'lobate and .', as *lobato-digitate*, *-foliaceous*, *-ramose*, etc.

1846 *DANA Zool.* (1848) 618 Branches much compressed, very broad, ... \*lobato-digitate. *Ibid.* 647 Flabellate and \*lobato-foliaceous. *Ibid.* 496 Branchlets angular, irregular, \*lobato-ramulose. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 21 Lobato-divided or subradiate. *Ibid.* 26 Lobato-partite at the apex. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, \*Lobato-sinuate, applied to a lobate leaf which has curved situations between the lobes.

**Lobb**: see **LOB**. **Lobber**, obs. f. **LUBBER**.

+ **Lobbet**. Obs. rare -1. [? For \*lobet, f. **LOBE** + **-ET**.] A lobe (of the liver).

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 216 The heart of a Pigeon sits in the four Lobbetts of the hollow of his Liver.

**Lobbing** (lob'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. **LOB** v. + **-ING** 1.] The action of the vb. **LOB**, in various senses.

1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* i. 160 Samuel Long is a slow bowler, George Simmons a fast one, and the change from Long's lobbing to Simmons's fast balls posed them completely. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 1019 The distillers make the specific gravity of their wort as high as from 1.084 to 1.110... by lobbing, that is, by preparing a strong infusion of the flour of malt, or of barley, and malt, and hot water, and adding this almost saturated solution to the wort, till it has acquired the requisite strength. 1851 *Pyckroft Cricket Field* ix. 179 The old-fashioned under-hand lobbing. 1865 *Irish Times* 18 Sept. A number of car drivers were prosecuted for 'lobbing'. [see **LOB** v. 6]. 1889 W. M. BROWNLEE *Lawn-Tennis* 110 Lobbing has caused more fits of temper than any stroke in the game. *Ibid.*, I had omitted to give him full credit for his lobbing powers.

**Lobbing**, *ppl. a.* [f. **LOB** v. + **-ING** 2.] That lobs (in various senses).

1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes & Sports For. Lands* i. ii. 26 The gaunt wolf, whom thou hast before now forced to drop his long lobbing pace, and put his best foot foremost. 1851 *Pyckroft Cricket Field* ix. 223 A lobbing bowler. 1860 *Russell Diary India* i. xviii. 268 Some wounds from lobbing round-shot. 1891 R. WEIR *Riding* (Badm. Libr.) iv. 105 There are... plenty of horses that from bad riding get into a loose lobbing canter behind the hand.

+ **Lobbish**, *a.* Obs. [f. **LOB** sb. 2 + **-ISH**.] Characteristic of a 'lob' or rustic; clownish.

1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) to That loute of lobbishe kinde. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Flac.*... a great lobbish knave. + 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* v. (1622) 450 Their lobbish guard (who all night had kept themselves awake, with prating how valiant deeds they had done when they ran away).

**Lobby** (lob'i), *sb.* [ad. med.L. *lobium* or *lobia*: see **LOBGE** sb.]

From quot. 1553 it would appear that the word came into Eng. as a monastic term; hence there is no improbability in supposing the med.L. word to be the immediate source. [1. ? A covered walk, cloister (in a monastery).]

1553 *Becon Reliques of Rome* (1563) 53 Our Recluses neuer come out of their lobbes, sincke or swimme the people.

2. A passage or corridor connected with one or more apartments in a building, or attached to a large hall, theatre, or the like; often used as a waiting-place or ante-room.

1593 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. i. 61 How in our voyding Lobby hast thou stood, And duly waited for my coming forth? 1602 — *Ham.* ii. ii. 171 Sometimes He walks four hours together, here in the Lobby. 1603 *DRAYTON Bar. Wars* vt. lxiii. 147 Thus in the Lobby as they freely were Chord on the suddaine by this armed trayne. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* i. i. 80 All those which were his Fellowes but of late, ... Follow his strides, his Lobbes fill with tendance. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* iv. v. Doe you obserue this gallerie? or rather lobby, indeed? 1673 *DRYDEN Marr. à la Mode* iii. i. Wks. 1883 IV. 303, I have such a tendre for the court, that I love it even from the drawing-room to the lobby. 1726 *LEONI Albert's Archit.* i. 79/2 All. should be so joined together by the Roof and by Lobbies, that the Servants... may not be called as it were out of another Room. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) i. xxviii. 45, I went into the lobby leading to the great hall, and dropt into the first chair. 1806-7 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) v. v. Fretting and freezing in the outer lobbies and at the street doors of the theatre. 1842 *DICKENS Amer. Notes* (1850) 148/1 The box lobby of a theatre. 1842 *TENNISON Walking to Mail* 29 A jolly ghost, that shook The curtains, whined in lobbies, tap at doors. 1863 *GEO. ELIOT Romola* lvi, Passing through a small lobby, they came to another open door. 1882 *MISS BRADDOCK Mt. Royal* III. i. 18 Christabel ran down to the lobby that opened into the stable yard.

b. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Lobby*, in a ship, is a small apartment adjoining the fore part of the broad room, and appropriated to the use of the surgeon. c. 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 130 *Lobby*. A name sometimes given to an apartment close or next before the great cabin bulk-head.

c. *Agric.* A small enclosure for cattle adjoining the farm-yard.

1777 *MARSHALL Min. Agric.* II. Digest 21 note, *Farmery*. The Slip or Lobby is entered from the Common. 1819 in *REES Cycl.* s.v.

d. A watchman's 'box' in a factory. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 19 June 10/3 [A witness, watchman at Messrs. Doulton's, said:] He then sat in his 'lobby', seventy yards from the gate, till four.

3. *spec.* In the House of Commons, and other

houses of legislature, a large entrance-hall or apartment open to the public, and chiefly serving for interviews between members and persons not belonging to the House; also (more fully *division lobby*), one of the two corridors to which members retire to vote when the House divides.

1640 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) i. 1 The outward Room of the Commons House, called the Lobby, ... where the Cryer of the Chancery first made Proclamation in the King's name. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* i. 40 Refusing to let some Members passe out of the House, or come forth into the Lobby. 1648 *NEDHAM Mercurius Pragmat.* No. 39. 20 Dec. Col. Pride... caused them (Members) to retreat into the Lobby, where they use to drink Ale and Tobacco. 1695 *SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) Sp. Ho. Peers* 18 Apr. *Wks.* 1723 II. 123, I think the first time I propos'd it was here in the bishops lobby. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 196/1 While I waited in the lobby during the debate. 1798 I. ALLEN *Hist. Vermont* 207 Colonel Allen went into the lobby, and began to write a memorial to the Legislature of New Hampshire. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* (1863) 171 The mysteries of the Lobby are only for the initiated. Three quarters of an hour after the division was called, the result was known to the exterior world. 1865 *BRIGHT Sp. Canada* 23 Mar. If the hon. member divides, I shall go into the same lobby with him. 1887 *Spectator* 6 Aug. 1046/1 Considerations which chiefly determine the lobby into which Members of Parliament go.

b. *collect.* Those who frequent the lobbies of the House or who vote in a particular lobby; U. S. the persons who frequent the lobby of the house of legislature for the purpose of influencing its members in their official action; the body of lobbyists.

1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, *Lobby*, the persons who frequent the lobby of a house of legislature. 1884 *Century Mag.* Mar. 655/1 The lobby and corruption are legitimate subjects for satire. 1888 *BYRCE Amer. Commw.* i. 1. App. 555 'The Lobby' is the name given in America to persons, not being members of a legislature, who undertake to influence its members, and thereby to secure the passing of bills. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Mar. 2/3 The friends of the eight hours movement have great reason to be satisfied not only with the number but the quality of their lobby.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *lobby correspondent*, *door, fire, lounge, lounging, room, stove, -table, -wicket*; *lobby-member*, a lobbyist.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 8/2 When Mr. L. was 'lobby correspondent' he was invariably entrusted with the publication of any items of information which Mr. Chamberlain wished to be made known. 1768 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 151/2 The 'lobby door' of the King's bench prison. 1799 E. DU BOIS *Piece Family Biog.* III. 73 Chating in high glee with one of the Cyprian corps before the 'lobby fire'. 1803 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 145 The fashionable accoutrements of a 'Lobby-Lounger'. 1807 in *Goede's Trav.* II. 205 Lobby-loungers [at a theatre] make their appearance at 3, 9, and even to 10 o'clock. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 May 1/2 'Lobby-lounging is substituted for fighting in the House. 1848 *CRAIG, \*Lobby Member*. 1860 *WORCESTER* (citing GREELEY), *Lobby-member*, one who frequents the lobbies of a house of legislature in order to influence the action of the members. 1650 W. SAUNDERS *Aut. Cogin.* 10 [He] put the King in a 'Lobby Room, next the Chamber. 1842 J. ARRON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 76 Every manse should be kept dry and warm by the help of a 'lobby stove. 1843 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* i. 190 She clanked it on the 'lobby-table. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 314 Her sister Picotee, who came in at the north door, closed the 'lobby-wicket softly, and went lightly forward to the choir.

**Lobby** (lob'i), *v.* U. S. [f. **LOBBY** sb.]

1. *trans.* To influence (members of a house of legislature) in the exercise of their legislative functions by frequenting the lobby. Also, to procure the passing of (a measure) through Congress by means of such influence. (Used *occas.* in reference to the House of Commons).

1850 *LEVELL and Visit U. S.* 28 A disappointed place-hunter, who had been lobbying the Houses of Legislature in vain for the whole session. 1862 J. SPENCE *Amer.* 37 How is it to be expected that a needy and ambitious lawyer... having nothing but his three or four dollars a day... shall not be open to the influences of those who lobby him? 1864 *SALA Daily Tel.* 29 Sept., The American Emigration Company was cleverly lobbied through Congress. 1868 *Nat. Encycl.* i. 619 To lobby through, is to get a bill adopted by such influence. 1887 *GOLDW. SMITH in Contemp. Rev.* July 11 The people, at all events, cannot be lobbied, wheeled, or bull-dozed. 1894 *Yorksh. Post* 4 Apr. 5 To send delegates to London... to 'lobby' members for their respective constituencies with a view of obtaining the largest possible majority.

2. *intr.* To frequent the lobby of a legislative assembly for the purpose of influencing members' votes; to solicit the votes of members.

1855 in *OGILVIE Suppl.* a 1859 *N. Y. Tribune* (Bartlett), There is a quarrel in Philadelphia about Mr. W.'s appointments. Some of the Loco-focos have come out to lobby against him. 1864 E. SARGENT *Pennsylv.* 11, 32 You were biased by the semi-loyal men who were lobbying for slavery. 1879 *CATH. & C. TAIT Mem.* 570 Bishop Williams of Connecticut, whose handsome figure may be seen at most times in the smoking-room, either lobbying or telling good stories. 1888 *BYRCE Amer. Commw.* II. ii. lxxv. 619 Manufacturers who have had to lobby in connection with the tariff. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Apr. 2/1 The large majority against this Westminster Bill was in part a protest against the way in which its promoters had lobbied in its interests.

fig. 1876 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. ii. 98 In the Greek epic, the gods are partisans... they lobby and log-roll for their candidates.

Hence **Lobbying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1855 in *OGILVIE Suppl.* (s.v. *Lobby v.*) 1862 *Times* 6 Jan.,

'Lobbying' as it is termed, is a well known institution at Washington. 1864 *Reader* No. 88, 207/1 *Lobbying*—this is... buying votes with money in the lobbies of the Hall of Congress. 1873 *Spectator* 22 Feb. 237/1 They will not knowingly choose the agents of the 'lobbying' Kings. 1888 *BYRCE Amer. Commw.* i. 1. App. 556 What is known as lobbying by no means implies in all cases the use of money to affect legislation.

**Lobbyer** (lob'biar). U. S. [f. **LOBBY** + **-ER** 1.] = **LOBBYIST**.

1862 J. SPENCE *Amer.* 76 The whole legislation was bribed... even the lobbyists... were admitted to a share of the spoil. 1873 *Spectator* 22 Feb. 237/1 There are lobbyists among us, too, but they refrain from putting temptation into that crude form.

**Lobbyist** (lob'bijst). Chiefly U. S. [f. **LOBBY** + **-IST**.] One who frequents the lobbies of the House of Representatives in order to influence members in the exercise of their legislative functions. Also *occas.*, a journalist or other person who frequents the lobby of the House of Commons.

1863 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 96 A Representative listening to a lobbyist. 1888 *BYRCE Amer. Commw.* i. xiv. 213 The arrangements of the committee system have produced and sustain the class of professional 'lobbyists'... who make it their business to 'see' members. 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Apr. 383/2 The excited lobbyists who prattled last Saturday and Monday about a threatened defeat of Ministers.

So **Lobbyism**, the system of lobbying. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 3/2 American manners, American lobbyism, and American corruption.

**Lobcock** (lob'bkp). Now dial. [f. **LOB** sb. 1 + **COCK**.] A country bumpkin; a clown, lout, boor; a heavy dull creature; a blundering fool.

a 1553 *UDALL Roister D.* iii. iii. (Arb.) 44 Ye are... Such a libur... such a hoball, such a lobcocke. 1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* 76 Seneca and Lucan were lobcockes to choose that death. 1611 *COTGR., Richerian*, a wealthie chuffe, rich lobcocke, well-lined boore. 1694 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* v. xix. (1737) 83 We are a silly sort of Grout-headed Lobcockes. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Lobcock*, a heavy, dull Fellow. 1710-11 *SWIFT Lett.* (1767) III. 135 Again at the lobby, like a lobcocke, of the house of commons, about your Irish yarn. 1719 *D'URFEE Pills* IV. 171 Ev'ry Lobcock hath his Wench. 1875 *Lancash. Gloss.*, *Lobcock*, a great, idle, young person. 1895 *E. Anglia Gloss.*, *Lobcock*, *Lubcock*, a lout, a lubber.

*attrib. and appos.* 1577 *BRETTON Wks. Young Wit* (L.). I now must leave you all, alas, And live with some old lobcock ass! 1577-82 — *Flourish Fancie* (Grosart) 15/2 The lobcocke Lust. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* (1623) C, Your lubberly legges would not carry your lobcocke body.

Hence + **Lobcocked** *a.*, loutish, boorish.

1606 *Wily Beguiled* (1623) G, Such a great, long, large, lobcock, loseld Lurden.

**Lobe** (lobb). Also 6 lobbe. [ad. late L. *lobus*, a. Gr. *lobós* lobe of the ear, of the liver, capsule or pod of leguminous plants:—pre-Hellenic \**logw*-cogn. with \**legw*- in L. *legūmen* pod, *legula* lobe of the ear. Cf. f. *lob* (16th c.).]

1. A roundish projecting part, usually one of two or more similar portions into which an object is divided by a fissure. a. One of the divisions of the liver or lungs formed by the fissures.

[1525 in *Jerome of Brunswick's Surg.* Biv't The longues hath v. lobos or feders.] 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Hjh, Demanda, Howe many lobbes hath the lunges? Answer. v. Thre in the ryght party and two in the left. 1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* v. 75 These eminences are neither to be called Lobes, Fibres, nor wynges. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iii. ii. 108 The lobes and severall parcels of the liver. 1667 N. FAIRFAX in *Phil. Trans.* 11. 549 The left Lobe of the Lungs almost quite wasted. 1804 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* xi. (ed. 2) 202 The heart lies on the left side; a lobe of the lungs on the right. 1845 *BUND Disp. Liver* 320 The liver was found of large size, and its left lobe reached over the stomach into the left hypochondrium. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1873) 397 In snakes one lobe of the lungs is rudimentary.

b. The lower soft pendulous part of the external ear.

1719 *QUINCY Lex. Physico-Med.* (1722) 124/1 The external [ear] is... divided into two Parts, of which the upper is called *Pinna*, or the Wing, the lower *Fibra*, or Lobe. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 393 An incision was begun over the condyloid process, opposite the lobe of the ear. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chm.* ix, Pursued and brought back by the hair of his head, or the lobe of his ear. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* xli. (1889) 370 Her ear... was of a very pretty shape, with a soft unpierced lobe.

c. *Bot.* + (a) A pod, capsule, or fruit-case. Obs. (b) A rounded projection or division of a leaf (sometimes, of other organs) of a plant.

1671 *GREW Anat. Plants* i. 1. (1682) 3 Some very few Seeds are divided, not into two Lobes, but into more. 1681 — *Museum* II. v. 211 Of Berrys, Cones, Lobes, and some other Parts of Trees. *Ibid.* 212 A Long Flat Lobe... Its whole Cavity is filled up with one single Fruit. 1731 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* (1733) s.v., A Pea or Bean being committed to the Ground, is first found to cleave into two Parts, which are, as it were, two Leaves or Lobes of the Placenta. 1760 J. LRE *Intrad. Bot.* ii. viii. (1765) 90 Such as have the Lobes of the Corolla bent obliquely to the Right. 1784 *COWPER Task* iii. 522 Then rise the tender germs, upstartling quick And spreading wide their spongy lobes. 1845 *LINDLEY Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 266, Leaves divided palmately into many narrow lobes. 1861 *BENTLEY Man. Bot.* 570 Corolla monopetalous, and bearing... as many stamens as it has lobes. 1875 *DARWIN Insectiv. Pl.* xiii. 292 The immersion of a leaf in pure water sometimes caused the lobes to close. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* iii. iv. 98 Lobe is the common name of one of the parts of a simple blade, especially when there is only one order of incision.



d. One of the divisions of the brain. Also, in the cerebellum, a group of folia marked off by unusually deep fissures.

1672 WISEMAN *Wounds* 1. 134 A maid servant was shot into the right side of the Sinciput... she lived as long, viz. until the Lobe of the Brain was wrought out or corrupted, 1719 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (1722) s.v., Didloos uses the diminutive *Lobellus*, for [sic] little Lobe, for the four Processes of the Brain. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 411 The middle lobes of the brain, separated from the posterior by a groove directed obliquely backwards. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 461 Of the four lobes of the brain, the fourth only is found to actuate the electric current; it is hence called the electric lobe. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 558 That the Lobes of the Cerebrum are the parts specially concerned in the regulation of the muscular movements. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* viii. 196 The olfactory lobes which... form... a part of the brain.

e. *Zool.* A rounded projection or part of an organ. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 357 *Lobi* (the Lobes), the parts of the Maxilla above the Palpus. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 352 The Galley Wasp... Two little lobes before the tympanum. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* III. 42 The vignette represents the structure of the foot... one lobe on each side each of the phalanges. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 34 The lobes of the mouth become more or less distended. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xiii. 342 The upper lobe of the tail. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 382 Their [sc. grebes'] feet... have the tarsi flattened and elongated toes furnished with broad lobes of skin.

f. The larger or most important and projecting part of a cam-wheel.

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.* s.v., The lobe of a cam-wheel is the portion of curve between two minor distances from the centre of rotation, and including a major distance between them. If the wheel has  $n$  lobes, then  $2\pi/n$  is the lobe-angle and there are  $n$  lobes in a revolution.

g. *Geol.* A great marginal projection from the body of a continental ice sheet.

1889 *Nature* 3 Oct. 558 The moraines can be traced around continuously from one lobe to another.

h. *gen.*

1877 J. WELLS *Bible Echoes* iv. 47 You have often seen little lobes of gum on the bark of such trees as the fir-tree.

2. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *lobe-like* adj.; *lobe-angle* *Mech.* (see quot. 1855 in 1f); *lobe-berry*, the seaside grape, *Coccoloba uvifera*, of the West Indies (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); *lobe-foot*, a lobe-footed bird; *lobe-footed* a., having lobate feet, as some birds; †*lobe-leaf*, a foliole of a compound leaf; *lobe-plate* (see quot.).

1833 P. J. SELBY *Illustr. Brit. Ornith.* II. 166 In the Orkneys... the Red \*Lobefoot is a common species. 1835 JENYNS *Man. Brit. Vertebr. Anim.* 214 *Lobipes hyperboreus* Steph. (Red Lobefoot). 1890 COUES *Field & Gen. Ornithol.* II. 190 In all truly \*lobe-footed birds, as coots, grebes, and phalaropes. 1758 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* L. 446 Because they have an equal number of pinnae, or \*lobe-leaves, on the whole leaf of each tree. 1849-52 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1224/2 \*Lobe-like expansions. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, \*Lobe-plate, a strong piece of cast-iron laid upon the keelson, etc., to support the parts of a marine steam-engine.

**Lobed** (lōbd), a. [f. LOBE + -ED 2.] Having a lobe or lobes; lobated. Chiefly *Nat. Hist.*

In *Bot.* applied to a leaf in which the division extends not more than half-way from the margin to the centre and the segments or the sinuses are rounded.

1787 tr. *Linnaeus Fam. Plants* I. 77 Stigma two-lobed. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 781 Leaves... The largest lobes lobed or divided half way down to the mid-rib. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 450 Proteus... Body very minute... diversely lobed instantaneously. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 134 Leaves... deeply lobed. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* III. 44 The dilated and lobed membranes of the toes. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* x. 218 This fossil... is globular, lobed, branched. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. 245 The calyx or corolla... is said to be... lobed, a general term for any considerable separation beyond tooth-ing. 1893 W. H. HUTTON *Patagonia* 138 The wings beating rapidly, the long legs and lobed feet sprawling behind. *Comb.* 1832 *Planting* 116 (L. U. K.) The lobed-leaved, or comb oak.

**Lobelacrin** (lōblæ'krin). *Chem.* [f. LOBELIA + L. *acri-*, *acer* sharp + -IN.] An acrid principle found in the leaves of *Lobelia inflata*.

1874 FLÜCKIGER & HANBURY *Pharmacographia* 358 This substance which we may term Lobelacrin, is decomposed if merely boiled with water; by the influence of alkalis or acids it is resolved into sugar and Lobelic Acid. 1887 T. L. BRANTON *Text.-bk. Pharmacol.* 960.

**Lobeless** (lōb'lēss), a. [f. LOBE + -LESS.] Without lobes.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 16 Aug., The straight, coarse black hair... lobeless ears, and slightly protruding lips, are all extremely Oriental.

**Lobelet** (lōb'let). *rare.* [f. LOBE + -LET.] A small lobe, a lobule.

1850 OGILVIE, *Lobelets*, in *bot.* small lobes. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* III. iv. 98 Ultimate portions or small lobes may be called Lobelets or Lobelets.

**Lobelia** (lōb'liā). [mod.L., f. name of Matthias de Lobel (1538-1616), botanist and physician to James I: see -IA.] A genus of herbaceous (rarely shrubby) plants, typical of the N.O. *Lobeliaceae*, of which many species are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers, which are chiefly blue, scarlet, or purple; they are widely distributed in tropical and subtropical regions and characterized by a deeply-cleft corolla without a spur; a plant of this genus, or its flower.

1739 P. MILLER *Gardeners Dict.* II. s.v., *Lobelia frutescens*... Shrubby Lobelia, with a purslane leaf. 1855 HALBURTON *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* II. 114 He foamed at the mouth like a horse that has eat lobelia in his hay. 1874 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* xiv. 223 The scarlet lobelia.

b. In the Pharmacopoeia, the herb *L. inflata*.

1858 COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* III. 1. 404 In doses exceeding fifteen or twenty grains, the Lobelia causes speedy and severe vomiting. 1868 *Daily News* 30 July. He had poisoned a dog with lobelia, and it died 48 hours after. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 525 Lobelia is used only when the inflammatory action is complicated with [etc.].

**Lobelieaceous** (lōbeli'ās), a. *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Lobeliaceae* (f. LOBELIA) + -OUS; sec -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the N.O. *Lobeliaceae*.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 187 He is also, perhaps, right in considering Jansone more properly a Campanulaceous than a Lobeliaceous plant. 1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XIV. 771 Isotoma, a lobeliaceous genus.

**Lobelial** (lōb'liād). *Bot.* [f. LOBELIA + -AD.] Lindley's name for: A plant of the N.O. *Lobeliaceae*.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* (1862) 106.

**Lobelic** (lōb'lik), a. *Chem.* [f. LOBEL-IA + -IC.]

*Lobelic acid*: an acid existing in *Lobelia inflata*.

1840 PEREIRA *Elem. Mat. Med.* II. 947. 1874 [see LOBELACRIN]. 1887 T. L. BRANTON *Text.-bk. Pharmacol.* 960.

**Lobeline** (lōb'lin). *Chem.* Also *lobeli(n)* and (mod.L.) *lobelina*. [f. LOBEL-IA + -INE 5.]

An oily alkaloid with a pungent tobacco-like taste obtained from *Lobelia inflata* (Indian tobacco).

1844 *Pharmaceut. Jynt.* III. 128 Analysis of *Lobelia inflata*. By Reinsch... Analysis gave following results:—Water [etc.]. Peculiar substance (Lobelin). 1850 W. BASTWICK in *Pharmaceut. Jynt.* X. 270 Lobelina. 1852 BRAND *Dict. Sci. etc. Suppl. Lobeline*. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Lobelina... lobelin. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (ed. 3) 525 Lobelina. 1887 T. L. BRANTON *Text.-bk. Pharmacol.* (ed. 3) 317 Lobeline.

**Lobellated**, a. *rare* — 1. [f. mod.L. \*lobellus, dim. of lobus LOBE + -ATE 2 + -ED.] Lobulated.

1809 *Med. Jynt.* XXI. 395 Oval leaves, either entire, or lobellated.

**Lobel's catchfly**. [From the name *Lobel*: see LOBELIA.] The plant *Silene Armeria*.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort. Aug.*, Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting... Lobell's Catchfly [etc.]. 1741 [see CATCHFLY]. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* (1862) 42.

**Lober**, obs. form of LUBBER.

†**Lo'bfish**. *Obs.* Also 6-7 lubfysch. [f. LOB sb. 2.] A kind of stockfish.

[1421 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1882) III. 312/1 *Lobfish*.] 1538 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* 356 Fyschers that actually labour to take Lyng, Haberdine, Lobfyshe. 1545 *Rates Custom* ho. cvj, Stokfyshe called lubfysch. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II.* c. 4 *Sched. Rates Inwards*, Stockfish 70<sup>l</sup>. Cropping... Lubfish.

**Lobie**, obs. form of LOOBY.

†**Lo'bilin**. *Obs.* [? quasi-proper name, f. LOB sb. 2, after *Colin*; cf. *Lubin*.] A rustic, boor.

1582 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probt.* 93 Rest you merrie, O ye Colin clowtes: Clap your hands, O ye Lobilins.

**Lobing** (lōb'ing), *vbl. sb.* *Bot.* [f. LOBE + -ING 1.] Formation of lobes; lobation.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 8 *Ranunculus hirsutus*... Leaves variable in lobing. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. iv. 38 The carpels so completely consolidated as to leave no trace of lobing.

**Lobing** (lōb'ing),  *ppl. a.* *Bot.* [f. LOBE + -ING 2.] Forming lobes.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 169 *Heracleum sphondylium*... segments... lobing and toothing.

**Lobiolo** (lōb'iolō). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *lobiolus* (irreg. after *petiolus* PETIOLE), dim. f. lobus LOBE.] One of the small lobes into which the thallus of some lichens is divided (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

**Lobiped** (lōb'ipēd), a. and sb. *Zool.* Also *-pedo*. [ad. mod.L. *lobiped-*, *-pēs*, f. lobus LOBE + *pēs* foot.]

A. *adj.* Lobe-footed, as certain birds; having lobate feet.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lobipes*... lobipede.

B. A lobe-footed bird; a lobe-foot.

1882 in OGILVIE.

**Lob-keeling**. ? *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. LOB sb. 2 + KEELING sb. 1.] The coalfish.

c. 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 136 Rihl als sturionn etes merling, And lobbekeling etes sperling. 1880-4 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* I. 295 *Gadus virens*... Coal-fish... lob, lob-keeling [etc.].

**Loblolly** (lōb'lōli). *Now dial.* Also 7 lap-, 8-9 lop-. [perh. onomatopœic: cf. the dialectal lob 'to bubble while in process of boiling, said esp. of porridge', also 'to eat or drink up noisily' (E. D. D.), lolly (obs. Devon), 'broth, soup, or other food boiled in a pot' (*ibid.*).]

1. Thick gruel or spoon-meat, freq. referred to as a rustic or nautical dish or simple medicinal remedy; burgoo. † Hence, a ship-doctor's medicines.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xxv. § 2. 242 The lowe countrey-men... use it for their meate called Worme, and with vs Loblollie. 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* (1625) 132 It makes an excellent gwell, or lob-lolly which is very soueraigne at Sea. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. iii. (1651) 326 There is a difference (he grumbles) between Laplolly and Phesants. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 31 This we call Lob-lollie. But the Negroes, when they come to be fed with this... cry out, O! O! no more Lob-lol. 1694 MORTREUX *Rabelais* I. iv. 13 What a filthy deal of Lob-lolly was here, to swell and

wamble in her Guts. 1746 EXMOOR *Scold.* 189 (E. D. S.) And nif et be Loblolly, tha wut slop et off up. 1750 [see BURGEO]. 1786 [see *loblolly man* in 4].

2. A bumpkin, rustic, boor.

1604 BRETON *Grimell's Fort.* (Grosart) 9/2 This Lob-lollie, with slandering lips, would be making lone. 1675 COTTON *Stoffer Scoff* 86 He Lies gaping like a great Lob-lolly. 1694 MORTREUX *Rabelais* IV. xxi. That jolt-headed Loblolly of a Carter. 1894 R. LIGHTON *Wreck Golden Fleece* 91 Bless if you aren't worth a dozen o' these Low's-toff lopollys.

3. ? Short for *loblolly bay*.

1849 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 355 The forest trees in... the south [of Alabama] are pine, cypress, and loblolly.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *loblolly feast*, -*making*, -*pot*; *loblolly bay*, an ornamental tree, *Gordonia Lasianthus*, of the southern United States; *loblolly boy*, an attendant who assists a ship's surgeon and his mates in their duties; also *dial.* an errand-boy, man of all work; † *loblolly doctor*, a sailor's name for a ship's doctor; † *loblolly lamb* = sense 2; *loblolly man Naut.*, a surgeon's mate; *loblolly pine*, the tree *Pinus Taeda*, growing in swamps in the southern United States; *loblolly sweetwood*, a West Indian name for *Sciadophyllum Jacquinii* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); *loblolly tree* = *loblolly wood*; *loblolly whitewood*, *Nectandra sanguinea*; *loblolly wood*, *Cupania glabra*; also *Pisonia cordata* (*Treas. Bot.*).

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 306 Bay, \*Loblolly, *Gordonia*. *Ibid.* 317 Loblolly Bay, *Hypericum*. 1770 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 519 That elegant evergreen-tree, called in South Carolina and the Floridas, the Loblolly-bay, or *Alcea Florida*. 1748 SMOLLETT *Red. Rand.* xxvii. (1804) 178 Among the sailors I was known as the \*Loblolly Boy. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Keefer* lvi. The loblolly boy, that is, the young man who had charge of the laboratory where all the medicines were kept. 1875 *Fam. Herald* 23 Oct. 415/2 He began life as a 'loblolly boy' on board a barge. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 273 They were just loblolly boys, at every one's beck and call. 1710 C. SHADWELL *Fair Quaker* Deal. I. 13 (Spartan speaks) Our Rogue of a \*Loblolly Doctor, being not satisfied with his two Pencees, must have a Note for ten Months' Pay for every Cure. 1645 R. BEAKE *Lett. fr. Sommer Isl.* in *Pyrrhus's Discov. Prodig. Blazing Stars* App. 3 A certain Feast, held every week at several houses, which Feasts they called a \*loblolly Feast. 1600 *Hosp. Incur. Foetes Aij* b. Those noted, grosse, and \*loblolly-lams. 1706 [E. WARD] *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 64 The Mystery of \*Loblolly-making. 1786 MRS. PROZTZ *Anecd. Johnson* 285 He [Dr. Johnson] asked an officer what some place was called, and received for answer, that it was where the \*loblolly man kept his lopolly. 1760 *Acts Gen. Ass. Georgia* (1881) 219 Squared Timber that shall be made of swamp or \*loblolly pine. 1637 T. MORTON *Arw. Gen. Canaan* (1883) 342 [He] called to his wife to set on the \*loblolly pot. 1806 *Naval Mag.* XV. 241 We found several... girls stewing venison... in a loblolly-pot. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 113 The \*loblolly tree. This is a middle-sized tree. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 214 \*Loblolly whitewood, or White Sweetwood. *Ibid.* 178 \*Loblolly wood. This shrubby tree... rises generally to the height of 12 or 14 feet.

|| **Lobo** (lōb'ō). [Sp.:—L. *lupus* wolf.] A large grey wolf of the south-western United States, *Canis lupus occidentalis*.

1839 COL. HAMILTON *Smith Dogs* (Naturalist's Libr.) I. 152 The Spanish wolves congregated formerly in the passes of the Pyrenæes in large troops, and even now the lobo will accompany strings of mules as soon as it becomes dusky. 1859 BAIRD *Mammals N. Amer.* II. 14 *Canis occidentalis*, var. *Mexicanus*, Lobo Wolf. (In recent U.S. Diets.)

† **Lo'boite**. *Min. Obs.* [Named by J. J. Berzelius in 1815, after Lobo da Silveira, who first described it: see -ITE.] Vesuvianite.

1816 W. PHILLIPS *Introd. Min.* (1823) 34 Berzelius mentions a 'Magnesian Idocrase' from Gökium and Frugard, under the name of Loboite. 1837 DANA *Min.* 350 Idocrase... Loboit, Frugardit, Idokras, of the Germans.

|| **Lobola** (lōb'olā). [? Kafir.] The South African native custom of marriage by purchase.

1897 *Daily News* 17 July 5/6 Mr. Rhodes... pointed out that the old system of lobola was equivalent to the custom of marriage settlement in vogue with the whites. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 302 The custom of lobola—i.e. the marriage gift of cattle to the bride's father—stands in the way of many Kafir marriages.

**Lobose** (lōb'ōs), a. [ad. mod.L. *lobosus*, f. lobus LOBE.] Having many or large lobes; spec. pertaining to the Lobosa, an order of *Rhizopoda* so characterized.

1885 LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 842/2 A certain small number of independent lobose Gymnomyxa.

**Lobous** (lōb'ōs), a. [f. LOBE + -OUS.] Having (many or large) lobes.

a 1722 LISLE *Hush.* (1752) 190 Blossoms, arising from joints with lobous leaves.

**Lobscouse** (lōb'skous). *Naut. and dial.* Also 8-g lobscourse, 9 lobskous, -scouse, lap's course. [Ofobscure origin: cf. I. LOBLOLLY. (SCOUSE is now used in the same sense.)] A sailor's dish consisting of meat stewed with vegetables and ship's biscuit, or the like.

1706 [E. WARD] *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 83 He has sent the Fellow... to the Devil, that first invented Lobscouse. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Fic.* (1779) I. ix. 76 A mess of that savoury composition known by the name of lob's course. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* v. (1866) 221/1 He acquired the art of making lobskous. 1835 MARVAT *Ac. Faithy* xi. Prepares to revel upon Lobscouse. 1867 SMYTH



*Sailor's Word-bk., Lap's Course*, one of the oldest and most savoury of the regular forecastle dishes. 1894 F. F. MOORE *Journalist's Note Bk.* 146 Something like a glorified Irish stew, or perhaps what yachtsmen call 'lobscouse'.

Hence **Lobsouser** (lɒbskʊnsɪ), a sailor, [ar. 1888 CLARK RUSSELL *Marooned* (1890) 13 Plain ginger-haired British lobsousers.

**Lobsided**, variant of **Lopsided**.

**Lob's pound.** Now dial. Also (? *erron.*) 7 Cobs pound, 8 Hob's pound. [See *LOB sb.* 2.] Prison; jail; the lock-up. Also *fig.*, an entanglement, difficulty.

1597 E. S. *Discov. Knights of Post B*, Knights of the Poste, Lords of lob's pound, and heires apparant to the pillory. 1612 *Pasquil's Night-Cap* (1877) 64 There is the Woodcocke fall'n into the gin, And in Lob's-pound intangled by a wile. 1639 J. CLARKE *Paroemiologia* 188 Hee's in Cobs pound. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii. 910 Crowder, whom in Irons bound, Thou basely threw'st into Lob's pound Where still he lies. 1667 G. DUGBY *Elvira* ii. 23 He hath us faith Fast in Lob's Pound. 1694 ECHARD *Plantus* 8 If M<sup>r</sup> Constable and his Watch should pick n'up and in wi' me to Lob's-Pound? 1796 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* iv. iii. What! are you all in Hob's pound? 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit.* Wks. 1843 V. 494 From the sheriff the information would, in course, pass on to the defendant, when the time came for his finding himself in Lob's pound. 1895 E. *Anglia Gloss.*, *Lobspond*, to be in any difficulty or perplexed state.

**Lobster** (lɒbˈstɜː). Forms: 1 *lop(p)estre*, *lopystre*, 4 *lopister*, 4-7 *lopster*, 5 *loppestere*, *lopstere*, 5-7 *lobstar*, 6 *Sc. lapstar*, 6-7 *lopstar*, 4- *lobster*. [OE. *lopustre*, *lopystre*, *loppestre*, corruptly ad. *L. locusta* LOCUST. The *L.* word orig. denotes a lobster or some similar crustacean, the application to the locust being suggested by the resemblance in shape. In late *L.* the original sense survived alongside the other: cf. F. *langouste*, (O) Cornish *lagast* lobster.

The ending -*stre* of the OE. word is due to assimilation to OE. fem. agent-nouns (see -*STER*): cf. OE. *myllestre* from *L. muretrix*. The cause of the substitution of *p* for the *L. c* is obscure.]

1. A large marine stalk-eyed ten-footed long-tailed crustacean of the genus *Homarus*, much used for food; it is greenish or bluish black when raw, and of a brilliant red when boiled; the first pair of feet are very large and form the characteristic 'claws'.

a 1000 *Ælfric Collog.* in *Wt. Willeker* 94/14 Crabban mu-lan pinewinclo... and lopystran and fela swylces. a 1100 *1st. Ed.* 319 20 *Polipos*, loppestre. 1311-12 *Durham Acc. Rols* (Surtees) 9 In sperling, creuis, lopisters, et pisc. aquedulcis. 1314-15 *Ibid.* 10 In hurbot, spout et lopsters. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xix. lxxviii. (1495) 909 The verine of gendringe of egges is... in crabbes and lobsters. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 114 Nym ye perch other ye loppestore or drie haddock. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *Wt. Willeker* 754/31 *Hic polipus*, a lobster. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) v. 33 Lapstaris, lempetris, musillis in schellis. 1599 *MARSTON Soc. Villania* i. iii. 181 A Crabs had'd guts, a Lobsters butterd thigh. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xv. 142 Lobsters will swim swiftly backward. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* 338/1 A Crefish... a Species of the Lobster, but of a lesser size. 1720 *GAY Poems* (1745) II. 17 On unadulterate wine we here regale, And strip the lobster of his scarlet mail. 1794 C. PIGOT *Female Jockey Club* 139 She faints at the approach of a mouse; if surprised by the sight of a black lobster, she screams unmercifully. 1875 F. W. PAYV *Foot* (ed. 2) 174 The flesh of the lobster is mainly found in the tail and claws.

b. Applied with qualification to other crustaceans resembling the above. Norway lobster, *Nephrops norvegicus*. Spiny or thorny lobster, *Palinurus vulgaris* = CRAYFISH 3b. Some crayfishes are called *fresh-water lobsters*.

1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) III. 1610/1 The strigosus, or plated lobster, with a pyramidal spiny snout. 1795 tr. *Thunberg's Trav.* i. 240 The Cape lobster (*Cancer arctos*)... has no large claws, and is craggy all over, and covered with erect prickles. 1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 92 *Palinurus vulgaris*... is sometimes denominated Spiny-lobster, or sea Cray-fish. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* 81 The sea cray-fish, or thorny lobster. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 104 A peculiar pale-blue Lobster from Norway.

c. The flesh of the animal, as food. 1789 CULLEN *Mat. Med.* i. 393, I have known... persons who could not take even a very small quantity of lobster or crab without being affected soon after with a violent colic.

d. The construction of jointed plate-armour is often described by comparison to a lobster's tail. Cf. *lobster-tail*, -*tailed* (in 5 below).

1786 GROSSE *Arm.* 22 Gauntlets... were... of small plates of iron rivetted together, in imitation of the lobster's tail, so as to yield to every motion of the hand. *Ibid.* 23 Cuirass or thigh pieces... They were made flexible at the knees by joints like those in the tail of a lobster.

+ 2. An opprobrious name (? for a red-faced man).

1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt Master Constable* D 2 b, Let him goe... an old combe-peckt rascall... hang him, lobster. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* ii. i. in *Bullen O. P.* III. 289 What a dictionary of proper names hath the Rogue got together!... He percee you for this, you Lobster. *Ibid.* 290 Leere not, Lobster, lest I thump that russeting face of yours with my sword hilt. 1609 B. JONSON *Epicene* v. iii. Wks. (1616) 593 You whorson Lobster.

3. A contemptuous name for: A British soldier. The name was originally applied to a regiment of Roundhead cuirassiers from their wearing complete suits of armour (cf. 1 d above). In later times

it has been referred to the characteristic red coat. Also *boiled lobster*. Raw (or unboiled) lobster: a policeman; so called in contradistinction to 'boiled lobster', on account of his blue uniform.

c 1643 *Songs Lond. Prentices* (Percy Soc.) 68 When as 'tis but a lobster, whom (men say) Turn him but o're and o're he'll turn to you. 1644-7 CLYVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 5 Translate but the Scene to Roundway-downe: There Hasleriggs Lobsters were turned into Crabs, and crawl'd backwards. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Rev.* vii. § 104 [June 1643] Sir William Waller having received from London a fresh regiment of five hundred horse, under the command of sir Arthur Haslerigge, which were so prodigiously armed that they were called by the other side the regiment of lobsters, because of their bright iron shells with which they were covered, being perfect cuirassiers. 1660 in *Hart. Misc.* (1810) V. 73 Redcoats, lobsters, corporals, troopers, or dragoons. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uppur Wks.* 1730 l. 73 The women... exclaim against lobsters and tatterdemalions, and desire 'em to prove 'twas ever known... that a red-coat died for religion. 1776 S. HAWES in *Milit. Truls.* (1835) 89 The Lobsters [i.e. British troops] came out almost to copple hill and took 3 cows. 1803 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 29 He had gained over the lobster, as he called the sergeant. 1820 BUCKSTONE *Billy Taylor* i. iii. I... am no more a dull dracoated watchman... Mary... Thou unboiled lobster, hence! 1830 *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 9 Nov. 191/2 No Peel—down with the raw lobsters! 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* xxxix. (1887) 284 Jack the Sailor, Joe the Marine, and the Boiled Lobster. 1896 W. W. JACOBS *Many Cargoes* 214 She's married a lobster... He's a sergeant in the line.

*attrib.* or *appos.* 1758 L. LYON in *Milit. Truls.* (1835) 40 This afternoon their was a Lobster Corporal married to a Road Island horse. 1779 J. CARPENTER in *Proc. Vermont Hist. Soc.* (1872) p. viii. 7 Prisoners broke Prison from the grand Lobster guard at Fortin.

b. slang phr. To boil one's lobster: see quot.

1785 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., To boil one's lobster, for a churchman to become a soldier, lobsters which are of a bluish black, being made red by boiling.

4. Short for *lobster-caterpillar*, -*moth*.

1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 216 The Lobster (*Stauropus fagi*). *Ibid.* 217 This singular caterpillar, which is known to collectors as 'The Lobster', feeds on oak and birch.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lobster-catch*, -*catching*, -*fishery*, -*fishing*, -*hatchery*, -*man*, -*red adj.*, -*salad*, -*sauce*, -*shell*, -*shop*, -*supper*, -*woman*; *lobster-boat*, a boat used in lobster-fishing, fitted with a well in which to keep the lobsters alive; *lobster-box slang*, (a) a transport ship; (b) barracks (*Slang Dict.* 1865); *lobster-car U.S.*, 'a box or frame in which lobsters are kept alive under water awaiting sale or transport' (*Cent. Dict.*); *lobster caterpillar*, the larva of the lobster-moth; *lobster-clad a.*, clad in jointed armour suggesting a lobster's shell; *lobster-claw*, (a) 'a screw jack used in setting rigging' (*Knight Dict. Mech. Suppl.*); (b) *pl.* a common marine alga, *Polysiphonia elongata*, so called because it bears tufts of filaments resembling a lobster's claws (*Cent. Dict.*); *lobster-coated a.*, red-coated; *lobster-crab*, a crustacean of the family *Porcellanidae*; a porcelain-crab; *lobster-crawl*, 'a fishing ground for lobsters' (*Cent. Dict.*); *lobster-creel*, = *lobster-pot*; *lobster-flower*, the Barbadoes flower-fence, *Poinciana pulcherrima* (*Treas. Bot. Suppl.* 1874); *lobster-joint*, a joint in an instrument resembling a joint in a lobster's claws; *lobster-louse*, a parasite of the lobster, *Nicothoe astaci*; *lobster-moth*, the bombycid moth *Stauropus fagi*; *lobster-night nonce-wd.*, ? a night celebrated by a lobster supper; *lobster-pot*, a basket or similar structure serving as a trap to catch lobsters; *lobster-smack jocular*, a military transport; *lobster-tail*, a piece of armour jointed after the manner of a lobster's tail (cf. 1 d); also *attrib.*; *lobster-tailed a.*, wearing 'lobster-tail' or jointed armour; *lobster-trap* = *lobster-pot*.

1777 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 8, I am told... that when men of war meet a 'lobster-boat', a jocular threat is used, That, if the master do not sell them good lobsters, they will salute him. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* ii. (1842) 64 We landed in the 'lobster-box, as Jack loves to designate a transport. 1887 G. B. GOODE, etc. *Fisheries U.S.* v. II. 674 Entirely submerged 'lobster-cars are used in Norway. 1901 *Q. Rev.* July 48 If the difficulties in reference to the treaties were confined to the 'lobster-catch. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 215/1 For 'lobster-catching... two kinds of nets... are occasionally used. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Andi Alt.* II. xciii. 73 The ancient 'lobster-clad knights. 1794 BURNS *Lt. to Mrs. Riddel* Wks. (Globe) 539 Those 'lobster-coated puppies. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 290 'Lobster-crabs (*Porcellanidae*). 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 320 The periodical laying down, on rocky shoals, and taking up again, of 'lobster-creels. 1865 BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* 391 In France the 'lobster-fishery is to some extent 'regulated'. *Ibid.* 385 'Lobster-fishing. 1884 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 53 Two methods of lobster fishing are in vogue. 1889 *Nature* 21 Mar. 499 A complete 'lobster-batchery could be established... on the West coast. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* i. 511 The introduction of the inner tube [into the trachea] without employing 'lobster-joints. 1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 640 The 'Lobster-louse is sometimes found in considerable numbers, fixed to the gills of the lobster. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 210/2 The typical 'lobsterman lives at the bottom of a charming and remote cove. 1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 247 'Lobster moth. 1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 535 The Lobster-moth derives its name from the grotesque exterior of the caterpillar. 1715 POPE *Farce. to London* Wks. (Globe 1895) 479 Luxurious 'lobster-nights farewell, For sober studious days!

1764 *Ann. Reg.* 92 Tangled in the lines of some 'lobster pots. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* iv. xxii. (ed. 2) 508 The number of lobsters taken weekly from the various lobster-pots round the coast of Guernsey is estimated to average 4,000. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* i. xv. 167 The little 'lobster-red fury of a stove. 1819 BYRON *Juan* i. cxxxv, I'm fond of... A 'lobster salad. 1778 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* vi, We had champagne and lobster-salad. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 161 Turbot... which ruddy 'lobster-sauce accompanies. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vi, 'Lobster shells. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 508 An occasional crash of oyster-shells cast... from some 'lobster-shop. 1829 MARRATT *F. Mildmay* v, I steered for 'the 'lobster-smack'. 1869 C. C. BLACK tr. *Demmin's Weapons War* (1877) 219 The long 'lobster-tails' which replaced the waist-piece and the tassels. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* i. 512 The angular and descending portions of the inner tube of the... canula... have to be made with joints on the lobster-tail principle. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* v, Oliver on horseback... charging with his 'lobster-tailed squadron. 1889 DOYLE *Alfiah Clarke* 376 Old as I am... I am fit to exchange broadsides with any lobster-tailed picaroon. 1865 BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* 385 The 'lobster-traps and crab-cages, which are not unlike overgrown rat-traps. 1808 G. PARKER *Battle of Strong V.* 33 A 'lobster-woman... put on her sabots.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Lo'bsterdom**, the 'realm' of lobsters; **Lo'bsterling**, a young lobster.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 146 He had live barnacles on his claws, which is a great mark of distinction in lobsterdom. 1901 *Spectator* 27 July 191/2 Sunlight... brings swarms of lobsterlings to the top of the jars in which they are hatched.

**Lobster** (lɒbˈstɜː). *East Anglian*. Also 6 *lopster*, *lobstart*, 6, 9 *lopstart*, *lobstert* (*E. D. D.*). [*f.* *LOB sb.* 2 + *stert*, *START*, tail. Cf. *clubstart*, *CLUB-STER*.] A stoat.

? 1490 *Paston Lett.* III. 365 Wesellis, lobsters, polkattys. 1553 HULOET, *Lopster* vermy. 1577 HARRISON *Descr. Engl.* iii. xiii. in *Holished*, Haryers, whose game is the Foxe... Lobstart [1586 lopstart], Wesell, Conye, cc. 1787 MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 383, a 1825 FORBES *Loc. E. Anglia*. 1864 C. ELTON *Norway* ix. 124 Even now it is said that farmers in England complain of the 'lobsters' sucking the eggs and killing the chickens.

**Lobster** (lɒbˈstɜː). [*jocular* formation on *LOB v.* + -*STER*.] One who bowls 'lobs' at cricket. 1889 *Daily Chron.* 8 June 5/4 It is welcome to note the success with the ball of... Winter, the lobster. 1890 E. LY-TILFORD *Cricket* 36 The gentle and sensitive 'lobster'.

**Lobstering** (lɒbˈstɜːrɪŋ), *vbl. sh.* [*f.* *LOBSTER* 1 + -*ING* 1.] Catching lobsters.

1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 211/1 [The lobsterman] is a fisherman in other branches and a farmer as well, for lobstering need not take the whole of any one's time.

† **Lobsterize**, *v.* *Obs. nonce-wd.* [*f.* *LOBSTER* 1 + -*IZE*.] *intr.* To move backwards, as a lobster is supposed to do. (Cf. to *crayfish*.)

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* li. iii. iv. *Captaines* 621 Thou makest Rivers the most deeply-dred To lobsterize (Thou to their source to creep).

**Lobular** (lɒˈbjuːlə), *a.* *Phys.*, etc. [*f.* *LOBULE* + -*AR*.] Pertaining to or having the form of a lobule or lobules. Of pneumonia: Affecting the lobules of the lungs.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 389 The substance of the lungs is lobular. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xl. 116 A lobular substance consisting of granules filling the whole cavity of the body. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 199 Central pneumonias, and those denominated lobular. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 55 Lobular pneumonia. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lobular fissures*, the sulci between the several cerebral and cerebellar lobules. 1892 WOODHEAD *Pract. Pathol.* (ed. 3) 372 Lobular pneumonia.

Hence **Lo'bularly** *adv.* 1899 *Albatt's Syst. Med.* VI. 386 The left lung was... condensed with... lobularly disposed lesions throughout.

**Lobulate** (lɒˈbjuːlət), *a.* [*f.* *LOBULE* + -*ATE* 2.] Having or consisting of lobules or small lobes.

1862 in *Cooke Man. Bot. Terms* 52. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 172 Ivy. *Albumen lobulate*.

**Lobulated** (lɒˈbjuːlətəd), *a.* [*Formed* as prec. + -*ED* 1.] = prec.

1783 W. KEIR in *Med. Commun.* I. 130 The... kidney... had a lobulated form. 1870 KOLLESTON *Anim. Life* 79 Lobulated masses of adipose tissue.

**Lobulation** (lɒˈbjuːləʃən), [*f.* *LOBULATE*: see -*ATION*.] The formation of lobules or small lobes; a lobulated condition.

1861 RUMSTED *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 611 There is no lobulation of the organ.

**Lobulato**, taken as comb. form of *LOBULATE* in the sense 'lobulate and...'

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 701 Coralla... lobulato-glomerate. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 225 Thalline margin lobulato-crenate.

**Lobule** (lɒˈbjuːl). Chiefly *Anat.* [*ad. mod. L.* *LOBULUS*.] A small lobe.

1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* (1697) 14 The lobules of which the lungs are composed. 1720 HALL in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 5 Every Duct is made of lesser Ducts united, which rise from the Lobules... which constitute each distinct lobe. 1800 *Med. Trnt.* III. 139 Its last adhesion, was to the helix of the left ear, just above the lobule. 1866 HUNLEY *Preh. Rem. Catlin*. 157 The nose nearly straight and ending in a rounded lobule. 1872 - *Physiol.* v. 119 The smallest obvious subdivisions of the liver substance... which are termed the lobules. 1880 [see *LOBULET*].

**Lobulization** (lɒˈbjuːlaɪzəʃən), [*f.* *LOBULE* + -*IZATION*.] 'The passage of a tissue from a uniform to a lobular condition' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Lobulose** (lɒˈbjuːləs), *a.* [*f.* *LOBULE* + -*OSE*.] Having many lobules.



1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 618 Stout lobes which are much and crowdedly lobulose.

**Lobulous** (lɒˈbjuːləs), *a.* [f. LOBULE + -OUS.] 'Possessing lobules, or prominences resembling lobules' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

**Lobulus** (lɒˈbjuːləs), *m.* [f. LOBULE + -US.] [mod.L., dim. of lobus LOBE.] A small lobe, lobule.

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Nat. Aliments* (1735) 28 A great number of those Air-Bladders from what we call Lobuli, which hang upon the Bronchia, like Bunches of Grapes upon a stalk. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xl. 117 The result of the approximation of polygonous lobuli. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 461 The lower dependent and fleshy portion of the pinna is the lobulus.

**Lob-worm** (lɒbˈwɜːm), [f. LOB *sb.* 2] *a.* A large earthworm used for bait by anglers. *b.* The LUG-WORM (*Arenicola marina*).

*a.* 1651 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1653) 7, I baited my hook with two Lob-worms. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 94 For the Trout the Dew-worm (which some also call the Lob-worm) and the Brandling are the chief. 1718 G. JACON *Compl. Sportsman* 119 The Lob or Garden-Worm well scoured is the only Bait. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 31 The large roach will take the tail of a lob-worm very ravenously.

*b.* 1854 *Eng. Cycl.* Nat. Hist. I. 295 *Arenicola piscatorum*, the Lob or Lug-Worm. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) II. 717 All round the British and many other coasts the lob-worm (*Arenicola marina*) is used for bait.

**Loby**, obs. form of LOOBY.

**Loc**, variant of LAKE *sb.* 1 Obs. (offering, gift).

**Loc**, obs. form of LOCK *sb.*, LOCHOCH.

**Locable** (ləˈkəbl̩), *a. rare*. [f. L. *locare* to place; see -BLE.] Of persons: That can be placed (in a situation or office). As *sb.*, one who is fit to be so placed; hence *attrib.*, as *locable list*.

*a.* 1816 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximised, Introduct. View* (1830) 5 Persons locable in the several situations, say in one word, *locables*. 1816-30 *Ibid.*, *Extract Const. Code* 27 Applicants, demanding admission into the locable list, and to that end presenting themselves for examination.

|| **Local** (ləˈkəl), *sb.* 1 Commonly in erroneous (fem.) form *locale* (ləˈkəl). [Fr.; absol. use of local adj.; see next.] A place or locality; esp. a place considered with reference to some particular event or circumstances connected with it; a quarter in which certain things are done, or which is chosen for particular operations.

1772 SIMES *Mil. Guide* (1781) 7 The Mareschal [de Puysegur] says, he saw a battle lost, because an Aid-de-camp had, upon a false representation of the local made to the General, been sent to him who commanded the right wing, to order him to change his ground. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 189 Unless they attend... to the nature of the soil of the local where those accidents happened, their reports will generally meet with little credit. 1816 SCOTT *Ed. Duarv* xi, O, the propriety of the *locale* is easily vindicated. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Old Woman in Grey*, but no matter—lay the *locale* where you may. 1844 SVO. SMITH in *Mem.* (1855) II. 539, I hear that Lord Carlisle is wheeled down to the gallery... I know all the *locale* so well that I see him in his transit. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* xi. 381 Feeling that their little thatched cottage would, some day or other, be ranked among the localities of English *locales*.

**Local** (ləˈkəl), *ad.* *sb.* 2 Also 5-6 *locale*, 5-7 *local*, 6 *locale*. [a. F. *local* (=Sp., Pg. *local*, It. *locale*), ad. L. *localis*, f. *loc-us* place.]

**A. adj.**

1. Pertaining to or concerned with 'place' or position in space. Now chiefly in *local situation*.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gl.* 1 And also in recounting of hye histories the comune vnderstanding is better content to the ymaginacion local than to symple auctoryte to which it is submyssed. *Ibid.* Envoy 250 The ymaginacion local. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. xvii. (1634) 675 *marg.*, A local presence of the body of Christ. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 17 (1st Q. Fisher 1600) G 3 The Poets penne turns them to shapes, And gives to avery nothing, a local habitation, And a name. 1659 PEARSON *Cread* (1839) 335 As to a local descent into the infernal parts they all agree. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Pular.* *Nathesos* 46 Some of these Powers have borrowed their Denominations from Local Extension. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Math. & Spir.* (1782) I. xix. 231 The Cartesianes... maintain... that spirits have no extension, nor local presence. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 341 The local situation of the lands devised. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. v. 109 This change of local situation was at once a change of moral condition.

† *b.* Having the attribute of 'place' or spatial position. Obs.

1533 ERITH *Anst.* *Mor.* (1548) 55 V<sup>o</sup> Lord, whiche to shewe his humanite to be local (that is to saye: contained in one place only) dyd saye unto his disciples. I ascende unto my father. *Ibid.* 55b, Howe dyd he ascende in to heauen, but because he is local and a very man. 1565 JEWEL *Reple Harding's Anst.* vi. 348 This [Harding's] answer is, that Christes bodie is Local only in one place. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 734 Angels peradventure at this daie are more aptly saide to be local or in place not circumscripively, but definitively. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* II. ii. iii. (1651) 246 [They] will have Hell a materiall and local fire in the center of the earth. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* I. 564 A higher flight the venturous goddess tries, Leaving material worlds, and local skies. 1799 SWIFT *Direct. Birthday Song* 272 That sound divine the tmth has spoke all, And paw'd his word, Hell is not local.

† *c.* Local motion, movement from place to place, motion of translation, locomotion. Obs.

1561 EDEM *Arte Navig.* I. viii. 10 The elements are... moueable by local motion. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies*

xxiii. 208 Zoophytes... that is such creatures as though they goe not from place to place, and so cause a local motion of their whole substance, yet in their parties, they have a distinct and articulate motion. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 831 It is certain, that cogitation, (phancy, intellection, and volition) are no local motions. 1707 CURIOUS in *Hush. & Gard.* 34 Plants have no local or progressive Motion.

*d.* Grammar. Relating to place or situation.

1842 JELF *Greek Gram.* II. 230 [heading] Local Dative. 1845 *Ibid.* I. 296 [Adverbs] are divided into *a.* Local, *b.* Temporal, *c.* Modal [etc.]. 1890 E. A. SONNENSCHNEIN *Lat. Gram.* § 348 Local Clauses. (Clauses of Place.)

*e.* Psychol. Local sign (after G. *localzeichen*): that element in a sensation which is the basis of our instinctive judgement as to its locality.

1874 SULLY *Sensation & Intuition* 70. 1884 BOSANQUET tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 490.

2. Belonging to a particular place on the earth's surface; pertaining to or existing in a particular region or district.

Local time: the time of day or night reckoned from the instant of transit of the mean sun over the local meridian.

114... in *Myrr.* our Lady p. xxi, Privileges ordinary innuncions locale statutes laudable customs decrees & al other ordynances. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly.* i. i. 11, In it, in Prose and Religion it were as justifiable, as in Poetry and Fiction, to invoke a Local power... I would therein ioyne with the Author. 1687 in *Magd. Coll. & Jus. II* (O. H. S.) 112 That College had the Bishop of Winchester for their Visitor Local. 1740 PITT *Annals* viii. 461 The Swains the Local Majesty rever'd. 1792 *Annals* vi. 111. xxix. 125, I have no local attachments; it is indifferent to me, whether a man was rocked in his cradle on this side or that side of the Tweed. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* iii. 130 Two observatories... provided with accurate means of determining their respective local times. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 612 note, Oldmixon, who was a boy at Bridgewater when the battle was fought... was so much under the influence of local passions that his local information was useless to him. 1858 GLADSTONE *Jur. Mund.* ii. (1870) 31 The name *Ipria*... is only a local name of a settlement of... Boeotians. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brandon* II. 313 Mr. Ye, the local lawyer.

*b.* With restrictive force: Limited or peculiar to a particular place or places.

1615 G. SANDOVS *Tract.* 170 Those ceremonies that are not local, I willingly omit. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 119 Truth is not local, God alike pervades And fills the world of traffic and the shades. 1811 HENRY & ISABELLA I. 3 Her ideas were as local as Andrew's; and they neither of them seemed likely to disturb the brain of the other. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 5 The importance of the struggle would have been more local and temporary. 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle in Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 189 That letter (of the moral law) read in our own casual and local interpretation.

*c.* Belonging to a town or some comparatively small district, as distinct from the state or country as a whole. Local government, the administration of the affairs of a town (or other limited area) by its inhabitants, as distinguished from such administration by the state at large.

Local board: in England and Wales *spec.* (see quot. 1863 and 1901). Local Government Board: a department of State established in 1871, to act as the central authority for Local Government in England and Wales.

1688 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1859) III. 439 The law that doth confirm of local laws. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.* N. v. i. (1869) II. 402 The local or provincial expenses of which the benefit is local or provincial... ought to be no burden upon the general revenue of the Society. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 191 He the said Warren Hastings hath left the said troops, by his new treaty, without any local controul. 1818 HALLAM *Jud. Ages* (1872) I. 128 Such is the national importance which a merely local privilege may sometimes bestow. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 279 The local government was involved in a discussion with the Supreme Court at the Presidency. 1860 *MILK REPR. GAZ.* (1865) 116 2 Among the duties classed as local, or performed by local functionaries, there are many which might with equal propriety be termed national. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. ix. 732-3 In the places and districts in which the [Local Government] Act is adopted, it is carried into execution by local Boards... The local Boards have extensive powers of undertaking and regulating the drainage and cleansing of towns, the suppression of nuisances, and similar matters of police. 1880 E. ROBERTSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 21 Local government repeats on a small scale the features of the supreme government, but its business is chiefly judicial and administrative. 1901 FAIRLIE *Munic. Administ.* 69 An important change... was made by the Local Government Act of 1894... The urban local boards are called Urban District Councils, and the term of office of the councillors is fixed at three years.

*d.* In various specific collocations. Local examination, the name given to certain examinations of boys and girls, held in a number of different places under the direction of a central board at one of the Universities. Local preacher (among the Methodists), a layman who is authorized to preach in the district in which he resides, as distinguished from the ordained itinerant ministers. Local rank (see quot. 1876). Local veto: the prohibition of the sale of liquors in a district, under the system of local option (see *e*); hence the nonce-wds. *local-vetoist*, *-vetoism*.

1772 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 476 A Justice levied a fine on a Local Preacher, on pretence of the Conventicle Act. 1858 *Exam. Students Not Members Univ. Camb.* 15 Notice for Local Examinations. 1861 4th Ann. Rep. *Delegacy* (Local Exam.) 1 The Oxford Local Examinations for the year 1861 commenced on Tuesday, May 28. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) 327 Local rank, the rank given to an officer in her Majesty's service serving in a

foreign land with other troops, whereby he is placed in his proper position, as regards equality of rank, with those officers whose first commissions are of the same date, but who have been more fortunate in promotion. 1885 *Min. Wesleyan Confer.* 369 Our supply of Ministers is drawn from our Local-preachers. 1894 SIR W. LAWSON in *Westm. Rev.* 27 Sept. 4/3 What would happen if they, the Local Vetoists, got their bill? 1900 A. J. BALFOUR in *Daily News* 29 May 2/5 Perhaps the hon. baronet would reverse his opinion about the infallibility of democracies, or even of local vetoism.

*e.* Local option. The right granted by the legislature of a country or state to the inhabitants of each particular district to decide whether the trade in liquor shall be prohibited within the district. Hence occas. by extension, the principle of allowing localities to decide for themselves whether they will accept or reject certain regulations. Hence Local optionism, the principle of local option; Local optionist, an advocate of local option.

1878 SAMUELSON *Hist. Drink* 218 note, The tendency of legislation seems to be towards 'local option' or 'permissive prohibition'. 1880 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 2/4 'The Home Rulers, the Teetotalers, the Local Optionists. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 688/2 Those celebrated 'local option laws' which are in force in some of the United States. *Ibid.* 689/1 Such laws are in force in Massachusetts, New Jersey which had the Chatham Local Option Law of 1871, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Vermont. 1882 M. ARNOLD *Irish Ess.* 174 Measures like that for granting Local Option, as it is called, for doing away the addition of our lower class to their porter and their gin. 1901 *Scotsman* 28 Feb. 6/3 The reluctance of the Welsh and Midland miners to admit the principle of local option.

3. Law. (In renderings of the AF. phrases *chose local*, *trespas local*.)

1598 KITCHIN *Courts Lect* 180 b, Purcoe que le chose est local, & annex al frankfeñ. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.* s.v. *Chose*, Chose local is such a thing as is annexed to a place. For example: a mill is chose local. [With reference to Kitchin.] 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 419 An Action of Trespass for Battery, is transitory and not local, and therefore the place need not be set down in the Declaration. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Trespass*, *Trespass local* is that which is so annexed to the place certain, that if the defendant join issue upon a place, and traverse the place mentioned in the declaration, and aver it; it is enough to defeat the action.

4. Pertaining to a particular place in a system, series, etc., or to a particular portion of an object.

*a.* Pertaining to, or affecting, a particular part or organ of the body. Chiefly *Med.*, of diseases, ailments, etc., and hence of remedies which are applied to such ailments.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.* R ij b. The fyrste shal be of the locall remedies of hote apostemes. 1543 THRELTON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 25 b 2 The doctours make no mention of locale medicines in these diseases. 1605 SHAKS. *7.7. & Cr.* IV. v. 244 Tell me you Heavens, in which part of his body Shall I destroy him? Whether there, or there, or there, That I may give the local wound a name. 1607 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 387 Dream not of thy fight, As of a Duel, or the local wounds Of head or heel. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Local Medicaments*, those Remedies that are apply'd outwardly to a particular Place, or Part; as Plaisters, Salves, Ointments, etc. 1804 ARBUTHNOT *Surg. Obs.* 145, I employed only local means for their cure. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 179 The Local or Topical treatment of inflammation. 1834 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 49. 1 The symptoms may be considered as local and general, the local being, principally, pain, tenderness, and tumefaction; the general, fever [etc.]. 1874 SULLY *Sensation & Intuition* 56 The exquisite delicacy of local sensibility, especially that of the retina. 1899 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VII. 11 A local inflammation or hemorrhage.

*b.* Electricity and Magnetism. Local action, action between different parts of a plate in an electric battery as distinguished from the general action of the battery. Local attraction (see quot. 1867). Local battery, local circuit (see quot. 1868). Local current, a current set up by local action; also, a current in a local circuit.

1841 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* (ed. 5) 297 In the common battery... much local action takes place upon the zinc plates without contributing to the circulating forces. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Local attraction, the effect of the iron in a ship on her compasses; it varies with the position of a compass in a ship, also with that of a ship on the earth's surface, and with the direction of the ship's head. 1868 CULLEY *Handbk. Electr.* (ed. 3) 169 Local circuit, one which includes only the apparatus in the office, and is closed by a relay... Local battery, the battery of a local circuit. 1876 PHILLIPS & SIVELWICKE *Telegraphy* 101 We then work by local currents. *Ibid.* A local battery. *Ibid.* 102 In flowing through R' it... completes the local circuit by which the local current flows from L'E' through M'.

*c.* Arith. Local value: that value (of a numeral figure) that depends on its place or serial position. 1853 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (1857) 2 All numbers have a simple or intrinsic value, and also a local value.

*d.* Photogr. Local reduction (see quot.).

1892 BOTHAMLEY *Iford Man. Photogr.* viii. 63 Local reduction (i.e. reduction of parts of the image) can be effected by... applying a very weak solution of the ferricyanide.

*e.* Local colour: (*a*) *Painting*. The colour which is natural to each object or part of a picture independently of the general colour-scheme or the distribution of light and shade. (Now usu. *collect. sing.*: formerly the pl. was used.) (*b*) Hence, in works of art or literature: The representation in



vivid detail of the characteristic features of a particular period or country (e.g. manners, dress, scenery, etc.), in order to produce an impression of actuality.

1721 BAILEY, *Local Colours*, in painting, are such as are natural and proper for each particular Object in a Picture. 1782 J. T. DILLON in *Meng's Sk. Art. Paint.* 76 The local tints of the flesh, in every part are admirably diversified. *Ibid.* 80 If Titian was happy in his tints, and in the local colour of his objects, Correggio...exceeded him in [etc.]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 599/2 The happy dispositions of colours both proper and local. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* i. 15 The objects were all drawn...with a pen and...then thinly washed over with indications of their local colours. 1859 GULLICK & TIMMS *Paint.* 8 The local colour, which is the self colour of an object, and what we mean when we talk of a 'red coat' or a 'green field'. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Nov. 666/2 There are [in Doris] some capital pictures of the times of landlord shooting...without anything Irish in character, or dialogue, or local colour.

5. Pertaining to places (in the geographical sense) or to an individual place as such.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Surnames* (1614) 112 The most surnames in number, the most ancient, and of best account, have bene local, deduced from places in Normandie and the countries confining. 1857 R. MORRIS (title) *The Etymology of Local Names.* *Mod.* One of the most trustworthy of local etymologists.

6. *Math.* Pertaining to a locus. *Local problem*, a problem in which the object is to determine a geometrical locus.

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Local Problem*. a 1865 SIR W. R. HAMILTON *Elem. Quatern.* (1899) I. 39 The degree of the function *f*, or of the local equation, marks (as before) the order of the curve [etc.].

B. *sb.* (absol. use of the adj.)

1. A person who is attached by his occupation, function, etc. to some particular place or district; an inhabitant of a particular locality. Chiefly *pl.*

1835 HOOD *Poetry, Prose, & Verse* xxxv, How sweet to be drawn for the locals by songs setting valour a-gog. 1891 'H. HALIBURTON' *Ochil Idylls* 148 Gang freely, fishers, by their banks, Balith foreign loons an' locals. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Mar. 1/3 He has been what is known in the legal world as a 'local'—that is, he has confined his practice to courts of Lancashire, and has not taken up a professional abode in London. 1901 H. G. HUTCHINSON in *Lough. Mag.* July 236 We go to some 'rough' as the locals call it—ground of long grass...giving fine protection for partridges.

b. *esp.* A local preacher (see A. 2 d.).

1824 CARR *Craven Dial. Gloss.* 90 *Local*, a local preacher amongst the Methodists. 1880 T. E. BROWN *Maine Witch*, etc. 121 He cudn go on by the hour Like these Locals.

2. Something local.

a. An item of local interest in a newspaper; *collect.*, local news, matter of local interest.

a 1869 W. CARLETON *Farm Ballads, Editor's Guest* 36 So long as the paper was crowded with 'locals' containing their names. 1888 BARRIE *When a Man's Single* (1900) 17/1 There's a column of local coming in, and a concert in the People's Hall.

b. A postage-stamp current only in a certain district. c. U. S. Postal matter bearing an address locally used but not known generally.

1870 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Feb. Suppl. 3/1 The apparently interminable Russian locals. 1873 *Ibid.* Jan. Suppl. 4 Russian and Egyptian Locals. 1882 U. S. *Offic. Postal Guide* 681 Locals and nixes. Matter addressed to places which are not post offices is unmailable.

d. *Telegraphy.* A local battery or circuit (see A. 4 b.).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

e. A local train; a train which serves the stations of a particular district. (In recent Dicts.)

1902 *Strand Mag.* Jan. 74/2 He boarded the local in the morning.

f. A local examination (see A. 2 d.).

1893 *Athenæum* 4 Feb. 157/3 This [book] is intended mainly for students preparing for...the University Locals.

**Local** (lō'kāl), *v.* *Scots Law.* [f. LOCAL a.] *trans.*

'To apportion an increase of salary to a minister among different landholders' (Jam.); to lay the charge of such stipend on or upon a landholder or his land.

1593 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 34/4 To local sufficient stipends. 1695 J. SAGE *Fund. Charter Wks.* (1841) I. 248 The Earl of Morton...had flattered the Church out of their possession of the thirds of the benefices...promising instead thereof local stipends upon the ministers.

a 1768 [see LOCALITY 5 b]. 1808 *Act 48 Geo. III.* c. 138 § 14 The Right of any Heritor to surrender his valued Teind in place of subjecting his Lands, to the Amount of the Stipend localled upon them, shall not be taken away. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xix, A clause, which had occurred in a process for localling his last augmentation of stipend. 1872 *Bell's Princ. Law Scot.* § 1162 (ed. 6) 496 The localling or apportioning of the burden on the unexhausted teind is under the jurisdiction of the Court of Session as Commissioners of Teinds. 1877 in *Cases Cril. Session* 4th Ser. IV. 1127 The proceedings showed that at this time there was sufficient free teind without localling on heritors who had heritable rights. *Ibid.*, The lands were localled on for stipend in an interim locality in 1853. 1880 *Law Rep., App. Cases V.* 249 A scheme of locality was prepared, I lodged objections to the scheme in so far as it localled minister's stipend on eighty-one acres of his land.

**Locale**, erroneous form of LOCAL *sb.*

**Localism** (lō'kālizm). [f. LOCAL a. + -ISM.]

1. Attachment to a locality, esp. to the place in which one lives; limitation of ideas, sympathies, and interests growing out of such attachment;

disposition to favour what is local. Also (with *pl.*), an instance of this state of mind.

1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxvii. (1872) 160, I have never seen the spirit of localism which is so prevalent throughout Spain more strong than at Saint James. a 1852 WESTER *Wks.* (1877) II. 526, I am one of those who believe that our government is not to be destroyed by localisms, North or South. 1877 S. BOWLES in *Merriam Life* (1885) II. 428 Congress is simply an aggregate seething and struggling of a great number of localisms—rarely or never losing themselves in the stream of national or patriotic feeling. 1883 *Spectator* 30 June 828 Agriculture is more weighted by what we may call the localism of labour than by any other single cause.

2. Something characteristic of a particular locality; a localizing feature; a local idiom, custom, or the like.

1823 E. MOOR (title) *Suffolk Words and Phrases*, or an attempt to collect the Lingual Localisms of that County. 1839 C. CLARK (title) *John Noakes and Mary Styles*. A Poem, exhibiting some of the most striking lingual localisms peculiar to Essex. 1850 FREEMAN in *Ecclesiologist* X. 284 Architectural localisms, as illustrated by the churches of Northamptonshire and Leicestershire. 1858 *Alma Mater* 38 All talk scandal, gossip, localisms. 1897 *Saga-Bk. Viking Club Jan.* 306 Brushing away many of the most interesting localisms in thought and language.

**Localist** (lō'kālíst). [f. LOCAL a. + -IST.]

One who inclines to treat or regard things as local, to subject them to local conditions, etc.; a student of what is local; one who assigns a local origin to (diseases).

1683 O. U. *Parish Churches no Commentaries* 16 The Legislators had more regard to the Duty, than to the Place of it, and had more respect to the Discretion of the Priest, than this Localist hath; he labouring more for the Circumstance of Place, to gratify his own Humour, than the Intention of the Thing to edify the Congregation. 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* II. 163 In our opinion, both essentialists and localists have taken a much too limited view of the etiology of fever. 1860 BERKELEY *Brit. Fungol.* 55 Where species are very difficult to distinguish, it is in general because forms are separated which are too closely allied, an evil which is familiar enough to every practical botanist, though apt to be overlooked or completely ignored by the inexperienced or mere localists. 1901 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 542 The 'Localists' attributed the epidemics to local conditions, atmospheric changes, uncleanness, and so forth.

**Localistic** (lō'kālístik), *a.* [f. *prcc.* + -IC.]

Of a theory: Attributing a local nature or origin.

1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 336 The localistic theory of cholera. 1896 *Albion's Syst. Med.* I. 881 Until now he has defended the 'localistic' view [of the origin of cholera poison] against those of Koch and the contagionists. 1899 E. P. MORRIS in *Amer. Jnrl. Philol.* XX. 323 As long as the conflict between localistic and grammatical theories of the cases is undecided.

**Locality** (lō'kāliti). [a. F. *localité*, ad. late L. *localitatem*, f. *localis* LOCAL.]

1. The fact or quality of having a place, that is, of having position in space.

1628 Bp. HALL *Old Reliq.* vii. § 3. 69 It destroys the truth of Christ's humane bodie, in that it ascribes quantitie to it, without extension, without localitie. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Locality*, the being of a thing in a place. 1661 GLANVILLE *Pau. Dogmatizing* xi. 100 That the Soul and Angels...they have nothing to do with grosser locality, is generally opinion'd. 1772-82 MASON *Eng. Gard.* i. 181 Come then, thou sister Muse, from whom the mind Wins for her airy visions colour, form, and fix'd locality; sweet Painting, come. 1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 34 The locality of Hell, and the existence of an Evil Spirit, are annihilated. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* vi. xiii. (1872) II. 174 Imagine a solitary point A, in space which has no assignable bounds; and suppose it possible for that point to be known by a being having no locality.

2. The fact of being local, in the sense of belonging to a particular spot. Also *pl.* local characteristics, feelings, or prejudices. *Obs.*

1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* i. 33 And now I talk of coaches, I have never set my foot in ours, since you left London: I begin to think that this is carrying the idea of locality too far, and will therefore order it to set me down at the play-house, this evening. 1791 BURKE *Th. Fr. Affairs* Wks. 1802 IV. 14 These factions...weakened and distracted the locality of patriotism. 1802 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 246 The vast variety of humors, prepossessions and localities which, in the much diversified composition of these States, militate against the weight and authority of the General Government.

3. *pl.* The features or surroundings of a particular place. [So *Fr.* *localité*, 'particularité ou circonstance locale' (Littré).]

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* x, Owing to the height to which he was raised, and the depth of the vaulted archway, his eye could but indistinctly reach the opposite and external portal. It is necessary to notice these localities. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* i. 61 After nightfall we walked over to Sallanches. The localities about the bridge reminded me of Milltown in the County of Dublin.

4. *a.* The situation or position of an object; the place in which it is, or is to be found; *esp.* geographical place or situation, e.g. of a plant or mineral.

1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* II. Index, Localities of *Ibid.* Lignite, locality and character of. 1838 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1883) 202 A blind man...feeling all around him with his cane, so as to find out his locality. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iv. (1872) 53 The anatomist can tell you that the localities of these powers are different. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xiv. 303 He insists upon the power of the glaciers to mould themselves to their localities. 1894

H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 249 The reports that the police were sending down constantly, of his supposed locality and outrages.

b. A place or district, of undefined extent, considered as the site occupied by certain persons or things, or as the scene of certain activities.

1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 321 Pallas mentions that, in the same locality, opposite old Temruk, a submarine eruption took place in 1799. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xv. 291 The deliverer is to be sought in the locality nearest to the chief scene of the invasion. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iv. 185 The tremendous rainfall of the Khasi Hills, amounting in some localities...to 559 inches of annual rainfall.

5. *Sc. & a.* An assessment, tax, or levy, esp. one for the support of soldiers or other war-expenses. *Obs.*

1640 in *Minute Bk. War Comm.* Kirkcudbright (1855) 157 Desiring the said Committee to allot and allocate to thame...ane competent localitie, furth of the redrest of thair said husbands' rentes, goodes and gear, for alimnt of thame and thair said children. 1659 in *Clarke Papers* (1901) IV. 161 We are in grent want of monies, to carry on our Locality, for coales and candle, all the six Companies beinge draune into the Cittadell. 1679 in *McDowell Hist. Dumfriesshire* xxxvii. (1872) 426 Ane monthis locality for sixty horse. 1686 Corshill *Baron-Court Book in Ayr & Wigton Arch. Coll.* (1884) IV. 172 James Bicket, -persued Robert Lachlane and Johnne Wylie, for the 2 pairte pryce of a nee scell, -lost by them in takinge localitie to sojouris with corne. 1687 *Cameronian Soc. Let. to Friends in Shield Faithf. Contendings* (1780) 301 Paying any of their wicked impositions, as Militia-money, Cess, Locality, or Fines.

*Comb.* 1685 J. KENWICK *Serm.* (1776) 151 Then shall cess payers and locality-payers be paid home.

b. 'The apportioning of an increase of the parochial stipend on the landholders, according to certain rules' (Jam.); the stipend as apportioned. Also short for *decree of locality*.

1664 in *Morison Decis. Cril. Session* (1806) XXXIII. 14789 There being but a decree of modification, and no locality, the Earl alleged locality should be first made. a 1768 ERSKINE *Instit.* II. x. § 47 (1773) 359 Where a determinate quantity of stipend...is modified to a minister out of the tithes of the parish...the decree is called of 'locality': but where that quantum is also localled or proportioned among the different landholders liable in the stipend, it is styled a decree of 'modification and locality'. 1870 in *Cases Cril. Session* 3rd Ser. IX. 59 This was a process of augmentation, modification, and locality of the stipend of the parish of Cameron. In the locality...one of the heritors...objected to the interim scheme of locality prepared by the common agent, on the ground that [etc.]. 1883 RITCHIE *St. Baidrud* 23 (E. D. D.) The Old Locality, payable to the minister of Tynninghame, by way of minute.

c. (See quotes.)

1807-8 R. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* (1815) s.v., The term *locality* is also applied to such lands as a widow has secured to her by her contract in liferent. These are said to be her *locality lands*. 1872 *Bell's Princ. Law Scot.* § 1047 (ed. 6) 831 In the stipulations of a marriage contract these points are important—1. A provision by jointure, locality, etc., if accepted, discharges the claim of terce...Locality is an appropriation of certain lands to the wife in liferent; her security depending on the completion of her right by infertment duly recorded.

6. *Law.* Limitation to a county, district, or place.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxiii. 384 The locality of trial required by the common law seems a consequence of the ancient locality of jurisdiction. All over the world, actions transitory follow the person of the defendant, territorial suits must be discussed in the territorial tribunal.

7. *Phrenol.* The faculty of recognizing and remembering places.

1815 SPURZHEIM *Physiognom. Syst.* (ed. 2) 364, xxiv. Organ of locality. *Ibid.* 368 This faculty measures distance, and gives notions of perspective: it makes the traveller, geographer and landscape-painter; it recollects localities and judges of symmetry. Hence it seems to me that it is the faculty of locality in general. 1875 E. C. STEPHAN *Victorian Poets* 187 To use the lingo of the phrenologists, his locality is better than his individuality.

8. *Psychol.* in *phr. sense of locality* (see quotes.).

1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 480/2 These investigations show not only that the skin is sensitive, but that one is able with great precision to distinguish the part touched. This latter power is usually called the *sense of locality*. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Locality, sense of*, the faculty of distinguishing the part of a sensory surface to which a stimulus is applied.

**Localizable** (lō'kālōiz'āb'l), *a.* [f. LOCALIZE *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be localized.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psych.* vii. xvii. (1872) II. 467 Such components of consciousness...being unlocalizable in space, and being but indefinitely localizable in time. 1865 F. H. LAING in *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* Ser. i. 106 It is the same localisable faculty that is supposed in the idea of the name's being 'called upon' one, as a pledge of God's favour. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* vi. 78 The feelings classed as emotions, which are not localizable in the bodily framework.

**Localization** (lō'kālōiz'ā-jən). [f. LOCALIZE *v.* + -ATION.]

1. The action of making local, fixing in a certain place, or attaching to a certain locality; the fact of being localized. Also, an instance of such action or condition.

1853 SIR E. S. CREASY *Eng. Constit.* (1858) 371 The contrast as to the centralization or localization of administrative power, which exists between England and other civilized countries. 1872 CARDWELL in *Hansard Parl. Deb.* 3rd Ser. CCIX. 895 With us, therefore, localization means identification with a locality for the purposes of recruiting, of training, of connecting Regulars with auxiliaries [etc.]. 1885 *Law Times* 14 Feb. 276/1 Nothing tends more strongly than localisation to confirm the despotic instincts in a judge.



b. *Phys.* The process of fixing, or fact of being fixed, in some particular part or organ of the body. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* v. vi. (1870) I. 573 Localization of function is the law of all organization whatever. 1861 T. J. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 214 The inflammation may be stated to be the effect of the localization in the peritoneum of the influence of a specific morbid poison. 1878 FOSTER *Physiol.* iii. vi. § 3. 500 Hence it became very common to deny the existence of any localization of functions in the convulsions of the hemisphere.

2. Assignment (in thought or statement) to a particular place or locality. Also, the ascertaining or determination of the locality of an object.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 494 This curious though very natural localization of history. 1832 *Westm. Rev.* XVII. 405 To Bala Lake...there is a legend attached, which might be imagined to be a localization of the Deluge. 1857 *Zoologist* XV. 5479 The determination of the seat of these functions, or in other words their localization, has been attempted in every way. 1881 W. H. PREECE in *Nature* No. 520. 465 In order to apply this apparatus to the localisation of a bullet in a wound. 1882 GROSART *Spencer's Wks.* III. p. ciii. The fact...disproves this attempted localisation of her in the 'Vale of Evesham'. 1884 BOSANQUET tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* § 275. 481 The psychological genesis of our ideas of space and the localisation of the impressions of sense. 1886 J. WARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 521 What has been called the 'localization and projection' of sensations. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 139 The localisation of the physical signs, and the differences in the mechanical effects produced, will probably make this fact clear.

**Localize** (lō'kālīz), v. [f. LOCAL a. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make local in character; to invest or imbue with the characteristics of a particular place or locality.

1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* 123 May it not be fairly inferred that their [the nobility's] local situation swallowed up the man, and produced a character similar to that of women, who are localised, if I may be allowed the word, by the rank they are placed in, by courtesy? a 1796 BURNS *Remarks Sc. Songs Wks.* 1834 VIII. 18 Songs are always less or more localised (if I may be allowed the verb) by some of the modifications of time and place.

2. To fix or plant in a particular place or district, or in a particular part or point of any whole or system. Usually with limitative force: To restrict or confine to a particular place or area; to make local in range or currency.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 162 Their privileged banks [etc.]...which unnaturally localize and accumulate wealth, that was intended by nature for equal diffusion among the skilful and industrious. a 1835 J. MACCULLOCH *Proofs & Illustr. Attrib. God* (1837) III. xlii. 91 To localize peculiar forces to peculiar climates. 1839 *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) I. 54 There, on that spot, stands the fatal axe of the revolutionary tribunal, naturalised everywhere, localised everywhere. 1859 G. WILSON *Gateways Knowl.* (ed. 3) 96 Though we are in the habit of speaking of it [the sense of touch] as localised in the fingers. 1866 GROVE *Contrib. Sci. in Corr. Phys. Forces* 201 The power of localising, if the term be permitted, heat which would otherwise be dissipated. 1888 *Daily News* 25 July 5/1 Contributors may subscribe either to the general fund, or, if they prefer it, to the local institute. It would be a matter for general regret if any very large proportion of the contributors localised their money.

b. To identify with a particular locality or localities; to attach to particular districts.

1870 *Daily Tel.* 24 Nov. The advocates for 'localising' the Army give us advice of the most valuable kind. 1872 CARDWELL in *Hansard Parl. Deb.* 3rd Ser. CCIX. 895 The principles on which we propose to localize the Army.

c. To concentrate (attention) upon a particular spot.

1820 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XCII. 62 Localizing attention on the meritorious parts. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 493 Thus we may will that a spot in the skin shall itch, and it will itch, if we can only localize our attention upon the point sufficiently.

3. To attribute (in thought or statement) to a particular place or locality; to find or invent a locality for, ascertain or determine the locality of. Occas. const. lo.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 254 The mere vanity of local appropriation, similar to that by which they severally localized the history of the deluge and the appulse of the Ark. 1833 WORDSW. *Fancy & Tradition.* Thus everywhere to truth Tradition clings, Or Fancy localizes Powers we love. a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 270 note, The Romans appropriated and localised every tale and tradition. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* ii. i. § 12 (1864) 97 Part of the agreeable feeling in the exercise of the muscular organs...can be localised, or referred to the muscles actually engaged. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* 4 Descartes localized mind in the pineal gland. 1875 H. JAMES R. *Hudson* vii. 232 It seemed to him that he had seen her before, but he was unable to localize her face. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* iii. 182 At first it was a somewhat difficult matter to discover the exact place of the fault, or, as it is termed, to 'localise' it. 1879 St. George's *Hosp. Rep.* IX. 664 He was again attacked by intense headache, which could not be localised to any particular part of the head.

Hence *Localizing* vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 397 The localizing humour of their religion. 1841 I. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr.* (1842) II. vii. 841 In every system of polytheistic worship there has been a localizing of divinities. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* ii. (1875) 57 Speaking exclusively of this localising influence as it affects our own faith. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxiii. 354 Pain on firm pressure with the finger tips in an intercostal space...is a common and valuable localising sign (of liver abscess). 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 762 Any such localising symptoms as have been described.

**Localized** (lō'kālīzid), ppl. a. [f. LOCALIZE v.]

+ -ED 1.] In senses of the verb: e.g. made local, invested with local characteristics; fixed in, attached or restricted to, a certain locality.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 26 The history of the Argo must have been well known to that southern nation, anterior to its localized adoption by the Greeks. a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 330 A strongly localised religion. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour* 136 The oak...has vanished altogether...and I could never hear of or see any in the bogs, so that I expect that even in the old times they were strictly localized. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 83 A very sudden and localised outbreak of either typhoid fever or cholera. 1880 *19th Cent.* No. 38. 708 That each native regiment should be composed of men of some distinct nationality, religion, or race, with a localised depot.

b. Fixed in a particular part (of a system or the like); gathered or concentrated into one point or part; spec. in *Path.*, occurring in, or restricted to, some particular part or parts of the body.

1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* II. ii. 117 All matter is only localised and partial force. 1871 TYNNALE *Fragm. Sci.* i. vii. (1876) 237 To produce the spark the heat must be intensely localised. 1880 MAC CORNAC *Antisept. Surg.* 18 A localised abscess formed near the drainage tube. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 251 If we had an electric field with given localised charges. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 859 Such localised pain soon becomes merged in the diffuse pain due to pressure on the cord as a whole. *Ibid.* VIII. 15 This form of valgus...is curable by a localised faradisation of the muscle.

**Locally** (lō'kālī), adv. In 5 localliche. [f. LOCAL a. + -LY 2.] In a local manner.

1. In respect to place, or position in space.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* i. lxxxvi. (1869) 49 Now lady, quod he, understonde ye that localliche, virtuallyche, or oother wise? 1551 CRANMER *Answ. to Gardiner* iii. 85 The body of Christ was & is all one to ye fathers & to vs, but corporally & locally he was not yet born into them. 1621 BERTON *Anat. Med.* i. i. ii. viii. By this faculty therefore we locally move the body. 1659 PEARSON *Cread* (1839) 381 By which that body...became substantially present in heaven, and no longer locally present in earth. 1746 *J. Act 20* Geo. II. c. 43 § 15 The shire (for shires respectively) within which such lands do locally lie. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 104 That they look upon us, though locally their countrymen, in reality as enemies. 1857 PUSEY *Rial Presence* iii. (1869) 377 To Moses God appeared locally in the flame of fire in a bush. 1868 M. PATISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 122 These establishments are not subordinate to the University, within which they are locally situated.

† 2. In regard to a particular 'place' or topic; in particular circumstances. Obs.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. v. § 47. 269 A man may locally and properly depart from the Accidents of a subject, and not from the subject it self.

† 3. (Named) after a particular place. Obs.

c 1630 RUSDON *Sura. Devon* § 223 (1810) 233 Soldon had...lords locally named. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 375 He was the last clergyman I find...who locally was surnamed.

4. In regard to a particular (geographical) place, or the situation of a particular object; in some particular place, in certain districts; in the particular place or district (specified or alluded to).

1860 J. F. THURPE *Study & Use Psalms* II. 66 Those Jewish opponents of Christianity, still, perhaps, locally, if not generally, formidable. 1862 ANSTED *Chann. Isl.* ii. ix. (ed. 2) 233 The spiny lobster, locally called crayfish. 1893 H. COX *Instit.* i. 1. 7 A further division of the functions of government...distributes the offices of government locally under the heads of domestic, colonial, and international government. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Dec. 5/5 Vigorous efforts are being made locally to cope with the distress.

5. In respect to some particular part or parts (e.g. of the body).

1800 JENNER in *Med. Jnl.* III. 295 Dr. Jenner's assertion, that a person may be 'repeatedly affected, both locally and generally, with the Cow-pox'. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 860 Locally a menthol spray may be used.

**Localness.** rare = 0. [-NESS.] The quality of being local.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Locality, Localness*, the being of a thing in a place.

|| **Locanda** (lō'kanda). [It., ad. med. L. *camera, domus*] locanda, (room, house) to be let. (*Est locanda* is still used in Rome for 'To Let'.) A lodging-house or inn.

1838 J. STEPHENS *Trav. Greece* etc. (1839) II. 114 When we found ourselves in a neat little locanda. 1844 *Mon. Babylonian Press* II. 263, I was carried to a locanda in Leghorn.

**Locate** (lō'kēt, lō'kē't), v. [f. L. *locat'*, ppl. stem of *locare* to place, let for hire, f. *loc-us* place.]

1. *trans.* To appoint the place or situation of (the lands referred to in a grant); to fix the site of (a building, etc.). Chiefly U.S.

1765 C. COLDEN in *C. Papers* (1878) II. to Your Lordships Commands to give my assistance in locating their Lands on any part between New York and Albany. 1773 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1869) II. 375, I have also taken the liberty of writing to the Governor of West Florida expressing my hopes of obtaining this land (and more) in case you should think proper to locate it in that government. 1780 *Virginia Stat.* X. 317 Be it enacted...That the ground to be appropriated to the purpose of building thereon a capitol...shall be located on Shockoe hill.

2. To survey and define the limits of (a tract of land); to lay out (a road); to mark the position or boundaries of, to enter on or take possession of (a land-claim, a gold-mine, etc.). U. S.

1739 *Hist. Pelham* (Mass.) (1898) 26 Voted...the Making a Road...and John Gray and James Alexander are appointed

a Committee To see ye same located in the most Suitable place for Pubhlick Advantage. 1754 H. SHARPE *Corr.* (1888) I. 58 The method...of Locating Land Warrants by selecting the most rich and fertile Spots. 1780 *Virginia Stat.* X. 317 An act for locating the publick squares, to enlarge the town of Richmond. a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* etc. (1821) I. 102 Such, as attended, drew for their lots; and located them at their pleasure. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 303 If you want an exact recipe for making such a road...send a family of musquash through to locate it. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 332 The Golden Queen Mine was located in the latter part of September, 1873. 1885 F. B. VAN VORST *Without a Compass* 10 He...located a valuable claim near the Pyramid Mountains.

3. To fix or establish in a place; to settle; pass. to be settled, stationed, or situated. Chiefly U.S.

1807 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* II. 186 This was amongst the motives that led me to locate myself at Tunbridge Wells, &c. 1813 in J. MACLEAN *Hist. Coll. N. Jersey* (1877) II. 153 The Assembly passed an act locating the Theological Seminary permanently at Princeton. 1819 FRANCES WRIGHT *Vices* (1821) 176 The Dutch and the German [emigrants] invariably thrive the best, locate themselves, as the phrase is here, with wonderful sagacity. 1823 *Stat. Massach.* 10 Feb. Said insurance company shall be located and kept in the town of Salem. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* iii. 25 To work in the silver mine by the mouth of which they were located. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* I. xi. 133 When the gathering dispersed we packed up and located ourselves about two miles from the common. 1840 W. L. GARRISON in *Life* II. 386, I shall do what I can to locate him [N. P. Rogers] in New York. 1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* xlv. As soon as Mary was located, she wrote a letter. 1844 DICKENS *Pictures Fr. Italy* (1846) 38 Albano, the suburb of Genoa where I am now, as my American friends would say, 'located'. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk. Ser.* ii. (1873) 216 They suffered themselves to be diffused and widely located through the great empire of the Caliphs. 1856 G. DAVIS *Hist. Sk. Stockbridge & Southbr.* 173 The stocks, which were a terror to evil doers, were located in the rear of the church. 1896 *Century Mag.* Dec. 715 He said he would locate his headquarters near those of Meade.

b. U.S. In the Methodist Episcopal Church: To appoint (a minister, to a fixed pastoral charge, as distinguished from the position of a 'circuit-rider').

a 1814 T. CORE in *Southey Wesley* (1820) II. 164 It is most lamentable to see so many of our able married preachers...become located merely for the want of support for their families. 1838 HALBERTON *Chokm.* Ser. ii. ii. I never heard you preach so well, says one, since you was located heer. 1894 H. GARDNER *Unoff. Patriot* 46 He had asked the presiding elder to locate him as a married man for the next year since he was about to marry.

c. To place in an office or position. rare.

[1769: see LOCATED ppl. a.] a 1816 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Intro. View* (1830) 5 His wish will...be, to see located, in each situation, the individual in whose instance the maximum of appropriate aptitude has place. 1828 9 *Ibid.*, On *Militia* (1830) 5 Persons holding command in this body—to whom does it belong to locate them? To the monarch...To whom to dislocate them, and that at pleasure? To the same.

d. *pass.* Of a quality, faculty, etc.: To 'reside', have its 'seat'.

1829 T. L. PEACOCK *Misfort. Elphin* iv. 57 Even the tenth part of those homely virtues...are matters of plebeian admiration in the persons of royalty; and every tangible point in every such virtue so located, becomes [etc.]. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 32 Placing the hand on the stomach, in accordance with the natural and wide-spread theory that desire and passion are located there.

4. *intr.* for *refl.* To establish oneself in a place; to settle.

This is the earliest recorded use, unless, as is not unlikely, the first quot. is *absol.* from sense 2.

1652 *Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biog.* V. 35 Divers Indians...have...suffered as to locate upon their land. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xviii. Beneath whatever roof they locate, they disturb the peace of mind and happiness of some confiding female. 1858 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. i. 62 Scarcely any have more than two bedrooms, in which the whole family have to locate. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 236/2, I...shall be the guest of Molly Porter...while I'm locating. 1887 *Ibid.* Feb. 458 Their wanderings become more and more restricted, and they locate on the north or northwest faces of the highest mountains.

5. To allocate, allot, apportion.

1816 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const. Code* (1830) 13 Remuneration thus located is a premium on inaptitude. 1828 *Edin. Rev.* XLVII. 58 The banks of these rivers are fast filling with settlements,—those of the Hunter...being, we understand, entirely located.

6. To refer or assign (in thought or statement) to a particular place; to state the locality of.

1807 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* 476 Under this roof the biographer of Johnson...passed many jovial joyous hours; here he has located some of the liveliest scenes...in his entertaining anecdotes of...Samuel Johnson. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN tr. *Floury's Eccl. Hist.* Ess. *Miracles* p. cxxix, As if inspired Scripture itself were so precise in dating, locating, and naming the sacred persons and sacred things which it introduces. 1852 — *Scope Univ. Educ.* 153 That large Philosophy which embraces and locates truth of every kind. 1856 THOREAU *Autumn* (1894) 72, I locate there at once all that is simple and admirable in human life. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* vii. 157 These extraordinary actions of omnipotence are conveniently located in the past.

7. To discover the exact place or locality of (a person or thing).

1822 B. HARTE *Flip* i. He contented himself...with endeavouring to locate that particular part...from which the voices seemed to rise. 1896 H. S. MERRIMAN in *Cornh. Mag.* July 55 'We had a fire in the hold, and the skipper he would go down alone to locate it'. 1898 *Daily News*



2 Sept. 5/2 The gunboats yesterday made a river reconnaissance and located the enemy's position at Kerri.

§ 8. *Civil Law*. Used to render *L. locare* in the sense: To let out, hire out. *rare*.

1880 *Muirhead Gains* II. § 50 A thing that has been lent or located to, the deceased. *Ibid.* III. § 145 When a thing is located in perpetuity, as happens in the case of lands belonging to a municipality granted by it in lease.

† *Locate*, *pa. ppl.* *Obs.* In 7 *locat.* [ad. L. *locat-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *locare* to LOCATE.] Let or hired out, leased.

1681 *Visct. Stair Instit.* I. xv. § 5 (1693) 130 The Conductors Obligation is to pay the Hire, and after the end of Location, to restore the thing locat.

**Located** (*lokā'tēd*), *ppl. a.* [f. LOCATE *v.* + -ED.] In senses of the verb; † in first quot. = put in its place (the opposite of *dislocated*).

1689 *Moyle Sea Chyrurg.* II. vi. 44 Your compound Fracture .. will be the more difficult to reduce, because of the new Located Joint. 1764 *Franklin Wks.* (1887) III. 330 A claim that the proprietaries's best and most valuable located uncultivated lands should be taxed no higher than the worst and least valuable of those belonging to the inhabitants. 1769 *Pol. Reg.* IV. 140 Governmental, .. 200 noble; 300 senatorial; 25,000 located; 40,000 coated, red and blue. 1799 *J. Smith Acc. Remark. Occurr.* (1870) 121, I took a journey westward, in order to survey some located land I had on or near the Youghogany. 1830 *Galt Lawrie T.* III. I. (1849) 84 Babelmandel, — a newly located town. 1833 *C. Sturt South Australia* II. ii. 23 We were now far beyond the acknowledged limits of the located parts of the colony. 1894 *H. Gardner Unoff. Patriot* 42 The village where he was soon to begin his first year's pastorate as a 'located' preacher.

**Locatee** (*lōkātē*). *rare*. [f. LOCATE *v.* + -EE.] One who is located.

1816 30 *Bentham Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const.* Code (1830) 46 An appropriate instrument of location, signed by Locator and Locatee.

**Locating** (*lōkāt'ing*), *ppl. a.* [f. LOCATE *v.* + -ING.] That locates.

1816 30 *Bentham Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const.* Code (1830) 55 The locating functionaries will .. remain in possession of a power of choice, altogether arbitrary. 1898 *P. Manson Trop. Diseases* xxiii. 356 When limited it [*i. e.* local oedema] is a useful locating symptom.

**Location** (*lōkāt'sjon*). Now chiefly U.S. [ad. L. *locat'io-em*, n. of action f. *locare* to LOCATE.]

1. *Civil and Sc. Law*. The action of letting for hire (correlative with CONDUCTION): see quot. a 1768. *Contract of location*: a contract by which the use of a chattel is agreed to be given for hire, or by which a person agrees to give his services on the same condition.

1592 *West 1st Pt. Symbol*. § 29 If the partie commandment haue anything for his paine, it is not then properly commandment, but Location and Conduction. 1609 *Skene Reg. Maj.* Table 86 Location (setting for hyre and profite) .. Location and conduction of kirk-lands. 1651 *Hobbes Govt. & Soc.* iii. § 6. 40 In buying, selling, borrowing, lending, location, and conduction, and other acts whatsoever belonging to Contractors. 1681 *Visct. Stair Instit.* I. xv. § 1 (1693) 129 Location and Conduction is a Contract, whereby Hire is given for the Fruits, Use, or Work of Persons or Things. a 1768 *Erskine Instit.* III. iii. § 14 (1773) 450 Location is that contract, in which a hire is agreed upon, for the use of any moveable subject, or for the work or service of persons. 1818 *Jas. Mill Brit. India* I. II. iv. 136 Part of the great subject, location, or letting and taking to hire. 1880 *Muirhead Gains* II. § 60 If we have neither taken the thing from our creditor in location, nor on our own request obtained possession of it from him. *Ibid.* III. § 14 [see CONDUCTION 7].

2. The action of placing; the fact or condition of being placed; settlement in a place.

1623 *Cockeram, Location*, a placing. 1674 *Grew Anat. Plants, Disc. Mixture* iii. (1682) 226 As Mixture is varied with respect to the Bodies Mixed; so likewise in respect of the Mixture it self, which I call the Location of Principles, or the Modes of their Conjunction. 1799 *J. Winthrop in N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1873) XXVII. 354 The location of the camps and the idea of an harbor are mine. 1837 *J. D. Lang New S. Wales* I. 166 For opening new settlements for the location of additional free settlers. 1838 *Prescott Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. x. 404 The Castilian officers, to whom the location of the camp had been intrusted. 1891 *Month LXXIII*. 433 The location and translocation of spirits. 1901 *Scotsman* 13 Mar. 9/6 A possible location of batches of 1000 Boers at Dehra.

b. Appointment to official positions. *rare*. a 1816 *Bentham Offic. Apt. Maximized, Introd. View* (1830) 7 Remuneration to the intended functionaries .. for the time and labour requisite to be expended on their part; before location, in qualifying themselves for rendering their several official services; after location, in the actual rendering of those same services. 1816 *Ibid.*, *Extr. Const. Code* 18 System of official location, or, for shortness, the location system.

3. The fact or condition of occupying a particular place; local position, situation. Also, position in a series or succession.

1597 *A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 32 b/1 When the recurved muscles revert to there accustomed locations. 1610 *Guillem Heraldry* I. vii. (1611) 29 The middle Points are those that have their location in or neere to the Center of the escocheon. 1632 *tr. Bruel's Praxis Med.* x The head is more tormented with paine then any other part of the body; which is partly caused by the location of the head. 1653 *Baxter Chr. Concord* 17 Our Reasons for the location and order of each part and terme. 1674 *Grew Anat. Plants, Disc. Mixture* iii. (1682) 226 Both the Conjugation, Propriety, and Location of Letters is varied in every Word. a 1817 *T. Dwight Trav. New Eng.* etc. (1821) II. 283 East-

Hartford resembles East-Windsor in location, soil, agriculture. 1883 *A. Barnatt Phys. Meteoric* 173 Definite location in space is necessary for an intelligence having varied experience of a world of objects in space. 1883 *P. Schaff Hist. Ch. II*. XII. lxxxiii. 709 He knows the location of the praetorium.

4. The marking out or surveying of a tract of land (*esp.* of a 'claim') or a settlement; the laying out of a road or the like. U.S.

1718 *New Jersey Archives* (1882) IV. 379 Lands .. laid out on Passaiaik by name, and Situate on ye same Passaiaik by an actual Survey or location. 1770 *Washington Lett. Writ.* 1889 II. 275 Sandy Creek (one of the places allotted for the location of our grant). 1785 *T. Pickering in R. King's Life & Corr.* (1894) I. 72 To explore the country and make locations. 1795 *Sullivan Hist. Maine* 159 There was no regularity in the locations of the lands. 1881 *Raymond Mining Gloss.*, Location, the act of fixing the boundaries of a mining claim, according to law.

5. *concr.* (U.S.) A tract of land marked out or surveyed; *spec.* a mining 'claim'. Also, in the South African colonies, the quarters set apart for natives.

1792 *Belknap Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 14 In the map .. those parts are more full and correct, excepting the lines of towns and locations. 1798 *I. Allen Hist. Vermont* 14 A few families settled .. on locations from and under the Province of Massachusetts. 1809 *Kendall Trav.* III. 173 Above Conway is Bartlett, the last town on the east side of the mountains, the lands above being at present only called locations. 1848 *Thorau Maine W.* (1894) 48 They tell a story of a gang of experienced woodmen sent to a location on this stream, who were thus lost in the wilderness of lakes. 1878 *Aylward Transvaal* II. (1881) 20 They [*i. e.* the natives] are allowed as much land as they want for their locations. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Proc. Met. U. S.* 321 The Grand Dipper is a promising location in the same locality with the Banker Hill. 1894 *M. O'Rell G. Bull & Co.* 283 A kraal, called a location, where the Kafirs employed in the town as porters, etc., live in huts.

b. In Australia, a farm or station.

1828 *P. Cunningham N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 141 Importation succeeding importation until the distance of the locations required a fresh central farm to be instituted. 1863 *M. Lemon Wait for End* xiii. (1866) 162 She was continually the companion of her father in his rides about the location. 1865 *F. H. Nixon Peter Perfume* 101 This 'location' of Denilquin is the best place for speering I've ever been in.

*attrib.* 1846 *J. L. Stokes Discov. Austral.* II. vii. 246 A piece of land is obtained by a person who merely performs the location duties, and does nothing to his estate.

6. Place of settlement or residence. Chiefly U.S.

1827 *G. Higgins Celtic Druids* 57 My theory or system to move the location of the first inhabitants of the earth. 1827 *Examiner* 261/2 [He] changes his character, costume, and location (as the Yankees say). 1839 *Murray's Amer. Ser.* I. 1. 138 These were students of Schenectady College: would I like to see it? a beautiful location, not half a mile off. 1896 *Besant & Rice Gold. Butterfly* (1897) 218 They visited Windsor. Mr. Beck said that if he had such a location he should always live there. 1890 *Rolf Boldrewood 'Col. Reformer'* (1891) 221 A .. first-class, fattening, plains-country cattle station .. having been his ideal location.

**Locative** (*lōkātiv*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *\*locat'iv-us*, f. *locat'*, *locare* to LOCATE: see -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to location.

1. *Gram.* The name of the particular case-form which denotes 'place where'; *e. g.* L. *domi* = at home. Also, pertaining to this case.

1841 *H. H. Wilson Scr. Gram.* 33 The termination of the locative case. 1862 *T. Clark Compar. Gram.* 114 This view of the Locative origin of the Latin Genitive in the second declension. 1894 *W. M. Lindsay Lat. Lang.* ix. § 5 Locative Adverb-forms. *Ibid.*, The adverbial Locative cases of Nouns in common use, *hūmī, domi, militie*, &c.

2. Pertaining to appointment to offices.

1816 *Bentham Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const.* Code (1830) 53 Of the locative function, the mode of exercise is as follows.

3. Serving to locate or fix the position of something.

1817 *Chief Justice Marshall* in *II. Wheaton Rep.* II. 211 Entries made in a wilderness would most generally refer to some prominent and notorious object which might direct the attention to the neighbourhood in which the land was placed; and then to some particular object which should exactly describe it. The first of these has been denominated the general or descriptive call, and the last the particular or locative call, of the entry. *Ibid.*, If, after having reached the neighbourhood, the locative object cannot be found within the limits of the descriptive call, the entry is equally defective.

B. *sb. Gram.* The locative case.

1804 *W. Carey Skr. Gram.* II. I. 35 There are seven Cases, viz. the Nominative, Accusative, Instrumental, Dative, Ablative, Possessive, and Locative. 1859 *Max Müller Sci. Lang.* vi. (1861) 206 There was originally in all the Aryan languages a case expressive of locality, which grammarians call the locative. 1867 *Rawlinson Anc. Mon.* IV. iv. 214 The ordinary sign of the locative (which in Sanscrit and Zend is -i) was in the old Persian -ya or -iya. 1888 *King & Cookson Sounds & Inflex. Grk. & Lat.* xii. 341 The adverbs in -e were originally locatives.

**Locator** (*lōkāt'ōr*). Also 7 -our. [a. L. *locator*, agent-n. f. *locare* to LOCATE.]

1. One who lets for hire; *esp.* in *Civil* and *Sc. Law*. 1607 *Torsell Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 55 Some buy kile and let them forth to farm, reserving the Calf to themselves; and if by the negligence of the Cowherd, the Cow cast the Calf, the hirer is bound to answer the value, but if it miscarry without his negligence, then is the loss equal to the Locatour or Farmer. 1652 *Needham tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 87 The people was Lord there and Letter or Locator. 1681 *Visct. Stair Instit.* I. xv. § 6 (1693) 130 The Obliga-

tion on the part of the Locator, is to deliver the thing locat, and to continue it during the time of the Location. 1872 *Bell's Princ. Law Scot.* § 133 (ed. 6) 60 The Locator or Letter of the subject or of the labour. 1875 *Poste Gains* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 423 The locator supplies a service for which the conductor pays the price.

2. U.S. One who 'locates' (see LOCATE *v.* 2); one who takes up a grant of land, opens a mine, etc.

1817 *Chief Justice Marshall* in *II. Wheaton Rep.* II. 211 A subsequent locator .. must look for the beginning called for in this entry twelve miles below the mouth of Licking. 1882 *B. Harte Gentl. La Porte*, As one of the original locators of the Eagle Mine he enjoyed a certain income. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXV. 585 Here no locator encroached upon his neighbor's claim. 1883 *Stevenson Silverado Sq.* 220 The place for the locator's name at the end of the first copy.

3. One who places persons in office. *rare*.

1816-30 *Bentham Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const.* Code (1830) 34 Of this scrutiny, as of the other, the result will lie in the view of each locator.

*Loco*, *obs. f.* or *var.* LOOSE, LOSE.

**Locellate** (*lōse'let*), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *locellāt-us*, f. L. *LOCELLUS*.] Divided into *locelli*. 1880 *Gray Struct. Bot.* 419/1.

|| **Locellus** (*lōse'lē's*). *Bot.* [L., dim. of *locus* place.] A secondary cell (see quot.).

1862 in *M. C. Cooke Man. Bot. Terms*. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Locelli, Loculi*, the peridia of certain fungals. 1880 *Gray Struct. Bot.* 419/1 *Locellus*, a secondary cell, as where a proper cell (*loculus*) of an anther or an ovary is divided by a partition into two cavities.

**Loch** (*lēx*). *Sc. Forms*: 4-6 locht, louch, (6 louche), 6-loch. [Gael. (and Irish) *loch*. Cf. the Anglo-Irish LOUGH. The word was adopted in ONorthumbrian as *luh*.] A lake; applied also to an arm of the sea, *esp.* when narrow or partially landlocked.

1375 *Barbour Bruce* III. 430 In A nycht and In A day, Cumyn ownt our the loch at thair. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xx. (*Blasius*) 309 þe tyrand þane gett bynd hym fast & in a depe locht hym cast. 1501 *Douglas Pal. Honour* III. vi. Bot suddanele thay fell on sleuthfull sleip, Followand plesance drownit in this loch of cair. a 1586 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvii. 84 Quhen that þe Quene wes in the Louche Includit. 1596 *Dalrymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 40 Among the Lochis or bousinis of the Sea. 1609 *Skene Reg. Maj., Crimes Pecuniary* 146 Na greene lilt, suld be laid in lochs, or running burnes. c 1730 *Burt Lett. N. Scott.* (1818) II. 102 Winding hollows between the feet of the mountains wherinto the sea flows .. these the natives call lochs. 1791 *Boswell Johnson* 13 Sept. an. 1773, Kingsburg conducted us in his boat across one of the lochs, as they call them, or arms of the sea. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 22 Extensive arms of the sea which bear the name of lochs. 1847 *Emerson Poems, Forerunners Wks.* (Bohn) I. 447 On eastern hills I see their smokes, Mixed with mist by distant lochs. 1901 *Lough. Mag.* May 90 You may have heard friendly owls hooting to each other across a loch.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *loch-fishing*, *foot*, *hide*, *trout*; *loch-leech local Sc.*, a leech; *loch-maw*, a species of mew (Jam.); *loch-reed* (see quot.).

1860 *C. H. K. Vac. Tour* 165, I do not care much for \*loch-fishing myself. 1895 *Crockett Men of Moss Hags* xlv. 328 The lads .. now lay quiet enough down in the cope-wood at the \*loch-foot. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. i. 43 In this Case Blood is to be taken at the Arm, or with \*Loch-Leeches. 1829 *Hogg Sheph. Calendar* I. 182 The gowk kens what the titling wants, although it is not aye crying *Giv, giv*, like the horse loch-leech. 1673 *Widdern Vocab.* 16 (Jam.) *Larus*, a 'loch-maw. 1777 *Lightfoot Flori. Scotia* II. 1131 *Arundo phragmites*, The 'Loch-Reed. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* III. 109 An narow place, Betuix a 'louchsche and a brne. 1596 *Dalrymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 46 Vpon the loch-syd of the Ness .. its situat a verie .. ancient house. 1899 *Crockett Kitt Kennedy* 224 The household at the farm by the lochsides. 1875 *W. McLivraith Guide Wigtownshire* 21 The grey 'loch-trout plays in the depths of the little inland seas.

**Loch** 2. *Mining. ? Obs.* (See quot.)

1799 *J. Williams Min. Kingd.* I. 288 These open caverns are frequently met with in hard mineral veins, and they are generally called by miners lochs, or loch-loches. 1874 *J. H. Collins Met. Mining Gloss.*, *Loch*, a cavity in a vein, a vugh. Derbyshire term.

**Loch**, variant of LOCHON.

**Lochaber** (*lēx'æbər*). Also 7 *Loquahabor*, *Lochwaber*. [The name of a district of Inverness-shire.] *attrib.* in *Lochaber-axe* (Antiq.): 'a sort of halbert of a large size, having a strong hook behind for laying hold of the object assaulted' (Jam.). Also in *Lochaber-trump Sc.*, a Jew's-harp (E. D. D.). 1618 *J. Taylor (Water P.) Penniless Pilgr.* E 4 b, Harquebusses, Muskets, Durks and Loquahabor Axes. 1643 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1819) VI. 43/2 That they be furnished with halbert, lochwaber axes, or Jedburgh staves and swords. 1812 *W. Tennant Anst. F.* II. xxviii, Claymore and broadsword and Lochaber-axe. 1814 *Scott Wav.* xvi. Two wild Highlanders .. one of whom had upon his shoulders a hatchet at the end of a pole, called a Lochaber-axe. 1882 *J. Walker Jaunt to Auld Reekie* 179 Lochaber-axes of the city guard.

**Lochage** (*lōk'edz*). *Gr. Antiq.* Also in quasi-Latin form || *lochagus* (*lōk'ē'gūs*). [ad. Gr. *λοχαγός* (*lokhagós*), f. *λόχος* LOCUS + *ἀγ-, ἡγ-, ἀγ-ειν* to lead.] The commander of a lochus. 1808 *Mitford Hist. Greece* III. 149 Xenophon .. called together the lochages of the troops which had served under Proxenus. 1832 *Lochagus* (see LOCUS). 1849 *Grote Greece* V. II. xlii. 254 Anompharetus the lochage. 1850 *Ibid.* VII. II. lvi. 112 Each lochagus had the power of dividing his lochus into more or fewer enomoties as he chose.



**Lochan** (lɔˈxʌn). *Sc.* [Gael. *lochan*, dim. of *loch*.] A small loch or lake.

1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 36 The rumour spreading round the lochan. The cause could not be told for laughing. 1811 MRS. ANNE GRANT *Supperst. Highlanders* I. 266 In the depth of the valley, there is a lochan (the diminutive of loch) of superlative beauty. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* x. (1857) 205 A little irregular lochan, fringed round with flags and rushes. 1865 J. BROWN *Entertain* 31 Still there sleep unnumber'd lochans Craig-begit 'mid deserts dumb.

**Loche**, variant of **Loach**.

|| **Lochia** (lɔˈkiə). *pl.* *Path.* Also anglicized 7 lochies, 8 loches. [mod.L., ad. Gr. *λόχια*, neut. pl. of *λόχος* adj., pertaining to childbirth, f. *λόχος* a lying in. Cf. F. *lochies*.] The discharge from the uterus and vagina which follows childbirth.

1685 COOKE *Marrow Chirurge*, *Physic* II. xiv. (ed. 4) 605, If the Lochies flow duly, commit it to Nature. 1705 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lochia*. 1722 QUINCY *Lev. Phys. Med.* *Lochia*, Loches. 1747 tr. Astruc's *Feveris* 352 The evacuation we call lochia. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 537 A suppression of the lochia, or usual discharges after delivery. 1857 BULLOCK *Cæcean* Midwif. 497 These purulent lochia.

Hence **Lochial** a., of or pertaining to the lochia. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Lochia*, The lochial flux. *Ibid.*, Lochial fevers. 1808 *Med. Jnl.* XIX. 11 She attributed her complaints to the profuseness of the lochial discharge. 1862 N. Syd. Soc. *Year-bk. Med. & Surg.* 382 In eighteen cases the lochial secretion was examined from day to day. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 7 Jan., Mem. 12/2 Between the birth of the two [boys] there was no lochial discharge.

**Lochtris**, obs. pl. form of **Lachter**.

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ix. 219 þe lochtris of hare.

|| **Lochus** (lɔˈkʊs). *Gr. Antig.* Pl. lochi (lɔˈki). [mod.L., ad. Gr. *λόχος*.] A division of the army, in Sparta and some other Greek states.

1832 ARNOLD *Thucyd.* v. lxxviii. II. 339 The lochus then consisted ordinarily of 100 men, under the command of the lochagus. On extraordinary occasions, the strength of the lochus was doubled, while the number of the lochi themselves was not increased. 1849 W. SMITH *Gk. & Rom. Antig.* (ed. 2) 437/2 The lochus here is a body of 512 men, and is commanded by a polemarch.

**Lochy** (lɔˈxi), a. rare. [f. **LOCH** sh.1 + -y.] Full of lochs.

1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 302 As woody, as lochy, and as riverly a parish, as ever laughed to scorn Colonel Mudge. 1899 J. L. SPENCER *Edin. Poems & Songs* 6 Duddingston's lone, lochy dell.

† **Locitate**, v. Obs.— [f. L. *locitāt*, ppl. stem of *locitare*, freq. of *locare* to let or hire out.] *trans.* To set or let out to hire (Cockerham 1623).

**Lock** (lɔk), sh.1. Forms: 1 loc, locc, 3-7 locke, 4-5 loke, 4-6 lokk(e), 5, 7 lok, look(e), (8-9) dial. in sense 2 lock, Sr. loake, 5-lock. [OE. *loc* masc. = OS. 2 *loc* (MS. *loci*, glossing *cesarium*; MDu. *locke*, Du. *lok* fem.), OHG. *loc* masc. (MHG. *loc* masc., pl. *locke*, mod.G. *locke* fem.), ON. *lokk-r* masc. (Sw. *lock*, Da. *lok*):—O.Teut. \**lōkko-z*, \**lūkkō-z*—pre-Teut. \**lūgno-s*. Cognate words in Teut. are ON. *lykkja* loop, bend (Norw. *lykke*, Da. *lykke*), mod. Icel. *h/lykkja* a bend. The pre-Teut. root \**lūg-* (cleng: *longe*) prob. meant 'to bend' (cf. Gr. *λύω* withy, whence *λύουσι*, *λύειν* to bend; also Lith. *lūgnas* compliant); it is formally coincident, or perh. really identical, with the root of *Lock* sh.2, *LOUK* v.]

1. One of the portions into which a head of hair, a beard, etc., naturally divides itself; a tress. In pl. often = the hair of the head collectively.

† *Fickle under her lock*: ? having guile in her head. a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 28 *Antif.* locas. c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xviii. 138 Eft hie ne sceoldon hiera locas lætan weanxan. 971 *Bliffl. Hom.* 243 Ne an loc of eowrum heafde forwyrð. c 1205 *Lav.* 18449 [Heo] sluzen 3eond þan felde fawlewe lockes. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 330/237 His lockes were ful hore. 13.. *Scyns Sag.* (W.) 2207 But sche was fikel, vnder hir lok, And hadde a parti of Eue smok. c 1374 CHAUCER *To Scryv.* 3 Vnder þy long lokkes þowe most haue þe scalle. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 459 His lockes full louely lemed as gold. c 1430 *Cher. Assigne* 254 And þenne she lepte to hym & kawzte hym by þe locke. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 257 Those blessed lockes of heare.. whiche in lyfe moost semely did become that graciously heed. 1612 CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* 37 The lockes of haire with their skinnies be hangen on a line vnto two trees. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 361 With these... the Spirits Elect Bind their resplendent locks. 1712 *Popr. (title)* The Rape of the Lock. 1740 LADY POMFRET *Lett.* (1805) II. 81 They wear... their heads dressed in locks with jewels. 1794 BURNS *Song*, Lassie wi' the lint-white locks. 1839 YREWELL *Ans. Brit. Ch.* III. (1847) 30 The hair of his head hanging down in long locks covered his back and shoulders. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 26 She sometimes begged for a lock of his hair.

† *b.* A lovelock; also, a tress of artificial hair. 1600 *Jacke Drums Entert.* (Pasp. & Kath.) I. (1601) B 4 b, And when his period comes not roundly off, [he] takes tole of the tenth haire of his Bourbon locke. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. 1. 1209 He whose thin sire dwells in a smokeye roufe, Must take Tobacco and must weare a locke. 1603 in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 232 [Apprentices shall not] weare their haire longe nor locks at their ears like ruffians. 1666 *Privs Diary* 29 Oct., My wife (who is mighty fine and with a new fair pair of locks). 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* III. Wks. 1720 I. 368, I haue... all manner of Tires for the head, Locks, Tours, Frouzes, and so forth. 1688 R. HOLME *Armor.* II. 389/1 Women usually wear such Borders [of Hair], which they call Curles or Locks when they hang over their ears.

c. *transf. and fig.* (esp. of the foliage of trees). 1567 MARLET *Gr. Forest* 561, Penroyall. It hath lockes verie like Isope. 1579 SPENCER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 125 The faded lockes fall from the loftie oke. 1667 MILTON *P. L.*

x. 1066 While the Winds Blow moist and keen, shattering the graceful locks Of those fair spreading Trees. 1819 SHELLEY *Ode to West Wind* II. 9 The locks of the approaching storm. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound Poems* I. 188 Let the locks of the lightning Flash coiling me round! 1851 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* III. lxxvi, The grand oaks Which had a thousand times their locks renewed.

2. Of wool, cotton, etc.: A tuft or flock; a loose fragment, a shred, esp. one 'twisted on the finger of a spinner at the distaff' (Halliwell).

In pl. used by wool-dealers for: The lowest class of remnants after the removal of the fleece, consisting of the shortest wool, coming from the legs and belly of the sheep. c 1300 *Battle Abbey Customs* (Camden) 56 Et habere lockes de ventre ovium. 1425 in Kennett *Par. Antig.* (1818) II. 251 De lana fracta, videlicet lokys, collecta in tonsura ovium. 1463-4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 503/2 By putting in Fleeces, lokkes of Wolle, and peces of moche worse Wolle. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 8 Preamb., Great quantitie of Wolls.. hath ben sorted... and thereof is made moche Lokkys and Refuse. 1523 FITZHERB. *Hush.* 8 146 At the leaste waye, she may haue the lockes of the shepe, eyther to make clothes or blankettes. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 477 What a noyse is here, and not so much as a locke of wolle. c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 156 Money... yearly made by sale of locks, belts, and tags of Sheep. a 1656 Br. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1666) 81 A lock of wool falls without noise. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 476 Their Distaffs full With carded Locks of blue Milesian Woolle. 1710 ANDERSON *Tatler* No. 229 ¶ 3 He goes into the next Pool with a little Lock of Wool in his Mouth. 1801 BLOOMFIELD *Rural T.* (1802) 3 She... laid aside her Locks and Twitches. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Mannf.* I. 25 'The clotted locks of cotton... are caught by the various iron pins, and torn open fibre by fibre. *Ibid.* II. 97 The locks of wool are dissected, and the fibres loosened one from another. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 444 He took a lock of cotton two inches long. 1851 S. JUDG *Margaret* I. II. (1871) 6 There is a bunch of locks down called. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 243/1 The loose fragments of wool... are made up into bales by themselves under the name of 'locks'.

*attrib.* 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xvii. 365 Inferior wool, known in the accounts as broken, refuse, or lock wool. 1899 *Daily News* 23 May 10/3 Fur machinists for lock linings wanted.

3. A quantity, usually a small one, of any article, esp. of hay or straw; a handful, armful, a bundle. Now dial. Also in Sc. legal phrase *lock and gowpen*.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 311/1 Lok of hey, or ober lyke, *vela*. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1879/2 His lying was upon the cold ground, having not one lock of straw, nor cloth to cover him. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Poet.* *Flowers* 38 Fewe men will lend a locke of hey, but for to gaine a loade. 1629 *Orkney Witch Trial* in *N. Brit. Advertiser* Oct. 1894 [He] fearing your evil, went to the hame and geve yow ane look corne. a 1635 CORRIET *Poems* (1807) 95 So good clothes ne're lay in stable Upon a lock of hay. 1661 D. NORTH in R. North *Lives* (1826) II. 308 Good grass which the adjacent inhabitants in summer cut down and make into locks. 1673 A. WALKER *Lees Lachrymans* 8 A lock or strik of Flax. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 131 ¶ 9, I suppose this Letter will find thee picking of Daies, or smelling to a Lock of Hay. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumberl. Ball.* 89 Monie went there [Burgh Races] a lock money to bet. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mill.* xiii. note, The expression lock for a small quantity... is still preserved... in a legal description as 'the lock and gowpen' or small quantity and handful. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 454/2 Spreading a good lock of tar round the bottom of the bush. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* I. 47 Gleaning, if so were that a lock of wheat might still be gathered from these neglected ears. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xxi. (1844) 147 It isn't a lock of bacon or a bag of meal he cares for. 1847 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 283 Children following the waggons to pick the locks of clover left by the pitchers. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* III. I'll curl up to sleep in a lock of straw.

**Lock** (lɔk), sh.2. Forms: 1-4 loc, 4 6 lok, loke, 4-5 lokk(e), 4-7 locke, 3- lock. [OE. *loc* neut. corresponds to OFris. *lok* lock, OS. *lok* hole, OHG. *loh* (MHG. mod.G. *loch*) hole, ON. *lok* lid, also end, conclusion (Sw. *lock*, Da. *laag* lid) = O.Teut. \**lōko*™, \**lūko*™, f. \**lūk-*, wk.-grade of the root \**lūk-* (clenk: *lounk*) to close, enclose (see *LOUK* v.). OE. had also from the same root *loca* wk. masc. (cf. ON. *loka* wk. fem., lock or latch, MDu. *loke* enclosure): see *LOKE*.

The great diversity of meanings in the Teut. words seems to indicate two or more independent but formally identical substantial formations from the root.]

I. A contrivance for fastening.

1. An appliance for fastening a door, lid, etc., consisting of a bolt (or system of bolts) with mechanism by which it can be propelled and withdrawn by means of a key or similar instrument. (In OE. app. used with wider meaning, applied, e.g. to a bar, bolt, latch, or the like.) c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* I. i. (Schipper) 9 Mid þam ædeles-tum ceastrum.. ða þe wæron mid.. æntum and þam trumestum locum getimbrade. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* II. 579 Godes engel undyde ða locuðus cweartenes. c 1175 *Lauf.* *Hom.* 127 Pet is þet loc þede deofel ne con unlcuan. a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 17359 (Güt.) þai.. vndid þair lock all wid þe kay. c 1315 SHORHAM I. 2146 Seynt Iohan.. se3 a bok was fast ischet Wyf stronge) lokes seune. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. vii. 266 Ich.. pryuyliche has þors shok, vnpiked þus lokes. a 1420 HOCCLIVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1098 Necessarie vnto him is it Barres and lokkes stronge for to haue. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* IV. 13 That brak vp durris, and ræff vp lokkis. 1536 Reg. *Riches in Antig. Sarish.* (1771) 195 Gemmels and lokkes of silver, containing the Coronation of our Lady. 1562 *Child Marriage* 131 To pull out the nayles of the hinges, and open hit [a chest] on the other side, contrary to the locke. 1611 BIBLE *Gen. Sol.* v. 5 My hands dropped with myrrhe.. vpon the handles of the locke.

a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Noble Gent.* v. i. A strange locke that opens with Amen. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1797) 311 See under how many locks and doors these metals are secured. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Mannf. Metal* II. 263 Early fame of Wolverhampton locks. 1889 (G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway*) 94 The Electric lock has been designed to lock and unlock sidings at a distance from the signal box. *transf. and fig.* 1340 *Asend.* 255 Do to þine monþe a dore and a loc. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. II. 193 And þat is þe lok of lone þat vn-lyseþ grace. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 132 The locke of good aduysment shall be set on our lyppes. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* III. IV. Obedience to your strict command Was the first lock. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. VI. I kept a lock upon my lips.

† App. explained to mean: A wicket or hatch (or perh. a leaf of a door or casement). Cf. *LOUK* sh. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 311/1 Loke, sperynge of a dore or wyndow, *valva*. [See Way's note s.v.]

b. Phrases. *Lock and key* (rarely † *key and lock*) occurs freq. as a phraseological combination in the literal sense or as a typical expression for appliances for fastening or securing; rarely *attrib.* Under lock and key, formerly also † under (a) lock (cf. *KEY* sh. 1 b): securely locked up; also fig. So under lock and seal, † under lock and hasp, etc.

a 1250 *Ouel & Night*, 1557 He hire bi-lykþ myd keye and loke. a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 14711 (Güt.) Joseph.. 3e lokid vnder lock and sele. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) xx. 39 Pare es na thing vnder lokk, and als riche es a man as anoper. 1413 HOCCLIVE *Min. Poems* (1892) 48 He, of thy soules helthe, is lok and keye. 1432-50 tr. *Niden* (Rolls) I. 373 Keping hit with grete diligence vnder a locke. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 389 God, that art both lok and keye of all goodnesse. 1522 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 116 A rownde tabyll of waynscott w<sup>th</sup> lok and key. c 1570 *Marr. Wit & Sci.* II. I. B ij. Althings must be kept vnder locke and haspe. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* IV. xxxi. 154 With great care [they] kept their wyves so closely under lock and key. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banished Virg.* 105 The foremost [room] whereof was assured with a good lock and key. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 62 Under lock and key, in the.. store room. 1899 MARY CHOLMONDELEY *Red Pottage* 224 She has a lock-and-key face.

c. *Locks-and-keys* (dial.): see *quots.* 1837 J. F. PALMER *Devon. Gloss.*, *Locks-and-keys*, the seed-pods of the ash and sycamore. 1847 HALLIWELL. *Locks-and-keys*. Ash-keys. *West.*

2. 'A cotter or key; as the one which fastens the cap-square over the trunnion of a mounted cannon; a forelock' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

† 3. A hobble or shackle on a horse's (or other animal's) foot to prevent it from straying. Also HORSE-LOCK. Obs.

[1486 etc.: see HORSE-LOCK.] 1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 394 Quoþ will go sers among sic heirdis scheip, May, babyll, fynd mony pure scabbit crok, And goying wyll at large, withouttin lok. 1539 *Mss. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for a lock for the mare. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. lxxvii. 364 If a horse be galled in the pastorne, on the heele, or vpon the cronet, either with shackell or locke. 1695 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3065/4 Stolen or Stray'd... a Roan... Gelding... with a Lock on his Foot. *transf.* 1589 HAKLUYT *Voy.* 151 Till at the last, God sent him [John Fox] fauour in the sight of the keeper of the prison, so that he had leaue to goe in and out... wearing a locke about his legges.

4. A contrivance to keep a wheel from revolving, or from turning to right or left. (Cf. *lock-chain*.) 1884 J. G. BOURKE *Snake-Dance Moquis* I. 8 There was no brake, no lock, no shoe to the wheels. 1898 *Cycling* 37 Steering Locks are valuable... for preventing the machine from moving when resting against a wall.

5. In fire-arms, the piece of mechanism by means of which the charge is exploded. (See also FIRE-LOCK, FLINT-LOCK, MATCHLOCK.) Phr. *lock, stock, and barrel* = the entirety of anything.

[Appears first in the comb. FIRELOCK. Prob. the name is due to some resemblance of the mechanism of the original wheel firelock to that of a lock (sense 1). Cf. G. schloss, used both for the 'lock' of a door and the 'lock' of a gun.] 1547, etc. [see FIRELOCK 1]. 1681 GREW *Museum* 366 Under the breech of the Barrel is one Box for the Powder. A little before the Lock, another for the Bullets; Behind the Cock, a Charger, which carries the Powder to the further end of the Lock. 1725 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6390/2 They broke some of the Locks of their Pieces. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Mannf. Metal* II. 90 The priming was laid in the hollow at the side of the lock. 1839 MARRIAT *Phant. Ship* IV. I'll put a new flint in my lock. 1891 R. KILING *Light that failed* v. The whole thing, lock, stock, and barrel, isn't worth one big yellow sea-poppy.

6. Short for ROW-LOCK.

1850 SCORESEY *Chester's Whalem. Adv.* xii. (1859) 178, I had placed my left hand and weight against the oar. Instantly laying hold of his own in like manner, his first effort broke it short at the lock.

II. A barrier, an enclosure. [Cf. OE. *gita loc* pen for goats.]

† 7. A barrier on a river, constructed so as to be opened or closed at pleasure. (See *quots.* 1758, 1793.) Obs.

c 1300 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 475 II sont desturbeez par Gortz, par Lokes, & par Molins. 1472-5 *Ibid.* VI. 159/1 Milles, Mille dammes, Mille pooles, Lokkes, .. and dyvers other ympedymentes. 1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 § 1 Wenres.. gores gootes fludgates lockes. 1576 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 387 A lock called Rewley lock is to be repayed. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. II. Wks. 1772 I. 47 Let no man dare To spoile thy fish, make Locke or ware. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 233 Provided the fall of water be not great, a Lock will suffice, which is made up only of



bars of wood called Rimers, set perpendicularly to the bottom of the passage. 1758 PINNELL *Descr. Thames* 158 The Use of Locks was happily invented, which are a kind of wooden Machines, placed quite a-cross the River, and so contrived, as totally to obstruct the Current of the Stream, and dam up the Water.

†8. The passage or waterway between the piers of a bridge. *Obs.*

1545 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 177 A certain lock... called Ruly myddell lock shall be stopped up. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2062/4 Vessels... too large to pass through any other Lock of the said Bridge. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4121/4 The Lock belonging to London-Bridge, commonly called the Draw-Bridge-Lock, will be barocaded up. 1813 T. FAULKNER *Fullham* 6 The largest opening for the passage of vessels is in the middle... and is called Walpole's Lock.

9. On a canal or river: A portion of the channel shut off above and below by folding gates provided with sluices to let the water out or in, and thus raise or lower boats from one water level to another.

1577 W. VALLANS *Tale two Swannes in Leland's Itin.* (1759) V. p. xiii. This locke contains two double doores of wood, Within the same a Cesterne all of Plancke, Which only fills when boates come there to passe. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 154 Building two great Stone Locks or Sluces to let down and bring up the Ships. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VI. 511 O be content, where heav'n can give no more! More, like a flash of water from a lock, Quickens our spirit's movement for an hour. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vernont* 34 Except the falls, which the states are now making navigable by locks, a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trans. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 94 The whole number of locks, including a guard lock, is seven. 1831 LARNNER *Hydrost.* IV. 67 The surface of the water in the lock is thus slowly elevated raising the vessel with it. 1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyriss* xiii. Where is the girl, who by the boatman's door, Above the locks... Unmoor'd our skiff?

b. The quantity of water which fills a lock.

1791 W. JESSOP *Rep. River Witham* 7 The Trade on the Navigation... will take two Locks of water.

†c. A 'lift' on a railway, for raising and lowering vehicles from one level to another. *Obs.*

a 1824 DICKSON in *Trans. Highland Soc.* VI. 115 The plans for the locks may be divided into two, one for water, condensed air or steam; one for animal power, wind [etc.]. 1825 NICHOLSON *Operat. Mech.* 659 Where locks or lifts occur [on a railway], the stationary steam-engine should drag up the vehicle... not simply from the one level to the other, but to a platform some feet above the higher level.

d. Short for lock-keeper.

1805 DICKENS *Mt. Fr.* III. viii. 'I am the Lock', said the man. 'The Lock?' 'I am the Deputy Lock on job, and this is the Lock-house.'

10. *Engineering.* An ante-chamber giving access to a chamber in which work is carried on in compressed air. More fully *air-lock*.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 49 *Air-lock*. *Ibid.* 421 s.v. *Caisson*. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Oct. 3/1 Entrance is obtained by means of a couple of 'locks', tubular chambers about 6ft. in diameter. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 41 Perhaps the most frequent exciting cause [of caisson disease] is too rapid a reduction of the pressure in 'locking out', that is, in passing from the caisson to the open air through the lock or ante-chamber.

III. Senses derived from Lock v.1

11. A locking together, interlocking; †an unintelligible or ambiguous discourse (*obs.*); an assemblage of objects jammed together, now esp. a crowd of carriages in the streets, a 'block', 'jam'.

1550 GARINER in *Foxe A. & M.* (1563) 759/1 The worst man of all is that will make him self a locke of wordes and speech, which is knowne not to be my faction, .. and how can that be a doubtfull speech in him that professeth to agree with the kinges lawes, .. which I did expressly. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* v. 265 Sergesthus, eager with his leake, to press betwixt the Rival Galley and the Rock, Shuts up th' unwieldy Centaur in the Lock. 1834 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* I. 594, I have seen all Albemarle Street closed by a 'lock' of carriages. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 231 Stopped on the road from Epsom in a lock of carriages. 1857 *Abridg. Specif. Patents Sewing*, etc. 17 The stitch produced is termed the 'chain stitch', the two threads having a double lock with each other.

†12. A grapple, gup, or trick in wrestling (cf. quot. 1899); hence *fig.* (a) a stratagem, trick, dodge; (b) a difficulty, dilemma, chiefly in phr. (*to be, have, put*) *at, on, or upon* a (the) lock. *Obs.* (Cf. DEADLOCK.)

1608 DEKKER and Pt. *Honest Whore* (1630) G 3 b, He and four of his men drew upon me, sir.. I made no more ado, but fell to my old locke, and so thrashed my blue Coates, [etc.]. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sgr.'s T.* (Chaucer Soc.) 129 note, Both closefie grappling with a mutual locke. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* 7 They must be also practiz'd in all the locks and gripes of wrestling. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 321 If the devil catches us at this locke, he will throw us flat. 1650 CROMWELL in *Carlyle Lett. & Sp.* (1871) III. 40 Being indeed upon this lock, hoping that the disease of your army would render their work more easy. 1651 — *Lett.* 26 July, The Enemy is at his old lock. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbaletes* (1673) 41 At that lock they often were, and some good Planters too, that far'd very hard. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman St.* IV. iv, Why look you, Colonel, he's at's old Lock, he's at's May-bees again. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 159 This, beside all the lock and advantage that I have the Nonconformists upon since the late times. *Ibid.* 216 Now the Author having got them at this lock cries Victory. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Erasm. Collog.* (1711) 225 He was now upon the same lock with Balbus. 1723 *Wadrow Corr.* (1843) III. 39 My inclination is .. that you keep the books to yourself rather than put the Colonel upon the lock. 1744 P. WHITEHEAD *Gymnasium* III. 42 note, The youthful hero, being on the lock, must again inevitably have come to the ground. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 256

A few heavy tumbles were given without a trip or a lock. 1899 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Lock*, a term in wrestling, used when the left (right) leg is passed between the opponent's legs, and then twisted round his right (left) leg by a motion which is first backward, then outward, and finally forward.

b. *slang.* (See quot.)

1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, s.v., *He stood a queer Lock*; i.e. He stood an indifferent Chance. 1735 in FRYE & PARDON *Dict.* c. 1780 G. PARKER *Lif. Painter* 116 What lock do you cut now? [explained to mean 'by what way do you get your livelihood now?'] *Ibid.* 137. 1785 in *Grose Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v.

13. (*To walk*) *lock* and *lock* = arm in arm.

1837 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. I. xxiii, She don't wait any more for him to walk lock and lock with her.

14. The occupation of locking (prison-cells). *On the lock*: engaged in locking up.

1855 DICKENS *Domit* II. xix, Will you go and see if Bob is on the lock?

15. The swerving (to right or left) of the wheels of the fore-carriage of a vehicle from the line of direction of the hind-wheels. (Cf. *Lock* v.1 3.)

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 366 New application... to a caravan, or wagon, .. to allow a higher fore wheel, and give a greater amount of lock. 1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

16. *Plastering.* (See quot.)

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Lock* (Plastering), the projection of the plaster or cement behind the lath, which keeps it from falling or scaling off.

17. *Thieves' slang.* (App. short for *lock-all-fast*: see first quot.) A receiver of stolen goods; also, a house where stolen goods are received.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Lock all fast*, one that Buys and Conceals Stolen Goods. *The Lock*, the Magazine or Warehouse whither the Thieves carry Stolen Goods. 1718 HIGGIN *True Discov.* 16 (Farmer) That woman they spoke to as they passed by is a Lock, alias Receiver and Buyer of stolen goods. 1727 GAV Begg. *Op.* I. ii, Betty hath brought more goods into our Lock to-year than any five of the Gang. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 365/1 We lament that this ancient palace of the Kings of France should become a Lock, (which... means a repository for stolen goods).

IV. *Lock*, (More fully *Lock-hospital*.) A hospital for the treatment of venereal diseases. (Now usually with capital L.)

The 'Lock lazaret-house' in Southwark, which is mentioned as having received a bequest in 1452, was afterwards employed as a hospital for venereal diseases, and its name came to be used as a general designation for institutions of that kind. The origin of the name is uncertain; it has been conjectured that the 'Lock lazaret-house' was so called as being specially isolated or quarantined.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *The Lock*, .. an Hospital for Pockey Folks in Kent-street. 1720 BICKET in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 60 The Lock beyond St. Georges Church, and that at Kingsland, are at this time applied to no other use than for the entertainment and Cure of such as have the Venereal Malady. 1753 SNOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 159/1 To erect an hospital, lock, or infirmary, by the voluntary subscription of his friends. 1755 FLEMING in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 263 note, Mr. John Clark, now surgeon to the Lock-Hospital, near Hyde-Park Corner. 1766 ENTICK *Lond.* IV. 414 There is a lock hospital for venereal complaints. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 501 Certified Lock Hospitals are provided for her treatment.

V. *attrib. and Comb.*

19. a. simple attributive, as (sense 1) *lock-bolt*, *-staple*; (sense 5) *lock-action*, *-cover*, *-lanyard*, *-plate*, *-side*, *-stop*, *-string*; (sense 9) *lock-bank*, *-duty*, *-gate*, *-hatch*, *-house*, *-man*, *-side*. b. signifying 'provided with a lock or locks', as (sense 1) *lock-chest*, *lock-cup*, (U.S.), *lock-house*; (sense 9) *lock-weir*.

1898 R. KIPLING in *Morn. Post* 7 Nov. 5/1 A Maxim [gun] making sure of its 'lock-action'. 1773 *Ann. Reg.* 66 Upwards of 600..workmen were entertained upon the 'lock-banks' with an ox roasted whole. 1552 *Inventories* (Surtrees) II. ij 'lock-chestres'. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 112 Beer .. which stood in a corner of his parlour, with a 'lock-cover' to it. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 103 Unstrap the Carbine; take off the 'lock-cover'. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v. i.* (1869) II. 308 The toll or 'lock-duty' upon a canal. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 233 'Lock-gates' put down between every two of them. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* 338 The most effectual..method of providing lock-gates. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 70. 2/1 Whether tame Rabbits may not be as Good .. as the Wild .. provided they are kept in a 'Lock-house', having the advantage of [etc.]. 1865 [see qd.]. 1890 *Century Dict.* s.v. *Lanyard*, A 'lock-lanyard' is the cord fastened to the lock of a gun by which the gun is fired. 1887 *Times* 14 Oct. 3/4 Robinson, 'lockman at the South West India Docks. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 11 On the stock is a 'lock plate'. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 71. 500 The stock is divided into the 'lock-side [etc.]. 1897 *Daily News* 30 July 5/2 At Molesey only a limited number of people are admitted to the lock-side. 1898 *Athenaeum* 7 May 594/3 The place where the 'lock-staple' had once been fitted. 1883 L. SALTOUN *Scraps* I. 280 The rifle was loaded and capped, but secured by the 'lock-stops'. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 758, I .. ran out the gun, and taking deliberate aim, pulled the 'lockstring'. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crochet Castle* IV. 67 Mud, filth, gas-dregs, 'lock-weirs'.. have ruined the fishery.

c. objective, as (sense 1) *lock-filer*, *-maker*, *-picker*; *lock-making*; (sense 9) *lock-keeper*, *-owner*, *-shutter*, *-tender*.

1858 *GREENER Gunners* 213 They have..obtained a much better price than any 'lock-filers' out of London. 1794 *RENNIE Rep. Thames Navig.* 53 Examination..of the 'Lock-keeper's' books. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* II. (1889) 12 The lock-keeper again came to the rescue with his boat-hook. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 111/2 It is still possible for a mechanic of equal skill with the 'lock-maker' to open it without the key. 1850 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 16 The lock-makers of England. 1787 BRAMAH

*Locks* 6 The art of 'Lock-making'. 1882 W. MORRIS in *Mackail Life* (1899) II. 68 Am I doing nothing but make-believe, something like Louis XVI's lock-making? 1731 in *Extracts from Navig. Rolls* 23 Unless Notice hath been .. given to the said 'Lock-owners'. 1882 STEVENSON *Fam. Stud.* (1901) 151 Thieves, cheats and 'lockpickers'. 1751 in *Extracts from Navig. Rolls* 13 To the 'Lock-shutter 6d. 1788 *Art.* 28 Geo. III. c. 51 § 18 Bargemen, Watermen, Lock-Shutters. 1877 *MURDOCH Taxation* I. 37 Gardens occupied by 'lock-tenders'..were exempt.

20. Special comb. (in some cases perhaps combinations with the vb. stem): *lock-band*, *-bay* (see quot.); *lock-chain*, a chain employed to lock the wheels of a vehicle; *lock-chamber*, the space enclosed between the side-walls and gates of a lock; *lock-hole*, †(a) a keyhole; (b) 'the recess in a musket-stock to receive the lock' (Knight); *lock-net* (see quot.); *lock-nut*, a nut screwed down upon another to prevent its breaking loose, a *check-nut*; *lock-paddle* (see quot.); *lock-pen* = *lock-chamber*; *lock-piece*, (a) 'in guns of the old construction, a lug cast just alongside of the vent for the attachment of the lock' (Knight); (b) (see quot. 1860); †*lock-pit*, ? = sense 9; *lock-pool*, ? = *LASHER* 4 b; *lock-pulley*, two pulleys formed to rotate separately, or together, at will (Knight); *lock-rail* (see quot. 1842); *lock-saw*, a long tapering saw, used to cut the seat for a lock in a door; *lock-seat*, the excavation on a river or canal intended to contain a lock; †*lock-shoe*, *-sill* (see quot.); *lock-spring*, the spring by means of which the case of a watch is opened or closed; *lock-step Mil.* (see quot.) hence *lock-step* adv. and vb.; *lock-stitch*, a sewing-machine stitch, in which two threads are locked firmly together; also *attrib.*; *lock-timber Mining* (see quot.); *lock-tool* = *lock-cramp*; *lock-work*, (a) the manufacture or construction of locks (senses 1 and 9); (b) the parts of a lock; (c) a series of locks (sense 9); (d) *pl.* a factory for the manufacture of locks (sense 1); (e) *pl.* operations in progress for the construction of locks (sense 9).

18158 DIGGES in *Archæologia* (1794) XI. 233 The hinge of the stone ashlar, and Endstones, with artificial bevelings, and 'lockbands, one within another, will amounte...for the rodde 16s. 6d. 1847 HALLIWELL *Lock-bands*, binding stones in masonry. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Lock-bay*, the pond or space of water between the gates of a canal-lock. 1899 *MARCY Prairie Trav.* III. 93 If there are no 'lock-chains' upon wagons, the front and rear wheels on the same side may be tied together with ropes so as to lock them very firmly. 1861 *SMILES Engineers* I. 375 'Lock chamber. 1892 *GREENE Philom.* E 4 b, The Earle, peeping in at the 'locke hole, saw them two standing .. hand in hand. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 87 Within the Lock-hole of the most patent Door of his Dwelling-house. 1831 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 7 The mistie tribes of night's unnering breeze, That through a lock-hole even creep with ease. 1863 *BUCKLAND Chris. Nat. Hist.* Ser. II. (ed. 4) 251 The 'lock nets'..are simply a large form of the round nets used to catch freshwater crayfish. a 1864 *GESNER Coal, Petrol.* etc. (1865) 79 Leakage around the pipe [is] prevented by two 'locknuts'. 1887 D. A. LOW *Machine Drawing* 20 In practice, the thin nut, called the lock-nut, is often placed on the outside. 1844 *FRANCIS Dict. Arts*, *Lock Paddles*, the small sluices used in filling and emptying locks. 1891 A. J. FOSTER *Onse 170* Most of the 'lock-pens will only hold two lighters at a time. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (Cornwall Terms), *Lock Piece*, a piece of timber used in supporting the workings. 1802 *Hull Port Act* 1503 With a 'lockpit or entrance into the same from the said river Humber. 1772 *Extracts from Navig. Rolls* Remarks p. ix, A strong Breast-work of Piles on the upper Side of the 'Lock-pool. 1881 *TAUNT Thames Map* p. xvi/1 Caution should always be used when in a weir or lock-pool. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 589 On the 'lock-rail the lock is either mortised in, or screwed on. 1842-59 *GWILT Archit.* 268 The next are called the lock or middle rails in doors. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 365/1 A 'Lock Saw'..to make Key holes in Doors. 1794 *WASHINGTON Let. Writ.* 1892 XLII. 1 Mr. Weston's opinion, respecting the 'lock-seats at the Great Falls of that river. 1785 G. FORSTER *tr. Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. H.* (1786) I. 124 In order that the wheel that is to be locked may not be worn, .. a kind of sledge carriage, hollowed out on the inside, and called a 'lock-shoe' is fitted to it. 1842 *FRANCIS Dict. Arts*, *Lock-sills*, the angular pieces of timber at the bottom of the lock against which the gates shut. 1884 F. J. BRITEN *Watch & Clockm.* 47 The 'lock spring fits in a groove formed in the band of the case. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Lock-step*, this step consists in the heel of one man being brought nearly in contact with the joint of the great toe of another. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 55 The men who are now practising the lock-step in front of the window of Louis XVIII. 1828 *Examiner* 630/1 A Sailor toe-and-heels it, and lock-steps and straddles. 1866 *THOREAU Yankee in Canada* II. 25, I observed one older man .. marching lock-step with the rest. 1869 J. WEBSTER in *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 326/3, I do not say one word against 'lock-stitch machines. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Lock-timber*, an old plan of putting in stull-pieces in Cornwall and Devon. The pieces were called lock-pieces. 1886 *Plot Staffordsh.* 376 So curious are they in 'Lockwork (indeed beyond all preference). 1794 W. COMBE *Boydell's Thames* I. 47 A successive apparatus of lock-work, to remedy the various levels of the country. 1857-8 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* (1858) XVII. 389 The construction of the gates was entirely independent of the lock-work. 1890 *Pail Mall G.* 7 Jan. 2/3 The bright steel and very elaborate lock-work was perfect. 1899 *Daily News* 14 Oct. 6/7 The new lock and safe works recently erected .. by Messrs. Chubb and Sons. 1901 *Lt. Cent.* Oct. 550 One finds here .. bridge works, lock-works,



**Lock** (lɒk), *v.* 1. Pa. t. and pa. pple. **locked** (lɒkt). Forms: 4-6 **locke**, 4-5 **lokke**, 5 **lökkyn**, 4-6 **locke**, 5-**lock**. [*f.* **Lock sb.**; cf. ON. *lōka*, similarly *f. lōka sb.*, **lock**, **latch**; also ON. *lykja* (Sw. *lycka*, Da. *lukke*).]

The older vb. with this meaning was **louc**, OE. *lican*; after the 14th c. this survived mainly in the pa. pple. *loken*, which was probably looked upon as belonging to **lock vb.**

1. *trans.* To fasten (a door, gate, box, drawer, etc.) with a lock and key; occas. with *+to, up*. Hence (chiefly with *up*), to secure (a chamber, building, enclosure) by locking the doors.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17347 *Pai*.. did to sper he dors fast, Locked bath wit-vte and in. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 781 *pe* lowis. In til a cawe me closit faste, lokit, & celyt ar he laste. c 1440 *Pronp. Part.* 311/2 *Lokkyn* or schette wythe a lokke. 1480 *CANTON Chron.* King. cxxvii. 215 The gates of the castel ben lokked with the lokkes that dame Isabel sent hider. 1535 *COVERDALE Psalms* iii. 23 *Ehud*.. put to y<sup>e</sup> dore after him, and lokkte it. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* iv. iv. 73 Were not my doores lockt vp, and I shut out? 1600 in A. Bisset *Ess. Hist. Truth* v. 218 Maister Alexander locked to the study door behind him. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* i. xiii. 62 When going to sleep, he locks his doores. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 66 The Hour drawing near, they lock'd up the Doors of the House. 1819 *BYRON Juan* i. cxxxvii, *Juan*.. liking not the inside, lock'd the out. 1855 *MACAGLAY Hist. Eng.* xiii. 111. 250 The reformers locked up the church and departed with the keys. 1900 *MACKENZIE Guide Inverness* 43 The Greyfriars Churchyard is kept locked.

*fig.* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 83 b. Vt the gate of y<sup>e</sup> mouth be not shutte with the dore of scyence, & locked with the key of discrecyon. 1713 *GAY Fan* iii. 54 Death blasts his bloom, and locks his frozen eyes. 1859 *FITZGERALD tr. Omar* vi. (1899) 71 And David's Lips are lock't. 1856 B. TAYLOR *Poems, Successful Music* 37 This weight of grief Locks my lips. 1879 *BROWNING Herbert* & *Hob* 61 His lips were loose not locked.

*Proverb.* 1855 *BOHN Handbk. Proverbs* 445 **Lock** the stable-door before the steed is stolen. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 11 Sept. 3/1 This is done probably on the principle of locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen.

b. *absol.* To lock up: to lock up the house, lock the doors.

1901 A. HOPE *Tristram of Blent* xxvi. 356 'Is her ladyship still out, ma'am?' [he [the butler] asked... 'I was going to lock up'... 'Oh, go to bed,' she cried... 'We'll lock up'...]

c. *intr.* Of a door: To be locked; to admit of being locked.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. ix. 23 Doubly disparted, it did Locke and close, That when it lo-cked, none might thorough pas. *Mof.* The door will not lock.

2. *trans.* To shut up or confine with a lock; to put under lock and key. Const. *in, into, within*. Also with *adv.* *in, up*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17661 In a hus we lokked þe. 13.. K. *Alis*. 3936 The kyng.. had him lōke in prison. c 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's Prol.* 317, I trowe, thou woldest lōke me in thy chiste. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* iv. 775 'To the chamber, quhar he was vpon chance, Speid fast', he said, 'Wallace is lokit in'. 1550 *Frederic Berwick* 21 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 292 Lok vp all in to zōne almy. 1590 *MARLOWE Edw.* II. ii. 54 The lovers of fair Danat, When she was lock'd up in a brazen tower, Desir'd her more. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch.* V. iii. 42 Away then, I am lockt in one of them, If you doe loue me, you will finde me out. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biundi's Eromena* 17 Some dayes before he had begonne to Locke himselfe in his chamber. 1713 *SWIFT Frenzy J. Dennis* Wks. 1755 III. i. 144 We locked his friend into a closet. 1732 *POPE Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 13 Your wine lock'd up, If then plain bread and milk will do the feat, The pleasure lies in you, and not the meat. 1745 *SWIFT Direct. Servants, Butler* 33 Always lock up a Cat in a Closet where you keep your China Plates, for fear the Mice may steal in and break them. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* lx, The little cell in which he was locked up for the night. 1891 *LAW Times Rep.* LXIII. 690/2 The defendant.. had given distinct orders to Nunney never to lock anyone up.

3. *trans.* a. To enclose, hem in, surround. Chiefly with *in*.

c 1400 *MAUNDEV* (1839) xxvi. 265 Alle faste y lokked and enclosed with highe Mountaynes. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5495 He lokkis in ane ser limy with a laith meyn[ing]. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxi, The great winding of the River.. locks in the Water that it cannot make that haste down to the Sea that it would. 1793 *SMEATON Eddystone L.* § 199 Lodged in a dovetail recess, wherein it was locked fast on three sides. 1833 *JENNISON Pal. Art* 249 A still salt pool, lock'd in with bars of sand. 1837 *LOCKHART Scott* 19 July an. 1821, He and.. his companion, found themselves locked in the crowd, somewhere near Whitehall. 1837 *DISRAELI Venetia* vi. 1, So completely is the land locked with hills. 1851 *DIXON W. Penn* xxiii. (1872) 201 The vessel was locked in ice.

b. To keep securely or render inaccessible, as if in a locked receptacle. Chiefly with *up*.

1562 *WINSET Cert. Tractates* iii. Wks. 1888 I. 27 Worthy to be lokit in the memorie of thaim quha [etc.]. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iv. vi. 194 The seed of plants lockt up and capsulated in their husks. 1646 J. HALL *Flora Vac.* 92 Keepe your secrets fast lock't up. 1652 *NEEDHAM tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* Ep. Ded. 2 A Jewel.. lockt up in a Language unknown to the greatest part of that Nation. 1666 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1857) II. 159 In the hardest winters when the Massachusetts and others.. are fast locked up with strong doores of ice. a 1763 *SHENSTONE Ess.* (1765) 40 Prudent men lock up their motives. 1779 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 26 May, As censorious a country lady as ever locked up all her ideas in a country town. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 101 The seaports in Holland and Germany are every winter locked up with ice. 1807-8 *SYD. SMITH Phynck's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 163/2 The very same wind.. locks you up in the British Channel. 1838 *PRESOTT Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. viii. 376 Their [sc. Arabians] literature.. locked up in a char-

acter.. so difficult of access to European scholars. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* III. ii. § 26 (1864) 507 Sir Humphrey Davy suggested that metallic substances were locked up in soda, potash, and lime. 1859 *GULLICK & TIMMS l'aint.* 222 Some colours.. are perfectly permanent when 'locked up' to use the painter's phrase) in oil. 1879 *STAINER Music of Bible* 157 Their secrets remain forever locked up.

c. *Comm.* and *Finance.* To lock up: To invest (capital) in something that is not easily convertible into money.

1692 *LOCKE Consid. Lower. Interest* 113 If one Third of the Money employ'd in Trade were locked up, it must not the Land-holders receive & less for their Goods. 1833 *Mr. MARTINEAU Bribery Creek* iv. 73 The money he had locked up in land would never be productive while he remained its owner. 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* I. v. § 9 (1876) 52 To set free a capital which would be otherwise locked up in a form useless for the support of labour. 1868 *ROGERS Pol. Econ.* xi. (1876) 149 A banker cannot afford.. to have his capital locked up in long advances.

d. Of sleep, stupefying agencies, enchantment: To hold fast, overpower completely. Also with *up*.

1725 *POPE Odys.* x. 77 Me, lock'd in sleep, my faithless crew forgot Of all the blessings of your god-like gift! 1789 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Ethelinde* (1814) V. 258 He endeavour'd to awaken her from the heavy shock which seemed to have locked up her senses. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xvi. 119 Went to bed, where I lay fast locked in sleep for eight hours. 1873 W. BRUER *Serv. & Commn. Addr.* 199 His mind may be locked up in insensibility. 1879 *GEOR. ELIOT Coll. Works* P. 834 That border-world of doing ere the sense is fully locked. 1885-94 R. BURGESS *Eros & Psyche* Nov. xxvi, 'Art thou the woman of the earth', she said, 'That hast in sorceries mine Eros lockt?'

4. To shut off with or as with a lock from (a person); to preclude or prevent from (something) by or as by locking. Also with *up*.

1601 *SHAKS. Jnd. C.* iv. iii. 80 When Marcius Brutus growes so Covetous, To Locke such Rascall Counters from his Friends. 1611—*Cymb.* iv. iv. 2 To Locke it [sc. lie] From Action and Adventure. 1613 *MIDDLETON Tri. Truth* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 243 He locks his ear from those sweet charms. 1688 *Land. Gaz.* No. 23784 Lost.. a brown bay Filly, .. being locked from taking Horse. 1700 *CONGRUVE Wayf. World* iv. v. Do you lock your self up from me, to make my search more Curious? 1735 *POPE Prof. Sat.* 19 Is there, who, lock'd from ink and paper, scrawls With desperate charcoal round his darkened walls? 1742 *YOUNG Nat. Th.* ix. 285 Angels cannot guess The period; from created beings lock'd in darkness. 1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navis.* vi. Large tracts of country are locked up from commerce.

5. **Lock out.** a. To turn a person out, and lock the door against him. † Also, to lock forth. b. To prevent the entrance of persons by locking the door; hence, (of an employer) to refuse employment to (a body of operatives) as a means of coercion. (Cf. **Lock-out sb.**)

1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* iv. i. 18 For locking me out of my doores by day. *Ibid.* iv. iv. 98 Say wherefore didst thou Locke me forth to day? 1592—*Kom. & Jul.* I. i. 145 Shuts vp his windows, lockes faire day-light out. 1842 F. E. PARKER *Milford Water* 53 When I was being locked out of yonder church. 1861 *DUTTON Cook* P. *Foster's* P. i. I am locked out. 1868 *ROGERS Pol. Econ.* ix. (1876) 89 Large funds are subscribed, out of which labourers on strike or locked-out are supported.

6. To fasten, make or set fast, fix; *techn.* to fasten or engage (one part of a machine) to another; also in *passive*, (of a joint) to be rendered rigid. To lock up a form (Printing: to fix the types or pages in a metal frame so as to prepare them for press, etc.

1670-98 *LASSELLS Voy. Italy* II. 106, I saw the great chair which locketh fast any man that sitteth down in it. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Seltr.* Contents, The world no heap, but a set of Bodies lockt fast together. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* Printing viii. The Office of these Quoyns are to Lock up the Form, viz. to wedge it up.. close together. 1816 *Mechanic* I. 370 This scape-wheel is locked on its extreme point, and unlocks in an easy manner. *Ibid.* 411 The wheels are locked, without spring-work, perfectly safe from getting out of order. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xiv. 495 It is the business of the person who locks-up the form, to ascertain whether all the pages are of an equal length. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 38 A locking clutch is fitted upon the spindle between these two wheels, and can.. be made to lock either one of the wheels to the spindle, at the same time that it leaves the other disengaged. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nis.* I. 60 His teeth were locked together. 1899 *ALLBUTT's Syst. Med.* VII. 142 Every attempt at movement.. locking the limb in a tetanoid spasm.

b. To put a lock on the foot of (a horse); to fasten (a wheel) so as to keep it from turning. Cf. **Lock sb.** 3, 4.

1694 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3011/4 An Iron grey Colt.. Lockt on the further Foot before. 1825 *CONBETT Narr. Rides* 19 The descent so steep as to require the wheel of the chaise to be locked. 1884 J. G. BOURKE *Snake-Dance Moquis* I. 8 The driver got out, locked the wheels, and walked.

c. *intr.* for *refl.* Of mechanism, a joint (e.g. the knee-joint): To become fixed or set fast. † Of an animal's flanks: To draw together, shrink.

1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 124 The dog.. not being able to take any nourishment, his flanks do lock up. 1869 W. BLADES *Bks. in Chains* (1892) 219 Our artist.. has put quoins at the head and foot too, making the pages lock up all round the chase—truly a mechanical puzzle. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Oct. 5/2 The accident was due to the rudder locking. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* 12 Apr. 879 When he attempted to bend the knee it locked.

7. To fix or join firmly by interlacing or fitting of parts into each other. Also with *together, up*.

1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 228 And when from thence he struggles to be gone, She locks her lillie fingers one in one. 1598—*Merry W.* v. v. 81 Pray you, lock hand in hand. 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. ii. Not as a man repentant, but half mad He sits and sullenly locks up his arms. 1720 *De Foe Capt. Singleton* xi. 1840/187 The Portuguese.. ran their bowsprit into the fore part of our main shrouds, and so we lay locked after that manner. 1725 *POPE Odys.* ix. 512 In his deep fleece.. my grasping hands I lock. a 1728 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Fossils* I. (1729) I. 159 The Columns were incorporated with, and lock'd into each other. 1772-84 *COOK Voy.* (1790) IV. 1461 It was required, that.. we should.. have our hands locked together. 1859 *TENNYSON Virien* 288 Merlin lock'd his hand in hers. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lock*, to entangle the lower yards when tacking. 1893 *MCCARTHY Red Diamonds* III. 233 Granton.. locked his right leg round Bland's leg in an attempt to throw him.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To interlock, intertwine.

1688 *CLAYTON in Phil. Trans.* XVII. 791 The Heads of the Branches of the Rivers interfere and lock one within another. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 94 The stones are.. made to lock into one another with grooves and projections. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 227 Until.. you observe the North and Inner South Heads locking.

c. *Fencing.* † a = ENGAGE *v.* 17 (*obs.*). (b) (see quot. 1782).

1579 *GOSSON Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 46 Teaching the people howe to warde, and how to Locke, howe to thrust, and how to strike. 1592 *Arden of Feversham* H 2 b. When he should have lockt with both his hilts He in a lraucry florishd over his head. 1782 *REES Chambers' Cycl.* To *Lock*, in Fencing, is to seize your adversary's sword-arm, by turning your left arm round it, after closing your parade, shell to shell, in order to disarm him. (So in mod. Dicts.)

d. To lock horns: of cattle: to entangle the horns mutually in fighting. Hence *fig.* U.S., to engage in combat with 'some one'.

1805 *SWINBURNE Atalanta* 942 Then shall the heifer and her mate lock horns. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Comm.* II. 111. lxx. 562 note, The Boss of Tammany, with whom Mr. Cleveland had at an earlier period in his career 'locked horns'. 1901 *U. S. Corresp. in Academy* 25 Mar. 240/2 We should hardly feel warranted in locking horns with Tammany Hall.

e. To embrace closely; also, to grapple in combat. Now only *passive*. *lit.* and *fig.*

1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* v. ii. 83 Shee.. locks her in embrace, ing, as if shee would pin her to her heart. 1646 *EVANES Noble Ord.* 15 The Devil thought to have lockt Job upon that hip. 1828 *SCOTT P. M. Perth* xxvii, Catharine.. was locked in the arms of Louise. 1854 M. ARNOLD *Switzerland, Parva*, 11 Lock'd in each other's arms we stood. 1878 *BOSW. SMITH Carthage* 252 Before the two armies became locked in the deadly combat now to be related. 1893 *TRAIL Social Eng. Intro.* 35 The birth and early years of the nineteenth century found our country still locked in the death-grapple with Napoleon.

8. *Mil.* (See quot. 1802.) *absol.* and *passive*.

1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, To *Lock up*, to take the closest possible order in line or in file. The expression is derived from the lock-step. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 264 He is to take care that.. the rear ranks.. are well locked up. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 56 He will see that the rear rank locks well up. c 1860 H. STEUART *Seaman's Catech.* 11 In loading what precautions are necessary? To lock close up with the front rank to prevent accident.

9. *Printing.* (See quot.)

1820 *SCOTT Prose II* ks. IV. Biographies II. (1870) 325 A leaf in the former [sc. a copy of Cantor's Book of Troy] was what is technically called locked. [*Footnote*] Such is the phrase when, by an error at press, the reverse has been printed on the side of the leaf which should have presented the obverse, so that page 32 precedes 31.

10. *intr.* Of a vehicle: To admit of the fore-wheels' passing askew under the body of the carriage. Said also of the wheel. (Cf. **Lock sb.** 2 1f.)

1669 *WORLDIDGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 328 To *Lock*, is a term used by Drivers in moving the fore wheels of a Waggon to and fro. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *To lock*, among Drivers, to move the wheels of a Waggon to and fro. 1805 *DICKSON Pract. Agric.* I. 33 A very useful improvement.. is that of leaving the space sufficiently deep in the bed of the waggon for the fore wheels to lock round in the shortest curve. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 260 When locking, the carriage draws the lever b from its recess. 1873 *MISS BROUGHTON Nany* II. 148 The road is narrow, and the coach will not lock. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 174 The front wheel.. has to lock or turn under the arch.

11 *Engineering and Navigation.* a. *intr.* To provide locks for the passage of vessels. b. Of a canal: To pass by a lock into. Also of the vessel: To pass down, in, or out through a lock. Of persons: To pass out through an air-lock. c. *trans.* To pass (a vessel) down, in, out or through by means of a lock. d. *intr.* To take a boat into a lock. e. *trans.* To furnish (a canal) with locks; to shut off (a portion of a river) by means of a lock.

a. 1769 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 245 This Council will.. lock down to the sea shore at their own expense.

b. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navis.* Add. 168 The canal locks into the river at Beeston Meadow. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 121 They will have to lock in and out again. 1857-8 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* XVII. 397 Two long levels of a canal locking from one into the other. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 364/2 There was less trouble in locking down at the various levels. 1899 *ALLBUTT's Syst. Med.* VII. 41 Too rapid a reduction of the pressure in 'locking out', that is in passing from the caisson through the lock or ante-chamber in which the pressure should be gradually reduced.

c. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 121 The small vessels.. would have to be locked in and out. 1857-8 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* XVII. 397 An up train [of boats], which had



been locked through from the lower level. 1876 STEVENSON in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 788/1 Vessels are locked down from the sea into the [North Holland] Canal.

d. 1857 P. COLQUHOUN *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 18 Care must be taken in locking with a barge, to keep astern of her.

e. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 2/1 The portion of the river thus diverted would then be locked off.

† **Lock**, *v.* 2. *Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. *Dn.* *lokken* = G. *locken*.] *trans.* To allure, entice. Also *absol.*

1481 CANTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 110, I am no byrde to be locked ne take by chaf. 1592 TURNER *Baths Pref.*, Flocking byrdes... ceas not locking and calling, if they hear any of their kindes. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xv, 'Tis just like that old Lucy, to lock a poor maid into shame.

**Lockable** (lɒkəbəl). [*f.* *Lock v.* 1 + *-ABLE*.] That can be locked.

1893 *Field* 4 Mar. 335/1 Lockable hatches. 1898 *Century Mag.* Jan. 375/1 Some clever Japanese artisans then made the paper-walls... eye-proof, and the openings cunningly lockable.

**Lockage** (lɒkɪdʒ). [*f.* *Lock sb.* and *v.* 1 + *-AGE*.] †1. The means of locking or fitting pieces of timber together. *Obs.*

1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 272 Whose Lockages [sc. of the roof of the Sheldonian Theatre] being so quite different from any before mentioned.

2. (See *Lock sb.* 2, 9, c.)

a. The amount of rise or fall effected by a lock or series of locks.

1770 J. BRINDLEY *Surv. Thames* 2 The Length will be about a Mile, and the Fall or Lockage ten Feet. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* Addenda 5 The total lockage is five hundred and forty-four feet, viz. four hundred and ninety-six feet fall, and forty-eight feet rise. 1829 J. MACAULEY *Hist. New York* I. 184 The ascending and descending lockage is about one thousand and thirty-two feet. 1879 *Daily News* 28 Aug. 3/2 From Chicago to Montreal... there are... 56 locks, and a total lockage of 564 feet.

b. Toll paid for going through a lock or locks.

1771 *Act 11 Geo. III.* c. 45 § 9 Which price or lockage shall be... painted... on Boards, on the said Locks. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* xv. 433 The price of lockage is not to exceed 4<sup>d</sup> per ton per lock. 1819 *Stat. Mass.* 19 June, Toll or lockage at the lock or locks. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 424 The expense of lockage, transhipment, &c.

c. The construction and working of locks; also, the aggregate of locks constructed.

1809 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 403/1 Nearly 200 feet of lockage. 1824 R. STEVENSON in *Trans. Highland Soc.* VI. 133 The great desideratum in the Railway-system, must doubtless lie in a convenient mode of lockage, for raising the waggon from one level to another. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 459 To convert the... river by lockage into a channel capable of receiving... vessels. 1839 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* LXIII. 426 This line was... impeded... by an enormous quantity of lockage. 1853-4 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* (1854) XLIII. 218 It was the same thing hydrostatically, whether the lockage was up or down, or indeed, whether there was any vessel at all in the lock. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* I. iv. 452 Brindley's plan was... to cut the level as flat as possible, in order to avoid lockage. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Dec. 4/5 The... drainage area of the coal-bearing rocks along the route of the proposed Canal would give a sufficient amount of water for lockage.

d. *attrib.*, as *lockage-system*, *-water*.

1816 *Mechanic* I. 317 (*title*) Method of saving lockage water, in Canals, Docks, and Navigation. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 147 Powerful steam-engines were also erected to pump back the lockage water into the canal above. 1895 *Forum* (N. Y.) Aug. 750 The lockage system of the Welland [canal] is out of date.

**Lockchester**. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 *lockeche*. [perh. *f.* *Lock v.* 1 + *CHEST* + *-ER* 1, in allusion to the creature's habit of rolling itself up tightly.] A woodlouse.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 315/2 *Lockchester*, wrym. a 1485 *Ibid.* 316/2 (MS. S) *Lockchester*, worm. 14... *For.* in *Wt.* Wülcker 557/8 *Multipes*, a lockeche, or a shrumpy. 1847-78 HALLIWELL s.v. *Lockcheest*, A gardener [in Oxfordshire] used to call the wood-louse *lockcheest*.

† **Lockdoor**. *Obs.* rare = 1. [*f.* *Lock v.* 1 + *DOOR sb.* or perh. *DOR sb.* 1] = *prec.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 311/2 *Lokdore*, wryme, *multipes*. **Locke**, *obs.* form of *LUCK*.

**Locked** (lɒkt), *a.* 1 [*f.* *Lock sb.* 1 + *-ED* 2.] Having locks or tresses. (Cf. the parasynthetic derivatives *golden-locked*, *long-locked*.)

1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 98 The maid, for a guest so sunnily lock'd deep sighing.

**Locked** (lɒkt), *a.* 2 [*f.* *Lock sb.* 2 + *-ED* 2.]

1. Furnished with a (pad)lock.

1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 13 His locked, letter'd, braw brass collar.

2. Of a canal: Provided with locks.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 8/2 A 'locked' ship canal for large ocean steamers between Runcorn and Manchester.

**Locked** (lɒkt), *ppl. a.* [*f.* *Lock v.* 1 + *-ED* 1.] In senses of the vb.: Closed with a lock and key, closely fastened or entwined, etc. Also *fig.*

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE iv. 234 A loklate [i.e. lokkit] bar, was drawn ourthourth the dur. 1580 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1832) 125 For taking away of ane lokit dur, w' key of ane stabill. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* iv. i. Your garbe... must be... Very reserud and lockt. 1606 SHAKES. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. 39 Inuirtie of chance... forcibly prevents Our lockt embrasures. 1857 *Abridge. Specif. Patents Sewing*, etc. (1871) 96 A locked tambour stitch having a running thread passed through the loops. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. v. 63 By the same agent we tear asunder the locked atoms of a chemical compound. 1883 ANNIE THOMAS *Mod. Housewife* 134, I... left it in a locked drawer in my wardrobe. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* II. iii. 72 Then the locked mountains

either hand that stood Met knee to knee. 1895 R. KIPLING in *Pall Mall G.* 30 July 2/3 A locked and swaying mob that moved from right to left and from left to right along the bank. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Nov. 2/3 Years of locked and agonised joints. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 12 Apr. 878 Limited movement in knee which becomes locked if moved much.

b. *With up.*

1593 SHAKES. *Lucr.* 445 Shee much amaz'd breakes ope her lokit vp eyes. 1676 *MACC Musick's Monument* title-p., All its Occult Lock'd-up Secrets Plainly laid Open. 1721 RAMSAY *Morning Interview* 8 He starts with lock'd-up eyes. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* II. i, A locked-up iron room with three locks. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 6/3 Locked-up securities left on the hands of the bank.

c. **Locked jaw**: (a) a jaw set fast by spasmodic contraction of the muscles; (b) = **LOCK-JAW**, and occas. = **JAW-FALL** 2.

(a) 1765 *Phil. Trans.* LV. 86, I was soon convinced she had that terrible symptom, a locked jaw. 1802 JANE WEST *Infidel Father* III. 4 A private ball has been known to save half a county from such an immoderate fit of yawning, that people grew apprehensive of locked jaws. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 269 In some, a locked-jaw takes place about the seventh day from the operation.

(b) 1767 *Gooch Treat. Wounds* I. 331 A convulsive contraction called the locked-jaw came on. 1788 [see **JAW-FALL** 2]. 1799 M. UNOERWOOD *Dis. of Childr.* (ed. 4) I. 19 note, The formidable disease so fatal to new-born children in the West-Indies, called the locked-jaw, or jaw-fallen. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXXI. 363/2 Locked-jaw is not an infrequent disease among sheep. 1845 *CARLYLE Cromwell* (1873) I. i. 5 So that no man shall henceforth contemplate them... without danger of locked-jaw.

**Locker** (lɒkə), *sb.* 1 Also 5 6 *loker*, *e.* -*yr.* [*f.* *Lock sb.* 2 or *v.* 1 + *-ER* 1.]

I. One who locks.

1. An officer at the Custom House, in charge of a locked-up warehouse, acting under the warehouse-keeper.

1735 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* II. III. 200 (List of Excise Officers), Six Lockers at the Tea Warehouses, each 30d. per Ann. 1812 J. SMYTH *Tract. of Customs* (1821) 361 The Locker in attendance at the Warehouse receives notice of the Merchant's intention to ship the Goods. 1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*. 1837 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 6/7 Robert Lecky, the prisoner's father... had been a locker in the service of the Customs.

2. *slang.* (See *quot.*)

1718 C. HIGGINS *True Discov.* (Farmer), I am a locker, I leave goods at a house and borrow money on them, pretending that they are made in London.

3. *With advs.*

1751 *Hist. Acc.* 66 note, Had it fell into the Hands of one of the Park-Lockers-up. 1837 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Oct. 4/4 Young men may remain out until twelve on leaving their names with the locker-up. 1894 *Athenaeum* 30 June 831/2 In several pitched battles between the two parties the lockers-up were successful.

II. A means of locking.

4. *techn.* Something that locks or closes; †? a stopper, a stop to a bell.

1417 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 13 That the water be ledde downe... be a type of lede closed with a locker. 1545 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 21 Item, for settyng up of a locker to drawe the corde before the crucifixe. 1569 *Ibid.* 139 Item, a locker and a handell for the second bell... 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vii. 211 Bobbins, pushers, lockers, point-bars. 1883 *CRESLEY Gloss. Coal Mining* 159 *Locker*, a short iron or wooden bar for scotching tram wheels on inclined roads.

† b. = **LOCKET** 2. *Obs.*

1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* c. 4 Sched., Lockers or Chapes for Daggers.

III. A locked or enclosed receptacle.

5. A box or chest with a lock; also, a small cupboard, e.g. one attached to a bench, or placed under a window-seat.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 311/2 *Lokere, cistella*. 1447 *BOKENHAM Scynnyts* (Roxb.) 21 They... trussyd the body in a locker of tre. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 19 The hulle and the bushoppes seelys... be set in a loker of burde for brekyng of the seelys. 1719 *Dr. For. Crisost.* II. i, Some small Lockers to put in some Bottles of such Liquor as he thought fit to drink. 1754 MRS. DELANY *Lett. to Mrs. Deane* 296, I have ordered lockers to your windows. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Jot.* 509 The specimens thus pasted, are conveniently kept in lockers. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 237 Some benches have a locker, or cavity. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factoris* 112 The planers, lathes, and drills have their lockers. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 316 Ilana's trousseau was stored away in the stout old heavy lockers.

b. *Naut.* A chest or compartment for containing clothes, stores, ammunition, etc. Often with word prefixed to indicate its use, as *chain-shot-locker*. *Boatswain's locker*: 'a chest in small craft wherein material for working upon rigging is kept' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). (Not) a shot in the locker, used *fig.* for: (no) money in one's pocket, (not) a chance left. *Laid in the lockers fig.*, dead. For *Davy Jones's locker* see *DAVY JONES*.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Ing. Seamen* 11 A Hamacke, the lockers, the round-house [etc.]. 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 256/2 The Gunner is... to have his Shot in a Locker near every Piece. 1644 MANWYNG *Seamans Dict.* s.v. Any little boxes, or as it were, Cubboards which are made by the Ships-sides to put in shot, by the Peeces... are (by a common name) called Lockers. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 41 Heaving the rest into David Jones's Locker. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XI. 188 Coiling the line in the shot locker. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxiii, Brown's dead-shot—laid in the lockers, man. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithful* vii, In front of the bed-places were

two lockers, to sit down upon. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* iii. 4 He... has charge of the boatswain's locker. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxvi, As long as there's a shot in the locker, she shall want for nothing. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vi. 151 They made a sudden dash over the lockers and across our faces for the cabin door. 1890 W. E. NORRIS *Misadventure* xi, He had another shot left in his locker, which he now fired.

6. A compartment in a pigeon-house, a pigeon-hole. † Applied also to the cell of bees.

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 146 These doves they keepe in certaine cages or lockers on the tops of their houses. 1608 TOWSELL *Serpents* (1658) 649 The Lockers or holes of the up-grown Bees, are somewhat too large. a 1617 BAYNE *On Bp.* (1658) 91 Pigeons flye home to their own lockers. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gale Lang. Unl.* xiv. § 154 In a dove [pigeon-] house... to each pair of tame ones is appointed out a locker. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Locker*, a Pigeon Hole. 1731 *Genl. Mag.* I. 451 A Gentleman... who kept tame pigeons... discerned something white at the Lockers. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 130 Which makes it advisable never to have their [Pigeon's] lockers fixed to a dwelling-house. 1859 BRENT *Pigeon Bk.* 86 Pigeon-houses, or lockers, on a more limited scale, are of various forms.

b. *Ecd.* A cupboard, recess, or niche in a wall usually near an altar, fitted with a door and lock, for the reservation of the Sacrament, the keeping of sacred vessels, etc.

1527 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 117 The Egyptians tuk out of Thomas Watsons house tua silber spoons, liand in the locker of ane schryne. 1552 in *Liv. Ch. Goods York.*, etc. (Surtees) II. 65 Item, one loker for the sacrament. 1593 *Anc. Kites Durham* (Surtees) 2 The severall lockers or ambers for the safe keepinge of the vestments and ornaments belonginge to everye Altar.

IV. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 4) *locker-bar*, *-plate*; (sense 5) *locker-hole*, *-key*, *-nipper*, *-room*, *-seat*.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 733 In the year 1824, Mr. Morley added another plate to each of the 'locker-bars. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 112 The common runt... kept... generally in 'locker-holes in inn yards. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 379/1 Here are my 'locker keys; you'll find everything open. 1802 J. ANKREY in *Naval Chron.* VII. 48 The yeoman of the 'locker-nipper. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 732 Two other long flat bars below, called the 'locker plates. 1895-6 *Cal. Univ. Nebraska* 252 The 'locker room for young men is fitted with ninety-six lockers. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 21 The 'locker-seat stretches across the forward end of the laboratory.

† **Locker**, *v.* *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* [*f.* *Lock sb.* 1 + *-ER* 1.] *intr.* To curl. Only in *ppl. adjs.* † **locked** (*lockard*, *lokerit*, *lokerit*) curled, and † **locking** (*lokerand*) curling. Also † **Locker sb. in *pl.* = curled locks. † **Locker a., curled.****

† a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 779 Alle with luttrede legges, lokerde unfaire. c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* vii. (*Lion & Mouse*) Prol. v, With lokker hair, quhilk ouer his schulderis lay. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. xii. 63 A felloun bustum and gret lyoun skyn, Terrible and rouch, with taty lokyrand haris. *Ibid.* xii. 8 His helm... Wyth cristis thre, lik tiff ane lokerit mane. *Ibid.* xii. Prol. 127 Hevinly lylleis, with lokerand toppis quhyte. *Ibid.* xii. i. 16 For ire [the lyoun] the lokerkis of his nek vpcastis. 1687 H. MORE *Contn. Remark. Stor.* (1689) 428 The Daughters lokker hard hair.

**Locker**, variant of **LOCKYER** *Obs.*

**Lockeram**, variant of **LOCKRAM**.

**Locker-gowlan**, *-on*: see **LUCKEN-GOLLAND**.

**Locket** (lɒkɪt). *Forms*: 4 *lokāt*, 5 *loket*, 6 *lockett*, *-itt*, *Sc.* *lokart*, 6- *lockett*. [*ad.* OF. *loquet*, *loquet*, *loquet* (mod. F. *loquet* 'latch': see **LUCKET**), dim. of *loc* latch, lock (recorded chiefly as AF.), of Teut. origin, cognate with **LOCK sb. 2.]**

† 1. One of the iron cross-bars of a window. *Obs.*

1354 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 92 Ia mercede fabri facientis pragges et lokats de ferro suo proprio pro fenestris figendis. 1541 in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scotl.* (1862) III. 163 And to put in ilk lycht of the wyndoys grete lokartis of irne for binding of glas thareto. 1558 in WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* (1886) II. 252 In euery light one vpright barr and fine Crosse bars or locketts.

*attrib.* 1379 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 101 Et in Clokett-nayles 34/1. *Ibid.* 102 Et in lxx lokett-nayles, 24/1.

2. One of the metal plates or bands on a scabbard. 1562 *Act 5 Eliz. c.* 7 No person... shall bring... into this Realme... Hiltes, Pommeltes, Lockettes, Chapes, Dagger Blades [etc.]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Locket*,... that part of a Sword-scabbard, where the Hook is fastened. 1879 *Unif. Reg. in Navy List* (1882) July 487/2 *Scabbard*.—The top and middle lockets to be four and three inches and a half long respectively.

† 3. A fastening or socket; *Naut.* (see *quot.* a 1642). *Obs.*

a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 246/1 Lockets are the Holes the Pintle of the Murderers goes into. 1664 BUTLER *Undrbrs* II. i. 808 That other Virtuous School of Lashing; Where Knights are kept in narrow lists, With wooden Lockets 'bout their wrists.

† 4. A group of small jewels set in a pattern. *Obs.* 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* I. 12 Like a Locket of Diamonds, or a Set of round Crystal Beads. 1696 BR. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xxviii. (1697) 541 Twelve Ouches, in which every single Stone was set, as we see it now, in our present Lockets. 1704 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3984/4 Lost, a Gold Case of a Watch, set on the outside with nine Lockets, and little Diamonds between. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Locket*, a Set of Diamonds, or other Jewels.

5. † a. 'A small lock; any catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament' (J.). *Obs.* Hence the now current sense b. A small case of gold or silver, containing a miniature portrait, a



lock of hair, etc., and worn (usually, suspended from the neck) as an ornament.

For a passage c 1320 often quoted as an example of this sense, see **LOCKET**.

a. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Locket*, a little Lock of a Gold Chain. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* 152 The [nabob's] turban... has a top... most ingeniously contrived with lockets and springs to take in or let out.

b. 1679 [see **HAIR** sb. 10]. 1720 *GAY Poems* II. 399 Some by a snip of woven hair In posied lockets bribe the fair. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxviii. It contained a little gold locket; in which were two locks of hair. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xxxiii. 45 Locket, fine brilliant centre and drop, pierced open setting.

Hence **Lockfast** ppl. a. a. Ornamented with a locket. b. Set in a locket.

1871 G. A. SALA in *Belgravia* XIV. 430 Somebody... was highly curled, oiled, ringed, chained, pinned, and locked. 1901 *Academy* 10 Aug. 110/1 His (Geo. IV's) request to be buried in his night-shirt, beneath which was a locked portrait of Mrs. Fitzherbert.

**Lockfast** (lɒk'fɑːst), a. [Two formations: (1) f. **LOCK** sb.2 + **FAST** a.; (2) f. **LOCK** v.1 + **FAST** adv.]

1. Chiefly Sc. Fastened or secured by a lock.

1453 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* V. 556, xxxiii groits of xijd. groits and jid. in a lockfast box. 1554 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 281 The saids baillies suld tak and apprehend the said John Chalmer, and put him in custodie in stark lockfast hows. 1752 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 137 That ye make steiked and lockfast Gates and Doors open and patent. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxiv. Having no sure lockfast place of my own. 1888 ANNE S. SWAN *Doris Cheyne* xv. 232 It was not lockfast, of course, but I had no right with what it contained. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 882/3 The cemetery was lock-fast now.

fig. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 440 Psychology will be... lightened of a useless and unmarketable cargo which has kept her lockfast for many generations.

b. quasi-sb. A receptacle that is locked fast.

1851-61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 341 A third party entered the house... broke open several lockfasts, and stole the whole of the plate.

2. Mech. Adapted for locking something fast; fast-locking.

1881 GREENER *Gun* 198 The two motions, the sliding and the drop-down, are combined in the Dougall lock-fast breech-action. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 327 So long as there is ample bearing surface and a good lock fast attachment.

**Lockful** (lɒk'fʊl). [f. **LOCK** sb.2 + **-FUL**.] As much as will fill a lock.

1811 *Two Rep. Thames Navig.* 25 The Canals, some of which have no water, pay heavily for every lockfull forced up by steam-engines. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Archit. Jnrl.* I. 442 Making 6740 cubic feet or 46,243 gallons of water to each lockfull.

**Lockian** (lɒk'iən), a. and sb. [f. **Locke**, the English philosopher (1632-1704) + **-IAN**.] A. adj. Of or pertaining to Locke or his followers.

1858 W. R. PHILLIPS *Hum. Mind* II. ii. 80 The most eminent of the professed Lockian School. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xiii. 511 Kant was the founder of a new philosophy, which was fatal to the Leibnizian, as well as to the Lockian, Individualism.

B. sb. = **LOCKIST**. In recent Dicts.

Hence **Lockianism**, the philosophical doctrines of Locke or his followers.

1862 *Macm. Mag.* July 201 It is here that Berkeley passes from Lockianism to Platonism. 1886 *Scrib. in Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 383/1 The principles of Lockianism.

**Locking** (lɒk'ɪŋ), vbl. sb.1 [f. **LOCK** v.1 + **-ING**.] 1. The action of **LOCK** v.1 in various senses *lit.* and *fig.*; an instance of this.

1611 SHAKES. *Cymb.* I. v. 41 There is no danger in what shew of death it makes. More then the locking vp the Spirits a time. 1776 G. TEMPLE *Building in Water* 145 The locking of Headers and Stretchers together. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Annt.* I. 160/2 There was probably a locking of the bones with each other. 1842 SYN. SMITH *Let. Locking in on Railw.* Wks. 1859 II. 322/1 We have arranged our plan upon the locking-in system. 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* III. 53 All the hateful preparatory lockings up and packings well over. 1882 *Times* 22 Feb. Such a gigantic 'locking-up' of produce as that. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 144 In this form of the lever escapement the pallets have not less than 10° of motion. Of this amount 2° are used for locking, and the remainder for impulse. The amount of locking is to some extent dependent on the size of the escapement... The lighter the locking the better. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* 134 The outside locking could not have been effected if it [the key] had been in the lock.

2. *concr.* A contrivance for locking: + a. a lock (*obs.*); b. the piece of machinery in a watch, serving to lock the escapement.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* 457 Close vp sayd he, this window... with lyme and stone, stop the holes of the doore with double Matts, hanging another locking to it. 1816 *Mechanic* I. 411 The locking may be compared to a light balance turning on fine pivots, without a pendulum-spring. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 420 Patent 'diamond escapement' as intended for the use of marine chronometers... The locking is intended to be jewelled.

3. a. With *down*. The action of providing locks for lowering a vessel on a canal. b. The action of lowering or raising a vessel by the use of a lock or locks; also with *down*, *up*.

1776 in PICTON *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 246 Concerning the locking down and making a bridge... for the canal. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* 361 The use, or locking down, is thus managed. *Ibid.* 362 For ascending, or locking up, the boat being in the lock, the lower gates are shut. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 122 They must enter by locking...

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly *Mech.*, denoting appliances serving to lock or engage one portion of a machine with another, as *locking-bolt*, *-box*, *-brace*, *-clutch*, *-pole*; *locking-bar*, *-frame* (see *quots.*); *locking-pallet*, *-piece*, a tooth of the detent, which engages successively the teeth of the escape-wheel; *locking-plate*, (a) = *count-wheel* (see **COUNT** sb.1 9); (b) in a lock; (c) a plate on a vehicle to take the wear of the fore-wheel when the vehicle is turning short; a rub-plate (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); (d) a nut-lock (*ibid.* Suppl. 1884); *locking-spring* (see *quot.* 1884); *locking-stone*, the 'jewel' of an escapement; *locking-wheel* = *locking-plate* (a and c).

1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 75 The 'Locking Bar'... is chiefly applied to siding points to prevent their being moved while a train is passing over them. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 206 In the snap principle, the 'locking-bolt' is forced into the lites or grips by a spring upon the gun being closed. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 38 The 'locking-box' (in a mill governor). 1868 *R.p. Munitions War* 284 The hammer in its fall will force the 'locking-brace' to enter its proper position. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 38 A 'locking clutch' is fitted upon the spindle between the two wheels. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 71 The 'locking-frame' consists of a row of levers by means of which the signalman actuates every pair of points and every signal under his control. 1816 *Mechanic* I. 373 A semi-cylindrical pin called the 'locking-pallet'. *Ibid.* 174 This 'locking-piece, or locking-pallet'. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 242/2 In the real lock it [the bolt] would be called the 'locking-plate'. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 156 The locking plate, the earliest arrangement of striking work, is shown in the engraving of 'De Vick's clock'. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XI. 293 A cart... with a 'locking-pole' fixed to the wheel. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 49 Payonnet Making... 'Locking Ring Maker. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1226/4 The 'locking Spring' being lost from the Watch. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 156 [The] Locking Spring... is the spring of a watch case that keeps the cover closed against the force of the fly springs. *Ibid.* 59 See that the face of the 'locking stone' is angled so as to give perceptible draw. 1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Count-Wheel*. It is by some called the 'Locking Wheel' because it hath... Notches in it... in order to make the Clock strike 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. 1835 *Parliamentary Brit. Cycl. Arts & Sci.* I. 283 A circular horizontal locking-wheel, formed of iron, is attached to the front part of the carriage.

**Locking** (lɒk'ɪŋ), vbl. sb.2 *Hal Mannf.* [? f. **LOCK** sb.1 + **-ING**.] (See *quot.*)

1900 *Ann. Rep. Insp. Factories* for 1899 II. 167 *Locking*... This is the last stage before the fire passes to the felt hat manufacturer—the trays of shaven fur... are taken to women who remove the outer edges, leaving only the fur of the back which they compact by pressing it in the hand and place it in a bag.

**Lockist** (lɒk'ɪst). [See **LOCKIAN** and **-IST**. Cf. **F. lockiste**.] A follower of Locke, one of his school.

1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 20 Dec. (O. H. S.) I. 134 Dr. Wynne is a great Lockist. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xv. 239 'It is quite certain that... the dull men will be Lockists.

**Lock-jaw**. [An alteration of the older *locked jaw*: see **LOCKED** ppl. a.] Popular name for trismus, or tonic spasm of the muscles of mastication, causing the jaws to remain rigidly closed; a variety of tetanus. 'Also extended so as to mean *Tetanus*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1803 *Med. Jnrl.* IX. 316 One girl... died of lock-jaw. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 841 The jaws are firmly shut by the rigid contraction of the muscles, and hence the affection is known as lock-jaw. 1874 CARPENTER *Mont. Phys.* I. ii. § 74 (1879) 78 Tetanus (commonly known as 'lock-jaw').

Hence **Loek-jawed** ppl. a., having the jaws fixed; fig. unable to speak.

1801 J. BROWN in *Naval Chron.* VII. 153 We were lock-jaw'd. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XI. v. 77 On this theme you may expatiate till the populace become lock-jawed with astonishment. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 210, I burst out into such a torrent of indignant eloquence that the Slaves and Tyrants were all tongue-tied and lock-jawed before me.

**Lockless** (lɒk'les), a. [f. **LOCK** sb.2 + **-LESS**.] Having no lock (in various senses of **LOCK** sb.2).

1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 99 In a lockles chest, no man will shinke his bag. 1746-74 D. GRAHAM *Metr. Hist. Rebell.* I. Wks. 1883 I. 87 With lockless guns and rusty swords. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. lxxi. One large gold bracelet clasp'd each lovely arm, Lockless. 1884 HAMERTON *Hum. Interc.* xxiv. Thrust into a lockless drawer.

**Lockman** (lɒk'mæn). Sc. and Isle of Man. Forms: 5-6 lockman, 6 lockman, 7 lockmane, 7-lockman. [? f. **LOCK** sb.2 + **MAN** sb. (cf. **ON. loksmenn** janitor); if so, the original sense would be 'turnkey, jailor'.] + a. In Scotland: A public executioner, hangman (*obs.*). b. In the Isle of Man: The coroner's summoner.

c 1470 HENRY Wallace XI. 1342 The lokmen than thai bur Wallace but baid ON till a place, his martyrdom to tak. 1508 DUNBAR *Flying* 174 Ay loungand, lyk ane lokman on ane ledder. a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxi. 17 Quhy hes thou ine alone in langour left? Delyvryng me vnto this lokman Love. 1616 Orkney *Witch Trial* in *Misc. Maill.* Club II. 191 To be tane to be the lockmane to the place of execution. 1656 J. CHALONER *Descr. Isle of Man* in D. King *Vale-Royall* IV. 26 Either of the said Officers may give their Token for Execution to the Coroner or Lockman [sic note, Lockman is an under-Sheriff]. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict., Lockman*, the Name of an Officer in the Isle of Man, that executes the Orders of the Governor, which at London is called a Sheriff. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mtd.*

xiii, I wadna think of asking the lockman's place ower his head. 1863 KEULE *Life Sp. Wilson* xix. 642 A lockman (or coroner's summoner) is presented for summoning a jury and witnesses to meet on a Sunday. 1884 C. ROGERS *Soc. Life Scotl.* II. x. 54 Every burgh lockman had his free house.

Hence **Lockmanship**, the office or duties of a 'lockman'.

1500 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. \*101 Gift to Adam Barde, Lockmanne, for his Service of Lockmanship.

**Locko-man**: see **LOCOMAN**.

**Lock-out**. Pl. lock-outs (*error*, locks-out).

[f. vbl. phr. *lock out*: see **LOCK** v. 5.] An act of 'locking out' a body of workers; i.e. a refusal on the part of an employer, or a number of employers acting in concert, to furnish work to their operatives until certain conditions have been assented to by the latter collectively.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 57. 161 Lock-outs competing against operatives' intimidation. 1863 W. G. BLAIR *Better Days for Working People* iv. (1864) 91 Strikes on the one side have their counterpart in lock-outs on the other.

**Lockram** (lɒk'rām). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 5 lokerham, 6 locram, lo(c)queram, lockerom, locorum, lokeram, 6-7 locrum, lockrome, 7 lokram, 7-9 lock a rum, 6-9 lockeram, 6-lockram. [ad. F. *locrenan*, from *Locronan* (lit. 'cell of St. Ronan', the name of a village in Brittany, where the fabric was formerly made. For the form cf. **BUCKRAM**.)]

1. A linen fabric of various qualities for wearing apparel and household use. Also, an article made of lockram; in pl. pieces of lockram.

1483-4 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1806) 35 Pro via una de lokerham ad emendand. diuersas albas, vid. 1520 Sir R. Elvor *Will in T. Elyot's Gov.* (1883) I. App. A. 313 Linnen cloth of canvas and lokeram for shetes and smocks and shirtes. 1552 in *Surrey Church Good.* (1869) 16 One old surplice of loqueram. a 1592 GREYNE *Jas. II.* iv. iii. Let the lings be of tempeny lockram. 1607 SHAKES. *Cor.* II. i. 224 The Kitchen Malkin pines Her richest Lockram 'bout her reechie necke. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. i. (1668) 42 Spread it thin upon new Lockram or Leather somewhat bigger than the gird. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 38/1 Two Barks of this Town laden with Lockrams from Jersey and Guernsey. 1692 *Ibid.* No. 2810 4 A considerable quantity of Lockrams and Dowlas. 1719 PURFEE *Pills* (1872) II. 245 The sisters wear Lockram, and buy it of him. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* II. Why should I bend to her?—Is it because her kirtle is of silk, and mine of blue lockram?

2. *attrib.*

1554 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 147 To Master Huntman a new rayle and a lockorum kercher. 1616 R. C. *Times* II *Histle* II. 755 His lockram bande sewde to his hempen shirt. 1632 BROME *North. Lasse* iv. iii. Wks. 1873 III. 74 Let all the good you intended me, I e a lockram Coife, a blew Gown, a Wheel, and a clean Whip. 1640 GLAVINORNE *Wit in a Constable* iv. Wks. 1874 I. 217 Thou thoughtst, because I did weare Lockram shirts, I de no wit. 1766 ENTICK *Lond. IV.* 129 A lockram shift.

b. **Lockram jaws**, jaws covered with flesh as thin as lockram. Hence **Lockram-jawed** a.

1682 *New News fr. Bodlam* 36 Their Lockram Jaws we'll rent and tear. a 1700 B. E. *Phil. Cant. Cresca*, *Lockram-jaw'd*, Thin, Lean, Sharp-visag'd. 1706 E. WARD *Ind. Rediv.* I. vi. 7 After he'd made a little Pause, Again he stretch'd his Lockram Jaws. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Phil.*, *Lockram-jaw'd*, a Person of a long, lean, meagre Visage or Countenance.

**Lockram** (lɒk'rām). *dial.* and *U.S.* Also *lockum*, *lockrum*. [? Figurative use of *prec.*; cf. *bombast*, *fustian*.]

(But cf. *logarum* dial., in the *Eng. Dial. Dict.* treated as a corruption of *logarithm*.)

A pack of gibberish. Also quasi-adj.

1825 J. NEAL *Bra. Jonathan* I. 157 What has all this long, lockum story to do with your trade? 1837 HALL-NEEDON *Clockm., Stick's Let.* 8 As for that long lockrum about Mr. Everett... there aint a word of tuth in it. 1855 — *Nature & Hum. Nat.* I. 14 In Congress no man can speak or read an oration more than an hour long; but he can send the whole lockrum, includin' what he didn't say, to the papers. 1854 in MISS BAKER *Northants Gloss.*

**Lockron**, corrupt form of **LUCKEN-GOWAN**.

**Locksman** (lɒk'smæn). [f. *lock's*, gen. of **LOCK** sb.2 + **MAN** sb.]

+ 1. Sc. A turnkey, jailor; also = **LOCKMAN** a.

17... in *Fountainhall Decis.* (1759) I. 169 (Jam.) The Provosts and Bailies of Edinburgh... do judge Alexander Cockburn their Hangman or Locksman within three suns—for [etc.]. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxiii. To play the Locksman here in Lochleven, with no gayer amusement, than that of turning the key on two or three helpless women?

2. = *lock-keeper* (see **LOCK** sb.2).

1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 66 Thomas Scroggs, a locksman on the Paddington canal. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Sept. 8/4 The locksman of the Rideau Canal have a busy time opening and shutting the 47 huge gates.

**Locksmith** (lɒk'smiθ). [f. **LOCK** sb.2 + **SMITH**.] An artificer whose occupation is to make or mend locks.

1226 in J. T. Gilbert *Hist. & Munic. Rec. Irel.* (Rolls) 87 Ricardus le loksmith de Ticklehille. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 311/2 Loksmythe, *serfager*. 1501 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1900) II. 112 The lok smyth of Edinburgh. 1627 S. S. in Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* a iij b, He's neither Lock-Smith, Gold-Smith, nor Black-Smith. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4347/4 Thomas Temple the Younger, late of North-Walsham... Lock Smith. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 179 In the cathedrals of the period the locksmith's work was especially elaborate and ingenious.



Hence **Locksmithery**, the locksmith's art.

1804-6 **Syd. Smith Mor. Philos.** (1850) 261 Some mysteries of locksmithery.

**Lockspit.** [*f. Lock sb.<sup>2</sup> or v.<sup>1</sup> + SPIT a turf.*] (See *quots.*) Hence **Lockspit v. trans.**, to mark out (ground) by a 'lockspit'; **Lockspitting** *vbl. sb.*

1649-50 **Ogilby tr. Virgil v.** (1654) 319 *marg.*, Sets out the Circuit with a Plough, which we call Lock-spitting. 1704 **HARRIS Lex. Techn.**, Lock-spit, a Termin Fortification, signifying the small Cut or Trench made with a Spade, to mark out the first Lines of any Work that is to be made. 1753 **CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.**, Lockspit, among miners, is the small cut or trench made with a spade of about a foot wide, to mark out the first lines of a work. 1889 **N. W. Linc. Gloss.**, Lockspit, a breadth of earth taken from the bottom of a drain of the same width as an ordinary draining tool. *Ibid.* s.v., I lockspitted her out fra one end to t'other.

† **Lockster.** *Obs. rare* -1. [*? f. Lock sb.<sup>1</sup> + -STER.*] ? A woman who picks yarn.

1590 **Proclam.** in *Noake Worcestersh. Relics* (1877) 61 The knitters of hose...divers of them are common locksters and resters of yame.

**Lock-up, sb. (a.).** [*f. Lock v.<sup>1</sup> + UP adv.*]

1. The action of locking up, in various senses.

a. The action of locking up a school, etc. for the night; also, the time at which this is done.

1871 **Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.** Mar. 148 During the long winter's evenings, after Lock-up. 1890 **M. WILLIAMS Leaves Life** I. 16 One of the amusements of the Lower boys was, after 'lock up', to be perpetually ringing old Plump-tree's bell and running away.

b. The action of 'locking up' capital, or investing it so that it cannot be quickly realized; an instance of this. Also, an amount so 'locked up'.

1866 **CRUMP Banking** xi. 246 The banker continues to throw good money after bad, the termination of which...is an indefinite lock-up. 1889 **Spectator** 9 Mar., This means a 'lock-up' of nine millions sterling. 1893 **Westm. Gaz.** 5 Apr. 6/3 To distinguish between bills and mortgages - between liquid assets and lock-ups. 1900 *Ibid.* 30 May 9/3 'Those who buy such shares as a 'lock-up' may possibly be able to sell them at much higher prices.

2. (Short for *lock-up house* or *room*: see 4.) An apartment or building that can be locked up.

a. *gen.*

1890 **Daily News** 17 Feb. 3/4 No. 126 was what builders call the 'lock up'. Tools, screws, door handles, etc., were stored in the middle room on the first floor, the door of which was kept locked.

b. A house or room for the detention (usually temporary) of offenders.

1859 **JEPHSON Brittany** iv. 141 Lodge me in the lock-up for the night. 1855 **J. CAMERON Malayan India** 267 In ten days...600 prisoners were accumulated in the lock-ups of the central police station. 1891 **BARRAZ Little Minister** 1892 65 Gavin was with the families whose breadwinners were now in the lock-up.

3. An official who locks up a building for the night.

1893 **H. LE CARON 25 Yrs. in the Secret Service** (ed. 15) 163 Brestly, who was chief hospital warden, and Byrne, who was night-watchman and 'lock-up'.

4. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*, with the sense 'capable of being locked up'; as *lock-up coach-house*, *line* (of business), *place*, *room*, *shed*; *lock-up house*, a house of detention, *spec.* (see *quot.* 1785); *lock-up shop*, a detached apartment used as a shop and locked up at night.

1840 **DICKENS Barn. Rudge** xxxv, Choice stabling, and a 'lock-up coach-house. 1767 **Chron.** in *Ann. Reg.* 632 The office keeper...found it to be a 'lock-up house for recruits. 1773 *Ibid.*, '72 The detestable practices carried on by kidnappers...in what are called lock-up houses. 1785 **GROSE Dict. Vulgar Tongue**, Lock up house, a springing house...also houses kept by agents or crimps, who instil or rather trepan men to serve the East India, or African Company as soldiers. 1804 **Europ. Mag.** xlv. 332 note, Coleman-street...laid in it...a Magistrate...and a lock-up house. 1851 **THACKERAY Eng. Mag.** iii. (1876) 216 He was in hiding, or worse than in hiding, in the lock-up house. 1818 **SCOTT Hist. Mil.** xiii, There is not a man...could be of use in the use...in the...lock-up line of business. 1809 **MALKIN Gil Blas** vi. i. 7 15 He...opened all his 'lock up places. 1823 **Spirit Publ. Trnls.** (1825) I. 171 The Magistrate...was surprised to see such a figure brought out from amongst the filthy wretches...of the 'lock-up room. 1830 **Daily News** 7 Oct. 4/1 Dry and clean separate lock-up rooms. 1812 **Cot. HAWKER Diary** (1832) I. 54 They are under a 'lock-up shed. 1897 **Daily News** 1 Dec. 3/5 The building is a 'lock-up shop which was closed at about 6.30 last evening.

**Locky**, *lō'ki*, *a.* Also 7 *lockie*. [*f. Lock sb.<sup>1</sup> + -Y.*] O, or pertaining to locks (of hair); having locks in abundance.

1611 **COTGR.**, *Houphou*, lockie, tassellie, tufted. 1841 **LEYFER C. O'Malley** iii. 19 Less in curls than masses of locky richness.

† **Lockyer, lockier.** *Obs.* In 4-5 *lockyer* (e), 5 *locke*, 6 *locker*, *lockier*. [*f. Lock sb.<sup>2</sup> + -yer, -IER, -ER* 1.] A locksmith.

1356 in **Riley Mm. Lond.** (1868) 282 Henry Clement, lockyer. c. 1430 **Pilgr. Lyf Manhode** iii. xvii. (1869) 144 This hand is...a fals lockyer, and a fals moneyer and a fals teller of pens. 1481 **90 Howard House**, lks. (Roxb.) 371 The same day, my Lord rekened with his lockyer...and he shall have for his wages xli. s. 1532 **Du Wes Introd. Fr. in Palgr.** 908 The synthe or lockier le marchall on serurier. 1574 **HELLOWES Guevara's Funt.** Vfr. (1577) 245 How may I make pore of the euils that Vera the Lockier hath committed in Valholidid.

**Loco**<sup>1</sup> (*lō'ko*). *U.S.* [A use of *Sp. loco* insane, mad.] One of several leguminous plants (chiefly species of *Astragalus*) found in the western and south-western U.S., which, when eaten by cattle, produce loco-disease. More fully *loco-plant*, *loco-weed*.

1883 **Harper's Mag.** Mar. 503/1 The loco, or rattle-weed, met with also in California, drives them [horses] raving crazy. 1886 **Cornh. Mag.** Sept. 297 A weed called 'loco' has of late years largely increased in some of the cattle-ranges of Texas and the Indian territory. 1889 **Science** xlii. 176/1 A curious affection which exists among horses in north-western Texas, known as 'grass-staggers', which is caused by eating the 'loco-weed', which gives rise to the saying that the horses are locoed.

b. = *loco-disease* (*Cent. Dict.*).

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *loco-eater*, -*intoxication*; *loco-disease*, a disease in horses, affecting the brain, caused by eating loco-weed.

1834 **Pall Mall G.** 23 June 5/1 A healthy horse refuses loco; but if he once by accident acquires the taste, it grows upon him...and at last he dies of loco-intoxication. 1886 **Cornh. Mag.** Sept. 297 The animal has become a confirmed 'loco-eater'. 1889 **Syd. Soc. Lex.**, *Loco-disease*.

**Loco**<sup>2</sup>. Short for *LOCO-FOCO* 2.

1841 **H. CLAY Let.** 4 July in *Private Corr.* (1855) 454 The Locos are...opposed to the scheme. 1847 **EMILY DICKINSON Lett.** (1894) I. 67 To say nothing of its falling into the merciless hands of a loco!

**Loco**<sup>3</sup>. Short for *LOCOMOTIVE sb.* Also *attrib.* 1898 **R. KIPPLING Days Work** 215 An eight-wheeled 'American' loco. 1901 **Daily Chron.** 2 Sept. 9/6 Vertical and loco-type boilers.

† **Lococession.** *Obs. rare* -o. [*f. L. locō*, abl. of *locus* place + *cession-em*, n. of action from *cēdere* to yield.] 'A giving place' (1656 *Blount Glossogr.* citing Dr. Charleton).

**Loco-descriptive, a.** [*f. loco-* (in *LOCOMOTION*) erroneously taken as a combining form of *L. locus* place.] Descriptive of local scenery, etc.

1815 **WORDSW. Poems Pref.**, The Epitaph, the Inscription, the Sonnet, and all loco-descriptive poetry, belong to this class [the *Idyllium*]. 1833 **J. M. (title)** The Invitation; a Locodescriptive Epistle, containing Sketches of Scenery in Wilts and Dorset. 1841 **DISRAELI Amer. Lit.** (1859) II. 219 These are loco-descriptive poems. Such were Denham's 'Coopers Hill' and its numerous imitations.

**Locoed** (*lō'kōd*), *pl. a.* *U.S.* [*f. Loco*<sup>1</sup> + -ED.] Affected with or poisoned with loco; also *transf.* of a person (see *quot.* 1892).

1886 **Cornh. Mag.** Sept. 298 About two hundred and fifty 'locoed' horses, which had been driven in the fall from the region where 'loco' flourished...In addition to being badly locoed and half-starved, the majority suffered from Spanish itch. 1892 **Chamb. Trnl.** 17 Dec. 816/2 In localities where loco is found...if people are deficient in intellect, or odd and eccentric, they are designated 'locoed'.

**Loco-foco** (*lō'ko*, *fō'ko*). *U.S.* [An invented word; it is not known what suggested the formation.]

It has been conjectured that *loco* was taken from *locomotive*, wrongly imagined to mean 'self-moving'; *foco* may be a jingling alteration of *fuoco* or *Sp. fuego* fire (the inventor would hardly think of *L. focus* hearth, which is the source of the mod. Rom. words for 'fire').

† 1. 'A self-igniting cigar or match' (Bartlett).

More fully *loco-foco cigar*, *match*. *Obs.*

1839 **Trnl. Franklin Inst.** XXIV. 116 We were offered lately in the streets of Pittsburgh a kind of loco-foco matches which were new to us...They ignite by friction...and burn as if containing phosphorus. 1852 **BRANDE Dict. Sci.**, etc. (ed. 25.v.), Lucifers (which in America are termed loco-focos). 1859 **BARTLETT Dict. Amer. Sv.**, In 1834 John Marck opened a store in Park Row, New York, and drew public attention to two novelties. One was champagne wine drawn like soda water from a 'fountain'; the other was a self-igniting cigar, with a match composition on the end. These he called 'Loco-foco' cigars. 1883 **A. GILMAN Amer. People** xvi. 437 When the candles had been blown out...they were lighted up with matches then [1835] called 'locofocos'.

2. *U.S. Polit. Hist.* Used *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.* as the designation of the 'Equal Rights' or Radical section of the Democratic party (for the origin of the name see *quot.* 1842). Hence *absol.* a member of this party.

The name was given in 1835; the section originally so named soon became extinct, but the name long continued to be applied by opponents to the Democrats generally.

1837 **P. HONE Diary** 6 Sept. The President's message...is loco-foco to the very core. 1838 **tl. CLAY Let.** 28 Aug. in *Private Corr.* (1855) 428 The Locofocos have carried that [election] in Missouri. 1838 **W. IRVING in Life & Lett.** (1866) III. 120 Those loco loco luminaries who of late have been urging strong and sweeping measures. 1842 **J. D. HAMMOND Polit. Hist. N. Y.** II. 491-2 A very tumultuous and confused scene ensued, during which the gas-lights...were extinguished. The Equal Rights party...had provided themselves with loco-foco matches and candles, and the room was re-lighted. Immediately after this outbreak at Tammany Hall, the *Courier and Enquirer*, a Whig, and the *Times*, a democratic...newspaper, dubbed the anti-monopolists with the name of the Loco-Foco Party, a sort of nick-name which the Whigs have since given to the whole democratic party. 1844 **DICKENS Mart. Chuz.** xvi, Here's full particulars of the patriotic loco-foco movement yesterday, in which the Whigs was so cowed up. 1850 **HAWTHORNE Scarlet L.** Introd. (1883) 23 But...you would inquire in vain for the Locofoco Surveyor. 1866 **HOWELLS Impressions & Exp.** 1 The Whig newspaper which my father edited to the confusion of the Locofocos.

Hence **Loco-focoism**, the principles of the Loco-foco party.

1837 **HAWTHORNE Amer. Note-bks.** 27 Aug. (1883) 95 The most ardent democracy and loco-focoism that I ever happened to hear. 1863 **S. L. J. Life in the South** I. 1. 5 'Platforms', 'constitutions', 'compromises', 'locofocoisms', and 'democrats', were given up in despair.

† **Locoman.** *Negro-English. Obs.* Also *locko-*. [*Perh. f. some African word, possibly Aku oligu sorcerer* (J. Platt, *jun.*) + *MAN sb.*] (See *quots.*)

1796 **STEDMAN Surinam** II. xxvi. 262 Their Locomen, or pretended prophets, find their interest in encouraging this superstition by selling them obias or amulets. *Ibid.* xxix. 359 A loco-man, or sorcerer.

**Locomobile** (*lō'kōmōbil*), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. L. locō*, abl. of *locus* place + *mobilis* MOBILE. Cf. *F. locomobile*.] *a. adj.* 'Having the power to change place, partially or entirely' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889); *b. sb.* 'A locomobile vehicle' (*Webster Suppl.* 1902). So **Locomobility** [*cf. F. locomobilité*], 'the faculty of being locomobile' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Locomote** (*lō'kōmōt*), *v.* [*back-formation from LOCOMOTION*.] *intr.* To move about from place to place.

(Originally *slang*; subsequently adopted or re-invented in biological use.)

1846 **Quarter Race Kentucky** 83 He throws the galls in, and a bed too in the hay, if you git too hot to locomote. 1865 **Intell. Observer**, Sept. 83 [Snail-leeches] locomote by attaching one extremity of the body to the ground...and by drawing the other extremity up to that point. 1887 **Hardwicke's Sci. Gossip** XXIII. 269/1 They are able to locomote very swiftly by the aid of their fins, tails and feet.

**Locomotility** (*lō'kōmōtīlī*). *rare* -1. [*ad. F. locomotilité*, *f. L. locō* (see *LOCOMOTIVE*) + *F. motilité* power of movement.] The faculty or power of locomotion.

1857 **Dunghison's Med. Lex.** s.v. *Locomotion*, The faculty [of locomotion] is sometimes called Locomotivity, and Locomotility.

**Locomotion** (*lō'kōmōtīōn*). [*f. L. locō* (see *LOCOMOTIVE*) + *mōtīōn-em* MOTION. Cf. *F. locomotion*, *Sp. locomoción*, *It. locomozione*.]

1. The action or power of moving from one place to another; progressive motion of an animal.

1646 **SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.** iii. i. 104 All progression or animal locomotion being (as Aristotle teacheth) performed *tractu & pulsu*. 1664 **POWER Exp. Philos.** 1. 39 The Animal Spirits are the Soul's immediate instrument in all Loco-motion. 1704 **New Pract. Piety** 38 He has fix'd the Laws of Loco-motion in Corporal Substances. 1765 **BLACKSTONE Comm.** I. 134 This personal liberty consists in the power of loco-motion, of changing situation, or removing one's person to whatsoever place one's own inclination may direct; without imprisonment or restraint, unless by due course of law. 1768-74 **TUCKER Lt. Nat.** (1834) II. 295 But what is to be understood by coming to the Father? Not a locomotion surely; for...God is omnipresent. 1817 **J. EVANS Excurs. Windsor**, etc. 451 The Oyster...was once thought to have no power of loco-motion, but it is now ascertained that it can move from place to place. 1856 **SIR B. BRODIE Psychol. Inq.** I. ii. 46 One office of the cerebellum is to combine the action of the voluntary muscles for the purpose of locomotion. 1872 **HUXLEY Physiol.** vii. 157 Movement...of the body as a whole...is termed locomotion. 1881 **BURDON-SANDERSON in Nature** No. 619. 44 Those [sc. organs] of locomotion are no doubt more complicated than those of respiration or circulation.

2. Movement from place to place, esp. by artificial means; travel; also, the means of travelling.

1788 **R. GRAVES Recoll. Shennstone** 96 An excursion to London, upon the footing that loco-motion then was...was a matter of some importance. 1800 **Edin. Rev.** XXXIII. 77 Taxes upon warmth, light and locomotion. 1835 **Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.** I. 31, I have no taste whatever for 'locomotion, by earth, air, or sea. 1849 **MACAULAY Hist. Eng.** iii. 1. 370 Every improvement of the means of locomotion benefits mankind morally and intellectually. 1852 **H. ROGERS Ess.** I. vii. 335 He spent his days in a far greater variety of scenes than usually vary the lot of a philosopher, and indulged prodigiously in locomotion. 1874 **HELPS Soc. Press.** ix. 131 Locomotion having so greatly increased and improved, the dwelling-place has become...of less importance. 1875 **JOWETT Plato** (ed. 2) V. 194 The inequality of the ground in our country is more adapted to locomotion on foot.

3. Progressive movement of an inanimate body.

1851 **Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.** 1234 A new system of locomotion for railways. 1854 **TOMLINSON tr. Arago's Astron.** 107 We have now to inquire whether the annual revolution of the sun is real, or whether this too is not an appearance caused by the earth's locomotion.

**Locomotive** (*lō'kōmōtīv*), *a.* and *sb.* [*as if ad. mod. L. locomōtīvus*, *f. L. locō*, abl. of *locus* place + *mōtīvus* MOTIVE *a.* Cf. *F. locomotif*.]

Suggested by the scholastic phrase *in loco moveri* (= *moveri localiter*) to move 'locally' or by change of position in space; cf. Aristotle's *ἡ κατὰ τόπον κίνησις*.]

*A. adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to locomotion or movement from one place to another. *Locomotive faculty* (cf. *F. faculté locomotive*), the faculty or power of movement from place to place by an act of the will; so also *locomotive power*.

1612 **W. SCLATER Chr. Strength** 12 Some kind of command over the locomotive facultie. 1627 **S. WARD Happinens of Practice** 27 Like dying men, and sickle of Apoplexies and speech; but no faculty Loco-motive, no power to stirre hand or foote. 1640 **LE. KEYSOLDS Passions** (1658) 1105 The will can hinder seeing, not immediately, but by the loco-motive power; by closing the eyes. 1646 **SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.** iv. vii. 196 Complaints of



gravity in animated and living bodies, where the nerves subside, and the faculty locomotive seems abolished. 1649 BULWER *Pathology*, l. vi, 35 To which the command of Reason and the will do concur with the locomotive power. 1666 HARVEY *Morb. Augl.* iv. 38 The manner whereby the faculty of the brain effects a locomotive action in any musc. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* i. 287 If in the night too off he [sc. a child] kicks, Or shows his loco-motive tricks. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* l. ii, The Homunculus is... endowed with the same locomotive powers and faculties with us. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* l. iii, 62 As if the passive page of a book... instantly assumed at once loco-motive power. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 197 Except this exercise of the loco-motive faculty, nothing is there to distinguish him from the common stock of still-life. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 438 The locomotive... functions are more active in persons of a sanguine temperament.

b. *locular*. Of or pertaining to travel, or movement from one locality or country to another.

1771 GRAY in *Corr. to Nichols* (1843) 120, I rejoice you have met with Froissart: he is the Herodotus of a barbarous age... his locomotive disposition, his religious credulity, were much like those of the old Grecian. 1786 OBSERVER No. 85 III. 236 The locomotive mania of an Englishman circulates his person, and of course his cash, into every quarter of the kingdom. 1806-7 J. BERNFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) v. Concl., Considering them [stage coaches] as the very climax and pinnacle of locomotive griefs. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* ii. vii, We conjecture that he has known sickness; and, in spite of his locomotive habits, perhaps sickness of the chronic sort. 1850 J. STRUTHERS *My Own Life* iv. Poet. Wks. l. p. xlvii, The young man... laid aside his locomotive dreaming, and became not only reconciled but wedded to the locality. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* x. (1875) 143 In these locomotive days one is too apt to forget one's neighbours.

c. Of or pertaining to vehicular locomotion. *Locomotive power*: power applied for transport purposes, as opposed to stationary power.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 671 Engines which have a locomotive principle [sc. as opposed to stationary engines]. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 212 Steam-engine... adapted for stationary, locomotive, or marine purposes.

2. Having the power of locomotion. a. Of an animal: That moves from place to place by its own powers of locomotion.

1657 S. PUECHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 49 They could not live and grow without food, they were not locomotive, and therefore could not go forth of their cells for it. 1709 T. ROBINSON *Ess. Nat. Hist. Westind. & Cumb.* 33 These shell fish which were not Locomotive were left behind. 1794 COWPER *Needless Alarm* 64 The mind He scans of every locomotive kind; Birds of all feather, beasts of every name. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) i. 56 A caterpillar then may be regarded as a locomotive egg. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 248 The locomotive bivalves have generally the strongest hinges. 1879 G. ALLEN *Colour Sense* iii. 23 The young barnacles and balani are active, locomotive animals.

b. *locular*. Of a person: That is constantly travelling from place to place.

1732 J. WHALEY *Trav. of a Shilling* 66 Poems 136 Or when my dwelling I would change... My loco-motive Face was seen At Hampstead, or at Turnham-Green. 1810 SCOTT *Pam. Lett.* 3 Oct. (1894) l. vi. 193 You being the more locomotive persons will I trust take another peep of Scotland. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 262, I have not been much loco-motive of late. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 128/2 He had all his life been restless and locomotive, with an irresistible desire for change. 1878 C. MACGREGOR in *Monthly Packet* 19 Hadrian... was one of the most locomotive Emperors that Rome ever had. 1896 FARMER *Slang, Locomotive tailor*, a tramping workman.

c. Of things; esp. of a vehicle or piece of machinery which moves in any direction by its own mechanism.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 670 Mr. Gordon has taken out a patent for a locomotive carriage with the engine on springs. 1827 D. McNICOLL *Wks.* (1837) 185 This new locomotive world [sc. a sailing-vessel]... moves onward through the ocean. 1835 E. HOWARD R. REEFER viii, Behold me... confined in a locomotive prison [sc. an ordinary carriage]. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 485 Such locomotive machines, impelled by steam power, as have been contrived for use upon common roads. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunners* 76 You put not a locomotive train in motion at once; if attempted, you break and fracture the whole carriages. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 366 Patent dabble, with locomotive machine attached. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Frts.* l. 283 She looked like a locomotive mass of verdure and flowers. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 65, 352 The locomotive post-offices, with their great nets—as if they had been dragging the country for bodies.

d. spec. *Locomotive engine*, † *locomotive steam engine*: an engine constructed for movement from place to place by its own power (as opposed to 'stationary' engine), usually by the generation of steam; esp. a steam engine adapted to draw a train of carriages along a railway; a railway-engine. Now generally shortened to *locomotive* (see B. 1).

1815 CHOU, in *Anu. Reg.* 50 The proprietors had provided a powerful locomotive steam engine, for the purpose of drawing... coal-waggons. 1815 *Specif. of De Kaider's Patent* No. 3959. 7 Those complicated unwieldy and dangerous machines called locomotive engines or steam horses. 1833 *Private Act* (Stockton & Darlington) 4 Geo. IV. c. xxxiii. § 8 [To] make and erect such and so many loco-motive or moveable Engines as the said Company... shall from Time to Time think proper... for the Conveyance of Passengers. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) l. p. x, Locomotive and marine engines. 1861 *Act 24 & 25 Vict.* c. 70 § 13 Nothing in this Act contained shall authorize any Person to use upon a Highway a Locomotive Engine which shall... cause a... Nuisance.

3. Having the power to produce locomotion; adapted for or used in locomotion.

1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 207 [It] gives off minute twigs to the locomotive suckers placed on each side of its course. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 204 A cavity formed by the union of the locomotive organs.

B. sb.

1. = *Locomotive engine* (see A. 2 d).

1829 J. WALKER *Rep.* (7 Mar.) to *Directors L'pool & Manch. Railw. Co.* (1831) 18 The quantity of work which the locomotives are capable of performing. 1831 BOOTH *L'pool & Manch. Railw.* (ed. 2) 70 All established methods... horses, locomotives, and fixed engines. 1837 LONGE, in *Life* (1891) l. 258 While steamboats and locomotives traverse field and flood with the speed of light. 1849 B. BARTON *Select.* etc. p. xxviii, A variety of noises, not unlike a locomotive at first starting. 1861 *Act 24 & 25 Vict.* c. 70 § 8 Every Locomotive propelled by Steam or any other than Animal Power to be used on any Turnpike Road or Public Highway. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 244/2 The two types of engines are known respectively as 'inside cylinder locomotives' and 'outside cylinder locomotives'.

b. *slang*. fl. The legs.

1841 *Laird of Logan* 24 The disher of dainties took to her locomotives... the infuriated man with the fork at her heels. 1843 W. T. MONSIEUR *Scamps of Lond.* l. 1 (Farmer), I will stop my locomotives directly. So now you may set your's a-going as soon as you like. 1870 *Sheffield Times* Mar. (ibid.), Having regained his freedom he again made good use of his locomotives.

2. An animal having powers of locomotion.

1872 DANA *Corals* l. 25 It is not a solitary case; for there are many others of Actiniae attaching themselves to locomotives... to the claws or backs of crabs [etc.].

3. Applied to an inferior kind of needle.

1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 95 There are a kind called 'locomotives', on which no maker will place his mark.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *locomotive-driver*, *engineer* (also U.S. = -driver), -runner (U.S. = -driver); *locomotive ear* U.S., a locomotive and a car combined in one vehicle; a dummy engine (Webster 1864-97).

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 613 \*Locomotive-driver. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* p. v, I must not omit to acknowledge my obligations to the Chief Locomotive Engineer. 1890 M. N. FORNEY in *Railw. Amer.* 134 Locomotive engineers and firemen. *Ibid.* 137 Locomotive-runners and firemen.

**Locomotively** (lōkōmōtīvli), adv. [f. *LOCOMOTIVE* + -LY.] With regard to locomotion.

1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xiv, He always slouched, locomotively, with his eyes on the ground. 1882 SALA *Amer. Revist.* (1883) l. iv. 63 A New York hawk couplet is superior structurally, decoratively, and locomotively to one of our four-wheelers.

**Locomotiveness** (lōkōmōtīvnēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being locomotive; power of or fondness for locomotion.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 335 The Minnet... is... the aristocracy of locomotiveness. 1829 *Examiner* 595/1 We reduced her organ of locomotiveness. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 303 He has the organ of locomotiveness largely developed.

**Locomotivity** (lōkōmōtīviti), rare — [ad. F. *locomotivité*, f. *locomotif*, -ive: see *LOCOMOTIVE*.] Power of locomotion; ability to move from place to place.

1792 BRYANT *Authent. Script.* 4 The most superb edifice that ever was conceived or constructed, would not equal the smallest insect, blest with sight, feeling, and locomotivity. 1837 [see *LOCOMOTIVITY*]. 1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Locomotor** (lōkōmōtōr), sb. and a. [f. L. *loco* (see *LOCOMOTIVE*) + *mōtor*, agent-n. f. *movēre* to move: see *MOTOR*. Cf. F. *locomoteur*, whence the adjective use B. is adopted.]

A. sb. One who or something which has locomotive power.

1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1, *Dist. Corresp.*, They [kangaroos] would show as fair a pair of hind-shifters as the expert loco-motor in the colony. 1866 *Daily News* 2 June, There are several improved specimens of the new locomotor on view. 1883 B. W. RICHARDSON in *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 594 [Cycling] Everyone has his own locomotor against time. 18... *Elect. Rev.* XXIV. 270 (Cent.) Electric locomotors.

B. adj. (Chiefly Phys.) Of, pertaining to, or concerned with locomotion. *Locomotor ataxy*: see ATAXY 2.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 48 Sole-shaped locomotor disc known as the 'foot'. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 351 To explore our spinal cords and to observe the locomotor system of Medusae. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 70 Animals... devoid of... locomotor appendages. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 280 The peculiar metamorphosis enables the larva to remain... adapted to a locomotor life.

**Locomotory** (lōkōmōtōrī), a. [f. L. *loco* (see *LOCOMOTIVE*) + *mōtōrius* having the function of movement: see *MOTORY*.] Pertaining to or having the power of locomotion.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* l. 701/2 Whatever the form of the locomotory organ... it is always organized in the same manner. 1892 R. L. STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 292 To what passes with the anchored vermin [sc. plants], we have little clue... But of the locomotory, to which we ourselves belong, we can tell more.

† **Loco-move**, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. *MOVE* v., after *LOCOMOTE* v.] = *LOCOMOTE* v.

1799 T. TWINING *Lett.* 16 July in *Country Clergyman* 18th Cent. (1882) 156 It is high time you should know something about us and our locomotions. To-morrow morning... we begin to loco-move towards Biteswell.

**Locomutation**, nonce-wd. [f. *loco* (after *LOCOMOTION*) + *MUTATION*.] Change of place.

1886 LOWELL *Pragr. World in Latest Lit. Ess.* (1891) 184 The tendency of population towards great cities... no new thing, but intensified as never before by increased and increasing ease of locomutation.

**Loco-restive**, a. nonce-wd. [Humorous imitation of *LOCOMOTIVE*, rest being substituted for *mōt*.] Inclined to rest in one place.

1796 LAMB *Corr.* Wks. 1868 l. 10 Your loco-restive and all your idle propensities, of course, have given way to the duties of providing for a family.

**Locorum**, variant of *LOCKRAM* 1 Obs.

**Locqueram**, **Loceram**, vars. *LOCKRAM* 1 Obs.

**Locrian** (lōk'riān), a. and sb. [f. L. *Locri* + -AN.] a. adj. Of or pertaining to the Locri, a people of Greece, or to their country Locris. *Locrian mode*: an occasional appellation of one (not identified with certainty) of the 'modes' of ancient Greek music; in the Middle Ages applied arbitrarily to the 11th ecclesiastical mode. b. sb. One of the Locri; an inhabitant of Locris.

1598 CHAPMAN *Ilind* II. 35 Ajax the Iesse, Oileus Sonne, the Locrian led to warre. 1715 POPE *Ilad* II. 630 Fierce Ajax led the Locrian Squadrons on. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Locrian*, in ancient music, the seventh species of the diatesson. 1835 *Illustr. Wall. Græc.* l. 99 The Locrians claimed a higher antiquity than any other branch of the Greek nation. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Antiqu.* vi. (1852) 179 In the fact recorded of the Locrian legislator we find [etc.]. 1880 ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 158/1 Locrian Mode. So † **Locre'sian** [f. L. *Locrensis*].

1547 BACON *Agst. Adultery* iii, *Homilies* l. xi. (1859) 150 Among the Locrensiens the adulterers had both their eyes thrust out.

**Loculament** (lōk'ulāmēt), [ad. L. *loculāmentum*, f. *loculus* dim. of *locus* a place.] A little cell; spec. in Bot., one of the cells or compartments of a capsule or pericarp: a loculus.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Loculament*, a place of Lords made with holes for Pigeons or Comies; a Coffin for a Book; also the several places wherein the seeds lye, as in Poppy heads. *Dr. Charleton*. 1707 *Slave Jamaica* l. 18 A small pea... made up of three loculaments or cells. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* l. vi. (1765) 13 The cells, or hollow compartments of the capsule in which the seeds are lodged, *Loculaments*. 1796 DE SERRES in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 498 A membranaceous loculament, containing the pollen. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vii. § 1. 289 The loculaments, loculi, or cells of the pericarp.

Hence **Loculamentose** a. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1880. **Loculamentous** a. (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856, full of loculaments or little cells.

**Locular** (lōk'ulār), a. *Phys.* and *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *locularis*, f. *LOCULUS*.] Having loculi.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 121/1 The locular aspect of their divided surfaces.

b. with defining prefix, as *bi-*, *tri-*, *unilocular*, etc. [1783, 1836 see *BILOCULAR*]. 1871 W. A. LEITCH *Lichen-flora* 17 Septate and mural-locular. *Ibid.* 21 Irregularly muriform-locular. *Ibid.* 230 Spores fuscesc., 4-locular. 1871 W. L. LINDSAY in *Q. J. Nat. Sci.* XI. 37 The sporidia of the Biotaria are... sometimes 2-locular, though also simple.

**Loculate** (lōk'ulāt), a. [ad. L. *loculātus*, f. *loculus*: see *LOCULUS* and -ATE.] = *LOCULAR*.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Loculated** (lōk'ulātēd), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ED.] Divided into loculi; celled.

1801 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 82 The loculated cecum. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 288/1 The infundibula of Rosignol are loculated with the ultimate cells. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* iv. 81 The body of the Pearly Nautilus, contained within the last chamber of its coiled and loculated shell, is [etc.]. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 894 The perityphlitic abscess is... deeply loculated.

**Loculation** (lōk'ulāsh'n), [f. L. *loculātus*: see -ATION.] The state or condition of being loculated; development or production of loculi.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

**Locule** (lōk'ul), [a. F. *locule*, ad. L. *loculus*, dim. of *locus*.] = *LOCULUS*. 1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Loculicidal** (lōk'ulīsh'idal), a. *Bot.* [f. L. *locul-us*, dim. of *locus* place + *cid-*, *evēre* to cut + -AL.] Of a carpel, etc.: That dehisces through the back or dorsal suture of the loculus.

1819 LINDLEY *Richards' Observ. Fruits & Seeds* 85 *Loculicidal*; when dehiscence takes place by the middle of the cells. 1830 — *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 33 Dehiscence either loculicidal or septicidal. *Ibid.* 134 Capsule... with 3 loculicidal valves. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* (1884) 75 Loculicidal crustaceous or coriaceous carpels.

Hence **Loculicidally** adv.

1847 W. E. STEELE *Ficht* Bot. 175 Caps. separable into 3 pieces, sometimes dehiscing loculicidally. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 46 Polygala... Capsule compressed, loculicidally splitting along the edges. *Ibid.* (1884) 413 Berry indehiscent or loculicidally 4-5-valved.

**Loculose** (lōk'ulōs), a. *Bot.* [ad. L. *loculosus*, f. *loculus*: see -OSE.] Full of loculi or cells; divided into cells by internal partitions.

1855 in HYDE CLARKE. 1856 *Treas. Bot.* *Loculose*, divided by internal partitions into cells, as the pith of the walnut-tree. Never applied to fruits. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 419/1.

**Loculous** (lōk'ulōs), a. *Bot.* [f. L. *loculosus*: see prec. and -OUS.] = *LOCULOSE*.

1840 in SMITH. 1900 in JACKSON *Bot. Terms*.



|| **Loculus** (lō'kiūləs). Pl. **loculi** (lō'kiūləi). [*L. loculus*, dim. of *locus*.]

1. A small chamber or cell in an ancient tomb for the reception of a body or an urn.

1858 CARLYLE *Frederick*. Gl. II. vi. (1872) I. 87 St. Elizabeth's loculus was put into its shrine here. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* July 137 Another spacious cave, containing chambers and a number of loculi for corpses.

2. *Zool., Anat., and Bot.* One of a number of small cavities or cells separated from one another by septa.

1851 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Calent.* 176 The number of septa in process of formation is often less than the number of loculi. 1872 NICHOLSON *Paltrout.* 90 The space below the calice is broken up into a number of vertical compartments or loculi. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 182 A simple cyst consists of a single loculus. A compound or multilocular cyst is one consisting of numerous loculi. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 419/1 *Loculus*, the cell or cavity in an ovary or an anther. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 894 This disposition [in perityphilitic abscesses] to the formation of loculi or pockets.

**Locum.** *colloq.* Short for **LOCUM TENENS**.

1901 *Scotsman* 11 Mar. 8 8 Acting... as 'locum' in Darlington place Church, Ayr (during the severe illness of the minister).

**Locum-tenency** (lō'kūm tē'nēnsi). Also **-tenancy**. [*f. next*; see *-cy*. Cf. *med. L. locum-tenentia*.] The position of being a *locum tenens*.

1844 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) II. 343 It is not very probable that St. John... would have employed the word *Antichristus*, in the sense of *Locum-Tenency* or *Usurpation* of the character of Christ. 1881 *Church Bells* 19 Feb. 193 *Advt.* Curacy, or *Locum Tenency*, wanted by a priest. 1893 G. TRAVERS *Mon. Maclean* I. 268 To look out for a practice, or a *locum-tenency*. 1896 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 5 2 [H.] will take the *locum-tenency* of Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair, for at least a year.

|| **Locum tenens** (lō'kūm tē'nēnz). [*med. L.*, = 'one who holds the place of another'], a **LIEUTENANT**: *L. locum*, accus. of *locus* place; *tenens*, pr. pple. of *tenere* to hold. One who holds office temporarily in place of the person to whom the office belongs, or who undertakes another's professional duties during his absence; a deputy, substitute.

In Great Britain now chiefly applied to the deputy of a medical man or of a clergyman.

[1463 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 499 1, & dicti *Locumtenentis* mandato, declarabat, qualiter idem *Locumtenens*... Parliamentum voluit prorogare.] 1641 'SMECTYMNUS' *Ansio* v. (1653) 22 Leaving Titus as his *locum tenens*. 1683 in *Strype Stowe's Surv.* Lond. (1720) II. v. xviii. 391/2 The Lord Maiors *Locumtenens*. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 410 They ordered him to appoint a *locum tenens* and upon his declining to do so, they required... the three eldest aldermen, one after another, to assume the post. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G. II. Wks.* 1799 I. 187 D'ye mean... Master Jeremy's deputy? Ay, ay, his *locum tenens*. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* III. ii. The old driveller will be my *locum tenens*, till years and renown enable me to become his successor. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 326 He not being on the spot, a *locum tenens* became a necessity.

*transf.* 1832 G. DOWDES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 461 A house wherein Petrarch was born, or perhaps its *locum tenens*.

*attrib.* 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Nov. 7/1 Dr. S., the *locum tenens* body physician of his Imperial and Royal Highness. 1889 *Ibid.* 13 Nov. 3/1 Young medical men... who are taking *locum tenens* work.

† **Locumtenent, -tenant.** *Sc. Obs.* [*ad. late L. locum tenent-em*; see *prec.*] = **LIEUTENANT**.

1492 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 421 Mylord Huntlie, locumtenant. 1544 *Ibid.* 193 For furnishing of one thousand horse to remain with the locumtenant on the borders, for resisting of our auld enemies of England. *Ibid.* 194 And als thair was present in iugment twa writings of the Erie of Huntlie, locumtenant generale of the north of Scotland.

Hence † **Locumtenentry** (*Sc. -tenendry*) = **LIEUTENANTRY**.

1544 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 194 Within the boundis of his locumtenendry.

**Locupletative** (lō'kiūplētātiv), *a.* [*f. L. locupletare* to enrich, *f. locupletus*; see *next* and *-ATIVE*.] Tending to enrich.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1812) V. 702 The distinctions of which testimony is susceptible... if servative, exculpativ, exonerative, or locupletative.

**Locuplete** (lō'kiūplēt), *a. rare.* [*ad. L. locuplet-em, locupletus* richly stored.] Well-stored, rich. Hence **Locupletely** *adv. rare*.

1599 NASHE *Leuten. Stuffe* 21 The Digests of our English discoveries cited up in the precedence and be documented most locupletely. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Locuplete*, rich, wealthy, well-stored. 1864 HALDEMAN *Tours Chess Knight* Bibliogr. 3 Books... in the locuplete chess library of Professor George Allen.

|| **Locus** (lō'kūs), *sb.* Pl. **loci** (lō'sai). [*L. = place.*]

1. Place in which something is situated, locality. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* II. 118 Yet Space is not actually to be divided; or one part of it separated from another. Since it is the universal *Locus* of, and penetrates all Bodies. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 516 These certificates were... entirely inadequate to determine the *locus* of the claims without parol testimony. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xxxix, We all of us carry on our thinking in some habitual *locus* where there is a presence of other souls. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Locus*, the whole space in or on which a thing is situated; a place. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 395 It is even uncertain how far the writing-centre has

a *locus* apart from the region in which impressions... are registered. 1901 *Dundee Advertiser* 10 Jan. 4 In Dundee the fish trade is divided against itself on a miserable question of the *locus* of its market.

2. A subject, head, topic. [So in the Latin rhetorical writers, after *Gr. τόπος*.]

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. 1894 BRUCE *St. Paul's Concept. Chr.* vii. 155 This manner of handling the *locus* of justification is very open to criticism.

3. *Math.* The curve or other figure constituted by all the points which satisfy a particular equation of relation between coordinates, or generated by a point, line, or surface moving in accordance with any mathematically defined conditions.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. A *locus* is a line, any point of which may equally solve an indeterminate problem. *Ibid.* All *loci* of the second degree are conic sections. 1758 LYONS *Fluxions* iv. § 99 The *locus* of a simple equation is always a right line. 1848 SALMON *Conic Sect.* II. § 15 A single equation between the coordinates denotes a geometrical *locus*. 1879 CLIFFORD *Seeing & Thinking* iv. (1880) 141 When a point moves along a line, that line is the *locus* of the successive positions of the moving point. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 131 The *locus* of the centre of this extraordinary harmonic depression. 1885 LEUBSDORF *Crymona's Prof. Geom.* 119 If two (non-concentric) pencils lying in the same plane are projective with one another (but not in perspective), the *locus* of the points of intersection of pairs of corresponding rays is a conic passing through the centres of the two pencils.

4. In Latin phrases: **locus classicus**, a standard passage (esp. one in an ancient author) which is viewed as the principal authority on a subject; **locus communis**, a COMMONPLACE; **locus in quo**, lit. 'the place in which' (something takes place), the locality of an event, etc.; in *Law*, used to designate the land on which trespass has been committed; **locus penitentiae** (after Heb. xii. 17), a place of repentance; in *Law*, an opportunity allowed by law to a person to recede from some engagement, so long as some particular step has not been taken; **locus standi**, lit. 'place of standing'; recognized position; in *Law*, a right to appear in court. Also *genius loci* see **GENIUS** 7).

1864 H. HAYMAN *Ex. Gk. & Lat. Verse Introd.* p. xxii, If a special subject has a '*locus classicus*, as Chariot racing... in the *Electra* of Sophocles. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Apr. 446, 1 The inclusion of honourable traffic... [was] grounded upon an utter misconception of the three *loci classici* in the Mosaic law. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 328/1 His action was successful, and the report of it is now a *locus classicus* in the law of life insurance. 1931 ELYOT *Gov. t. xiv*, Haüy almost all the places where they shall fetch the reasons, called of Orators '*loci communes*, which I unite to name. 1717 SALKELD *King's Bench Rep.* I. 94 The Plaintiff demurred, because here are two Places alleged and the Avowant has only answered to the '*locus in quo*, &c. which is but one of the two Places. 1842 DE MORGAN in *Graves Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1889) III. 248 Is there anything else which I ought to look at of yours on the same subject? if so, will you oblige me with a reference to the *locus in quo*. 1892 ATKINS *Kell or Gael* I. 10 [They] suggest that the Aryan was a native of some cold part of Western Europe—Southern Scandinavia seems the latest favourite *locus in quo*. a 1768 ERSKINE *Instit.* II. ii. (1773) 427 The right competent to a party to reside from a bargain concerning land, before he has bound himself by writing is called in our law '*locus penitentiae*'. 1789 *Term Rep.* III. 149 An auction is not unaptly called *locus penitentiae*. 1855 *Newsp. Reader's Pocket Comp.* I. 68 'The doors of the institution are open to a limited number of adult male criminals, as a *locus penitentiae*'; that is to say, as a place for repentance and reformation. 1885 SIR J. PEARSON in *Law Rep.* 29 *Chanc. Div.* 489, I see no *locus penitentiae* given to him after he has once made his election. 1835 J. W. CROKER *Ess. Fr. Rep.* vi. (1857) 342 By this daring step Robespierre acquired a kind of '*locus standi*'. 1886 *Law Times* LXXXII. 94/2 An expectant occupier has a *locus standi* to apply for the renewal of a public-house licence.

**Locus** (lō'kūs), *sb.* 2 *slang.* Also **locust**. [As the earliest use is West Indian, the source may be *Sp. loco lunatic* (pl. *locos*): cf. *Loco* 1.] Something stupefying. Also *attrib.* in **locus-ale**, an intoxicating drink made of the scum of the sugar cane.

1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 146 The first of which [*vis* cum sugar-cane] that ariseth is little worth; but afterwards, what is schumm'd off, they make a very good drink of, called *Locus-Ale*, much used by the Servants in Jamaica. 1851-61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 387 Some of the convicts would have given me some lusc with a locust in it (laudum hockings).

**Locus** (lō'kūs), *v. slang.* [*f. LOCUS sb.* 2] *trans.* To stupefy with drink. To *locus away*: to get away under the influence of drink. Cf. **LOCUS** 2.

1831 *Examiner* 764/2 May threw a glass of the gin into Bishop's tea, when the latter said, 'are you going to locus or Burke me?' Mr. Horner explained that '*locus*' was a cant word to describe the act of putting a man in a state of stupidity. [The report of the same case in *John Bull* 5 Dec. 386/3 has: 'Are you going to locus (or burk) me?'] 1868 *Temple Bar* XXIV. 539 '*Lousing*' is putting a chap to sleep with chloroform and '*bellowing*' is putting his light out. 1898 J. A. BARRY *S. Brown's Bunyip*, etc. 30 I've been shanghaied an' locussed away to sea, an' I wants to get back home again.

**Locust** (lō'kūst), *sb.* Also (in sense 5) 7—**locus**. [*a. OF. locuste* or *L. locusta*; see *I* **OSTER** 1. The early ME. *languste* is a. OF. *langouste* (semi-popular *ad. locusta*, through *logoste*, *longoste*.)]

1. An orthopterous saltatorial insect of the family

*Acrididae* (characterized by short horns), esp. *Ecdipoda migratoria* (or *Pachytylus migratorius*), the Migratory Locust, well known for its ravages in Asia and Africa, where, migrating in countless numbers, it frequently eats up the vegetation of whole districts. Locusts are in many countries used for food.

In the Hebrew Bible there are nine different names for the insect or for particular species or varieties; in the Eng. Bible they are rendered sometimes '*locust*', sometimes '*beetle*', '*grasshopper*', '*caterpillar*', '*palmerworm*', etc. The precise application of the several names is unknown. *Bald locust*: in Lev. xi. 22 used to render the Heb. *סלסל* *sol-sām*, because the Talmud states that this word meant a locust with a smooth head.

1c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 Wilde hunie and languste his mete. a 1300 *Cursor* II. 6041 Pan sent drightin a litel beist, O toth es noght vnfelnest, Locust it hatt. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxviii. 15 Locustis ere bestis pat flegis & etis kornes. 1382 WYCLIF *Is. lxxviii* 46 He ȝaf to rust the frutis of hem; and ther traailis to a locust [Coverdale the grasshopper, 1611 the locust]. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* III. 4 Hys meate was locustes and wyldie hony. 1611 *Bible* Lev. xi. 22 Euen these of them ye may eate: the Locust, after his kinde, and the Bald-locust after his kinde. 1638 WILKINS *New World* I. (1684) 184 Those great Multitudes of Locusts wherewith divers Countries have bin Destroyed. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 185. 1742 YOUNG *At. Th.* III. 238 Thick as the locust on the land of Nile. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 166 The migratory locust. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* XII. (1873) 327 Locusts are sometimes blown to great distances from the land. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* I. xxxi. 288 The white ant can destroy fleets and cities, and the locusts erase a province.

2. Applied to insects of other families. a. An orthopterous saltatorial insect of the genus *Locusta* (family *Locustidae*). b. A homopterous insect of the genus *Cicada* (family *Cicadidae*); e.g. the seventeen-year locust, *C. septendecim*. c. *north. and midd. dial.* The cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*.

1623 COKKERAM, *Locusts*, grasshoppers. 1710 A. PHILLIPS *Pastorals* VI. 29 When Locusts in the Fearn Bushes cry. 1846 J. L. STOKES *Discoo. Australia* I. ix. 285 The trees swarmed with large locusts (the cicada), quite deafening us with their shrill buzzing noise. 1854 WHITTIER *Burns* VII. I hear... The locust in the haying. 1860 G. BENNETT *Catherines of a Naturalist* XII. 270 Those noisy insects, the *Tettigonia* or Treehoppers, the *Locusts* of the colonists, are very numerous in New South Wales. 1862 JOHNSON *Australia* IV. 104 We heard everywhere on the gum-trees the cricket-like insects—usually called locusts by the colonists—hissing their reed-like monotonous noise. 1869 *Daily News* 26 July 8/2 The *Cicadas*, of which the 17-year Locust is one, are among the noisiest of insects.

3. *fig.* (from 1). A person of devouring or destructive propensities.

1546 BAILE *Eng. Volaries* I. (1560) 5b, Theyr Byshoppes, Priestes, and Monkes, with other disguised Locustes of the same generation. 1587 FLEMING *Contu. Holinshed* III. 1323/2 Certain locusts of the popes seminaries... arriving in England, and dispersing themselves into such places [etc.]. 1681 DRYDEN *Sc. Fryar* act. 33 You promis'd to... bring your Regiment of Red Locusts upon me for Free-quarter. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Annot. Wks.* IV. 283 All the territorial revenues have... been covered by those locusts, the English soucaris. 1826 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 258 Those locusts called middle-men... who live... out of the labour of the producer and the consumer. 1840 ATISON *Europe* (1849-50) VIII. I. § 8. 127 An army of locusts in the form of... customhouse-officers... and other functionaries fell upon all the countries occupied by the French troops.

4. a. The fruit of the carob tree; a locust-bean. b. A cassia-pod, the fruit of *Cassia fistula*.

[The *Gr.* name *ἀκρία*, properly denoting the insect, is applied in the Levant to the carob-pod, from some resemblance in form; and from very early times it has been believed by many that the '*locusts*' eaten by John the Baptist were these pods. The application to the cassia-pod is due to confusion with the carob-pod.]

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* II. 121 Their fields, in which grow variety of excellent fruites; as... Dates, Almonds, Cassia fistula... Locust, (flat, and of the forme of a cycle) [etc.]. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 181 Cassia, or Locust. 'This is a kind of Pod or Cane, which grows upon a large Tree in some parts of Brazil. 1775 *Ann. Reg.* 92 Some have called the fruit [of the algaroba tree] locusts, and supposed it was the Baptist's food in the wilderness.

5. = **LOCUST-TREE** (in its various senses).

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1552 The second is called *Locus* by our Nation resident in Virginia. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 74 The Locust is a tree, not unfitly to be resembled to a Tuscan Pillar. *Ibid.* Another Locust there is, which they call the bastard Locust. 1676 T. GLOVER *Acc. Virginia in Phil. Trans.* XI. 628 There is likewise black Walnut, Gum-tree, Locust. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* I. 34 Let thy biting ax... the tough locust fell. 1775 W. EMERSON in *Harper's Mag.* (1883) Oct. 740/1 Large parks of well-regulated locusts. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 229 The black locust is strong, heavy, not much subject to warping. 1858 HOWANS *Cycl. Comm.* 1272/1 There are, at least, three popular varieties of the common locust... 1. Red Locust... 2. Green, or Yellow Locust... 3. White Locust. 1869 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* 201 Honey locust (*Glottischia trianthos*).

b. *U. S.* = **locust-club** (see 6).

1882 McCABE *New York* xxxiii. 383 'Give them the locusts, men', came in sharp ringing tones from the Captain.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *locust-army*, *-flesh*, *horde*, *host*, *legion*, *swarm*; (senses 4, 5) *locust fruit*, *timber*, *treenail*; *locust-fashion*, *-like* *advs.*; *locust-bean*, the fruit of the carob tree; *locust-beetle* = *locust-borer*; *locust-berry*, the fruit of the West Indian locust, *Byrsanina* (Mal-



*phigia*) coriacea; also, the tree itself; locust-bird, (a) a name given in S. Africa to *Crotophaga carunculata*; also to *Ciconia alba* (Great Locust-bird) and *Glareola nordmanni* (Little Locust-bird); (b) the rose-coloured stalling, *Pastor roseus*; all these birds devour locusts; locust-borer, a longicorn beetle, *Cyrtene robinia*, whose larva destroys the locust-tree; locust club, a club made of the wood of the locust-tree, used by U.S. police; locust-eater, a bird of the genus *Gryllivora*; locust-eating a., rendering mod.L. *gryllivorus*; locust flower, the flower of *Robinia Pseudacacia*; locust-lobster, a crustacean of the family *Scyllaridae*; locust post, a post made of the wood of the locust-tree (*Robinia*); locust shrimp, the squilla or mantis-shrimp.

1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1057 Fetid fishes With 'locust-armies putrifying heap'd. 1847 R. W. CHURCH *Lett.* 14 Feb. in *Life & Lett.* (1897) 82 The trees are very few (round Valetta)—scattered, black, shrubby carobas (or 'locust-beans) are the most numerous. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 215 It seems to have a near resemblance to the 'Locust-berry tree. 1776 A. RUSSELL *Alpho* 70 The locust-bird... is about the size and shape of a starling and seems of that species... The plumage on the body is of a flesh-colour; the head, neck, wings, and tail, are black. 1867 LAYARD *Birds S. Africa* 291 *Glareola Nordmanni*,... Small Locust-bird of Colonists. *Ibid.* 314 *Ciconia Alba*,... The White Stork, Gould... Great Locust-Bird of Colonists. 1874 FROUDE *S. Africa* Notes 13-19 Dec. An army of locust-birds. 1884 H. B. TRISTRAM *Fauna & Flora Palestine* 73 The Rose-coloured Pastor is well known to the natives as the Locust Bird, from its habit of preying on that pest, whose flights it generally follows. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Apr. 529 Rioters... brained by the 'locust clubs of the New York police. 1837 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 66 The resemblance between *Petroica bicolor* and the genuine 'locust-eaters (*Gryllivora*) is... remarkably strong. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 156 The 'locust-eating thrush. To this new species... Mr. Barrow has affixed the specific name of *Gryllivorus*. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvi. (1818) II. 9 The locust-eating Thrush. 1890 R. HOLDENWOOD 'Miner's Right' (1899) 106 2 That no hated aliens... should be suffered to... spread themselves 'locust-fashion over their beloved shadow ground. 1855 BROWNING *Sail ix*, The 'locust flesh steeped in the pitcher. 1899 E. J. CHAPMAN *Drama Two Lives, Lake Scenes* 60 Pink-lipped 'locust flowers, hanging in thousands. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 70 Ingwa's are a Fruit like the 'Locust Fruit, 4 Inches long, and one broad. 1890 'R. HOLDENWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 257 The 'locust hordes of travelling sheep. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. xv. With treble vengeance will his hot shafts urge Gaul's 'locust host. 1884 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xviii. 334 The allied troops, in 'locust legions, were pouring into Leipzig. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. Iv. (1612) 243 Hir Guizards... into Scotland 'Locusts-like in her pretext did swarm. 1850 Cornwall 25 Locust-like, they had devoured the edibles, and left us remains which were neither tender nor tempting. 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) III. 1610/1 The locusts, or 'locust-lobster. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 291 Locust-Lobsters (*Scyllaridae*). 1747 Rhode Island *Col. Rec.* (1860) V. 200 From a point where a 'locust post was erected, [we] ran a line three miles north-east. 1870-80 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* (ed. 6) 306 The 'Locust Shrimp (*Squilla mantis*). 1795 SOUTHEY *Fon of Arc v.* 171 Who send their 'locust swarms o'er ravaged realms. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiv. 321 A locust-swarm of foragers. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* 1271/2 The strength of 'locust timber, as compared with other woods. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 987/1 Considerable quantities of these 'locust treenails' are exported to this and other European countries.

**Locust, v. rare**—[f. LOCUST sb.] *intr.* To swarm and devour as locusts do.

1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* II. i. This Philip and the black-faced swarms of Spain, ... Come locusting upon us, eat us up.

**Locust**, variant of LOCUS sb.<sup>2</sup>

**Locusta** (lōk'vstā). [L.; see LOCUST sb.]

†1. A locust. *Obs.*

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 281 Wyld honey was his lyfede, & a thinge callit locusta. c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sc. Wks. II. 5 Sum men seien pat locusta is a litt beest good to etc. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xxv. (1405) 429 Locusta hathe that name for he hath longe legges as the shafte of a spere.

2. *Bot.* The spikelet of grasses. See also quot. 1727-41.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Locusta*, is used by botanists for the tender extremities of the branches of trees; such as, it is supposed, John the Baptist fed on in the wilderness... Some also used *locusta* for the beards, and pendulous seeds, of oats, and of the *gramina paniculata*; to which the name is given on account of their figure, which something resembles that of a locust. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 292 Flowers [of the Grass tribe] in little spikes called locusts. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 192 The partial inflorescence of a Grass, which is termed a *locusta* or spikelet.

**Locustarian** (lōk'vstē-riān). [f. mod.L. *Locustarius*—v. f. LOCUSTA: see -AN.] An insect of the group *Locustarie* (in Latreille's classification) of green grasshoppers, katydids, etc.

In some mod. Dicts.

**Locustian, a. nonce-wd.** [f. LOCUST sb. + -IAN.] Pertaining to locusts.

a1721 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 270 Thus at his Tail he has a Scorpion's Sting, Deadly, like that of the Locustian King.

**Locustical, a. nonce-wd.** [f. LOCUST sb. + -IC + -AL.] Pertaining to locusts and their habits.

a1763 BYRON *Ep. to J. B. K—y, Esq.* 54 Tho', all to a Man, Translators adopt the locustical Plan.

**Locustid** (lōk'vstid). *Ent.* [ad. mod.L. *Locustid*—v. f. LOCUSTA: see -ID.] An insect of the family *Locustidae*.

1893 in Funk's *Stand. Dict.* 1899 L. N. BARNESCH *True Tales Insects* 143 The Locustids appear to show no preference for the globular galls.

**Locust-tree.** Also 7-8 locus tree. [In sense 1 clearly f. LOCUST sb. In the other applications the identity of the word is somewhat doubtful, but the New World trees so called may possibly have received their name from the resemblance of their fruit either to the carob-pod (*Locust* sb. 4) or the insect itself.]

1. The CAROB-tree, *Ceratonia Siliqua*.

1623 JOHNSON *Golden Trade* 132 They have likewise great store of Locust trees, which growing in clusters of long cods together in the beginning of May, grows to his ripeness, which the people will feede vpon. 1775 *Ann. Reg.* II. 92 A tree growing in Spain called... carobe or locust-tree... the fruit exactly resembles kidney-beans.

2. A well-known North American tree, *Robinia Pseudacacia*, having thorny branches and dense clusters of white heavily-scented flowers; = ACACIA 1 2. It is used extensively for ornament and as a timber-tree, the wood being very hard and durable.

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1550 *Arbor siliquosa Virginensis spinosa, Locust nostratibus dicta.* The Virginian Locust tree. 1676 S. SEWALL *Diary* 28 Sept. (1878) I. 22 Brought my Brother John going so far as the little Locust tree. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* II. 80, 1 The [leaves of the] Locust tree, are oval leaves set on the stalk by short foot-stalks. 1775 A. BURNABY *Trav.* 69 The pseudo-acacia, or locust-tree. 1822 W. IRVING *Brace, Italy* (1849) 389 The house stood... in the centre of a large field, with an avenue of old locust trees leading up to it. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 8 Locust-trees... gave it a foreign grace and interest.

3. The COURBARTIL of Guiana and the West Indies. Also, the West Indian *Byrronina cinerea* and *B. coriacea* (Treas. Bot. 1866).

1629 Plantation St. Christopher in *J. Smith's Works* (Aib.) 908 Sugar Canes... also Mastice, and Locust Trees. 1693 S. DALE *Pharmalog* a. 5-6 *Gummi Anim.*... Locust... The Locust-Tree. In Nova Hispania & Brasilia... 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 221 The Locust Tree. It is a spreading shady tree, and found in many parts of Liguanea. 1796 STEINMAN *Scribner* II. xxi. 165 We saw some very fine locust-trees, being eighty or a hundred feet high, and prodigiously thick... The timber is of a beautiful cinnamon-colour... its seeds, like beans... enclosed in a broad light brown pod. 1848 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 542 This resin [anime] is obtained from the *hymenaea couratili*, or locust tree. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 165 The Locust-tree (*Hymenaea*) of tropical South America... affording a very tough and close-grained wood.

4. New Zealand. = KOWHAI.

1872 A. DONNET *Ranolf* vi. ii. 111 Feathery locust-trees overarched a little plot. 1898 MORRIS *Anstral Eng. Korohai*. Maori name given to (1) Locust-tree, Yellow Kowhai *Sophora tetragonoloba*.

5. African Locust-tree, *Parkia africana* (Treas. Bot. Suppl. 1874). Bastard Locust-tree of the West Indies, *Clethra tinifolia*. Honey Locust-tree, a North American ornamental tree, *Gleditsia triacanthos*. Swamp or Water Locust-tree, *G. monosperma* (Treas. Bot. 1866).

1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 86 Bastard Locust-tree. The berries are ripe in August. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 317 Locust-tree, Honey, *Gleditsia*.

**Locution** lōkiū'fən. Also 6-7 loquution. [ad. L. *locutiōnem*—em (loquū-), n. of action f. *loqui* to speak. Cf. f. *locution* (14-15th c.).]

†1. The act of speaking, utterance. *Obs.*

c1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 563 Of the hartes habundans the tunge makyth locution. c1500 *Melusine* 20, I wil not make grett locution or talking. 1597 A. M. tr. *Gutteman's Fr. Chirurg.* 23/1 A whole lippe is necessary to the loquution and speeche. 1747 *Trap Comm.* Act. xviii. 24 An eloquent man... It imports, 1 skill in the words... 2 good locution. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* ed. 2 140 Denotation and Locution are for the most part contemporary. 1767 LEWIS *Statius' Thebaid* xii. 1180 Should gentle Phabus fortify my Lungs, And give Locution from a hundred Tongues.

2. Speech as the expression of thought; discourse; also, style of discourse, expression. Now rare or *Obs.*

1529 HORMAN *Vulg.* 98 b, Let no man call hym selfe a diuine: that knoweth nat the figuris of construction and locution: and specially allegoris [etc.]. a1547 BALE *Image both Ch.* xv. (1550) ij. Under the shadowe of fygurate locution. 1603 H. CROSSE *Fertiles Comyn.* (1878) 116 To carrie the minde into sinfull thoughts, with vnclene locution, and vnchaste behauiour. 1606 MARSTON *Sophonisba* I. ii. I hate these figures in locution, These about phrases forc'd by ceremonie. 1726 AVYLIEFF *Parergon* 347 A Libel may be obscure in point of Diction or Locution. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xxi. II. 196 The vein of Houseric feeling and the general style of locution... would be maintained. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 49 Their modes of speech accustomed every ear to their locution. 1852 FERRIER *Grk. Philos.* (1866) I. Lett. to De Quincy 483 In barbarous locution, 'the knowable alone is the ignorable'.

3. A form of expression or phrasology; a phrase, expression.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 77 That somme men seyde Paradise to attene to the cerle of the moone, Alexander seythe that not to be trawthe, but after a locution hyperbolicalle. 1547 HOOVER *Anso. Bp. Winchester* D 1 b, He ys a very plain trooper and figurative locution. 1555 BRADFORD

in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) II. 1616 2 Which is an hyperbolical loquution. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 133, I abhorre metaphorical locutions in serious and abstruse subjects. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 140 If Testament in one place be taken for the instrument of his Testament, it is a tropical locution. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 146 Analysis and synthesis... are locutions which are but too frequently to be found employed. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.*, Johnson & Tooke Wks. 1853 I. 196, 1, I cannot but think that so irregular a locution was at first occasioned by abbreviation in manuscripts. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. ix. III. 33 It was essential to the security of the despot that... he should strike off the overtopping ears of corn in the field (to use the Greek locution). 1860 *Illustr. Lond. News* 14 July 35 3 A permanent Philological Board to watch over the introduction of new words and locutions. 1879 HOWELLS I. *Arctostook* xxvii. 319 The vigorous and imaginative locutions of the Pike language.

**Locutor** (lōkiū'tŭr). *rare*—1. [a. l. *locutor*, f. *loqui* to speak.] A speaker.

1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 174 As though the whisper were of such common moment that the locutor feared its instantaneous transport to the ears of Rothschild.

Hence **Locutorship**, the office of spokesman.

a1861 Mrs. BROWNING *Lett. R. H. Horne* (1877) II. xlii. 14, I will not say that there is not some overdoing in relation to divine things, the locutors-ship of the Holy Ghost being among them.

**Locutory** (lōkiū'tŭrī). *sb.* [ad. med.L. *locutori-um*, neut. of \**locutori-us*, f. *locutor*: see *prec.* and -ORY.] An apartment in a monastery set apart for conversation, a parlour; occas. a grille at which the inmates of a monastery may speak with those outside (cf. med.L. *locutoria fenestra*).

1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 242 b/1 He brought hym in to the parloure or locutorye. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 170/1 So came she to the grate that they call d trowe the locutorye. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. iii. 21, I was once with him in a Locutory. 1772 NEGERE *tr. Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 557 note, Palatories, or Parlours, or Locutories. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xix, She left the betrothed parties in the locutory or parlour. 1841 GRESEY *For. Arrien* 60 While Laumer waited in the locutory, the complaine-service, or second vespers, were prolonged beyond the usual time. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystic* (1860) I. vi. iv. 178 Several monks in the locutory.

Also in L. form || **Locutorium** lōkiū'tŭrī-ŭm.

1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1803) 75 The times for conversation were, after dinner, in the Locutorium, or conversation-room. 1864 SKELT *tr. Chiland's Poems* 427 The locutorium's prattle Again the convent hears. 1883 Q. *Rev.* Oct. 420 She locked up the locutoria, the parlours where visitors were received.

**Locutory, a. rare**—1. [ad. L. \**locutori-us* (see LOCUTOR sb.).] Pertaining to speech.

1828 *Harrobian* 45 Two worthies, whose locutory energies were considerably enhanced by a sapient shaking of the head.

**Lodam e**, variant of LODAM *Obs.*

**Lodanum**, obs. form of LAUDANUM.

† **Lodder**, *a. Obs.* [Connected with OE. *lōdere* beggar, poor wretch. Cf. OHG. *lōtar* adj., vain, idle (MHG. *lōtar* adj., loose, unsteady, *lōter*, *lōtter* sb., mountebank, rogue, mod.G. dial. *lōtter*, loose, exhausted; also in mod.G. *lōtterbube* blackguard, and in other compounds; see Gimm). The OE. stem \**lōd-* is related by ablaut to \**leip-* in LITHER a.] Wretched.

a1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon M.S.* (E. E. T. S.) 624/441 But a Parn he twyces born, Whon domus-day schal blowen his bemus, He may elles ligger lodder for-lorn.

Hence † **Lodderly** *adv.*, wretchedly, basely.

c1425 *King. Cong. Irel.* 22 To helpe this heyth man that... prugh hys owne men lodderly was of lond y-dryne.

† **Loddy**, obs. slang abbreviation of LAUDANUM. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Cress & Gertr.* I. 7 There are hair-dressers and laundresses in London, who cannot begin their work without twopennyworth of what they call Loddy.

**Lode** (lōd). *Forms*: 1 lād, (laad), 3 lād, 3-4 (9 dial.) lade, 4 lod, 6 loode, 6-9 load, 7 loade, 9 dial. looad, 4-1ode. [OE. *lād* fem.: see LOAD sb., of which *lode* is merely a graphic variant, now appropriated to certain special senses. (The obs. senses are placed under the one or the other word according to their affinity with surviving senses.)]

1. † Way, journey, course (*obs.*); dial. a road.

*Beowulf* 1087 (Gr.) Hu lomp eow on lade leofa liowulf? a1000 *Andreas* 423 (Gr.) Mycel is nu gena lad ofer laru-stream. c1200 *ORMIN* 3455 Part ille an sholde brinne lic Habbeinn wip him o lade. c1320 *Sir Tristr.* 419 He toke his lod vnli3t, His penis wip him be bare. 13. f. E. E. *Allit. P.* C. 156 For be monnes lode neuer so l3p, be lyf is ay swete. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Lood*, a lane; in Moberley applied to the roads leading to the various moss rooms on Lindow Common.

2. A watercourse; an aqueduct, channel; an open drain in fenny districts. Now *local*.

[789 *Grant* in *Birch Cartul. Sax.* (1883) I. 358 Mariscum... quam circumfuit larehnaad.] 1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 10 b, Such evil ayre as issueth forth of Lodes, Synckes, Sewers, and draynes. 1574 Bp. Cox in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 17 Our fennes, loodes, dykes, and bankes, being... so sore decayed. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 491 The whole region... is overflowed by the spreading waters of the rivers... having not loades and sewers large enough to void away. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 376 There was formerly a small lode or gut, called Voldfyke, by which boats and small craft could sail out of the Trent. 1859 KINGSLEY *Plays & Purit.* Misc. II. 139 Down that long dark lode... he... skated home. 1865 — *Hereto*, xxi.



A man cutting sedges in a punt in the lode alongside. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Lode*, lode, an aqueduct or channel which carries the water to a mill. 1894 *Athenæum* 5 May 587/1 A view of a fen lode or land drain in rainy weather.

† **Lode**, guidance. *Obs.*  
 1200 ORMIN 2140 Fort patt he [sc. be steoressmann] wile folhenn 233 pat ilike steorness lode. *Ibid.* 6589 He . . . Forreloespeh sawless sope libht, patt iss Goddspellh lode.  
 a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8441 Quen he cuth be lach o landes lode.

b. *dial.* The turn to act as pilot.  
 1855 *Correspondent*, When a signal is made for a pilot, at Aldburgh, the Pilots on shore draw lots, and he, who gets the lot, or as they call it the Lode, goes off to the vessel.

4. A loadstone. Also *fig.* an object of attraction. It is uncertain whether quot. c 1530 belongs to this sense; cf. 3.

1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1570) 211 So they that are abroad fast about may range, Rowing on the see, my selfe their lode and gyde. c 1530 *Hyckescorner* (ed. Manly) 84 (*Perseverance*), I am never variable, but doth continue, Still gonyng upwarde the ladder of grace, And lode in me planted is so true, And by the poore man I wyl never iourne my face. 1589 *GREENE Menaphon* (Arb.) 51 Arcadies Apollo, whose brightnesse draws euerie eye to turne as the Heliotropion doth after her load. 1603 *DRAYTON Odes* vii. 34 As with the Lode the Steele we touch.

5. *Mining.* A vein of metal ore.

*Champion lode*, the most productive lode in a district.  
 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 8 They have now two kinds of Tyne workes, Stream and Load. *Ibid.* 10b, When they light vpon a smal veine, or chance to leese the Load which they wrought, . . . they begin at another place neere-hand, and so drawe by gesse to the main Load againe. 1728 *NICHOLLS in Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 402 When the Substances forming these Loads are reducible to Metal, the Loads are by the Miners said to be alive; otherwise they are termed dead Loads. 1813 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* 64 In the parish of Bridestow a lode of copper has lately been discovered within six or seven fathoms of the surface. 1845 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IV. 151 Zinc lying in two large and two smaller lodes and veins. 1856 *THORNBURY Greatheart* III. 7 The lode is a champion lode, and must run for miles, so the men tell me. 1872 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 93 The aggregate yield of the mines on the Cornstock lode. 1881 — *Mining Gloss.* s.v., In general miner's usage, a lode, vein, or ledge is a tabular deposit of valuable mineral between definite boundaries. 1883 *STEVENSON Silverado* 59. 6a The lode comes to an end, and the miners move elsewhere.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: as *lode-claim*, *formation*, *location*, *-mining*, *-ore*; *lode-plot* (see quot.); † *lode-ship*, ? a pilot ship; *lode-stovvau*, *lode-works* (see quots.); † *lodewort*, a name for Water Crowfoot, *Ranunculus aquatilis*, so called from its growing in watercourses.

1874 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 365 Brown's Gulch contains the following 'lode-claims, all claimed as silver-lodes. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Sept. 4/2 No. 1 Shaft, is sunk to the depth of 24 ft. on 'lode formation 2 ft. 6 in. wide. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 328 Several lodes had in the mean time been found, or at least 'lode-locations' [sic] made. 1874 *Ibid.* 363 Concerning the 'lode-mining interest of the county there is but little to report. 1778 *Eng. Gazette* (ed. 2) s. v. *Burton*, Its potters use almost all the 'lode-ore that is dug at Lawton. 1778 *PRYCE Min. Cornub.* 324 'Lode-plot, a Lode that underlies very fast or horizontal, and may be rather called a Flat Lode. 1357 *Act 31 Edw. III*, Stat. 3, c. 2 En cas que . . . person plus grant [que] Loh soit trove en niefappelle 'Lodeship [translation has (Lode-ship)]. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (Cornwall Terms), 'Lode stovvau, a drang driven towards rising ground on the indications of a lode in marshy ground. 1586 *CAMDEN Britannia* (1600) 148 Horum autem stannarium, siue metallicorum operum duo sunt genera. Alterum 'Lode-works, alterum Streame-works vocant. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 8b, To find the Loadworks, their first labour is also employed in seeking this Shoal, which either lieth open on the grasse, or but shallowly covered. 1727 *BAILEY vol. II. Lode works* (in the Stannaries or Tin Mines in Cornwall), Works performed in the high Grounds, by sinking deep Wells call'd Shafts. 1597 *GERARDUE Herbal* App., 'Lodewort is water Crowfoote.

† **Lode-male**. *Obs.* In 4 loode-. [f. *LODE* (sense 1) + *MALE sb.*] A travelling-trunk.

13. — *Coeur de Lion* 3651 Geve hym . . . Loode males . . . Ful of ryche precieuse stones.

† **Lodeman**. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *lādmann*, 5 *lodman*, *ladman*. [OE. *lādmann*, f. *lād* *LODE* + *mann* *MAN sb.* Cf. *LODESMAN*.] In OE., a leader, guide; in later use only *spec.* a pilot.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Num.* x. 31 Pu canst wegas xeonð hæst westen; ac beo ure lādmann. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* (MS. Camb. Gg. 4. 27) 1435 *Hyphis*, If they were brokyn or ought wo begon Or haddyn nede of lodman [MS. Arch. Seld. ladman] or vitayle. a 1500 *Piers of Fulham* 260 in Hazl. E. P. P. II. 11 The lode man a bove that schuld sownd yerne Lakyth brayn, and also the lantern ys owt. 1536 *tr. Laves of Oleron in Black Bk. Admiralty* (Rolls) I. 129 If a ship is lost by default of the lodeman, the maryners may . . . bring the lodeman to the windlass or any other place, and cut off his head.

**Lodemanage** (*lōd'mænædʒ*). [a. AF. *lod-manage* (also *lamanage*), f. OE. *lādmann*; see *prec.* and *-AGE*.] *Pilotage.* *Court of lodemanage*: a court which sat at Dover for the appointment of the pilots of the Cinque Ports.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 403 His herherwe and his moone, his lodemanage. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* i. iii, Maryners that . . . expert be of their lodmanage. 1485 *Karval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 24 Paid . . . John Henry lodeman for lodemanage of the same Ship. x. a 1500 *Piers of Fulham* 308 in Hazl. E. P. P. II. 13 3ef that he to long abyde To cast an anker at his tide, And failleth of his lodemanage. 1531 *Charterparty* in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Cr. Adm.* (1894) 37 All stowage lowaige wyndage pety lodmanage and averages acustomyd shalbe taken. 1616 *BULLOKAR, Lodemanage*,

skill of nauigation. 1716 *Act 3 Geo. I.*, c. 13 § 1 A very useful . . . Society or Fellowship, of Pilots of the Trinity-House of Dover [etc.], who have always had the sole Pilotage and Load-manage of all Ships and Vessels from the said Places up the Rivers of Thames and Medway. Every Person must appear at a Court of Loadmanage, and be publicly examined . . . touching his Skill and Abilities in Pilotage, before he is to be admitted a Member of the said Society. 1755 *MAGENS Insurances* I. 72 To the petty, or accustomed Average. . . belong Loadmanage, Towage and Pilotage. 1873 J. LEWIS 1871 *Census* 25 There was in former times a Court called the Court of Loadmanage, which seems to have been a branch of the Admiralty jurisdiction.

b. (See quot. 1607.)  
 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.*, c. 14 § 2 A pece of Flemmysh monney called an Englishe for lodemanage. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.*, *Lodemanage* is the hire of a Pilot for conducting of a ship from one place to another.

† **Loder**. *Obs.* [f. *LODE* + *-ER*.]

1. A leader: in quot. *attrib.* *loder-man*.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3723 An loder-man weilen us sen, And wenden in-to egipte agen. *Ibid.* 4110.

2. The loadstone.

c 1400 *Beryn* 1569 The loder wherby these shipmen her cours toke echon.

† **Lodesman**. *Obs.* Also 3-6 lodes-, (4 lodez-, loddis-), 5-6 loddis-, lodys-, (5 ladis-, lods-, 6 lodse-, loades-), 6-8 loades-. [Altered form of *LODEMAN*, on the analogy of genitival compounds, as *doomsman*.]

1. A leader, guide.

c 1275 *LAV. 6245* And solleþ habbe lodes-men [c 1205 ladesmen] forþ þou to lode. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxviii. (1495) 836 Tame swyne knowe theyr owne howses and home and lerne to come therto without guide and lodeman. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4967 þe lode at was þar lodisman. 1482 *Blauh of Evesham* (Arb.) 106 V folowyde euermore my duke and lodisman sent Nicholas. 1528 *Roy Rode Me* (Arb.) 72 Ruffian wretches and rascall Lodemen of all knavishness. c 1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden 1846) I. 69 The legion wherof Manlius Valens was lodisman. 1578 *Chr. Prayers in Priv. Prayers* (1831) 543 þe thou . . . our loadsmen, guide, and captain. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Trac. Fr. Tong. Vne Guide qui meine antrpy*, a leader, a guide, a lodisman. 1594 *LATIMER 1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 21 To walke ordinarily with God and to make him his lodman and chief guyde.

b. *spec. Mil.*

1581 *STYWARD Mart. Discipl.* i. 46 The Sergeant . . . putteth them in arate that euerie man follow his lodseman, keeping his ranke fellows iustlie on both sides. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* cxcix. 1241 Hee provided them first of y<sup>e</sup> principall point, which was, y<sup>e</sup> they might haue a good lodseman.

2. A pilot; a steersman.

13. — *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 179 A lodes-mon lytly lep vnder hachches. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* (Fairf.) 1488 *Hyphis*. If they were broken or wo begoon Or hade nede of lodemen [var. lodman, ladman] or vitayle. c 1400 *Beryn* 1601 Sir lodisman, Stere onys into the Costis, as wel as euer thow can. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iii. vi. 224 He . . . gaif us then Gentill horis, pilottis, and lodisemen. 1530 *PALSGR.* 240/2 Lodseman of a shippe, *pilotte*. a 1548 *HALL Chron. Hen. VIII*, 22b, The Englishe capitaines perceyving that the haven was dangerous to entre without an expert lodseman. a 1571 *JEWEL Serm.*, *Luke* x. 23 4 (1611) 247 What, I pray you, betides vnto a Ship so tossed in the sea if there be no Lodseman to steere it? 1735 *DYCHE & PARDON Dict.*, *Lodseman*, a Guide or Pilot.

*fig.* 1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 61/1 If we be benighted, in deede we are glad to haue the Moone shine, or the Starres to be our Lodsmen. 1581 *STUDLEY Metica* in *tr. Seneca* 136 b, Hesperus, the loadsmen of the night.

† **Lodes-mate**. *Obs.* [f. *LODE* + *MATE sb.*, after *lodseman*.] ? A travelling companion.

1575 *GASCOIGNE Glasse Govt.* v. iii. Poems 1870 II. 77 He is their lodes mate & companion in all places.

**Lodestar**, **loadstar** (*lōd'stār*). Also 4-6 loode-, 5-6 lod-, 6 loade-, (lodes-); see *STAR sb.* *β. north.* and *Sc.* 5-6 lade-, 6 leid-, laid-sterne, laydsterre. [f. *load*, *LODE* + *STAR sb.* Cf. ON. *leistarstjarna*.]

1. A star that shows the way; *esp.* the pole star.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 1201 Calistopee . . . Was turned from a woman to a Bere And after was she maad the lode sterre. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 199 þe sterre þat ladde þe Grees when þey seilled þider [sc. to Hesperia] and was her lode sterre, Hespera, þat is Venus. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xviii. 95 Wederweie sheepenn now . . . Han no by-leyue to be lyft ne to be lode-sterre. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 751 Schipe-mene . . . Lukkes to be lade-sterne whene þe lyghte faillez. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1830) xvii. 180 The Sterre of the See, that is unmevabe and that is toward the North, that we clepen the Lode Sterre. c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 28/1 Yat south layd sterre sawe we fourth with. a 1529 *SKELTON Col. Cloute* 1260 Tyll the cost be clere And the lode starre appere. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 16 Tha had fund rycht far Furth in the north, law vnder the laid star Ane plesand yle. a 1571 *JEWEL On 2 Thess.* (1611) 150 The Master of the ship seemeth to be idle . . . Hee . . . looketh vpon the load star, and in appearance doth nothing. 1594 *BLUNDEVIL Exere.* iii. l. xx. (1636) 321 The Load starre, or North starre. 1616 *BULLOKAR, Lodestar*, a Starre that guideth one. 1691 *RAY Creation* i. (1692) 183 The Load-stone and the Load-star depend both upon this [viz. the steadiness of the earth's axis].

2. *fig.* A 'guiding star'; that on which one's attention or hopes are fixed.

This sense appears to have been revived at the beginning of the 19th c. after a lapse of some 150 years.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* v. 1392 Hiseche I yow myn herthes laid fre. That herevpon ye wolden wryte me, For loue of god my righte lode sterre. 1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* i. iii. (1494) b ij, To the haunyn of lyf she was the lode sterre. 1500-20

*DUNBAR Poems* xxxvii. 10 O hie trivmphinng peradiss of joy, Lodster and lamp of eivry Justines. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xviii. (Percy Soc.) 83 The bright lodges sterre Of my true herte. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* Prolog. 8 Lanterne, leid sterre, mirroure, and a *per se*. 1577-87 *HOLLINSHED Chron.* (1807-8) 111. 134 A paterne in princehood, a lode-starre in honour, and mirroure of magnificence. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* i. l. 183 Your eyes are loadstarres. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* i. Wks. 1851 III. 21 Since here must needs bee the Load-starre of Reformation. 1813 *SCOTT Trictrm.* Intro. v, The load-star of each heart and eye, My fair one leads the glittering ball. 1818 *SHELLEY Kev. Islam* ii. xxi, An orphan with my parents lived, whose eyes Were loadstars of delight, which drew me home When I might wander forth. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 274 The feather in the hat of Lewis was the loadstar of victory. 1861 *M. ARNOLD Pop. Educ. France* p. xxiii, The French Revolution became an historic epoch for the world, and France the lode-star of Continental democracy. 1871 *ROSSETTI Poems*, *Jenny* 18 Whose person or whose purse may be The lodestar of your reverie.

**Lodestone**: see *LOADSTONE*.

**Lodge** (*lɒdʒ*), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 loge, logge, (4 loghe, loge, *Sc. Ing.*), 4-6 *Sc. luge*, (5 loigge, looge, 6 loige, *Sc. Lodge*), 7-8 lodg, 5- lodge. *Pl.* 4 logis, *Sc. luggis*, 4-5 loges, logges, 5 lgez, loggen, loigges, looogez, 6 luges, -is. (See also *LOGIS*.) [ME. *loge*, *logge*, a. OF. *loge*, *loige* arbour, summerhouse, hut (f. *loge* hut, cottage, box at a theatre, etc.) = Pr. *lotja*, Pg. *loja*, It. *loggria* (dial. *lobia*):—med. l. *laubia*, *lobia* (recorded in the sense 'covered walk, cloister': hence *LOBBY*), a. OHG. \**laubja*, later *louppea*, *lauba*, sheltered or shady place, booth, hut (glossing *umbraculum*, *tempes*, *magalia*, *mappalia*, *proscenium*, *propola*; MHG. *loube*, *loub* porch, balcony, hall; mod. G. *laube* arbour, summerhouse).]

The derivation of the Ger. word from OTeut. \**laubom* LEAF is disputed by some scholars, on the ground that the sense 'arbour' is a mod. development from compounds like *sommerlaube*, *gartenlaube*. But the Latin-OHG. glosses, and the early examples of *loge* in OF., seem to show clearly that the sense 'shelter of foliage', though not evidenced in MHG., is the primary one. Cf. LEVESELE.]

1. A small house or dwelling, *esp.* a temporary one; a hut or booth; a tent, arbour, or the like.

*Now dial.* in specific applications.

1290 *Rolls of Parlt.* i. 291 Logges in quibus piscatores possent hospitari. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6192 Son be a mikel widside þai made þair loges [Göt. logis, Trin. logges] for to bide. 13. — *Sir Beues* (A.) 3622 Beues and Terri donun litte And wip here swerde a logge þitte. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xix. 392 Tentis and luggis als thair-þi Thai gert mak. c 1386 *CHAUCER Nun's P.* 7. 33 Wel sikerer was his crowyng in his logge, Than is a clokke or an abbey Orlogge. c 1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 2037 A loge of bowes none he made. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxvii. 125 Þe comouns . . . er all hird men and lyez þeroute in logez [f. *gissent en tentis*]. c 1450 *Merlin* 387 A grete flame of fire . . . ran ouer the loigges of hem in the hoste. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. xviii. 21 They cut downe bowes of trees to theyr swerdis to tye withall their horses, and to make them selfe lodges. 1575-6 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 278 In the plage tyfte . . . when sick folkes had lodges maid upon the more. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* i. 8 The daughter of Zion is left as a cottage in a vineyard, as a lodge in a garden of cucumbers. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 377 So to the Silvan Lodge They came. 1748 *H. ELLIS Hudson's Bay* 177 His People . . . had they been furnished with large Beaver Coats, and had built Lodges in the Woods [etc.]. 1784 *COWPER Task* i. 227, I call'd the low-roof'd lodge the Peasant's Nest. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* i. xxvi, Here . . . Some chief had framed a rustic bower. It was a lodge of ample size. 1860 *DICKENS Uncomm. Trav.* xi, Bricklayers often tramp, in twos and threes, lying by night at their 'lodges' which are scattered all over the country.

† b. A place of confinement; a cell, prison.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 307/299 Ore louerd after is deþe In harde logge him brougte And teide þane schrewe faste Inoys. c 1450 *Cor. Myst.* ii. (Shaks. Soc.) 29 In helle logge thou xalt be lokyn. 1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 2362 Had ye not the soner ben my refuge, Of dampnacyon I had ben drawn in the luge. 1526 *TINDALE Acts* xii. 7 A light shyned in the lodge. 1676 *D'URFEY Mact.* *Fickle* v. ii. (1677) 59 How now! What's here one going to fire the house? Away, away with him to the Lodge. 1704 *SWIFT Tale Tub, Battle Bks.* 236 Books of Controversy, being of all others, haunted by the most disorderly Spirits, have always been confined in a separate Lodge from the rest.

c. A shed or out-house. *dial.*

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Logium*, (in old Records) a Hovel, or Out-house, still call'd a Lodge in Kent. 1887 *Kentish Dial.*, *Lodge*, an outbuilding, a shed, with an implied notion that it is more or less of a temporary character. 1888 *FENN Dick o' the Fens* 127 The lookers-on saw that the stable and the cart lodge were doomed. 1892 *R. STEAD Bygone Kent* 201 'Lodge' means a wood or toolshed. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 20 Dec. 5/1 The Member for Canarvon in the clothes of the average constable would be, as they say in Kent, like 'a tom-tit in a wagon-lodge'.

2. A house in a forest or other wild place, serving as a temporary abode in the hunting season; now used of the solitary houses built, e.g. in the Highlands of Scotland, for the accommodation of sportsmen during the shooting season.

1465 in *Paston Lett.* III. 437 'The pulyng downe of the logge of Heylesdon. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vii. xli. 242 There by was a grete lodge and there he alyghte to slepe. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.*, c. 33 § 9 Keper of the Parke and of the Manor or Loge there. c 1500 *Paston Lett.* III. 340 Writyn at the lodge in Lavenham the last day of Juylle. a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* i. (1590) 12 He . . . retired himselfe, his wife, and children, into a certaine Forrest, where in he hath bu'lded two fine lodges. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* i. i.



115 Knight, you have beaten my men, kill'd my deer, and broke open my Lodge. *Fal.* But not kiss'd your Keepers daughter? 1599 — *Much Ado* II. i. 222. I found him here as melancholy as a Lodge in a Warren. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1809) 11. 36 If you will give yourself the trouble to inquire out my little lodge on the hill. 1900 *Longin. Mag.* Oct. 591 The tedious of endless rain and impenetrable darkness in a Highland lodge.

3. A house or cottage, occupied by a caretaker, keeper, gardener, etc., and placed at the entrance of a park or at some place in the grounds belonging to a mansion; the room, 'box', or the like occupied by the porter of a college, a factory, etc.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlii. 76 Strangenes, quhar that he did ly, Wes brint in to the porter luge. 1504 *Nottingham Rec.* iii. 323 For reparation of be lodge on be est syde [of a bridge]. 1540 *Coucher bk. of Selby* II. 356 Unam domum sive le lodge erga portas ejusdem grangie. c. 1630 RISSON *Surv. Devon* § 293 (1810) 301 They had a . . park, the very lodge whereof hath afforded dwelling to men of good worth. 1744 OZELL *tr. Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 211 Having the Lodge of the Bridge of St. Vincent at their Back. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Eng. Philos.* IV. 133 A lodge, where lived the widow of a huntsman, . . gave entrance to this forest-like domain. 1827 *Oxford Guide* 27 Magdalene College, The Porter's Lodge is on the first right-hand corner of the entrance Court. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxix. As they happened to be near the Old Bailey, and Mr. Dennis knew there were turnkeys in the lodge with whom he could pass the night. 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Court* 16 We . . cross'd the garden to the gardener's lodge. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xxvii. 319 She passed through the lodges of the park entrance. 1867 [see 8].

4. *gen.* A lodging, abode, esp. a temporary lodging-place, a place of sojourn; † formerly often *transf.* a place to accommodate or hold something.

1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxv. 129 To saue his noble luge [the Castle of Edinburgh]. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Pr. Pleas. Kenilw.* (1821) 37 Nor could I see that any spark of lust A loitering lodge within her breast could find. c. 1590 GREENE *Pr. Bacon* viii. (1630) Dab, If Phobus . . Come courting from the beauty of his lodge. 1594 — *Schimus* F. 3b, Witnessse these handless armes, Witnessse these enupic lodges of mine eyes. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iv. Wks. 1855 I. 44 The soule itselfe gallops along with them, As chieftaine of this winged troope of thought, Whilst the dull lodge of spirit standeth waste. 1618 BRATHWAITE *Good Will.* etc. E. 7b, Two empty lodges had he in his head, Which had two Lights, but now his Lites be gone. 1719 WATTS *Hymns* I. xliii. Earth is our lodge, and heaven our home. 1782 COWPER *A Fable* 25 [He] had marked her [a raven's] airy lodge. 1867 F. W. H. MYERS *St. Paul* (1898) 23 This my poor lodge, my transitory dwelling.

† 5. *Phr.* To take one's lodge: to take up one's abode. (Cf. *LODGING* *publ. sb.* 2.) *Obs.*

c. 1475 *Partonay* 5168 Hermites Robes lute faste lete doo make, In Arrygion toke hys logge and repair.

6. The workshop in which a body of 'freemasons' worked (see *FREEMASON* 1). *Obs.* *exc.* *Hist.*

1371 in *Britton Hist. Metrop. York* (1819) 80 lute es ordayned . . yat all ye Masonnes . . sall . . be ilk a day . . aye yaire werk in ye logge yat es ordayned to ye masonnes at wyrke inwith ye close . . als arly als yat may se skillyly by day lyghte for till wyrke. c. 1430 *Freemasonry* 280 The pretyvise of the chamber telle he no mon, Ny yn the logge whatsever they donn. *Ibid.* 133. 1483 *Extracts Aberd. Rec.* (1844) I. 39 It was appoyntit . . betuix the masonys of the luge. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 223/2 A Luge for masons, *lapidicina, lapidinarum*. 1483-4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 415 Cum portacione eorumdem [mason's tools] ad le Luge. 1870 BRENTANO *Hist. Guilds* IV. in *Eng. Guilds* (E. E. T. S.) p. cxlvii. The 'lodge' itself of the architect was very similar to our factories; it consisted of one or more workshops in which the workmen worked together.

7. Among Freemasons and some other societies: The place of meeting for members of a branch; hence, the members composing a branch; also, a meeting of a 'lodge' of freemasons, etc. *Grand lodge*, the principal or governing body of the freemasons (and of some other societies), presided over by the grand-master. For *Orange lodge* see *ORANGE* 2.

1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 316 Into which Society when any are admitted, they call a meeting (or Lodge as they term it in some places) which must consist at least of 5 or 6 of the Ancients of the Order. 1733 BRAMSTON *Man of Taste* 196 Next Lodge I'll be Free-Mason. 1742 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 525 They . . are to guard the Lodge, with a drawn sword. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Sept. 427/1 A body of gentlemen masons belonging to foreign lodges. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 625/1 It was this year [1720] agreed, that, for the future, the new grand-master shall be named and proposed to the grand lodge some time before the feast. 1813 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 93 Provisions were made for establishing district lodges [of Orangemen]; and . . the masters of all regimental lodges were to make half-yearly returns . . to the secretary of the grand lodge; and in these military lodges . . officers and privates were to meet on terms of equality. 1845 D. JERROLD *Caudle Lect.* viii. (1846) 26, I suppose you'll be going to what you call your Lodge every night, now? 1866 LOWELL *Seward-Johnson Reaction* Pr. Wks. 1898 V. 318 Now joining a Know-Nothing 'lodge', now hanging on the outskirts of a Fenian 'circle'. 1900 MacKENZIE *Guide to Inverness* 46 The head-quarters of a lodge of Good Templars.

8. At Cambridge University, the residence of the head of a college.

1760 GRAY in *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 87 That Trinity Hall Lodge would be vacant . . to receive Mrs. Nicholls and you. 1830 Bp. MONK *Life Bentley* 115 The dean . . allowed the £170 to remain in Bentley's hands . . to be expended in purchasing furniture for the master's lodge. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* IV. 529 The name 'Lodgings', as applied to the Master's House, is peculiar to Oxford. At Cambridge the word is 'The Lodge', or the Master's Lodge. At Oxford 'The Lodge' is simply the Porter's Lodge.

9. The den or lair of an animal; ? now only of a beaver or an otter.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 6 Whilst that the Dragon is from home, these men bestrew his Lodge with certain Graine. *Ibid.* 71b, The Ant is called in Latine *Formica*, quasi *nica ferens*, carrying her meale by crummes into hir Lodge. 1611 CORGR., *Reposie*, . . the lodge of a Stag, &c. 1744 A. DONBS *Hudson's Bay* 40 He has seen fifteen [beaver] of that Colour out of one Lodge or Pond. 1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1825) I. 30 Before the beasts were roused from their lodges, or the birds had soared upwards. 1855 LONGF., *Hiau*, *Introd.* 26 In the lodges of the beaver. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 583/2 *Holt*, the lair of the otter. . . Other names forholt are Conch, Hover, Kennel, and Lodge.

10. The tent of a North American Indian; a wigwam or tepee. Also, the number of Indians accommodated in one tent as a unit of enumeration, reckoned at from four to six.

1805 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 14 Having shot at some pigeons, the report was heard at the Sioux lodges. 1807 P. GASS *Trak.* 45 Their lodges are about eighty in number, and contain about ten persons each. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 204 They came to two lodges of Shoshonies. 1839 MARRIAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. I. 183 Wandering among the Indian lodges (wigwams is a term not used now-a-days), I heard a sort of flute. 1855 LONGF., *Hiau*, xvi. 12 By the shining Big-Sen-Water Stood the lodge of Pau-Puk-Keewis. 1859 MARCY *Prairie Trac.* v. 141 The usual tenement of the prairie tribes. . . is the Comanche lodge, which is made of eight straight peeled poles about twenty feet long, covered with hides or cloth. 1892 W. PIKE *North. Canada* 24 Four deerkin lodges made our encampment.

† 11. A collection of objects 'lodged' or situated close to each other. *Obs.* *rare.*

1720 Dr. FOR CAPT. *Singleton* xliii. (1840) 229 The Maldives, a famous lodge of islands.

12. Rendering Romanic etymological equivalents. † a. = *LOGGIA*. *Obs.*

1613 39 I. JONES in *Leoni Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 42 This Cornice is a part from the Lodge to the top of it. 1813 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXIII. 226/1 Royal Military Hospital, Chelsea. . . Dwarf walls, having cornices, in succession, containing small door-ways. Two lodges, right and left, carry on the line, containing four compartments. . . each. . . Grounds to the dwarf-walls and lodges, brick; dressings, stone.

b. = *LOGGE* 2. *rare.*

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 320 A Round of large Covered Lodges, in which a great number of people were contained . . the Roofs of these Lodges were under the great Windows . . in the fourth Story of the Coliseum. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* v. 807 Where the theatre lent its lodge . . Poppilia needs must find herself Launching her looks forth.

c. [? = *Pg. loja*.] A storage room for wine.

1880 VIZITELLI *Facts abt. Port.* etc. 126 We . . pass through the sample and tasting rooms into the lodges. *Ibid.* 130 The Villa Nova wine-lodges. 1895 *V. estim. Gam.* 5 Apr. 1/3 We have thousands of pipes of wine at Oporto, and the lodges cover acres of ground.

13. Mining. a. 'A subterraneous reservoir for the drainage of the mine, made at the pit bottom, in the interior of the workings, or at different levels in the shaft' (Gresley *Coal-mining Gloss.* 1883).

b. A room or flat adjoining the shaft, for discharging ore, etc.

1881 in *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*

14. A reservoir of water for mill purposes. *local.*

1853 *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 101/4 [In the neighbourhood of Bury, Lancashire] two reservoirs . . in the village of Elton, forming a 'lodge', . . for the accumulation from three narrow streams rising at Cockey Moor. 1891 *Oldham Microsc. Soc. Jnl.* May 101 Bad smells arise from our lodges.

15. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as lodge-door, -keeper, -man, -room; lodge-book, a book recording the doings of a masonic lodge; lodge-gate, the gate of a park or the like at which there is a lodge; lodge-pole, a pole used to support a North American Indian tent.

1738 J. ANDERSON (*title*) The New Book of the Constitutions of the . . Free and Accepted Maçons, containing their History . . collected . . by Order of the Grand Lodge from their old Records . . and 'Lodge-Books'. 13. . . E. E. Allit. P. B. 784 As Loot in a \*lodge door lened hym alone. 1542 *Ludlow Churchw.* Acc. (Camden) 12 For a new key to the lodge dore. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xv. The lodge-door was like a common garden-door. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* lii. At the 'lodge gate'. 1899 R. KIPLING *Stalky* i. 15 They could enter by the Lodge-gates on the upper road. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xv. The 'lodge-keeper admitted them into a great oblong yard, on one side of which were offices for the transaction of business. 1892 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 6/4 Often in my capacity as \*lodge-man have I seen a poor woman breathlessly running in order to be in the mill before 'lock-out'. 1855 LONGF., *Hiau*, ii. 171 At night Kabibonokka . . Shook the 'lodge-poles in his fury. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man*, iii. 37 The dogs were trained to drag the lodge-poles on the march. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxi. 421 From our \*lodge-room to the forward timbers every thing is clear already. 1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarock* 163 The lodge-room was in Croft Street.

**Lodge** (*lɒdʒ*), *v.* Forms: 3-5 lodge(n), 5 lodgyn, lodge, lodgee, 5-6 *Sc. luge*, 5-7 lodge, 6-7 *Sc. luge*, lodge, 7 lodg, 5- lodge. [*ad. OF. logier* (mod.F. *loger*), *f. loge*: see *LOGE* *sb.*]

**I. trans.**

† 1. To place in tents or other temporary shelter; to encamp, station (an army). Often *refl.* to pitch one's tent, to encamp, take up a position; also in *passive*, to be encamped or stationed. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 264 *Metati sumus castra juxta lapidem*

*adjutorii* . . we beoð ilogged her bi þe, þet ert ston of help. *Ibid.*, Isneles folc com & loggede him bi þe stone of help. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 182 Comen ere þe Inglis with paulloun & tent, & loged þam right wele ouer alle þer þam pink. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10745 Pavilions and pure tenties [þai] pighyn aboute, And þere logget hom to lunge, while hom lefe thought. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1552 A Messangere . . him tellis, þat Alexander was at hand & had his ost loygid A-pon þe streme of Struina. c. 1450 *Mertin* 277 Ther-of herde Gawain . . that the saimes were thus loggid a-boute Bredigan. 1523 L. D. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxci. 231 The watchmen of saynt Quintyne . . knewe that their ennemys were natte farre lodged thense. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 271 At night they returned and sayde, howe that the Englishmen were lodged in the fieldes. 1598 GREENE *Tacitus*, *Ann.* xii. vii. (1622) 163 [Claudius] wrot vnto P. Attilius Histrius . . to lodge a Legion, and all the aid he could leuy in the prouince, on the banke of Danubium.

† b. To shelter with foliage. *Obs.* *rare.*

c. 1400 *Pestr. Troy* 1140 Lurke vnder lenys logget with vines. *Ibid.* 1167 Lurkyt vnder lefe-sals logget with vines.

2. To provide with sleeping quarters or temporary habitation; to receive into one's house for the night; † to entertain, show hospitality to (guests). Also, in wider sense (cf. 7 b), to provide with a habitation; to place as a resident in a building; also in *passive*, to be (well or ill) accommodated with regard to dwelling.

13. . . *Coeur de L.* 6371 They are loggdy in this town, I wyllyl goe, and aspye ther rouyn. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. (*Julian*) 624 A place quhare þat a monk luygt wes. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Ann's Pr.* 7. 171 They ne founde as muche as a cotage, In which they bothe myghte logged hem. a 1420 HOCCELEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4229 The fader logged hem . . In a chambric next to his joynnyng. 1453 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 211 [They came] to Bedlum. . . Where poorly loggdy they fond the kyng of pees. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxv. 35, I was herbrouteles and ye lodged me. 1535 COVERDALE *Heb.* xiii. 2 Be not forgetful to lodge strangers. 1591 SHAKS, *Two Gent.* iii. i. 35, I nightly lodge her in an upper Towre. The key whereof, my selfe haue euer kept. 1596 DAIRYEMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scotland* I. 103 With glade wil and fillye they vse to luge kin, freind and acquaintance, 3e and strangers that turnes in to thame. 1622 BACON *Hon.* II. 118 When hee was come to the Court of France, the King . . stilled him by the name of the Duke of Yorke; lodged him, and accommodated him, in great State. 1714 SWIFT *Inch. Hon.* Sat. ii. vi. 3 I've often wish'd that I had . . A handsome House to lodge a Friend, A River at my garden's end. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 233 It is a kind of insult upon poverty, to go about to lodge poor people in a superb edifice. 1766 SMOLETT *Trav.* I. viii. 139, I . . pay at the rate of two-and-thirty livres a day, for which I am very badly lodged, and but very indifferently entertained. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxi. This young lady was lodged for nothing. 1841 LAYTON *Nt. & Horn.* i. iii. You lodge your horses more magnificently than yourself. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* I. iii. (1852) 105 The latter are probably better fed, and they certainly are better clothed and better lodged than at any former period.

*transf.* c. 1325 *Song. Knowe Thyself* 82 in *E. E. T.* (1862) 132 Preye we to god v'r soules enspire Or we bene logged in corpe lowe. c. 1645 HADINGTON *Surv. Works*, in *Horae. Hist. Soc. Pra.* i. 95 Sir Humphrey Stafford, . . married Elinor . . lodged with him in thys sepulchre.

b. *refl.* To establish oneself, take up one's quarters. † In early use, = sense 7.

c. 1375 BARBOUR *Brune* ii. 304 In the woud thaim logyt thair; The third part went to the forray. c. 1400 MAUNDREY, (1834) xviii. 123 There ben also in that Contree a kynde of Shayles, that ben so grete, that many persones may loggen hem in here Schelles. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aynon* v. 132 Reynawde said to his folke, 'go we lodge vs'. c. 1533 L. D. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxix. 245, I came & lodged me in the abley. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Eimold's Encomia* 108 They lodged themselves in Ternanova as well as they could. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4899/2 The Enemy . . quitted the Bastion . . where our Men . . lodgd themselves, without any Opposition.

† c. *fig.* To harbour, entertain (feelings, thoughts). *Obs.*

1583 BARNINGTON *Commandm.* vi. (1637) 52 That say Rachas, or thou foale to their brethren, that is, that . . shew their hearts . . to lodge an unlawful affection towards them. 1593 SHAKS, *Rich.* III. ii. i. 65 If euer any grudge were lodgd betweene vs. 1623 PENKETHMAN *Handf.* Hon. iv. § 43 Lodge not suspect, lest thou still wretched be. a 1708 BEVERIDGE *Thes. Thol.* (1711) III. 20 Dost thou not often lodge vain thoughts?

d. Of a chamber, house, etc.: To serve as a lodging or habitation for. Often *transf.* and *fig.* of things: To contain, be the receptacle of; in *passive*, to be contained in something.

c. 1449 PROCK *Repr.* v. vii. 521 Whi . . ben so manye oostries clepid innes for to logge gists, thouz in fewer of hem alle gestis myzten be loggid? 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xxii. iii. The Brain doth lodge the Pow'rs of Sense. 1593 SHAKS, *Lucr.* 1530 Saying, some shape in Sinons was abusd; So faire a forme lodgd'd not a mind so ill. a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 6 And the other 15 Chambers were to lodge us two and two together. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Nat. Relig.* ii. 63 The Memory [can] lodge a greater store of Images, than all the Senses can present at one time. 1729 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* i. I. 182 Mundick Grains . . shot into several Figures; lodgd part of them in a bluish grey, and part in a brown Stone. 1747 PERKELEY *Tarwater in Plagne* Wks. 1871 III. 485 The fine oil, in which the vegetable salts are lodged. 1795 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 353 As tenons of any kind, in an apparatus continually to be exposed to the open air, will bring on a premature decay, by lodging wet. 1826 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Pop. Fallacies* ix. Perhaps the mind of man is not capacious enough . . to lodge two puns at a time. 1830 KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 266 The conformation of the skull, and that of the vertebral canal depend greatly upon that of the nervous centre which they lodge. 1835 S. SMITH *Philos. Health* I. v. 216 The size of the spinal canal, accurately adapted to



that of the spinal cord, which it lodges and protects. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Caullus* lxvii. 4 Once, when his home, time was, lodged him, a master in years.

e. To receive into, or keep as an inmate of, one's house for payment; to have as a lodger.

1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* i. 3 Come along with me, Sir, you shall be very welcome. I commonly lodge all Gentlemen that come to this Place. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Vanderput* & S. vi. 90 A peasant who had undertaken to lodge the workmen. 1884 N. HALL in *Chr. Comm.* 6 Nov. 43/4 Lincoln, in early life, was so poor that he asked a shoe-maker to lodge him.

f. To lay to rest (fig.). *Obs. rare.*

a 1658 CLEVELAND *May Day* ix. Then crown the Bowl, let every Conduit run Canary, till we lodge the reeling Sun.

3. To place, deposit.

a. To put and cause to remain in a specified place of custody or security.

1666 PREYTS *Diary* 9 Aug. Money, to enable me to pay Sir G. Carteret's 3000*l.*, which he hath lodged in my hands. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. x. § 7 (1825) 88 In this...viewing again the ideas that are lodged in the memory, the mind is oftentimes more than barely passive. 1710 11 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 25 Mar. I wish, Mrs. Brent could contrive to put up my books in boxes, and lodge them in some safe place. 1713 BERRIAM *Phys.-Theol.* v. vi. (1714) 309 How could we plant the curious and great Variety of Bones...necessary...to the Support, and every Motion of the Body? where could we lodge all the Arteries and Veins to convey Nourishment? 1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 212 Their orders...to lodge count L. in...a state prison. 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 459 A reward of Six Dollars will be given for apprehending and lodging him in the Cage. 1827 ROBERTS *Foy. Centr. Amer.* 52 His object was to lodge supplies of goods...at various trading depots. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. 1. 623 Soon after Monmouth had been lodged in the Tower, he was informed that [etc.]. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ix. 177 The issue of receipts by the goldsmiths for money lodged in their hands. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 70 A new standard and four authorized copies were made and lodged at the office of the Exchequer. 1882 PERODY *Eng. Journalism* xx. 149 Messrs. Stevenson and Salt are my bankers. Lodge £15,000 there to my credit, and within a week you shall have a daily evening paper.

b. 'To place in the memory' (f.). *Obs.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VIII.* 37 Which cunning the King would not understand, though he lodged it, and noted it in some particulars, as his manner was.

c. To deposit in court or with some appointed officer a formal statement of (an information, complaint, objection, etc.). Hence, in popular language, to bring forward, allege (an objection, etc.).

1708 LD. SUNDERLAND in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ser. II. IV. 250 Several merchants on the other side have lodged a Petition against him. 1754-62 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lvii. 354 The impeachment which the King had lodged against him. 1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1822) I. xv. 122 A magistrate, with whom informations had been lodged. 1885 CAVE in *Lavo Times Rep.* LII. 627 2 The objection which has been lodged against this appeal is necessarily fatal. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* II. xxvii. 20 An American may...never be reminded of the Federal Government except when he...lodges a complaint against the Post-Office. 1891 *Lavo Times* XCII. 106 2 Persons who have any interest in land which is sought to be registered can lodge a caution with the registering officer.

d. To vest, cause to 'reside', or represent as residing, in a specified person or thing; to place (power, etc.) with or in the hands of a person.

1670 WALTON *Life of Hooker* 40 Acts of Parliament, intending the better preservation of the church-lands, by recalling a power which was vested in others to sell or lease them, by lodging and trusting the future care and protection of them only in the crown. a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. iii. 142 The Heathen Authors allow not above 1400 years at most for the continuance of the Assyrian Monarchy, and lodge the Original of it in Belus. 1712 BERKELEY *Pass. Obs.* § 3 Wks. 1871 III. 108 Neither shall I consider where or in what persons the supreme or legislative power is lodged in this or that government. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 364 So he lodged it (viz. a dispute) now where he wished it might be, in a point of prerogative. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* iv. i. Wks. 1757 II. 260 When all our hopes are lodg'd in such expedients, 'Tis as if poison were our only food. 1752 HUME *Ess. v. Indep. Parl.* (1768) 31 The power of the Crown is always lodged in a single person. 1804 WELLESLEY in Owen *Dest.* 277 The Peishwa's power was lodged by another train of events in the hands of Scindiah. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. vi. i. 52 The powers which were lodged with the Board of Control...were lodged without danger. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* VI. 381 And they could not take in that manner but by lodging an estate tail in George Grew. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* II. v. (1857) 251 Philip, on leaving the country, lodged the administration nominally in three councils. 1858 F. ARBER *Introduct. to Selden's Table-T.* 11 Selden lodges the Civil Power of England in the King and the Parliament. 1869 HADDAN *Apost. Succ.* iii. (1879) 62 There can be no ministry save where the Apostles have lodged the power of appointing one. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* II. iii. 314 The powers thus taken away from the common council, are ordinarily lodged with boards made up of the higher city officials.

e. To get (a thing) into the intended place; esp. to succeed in causing (a weapon, a blow) to fall and take effect where it is aimed.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Escusson*, *Enter en escusson*, to lodge that bud in the bark of a tree by an incision...of the forme of a T. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* I. i. (1691) 3 When on the brink the foaming Boar I met, And in his side thought to have lodg'd my spear. 1713 ANTONSON *Cato* II. iii. O could my dying hand but lodge a sword in Cesar's bowen. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. for Scandal* v. ii. Sir Peter is dangerously wounded...By a bullet lodged in the thorax. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* xii. 50, I was shot at in cold blood, by an officer...who lodged a ball in my right shoulder.

f. *Mil.* (a) † To point, level (cannon). (b) To

place (the colours) in position. (c) To lodge arms (see quot. 1867).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 60 Keepe your loufe and lodge your ordinance againe. 1783 *Encycl. Brit.* 866/1 Signals by the Drum. Two long rolls, To bring or lodge the colours. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, To lodge arms. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 452 Lodge arms, the word of command to an armed party preparatory to their breaking off.

g. To throw (something) so that it 'lodges' or is caught in its fall (cf. sense 8); to cause to 'lodge' or be intercepted; (of a current, etc.) to deposit in passing.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xii. 45 Let me lodge Licas on the horns of th' Moone. 1677 VARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 41 The Stones near the Shore lay so great and thick, that they were the occasion of lodging the Sands by them. 1808 PIKE *Sources of Mississ.* (1810) III. 221 This crate or buttment was filled with stone, in which the river had lodged sand, clay, &c. until it had become of a tolerable firm consistency. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Komola* i. (1880) 21 He wore a close jerkin, a skull-cap lodged carelessly over his left ear, as if it had fallen there by chance.

h. To set or fasten in a socket or the like. *Obs.* 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iii. 38 A Groove twelve Inches deep, in which the Extremities of the Axle are lodged. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* III. v. 341 The heel of the yard is always lodged in one of the sockets. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in water* 134 Let a Coffer...be made...and lodged upon any hard level Ground. 1792 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. (ed. 8) 793 They lodge the bars, and wheel the engine round. 1825 J. HEWLETT *Cottage Conf.* v. 38 A scraper at each door might be furnished at no expense, and very little trouble; a bit of iron hoop lodged into two strong sticks.

i. To discover the 'lodge' of (a buck).

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 239 We herbor and unherbor a Harte, we lodge and rowse a Bucke. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Reut. of Rom.* II. 155, I would not walk thus with a purpose to lie all night in the wood, if it were not to lodge him Deer which to morrow he means to hunt. 1713 ANTONSON *Cato* II. ii. The deer is lodg'd. I've track'd her to her covert. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 292 Nor is there required that Skill in lodging a Buck, as there is in harbouring a Stag. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* vii. I thought of going to lodge a buck in the park, judging a bit of venison might be wanted.

j. *transf.* † To track (a fugitive) to his refuge. a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* IV. i. Are those come in yet that pursu'd bold Caracath? Not yet, Sir, for I think they meant to lodge him; take him I know they dare not.

5. To throw down on the ground, lay flat. Now only of rain or wind: To beat down crops. Cf. *lodge*, *LAY* v. 1 c.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* III. iii. 162 We'll make foule Weather with despised Teares: Our sighes, and they, shall lodge the Summer Come. 1605 — *Arab.* IV. i. 55. 1621 SANDYS *Orbit's Met.* I. (1626) 7 The Corne is lodg'd, the Husband-mend despair. 1653 MILTON *Pr.* xii. 18 Let th' enemy...tread My life down to the earth and roall In the dust my glory dead, In the dust and there out spread Lodge it with dishonour foul. 1760 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* II. 72 If rye or wheat be lodged, cut it though it be not thorough ripe. 1763 *Museum Rusticum* I. 10 Land may be made too rich for flax, which will undoubtedly lodge it, that is, occasion its prematurely lying flat to the ground. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 297 Hedge-row trees...are a great nuisance, blighting the hedges, lodging the crops...and harbouring the plundering ring-dove. 1897 *Evesham Trul.* 24 July E. D. D., Winter oats lodged by the little rain.

II. *intr.*

† To encamp. *Obs.*

13. — *K. Als.* 4098 With his ost he after ferd, And there he [Alisaundre] loggith anon, Ther Darie hadde beon erst anon. c 1440 LONCELIN *Grail* xlv. 418 Whanne the kyng was comen to fore bat Castel, he gan to loggen bothe faire & wel. 1500 *Melusine* xxxvii. 281 They concluded that on the morne there oost shuld lodge a leghe nygh to the Sarasyns. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1251 With his armie encamped in the self same place where the Turkes armie had but the yere before lodged.

7. To remain or dwell temporarily in a place; esp. to pass the night. sleep. Now rare.

13. — *E. E. Allit. F.* B. 807 *Pay wolde lunge* he long nazt & lodge per-oute. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 118 Pare her bai schall luge ilk a nyght, bai schall fynd before bam redily purseyd all maner of thinges. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE i. 287 In Dunfermyln that luygt all that nyght. ? c 1475 *Smyr lowe Degre* 180 Yf ye may no harbrouge se, Than must ye lodge under a tre. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxviii. 235 They lodged in the strete next to the palers in a good hostyrie. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 228 For at the gates entered but a few that were apointed, the remnant lodged in the feldes. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* I. i. 80 I'd be so often lodge in open field, In Winters cold, and Summers parching Heate, To conquer France. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 124 That nyght he fudget with ane Thomas Leslie, quha maid him a saft bed, with fair coverings dekit with al decore. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 53 b. The poore soldiours, who being wounded, must lodge on the earth. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxiv. 7 They cause the naked to lodge without clothing, that they have no covering in the cold. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* II. § 6. 139 Here thou art but a stranger travelling to thy Country...; it is therefore a huge folly to be much afflicted because thou hast a lesse convenient Inne to lodge in by the way. 1652 66 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1677) 339 The extreme coldness of the Country...is so fierce that generally they lodge between two Feather-beds. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 700 Ithuriel and Zephon...Search through this Garden... But chiefly where those two fair Creatures Lodge, Now laid perhaps asleep secure of harme. 1669 PREYTS *Diary* 19 Feb. After seeing the girls, who lodged in our bed, with their maid Martha...I to the office. 1724 R. WOODROW *Life of Jas. Wadrow* (1828) 68 He was several times forced to lodge in the open fields in the night time. 1778 MAR. D'ARBLAY  *Evelina* (1791) II. 246 The Captain will lodge at the Wells. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. xlvii. 734 He lodged in the cottage of a peasant. 1888 *Daily News* 18 Oct. 5/3 One

boy of fifteen, for example, was sent to this dismal sojourn for the offence of 'lodging in the open air'... 'Lodging', we assume, means sleeping. 1900 A. LANG in *Blackie, Mag.* Dec. 901/2 Darnley was to lodge at Craigmillar.

b. In a wider sense: To have one's abode; to dwell, reside. In later use chiefly *transf.* and fig. of a thing = to have its seat, 'reside', be placed. Now rare.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* ix. 7 Was neuer wiht as I wente that me wisse couthe Where this ladde loggede lasse ne more. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* v. 1631 Priam by purpos a pales gert make...Louely and large to logge in hym seluyen. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camd. Soc.) 21 He and his successours to lodge there. 1567 J. MAWLET *Gr. Forest* 27 b. The bark which is the defence (and as I mought so say) their house to lodge in. 1598 Yong *Diana* 302 But he, that in high and loftie houses lodgeth (though the thunderclap smite him) may be killed or wounded with the stones, timber, or some other thing that may fall from thence. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. ii. Wks. 1856 I. 108 O, you departed soules, That lodge in coffin'd trunks. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 87 Leave her to heaven, And to those Thornes that in her bosome lodge, To prick and sting her. *Ibid.* v. i. 252 She should in ground vnsanctified have lodg'd, Till the last Trumpet. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 246 Sure something holy lodges in that brest. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 31 The Right of chusing the Sheriffs of London, does by Charter...lodg not in the Lord Mayor alone, but in him, the County of Aldermen, and the Commons of London. a 1792 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* III. 5 The heart that lodges in that miser's breast. 1855 *Pain Senses & Int.* II. iv. § 19 (1864) 286 A strong sensibility...lodges in the lachrymal organ.

c. *spec.* To reside as an inmate in another person's house, paying a sum of money periodically in return for the accommodation afforded; to be a lodger, to live in lodgings.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xiii. v. (*heading in Contents*), The Adventure which happened to Mr. Jones at his Lodgings, with some Account of a young Gentleman who lodged there. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* I. i. She and her grandfather lodge with me.

8. To be arrested or intercepted in fall or progress; to 'stick' in a position.

1611 COTGR. *Encrouer*, to lodge, as a cudgell in a tree; to hang on, or lodge in. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress*, 'Resolved to be Belov'd' II. iv. But if it ought that's soft and yielding hit; It lodges there, and stays in it. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 531 Worms may be caught by either head or tail;...Plunged in the stream, they lodge upon the mud. 1796 J. MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 420 In a freshet the flood wades frequently lodges, and in a few minutes the water rises to full banks. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 374 An opening...which is nearly round or square, because if it were narrow the stuff might lodge. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* III. xii. 125, I...who might have been shot through the lungs, only the ball lodged in the shoulder. 1885 GRANT *Pers. Mem.* I. xx. 279 A musket ball entered the room, struck the head of the sofa, passed through it and lodged in the foot.

9. *Hunting.* Of a buck: *intr.* To betake himself to his 'lodge' or lair. Also quasi-*passive*, to be in his 'lodge'.

c 1470 in *Hors. Shepe, & G.* etc. (Roxb.) 31 A bucke is lodged. c 1486 Bk. *St. Albans F. vij. b.* A Bucke lodgith. 1615 [see HARBOUR v. 2 c]. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. i. 17 A hart was said to be harbored, a buck lodged [etc.]. 1888 P. LINDLEY in *Times* 16 Oct. 10/5 The hound worked on leash from the spot where the deer had lodged.

10. Of corn: = to be lodged (see 5).

1630 LEARNED tr. *Charvon's Wisd.* III. xxxvii. (1670) 509 As corn lodgeth by too great abundance and boughs overcharged with fruit break asunder. 1731 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xiii. (1733) 151 One Argument, that it lodges for want of Nourishment is, that a rich Acre has maintain'd a Crop of Five Quarters standing. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. iv. (1762) 9 It grew so rank that it lodged, and yielded but little grain. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 247/1 The growth had been so heavy that...it had 'lodged', or fallen.

**Lodgeable** (lɒdʒəbəl), a. Also 7 lodgeable. [*f.* LODGE v. + -ABLE.]

1. That may be lodged in; suitable for lodging or dwelling in.

1598 FLORIO, *Uabitabile*,...inhabitable, that may be dwelt in, lodgeable. c 1630 DONNE *Serm.* xxvii. 264 The Kings presence makes a Village the Court; but he that hath service to do at Court, would be glad to finde it in a lodgeable and convenient place. 1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 164 The Ambassador's house was appointed, but not yet...Lodgeable. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* Oct. v. The house is old-fashioned...but lodgeable and commodious. 1794 *Stat. Acc. Scot.* XII. 22 The manse is a large lodgeable house. a 1850 JEFFREY (Ogilvie), The lodgeable area of the earth.

2. That may be or can be lodged.

1897 WEBSTER s.v., So many persons are not lodgeable in this village.

**Lodged** (lɒdʒd), *pp. a.* [*f.* LODGE v. + -ED.] In senses of the vb.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 60 So can I gine no reason...More than a lodg'd hate, and a certain loathing I beare Antonio. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 120 Take a live hare, and...hide it in the earth...Your hound...at length coming neer the lodged hare...mendeth his pace. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. I.*, clxviii. When the lodg'd Deere they Hunt. 1731 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xiii. (1733) 154 Lodg'd Ears are always lighter than those of the same Bigness which stand. 1802 A. ELLICOTT *Jrnl.* (1803) 16 My boat struck the root of a lodged tree in the river. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xiii. 267 The lodged oats and barley lay rotting on the ground.

b. *Her.* Of a buck, hart, etc.: Represented as lying on the ground.

1580 *Visit. Cheshire* (Harl. Soc. 1882) 86 Downes of Downes and Taxhall. Arms.—Sable, a buck lodged Argent. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xix. 296 Each shield rests upon a white hart lodged. 1868 CUSANS *Her.* (1882) 91.



**Lodgement, lodgment** (lɒdʒmənt). Also **logiement**, **8 logement**. [a. f. *logement* (14th c. in Hatzl-Darm.), f. *loge-r* to LODGE: see -MENT. Evelyn's form *logiement* seems to be quasi-lt.; but cf. *parliament*.]

1. A place or building in which persons or things are lodged, located, or deposited; a place of shelter or protection; in early use *Mil.*, quarters for soldiers. ?Now rare or Obs.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* i. ii. 9 The souldier giuen to this vice... doth disturbe all townes... and all lodgements. 1641 EVELYN *Diary* (1879) i. 32 It is a matchless piece of modern fortification, accomodated with logiements for the souldiers and magazines. 1656 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (1697) 331 This, and not Prisons, had been the proper Lodgement for Fox and Muggleton. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* iv. xiv. (1714) 251 Such Halls, Cases, and other commodious Repositories are an admirable Lodgment to the Eggs and Young. 1725 POPE *Odyssey* xiv. 13 Within the space were rear'd Twelve ample cells, the lodgment of his herd. 1760 STYLES in *Phil. Trans.* L. i. 84 Separate lodgements, each of which contains a single bee. 1764 in PICTON *L'pool Monic. Rec.* (1886) 11. 263 Design for a lodgement of fire engines. 1818 *Art Preserv. Feet* 108 The leather [of a boot] itself will form a lodgement for the corn.

b. A lodging-place; a lodging-house; lodgings. Now rare.

1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Ferns*, (1732) 2 Certain publick Lodgments founded in Charity for the use of Travellers. 1847 FRICKERAY *Let.* (1887) 8 Come... and stop with me until you have found other lodgment. 1850 MAXWELL *Let. in Life* vi. (1882) 148 Getting room for my father as the Hall was full in a lodgement. 1865 BRIGGS *Sp. Reform* 18 Jan., Personages who have their lodgment higher up Whitehall. 1867 INGLOW *Dreams that came true* xxiv, Her scanty earnings, and her lodgment cold.

c. *Gunnery*. 'The hollow or cavity in the under part of the bore, where the shot rests when rammed home' (1872-6 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.*).

2. *Mil.* A temporary defensive work made on a captured portion of the enemy's fortifications to make good the position of the assailants and protect them from attack.

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1187/2 We began to work for the raising a Battery, and the making a Lodgment to secure it. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4470/3 A new Communication was made on the Grand Lodgment between the two Counterguards. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* i. ii. 108 It is usually advisable to make a lodgment as quickly as possible, and for this purpose to bring up the working party rapidly.

3. The action of lodging; the fact of being lodged. a. The action of establishing oneself or making good a position on an enemy's ground, or obtaining a foothold; hence, a stable position gained, a foothold. Chiefly in phr. to make or find a lodgment.

1702 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 229 They were gone to Vigo... if they found it practicable, to make a lodgment there. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. v. 116 Cortes durst not attempt to make a lodgment in a city. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 209 The troops made good their landing, attacked the enemy, and established a lodgment. 1860 LYNDALE *Glac.* i. ix. 62 My friend, who had found a lodgment upon the edge of a rock. 1897 GEN. H. PORTER in *Century Mag.* Jan. 353 Many of our men succeeded in getting over the earthworks, but could not secure a lodgment which could be held.

*Transf. & fig.* 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1842 II. 470 But then the minister must have taken it up as a great plan of national policy, and paid with his person in every lodgment of his approach. 1824 W. IRVING *J. Trav.* i. 348, I was not perfectly sure that I had effected a lodgment in the young lady's heart. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* iv. 78 Wycliffe had made a dangerous lodgment in the City of London. 1884 L. J. JENNINGS in *Croker P.* i. viii. 222 An intention which seems... never to have held more than a temporary lodgment in his mind.

b. The action of placing in position, or of providing with a receptacle.

1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* vii. ii. (1714) 355 The Structure and Lodgment of the Lungs. 1875 SIR WM. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* L. 827/2 The lower end of the bone... is marked posteriorly by grooves for the lodgment of tendons passing to the back of the hand.

c. The action of depositing (a sum of money, securities, etc.); *concr.* a deposit of money. Now only legal.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 121 He... has entered all his lodgments in feigned names. 1825 HOR. SMITH *Gaieties & Grav.* II. 243 The lodgments made by the players. 1884 *Law Rep.* 27 Chanc. Div. 243 A decree for... lodgment in Court of a sum then in the District Registry. 1886 *Law Times* LXXXI. 59/2 S. had gained no priority over T. by S's prior lodgment of the stop-order.

d. The 'lodging' of a thing or the accumulation of matter intercepted in fall or transit; *concr.* a mass of matter so lodged.

1739 S. SHARP *Surg.* (J.). An oppressed diaphragm from a mere lodgment of extravasated matter. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* i. 98 The lodgment of blood or other fluid may easily affect the brain by compression. 1823 DUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 123 Wherever there was a ledge, or shelf or basin, however minute... there these materials have found a lodgment. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* III. ix. iv. 633 The plains on both sides are covered at this season by heavy lodgments of water. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 21 Some [rain] finding lodgment in little hollows of the rock.

e. A body of persons established in a place. 1830 EVERETT *Oral.* (1850) I. 218 There is a great lodgment of civilized men on this continent.

4. Accommodation in a lodging-place; provision of lodgings; lodging. rare.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 65 The French spend less in hospitality, more in lodgment than the English. 1824 W. IRVING *J. Trav.* i. 18 The miserable lodgment and miserable fare of a provincial inn. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* II. vii. 80 'For the board and the lodgment, good', said Riccahocca. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick the Great* i. iv. ix. 477 Retinue sufficient find nooks for lodgment in the poor old Schloss.

**Lodger** (lɒdʒə). Also 4 **loger**, **logger**, 6 **loggger**, *Sc. luggear*. [f. LODGE v. + -ER.]

†1. a. A dweller in a tent (cf. LODGE v. 7). Obs. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1517 Iohal... Was first loger, and fee delt wit (*Genesis* iv. 20).

b. One who sojourns in a place, an occupant, inhabitant; also, one who sleeps or passes the night in a place. Now only arch.

1511 *Galway Arch.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 394 No aliant nor strangers shalbe logghers ne in town nor land. 1832 SIR S. FERGUSON *Forging of Anchor* 70 Ologder in the sea-king's halls. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Arctozedde* II. v. i. 190 Tatterdemalions, lodgers in the hedge.

*Transf.* 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* vi. ii. 412 By this you... quit the Part of its troublesome Lodger [viz. a bullet]. 1737 POPE *Nor. Epist.* II. ii. 223 Look in that breast, most dirty D...! be fair, Say, can you find out one such lodger there? 1891 S. C. SCRIVER *Our Fields & Cities* 147 In properly cultivated land a grub is a very rare lodger.

c. One who resides as an inmate in another person's house, paying a certain sum periodically for the accommodation.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iv. 5 We were lodgers, at the Pegasus. 1599 — *Hon. P.* II. i. 33 Base Tyke, 'alst thou mee Hoste, now by this hand I sweare I scorne the terme: nor shall my Nel keep Lodgers. 1680 BAXTER *Ans. Stillingf.* ix. 18 In London, Lodgers may change frequently. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 101 ¶ 7 He lived as a Lodger at the House of a Widow-Woman. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 10 ¶ 3 He dismissed the lodgers from the first floor. 1844 L. B. BROUGHAM *Brit. Constit.* vi. 85 All lodgers and boarders, all who have no house of their own.

†2. One who lodges a person: a host. Obs.

1533 BELLENDEN *Liby* II. (1522) 133 Mony of their presoneris... gaif thanks to their luggeris for the benevolence schewin to thame during the time of their captivite. 1632 SHERWOOD, A lodger, hoste, qui lego, en herberge. 1665 BRATHWAITE *Comm. Two Tales* 8 A Lodger or Tabler of Scholars and other Artists.

3. A thing that lodges or becomes fixed in a place. 1868 Rep. *Manit. War* 17 The number of missiles discharged by these seventy-six effective rounds would be 1216 of which... 443 [were] lodgers. 1880 DUNBAR *Fract. Papermaker* 24 This prevents 'lodgers', or pieces of rag not reduced to half-stuff, hanging about, which, if allowed to escape, would cause knots and grey specks in the paper.

4. *attrib.* lodger-franchise, a right to vote conferred by statute in 1867 upon persons in boroughs occupying lodgings of an annual rental value of at least £10; in 1884 it was extended to counties.

1867 *Times* 20 Mar. 0/4 The total omission of the Lodger Franchise from the present multifarious and omnivorous measure. 1884 *Act* 48 *Vic.* c. 3 § 2 A uniform household franchise and a uniform lodger franchise... shall be established in all counties and boroughs.

**Lodges, variant of LOGIS.**

**Lodging** (lɒdʒɪŋ), *chf. sb.* Forms: see LODGE v.; also 4 **luygne**, 6 **loggyne**, *Sc. ludge*, *Ingln g.* **lugeing**; *pl.* 5 **loggeyns**, 6 *Sc. luggenis*. [f. LODGE v. + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb LODGE (in various senses).

1525 *Extracts Aberr. Reg.* (1844) I. 110 The auld statut maid for the ressayt and luyng of strangers. 1576 TURNER *Fenurie* 141 There is not so much skill to be used in lodgyng of a Bucke as in harboring of a harte. 1622 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* Scot. 297 The custom of the Indians in giving to the Bramines the first night's lodging with their Brides. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 95 b, Houses... for the lodging of men, animals, or took of architecture. 1731 TULL *House-hoing* *Unsh.* xiii. (1733) 150 One Cause is the lodging or falling of Corn. 1884 *March. Exam.* 30 June 5/3 That the straw is short... is a great safeguard against 'lodging' in the event of heavy rainstorms.

†2. Dwelling, abode. Phr. To make, take (up) one's lodging: to take up one's (temporary) abode.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6212 Pis folk... innermar be [Gott] [hair] loging made. 1362 LANCT. P. Pl. A. xii. 44 His loggyng is with Liff that lode is of erthe. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Stat.* iii. (St. Andrews) 56 Pe house... qular pai tau Pare luygne in pe towne can ma. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 62 Thei take loggyne in the toum after the disposicion Wher as him thoghte best to duelle. c 1450 *Merber* 44 Go to a gode town and take thy loggyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol.* vii. 11 Let vs go forth in to the felde, and take oure lodgyng in the villages. 1601 HOLLAND *Uny* (1634) I. 126 When he [sc. the Ganges] is once come into the flat plains and even country... he taketh vp his lodging in a certain lake. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* x. 29 They have taken vp their lodging at Geba.

3. Accommodation for rest at night or for residence; now only, accommodation in hired rooms or in a lodging-house (often in phr. board and lodging).

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 465 To ziffe loggenge [i.e. hospitium] and other refreshence to theyme. 1454 in *Pastor. Lett.* I. 265 The Duke of Somersetes herbergeour hath taken up all the loggyng that may be gotten nere the Toure. 1533 BELLENDEN *Liby* (1501) 190 He was ressayt in luyng with Attius Tullius. 1535 COVERDALE *John* i. 38 Rabbi Where art thou at lodgyng? 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 811. 1611 BIBLE *Jude* xix. 15 There was no man that tooketh them into his house to lodgyng. 1668 DAVENANT *Rivals* v. 48 My lodging it is in the Cold ground. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) I. i. xi. 172 After food, clothing and

lodging are the two great wants of mankind. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 327 An ample return for his food, his lodging, and his stipend. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 171 An old, dumb, myriad-wrinkled man, Who let him into lodging.

†b. Dwelling accommodation, house-room.

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 49 One may make more or less Lodging than I have here drawn, according as... the master shall require.

†c. Material to lie or sleep on. Obs.

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* xvii. (1697) 402 Chaff-Beds, with Ticks of Canvas, and Quills made of Wooll or Flocks to lay on them; which... is the most easie and pleasant Lodging that can be invented. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1722) 371 Their Feathers serve to stuff our Beds and Pillows, yielding us soft and warm Lodging.

4. *concr.* A place or building in which a person lodges or resides; a dwelling-place, abode; †a bedroom (obs.); †military quarters, encampment (obs.). (In the sense of 'temporary lodging-place', 'hired rooms', commonly superseded by the pl. lodgings: see § b.)

(*Castle*) of lodgings: (one) used as a residence.

13... E. F. Allit. P. B. 887 Pay lest of lotez logging any lysoun to fynde. 1375 BARBOUR *Brave* vi. 1 The King is went till his luyng. c 1380 *Sir Ferum*, 3063 Panne pay gunne to pryke vaste toward hure loggyng. c 1450 *Merber* 43 He come in to oure luyng in Northumberlande while we satte at oure mete. a 1533 L. BERNERS *Univ.* xi. 31 He was serchyd for in his luyng. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1745) I. 84 Raby is the largest Castel of Lodgings in al the North Countrey. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII. 23 They that went before inquired after synnes and lodgynges as though they would repose them selves there all night. 1583 *Leg. Rp. St. Andrews* 659 The menstrallis and the bairdis... About his lodgyne loddie played. 1588 DR. A. PERKE *Will* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 28 The Colledge Librairie... to be newe builded at the east end of the Masters Lodgyng longeways towards the Strete. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Ind. i. 40 Hurne sweet Wood to make the Lodging sweete. 1604 DRAYTON *Orbis* 1105 And on each small Branch of this large-limb'd Oke, Their pretty Lodgings carelessly they looke. 1618 BEAUM. & FL. *Loyal Subj.* II. v. 7 The rest [of the rooms] above are lodgings all. 1637 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Little* The Carriers Cosmographie: or A Briefe Relation of The Innes, Ordinaries, Hosteries, and other lodgings in or nere London. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 264 ¶ 1 He lives in a Lodging of Ten Shillings a Week. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 439 'A lodging all within itself, with divers easements, to set', is the common stile of a bill for letting a house in Edinburgh. 1814 SCOTT *Let. of Isles* v. xxi. In silvan lodgyng close bestow'd, He placed the page. 1823 GALT *Gilgai* c. i. iii. 30 Going straight up the walk to the door of a lodging, to which this was the parterre and garden. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 479 Hacket... had already secured every inn and lodging. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* II. I. 63 His eye fell fiercely on me, when my way I found into his lodging.

*Transf. & fig.* a 1586 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 29 Our degenerate soules made worse by their clayey lodgings. 1605 SHAKS. *Leam* II. ii. 179 Not to behold This shameful lodging [sc. the stocks]. 1645 WALLER *A la Malade* 25 The breaches made in that faire Lodging [the body] still more clear Make the bright Guest your Soule appear. 1646 JENKYN *Kenora* 10 Without it [Religion], Kingdoms are but lurking places for thieves, not lodgings for the pure God. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. (1756) 31 Christians... acknowledged their Bodies to be the Lodging of Christ. 1697 DRAYTON *Ving. Georg.* iv. 64 Plaster thou their chinky Hives with Clay, And leafy Branches o'er their Lodgings lay.

†b. The portion of space assigned to one man in a camp. Obs.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 155 Vnto every man at Armes we will allow 8 lodgings: and vnto every roomie or lodging we will give 50 superficial foote of ground.

†c. A ward in a hospital: a cell in a prison.

1612 *New Life Virginia* (1807) 9 An hospital with four-score lodgings, and beds already sent to furnish them. 1679-88 *Secr. Ser.* *Moneys of Chas. II & Jas. II* (Camd. Soc.) 133 For strengthening divers of the prison lodgings with iron bars, bolts, and locks.

†d. A square on a chess-board, as being the 'place' of a particular piece. Obs.

1562 ROWBOTHAM *Playe Cheastes* Eivb, Thou shalt cause thy knight to retire to the lodging of thy Queene.

†e. *Hunting*. The lair of a buck, stag, etc. Obs.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 39 b, The stagge thought it better to trust to the nimblenes of his feete, then to the slender fortification of his lodging. 1610 GULLIM *Herabty* III. xvi. (1611) 147 They doe readilie discover... the Tracks, Fourmes, and lodgings of beasts of chase.

5. Specialized uses of the plural.

†a. Military quarters. Obs.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 69 The duc made redy the ordonance wyth shot of grete gunys amongys the rebells and shot of arrowes myghtelye, that they kept her loggeyns. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 28 For his other lodgynges he had great and goodly tentes of blew. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 8 The first inventor of the Portative tents or lodgings. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. iii. 463 [They] fell vpon him, with hope to take him vnprepared, whilst he was making his lodgings. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 839 Lodgings were made for the Souldiers under Ground in the Form of Trenches. 1677 HUBBARD *Narrative* 55 Very cold Lodgings, hard Marches, Scarcity of Provision.

b. A room or rooms hired for accommodation and residence in the house of another (in mod. usage, not in an inn or hotel).

1640 D'EWES in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 165, I have promised to take lodgings close by him in the Coven Garden. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* iv. 118 Sooner shall grass in Hyde-park Circus grow, And wits take lodgings in the sound of Bow. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 21 He used to lye at night in houses where he found written over



the door lodgings for a penny. 1787 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Romance Real Life* 1. 220 She discharged her lodgings.. and went to another part of Paris. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxvii. (1863) 585 The house may be yours; but the lodgings are mine and you will have the goodness to leave them. 1861 Mrs. J. H. RIDDELL *City & Suburb* II. vi. 107 Life in lodgings, at the best of times, is not a peculiarly exhilarating state of existence.

c. An official residence. Now the name given to the houses of the heads of certain Oxford colleges. (Cf. quot. 1588 in 4, and LODGE sb. 8.) Also *Judges' lodgings*: the house which (in some assize towns) is occupied by the judges during the assizes.

1661 Wood *Life* 3 May, They all went to the warden's lodgings, and gave him possession. 1826 *Act 7 Geo. IV*, c. 63 § 1 Provisions.. for providing Lodgings for the Accommodation of His Majesty's Judges of Assize. 1827 *Oxford Guide* 38 Queen's College.. Over the west cloister are two stories, containing... the Provost's Lodgings [etc.]. 1895 *Strand Mag.* Mar. 320 The judge's lodgings are usually a fine old house set apart for the purpose.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *lodging-hunting*, *-lease*, *-letter*, *-place*, *-seeker*; *lodging-car* U.S., 'a car fitted with bunks for hands at work on a railway line' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Suppl.*); †*lodging-chamber* = LODGING-ROOM b; †*lodging-fellow*, one who shares the same lodgings with another; *lodging-money*, an allowance made by government to all officers and soldiers for whom there is not sufficient accommodation in barracks (1872 6 Voyle *Milit. Dict.*). Also LODGING-HOUSE, -ROOM. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* (1879) 1. 220 The hall, chapel, and great number of 'lodging chambers are remarkable. 1687 Da. SMITH in *Magd. Coll.* (O. H. S.) 162 Lodging-chambers. a 1490 BONAER *Itin.* (1778) 374 Sir Philip Brauche [etc.]... apud le sege de Roum; fuerunt le 'logeyng felowys. 1879 'EDNA LYALL *Won by Waiting* ix. It was certainly 'lodging hunting under difficulties. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Jurid. Evid.* (1827) II. 483 For each distinct species of contract let a distinct species of paper be provided... as for instance, 'lodging-lease paper. 1851 MAYHEW *Land Labour* I. 366 A 'lodging-letter... will drive keen bargains for plates, dishes, or wash-hand basins and jugs. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Lodging money*. 14. *Ephip.* in *Paradise's Vis.* (1843) 116 Whyll they slept at her 'loggyng place Ther com an angell aperryng with grette lyght. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* iv. 3 In the lodging place where you shall lodge this night. 1878 J. BULLER *40 years in N. Z.* 70 In a small rush church we met with a lodging-place. 1885 R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 99 A large number of 'lodging-seekers.

**Lodging** (lɒdʒɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. LODGE v. + -ING.] That 'lodges' or rests upon something; said *Naut.* of a horizontal in contradistinction to a 'hanging' or vertical knee.

1567 TURBURY *Ovid's Epist.* P. vij. b. Full oft vpon thine armes my lodging necke I lay. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Knee*, Knees are either said to be lodging or hanging. *Ibid.* s.v. *Decks*, The horizontal or lodging knees, which fasten the beams to the sides. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 40 Lodging knees have not been fitted of late years to H. M. ships.

**Lodging-house.** A house, other than an inn or hotel, in which lodgings are let.

1765 SMOLLETT *Trav.* I. viii. 139, I was directed to a lodging house at Lyons, which being full they shewed us to a tavern. 1814 BISSET *Guide to Leamington* 23 Every house in Leamington (the Author's and two others excepted) are appropriated as Lodging or Boarding Houses. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick.* xvi. One street of gloomy lodging-houses. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rignarole* 91 Elise, old, worn, haggard, and dying in a common lodging-house close by. *attrib.* c 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuasion*. (1833) I. xi. 300 Captain Harville did his best to supply the deficiencies of lodging-house furniture. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vi. Lodging-house keepers were favourable in like manner.

b. *transf. and fig.* 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* xcvi. (1900) 534 It seems all the drains and sewers of the place run into that same salt basin... on which account the town is a famous lodging-house of the plague. 1958 J. MARTINEAU *Stat. Chr.* 206 Temporary settlers and mercantile agents... to whom Italy was a lodging-house rather than a home.

**Lodging-room.** †a. *nonce-use*. Space in which to dwell. b. A sleeping apartment, bedroom. (Now local.)

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xlvii. 4. 153 If after the bringing of the Ark into the Temple, there had appeared none other higher truth: it had bin but as a chylidish toy to lodge vp god in that narrow lodging roome [i.e. *in angusto illo domicilio Deum locari*]. 1615 MANCH. *Crt. Lect. Rec.* (1885) II. 300 One Chamber or lodging Room. 1694 DRYDEN *Love Triumphant*. iv. i. 65 The Lodging Rooms are furnish with Loin: and bare Mattresses are the Beds. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 257 She..bade her speak to the innkeeper to show her to her lodging-room. 1800 DON. WORDSW. *Lett.* 10 Sept. in Lee *Life* (1886) 66 We have one lodging-room, with two single beds. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 438 Mezzanines..are exceedingly convenient for servants, lodging-rooms, powdering-rooms, wardrobes &c. *attrib.* 1885 *Sheffield Telegr.* 20 June, Lodging-room furniture.—Mahogany Dressing Table [etc.].

**Lodgis**, -ys (e, variants of LOGIS).

|| **Lodh** (lɒd). Also 8 load. [Hindi *lodh*.] The bark of the East Indian shrub, *Symplocos racemosa*, used in dyeing. Also *lodh-bark*.

1781 KEER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 381 To make the silk hold the colour, they boil a handful of the bark called Load in water. 1848 in CRAIG.

**Lodicule** (lɒdɪkʌl). [ad. L. *lodīcul-a* = LODICULE.] = LODICULE. In some mod. Dicts.

**Lodicule** (lɒdɪkʌl). Bot. [ad. L. *lodīcul-a*, dim. of *lodix* coverlet.] The hypogynous scale of a grass (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1864 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. v. 53 Note also [in Wheat] 2 very minute scales, called lodicules, representing a perianth, inserted under the ovary. 1900 L. H. BAILEY *Bot.* 146.

**Lodlike**, -ly, obs. forms of LOATHLY.

**Lodomy**, obs. form of LAUDANUM.

**Lodsterne**, obs. form of LOADSTAR.

**Loe**, obs. form of Lo, Low.

**Loellingite**: see LÖLLINGITE.

**Loemography, Loemology**: see LOIM-.

**Loenge**, variant of LOANGE Obs.

**Loeri, Loes**, var. ff. LORY, LOSE sb., praise.

**Loess** (lɒʃes, Ger. lɔs). Geol. A deposit, erroneously. [a. Ger. dial. lɔs.] A deposit of fine yellowish-grey loam found in the valley of the Rhine and of other large rivers.

1833 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 151 There is a remarkable alluvium filled with land-shells of recent species... which we may refer to the newer Pliocene era. This deposit is provincially termed 'Loess'. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* xxxii. 453 Underneath the vast deposits of lɔss belonging to the last cold period. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* v. 141 The antiquities... are usually found in beds of gravel and loam, or, as it is technically called, 'loess'. *attrib.* 1882 R. K. DOUGLAS *China* vi. 135 The huge tract of loess country in northern China.

**Læwigite, Læwite**: see LÖWIGITE, LÖWEITE.

† **Lof**. Obs. Forms: 1 lof, loob, 2-4 lof, 3 Orm. loff, 3 5 lofe, 4-5 loue, 5 loff, 6 Sc. loif. [OE. *lof* masc. = OFris. *LOS*, *lof* neut. (Du. *lof*), OHG. *loh* neut., masc. (MHG. *lof*, inflected *lob*); mod. G. *lof* neut., ON. *lof* neut. (Sw. *lof*, Da. *lov*) = O-Teut. type \**lobō*, f. the root \**lob*-, *lob*:- see LOVE sb.]

1. Praise. *Beowulf* 1536 Swa secal man don, þonne he at gude ƿegan þenceð longsumne lof. c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) 122 *Ynnus*, loob. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Drihten þu dest þe lof of nile drinkende childre muðe. c 1200 *Ormin* 3379 Si Drihten up þin heofness and Worrþmunt & lof & wulderr. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. *Ioh. Baptista* 1 In lof of patriarchs al, and of fame þat we prophetis cal. 1456 Sir G. HAYK *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 2 Till him þe gevin honoure lof and glore. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxix. 18 Thair hairis ar sett w' sitchless, For loif and not for lufe. a 1658 *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Club) 223 Leill loif, and lawte lɔis behind.

2. Price, value. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 þe sullere lat sumdel of his lofe..þe beggere cened his bode [etc.]. c 1205 *Lav.* 18190 þer to he lœide muchel lof.

3. *Comb.*: lof-3orn a., desirous of praise; lof-like a., worthy of praise.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 þe seofde sunne is ioweden *fælcund* þe is iodelop on englice þenne mon bið lof-3orn. a 1300 F. E. *Psalter* xcvi. 4 For mikel Laverd, swith loflike to se; Aghfulle over alle goddes se he.

**Lof e**, obs. or var. ff. LOAF, LOVE, LUFF.

**Loff** (e, obs. f. LAUGH, LOAF, LOVE, LUFF.

**Lofsom**, -sum, obs. ff. LOVESOME.

† **Lof-song**. Obs. Forms: a. 1 lofsang, 2 lof-songe, 3 Orm. loffsang, 1-4 lof-song. β. 3 lof-song e, 4 lof-sang. [f. LOF + SONG.] A song of praise, a hymn. Hence † **Lofsonger**, a psalmist. c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iii. xii. (Schipper) 1288 Fram þære tide þæs uhtlice lofsonges. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 99 we wurðað þes halgen gastes to-cume mid lofsonge seofen dages. *Ibid.* 153 þe lof-songere [c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* lof-songere] seð þe mille neundros agitat queta corda. c 1200 *Ormin* 18024 And þurh Judea tæcned iss lofsang Drihtin to wurpenn. a 1240 *Sauvies Ward* in *Coll. Hom.* 261 A gleadunge wið-ute mid murie lof song ant liht-sclippe. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 29 Vche mon ougte w' al his milite, Lof-song syngen to God ƿerne.

**Loft** (lɒft). Also 2-7 lofte, 5-6 looft, Sc. loyft, 6 loaft, lofte, 7 laught. [Late OE. *loft*, a. ON. *loft* neut., air, sky, upper room (in leel. written *loft*; Sw., Da. *loft* upper room, garret), cognate with OE. *lyft* masc., neut., fem.: see LIFT sb.]

† 1. Air, sky, upper region. Obs.

a 1000 *Heccameron of St. Basil* (Norman 1849) 10 Heone lið on nanum dinge ac on lofte heo stant. a 1175 *Cotton Hom.* 217 Heo is..loftes leom and all hisefte ƿimston. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 222 He inaked þe fisses in þe sa, þe fucles on þe lofte. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 35/55 Huy comen fleo oppe in þe loft ure þe apostle seint leme. c 1330 *King of Tars* 686 Let seche bi lofte and bi gronnde, Yll eny Cristene prisoun mighte be founde. 1364 LANGL. P. PL. A. 1. 88 He is a-counted to be gospel on gronde and on lofte [1377 *loft*]. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3719 Two iuste goddis, Lyuond in the lofte with lordships in heunyn. 1590 SPENSER F. Q. i. i. 41 And ever-drizzling raine upon the loft.

† 2. Phrases. Obs.

a. On, upon (the) loft: (a) = ALOFT in various senses; (b) in a high voice, loudly.

a 1100 O. E. *Homilies* (Napier) in *Mod. Lang. Notes* (1889) May 278/2 Pat stanene cweatern stod eall on lofte fram þære corðan. a 1300 K. Horn 974 Reynold, mi doȝter, pat sitteth þe lofte. c 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xiii. 652 And it, that wondir lauch wer ere, Mon lowp on loft in the contrere. c 1400 *Soudone Bab.* 3250 Therefore thoue shalt be honged on lofte. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 619 Pene his lemmene one loft skilles and skrikes. c 1450 *Two Cookery Bks.* 78 Couche hem in a faire chargeour, and ley the partrich on loft. c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 875 Than said he loud ypone loft [etc.]. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 147 Than all that leuch apoun loft, with laitis full mery.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 194 On ane litter, that buir him hie on loft. a 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 362, I luikit vp on loft.

b. *By loft*: in height.

1377 LANGL. P. PL. B. xviii. 45 And ƿit maken it..Bothe as longe and as large bi loft (1393 *loft*) & by gronde.

c. *Of loft*: from above. Also used for ALOFT.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 22143 (Fairf.) Thoner of loft falle sal he gere & trees þrahi blomis bere. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 791 Ledes hym [the horse] forth of þat lofe and þen of-lofte lepya.

d. *Over loft* = ALOFT.

c 1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 6 Midde of the brigg ther was a toure over loft.

3. An upper chamber, an attic; an apartment or chamber in general; *spec.* (see quot. 1593).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12277-79 In a loft was in þe tun, A child þar kest a-woiber don, Vte of the loft vnto þe grund. c 1340 *Gow. & Gr. Knt.* 1096 3e schal lenge in your lofte, & lyse in your ese. c 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. 2766 *Hypernymestra*, And at the wyndow lep he fro the lofte. 1485 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scoll.* (1877) I. 119 For the mendin of the Thesauraris hous dure and the loyft that byrnt. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxi. 77 Whan thou were in the highe lofte of thy grette towres thou sawe the see alle troubled. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 150 While they were there..sodeynly the loyestes of the loft fayled, and the people fell downe. 1593 *Ana. Rites Durham* (Surtees ed. 2) 86 The mounkes dyd all dyne together at one table, in a place called y<sup>e</sup> lofte, w<sup>ch</sup> was in y<sup>e</sup> west end of y<sup>e</sup> fratre aboute y<sup>e</sup> seller. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* xvii. 19 He..carried him vp into a loft, where he abode, and laide him vpon his owne bed. 1756 WESLEY *Wks.* 1872 II. 364, I preached at five in a large loft. 1874 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* ii. 33 One end of my sister's loft was packed..with part of it [furniture].

b. The apartment over a stable, usually appropriated to hay and straw. (Cf. HAY-loft.)

1530 PALSGR. 240/2 Loft for haye or corne, garnier. 1607 NORDEN *Surre. Dial.* v. 238 Some kind of lofts or hay tallets, as they call them in the west. 1629 *Scherhogenbesh* 41 There was slain a Burger..as he was a measuring the Piests Corne in the Laught. 1741 in A. LAING *Lindores Abbey*, etc. xiv. (1876) 137 note, [He] carried off the whole slates, lofts, jests and timber thereof. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* v. A wooden bed, placed in a loft half-full of hay.

c. A pigeon-house. Hence, a flock (of pigeons).

1735 J. MOORE *Columbarium* 3 Let your Loft be large enough to contain the Number of Pigeons you intend to keep. 1876 FULTON *Bk. Pigeons* 53 We cannot advise any one to breed more than twelve pairs of Carriers in any one loft, however large. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Nov. 8/2 A loft of the best Yorkshire racing pigeons was established at Durham some time ago.

4. A gallery in a church or public room. (Cf. organ-loft, rood-loft.)

1504 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scoll.* (1900) II. 429 The lofts in the chapel of Strivelin. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 24, Certayne lofts should be bylded ryght over som parte of the fyrst or principall bath. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xli. 92 3e Lords also, that dois greiveth The loft in Sanct Geills Kirk. 1666 PEPPYS *Diary* 15 Nov. I also to the ball, and with much ado got up to the loft, where with much trouble I could see very well. 1712-30 G. GUTHRIE *Memor.* (1900) 71 They provided a good large house..and plenished it very well with Pulpit, lofts and Pews. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* vi. (1885) 132 The two schools had their pews in the loft on each side of the organ. 1893 SIR A. GORDON *Earl Abercromby* 191 The minister..turned to the loft in which 'my Lord' was seated.

5. A floor or story in a house. Obs. exc. U.S., 'one of the upper floors of a warehouse' (Cent. Dict.).

1526 TINDALE *Acts* xx. 9 A certayne yonge man named Eutichos..fell doune from the thyrd lofte and was taken vp deed. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 476 Ane woman, havand commiseratioun on this Duk, leit miill fall down throw the lofts of the toure, be quhilkis his life was certane dayis savit. 1600 HAKLUYST *Voy.* (1810) III. 439 The houses are very great, and the least of them with one lofte above head, and some of two and of three loftes. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Buckinghamsh.* 1. 135 Our Roger..finished the ground-room and second loft.

† b. The deck or half-deck of a ship. Obs.

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE ix. 120 Go wndyr loft. *Ibid.* 143 Wallace..On the our loft kest him quhar he stud.

† c. The ceiling or flooring of a room. Obs.

1596 SPENSER F. Q. v. vi. 27 All sodainely the bed, where she should lie, By a false trap was let adowne to fall Into a lower room, and by and by the loft was rayd againe, that no man could it spie. 1603 OWEN *Pembroke*, (1891) 78 This perswadeth me to be one of the causes whie in oulde buildings are found so manye rawtes and soe few loftes, for that in these watrye walles the beames in shorte tyme doe rott & soe the loftes decaye.

† 6. A layer, stage, stratum. Also *transf.* of the lateral branches of trees at varying heights. Obs.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Esdras* vi. 25 With a lofte of tymbre of the same countre, yee with a new loft. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 81 b, The Elephant espying him sitting on the loft of a tree, runneth [etc.]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 536 Let them climb vp higher to the vpper boughs, leaning alwaies vpon eury loft or scaffold..one branch of the old hard wood, and another young imp or twig. 1673 MILTON *Vocat. Exerc.* 42 And hills of Snow and lofts of piled Thunder. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. ii. 162 We often times see Clouds as in several Stories, Lofts or Scenes, one over another.

7. *Golf*. a. Slope (in the head of the club) backwards from the vertical. b. The action of 'lofting'; also, a lofting hit or stroke.

1887 Sir W. G. SIMMON *Golf* 159 A much lofted iron is very difficult to use..A medium amount of loft is best. 1890 HUTCHINSON *Golf* (Badm. Libr.) 200 For short approaches, there are weighty authorities who assert that the distances are most easily controlled by loft and spin.

8. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (sense 3) *loft-floor*, *-room*, *-window*; *loft-dried* *adj.*



1888 CROSS & BEVAN *Paper-making* 145 They are then sized, if required, by dipping them into a solution of gelatine: again slightly pressed, and hung up on lines or poles to dry. Such paper is called 'loft-dried'. 1419 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) 111. 147 In grandwallyng et emend. unius 'loftlore et alios defectus'. 1852 DICKENS *Black H.* xxxi. A bed in the wholesome 'loft-room by the stable. a 1600 in *Evergreen* (1761) I. 191 The Ladys lukt frae their 'loft Windows, God bring our Men weik back again.

† **Loft**, *a. Obs. rare.* [app. deduced from **ALOFT**, as **LIVE a.** from **alive.**] Raised aloft, clated, elevated.

The first quot. may belong to **LOFTY a.**, of which it would then be the earliest example.

14.. AUDELEY *Poems* (MS. Douce 302) If, 29/2 Semele to se, o bold corage, Louele & lofte of his lenage. 1542 *SURREY Death Sir T. Wyatt* 27 in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 29 In neyther fortune loft, nor yet repress. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 235 Absence my frende workes wonders oft. Now brings full low that lay full loft.

Comb. 1590 R. W. 3 *Lds. & Ladies Lond.* G 2 b, Downe with your roint, no loft borne Lances here By any stranger be he foe or friend.

**Loft** (lɒft), *v.* [f. **LOFT sb.**]

† **1. trans.** To insert a layer of planks in (a building) so as to separate the lofts or stories; to ceil or floor. Also, to furnish with a loft or upper story. *Obs.*

1563 *Stanford Chwardens' Acc.* in *Antiquary* XVII. 169/1 For Lofing the Toure & laying the plankes beneyth. 1598 *Stow Surv.* xxx. (1603) 277 It is now lofted through, and made a store house for clothes. a 1615 *Briue Cron.* *Erils Ross* (1850) 20 He caused to joist and loft the chamber. 1634-5 *BREKTON Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 43 'The largest . . . coy-house I have seen, lofted overhead to lay corn. 1646 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I. 337 That they [houses] be lofted with sawne boordes and made with convenient partitions. *transf.* 1601 *Br. W. BARLOW Eagle & Body* (1600) B ij b, See how many Eagles have lofted their Ayries. . . with the gobberts and morsels plucked and carried from those Bodies.

† **2. To store (goods or produce) in a loft.** *Obs.*

1518 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 326 No freman . . . shall house, loft, nor seller any strange marchand goods. 1785 *WASHINGTON Notes* Writings 1801 XII. 220 The remainder of the Crop which was measured and lofted must be acted, for by the Overseer.

**3. Golf.** To hit (a ball) into the air or strike it so as to lift it over an obstacle. Also, to hit the ball over (an obstacle).

1857 H. B. FARNIE *Golfer's Manual* in *Golfiana Misc.* (1887) 173 The player should practise lofting his ball directly into the hole. 1881 *FORGAN Golfer's Handbk.* 30 You may boldly take your Light Iron and try to 'loft' your ball over the other, and so drop or roll into the hole. 1887 *SIR W. G. SIMPSON Golf* 138 If there is a high face to loft. *Ibid.* 151 If taken . . . too clean, it [the lofted iron] will skim it a hundred yards with the force that would have lofted it fifty.

*absol.* 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 607 You may loft in the sand and be little the worse. 1890 *HUTCHINSON Golf* (Badm. Libr.) 243 He takes the light iron into his hand . . . to loft over. . . that sluggish little burn.

**4. To keep (pigeons) in a 'loft' or flock.**

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Oct. 5/1 They [pigeons] could be 'lofted' in Whitehall or in Pall-mall.

Hence **Lofter Golf**, a lofting-iron.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Mar. 3/1 A ridge of snow . . . necessitated in many cases the use of a 'lofter' instead of the regulation 'putter'.

**Lofted** (lɒftɪd), *pp. a.* [f. **LOFT sb.** and **v.** + **-ED**.]

**1. Of a house: + a.** Ceiled or floored (*obs.*). **b.** (*Sc. and north. dial.*) Having one or more stories above the ground floor.

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* xi. 96 That na Scottis man suld duel in one house that was loftit, bot rather in one lill cot house. 1639 *Declaration in Athensum* 19 July (1890) 99/2 The dwelling house of her brother. . . was all well lofted and boarded over with oken boards. c 1730 *BURT Lett. N. Scotl.* (1760) II. xxii. 205 If any one has a Room above, it is by way of Eminence called a lofted House. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xix. A lofted house, that is a building of two stories. c 1856 *Denham Tracts* (1892) I. 343 The house being what in those districts [Northumberland] is termed lofted.

**2. Golf. a.** Of a cleek or club: Made with a 'loft' (see **LOFT sb.** 7 a). **b.** Of a stroke: That 'lofts' the ball.

1887 *SIR W. G. SIMPSON Golf* 138 Certainly a more lofted cleek might be used. *Ibid.* 159 If a half-topped club travels further than a lofted one over ordinary turf, the shot has too much pitch. 1890 *HUTCHINSON Golf* (Badm. Libr.) 122 Using . . . an exceptionally lofted club to obtain the same result. *Ibid.* 200 The lofted approach is not a fancy shot.

**Loftily** (lɒftɪli), *adv.* [f. **LOFTY a.** + **-LY 2**.] In a lofty way or manner (see the adj.).

1548 *ELYOT Dict.*, *Elate*, proudly, loftily. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q. i. x.* 1 Or who shall lend me wings, with which from ground My lowly verse may loftily arise, And lift it selfe vnto the highest skies? 1596 *Br. W. BARLOW Three Serms.* ii. 89 And yet they bear themselves so loftily, as if they could live without gods blessing and help. 1607 *MARKHAM Caval.* ii. (1617) 82 To ride your horse . . . amongst short gorse or whinnes is exceeding good. . . to make a horse trot loftily and cleanly. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees Soc.) 4 A tuppe, if hee bee kept loftily and in lust, is sayd to be sufficient for fortie or fiftie ewes. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* Wks. (1848) p. xxi. A Strain worthy of the same pen, that so loftily describes the Destruction of Troy. 1744 *OZZELL tr. Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 65 The Emperor . . . carried it . . . loftily on account of his late Victory. 1883 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 74/1 Ely cathedral . . . stands loftily grave and majestic. 1883 *R. W. DIXON Mano* ii. iv. 74 We came upon him riding loftily.

**Loftiness** (lɒftɪnəs), [*f.* **LOFTY a.** + **-NESS**.] The attribute of being lofty, in senses of the adj.

1548 *ELYOT Dict.*, *Elatio*, loftynesse, hautenesse. 1560 *BIBLE (Genev.) Isa.* ii. 17 The loftiness of men shall be abased. 1607 *MARKHAM Caval.* ii. (1617) 198 Gallop the straiter ring about with a little more firme loftynesse. 1610 *BARROW Math. Physick* iv. ii. (1639) 219 Their face is red, and there is a loftynesse of the pulses. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. i. 91 His speech, in loftynesse of sound, was rich. a 1677 *BARROW Wks.* (1686) III. xxii. 248 He [Solomon] did himselfe compose above a thousand songs; whereof one yet extant declareth the loftynesse of his fancy. 1781 *GIBBON Decl. & F.* xxxi. 111. 218 The loftynesse of these buildings . . . was the cause of frequent and fatal accidents. 1822 *LAMB Elia Ser. i. On Some Old Actors*, Bensley. . . threw over the part an air of Spanish loftynesse. a 1840 *J. H. NEWMAN Hist. S.S. Ser. iii.* (1873) 194 Martin gained more by loftynesse than others by servility. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Nov. 5/5 A . . . chamber. . . 160 feet long . . . and of a corresponding loftynesse. 1885 *SIR W. M. CONWAY in Mag. Art* Sept. 463/1 Men . . . of dignity of thought and loftynesse of feeling.

**b.** Used as a mock title of dignity.

1599 *Broughton's Let.* vii. 21 Were he so vnlearned, as your Loftynesse makes him.

**Lofting** (lɒftɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* **LOFT sb.** or **v.** + **-ING 1**.]

**1. concr.** A roofing, ceiling, or flooring. *Obs. exc. dial.* and in *Mining*.

1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scotl.* (1821) II. 388 Quhen any preis of horsmen come above the said fowseis the lofting suld brek. 1603 *OWEN Penbrokesh.* (1891) 76 Tymber to serve for lofting and roffes. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War. Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 66 That the skilful roffe of the hows and battlement thairof be taken down with the lofting thairof. 1851 *GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 35 Lofting, wood. . . placed upon the top of the ordinary balks or crowntrees used in timbering through a fallen place, for the purpose of keeping up the loose stones.

**2. Golf.** The action of the vb. **LOFT** sense 3).

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Feb. 8/2 Golfers who can skate should be proficient at bandy, in which lofting is a most desirable accomplishment.

**3. attrib. and Comb.:** lofting-iron, a golf-club used to loft a ball.

1887 *SIR W. G. SIMPSON Golf* 22 Lofting irons are more light-headed. 1892 *Century Mag.* Aug. 606 The approach should always be a lofting-stroke.

**Loftless** (lɒftləs), *a.* [*f.* **LOFT sb.** + **-LESS**.] That has no loft or upper story.

1891 *ATKINSON Moorland Par.* (1892) 22 These two one-roomed loftless dens.

† **Loftily, adv.** *Obs. rare* -1. [*f.* **LOFTY a.** + **-LY 2**.] = **LOFTILY adv.**

1598 *SIDNEY Astrophel & Stella* Song vi. v. Musicke more loftily [1591 lustie] swels In speeches nobly placed.

**Lofty** (lɒfti), *a.* [*f.* **LOFT sb.** (in *on loft*, *aloft* + **-Y 1**.]

The word occurs first in figurative applications, and even when literal has always had an emotional or rhetorical character.]

**1. Extending to a great height in the air; of imposing altitude, towering.**

Said of mountains, trees, buildings, rooms; not of persons, though *lofty stature* is a common phrase.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q. i. ix.* 13 Forwaried with my sportes, I did alight From loftie steed. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 167 The Barke pild from the loftie pine, His leauues will wither, and his sap decay. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* vii. 7 Upon a loftie and high mountaine hast thou set thy bed. 1646 *CRASHAW Assumpt.* Our Lady 31 Each loftyest tree Bowes lowst his leauy top, to look for thee. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 508 The baptistry . . . is a large and lofty octangular structure. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 146 The plains are extensive; and the mountains remarkably lofty. 1791 *COWPER Hud.* ii. 268 Antenor's valiant son Of loftiest stature. 1823 *RUTTER Ponthill* 19 The loftiest apartment which domestic architecture can present, probably, in the world! 1835 *THIRLWALL Greece* I. 21 The lofty and precipitous rock . . . on which stood the citadel of Corinth. 1884 *PAE Eustace* 6 Pading away into the loftier Highland Mountains.

† **b. Lofty tricks:** acrobatic feats, tumbling. *Obs.* [1567 *TURBERV. Ovid's Epist.* Piiij b, Then did my wanton tricks and lofty mounting, more . . . delight thy minde.] 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne*, xxv. 1622 B. JONSON *Masque of Augurs*.

**c. Of flight:** Soaring to a great height. Of the brow: Imposingly high.

1738 *WESLEY Psalms* cxlvii. ii. Ye Birds of lofty Wing, On high his Praises bear. 1798 *LANDOR Gebir* ii. 154 The kingly brow, arched lofty for command.

**2. In figurative and immaterial applications. a.** Haughty, overweening, proud. † **Const. of.**

c 1485 *Digby Myst.*, *Mary Magd.* 944 When I loke on his lady, I am lofty as the lyon. 1561 *T. HOBY tr. Castiglione's Courtier* iii. (1577) R ja, Bearing themselves loftely of their beautye and worthynesse. c 1586 *C. TESS Penbrooke Ps.* cxxxi. A lofty hart, a lifted eye Lord thou dost know I never bare. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* ii. 12 The day of the Lord of hostes shall bee vpon euery one that is proud and loftie. 1681 *DRYDEN Abs. & Achit.* 516 Cow'ring and Quaking at a Cong'ror's Sword, But Lofty to a Lawful Prince Restor'd. 1712-3 *Pope Guardian* No. 4 P 2 A lofty gentleman, whose air and gait discovered when he had published a new book. 1787 *MD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 21 Aug. He appeared very lofty, and highly affronted. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. App. 601 Several particulars are worked in with a lofty contempt for chronology. 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* viii. 123 Inclined to treat everybody . . . with a sort of lofty good humour.

*absol.* 1597 *J. PAYNE Royal Exch.* 28 Sum tymes the proude and loftie doe walke there to be sene in there height and bravery. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* v. 15 The eyes of the loftie shall be humbled.

**b.** Exalted in dignity, rank, character, or quality.

Of expectations, aims, desires: Directed to high objects.

[14..: see **LOFTY a.**] 1548 *ELYOT Dict.*, *Excelsus*, hyghe or great, lofty, haute, noble. 1586 *DAY Eng. Secretary* (1625) 129 Their estate (being peradventure loftie, and of power to command or sway ouer vs) will not admit by writting to intermeddle with their actions [etc.]. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* lvii. 15 Thus saith the High and loftie One that inhabiteth eternitie. 1776 *GIBBON Decl. & F.* xii. I. 246 These lofty expectations were, however, soon disappointed. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 501 The courage of the survivor was sustained by an enthusiasm as lofty as any that is recorded in martyrology. 1857 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* I. xi. 646 How can they, constantly occupied with their lofty pursuits have leisure for such inferior matters? 1874 *MAHAFFEY Soc. Life Greece* viii. 257 The moral teaching of Euripides, of Socrates, and of the more lofty Sophists, was making sure and silent progress. 1877 *E. R. CONDER Bas. Faith* v. 203 It is man's nobility, not his defect, that the most lofty and commanding part of him is his moral nature. 1878 *E. JENKINS Haverholme* 61 Heir to one of the loftiest of the English peerages.

**c.** Of compositions or utterances (hence occas. of writers or speakers): Elevated in style or sentiment; sublime, grandiose.

1565 *COOPER Thesaurus* s.v. *Effero*, *Elatis verbis intensa oratio*, a lofty and high stile. 1577 *J. KNEWSTON Confutation* (1579) 3 b, They set forth their trifling and halfe peny doctrines with loftie and high phrases of speech. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.*, *Verses to I. d. Buckhurst*, In loftie numbers and heroicke stile. 1612 *BRINSLEY Lud. Lit.* 194 They may proceed . . . from the lowest kind of verse in the Eclogues, to something a loftier in the Georgics. 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 11 He knew Himself to sing, and build the lofty rhyme. 1640 *WILKINS New Planet* (1707) I. 143 His Book [Job] is more especially remarkable for lofty Expressions. 1692 *ATHERB. On P's. l. 14*, *Serm.* 1766 I. 32 Therefore is the hymn it self so lofty and moving. 1704 *Pope Windsor For.* 280 The shades where . . . lofty Denham sung. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 21 III. 28 About which [astronomy] I am willing to speak in your lofty strain.

**d.** Of majestic sound.

1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* v. ii. 98 Sound all the lofty Instruments of Warre. 1814 *WORKSW. White Doe Ryl.* I. 38 With one consent the people rejoice Filling the church with a lofty voice.

† **3.** Of the wind, the sea: = **HIGH 10.** *Obs.*

1600 *HARLEYT Voy.* (1810) III. 236 It is very hard to find it when the wind is lofty. 1745 *P. THOMAS Trnd. Anson's Voy.* 146 Such a lofty and dangerous Sea as I have seldom seen.

**4. dial.** 'Massive, superior' *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, referring to Sleigh, *Derbysh. Gloss.* 1865). † **Of sheep:** Stout, in good condition.

1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees Soc.) 2 Vett it is a custome with many . . . to clowte their sheringes to hinder them from tuppings, that by this meanes they may make them more lofty sheepe. 1778 *PRYCE Min. Cornub.* 324 Lofty Tin, in contradistinction to Floran Tin, for Lofty Tin is richer, massive, and rougher.

**5. Comb. a.** In syntactical combs. with pres. pples., as *lofty-looking*, *-sounding*; **b.** in parasyntetic derivatives, as *lofty-headed*, *-humoured*, *-lineaged*, *-minded*, *-necked*, *-paced*, *-peaked*, *-plumed*, *-roofed*, *-windowed*. Also † *lofty-like adv.*, as if placed on high.

1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 290 That with their 'loftie-headed tops reach to the cloudy skie. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Avamoiselle de cinquante pour cent.*, may be applied to the 'loftie-humored wife of an extorting Vsurer. 1604 *S. GRAHAM Pass. Spark* E 4, Man elmbes above the course of such conceate, That 'loftie like, they loath to look below. 1871 *BROWNING Balcanst.* Wks. 1896 I. 655/1 Both . . . 'lofty-lineaged, each of us Born of the best. 1755 *SHEBBARE Lydia* (1765) I. 283 His great Creator . . . beholds with equal fauour the creeping ant, and 'lofty-looking Briton. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Orgueilleux*, . . . hautie, 'loftie-minded. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* I. 93 note, That lofty-minded man. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 125 The Colt, that for a stallion is design'd . . . 'loftyneck'd, Sharp headed, Barrel belly'd, broadly back'd. 1796 *COTGRIDGE Lett.* (1895) 210 He does not possess opulence of imaginative 'lofty-paced harmony. 1844 *J. TOMLIN Mission. Truls.* 272 A 'lofty-peaked mountain. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* v. iii. 25 Now the time is come, that France must valed her 'lofty-plumed Crest. 1848 *H. D. WALSH Aristoph.* *Clouds* I. iv, 'Lofty-roofed fathens, and marble-built portals. 1777 *FOSTER Eschylus, Prometheus chadid* 23 Woes like these Are earnings of the 'lofty-sounding tongue. 1777 *T. WARTON Poems* 63 Along the 'lofty-window'd hall The storied tapestry was hung.

† **Loft-word.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 *luffe*, *luve*, 4-5 *love-word*. [*f.* **LOF** + **WORD**. The forms show a confusion with **LOVE sb.**] Praise.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2545 Mikel it was þat luffeword þan þat abram gat o mani man. *Ibid.* 1614 Saa wax hir luew-word and hir fame. *Ibid.* 28383, I. to gleunien celd and to ioglere, In tent þai suld me luew-orde bere.

**Log** (lɒg), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 *logge*, 7-8 *logg*, 6-*log*. [Late ME. *logge*; of obscure origin; cf. the nearly synonymous **CLOG sb.**, which appears about the same time.

Not from ON. *lág* felled tree (f. O'fent. *lág*, ablaut-variant of *\*leg-* *LIE 2 b*), which could only have given *\*low* in mod. Eng. The conjecture that the word is an adoption from a later stage of Scandinavian (mod. Norw. *laag*, Sw. dial. *lág*), due to the Norwegian timber-trade, is not without plausibility, but is open to strong objection on phonological grounds. It is most likely that *clag* and *logge* arose as attempts to express the notion of something massive by a word of appropriate sound. Cf. Du. *lag* clumsy, heavy, dull; see also **LUG sb.** and **v.** In sense 5 the word has passed from Eng. into many other langs.: F. *loch*, Ger. *Da. lag*, Sw. *logge*.]



I. *gen.*

1. A bulky mass of wood; now usually an unhewn portion of a felled tree, or a length cut off for use as firewood. *In the log*: in an unhewn condition.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xlv. 630 Pe frute bereof falleþ..but he be..itruilied w<sup>th</sup> logges [L. lignis] & yardes as it were a vine. 1481-90 *Howard Houleh. Ets.* (Roxb. Clonb) 355 My Lord paid..[for] iij. lodes of belet, and iij. lodes of logges..xviii. s. 1490 CANTON *Eneydos* xlvii. 139 The hardy knyghtes..casted vpon theym grete logges wyth sharpe yron atte the ende. 1525 *Churchen. Acc. Hylbridge, Essex* (Nicholls 1797) 173 Paide to Adrewe of Braxted, for a logge 6d. 1540-54 CROKE *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 44 If one of his hate, Byfore the logge or stone wold ley, His purpose shall cumme all to late. 1545 *Rates Custom-ho. b.* Dogion logges the hundreth peeces vis. viiij. 1561 T. NORTON *Cabin's Inst.* i. 23 b. I was somtime a figtree log, a block that serued for nought. c. 1600 *Day Begg. Rednall Gr.* ii. ii. (1881) 38 Wolf say I ye? thou hadst as good eat a load of logs. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iii. i. 17, I would the lightning had burnt vp those Logs that you are enioynd to pile. a. 1700 *Dryden Ovid's Met.* viii. *Melagrar* 253 There lay a Log unlighted on the Hearth. 1800 *Colquhoun Comm. Thames* i. 27, 250 of the Timber Ships are laden with Logs. 1850 TENNISON *In Mem. evii.* Bring in great logs and let them lie, To make a solid core of heat. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* 1834 156 The largest pine belonging to his firm..was worth ninety dollars in the log. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* July 53 2 The smouldring ends of logs..gave forth a tinkling smoke which filled the novel.

b. *fig.* and in similitive phrases. Said, e.g., of a vessel floating helplessly, cf. mod. G. *log sein* to float helplessly, of an inert or helpless person. † *A log in one's way*: a stumbling-block, obstacle. † *To have a log to roll*: see LOG-ROLLING.

1579-80 NORTON *Pintarch. Annibal* 1505 1148 Annibal..knew that this great overthrow..would also be a great logge in his way. c. 1600 *Timon* i. ii. SHAKS. Soc. 17 Thou logge, thou stock, thou Arcadian beast. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. iv. Wks. 1836 l. 137 The sapless log, that prest thy bed with an unpleasant waight. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. N. Sea* 213 In this conflict, having lost all her mastes, and being no other then a logge in the sea. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* ii. xxv. The flapping sail haun'd down in halt for logs like these! 1865 *Daily Tel.* 13 Nov. 3, 2 The *New York Daily News* may have its log to roll and its axe to grind as well as other folks. 1886 STEVENSON *Treat. Isl.* vii. 59, I must have slept like a log. 1898 *Daily News* 13 May 7 6 Mr. Gladstone..pathetically remarked that he was now like a log. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* June 134 [He] struck Bill who fell like a log on the dusty road.

c. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1850 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (S. Staffordsh. Terms.) *Log*, or *Baly*, a balance weight, placed near the end of the pit-rope, to prevent its running back over the pulley. 1881 in *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*

† d. See quot. (perh. confused with LOG). *Obs.*

1669 J. WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 1621 248 *Log*, a term used in some places for a cleft of wood, and in some places for a long piece or Pole, by some for a small Wand or Switch.

† e. *Phr.* *To hang upon the log*: ? to be slow in finding sale. *Obs.*

1655 GURALL *Chr. in Arm.* i. 156 Something sure is in it, that Impostors finde such quick return for their ware, while Truth hangs upon the log.

† f. In Old St. Paul's, a block or bench on which serving-men sat. *Obs.*

1609 DEKKER *Gids Hornbuck.* iv. 18. 1639 MAYNE *City Match* iii. 31.

2. A heavy piece of wood, fastened to a man's or beast's leg, to impede his movements. † Also *fig.* 1583 *Pasquill's Reuer. B.* Her Maiestie layeth such a logge vpon their consciences, as they ought not beare. a. 1502 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) ii. 485 Wedlock, with wife and children clogs. The single life, lust's heavier logs. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* iii. 193 They [insane negroes] were kept in out-houses, chained to logs. 1843 DICKENS *Mart. Char.* xviii. Here I am tied like a log to you. 1853 MARSHEN *Early Purit.* 324 W. L.. was brought up before the same court with his chains and log at his heels.

b. A military punishment now abolished. (See quotes.) *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1830 in *Rep. Commis. Milit. Punishments* (1836) 312 The log..is a punishment..which cannot be sanctioned and is henceforth strictly forbidden. 1846 H. MARSHALL *Milit. Misc.* 205 The Log.—This punishment consisted of a log, or a large round shot, or shell, which was connected to a delinquent's leg by means of a chain; and he was obliged to drag or carry this about with him.

3. *King Log*: the log which Jupiter in the fable made king over the frogs; often used as the type of inertness on the part of rulers, as contrasted with the excess of activity typified by 'King Stork'.

1675 CROWNE *Country Wit* v. Dram. Wks. 1874 iii. 114 Go, sir! manage him, whilst I handle Log, the second King of frogs, that follows him. 1761 J. WESLEY *Jrnl.* 18 Jan. The custom began in the reign of King Log. 1766 CHESTERF. *Let. to Sen* 11 July, I have always owned a great regard for King Log. 1901 M. J. F. MCCARTHY *Five Y. Irel.* xviii. 320 They prefer King Log to King Stork.

4. *pl. Australian slang.* A gaol or lock-up. (Formerly built of logs. Cf. *log-house*.)

1805 G. BARRINGTON *Hist. N. S. Wales* 184 The governor resolved on building a large log prison both at Sydney and Paramatta. 1888 'ROLF' BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* xxv. (1889) 193 Let's put him in the logs. 1890 — *Miner's Right* xxx. 273 No bail allowed either, or of course you needn't have been ten minutes in the logs.

II. *Naut.* and derived senses.

5. An apparatus for ascertaining the rate of a ship's motion, consisting of a thin quadrant of wood,

loaded so as to float upright in the water, and fastened to a line wound on a reel. Hence in phrases to *heave, throw the log, (to sail or calculate one's way) by the log*. Said also of other appliances having the same object.

1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* xiv. (1577) 42 b. They hale in the logge or piece of wood again, and looke how many fadome the shippe hath gone in that time. 1644 MANWARRING *Sea-mans Dict.* s.v. *Logg-line*, One stands by with a Mint-glasse, while another out of the gallery lets fall the logg. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* iv. ii. 146 We throw the Log every two Hours. 1686 J. DUNTON *Let. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 28 Being about 50 Leagues off the Lizard..we began to sail by the Log. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* iii. 305 Heave the Logg from the Poop. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) A 24, It is usual to heave the log once every hour in ships of war. 1805 SIR E. BERRY in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* vii. 118 *note*, During the chase we ran per log seventy miles. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* (1834) i. xii. 156 It's now within five minutes of two bells, so we'll heave the log and mark the board. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 178 Calculating their way by the log. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* 54 Patent Log, for measuring speed at sea; used in H. M. Navy.

6. Short for LOG-BOOK. A journal into which the contents of the log-board or log-slate are daily transcribed, together with any other circumstance deserving notice.

1825 H. B. GASCOIGNE *Nat. Fame* 79 Then down he goes his daily Log to write. 1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whaleman's Adv.* vi. 1859 86 'To fix the localities of whales' resorts by the comparison of the logs of a vast number of whalers. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* iv. xviii. The captain sat down to his log, and here is the beginning of the entry. *transf.* 1875 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla* L. (1876) ii. 176 Had the writers lived, they might have worked up their unfinished logs into interesting and instructive matter.

## b. (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Log* (Steam-engine), a tabulated summary of the performance of the engines and boilers, and of the consumption of coals, tallow, oil, and other engineers' stores on board a steam-vessel.

## c. = LOG-BOOK 3.

7. *Tailoring.* [*transf.* from 6.] A document fixing the time to be credited to journeymen (who are paid nominally by the hour) for making each description of garment; the scale of computation embodied in this document.

1861 *Dunn's Tailor's Labour Agency Retrospect* 13 What is technically called a 'log' is agreed upon, that is a certain number of hours for every description of garment, and the wages fixed at so much per hour. 1868 10th *Rep. Trades Union Comm.* 17 We [operative tailors] wanted a uniform time-log. The masters prepared a time-log, and said to us, 'Here is the log; you must accept it as it is'.

III. *attrib. and Comb.*

8. a. simple attributive, as (sense 1) *log-end, fire-mark*; with the sense 'made of or constructed with logs' *log-booth, -bridge, -chamber, -fence, -guard, -hut, -road, -shanty, -tent, -trap, -way*; 'for use in dealing with logs' *log-boom* [*BOOM* sb. 4], *-car, -chain, -railway, -sled, -sleigh, -stamp*; (sense 7) *log-prices, -shop*.

1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 6 Apr. An addition to the wharf and a log boom are being made. 1882 H. MARRIAT *Year in Sweden* ii. 371 Two rows of weatherbeaten log-booths. 1664 *First Cent. Hist. Springfield, Mass.* (1899) i. 316 Four acres of low lands Northwest from the 'log' bridge as it is called. 1881 *Chicago Times* 11 June. The track upon which runs the 'log-car'. 1703 *Providence Rec.* (1894) vi. 224, i 'Log' chaine. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life* (1888) i. 401 We were turned into a hot, 'log' chamber, full of people. 1659 GARDEN *Tears Ch. Eng.* i. xiv. 122 The most heavy 'log-end of Christs Cross is laid upon many of them. 1836 J. ABBOT *Way to Do Good* i. 24 They were stepping over a low place in the 'log fence. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Critic* i. Praise the good 'log-fire! Winter howls without. 1808 ASKE *Travels* i. 302 The town..has in its centre, the remains of an old 'Log Guard. 1797 J. A. GRAHAM *Pres. State Vermont* 161 As in a former Letter I mentioned the 'Log Hut, I will here..give a short account of its construction. 1890 'ROLF' BOLDREWOOD *Miner's Right* vi. 61 Log-huts, with the walls built American fashion of horizontal tree trunks. 1859 *Michigan Rep.* vi. 270 The Mill Company had given a list of 'log-marks under section eight of the act. 1888 *Lancet* 26 May 1049 i Tailors..obtaining 'log' prices—that is, the highest rate of wages. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 125 A truck drawn by an ox and a horse over a rude 'log-railway through the woods. 1819 F. WRIGHT *Views* (1821) 234 A 'log road, or causeway, as it is denominated, is very grievous to the limbs. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 25 He made his way at last to a group of 'log-shanties in the midst of untitled solitudes. 1899 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 382 There are quite a number of Jewish coat makers working for 'private' or 'log' shops. 1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 2 Feb. 89 He has constructed a road of ice..on which the 'log-sleds slip along readily. 1893 *Scribn. Mag.* June 706 2 The 'log-sleighs have ten, twelve, and even fourteen-foot bunks, or cross beams, on which the load rests. 1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 5 Jan. Wyburn's improved 'log stamp is convenient for marking logs with the exact number of feet. 1748 H. ELLIS *Hudson's Bay* 154 Some of the People were employed in cutting Fire-Wood, others in building 'Log-Tents. 1784 J. BELKNAP *Tour White Mts.* (1876) 13 We saw the.. 'log-traps, which the hunters set for snakes. 1779 in F. Chase *Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1891) i. 562 To maintain said mills by repairing the present buildings..and also the 'log way and necessary mill houses.

b. objective, as (sense 1) *log-carrying, -driving, -hauling; log-cutter, -maker*; (sense 6) *log-reading, c. instrumental, as log-lighted*. d. similitive, as *log-like* adj., *log-wise* adv.

1858 *Daily News* 16 June 5/2 It is strange to hear that the

aged poor are still at oakum-picking or 'log-carrying. 1893 *Scribn. Mag.* June 710 2 At night he must get from the 'log-cutters their count for the day. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 19 Dec. The dam will be used for flottage and 'log-driving purposes. 1893 *Scribn. Mag.* June 706 2 There is great strife between the teamsters in making 'log-hauling records. a. 1847 ELIZA COON *Gray-haired Dec.* iii. The 'log-lighted hall. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* i. v. Wks. 1836 l. 86 A chaine that's fast Onely to postes, and senselesse 'log-like dolts. 1880 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 7 Jan. 28 Next come the 'log-makers', working in gangs of three or four, each with its 'chief'. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 476 1 The modern navigator has buried the best part of his astronomy under a heap of dead reckonings and 'log-readings. 1879 BROWNING *Halbert & Hob* 37 So 'logwise..Was he pushed, a very log.

9. Special combs.: *log-beam* (see quot.); *log-board*, a hinged pair of boards on which the particulars of a ship's log are noted for transcription into the log-book; *log-butter*, 'a drag-saw for butting, i.e. cutting off square the ends of logs' (Knight); *log-buttings*, the ends thus cut off; *log-cabin*, a small house built of rough logs; also *attrib.* (U.S.) in *log-cabin quilt* (cf. *log-house quilting* below); *log-camp* = *logging-camp* (see *Logging* vbl. sb.); *log-canoe*, one hollowed out of a single tree; *log-chip* = *log-ship*; *log-cock*, 'one of the many local names in North America of *Picus pileatus* (Woodpecker)' (Newton); *log-crop*, the quantity of logs bawn in one season; *log-fish* a fish of the U.S. coast, *Lirus periformis*; *log frame*, 'a name for a saw-mill' (Knight); *log glass* (see quot. 1858); *log-head* = *BLOCKHEAD* 2; † *log-headed* a, having a head like a log; *log-house*, a house built of logs; in early use (U.S.) applied to a prison; also *attrib.* in *log-house quilting* (see quot); *log-juice slang* [cf. *LAGWOOD* 2, *note*], cheap port wine; *log-knot*, a knot made in a log-line to indicate a specified length; *log-line*, a line of 100 fathoms or more to which the log is attached; also the sort of line used for this purpose; *log-man*. † (a) one employed to carry logs; (b) one employed in cutting and carrying logs to a mill (*local U.S.*); *log-perch*, a freshwater fish, *Percina caprodes*, of N. America; *log-pocket*, a basin or pool in which logs collect; *log-reel* (see quot.); *log-runner*, an Australian bird of the genus *Orthonyx* (Morris); *log-running*, the operation of setting logs afloat down the side-streams, or conveying logs to the saw-mill; *log-ship*, also *log-chip* (see quot.); *log-slate*, a double slate used instead of the *log-board*; *log-work*, (a) the arrangement of logs in the walls of a house or other building; (b) the keeping of the log or log-book (sense 6).

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, 'Log-Beam, the travelling frame in which a log lies and travels in a saw-mill. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* iv. ii. 146 Next we will work the Courses of the 'Log-board. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* (1834) i. xii. 156 O'Brien reported the rate of sailing to the master, marked it down on the log-board, and then returned. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Log-board*. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 15 Oct. A machine that would utilize.. 'Log Buttings. 1850 LYEELL and *Vist U. S.* 11. 427 The husband will fell timber, run up a 'log cabin, and receive ready money from the steam-boats, which burn the wood. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 361 Reluctantly she slipped her book under the 'log-cabin quilt, and said 'Come in'. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 180 My companion inclined to go to the 'log-camp on the carry. 1788 R. PUTNAM in *A. Cutler's Life* (1888) i. 379 Our whole fleet consisted of..three 'log canoes of different sizes. 1841 G. POWERS *Hist. S. Cos* 130 He took a log-canoe, and ascended the river to the place where Orford bridge now is. 1846 'Log-chip (see *log-ship*). 1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 53. 333 The 'Log-cock (*Hyalotermes Pileatus*). 1884 J. BURROUGHS in *Century Mag.* Dec. 222 2 The log-cock, or pileated woodpecker..I have never heard drum. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 7 May. The delivery of the 'log crop of Michigan. 1884 GOODE, *exc. Nat. Hist. Useful Aquatic Anim.* i. 334 The Black Rudder-fish—*Lirus periformis*. This fish is also called by the fishermen 'Log-fish' and 'Barrel fish'. a. 1814 *Sailor's Ret.* in *New Brit. Theatre* ii. 319 As sure as a cah of grog, or allowance, is only left but the time of a 'log-glass, so sartin [*sic*] is to be purloin'd. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Log-glass*, a half-minute sandglass used on board ship for timing the speed of sailing, by the quantity of line run out in a given time. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 100 Not being born purely a 'Loghead (*Dummkopf*), thou hadst no other outlook. 1571 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* E iv. The 'log-headed knave. 1669 *Maryland Archives* (1884) ii. 224 That there be a 'Logg house Prison Twenty foot Square Built..in the Baltimore County. 1680 N. CAROLIN *Col. Rec.* (1886) i. 300 Ye Deponent saw ye sd Mr. Miller enclosed in a Loghouse about 10 or 11 foot square purposely built for him. 1741 TAILFER, *exc. Narr. Georgia* (1835) 24 He threatened every Person..who..claimed their just Rights and Privileges with the Stocks, Whipping-Post, and Logg-House. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 46 The log-house and shanty..[have] been supplanted by pretty frame-houses. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 379 This..pattern in Patchwork is one that in Canada is known as Loghouse Quilting. It is..made of several coloured ribbons..arranged so as to give the appearance of different kinds of wood formed into a succession of squares. 1853 'C. BENE' *Vergant Green* ii. iii. Mr. B. and party are discovered drinking 'log-juice, and smoking cabbage-leaves. 1860 in *Merc. Marine Mag.* vii. 114 'Log



knots in these ropes will teach the men the length. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 147 Observing the way with the log-line. 1644 MANWARRING *Sea-mans Dict.*, A Log-line. Some call this a Minut-line. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 94 The holes for marling the clues of sails... have grommets of log-line. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Log-line. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. i. 67 For your sake Am I this patient? Logge-man. 1870 *Daily News* 16 Apr. The lumber business is carried on by the logmen. 1882 JORAN & GILBERT *Fishes N. Amer.* (Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. III.) 499 *Perca*, 'Log Perches. *Ibid.*, *P. caprodes*. Log Perch; Rock-fish; Hlog-molly; Hlog-fish. 1877 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 17 Nov. A dam has been built across the river, forming a 'log pocket'. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Log-reel, the reel on which the log-line of a ship is wound. 1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 6 Apr. The Green Bay Advocate of March 28 says that 'log-running is commencing all around. 1877 *Michigan Rep.* XXXVI. 168 It appears that the scale of the manufactured lumber exceeded the 'log-scale. 1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* 114 Log, a line with a piece of board called the 'log-skip, attached to it. 1846 *Young Naut. Dict.* s.v. Log-line, A piece of board called the Log-skip or Log-skip. c.1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 43 The 'log-skip' is a flat piece of wood in the form of a quadrant, having a sufficient quantity of lead inserted in the circular edge to keep it steady and perpendicular in the water. 1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* 153 It is the custom for each officer at the end of his watch to enter upon the 'log-slate, the courses, distances, wind and weather during his watch, and anything of note that may have occurred. Once in twenty-four hours the mate copies from this slate into the log-book. 1721 J. BAXTER in *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1867) XXI. 57 All Hands went briskly to work, to finish 'y' log-work in 'y' Lower Block-house. 1725 DE FOX *For. & round World* (1840) 3 Tedious accounts of their log-work, how many leagues they sailed every day; where they had the winds [etc.]. 1856 OLSTADT *Slave States* 111 The chimney is... commonly of lath or split sticks, laid up like log-work and plastered with mud.

|| **Log** (lɒg, lɔːg), *sh.* 2 Also 6 *logg*. [Heb. לֹג *lōg*.] A Hebrew measure for liquids; the twelfth part of a hin; = about three quarters of a pint.

1530 *INDALE Lex.* xiv. 24 And let the prelate take... the logge [Vulg. *sextarius*, *Uyl.* sextarie; 1611 *log*] of oyle. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

**Log** (lɒg), *v.* 1 [f. LOG *sh.* 1]

1. *trans.* † *a.* To bring (a tree) to the condition of a log; to deprive of branches (*abs.*). *b.* To cut (timber) into logs.

1699 DAMPIER *J. Op.* II. ii. 80 A Tree... so thick that after it is log'd it remains still too great a Burthen for one Man. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 101 After the trees have been chopped, cut into lengths, drawn together, or logged, as we call it. 1848 *THOREAU Maine W.* (1894) 26 Only a little spruce and hemlock beside had been logged here.

*absol.* 1830 GALT *Lavette V.* III. ii. (1849) 87 The settlers... were busy logging and burning. 1848 *THOREAU Maine W.* (1894) 97 We turned our backs on Chesuncook, which McCausland had formerly logged on. 1878 *Michigan Rep.* XXXVII. 408 He was logging on the... Manistee River.

2. To lay out (a road) with a layer of logs.

1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 706/1 Road-makers log out the road to its proper width.

3. † *a.* *trans.* Of water: To lie in (a ship) so as to reduce it to the condition of a log; in quot. *absol.* 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. LXXXVI. 10 Several feet of under-water logging in her hold.

*b.* *intr.* To lie like a log.

a. 1813 A. WILSON *Foresters Poet.* Wks. (1846) 269 By slow degrees the sinking breezes die, And on the smooth still flood we logging lie. 1864 [see LOGGING *ppl.* a. 1].

† *4.* *Mil.* To inflict on (a soldier) the punishment of the log (see LOG *sb.* 1 b). *Obs.*

1816 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 4) s.v., To Log... is a punishment which is inflicted in some dragoon or hussar regiments for indisciplined and disorderly conduct.

5. *Naut.* To enter (esp. the distance run by a ship) in a log or log-book; hence *gen.*, to record. Also with *down*, *up*.

1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* xxxiv. (1869) 149/2 I've logged many a hard thing against your name. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 94 He has just logged down in a plain manner, what he noticed on the road. 1880 N. H. BISHOP *4 Months Sneak-Box* 106, I... went into camp behind an island, logging with pleasure my day's run at sixty-seven miles. 1884 *Fall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 8 The weather was logged at midnight, 'Light, clear, passing showers'.

*absol.* 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 376, I have got on very slowly since logging up last.

*b.* Of a vessel: To traverse (a certain distance) by log-measurements.

1883 E. F. KNIGHT *Cruise Falcon* (1887) 32 This day we logged 160 miles. 1892 *Daily Tel.* 29 Dec. 3/1 In one day she hardly logged as much as a hundred knots.

*c.* To enter the name of (a man as an offender) in a log-book, with a penalty attached. Hence, to fine.

1899 *Times* 10 Sept. 10/5 The understanding... was that the penalties for logging should not be enforced. 1892 *Fall Mall G.* 30 Aug. 2/1 Taken before the captain on the bridge and 'logged' to the extent of from five to twenty shillings. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, Logging offences, the entering... in the 'official log' of British vessels of offences committed by members of the crew. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 280 I'll log ye to-morrow.

† *6.* *intr.* † To be 'like a log'; be sluggish. *Obs.* 1622 MABBE tr. *Alemany's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 133 Which kinde of Phrase, your old women in Spaine vse to their children, when they goe sneakingly and fearfully about any business. And, and, and, *que parece que vas a hurtar*. Get thee gone, get thee gone, thou goest logging and dreamingly about it, as if thou wast a fitching.

7. *Austral Mining.* To log up: To make a log support for the windlass.

1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* v. 54 We... had logged up and made a start with another shaft.

**Log** (lɒg), *v.* 2 *dial.* [? Onomatopoeic. Cf. *rog*, *Rock v.*] *trans.* To rock, move to and fro. *b.* *intr.* To oscillate.

1808 POLWHELE *Cornish-Eng. Voc.* 45 note, This enormous mass, from its peculiarity of position, may be easily *logged* to and fro. 1880 W. CORNWALL *Gloss.*, Log, to oscillate.

**Log**, *dial.* form of LUG (worm).

**Log**, short for LOGARITHM.

**Logan berry** (lɒˈɡæn beɪ). [Named after Judge Logan, U.S.A., by whom it was first grown.] A fruit obtained by a cross between the raspberry and blackberry.

1900 *Speaker* 6 Oct. 11/1 Mr. Forrester... showed me some very fine hybrids, called Logan berries, between the raspberry and the blackberry. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 28 Mar. 3; The blackberry, the loganberry, the wineberry, and allied fruits.

**Loganite** (lɒˈɡænɪt). *Min.* [Named by T. S. Hunt, 1851, in honour of Sir W. Logan.] An altered hornblende, near penninite in composition.

1865 CARPENTER in *Intell. Observer* No. 40. 286 Loganite (dark-green silicate of magnesia).

**Logan-stone**, **logan**. [f. *logan* = LOGGING *ppl.* a. 2 + *STONE*.] A rocking-stone.

1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. Cornwall 4 This stone... was a Logan or Rocking-stone. 1808 POLWHELE *Cornish-Eng. Voc.* 45 Logan, shaking. A logan stone, a rocking moving stone. [1824: see LOGGING *ppl.* a. 1] 1826 CARRINGTON *Dartmoor* 66 Near the edge of the loud brawling stream a Logan stands happily self-poised. 1831 FORBLANK *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) II. 79 Like the Logan stones, which the finger of a child may move. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xxiv. (1900) 181/2 Strong as your famous lieutenant who capsize the logan stone. 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xv, The big logan-stone that had stood in front... was upset, and fallen into the gully. [1881: see LOGGING *ppl.* a. 1]

**Logædic** (lɒˈɡædɪk), *a.* [ad. late L. *logædicus*, ad. Gr. *λογαδικός*, f. *λόγος* speech, prose + *αἰδής* song (as standing between the rhythm of prose and of poetry).] Epithet of various metres in which dactyls are combined with trochees. Also quasi-*sb.*, a logædic verse.

1844 MAJOR *Guide Gr. Trag.* (ed. 2) 159 The *Glyconicus*, which has a logædic order. 1855 LINWOOD *Greek Tragic Metres* 77 Anapestic Logædics are identical in their rhythm with... Logædic Dactyls. 1879 J. W. WHITE tr. *Schmidt's Rhythmic & Metric* § 21. 65 Chores and logædics can be extended to Series of six measures. 1883 JENN *Odipus Tyrann.* Introd. 72 The essential difference between choreic and logædic rhythm is that of ictus.

† **Logarism**. *Obs.* [Corruption of LOGARITHM, after *sb.* in -ISM.] = LOGARITHM (in the earlier quots. used blunderingly).

1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentle.* (1641) Ep. Ded., If any one be minded to learn the... art of Brachygraphic, Stenographie, Logarisme or any Art whatsoever. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Hec. W.* xix, Division (whose Arithmetickes Makes but a Logarisme to perplex The world). 1684 COCKER in *London Gaz.* No. 1085/4 His Artificial Arithmetick, shewing the Genesis and Fabrick of Logarismes.

**Logarithm** (ləˈɡərɪθm). *Math.* Also 7 *error*. *logorythm*. [ad. mod.L. *logarithmus* (Napier, 1614), f. Gr. *λόγος* word, proportion, ratio + *ἀριθμός* number.

Napier does not explain his view of the literal meaning of *logarithmus*. It is commonly taken to mean 'ratio-number', and as thus interpreted it is not inappropriate, though its fitness is not obvious without explanation. Perhaps, however, Napier may have used *λόγος* merely in the sense of 'reckoning', 'calculation' (cf. *LOGISTIC*).

One of a particular class of arithmetical functions, invented by John Napier of Merchiston (died 1617), and tabulated for use as a means of abridging calculation. The essential property of a system of logarithms is that the sum of the logarithms of any two or more numbers is the logarithm of their product. Hence the use of a table of logarithms enables a computer to substitute addition and subtraction for the more laborious operations of multiplication and division, and likewise multiplication and division for involution and evolution.

The word is now understood to refer only to systems in which the logarithm of any number  $a^n$  is  $x$ ,  $a$  being a constant which is called the *base* of the system. The logarithms (of sines) tabulated by Napier himself were not logarithms in this restricted sense, but were functions of what are now called the *Napierian* (also *Neperian*), *hyperbolic*, or *natural logarithms*, the base of which, denoted by the symbol  $e$  or  $\epsilon$ , is 2.71828... This system is still in use for analytical investigations, but for common purposes the system used is that invented by Napier's friend Henry Briggs (died 1630), the base of which is 10; the *Briggsian* or *Briggian logarithms* are also known as *common* or *decimal logarithms*. For *binary*, *Gaussian logarithm*, see the *ads.* *Logistic logarithms* (see quot. 1795); also called *proportional logarithms*.

In mathematical notation 'the logarithm of' is expressed by the abbreviation 'log', prefixed to numeral figures or algebraical symbols. When necessary, the base of the system is indicated by adding an inferior figure: thus 'log<sub>10</sub>  $a$ ' means 'the logarithm of  $a$  to the base 10'.

1614 NAPIER (title) *Mirifici Logarithmorum Canonis descriptio*. ... 1615-16 H. BRIGGS in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 36 Napier, Lord of Merchiston, hath set my Head and Hands a Work, with his new and admirable Logarithms. 1616 E. WRIGHT tr. *Napier's Logarithmus* Ded., This new

course of Logarithmes doth cleane take away all the difficultie that heretofore hath bene in mathematical calculations. 1631 H. BRIGGS *Logarithm. Arithm.* i. 1 The Logar. of 1 is 0. *Ibid.* 2 The Log. of proper fractions is Defective. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* I. i, Sir Interest... will tell you instantly, by Logorythmes, The utmost profit of a stock employed. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Mathematicos* 173 Mr. Halley... has drawn a very curious Method for Constructing Logarithms. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v. *Logarithms*, *Logistic Logarithms*, are certain Logarithms of sexagesimal numbers or fractions, useful in astronomical calculations. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon VI.* 80 Bonaparte said that his favourite work was a book of logarithms. c.1865 in *Circ. Sci.* I. 519/1 This advantage, which the base 10 has over any other, was first seen and applied by Briggs...; the logarithms are, therefore, sometimes called the 'Briggian Logarithms'.

**Logarithmal** (ləˈɡərɪθməl), *a.* *rare*. [f. LOGARITHM + *-AL*.] = LOGARITHMIC.

1630 R. DELAMAIN *Grammatica* To Rdr., To shadow out to the more learned the quintessence of this Logarithmicall projection in Circles. 1849 FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* 90 By Logarithmal numbers.

† **Logarithmancy**. *Obs.* *rare* = 1. [f. LOGARITHM + *-MANCY*.] (See quot.)

1652 GATTE *Magistram.* xix. 165 Logarithmancy, [or divining] by Logarithms.

† **Logarithmetic**. *a.* *Obs.* *rare* = 9. = next.

1721 in *DARLEY*. 1775 in *ASH*.

**Logarithmetical** (ləˈɡərɪθmɪˈtɪkəl), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. LOGARITHM, on the analogy of ARITHMETICAL.] = LOGARITHMIC.

1621 W. JAMFSON (title) *Accompt of John Naper's Logarithmetical Trigonometrie* (in *and Ref. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 200). 1685 J. HAWKINS *Cocker's Decimal Arith.* II. i. 205 Logarithmetical Arithmetick is an Artificial use of numbers, invented for ease in Calculation. 1690 LEYBURN *Chrys. Math.* 191 Logarithmetical or Proportional Scales. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 416 Ye who learn logarithmetical rules at Cambridge.

Hence **Logarithmically** *adv.*

1775 in *ASH*. c.1850 *Rudin. Varie.* (Weale) 144 The sliding rule is... graduated logarithmically.

**Logarithmic** (ləˈɡərɪθmɪk), *a.* (and *sh.*) *Math.* [f. LOGARITHM + *-IC*. Cf. *F. logarithmique*.]

*A. adj.* Of or pertaining to logarithms. Also in *logarithmic sine, tangent, secant*, etc., used (sometimes incorrectly) to denote the logarithm of the function named; opposed to *natural*.

*Logarithmic curve* (or *line*), a curve having its ordinates in geometrical progression and its abscissas in arithmetical progression, so that the abscissas are the logarithms of the corresponding ordinates. *Logarithmic ellipse, hyperbola* (see quots. 1851). *Logarithmic spiral*, a spiral which intersects all its radiants at the same angle.

1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 243 The Applie of the Logarithmic curve DEF. 1706 W. JONES *Ar. Palmar. Mathematicos* 261 The Curve describ'd by their Intersection is called the Logarithmic Line... A Point from the Extremity thereof, moving towards the Centre with a Velocity decreasing in a Geometric Progression, will generate a Curve called the Logarithmic Spiral. 1752 ROBERTSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 100 Now subtract the logarithmic versed sines of such degrees, as are intended to be put on the scale, from the logarithm versed sine of 180°. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 423/2 Constructing logarithmic tables to facilitate their [sc. astronomer's] calculations. 1851 J. BOOTH *Elliptic Integrals* Pref., I have named them [two curves] the spherical parabola, and the logarithmic ellipse... The latter [may be traced] on a paraboloid of revolution. *Ibid.* 159 If a right cylinder, standing on a plane hyperbola as a base, be substituted for the elliptic cylinder, the curve of intersection with the paraboloid may be named the logarithmic hyperbola. 1878 C. T. EFFORD *Eleut. Dynamic* I. 73 A point is said to have logarithmic motion on a straight line when the distance from a fixed point on the line is equally multiplied in equal times. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 347 Another point which moves with uniform angular velocity in a logarithmic spiral.

*b.* Pertaining to the logarithmic curve.

1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Havres' Winding Mach.* 17 A round steel rope of logarithmic form... would weigh only 1594 kilograms.

*B. sb.* = *Logarithmic curve or line*.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Let *AVD* be a logarithmic, and its ordinates *AB, VC, DQ*. 1797 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 396 The common logarithmic has its subtangent constant.

**Logarithmical** (ləˈɡərɪθmɪkəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-AL*.] = LOGARITHMIC. *Logarithmical scales* (see quot. 1727-41).

1631 H. BRIGGS (title) *Logarithmical Arithmetick*. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 215 The Logarithmical Tangent-line. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Proportional scales*, called also *logarithmical scales*, are the artificial numbers or logarithms, placed on lines, for the ease and advantage of multiplying, dividing, &c. by means of compasses, or of sliding-rules. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 145 That line... which is now commonly known by the name of the logarithmical curve. 1799 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 150 The inner circle *L* is divided into 30103 parts, corresponding with the logarithmical parts of an octave. 1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 47 Formulas... more convenient for logarithmical calculation. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iii. viii. § 8. 7 Thus reducing the error, which, strictly speaking, must always exist from the principle of logarithmical construction, to an almost infinitesimal fraction.

Hence **Logarithmically** *adv.*, by the use of logarithms; in logarithmic proportions.

1760 PEMBERTON in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 923 The present methods of computing logarithmically an angle from the three sides of a spherical triangle given. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 328 Expressing this equation logarithmically. 1875 JEVONS *Money* xxiv. 332 The ratios in which



their gold pieces have changed would be calculated logarithmically.

† **Logarithmotechny.** *Obs. rare*—*o*. [ad. mod. *l.* *logarithmotechnia* (N. Mercator, 1668), f. *logarithm-us* LOGARITHM + Gr. *τέχνη* art.] The art of calculating or making logarithms.

1724 in BAILEY; 1775 in ASH; and in some mod. Dicts.

### Log-book.

1. *Naut.* A book in which the particulars of a ship's voyage (including her rate of progress as indicated by the log) are entered daily from the log-board. Hence *transf.* and *fig.*, a journal of travel.

a 1679 SIR J. MOORE *Syst. Math.* (1681) I. 271 A Book called a Traverse Book or Log Book. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, Log-book, at sea, a book ruled and columned like the log-board. 1779 BOSWELL *Lett. to Johnson* 7 Nov., My Chester journal... is truly a log-book of felicity. 1821 BYRON *Diary Wks.* (1846) 677/1 This additional page of life's log-book. 1880 CLARK RUSSELL *Marooned* (1890) 146 The mate's log-book was upon the table.

2. *Tailoring.* = LOG SH. 7.

1869 SENIOR *Comte de Paris' Trades' Unions* 169 It was agreed that thenceforth payment should be by piecework, according to a tariff called the log-book.

3. A kind of journal of proceedings which the master of a public elementary school is required to keep.

1872 in Rice-Wiggin & Graves *Elem. Sch. Manager* (1879) 220 Occasional deviations from the table... should be noted by the teacher in the log-book. 1882 *Education Code* 4 The log-book... must be kept by the principal teacher, who is required to enter in it from time to time such events as the introduction of new books [etc.].

† **Loge** *l.* *Obs. Cant.* [? Short for HOROLOGE.] A watch.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Loge*, a Watch. I suppose from the French *Horloge*. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1785 GROSSE *Dict. l'ulgar Tongue* s.v., He filed a cloy of a loge, i.e. picked a pocket of a watch.

|| **Loge** *l.* (lōz). [Fr.: see LODGE sb.]

1. A booth, stall.

1749 CHESTER *Lett.* 25 Apr., Misc. Wks. 1777 II. 357 The several loges are to be shops for toys, limonades, glazes, and other raffraichissements.

2. A 'box' in a theatre or opera-house.

1768 STERNE *Scout. Journ.* I. 198 (*The Rosh*) He told me, it was some poor Abbe in one of the upper loges. 1818 C. CLAIRMONT in Dowden *Life Shelley* (1887) II. 192, I could not even perceive the faces of those who sat in the loge next to ours. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxix, George was out of the box in a moment, and he was even going to pay his respects to Rebecca in her loge. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 50, I did the grand tier deliberately, going from loge to loge.

-**loger** (lōzə), the ending of a few words which are virtually adaptations of actual or assumable Gr. words in *-logus* (L. *-logus*): see -LOGUE, -LOGY. The oldest of these is *astrologer* (14th c.); it is uncertain whether this was f. L. *astrolog-us* + *-ER* (in which case it is an unusually early example of a type of derivation afterwards common), or whether it was f. *astrology* + *-ER* (cf. the similar formation of *astronomer*, *astronomer*). On the analogy of this word, *-loger* was applied in a few instances to form personal designations correlative with words in *-logy*, *-logic* al, as in *chronologer*, *geologer*, *philologer* (obsolescent), *theologer* (*horologer* is of different formation). The suffix is no longer a living formative, being superseded by -LOGIST.

† **Loges.** *Obs. Cant.* (See quot.)

1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* Fz b, A Feager of Loges, one that begeth with counterfeit writings. *Ibid.* Fz 3 Loges, a passe or warrant.

**Loggage**, *obs.* form of LUGGAGE.

**Loggat, logget.** *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 6-7, 9 logget, (7) logat, (loket), 8-9 loggat. [app. some kind of derivative of LOG sb. 1]

1. An old game (see quot. 1773); also the missile used in the game. (See LOGGERHEAD 5.)

[1541: Implied in LOGGATING.] 1581 LAMBARDE *Firew.* III. ii. (1588) 353 Bowles, Closh, Coites, Loggets or other unlawfull Games. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 100 Did these bones cost no more the breeding, but to play at Loggets with 'em? mine ake to thinke on't. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good Wks.* 1873 III. 315, 200 crownes? I halost as much at loggets. 1705 T. BROWN *To J. Haines in Coll. Poems* 119 What though they ne'er broke Jest, or Pate at Lockets, They've Sence enough, for all that, in their Pockets. 1773 STEEVENS in *Shaks. Wks.* X. 315 This is a game played in several parts of England even at this time. A stake is fixed into the ground; those who play, throw loggats at it, and he that is nearest the stake, wins: I have seen it played in different counties at their sheep-shearing feasts. 1838 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Apr. 401/1 Let us take the case of a fine old English gentleman in a country house on a wet day in the middle of the sixteenth century. After he had... played at bowls or loggats till his arms ached, how was he to pass the time till supper?

2. A pole, heavy stake.

1600 HOLLAND *Liby* xxx. x. 746 The enemies from out of the Carthaginian ships, began to cast out certaine loggets [orig. *asseres*] with yron hooks at the end (which the souldiers use to call Harpagones) for to take hold upon the Roman ships. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* I. ii. ix. 79 Beating of fruit downe with fruit poales, loggets, or such like. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale Told* iv. vi, Now are they tossing of his legs and arms, Like loggets at a pear-tree.

3. *attrib. nnd Comb.*, as *loggat-ground*; *loggat-playing* adj.

1793 BLOUNT in *Reed's Shaks.* XV. 305 note, A loggat-ground, like a skittle-ground, is strewd with ashes, but is more extensive. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shaks.* iii. None of your loggat-playing, tavern-jesting, come-kiss-me-Moll lovers.

† **Loggating.** *Obs.* In *loggating*. [f. prec. + -ING.] Playing at the game of 'loggats'.

1541 Act 33 *Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 1 Sondrie newe and-crafty Games and Playes, as loggatinge in the Felldes, slydethrifle otherwise called shovengrote.

**Logged** (lɒgd), *pp. l.* [f. LOG v. + -ED.] a. Reduced to the condition of a log; *lit.* and *fig.* rendered incapable of action or movement. (Of water: Stagnant. Of a vessel: Water-logged. b. Of land: Cleared by hewing the timber into logs.

c 1820 N. *Eng. Hist. & Gen. Register* (1891) XLV. 273 With deliberate aim, I kill one [Indian] and leave the other logg'd. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* I. 265/2 Should she happen to get logged, there would be perhaps a difficulty in bringing her to the proper steer again. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* lxiii, We should find employment... in other countries, even if the States were logged. 1889 *10th Cent.* Oct. 702 Bippers [birds] will not long stay where the water is slow or logged. 1901 *Scotsman* 29 Oct. 9/2 The assumption that the logged... areas contained the same average quantity of timber per acre as the forests still standing.

**Logger** (lɒgə), *sb. l.* *Amer.* [f. LOG v. + -ER.] One who fells timber or cuts it into logs; a lumberman.

1734 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1870) IV. 840 Many Towns raising a general Contribution among the Loggers for him. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* II. i. 7 It will not be long before an accursed band of choppers and loggers will be following. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 114 Life among the loggers... seems the very ideal of healthy independence. 1900 *Chamb. Jnl.* Ser. VI. III. 681/2 One hundred and fifty-four thousand feet of timber, which an average gang of loggers would cut down in about eight days.

**Logger** (lɒgə), *sb. 2.* *dial.* [app. a word invented as expressing by its sound the notion of something heavy and clumsy. Cf. LOG sb. 1 Although of late appearance in quots. it is prob. the source of LOGGERHEAD, LOGGERT.] a. A heavy block of wood fastened to the leg of a horse to prevent it straying (1777 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). b. Lumps of dirt on a ploughboy's feet (*Willsh. Gloss.* 1893). c. Meat which is sinewy, skinnny, lumpy, "chunky", or not worth cooking (*Warwicksh. Gloss.* 1896).

**Logger** (lɒgə), *sb. 3.* In 5 logour, 9 loggar. [? f. LOGGER v.] In *pl.* 'Stockings without feet, tied up with garters and hanging down over the ankles' (Jam.).

1489 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 149 Item, for vii elne of quhyte to be logouris to the King, the tyme his leg wes sayre... xxviij.

**Logger**, *a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [? Back-formation from LOGGERHEAD.] Thick, heavy, stupid.

1675 COTTON *Scoffor Scoff* 9 My head too heavy was, and logger, I've to make a Pettfogger. 1781 J. RIPLEY *Orig. Lett.* xix. 100, I would have seized you by both ears... and given your logger head forty-five severe knocks against the pavement. 1812 P. FORAN *Poems* 73 (E. D. D.) Wow, man, ye'r like Davy Spence Wi' logger head. *Ibid.* 86 They sigh, an' shake their logger head, An' cry all's over!

**Logger** (lɒgə), *v.* *St. and dial.* Also *Sc. loggar*. [? An imitative formation; cf. LOG v. and -ER 5.] *intr.* a. 'To hang loosely and largely' (Jam.). b. 'To walk with a lax gait or in a loose-jointed, swaying fashion' (*Northumbld. Gloss.* 1893). c. To shake as a wheel which has been loosened (Forby *Loc. E. Anglia*). Hence † **Loggerand** *pp. l.* a. ? straddling.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* xiii. (*Frog & Mouse*) vii, Hir loggerand leggis and her harsky hyde.

**Loggerhead** (lɒgəhɛd). Also 8 (sense 3) -*heat*. [f. LOGGER sb. 2 + HEAD.]

1. A thick-headed or stupid person; a block-head.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 204 Ah you whoreson logger-head, you were borne to doe me shame. 1595 *Eng. Tripe-wife* (1881) 168 That shee should sweare... that she would neuer marrie with the Grocer he was such a logger-head.

1611 COTTER, *Teste de boen*, a ioulthead, a loggerhead; one whose wit is as little as his head is great. 1708 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. II. S.) II. 107 A pitfull, sneaking, whining Puritan, related to y<sup>e</sup> Loggerhead at Lambeth. a 1754 FIELDING *Fathers v.* iv. It is almost a pity to hinder these two loggerheads from falling foul of one another. 1790 MALONE *Shaks. Wks.*, *Twel. N.* ii. iii. 17 note, The picture of *we three*. I believe Shakspeare had in his thoughts a common sign, in which two wooden heads are exhibited, with this inscription under it: 'We three loggerheads be'. The spectator or reader is supposed to make the third. 1821 Joseph the Book-Man 25 While loggerheads, most dignified, Are soon to wealth and rank allied. 1892 *West Cumbld. Times* Christm. No. 4/1 (Cumbld. Gloss. 1899) Keep off them rods yeh gert loggerheads.

b. A local coin or token (see quot. 1799).

1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 222 The dollars which now circulate through that part of the country [Wales] go by the name of Loggerheads. 1799 J. CONDER *Provincial Coins* 205 [Coins issued within the last 20 years] Loggerheads (*White Metal*). [Obverse], A Cart under a Gallows, and three Men hanging. 'The End of three Loggerheads'.

2. A head out of proportion to the body; a large or 'thick' head. Chiefly *fig.*; also in *phr.* to join, lay loggerheads together. (See also LOGGER a.)

1598 E. GUILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 52 His body is so fallen

away and leane, That scarce it can his logger-head sustaine. 1667 BRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* l. i, Now, could I break my own logger-head. 1706 [E. WARD] *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 15 These two often join Logger-heads together, and broach more pernicious Contrivances. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1731) I. iv. 15 Let us retire, and lay out two loggerheads together. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xlii, I have been following you in fear of finding your idle loggerhead knocked against one rock or other.

3. An iron instrument with a long handle and a ball or bulb at the end used, when heated in the fire, for melting pitch and for heating liquids.

1687 in STAVEK *Stead's Surv.* Lond. (1720) II. v. xviii. 288/2 Not to suffer Pitch, Tar, Rozin, &c. to be heated on board by Fire, Loggerhead Shot, or any other thing. 1732 Act 5 Geo. II. c. 20 § 4 If any Master... shall... cause or permit to be heated or melted by Fire, Logger Heat, Shot... any Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Grease [etc.]. 1760 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 158/2 We put hot logger heads in buckets of tar and pitch. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Logger-head*, an iron for heating tar. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie F.* v. Three or four loggerheads (long irons clubbed at the end) were always lying in the fire in the cold season, waiting to be plunged into sputtering and foaming mugs of flip. 1900 ALICE M. EARLE *Stage Coach & Tavern Days* v. 108 Into this mixture [flip] was thrust and stirred a red-hot loggerhead, made of iron and shaped like a poker.

4. 'An upright rounded piece of wood, near the stern of a whale-boat, for catching a turn of the line to' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). Also *transf.*

1840 R. II. DANA *Ref. Mast* xiii. 30 The saddles... have large pommels or loggerheads in front, round which the 'lasso' is coiled when not in use. 1850 SCOBEN *Cheever's Whaler* Am. ix. (1859) 116 It passes... around a post called the loggerhead, firmly secured to the frame of the boat. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* 39, I looked for the rushing of the line round the loggerhead (a stout wooden post built into the boat aft).

b. (See quot.)

1836 HEBBERT *Engin. & Mech. En cycl.* II. 702 The beam or loggerhead, for the purpose of transmitting the motion of the piston to the pumps in the mine.

5. ? = LOGGAT.

1871 G. R. CUTTING *Student Life Amherst Coll.* 112 The game of 'loggerheads' has become obsolete, in this part of the country... A 'loggerhead' was a spherical mass of wood, with a long handle, and the game consisted of an attempt to hurl this towards a fixed stake, in such a manner as to leave it as near as possible.

6. As the popular name of various heavy-headed animals. a. (Also *loggerhead turtle*, † *tortoise*.) A species of turtle, *Thalassochelys caretta*.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 4 The Loggerhead Turtle. 1697 DAMPIER *Joy.* (1720) I. 103 There are 4 sorts of sea turtle... The Loggerhead is so call'd, because it hath a great head. 1772-84 COOK *Joy.* (1790) I. 30 On the 24th we caught a large loggerhead tortoise. a 1845 HOOD *Turtles* vii, Poor loggerheads from far Ascension ferried! 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* Feb. 227/1 A rarer kind [of tortoise-shell] is derived from the loggerhead turtle, a native of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. 1895 *Royal Nat. Hist.* V. 83 The third, and probably the largest species of turtle, is the loggerhead (*Thalassochelys caretta*), easily recognised by its enormous head. *Ibid.* 84 The Mexican loggerhead (*T. kempi*), from the Gulf of Mexico, differs in [etc.].

b. applied to (a) two species of tyrant-bird inhabiting Jamaica, *Pitangus caudifasciatus* and *Myiarchus validus* or *criminus*; (b) a N. American shrike, *Lanius ludovicianus* or *carolinensis*; (c) a large duck of the Falkland Islands, *Tachyeres* or *Micropterus cinereus*, the Race-horse or Steamer-duck.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 128 In the Island of Barbadoes, and the adjacent Islands, are certain birds bigger than Sparrows, with a very great head, called by the English Loggerheads and Counsellors. 1713 RAY *Syn. Avium* 185 *Sitta sen Picus cinereus major, capite nigro*. A Loggerhead. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 300 [*Sitta, sen picus* Ray] They... let Men come so near them that they knock them down with Sticks, whence they have the Name of Loggerheads. 1775 CLAYTON *Falkland Islands in Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 104 Here is a species of ducks, called the loggerhead, from its large head. 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* II. 86 *Lanius carolinensis*, Wilson. *Lanius ludovicianus*, Linnæus.—Loggerhead Shrike. *Ibid.* 87 It is generally known by the name of the loggerhead.

c. *dial.* applied to various fishes, as the bullhead; also to the tadpole. (See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

1775 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 102 There are three or four species of the common loggerhead, or sculpin fish, common on the English coasts. 1880-4 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* II. 179 *Leuciscus cephalus*... Large-headed dace; loggerhead.

d. *dial.* applied to various large moths.

1847 HALLIWELL, *Loggerhead*, the large tiger moth. *North.* 1893 in *Northumbld. Gloss.* 1894 *Hetton-le-Hole Gloss.*, *Loggerhead*, a clouded butterfly. Large moths are also sometimes called 'loggerheads'. 1899 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Logger-head*, any kind of moth. The Ghost Moth.

7. *dial.* A plant of the genus *Centaurea*.

1829 J. L. KNAPP *Jnl. Nat.* 25 The crop consists almost entirely of the common field scabious (*Scabiosa succisa*), logger-heads (*Centaurea nigra*) [etc.]. 1866 COCKAYNE *Leechdoms* III. 315 *Saxon Names Plants, Boluses*, logger-heads, *centaurea nigra*... Loggerheads is a name I have often heard in Oxfordshire.

8. *pl.* in various phrases. † *To fall, get, go to loggerheads*: to be contending about differences of opinion; also, rarely, *to come to loggerheads*.

[The use is of obscure origin; perh. the instrument described in 3, or something similar, may have been used as a weapon.]



1680 KIRKMAN *Eng. Rogue* iv. i. 6 They frequently quarrell'd about their Sicilian wenches, and indeed . . . they seem . . . to be worth the going to Logger-heads for. 1681 *Tristram's College* 49 So we went to loggerheads together, I think that was the word, or Fifty-cuffs. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) l. 66 The others . . . went to loggerheads with Sancho, whom they soon overthrew. 1806 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 63 In order to destroy one member of the administration, the whole were to be set to loggerheads. 1831 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 25 Jan. 1 I hear from London that our successors are at loggerheads. 1887 FAITH *Autobiog.* I. xxiv. 347 The Lord Chancellor . . . and the Bishop came to loggerheads in the House of Lords.

9. *attrib.* or *adj.* = **LOGGER-HEADED**.  
1684 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) l. 301 For saying col. Sidney's jury were a loggerhead jury.

10. *Comb.*: **loggerhead sponge**, a West Indian sponge of inferior quality; 'probably named from Loggerhead Key' (Webster *Suppl.* 1902).

**Logger-headed** (*lɒgəˈhed*), *a.* Also 8 **lugger-headed**. [*f.* **LOGGERHEAD** (or parasynthetically *f.* **LOGGER sb.**) + **-ED**.]  
1. Thick-headed, stupid.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 128 You logger-headed and vnpollisht groomes. 1643 J. WHITE *1st Cent. Scandal.* *Priests* 44 A company of logger headed fellows. 1667 COTTON *Scarron* iv. 107 Like a Logger-headed Lubber. 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* l. 73 You logger-headed fellow. 2. Of animals: Having a large head. *Logger-headed duck* = **LOGGER-HEAD 6 b** (c).

1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 62 Oh! it is a great loggerheaded Chub! 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ix. (1852) 200 In these [Falkland] Islands a great loggerheaded duck or goose (*Anas brachyptera*) . . . is very abundant. 1851 ZOOLOGIST XIX. 7603 The loggerheaded duck, whose wings . . . are used as propelling fins in the water.

*transf.* 1728 VANBR. & CIBBER *Prov. Hush.* ii. i. A great lugger-headed Cart, with Wheels as thick as a brick Wall. † **Loggership**, *noun-nd.* [*f.* **LOGGER sb.** + **-SHIP**.] Used as a derisive title for a sluggard.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* ii. xx. (1865) 107 They [the Indian wives] must dress it and . . . see it eaten over their shoulders; and their loggerships [sc. the husbands] having filled their paunches, their sweet lullabies scramble for their scrappes.

† **Loggery**, *a.* *Obs.* [*?* **LOGGER sb.** + **-Y**.] Of rank growth. (Cf. **LOGGY a.**)

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 52 But 20 or 22 stookes of large or loggery haver will bee a sufficient load. *Ibid.* 54 When barley is loggery and full of greenes.

**Logget**: see **LOGGAT**.

**Loggeyn** (*g*), *obs.* form of **LOGGING vbl. sb.**  
**Loggia** (*lɒdʒiə*; *It.* *lòdʒia*). Pl. *loggias*, *It. loggie*. Also 8 *erron.* *log(g)io*. [*a. It. loggia*: see **LOGGE sb.**] A gallery or arcade having one or more of its sides open to the air.

1744 De Foe's *Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 119 Temples and Loggia's, built in many delightful recesses. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1774) II. 459 A loggia laying the house open to the north, contrived in Italy for gathering cool air. 1764-71 H. WALPOLE *Vernie's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 250 This mansion was . . . much improved by Sir Francis Bacon, who added Italian porticos, and loggias. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* l. 116 Carved into as many grotesque wreaths of foliage as we admire in the loggie of Raphael. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* l. 329/2 A small loggia, formed by three open arches resting upon coupled columns. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* l. xix. § xvi. In Italy the staircase is often in the open air, surrounding the interior court of the house, and giving access to its various galleries or loggias. 1883 — *Art of Eng. v.* 164, I have lived in marble palaces and under frescoed loggie.

**Loggin** (*lɒɡɪn*), *dial.* A bundle (of straw).

1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. xxx. 140 A good thrasher can make up his loggins of three sheaves with sufficient neatness to please the nicest keeper of racers in the north. 1855 J. C. MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 724/2 *Loggin* (Yorks.), a bundle of straw about 14 lbs. 1857 C. B. ROBINSON *Gloss. to Best's Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 181 They set up a loggin on end.

**Logging** (*lɒɡɪn*), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* **LOG v.** + **-ING**.]  
1. The action of felling timber or hewing it into logs. Also *concr.* A quantity of timber felled.

1706 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1869) III. 337 Those whose livelihood chiefly consists in Logging and working in the woods. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* xvii. (1869) 74/1 His piles, or to use the language of the country, his logging. 1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr. It has been a hard winter for logging. 1895 CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* 400 During his student days he combined the theory of theology with the practice of 'logging'.

2. (See *quot.*, and cf. *log-rolling 2*.)

1817 JEFFERSON *Let.* 16 June in *Writ.* (1830) IV. 307 The barter of votes . . . which with us is called 'logging', the term of the farmers for their exchanges of aid in rolling together the logs of their newly cleared grounds.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *logging-camp*, *-path*, *-road*, *-shirt*, *-sled*; *logging-bee* *U. S.* (cf. **BEE** 14).

1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 192 We called a 'logging-bee'; we had a number of settlers attend . . . to assist us. 1880 N. H. BISHOP *4 Months in Snake-Box* 248 Following along its bank for a mile, we arrived at the 'logging-camp of Mr. Childers. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 291 We . . . were soon confuted by numerous 'logging-paths. 1839 C. T. JACKSON *2nd Rep. Col. Maine* 41 We . . . walked along a 'logging road in the forest beside the stream. 1896 R. KIPLING *Seven Seas* 112 Robin down the logging-road whistles 'Come to me'. 1845 P. Parley's *Ann.* VI. 30 A coarse garment of hempen cloth, called a 'logging shirt. 1741 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1872) VI. 349 Sent our Baggage on 'logging sleds to Rochester from Cochecho.

**Loggin** (*lɒɡɪn*), *pph. a.* 1 [*f.* **LOG v.** + **-ING**.]  
That logs or lies like a log.

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1864 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 6 The logging crocodiles 'Outrageous bulk.

**Logging** (*lɒɡɪn*), *pph. a.* 2 See also **LOGAN-STONE**. [*f.* **LOG v.** + **-ING**.] That rocks. Only in *logging-rock*, *logging-stone*.

1818 R. P. KNIGHT *Symbolic Lang.* (1876) 143 The rude and primitive symbol of the logging rock. 1824 HITCHINS & DREW *Cornwall* l. iv. § 4. 148 In the parish of Sithney . . . stood a celebrated logging stone. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 803 Logging-stones whose ponderous bulk sways at the touch of a woman's hand.

**Logging** (*e*), *obs.* form of **LOGGING vbl. sb.**

† **Loggish**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* **LOG sb.** + **-ISH**.] Heavy, sluggish.

1642 ROGERS *Nathan* 2 To raise and elevate muddy and loggish spirits from the dunghill.

**Loggy** (*lɒɡi*), *a.* [*f.* **LOG sb.** + **-Y**.]  
† 1. Of a crop: Of strong growth, rank. (Cf. **LOGGERS a.**) *Obs.*

1620 MARKHAM *Farewe. Hush.* xvi. 141 A man may well mowe of good and deepe loggy meadow, or of rough vneuen meadow every day one aker. 1635 — *Eng. Husbandman* ii. ii. vii. 73 The Meadow or Hay which comes thereof, is so ranke, loggy, and fulsome in taste, that [etc.].

2. Heavy; sluggish in movement. (Cf. **LOGY a.**)

1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 Aug. 142. i They were beat . . . by their slow, loggy stroke.

**Loggyne**, *-yng*, *obs.* forms of **LOGGING vbl. sb.**

† **Logh**, *Obs.* Forms: 1 *lôh*, 4 *loos*, 103. [*OF. lôh, \*lôg, ? = OFris. lôch* place, *OLLG. lhog*, den, cave.] Place,stead.

11. O. E. Chron. an. 779 (MS. F) Her Æðelbyrht aul' forðferde & Eanbald was gehælgad an his loh. 1911 an. 931 On his loh. 1315 SHOREHAM v. 260 And þet we were hyt nost y-nos3 One to agredy hyre loos3 And he3 ine heuene blysse. *Ibid.* vii. 436 Nou schial man be in hare lo3, And habbe loye and blysse y-nos3.

**Logh e**, *lo3e*, *obs.* var. **LOUGH**, **LOW**.

**Logh e**, *lo3e*, *obs.* pa. t. of **LAUGH v.**

**Lozen**, *obs.* pa. pp. of **LIE v.**

**Logia**: plural of **LOGION**.

**-logian**, an ending occurring first in *theologian* (*a. OF. theologien*, *f. theologie*: see **-AN**, **-IAN**), and hence adopted in a few mod. words to form substantial personal designations correlative with the names of sciences in **-LOGY**. The words so formed (*e.g.* *geologian*, *philologian*) are now *obs.* or *rare*, being superseded by formations in **-LOGIST**.

**Logic** (*lɒdʒɪk*), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *logik*, 4 6 *logyk*, 6 4-7 *logike*, *logique*, 6 *logycke*, 6 7 *logicke*, 7-8 *logick*, 6 *logic*. [*a. F. logique* (13th c.), *ad. med. l. logica*, *ad. Gr. λογική* (first found in Cicero; ellipt. for *ἡ λογική τέχνη*, rendered in med. l. by *ars logica*), *fem.* of *λογικός* (whence *L. logicus*) pertaining to reasoning, *f. λόγος* word, oration, reasoning, reason, etc.: see **LOGOS**. The word is current in all the mod. Rom. and Teut. langs.: *Sp. lógica*, *Pg.*, *It.*, *Du. logica*, *Sw. logika*, *Ger.*, *Da. logik*. Cicero uses also *logica neut.* pl. = *Gr. τὰ λογικά* 'logics' (see 1 b below).]

1. The branch of philosophy that treats of the forms of thinking in general, and more especially of inference and of scientific method. (Prof. J. Cook Wilson.)

The proper scope of this department of study has been and is much controverted, and books on 'logic' differ widely in the range of subjects which they include. The definition formerly most commonly accepted is 'the art of reasoning'; for various modern definitions see the later *quots.* At all times the vulgar notion of 'logic' has been largely that it is a system of rules for convincing or confounding an opponent by argument.

In the Middle Ages logic (or DIALECTIC, *q.v.*) was one of the three sciences composing the 'trivium', the former of the two divisions of the seven 'liberal arts'.

1364 LANGE. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 127 Lo, logyk I lered hire and al be laue after. 1386 CHAUCER *Prof.* 286 A Clerk ther was of Oxenford also, That unto logik hadde longe ygo. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 251 Permenides satte ten zere on a roche, and bypoutt hym of þe art of logik. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 366 Sche made him such a Silogeme, That he foryot al his logique. 1481 CARTON *Myrr.* l. viii. 34 The seconde science is logyke. . . This science proueth the pro and the contra. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* A 1 b, Logike is an arte to reason probable. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 49 b, Law, Logique, and the Swizers, may be hir'd to fight for any body. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xviii. § 5 (1891) 179 Logic differeth from rhetoric . . . in this, that logic handleth reason exact and in truth, and rhetoric handleth it as it is planted in popular opinions and manners. 1707 FLOVER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 12 Galen brings too much Logick into his Treatise of Pulses, and mentions the Predicaments [etc.].

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v.* l. (1869) II. 354 Logic, or the science of the general principles of good and bad reasoning. 1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* i. (1866) I. 4 Logic is the Science of the Laws of Thought as Thought. 1843 MILL *Logic* Introd. (1846) 9 Logic is not the science of Belief, but the science of Proof, or Evidence. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* i. 1 Logic may be most briefly defined as the Science of Reasoning.

b. *pl.* in the same sense. (Cf. *ethics*, etc.) Not now in general use.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. vii. 120, I remember, that I heard in the logicks, of *pars essentialis* or *Physica*. 1651 W. JANE *Εικων Αληθοσ* 247 The Lihellers Logickes serves him to as litle purpose, as his historie. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Theory Earth* (1734) 89 The Theorist in this part

has endeavoured to give us a proof of his great skill in Logicks. 1862 *Dublin Univ. Cal.* 43 The following books have been appointed for the Examination for Logical and Ethical Moderatorships:—Logics. All the Logics of the Undergraduate Course.

† c. Used by translators and expounders of Hegel for: The fundamental science of thought and its categories (including metaphysics or ontology).

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 99/2 Hegel divides philosophy into three parts:—1. Logic, or the science of the idea in and by itself. 1854 A. TULK tr. *Chalybans' Speculat. Philos.* 313 Philosophy . . . has three cardinal divisions, the Logic, which with Hegel, as is readily seen, implies also Metaphysics; the Philosophy of Nature; and Philosophy of Mind. 1874 W. WALLACE *Logic of Hegel* i. § 9 Speculative Logic contains all previous Logic and Metaphysics. 1890 W. S. HOUGH tr. *Erdmann's Hist. Phil.* II. 686 The fundamental science, which Hegel calls Logic, but remarks at the same time that it may equally well be called Metaphysics or Ontology.

2. A system or a particular exposition of logic; a treatise on logic. Also, the science or art of reasoning as applied to some particular department of knowledge or investigation.

1377 LANGE. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 267 To lowe lybbyng men þe lark is resembled; Aristotele þe grete clerke suche tales he telleth; Thus he lykneth in his logyk þe leste foule oute. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 125 b, They which write for the most part, do nothing but . . . heape one on another Grammars, Rhetoricks, Logicks, Institutions [etc.]. 1699 BENTLEY *Phil.* xi. 266 If Mr. B. had studied his new Logic more and his Platonis less; he had made better work in the way of Reasoning. 1765 BURKE *Subl. & B. Introd.* Wks. l. 96 The logic of taste, if I may be allowed the expression. 1833 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discus.* (1853) 165 The arbitrary laws of our present logics. 1838 — *Logic* App. (1866) II. 244 The Italian and Latin Logics of Genovesi are worthy of your attention. 1880 W. WALLACE in *Engel. Brit.* XI. 619/2 The logic of Hegel is the only rival to the logic of Aristotle. . . His logic is an enumeration of the forms or categories by which our experience exists. 1882 R. ADAMSON *Ibid.* XIV. 782/4 The metaphysical logic of Hegel, the empirical logic of Mill, the formal logic of Kant. 1884 *Mind* Jan. 123 In that speculative domain [Germany], Logics swarm as bees in spring-time.

3. Logical argumentation; a mode of argumentation viewed as good or bad according to its conformity or want of conformity to logical principles. *To chop logic*: see **CHOP v.** 2. 8. Also, logical pertinence or propriety.

1601 BR. W. BARLOW *Serm. Paulus Crosse* Pref. 7 Malice marres logike and charitie both. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iv. 15 This was the Logic of the Jews, when they accused our Saviour unto Pilate. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* l. § 130 But when they . . . instead of giving were required to pay, and by a logic that left no man any thing which he might call his own. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 71, [1] A statesman's logick unconvinced can hear. 1795 *Genl. Mag.* 541/1 You will be astonished at the logic which could draw such an inference from that address. 1830 MACAULAY *Rob. Montgomery* Ess. (1867) 140 We should be sorry to stake our faith in a higher Power on Mr. Robert Montgomery's logic. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. v, Driven alike by its Logic, and its Unlogic. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* l. 4 *Cal.* Depart. *Luc.* And where's the logic of 'depart' ? 1853 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 33 As. Sir William Hamilton argues with overpowering learning and logic. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Mar. 47 England, as Mr. Disraeli once said, is not governed by logic.

b. *transf.* A means of convincing or proving.

1682 G. TOPHAM *Rome's Tradit.* Ep. Ded., Bonner's Logick, Fire and Faggot. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 239 28 A certain Grand Monarch . . . writ upon his Great Guns—*Ratio ultima Regum*, The Logic of Kings. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 180 On setting to Lancaster cleanly hit Ford down; when it was loudly vociferated 'What do you think of that for logic?' 1859 F. FITZGERALD tr. *Omar* xliii. (1899) 83 The Grape that can with Logic absolute The Two-and-Seventy jarring Sects confute. 1869 J. EADIE *Comm. Gal.* 133 The logic of their facts was irresistible. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 28 Oct., 'The logic of events' may prove too strong for them, and what reason could not effect necessity may enforce. 1901 *Scotsman* 14 Mar. 7/5 Their territory . . . was annexed to the British domain in consequence of the terrible logic of war.

4. *attrib.* = of or pertaining to logic.

In some of the earlier *quots.* possibly a real adj. (like *L. logicus*, *F. logique*) = **LOGICAL**.

1581 J. HAMILTON *Catholic & Facile Traicte* 19 Zung men neu cum out of the grammer or logic scholes. 1608 T. MORTON *Preamble Encounter* 107, I have now my Mitigator vpon a Logicke racke. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* ii. ii. § 6 Most of them usually penned in a base and barbarous Logicke phrase. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 36 This distinction, is received in all the Logic schooles. 1635 PACITT *Christianogr.* ii. vii. (1636) 79 Endeavoring to enthrall us with sophisticall arguments and Logic quirks. 1654 COLLINGS *Caveat for Prof.* (1653) A iij b, They would not endure to stand in a Logicke forme. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 8 Sin is not a mere nothing, but has some kind of logic positive or notional entity. 1724 R. WODROW *Life & Wodrow* (1828) 18, I had a copy of Logick and Ethick Dictates in my father's hand among his school books. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 865 Wouldst thou on metaphisic pinions soar? Or wound thy patience amid logic thorns? 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. v. 223 Questions insoluble, or hitherto unsolved; deeper than any of our Logic-plummets hitherto will sound. 1866 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* viii. 243 He'll keep clear of my cast, my logic-throw.

5. *Comb.*: † **logic-fisted a.**, having the hand clenched, like Logic in personification (see *Cic. Orat.* xxxii. 113; *Bacon Adv. Learn.* ii. xviii. § 5).

1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 80 One, with an open-handed freedom, spends all he lays his fingers on; another with a Logic-fisted gripingness, catches at, and grasps all he can come within the reach of.



† **Logic**, *a. Obs. rare*—*o*. (But see **LOGIC sb.** 4.) [ad. L. *logica* (or F. *logique*), a. Gr. *λογικός*: see **LOGIC sb.**] = **LOGICAL a.**

1500 LEVINS *Manib.* 121/24 *Logicke, logicus*.  
**-logic** (lɒdʒɪk), **-logical** (lɒdʒɪkəl), endings originally occurring in adaptations (through F. and L.) of Gr. adjs. in *-λογικός*, derived from adjs. and sbs. in *-λογος, -λογον*, which have derivative nouns of quality or function in *-λογία*, represented in Eng. by *-LOGY*. As the meaning of an adj. in *-logic(al)* may with substantial correctness be rendered by 'pertaining to *-logy*', such adjs. are commonly apprehended as derivatives of the related sbs. (as if f. *-logy* + *-ic*). In general, the existence of a sb. in *-logy* now implies the potential existence of a correlative adj. in *-logical* (the exceptions being confined to a few of the older words, such as *apology*, which have corresponding adjs. of different formation). For the difference in meaning between adjs. in *-logic* and the (now much more frequent) adjs. in *-logical*, see *-ICAL*, and cf. the note under **GEOLOGIC** 1.

**Logical** (lɒdʒɪkəl), *a.* (and *sb.*). [f. **LOGIC sb.** and L. *logicus* **LOGIC a.** + *-al*. Cf. med. L. *logialis* and obs. F. (16th c.) *logical*.]

1. Of or pertaining to logic; also, of the nature of formal argument.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 9 The curious probatioun logical. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lauviers Log.* Ded., Since first I began to be a medler with these Logical meditations. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 90 But they are put off by the Names of Vertues, and Natures, and Actions, and Passions, and such other Logical Words. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 39 A Sermon, in which there would be Ethical Truth as well as Logical. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 212, I beg'd... that we might keep close to the strictest Logical Disputing. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 13 Galen then blam'd the School of Moses and Christ for want of Logical Demonstrations in their Discourses of Laws. 1844 WHATELY *Logic* III. Introd. (ed. 8) 156 Many Logical writers... have undertaken to give rules 'for attaining clear ideas'. 1851-5 G. BRIMLEY *Ess., Tennyson* 38 Our common speech, abounding in logical generalizations and names of classes.

2. That is in accordance with the principles of logic; conformable to the laws of correct reasoning.

1689 PRIOR *1st Ep. Fleetwood Shephard* 39 Then he, by sequence logical, Writes best, who never thinks at all. 1814 D. STEWART *Hum. Mind* II. 1. § 1. 47 A process of logical reasoning has been often likened to a chain supporting a weight. 1845 COLERIDGE *Method in Enquiry* 1. 42 These cannot be introduced into a scientific treatise without destroying the symmetry of its parts by a suspension of the logical order. 1900 R. J. DREUMONO *Relat. Apostol. Teach.* i. 25 He wants a logical explanation of the Christian faith.

3. That follows as a reasonable inference or natural consequence; that is in accordance with the 'logic' of events, of human character, etc.

1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 11 Having the sovereignty to dispose of, it seemed logical that the Estates might keep it, if so inclined. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. i. 3 In France accordingly feudal government runs its logical career. 1883 tr. *Stephania's Undergr. Russia* 121 It may be called the sign of a lofty mind to which heroism is natural and logical.

4. Of persons: Capable of reasoning correctly.

1664 PREYTS *Diary* 18 Nov., I find he is a very logical man and a good speaker. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 291 ¶ 3 Nor is it sufficient, that a Man who sets up for a Judge in Criticism, should have perused the Authors above mentioned, unless he has also a clear and Logical Head. 1805 J. LEYDEN in *Scott's Prose Wks.* IV. Biographies II. (1870) 179 You logical lads of Europe will be very little disposed to admit the legitimacy of the conclusion.

Comb. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 290 The strong and logical-minded Manning.

5. [nonce-uses, after Gr. *λογικός*.] Characterized by reason; rational, reasonable.

1652 J. SMITH *Ser. Disc.* i. iii. (1821) p. xxiii, We may... be too apt to rest in a mere 'logical life', an expression of Simplicity, without any true participation of the divine life. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 466 The logical worship is rendered reasonable service in Rom. xii. 1.

† **6. sb. pl.** The subjects which are studied in a course of instruction in logic. *Little or small logicals*: certain minor questions of the science of logic, which formed the subject of the *Parva Logica*, a collection of treatises by Petrus Hispanus and others. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 185 Those rules of restryctions, amplyfications, and suppositiouns very wisely inuented in the small Logycales, whyche heare our chyldren in euerye place do learne. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van.* 22b, Other intollerable, and vaine wordes which are written in the little Logicals. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 10 John Colet... after he had spent seven years in Logicals and Philosophicals, was licensed to proceed in Arts. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 328 He was educated in Grammaticals in Wikeham-School... in Logicals and Philosophicals in New College Oxon.

**Logicalist** (lɒdʒɪkəlɪst). *Metaph. rare.* [f. prec. + *-IST*.] One who regards the categories of logic as ontologically valid.

1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* I. 210 That which the logicalist begins with, that which constitutes what I have called the *thinghood* of things, is with the phenomenalist unnoticed or treated as a delusion.

**Logicity** (lɒdʒɪkəlɪti). [f. as prec. + *-ITY*.] The quality of being logical.

1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1853) 152 A fanatical logicity of mind. 1863 *Reader* 18 July 63/3 Induction, certainty, logicity... these are some of the things which mark a science. 1873 *Athenæum* 4 Jan. 12/1 A disputative logicity inherent in the mental constitution of the people.

**Logicize**, *v. rare*—*1*. [f. **LOGICAL** + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To make logical. Hence **Logicization**.  
 1849 P. MARGINALIA *Wks.* 1864 III. 494 The thought is logicized by the effort at expression. *Ibid.* The mere act of inditing tends... to the logicization of thought.

**Logically** (lɒdʒɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. **LOGICAL a.** + *-LY*.] In a logical manner; according to the principles of logic or the laws of sound reasoning.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* I. xli. 143 Vpon which consideration Ramus most prudently, and truly logically iudgeth the nature of the argument. 1695 L. PÆSTON *Boeth.* III. 134 It is most logically and truly concluded. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* II. 109 From hence I logically gather, The woman cannot live with either. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* III. § 9 (ed. 2) 163 His argument, logically developed, will stand thus. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1869) 255 As one of his parishioners very logically remarked.

**Logicalness** (lɒdʒɪkəlɪnəs). [*-NESS*.] The quality of being logical.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II; and in recent Dicts.

† **Logicaster**. *Obs. rare*—*1*. [ad. L. type *\*logicaster*, f. *logicus*: see **LOGIC** and *-ASTER*.] A petty logician.

1683 O. U. F. *Ch. non Conventicles* 7 This Logicaster will be baffled.

**Logician** (lɒdʒɪˈʃiən). *Forms*: 4 *logissian*, 4-6 *logicien*, 5 *-icien*, *-ycien*, 6 *-ecien*, *-ysson*, 6-7 *-itian*, 6- *logician*. [a. F. *logicien* (13th c.), f. *logique* **LOGIC**: see *-ICIAN*.]

1. A writer on logic; a student of logic.

1382 WYCLIF *Prof. Ep.* 66, I holde my pees of gramariens and retoriks, filofers, geometers, logissians [1388 logiciens]. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 219 Thei be logiciens ziffene reason of either thyng as Plato was and his folowers. 1474 CANTON *Chesse* 100 Gramariens, logiciens, maysters of lawe. 1530 PALSGA. 50 If they be suche as the logiciens call abstractes. 1660 R. COKE *Justice* *Find.* 18 Logicians make three necessary parts or termes in every proposition. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 78 Contradictory, as the logicians speak, to virtue. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* I. § 1 (ed. 2) 22 The logician's object being not to lay down principles by which one may reason, but by which all must reason. 1876 JEVONS *Logic* *Prim.* 7 All people are logicians in some manner or degree.

2. One skilled in reasoning.

1592 GREENE *Disput.* 15 Thou art no Logitian, thou canst not reason for thy selfe. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 72 Then we had not... a subtill Scotus to play the Logician.

† **Logicianer**. *Obs.* Also *logicioner*, *-itioner*, *Sc. logicinar*. [f. prec. + *-ER* 1. (For the form cf. *practitioner*.)] = **LOGICIAN**. Also, one who is studying logic.

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* Miv, Thear is no good logicioner, but woodd think [etc.]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xx. 183 The sophist logicianis per chance may argou, that toa contrairis can nocht be haytht false. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 43 b, Chose then now whether you will be accompted a lyar or a simple logicioner. 1566 CROWLEY *Soph. Dr. Watson* i. 65 When I was a Logitioner in Oxford. 1584 *Copie of a Letter* 77 He hath store... of manie fine wittes and good Logitioners at his commandment.

**Logicize** (lɒdʒɪsaɪz), *v. rare*. [f. **LOGIC** or L. *logicus* + *-IZE*.]

1. *intr.* To use logical argument, employ logic.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 525 Soc. Hast thou, tell me, the spirit of Logic within ye? *Strep.* I can't logicize—no—but I'll pilfer with any. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* VI. (1858) 348 Intellect is not speaking and logicising: it is seeing and ascertaining. 1844 H. P. TAPPAN *Elem. Logic* Pref. 5 Reason... is the faculty which reasons or logicizes.

2. *trans.* To turn into logic, *nonce-use*.

1865 J. H. STIRLING *Secret of Hegel* I. 200 Take Hegel's widest... division of Logic, Nature, Spirit: the last subsumes the second under the first; Spirit logicises Nature.

**Logico-**, taken as comb. form of **LOGIC**, **LOGICAL**, in the sense 'logical and...'.  
 1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 383 Bishops, liturgies [etc.]... were... with celestial patents, wrapped up in the womb of this or that text of Scripture to be exorcised by the logico-obstetric skill of High Church doctors.

**Logie** 1 (lɒˈgi). *Sc.* [Of unknown origin.] The open space before a kiln fire; = **KILLOGIE**.  
 1779 D. GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 215 The kill-ribs brake, and down he goes with a vengeance into the logie. 1806 YETTS of Gouvie xi. in *Chad Ballads* IV. 175/2 He's sleeping in yon logie. 1824 MACTAGGART *Galloway. Encl.*, Logie, a fire in a snug place; a snug place for a fire. 1862 HISTOR *Prov. Scot.* 143 Mak a kiln o' and creep in at the logie. 1882 J. WALKER *Taunt to Auld Reekie* 234 Dirt-choked its loggie Nae longer reeks.

**Logie** 2 (lɒˈgi). *Theatr.* [Said to be named from David Logie, the inventor (Barrère & Leland).] An ornament made of zinc, intended to give the effect of jewellery.

1860 CORNH. *Mag.* II. 239 note, Bits of looking glass, not convex, but cut in facets inwards, like the theatrical ornament cast in zinc, and called a 'logie'. 1883 SALA *Living Lond.* 483 The plastering of girdles with zinc 'logies'.

**Loging**, *obs.* form of **LOGGING vbl. sb.**

**Logio**, *erron.* form of **LOGGIA**.

|| **Logion** (lɒˈgiən). *Pl.* *logia* (lɒˈgiə). [Gr. *λόγιον* oracle, f. *λόγος* word.] A traditional maxim of a religious teacher or sage. Chiefly used with

reference to the sayings of Jesus contained in the collections supposed by some to have been among the sources of our present Gospels, or to sayings attributed to Jesus but not recorded in the Gospels.

1587 GOLOING *De Moray* vi. 62 Marke what we finde in their sayings gathered by men of olde time, which are commonly called Logia, that is to say, Oracles. 1875 M. ARNOLD *God & the Bible* vi. 321 The *logion*... is given by two out of the three Synoptics. *Ibid.*, The *logia* of the Fourth Gospel. 1879 E. A. ARNOLD in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 815/2 It may imply that he [Papias], as others had done, wrote an interpretation of the 'Logia', accompanied by comments and by supplementary traditions. 1887 H. R. HAWES *Light of Ages* I. i. 43 Its [Buddhism's] sacred books consisting of the words of Buddha and his exploits, the *Logia* and the *Acta*. 1889 A. B. BAUCE *Kingd. God* x. 235 The authenticity of this logion has been called in question.

† **Logis**. *Obs.* (Frequent in Caxton.) In 5 lo. d. gys(e, logise, lodgis, -es, lodygys. [a. OF. *logis*, *-eis*, f. *loge-* to LODGE.] A lodging-place; lodgings; a tent, encampment; lair (of an animal).

1477 CAXTON *Jason* 37 b, Hering in euery logise where they descended tidings of him. 1481 — *Godfrey* 11 How the turkes of Anthyoche sprang out, and assailed the lodgyes of our peple. 1484 — *Fables of Esop* v. ix, Nyghe to the lodgys of the lyon. c. 1489 — *Sonnets of Anyon* xv. 362 Goo seke hym in his lodges. c. 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 291 Of them they were slayn XII. M! & more and dured the batayll vnto euen tyme, that they withdrew them eyther other part to their lodgyes.

† **Logism**. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *λογισμ-ός* calculation, reasoning, f. *λογίζεσθαι* to count, reckon, conclude by reasoning, f. *λόγος* = see **LOGOS**.] Reasoning.

1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Logism*, the due and judicious understanding of a thing, formerly considered and esteemed of, according to reason. *Conf. grave*. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. rule xiv. § 5 Tell me not of your logisms and syllogisms: I rely upon Scripture alone. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Jan. Helmont's Oriat.* 19 Reasoning, or Logisme (from whence is a Syllogisme) is an act whereby [etc.].

† **Logist**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *logist-a* or Gr. *λογιστ-ής*, f. *λογίζεσθαι* (see prec.).] a. An expert reckoner or accountant. b. *Gr. Hist.* One of a board of Athenian officials (see quot. 1656).

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 5 The common Logist, Reckon-master, or Arithmetician, in hys using of Numbers. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Logist*, he that causeth presidents or notable sayings to be registered, a caster of accounts. The Logists among the Athenians... were ten men... to whom all such as had ended their Office of Magistracy... were to render an account of all such occasions as they had then administration of. 1680 J. AUBREY in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III. 472 St Jonas More was with him [W. Oughtred, mathematician] a good while, and learnt; he was but an ordinary logist before. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.*, *Logist*, one expert in Computation, or that understands Accounts.

**-logist**, an ending resulting from the addition of *-IST* to sbs. in *-LOGY*, forming sbs. with the general sense 'one who is versed in *-logy*'. It is now the only living formative with this function, the older equivalents *-loger*, *-logian*, *-logne* occurring only in very few words (most of which are obsolescent). The formation is mainly English, though a few examples, as *étymologiste*, *chronologiste*, have existed in Fr. from the 16th or 17th c., and others, as *zoologiste*, appear first in the 19th c.

**Logistic** (lɒdʒɪˈstɪk), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. L. *logisticus* (whence F. *logistique*), ad. Gr. *λογιστικός*, f. *λογίζεσθαι* to reckon, reason, f. *λόγος* reckoning, account, reason: see **LOGIC**, **LOGOS**.]

**A. adj.**

† 1. ? Pertaining to reasoning; logical. *Obs.*

1628 JACKSON *Creed* ix. vii. § 6 Even the wisest... writers oft-times swallow such fallacies in historical narrations... as would be rejected... were they exhibited to them in the simplicity of language or logistic form. 1644 BULWER *Chirul.* 5 Men that are borne deafe and dumbe; who can argue... rhetorically by signes, and with a kinde of mute and logicque eloquence overcome their amaz'd opponents.

2. Pertaining to reckoning or calculation.  
 1766 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Logist*, one skill'd in the Logistic Science, i.e. the Art of Reckoning, or casting Account. 1772 BERKELEY *Alciph.* II. 115 The Algebraic Mark, which denotes the Root of a negative Square, hath its Use in Logistic Operations.

3. *Math. a.* In *logistic curve*, *line*, *spiral* = logarithmic. Also = pertaining to a logarithmic curve, e.g. *logistic semi-ordinate*. b. *Logistic logarithms*: logarithms of sexagesimal numbers or fractions used in astronomical calculations. c. *Logistic numbers* (see quot. 1882).

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Logistic*, or *Logarithmic line*, a curve so called, from its properties and uses, in constructing and explaining the nature of logarithms. *Ibid.*, There may be infinite logistic spirals. *Ibid.* s. v. *Quadrature*, The space (titled) Mathematical Tables; Containing the Common, Hyperbolic, and Logistic Logarithms. 1834 *Nat. Philos.*, *Astron.* xii. 226/1 (U. K. S.) The proportional, or, as they are sometimes called, logistic logarithms. 1882 J. W. L. GLAISHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 777/1 *Logistic numbers* is the old name for what would now be called ratios or fractions.

**B. sb.**

† 1. A calculator. *Obs.*

1633 W. ROBINSON in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 15 A more exact way... could not possibly be taken than by angles taken with a very large quadrant, and so good an artist and logistic as Snellius was.



2. *Math.* A logistic curve.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The logistic will never concur with the axis, except at an infinite distance. *Ibid.*, Quadrature of the Logistic. 1773 HORSLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 245 The subangent of the atmospheric logistic, is the length of a column of such a fluid as I have supposed.

3. *pl.* (rarely *sing.*). a. The art of arithmetical calculation; the elementary processes of calculation, as addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. b. Logistical or sexagesimal arithmetic.

a. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Logistical*, the Art of counting or reckoning, the practice of Arithmetick, or that part thereof which contains Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Logistics*, the same as Logistical Arithmetick; but some apply the Term to signify the first general Rules in Algebra. 1817 COLEBROOKE *Algebra*, etc. 5 *Particularismata*, eight operations, or modes of process: logistics or algorism. 1884 J. GOW *Hist. Gr. Math.* iii. 65 [Plato] is on many occasions careful to distinguish the vulgar logistic from the philosophical arithmetic.

b. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 81 Logistics, or Logistical Arithmetic, a name sometimes employed for the arithmetic of sexagesimal fractions, used in astronomical computations.

**Logistical**, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. *med. L. logisticus* (see LOGISTIC *a.*) + *-AL*.]

1. Pertaining to or based upon reasoning or disputation. (Cf. LOGISTIC *1.*)

1644 BULWER *Chiron*. 3 The Logistical motions that appear in the Hands of Disputants. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 214 That Logistical or rational faculty of the soul. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 13 A question that depended upon no abstruse or logistical reasoning.

2. Pertaining to calculation. = LOGISTIC 2.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* xi. xxxiv. 349 Ve may use the logistical secret of approaching nere to the precise verities. 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* x. (1707) 272 The Sacred Story... does so exactly agree with the Conversations of Heaven, and Logistical Astronomy.

3. *Math.* = LOGISTIC 3.

1653 SHAKERLEY (title) *Tabulæ Britannicæ*: The British Tables: Wherein is contained Logistical Arithmetick, the Doctrine of the Sphere, Astronomical Chronologie [etc.]. *Ibid.* 1 Chap. 1. Of Logistical Multiplication and Division. *Ibid.* 2 A new Table of Logistical Logarithmes. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Logistical Arithmetick*, was formerly the Arithmetick of Sexagesimal Fractions. It is now taken by some for the expeditious Arithmetick of Logarithms, by which all the Trouble of Multiplication and Division is saved. 1709-29 MANDEV *Syst. Math. Arith.* 74 Astronomical [Arithmetick], which sometimes also is called Logistical. *Ibid.* 78 Of Logistical Addition [i.e. addition of degrees, minutes, seconds, etc.; of years, days, hours, etc.]. 1777 SHUCKBURGH in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 586 note, This table bears some analogy to the tables of logistical logarithms.

**Logistics**, *sb. pl.*: see LOGISTIC B. 3.

**Logistics** (lɒdʒɪstɪks), *sb. pl.* 2 [ad. F. *logistique*, f. *loge-r* to quarter, LODGE, or *logis* LOGIS: see -ISTIC.] (See quot. 1898.)

1879 R. TAYLOR *Destruct. & Reconstruct.* v. 47, I have written of him [Johnston] as a master of logistics. 1890 *Century Mag.* Feb. 570/2 The marches of Sherman disturbed all previous axioms of logistics. 1898 *Athenæum* 10 Sept. 341 Strategy is the art of handling troops in the theatre of war; tactics that of handling them on the field of battle. The French have a third process, which they call logistics, the art of moving and quartering troops, i.e., quartermaster-general's work. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 3/4 To the small commandos, say of from 50 to 300 men, 'hanging about' is the beginning and end of logistics.

**Logitioner**, variant of LOGICIANER.

**Logocracy** (lɒgɒˈkrəsi). [f. Gr. *λόγος* word + *-CRACY*.] A community or system of government in which words are the ruling powers.

1804-6 SVO. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 104 Instruments which overturn the horrible tyranny of adjectives and substantives, and free the mind from the chains of that logocracy in which it is so frequently enslaved. 1807-8 W. LEVING *Salmag.* (1824) 108 Their government is a pure unadulterated logocracy, or government of words.

**Logocyclic** (lɒgɒˈsɪklɪk), *a.* and *sb. Math.* [f. Gr. *λόγος* ratio + *κύκλος* circle + *-IC*.] *a.* *Adj.* Only in *logocyclic curve*, a crunodal circular cubic, whose equation is  $(x^2 + y^2)(2x - x) = a^2x$ . *b.* *sb.* A logocyclic curve.

1858 J. BOOTH in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* IX. 257 A new curve, which I have called the *Logocyclic Curve*, from the similarity of many of its properties to those of the circle, and from its use in representing numbers and their logarithms. *Ibid.* 261 The entire length of the logocyclic is equal to [etc.].

|| **Logodædalus**, *Obs.* Pl. -i. Also in anglicized form *logodædale*. [mod. L., a. Gr. *λογοδαΐδαλος*, f. *λόγος* + *δαΐδαλος* cunning.] One who is cunning in words.

1611 ? B. JONSON in *Coryat's Crudities* Charac. Authour, He is a great and bold Carpenter of Words or (to express him in one like his own) a Logodædale. 1650 TRAPP *Comun.* *Sung Sol.* iv. 3 (1660) III. 353 Those Logodædali, learned Asses, that prophane disdain at the stately plainness of Gods blessed Book. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Frear's Archit.* etc. 121 Least whilst I thus discourse of the Accomplishments of our Artists... I myself be found Logodædalis.

So + **Logodædalist**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Logodædalist*, an Inventor or Forger of new Words, and strange Terms. 1806 J. LESLIE *Dict. Synon. Words* s. v. *Words*, Inventor of words, logodædalist.

**Logodædaly** (lɒgɒˈdædi), *rare*. [ad. late L. *logodædalia*, a. Gr. *λογοδαΐδαια*, f. *λογος* + *δαΐδαλος* (see *prec.*)] Cunning in words; skill in adorning a speech; 'verbal legerdemain'.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Logodædaly*, a goodly shew and flourish of Words, without much matter. 1825 COLERIDGE

*Aids Refl.* xliii. (1836) 114 For one instance of mere Logomachy I could bring ten instances of Logodædaly, or verbal Legerdemain.

† **Logodiarrhe**. Also 8, 9 in Diels. *logodiarrhœa*. [f. Gr. *λόγος* word + *διάρρεια* diarrhœa. Cf. F. *logodiarrhœe*.] A flux or flow of words.

1624 BR. MOUNTAGU *Gagge Pref.* 777 4 b, A rambling logodiarrhe without wit or reason. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Logodiarrhœa*. [1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Logodiarrhœa*. So 1889 *Synt. Soc. Lex.*]

**Logofascinated**, *pp. a.* *nonce-vod*. [hybrid f. Gr. *λόγος* word.] Fascinated by words.

1652 UPHAM *Fewel Wks.* (1834) 231 The logofascinated spirits of the... hearers... were so on a sudden seized upon.

**Logogram** (lɒgɒˈɡræm). [f. Gr. *λόγος* word + *-GRAM*.]

In sense 1 substituted (owing to association with *anagram*, *lipogram*, etc.) for *logograph*, which in this sense is itself a mistake for *Logograph*.]

1. = LOGOGRAMPH.

1820 WEBER *Lett.* 1 Apr. in *Life* (1830) II. 19 If you are not much in the habit of composing logograms, you can hardly conceive how many words a single well-chosen noun may be coaxed into. For instance, how many are there in steam-boat? 1862 H. B. WHEATLEY (title) *Of Anagrams, Lipograms, Chronograms, Logograms, Palindromes*.

2. A sign or character representing a word; in *Phonography*, a word-letter; a single stroke which, for brevity's sake, represents a word.

1840 L. PITMAN *Man. Phonography* § 159 (1845) 46 The hooked *vr* is used as a logogram for *very*. 1870 — *Phonet. Man.* 126 The following ingenious exercise is composed entirely of Logograms.

Hence **Logogrammatic** *a.*, pertaining to logograms (sense 1).

1820 WEBER *Lett.* 1 Apr. in *Life* (1830) II. 19 The whimsical contrast which this logogrammatic Berserksgangr presented to the parallel exploit of Coleridge, who wrote his *Kubla-Khan* under the effects of opium.

**Logograph** (lɒgɒˈɡrɒf). [f. as *prec.* + *-GRAPH*. Cf. Gr. *λογογράφος* (see *next*).]

\* 1. Used erroneously for LOGOGRAMPH.

Some mod. edd. of Jonson *Underwoods* lxi. have *logographes* where the original ed. has *logographies*.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 468 The Masquerade; or, a Collection of New Epigrams, Logographs [etc.].

2. *Phonography*. A character or combination of characters representing a word; = LOGOGRAM 2.

1888 L. PITMAN *Man. Phonography* § 190. 68.

3. = LOGOTYPE.

1872 W. SKENE *Early Typography* 426 It is an existing book, nearly two hundred years old, one half of which is printed with movable wooden letters, logographs, and words.

4. = LOGOGRAPHER 2. *rare* (in *quot. transf.*).

1862 LATHAM *Channel Isl.* iii. xviii. (ed. 2) 417 The philosophy... or mythology of the Welsh hards and logographs.

5. An instrument for giving a graphic representation of speech-sounds.

1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 205 For recording vocal impulses one of the most sensitive instruments is the logograph, invented by W. H. Barlow, F.R.S.

Hence **Logograph** *v. trans.*, to print with logotypes.

1843 *Biographical Dict.* II. ii. 576 A second edition appeared in 1794 and a third in 1797 2 which being logographed, or printed with a separately cast type for every word, was reissued in 1801.

**Logographer** (lɒgɒˈɡrɒfə), [f. late L. *logograph-us* accountant (a. Gr. *λογογράφος* prose-writer, speech-writer, f. *λόγος* word, speech, account + *-γράφος* -writer) + *-ER*: see -GRAPHER.]

† 1. A lawyer's clerk; an accountant. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Logographers*, Lawyers Clerks, they that write Pleas and Causes in the Law or Books of Account. 1696 in PHILLIPS (ed. 5). 1735 PYNNE & PARDON *Dict.*, *Logographer*, an Accountant or Writer of Books of Accounts.

2. *Gr. Antiq.* A writer of traditional history in prose.

1846 GROTE *Greece* i. iv. I. 117 The adventures which the ancient poets, epic, lyric, and tragic, and the logographers after them, connect with the name of the Argæan Iō. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* viii. (1870) 265 Pherecydes, an Athenian logographer of the fifth century before Christ. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 42 After the manner of the early logographers, turning the *Iliad* into prose. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 634/1 Hellanicus, the most important of the Greek logographers.

3. *Gr. Antiq.* A professional speech-writer.

1853 GROTE *Greece* n. lxxviii. XI. 360 Before he [Demosthenes] acquired reputation as a public adviser, he was already known as a logographer, or composer of discourses to be delivered either by speakers in the public assembly or by litigants in the *Dikastery*. 1881 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 531 The plain man, intending to go to law, addressed himself to a professional speech-writer, or 'logographer'.

4. One who practises or is skilled in logography.

1860 in WORCESTER citing Smyth.

**Logographic** (lɒgɒˈɡrɒfɪk), *a.* [f. LOGOGRAPHY + *-IC*. Cf. Gr. *λογογραφικός*.]

1. Pertaining to logography (see LOGOGRAPHY 1).

1784 *Lond. Chron.* No. 4287, Logographic Office, Black Friars, April 15. By His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent for printing by words intire instead of single Letters. 1875 (title) *Miscellanies in Prose and Verse* intended as a Specimen of the Types, at the Logographic Printing Office. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xiii. 94 John Walter... set all the printers in London by the ears with his whim about logographic printing.

2. Consisting of characters or signs, each of which singly represents a complete word.

1801 J. HAGER *Babylon. Inscript.* 53 Goguet makes no distinction between hieroglyphic and, as I call them, monogrammatic or logographic characters. 1828 DU PONCEAU *Chinese Syst. Writing* (1838) 110, I would not call the Chinese characters a syllabic, but a logographic system of writing.

So **Logographical** *a.* 1828-32 in WEBSTER.

**Logographically** (lɒgɒˈɡrɒfɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.] In a logographic manner.

1783 H. JOHNSON (title) *An Introduction to Logography*... Printed logographically and sold by J. Walter. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Crit. Rev.* III. 506 The want of variety in their rhymed letter-press is so obvious that it may be thought they might print all their poetry logographically, with stereotype hemistichs. 1828 DU PONCEAU *Chinese Syst. Writing* 114 It cannot be written with the Chinese character logographically.

**Logography** (lɒgɒˈɡrɒfi). [ad. Gr. *λογογραφία*, f. *λόγος* speech + *-γραφία* writing. Cf. F. *logographie*.]

1. (See *quot.* 1783.)

1783 H. JOHNSON (title) *An Introduction to Logography*: or, the art of arranging and composing for printing with words intire, their radices and terminations, instead of single letters. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 198, I then wrote a treatise on the beauties of Lilliputian ortho and logography. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 164 Logography... is merely a modification of block-printing. 1887 FOX BOURNE *Eng. Newspapers* I. 255 A new [c. 1783] printing process known as logography.

2. A method of long-hand reporting, in which several reporters were employed, each taking down a few words in succession.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Logography*, a system of taking down the words of an orator without having recourse to short-hand, which was put in practice during the French revolution.

**Logograph** (lɒgɒˈɡrɒf). Forms: 6 *g* *logogryphe*, 7 *g* *-iphe*, 9 *-iff*, 7 *-logograph*. [ad. F. *logographie*, f. Gr. *λόγος* word + *γράφω* to fish, to riddle.] A kind of enigma, in which a certain word, and other words that can be formed out of all or any of its letters, are to be guessed from synonyms of them introduced into a set of verses. Occasionally used for: Any anagram or puzzle involving anagrams.

1597-8 BR. HALL *Sat.* iv. i. 33 Worse than the Logogryphes of later times, Or Hundred Riddles shak't to sleepe-lesse rimes. a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods*, *Ever upon Vulcan* 34 (1640) Bib. Had I... weav'd fifty times Of Logogryphes, or curious Pallindromes. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Lady Hervey* 21 Nov. *Lett.* (1857) IV. 435 All I can send your ladyship is a very pretty logographie, made by... Madame du Defand. 1770 FOX in J. H. JESSE *Gr. Scholyn & Contemp.* (1843) II. 308, I gained great credit there by guessing a logographie. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVI. 417 A logograph... describes not a word only, but all the included words, which any portion of its letters can spell. 1835 *Tail's Mag.* II. 808 A sort of logogriph not worthy of solution. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* i. xii. 136 The original discovery was announced to Kepler in the following logograph. 1884 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nts.* VII. 210 note, The clue to this logograph lies in the numerical value of the letters forming the key-word.

Hence **Logogriphic** *a.*, of or pertaining to logographs, of the nature of a logograph.

1814 *Q. Rev.* X. 464 By dropping *r* [from *Borlase*], and changing *ae* into *us*, we have the ingenious logographic title of Sir Polus.

**Logolatry** (lɒgɒˈlɑːtri). [f. Gr. *λόγος* word + *-LATRY*.] 'Worship' of words; unreasonable regard for words or for verbal truth.

1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 305 [Neo-Platonism is] but one fanciful process of hypostasizing logical conceptions and generic terms. In Proclus it is Logolatry run mad. 1846 E. MIALLE in *Nonconf.* VI. 45 Many good people are exceedingly prone to logolatry. They get hold of a good word, representing a thing good in itself, and then conclude that every object to which that word may be applied, is a good thing. 1890 *Frut. Ednc.* 1 Mar. 145/1 An almost morbid tendency to literal truthfulness, or, as the writer calls it, 'logolatry'.

**Logology** (lɒgɒˈlɒdʒi). [f. Gr. *λόγος* (see LOGOS) + *-λογία* discourse: see -LOGY.]

1. The doctrine of the LOGOS. (Only as the title of two books in the 18th c.)

1726 J. JEFFERY (title) *Logology*, on John i. 1.

2. The science of words. *rare*.

1820 *Gentl. Mag.* NC. i. 208 Perhaps the following little attempt at Philology (Logology?) may not be deemed an inadmissible trifle. 1878 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXXIII. 139 One of our most esteemed modern authorities in 'logology'.

**Logomach** (lɒgɒˈmæk). [ad. Gr. *λογομάχος* *adj.*, f. *λόγος* word (see LOGOS) + *μαχ-*, *μάχεσθαι* to fight.] One who fights about words.

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 483 The great logomach of Hippo.

**Logomachical** (lɒgɒˈmækɪkəl), *a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-IC* + *-AL*.] Disposed to logomachy.

1830 *Westm. Rev.* XII. 405 Mr. Galt... is familiar with those... variations from the general standard which occur among his... logomachical countrymen.

**Logomachist** (lɒgɒˈmækɪst). [f. as *prec.* + *-IST*.] One addicted to logomachy; one who disputes about verbal subtleties.

1825 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 272 If I met with a disputatious word-catcher or logomachist. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 11 May 3/1 One feels inclined... to ask like some old logomachist what he exactly means by 'is'.



**Logomachize** (lŏg'măkôiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To indulge in logomachy. Hence

**Logomachizing** *phl. a.*

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 592 The...incomprehensible cackle of logomachising ganders.

**Logomachy** (lŏg'măki). Forms: 6-7 *logomachie*, 7-*logomachy*; also 7-8 in Latin form *logomachia*. *Pl. -ies*; also 8 -*ys*. [ad. Gr. *λόγος* *logos*, *f. λόγος* word + *μαχία* fighting.]

1. Contention about words; an instance of this.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 169 Of so high a science they have made a certain Logomachie. 1675 T. TULLY *Let. Baxter* 16 Which you seem to place amongst your Logomachies, or Logical notions. 1711 tr. *Werenfels* (title) A Discourse of Logomachys, or Controversies about Words. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Arianism* 25 The Sophistry call'd Logomachia [sic], or punning with and upon Words. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. ii. 122 This quarrel tending to vain logomachies...ended in confusion. 1848 MILN. *Pol. Econ.* III. xv. § 1 (1876) 341 The reproach of logomachy which is brought...against the speculations of political economists. 1882 M. ARNOLD *Irish Ess.* Pref. p. xi, The barren logomachies of Plato's *Theætetus* are relieved by half a dozen immortal pages. 1901 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 289 It shows how much of mere logomachy there is in these disputes.

2. ? U.S. 'A game of cards each containing one letter with which words are formed' (*Cent. Dict.*).

† **Logomachie**, *Obs. rare* -1. [as if ad. Gr. \**λογομαχική* (*sc. τέχνη*), fem. of \**λογομαχικός* of or pertaining to logomachy, *f. λογομάχος* *LOGOMACHOS*.] (See quot.)

1646 SALTMAIR *Some Drops* III. *Smoke in Temple* 56 You criticise on words;...I wonder you...have leisure for that, this is logomachie, or word-fighting.

|| **Logomania** (lŏg'măniă). [mod.L., *f. Gr. λόγος* + *μανία* madness.] A form of insanity in which there is a great loquacity (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Logomaniac**, *noun-ud.* [*f. Gr. λόγος* word + *MANIAC*.] One who is insanely interested in words.

1870 H. GREEN *Shaks. & Emblem Writers* 103 We have outgrown the customs of those logo-maniacs, or word-worshippers, whom old Ralph Cudworth...seems to have had in view.

**Logometer**<sup>1</sup> (lŏg'mîter). [*f. Gr. λόγος* (in the sense of ratio) + -METER.] *a.* (See quot.)

1842 DE MORGAN in *Graves Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1889) III. 248 It is of course the *a priori* introduction of what answers to the logarithm of a number, which I call the logometer of a line given in magnitude and direction. *Ibid.*, By A<sup>2</sup> is meant the line whose logometer is *B* × *logom.* A.

*b.* Applied to Wollaston's 'logometric scale' for chemical equivalents.

1855 in *Ogilvie, Suppl.* 1860 in *WORCESTER* (citing *Gentl. Mag.*).

**Logometer**<sup>2</sup> (lŏg'mîter). [A hybrid word *f. LOG sb.1* + (-O)METER.] A patent log for ships.

In recent Dicts.

**Logometric** (lŏg'mêtrik), *a.* [*f. Gr. λόγος* ratio + *μέτρον* measure + -IC.] Indicating ratios by measurement. Used by Wollaston to designate his 'scale' for the graphic representation of chemical equivalents. Hence **Logometrically** *a.* (in the same sense), **Logometrically** *adv.*

1813 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* CIV. 15 Those who are acquainted...with the use of logarithms as measures of ratios...will not need to be told that all the divisions are logometric. *Ibid.* 17 In the engraved scale of equivalents, the ratios of these numbers are represented by logometric intervals at which they are placed. *Ibid.*, The slider...is logometrically divided. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xxii. 555 The scale is the logometric line of numbers. 1855 *Ogilvie, Suppl.*, *Logometrically*.

|| **Logoneurosis** (lŏgônîrō'sis). [*f. Gr. λόγος* word + NEUROSIS.] A nervous disorder causing defective memory of words.

1857 in *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 613 The two ideas of logoneurosis and lalopathy consequently do not cover each other.

**Logonomy** (lŏg'nōmî). *noun-ud.* [*f. as prec. after ASTRONOMY*.] The science of language.

1803 J. STEWART (title) *Opus maximum*: Logonomy; or, the science of language.

**Logopandocie**, *noun-ud.* [*f. Gr. λόγος* word + *πανδοκεία* the trade of an innkeeper.] Readiness to admit words of all kinds.

1652 URQUHART *Seven Wks.* (1834) 108 The systeme of a language, which, by reason of its logopandocie, may deservedly be intitled The Universal Tongue.

**Logopathy** (lŏg'păpî). *Path.* [*f. Gr. λόγος* word + -PATHY.] A morbid affection of the speech (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 613 But as soon as the formation of thoughts is disturbed it becomes a question of dyslogia and logopathy.

|| **Logos** (lŏ'gŏs). *Theol. and Philos.* [*Gr. λόγος* word, speech, discourse, reason, *f. λογ-, ablaut-variant of λεγ- in λέγειν* to say.] A term used by Greek (esp. Hellenistic and Neo-Platonist) philosophers in certain metaphysical and theological applications developed from one or both of its ordinary senses 'reason' and 'word'; also adopted in three passages of the Johannine writings of the N.T. (where the English versions render it by

'Word') as a designation of Jesus Christ; hence employed by Christian theologians, esp. those who were versed in Greek philosophy, as a title of the Second Person of the Trinity. By mod. writers the Gr. word is used untranslated in historical expositions of ancient philosophical speculation, and in discussions of the doctrine of the Trinity in its philosophical aspects.

1587 GOLDING *De Moray* v. 52 We cal him Logos, which some translate word or Speech, and othersom Reason. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. xxiv. 79 That inward awful Majestic Hight Logos, whom they term great some of God. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serms.* 243 Origen...thence draws an Argument for the Eternity of the Logos or Word. 1831-3 E. BURTON *Ecol. Hist.* xvii. (1845) 375 Plato never imagined this Logos or Mind to be a person in the sense in which Christians believe the Son of God to be a person. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 158 If Christ be that Logos or Word that was in the beginning. 1882 S. D. F. SALMOND in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 803/2 Heraclitus holds that nothing material can be thought of without this Logos, but he does not conceive the Logos itself to be immaterial. *Ibid.* 804/1 The Logos of the Stoics is a reason in the world gifted with intelligence, and analogous to the reason in man. *Ibid.*, His [Philos'] Logos is the representative of the world to God as well as of God to the world.

*b.* *attrib. and Comb.*

1839 I. TAYLOR *Ang. Chr.* I. ii. 150 Man...shall...under the conduct of the Logos-Redeemer, reascending to his source. 1865 tr. *Strassus's New Life Jesus* I. i. vi. 30 They are mere explanations of the Logos-theory. 1874 *Supernatural Relic*, II. iii. i. 340 The dogmatic system of the Logos Gospel did not admit of more than mere reference to it. 1883 SCHAFF *Hist. Ch.* II. lxxii. 553 This extension of the Logos revelation explains the high estimate which some of the Greek fathers...put upon the Hellenic...philosophy.

Hence **Logos-ship**, the dignity and office of the Logos.

1895 *Expositor* Sept. 163 The logos-ship was attributed to Jesus.

**Logothete** (lŏg'ŏtî). *Hist.* [ad. med.L. *logotheta*, ad. Gr. *λογοθέτης*, primarily 'one who audits accounts' (L. & Sc.), *f. λόγος* account + *θε-, stem of τίθεμαι* to set + agent-suffix -*της*.] The designation of various functionaries under the Byzantine emperors; applied esp. (also in the Norman kingdom of Sicily) to a high official corresponding to the 'chancellor' of Western kingdoms.

[*c* 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in *W. Wulker* 164/35 *Logotheta*, *zemotman*.] 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* liii. (1869) III. 286 Which the great logothete or chancellor of the empire was directed to prepare. 1862 KINGTON *Fredd.* II. ii. xviii. 446 Logothete of Sicily, and Prototony. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* viii. 217 He can talk Latin, and perhaps Greek, as well as one of those accursed man-eating Grendels, a Roman lawyer, or a logothete from Ravenna.

**Logotype** (lŏg'ŏtîp). *Printing.* [*f. Gr. λόγος* word + TYPE.] A type containing a word, or two or more letters, cast in one piece.

*a* 1816 EARL STANHOPE in *Hansard Typographia* (1825) 477, I have deemed it advisable to contrive a new pair of composing cases...introducing a new set of double letters [these were *ou, to, re, an, th, in, se*; they were not printed as ligatures], which I denominate logotypes; and rejecting altogether the double letters *ff, fi, fl, ff, ft, ct*, formerly occupying room in the cases, but used so seldom that [etc.]. 1880 *Printing Times* 15 Feb. 41/2 The use of logotypes does rather enhance than lower the cost of printing. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Jan. 3/2 Are the Korean letters or logotypes as numerous as the Chinese?

*b.* *Comb.*

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. vi. 107 The logotype system was once attempted at the Times office, but soon abandoned. 1866 H. HART in *Collect. Ser.* III. (O. H. S.) 407 The *Times* newspaper was started in order to...show that logotype-printing was the only proper way to print!

Hence **Logotypy** = LOGOGRAPHY 1.

1824 WATTS *Bibliotheca, Index Subjects, Logography, or Logotypy*, the art of uniting several characters into a single type.

**Log-roll**, *v.* [Back-formation from LOG-ROLLING.] *a.* *trans.* To procure the passing of (a bill) by log-rolling. *b.* To approach (a politician) with the view of getting his political co-operation. *c.* *intr.* To engage in log-rolling.

1835 D. CROCKETT *Tour* 120 My people don't like me to log-roll in their business, and vote away pre-emption rights to fellows in other states, that never kindle a fire on their lands. 1837 H. T. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 279 The method of 'log-rolling' bills through the legislature. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 14 Apr. The leading politicians who...log-roll the railway bills. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 98 In the Greek epic, the gods...lobby and log-roll for their candidates. 1879 *Times* 19 June, To log-roll with everybody who was willing to work with him. 1888 BAYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. ii. 286 Sometimes by express, more often by a tacit understanding, local bills are 'log-rolled' through the houses. 1896 DU MAURIER *Martian* (1898) 391 They did not log-roll Barty, whom they considered coarse and vulgar.

**Log-roller**. [*f. LOG sb.1* + ROLLER.]

1. One who engages in political or literary 'log-rolling'. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 4 Aug. A professional politician...lobby and log-roller generally. 1887 *N. & Q.* vii Ser. III. 120/1 Mr. Lang...shows what log-rollers are, yward and Thackeray. 1900 *Author* 1 Jan. 183 In these columns notes on books are given from reviews which carry weight, and are not, so far as can be learned, logrollers.

2. U.S. 'A device in a saw-mill to convey logs from the log-deck or the log-way skids to the head-block' (Knight).

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, Fig. 1629 Emery's Log Roller.

3. One who practises the aquatic sport of 'log-rolling'.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 5/1 Canoes, shells, dug-outs, water-cycles, logs and log-rollers, and water-walkers, were present too in large numbers...At the start one of the log-rollers managed to drop off his log.

**Log-rolling**. [*f. LOG sb.1* + ROLLING *vbl. sb.*]

1. U.S. The action of rolling logs to any required spot; a meeting for co-operation in doing this.

1848 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 19 Occasionally there was a small opening on the bank, made for the purpose of log-rolling. 1859 MISS CARV *Country Life* i. (1876) 7 It was less welcome than as if it had brought a log-rolling. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 283/1 The great festivals of Western life are camp-meetings, barbecues, and log-rollings.

*b.* The action of propelling over the water a log on which one is seated.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 5/1 For the special benefit of the distinguished spectators...an elaborate display of log-rolling was given.

2. U.S. slang. Combination for mutual assistance in political or other action.

Suggested by the proverbial phrase 'You roll my log and I'll roll yours'.

1823 *Niles' Weekly Reg.* 7 June 210/1 That sort of 'management', now rather more fashionable, and known by the dignified appellation of 'log-rolling'—that is, a buying and selling of votes. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Foot Wks.* (Bohn) I. 169 Our log-rolling, our stumps and their politics...are yet unsung. 1879 *Times* 19 June, The bribe was political preference, or 'log-rolling'—that is, help in passing other bills. 1888 BAYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. i. xv. 213 Corruption...appears chiefly in the milder form of reciprocal jobbing or (as it is called) 'log-rolling'.

*b.* Mutual puffing in literary publications.

[1845 in *Longm. Mag.* (1900) Feb. 375 Somewhere in this book of Letters occurs, about 1845, the phrase 'literary log-rolling', the earliest instance which one has met.] 1888 J. PAVIN in *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Jan. 2 To have an eye to its [the book's] merits rather than to its defects, is obviously log-rolling. 18... *American XVII.* 350 (Cent.) If by log-rolling is meant that reviewers praise people in hopes of being praised in turn, then the taunt is empty.

**-logue** (lŏg), the form assumed by the Gr. *-λογος*, *-λογία* in adapted words (most of them through Fr.), as *analogue*, *catalogue*, *dialogue*. The words with this ending which are designations of persons (in most instances repr. actual or assumed Gr. compounds of *-λόγος* 'speaker, discourses', and related to parallel formations in *-logy*) are now little used, derivatives in *-loger*, *-logist*, or *-logian* being commonly preferred. Examples are *Assyriologue*, *Astrologue*, *Idologue*, *Philologue*, *Sinologue*, *†theologue*.

**Logwood** (lŏg'wud). [*f. LOG sb.1* + WOOD.]

†1. Logs stored for fuel. *Obs.*

1666 PEIRYS *Diary* 1 Dec. It seemed to be only of logwood that hath kept the fire all this while in it.

2. The heartwood of an American tree (*Ilamatoxylon Campechianum*) used in dyeing; so called from being imported in the form of logs.

It is used to some extent in medicine as an astringent. The alleged use of logwood in colouring spurious or adulterated port wine was at one time a frequent subject of jocular allusion.

1581 Act 23 *Eliz. c. 9* § 1 There hath byn brought...from beyonde the Seas...Stuffe called Logwood alias Blockewood. 1597-1602 *W. Riding Sessions Rolls in Yorksh. Arch. & Topogr. Assoc.* (Record Ser.) III. 174 In dyeing wool & wollen clothe Logwoodd alias Blockwood. 1641 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) I. 25 The rasping of brasil and logwood for the dyers is very hard labour. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3893/3 The same day arrived here the *Essex* of Boston from Campeachy, laden with Logwood. 1880 H. VIZETELLY *Facts about Port*, etc. 142 It has been often asserted that logwood is used to impart colouring matter to Port wine; and the authors of a bulky Treatise upon Wine...endorsed this preposterous assertion with their authority. 1892 WALSH *Tea* 145 A decoction...from catechu or logwood being next added to impart a tea-like color to the liquor.

*b.* The tree that yields this wood.

1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Columbano's Treat.* *Chocolate* 15 Three Cods of the Logwood or Campeche tree. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 221 Logwood. This shrub was first introduced to Jamaica from the main. 1785 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* xix. (1794) 267 Amongst the plants with regular or equal polypetalous corollas, you will find Logwood, &c. 1834 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* 66 The fragrance...of the delicious Logwood...composed an atmosphere.

*c.* *attrib. and Comb.*

1752 J. MACSPARRAN *Amer. Dissected* (1753) 3 A fine promising new Settlement upon the Spanish Main, mostly inhabited by the Logwood Cutters. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 22 Strong tea, either with or without a few logwood scrapings. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 165 By our side is a stack of dingy logwood red. 1900 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 9/5 A logwood ship that was about to sail for England.

**Logy** (lŏ'gi), *a.* U.S. [Of uncertain origin: cf. Du. *log* heavy, dull.] Dull and heavy in motion or thought.

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Americanisms*, *Logy*, heavy, slow, stupid...He's a logy man, i. e. a slow-moving, heavy man. 'He is a logy preacher', i. e. dull. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 452/2 Outside ballast...made boats logy. 1887 *Detroit Free Press* 21 May 2/3 He [Barnum] is heavier, and a trifle logy. 1890 in *Leflingwell Upland Shooting* 459 They [greyhounds] became 'logy' and out of heart.

*b.* Used as *sb.*: A heavy fish. 1897 R. KILLING *Captains Courageous* 61 'He's a logy. Give him room accordin' to his strength', cried Dan. 'I'll



help ye. 'No, you won't', Harvey snapped, as he hung on to the line. 'It's my first fish'.

**-logy** (lɒdʒi), earlier written *-logie*, an ending occurring originally in words adapted from Gr. words in *-λογία* (the earliest examples, e.g. *theology*, having come through *F. -logie*, med.L. *-logia*). These Gr. words for the most part are parasynthetic derivatives; in some instances the terminal element is λόγος word, discourse (e.g. in *τετραλογία* tetralogy, *τριλογία* trilogy); more commonly it is the root λογ- (ablaut-variant of λεγ-, λέγειν to speak; cf. LOGOS). In the latter case, the sbs. in *-λογία* usually denote the character, action, or department of knowledge proper to the person who is described by an adj. or sb. in *-λόγος*, meaning either '(one) who speaks (in a certain way)', or '(one) who treats of (a certain subject)'. Hence the derivatives in *-λογία* are of two classes, (1) those which have the sense of 'saying or speaking', examples of which are the words anglicized as *battology*, *brachylogy*, *cacology*, *ditology*, *eulogy*, *palilogy*, *tautology*; and (2) names of sciences or departments of study. As the words of the last-mentioned class have always a sb. for their first element, and o is the combining vowel of all declensions of Gr. sbs., the ending of these compounds is in actual use always *-λογία*, becoming *-LOGY* in Eng. The names of sciences with this ending are very numerous: some represent words already formed in Gr., as *theology*, *astrology*; many represent formations which might legitimately have existed in Gr., as *geology*, *zoology*, *psychology*; others are of hybrid composition, as *sociology*, *terminology*, *insectology*. The modern formations in *-logy* follow the analogy of Gr. formations in having o as the combining vowel; exceptions are *petrology* (an incorrect form which some writers prefer to *petrology* because it shows the derivation from πέτρα rock, not from πέτρος stone) and *mineralogy* (F. *minéralogie* which may be viewed as a contraction for *\*minéralologie*). The suffix *-ology* is freely used in the formation of humorous nonce-wds., some of which are illustrated below. All the modern formations in *-logy* may be said to imply correlative formations in *-LOGICAL* and *-LOGIST*; in the case of some of the older words, the related personal designation ends in *-LOGER* or *-LOGIAN*. (Cf. *-LOGUE*.) Hence *LOGY* nonce-wd. = *LOGY*.

1830 W. BUCKLAND in Mrs. Gordon *Life* (1894) 40 Having allowed myself time to attend to nothing there but my undergroundology. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 365 Hats were of scientific importance in his estimation, he had originated a system of hatology. 1853 (title) Chapology, or Hints about Hats. 1856 J. YOUNG *Demagogue* IV. iii. 372 The many Logies and Isms that have lately come into vogue. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 491 What are called advanced ideas are really in great part but a more accurate expression, by words in *logy* and *ism*, of sensations which men and women have vaguely grasped for centuries.

**Logyng**, **Logyng** (g), obs. ff. LODGING *vbl. sb.*

**Logyt**, obs. pa. t. of LODGE *v.*

**Lohoch** (lɔːhɒk). *Med.* Forms: a. 6 loch, 6-8 loche, 6-9 loch. β. 6 lochoch, 6-8 lohoc, 7 lehoch, lohoch, 7-9 lohock, 6-9 looch, lohoch. [a. med.L. *lohoc*, *looch*, a. Arab. لَوْح *laḥq*, f. لَوْح *laḥq* to lick.] A linctus.

1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1553) D j b, Take mornyng and evening, a spoonfull of the syrpe of inbues... in manner of a loch. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xxiv. § 2. 47 They are good in a loche or licking medicine for shortness of breath. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 76 This seed is passing good for lohoches or eluctuaries to be made thereof. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lxiii. 139 The Juice of Liquorice dissolved in Rose Water, with some Gum, Tragacanth, is a fine Lohoch... for hoarseness. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Sore Throat* 99, I made the Patient take... some white Lohoc. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1795) II. 222 Numerous forms of eluctuaries, lohochs, and linctuses. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Nat. Med.* 265 Dose, from gutt.xx. to gutt.xxx. a day in a loch or any mucilaginous menstruum. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Loch*, a linctus, or opaque oily emulsion, which may be used as a demulcent, or as an excipient for the suspension of powders.

**Loif**, Sc. variant of LOF *Obs.*, praise.

**Loig** (g), obs. form of LODGE *sb. and v.*

**Loig** (g)inge, -ynge, obs. ff. LODGING *vbl. sb.*

**Loigne**, var. LOIN and LOYNE *Obs.*

**Loik**, **Loikman**, obs. Sc. ff. LUKE a., LOCKMAN. **Loimic** (loi'mik), a. [ad. Gr. λοιμικός, f. λοιμός plague.] Pertaining to the plague or to contagious disorders.

1842 in BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*; hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Loimographer**. *Obs. rare* -o. [f. Gr. λοιμός plague + -GRAPHY.] 'One who writes about or describes pestilences'. 1727 BAILEY vol. II.

**Loimography** (loi'mgrəfi). [ad. mod.L. *loimographia* (R. Lyonnet, 1630), f. as prec. + -GRAPHY. The normal form would be *\*leimo-*, which is given as an alternative in some Dicts.] The descriptive science treating of pestilential diseases.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1857 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1864 in J. THOMAS *Med. Dict.*

**Loimology** (loi'mɒlədʒi), *rare* -o. In Dicts. also *loemology*. [ad. mod. L. *loimologia* (N. Hodges, 1672), f. as prec. + -LOGY.] The study of, or a treatise on, the plague or pestilential diseases.

1848 in CRAIG. 1864 in J. THOMAS *Med. Dict.*

**Loimous** (loi'məs), a. [f. Gr. λοιμός plague + -OUS.] Having or full of the plague (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

**Loin** (loin), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 loyne, 6-7 loine, 6-8 loyn, (5 lony, 6 loigne, 9 dial. line), 7-loin. See also LUNIE. [ad. OF. *loigne*, *logne*, dialectal variant of *longe* (mod.F. *longe* loin of veal) = Sp. *lonja* piece of ham:—med.L. *\*lumbica*, fem. of *\*lumbicus* adj., belonging to the loin, f. L. *lumbus* loin:—W. Aryan *\*londhwo-*: see LEND *sb.*]

1. a. In the living body. Chiefly *pl.* The part or parts of a human being or quadruped, situated on both sides of the vertebral column, between the false ribs and the hip-bone.

1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R. v.* xliii. (1495) 160 The place called the loynes is in the sydes of the joyntes of the rydge. 1541 K. CORLANT *Cynlon's Quest. Chirurg.* Fij b, The loynes are muscullous fleshes lyeng in the sydes of the spondyles of the backe. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynt* (1552) 15 b, From the ryght syde... descendeth a branche... downe towards the right loyne. 1589 PITTENHAM *Eng. Poete* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 290 An high paire of silke nethers stocks that covered all his buttockes and loignes. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* II. iv. 9 Horses are tide by the heads, Monkeys, by th' loynes, and Men by th' legs. 1657 MILTON *P. L.* v. 282 The middle pair Girt like a Starrie Lion his waste, and round Skirted his loines and thighs with downie Gold. 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispen.* xiv. (1734) 269 Nothing will contribute more to strengthen a Horses Shoulders or Loynes. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 43 But restless was the chair; the back erect Distressed the weary loins, that felt no ease. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dent. Med.* (1790) 525 A sense of heat, weight, and dull pain in the loins. 1846 J. HANTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 135 Good hand-rubbing... should be used... about the loins.

b. In an animal used for food; chiefly, the joint of meat which includes the vertebrae of the loins.

c. 1302 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 191 We shule flo the Conyng, and make roste is loyne. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 312/2 Loigne of flesche (S. lony), *lumbus*, *clunibus*. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 232 Alle a hare bot the loyns. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Cij b, Then the loynes of the hare loke ye not forgete. 1555 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rev. Oxford* 228 Item, a loyne of veal, xxvj. 1598 *Epulario* Bj, The Loine [of a bucke] may be roasted, and the legs baked. 1680 *EARL DORSET On Cress Dorchester* 12 So have I seen in farder dark Of Veal a lucid Loine, At once both stink and shine. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 4 Apr. I dined... at home on a loin of mutton and half a pint of wine. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 30 Loyn, of Veal. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. p. xxi, The Brighton butchers sold... loins of mutton at 6d. per lb. 1862 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 101 The cookery... would suit you:—constant loins of roast mutton.

2 Chiefly *Biblical* and *poet.* This part of the body, regarded a. as the part of the body that should be covered by clothing and about which the clothes are bound; so, to gird (up) the loins (lit. and fig.), to prepare for strenuous exertion.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* iii. 4 This Jhon had his garment off camels heer and a gerdell off a skynne aboute his loynes. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxxi. 17 She gyrdeth hir loynes with strength. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* II. iii. 10 My face fle grime with filth, Blanket my loines. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1096 Some Tree whose broad smooth Leaves together sound, And girded on our loynes, may cover round Those middle parts. 1742 COLLINS *Ode Poet. Charac.* 21 To gird their blest prophetic loins. 1753 SMART *Hilliad* I. 27 Her loins with patch-work cincture were begirt. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wauld by Loire* 17 It was necessary, therefore, to gird up our loins and walk. 1855 BROWNING *Statue & Bust*, The unlit lamp and the ungirt loins. 1877 BRYANT *Odys.* v. 280 And round about her loins Wound a fair golden girdle. 1880 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Fann.* II. v, He was standing like the impersonation of masculine punctuality with loins girded.

b. as the seat of physical strength and of generative power. † Hence occas. used as an equivalent for 'sire', 'offspring', 'descendants'. Also *fig.*

1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xxv. 11 Kynges shall come out of thy loynes. 1577-87 HOOKER *Chron. Fred.* 134/1 in *Hollinshed*, John earle of Bath, whose ancestors were descended from out of the loines of kynges. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 137 This shame derives it selfe from vnkowne loines. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xl. 16 Loe now, his strength is in his loynes. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* IV. 1541 Impious villaine! to defame the fruit Of thine owne loynes. 1628 GAULE *Pract. Theory* (1629) Ep. Ded., And when it shall descend to your Loynes; may you be inuested with the Crowne, which... fadeth not. c. 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 27 By intermarriage with the Lady Jane Grey, to bring it [the crown] about into his [Northumberland's] loynes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 352 A multitude, like which the populous North Pour'd never from her frozen loynes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 459 What boots it, that from Phœbus Loins I spring. 1786 A. GIB SACR. *Contempl.* II. III. 120 All his natural posterity, as being all in his loins. 1790 COWPER *Receipt Mother's Pick.* 100 My boast is not, that I deduce my birth From loins enthroned, and rulers of the earth. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* Wks. I. 255 About a dozen and a half—the legitimate produce of the Eerish couple's ain fruitful loins. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 495, I thought, canst be he from Gama's dwarfish loins? 1880 L. MORRIS *Ode of Life* 43 The Future lies within thy loins, and all the Days to be To thee Time giveth to beget.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *loin-ache*, *guard*; *loin-cloth*, a cloth worn round the loins.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1075 This 'loin ache' is apt to reappear. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Jnl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 324 The remainder of the dress is a 'loin-cloth' of white domestics or of indigo dyed cotton. 1894 *Daily News* 1 Aug. 5/5 In cold or rainy weather the cab-horses have waterproof loin-cloths. 1895 *Oracle Encycl.* I. 180/1 Brayette and 'loin-guard' to protect the abdomen.

† **Loin**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. *trans.* The technical term for 'to carve' (a sole).

c. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij b, A Sole loyned. A Gurnarde chyned. A Tenche sawced.

† **Loin**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [aphetic f. ALOYN.] *trans.* To keep apart.

14. *Siege Jerns.* 63/108 Doun þei daschen þe dores: dei scholde þe berde, þat mete yn þis meschef hadde from men loyned.

**Loin**, *obs.* form of LINE *v.* 1 and *v.* 2

1587 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* III. vii. (1278) II. 49 The Indians, who tie their sault bitches often in woods, that they might be loined by tigers. 1679 *Wood Life* 3 May (O. H. S.) II. 449 Dr. Michael Roberts... died with a girdle loyned with broad gold about him (tooth they say).

**Loined** (loind), *phl. a.* [f. LOIN *sb.* + -ED.] Having loins (of a specified kind).

1865 *Daily Tel.* 4 Mar. Headed like a snake, loined like a wensel, and breasted like a swan. 1871 *Daily News* 27 Nov. She is slack loined and light in the hindquarters. 1898 A. BALFOUR *To Arms* xv. 161 Clumsy brutes... loose loined and shaggy felloeked.

**Loiolite**, *obs.* form of LOYOLITE, a jesuit.

**Loir** (loir), [a. F. *loir*:—pop. L. *\*glirum*, for *glir-em*, *glis*.] The Fat Dormouse (*Myoxus glis*).

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 76 The greater dormouse, which Mr. Buffon calls the Loir. 1801 HELM. M. WILLIAMS *Sk. Fr. Rep.* I. xxi. 314, I call them rats, from their almost perfect resemblance to that animal... but their real name is the Loir. 1884 *Evang. Mag.* Mar. 117 The Loir, or fat dormouse of France. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 116 The two large European species, the Loir (*Myoxus glis*) and the Leroi (*Elionys nictela*).

**Lois** s, *obs.* form of LOOSE, LOSE, LOSS.

**Loisable**; see LISABLE.

**Loit**, *dial.* form of LIFE, little.

**Loiter** (loirɪ), *sb. rare* -1. [f. LOITER *v.*] The action of loitering; an instance of this.

1876 T. HARDY *Elthorpe* (1890) 314 Picotee... moved on in a manner intended to efface the lover's loiter of the preceding moments from her own consciousness.

**Loiter** (loirɪ), *v.* Forms: 4 (? loitre or loitre, lotere, 5 loytiron, 6 loyeter, loytore, lowtre, lewtre, leut e're, 6 sloiter, 6 loiter. [a. MDu. *loteren* to wag about (like a loose tooth), Du. *leuteren* to shake, totter, *Naut.* (of a sail) to 'shiver'; also, to dawdle, loiter over one's work; cf. Wflm. *lutteren*, Ffris. *loteren*, of similar meaning. For the development of sense cf. the fig. uses of *loose*, *unsteady*. The sense which the word has in Eng. has not been found in Du. earlier than the 16th c., but may be much older in slang use; the word was prob. introduced into England by foreign 'loiters' or vagrants. The same root is found in MDu. *lutsen* to wag about.

The diphthong in the first syll. is a substitution for the unfamiliar vowel of the Du. word, which was prob. *o* as in mod. pronunciation) or nearly so.

In the first quot. below, the form *lottrande* may be genuine; if so it represents a distinct word, f. the root of *LOLL v.*

1. *intr.* In early use: To idle, waste one's time in idleness. Now only with more specific meaning: To linger idly on the way when sent on an errand or when making a journey; to linger idly about a place; to waste time when engaged in some particular task, to dawdle.

13. E. E. ALLIT. P. C. 458 Þenne was þe gome so glad of his gay logge, Lys lottrande [Morris conjectures *lottrande*] þer-inne, lokande to lounne. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 311 I Loytron, or lyn ydyl, actor. 1482 Trevisa's *Higden* (Caxton) II. v. 77 He slough caym that loytred [Trevisa: loted] amonge the bushes. 1530 PALSGR. 613/1 He loytred aboute lyke a maysterlesse hounde. *Ibid.* 613/2 And you sende hym, he wyll sure loytter somewhere by the waye. c. 1540 *Hye way to Spytell Ho.* 143 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 29 Lowtryng, and wandryng fro place to place. 1553 *Primer in Liturgies, etc.* Edw. VI (Parker Soc.) 472 Labourd nothing at all, but went abroad loitering idly. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 198 Sir John, you loytter heere too long. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. 19. (1651) 277 Some of them do nought but loytter all the week long. 1660 *Wood Life* Dec. (O. H. S.) I. 359 People might loytter about the streets in sermon time. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* II. 745 A Javelin threw, Which fluttring seemed to loiter as it flew. 1726 LEONI *Albert's Archit.* I. 83 Nobody may loytter about in order to attempt it without instant suspicion. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 28 ¶ 4 That I loiter in the shop with my needle-work in my hand. 1814 SCOTT *Waver.* XXXIX, Officers... loitred in the hall, as if waiting for orders. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 181, I linger by my shingly bars; I loiter round my cresses. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 8 These weak old men who loitered about. 1886 *Fall Mall G.* 18 June 3/2 Cabmen have had to pay... fines... for 'loitering and obstructing' the roads... To loiter, in cabman's English, means to ply for hire.

b. To travel or proceed idly on the way with frequent pauses. With advs. or adverbial phrases.

1728 *Forc. Dunc.* I. 228 Prose swell'd to verse, Verse loitring into prose. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ.* France I. 1 We have lingered and loitered... from port to port. 1827-35 WILLIS



Florence Gray 32, I loiter'd up the valley to a small and humbler ruin. 1860 TENNYSON *In Memoriam*, xxxviii. With weary steps I loiter on. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlviii. (1856) 445 From the 13th of July to the 13th of August we loitered along. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* iv. 51 He loitered thoughtfully along the uneven highway. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 115 The Avon loiters past the churchyard.

2. *trans.* † *a.* To neglect (one's work). *Obs.* *b.* To allow (time, etc.) to pass idly; to waste carelessly or upon trifles. *Obs.* exc. with *away*; occas. with † *out*. † *c.* To postpone getting or giving (something). *Obs.*

1540 *Hye Way to Spytell Ho.* 871 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 62 But lye in bed, ... Lewtryng theyr worke tyll it pas noone. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* Prol. ¶ ij. Be not of the nombre of those men, whiche . . . loyter the tyme . . . and do no good at all. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump.* 547 When thou art determined what knowledge thou wilt most apply, then let it not be loytered, but seeke to get it speedily. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxv. 111 To loyter well deserved gifts is not to give but sell. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* II. i. (1691) 12 Not loyter out my life at home. 1689 SHERLOCK *Death* iii. § 7 (1731) 210 These Men have loitered away the Day. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* II. v. 173 It would have been extreme imprudence . . . to have loitered away so much time. *Mod.* We loitered away the rest of the day.

3. *Comb.* : † loiter-sack, a lazy, lumpish fellow. 1594 LUTY *Moth. Bomb.* II. ii. If the loiter-sack bee gone springing into a taverne, I feetch him reeling out.

Loiter, *obs.* form of LIGHTER *sb.* 1

**Loiterer** (loiterær). *Forms:* 6 leuterar, leutterer, loitreer, loyterour, -(er)rer, 6-7 loyterar, -er, 8- loiterer. [a. Du. *leuterer*: see LOITER *v.* and -ER 1.] One who loiters (see senses of the vb.); † a vagabond, 'sturdy beggar'.

1530 PALSGR. 240/2 *Loyterar, trancheu.* 1547 *Act 1 Edw. VI.* c. 3 § 1 The same Justices shall cause such Slave, or loyterer to bee marked on the forehead. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 22 These lousey leuterars. *Ibid.* 27 An ydell leuterar. *Ibid.* 87 Lasy lewd Leuterers. 1588 in *Norfolk Antiq. Misc.* (1883) II. 329 Paid to Burwell and his loyterers for vij dayes' worke, v. viij<sup>d</sup>. 1612 S. RIO *Art Zuegling* B 1b, Many of our English Loyterers joined with them, and in time learned their craft and cosening. 1640-1 *Kirkcudrie War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 84 David Macmollan, loyterar, being convent for saying, that [etc.]. 1684 G. S. *Anglorum Spec.* 196 Th. Tusser was a Speculative Husbandman, but a Practical Loyterer in Agriculture. 1723 SWIFT *Country Life* 33 The loitersers quake, no corner hides them. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 14 ¶ 9 The loiterer . . . makes appointments which he never keeps. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxi. Come, loiterer, come! 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* II. 14 There are still a few loitersers on the pavement. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xxxix. Spring will not wait the loiterer's time Who keeps so long away.

**Loitering** (loitering), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. LOITER in its various senses. † In early use, vagrancy, vagabondage.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 188 *Per* was laugwhing and loitering and 'let go be cuppe'. 1530 PALSGR. 240/2 *Loyterying, trancheu.* a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) K vij. A man giuen to exercises is vertuousse, and one giuen to leutrynges is a vicious person. 1585 FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin's Comm. Acts* xxiii. 13 When God calleth vs expresly, our loitring is without excuse. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lut. Lit.* xxv. (1627) 270 And to see that there be no intermission, or loytering in any fourme, if the master bee away. a 1718 PENN *Maxims* Wks. (1726) I. 854 Nor is he a good servant . . . that connives at other's loyterings. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* i. 7 Should I . . . in the course of my loiterings . . . see . . . anything curious. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xiii. (1857) 212 Opportunities . . . which loiters by the . . . road-sides present. 1889 BROWNING *Imperante Augusto* 162 No loitering, or be sure you taste the lash.

† *b.* *attrib.*

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smeect.* xi. Wks. 1851 III. 312 Were it not better to take it away soone after, as we do loitering books . . . from children. 1644 — *Areop.* (Arb.) 64 The helps of Breviaries, synopses, and other loitering gear.

**Loitering** (loitering), *ppl. a.* [f. LOITER *v.* + -ING 2.] That loiters or idles; in early use, that leads a vagabond life.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) L iv b, These lewtryng thewes, whyche wyl not labour by daie. 1581 NOWELL & DAY in *Confer.* I. (1584) F ij b, I haue bene . . . a loytering labourer in the Lords vineyard. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 210 A company of loitring companions. 1671 CLARENDON *Dialogues* Tracts (1727) 346 There is no temer so much to be despised as a loitring lazy nature. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 491 ¶ 1 After an Hour spent in this loitring way of Reading. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 832 Herds Of fluttering, loitring, cringing . . . vagrants. 1791-2 WORDSW. *Descr.* Sk. 89 The loitring traveller hence, at evening, sees From rock-hewn steps the sail between the trees. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Musketaquid*, Loiter willing by yon loitring stream. 1865 J. H. INGRAMHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 210 No loitring step was permitted by the overseers.

Hence **Loiteringly** *adv.*, in a loitering manner; in early use, † like a vagabond. **Loiteringness**, the quality of being inclined to loiter.

1547 *Act 1 Edw. VI.* c. 3 § 1 The said parsons so living Idelye and loyterlingly. a 1617 RAYNE *Lect.* (1634) 136 Not looking that loyterlyng it should be achieved. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 43 He . . . strolled loiterlyng on. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* vii. 135 Like a first violet of spring, Trembling downwards loiterlyngly. 1868 J. H. STIRLING in *N. Brit. Rev.* XLIX. 364 That inertia, that lingeringness and loiteringness, that are not unfrequent in Browning.

† **Loiterous**, *a.* *Obs.* In 6 *loytrous*. [f. LOITER *v.* + -OUS.] Inclined to loiter; sluggish.

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* I. vi. D vj b, I noynte with supple oyle My loytrous limnies.

**Lok**, *obs.* form of LOCK; var. LAKE *sb.* 1 *Obs.*

c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 445 (Ritson) In England he arede a lok of uche hous that cause smok, To Rome yef a peny, y wys, That Petres peny cleped yis.

**Lokart**, -at, *obs.* forms of LOCKET.

**Lokdore**, variant of LOCKDOR *Obs.*

**Loke** (lōk), *dial.* Also **loak**. [repr. OE. *loca* enclosed place, also lock, f. root of LOCK *v.* to shut, lock.] A lane, a short, narrow, blind lane, a 'cul-de-sac'; a grass road; a private lane or road.

1787 MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 383 *Gloss.*, Loke, a close narrow lane (common). a 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, Loke, a short narrow turn-again lane. 1860 GILBERT *Sng. Sol. in Norf. Dial.* iii. 2 In the lokes and causeys I'll seek him as my soul do love. 1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* I. 162 *Loak* means lane. 1892 P. H. EMERSON *Son of Fens* 5 We were playing down the loke, and we fell out.

*attrib.* 1888 N. & Q. Ser. VII. VI. 191/2 My house is bounded by a lokeway leading from — to —.

**Loke**, variant of LAKE *sb.* 1 *Obs.*

**Loke**, *obs.* form of LOCK, LOOK *sb.* and *v.*

**Lokecheste**, variant of LOCKCHESTER.

† **Loken**, *v.* *Obs.* rare — 1. [repr. OE. *lōcian*: see LECHNE *v.* *trans.* To heal.

c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* I. viii. in *Anglia* VIII. 140/24 Wib woundes of Criste her woundes were lokned. *Ibid.* II. v. *ibid.* 166/2 Pe inward esines softenyd oute warde sorowe, & sumtyme lokkenyd and cecyd be burden of sicknesse. *Ibid.* vii. *ibid.* 175/10 In pis hir woo was lokkenyd & hir spirite strenged.

† **Loken**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* See also LUCKEN. [str. pa. pple. of LOCK *v.* 1.] Locked, closed.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23462 Wel pan al sal bou sei, wit loken als wit open hei. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 146 One maner of linsede, called loken sedge, wyl not open by the son.

**Loker**, *e.* *obs.* form of LOCKER, LOCKYER.

**Loker** h'am, variant of LOCKRAM *Obs.*

† **Lokes**. *Obs.* rare. [prob. a use of the pl. of LOCK *sb.* 2, a transl. of OF. *clozes Pentecoste*, med. L. *clausum Pentecostes*, lit. 'the close of Pentecost'.

For examples of the OFr. and med. L. terms see J. M. Manly in *Harvard Studies Philol. & Lit.* I. (1892) 88 ff. The main difficulty is that these terms appear, whenever their sense can be determined, to mean the octave of Pentecost, or Trinity Sunday. Prof. Manly, however, points out that there is evidence that 'Pentecost' was sometimes used for the season beginning at Easter and closed by Whitsunday, so that the transference of the name 'close of Pentecost' from Trinity Sunday to Whitsunday, though lacking direct evidence, is not improbable. The use may have been merely local English; the *Ayenbite* and *Shorham* both belong to Kent.]

**Whitsunday**. Also **Lok-Sounday**.

c 1315 SHORHAM (E. E. T. S.) v. 289 Al here [sc. the Virgin's] loyen a lok-sounday. 1340 *Ayenbite* 213 Al lokes [f. a *Penthecouste*]. *Ibid.* 143, 263.

† **Loket**, *Obs.* rare — 1. [Of obscure origin.

If the sense be 'lappet', the word might be a dim. of F. *loque* rag, though this has not been found earlier than the 15th c. (Cotgr. 1611 has *loquette*). A dim. of LOCK *sb.* 1 would imply an admissible sense, but a hybrid formation of this kind would be unusual at so early a period. It is not easy to see how the word can be identified with LOCKET.]

? Some part of a head-dress, ? a lappet; or ? a love-lock, curl.

c 1320 *Sung in Harl. MS.* 2253 fo. 61 b (*Pol. Songs* Camd. 1839) 3ef per lyp a loket by er ouper eye Pat mot wip worse be wet for lac [M.S. lat] of ope lege.

**Loket**, *obs.* form of LOCKET.

**Loking**, -yng(e), *e.* *obs.* forms of LOOKING.

**Lokk(e)**, **Lokked**, **Lokkyn**, *obs.* inf. and pa. pple. of LOCK *v.* 1

**Lokman**, **Lokyer** *e.* *obs.* ff. LOCKMAN, LOCKYER.

**Lokyn**, **Lokyr**, *obs.* forms of LOOK, LOCKER.

**Lolar**, variant of LOLLER 1 *Obs.*, **Lollard**.

**Lolard** *e.*, **lolart**, *obs.* forms of LOLLARD.

|| **Loligo** (lolaigo). Also 7 **lolligo**. [a. L. *lolligo*.]

A genus of cephalopods; an individual of this genus, a squid. ¶ In the first quot. used *fig.* and *app.* by mistake for *torpedo*.

a 1626 BP. ANDREWS 96 *Serm.*, Of Holy Ghost xv. (1629) 763 St. Paul calls them the Lolligoe's of the Land. His word is karapacciv; the six daies and the seventh, to them both alike. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* v. 69 The cuttle-fish and *Loligo*. [1706 PHILLIPS, *Loligo* (Lat.), the Calimari Fish, whose Blood is like Ink, as well as that of the Cuttle-fish.] 1835 6 *Toop Cycl. Anat.* I. 340/1 In *Loligo* the coats of the corresponding veins . . . present . . . a spongy thickening. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 467 The *loligo* . . . laid hold of the pebbles, apparently to render its abduction as difficult as possible.

[**Lollion**: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

**Loll** (lpl), *sb.* [f. LOLL *v.* 1]

1. The action or posture of lolling. † Also at *loll*, upon the (high) loll.

1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) I. 21 Who is that graceful Person that appears upon the high Loll in his Chariot and six Horses? *Ibid.* 152 See that beautiful Gentleman at Loll in the next Chariot. 1709 SWIFT *Tatler* No. 71 ¶ 7 In reading Prayers, he has such a careless Loll, that People are justly offended at his irreverent Posture. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* lxvii. (1783) II. 256 He was, in short, all laugh, loll, and liberty. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* v. 530 The old abundant city-fare was best, . . . down to the loll itself O' the pot-house settle, — better such a bench Than [etc.].

2. One who lolls; an idle person. Also, a thing that lolls, e.g. a tongue.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 84 Then a taylor lyke a dolphin is added lumbled vp of sauage fel woulfs, with grislye lol hanging. 1600 BRETTON *Pasquill's Mad-cappe* 26 Then let a knaue be knowne to be a knaue, . . . A Lobbe a Lowte, a heavy Loll a Logge. a 1807 J. SKINNER *Poet. Pieces* (1809) 48 A mischievous pair O' mawten'd lolls.

3. A pet, a spoilt child. *dial.*

1728 MORGAN *Hist. Algiers* I. Pref. p. xvii, The . . . Unmannerliness of this Mam's Loll. 1785 GROSS *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, Loll, mother's loll, a favourite child, the mother's darling. 1847-78 in HALLIWELL (*Oxon*).

**Loll** (lpl), *v.* 1 Also 4-6 lolle, 4, 6, 8 lull *e.*

[App. due to a sense of the expressiveness of the sound (with the repeated l) suggestive of rocking or swinging; cf. LULL *v.* and MDu. *lollen* to sleep, early mod. Du. *lollebanck* (Kilian) couch, sofa; also mod. Du. *lollen* to warm oneself with a pot of charcoal placed under one's seat. With sense 3 cf. LILL *v.*]

1. *intr.* To hang down loosely; to droop, dangle. Also with *down*. ? *Obs.* or *arch.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 110 Lyk a leberne pors lullede [1393 lollid] his chekes. c 1394 *P. Pl.* Crede 224 His chin wip a chol lollide As greet as a gos eye. c 1449 PECKOK *Repr.* III. xiv. 374 Robyn rode without stiropis, eke thanne his legge lollid. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 339 Sometyms a hawke hath a strype on his wing . . . so . . . it hangeth alwayes downe and lollith. 1578 LYTTE *Dodoens* IV. xli. 465 When it rayneth muche, it maketh the leaues to loll and hang downewarde. 1845 H. B. HIRST *Poems* 75 The lady is pale — Pale as the lily that lolls on the gale. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* IV. A great white feather lolling down till it touched his left shoulder.

† *b.* To swing, hang, be suspended. *Obs.*

? 1418 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 243 The game is not to lolle so hie Ther sete failen fondement.

† *c.* Alleged by Langland to have formerly meant: To halt, be lame. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 215 Now kyndeliche, by crist bep such callyd 'lollers'. As by englich of oure eldres of olde menne techynge. He bat lollef is lame ober his leg oute of ioynte, Ober meymed in som membre, for to meschif hit souneþ. And ryght so sotlyliche suche manere cremenys Lollen agen be bleyue and lawe of holy churche.

† 2. *trans.* To let droop or dangle. Also to *loll up* to hang.

13. *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 614/75 Mi lone lollid vp in þe eyr, Wit cradel bond I gan him bynde. Cros! he stikeþ nou on þi steir, Naked a-seyn þe wyldre wynde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 191 A meri verset, þat has take for tybourne twenty sronge þeues; Pere lewed thewes hen lollid vp. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 366 Of the Hawke that holdeth not hir wings up so well as she should do, but lollith them. 1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 29 This made the Gallants loll their ears and laugh at one another.

3. To thrust out (the tongue) in a pendulous manner. Also with *out*.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iii. 8 The Enemy full-hearted, Lolling the Tongue with slaughter'ing. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 741 Ferocious Tigers couch'd and loll'd their fawning Tongues. — *Æneid* VIII. 843 The fuster Dam loll'd out her fawning Tongue. 1712 ANRUTHNOT *John Bull* III. x. Then Nic. loll'd out his tongue. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. 40 Every Fool has a natural hereditary . . . Right to loll out his Tongue at his Brother. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. i. The idle apprentices . . . loll'd out their tongues at him as he passed. 1879 BROWNING *Ivanovitch* 132 How he lolls out the length of his tongue.

*b.* *intr.* for *refl.* Of the tongue: To protrude. Usually with *out*.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. ii. His head was hanging down, His dry tongue lolling low. a 1845 HOOD *Captain's Cow* x, The Parching seamen stood about, Each with his tongue a-lolling out, And panting like a dog. 1900 LONGM. *Mug.* June 133 His tongue lolled out in the heat like a dog's.

4. *intr.* (The chief current sense.) To lean idly; to recline or rest in a relaxed attitude, supporting oneself against something. Also with *about*, *back*, *out*.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 260 Or ligge þus euere Lollynge in my lappe. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 28 A sheepheard and a dogge lolling vnder a bush. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. vii. 72 He is not lulling on a lewd Loue-Bed. 1635 PACIGIT *Christianogr.* 30 This pope Gregory . . . is reported to have lull'd night and day . . . in the armes and embracings of Matilda the countesse. 1650 SIR A. WELDON *Court & Char. Jas.* I. 103 The King hung about his neck, slaboring his cheeks. . . For God's sake, tel me, said the King. . . Then lolled about his neck. 1667 PEYVS *Diary* 5 June, And, among the rest, Duncomb, lolling, with his heels upon another chair. 1674 DRYDEN *Epil. New Ho.* 9 Who lolling on our foremost benches sit. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xiii. He sat lolling back in a great elbow-chair. 1749 LD. CHESTERF. *Lett.* cxv. (1802) I. 265, I never saw the worst bred man living guilty of lolling, . . . in company that he respected. 1778 W. MARSHALL *Minutes Agric.* 18 July 1774 He has good hands, but a bad head — a crazy couch, dangerous to lull upon. 1781 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* II. iv. Lolling against the wainscot and gapping. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 246 The complaint first shows itself by . . . an unwanted desire to lounge and loll about. 1833 HR. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* vii. 76 A knot of smokers . . . stood or lolled about the door of the Spread-Eagle. 1861 THACKERAY *Round Papers, On a Chalk-mark* 115 Little boys should not loll on chairs. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. xii. 257 The Master of the house lolled, half-dressed, in an armchair by the hearth.

*b.* *trans.* To allow to rest idly. *rare.* Also, to pass away (time) in lolling about.

1666 R. COKE *Detection Cr.* & *State Eng.* (1719) I. 87 The King had a loathsome Way of lolling his Arms about his Favourite Necks, and kissing them. 1709 PIERCE *When Cat is Away* 54 Whilst Fubb till ten, on silken bed, Securely



lolls his drowsy head. 1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* II. 104, I take good care that none [sc. no hour] shall be luxuriously loll'd away in indolence. 1844 W. IRVING *T. Trax*, II. 286 Gigantic sunflowers lolled their broad jolly faces over the fences.

c. quasi-trans. or refl.; also, to loll it.

1696 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 374 Others... loll it away to the opera... in magnificent equipages. 1821 CLARE *Fill. Minstr.* I. 77, I... loll'd me 'gainst a proping tree.

† 5. *intr.* To saunter, go lazily. *Obs. rare.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Triumph*, *Hen. V.*, cxxlv, Hee breakes the Portall, w<sup>th</sup> vosteddie feet, And Lolls to his owne Lamp-light in coole Seas. 1678 *OTWAY Friendship in P.* III. 32 My revenge shall be to love you still; gloat on and loll after you where ere I see you.

† 6. *Comb.*: loll-ears, drooping pendulous ears; loll-eared *a.*, having drooping ears.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Anso. Osor.* 109 Unlesse some Phebus have clouted upon this Mydas head... the eares of some loll-eared Asse. *Ibid.* 125 h, Skill to discerne a Lyon hy his pawes, or rather an Asse by his loll-eares. 1585 HIGGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 453 *Flaccus*, that hath hanging eares: loll eared: flap eared.

Hence Loll'd (*out*) *ppl. a.*, said of the tongue.

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* 132 With his loll'd tongue he faintly kys his prey. 1751 *tr. Panciroli's Rerum Men.* I. i. 5 The Slanderer is represented by the Picture of a Purple with its loll'd-out Tongue. 1902 *Academy* 3 May 455/2 Irreverence that expressed itself in loud laughter and a loll'd-out tongue.

† Loll, *v. 2* *Obs.* [back-formation from LOLLARDY, *a.* trans. To call (a person) Lollard. b. *intr.* To act or speak as a Lollard. c. *trans.* To mumble (a phrase); to sing in a low tone.

c 1394 P. *Pl. Crede* 532 Whou sone his sori men [saweden] his soule, And oueral loll'de him wip heretykes werkes! 14... *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 245 And pardé lollé the never so longe, Yut wol lawe make hem lowte. 1655 J. COTGRAVE *Wits Interpr.* (1662) 288 The Sun-shine of the word, this he extoll'd; The Sun-shine of the word, stil this he lold.

Loll, var. LULL *v.* *Obs.*, to pull by the ears.

Lollar, variant of LOLLER *1* *Obs.*

Lollard (lɒˈlɑːd). Now *Hist.* Forms: 5 6 lollarde, 5 lollarde, 5-6 lollarde, 6 lollart, lollard, lollord, 7 lollard. See also LOLLER *1* (which occurs somewhat earlier). [a. *Middle lollaerd*, lit. 'mumbler, mutterer', f. *lollen* to mutter, mumble (for the suffix see -ARD).

The name was orig. applied c 1300 to the members of a branch of the Cellite or Alexian fraternity (also called *lollbroeders*), who devoted themselves especially to the care of the sick and the providing of funeral rites for the poor. In the course of the 14th c. it was often used of other semi-monastic orders, and sometimes, by opponents, of the Franciscans. Usually it was taken to connote great pretensions to piety and humility, combined with views more or less heretical. Hence early mod.G. *lollhart*, chiefly applied to the Beghards.]

1. A name of contempt given in the 14th c. to certain heretics, who were either followers of Wyclif or held opinions similar to his.

1390 [simplified to LOLLARDY]. 1415 LO. SCROPE in 43 *Ref. Deputy Kpr. Rec.* 591 Yif he drue to Lollardis that wolde subuert this londe & the cherge. c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* III. 327 Thow bei 32w calle lollard, whych or elue, Beth not dysmayd. 1460 — *Chron.* (1858) 277 In that same tyme the Lollardis set up schamful cocloosures. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1570) 74 They which to such witches will assent Are heretikes, lollardes, and false of their beleue. 1534 MORE *Dynalge* III. Wks. 217/1 Not such men as we now speke of, lollardes & heretikes. 1571 SATIR *Poems Reform.* xxix. 43 Sa, lollards, 3p hypocrits bat sa fane 3e wald hyde, 3e se, wyl tyme, in 3pote of 3ow dows peice and peice owt slyde. 1597-8 B. HALL *Stat. p.* II. 17 Then manie a Lollard would in forfaiment Beare paper-fagots. 1625 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I.* (1848) I. 67 Sir Edward Coke refused to take the sheriff's oath, because of the clause against Lollards. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 144 They [Anabaptists] are said to have existed in England since the early times of the Lollards. 1876 A. LAING *Lindores Abbey*, etc. xii. 105 The opinions of the Lollards continued to spread, attrib. and appositive. 1824 TOTO (*title*) An Apology for Lollard Doctrines, attributed to Wicliffe. 1897 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* I. 1. 404/1 Jack Sharp, lollard rebel, was a weaver of Abingdon. 1901 T. G. LAW *Scots N. Test.* Intro. 13 Very little is known of the Lollard movement in Scotland.

† 2. [Associated with LOLL *v.*] Used for: One who lolls; an idler. *Obs. rare.*

1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcaid.* Pr. I. 239 He was found choak't with meat in his mouth, Fared Lollards in each country so, I wote well how the world would go. 1659 MILTON *Hirelings* 84 A pulpit'd divine... a lollard indeed over his elbow-cushion.

Hence Lollar'dian *a.* [-IAN], of or pertaining to the Lollards. Lollar'dist [-IST], one who holds the opinions of the Lollards; in quot. *attrib.* Lollar'dize *v.* [-IZE], *intr.* to follow the practices of the Lollards. Lollar'dizing *ppl. a.*

1865 S. EVANS *Bro. Fabian* 5 A lurching, lean-lipped, lollar'dizing loon... No doubt hath played the spy on us and blabbed. 1882 LINGARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 811/1 Lord Montacute... and several others had chaplains who were Lollar'dist preachers. 1887 H. R. HAWES *Light of Ages* I. 42 Everything Albigensian, or Lollar'dian or Lutheran was ultimately cast out of the Roman Catholic Church.

Lollar'dism (lɒˈlɑːdɪzəm). [f. LOLLARD + -ISM.] The tenets and practice of the Lollards.

1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 364 The teachers of Lollar'dism had awakened by their intemperance the zeal of the bishops. 1862 R. VAUGHAN *Nonconformity* 32 Lollar'dism was checked... but it did not die. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl.*

*Relig. Knowl.* I. 502 [Lord Cobham's] bold stand on behalf of Lollar'dism led to persecution.

Lollar'dry (lɒˈlɑːdrɪ). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 5 lollar'drie, 6 lollar'dry. [f. LOLLARD + -RY.] *sing. collect. and pl.* The tenets of the Lollards.

1414 Act 2 *Hen. V.*, stat. 1. c. 7 Heresiez & errors appeller vulgaritment Lollar'drie. c 1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref. 49 Copied has this Sauter ben of yuel nem of lollar'dry. 1479 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 417, To put away... all manner heresies and errors, cleid openly lollar'dries. a 1508 KENNEDY in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter, Club) 144 The schip of faith... Dryvis in the see of Lollar'dry that blawis. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xvii. (1739) 94 The former opinions, then known only by the general names of Heresy, are now baptized by the new name of Lollar'dry. 1884 J. L. WILSON *Wycliffe* viii. 112 John of Gaunt, Lord Latimer, and the Lady Alice Perrers were all tinged with Lollar'dry.

Lollar'dy (lɒˈlɑːdi), *sb.* Also 4 lollar'die, 4-5 lollar'dy, 5 lollar'di, 6 lollar'dye. [f. LOLLARD + -Y.] = *prec.*

1390 GOWER *Conf. I.* 15 This newe Secte of Lollar'die. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 41 Now is our bileve laft and Lollar'di growith. 1496 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 72, I was... in England born, & for certeyn poyntes of lollar'dy I [ae] myst abide per. 1554-5 Act 1 & 2 *Phil. & Mary*, c. 6 The suppression of Heresie and Lollar'dye. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 50 They repealed... two of the Statutes against Lollar'dies. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 88 Accused, as a relapsed heretic, of Lollar'dy. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 471 The reputed Lollar'dy at court.

Lollar'dy, *a.* [f. LOLLARD + -Y.] Characteristic of the Lollards.

a 1529 SKELTON *Rephyc.* 204 To resorte agayne To places where ye have preched And your lollar'dy lemyng teched. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 13 'John Amend-All! A right Lollar'dy word.

† Loller *1*. *Obs.* Forms: 4-6 loller, 5 lollere, loulter, 5-6 lollar, 6 lolar, lular, lower. [Var. of LOLLARD, with substitution of suffix -ER *1* for -ard.] = LOLLARD.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipm. Prolog.* II. 1 smelle a lollere in the wynde quod he. *Ibid.* 15 This lollere here wol prechen vs somwhat. 1393 LANGE *P. Pl. C.* vi. 2 Cloped as a lollere, ... Among lollares of london and lewede heremytes. 1426 AUDLEY *Poems* 37 And sayn hit is a lollere. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 213, I was your chefe lollere... Now am I master lollar. 1494 FARNAN *Chron.* vii. 600 Henry the V... Cheryssed the church, to Lollers gaue a fall. c 1515 COCKE *Lorell's B.* II. 11 With lollers, lordaynes, and fagot berers. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 12 Thys yere the lorde Cobhame made a rasyngne with many lollars and heryttykes. 1623 COCKERAM, *Lollar*, a breaker of fasting-daies.

Loller *2* (lɒˈlɔː). [f. LOLL *v.* 1 + -ER *1*.] One who lolls.

1582 STANYHURST *Encis III.* (Arl.) c1 These maffe maffe loller [sc. the Cyclops]. 1804 MAR. FOGWORTH *Griselda* xi, Griselda... one of the fashionable lollers by profession, established herself upon a couch. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. 18 A loller on alehouse benches.

Loller'd, loller'dry, lollerdy, *obs. ff.* LOLLARD, LOLLARDY, LOLLARDY.

† Lollery. *Obs.* Also 7 lollary. [f. LOLLER *1* + -Y.] = LOLLARDY.

1517 BALE *Latter Exam. A. Askeo* Pref. 4 These poore sowles... were put to deathe... for heresye & lollerye. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffs* 41 All manner of heresies and errors, commonly called Lollar'dies.

Lollification, *nonce-wd.* [f. LOLL *v.* 1 + -IFICATION.] Lolling, lounging. 1534 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 363 A well-cushioned divan had been prepared for his lollification.

Lolling (lɒˈlɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* 1 [f. LOLL *v.* 1 + -ING *1*.] The action of LOLL *v.* 1 a. Resting at one's ease, lounging. b. Thrusting out (the tongue).

a 1550 *Image Ipoer.* iv. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 446 With bowing and lolling, With lillinge and lollinge. 1699 E. WARD *Lond. Spy* vii. (1702) 3 His Graceful Lolling in his Chariot. 1770 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 222 What if you gave up a few minutes of your lolling. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* xi. 261 How it is that lolling out the tongue universally serves as a sign of contempt and hatred.

*attrib.* 1853 *Ecclesiologist* XIV. 114 Two huge pews for the notabilities, and within these lolling-boxes are the fire-places which warm the church.

† Lolling, *vb.* *sb.* 2 [f. LOLL *v.* 2 + -ING *2*.] The action of LOLL *v.* 2, acting or preaching as a Lollard.

c 1418 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 247 Under colour of suiche lollunge, To shape sodeyn surreccion Agaynst oure liege lord kynge.

Lolling (lɒˈlɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LOLL *v.* 1 + -ING *2*.] That lolls; reclining lazily; dangling, drooping. Of the tongue: Protruding and hanging down.

1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* P v b, Marke out of order howe my lolling tresses flee. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Anso. Osor.* 263 He would sooner espye him to be an Asse by his lolling eares, than a Lyon by his pawes. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. Tales* etc. 190 None in all the land, long lolling lockes do weare. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Aeneid* viii. 399 The triple Porter of the Stygian Sea, With lolling Tongue, lay fawning at thy Feet. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* vi. iv. (1737) III. 371 One Hand... serving only to support, with much ado, the lolling lazy Body. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* iv. 337 A lolling sort... Of ever-listless Loll'ers. 1825 L. HUNT *Redi's Bacchus in Tuscany* 611 And now, Silenus, lend thy lolling ears. 1849 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 243 The silent hounds lying about... their lolling tongues showing like bright crimson sparkles. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Island Id.* Shut bells, that, dull with rapture, sink, And lolling buds, half shy.

b. *Her.* Of a hawk: With wings hanging down.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ft. xi. 230 2 When Hawks feed they do generally hang down their Wings, which the Master of such kinds of Birds of Prey term (Lolling), therefore some from thence have blazoned this an Eagle lolling and feeding on his Prey; but that is needless, seeing they feed in this posture. 1894 PARKER *Gloss. Her.*, Lolling, a name rarely used for Preying.

Lollingite (lɒˈlɪŋɡɪt). *Min.* [Named by Haidinger, 1845, f. name of Lolling, Huttlingberg, Carinthia, its locality.] Arsenide of iron, found in brilliant crystals.

1849 J. NICOL *Min.* 453 Lollingite. 1892 DANA *Min.* (ed. 6) 97 Lollingite occurs with siderite.

† Lolling-lobby. *Obs.* [? For \*loll-in-lobby; but cf. LOOBY and lobby = LUBBER.] ? A derisive term for a monk.

1607 R. C[AREW] *tr. Estienne's World of Wonders* 321 A rabblement of wicked and alhominable lolling-lobbies [orig. *cafards*].

Lollingly (lɒˈlɪŋli), *adv.* [f. LOLLING *ppl. a.* + -LY *2*.] In a lolling manner.

1832 *Examiner* 516/2 Making their profession a vehicle for themselves to lollingly ride upon. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. ii. 128 Her tongue protrudes, and hangs lollingly from her mouth. 1865 *Athenaeum* No. 1943, 83/2 To write books lollingly (if we may be allowed the expression).

Lollipop (lɒˈlɪpɒp), *sb. colloq.* Also lollypop. [Of obscure formation: cf. lolly (north. dial. the tongue.) a. *dial.* The name of a particular kind of sweetmeat, consisting chiefly of sugar or treacle, that dissolves easily in the mouth. b. *pl.* (formerly also *collect. sing.*) Sweetmeats in general.

1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3), Lollipops, sweet lozenges purchased by children. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Reg. Addr.*, Tale *Drury Lane*, And buy crisp parliament with lollipops. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithful*, I that in the petticoat age we may fearlessly indulge in lollipop. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. ix, The irreclaimable and hopeless votary of lollypop. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 46, 459 Upright glass-cases such as country dealers keep lollipops in. 1884 *Glass Journ.* due South I. xv. (1887) 205 The consumption of lollipops [was] phenomenal.

b. *fig.* 'Luscious' literary composition.

a 1849 [see c]. 1856 T. CHOLMONDELEY *Lett. in Atlantic Monthly* (1893) LXXXII. 750/2 There is no poetry, and very little or no literature. We are drenched with mawkish lollipops, and clothed in tawdry rags.

c. *attrib.*

1834 A. FOSBROOK *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) III. 13 Lollipop stalls. 1848 THACKERAY *Pan. Fair* xxiii, Marching with great dignity towards the stall of a neighbouring lollipop-woman. a 1849 H. COLEBRIDGE *Ess.* II. 32 His [Dryden's] lolly-pop adulteration of King Lear.

Hence Lollipop *v.* *trans.*, to treat to lollipops. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 337 Mere children in matters of taste, fit only to be lollipopped by his 'lady'.

Lollop (lɒˈlɒp), *sb. colloq.* [f. next.] The action or an act of 'lolling'.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xviii. (1836) 292 Demolishing... thousands of sandflies at every lollop. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* II, The jump of the horse gave... a lollop to the near wheel.

Lollop (lɒˈlɒp), *v. colloq.* [Onomatopoeic extension of LOLL *v.* 1 Sense 2 seems to have been evolved from a sense of the phonetic expressiveness of the word.]

1. *intr.* To lounge or sprawl; to go with a lounging gait.

1745 SIR C. H. WILLIAMS *Place Book for Year*, Next in lollop'd Sandwich with negligent grace. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rob. Rand.* xxvii. (1804) 224 You are allowed, on pretence of sickness, to lollop at your ease. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* II. iv, Keeping the fire from everybody!.. he lollops so, that one's quite starved. 1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3) Lollop, to lean with one's elbows on a table. 1825 NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 314 Poor Walter felt a serious disposition to lollop and sprawl about. 1872 MISS BRADDON *To Bitter End* I. xvi. 269 Anything's better for her than lolloping over a book.

2. To bob up and down; to proceed by clumsy bounds.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 29 Its head lolloping over the end of the cart. 1878 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* I. 3 For four long hours, therefore, we lolloped about in the trough of a heavy sea, the sails flapping as the vessel rolled. 1880 BLACKMORE *M. Anerley* II. xii. 217 Short, uncomfortable, clumsy waves were lolloping under the steep grey cliffs. 1887 GUILLEMAUD *Cruise 'Marchesa'* (1889) 129 A young blue hare... lolloped up... to have its ears scratched.

Hence Lolloping *ppl. a.*

1745 *Fem. Spectator* II. 233 Many Women... when they become so [sc. wives], continue the same lolloping, idle Creatures they were before. 1840 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Widow Marryed* xxviii, With a sort of lolloping affection that was intended to indicate great intimacy. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab.* Lit. i. 9 They [sc. 14-syllable verses] had an almost irresistible tendency to degenerate into a kind of lolloping amble.

Lollop (lɒˈlɒpi), *a. rare.* [f. LOLLOP *v.* + -Y.] Disposed to, or characterized by, 'lolloping'.

1857 OLMSTED *Journ. Texas* 151 A free-and-easy, lolloppy sort of life generally, seemed to have been adopted.

Lollord, *obs. form* of LOLLARD.

Loll-shraub (lɒˈlʃrɔːb). Also shrob. ['Englishman's Hindustani *lāl-shrāb* red wine' (Yule).]

'The universal name for claret in India' (Yule). 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* II. 45 Will master driok loll shraub, or beer? 1834 CAUNTER *Orient. Ann.* viii. 106 The sturdy Mussulman made no scruple of taking his bottle of loll shrob.



**Lolly** (lɒˈli), *dial.* and *Austral.* [short for LOLLIPOP.] A sweetmeat. Also attrib.

1862 *Illustr. Melbourne Post* 36 July, The gorgeous decorations at the lolly stall. 1871 *Simpson Recital* 24 Lollies that the children like. 1882 A. J. BORN *Old Colonials* 165 Cakes and lollies.

**Lollypop**, variant of LOLLIPOP.

†**Lolpop**. *Obs. rare.* [f. LOLL v.1 Cf. *liripop* under LIRIPIPE 3.] A lazy, idle drone. Hence **Lolpop** v. *intr.*, to idle, lounge.

1661 A. WOOD *Life* 3 May (O. H. S.) I. 394 They knew him to have been the very lolpop of the University. 1700 in B. E. *Pict. Cant. Crew*, 1722 *Ilus Bursquid* (N.), And now to view the loggerhead, Cudgell'd and lolpoping in bed. 1825 *Forry Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lolpop*, a sluggish sedentary lounge. Literally one who is sluggish in the stern.

**Loltre**, *Obs.*: see LOITER v.

**Lom**, *obs.* form of LAMB.

1506 *Inu. in Pastou Lett.* III. 409 A gown furret with blake lom.

†**Loma** (lōˈmā). *Ornith.* Pl. *lomata* (lōˈmātā). [mod. L. (Illiger), a. late Gr. λῶμα hem, fringe.] A lobe or fringe bordering the toe of a bird.

1874 in BAIRD etc. *N. Amer. Birds* III. 547 Gloss.

**Lomastome** (lōˈmāstōm), a. and sb. *Conch.*

[a. f. *lomastome* (Férussac), f. LOMA + Gr. στόμα mouth.] a. *adj.* The distinctive epithet of those groups of *Helicidæ* which have the peristome reflected. b. *sb.* A member of any of these groups. In recent Dicts.

**Lomatine** (lōˈmātin), a. *Ornith.* [f. Gr. λωματ-, LOMA + -INE 1.] Having a loma, lobe, or fringe, as the toes of some birds.

1856 in MAYNE *Etypos. Lex.*, s.v. *Lomatinus*.

**Lomb**, *obs.* form of LAMB, LOOM.

**Lombard** (lɒmˈbɑːd, lɒmˈbɑːd), *sb.* 1 and a. Forms: 4-6 *lumbarde*, 5 *lumbert*, 6 *lombarde*, -berde, *lumbart*, -bertte, 7 *lombart*, 8 *lombard*, 6-*lombard*. [a. f. *lombard* (whence M.G. *lombard*, M.Du. *lombard*, mod. Du. *lombard*), ad. It. *lombardo* (med. L. *lombardus*), contracted repr. late L. *Langobardus*, *Longobardus*, Teut. \**Lagobardo-*, -bardon- (OE. pl. *Langbeardas*, -beardun, ON. pl. *Langbardar*); a compound of \**laggo*- *Long* a. with the proper name of the people, which appears in L. form as *Bardi*; in OE. poetry they are called *Heaðobearūn* (f. *heado* war).

The sense 'banker, money-lender, pawnbroker' was common in OFr., whence it passed to M.G. and M.Du. The sense 'bank, pawnbroker's shop' was prob. developed in M.G. and M.Du., and seems to have been adopted thence into Eng.; in this sense a fem. *lombardie* occurs in M.Du. beside the masc. *lombard* (Du. *lombard*, *lombard*). A special development of meaning belongs to the variant *LUMBER sb.*

A. *sb.*

1. a. *Hist.* A person belonging to the Germanic people (L. *Langobardi*; see above) who conquered Italy in the 6th century, and from whom Lombardy received its name. b. A native of Lombardy.

1480 *Egerton MS.* 1765 in *Cross Gild Merch.* II. 71 No man shall supporte neither mayntene no Lombarde, brytton, ne Sprynarde. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 37 Honyd., for kyllyng of two Lombardes in a lode on the Temse. 1570 *Levins Mantr.* 30/30 A Lombard, *longobardus*. 1598 *GRENEWAY Tacitus*, Ann. II. v. (1622) 146 The King, reinforcing his army with the aide of the Lombards, molested and annoyed the Cherusci. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 99 Although he be a good Lombard—which is as much as to say, an enemy to hypocrisy. 1695 *DRAYTON Duffnessey's Art Painting* 94 Excepting only Titian, who, of all the Lombards has preserv'd the greatest purity in his works. 1769 *ROBERTSON Chas. V* (1799) I. i. 74 Thither the Lombards brought the productions of India. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* II. 66 Albion, king of the Lombards, subdued Italy without resistance. 1902 *Speaker* 10 May 1671/2 A colony of Lombards should be induced to settle on the soil.

†2. A native of Lombardy engaged as a banker, money-changer, or pawnbroker; hence applied *gen.* to a person carrying on any of these businesses.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. v.* 242, I lerned amonge Lombardes and Jewes a lesson, To wey pens with a peys. c. 1385 *CHAUCER Shipm. T.* 367 This Marchant... Creauined hath... To certeyn lombardes... The somme of gold. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C. v.* 194 Lombardes of Lukes that luyen by lone as Jewes. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua mariit women* 362 He was a gret goldit man... I leit him be my lombart. a. 1553 *UDALL Royster D.* II. ii. (Arb.) 34 If he have not one Lombardes touche, my lucke is bad. 1590 *GREENE Mourne. Garin* (1616) 44 They are fallen to the Lombard, left at the Brokers. 1687 *BURNET Trav.* II. (1750) 96 They told me... that all Europe over a Lombard and a Banker signified the same thing. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 57 P. 2, I am an honest Man than Will. Coppersmith, for all his great Credit among the Lombards.

†3. The shop or place of business of a 'Lombard'; a bank, money-changer's or money-lender's office; a pawnshop, a *mont de piété*. See also the later form *LUMBER. Obs.*

1609 *MARSHAM Fawours Whore* (1668) 23 No sooner got I coine... But to the bancke or lombard straight it went. 1620 *MELTON Astrolog.* 44 It hath bin many a Gallants good fortune to haue a braue Sute of Clothes on his back on the morning, yet it hath bin his bad fortune to haue them in the Lombard before night. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 79 Their Lombards or Loane-houses are principally for the

benefit of the poore, where Brokers are not suffered to take fifty, or one hundred in the hundred. 1735 *DYCHER & PARDON Dict.*, *Lombard* or *Lombard*, a Bank or Place where Money is let out upon Usury and Pawns. 1764 *BURN Poor Laws* 169 The said fathers of the poor may have power to erect petty banks and lombards for the benefit of the poor. 1799 W. YOUNG *View Russian Emp.* II. 508 Her ukase concerning the imperial lombard of the year 1786. [1849 *FREESSE Comm. Class. bk.* 19 Lombards was a name given formerly in the Netherlands, France and England, to loan banks or lending houses.]

†4. *Cookery.* [ellipt.: see B. 2.] Some kind of dish or culinary preparation. *Obs.*

1657 *RENEE God's Plea* 130 The Hoggs, and Olies, and Lombards of these times.

B. *adj.*

1. Belonging to the Lombards or to Lombardy; Lombardic.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxiii. 16 He fled and come in France, With littill of Lombard leid. 1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 181 (*Deut.* xxiv. 1, 2) These ages wherein Canons, and Scotisms, and Lombard Laws... almost obliterated the lively Sculpture of ancient reason. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* Oct. (1679) 26 Pears... Lombard-pear, Russet-pear [etc.]. 1741 *HUME Ess.* xv. *Of Liberty* 178 The Lombard School [of painting] was famous as well as the Roman. 1833 *SIR S. R. GYNNIE Notes Ch. Lauc.* (Chetham Soc.) 3 An inscription in Lombard letter. 1845 *GRAVES Rom. Law in Encycl. Metrop.* II. 779 1 The *Fendurum Consuetudines*,—a Lombard compilation of feudal law, formed about the middle of the 12th century. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S. I.* i. 8 The marts of England were frequented by Lombard adventurers. 1882 *Garden* 14 Oct. 338 3 The Lombard Plum... holds about the same position among other varieties that the Baldwin does among Apples. 1901 *Speaker* 16 Mar. 658/1 To him the law of Justinian was 'Lombard law'.

†2. *Cookery.* In certain AF. names of dishes as *leche lombard* (see *LEACH sb.* 2); *frutour lombard* [*frutour* = *FITTER*]; *rys lombard* [*F. ris* sweetbread]. Also in lombard pie (see *LUMBER-PIE*).

1c. 1390 [see *LEACH sb.* 2]. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 35 *Leche lombarde*. 1452 *Reliq. Ant.* I. 88 *Frutour lombard*. 1456 *J. Durk. Accd. Rolls* (Surtees) gr. 16 in 2 lib. dell powderlombard empt. de codem, 3s. 3d. 14... *Ant. Cookery in Housch. Ord.* (1799) 438 *Rys Lombarde*.—*Leche Lombard*.

†3. *Lombard fever* = *FEVER-LURDEN. Obs.* [Cf. *dial. lombor*, to idle.]

1678 *RAY Prov.* (ed. 2) 75 Sick o'th' Lombard fever, or of the idles.

Hence †**Lombardeer**, 'an usurer or broker' (*Blount Glossogr.* 1656); **Lombardesque** a., resembling the Lombard school of painters; **Lombardian** a. = **LOMBARDIC** a.; †**Lombardian** a., characteristic of a 'Lombard' or usurer; †**Lombardish** a., Lombardic; **Lombardism**, a Lombardic idiom; **Lombardo-**, taken as a comb. form (after It. *Lombardo-Veneto*) with the sense 'Lombardic combined with...'

c. 1489 *CANTON Foyle of A. iv.* viii. 249 Another scripture that men calle the lombardishe lawe. 1600 W. WATSON *Deccardion* (1602) 36 [The Jesuits] commit extortion, symony, and all Lombardian kind of deuises to make gain of. c. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* vi. 24 By their profession they are for the most part Brokers, and Lombardes. 1819 W. S. ROSE *Lett.* I. 232 We shall observe him [Ariosto] grafting on it a thousand Latinisms and Lombardisms not yet naturalized. 1837-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* I. i. viii. § 7. 423 The rude Lombardisms of the Lower Po gave way to the racy idiom of Florence. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 104/2 The Lombard-Venetian kingdom is in a thriving and progressive condition. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 81. 11/2 The Lombardian despots. 1879 *SIR G. SCOTT Lect. Archit.* I. 44 A style somewhat analogous to the Lombardo-Rhenish. 1894 *GOUTILL Illustr. Dict. Med., Pellagra, Ergotism, Lombardian Leprosy*, an endemic... skin-disease... due to chronic poisoning with diseased... maize. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Mar. 4/2 Sodomia remained to the end a Lombardesque artist.

**Lombard** (lɒmˈbɑːd), *sb.* 1 *Hist.* [ad. obs. Sp. *lombarda*.

The word has been supposed to be a misprint for *lombarda* BOMBARD. Cf. however the very common late Gr. *λومπαρδα*, *λومπαρδα*, app. synonymous with *βουμβάρδα*, *μπομπάρδα* bombard.)

A military engine used in Spain in the 16th c. 1838 *PRESCOOT Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. ii. 136 A wooden fortress... was constructed by the assailants, and planted with lombards and other pieces of artillery then in use [Prescott refers to Zurita *Anales* IV. 113/1 (1610), who has: *Començo se a combaír la ciudad con diuersos trabucos y lombardas*]. 1849 W. IRVING *Columbus* III. 55 He... proceeded... to finish his fortress, which was defended by lombards. 1858 W. MORRIS *Sir P. Harpdon's End Poems* 101 Amid the crash of falling walls, And roar of lombards.

**Lombardic** (lɒmˈbɑːdɪk), a. [ad. med. L. *lombardicus*, f. *Lombardus* *Lombard sb.* 1: see -IC.]

Pertaining to Lombardy or the Lombards. Applied *spec.* to the style of architecture which prevailed in northern Italy from the 7th to the 13th century; to a type of handwriting common in Italian MSS. during the same period; and to the school of painters, represented esp. by Leonardo da Vinci, Mantegna, and Luini, which flourished at Milan and other Lombard cities during the 15th and 16th centuries.

1697 H. WANLEY in *Aubrey Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) I. 85 As to the Lombardic Character, we have not a book that I know of written in it, I mean agreeable to the specimens of it in *Maillon de Re Diplomatica*. 1784 *ASTLEY Orig. Writing* v. 93 Specimen of Lombardic writing. *Ibid.* Written in Lombardic Uncials. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont.*

*Countries* I. 479 His [St. Anthony of Padua's] church, which has six cupolas, is an admirable specimen of Lombardic architecture. 1859 J. BOOKER *Hist. Anc. Chapel Birch* (Chetham Soc.) 208 Legend in Lombardic capitals. 1870 *RUSKIN Lect. Art* vii. § clxxvii. 180 Correggio, uniting the sensual element of the Greek schools with their gloom, and their light with their beauty, and all these with the Lombardic colour, became... the captain of the painter's art as such. 1879 *SIR G. SCOTT Lect. Archit.* I. 76 The Lombardic Romanesque. 1901 *Athenaeum* 27 July 131/5 The... pater... in addition to the leopard's head crowned, bears a Lombardic S and a broad arrow.

b. *absol.* (quasi-sb.) Lombardic writing.

1893 E. M. THOMPSON *Gr. & Lat. Palaeography* xvi. 221 The peculiar appearance which has gained for it the name of broken Lombardic.

**Lombard-street.** Also 7 **Lumber**, **Lumbard**-. The name of a street in London, so called because originally occupied by Lombard bankers, and still containing many of the principal London banks. Hence used *transf.* or *fig.* for: The 'money market'; the body of financiers.

Paris has a *Rue des Lombards*, the name of which had the same origin.

1598 *Stow Surv.* (1603) 202 Then haue ye Lombardstreete, so called of the Longhards and other Marchants, strangers of diuerse nations, assembling there twice every day. 1645 *Ord. Lords & Com., Presb. Govt., Elect. Elders* 4 Alhallowes Lumberstreet. 1647 *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Register* (1885) XXXIX. 179 Mr Dixon M<sup>re</sup> in Lumber Street. 1721 *RANSAY Rise & Fall of Stocks* 190 Trade then shall flourish, and ilk art a lively vigour shall impart To credit languishing and famisht, And Lombard-street shall be replenisht. 1763 A. MURPHY *Citizen* II. i. (1815) There we go scrambling together—reach Epsom in an hour and forty-three minutes, all Lombard-street to an egg-shell, we do. 1819 *MOORE Tom Crib* (ed. 3) 38 All Lombard-street to nine-pence on it. *Note.* More usually 'Lombard-street to a China orange'. 1849 *LITTON Caxtons* IV. iii. 'It is Lombard Street to a China orange', quoth Uncle Jack. 'Are the odds in favour of fame against failure so great?' answered my father. 1902 *Speaker* 26 June 369/2 Much of the floating credit of Lombard Street is based... on loans against securities.

**Lombardy poplar:** see *POPLAR*.

**Lomber**, *obs.* form of *LUMBER*.

†**Lome**, *adv.* *Obs.* Also 4 *comparative lomer*, *lommere*. [aphetic form of OE. *gelmæ* Y-LOME.] Frequently; *phr.* oft and lome.

c. 1200 *Moral Ode* 11 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 220 Also lome ich habbe igult a werke and a worde. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xx. 237 For lomer [C. xxiii. 238 lommere] he lyeth þat lyfode mote begge, Pan he þat labourerth for lyfode & leneth it beggers. c. 1400 *Beryn* 1671 For many a tyme and oft, [I can nat sey how lome] He hath been in your marchis. c. 1420 *Chrou. Vlod.* 3887 Bot þey preyzed so ofte & so lome, þat [etc.]. c. 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1892 There was coket ofte and lome Bytwen Pule and the cite of Rome. c. 1475 *Partenay* 119 So As ye may hire sondry tymes lome.

**Lome**, *obs.* form of *LAMB*, *LAME*, *LOAM*, *LOOM*.

**Loment** (lōˈment). [ad. L. *lomentum* bean-meal (orig. a 'wash' or cosmetic made of bean-meal), f. *lō-*, *lavāre* to wash.]

†1. Bean-meal. *Obs.*

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 366 The wynys browne eschaungeith into white, Yf that me putte in hit lomente of bene.

2. *Bot.* = *LOMENTUM*.

1814-30 *Edinb. Encycl.* IV. 45/1 *Loment* (*lomentum*), an elongated pericarp, which never bursts. It is divided into small cells, each of which contains a seed attached to the under suture. 1826-34 *Good Bk. Nat.* (ed. 3) I. 163 The loment... is a kind of pod... of which we have an instance in the mimosa and the cassia fistula. 1836 in *LOUDON Encycl. Plants* Gloss.

**Lomentaceous** (lōmentɪˈʃəs), a. *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *lomentaceus*, f. *lomentum*: see *prec.* and -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of or resembling a lomentum; characterized by lomenta; belonging to the N. O. *Lomentaceæ*, a former sub-order of *Cruceiferae*.

1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 88 Lomentaceous genera, such as *Ornithopus*. 1872 *OLIVER Elem. Bot.* II. 138 The silique of Radish,—an indehiscent and jointed lomentaceous silique.

†**Lomentum** (lōmentəm). Pl. *lomenta. Bot.* [L.; see *LOMENT*.] A legume which is contracted in the spaces between the seeds, breaking up when mature into one-seeded joints.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 253/2. 1839 *LINDLEY Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 230, 236. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot. Gloss.* p. xvi. 1870 *BENTLEY Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 305.

**Lomere**, *obs.* form of *LUMBER* v. 1

†**Lomi-lomi** (lōˈmiˌlōˈmi). [Hawaiian *lomi-lomi*, reduplication of *lomi* to rub with the hand.] The shampooing practised among the Hawaiians.

1882 *HOWELLS in Longm. Mag.* I. 51 This slippery and rhythmic pace was like a sort of Hawaiian *lomi-lomi* to our toughened sensibilities; it tickled, it lulled us.

**Lomme**, *obs.* form of *LAME*.

**Lomonite Min.: see *LAUMONTITE*.**

**Lomp(e)**, *obs.* form of *LAMP*, *LUMP*.

**Lomper**, v. *Obs.* or *dial.* [Cf. *LAMPER* v.; also *lomber dial.*, to idle, and *LUMBER v.* 1 *intr.* ? To idle. Hence *Lo mpering* *vbl. sb.*, ? idleness.

The passage of Shoreham is very obscure; the text may perhaps be seriously corrupt.

c. 1315 *SHOREHAM* iii. 277 Her hys for-bode glotenye... For hyt norysseþ lecherye... And þas þer be alone lomprynge



In lecherous rote, All hyt destrueb charyte. 1847 HALLI-  
WELL, *Lomper*. (1) To idle. (2) To walk heavily.

**Lompel, Lompish**, obs. ff. LOAM-PIT, LUMPISH.  
**Lon, Lonch**, obs. forms of LOAN; LAUNCH,  
1449 *Paston Lett.* l. 85 They lonched a bote.

**Lonche**, obs. form of LUNCH.  
**Lonchidite** (lonk'idit). *Min.* [ad. G. *lonchidit*, f. Gr. λογχιδιον, dim. of λογχη spear-head (in reference to the shape of the crystals): see -ITE.] A variety of marcasite containing arsenic.

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*  
**Lond(e)**, obs. f. LAND; var. LAUND Obs.  
**+Londenoys**. Obs. rare. [a. AF. \*Londenois, f. London.] A Londoner.

1387-8 T. USK *Pest. Love* l. viii. (Skeat) 103 Howe should then the name of a singular londenoys passe the glorious name of London?

**Londinensian** (londin'ensian), a. [f. L. type *Londinensis*, f. *Londinium* London; see -IAN.] Pertaining to or characteristic of London.

1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* l. i. 13 He thinks them human in their bulk; they are Londinensian.  
**Londisse**, variant of LANDISH Obs.

**London** (londən); the name of the capital of England, used attrib. in various special collocations; **+London black**, **+London blue**, names for some particular colours of cloth; **+London bushel**, perhaps the same as the Winchester bushel (according to Fitzherbert it was smaller than that used in the north); **+London button(s)**, the fox-glove; **London clay**, an important geological formation, belonging to the lower division of the Eocene tertiary, in the south-east of England and esp. at and near London; **London ivy**, a fanciful name for (a) the smoke of London, which 'clings' to buildings and blackens them, (b) a thick London fog; **London lady**, a kind of potato; **+London measure**, a former practice of London drapers of allowing something above the standard yard in their measurements; **London particular colloq.**, a London fog; **London paste**, a caustic composed of equal parts of quicklime and caustic soda mixed with alcohol (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889); **London purple**, a by-product in the manufacture of aniline dyes, consisting mainly of calcium arsenite, used as an insecticide; **+London red**, name for a particular colour of cloth; **London rocket**, the plant *Sisymbrium Irio*, which (according to Ray) sprang up abundantly on the ruins of the great fire of 1666; **+London russet**, **+London scarlet**, names for particular colours of cloth; **London smoke**, a fancy name for a dull shade of grey; **London sugar**, a variety of pear; **+London tuft**, Sweet William = LONDON PRIDE (a).

c. 1530 *So well ys me begone in Laneham's Let.* Pref. (1871) 130 His hoysse of 'London black. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* iv. 1, One part scarlet, and the other 'London-blew. c. 1450 Bk. *Curtasye* 626 In *Babes Bk.* Of a 'lunden buschelle he shalle bake xx loyns. 1523 [see BUSHEL sb. 1] 1552 *Elvot Dict.*, *Baccharis apud Neulium*, is supposed to be the flower called 'London button. 1611 COTGR., *Gautelle*, the hearbe called Fox-gloues... and London buttons. 1830 LYLE *Princ. Geol.* l. 152 From the 'London clay we have procured three or four hundred species of testacea. 1852 DICKENS *Black H.* x. Smoke, which is the 'London ivy, had so wreathed itself round Peffer's name, that the affectionate parasite quite overpowered the parent-tree. 1889 *Sporting Life* 4 Jan. (Farmer), A very severe cold caught by nine hours' contact with London ivy. 1890 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* (1892) l. 306 Of other sorts of potatoes, he finds the 'London lady and the apple to be the best sorts. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 25 Whatever Christianity or Civility will allow, I can afford with 'London measure. a 1652 BROME *Covent Gard. Prol.*, 'Tis not in Book, as Cloth; we never say Make London-measure, when we buy a play. 1852 DICKENS *Black H.* iii., 'This is a 'London particular'. I had never heard of such a thing. 'A fog, miss', said the young gentleman. 1889 *Science* 24 May 394/2 The supply of powder can be regulated to such a nicety, that Mr. Leggett claims he can make half a pound of 'London purple cover an acre. 1894 *Times* 16 Aug. 6/2 Paris green or London purple. 1566 A. EDWARDS in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) l. 357 Your 'London reds are not to be sent hither. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 269 *Sisymbrium Irio*, 'London Rocket. 1566 A. EDWARDS in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) l. 358, I wore a garment of 'London russet, being much esteemed. 1501 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1900) l. 30, v. quarteris 'London scarlat to lyne the saynyn (doublet). 1883 *Daily News* 16 Oct. 3/1 Blue black, dark grey, and the new 'London smoke' are chosen. 1884 HOGG *Fruit Man.* (ed. 5) 605 'London Sugar... A small, very early pear; ripe in the end of July and beginning of August. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. clxxiv, 480 Sweete Williams, Tolmeiners, and 'London Tuftes. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* in *Sol.* (1566) 320 We do call the... narrower leaved kinds, Sweet Johns, and all the rest Sweet Williams; yet in some places they call the broader leaved kinds that are not spotted... London tufts.

**Londoner** (londənər). [see -ER.]  
1. A native (or inhabitant) of London. (Now chiefly with some reference to the real or supposed characteristics of London people.)

c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1025 Hym bat hath byn meyre & a londynere. 1518 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 18 As your grace dyssyd for Londonars. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* l. i. 154 The Duke... did of me demand What was the speech among the Londoners, Concerning

the French Journey. 1632 SHERWOOD (*title p.*), *Dictionaire*, Anglois et Francois, by Robert Sherwood Londoner. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* iv. 1, These Londoners have got a gibberish with 'em would confound a gipsy. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. l. 321 Towards London and Londoners he felt an aversion which more than once produced important political effects. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 226 The thoroughbred Londoner is seldom a perfect workman.

**+2.** A ship belonging to London. Obs.  
1764 *Ann. Reg.* 92 Returned from the whale fishery... ten Londoners with seven fish.

**Londonese** (londən'ez), a. and sb. [f. LONDON + -ESE.] a. adj. Said derisively of dialect, peculiarities of speech, etc.: Peculiar to or characteristic of London; cockney. b. sb. The 'Londonese' dialect.  
In some recent Dicts.

**Londonesque** (londən'esk), a. rare. [-ESQUE.] Having the characteristics proper to London.

1862 MAYHEW *Crim. Prisons Lond.* 54 Is there any other sight in the Metropolis... so thoroughly Londonesque as this? 1875 *New Q. Rev.* July 477 Within this circumference... the ideas... of the inhabitants are purely Londonesque.

**Londonian**, rare. [-IAN.] A Londoner.  
1824 L. M. HAWKINS *Mem.* II. 41 Certainly this... would have occurred to none but a thorough-paced Londonian.

**Londonism** (londəniz'm), [-ISM.] London habits, manners, or peculiarities of speech; a word, idiom, or pronunciation belonging to the London dialect.

1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 52 The humble and accepted dialect of London, the Londonisms as I may call them. 1857 *Blackw. Mag.* I. XXXI. 316 Their entire Londonism (which is not Cockneyism).

**Londonize** (londəniz), v. [-IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make like London or its inhabitants.

1778 MISS BURNEY *Ecclina* x. 1791 l. 13 Her chief objection was to our dress, for we have had no time to Londonize ourselves. 1806 JEFFREY *Let.* in *Cockburn Life* II. iii, You try to persuade yourself that you are Londonised. 1893 J. E. KIRCUK *East Anglia* 75 The new town has spread to Kirkley, has Londonized even quiet Lakefield.

2. *intr.* To visit or frequent London. *nonce-use.*  
1827 LAMB *Let.* (1838) II. 75 (To Bernard Barton), Do you never Londonise again?... Do your Drummonds allow no holidays?

Hence **Londonzied ppl. a.**; **Londonization**, the action or process of Londonizing.

1832 LYTTON *Engene A.* II. v. In our remoter roads and less Londonised districts. 1818 BLACKIE *Sf. in Scot. Leader* 19 Sept. 5 He did not believe in centralisation, or the Londonisation of Scotland. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* III. xiii. 266 Enjoying the Londonized odour of the cab.

**Londonologist**. One learned in the history and topography of London.

1864 I. TAYLOR *Words & Places* 283 note, The whole tribe of modern Londonologists have followed Stow in [etc.].

**London pride**. Also **+London's Pride**, **Pride of London**. a. The Sweet William, *Dianthus barbatus*, or a variety of it. Now dial. b. *Lychnis Chalcedonica*. Now dial. c. *Saxifraga umbrosa*.

a. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* in *Sol.* (1566) 319 Speckled Sweet Williams, or London pride. 1671 SKINNER *Etymol.* II. Londons-Pride, or London-Tufts, *Armeria Prolifera*, sic dicta, quia flores propter pulchritudinem Londini valde expectantur. 1672 W. HUGHES *Flower Garden* 43 Sweet Williams and London-pride flower at the same time, and are ordered as Sweet Iohns are. 1883 SUTHERLAND *Hortus Med.* Edinburgh. 71 *Caryophyllus barbatus*,... Sweet Williams, or Pride of London of several colours.

b. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 64/1 The Pride of London is... of some called the Flower of Constantinople. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-names App.* (Chedworth, Glouc.). c. 1697 MOLYNEUX in *Phil. Trans.* X. 510 *Cotyledon*, sive *Sedum serratum Latifolium Montanum guttato flore*, vulgarly call'd by the Gardeners London Pride: I suppose because of its pretty elegant flower. 1726 THIRRELL *Synops. Stirpium Iibern.* App. 2. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xix. (1754) 270 Another species was formerly much shown out at windows and balconies in smoky towns, and hence, with its being really beautiful had the names of London Pride and None-so-pretty. 1882 *Garden* 21 Feb. 92/2 The London Pride remains fresh and bright all through the winter.

**Londonra, luntra**. Obs. [Rōmaic λόντρα, It. *londra* 'fregata grande' (Somavera), *lontro* 'a canoe or Indian boat' (Florio). Found as med. L. *londra* A.D. 1011.] = FELUCCA.

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1024/1 We gave chase to a Londra, otherwise a great Sitea. 1700 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* II. 363 Whilst an Attempt should be made to burn their Gallies, Brigantines and Londra's. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Luntra*, see Felucca.

**+Lone**, sb. Obs. — [?a. ON. *lann* (see LAIN v.).] Concentment; = LAIN sb.

a 1450 *Le Mortier Arth.* 1124 The kyng than tolde wyth-out lone to alle his barons... how [etc.].

**Lone** (lōn), a. Also 7-8 loan; Sc. 4- lane, 6- lain, (9 north. dial. leane, lene). [Aphetic f. ALONE. Cf. a lone written for al one in the MSS. of R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 2517.]

1. Of persons, their condition, situation, etc.: Having no fellows or companions; without company; solitary. Chiefly poet. and rhetorical.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xlv. 20, I... laye lone in a lone dreame. 1530 PALSGR. 317/2 Lone onely, seul. 1616 BULLOKER *Eng. Expous.* Lone... single or solitary. 1622 MABBE *let. Alemanni's Guenavi d'Alf.* II. 337, I was not a lone man in this my afflictions, but had many fellows that suffered the like torment. 1740 SHENSTONE *Judgm. Hercules* 335

When I have on those pathless wilds appear'd And the lone wand'rer with my presence cheer'd. 1747 SMOLLETT *Regicide* II. iv. (1777) 34 With not one friend his sorrows to divide, And cheer his lone distress? 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 51 As some lone miser, visiting his store. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 261, I found myself a lone man, much at a loss. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. vii. 33 She felt for this lone child. 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 109 Dim in low lands far Lone marsh-birds winged their misty flight. 1882 OUIDA *Marionna* I. 248 We trusted an old lone creature. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* June 785/2 Two lone Englishmen in the same house, not on speaking terms.

b. To play, hold a lone hand: in Quadrille and Euchre, to play against all the other players, or against the opposite side without help from one's own. Hence lone hand, lone player are used = a person playing such a game.

1799 Mrs. J. WEST *Tale of Times* I. 217 Sir Simon... was remarkably partial to holding a lone-hand [at quadrille]. 1830 R. HARRIE *Hoyle made Familiar* 37 (Quadrille) When playing against a lone hand, never lead a king, unless you have the queen. 1886 *Euchre: how to play it* 41 Suppose a player, being four, and his adversaries nothing, plays a lone hand and makes his five tricks. *Ibid.* 108 *Lone Hand*, a hand so strong in trumps alone, or in trumps, guarded by high cards of a lay suit, that it will probably win five tricks if its holder plays alone. *Lone player*, the one playing without his partner.

fig. c. 1890 A. MURDOCH *Yoshiwara Episode*, etc. 81, I wasn't playing a lone hand in that game, and so I just allowed I wouldn't marry that girl just then. 1901 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 863, I am going to play a lone-hand, and intend being my own Commandant and Veldt Cornet and everything else.

c. Having a feeling of loneliness; lonesome.

a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 84 When the lone heart, in that long strife, Shall cling unconsciously to life. *Ibid.* 382 And there my fond mother Sits pensive and lone. 1845 HOOD *Last Man* xxxiv, I never felt so lone. 1858 LYTTON *What will He do?* l. xii, I'll rather stay with you, Grandy, you'll be so lone.

2. Unmarried; single or widowed. Now only of women, with mock-pathetic reference to sense 1.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xviii. 1-8, I am a poore wedowe and alone woman destitute of fendes. 1588 M. KYFFIN *Terence, Andria* II. iii. E. ij b, This Glycerie is a lone woman. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* II. i. 35, A lōe. Marke is a lone one, for a poore lone woman to beare. 1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 128 That is but necessary for a master of a familie, that is superfluous for a lone man. 1642 *Title Collect. Records* (T.), Queen Elizabeth being a lone woman, and having few friends, refusing to marry. a 1825 FORBY *Fac. E. Anglia, Lone-iceman*, a woman unmarried or without a male protector. 1847 HALLIWELL *S.V.*, *Lone-man*, a man living unmarried by himself. 1850 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. l. i. 55 Men highly-placed little know... what a trouble it is for lone women [to estimate their incomes].

3. Standing apart from others of its kind; isolated. Formerly esp. in phr. lone house (sometimes hyphenated).

1667 WOOD *Life* 1 Sept. (O. H. S.) II. 143 This Cooper's hill is a lone-house. 1717 POPE *Let.* to *Misses Blount* 13 Sept., No Lone-house in Wales, with a Mountain and Rookery, is more contemplative than this Court. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 180 In a single, or, as we call it, a lone house. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. V.* I. iii. (1869) l. 18 In the lone cottages of the Highlands. 1813 *Sketches Charac.* (ed. 2) l. 158 'Twas a lone house, in a garden, with walls round it. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 274 A little lone public-house, about a mile from our village. 1850 SCORESBY *Chester's Wharfen*. Adv. viii. (1850) 112 Draggling the lone boat quite out of sight from the mast head. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* vi, At some lone ale-house in the Berkshire moors.

4. poet. Of places: Lonely; unfrequented, uninhabited.

1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* iv. 154 Oh had I rather admird remain'd In some lone isle, or distant Northern land. 1717 — *Eloisa* 141 In these lone walls... Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray. 1795 BURNS *Song*, 'Their groves o' sweet myrtles', Far dearer to me yon lone glen o' green breckan. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* l. i, In lone Glenartney's hazel shade. 1864 BROWNING *Dis Aliter Visum* vii, We stepped o'er the lone stone fence.

+5. Only, sole. Obs.

1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* II. ii. 613 He make it my lone request, that he would be good to a scholler.

6. predicatively and quasi-adv.

+a. = ALONE; by myself, itself (etc.). Obs.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage, Descr. India* (1864) 156 Floris entered lone as it were for business. c. 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* IV. 29 She carefully avoided meeting him lone, though often and earnestly urged to it.

b. Sc. and north. dial. with possessive pronoun prefixed, as *my lane* = by myself. (Cf. ALONE 3.)

1375 Sc. *Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Laurentius*) 521 Pe cristine... Lowand god of al his lane. a 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 678 How Hope and Curage tuik the man And led him all their lanis. a 1600 — *Misc. Poems* iii. 33 And ladds vlplois to lordships all their lanis. 1631 RUTHERFORD *Let.* xiv. (1862) l. 67 He had many against Him and compeared His lone in the fields against them all. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. iii, When Bessy Freetock's chuffy-checked wean... cou'dna stand its lane. 1788 BURNS *Let. to J. Tennant* 21 My shins, my lane, I there sit roasting. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 134 Can ye no let an auld man dee his lane?

7. Comb. (adverbial and parasynthetic).

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 215 Those loud-tongued adulators, the mob, overpowered the lone-whispered denunciations of conscience. 1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 141 Lycophron, this breathless, this lone-laid. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Dec. 4/3 A man who could trust himself lone-handed in mid-ocean in such a craft.

**Lone**, obs. form of LOAN sb. and v.

+Lonedomed. *nonce-use*. [f. LONE a. + -DOM.] Solitariness.



1612 AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* iv. 9. Alone] The Hebr. phrase is, in lonedome, or in solitariness.

† **Loneful**, *a.* Obs. exc. dial. Also *Sc. lanefu*. [f. *LONE a.* + *-FUL*.] Lonely, forlorn.

1565 STAPLETON *tr. Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* v. i. 153 b. That solitary and lonefull lyffe, which he [Aedilwalde] passed in Farne island. 1844 THOM *Rhymes* 42 The lanefu' lawyer held his breath An' word nicht unter name.

**Lonelihood** (lōn'lihood). *poet.* [f. *LONELY* + *-HOOD*.] Loneliness.

1830 SCOTT *Doom Devorgoil* i. i. That fell Chief .. roams through his empty halls, And mourns their wateness and their lonelihood. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* iii. (1848) 19 Yon .. star .. Making itself a lonelihood of light. 1849 A. J. SYMINGTON *Harebell Chimes* 179 The myriad stars But make us feel our lonelihood the more.

**Lonely** (lōn'li), *adv.* [f. *LONELY* + *-LY* 2.] In a lonely fashion.

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 117 We lived well, but lonely. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Tristram & Isolt*, The weird chipping of the woodpecker Rang lonely and sharp.

**Loneliness** (lōn'linēs). [f. *LONELY* + *-NESS*.] The quality or condition of being lonely.

1. Want of society or company; the condition of being alone or solitary; solitariness, loneness.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (1590) 49 b. That huge and sportfull assemble grewe to him a tedious loneness, esteeming no body founde, since Daiphantus was lost. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (Gen. ii. 18). It is not good for man to be alone. .. Loneliness is the first thing which God's eye nam'd not good. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* i. viii. That man of loneliness and mystery. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* i. 2 The eccentric habits which belong to a state of loneliness. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 368 The loneliness of her [Elizabeth's] position only reflected the loneliness of her nature.

2. Uninhabited or unfrequented condition or character (of a place); desolateness.

1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 8 The deep silence added to the gloomy aspect, and both heightened by the loneliness of the place, greatly increased the solemnity of the scene. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. ii. 11 The loneliness of the place was very impressive. 1900 J. WATSON in *Expositor* Sept. 181 The unrelieved loneliness of mid-ocean.

b. A lonely spot. *nonce-use*.

1819 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 1029 In the bowers of mossy lonelnesses.

3. The feeling of being alone; the sense of solitude; dejection arising from want of companionship or society.

1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* vii. 493 He grew up From year to year in loneliness of soul. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Contm.* Gen. xxv. 1 His loneliness on the death of Sarah may have prompted him to seek a companion of his old age. 1876 Mrs. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. xxx. 581 My own secret aches and lonelnesses.

† **Loneling**. Obs. [f. *LONE a.* + *-LING*.] A single child (opposed to a twin).

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* i. xxiii. 43. I think it best that the old womans child should sucke longer than the yong and lustie Nurce, .. the twinne longer than the loneling.

**Lonely** (lōn'li), *a.* [f. *LONE a.* + *-LY* 1.]

1. Of persons, etc., their actions, condition, etc.: Having no companionship or society; unaccompanied, solitary, lone.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. i. 30. I go alone Like to a lonely Dragon, that his Fenne Makes fear'd, and talk'd of more then scene. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 200 To give due light To the mistle and lonely Traveller. 1667 — *P. L.* xi. 290 Thy going is not lonely, with thee goes Thy Husband. 1708 ROWE *Roy. Convert* iii. i. 27 When, fairest Princess, you avoid our Court and lonely thus from the full Pomp retire. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 73 By Night and lonely Contemplation led. 1816 C. WOLFE *Buriall Sir J. Moore* 18 As we hollow'd his narrow bed And smoothen'd down his lonely pillow. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* iii. (1858) 176 Jacob, as he wandered on his lonely exile from Beersheba to Bethel. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 1 We were three quiet, lonely old men. 1901 *Spectator* 23 Feb. 270/2 The lonely seer has his place in the vast and complex order of things, whether as philosopher or saint.

2. *poet.* Of things: Isolated, standing apart; = *LONE* 3.

1632 MILTON *Penitensio* 86 Or let my Lamp at Midnight hour, Be seen in some high lonely Towr. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 3 Deep in a Cell her Cottage lonely stood. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iii. lxxv. By a lone wall a lonelier column rears A gray and grief-worn aspect of old days. 1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* xx, That lonely tree against the western sky.

3. Of localities: Unfrequented by men; desolate.

1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativity* 181 The lonely mountains o're, And the resounding shore, A voice of weeping heard. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* ix. vii. Being arrived in this lonely place, where it was very improbable he should meet with any interruption. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* vii. xix. This soul hath been Alone on a wide wide sea: So lonely 'twas, that God himself Scarce seem'd there to be. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 554 An isle .. the loneliest in a lonely sea. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 231 A lonely spot by the river Charenton.

4. Dejected because of want of company or society; sad at the thought that one is alone; having a feeling of solitariness.

1811 BYRON *'One Struggle More'* iii. Though pleasure fires the maddening soul, The heart—the heart is lonely still! 1840 BARRIAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser.* i. *Look at the Clock*, Mr. Pryce, Mrs. Winifred Pryce being dead, Felt lonely and mope. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* vi. (1873) 51, I wandered .. among the forms and tables and laughing groups

without a companion, yet not feeling lonely. 1881 OUIDA *Maremma* i. 179 'No doubt they are dead'; she thought, and felt the sadder and the lonelier for the thought.

b. *poet.* Imparting a feeling of loneliness; dreary.

1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* ix. 98 A heap of crumbling ruins stood, and threw Year after year their stones upon the field, Wakening a lonely echo. 1863 WOOLNER *My beautiful Lady* 22 A lonely wind sighed up the pines.

† 5. (*adv.*) ? Alone, without counting anything else. Obs. rare — 1.

1664 in *Dircks Mrg. Wore*, xviii. (1865) 329 And above 40 others [horses] lonely worth £50 a horse.

6. *Comb.*

1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* vi. 227 He was so lonely-hearted, he thought that rough kissing was better than none. 1882 DE WINDT *Egnator* 64 Sarikei, a lonely-looking place.

Hence **Lonlyish** *a.*, somewhat lonely.

1900 PINERO *Gay Lord Quex* ii. 75 Grotto? dark I suppose, and lonlyish?

**Loneness** (lōn'nes). Now rare or dial. Also

7 **loness**, **lonaness**, *e. g. Sc. laneness*. [f. *LONE a.* + *-NESS*.] The quality or condition of being lone; solitariness; loneliness; lonesomeness.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Desacompañamiento*, loneness. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* viii. lxxi. Shee fears the fatal daunger of the place, Her loneness, and the powre of Maieitie. 1609 W. SCLATER *Threef. Preservat.* (1610) Ep. Ded., Singular I am sure I am not, Sith neither I affect loneness [etc.]. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. iv. Yet there's in loneness somewhat may delight. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* ii. (1852) 14 That soothing fret which makes the young untired. .. In dreams and loneness cry. 1844 W. HOLMES in *Whitelaw Bk. Sc. Song* (1875) 127 The laneness is gone.

**Lonesome** (lōn'sōm), *a.* Also 7 **loansome**, 8-9 *Sc. lanesome*. [f. *LONE a.* + *-SOME*.]

1. Of persons, their condition, feelings, etc.: Solitary, lonely. In later use, chiefly in emotional sense: Having a feeling of solitude or loneliness; feeling lonely or forlorn.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iii. lxxvi. Where he with him the loansome night did passe. 1700 BLACKMORE *Paraphr. Isa.* xiv. 257 The lonesome Bittern shall possess This fenny seat. 1719 D. UREY *Pills* (1872) 111. 348 Again his Harp the lonesome Poet strung. 1767-95 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* vi. Light the lanesome hours ga round. 1840 DICKENS *Old Ch. Shop* xxii. You must keep up your spirits, mother, and not be lonesome because I'm not at home. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* iv. (ed. 4) 71 The boy began to feel very weary and lonesome.

2. Of localities, etc.: Solitary, unfrequented, desolate. In later use, chiefly with emotional sense: Causing feelings of loneliness, making one feel forlorn.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iii. App. *Præxistency of Soul* xlix. [They] dance .. Around an huge black Goat, in loansome wood. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1687 i. viii. 97 Neither shall we content our selves in lonesome tunes, and private soliloquies, to whisper out the Divine praises. 1683 TAYLOR *Voy. To Health* 495 If a man walk into loansome Fields amongst the Beasies. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* ii. i. An unfrequented Vale, .. within whose lonesome Shade, Ravens and Birds ill omen'd, only dwell. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* vi. 37 Like one that on a lonesome road Doth walk in fear and dread. 1799 WORDSW. *Inf. Nat. Objects* 18 In November days When vapours rolling down the valleys made A lonely scene more lonesome. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* xiii. (1891) 186 In her lonesome cottage. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 60/2 This is the lonest place on earth.

Hence **Lonesomely** *adv.*, **Lonesomeness**.

1702 C. MATHER *Magni. Chr.* vi. i. (1852) 345 His lonesomeness was now become as much any hermit could have wished for. 1771 Mrs. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* II. 275 Honest old Saunders, .. wonders mightily at my lordship, for passing my time so lonesomely, as he phrases it. 1822 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* LIV. 310 A shy lonesomeness of disposition. 1857 *Tait's Mag.* XXIV. 41 The gas lamps .. gleam lonesomely. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 268 We would watch the lonesomeness of the river.

**Long** (lɒŋ), *a.* 1 **lang**, 4-5, *Sc.* 5-9 **lang**, (4 *Sc. launge*), 3 **longue**, 3-7 **longe**, (6 **lounge**), 1, 3-30. See also **LENGER**, **LENGEST**. [Com. Teut.: OE. *lang*, *leng* = OFris. *OS. lang*, *long* (MDu., MLG., Du., LG. *lang*), OHG. *lang* (MHG. *lanc*, *lang*, mod.G. *lang*), ON. *lang-r* (Da. *lang*, Sw. *lång*). Goth. *lagg-s* = OTeut. \**laggo-* = pre-Teut. \**laggho-* (= L. *longus*, Gaulish *longo-* in proper names, ? Irish *long-* in combination).

This is regarded by some scholars as an alteration of \**dlongho-* (in OPers. *dranga*), cogn. w. \**dligho-* in OSL. *dligho* (Russian *долго*, *долгий*), Gr. *δολιχός*, OPers. *darga*, Zend. *dareya*, Skr. *dirgha*; to the same root app. belong Gr. *ἐν-δεχόμενος* perpetual, Goth. *tulguis* firm, persistent, OS. *tulgo* very; some also connect L. *indulgere* to indulge (?orig. to be long-suffering towards).]

A. *adj.*

1. With reference to spatial measurement.

I. Great in measurement from end to end. Said of a line, of distance, a journey; also, of a portion of space or a material object with reference to its greatest dimension. Opposed to *short*.

Formerly often in phr. *long and large* (see *LARGE a.* 4 b), which is sometimes applied *transf.* to immaterial things. c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* i. § 13 He sæde þeah þæt land four swiþe lang norþ þonan. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 219 Foure þinges þe man find þlome on 3erde þat he be riht and smal and long and smeþe. c 1205 *Lay. 30069* Heo breht scates longe. Mid longe sweorden heo smitene. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 848t A gyn, þat me sowe clupeþ hii made .. þoþe

wid and long. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8079 Lang [*Trin.* longe] and side þair brues wern. c 1300 *Seunyn Sag.* (W.) 577 Ac that ympe that so sprong, Hit was sechort and nothing long. c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. Prolog.* 11 Ther is a long and large difference Bitwix Grisildis grete pacience And of my wyf the passing crueltee. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxv. 259 The Kyngdom of Mede .. is full long; but it is not full large. 1614 xxvi. 269 [The Griffon] hate he the Talouns so longe and so large and grete .. as though [etc.]. c 1450 HOLLAND *Houlat* 787 Mak .. A lang sper of a betill for a berne bald. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Eij. A long gowne, two kyrtells & two cottes hardyes. 1508 DUNBAR *Flying* 20. *Kennedie* 148 Thair is bot lyse, and lung nailis 3ow amang. 1530 PALSGR. 240/2 Longegonne, *flereste*. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. IV* 313 *note*, Midas, the Poeses faime to have longe eares. 1573 L. LIOWN *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 207 In this play they did fight one with another at the long Spear, the long Sword. 1592 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 76 In armour, jack, steil bonat, spair, halbert, or lang gun. a 1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Self-Decieving* (ed. 8) 27 To weare long haire is commonly a badge of a royster, or ruffian. 1682 T. FLATMAN *Heractilus Kiden* No. 55 (1713) II. 93 A white Staff .. would much better please the scribbling Clown; and we'll help him to a long one. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* II. i. 5, I have not been able yet to laugh him out of his long bib and beads. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* i. 263/1 The Gorgon will be fitted with sixteen 32-pounders (long-guns). 1893 G. E. MATTHEWS *About Holland* 37 The long low line of the Dutch coast. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VI. 665 Many cases .. yield to the long splint. 1900 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 350 These famous galleys were long low rowing boats of the ancient pattern.

b. With reference to vertical measurement: Tall. Sometimes prefixed as an epithet to proper names, e.g. *Long Meg*, *Tom*, *Will*. Now rare exc. in jocular use. c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* ii. xvi. (Schipper) 179 Cwæþ þæt he wære se mon lang on bodige. a 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 273 (Gr.) Ða 3yt on orde stode Eadweard se langa. c 1205 *LAV.* 6366 Cniht he wes swiðe strong .. muchel and long. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8326 Pikke mon he was inon þot he was nost wel long. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* Prolog. 52 Grete lobres and longe þat loþ weore to swynke. 1377 *Ibid.* B. xv. 148. I haue lnyed in londe .. my name is longe wille. 1714.. *John de Reeve* 254-5 in *Furnival Percy Folio* (1868) II. 568 What long fellow is yonder, quoth hee, that is soe long of him and lyre? c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* i. 86 The treen thereon light, fertil, faire, and longe. 1430-40 *1. v. g. Bochas* i. ii. (1544) 4b. This Nemroth [Nimrod] waxe mighty, large and long. 1578 LYTE *Doctores* v. xv. 676 Tamarisk is a little tree or plant as long as a man. 1588 *Acc. Bk. W.* *Wray* in *Antiquary XXXII*. 54 Bought of lounge Tome the 23 of april [etc.]. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Deut.* ii. 21 A great and huge people, and of long stature. 1618 W. LAWSON *New Orch. & Gard.* (1623) 39 Pride of snap makes proud, long & straight growth. 1795 *BURNS Song*, 'Their groves o' sweet myrtles', 'Wi' the burn stealing under the lang yellow broom. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxv. Lang John Mucklewath the smith. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* lxxvii. 47 Sir, 'twas a long lean suitor.

c. *Long arm, hand*: used *transf.* and *fig.* with reference to extent of reach. Also, † to make a long arm: to reach out to a great distance. A long face (see *FACE sh.* 6 b) *colloq.*: an expression of countenance indicating sadness or exaggerated solemnity. A long head: a head of more than ordinary length from back to front; *fig.* capacity for calculation and forethought. (Cf. *LONG-HEAD*, *LONG-HEADED*.) To make a long neck: to stretch out the neck. To make a long nose (slang): to put the thumb to the nose, as a gesture of mockery. A long tongue: *fig.* loquacity.

c 1480 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 177 Thenne he .. bare his hede vp, and made a long necke. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm.* *Pron.* 4 *Longae regum manus*. Kynges haue longe handes. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffe* 42 Ouer that arme of the sea could be made a long arme. 1621 FLETCHER *Wildgoose Chase* v. iv. What ye have seen, be secret in; .. No more of your long tongue. 1656 EARL MONM. *tr. Boccacini's Advs. fr. Parnass.* i. xxiii. (1674) 24 Potent men, who have long hands, and short consciences, .. would [etc.]. 1786 *BURNS Ded. to G. Hamilton* 62 *Learn* three-mile plays, and half-mile graces, Wi' weel-spread looves, an' lang, wry faces. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* ix. viii. p. 2 He had a long head, as well as a fanciful brain. 1834 H. MARTINEAU *Farrers* i. 8 You will see long faces enough when these taxes come to be paid. 1868 *Kentledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 263 'Prawle' made a 'long nose' in the direction of Goree Piazzas. 1879 *STURGEON'S Serm.* XXV. 548 You can put on a very long face and try to scold people into religion. 1889 J. S. WINTER *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 134 He has always had luck, and he has a long head too. 1899 *Daily News* 15 May 3/5 The long arm of coincidence.

d. Qualifying a sb. denoting a measure of length, to indicate an extent greater than that expressed by the sb. (Cf. 10)

1619 in *Ferguson & Nanson Mnica. Rec. Carlisle* (1887) 278 [Buying] harden cloth in the merket with a longe yard and selling the same againe with a short yard. c 1646 *True Relation*, etc. in *Glover Hist. Derby* (1829) I. App. 63 His Major .. was forced to retreat in the night to Derby, being vi. long miles. 1697 *ROBEY Diary* 57 Att Poulston Bridge (a long mile from Launceston) we went into Cornwall. 1790 *BURNS Tam o' Shanter* 7 We think us on the lang Scots miles. That lie between us and our home. 1842 *Borrow Bible in Spain* (1843) II. xi. 245, I discovered that we were still two long leagues distant from Corcuvion.

e. Of action, vision, etc.: Extending to a great distance. (Cf. *long sight*, 18.) At long weapons: (fighting) at long range. Similarly, at long bows (or balls): said of ships cannonading one another at a distance. Also long train = long distance train.



1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. xiv. 163 Man bath not so long a sight, . . . to transport his eyes . . . in so short a time. 1715-20 *Pope's Poem* xviii. 384 But mighty Jove cuts short, with just disdain, The long, long views of poor, designing man? 1733 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) iii. 16 This would be . . . like honest men, than to keep us at long weapons, and fighting in the dark. 1840 *SAUNDERS Rep. Sel. Comm. Railways* Quest. 361 Places on the line where short and long trains are running together.

f. *Long dung*: manure containing long straw undecayed; so *long litter* (see *LITTER* sb. 3 b, c). *Long forage*: straw and green fodder, as distinguished from hay, oats, etc.

1664 *EVERLYN Kal. Hort.* Nov. (1699) 130 The Leaves fallen in the Woods, may supply for Long-dung, laid about Artichocks and other things. 1775 W. MARSHALL *Minutes Agric.* 15 Feb. (1778), It forwards the digestion of stubble, of straw, or long dung very much. 1797 J. JAY in *Sir J. Sinclair's Corr.* (1831) ii. 60 Long dung is better than rotten dung, in the furrows, for potatoes. 1812 *WELLINGTON Let. to Earl Liverpool* 11 Feb. in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) viii. 602 To secure a supply of long forage for the Cavalry. 1830 *Cumb. Farm. Rep.* 38 in *Husbandry* (L. U. K.) iii. Long dung, that is to say, dung not fermented, may be applied to potatoes without any impropriety.

g. *A long beer, drink* (colloq.): lit. of liquor in a long glass; hence, a large measure of liquor.

1859 *TROLLOPE IV. Indies* iii. (1860) 48 A long drink is taken from a tumbler, a short one from a wine-glass. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 61 He stepped into a bar and called for a long beer.

2. Having (more or less, or a specified) extension from end to end: often with adv. or advb. phrase expressing the amount of length. *It's as long as it is broad*: see *BROAD* a. 13. † *Through long and broad* —: through the length and breadth of.

c900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* i. iii. (Schipper) 15 þæt ealond on Wiht . . . is þritiges mila lang east & west. a1300 *Cursor M.* 1667, I sal þe tel how lang, how brade . . . it sal be made. c1400 *MAUNDEV* (Roxb.) ii. 5 Þe table, . . . was a foie and a halfe lang. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxii. 66 Unto the crose of breid and lenth, To gar his lymyns langar wax. a1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 233 b. No longer quantitie, than that a man myght easely put thorough his arme. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iii. i. 131 A cloake as long as thine will serve the turne. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 4 The lenth . . . sein hundir thousand pace lang, or thair about. 1617 *MORAYSON Itin.* iii. iv. iii. 105 That . . . each person . . . possessing (through long and broad Germany) . . . 500 gold Guildens, should [etc.]. 1678 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 77 Four Inches broad, and seven Foot long. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 395/2 The size for making of Brick are 10 Inches long, 5 broad, and 3 thick. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anal.* 293 The aqueduct of the cochlea is a small canal, about a quarter of an inch long. 1854 *FRASER'S MAG.* XLIX. 505 A mark 30 feet long by 20. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* ii. 240 The waves which produce red [light] are longer than those which produce yellow.

† b. With mixed construction: see OF 39 b. 1535 *COVERDALE Lam.* ii. 20 Shal the women then eate their owne frute, euen children of a spanne longe?

† c. Extending to. Obs. 1610 *Women Saints* 148 There appeared before her a verie cleare white garment long to her foote, which she taking putt on her naked bodye.

3. With reference to shape: Having the length much greater than the breadth; elongated.

1551, etc. [see *long square* in 17]. 1826 *KIRBY & St. Funtol.* IV. 261 Proportion . . . *Long (Lenga)* Disproportionably long throughout. 1821 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1175 Printed long shawls. *Ibid.* 1245 French long and square cashmeres.

4. Of liquors: Ropy. ? Obs. [So G. lang.] a1648 *Digby Closet Open.* (1677) 91 There let it [the wort] stand till it begin to blink and grow long like thin Syrup. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 43 If Wine at any time grow long or lowering. *Ibid.* 65 Sack that is lumpy or long. (1859: cf. *long sugar* in 18 below.)

II. With reference to serial extent or duration.

5. Of a series, enumeration or succession, a speech, a sentence, a word, a literary work, etc.: Having a great extent from beginning to end. *Long bill*: one containing a great number of items; hence, one in which the charges are excessive. *Long hour*: one indicated by a great number of strokes. † *Long words*: long discourse.

c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xx. 47 þa forsweltad wydywyna hus hiwzeng lang zebed. a1300 *Cursor M.* 791 Quat bot es lang mi tale to draw. c1483 *CAXTON Dialogues* v. 16/2 Dame what shall awaylle thenne Longe wordes? c1500 *McLusine* 22 What shuld awayll yf herof I shuld make a longe tale? 1585 *FETHERSTONE tr. Calvin's Acts* xiii. 42 The Jewes who made boast of their long stock and race. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 305 And Grandires Grandsons the long List contains. 1712 P. STANHOPE in *Lett. Cless Suffolk* (1824) i. 2 You do not know what you ask when you would have me write long letters. 1827 H. HEUGH *Jrnl.* in *Life* x. (1852) 203 Before the long hour of midnight all was hush. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* ix. He ain't like old Veal, who is always bragging and using such long words, don't you know? 1865 *KINGSLEY Hervey*. II. vii. 106 That night the monks of Peterborough prayed in the minister till the long hours passed into the short. 1883 *GILMOUR Mongols* (1884) 157 We had to wait a long time for a poor dinner, and pay a long bill for it when it came.

b. *colloq.* Of numbers, and of things numerically estimated: Large. Chiefly in *long family, odds, price*. Also in Card games, *long suit* (see quot. 1876); *long trump* (see quot. 1746).

1746 *HOYLE Whist* (ed. 6) 68 Long Trump. Means the having one or more Trumps in your Hand when all the rest are out. *Ibid.* 29 The long Trump being forced out of his

Hand. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 22 The admirers of youth . . . added to the chance of long-odds proved eager takers. 1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes & Sports For. Lands* i. v. 140 The natives are very partial to this breed, and give low prices for them. 1849 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 720/1 Cylinder machines are only suitable for long impressions. 1858 *TROLLOPE Dr. Thorne* II. x. 177 He was a prudent, discreet man, with a long family, averse to professional hostilities. 1876 A. CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card* (1880) Gloss. 12 *Long suit*, one of which you hold originally more than three cards. The term is, therefore, indicative of strength in numbers. 1892 J. PAYN *Mod. Whittington* i. 177 He thinks I may pull off the long odds.

6. Of a period of time, of a process, state, or action, viewed as extending over a period of time: Having a great extent in duration. *Long account*: see *ACCOUNT* sb. 8 b.

c900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iii. ix. (Schipper) 231 He . . . was mid langre adle luman legeres swide geheligad. c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6779 (Kolling) In þis sorweful time & lange. c1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 744 To sen . . . þe longe lyff, þat is so god. 1377 *LANGF. P. Pl.* B. ProL. 195 For better is a litel losse þan a longe sorwe. c1475 *Rauf Coliclar* 828 Thay maid ane long battail, Ane hour of the day. 1500 20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxv. 21 Thane in frustar is [all] þour lang leirning. 1530 *PALSGR.* 612/2 To lyve in langour is no lyfe, but a longe dyeng. a1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 229 Thus laie the englismen in the feldes when the cold nightes began to wake long. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli.* Epist. 348 To blesse you with the long possession of your kingdom. 1619 R. WALLER in *Lisimore Papers* (1887) Ser. II. ii. 248 I feare lest he be no longe lyffes man. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 535 Enjoy, till I return, Short pleasures, for long woes are to succeed. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 711 His long toiles were forfeit for a Look. 1727-28 *CHAMBERS's Cycl.* s. v. Bishop. It is a long time that bishops have been distinguished from mere priests or presbyters. 1735 *Pope's Pref.* Sat. 132 To help me thro' this long disease, my Life. 1759 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 45 ¶ The general lamppost of mankind may find long exercise for his zeal. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 331 There was a long and earnest contention between them. 1809 *SHERIDAN in Sheridaniana* (1826) 217 Let us make a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xxiii. The thought, that I have sent this man to a long account, unhouseed and unshrined. 1900 J. G. FRAZER *Pausanias*, etc. 52 Her brief noon of glory, and her long twilight of decrepitude and decay.

b. *Long of life*: = 'of long life'. Now rare.

c1000 *Sax. Leechb.* III. 156 Gif mann lifð ænkened on anre nihte caldne monan, se bið lang lifes. 1591 *SHAKS. tr. Caxton's Goodman* 97 They [children] shall be of good nature and complexion, and not long of life. 1812 *MAD. D'ARNEY Let.* 29 May in *Diary* (1846) VI. 340 Literature, as well as astronomy, is long of life. 1821 *BYRON Foscari* iv. i. 61 Discarded princes are seldom long of life.

† c. For the use = 'occupying a long time,' 'delaying long,' see *LONG* adv. 2.

7. *Long time, while*, etc. are often used advb. (now, exc. poet., always preceded by a) with the sense 'during a long time' = *LONG* adv. 1. (*Long-time, longwhile* have occas. been written without division.) *This long time or while*: for a long time down to the present.

c900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* i. xxv. (Schipper) 54 þæt we forlætan þa wisan þe we langre tide . . . heoldon. a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 437 He heold on to herien his heaðene mauntes . . . long time of þe dei. c1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 62 Þe world þurw his fowle gile Hap me lad to longe wyle. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xli. (Agnes) 368 A prest . . . paulyne . . . had bene chaste langtyme. c1425 *LYNG. Assembly of Gods* 1417 Syth they so long time haue made me so madde. c1470 *HENRYSON Tale of Dog* 68 They . . . held ane lang quhile disputatioun. 1489 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* xxxix. 146 We . . . haue ben a longe esprece wyth hym. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 759 They . . . think that the long time in king Edwardes life forethought to be king. 1557 *GILMOUR in Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 101 For if, long time, one put this yron in vre. 1640 *tr. Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* i. xxxvi. 157 Certain Magicians, whom I have long time known. 1694 L. ECHARD *Plautus's Comedies* 196 I knew th' owner of that portmante this long time. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Convers.* i. 7 How has your Lordship done this long time? a1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 456 Dream and waking life . . . blended Longtime in the cavern of my soul. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* i. viii. 22 So that long time he fed upon false joy.

b. Similarly with preceding prep., † by, for, † in, of. (arch. or dial.) (Now always with a.)

1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/1 Many wronges . . . ydo to hem by longe tyme here before passed. c1400 [see *OF prep.* 53]. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Delthe K. James* (1818) 17 The Kyng, heryng of long tyme no . . . stirring of the traitours, . . . demyd that they had all begone. a1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. V* 80 It is commonly sayd, that . . . in long tyme all thinges continue not in one estate. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch, Theseus* (1595) 19 Those who had hated him of a long time, had . . . a disdain & contempt to fear him any more. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie* iii. xxiv. (Arb.) 285 He had not sene him wait of long time. 1629 *MAXWELL tr. Herodian* (1635) 386 This Capellianus and Gordian had not bene friends of a long time. 1753 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1781) v. v. 34, I have not been at church of a long time. 1833 [see *OF prep.* 53]. *Mod.* I have not seen him for a long while.

8. Having (more or less, or a specified) extension serially or temporally. (See also *LENGER, LENGEST*.)

a1300 *Cursor M.* 2173 Thare his sun liued langar lif. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iv. (Jacobus) 344 Þai þe croice before þam set, and he bristit bi langar lat. c1420 *Autors of Arth.* 314, I hafe na langare tyme mo tales to telle. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N. v.* i. 61 A play there is, my Lord, some ten words long. 1710 W. BISHOP in *Ballard MSS.* XXXI. 57 He read a speech an Hour & half long. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 498 ¶ 2 Of how long standing this honour has been, I know not. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* ch. iv. I will take such measures for silencing you as you shall remember the longest day you have to live. 1838

*LYTTON Alice* iii. The lesson must be longer than usual to day. 1868 *LOCKYER Elem. Astron.* iii. § 18 (1879) too The longest time an eclipse of the sun can be total at any place is seven minutes. 1886 *SWINBURNE Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 164 The two longest of the dramatic poems . . . bear upon them . . . the sign of heroic meditation.

† b. (*All the long day, night*, etc. = 'all the day, etc. long' (see *LONG* adv. 6). Cf. *LIVELONG* a.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10491 Þe king . . . hangede men gultes vor wrappe al longe day. c1375 *Cursor M.* 1624 Fair! Pi fader & I as many way 503 þe a-boute þis lange day. c1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W. ProL.* 50 Walking in the mede . . . The longe day, thus walking in the grene. 1540-54 *CROKE* 13 Ps. (Percy Soc.) 13 To trap me, yf they coulde, They studied wiles all the longe daye. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 36 All sterres with in this circle included, do rether rise, nor yet set, but turne round about the pole, all the longe nyght.

† c. With mixed construction: see OF 39 b.

1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* 24 b. And hold you content, this Summer an vnder-meale of an afternoon long doth not amisse to exercise the cies withall. 1592 *LYLY Midas* iii. iii. Let me heare anie woman tell a tale of x lines long without it tend to loue. 1782 *MISS BURNLEY Cecilia* vi. v. A lecture of two hours long.

9. With implication of excessive duration: Continuing too long; lengthy, prolix, tedious; † also in phr. *It, etc. were (too) long to*, etc. Hence occas. of a speaker or writer.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Oðre godere werke þe nu were long eon to telle. a1300-40 *Cursor M.* 950 (Gilt.) In till þe wreched world to gang, þar þu sal think þi lif lang. c1450 *HOLLAND Henriad* 34 All thar names to neyvin. It war prolix and lang, and lenthing of space. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xl. 5 This lang Lenter makis me lene. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 71 It war lang to discern The godly gifts that this our Sone did lene. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marion of Hist.* (1653) 279 What should I be long in this? a1586 *SUNKEV Arcadia* i. (1590) 17 b. But I am euer too long vpon him, when hee cosseth the waie of my speache. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xxxix. 315 It were long to report the . . . pleasant sportes they make. 1621 in *Crt. & Times Jas.* i. 1849 II. 277 Though he were somewhat long in the explanation of these particulars, yet he had great attention. 1640 *tr. Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* III. iv. 13 He . . . thought it long till hee was in the Citie, that he might be conducted to his Lady. 1661 *FELTHAM Lusoria* xli. in *Resolves* (1709) 604 A sheet of Bacon's catch'd at more, we know, Than all sad Fox, long Holmhead or Stow. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 256, I could be long in Precepts. 1704 *Pope Disc. Past. Poetry* Wks. (Globe) i. 11 He is apt to be too long in his descriptions. 1875 M. ARNOLD *Isa.* ix. lxxvi. 31, I have been too long; but the present attempt is new, and needed explanation. 1876 *TREVELYAN Life Macaulay* i. vi. 421 He beguiled the long long languid leisure of the Calcutta afternoon.

b. Chiefly *Sc.* To think long: to grow weary or impatient. *Const. for, to do something*; also, *till* (something happens).

[c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Gief þe licame Leð euel loð is heo þe sowle and hite þuncheð lang þat he on him bi-leuð.] c1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 1275 To folow him that was a thoct neytr lang. 1508 *DUNBAR Poems* vi. 27 Sche . . . thocht ryght lang To se the siluous beside, in till an euill hour. c1530 L.D. *DEVERES Arth. Lgt. Brgt.* 445, I shal think tyll that season be come as long or longer than ye shal do. 1586 *EARL LEICESTER in L. Corr.* (Camden) 362, I feare it be thought longe till some well-instructed come here. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iv. v. 41 Haue I thought long to see this mornings face, And doth it glie me such a sight as this? 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 192 Al in Scotland thought lang for the Gouernour. 1599 *GREENE Alphonsus* iv. Wks. (Rtdg.) 240/1 And think-ig long till that we be in fight. 1628 *EARL MANCHESTER in Buckleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) i. 267 The Lady mother thinks that we see them settled at their own house. a1758 *RAMSAY Ep. Hamilton* ii. When kedgy carthes think nae lang, When stoups and trunckers jingle 1788 *CLARA REEVE Exiles* i. 195 We think long till we see you.

10. Qualifying a sb. denoting a period of time, a number, or quantity, to indicate an extent greater than that expressed by the sb.; also, in subjective sense, to indicate that the time is felt by the speaker to be excessive or unusual in duration. (Cf. 1 d.) *Long years*: used rhetorically for 'many years'. *At the long last*: see *LAST* a. 10 b. *Long dozen, hundred, ton*: see the sb.

1592 *Stow Ann.* (an. 1563) 1121 Continuing in fight about a long hower. 1676 *DRYDEN Aureng.* a. i. i. Wks. 1893 V. 207 And two long hours in close debate were spent. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Pharsel.* Gen. 830/2 'Tis a long year since I saw you here. 1801 *SCOTT Frederick & Alice*, Seven long days, and seven long nights, Wild he wander'd! 1808 *BYRON When we two parted*, If I should meet thee After long years, How should I greet thee? 1824 — *Juan* xvi. lxxxii, And rise at nine in lieu of long eleven. 1871 *CARLYLE in Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* III. 175 For long years I had ceased writing in my note-books. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* i. xiv. 46 Lips travelled over cheek and mouth by turn For a long hour.

b. Of the pulse: Making long Leats, slow. 1898 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* V. 929 In strict stenosis . . . we ordinarily have a long slow pulse.

11. That has continued or will continue in action, operation, or obligation for a long period. Frequently applied to feelings, dispositions, etc., e.g. enmity, friendship; hence also, to persons in whom these are exhibited. *Long memory*: one that retains the recollection of events for a long period.

c1220 *Bestiary* 275 De mire muned vs mete to tilen, Long lidenode, dis litte wile de we on dis world wimen. 1535 *COVERDALE Jer.* xv. 15 Receaue not my cause in thy longe



wrath. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. IV 31 Having also approved experience that the Duke of Burgoyne wolde kepe no longer promise then he him selfe listed. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 269 Their long and great enemy, Philip King of Macedonia. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iii. ii. 351 A long farewell to all my Greatnesse. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 9 Juices of Stock-gilly-flowers, . . applied to the Wreaths, . . have cured long Agues. 1679 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) 111. 10 This most . . . pious Lady, my long acquaintance. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* ix. 102 Those Woods, that Holy Grove, my long delight. 1704 MARLBOROUGH *Letts. & Disp.* (1845) I. 238 It has been a long practice to send letters, under his covers, from unknown hands. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 380 He was a long, and very kind patron to me. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. viii. I had a long lease of the Black Bull in Fetter-Lane. 1733 BUDGELL *Bee* i. 37 Mr. John Mills, my long Acquaintance, living now in Drury-Lane. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxix. Long customs are not easily broken. 1819 METROPOLIS (ed. 2) II. 228 The ridicule such conduct brought upon him among the thinking part of his long acquaintance. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur.* Leigh l. 2 If her kiss Had left a longer weight upon my lips. 18. LADY DUFFERIN *Lament Irish Emigrant* 49, I'm biddin' you a long farewell, My Mary. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xiii. 314 The Celtic race has a long memory. 1882 T. MOZLEY *Remin. Oriel Coll.* I. 13 His recollections . . contained some novelties, not to say surprises, to his longest friends.

b. (colloq. or proverbial.) A long word: one that indicates a long time.

1861 CORNH. *Mag.* Dec. 685 Ye're the biggest blag-guard my eyes have seen since I've been in London, and that's saying a long word. 1883 *Standard* 28 July 5/1 'Never' is a long word.

c. ? Used for: Long-suffering. *Obs. rare* — 1.  
1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 320/1 He was a merueilous Rethour by eloquence, a susteymour and a herar up of the church by doctrine, shorte to hymself by humylyte and longe to other by charyte.

12. Of a point of time: Distant, remote. Now only in long date, and in the legal phrase a long day.

1437 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 509/1 Yai byen notable substance of gode to apprest, and to long dayes. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* i. iv. 18 Bifore that any possitiff lawe of God . . was 30uen to the lewis for the long time of Adamys coming out of Paradisi into the time . . of Abraham. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 425 Thar lordschipe of sa lang dait. 1596 SPENSER *Prothalamion* 144 Here fits not well Olde woes, but ioyes, to tell Against the bridle daye, which is not long. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 261 That is its deriud from Bapty, I must take long day to beleue. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. iii. You must give me longer day. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) II. 92 Is his Punishment deferred to a long Hereafter? 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 126 A long day, I doubt, will not be permit me. 1776 LEE *in Gentl. Mag.* (1792) 14/1 He has paid me with a bond . . due in October 1777, which is a long date. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 333 To obtain on the new loans a much longer day for the reimbursement of the principal. 1846 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 4/6 Bills on Amsterdam at long, or 3 months' date, found no takers.

b. Of bills, promissory notes, etc.: Of long date, having a long time to run.

1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 87 Rates given for long paper, as compared with those for bills on demand.

13. a. *Phonetics and Prosody.* Applied to a vowel (in mod. use also to a consonant) when its utterance has the greater of the two measures of duration that are recognized in the ordinary classification of speech-sounds. Also, in *Prosody*, of a syllable: Belonging to that one of the two classes which is supposed to be distinguished from the other by occupying a longer time in utterance. (Opposed to *short*.) Long mark: the mark (—) placed over a vowel letter to indicate long quantity.

In Greek and Latin metre, a syllable is reckoned long (1) when it contains a long vowel or a diphthong, and (2) when its vowel is followed by more than one consonant (to the latter rule there are certain exceptions). A short syllable is conventionally supposed to occupy one time-unit (*morae*) in utterance, and a long syllable two. The distinction between the two classes of syllables, with criteria nearly identical with those of Gr. and Latin, is recognized in the prosody of many other peoples; in Skr. the equivalents of 'long' and 'short' are used of vowels only, syllables being classed as 'heavy' and 'light'.

Various inaccurate uses of the terms *long* and *short* were formerly almost universal in Eng., and are still common. (1) The vowel of a 'long' syllable, if 'naturally' short, was said to be 'long by position'. (2) By a confusion between the principles of quantitative and those of accentual verse, the stressed syllables, on the periodical recurrence of which the rhythm of English verse depends, were said to be 'long', and the unstressed syllables 'short'. (3) In ordinary language 'the long a, e, i, o, or u' denotes that sound of the letter which is used as its alphabetical name, while 'the short a, e, i, o, or u' denotes the sound which the letter most commonly has in a stressed short syllable (in the notation used in this Dictionary, respectively æ, e, i, o, u).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Grant. iv.* (Z) 37 On langne o zændiað greccian naman feminini generis. 1412-20 LYCOG. *Chron.* Troy ii. 184, I took none hede nobor of short ne long. 1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 21 A vowel shalbe . . longe or short in his pronunciation. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Eng. Verse* (Arb.) 33 The grave accent . . maketh that sillable long wherevpon it is placed. 1582 STANWORTH *Aeneid* (Arb.) 11 The first yt briefly wyth vs must bee long. *Ibid.* 12 Although yt [sc. the conjunction and] bee long by position. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 55, I have markit the lang fute with this mark, —. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. xi. 364 Suppose a long Vowel to be divided into two parts; as, Do-ote. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* v. xxiii. 535 In the Greek language every syllable was short or long. 1869 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* i. 13 The use . . of the long mark (—) for the lengthening of vowels generally short.

b. *Mus.* Of a note: Occupying a more than average time, or a specified time, in being sounded. (Cf. 6 and 8.)

1818 T. BUSBY *Grammar Mus.* 69 If a Minim is only half as long as a Semibreve, and a Crotchet but half the length of a Minim, a Crotchet is only one quarter as long as a Semibreve.

14. *Comm.* Said of the market (esp. in the cotton trade) when consumers have provided against an anticipated scarcity by large contracts in advance. See quot. 1859. Phrase, to go (heavily) long.

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* Long and short. Broker's terms. 'Long' means when a man has bought stock on time, which he can call for at any day he chooses. He is also said to be 'long' when he holds a good deal. *Mod. Newspaper.* The spinners had gone heavily long, and consequently did not need to buy except in very small quantities. It was found that selling was impossible except at constantly declining prices; that the market was heavily long; and that there was no short interest of any moment.

III. In Combination.

15. In concord with sbs., forming combinations used attributively or quasi-adj., as long-berry, -day, -distance, -focus, -gown, -journey, -pod, -quantity, -range, -sentence, -span.

1886 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 2/5 Coffee.—140 packages Mocha, 'longberry', 100s. 1891 *Ibid.* 10 Feb. 2/3 (Wheats) To-day 39s. 6d. was required for longberry. 1892 *Labour Commission* (Gloss.) 'Long-day men'. 1887 *Shearman Athletics* (Badm. Libr.) 101 In training for 'long-distance' races, in which category we should place those at a mile and upwards, [etc.]. *Ibid.* 103 The long-distance runner is rarely over middle height. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 327 Another use of 'long focus' lenses is the taking of street groups from a distance. 1897 *Sealey Antony & Co.* iv. i, Dull 'long-gown' statemen. 1888 SIR E. REED *Japan* II. 310 'Long-journey' travellers. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 80 One of the Portsmouth, or other long-journey, trains. 1846 J. BAXTER *Lith. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 89 Long-pod (Bean). The most abundant bearer. 1872 *Young Gentleman's Mag.* 651/2 A 'long-quantity' monosyllable is introduced. 1873 W. CORY *Letts. & Truls.* (1897) 329 An American hero shouts with a 'long-range' voice. 1902 *Filip. Rev.* Apr. 291 Into these wars long-range infantry fire seldom entered. 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Rokbery under Arms* xxiii. We were 'long sentence men'. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Lundry* 41 Every 'long-span' bridge in the world.

16. Parasynthetic derivatives in -ED<sup>2</sup>, unlimited in number, as long-armed, -backed, -bearded, etc.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 206 The Gibbon, so called by Buffon, or the 'Long Armed Ape'. 1888 BARRIS *Auld Licht Idylls* xii. (1902) 87/1 A lank long-armed man. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Eschine*, *Longue eschine*, . . 'long-backed, or ill shaped, lobbie'. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1800) 32 A long-backed horse, who throws his saddle well forward. 1837 LONDON *Pentamerion*, 5th Day's Interview Wks. 1853 II. 348/1 Sitting bolt-upright in that long-backed arm-chair. 1778 DA COSTA *Brit. Conch.* 133 'Long-beaked' Whelkes. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 165 Those that were long haired or 'long bearded'. 1679 DRYDEN & LEE *Edipus* II. 18 Long-bearded Comets. c 1806 MRS. SHERWOOD in *Life* xxi. (1847) 356 The schoolmaster . . was generally a long-bearded, dry old man. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 3 Verie well armed with some kind of head-peece, a collar, a deformed high and 'long helled breast. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 212 Dirty, dark, 'long-berried' wheat, 1d. per pound. 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* III. 60 The 'long-billed curlew'; . . the bill is eight inches long. 1666 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 3103/4 W. L. . . low of stature, somewhat 'long Bodied, and very short Leggd'. 1864 A. McKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1880) 299 [During a flood in a through-town river] a long-bodied cart drifted towards him. 1646-8 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 213 My 'long-brail'd' Pineons, (clumsy and vnapt) I cannot Spread. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaeton* & Ferns 388 The 'long-celled' initial strands of the vascular bundles. 1742 *Young At.* Th. ix. 1454 Ev'ry link Of that 'long-chain'd' succession is so frail. 1757 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 5 *Cancer*. Crab. . . *Cassitelanus*. 'Long-clawed'. 1812 SHELLEY in *Lady Shelley Mem.* (1859) 44, I am one of those formidable and long-clawed animals called a man. 1813 VANDERVOER *Agric. Devon* 352 The washed wool of all the 'Longcoated' sheep, is sold from 14d. to 15d. per pound. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 123 Hordes of long-coated peasants gathered round Kilcolman. 1659 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xviii. After which come large and 'long-crested, black-shining seed. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* cclviii. Let my unsounded self, supposed a fool, Now set thy 'long-experienced wit to school. a 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* x. *Cinyras* & *Myrrha* 192 My long-experienc'd Age shall be your Guide. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Carilungo*, 'long faced'. 1883 W. HASLAM *Yet Not I* 222 He was looking well and happy, not at all long-faced and lanky. 1879 R. H. ELLIOT *Written on their Foreheads* I. 14 How is it . . that the Scotch have got a greater amount of 'long-facedness' than the people of the east coast of England. 1678 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 1272/4 He is . . purblind, between 'long and rind favoured. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* iv. The pen where the fat, 'long-fleeced ram was confined. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl. v.* 184 Order. *Hydrocharidæ*. . . ('Long-flowered Ancharis'). 1552 HULOET. 'Longe foted, compernis'. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom*, 186 The long footed are fraudulent and short footed sudden. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* v. 60 A very 'long-fronted, very regular, very ugly brick house. 1621 WITHER *Motto A B b*. I have no need of these 'long-gowned warriors. 1552 HULOET. 'Longe heard, acrocomus'. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxx. III. 150 A military council was assembled of the long-haired chiefs of the Gothic nation. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 92 The . . long-haired children of the north. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 37 Remove the oxide with a 'long-handled iron spoon. 1860 TYNALL *Glac.* I. xi. 70 Simond could reach this snow with his long-handled axe. 1887 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 2292/4 A Roan Gelding. 'Long heel'd before. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 236 Since he [negro] has many other [attributes], such as being long-heeled, &c. 1777 PENNANT *Zool.* v. 3 *Cancer*. Crab. . . 'Longicornis'. 'Longhorned'. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 165 The Disby breed of long-horned

cattle. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. 'Long Jointed' [spoken of a Horse], is one whose Pastern is slender and pliant. c 1605 DRAVTON *Mau in Moore* 199 'Long leau'd willow on whose bending spray, The pike kings-fisher . . sat. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl. v.* 95 Long-leaved Sallow. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlii. One of those 'long limbed . . people, to whom it is difficult to assign any precise age. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 381 They were called Nazaries, as who should saie, 'long locked or shagge haired people. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xxvii. 17 Peerless paragon of the tribe long-lock'd. 1877 W. MORRIS in *Mackail Life* (1899) 'I. 359 These unreasonable Irish still remember it all, so 'long-memoried they are! 1681 GREW *Musæum* 125 The 'long-mouth'd Wilk, *Murex Labris parallelis*. 1865 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 2036/8 A light dapple Gray Gelding. . . 'long pasted, . . and a little Mare-fac'd'. 1688 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 2361/4 A strawberry Mare, with a shorn Mane. . . 'long quarter'd, and six years old. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius Sat.* (1697) 414 He who in his Line, can chine the 'long-ribb'd Appennine. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* viii. *notto*. The long-ribb'd aisles are burst and shrunk. 1622 DRAVTON *Poly-vols.* xxvii. 44 That 'long-ridg'd Rocks, her fathers high renowne. 1833 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 1805/4 Long Visaged, and a long ridged Nose. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* Wks. 1775 XI. 65 Women and the clergy are upon the same footing. The 'long-robed gentry are exempted from the laws of honour. 1894 SAFER *Persian Pict.* 158 The streets thronged with long-robed men and shrouded women. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 117 And 'long-roof'd abbey in the dell. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Divine Worship* 280 Plain 'long-shafted Crosses without any figure. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 310 Marke what 'long-shanked legs above ordinary she [Nature] hath giuen unto them [gnats]. 1835-6 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* I. 633/1 The 'long-shaped dorsal vessel or heart gives off arteries to both sides. 1898 H. S. MERRIMAN *Rodent's Corner* xvii. 176 A long-shaped lantern. 1902 *Speaker* 25 Jan. 480/1 The Iberian was a short, dark, 'long-skulled man. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Alagado*, 'long sleeved. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Obsequies* 105 Wks. (1687) 218 Teazers of Doctrines, which in long sleev'd Prose run down a Sermon all upon the Nose. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 378 The beautiful weevils or 'long-snouted beetles. 1785 MARTYN *Roussseau's Bot.* xxvii. (1794) 417 You may call it 'long spurred, or Sweet Orchis. 1882 *Garden* 13 May 323/3 [The] Long-spurred Violet. 1791 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Remonstrance* Wks. 1812 II. 455 Night's 'long-staff'd Guardian to him steals. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 203 Barren spike sometimes 1; fertile 'long-stalked. 1855 W. S. DALLAS *Syst. Nat. Hist.*, *Zool.* I. 314 The Long-stalked Crab (*Fodo-phidalmus*). 1772 JACKSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 6 'Long or short stapedle singlars. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Tale-Bks.* (1883) I. 571 The long-stapled cotton. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxx. He strolled on beneath the 'long-stemmed trees. 1898 R. KIPLING in *Morn. Post* Nov. 5/2 The 'long-stocked port-anchor. 1863 DARWIN in *Reader* 14 Feb. 'Long-styled plants. 1636 C. BUTLER *Princ. Mus.* i. iii. § 3. 53 A 'long-timed Note. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 313 The unseemly luxury of 'long-toed shoes. 1577 DEE *Lat. Spir.* I. (1659) 73 He is lean and 'long-visaged. 1860 DICKENS *Letts.* 2 Jan. (1880) II. 109 Long-visaged prophets. 1616 SURL & MARKN. *Country Farme* 715 The 'long-winged hawks do properly belong unto the lure. 1894 LE CONTE in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 752 In long-winged birds, . . the ability to rise quickly . . is sacrificed. 1805 LUCKOCK *Nat. Wool* 184 'Long-wooled sheep. 1844 J. SYMMONS tr. *Æschylus Agam.* 105 In woe deals the craft of the 'long-worded lays.

17. Combinations with participles in which long is used as a complement, as long-docked, -extended, -grown, -projected, -protended, -spun, -thrown; long-combing, -descending, -growing, -hanging, -streaming, -succeeding.

1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 171 The native sheep of the Cotswold Hills . . produce coarse 'long-combing wool. 1693 J. DRYDEN in *D. s. Juvenal* xiv. (1697) 356 A 'long-descending Healthful Precipice. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* II. iii. Long-descending robes of embroidered purple. 1688 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 2399/4 Lost . . a Coach Gelding. . . with a 'long dock'd Tail. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 30 The pillars 'long extended rows. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 1 At a faint rumble . . at 'longer-growing intervals. 1757 DYER *Fleece* II. 446 'Tis the comber's lock, The soft, the snow-white, and the 'long-grown flake. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 25/1 The foresayed 'longe hanginge pallate. 1720 POPE *Iliad* xviii. 251 With 'long-projected Beams the Seas are bright. 1718 *Ibid.* xvi. 981 Euphorbus . . Swift withdrew the 'long-protended Wood. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 21 Which before time has run his 'long-spun Race. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lxiii. 668 Long-spun allegories, distant allusions, and forced conceits. 1882 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie*, etc. 38 He is blest wi' lang-spun tacks o' health and life. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 352 The panting Chace . . Leaves a 'long-streaming Trail behind. 1720 POPE *Iliad* xvii. 306 The 'long-succeeding Numbers who can name? 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xx. Over the open, 'tis a race with the 'long-thrown shadows.

18. Special combinations and collocations: long annuities, a class of British Government annuities which expired in 1860; long-axed a., having a long axis; † long-bones, a nickname for a long-legged person; long-bowls, (a) the game of ninepins; (b) 'a game much used in Angus, in which heavy leaden bullets are thrown from the hand' (Jam.); hence long-bowling; † long-box, the box formerly used by hawkers of books; long-bullets = long-bowls (b); long-butt Billiards, a cue specially adapted to reach a ball lying beyond the range of the half-but; long card, (a) (see quot. 1862); (b) a card of unusual length, used in conjuring tricks; long olay colloq. = CHURCHWARDEN 3; long-clothes, the garments of a baby in arms; long-coach (see quot. 1807); † long-cork slang, claret, so called from the length of the corks used; long-crop, herbage long enough to give an animal a good bite; † long-cutler, † a maker of long knives;



**long-dated** *a.*, † (*a*) that has existed from a remote date; (*b*) extending to a distant date in the future; chiefly of an acceptance, falling due at a distant date; **long division** (see *DIVISION* 5 *a*); **long-drop**, a form of gallows in which a trap-door is withdrawn from under the feet of the person to be executed; **long Eliza**, a 'blue and white' Chinese vase, ornamented with tall female figures; **long-ells**, a kind of coarse woollen; † **longfifteens** *slang*, † some class of lawyers; **long finger**, the middle finger; also *pl.* the three middle fingers; **long firm** (see *FIRM* *sb.* 2 *d*); **long-fly** *Baseball* (see *quot.*); **long-fours**, long candles, four of which went to the pound; † **Long Friday** = **Good Friday**; † **long-gig**, a sort of top; **long grain** = **GRAIN** *sb.* 15; **long-harness** *Weaving* (see *quot.*); **long-home** (see *HONE* *sb.* 1 *4*); **long-house**, † (*a*) a privy (*obs.*); (*b*) a house of unusual length, *spec.* the communal dwelling of the Iroquois and other American Indians; **long-jawed** *a.* (see *quot.*); **long jump** (see *JUMP* *sb.* 1 *b*); esp. as one of the 'events' of an athletic contest; hence **long-jumping**, **long-jumping**; **long-leave**, **legger** (see *quot.*); **long-lick** *U.S. slang*, molasses (cf. *long-sugar*); † **long-little**, something very short or small; **long-lugged** *a. Sc.*, having long ears; **fig.** eager to listen to secrets or scandal; **long-lunged** *a.* = **LONG-WINDED** 2; † **long-man**, the middle finger; **long measure**, (*a*) lineal measure, the measure of length; (*b*) a table of lineal measures; (*c*) = **next**; **long metre**, a hymn-stanza of four lines, each containing eight syllables; † **long-minded** *a.*, patient; † **long-mood** *a.*, of patient mind, long-suffering; **long-nebbed** *a. Sc.*, (*a*) *lit.* long-nosed; (*b*) *fig.* curious, prying; also, making a show of learning, pedantic; **long-netting**, the process of catching fish with a long net; **long-nines**, a kind of long clay tobacco-pipe; **long oyster**, the sea crayfish (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); **Long Parliament**, the Parliament which sat from Nov. 1640 to March 1653, was restored for a short time in 1659, and finally dissolved in 1660; † also, the second Parliament of Charles II (1661-1678); **long-pig**, a transl. of a cannibal's name for human flesh; also *attrib.*; **long plane** (see *quot.* 1842); **long prayer**, in Congregational worship, the chief prayer, offered after the Scripture lessons and before the sermon; **long-primer** *Printing* (see *PRIMER*); **long-room**, an assembly room in a private house or public building; *spec.* in the Custom House at London, the large hall in which custom-house and other dues are paid; **long-rope**, a skipping game, in which a rope of considerable length is turned by two of the players, one at each end, while the others spring over it as it nears the ground; **long sea**, short for *long sea passage*; also *attrib.*; **long service**, (*a*) *Naut.* (see *quot.*); (*b*) *Mil.*, 'the maximum period a recruit can enlist for in any branch of the service, viz. for 12 years' (Voyle); also *attrib.*; **long-shaded**, **shadowed** *adjs.*, casting a long shade or shadow, a rendering of Gr. *δολιχόσκιος*; **long ship** *Hist.*, a ship of considerable length, built to accommodate a large number of rowers; a ship of war, a galley; = *L. navis longa*; **long-short**, (*a*) *U.S.*, 'a gown somewhat shorter than a petticoat, worn by women when doing household work' (Bartlett); (*b*) a trochaic verse (*nonce-use*); **long-shot**, (*a*) a shot fired at a distance; (*b*) a distant range; also *attrib.*; **long sight**, capacity for seeing distant objects; also, the defect of sight by which only distant objects are seen distinctly; **long-sixes**, long candles, six of which went to the pound (cf. *long-fours*); **long-sleever** *Austral. slang*, a tall glass; **long-slide** *Steam-engine* (see *quot.*); **long-splintery** *a.*, consisting of long splinters; † **long square** *Geom.*, an oblong rectangle; also *attrib.*; † **long-staff**, a long cudgel, † = **QUARTER-STAFF**; also *attrib.*; **long-staple** *a.* (see *quot.*); **long stitch** (see *quot.*); **long-stone**, a menhir; **long-stroke**, (*a*) *Naut.* (see *quot.* 1867); (*b*) a stroke of a piston or pump rod, which is longer than the average; also *attrib.*; **long sugar** *U.S.*, molasses; **long-sweetening** *U.S.*, (*a*) molasses; (*b*) (see *quot.*); **long sword** (see *SWORD*); **long-tackle** *Naut.* (see *quot.*); also *attrib.* in *long-tackle-block*; † **long-tennis**, some form of tennis (cf. *F. longue paume*, tennis played in an open court); **long-threads**, warp; **long-timbers** (see *quot.*); **long-time** *a.*, that has been such for a long time; **long-togs** *Naut.*, landsmen's clothes (Smyth); **Long Vacation**, summer vacation at the Law-courts and Universities, so called in distinction from

the Christmas and Easter vacations; also *attrib.*; **long voyage** (see *quot.*); **long-wall** *Coal-mining*, used *attrib.* (rarely *advb.*), to imply a particular method of extracting coal (see *quot.* 1851); † **long-warped** *a.*, oblong (cf. OE. *langwyrpe* in *Teche-mers Zeitschr.* 11. 119); **long way** = **long-wall**; **long whist** (see *WHIST* *sb.*); † **long-willed** *a.*, long suffering; **long-wool**, (*a*) long-stapled wool, suitable for combing or carding; (*b*) a long-wooled sheep; also *attrib.*; **long writ** = *prerogative writ* (see *PREROGATIVE*).

1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 57 'Long annuities 16½ means, that an annuity of 100l. from the present time to the year 1860, will cost... 16½ years' purchase; at which time they will expire. This stock was originally for 99 years. 1888 *Buxton Finance & Politics* 1. 189 note, The 'Long Annuities' dated from 1780. Their actual amount in 1860 was £1,200,000. 1896 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* 1. 33 The deep orbit and the 'long-axed eyeball' going naturally with the long head. c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) 11. 190 Ye 'langbanys', loselles, for-sake 3e bat word! 1497 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) 1. 332 Item, the samyn nyght, in Sanctandros, to the King to play at the 'lang bowlis xvij. s. 1801 *Strutt Sports & Past.* 11. vii. 201 'Long-bowling'... was performed in a narrow enclosure, and at the further end was placed a square frame with nine small pins upon it; at these pins the players bowled in succession. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* 14. 180/1 After the suppression of alleys 'Long bowling', or 'Dutch rubbers' was practised for a short time. a 1643 *CARTWRIGHT Ordinary* 11. v. (1651) 52, I shall live to see thee stand in a Play-house doore with thy 'long box, Thy half-crown Library, and cry small Books. 1728 *SWIFT Past. Dialogue* 33 When you saw Tady at 'long-bullets play. 1792 S. BURWOLD *Life P. Skelton* (1816) 282 He challenged any of them to play long-bullets with him... The little fellow... took the bullet, and threw it about twice as far as Skelton. 1873 BENNETT & CAVENISH *Billiards* 27 The 'long-butt' is used in the same way when the ball cannot be reached with the half-butt. 1862 *CAVENISH Whist* (1870) 29 Long cards are cards of a suit remaining in one hand after the remainder of the suit is played. 1872 *Young Gentleman's Mag.* 698 2 Packs with a long card can be obtained at many of the conjuring depôts. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oak* 111, He is churchwarden at home, and can't smoke anything but a 'long clay. 1862 *SALA Accepted Addr.* 85 It was settled almost before he was out of 'long-clothes, that he was to be a carpenter. 1779 G. KEATE *Sketches for Nat.* (1790) 1. 26 The Margate 'Long-Coach' was drawn up in the yard, and the passengers already seated in it. 1807 *GORDON Stranger Eng.* 111. 59 Stage-coaches... others in form of a cylinder, are called long-coaches. 1829 *MARRYAT F. Midway* xiv. The young officer might like a drop of 'long cork; bring us... one of thy claret bottles. 1878 J. LINGIS *Sport & W.* xi. 121 They generally betake themselves then to some patch of grass or 'long-cork outside the jungle. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5881/5 George Cottrell, 'Long cutler. 1678 *NORRIS Coll. Misc.* (1699) 213 He must be the more unwilling to break off a 'long-dated Innocence, for the unsatisfying pleasure of a moment. 1866 *CURME Banking* vii. 153 Long-dated bills will sometimes command a higher price than shorter dates. 1883 *MAUCH Exam.* 12 Dec. 5/1 The work-people no doubt act from a long-dated regard for their own interests. 1827 *HUTTON Course Math.* 1. 43 Divide by the whole divisor at once, after the manner of 'Long division. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xi. (1850) 244 The lumbering flap of the 'long drop was heard. 1884 *Pail Mall G.* 4 Dec. 6/1 'Long Eliza (the trade name for certain blue and white vases ornamented with figures of tall, thin China-women) is a name derived undoubtedly from the German or Dutch. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) 1. v. 202 From Holland they reckon one bale of maghouth, one of shallons, and one of 'long ells, to ten bales of begrest. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 555 2 Druggets and long-ells... are made in Devon and Cornwall. 1611 L. BARRY *Ram Alley* i. c. 4. Why so, these are tricks of the 'long fifteenes. To give counsel, and to take fees on both sides. c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* 1. 309/336 He put forth in felawpe, he 'longue finger', but sit him next. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B v b. Betwene the longe fyngre and the leche fyngre. 1848 *RIMBAULT Pianoforte* 45 Every change is made by passing the thumb under the long fingers, or the long fingers over the thumb. 1891 N. CRANE *Baseball* 81 'Long-fly, a fly ball which is batted to the out-field. 1832 *Boston, etc. Herald* 18 Sept. 1/4 Making long-sixes burn as brightly as 'long-fours. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xviii. 1 marg., Des passio 7e-byred on 'langa frigidax. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 95 Crepe to cruche on lange fridat. 1636 *DAVENANT Wits* iv. ii. Dram. Wks. 1872 11. 199 When I was young, I was arrested for a stale commodity Of nut-crackers, 'long-gigs, and casting-tops. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner. & Ferns* 471 The longitudinal course of the single elements... appearing in the direction of the 'long grain' of the wood and bast. 1782 *Encycl. Brit.* 6711/2 The 'long-harness [of a ribbon-loom] are the front-reefs, by which the figure is raised. 1622 *MABBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* 11. 355 To make wads and wisps for those that go to the 'Long-house (you know what I mean). 1646 Sir J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebell.* 4 He set up a long house, made of smoothed wattles. 1774 D. JONES *Jrnl. 2 Visits to Indians* (1865) 76 They proceed to bind them [captives] naked to the post in the long house. 1825 J. F. COOPER *Last of Mohicans* Pref. (1850) Where the 'long house, or Great Council Fire, of the nation was universally admitted to be established. 1894 *FISKE Hist. U. S. I.* 5 Ground-plan of Iroquois Long-house. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Long-jawed, the state of rope when its strands are straightened by being much strained and untwisted, and from its pliability will coil both ways. 1882 *BESANT Revolt of Mau* vi. 160 It is better to advance the knowledge of the world one inch than to win the 'long-jump with two-and-twenty feet. 1887 *SHEARMAN Athletics* (Badm. Libr.) 149 The 'long-jumper, like the sprinter, may be a man of almost any size or weight. 1882 *Society* 7 Oct. 23/1 As a man he has done extraordinary work at 'long-jumping, sprinting, and hurdle-racing. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Long leave, permission to visit friends at a distance. *Ibid.*, 'Long leggers, lean schooners, longer than ordinary proportion to breadth, swift. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* (1900) i. 6 A pol

of something sweetened with 'longlick' (molasses) made an apology for a meal. 1653 *FISHER Baby Baptism* 7 There was but a very 'long-little, in comparison of what else might have been delivered. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* xlv. While that 'long-lugged limmer o' a lass is gaun flisking in and out o' the room. 1901 N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 355/1 It's a gossiping community this, long-lugged and scandal-loving. 1650 *HOWELL Lex.*, *Prm.* Ded. to Philologists, A significant... Proverb... works upon the Intellectuals... more then a... 'long-lunged Sermon. 1815 *BYRON To Moore* 12 June, The villain is a... long-lunged orator. c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* 1. 308/313 'Longueman' hatte be middeste for he lenguest is. a 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 753/1 *Hic medius*, the longman. 1709 J. WARD *Eng. Math. Guide* 1. iii. (1734) 33 The least Part of a 'Long Measure was at First a Barly Corn. 1801 W. DUPRÉ *Neolog. Fr. Dict.* 131 Hectomètre... in the long measure of the new republican division, is equal to one hundred metres. 1718 'Long metre (see *COMMON* *a.* 19b). 1618 S. WARD *Leith's Justice* (1627) 23 [A judge] must be... long-minded, to endure the... homeliness of common people in giving evidence. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cii. 8 Laverd... mildeherked and 'lang-mede. 1720 *RANSAY Rise & Fall of Stocks* 32 Impos'd on by 'lang-nebbit jurglers Stock-jobbers, brokers [etc.]. 1823 *HUGG Skeph. Cal.* (1829) 1. 20 A large lang nibbit staff. 1881 L. B. WALFORD *Pick Netherby in Gd. Words* 332/2 What wi' her lang-nebbit English words I kenna gif my head or my heels is loon-moost. 1893 J. WATSON *Conf. Poacher* 66 In 'long-netting' the net is dragged by a man on each side, a third wading after to lift it over the stakes. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakfast* (1883) 49 They were garnered by stable-boys smoking 'long nines. 1659 *England's Conf.* 8 Their old hackney drudges of the 'Long Parliament. 1678 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* 9 Nov. (1657) 1. 3 'I though this parliament [as that then in session] was called the long parliament, yet [etc.]. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) 11. 293 The long parliament, in the year 1641, had established, in its most essential parts, our existing constitution. 1852 *MUNDY Our Antipodes* (1857) 181 No more 'long-pig' for him [the Maori]! 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 May 3/1 As a matter of fact, 'long-pig' orgies are not common. 1679 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 169 'Long-Platin, The same that Joyner call a Joynter. 1842 *GWILL Encycl. Archit.* 2102 The long plane is... used when a piece of stuff is to be tried up very straight. It is longer and broader than the trying plane. 1897 *Times* 22 Apr. 12/3 The 'long prayer'... has been not only shortened but improved in quality. 1722 *DE FOE Col. Jack* (1840) 19 He led me into the 'long-room at the custom-house. 1759 *Compl. Lett-writer* (ed. 6) 228, I hear perpetually of Miss Evelyn's praises at the long-room. 1771 *SMOLETT Humph. Cl.* To Miss Willis 6 Apr. There is a long-room for breakfast and dancing. 1819 *Genl. Mag.* 529 His regularity... extended from the Treasury to the Long-room. 1891 F. W. NEWMAN *Cardl. Newman* 2 Our boys, in large bands, enjoyed 'Long Rope. 1680 J. AUBREY in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) 111. 439 He was drowned going to Plymouth by 'long sea. 1731 *Genl. Mag.* 1. 353 The Projector has already made one Trip to try Experiments, and was in his passage to London by Long-Sea to make a further Proof. 1861 *CANNING in Hare Two Noble Lives* (1893) 111. 148 In a few weeks we shall be beginning to pack off our long-sea goods. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Long-service, a cable properly served to prevent chafing under particular use. 1874 *Punch* 4 June 3/1 Lord Strathairn charged the late Secretary for War with bad faith, in not enlisting men for short and long service together. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Sept. 3/2 Had the old long-service system continued in force. 1675 *HOBBS Odyssey* (1677) 237 Next the dogs he went, And in his hand shook a 'longshaded spear. 1848 *BUCKLEY Hlad* 123 Brandishing his 'long-shadowed spear. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* 1. 96 The which [Saxons] came in three 'long Shippes or Hulkes. 1799 *Naval Chron.* 11. 182 Built after the model of long Ships, or Men of War. 1886 *CORNETT Fall of Asgard* 1. 268 A large vessel shot out from behind the point. It was a long-ship of twenty benches. 1851 S. JUD *Margaret* 1. iii. 11 Her dress was a blue-striped linen short-gown wrapper, or 'long-short, a coarse yellow petticoat, and checked apron. a 1881 O. W. HOLMES *Old Vol. Life* ix. The first two in iambs, or short-logs, the last in trochaics or long-shorts. 1791 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 185/1 What our sea men call a 'long shot fire is the most destructive of any to the rigging of ships. 1814 *SCOTT Let. to Sonnet* 17 June, I should be tempted to take a long shot at him [Buonaparte] in his retreat to Elba. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xi. (1856) 362, I ventured the ice, crawled on my belly, and reached long-shot distance. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Long-shot, a distant range. It is also used to express a long way; a far-fetched explanation; something incredible. 1873 *Young Gentl. Mag.* July 490 This did not, however, suit her long-shot tactics. 1844 *HOBLYN Dict. Med.*, 'Long sight, ... the dysopia proximum of Cullen. 1898 *WATTS-DUNTON Aylwin* (1900) 109/2 His companions had the usual long-sight of agriculturists. 1802 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 15 Some have gone so far as to illuminate our discussions with tens instead of 'long-sixes. 1864 *TREVELYAN Compet. Wallah* (1866) 283 Peasants who had never tasted anything daintier than a rushlight now had their fill of long sixes. 1888 *Cassell's Pictorial Austral.* 111. 83 Their drivers had completed their regulation half-score 'long sleeves' of 'she-oak'. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Long-slide, a slide-valve of such length as to govern the ports at both ends of the cylinder, and having a hollow back, which forms an education passage. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) 11. 201 Grey ore of Manganese. Fragments somewhat 'long splintery. 1551 *RECORDE Pathw. Knowl.* ii. lxvii. If you make a 'long square of the whole line A. C. and of that part of it that lyeth between the circumference and the point... that long square shall be equal to the full square of the touche line A. B. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Fand. Ep.* ii. 60 A Loadstone of a Parallelogram or long square figure. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 18/2 Take two pieces of pasteboard... through which you must cut long squares. 1596 *SHAKS 1 Hen. IV.* ii. 1. 82 No 'Long-staffe six-penny strikers. a 1661 *HOLYDAY Juvenal* 184 If thou dost carry but a little plate By night, the sword and long-staff thou fear'st straight. 1890 *Century Dict.*, 'Long-staple, having a long fiber: a commercial term applied to cotton of a superior grade, also called sea-island cotton. 1882 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework*. 187 (Embroidery),



\*Long stitch, also known as Point Passé, Passé, and Au Passé. It is a name given to Satin Stitch when worked across the material without any padding. 1899 BARING-GOULD *Bk. of West I.* x. 171 The menhirs, locally termed 'longstones', or longstones. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, \*Longstroke, the order to a boat's crew to stretch out and hang on her. 1884 *Imp. & Mech. Rev.* 1 Dec. 6715/2 The long-stroke by which this pump is distinguished averages about one-third more. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* 1. 394/2 The short stroke engines are propelling the boats, both sea and river class, faster than the long stroke ones. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, \*Long sugar, molasses, so called formerly in North Carolina from the ropiness of it. *Ibid.*, \*Long sweetening, molasses, so called formerly in New England. 1883 *Encycl. Amer.* 1. 199/2 In the far West, as Down East, sugar bears the name of long and short sweetening, according as it is the product of the cane... or of the maple tree. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 1. 156 \*Long-tackle-block. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Long-tackles, those overhauled down for hoisting up topsails to be bent. Long-tackle blocks have two sheaves of different sizes placed one above the other, as in fiddle-blocks. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* l. xxviii, They played at the ball, the 'long-tennis' [F. *à la paume*], and at the Piletrigone. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* i. 36 Some [yarn] is employed as warp or 'long threads for coarse goods. c. 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 130 \*Long timbers, those timbers afore and abaft the floors which form the floor and second futtocks in one. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 171 Fish of 'long time salting... is unwholesome. 1877 A. M. SULLIVAN *New Ire.* xv. 177 A long-time colleague and friend. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Apr. 573 A long-time deacon of the Tabernacle and personal friend of the late Charles Spurgeon. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxviii. 96 His 'long togs', the half-pay, his beaver hat, white linen shirts, and everything else. 1693 *Drayen Juvenal* vi. 100 When now the 'long vacation's come The noisy hall and theatres grown dumb. 1825 THURLOW *Lett.* (1881) 85 A most delightful fortnight which I spent last long vacation at Cambridge. 1848 CLOUGH (*title*) The Bothe of Toperna-Fuosich, a long-vacation pastoral. 1900 G. C. BROOKER *Mem. & Impress.* 216 Such informal arrangements suffice to create a 'Long Vacation Term'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, \*Long voyage, one in which the Atlantic Ocean is crossed. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 978 The fourth system of working coal, is called the long way, the long wall, and the Shropshire method. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 149 The method of working coal, adopted in the Yorkshire mines generally, is that known as the long wall, distinguished from the Newcastle, or pillar-and-stall method, by extracting at once all available coal. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 50, 1, I worked the coal 'long-wall'. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 111 His is be forme of an heed weel propound, .. but he be 'longe warpid, hauynge tofore & bihynde emence. 1839 \*Long way [see long wall]. c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cii. 8 Merciful lord: 'long-walld [L. *longuinitis*] & mykil merciful. 1604 MOTTREUX *Rabelais* iv. vi. (1737) 21 They are 'long-Wool Sheep. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 388 Wool Manufacture. This well-known staple is... divided into two distinct classes, long wool, or worsted spinning; and short wool, or the spinning of woollen yarn. 1835 *Ure Philos. Manuf.* 103 Long-wool yarns are numbered on the same principle. *Ibid.* 125 Long wool, called also combing wool, differs as materially in a manufacturing point of view from short or clothing wool, as flax does from cotton. *Ibid.* 130 Long wool, called also carding wool, requires length and soundness of staple. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 57 Practically the two long-wools are equal in weight as shearings. 1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Eech.* 13 marg., The 'long Writ' called the Prerogative Writ, out of the Treasurers Remembrancers Office, under the Teste of the chiefe Baron.

b. In names of animals, etc., as long-bill, a bird with a long bill, e.g. a snipe; long clam, (a) *Mya arenaria* (see CLAM sb. 2 1d); (b) the razor-clam, *Evis americana*; long cripple dial, a slow-worm; also, a lizard; long dog dial, a greyhound; long-ear, long ears, an ass; also fig. of a human being; long fin Austral., a name for the fishes *Caprodon schlegelii* and *Anthias longimanus*, Günth. (Morris); † long-fish, † a fish of the eel kind (cf. G. *langfisch*); long-horn, (a) one of a breed of long-horned cattle; (b) the long-eared owl, *Otus vulgaris*; long lugs Sc. = long ears; long-nose, a name for the GAR-FISH; long spur, a bird of the genus *Calcarius* (or *Centropus* phanes); long-wing, a name for the swift; † long-worm, † an adder or viper.

1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 3 Oct. 14/1 One thousand one hundred and fifty sounds a satisfactory bag of the 'long-bills'. 1884 (Goode, etc.) *Nat. Hist. Useful Aquatic Anim.* 1. 707 The 'Soft Clam', 'Long Clam', or 'Nanninose' (*Mya arenaria*). 1887 — *Fisheries U.S.* 11. 614 Under the name of 'long clam', 'knife-handle', and 'razor-clam', they are occasionally seen in New York market. 1758 W. BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 284 We have a kind of viper which we call the 'Long-cripple': It is the slow-worm or deaf-fadder of authors. 1864 E. CORNW. *Gloss.* in *Jrnl. R. Inst. Cornw.* Mar. 1. 17 Long-cripple, a lizard: in some parts applied to the snake. 1896 BARING-GOULD *Idylls* 223 He runs away from me... just for all the world as if I were a long-cripple. 1847 HALLIWELL, \*Long dog, a greyhound. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 44/1 William turned, clinked off like a long-dog, and jumped safe over hedge. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) 11. 150 The beast... would sell for no more at a fair than his brother 'Long-ear. 1845 BROWNING *Lett.* (1899) 1. 16 This long-ears had to be 'dear-Sir'd and obedient-servant'. 1882 J. E. TENISON-WOODS *Fish N. S. Wales* 33 (Morris) The 'long-fin, *Anthias longimanus*, Günth... may be known by... the great length of the pectoral fins. 1598 FLORIO, *Licostome*, a kind of 'longfish. 1834 YOCATT *Cattle* 188 The 'long horns' seem to have first appeared in Craven. 1856 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* 1. 131 *Otus vulgaris*, the Long-horn. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 130 The cows in the field used to be longhorns, much more hardy. a 1748 RAMSAY *Condensed Ass* 64 See poor 'lang lugs man pay the kane

for a'. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* 1. 391 The Garfish... \*Long-Nose. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 175 A long eel-shaped fish, the gur-fish, or long-nose. 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 121 *Emberiza Lappontica* Wilson... Lapland \*Longspur. 1893 COUES in *Lewis & Clark's Exped.* 1. 349 note, The black-breasted lark-bunting or longspur, *Centropus* (Rhynchophanes) macmurtrei. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* 1. 77 The Long-spurs, of which the Lapland Bunting is the type, are three in number. 1854 MARY HOWITT *Pictor. Cal.* Seasons 390 About the 12th of August the largest of the swallow tribe, the swift or 'long-wing, disappears. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. 51 Moulles, Rats, \*Long-wormes.

c. In the names of plants or vegetable products, as † long-bean = KIDNEY-BEAN; † long ear, a name for a kind of barley; long-flax (see quot.); long-leek, the ordinary leek (*Allium porrum*); long-moss = LONG-BEARD 3; long-pod, a variety of broad bean which produces a very long pod; long purple, a local name for *Orchis mascula*, *Lathyrus Salicaria*, and other plants.

1587 MASCALL *Gent. Cattle* (1627) 11 Faciola, called in English kidney-beane, or 'long-beane. 1523 FITZHERB. *Hush.* § 13 \*Long-ear hath a flate ear, half an inche brode, and four inches and more of length. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, \*Long-flax, flax to be spun its natural length without cutting. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 357 The young flowerstalk of the 'longleek (*Allium porrum*). 1808 T. ASHE *Trav. Amer.* 1. 126 \*Long Moss, *Telandria Usneoides*. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* 1. 249/2 The long-moss region commences below 35° lat. The moss hangs in festoons from the trees. 1821 W. CORBETT *Amer. Gardening* § 196 The best... is the Windsor-Bean. The 'Long-Pod' is the next best. 1602 SHAKS. *Hamm.* iv. 170 There with fantasticke Garlands did she come, Of Crow-flowres, Nettles, Daisies, and 'long Purples. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 60 Gay long purple, with its tufty spike. *Ibid.* II. 210 (Gloss.), Long purples, purple loose-strife. 1830 TENNYSON *Dirge* v, Round thee blow... long purples of the dale.

d. Cricket: † long ball, a ball hit to a distance; long field (off, on), the position of a fieldsman who stands at a distance behind the bowler, either to his left or right; also, one who fields in that position; long-hop, a ball bowled or thrown so that it makes a long flight after pitching; long off, on, short for long field off, on; long-stop, a fieldsman who stands behind the wicket-keeper to stop the balls that pass him; hence long-stop vb., to field as long-stop, whence long-stopping vb. sb. Also long leg, long slip (see the sb.).

1744 J. LOVE *Cricket* (1770) III. 3 Some [fieldsmen], at a distance, for the 'Long Ball wait. 1843 \*Long field [see long on below]. 1852 *Land. Soc.* 11. 115/5 Carpenter might have made more drives to the long field. 1850 \*Bat Cricketer's Man. 43 \*Long Field Off.—This situation demands a person who can throw well. Long Field On is of a character with the 'off'. 1880 *Times* 28 Sept. 11/5 Mr. Moule, long-field-off. 1837 *New Sporting Mag.* XI. 108 The lengths necessary to be pitched at that slow pace will be as good as 'long hops. 1867 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 432 The ball should come skimming in with a long hop to the top of the balls. 1864 *Ibid.* 476 A drive to 'long-off. 1901 I. MACLAREN *Ing. Barbarians* xv. 295 A miraculous catch which he made at long-off. 1843 \*A WYKHAMIST *Pract. Hints on Cricket* Frontisp., The 'long on', or long field to the on-side, is for the most part done away with. 1797 COLMAN *Heir at Law* II. ii, I'll make you my 'long-stop at cricket. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 103 Reliable long-stop and very smart in the long-field. 1860 *Bailey's Mag.* 1. 34/3 Lords', where, in days of yore... Beagley 'long stopped. *Ibid.* 303 The 'long stopping of Diver. 1871 G. MEREDITH *II. Richmond* vi, We played at catch with the Dutch cheese, and afterwards bowled it for long-stopping.

B. Quasi-sb. and sb.

I. The neuter adj. used absol.

1. In various phrases with preps.

† a. At long: = 'at length'; (a) after a long time, in the end; (b) in an extended manner, in many words, fully.

a 1400-50 Alexander 3498 Bot lat vs leue him at longe & lende to oure homes. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 579/2, I shall purpose to treat of this matter more at long. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 139 b, It were... superfluous at long to discuss.

b. Before long: before a long time has elapsed, soon. So ere long, ERELONG.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 69 Perhaps we may meet ere long. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* 11. 196 Let us hope that these islands may ere long be made free and independent. 1871 TROLOPE *Ralph the Heir* xlii. 426 'Bye, bye', said Neefit, 'I'll be here again before long'. 1872 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 28 The terror and ignorance which ere long were to impel them to the conception and perpetration of even greater crimes. 1892 Bookman Oct. 28/2 We expect from him before long a better novel than he has yet given us.

c. By long and by last (? dial.): in the end.

1900 *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 103 By long and by last we came to Veermut bridge.

d. For long: † (a) long ago (obs.); (b) throughout a long period (occas. for long and long, for long together); also predicatively, destined or likely to continue long.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4507 For lang was said, and yett sua bes, 'Hert sun for-gettes pat ne ei seils'. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Rich.* 111 56 For long we have sought the furious bore, and now we have found him. 1729 B. LYNDE *Diary* 29 Dec. (1880) 35 Expecting the governor would adjourn for long the Gen'l Court. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* IV. 171 'Well, Lord, it mayn't be for long', replied Dolly. 1839 *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) 11. 535 No man

kept himself for long and long, at a fearful... speed, as did Lord Brougham. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Outlet of Oulst.* 148 Her back aches... frightfully if she sits up for long together. 1874 L.D. HOUGHTON in T. W. REID *Life* (1891) 11. 300 Ripon's conversion is one of the oddest news I have heard for long. 1895 MRS. H. WARD *Bessie Costrell* 121 The children... had been restless for long.

† e. Of long: since a remote period; for a long time past. (Cf. OF 53.) Obs.

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* iv. 24 b, The Castle of Antwerp... had of long been a denne of murderers. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 1325 The Lion... gan him avize... what had of long Become of him. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 1 The Turks haue of long most inhabited the lesser Asia. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Cant.* (1626) 39 Suckers of long doe not beare. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Judicature* (Arb.) 453 Penall Lawes, if they haue beene Sleepers of long.

† f. On long: in length. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21664 O four corner be arche was made, Als has be cros on lang and brade.

† g. Unbe long: after a long interval. Obs.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 2 (Sedgefield) 125 Ða andswarode he ymbe long and cwæð. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 518 Þes sondemson, umbe long, .. com, & brohte wið him fifti scoldmestres.

† h. With the longest: for a very long time. 1636 tr. *Florus's Hist.* iv. ii. 273 When that part of his forces which was left behind... stayed with the longest [L. *morant faceret*] at Brundisium.

1. At (the) longest: on the longest estimate.

1857 PUSEY *Leuten Serm.* xii. (1883) 235 Short, at the longest, were the life of man.

2. Without prep.: Much time. Now chiefly in to take long. † This long (used adv.): for this long time (obs.). That long, colloq.: that length of time.

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE 1. 262 Du sone, this lang quilar has thou beyne? 1565 T. STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 31 Forsaking that ancient religion whiche this long both I and my people haue obserued. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 102 Otherwise he had never... this long haue deferr'd its discovery. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 67 It will take at least ten times that long to get a train ready for a return trip. 1901 A. HORE *Tristram of Blent* xxv. 336 He had been wondering how long they would take to think of the lady who now held the title and estates. *Mod.* Don't take very long about it. I do not think it will take long to finish the work.

b. as the predicate of an impersonal clause, (a) it is (was, will be, etc.) long before, since, to (something); it will be long first; ere it be long. † Also long to (used absol.) = 'long first'. † Also ellipt., though long first.

c 1000 in *Sax. Leechb.* 111. 434 Næs lang to þæt his broþor byses lanan lifes timan ægendode. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxh.) 1. 4 It is lang sen it fell oute of þe hand. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 39 It shal not be longe to but that ye shal be hyely married. 1540-1 ELVOR *Image Gov.* 7 There shall be or it bee longe, a more ample remembrance. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Sleidaus's Comm.* 174 Leste the olde enemye of mankynde, would styre up warre... or ever it were longe. c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* xx. 13 And tell him, ere it be long, I'll visit him. 1606 LOCKOCK 1 *Thess.* iii. 34 Byde a little while, it is not long to. 1616 T. MATHEWS *Lett. in Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 36 God now at last, though long first, sending so good opportunity. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funerall Mon.* 223 As it was long before he could be persuaded to take a Prebend of Lincoln. 1670 LADY MARY BERTIE in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22, I hope now it will not be long before I see you at Exton. 1740 tr. *De Monhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) 1. 47 It will not be long first. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* lxxvi, She'll bring him round to her way of thinking before it's long.

3. The long and the short of (it, etc.), less frequently the short and the long: the sum total, substance, upshot. Also, to make short of long: to make a long story short.

c 1500 *Merch. & Child in Hazlitt Early Pop. Poetry* 1. 135 Thys ys the schoote and longe. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 137 There's the short and the long. 1630 SHELTON *Quint.* II. xxxix. 254 The short and the long was this. 1642 J. EATON *Honeye-free Justif.* 245 Whereof riseth such a necessity of believing... that Christ maketh this the short and long of all. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 412 This is the long and the short of it. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 108 ¶ 8 This is, sir, the long and the short of the matter. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* II. Wks. 1799 11. 80 And that, Mr. John, is the long and the short on't. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxv, The short and the long of it is, that [etc.]. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* iv. vii. 160 There, to make short of long, was he way-laid by many knights at once. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* 1. ix, The long and the short of it is... that you must pay me this money.

II. As sb. (with a and plural).

4. Mus. A long note; spec. in the early notation, a note equivalent to two or to three breves, according to the rhythm employed; also, the character by which it was denoted. † Long and short (see quot. 1597).

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 414, It was a mery song; I dar say that he brought four & twenty to a long. 1590 CORAINE *Treat. Hunting* Div b, Where the Foxe is earthed, blowe for the Ferriers after this manner: One long and two short. 1594 BARNFIELD *Sheph. Cont.* iii, My Prick-Song's always full of Larges and Longs. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 78 Long and short is when we make two notes tied together, and then another of the same kind alone. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheon.* II. xii. § 1 (1622) 334 The Art of Musick mixeth contrary sounds in her Songes: as Sharps, with flats; and briefes, with Longs. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* 1. vii. 24 The Large contains eight Semibreves, the Long four. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* xi. 227 When Musick was first invented, there were but Two Notes, viz. a Long, and a



Breve. 178a BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* II, iii, 184 The first consists of a succession of Longs and Breves. 1887 BROWNING *Parleys* 20. *Cert. People Wks.* 1896 II, 730/1 Longs and Breves displacing quite Crotchet-and-quaver periness. 1891 W. POLE *Philos. Mus.* 162 The breve being intended to be held about half the time of the long.

*attrib.* 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Character*, Long Rest. 1886 W. S. ROCKSTRO *Hist. Mus.* III, 35 Perfect Long Rest. Imperfect Long Rest.

5. *Prosody*. A long syllable. *Longs and shorts*: quantitative (esp. Latin or Greek) verses or versification. Hence (*nonce-use*) *long-and-short* *v.*, to make Greek or Latin verses.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich.* III, 42 This poetical schoole-mayster corrector of breves and longes, caused Collyngborne to be abbreviate shorter by the hed. 1811 BYRON *Hints from Hor.* 514 Whom public schools compel to 'long and short' before they're taught to spell. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* i, iv, (1892) 29 Classically, greatly distinguishable from death in long and shorts. 1871 M. ARNOLD *Friendship's Garland* vi, 51, 'I have seen some long and shorts of Hittall's', said I, 'about the Caledonian Bear, which were not bad'. 1871 *Young Gentleman's Mag.* 23/1 As two shorts are supposed to equal one long, you may put a dactyl for a spondee.

6. *Building*. *Longs and shorts*: long and short blocks placed alternately in a vertical line; the style of masonry characterized by this arrangement. Also *attrib.*, as in *long-and-short work*, *masonry*.

1845 PETERIE *Round Towers* *Irel.* II, iii, 183 Long and short. This masonry consists of alternate long and short blocks of ashlar, or hewn stone, bonding into the wall. 1863 G. G. SCOTT *Westm. Abbey* (ed. 2) II, 11 A small loop window, with long-and-short work in the jambs. 1884 EARLE *Age. Lit.* 51 Of Saxon construction a chief peculiarity is that which is called 'longs and shorts'. It occurs in coins of towers, in panelling work, and sometimes in door jambs.

7. = *Long Vacation* (A. 18).

1885 M. PATTON *Mem.* 149, I began the Long in the belief that I was going in for my degree in November. 1888 *Echoes Oxford Mag.* (1890) 111 If you dare to come up in the Long. 1891 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 2/3 [Oxford] had not yet awakened from the lethargy of the 'Long'.

8. *pl.* = *long-clothes*.

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II, 63 A baby in longs.

9. *pl.* Long whist. (See WHIST *sb.*) *rare*.

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II, 29 Shilling points at longs. were the fashion. 1850 *Bolton's Handbk. Games* 162.

10. *Comm.* One who has purchased in expectation of future demand.

1881 *Chicago Times* 12 Mar., Under negotiations by the 'longs', the market [i.e. for pork] fell back 5c. 1890 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 2/7 Wheat . . fell off owing to longs unloading. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Aug. 5/1 'Longs' circulating sensational accounts of damage done to the spring wheat crop.

**Long** (*lɒŋ*), *a.* Also 3-5, *north. dial.* 8-9 *lang*, 4-5 *lange*, 5-6 *longe*. [Aphetic f. *MF. ilong*, OE. *gelang* ALONG *a.*] *Phr.* *Long of* († *long on*): attributable to, owing to, on account of, because of, 'along of'. Now *arch.* and *dial.*

c 1300 ORMIN 13377 All Cristene folkess hald 1ss lang o Cristess helpe. c 1275 LAV. 15886 Sai waren [= whereon] hit his lang pat be wal falleþ. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6030 Al þis wrak on me es lang [Fairf. lange, *Trin.* longe]. c 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 750 Here 3e miuwen se þe wrong And knowe, when-on hit is long [v. r. alange]. c 1350 *St. Mary Magd.* 464 in Horst. *Alleng. Leg.* (1881) 86 All my los es lang on þe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4606 Slik likt is lang on þe leuir & likand spices. c 1450 CANTON *Sonnets of Aymon* i, 50 Neuer we shall faylle you but if it be longe of you. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii, 535 Whether it were of the Englyssmen longe or of the Portygaleys, moche harme was done to the Spaynyardys. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* i John 44 All is long of the darkenes of the hate of his brother, that hath so blynded his eyes. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II, (1882) 33 Who is it long of, can you tell? 1591 FLORIO *and Frailties* 51, I wot not what it is long of, but I have no stomach. 1602 and *Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* *Prolog.* (Arb.) 3 Its all long on you, I could not get my part a night or two before. 1651 BAXTER *Saints' Rest* i, v, § 2, 61 That the very Damned live, is to be ascribed to him; That they live in misery, is long of themselves. 1705 J. BLAIR in *Perry Hist. Coll. Am. Col. Ch.* I, 148, I do again assure you it shall not be long of me if our differences be long lived. 1740 CHESTERFIELD *Lett.* 24 Nov. (1892) I, 377, I have told the French Minister, as *how*, that if that affair be not soon concluded, your Lordship would think it all long of him. 1881 SWINBURNE *Mary Stuart* III, i, 113 That all these Have fallen out profitless, 'tis long of you.

**Long** (*lɒŋ*), *adv.* Compared longer (*lɒŋgə*), longest (*lɒŋgəst*). Forms: 1 *lange*, *longe*, 2 *lange*, *Orm. lanng*, 3-5, *Sc. 6-9 lang*, 3-5 *longe*, 5- *long*. See also LENG, Lenger, LENGEST, [OE. *lange*, *lunge*, = OFris. *lang'e*, *long'e*, OS. *lango* (Du. *lang*), OHG. *lango* (MHG., mod.G. *lange*): = OTeut. \**langō*, f. \**laygo*-LONG *a.*]

1. For or during a long time.

† *Long a day* (Spenser): for a long time. [Prob. from *long of the day*; cf. 'long time of þe dei', quot. a 1225 in A. 7. Possibly the rare phrase *long the day* may have had this origin; but see 6 below.]

*Beowulf* (L. 234) Deað ðe hord-welan heolde lange. c 888 K. ALFRED *Bath.* (Sedgfield) xxxv, § 7 Ða he ða lange and longe hearpode, ða cleopode se hellwara cnyng. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 253 Se ic me ðe long libben. c 1300 ORMIN 219 Forwiþ þe preost was lange was þatt ða3 att Goddes allert. c 1450 *Ornd & Night*, 466 He nis nother 3ep ne wis, That longe abid war him nod nis. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 169 Iesus quen he lang had fast was fondid wit þe wik gast. 1340 *Ayenh.* 205 A rodest eppel amang þe helen, makeþ

rotic þe yzounde, yef he is longe þe amange. c 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb) II, 5 Ðai wald þat it schuld hafe lang lasted. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 22 § 4 Laborers . . longe sitting at their brekfast at their dyner and nonemete. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. II* 192b, This matter, hanging long in consultation. 1562 PILKINGTON *Expos. Aduys* Pref. 9 Tyrannes raygne not long. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I, i, x, 9 Most vertuous virgin. That . . fast wandered through the world now long a day. 1596 *Ibid.* vi, iii, 4 Is this the timely joy, which I expected long. c 1605 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary XXXII*, 178, 1469, K. Henry 6 proclaimed kinge, but continued not longe. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV, 372 If they could spare members, they must attend long. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* x, 501 They long suspend the Fortune of the Field. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect Plenty* vii, Lang have they ply'd that trade. 1766 GOLDSM. *Hermil* viii, Man wants but little here below, Nor wants that little long. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II, 322 We have long been expecting a packet. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece VIII*, 115 The principle, which had long been generally admitted in the Greek republics, that [etc.]. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* i, i, 1 Gerbert's disciple once, but long a monk of Sant Evreult. 1895 F. HARRISON in *19th Cent.* Aug. 215 Many of his criticisms of modern scientific philosophy are precisely those which I have long urged.

b. In the comparative and superlative, or preceded by advs. of comparison (*as, how, so, thus, too, etc.*), the adv. indicates amount of relative duration. (Cf. LONG *a.* 8.) *So* (or *as*) *long as*: often nearly equivalent to 'provided that', 'if only'.

c 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* IV, xxv. (Schipper) 406 Ic . . þe . . anywde . . hu lange þu on breowe awanian sceole. 971 *Blick. Hom.* 169 Swa lange swa ze dis dydon ðara ann ðe on me zelydon. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1816 To longe we habbed driuen ure duschipes. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 623 Ay þe langare he sat sa, þe mare grew his sorow & va. c 1400 *Langfanc's Cirurg.* 37 If þu a wounde habbe to longe in þe air open . . þame [etc.]. 1433 *Rolls of Parli.* IV, 424 I Whiles and as longe as hit is or shall be so. c 1500 *Melusine* IV, 331 So long rode gelfray that he came to the Castel. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II, 775 The Cardinal perceived that the Queene waxed ever the longer the farther of. c 1550 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xix, 13 How lang sall I this lyfe inleide. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 27 As lang as I lue on this erd. 1568 TILNEY *Disc. Marriage* (Cvijb) I, I have already troubled them to long. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II, viii, 28 The guilt, which if he lued had thus long, His life for dew reuenge should deare aby. 1631 GONGOR *Gods Armes* III, lxxv, 304 A liquor . . which kept them from rotting, and made them last the longer. 1642 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagor* (1649) 171 Absalon . . kept his wrath so long; until it burst out into blood. c 1680 BEYERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I, 68 So long as there are devils in hell. 1715 ATTERBURY *On Matt.* xxvii, 25 in *Serm.* (1734) I, 127 Thus long have they [Jews] been no Nation. 1732 HERFORD *Alphib.* II, § 20 The world . . always will be the same, as long as men are men. 1776 *Trial of Naudocomar* 209 How long did you live with Sialabut at Delhi? 1825 THIRLWALL *Lett.* (1881) 85 To cling to your profession as long as you can. 1834 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV, 391 God has mercifully supported me thus long. 1846 BROWNING *Lost Mistress* v, I will hold your hand but as long as last, Or so very little longer. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II, ix, 730 One-third who have been longest in office retire annually. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I, i, 394 She stood so long that she forgot to weep. 1887 L. CARROLL *Game of Logic* Pref., Is there any great harm in that, so long as you get plenty of amusement?

c. *colloq.* *So long*: good-bye, 'au revoir'. [Cf. G. *so lange*.]

1865 F. H. NIXON *P. Perfume* 8 Will wish you 'ta ta'—gentle reader—'So long!' a 1868 W. WHITMAN *Poems* 398, I whisper So long! And take the young woman's hand . . for the last time. 1889 *Chamb. Tral.* 22 June 397 'When shall we see you again? Not for another six months I s'pose. So long.' 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets*, etc. 199 'So long then; wish you luck'.

d. *I, you, etc. may* (do something) *long enough*: a colloquial phrase expressing hopelessness of result. Now usually followed by *before conj.*

1530 PALSGR. 616/2, I may do a thing longe ynough, which sayng we use when we signyfye our labour to be in vayne. . . Thou maye krye longe ynough: tu es beau braire. 1871 BROWNING *Hervé Riel* xi, Search the heroes flung pell-mell On the Louvre, face and flank; 'You shall look long enough ere you come to Hervé Riel.

2. The suppression of the qualified adj., adv., or phrase, in expressions like *to be long about one's work*, causes the adv. *long* to assume the character of a quasi-adjectival predicate = 'occupying a long time', 'delaying long'. Const. *in*, † *of*, † *a* (with gerund; the prep. is now often omitted *colloq.*), also followed by *conj. ere, or, before*.

The originally advb. character of the word in this use is shown by the form *longe* (riming with *longe*) in the first example, and by the analogy of the similar use of the advb. phrase *in to be a long time*. Cf. however F. *être long*.

c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I, 143/1368 Sumdel þe pope was anuyd þat he hadde i-beo so longe. 1479 *Paston Lett.* III, 258 Let myn oncle . . kepe the patent . . tyll he have hys mone, and that shall not be longe to. 1530 TINDALE *Nm.* xiv, 18 The Lorde is longe yer he be angrye, and full of mercy. 1539 *Cranmer's Bible* Matt. xxiv, 48 My lord will be long a coming. 1541 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 268 Whiche thyng forasmuch as it was veray slacke and longe in dooyng . . he assayed to passe over the sea of Adria. 1560 J. DAUS tr. *Seidman's Comm.* 86b, Went to mete . . the Emperour, but they were longe or they myght be suffered to come to his speche. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Festive* vi, 31 That the Empire which was so long a getting . . might not come to wracke. 1611 SHAKS. *Wind.* 7, III, iii, 8 He not be long before I call vpon thee. 1612 CHATMAN *Widdows Teares* i, Dram. Wks. 1873 III, 19 Goe, He not be long. 1637 EARL MONM. tr. *Mathezz's Romulus & Tarquin* 294 The witchcraft of Rhetorique being ended, which is not long a doing. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 545, I advise to be a long a chusing

a kind of life. 1780 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1902) 26 It is from Glasgow, whence I am still longer before I believe. 1796 Mrs. E. PARSONS *Myst. Warning* IV, 242 You shall . . remain . . till I have discovered the whole of your vile plot, which will not be long first. 1799 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V, 257 The real author cannot be long of being deterred. 1803 *Lorinua* II, 57 The wound was long before it was healed. a 1814 *Last Act* II, i, in *New Brit. Theatre* II, 381 Is not our old gentleman rather beyond his time? in truth, I think him long. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G. ix*, They were not long of discovering the *tête-à-tête*. 1880 FAOURN *Bungay* 53 His remarkable ability was not long in showing itself. 1894 *Fall Mall Mag.* Mar. II, 740 The opportunity was not long in coming.

b. *Not to be long for this world*: to have only a short time to live.

1822 BYRON *Lett. to J. Murray* 23 Sept., If it is, I cannot be long for this world.

3. With an agent-noun, as *long-liver*. Also *longer, longest liver*, in legal use for 'the survivor, the last survivor'.

1485 *Rolls of Parli.* VI, 271/2 The longest liver of them. 1522 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 237 The sayd Elizabeth now hys wyffe yf she be longer lyuer. 1530 PALSGR. 317/2 Longe lyuer. 1602 *Narrissus* (1893) 241 Why am I longer liver? 1662 H. HOPKINS *Funeral Serm.* (1685) 13 The longest liver hath no more but that he is longer a dying than others. 1781 MAD. D'ARBEY *Diary* Aug., He is strong-built, I dare say he will be a very long liver. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II, 311 For and during the term of their natural lives, and the life of the longer liver of them. 1869 HUGHES *Alfred Gt.* iv, 53 The longest liver . . should take land and treasure. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* (1882) 94 The qualities which make him likely to be a long-liver.

4. Followed by *after, before, † after, † or, † since* (advs., conjs., or preps.): At, from, or to a point of time far distant from the time indicated.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5259 Sun I wend, lang shengan, þat wild leistes he þe slain. *Ibid.* 15938 Him . . i sagh lang at wit him in rute. c 1425 WINTON *Chron.* III, iii, 598 Scotland was dyssawarra left And wast nere lyand lang thare eft. a 1400 *50 Alexander* 1145 Pare he lies with his ledis lang or he foundes. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I, iii, All the estates were longe or day in the church for to praye. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II, 759 One Misticbrooke long before morning came in great haste. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Friss.* I, vii, 5 The kyng sawe his suster, whom he had nat sene long before. c 1530 TINDALE *Prolog.* to *Jonah* (1551), Wycheffe preached repentance vnto our fathers not longe sence. 1560 DAUS tr. *Seidman's Comm.* 26 b, And so not longe after they burned Luthers workes. a 1649 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 25 The long-since dead from bursted graves arise. 1662 STILLING. *Orig. Sac.* III, § 1 If there were persons existent in the World long before Adam was, a 1774 GOLDSM. *Ser.* *Exp. Philos.* (1776) I, 9 Wanting the basis of reason, the whole fabric has long since fallen to the ground. 1816 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I, 371 They ought, long ere this, to have been prevented. 1845 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1880) I, 28 A prison . . the ruins of which long after remained on the left bank of the Seine. 1861 *Ibid.* 47 Protestant and peaceful times, long after London had ceased to fear a foreign foe. 1860 READE *Cloister & L.* XXX, He and I were born the same year, but he cut his teeth long before me. 1889 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 269 Such is life—as Mrs. Harris long since observed. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX, 167/2 You are hemmed in on every side by the long-since past.

5. The comparative is used (chiefly with qualifying adv., as *any, no, much, a little, etc.*) in the sense: After the point of time indicated by the context (= *L. amplius*, *F. plus* with negative, *G. mehr*). *No longer*: not now as formerly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1300 To lue mought he na langar dreil. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xi, Yp I rase, no langer wald I lye. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III, v, iii, 157, I can no longer hold me patient. 1662 STILLING. *Orig. Sac.* II, vii, § 7 There should a time come when the Ceremoniall Law should oblige no longer. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxviii, Happiness I fear is no longer reserved for me here. 1802 *Hated* I, 126, I could no longer dissemble with myself. 1894 HALL CAINE *Maximian* III, xix, 190 There was no longer any room for doubt.

6. Subjoined to expressions designating a period of time, with the sense: Throughout the length of (the period specified). [Cf. G. *sein leben lang*.] † Also rarely *poet.* in reversed order, as *long the day* (cf. *long a day* under 1).

c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I, 264/122 Heore 3at was swiþe faste i-mad; þoru3 al þe 3ere longue. 1530 TINDALE *Annot.* More IV, xi, Wks. (1573) 332 There were martyrs that suffered martyrdom for the name of Christ all the year long. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I, 169 He trayvelled all night long to Winchester warde. c 1586 CRESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXI, v, Thy gracious glory Was my ditty long the day. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I, i, 32 The Sunne that measures heaven all day long. a 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 478 Without any change or alteration all the Sabbath long. 1650 TRAPP *Comm.* *Nm.* xxiii, 10 Carnall men . . live all their lives long in Dalilah's lap. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 154 All Lent long . . the very faithful themselves were cast upon their knees. 1720 T. GORDON *Humourist* I, 158 In Scotland . . a Man must be all Sunday long tied either to the Kirk or his Chamber. 1825 THIRLWALL *Crit. Ess.* 36 Accustomed to pass their nights the whole summer long in the open air. 1849 HELPS *Friends in C.* II, iv, 92 You are out all day long with the sheep. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph.* *Apol.* 1064 While . . the lesson long, No learner ever dared to cross his legs. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III, 245 He was to continue working all his life long at that and at no other.

† 7. At or to a great or a specified distance in space; far. *Obs. rare*.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2485 So longe he hauen ðeden numen To flum irdon ðat he ben cumen. 13 . . in *Minor P.* *Vern. MS.* 502 Two wyues sat 3onder, langare. c 1450 *Merlin* 155 The smyten . . so vigorously that oon myght here the crassinge



of spere half a myle longe. 1533 BERNERS tr. *Froissart* I. ix. 7 She rode to warde Heynaulte, and so long she rode that she came to Cambresy. 1532 in *More Confut. Barnes* viii. *M.'s Wks.* (1557) 78a/2 The church through out all the world scattered farre and long. 1544 *Lam. & Piteous Treat.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) IV. 535 His gallies... were barbourd fyue legges longe frome the sayde towne of Argiere. 1586 *To the King in Farr S. P. Jas. I* (1847) 315 Yet in my long-borne zeale Time's change can make no change appeare. 1817 *Lady Morgan France* (1818) I. 194 The sudden resurrection of a long-buried aristocracy. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* v. ii. (1876) 381 That resurrection which now awaited the long-buried truths of the Gospel. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xx. 400 The long-contended prize. 1858 *Lightfoot Comm.* Philippi (1873) 199 The long-delayed judgment of God. 1570 J. PHILLIP *Frendly Larum* in *Farr S. P. Ellis* (1845) II. 526 And eke enioy, as wee doo wish, Our long-desired masse. 1877 *Bryant Odys.* v. 534 To thee, the long-desired, I come. 1533 *Elyot Cast. Helthe* II. xxiv. (1541) 52 These exercises... may put out of the body, all long-during sicknesses. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. iii. 307 As motion and long-during action tyres The sinnowy vigour of the traveller. 1567 *Turberv. Ovid's Epist.* Qij. And all my wit is me bereft by long enduring smart. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* IV. lxiii. 251 The long-enduring watcher. 1640 *Waller Sp. Ho. Com.* 22 Apr. Wks. (1729) 406 A long-established government. 1837 H. T. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 124 A long-established and very eminent lawyer of Boston. 1622 *Drayton Poly-olb.* xxii. 929 Their long-expected hopes were utterly forlorn. 1878 Bosw. *Smith Carthage* 302 They balked their Roman conquerors of their long-expected revenge. 1605 *Drayton Eclogue* xii. And that all-searching and impartial Fate Shall take account of long-forgotten dust. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xix. 191 Tears repeat their long-forgotten course. 1503 SHAKS. *Luc.* 1816 Now he... armed his long-hid wits advisedly. 1843 *Browning Return Druses* I. 229 Tell them the long-kept secret. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* I. iii. 27 Ah my long-lacked lord, Where have ye bene thus long out of my sight? 1860 *Pusey Min. Proph.* 483 He, the long-longed for, the chosen of God. 1605 *Dan Ile of Guls Dii.* Long lookt for comes at last. 1848 *Dickens Dombey* i. Exulting in the long-looked-for event. 1738 *Gray Propertius* iii. 83 To Chiron Phoenix owed his long-lost sight. 1887 *Besant The World-went*, etc. xi. 87 The safe return of the long-lost sailor. 1760-72 H. BROOKER *Foot of Qual.* (1809) IV. 156 The images of his long-parted friends. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. x. 481 During His long-past sojourn upon earth. 1792 *Burke Corr.* (1844) III. 388 The solid, permanent, long-possessed property of the country. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iv. 9 Hermione... Was sent to crown the long-protracted joy. 1715 — *Iliad* II. 185 With long-resounding Cries they urge the Train To fit the Ships, and launch into the Main. 1822 *Scott Pirate* v. The groans of the mountains, and the long-resounding shores. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xvi. § 134 (1875) 373 Its long-settled political organization. a 1649 *Drum. of Hawth. Poems* Wks. (1711) 9 With long-shut eyes I shun the irksome light. 1729 *Law Serious C.* 299 [He] triumphantly entered that long-shut-up paradise. 1622 *Drayton Poly-olb.* ix. 319 Ere the Iberian Powers had touched the long-sought Bay. 1760-72 H. BROOKER *Foot of Qual.* (1809) IV. 74 My long-lost, my long-sought brother! 1643 *Milton Divorce To Parl.* To be acquitted from the long-suffer'd undogdly attribute of patronizing Adultery. 1636 B. JUNSON *Discov. Homeri Ulysses* (1640) 93 Ulysses, in Homer, is made a long thinking man, before hee speaks. 1671 *Milton P. R.* I. 59 We must bide the stroke of that long-threatened wound. 1760-72 H. BROOKER *Foot of Qual.* (1809) IV. 149 Long-toiled mariners, whom storms have at length compelled to seek a final port. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* I. iii. 21 That long-wandering Greeke, That for his love refused deity. 1693 *Congreve in Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 293 The dry Embraces of long-wedded Love. 1570 J. PHILLIP *Frendly Larum* in *Farr S. P. Ellis* (1845) II. 533 And keepe the cruell papists still From their long-wished day. a 1649 *Drum. of Hawth. Poems* Wks. (1711) 6 That day, long-wished day. 1748 *Anon's Voy.* I. x. 107 We at last discovered the long-wished for Island. 1857 *Ruskin Pol. Econ. Art* 38 The long-withheld sympathy is given at last.

† 8. With a long step. Obs.  
1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4116/4 Paces and gallops well, trots a little long.

9. Comb. When qualifying a ppl. adj. used attrib., the word, like most other advs., is commonly hyphenated, forming innumerable quasi-compounds: as long-accustomed, long-borne, long-expected, etc. Also LONG-CONTINUED, LONG-LASTING, LONG-LIVING.

a. With the sense 'for a long time'.

1540 *Coverdale Fruitf. Less.* To Rdr. (1593) ¶ 2b, After long accustomed doing of virtuous deeds. 1711 SHAFTESS. *Charac.* (1737) II. 64 The abject and compliant state of long-accustom'd slaves. 1789 *Cowper Annus Mirab.* 47 Our Queen's long-agitated breast. c 1620 S. A. GORGES *To the King in Farr S. P. Jas. I* (1847) 315 Yet in my long-borne zeale Time's change can make no change appeare. 1817 *Lady Morgan France* (1818) I. 194 The sudden resurrection of a long-buried aristocracy. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* v. ii. (1876) 381 That resurrection which now awaited the long-buried truths of the Gospel. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xx. 400 The long-contended prize. 1858 *Lightfoot Comm.* Philippi (1873) 199 The long-delayed judgment of God. 1570 J. PHILLIP *Frendly Larum* in *Farr S. P. Ellis* (1845) II. 526 And eke enioy, as wee doo wish, Our long-desired masse. 1877 *Bryant Odys.* v. 534 To thee, the long-desired, I come. 1533 *Elyot Cast. Helthe* II. xxiv. (1541) 52 These exercises... may put out of the body, all long-during sicknesses. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. iii. 307 As motion and long-during action tyres The sinnowy vigour of the traveller. 1567 *Turberv. Ovid's Epist.* Qij. And all my wit is me bereft by long enduring smart. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* IV. lxiii. 251 The long-enduring watcher. 1640 *Waller Sp. Ho. Com.* 22 Apr. Wks. (1729) 406 A long-established government. 1837 H. T. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 124 A long-established and very eminent lawyer of Boston. 1622 *Drayton Poly-olb.* xxii. 929 Their long-expected hopes were utterly forlorn. 1878 Bosw. *Smith Carthage* 302 They balked their Roman conquerors of their long-expected revenge. 1605 *Drayton Eclogue* xii. And that all-searching and impartial Fate Shall take account of long-forgotten dust. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xix. 191 Tears repeat their long-forgotten course. 1503 SHAKS. *Luc.* 1816 Now he... armed his long-hid wits advisedly. 1843 *Browning Return Druses* I. 229 Tell them the long-kept secret. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* I. iii. 27 Ah my long-lacked lord, Where have ye bene thus long out of my sight? 1860 *Pusey Min. Proph.* 483 He, the long-longed for, the chosen of God. 1605 *Dan Ile of Guls Dii.* Long lookt for comes at last. 1848 *Dickens Dombey* i. Exulting in the long-looked-for event. 1738 *Gray Propertius* iii. 83 To Chiron Phoenix owed his long-lost sight. 1887 *Besant The World-went*, etc. xi. 87 The safe return of the long-lost sailor. 1760-72 H. BROOKER *Foot of Qual.* (1809) IV. 156 The images of his long-parted friends. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. x. 481 During His long-past sojourn upon earth. 1792 *Burke Corr.* (1844) III. 388 The solid, permanent, long-possessed property of the country. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iv. 9 Hermione... Was sent to crown the long-protracted joy. 1715 — *Iliad* II. 185 With long-resounding Cries they urge the Train To fit the Ships, and launch into the Main. 1822 *Scott Pirate* v. The groans of the mountains, and the long-resounding shores. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xvi. § 134 (1875) 373 Its long-settled political organization. a 1649 *Drum. of Hawth. Poems* Wks. (1711) 9 With long-shut eyes I shun the irksome light. 1729 *Law Serious C.* 299 [He] triumphantly entered that long-shut-up paradise. 1622 *Drayton Poly-olb.* ix. 319 Ere the Iberian Powers had touched the long-sought Bay. 1760-72 H. BROOKER *Foot of Qual.* (1809) IV. 74 My long-lost, my long-sought brother! 1643 *Milton Divorce To Parl.* To be acquitted from the long-suffer'd undogdly attribute of patronizing Adultery. 1636 B. JUNSON *Discov. Homeri Ulysses* (1640) 93 Ulysses, in Homer, is made a long thinking man, before hee speaks. 1671 *Milton P. R.* I. 59 We must bide the stroke of that long-threatened wound. 1760-72 H. BROOKER *Foot of Qual.* (1809) IV. 149 Long-toiled mariners, whom storms have at length compelled to seek a final port. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* I. iii. 21 That long-wandering Greeke, That for his love refused deity. 1693 *Congreve in Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 293 The dry Embraces of long-wedded Love. 1570 J. PHILLIP *Frendly Larum* in *Farr S. P. Ellis* (1845) II. 533 And keepe the cruell papists still From their long-wished day. a 1649 *Drum. of Hawth. Poems* Wks. (1711) 6 That day, long-wished day. 1748 *Anon's Voy.* I. x. 107 We at last discovered the long-wished for Island. 1857 *Ruskin Pol. Econ. Art* 38 The long-withheld sympathy is given at last.

b. With the sense 'to or at a great distance'; in a few nonce-words, chiefly poet. as long-destroying, long-travelled, long-wandered, long-withdrawing.

1632 *Lithgow Trav.* vii. 326 Our long-reaching Ordinance. a 1649 *Drum. of Hawth. Poems* Wks. (1711) 2 The palm her love with long-stretch'd arms embraces. 1667 *Milton P. L.* xii. 313 Who shall bring back Through the worlds wilderness long wanderd man Safe to eternal Paradise of rest. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus Ridens* No. 31 (1713) I. 200 A sad Experiment I have made Of the long-reaching Arm of Kings. 1715 POPE *Iliad* viii. 265 They shake the brands, and threat With long-destroying flames the hostile fleet. 1748-46 THOMSON *Spring* 67 O'er your hills and long-withdrawing vales, Let Autumn spread his treasures. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 23 He is a widely and long travelled man.

Long [lɒŋ], v. 1 Forms: 1 langian, 3-4 longen, 3-6 longe, north. lang, (3) longy, 3-6 langue, 4 louny, 5 lung, longyn, 3- long. [OE. *langian* = OS. *langōn* impers. = sense 5 below (MD) *langen* to be or seem long; to 'think long', desire; to ex-

tend, hold out, offer, Du. *langen* to offer, present), OHG. *langēn* impers. = sense 5 (MHG., G. *langen* to reach, extend, suffice), ON. *langa* impers. and pers. to desire, long; — O. Teut. \**langōjan*, \**langējan* f. \**langjo* — LONG a. 1]

† 1. *intr.* To grow longer; to lengthen. Obs. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 250 Þonne se dæg langað þonne gæð seo sunne norðward. 13... K. *Alis.* 139 Averil is meory, and longith the day. c 1325 *Song on Passion* 2 in O. E. *Misc.* 197 Somer is comen. þis day biġinnith to longe. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Priv. Priv.* 245 The dayes longyth fro equinoctium forth, and the nyghtes shortith.

† 2. *trans.* To lengthen, prolong. Obs. 1382 *Wyclif Eccl.* viii. 12 Be ther not good to the vn-pitousse, ne be ther affer longith the dayes of hym. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Priv. Priv.* 202 Prayer longyth a mannys lyue. 2 a 1500 *Robert of Cyssile* 32 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I. 271 Hys dwelinge thoght he there to longe.

† 3. To long away [used to tr. L. *longare*]. Obs. *trans.* To put far away. *b. intr.* To depart. Obs.

1382 *Wyclif Ps.* lxxxvii. 19 Thou longedest aweil [Vulg. *elongasti*] fro me frend and neġhebor. — *Eccles.* xxxv. 22 The Lord shal not longen away [Vulg. *elongabit*].

4. *trans.* To cause to pass over a certain distance (see *quots.*). *dia.*

1674 *Ray S. & E. C. Words* 71 *Long* it hither: Reach it hither. Suffolk. a 1825 *Forby Voc. E. Anglia*, *Long*, to forward to a distance, from one hand to another, in succession.

II. † 5. *impers.* with accus. *Me longs (longeth)*: I have a yearning desire; I long. Const. *after*, or to with sb. or inf. Obs. (Cf. to think long, LONG a. 9b.)

c 893 K. *Ælfred Oros.* II. xi. § 1 Pæt us nu æfter swelcum longian mæge swelce þa wieron. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 149 Him wile sone longe þar after. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 199/14 Hire longuede with hire broþer to speke. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2041 Hir langed sare hir sun cum to. a 1340 *Hampele Psalter* cxxxix. 9 Vs langis efre a thyng of þe world. 1406 *Hoccleve La Male Regle* 38 Me langed aftr nonelre.

6. To have a yearning desire; to wish earnestly. Const. *for* († *after*, occas. † *at*, † *to*), or to with inf. (The only current sense.) † Also, to be restless or impatient till (something is attained).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10543 (Cott.) Þan sal þou find þin husband þar, þat þou has langed efre sare. c 1380-90 *Chaucer Prof.* 12 Thanne longen folk to goon on pilgrimages. c 1470 *Henry Wallace* iii. 352 Ryght sare he langyt the toun of Ayre to see. c 1500 *Melusine* xix. 72 For therat I lang moche. 1509 *Hawes Past. Pleas.* xxix. (Percy Soc.) 138 You knowe well that some women do long After nyce thynges, be it ryght or wrong. 1530 *Palsgr.* 614/1, I longe, as a woman with chylde longeth, or lusteth for a thyng that she wolde eate or drinke of. a 1584 *Montgomerie Cherie & Slae* 177, I langt in Lullis bow to shute. 1590 *Marlowe Edw.* II. ii. 82 Come, leade the way, I long till I am there. 1611 *Bible Ps.* cxix. 40, I have longed after thy precepts. 1632 *Lithgow Trav.* x. 480 He longed for day, and it being come, ... hee quietly left his Lodging. 1667 *Milton P. L.* ix. 593 All other Beasts that saw, with like desire Longing and envying stood. 1738 *Swift Pol. Conversat.* II. 129 But what if any of the Ladies should long? Well, here take it, and the D—l do you good with it. 1786 *Mad. D'Arbury Diary* 8 Nov. Though she gave me a thousand small distresses, I longed to kiss her for every one of them. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. ii. 51 As the cold grave that longeth for its coffin. 1855 *Kingsley Heroes, Thesus* I. 197 He longed to ask his mother the meaning of that stone. 1865 *Trollope Belton Est.* xxviii. 338 This man longed for her, — desired to call her his own. 1884 *F. Temple Relat. Relig. & Sci.* viii. (1885) 239 Believers in all ages have longed for external support to their faith.

† 7. Const. an adv. or advb. phr. with a verb of motion implied: To long to go. Obs.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 157 Him wile sone longe biderward. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1915 Mi longed heonnward. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3649 Þo be king hurde þis, him longede buder sore. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2914 So longid this lady with lust to the temple. 1548 *Hall Chron.* *Rich.* III 27 The man had an high harte and sore longed upwarde, not rising yet so fast as he had hoped.

† 8. To grow weary. *Sc. Obs.*

1606 *Rollslock 1 Thess.* xxiii. 293 Let vs not wearie in doing good, and he adds to the promise, we shall reape the fruit of our good deeds in our owne tyme, if we long not, but goe forward ay to the end.

Long [lɒŋ], v. 2 arch. Also 3 north. lang. [f. *lang*, *long* (not recorded in OE.), aphectic f. OE. *gelang* at hand, dependent on, ALONG a. 1 (= OHG. *gilang*, *kalang* akin). The simple vb. is now snperseded in general use by the compound BELONG v.]

1. *intr.* To be appropriate to († occas. *for*); to pertain to († rarely with simple dative); to refer or relate to; to belong, as a member of a family or the like, a native, adherent, or dependent; to be a part, appendage, or dependency. Now only poet. as a rare archaism (written 'long as if short for belong').

a 1200 *Charter Edw. Conf.* in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* (1846) IV. 215 Alle ða land be longen into þare halagen stowe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2808 Has þou her... ani man. to be langand, or hei or lau. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 82 Unto be Marche gan long an erle, Wolnot he high. c 1380 *Chaucer Miller's* P. 23 His astrelabic longinge for his Art. — *Sgr.* T. 8 Hym lakked noght that longeth to a kyng. a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 73. God to whom it longeth alone to haue mercy. c 1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 19 Withe observances longyng for a kyng. 1430-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 277 A swynherde longyng to the kyng. c 1489 *Caxton Faytes of A.* iv. x. 258 It is a thyng wherof the knowledge longeth unto him. 1508 *Dunbar Tua marii women* 407 For neuer I likit a leid that langit till his blade. 1508

FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* xxxviii. Wks. (1876) 82 Vt the thyng asked of almyghty god be longyng and not contrary to the soules helth. a 1548 *Hall Chron.* *Hen. V* 70 Their... franchises longyng or dewe to them in all maner of places. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iv. 6 With such austerie as longeth to a father. 1600 *Holland Livy* v. xxi. 194 But hereto longeth a tale. 1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 3 (1873) 124 Such mechanic as longeth to the production of the natues afore rehearsed. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. ii. xlvii. But that full grasp of vast Eternitie Longs not to beings simply vegetive. 1650 *Fulper Pizgal* II. iii. 283 West-gate where Shuppin and Hosah were Porters. To them also longeth the gate Shalletheth. 1668-70 *Monats Earthly Par.* I. 240 He will give thee everything That 'longs unto the daughter of a King.

† b. To concern (a person); hence, to be fitting, befit, beseeem. Obs.

a 1366 *Chaucer Rom. Rose* 1222 She durste never seyn ne do But that thing that hir longed to. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 146 Hit longis to knyghtis to defende hom. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 237 In towns, as it longes, þe osul twyterþe mery songes. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxvi. 140 (Add. MS.) Alle loye and gladnesse, as longeth to a maiden for to have. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 5 That, þat longith not to be knowe. a 1548 *Hall Chron.* *Hen. V* 64 It longeth not to clerkes to intermede of them. 1564 tr. *P. Martyr's Comm. Judges* 211 b, That longeth to reason to seeke and search out.

† 2. (Const. *to*, *unto*). To be the property or rightful possession of; = BELONG v. 3. Obs.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 11 Pe catel longyng to be compaigne. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4818 The maners that to the bishop longed. c 1450 *Merlin* 140 All the londe that longeth to the crowne. a 1548 *Hall Chron.* *Hen. V* 63 Any hous or edifice or place of ground longyng to any of the saied citizens. a 1552 *Leland Collect.* I. 235 Fulco had robbid Ruyton a castle longyng to Straunge. 1608 *Day Law-Trickes* v. (1881) 79 Unto what great Prince, Christian or Pagan, longs this mansion?

Long, obs. form of LUNG; aphectic f. ALONG.

-long (lɒŋ), †-longs suffix, forming advs. The earliest instance is *endlong*, from ON. *endlang-r* adj., 'extending from end to end', 'the whole length of'. The word is properly a compound of LONG a.; but in Eng. it was principally used as adv., and developed the sense 'end-wise', 'end foremost', so that it became parallel in meaning to words like *sideling*, *headling*, *backling*. The ending -long thus came to be regarded as a variant of -LING suffix 2. Hence, on the one hand, the occasional 14th c. form *endelyng* for *endlong*, and, on the other hand, the substitution of *headlong's*, *sidelong's*, *flatlong's* for the earlier *headling's*, *sideling's*, *flatling's*.

|| Longa (lɒŋga). Mus. Also 7 longo. [It. a. med.L. *longa* (sc. *nota*), fem. of *longus* long.] = LONG sb. 4.

c 1648-50 *Brathwaite Barnabees Yrml.* (1818) 181 What though braves too be made longo's? 1753 in *Chambers Cycl. Supp.* 1893 *Shedlock tr. Riemann's Dict. Mus.*, *Longa* (—), the second longest note of mensurable music = 3/4 or 3/2 *Maxima*.

Longable, obs. form of LAND-GATE.

1407 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 329 The Kings chief rent called *Longable*.

Longabo, longacion: see LONGANON.

† Long-acre. Obs. Apparently a usual proper name for a long narrow field containing an acre. (Now preserved as the name of a well-known London street.) In *quots.* *allusive* = one's estate or patrimony.

1607 *Middleton Trick to catch the Old One* I. i. But where's Long-acre? in my vnclie's conscience, which is 3 years voyage about. 1608 *Yorsh. Trag.* I. ix. In a word, Sir, I have consumed all, played away long-acre. 1659 *Lady Alimony* II. B 3 b, It will run like Quicksilver over all their Husbands Demains: and in very short time make a quick dispatch of all his Long-acre.

Long-acu-minate, a. Bot. [f. L. *long-us* long + ACUMINATE.] Having a long tapering point.

1870 *Hooker Stud. Flora* 336 *Salix fragilis*; leaves lanceolate long-acuminate.

Longæval, etc., var. or obs. ff. LONGEVAL, etc.

Long-ago. Attrib. use of the advb. phrase *long ago* (see AGO): That has long gone by; that belongs to the distant past. Also quasi-sb. and sb., the distant past or its events; rarely in pl.

a 1834 *Colebridge in Blackw. Mag.* CXXXI. (1882) 116/2 My long, long-ago theory of volition as a mode of double touch. 1851 *Longf. Gold. Leg.* I. *Castle Fautberg*, The shapes of jayward woe, The airy crowds of long-ago. 1861 A. A. PROCTER *Leg. & Lyr.* 205, I have buried grief and sorrow In the depths of Long-ago. 1872 *Levy Ld. Kilgobbin* ix. (1875) 56 Desultory thoughts... with 'long-agoes'. 1889 *Chicago Advance* 24 Jan. A book, the long-ago gift of his dead mother. 1896 *Hare Story of my Life* I. Pref. 6 Time is always apt to paint the long-ago in fresh colours. 1896 *Spectator* 7 Mar. 338 In spite of his life severance from the ways of that long-ago time. 1900 *Pall Mall Mag.* May 77 The long-ago silk gown of a long-ago lady.

Longan (lɒŋɡən). Also 8 lungung, 9 lungan, lung-yen. [Chinese *lung-yen*, lit. 'dragon's eye', f. *lung* dragon + *yen* eye.] The fruit of an evergreen tree, *Nephelium Longanum*, cultivated in China and the East Indies; also, the tree itself.

1732 S. BARON *Descript. Tongueen in Churchill's Voy.* III. 4 The fruit called Jean or Lungung (that is, Dragon's eggs [sic]) by the Chinese. 1846 *Lindley Veg. Kingd.* 383 Thus the Longan, the Litchi, and the Rambutan, fruits among the more delicious of the Indian archipelago, are the



produce of different species of *Nephelium*. 1869 I. BURNS *Life W. C. Burns* xix. (1870) 502 No house could be had for divine service. 1874 S. W. WILLIAMS *Dict. Chinese* 567 *Long-yeu*, the longan fruit (*Nephelium longan*).

**Longanimity** (lɒŋəˈnɪmɪti). Now rare; formerly common in religious use. Also 5 -yte, 6-7 -itie, -ye. [ad. late L. *longanimitas*-em (occurring, e.g., in Vulg. 2 Pet. iii. 15), f. *longanimus* (see next), after Gr. μακροθυμία. Cf. F. *longanimité*.] Long-suffering; forbearance or patience (e.g. under provocation). (See also quot. 1656.)

1450 tr. *De Imitatione* i. xiii. 14 Thou shalt overcome him [temptations] better litle & litle by patience & longanimity. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lincoln* viii. 131 Hys longanimity and long taryng for our amendment. 1600 HOOKER *Serm. Pride* Wks. 1888 III. 614 In Isaac such simplicity, such longanimity in Jacob. 1652 HOWELL *Giraffe's Rev.* Naples ii. 198 The staidness, longanimity and constancy of the Spaniard. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. In Divinity it is thus defined; Longanimity is an untired confidence of mind in expecting the good things of the life to come. 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* iii. 8 The Longanimity of God would no longer endure such vicious abominations. 1724 WARRINGTON *Tracts* (1789) 14 Constancy is a Word too weak to express so extraordinary a behaviour, 'twas Patience, 'twas Longanimity. 1813 MAR. ENGELWORTH *Patronage* (1832) III, xxviii. 71 The same penetration, the same longanimity, which enabled him to govern the affairs of a great nation, gave him a foresight for his own happiness. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* i. xi. 217 In true generosity of soul, he [Essex] was as little a match for Raleigh as in longanimity. 1890 *Spectator* 11 Jan. His longanimity under the foolishness of the young woman is really marvellous.

1. *erron.* Length (of time); also, prolixity. 1607 [see LONGINQUITY 2, quot. 1658]. 1854 LOWELL *Cambridge* 30 175. *Age* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 83 He is expected to ask a blessing and return thanks at the dinner, a function which he performs with centenarian longanimity, as if he reckoned the ordinary life of man to be fivescore years. 1861 — *Biglow* P. Ser. ii. i. Poet. Wks. 1890 II. 216 A catalogue, enlivened in longanimity of Homer's list of ships.

**Longanimous** (lɒŋəˈnɪməs), *a. rare*. [f. L. *longanimus* (f. *long-us* LONG + *animus* mind, after Gr. μακροθυμος) + -OUS.] Long-suffering; enduring, patient.

1620 C. RAWLINSON *Confess. St. Augustine* 43 Thou seest these things, O Lord, and thou holdest thy peace, being longanimous, and full of mercy and truth. 1849 LOWELL *Biglow* P. Ser. i. Intro. d. Poet. Wks. 1890 II. 35 The present Vankee, full of shifts . . . longanimous, good at patching.

† **Longanon.** *Med. Obs.* Also 5 *langaon*, 6 *longaon*, 6-7 *longaon*, 8 *longaon*, 9 *longabo*; also 6 *corruptly* *longaacion*, -ation. [Late L. *longano* (n. -gabo, -gavo, -gao).] The rectum.

1400 *Langrune's Chirurg.* 163 And afir his gutt [colon] cometh langaon, & is þe ende of alle. 1547 BOORNE *Brer. Health* xxv. The longation which is the ars gutt. *Ibid.* ecclxv. They [the worms] be in a gutte named the longation. 1548 VICARY *Anat.* viii. 66 The syxte and last is called Rectum or Longaon. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 2 b 2 The gutte fleon . . . and the Longaon. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 343 Those creatures . . . whose meat passes immediately . . . into the straight gut Longaon, or the Tiwill. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Longaon*, *Longaon*, or *Longabo*, the Straight Gut, in the Fundament. [In BAILEY, *Mayne Expos. Lex.*, *Syd. Soc. Lex.*]

**Longart**, variant of LONGCHARD *Sc. Obs.*

† **Longation.** *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *longationem*, n. of action f. *longare* to prolong, f. *longus* LONG *a.*]

1. Lengthening, elongation. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 38/1 Strippe vp the skinned and the muscles, as well for the longation of the skinned, as lengthening of the Vaynes and Arteries.

2. The longer process for transmitting metals. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher* xiv. v. (1886) 301 In this art [Alchemistry] there are two waies, the one called longation, the other curation. 1606 N. BRETON *Sir P. Sydney's Orndia* K 2b. With great expence and longation, Must come this metals alteration. 1671 II. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 259 Longation, and . . . Curation.

**Longation**, corrupt form of LONGANON.

† **Longayne.** *Obs. rare* — 1. [a. OF. *longayne*, *longaigne*, *latrina*, filthy place.] A filthy place.

1340 *Aenb.* 212 Me sel bidde ine oneste stedes nyst ine longaynes ase doþ be ypocrites. [An odd misapprehension of the point of Matt. vi. 5.]

**Long-beard.**

1. A man with a long beard. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Valhek* (1883) 128 Loud must have been the sound of the tymbals to overpower the blubbering of the Emir and his longbeards.

2. A pseudo-etymol. rendering of LOMRARD. 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davilla's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 3 Famous incursions of the Longbeards. 1889 [see LONGGUARDIAN].

3. An epiphytic plant, *Tillandsia usneoides*, found in the forests of the southern United States: also called *long-moss*, *Spanish moss*.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Long-beard*, a name for a kind of moss or epiphyte brought down the Mississippi. 1856 in *Trens. Bot.*

4. A bellarmine.

1878 JEWITT *Ceramic Art* *Brit. I.* 92 The Bellarmine, or Grey Beard, or Long Beard, as it was commonly called.

**Longboat.** The largest boat belonging to a sailing vessel. 1545 *Cocke* *Lorell's B.* 12 Some y<sup>e</sup> longe bote dyde lance. 1578 in G. T. Clarke *Carte Glamorgan* (1890) II. 248 And that the . . . Greene Dragon sent certayne in her longe boate and prayed the said Rich. to come aboard her who so did in the said longe boate. 1593 SHAKS.

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2 *Ilen. VI.* iv. i. 63 Conney him hence, and on our long boats side, Strike off his head. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Eng. Seamen* 3 The Boteswaine . . . his Mate [is to hanel] the command of the long boate, for the setting forth of Anchors. 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett.* *State Wks.* 1851 VIII. 410 Our Long-boats sent to take in fresh Water, were assailed in the Port. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 130 When they find themselves sinking they save themselves in the long-boate. 1765 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) F 4, The largest boat that usually accompanies a ship is the long-boate, . . . which is generally furnished with a mast and sails. 1814 SCOTT *War. lex.* The vessel is going to pieces, and it is full time for all who can, to get into the long-boate and leave her. 1840 R. H. DANA *Ref. Mast* xiv. 33 All hands are sent ashore with an officer in the long-boate. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Long Boat*, is carvel-built, full, flat, and high.

**Long-bow** (lɒŋˈbəʊ). [See Bow *sb.* 1 4.]

1. The name given to the bow drawn by hand and discharging a long feathered arrow, and so distinguished from CROSS-BOW, the national arm of England from the 14th c. till the introduction of firearms. † *occas.* A soldier armed with a long-bow.

1500 *Robin Hood* (Ritson) ii. xx. 75 With a long bow they shot a fat doe. 1511 1st *Eng. bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 34/2. xv. M. longe bowes and .xl. M. other men. 1530 PALSCR. 240/2 Long bowe, *arc.* 1590 Sir J. SMYTH *Disc. Conc. Weapons* 38 The excellencie of our Long-bowes and Archers. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* i. 63 They . . . must . . . discharge at the enemy with long bowes and cross-bowes. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commonw.* ii. 1-6 The long bow (the ancient glory of our English service). 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* ii. i. 46 The long-bow, so called, to distinguish it from the arabist, or cross-bow. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* iv. Shooting with hand-gun, cross-bow, or long-bow. 1868 MISS VOUGE *Cameos* i. xxxix. 374 The fatal power of the English long-bow was . . . well known to the Scots.

2. *Phr.* To draw or pull the (or a) long-bow, *occas.* to draw with the long-bow; to make exaggerated statements *colloq.*

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vib. Quen.* (ed. 3) There came to his several Tradesmen; the first of them a Poor Rogue that made profession of drawing the long bow. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* i. v. p. 4 My grandfather set me the example of drawing the long bow. 1823 BYRON *Juan* viii. cxxxviii. I have drawn much less with a long bow than my fore-runners. 1824 *Ibid.* xvi. 1 At speaking truth perhaps they are less clever, But draw the long bow better now than ever. 1860 THACKERAY *Lovelace* ii. I dare say I drew a number of long bows about her. 1888 IGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 97 Critics, who have twitted me with 'drawing the long bow'.

3. *attrib.*: † long-bow man (see sense 2). 1678 *Ray Prov.* (ed. 2) 9 A Lier. He's a long-bow-man. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxx. 153 Tho' twice. Elian that long-bow-man that told you so, never believe him.

**Long-breathed** (-breɪt). *a.* [See BREATHED 11.] Long of breath. *lit. and fig.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* i. 132 His knights were leane, pale, and long brethed, so that they might endure to fight long. 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sittney* iv. (1659) 49 To negotiate with that long-breathed Nation [the Germans] proves commonly a work in steel, where many strokes hardly leave any print. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* xiii. 433 Whole armies of words, and legions of long-breathed petitions. 1816, 1884 [see BREATHED *phl.* a. 6]. 1878 O. W. HOLMES *Melody* i. 8 The long-breathed tenacity of purpose, which in after years gave effect to his brilliant mental endowments.

**Long cloth, long-cloth.** A kind of cotton cloth or calico manufactured in long pieces; *esp.* cloth of this kind made in India.

1545 *Rates Custom-ho.* d.ij. One long cloth makyth one shotte cloth and .vii. yades. 1622 MALYNES *Ans. Law-Merch.* 57 An allowance or abatement for Draped, Dressed, Rowed, and Sheared Clothes, which is five ft. in a Long-cloth, and four ft. in a Broad-cloth. 1670 Lett. 9 Nov. in *Notes & Extr. Govt. Rec. Fort St. George* No. i. (1871) 2 We have continued to supply you with the great stock . . . in regard ye Dutch do so fully fall in with the Calicoe trade that they had the last year 50,000 pieces of Long-cloth. 1696 J. F. MERCHANT'S *Ware-ho.* 26. 1720 *London Gaz.* No. 5815/3 A Parcel of Long Cloaths white. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* i. 313 The Long-Cloths exported in that Year make 10,000 of the Pieces. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1195 Samples of thick calicoes (called long cloths and wigans) woven by hand. 1864 J. S. BECKLE *Manuf. Compend.* p. ix, 39 inches wide Long Cloth, 36 yards long. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 46 Long cloths from Dizak are much prized. 1898 *Globe* 28 Oct. 1/3 Long-cloth! What you make night-gowns of!

**Long coat, long-coat.** *a.* A coat reaching to the ankles; also in *pl.* (= *long-clothes*) the garments of a baby in arms. Also *attrib.* *b.* One who wears a long coat.

1603 DEKKER *Grisail* ii. i. (Shaks. Soc.) 18 Yet he doth but as many of his brother knights do, keep an ordinary table for him and his long coat follower. That long coat makes the master a little king. 1614 R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost his Pearl* iii. E 2 He laugh shall see enough, and thou shalt weep Softly, good long coat, softly. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* i. 1, And where hee spide a Parrot, or a Monkey, there hee was pitch'd, with all the little long-coats about him male and female. 1625 — *Staple of News* iii. i. A Cabal . . . set out by Archie, Or some such head, of whose long coat they haue heard, And, being black, desire it. 1667 EVELYN *Diary* 29 Jan. Not as yet 13 years old. He was newly out of long coats. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* vii, Master Thomas Billings . . . was in his long-coats fearfully passionate.

**Long-continued, a.** [LONG *adv.*] Continued or that has continued for a long period or space.

1478 *Will R. Verney* in *Verney Papers* (1853) 28, I buegh to Alice Wetherede, my long-continued seruauit, xls. 1570 T. NORTON *Novels Catch.* (1853) 131 Long-continued age in such a miserable and wicked life. 1596 DRAVTON *Lg. Robt. Norm.* cxlii, But now to end this long-continued Strife. 1725 POPE *Odys.* vii. 127 Day following day, a long-con-

tinued feast. *Ibid.* xiii. 233 Long-contin'd ways, and wind-ing floods. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 667 Worn out by . . . long-continued pain.

**Longdebefe, -biefte, var. LANGUE DE BŒUF.** 1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 51 1/2 Bows, Arrows and Long-debiefes.

**Long-drawn, a.** 1. Prolonged to a great or inordinate length. Also *long-drawn-out*.

1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 140 In notes, with many a wind-ing bout Of lincked sweetens long drawn out. 1646 CHAS-LOW *Delights Muse* (1652) 88 Now negligently rash He throws his arm, and with a long-drawn dash Blends all together. 1770 GOLDSM. *Pes. Vilk.* 317 While the proud their long-drawn poms display. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* iv. 28 A longdrawn carol, mournful, holy. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. 138 Long-drawn schemes of action. 1851 H. MELVILLE *White J.* 54 A long-drawn, gurgling whistle. 1883 STEVENSON *Tras.* 1st. iii. xiv. Far away out in the marsh there arose one horrid, long-drawn scream. 1891 T. R. LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* III. viii. 331 The long-drawn-out romances which had been the favorites of the generations preceding his own [sc. Fielding's]. 1897 Sir E. WOOD *Achievem. Cavalry* ii. 20 The long-drawn-out battle [Marengo], which lasted over fourteen hours.

2. Having great longitudinal extension. Chiefly *poet.*

1750 GRAY *Elegy* 39 The long-drawn Isle and fretted Vault. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 69 The long drawn aisles, At every close, the lingering strain prolong. 1851 Mrs. BROWNING *Casa Guidi* II. ii. 299 The long-drawn street. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Callulus* ixv. 331 Trail ye a long-drawn thread and run with destiny, spindles. 1888 IGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 282 A long-drawn, thin echelon.

**Longe**, *obs.* form of LONG, LONG.

**Longeared, f.** LONG *sb.* 1, v. 1; var. LONG *sb.* 2, v. 2

**Long-eared, a.** 1. Having long ears; used *spec.* in the names of some animals.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Orejudo*, long eared. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 60 With long-eared Caps, and Bells to make a noise. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Animals* 582 The long-eared, Syrian Goat. 1807 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 176 The stomach of the long-eared bat. 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* i. 104 The long-eared owl is fourteen inches and a half long. 1871 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* II. 66 The Long-eared Fox (*Urocyon*).

2. In allusion to the ass's ears: *Asinine*.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 340 They are counted long eared which delight in them. 1789 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Paint.* iii. And like some long-eared creatures, bray 'what art?' 1850 CARLYLE *Letters* v. Pamph. i. 12 You are fallen in an evil, heavy-laden, long-eared age. 1901 *Scotsman* 3 Oct. 4/2 The feeling of weariness with the war . . . is getting the better of the long-eared multitude.

**Longebef, obs. var. LANGUE DE BŒUF.**

1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 5.

**Longed** (lɒŋd), *phl. a.* [f. LONG *v.* + -ED 1.] Earnestly desired. Now always *longed-for*; formerly also (*poet.*) without the *adv.*, as if from a transitive use of the *vb.*

1526 TINDALE *Phil.* iv. i. Biethren dearly beloved and longed for. 1592 H. SMITH *6 Serm.* 1618 C 7 b. May not the fastned Ship in a strange Land desire to bee loosed, to hasten to his longed for Port at home? 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. ii. 3 Fresh expectation troubled not the Land With any long'd for change, or better State. 1601 BRETTON *Longing Blessed Heart* (Grosart) 102 She went all weeping. . . And would not cease untill her loue might haue Her longed for. 1721 RAMSAY *Content* 206 Our long'd-for bliss. 1800 H. K. WHITE *Poems* (1830) 134. I will smile With joy that I have got my long'd release. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. li. 19 The longed-for mother. 1898 W. K. JOHNSON *Terra Tenor.* 120 She sees the longed-for strand.

† **Longee.** *Obs.* = LONG *sb.* 1

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 159 After Longees Of humble, and submissive Congees. 1680 — *Rem.* (1759) II. 92 When he accosts a Lady, he stamps with his Foot, like a French Fencer, and makes a Longee at her.

**Longee**, *obs.* form of LONG *Anglo-Indian*.

**Longen**, *obs.* *pl.* form of LONG.

**Longer** (lɒŋə), *sb.* 1 [f. LONG *v.* + -ER 1.] One who longs.

1435 MISVN *Fire of Love* (1896) 78 Meditation of þe longar to his lufe & forsakyng of felyschyp. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 10 Surely he is a longer, that is never satisfied.

**Longer** (lɒŋgə), *sb.* 2 *Naut.* [? a. F. *longueur* length.] *a.* A row of casks stored next to the keelson. Also *phl.* *b.* 'The fore and aft space allotted to a hammock' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1730 CAPT. W. WHIGLESWORTH *M.S. Log-bk. of the Lyell* 12 June, Yesterday, sent the Long Boat for Water, and stowed a Longer of empty Butts. 1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* Gloss., *Longers*, the longest casks, stowed next the keelson.

† **Longer, v.** *Obs. intr.* to linger.

1576-87 FORBERRY *Trag. Tales* vii. 97 My absence is the cause of care, Thou dost accuse thy friend Of longing.

**Longesought, var. LONGSOUGHT.** *Obs.*

**Longethebeve, var. LANGUE DE BŒUF.** *Obs.*

1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 295/1 Bows, Arrows, Spears, and Longethebeves.

**Longeval, longeval** (lɒŋdʒɪˈvæl), *a.* [f. L. *longevus* LONGEVUS + -AL.] Long-lived, long-lasting.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 48 b 1 A longevalle or longe-continuing Dysentery. 1597 M. BOWMAN *Ibid.* Ded. ij. The omnipotent and Longevalle Emperour of the Celestiall influences. 1714 ARBUTHNOT & POPE *Men. Mart. Scriblers* s. Orig. Sci. P.'s Prose Wks. 1741 II. 246 What prodigies may we not conceive of those primitive Longeval and Antediluvian man-tigers, who first taught sciences to the world? 1856 GRINDON *Life* viii. (1875) 97



Did man's daily bread grow on longæval trees, like acorns. 1871 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. Oxford* 249 Bones, quietly reposing in their 'longæval' graves.

† **Longeve, longæve, a.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *longævus* LONGEVUS.] = *prec.*

1673-4 GREW *Viget. Trunks* iii. § 15 According as the Tree is, less or more Longeve. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 18. 345 Demons having Bodies as well as men, (though of a different kind from them and much more longeve).

**Longevity** (lɒŋdʒevɪti). Also 7 -evitie, -evitie, 7-8 -evity, 8 -ivity. [ad. L. *longevitas*, f. *longevus* LONGEVUS. Cf. F. *longévité*.] Long life; long duration of existence.

1615 A. STAFFORD *Heav. Dogge* 105 He beleeveth the longevity of the soule, and not the eternitie. 1621 S. WARD *Life Faith* xiii. 109 The longevity of those that lived before the Flood. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Sermon* iii. 95 He hath not extended the period of our Lives to the Longevity of the Antediluvians. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 169 ¶ 1 Animals generally exceed each other in longevity, in proportion to the time between their conception and their birth. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 43 The town is . . . remarkable for the health and longevity of its inhabitants. 1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) i. 40 The longevity of fish is far superior to that of other creatures. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 180 Is it a sign of longevity when a man looks much younger than he is? 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* i. vii. (1875) 41 Young men are careless of longevity.

**Longevous, -ævous** (lɒŋdʒɪvəs), *a.* Now rare. [f. L. *longævus*, f. *longævus* LONG a. + *evum* age.] Long-lived; living or having lived to a great age. 1680 AUBREY *Let. in Lives* (1813) II. 108, I come of a longevous race. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 1 The . . . Element of Water . . . so shut up the first Windows of time, leaving no Histories of those longevous generations. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 138 The longevous Elephant. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* IV. viii. 263 Cedar wood . . . is longevous, and an Evergreen. 1758-74 FUCHER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 391 The longevous antediluvian. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* IV. 432 Eli and Catherine lived to a great age. . . . Giles also was longevous. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 198 He begins to feel dignified and longevous like a tree.

**Longewoo**, var. **LUNG-WOE** *Obs.*

**Longful**, *a.* <sup>1</sup> *dial.* [f. LONG a. + *FUL*.] Long. 1798 J. JEFFERSON *Let. to Rev. J. Boncher* 19 Mar. (MS.). A longful time, is a curious kind of Hampshire Paragoge—for a long time. 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Longful*, very long; full long. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* IV. 179 Bless you, they left this longful while ago.

**Longful**, *a.* <sup>2</sup> *dial.* [f. LONG v. + *FUL*.] Long-ing (See Eng. *Dial. Dict.*)

**Longfully** (lɒŋfʊli), *adv.* rare. [f. LONGFUL a. + *-LY* 2.] With longing looks, longingly.

1849 MITCHELL *Battle Summer* (1852) 251 The idle garçons lean upon the marble-topped tables . . . looking longfully at the passers-by. 1852 MAYHEW *Dogs* 107 They will eat greedily what they do not want if the cat looks longfully at that . . . which no coaxing could induce them to swallow.

**Long-hand, longhand.** Handwriting of the ordinary character (in which words are written in full), as distinguished from shorthand.

1666 PEYS *Diary* 17 Nov. So as I can read it [a shorthand memorandum] to-morrow to Sir W. Coventry, and then come home, and Hower read it to me while I take it in long-hand. 1712 F. L. *Shorthand* 25 Even in Long-Hand oftentimes equivocal abbreviations are often written. 1864 *Social Sci. Rev.* 224 Many years must necessarily elapse before photography will entirely supersede the longhand now in use. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 Dec. 20/3 Did you take notes in longhand of the speeches?

*Attrib.* 1864 *Late Times* 24 May 55/2 There are obvious reasons why a longhand note cannot always be relied upon to contain every material point in the evidence. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Jan. 7/1 Sir Isaac Pitman's efforts in the cause of the reform of longhand spelling.

**Longhe**, *obs.* f. **LUNG**; var. **LUNYIE** (loin). *Obs.*

**Long-head.** [f. LONG a.]

† 1. *nonce-use.* One who wears his hair long; opposed to **ROUNDHEAD**. *Obs.*

1642 (*title*) Description of Round-Heads and Long Heads. 2. One who has a skull of more than average length; in mod. scientific language *spec.* one the breadth of whose head is less than four-fifths of its length; a dolichocephalic person.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 2 There were found many Macrocephali among them, that is, such Long-heads as no other Nation had like. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit Misc.* (1711) 282 Hippocrates tells us that among our Ancestors the Scythians there was a Nation, called Longheads. 1890 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* Nov. 757 The tall blond long-heads practically disappear. 1900 *Daily News* 31 July 6/5 The wanderings of the long heads over the Western hemisphere are traced by their monuments.

**Long-headed, a.**

1. Having a long head: a.) of persons, dolichocephalic; b. of things.

1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Plants* ii. 24, I experimented on both the oval and long-headed glands. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 11/2 The men, who are wont to claim superior business cunning, are literally more long-headed ('dolichocephalic'). 1890 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* Nov. 757 People who are as regularly broad-headed as the Swedes and Germans are long-headed. 1900 *Daily News* 31 July 6/5 The long-headed Neolithic man.

2. Of great discernment or foresight; discerning, shrewd, far-seeing.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Long-headed*, wise, of great reach and foresight. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 52 ¶ 2 Being a long-headed Gentlewoman, I am apt to imagine she has some further Design than I have yet penetrated. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* x. 49 The heads of colleges, d'ye see, being, most of them, long-headed men, argue logically

upon this point. 1735 DRYDEN & PARDON *Dict.*, *Long-headed*, cunning, subtle, wise, artful. 1815 MAD. D'ARLAY *Diary* (1876) IV. 301 Madame . . . was a woman that the Scotch would call long-headed. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxvi, Men of the world, long-headed customers, knowing dogs. 1864 LOWELL *McClellan or Lincoln?* Pr. Wks. (1890) V. 173 Mr. Lincoln is a long-headed and long-purposed man. Hence **Longheadedness**.

1863 LYTTON *Caxtoniana* I. xi. 188 The practical long-headedness, the ready adaptation of shrewd wit to immediate circumstance. 1866 LOWELL *Swinburne's Trag.* Pr. Wks. (1890) II. 128 Ulysses was the type of long-headedness. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man in Brit.* ix. 324 The Iberic element in the population of Spain has mainly contributed to the long-headedness of the modern Spaniard.

**Longi**, *obs.* form of **LUNGI**.

**Longi-** (lɒŋdʒɪ), comb. form of *L. longus* LONG, in many scientific terms: **Longicaudal**, -*caudate* *adjs.* [L. *cauda* tail], long-tailed (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856). **Longicauline** (-kɔːlɪn) *a.* [Gr. *καυλός* stem], long-stemmed (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

**Longicollous** (-kɔːlɪs) *a.* [L. *collum* neck], *Bot.* 'applied to mosses that have urns in the form of a very elongated pear'; *Ent.* 'having the neck or the corselet long' (*ibid.*). **Longicone** *a.* *Conch.* [CONE], having a long cone, said of certain cephalopods; also *sb.* **Longilabrous** (-lɒːbrəs) *a.* [LABRUM], having a long labrum, as some *Hemiptera* (Mayne). † **Longilateral** *a.* [LATERAL], long-sided; of the form of a long parallelogram.

**Longilingual** *a.* *Zool.* [LINGUAL], having a long tongue (*Cent. Dict.*). **Longipalp** (lɒŋdʒɪpɛlp) *sb.* and *a.* *Zool.* [PALP], *sb.* one of the *Longipalpi*, a group of beetles having long maxillary feelers (Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1842); *adj.* pertaining to the *Longipalpi* (Cassell 1884). So **Longipalpite**, -*palpous* *adjs.*, having long palps (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Longipedate** (lɒŋdʒɪpɛdɛt), **Longipede** (-pɛdɪ) *adjs.* [L. *pēs*, *pedis* foot], long-footed (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Longipennate** (-pɛnɛt) *a.* *Ornith.* [PENNATE] = next (Ogilvie, *Suppl.* 1855). **Longipennine** (-pɛnɪn) *a.* *Ornith.* [mod. L. *Longipennes*; L. *penna* wing], long-winged; pertaining to the *Longipennes* or long-winged natorial birds (*Cent. Dict.*).

**Longiroster** (-rɒːstɔː) *Ornith.* [mod. L. *Longirostres*; L. *rostrum* beak], one of the *Longirostres*, a family of wading birds distinguished by the length and tenuity of the bill (Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1842). **Longirostral** *a.* [see *prec.*], pertaining to or resembling the *Longirostres*; also **Longirostrate** *a.*, in same sense (Mayne). **Longisect** (lɒŋdʒɪsɛkt) *v.* [L. *sect-*, *scāre* to cut], to bisect lengthwise and horizontally (*Cent. Dict.*).

**Longisection** [SECTION], longitudinal division of the body in a plane parallel with the axis and at right angles to the meson (*ibid.*).

**Longitarsal** *a.* [TARSAL], having a long tarsus (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1884 *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXII. 275 Kionoceras, nobis, includes the 'Longiones' in which the longitudinal ridges are more prominent than the transverse striae or ridges. *Ibid.* 276 All those longicone species. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cypris* I. 37 The decussis is made within a 'longilateral square, with opposite angles. *Ibid.* ii. 44 Nineveh . . . was of a longilateral figure. 1855 OGILVIE, *Suppl.*, \**Longirostral*. 1890 COUES *Field & Gen. Ornithol.* II. 149 The longirostral [type], . . . best exhibited in the great snipe family.

**Longicorn** (lɒŋdʒɪkɔːn), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *longicornis*, f. L. *longus* LONG a. + *cornū* horn.] *a. adj.* pertaining to the *Longicornes* or *Longicornia*, a group of coleopterous beetles having very long filiform antennæ. *b. sb.* A beetle of this group. 1848 CRAIG, *Longicornes, Longicornes*. 1855 OGILVIE, *Suppl.*, *Longicorn*, pertaining to the longicornes. 1856 BATES in *Zoologist* XV. 569 You take a dozen Longicornes one day, and they are sure to be of eight or ten distinct species. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 675 We now come to the Longicorn Beetles. 1882 *Garden* 27 May 370/2 The common Longicorn Pine borer (*Monohammus confusus*). 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 585 There were quantities of large longicorn beetles about during the night.

**Longie** (lɒŋi). *Sc.* Also **lungie**, **lungy**. [ad. Norw. *dial.* *longivie*, f. *lom* LOOM *sb.* 2] The guillemot, *Lomvia troile*. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 545. 1809 EDMONSTON *Zetland* II. 276 Longie, . . . Guillemot, Foolish Guillemot, Sea Hen. 1816 SCOTT *Ornith.* vii, Momy a . . . lungie's nest hae I harried up among thae very black rocks.

**Longiloquence** (lɒŋdʒɪlɔːkwɪns), *rare.* [f. L. *longus* LONG a. + *loquētia* speaking.] Speaking at great length.

1836 COCKBURN *Jrnl.* I. 114 The quantity they have to get through . . . makes longiloquence impossible. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 21 May 730 Longiloquence, if we may coin a new word for a very familiar thing, is neither their forte nor their foible. 18 . . . F. HALL (cited in Webster, 1897), American longiloquence in oratory.

**Longimanous** (lɒŋdʒɪmənəs), *a.* [f. late L. *longimanus* (f. *longus* LONG a. + *manus* hand) + *-ous*.] Long-handed; *Zool.* applied to certain apes. † *fig.* Far-reaching. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xix. 384 The villany of this Christian exceeded the persecution of Heathens, whose nillce was never so Longimanous as to reach the soul of their enemies. 1650 CHARLETON *Van Helmont's*

*Tern. Paradoxes* Prol. D j b, Whether the Sanative Faculty of Vitriol, may not be conceded so longimanous and extensive, as to produce the same effect, at distance. 1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

**Longimetry** (lɒŋdʒɪmɪtri). ? *Obs.* [ad. mod. L. \**longimetria*, f. *longus* LONG a. + Gr. *-μετρία* measurement, -METRY. Cf. F. *longimétrie*.] The art or process of measuring distances.

1674 in *Phil. Trans.* IX. 85 In *Longimetry*, the Art of Levelling, the Measuring of Heights or Distances unapproachable. 1715 CHURCH *Philos. Princ. Relig.* i. 350 Our two Eyes are like two different Stations in Longimetry by the assistance of which, the distance between two Objects is measured. 1727 J. DOUGLAS (*title*) The Art of Planometry, Longimetry, and Altimetry, brought to Perfection by the Instrument called the Infalible.

Hence **Longimetric** *a.*, pertaining to longimetry. In recent *Dicts.*

**Longing** (lɒŋɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1 Also 3-6 *north. langing*. [OE. *langung*, f. *langian* LONG v. 1]

1. The action of LONG v. 1; yearning desire; an instance of this. *Const. for, after, † to, † of*; also with *inf.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 131 Ne mæz ȝæt na beon þæt þa bearn þe unhlifran ne syn, & langunga nablan after þam freodum. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 27 þe godfrīhte . . . habbeð longing to heuene. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 130 Oðer one deies longunge, oðer a sickness of aue stunde. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 309 Your oghne liege nien . . . That live in longing and desir til ye be come ayen to Tyr. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9154 A fell arrowe . . . of loue . . . Made hym langwys in Loue & Longynges grete. c 1500 *Melusine* xxi. 119, I haue grete langyng to approche nygh the paynemes. 1598 BACON *Relig. Medit. Ess.* (Arb.) 113 As if they were euer children and beginners, they are still in longing for things to come. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl. v.* ii. 284 Gine me my Rnbe, put on my Crowne, I haue Immortal longings in me. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cxix. 20 My soule breaketh for the longing: that it hath vnto thy iudgements at all times. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 511 Fierce desire, . . . Still unfulfill'd with pain of longing pines. 1713 ADDISON *Cato v.* i, Whence this pleasing hope, this fond desire, This longing after immortality? 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiii. 378 Our native country, for which many of us by this time began to have great longings. 1860 TYNMALL *Glac.* i. xii. 160 Sometimes, . . . when a guide was in front of me, I have felt an extreme longing to have a second one behind me. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *R. Holt* (1868) 22 The return was still looked for with longing. 1875 JOWETT *l'ato* (ed. 2) III. 436 They will have a fierce secret longing after gold and silver.

2. *spec. in Path.* The fanciful cravings incident to women during pregnancy. Chiefly *pl.*

1552 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Citta*, is also the affection of longing in women with childe. 1594 T. B. *La Primard. Fr. Acad.* II. 157 The longings and imaginations of women with childe. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 237, I haue a womans longing, An appetite that I am sicke withall. 1799 M. UNDEWOOD *Dis. Children* (ed. 4) II. 227 There is certainly nothing that we know of in a fright or longing that can produce such a change in organized matter. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 7 He had . . . a pregnant wife, to satisfy whose longings, and to prevent any deformity of the child, he had ventured to trespass by shooting a hare.

*b. attrib.*: **longing mark**, a birth-mark, *nævus* (popularly supposed to be the impressed image of some object 'longed for' by the mother).

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxxviii. 335 The longing markes which are often times seene in children, and do remaine with them all their life.

† **Longing**, *vbl. sb.* 2 *Obs.* [f. LONG v. 2 + *-ING* 1.] *pl.* Belongings; appurtenances.

c 1449 *Peacock Repr.* i. iii. 15 And so forth of manie portenances and longings to matrimonye. a 1470 GREGORY in *Hist. Collect. Lond. Cit.* (Camden) 196 They dyspoyled the playces and longynges of many dyvers lordys. [But possibly this should read *longynges* = lodgings.]

**Longing**, *ppl. a.* 1 [f. LONG v. 1 + *-ING* 2.] That longs; characterized by yearning desire.

1509 FISHER *Funeral Sermon*, *Cities*, Richmond Wks. (1876) 303 A grete comforte then it is vnto the soule that hath so longyngye desyre vnto the body to here that the body shal ryse agayne. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 219 Gif . . . we . . . leif this art of longing lust. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cvii. 9. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 743 That Fruit, which with desire, . . . Solicited her longing eye. 1697 DAVDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. (1721) 425 Of Love defrauded in their longing Hour. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 88 Nor cast one longing ling'ring Look behind! 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 87 Wolsey had longed visions of the great work that might be effected if he could become pope. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 55 He felt a longing desire to see them.

Hence **Longingness**.

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* III. vi. lxxi, And now his Eyes even ake with longingness.

† **Longing**, *ppl. a.* 2 *Obs.* [f. LONG v. 2 + *-ING* 2.] Belonging.

13 . . . E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 462 So is vcha krysten sawle, A longande lym to be mayster of myste.

**Longingly** (lɒŋɪŋli), *adv.* [f. LONGING *ppl. a.* + *-LY* 2.] In a longing manner; with yearning desire.

1435 MISYR *Fire of Love* II. 102. 1634 W. TIRWITT *Balsac's Lett.* 374 The most zealous among them [our Doctors] longingly expect a more quiet season. 1662 DAVDEN *Metal's* To his first byass, longingly he leans. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* (1863) III. 247 No wonder that in the midst of these troubles he should longingly seek of returning to his native land. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 51/1 She whispered longingly, 'If I had only had your first love!' 1885 *Manch Exam.* 10 July 4/7 Mexican parties who look longingly upon the surplus of the American treasury.

† **Longinque**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *longinquus* long, distant, f. *longus* LONG a.] Distant.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. i. viii. § 3. 132 Of the antiquity of Longinque Navigation.



**Longinquity** (lɒndʒɪnkwɪti). Now rare. [ad. *L. longinquitās*, *f. longinquus* (see *prec.*)]

1. Long distance; remoteness.

1549 *Compl. Scot. Ded. Ep.* 4 The longinquitie of his martiall voyage. 1613 *PURCHASE Pilgrimage* iv. xii. 411 There may shine a Tartarian sunne in Cathay, when as a darke night in this longinquitie of distance hideth him from our eyes. 1665 *MANSLEY Grothius's Low C. Warres* 343 Many famous Miracles have beene done by them, as is believed with great facility from confident Asseverations; for that the Longinquitie of places excludes further Tryals. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crochet Cast.* ii. 34. I think the proximity of wine a matter of much more importance than the longinquitie of water.

2. Remoteness, long continuance (of time). Also, (*erron.*) prolixity (of discourse).

1623 *COCKERAM, Longinquitie*, distance of time. 1658 *TORSELL Four's Beasts* 356 The bones of the head—some of which are so affected by longinquitie [ed. 1607 longinquitie] of time that fete. 1660 *G. L. C. Cr. Gentiles* i. iii. ii. 30 Thucydides... could know nothing... of things before the Peloponnesian war, by reason of the Longinquitie of Time. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* Prel., Inordinate unvaried length, sheer longinquitie.

† **Longinquous**, *a. Obs.* [*f. L. longinquus* (see *LONGIQUE*) + *ous*.] Long.

1666 *HARVEY Morb. Angl.* iv. 32 By... every ordinate longinquous propulsion or pulsation of the blood.

**Longipalp**, -pennate *a.*, etc.: see *LONGI*.

**Longis**, variant of *LUNGIS Obs.*

**Longish** (lɒnɪʃ), *a.* [*f. LONG a. + ish*.] Somewhat long (in various senses).

1611 *COTGR.* *Longuet*, longish, or somewhat long. α 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* i. iii. (1640) 36. *E.* where it endeth a former Syllable, it soundeth longish, but flat: as in *devine* *prépare*, *révolue*. 1719 *QUINCY Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 348 Such as have a longish Seed swelling out in the middle. 1794 *MRS. RAOCILIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xxv. A full signor, with a longish face. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 30 Aug. 1901, I'll lay longish odds I know *Quire* Cowmber's way. 1889 *ROLF BOLDREWOOD 'Robbery under Arms* xxiv, They'd had a longish day and a fast ride.

*Comb.* 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2666/4 A black brown Mare, round and longish Bodied. 1769 *Ibid.* No. 4526/4 She is of a middle Stature, somewhat thin and longish-Favour'd. 1855 *CUR. ROSSETTI in Ruskin, Rossetti*, etc. (1899) 49 Three white longish-haired dogs.

**Longitude** (lɒndʒɪtʃuːd). Also *7-tud.* [*lat. L. longitudo*, *f. longus* LONG *a.* Cf. *F. longitude*.]

1. Length, longitudinal extent; *occas.* an instance of this; a length; a long figure. † Also, tallness, height. Now chiefly *jocular*.

1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxiv. (1495) 335 Orion... his lengthe and longitude stretchyng nyghe to the brede and latitude of three synages. α 1420 *Pallad. ou l'usub.* iv. 431 And of the clauze Is best an handfull greet in crassitude And cubital let make her longitude. α 1470 *M.S. Lambeth* No. 306 in *Rel. Ant.* 1. 200 The longitude of men folowynge Moyses xiiij. fote and viij ynches and half [etc.]. 1583 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie* li xlii. (Arb.) 114 A bastard or imperfect round declining toward a longitude. 1607 *ROWLANDS Famous Hist.* 64 Thy Giants longitude shall shorter shrink. 1653 *R. SANDERS Physiogn.* 161 The forehead... its... Longitude is from one temple to the other. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* i. 23 A Superficies is a Longitude, having only Latitude. 1784 *COWPER Task* v. 11 Mine [sc. a shadow] spindling into longitude immense. 1814 *SCOTT War.* xviii, A petticoat, of scanty longitude. 1824—*St. Roman's* xvii, The direct longitude of their promenade never exceeded a hundred yards. 1824 *Examiner* 555/2 A longitude of beard that would honour a pubescent Jew. 1857 *HOWELLS Ital. Journ.* iii. 23 One may walk long through the longitude and rectitude of many of her streets. 1869 *ROGERS Prof. Adam Smith's W. Nat.* i. 11 The wisdom of government is to limit that border land to the narrowest possible longitude.

2. Length (in immaterial senses, *esp.* of time); long continuance. Now rare.

1607 *TORSELL Four's Beasts* (1658) 499 The curing of a Horse waxing hot with weariness and longitude of the way. 1613 *M. RIDLEY Magn. Bodies* Pref. Magn. 5 These me I have found instead of the longitude of places, a longitude of unprofitable labors. α 1626 *BR. ANDREWES Serm.* (1661) 15 The longitude, or continuance of the joy. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 437 Of longitude or brevity of a disease. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* 226 According to quantity of matter and longitude of distance. 1902 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. IX. 198/2 The life of the artist is all too brief for the exacting longitude of art.

3. *Geog.* † *a.* The extent lengthwise (i.e. from east to west) of the habitable world as known to the ancients (*obs.*). † *b.* Distance east or west on the earth's surface, measured by the angle which the meridian of a particular place makes with some standard meridian, as (in England) that of Greenwich. It is reckoned to 180° east or west, and is expressed either in degrees, minutes, and seconds, or in time (15° being equivalent to 1 hour). Abbreviated *long.* † *c.* *occas.* = Difference of longitude (between two places). † *d.* In the 18th c. sometimes confusedly used for: The method of ascertaining longitude at sea. *Obs.*

For the origin of the term see *LATITUDE* 4. *Circle of longitude*: see *CIRCLE* *sb.* 2.

α 1392 *CHAUCER Astral.* ii. 839 The arch of the equinoxial, that is conteyned or bounded by twice the 2 meridians, is cleped the longitude of the toun. 1432—*501r. Hyeron* (Rolls) l. 45 The longitude of the erthe habitable from the este to the weste... hath viij<sup>th</sup> tymes v. tymes a clxx<sup>th</sup> myles and vij<sup>th</sup>. 1577 *R. THORNE His Booke in Hakluyt* (1580) 253 'The longitude'... is counted from West to East. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* (1895) p. xcix (Giles to Busbyde), I will be hable... to instructe you... in the longitude or true

meridian of the ylande. 1594 J. DAVIS *Seaman's Secr.* (1880) 284 The longitude between place and place, is the portion of the Equator, which is contained between the Meridians of the same places. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. xi. (1635) 235 Places injoying the same Longitude are not always equally distant from the first Meridian. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 428 *r* 1 The late noble Inventor of the Longitude. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* an. 1755 (1847) 90/1 Mr. Williams... had made many ingenious advances towards a discovery of the longitude. 1812—16 *PLAYFAIR Nat. Phil.* ii. 61 The hour, as reckoned under any two meridians, is different, and the difference is proportional to the difference of longitude. 1831 *BREWSTER Newton* (1855) i. xiii. 350 The determination of the longitude at sea by observing the distance of the moon from the stars. 1841 *ELPHINSTONE Hist. India* ii. 197 About the middle of the seventy-sixth degree of east longitude. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* xix. (ed. 2) 329 All lines of longitude form circles which have the earth's centre as their centre.

*Fig.* 1852 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xvi. 143 As if determined fully to ascertain her longitude and position, before she committed herself.

4. *Astron.* The distance in degrees reckoned eastward on the ecliptic from the vernal equinoctial point to a circle at right angles to the ecliptic through the heavenly body (or the point on the celestial sphere) whose longitude is required. (See also *GEOCENTRIC, HELIOCENTRIC, HELIOGRAPHIC*.) † Also *occas.* in the etymologically prior sense: The length or total extent of the ecliptic or of the sun's annual course.

The use of *latitude* (see *LATITUDE* 5) to denote distance from the ecliptic determined the astronomical application of the corresponding term *longitude*.

*Circle of longitude*: see *CIRCLE* *sb.* 2.

α 1391 *CHAUCER Astral.* ii. 840 Knowe by thyn almenak the degree of the ecliptik of any signe in which that the planete is recked for to be, and that is cleped the degree of his longitude. 1551 *RECORDE Const. Knowl.* (1556) 176 So doo they call the motion of them [the Planets] in Longitude, theyr distance by theyr naturall course from the beginninge of Aries. 1594 *BLUNDEVILLE Exerc.* Intro. (1636) 435 The Ecliptique line containeth 360 degrees, which is the Longitude of Heaven, and the first degree of the Longitude of any Starre beginneth at the first point of Aries. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 371 The glorious Lamp... Regent of Day... jocund to run His Longitude through Heav'n's high rode. 1725 *Pope Odys.* xix. 350 Before the sun His annual longitude of heav'n shall run. 1834 *MRS. SOMERVILLE Connex. Phys. Sci.* (1849) 11 The mean or circular motion of a body estimated from the vernal equinox, is its mean longitude; and its elliptical, or true motion, reckoned from that point, is its true longitude. 1867 *DENISON Astron. without Math.* 270 Geocentric or common celestial longitude.

5. *Comb.*, as *longitude-table*; † *longitude hunter*, one bent on inventing a method for ascertaining the longitude; *longitude star* (see *quot.*); *longitude watch*, a chronometer for use in ascertaining the longitude.

1738 *WEDDELL Voy. up Thames* 64 At College they had been pestered with so many crack-brain'd 'Longitude-Hunters. 1842 G. W. FRANCIS *Diab. Aris.*, etc. 'Longitude Stars', a term frequently used to denote those fixed stars which have been selected for the purpose of finding the longitude by lunar observations. The chief of these are as follows:—Aldeharn, Pollux, Regulus, Spica Virginis, Antares, Formanah, and the largest star in Aquila. 1790 *MARGRETS (title)* 'Longitude Tables. 1763 *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 100 The trial of Mr. Harrison's 'longitude watch.

**Longitudinal** (lɒndʒɪtʃuːdɪnəl), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. L. longitūdīn-, longitūdo* LONGITUDE + *-AL*.]

*A. adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to length as a dimension; (extent) in length.

1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* i. 275 Our ancient historians inform us, that a new standard of longitudinal measure was ascertained by king Henry the first. 1766 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* ii. 270 The real depth, or longitudinal extent of the mine. 1810 D. STEWART *Philos. Ess.* p. i. 223 To express a limited portion of longitudinal extension in general. 1818 *CONSTITUTIONAL REG.* XXXIII. 182 The number of longitudinal inches of the foot measure.

2. Extending or proceeding in the direction of the length of a body; running lengthwise.

*Longitudinal elevation*: one showing the side of a structure, as distinguished from an end view; a side elevation.

1715 *CHEYNE Philos. Princ. Relig.* i. (ed. 2) 134 These Vesicle are distended, and their Longitudinal Diameters... strained, and so the length of the whole Muscle shortened. *Ibid.* 518 The oblique Fibres which make but few turns serve to propagate gently the included Fluid, the Longitudinal ones to move the Vessel. 1794 *SULLIVAN Victu. Nat.* ii. 3 The great longitudinal valleys of the Alps. 1807 *M. BAILLIE Morb. Anat.* (ed. 7) 394 A longitudinal section was made with a saw completely through its substance. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 564 If two pieces of timber are connected, so that the joint runs parallel with the fibres of both, it is called a longitudinal joint. 1839 *MURCHISON Silur. Syst.* i. xxviii. 529 By longitudinal valleys is meant those which range parallel to the ridges or general strike of the mountains. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* ii. (1879) 7 Several of the species are beautifully coloured with longitudinal stripes. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xii. 88 The glacier... is in a state of longitudinal strain. 1861 *BERSEF. HOPF Eng. Calhedr.* 19th C. 81, I have selected... the longitudinal elevation and the longitudinal and transverse sections... for their intrinsic merit.

*b. Anat. and Zool.*

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Longitudinal Suture* (in *Anat.*), the cross Seam of the Skull, that goes from one Side to the other. 1826 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* IV. 298. 1840 W. J. E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 361 The longitudinal fissure is the space separating the two hemispheres. 1854

*OWEN Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 3 The head of the sturgeon is defended by a case of superficial bony plates, and the body by five longitudinal rows of similar plates. 1863 *HUXLEY Man's Place* Nat. iii. 142 The two depressions for the lateral sinuses, sweeping inwards towards the middle line of the roof of the skull, to form the longitudinal sinus. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* i The longitudinal fissure in which is lodged the longitudinal sinus.

*c. Bot.*

*Longitudinal system*, 'an old term for fibro-vascular system' (Jackson *Bot. Terms* 1900).

1787 *LINNÆUS Fam. Plants* i. 76 Petals four, egg'd, sessile, with a longitudinal pit at the base. 1884 *POWER & SCOTT De Bary's Phaner.* 565 The beginning of the formation of lenticels takes place... before longitudinal extension is complete. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Longitudinal system*.

*d. Acoustics.* Of vibrations: Produced in the direction of the length of the vibrating body; also (see *quot.* 1869).

1867 *TYNDALL Sound* v. 159 The sounds produced by the longitudinal vibrations of a string are, as a general rule, much more acute than those produced by its transverse vibrations. 1869 — in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Feb. 239 In the case of sound, the vibrations of the air-particles are executed in the direction in which the sound travels. They are therefore called longitudinal vibrations. 1879 W. H. STONE *Sound* 13 Longitudinal Vibrations. Every string which vibrates transversely between two points must also vibrate longitudinally.

3. Pertaining to longitude; measured from east to west.

1874 *COUES Birds N. W.* 360 Its longitudinal dispersion is thus quite restricted, contrary to the rule among our birds of this continent.

*B. sb.*

† 1. *Anat.* A name for two muscles of the epigastrium. *Obs.* 1541 [see *LATITUDINAL sb.*]

2. *Ship-building.* In iron and steel ships, a plate parallel or nearly so to the vertical keel.

1869 *SUR F. REED Shipbuilt.* i. 10 To preserve the continuity of their longitudinal... 1883 *NARES Constr. Ironclad* 5 Longitudinals are plates of iron, which run fore and aft between the frames, to strengthen the ship lengthways. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* 678 The stiffening angles for longitudinal's.

3. A railway sleeper lying parallel with the rail (Webster 1864).

**Longitudinally** (lɒndʒɪtʃuːdɪnəli), *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY*.] In a longitudinal direction; in the direction of the length of an object; lengthways.

1724 in *BAILEY*. 1779 *MRS. BOSCAWEN in Mrs. Delany's Lett. Ser.* ii. H. 485 The seeds are... somewhat flat, and situated longitudinally. 1787 *LINNÆUS Fam. Plants* i. 4 Style... slit longitudinally. 1834 *MRS. SOMERVILLE Connex. Phys. Sci.* xvii. (1849) 150 The air also vibrates longitudinally. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions War App.* 284 The locking device combined with a longitudinally moving breech-block. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* 15 The longitudinally fissured... Jancaea. 1880 *HAGGITT Phys. Geog.* vi. 303 A broad band of latitude, extending longitudinally from the Pyrenees to the east Coast of China. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 540 His body... was slit all over longitudinally with long cuts on the face, head, legs, and arms.

**Longitudinarian** (lɒndʒɪtʃuːdɪnəriən), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [*f. L. longitūdīn-* (see *LONGITUDE*) + *-arian* as in *longitudinarian*.]

*A. adj.* Pertaining to longitude.

1853 *DE QUINCEY Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. i. 186 What was the centre of London for any purpose whatever—latitudinarian or longitudinarian—literary, social, or mercantile?

† *B. sb.* A student of longitude. *Obs.*

1754 *Stow's Surv. Lond.* i. l. xxiv. 178/2 Aristotelians, Cartesianes, Adepts, A troglers and common Longitudinarians.

**Longitudinated**, *a. rare*—1. [*f. L. longitūdīn-* (see *LONGITUDE*) + *-ATE* + *-ED*.] Placed longitudinally.

1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* III. iii. 71 Their [sc. Gazelles'] horns are... annulated or ringed round, at the same time, that there are longitudinated depressions running from the bottom to the point.

† **Longiturnity**. *Obs.*—2 [ad. late *L. longiturnitas*, *f. longiturnus*, *f. longus* LONG.] Long duration or continuance.

1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Longiturnity*, continuance of Space. † **Longity**. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. *L. longitās*, *f. longus* LONG.] Length.

1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* i. 12 [House-spiders' eyes] in some were four, and in some eight, according to the proportion of their bulk, and longity of their legs.

**Longivity**, *obs.* form of *LONGEVITY*.

† **Longlasting**, *sb. Obs.* [*f. LONG adv. + LASTING vbl. sb.*] The fact of lasting a long time.

c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Londish*. 67 Pis sentence, bat all delitable hinges of fys world... ben alle for longlastynge of durabilitye.

**Long-lasting**, *a.* [See *LONG adv.* 9.] That lasts a long time.

1530 *PALSGR.* 317/2 Longe lasting, *perdurable*. 1587 *GOTOING De Moray* xxx. (1617) 483 That when he had given his life in sacrifice for sin, he might see a longlasting seede. 1669 *WORLDGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 282 Gather not long-lasting Fruit till after Michaelmas. 1677 *GILPIN Demomol.* (1867) 217 When their sorrows are long-lasting and deep. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-farming* 182 Long-lasting storms of frost and snow.

Hence **Long-lastingness**, *rare*—1.

1598 *FLORIO, Longinquitā*, length of time, long lastingness.



**Long-leg.**†1. = BURESTIS 1. *Obs.*—

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Venerat.* 76 *Buprestis*, ... a venomous fly like a beetle, and hurtfull to cattell: a longe legge; a wag-leg. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Bupreste*. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) 1. s.v. *Beetle*.

2. Long-legs. a. The stilt; the 'long-legged plover'.

1713 RAY *Syn. Avium* 190 *Himantopus Plinii* Aldrov. ... Long-legs. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 496 Black-winged Stilt, *Himantopus melanopterus* ... Long-legs, Longshanks.

b. = DADDY-LONG-LEGS.

1806 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VI. 11. 374 This [*Tipula*] is popularly known by the title of Long-legs.

Longleg (*Cricket*): see LEG s.v. 6c.

Long-legged, a. Having long legs: used *spec.* in the names of some animals.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 21 Hence you long-leg'd Spinners, hence. 1592 CHETTEL *Kinde-harts Dr.* (1641) 18 Is it not assur'd to see a long leg'd lubber pinned in a chayre [etc.]? 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1079/4 They are shaped like a Moscow Mallard, but larger and longer leg'd. 1717 BERRKLEY *Jrnl. Tour Italy* 30 May in Fraser *Life* (1871) 555 All the spiders except the long-legged ones bite. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, What could have brought down the long-legged loons to do their bloody work within burgh? 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* III. 75 *Recurvirostra himantopus* ... Long-legged plover. 1848 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Boro. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 292 The Phalangia, ... or long-legged spiders. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 14 A long-legged puppy.

b. Naut. Of a ship: Drawing a great deal of water.

1802 *Nautal Chron.* VIII. 83 Those ships being, to make use of a nautical phrase, too long legged for the eastern yard. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

**Long-line.**

1. A deep-sea fishing-line.

1876 *Rep. Crab & Lobster Fisheries Scot.* App. 1. 15 Every third hook on the long lines is baited with crabs. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 176 Long Lines, Hand Lines, ... Deep Sea Lines. 1883 G. B. GOODRICH *Fish. Industry U. S. A.* 13 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The much more general use of the trawl-line or long-line.

2. attrib. a. Written or printed with long lines.

b. Furnished with or using long-lines (sense 1).

1755 *Advt. in Whole Duty Man*, A Long-line Octavo Common-Prayer. 1849 TUCKER *Sp. Lit.* III. 16 The old long-line stanza. 1877 HOLDSWORTH *Sea Fisheries* 70 Dog-fish are the great enemies of the long-line fishermen. 1894 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 3/1 Scotch long-line boats were lent early this year to the Donegal fishermen, who were encouraged to fish further out.

Hence Long-lining, fishing with long-lines.

1877 HOLDSWORTH *Sea Fisheries* 71 Long-lining from Grimsby is worked by means of large smacks. 1885 *St. James's Gaz.* 28 Feb. 4/2 Three fishermen have been drowned at Scarborough while long-lining.

Long-lived (-laid), a. Also 7 -lif't. [f. LONG a. + LIVE sb. + -ED 2. Often pronounced [lɪvɪd], as if etymologically parallel to *smooth-spoken*, etc.] Having a long life or existence; living or lasting a long time; longeval.

1420 HOCCEVER *De Reg. Princ.* 570 Fader and moder honour, That thou maist be longe lyved. c. 1425 *Cursor M.* 1258 (Trin.) Longe lyued am I in elde. 1553 *Jen. Treat. Neve Ind.* (Arb.) 22 They are long lyued and lyue even vntyl an hundredth yeares of age. 1607 WASHINGTON *Opt. Glasse* 41 Little eyes denote a large cheverill conscience ... spacious breasted, long-lift. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ezod.* xx. 12 Honour thy father and thy mother, that thou mayest be long-lived upon the earth. 1633 EARL MARCH *At Mondo* (1636) 175 Seldom is excellency in any kinde long-lived. 1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 142 Bacon observes the Pike to be the longest lived of any fresh water fish. 1707 *Curios. in Hush. & Gard.* 171 The Sea ... produces Animals ... more sound, and longer-lived, than any of the other Elements. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 230 The lion ... is a very long-lived animal. 1883 *J. F. FERLIES Story Heart.* i. (1891) 13 The long-lived summer days dried and warmed the turf in the meadows. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 374 Chronic uncurd melancholies ... are often long-lived.

Hence Long-livedness, longevity.

1872 *Echo* 27 Sept., The long-livedness of the Mastai family. 1884 R. ADAMSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 789/2 If ... there can be discovered a reciprocating relation between the want of gall in animals and longlivedness.

Long-living, a. [See LONG adv. 9.] That lives for a long time.

138a WYCLIF *Isa.* ix. 15 The longe lyuende and the wryshepeful. c. 1500 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 94 The longest leving men. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 157 The admired Wisdom of the long-living Fathers of the elder world. a. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) X. 8 Another ... That ... in the Register of Fame Had enter'd his long-living Name. 1899 *Daily News* 24 May, Her Majesty comes ... of a long-living stock.

Longly ([lɒŋli], adv. Also 5 langly, 6-7 longely. [f. LONG a. + LY 2.]

†1. For a long while. = LONG adv. 1. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 3188 þe mast veniis sal þar bryn langly, Als wodde brinnes, þat essayde and hevly. a. 1400 *Ipomedon* (ed. Kölling) 327/8 And whan they departed, eithre loked on other so longly, that they left not, whilles oon might see that other. 1411 *Life Alexander MS.* Linc. A. i. 17 ff. 1 (Halliwell) He kneld doune on his kneesse, and biheld Alexander in the vesage langly. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. vii. 415 A man may desyre for to lyue longely for too amende his lyfe. 1506 *Kalendar of Sheph.* F. vii b, Father & mother thou shalt honour, end shalt lyue longely. 1581 *Dur. Diary* (Camden) 11 Somewhat like the shrill of an owle but more longly drawn. 1596

SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* 1. i. 170 Master, you look'd so longly on the maide, Perhaps you mark'd not what's the fifth of all. 1605 SR E. WATSON in *Buckeuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 1. 238, I pray you ... deliver it to ... the Earl of Exceter with speed, for he longely looketh for it.

2. At considerable length: said of speech or writing. Now *Sc.*

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 222 To say longly or shortly, alle knyghts bare. 1553 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. 140 I yk as the said artikill mair langlie proportis. 1850 MRS. CARLYLE *Let. II.* 121 Don't mind length, at least only write longly about yourself.

3. To a considerable length (in space). *rare.*

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriol.* 54 The bottom of the Sea, hath the Sand *Quellum* longly and largely laying open. 1871 COOKE *Handbk. Brit. Fungi* II. 761 *Asci* clavate, obtuse, longly pedicellate.

**Long-neck.**

†1. An earthenware retort or still with a long neck. *Obs.*

1662 R. MATHEW *Unt. Alch.* cxii. 183 Take good Copperas ... beat it to powder, put it in long necks, lute fast, and draw it with judgement. 1684 BOYLE *Porous. Anim. & Solid Bod.* v. 90. 1734 P. SHAW *Chem. Lett.* (1755) 432 This Matter may now be put into a well coated Long-neck, and worked with care in a Reverberatory Furnace. 1763 W. LEWIS *Comm. Phil. Techn.* 13 Distillation in coated glass retorts, earthen retorts, or longnecks.

2. A local name for birds having a long neck, e.g. the bittern, the heron, the pin-tailed duck.

1864 ATKINSON *Proc. Names Birds, Long-neck*, ... Common Bittern. *Botaurus stellaris*. 1882 *Field Naturalist* 44 Locally, the heron is called 'crane' or 'long-neck'. 1890 *Century Dict.* (citing G. Trumbull 1888), *Longneck*, the pintail duck, *Dasila acuta*.

Long-necked, a. Having a long neck (in various senses): used *spec.* in the names of some animals.

c. 1605 DRAYTON *Man in Moore* 203 The long neck'd Heron there watching by the brim. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2422/4 A slender Horse, 5 years old, ... long neck'd, thick jaw'd. 1707 *Curios. in Hush. & Gard.* 337 A long-neck'd Vial, like a Matras. 1835 MRS. CARLYLE *Let. I.* 27 The thing goes off with small damage to even a long-necked purse. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 69 Long-necked Tortoises (*Chelydide*). 1890 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 2. 1 The long-necked will rejoice to learn that collars are higher than ever. 1894 *Cosmopolitan* XVI. 344 Gracefully long-necked plesiosauri.

Longness ([lɒŋnəs], Now *rare*. [OE. *langnys*, f. *lang* LONG a. + *nys* -NESS.] Length (in various senses); long continuance; †protractedness, delay.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 408 Bradnys, langnys, heabnys and deopnys. 1340 *Aeneid*, 105 Pet uerste word os sseweþ he langnesse of his euelebeinge. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxi. (1495) 781 The Camelion is a best lyke to the Cocadryll and is dyuers only in crokydnesse of the backe and in longnesse of the tayll. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her. Cviij.* And it be dyuidid after the longnes or after the brodenes. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 250 The affaires betwene Caesar and the French King proceeded with so great a longnesse. 1587 GOLDING *De Morny* Pref. 9, I shall sometimes be long, and peradventure tedious to the Reader, ... But ... in this longnesse of mine, I straine my nature to apply myselfe to all men. 1616 SHELLE & MARSH *Country Farme* 475 The longnesse of time will become tedious. 1668 COLVETTER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. viii. 148 It is shining, indifferently hard, round behind, with some longness. 1684 H. MORE *Answer* 254 The longness of the time. 1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* vi. 128 The Longness or Shortness of a Vowel or Syllable is said to be its Quantity. 1890 *Temple Bar* July 431 She had a curious, opium-like perception of time's longness.

Long-nosed, a. Having a long nose: used *spec.* in the names of some animals.

1552 HUDELIT, Longe nosed, *acromasus*. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Narigado*, long nosed, *Nasutus*. 1680 WOOD *Life* 14 June, The servitor is tall, long-nosed, flowing hair and slow speech. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. vi, A little long-nosed thin man. 1804 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 508 The Long-nosed Tapir. 1897 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* I. 88 The Long-nosed Monkey. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 327 'A Copious draughts of saki, which steamed in a long-nosed pot overlaid with dragons.

Longobard ([lɒŋgəbɑːd], sb. and a. [ad. L. *Longobard-i* (see LOMBARD)] = LOMBARDO.]

1598 GRENEWAY *Tactus* Ann. II. x. (1620) 48 The Semnones and the Longobards took part. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 155 The barbarous Goths and Longobards. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* III. iii. 274 The Laws of the Longobards. 1839 PENNY *Cyl.* XIV. 147 Luitprandus ... the most illustrious of the Longobard kings. 1902 *Union Mag.* May 21/2 There is no single trace of the real Gothic or Longobard style.

So Longobardian sb., Lombard; Longobardic a., Lombardic.

1846 GROTE *Greece* II. i. xx. 113 note, The Longobardic law is the most copious of all the barbaric codes in its provisions respecting marriage. 1877 W. JONES *Fingerring* 85 A large gold thumb-ring ... on which is engraved the letter B of Longobardic form. 1889 R. R. ANDERSON tr. *Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 67 From that day the Vinillians were called Longobardians—that is to say long-beards.

Long robe. [Cf. F. *gens de robe longue*, Lawyers, Clerks, Professors of Artes, &c. (Cotgr.).]

Put symbolically for: The legal profession; esp. in *gentlemen, men, members of the long robe* = lawyers, barristers. Also *occas.* = The priesthood or ministry. (Cf. GOWN sb. 4 b.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* 1. 231 The first man of the long robe that deised parks as well for these bores, as for other deer and sauge beasts, was Fulvius Lippinus. 1642 G. MONTAGU in *Buckeuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 1. 292 The Houses ... have likewise appointed a Committee of the long

robe to declare how the King ought ... by the law to pass those Ordinances. 1680 *Honest Cavalier* 6, I believe there never was more worthy and Loyal Men under the Long Robe, than there is in this Age. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* 1. xii, They were the aversion of the Gentlemen of the Long Robe, and at perpetual war with all the country attorneys. 1762 FOOTE *Orators* 1. Wks. 1799 1. 200 The two orders of the long robe next demand our attention. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 42 A source of much profit to the gentlemen of the long robe. 1875 *Punch* 25 Dec. 266/2 The long-lived gentlemen of the surplice and the long robe.

†b. Long-robe-man, a lawyer, barrister. *Obs.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas*, Notes IV. xv. 251 He ... entertaines a Justice of grave carriage, ... Perswading the Long-robe-men, and his daughter. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 434 All the eminent long-robe-men, except Turner and Terrill, were absent, in respect of the change of the Chair.

Long run, long-run. (Also *Sc.* lang run, langrin.) Phr. in the long run, in earliest use †at (the) long run, occas. †on, †upon the long run: in the end; when things have run their full course; as the ultimate outcome of a series of vicissitudes. (Cf. F. *à la longue*.) In the *Sc.* examples: At last, at the end.

1627 J. CARTER *Plain Expos.* 117 (F. Hall) At the long run. 1656 CROMWELL *Speech* 17 Sept., They [the discontented] must end at the interest of the Cavalier at the long run. 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buckeuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 1. 459 At long run he will make his fortune. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus Rides* No. 1 (1713) I. 4 There is neither Honour nor Estate to be got by Rebellion at the long run. 1722 RAMSAY *Three Sonnets* III. 31 At langrun lawsy said'd his cen. 1768 TUCKER *Let. Nat.* II. xxviii. 205 Prudence and steadiness will always succeed in the long run better than folly and inconsiderateness. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 18 July 1, Humphry is certainly the north star to which the needle of her affection would have pointed at the long run. 1804 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Contrast* ix, At the long run, these fellows never thrive. 1806 *Famison's Pop. Bull.* I. 295 At langrin, w' waxin and fleec'hia', ... She knitt up her thrum to his wab. a. 1814 *Maneuvering* II. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 89 That is but a bad way on the long run. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Import Colon. Corn* 101 Upon the long run, a mean value is received for the average of crops. 1824 BENTHAM *Bk. Fallacies* Wks. 1843 II. 426 To labour at the long-run under an imputation that is not just. 1842 MRS. CARLYLE *Let. I.* 156 Compromises never are found to answer, I think, in the long run. 1853 'C. BEOE' *Verdant Green* I. vii, He'll find it all right in the long-run. 1898 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biogr.* I. v. 178 To speak freely and openly is no doubt the best rule in the long-run.

So †Long-running, in the same use.

1528 ROY *Rede Me* (Arb.) 48 Their interrupcion Shall tourne to their destruction At long runnyng synally. 1661 BAXTER *Mor. Prognost.* I. xcv. 25 As knowing, that at long-running, its only Truth that will stand upper-most. 1670 — *Cure Ch. Div.* 150 At the long running, the wound will be found to be increased, and the cure the harder because of the delay.

Longs, adv. and prep. Now *Sc.* or dial. Also 5 longes, 6 *Sc.* langis, -ous, 9 *Sc.* langis. [f. LONG + adverbial s. Cf. MHG. *langes* some time before; Du. *lang* prep., along.]

†A. adv. Long (ago). *Obs.*

c. 1450 LONELICH *Grail* III. 743, 1 Entrede Into 30wre Castel Not longes Agon.

B. prep. Along, alongside.

[c. 1275 *Lav.* 16977 In langes [c. 1205 on longen] þane strete.] 1513 DOUGLAS *Poets* III. 14, 134 And, langis the channel, ... The Actiane gemmis and sportis did assay. 1661 vii. xlii. 100 That that duellis langis the chyll river Of Annyne. 1535 *Aberdeen Reg.* XV. 639 (Jams.) Als gud haging throucht the clois & langous the hous syd. 1811 D. NICOLSON *MS. Coll. Cathness Words* (E. D. D.), *Langs*, along.

Longsaddle, -settle, vars. LANGSETTLE dial. Longsaugh, variant of LONGSIGHT.

Longshanks ([lɒŋʃæŋks], [See SHANK sb.])

1. A nickname given to Edward 1 of England on account of his long legs.

1313. P. DE LANSTOT *Chron.* (Rolls) II. 284 Lewelin ... & David son frege, mit perdu manantie, Oil od le longe jambes de tot est seise. 7 1306 *Pol. Song* (Camden) 223 Whil him lasteth the lyf with the longe shoukes. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Frères* (Camden) 4 Kyng Edward the first, that was callyd kyng Edward with the longshankes. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw.* II. II. 11. 12 Great Edward Longshanks' issue. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vi. 342 Edward King of England frome his lang leggis callyd Langshankes. 1603 DRAYTON *Barons' Wars* II. xxv. 34 Great Lancaster ... Caist thou thy oath to Longshanks thus forget? a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Westminster* (1811) II. 104 He was surnamed Longshanks, his step being another man's stride.

2. A stilt or long-legged plover.

1817 T. FORSTER *Observ. Nat. Hist. Swallow* 86 *Charadrius himantopus*, Longlegged plover, Longshanks, or Longlegs. 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* III. 77 The name by which this bird is known on the seacoast is the stilt or tilt, or long-shanks.

Long-shore, attrib. phr. (sh.) [Aphetic f. ALONGSHORE.]

1. Existing on or frequenting the shore; found or employed along the shore.

Often contemptuous as applied to men.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 432 note, The functions of a Long-shore lawyer. 1837 *Let. Fr. Madras* (1843) 72 St. Thome is not thought healthy the whole year through, because the 'long-shore winds' are more felt. 1837 MARKYAT *Dogshead* xiv, Sort of half-bred, long-shore chap. 1855 KINGSLEY *Weston* II. 11 (1881) I. 11 Your rascally longshore vermin, who get five pounds out of this captain, and ten out of that, and let him sail without them after all. 1888 *Argosy* Apr. 277 Within easy reach of the coast, where the 'long shore' herrings abound.



2. *sb.* A longshoreman. *rare.*

1857 KINGSLEY *Two P. Ago* 1. 82 Out of the way you loathing long-shores?

**Longshoreman.** [*f. prec.* + *MAN sb.*] One who frequents, or is employed along, the shore; e.g. a man engaged in loading and unloading cargoes, or in fishing for oysters, etc. along the shore.

18. Mrs. H. E. SPOFFORD *Pilot's Wife*, He would sooner turn longshoreman and sweep a crossing. 1883 *Chamb. Jnl.* 20 Jan. 33/2 His [the old-fashioned sailor's] paths were appalling to 'long-shore men.' 1888 *Brace Amer. Commw.* 111. x. 234 The longshore men, an important element in this great port, and a dangerous element wherever one finds them.

† **Long-side, a.** *Obs.* [For earlier *long* and *side*; cf. *SIDE a.*] Of garments: Long and sweeping. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* II. i. Thast bene so us'd to wide long side things, that I shall have the waste of my Dublet lie upon my buttocks. a 1653 GOSSE *Commw. Heb.* vii. (1655) 150 Runners... use to gird up their long-side garments.

† **Long-sided, a.** *Obs.* Having long sides.

14. *Ragman Roll* 72 in Hazlitt *E. P. P.* (1864) 72 And at revell for to se you hope, ys joy y-now so ye your lyggen streyne; Ye lade longe sydde as a loppe. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 45 There is a tall long-sided dame But wondrous light yeled Fane.

**Long-sighted, a.**

1. Having 'long sight' (see *LONG a.* 18); capable of distinguishing objects clearly at a distance but not close at hand; hypermetropic.

c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* 1. 208 The short-sighted, can distinguish much smaller objects than long-sighted people. 1829 *Nat. Philos., Optics* xvii. 46 (U. K. S.) When the eye loses the power of accommodating itself to near objects, the person is said to be long-sighted. 1833 N. AINSWORTH *Physi.* (ed. 5) II. 228 After middle age, most persons become more or less long-sighted. 1866 H. USSHIER in *Eng. Mech.* 10 Dec. 295/2 He is long-sighted looking forward and short-sighted looking upward.

2. *fig.* Able to see far ahead; having great foresight; far-seeing.

1791 GIBSON *Autobio.* (1866) 341 note, The judicious lines in which Pope answers the objection of his long-sighted friend. 1855 GROTE *Greece* II. xiv. XII. 443 Throughout the whole career of Demosthenes... we trace the same combination of earnest patriotism with wise and long-sighted policy. 1901 *Speaker* 3 Nov. 204/2 Such a city would have been distinguished for long-sighted prudence.

**Hence Longsightedness.**

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvii. 295 Long-sightedness may be acquired: for... those that are habituated to look at remote objects, are generally long-sighted. 1832 *Nat. Philos., Acc. Nevot. Opt.* 1. 3 (U. K. S.) He showed that those defects which are called long-sightedness, and short-sightedness, proceeded from too small or too great a refracting power in the eye. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. David* vii. 423 To discern their [events] purport and tendencies from the first, is the province of human long-sightedness.

**Longsome** (*lɒŋsəm*), *a.* Now chiefly *dial.* and *arch.* Forms: 1 *longsum*, 1-4, 6 *Sc. langsum*, (2) *lonsum*, 6 *Sc. laingsum*, 7 *longsom*, 6- *longsome*, *Sc. langsome*. [*OE. langsum*, *f. lang LONG a.* + *-sum* -some. Cf. *OS. langsum* (*Du. langsam*), *OHG.*, *MIIG.* *langsam*, *G. langsam*.] Long, lengthy; long-lasting; *esp.* tediously long; † tardily, dilatory, slow.

*Beowulf* (Gr.) 134 Was þæt gæwin to strang, lād and longsum. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 210 Þonne seo unsefede aheardung þære līfe to langsum wýrð. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 þa dæstian him sculen efre ædradan elles ne bið his rihtlunge ne fest ne lonsum. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 28471, I haue halden quen i was sett langsum setes at my mete. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Macbeth*) 1237 It ware langsum for to say the wondir þat god in þe way wrocht. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prolog. 133 (Quhat is, bot torment, all his langsum fair, begun with feir, and endit in despair? 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 3 With soir travell than baith with barne and wyfe, Richt mony da leidand ane langsum lyfe. 1563 WISSET *Four Scot. Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 60 We ar offendit be his laingsum delay. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Dan Bartholomew* Posies 99 A Lanipe... With oyle and weecke to laste the longsome night. 1599 JAS. I. *Barclay's Dypow* (1603) 118 Take no longsome workes in hande, for distracting you from your calling. a 1656 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 401 To demonstrate this in particulars, were a longsome task. 1661-2 MARVELL *Corr.* xxiv. Wks. 1872-3 II. 78 You may perhaps think us longsome in giving you an account of your business. c 1704 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 371 We tread with weary steps the longsome plain. 1728 RAMSAY *Lure* 55 She is not longsome in taking captives. 1842 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Visit Italy* I. i. 4 The longsome interval between leaving Paris and arriving at Lyons. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. ii. 27 Men contrive to make their pleasures as dull, longsome, and laborious as any part of their daily task-work. 1861 W. BARNES in *Macm. Mag.* June 135 Many a cheek has been paled... by longsome hours of over-work. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 87 The way there was a little longsome.

**Longsomely** (*lɒŋsəmli*), *adv.* [*f. prec.* + *-LY* 2. *OE. langsumlic* (Sweet).] † For long; † tardily; lengthily and tediously.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law of Arms* (S. T. S.) 301 That thai may nocht endure the weris langsumly. c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 155 As he was making his preparations too longsomely and slowly in Dundie. 1834 *Q. Rev. L.* 507 [They] expatiate so 'longsomely' on corn, currency, or corporations, that [etc.].

**Longsomeness.** [*f. as prec.* + *-NESS*.] Tedious lengthiness; † tardiness (*Sc.*).

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xx. 4. (Spelman) Langsumnyse daga.

1597 JAS. I. *Dæmonol.* 18 Considering the long-somenesse of the labour [etc.]. 1601 J. WHITLER *Treat. Comm.* 57 Such was the longsomenesse of Returne, and the badness of the time at that instant. 1689 in *Shields Faithf. Contend.* (1760) 289 We... must intreat your favour... for our longsomenesse in sending. 1834 *Q. Rev. L.* 527 The first... of these objections is the length of the Sunday morning service—the 'longsomeness', as Archdeacon Herens terms it. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Jan. 19 A pretty scene, but superfluous, and producing no other effect than that of longsomeness.

**Longsought,** variant of LUNGSOUTHT.

† **Longst, prep.** *Obs.* Also 6 *longest, Sc. longest.* [Aphectic *f. ALONGST.*] Along.

a 1578 LANDESAV (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 165 They sould... gang longest the cost to Sanctandros and syne to Comper. 1585 BURROGH *Jnl.* in *Lycester Corr.* (Cannden) 464 With these 4 vessels my lord and the rest passed from Flushing... longest by 2 fly-boats of warr... into Middlebrough havon. 1591 GREENE *Farewe. to Folly* (1617) D 3b, Her shape was passing tall, Diana-like, when longest the lawnes she goes. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 16 But longest the shore with sails of Faith must coast. a 1649 DUNN *of HAWTH. Poems* Wks. (1711) 22 When Venus, longest that plain, This Parian Adon saw.

**Long standing.**

1. Continuance for a long time in a settled and recognized position, rank, etc. Chiefly in *phr. of long standing.*

1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS in *Ess.* II. xxix. (1631) 36 Their descent... from families of long standings. 1678 BURNHAM *Pilgr.* 1. C. P. S. 83 This Fair tradition is an Ancient thing, of long standing. 1713 *Guardian* (1756) I. xxix. 124 Mothers of long standing, undesigned maids, and contented widows. 1833 HR. MARTINEAU *Berkeley* I. II. 24 A favorite of longer standing was in every body's thoughts for at least three weeks. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chmz.* xxiv, Thomas is a friend of mine, of rather long-standing. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 353 Between him and the licensers there was a feud of long standing.

2. *attrib.* or *compound adj.*

1871 JAMES *Duty & Doctrine* 20 The afflictions of many upright, deserving, poor, long-standing creatures. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* cxxxii, La Rogue... Had a long-standing little debt to pay. 1888 BURGON *Twelve Gd. Men* II. xi. 236 He determined to carry into effect a long-standing wish to have a parish 'Mission'. 1898 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* V. 635 It [i.e. splenic enlargement] is greatest in long-standing cases. 1900 *Longman's Mag.* Dec. 139 They had a long-standing account to settle with these bush heathen.

**Longswayes, -wise:** see *LONGWAYS, -WISE.*

**Long sufferance, arch.** — next.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 109 Longanimitie, y<sup>e</sup> is longe sufferance. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* ii. 4 Despiest thou the riches off his... longe sufferance [1611 long suffering]? 1548 9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Obstatie synners... which despiest the goodness, patience, & long sufferance of god [so in 1552-1662]. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Gen. vi. 3 This long-sufferance of God the Apostle mentioneth in 1 Pet. 3. 19, 20. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 108 This my long sufferance and my day of grace. c 1776 WASHINGTON in Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* (1876) VI. vii. 496 The long-sufferance of the army is almost exhausted. 1813 SCOTT *Rokely* IV. xxiv, Long-sufferance is one path to heaven. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Arden* 467 Trying his truth and his long-sufferance.

**Long-suffering, sb.** Patient endurance of provocation or trial; longanimity.

1526 TINDALE *Gal.* v. 22 The frute off the spiete is, love, ioye, peace, long sufferynge [so Coverdale; Luther has *langmuotikeit*]. 1529 — *Prolog. to Exod.* (1824) 162 Marke the longsofferinge and softe pacience of Moses. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 39 Cease thy admirations on Gods long sufferings and providens, neyther mervell why God delayeth his help. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* ii. 4. a 1729 J. ROCKES *19 Serms.* (1735) 351 His Forbearance and long-suffering will not endure for ever. 1854 J. S. C. ARBUTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. viii. 154 Napoleon, who was by no means distinguished for meekness and long-suffering. 1860 TENNYSON *Westm. Abh.* xxs. 339 Long-suffering, or slowness to anger.

**Long-suffering, a.** Bearing provocation or trial with patience.

1535 COVERDALE *Ecod.* xxiv. 6 Lorde Lorde, God, mercifull and gracious, and long sufferinge. 1611 BIBLE 2 Pet. iii. 9 The Lorde... is long-suffering to vs-ward. 1687 DRYDEN *Humf. & P.* II. 276 And grant ungrateful friends a lengthened space To improve the remnants of long-suffering grace. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonaparte* I. 269 They showed themselves... as brave and skilful in war as they had been mild and long-suffering in peace. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 374 God can be long-suffering, because He can, whenever He sees good, punish. 1900 *Speaker* 8 Sept. 615/1 Henry the Sixth's long-suffering Queen rested here awhile.

**Hence Longsufferingly adv.**

1891 L. KEITH *Last Illusion* I. iii. 54 Priscilla bore... long-sufferingly with this mild pursuit.

**Long sword.** *Obs. exc. Hist.* A sword with a long cutting blade. Often *fig.* or *allusive*. Also transl. of the cognomen (AF. *Longesper*) of William, son of Henry II and Fair Rosamond.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 129 Shall I... tell thee, where thy slaying Long-sword cometh short? 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* III. ii, Here's long-sword, your last weapon. 1607 MIDDLETON *Phenix* F 1 b, A Wit of Delay, Long-sword, Scandala Magnatum, Baekesword. 1612 DRYDEN *Poly-ob.* xviii. 170 With Long-sword the brave sonne of beauteous Rosamond. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* v. i, Provide pen and inke to take their Confessions, and my long sword, I cannot tell what danger we may meete with.

**Long-tail.**

1. A long-tailed animal, formerly a dog or horse with a tail uncut. *Cut and long-tail:* see *CUT ppl. a.* 9; *fig.* in the sense 'riff-raff' (cf. quot. a 1700 here and BOB-TAIL).

1575-1699 [see *CUT ppl. a.* 9]. 1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* IV. i. 1509 He hath bestowed an ounce of Tobacoco vpon vs, and as long as it lasts, come cut and long-tail, weele spend it as liberally for his sake. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Riff-raff*, Tagrag and Long-tail. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 17 Oct. 5/1 Ten brace more or less of 'longtails' [= pheasants]. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 June 4/2 The farmer wants to sell his horse as a 'long-tail', and the military authorities would prefer not to receive it till it is five or six.

b. A long-tailed duck.

1837 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 189 *Heralda*, or the long-tails.

2. A nickname for: † a. A native of Kent. *Obs.* In allusion to the jocular imputation that the people of Kent had tails (cf. quot. a 1661); the French made the same accusation against Englishmen generally.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 53 The Kentish men of old were said to have tayles, because trafficking in the Low-Countries, they never paid full... but still left some part unpaid. 1628 *Robin Goodfellow*, his mad Prankes (Percy Scot.) 4 They ever after were called Kentish Long-tayles. *Ibid.* 5 Truly, sir, sayd my hostesse, I thinke we are called Long-tayles, by reason our tales are long, that we use to passe the time withall, and make our selves merry. 1656 SIR J. MERRIS & J. SMITH *Musarum Deliciae* 7 Which still stands as a Monument, Call'd Long-tail, from the Man of Kent. 1659 HOWELL *Lex., Eng. Prov.* 21 Essex Calfs, Kentish Long-tails, Yorkshire Tikes. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Kent* (1811) I. 486 'Kentish Long-Tails'... It happened in an English Village where Saint Austin was preaching, that the Pagans therein did beat and abuse both him and his associates, opprobriously tying Fish-tails to their Lark-sides; in revenge whereof an impudent Author relateth... how such Appendants grew to the hind parts of all that Generation. 1701 T. BROWN *Advice in Coll. Poems* 164 We, the Long Heads of Gotham, To the Long-Tails of Kent, by these Presents send Greeting.

b. A Chinaman.

1867 in *Smith's Sailor's Wordbk.*

3. *Tobacco-manuf.*

1839 J. JOSEPH *Fume Paper on Tobacco* 119 The manufacturers tried them with a sample of returns under the name of long-tails.

4. *attrib.* = next.

1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lland* 327 Longtail Tit (*Parus Candatus*). 1855 OGDEN, *Suppl. Longtail*, a. Having the tail uncut, as a dog.

**Long-tailed, a.**

1. Having a long tail.

1500-20 DENBAR *Poems* cxxii. 17 Ane lang taid beist and grit with all. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 202 Their lang taitill gowne. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* I. 178 The crested snake, and long-tailed crocodile. 1859 GRO. ELIOT *J. Bede* v. The striped waistcoat, long-tailed coat, and low-top boots. 1866 *Peterson Mag.* Jan. 62/1, I shall have it printed in the old-fashioned way, long-tailed s and all. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *U. Africa* 108 Long-tailed Adooma canoes.

b. *spec.* in names of animals.

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Animals* 534 The long-tailed Felis, with pencilled ears. 1766 PRINCE *Zool.* (1776) II. 597 Long-tailed Duck. 1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* II. 16 The delicate long-tailed titmouse. 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* III. 233 *Anas glacialis*, Long-tailed duck. 1868 WOOD *Homes without* II. xiii. 232 Long-tailed Humming Bird (*Trochilus polytmus*). 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Sept. 1/3 Another beautiful butterfly—the long-tailed blue.

2. Of words: Having a long termination. † Also applied to a long-winded speech. *figural.*

1549 *Compl. Scot. Prolog.* 16 'Thir lang taitit vordis, centurbantur, innumerabilibus.' a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Spalding Club 1851) II. 262 It is said this long taitit supplication was well hard of by the bretheren of the general assembly. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 87 Hard long-tailed words drawn from the Greek and Latin languages. 1817 J. H. FRERE *K. Arthur* I. vi, With long-tailed words in *osily* and *ation*. 1854 MRS. M. HOLMES *Tempest & Sunshine* 20 She was so heartily tired of its long tailed verbs. 1902 *Fall Mall G.* 4 Jan. 6/3 Would not the combination—Demont-Breton-Worms-Barretta—be a little long-tailed, say, for a visiting card?

**Long Tom.**

1. A name for a gun of large size and long range.

1867 *Smith's Sailor's Wordbk.*, *Long Tom*, or *Long Tom* *Turks*, pieces of lengthy ordnance for chasers, &c. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Apr. 5/1 One of the white twins, familiarly known as 'Long Toms', from the *Camperdown* barlette. 1900 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 2/6 Four 'Long Toms', or *Canet guns* of the type known as the '155 long'.

2. A kind of gold-washing cradle.

1855 F. MARRYAT *Atlas & Molchills* xiv. 262 They [miners] return to their camps and long toms [foot-n. gold washers]. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 18. 1890 *Golden South* 166 The real 'Long Tom' or cradle was a narrow trough filled with earth, into which water flowed; the cradle was rocked, and the gold washed from the earth fell into a tin dish.

3. *dial.* A name for certain animals (see quotes.).

1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.*, *Long Tom*, the long-tailed titmouse, *Parus caudatus*. 1883 E. P. RAMSAY *Food Fishes N. S. Wales* 29 (Fish. Exh. Publ.) There are three or four species of *Belone* on our coast, all known under the name of 'Long Toms' by the fishermen.

**Long-tongue.** A person or thing with a 'long tongue'.

1. a. A small bird of the Cape of Good Hope. *Obs.* b. *dial.* The wryneck.

1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 155 There is a little bird at the Cape for which I know no other name than what the Cape Europeans give it, which is Long Tongue. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) III. 937 The long-tongue is about the size of a bull-finch, and his tongue is not only very long, but said to be as hard as iron. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* III. 100 The Wryneck, *Lanius-hunter*. Long-tongue. 1843 PENNY *Cycl.* XXVII. 592/2 The Wryneck is the... Long-Tongue... of the modern British.



## 2. A chatterer, blab.

1847 in HALLIWELL. 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss., *Long-tongue*, (1) a tale-bearer.

**Long-tongued**, *a.* Having a 'long tongue'; having much to say; chattering, babbling.

1553 *Respublica* (Brandl) iii. vi. 84 A daughter eke he hath... As unhappie a longtongued gill as can be. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. V.* ii. ii. 102 Why how now long-tongued Warwick, dare you speak? 1602 *How Choose Good Wife* G. 3, She blusht & said that long-tongued men would tell. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1797) 56 Long-tongued wives gae lang wi' bairn. 1818 *Scott Old Mort.* vi. The foul fa' ye... for a long-tongued wife. 1880 MISS BRADDOCK *Just as I am* xii, You didn't ought to give heed to a long-tongued fellow like Jebb, a man that must be talking.

**Longue**, *obs.* form of *LUNG*.

|| **Longueur** (lônggôr). [*Fr.* = length.] A lengthy or tedious passage of writing.

1821 BYRON *Juan* iii. xxi. I know that what our neighbours call 'longueurs', (We've not so good a word, but have the thing)... Form not the true temptation which allures The reader. 1887 DOWDEN *Life Shelley* i. v. 183 Admirable moralists, no doubt, were Fenelon and Marmontel, but there are longueurs in their writings.

**Longueville** (lôngvîl). Also **Longevil**. [*Prob.* from the surname *Longueville*; for its existence in Scotland cf. Henry's *Wallace* x. 789.] The name of a kind of pear.

1683 J. REID *Scots Gardener* (1756) 101 No Pear holds well on it (the quince), that I have tried, excepting the Red Pear, Achan, and Longevil. 1817 P. NEILL *Horticulture in Edin.* *Encycl.* (1830) xi. 211/2 The Longeville is very generally spread over the northern part of Britain, where aged trees of it exist in the neighbourhood of ancient monasteries.

**Long-waisted**, *a.*

1. Having a long waist, as a person, a ship, etc. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 183 Slender, long-waisted, and not corpulent. 1676 ETHERIDGE *Man of Mode* iii. ii, It makes me show long-waisted, and, I think, slender. 1694 *London Gaz.* No. 2965/4 A young Bay Mare... long-waisted and weak Pasture. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* ii. 214 Her long-waisted pigeon-breasted gown. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* iii. 589 The thorax appears to be unduly long and narrow, and the patients describe themselves as 'long-waisted'.

† 2. *fig.* Easy; loose. *Obs.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 24, I shall... borrow a little of their (women's) loose tongue Liberty, and mispend a word or two upon their long-waisted, but short-skirted patience. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Lenten Litany* i. 4, From a Parliament long-waisted Conscience, *Libera nos*, &c. — *Square Cap* iv, Next comes the Puritan in a Wrought-Cap, With a long-waisted Conscience towards a Sister.

† **Longway**. *Obs. rare.* [*f.* *LONG a.* + *WAY*.]

A long road or causeway.

1647 in *Crt. & Times Chas.* i. (1846) i. 203 They took the English at an advantage, when they were engaged in a narrow longway, going towards the bridge of the Isle de l'Oye.

**Longways** lôn'wēz, *adv.* Also 7 **longst-wayses**. [*f.* *LONG a.* + *WAY sb.* with adverbial *s.*] In the direction of the length of a thing; longwise, lengthways; longitudinally.

1588 A. PERNE *Will in Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) i. 28 The Colledge Librarie... to be newe builded at the east end of the Masters Lodging longwayses towards the Strete. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* ii. xli. (1631) 181 Man... his definition must be a creature with two legs made long-ways. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsens*, 91 Give fire to the spaven both long-wayses and crosse-wayses. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xiv. 7 He Folds a sheet of the Paper he is to work long-ways, and broad-ways. 1705 A. VAN LEEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* xxv. 1844 The bark of the said Wood can be stripp'd off longways. 1831 T. HORT *Ess. Origin Man* ii. 399 Uneven bearing of the sole both longways and broadways. 1847 GROTE *Greece* ii. liii. (1862) iv. 486 A channel through it long-ways from end to end. 1899 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 8/3 To have alternately to hold the book up longways and sideways.

† *b.* *quasi-prep.* *Obs.*

1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 11 Another Table placed long-wayses the chamber.

**Long-winded**, *a.*

1. Capable of continuing in action for a long time without being out of breath; long-breathed.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iii. iii. 181 One poore peny-worth of Sugar-candie to make thee long-winded. 1608 DAY *Humour out of breath* iv. G. Pa. Are you in breath my Lord? 1611 As a bruer's horse, and as long-winded. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* ii. 300 A cold, long-winded native of the deep. 1758 MICKLETHORP & MARICHELTS 37 Men that pretend to foretell futurity... by frightful and long-winded howlings. 1870 DICKENS *B. Drod* xii, I am younger and longer-winded than you. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Farming* Wks. (1890) iii. 57 This hard work will always be done by... men of endurance... deep-breathed, long-winded, tough.

*fig.* 1708 OCKLEY *Saracens* (1848) 322 That every one might make preparation for a war which... would be more long-winded than the former.

*b.* *Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Long-winded Whistlers*, chase-guns.

2. Of persons: Given to lengthy speaking or writing; characterized by tedious lengthiness in speech, or dilatoriness in action. Of their speech, etc.: Tediously long; of a tedious or wearisome length.

1589 *Hay any Work* 48 Thou are longer-winded then Deane John is. 1652 COTTERELL *Tr. Cassandra* iii. (1676) 41 Such a long-winded Discourse. 1696 PRIOR *Secretary* 8 For her, neither visits, nor parties at tea, Nor the long-winded cant of

a dull refugee. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Long-winded Pay-master*, one that very slowly... Paies. 1741 *tr. D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* iv. 22 The French Tradersmen are incapable of entering upon such long-winded Methods to favour their Commerce. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 230 A long-winded and multifarious dissimulation. 1769 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) i. 171, I am no great friend, in general, of long-winded performances. 1884 *Century Mag.* xxviii. 589 The long-winded old salts who come here to report their wrecks. 1891 *Law Times* xcii. 106/2 Complicated provisions to suit the varying tastes of different owners... make conveyancing often seem long-winded.

Hence **Longwindedly** *adv.*, **Longwindedness**.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. v. ii, [They] make known, not without longwindedness, the determinations of the royal breast. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xl. (1878) 213, I may speak long-windedly and even inconsiderately as regards my young readers. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* vii. (1875) 82, I hate long-windedness as much as you do...; but I cannot call good similes and metaphors padding. 1885 *Athenum* 12 Dec. 766/1 The longwindedness of narrative and dialogue only increases the insipidity of the whole.

**Longwise** (lôn'wēz), *adv.* (a.) Also 6-7 **longst-wise**. [*f.* *LONG a.* + *WISE*.] Lengthwise, longitudinally, longways.

1544 W. PATTEN *Expod. Scott.* Cij, Dunbar, a town stonding longwise upon y<sup>e</sup> seay-side. 1580 BLUNDEVILLE *Curing Horcs* Dis. 54 Laurentius Russius would have the splent to be cured by fering it longst-wise & overthwart. 1657 K. LACON *Barbados* (1673) 67 That kernel... as our Hazle-nuts in England, will part in the middle long-wise. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) i. 86 Upon which... are laid other beams longwise. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxii, Standing it [a letter] long-wise and broad-wise on his table. 1895 — *Mut. Fr.* i. xvi, Too much of him longwise, too little of him broadwise, and too many sharp angles of him anglewise.

† *b.* Used as *adj.*: Oblong. *Obs. rare.*

1600 HOLLAND *tr. Marilius' Topogr. Romæ* 1348 The Viminal hill... The forme thereof is longwise [*L. oblongum*].

**Longwort**: see *LUNGWORT*.

|| **Lonicera** lôn'isērā. *Bot.* [*mod. L.*, *f.* name of Adam Lonicer (1528-86), a German botanist.] A genus of caprifoliaceous plants consisting of the honeysuckles; a plant of this genus.

1863 *Life in South* ii. 329 The... scarlet lonicera, with vines and other climbers, reached the tops of the tallest trees. 1882 *Garden* 11 Mar. 170/3 The two early flowering Loniceras... are just now in perfection. 1882 HARDY in *Proc. Berta. Nat. Club* ix. No. 3: 434 A wide spreading Lonicera helped to cover the walls.

**Loning**, *obs.* form of *LOING sb.*

† **Lonish**, *a.* *Obs.* [*f.* *LONG a.* + *ISH*.] Lonely.

1653 WOOD *Life Sept.* (O. H. S.) i. 181 After he had spent the summer at Cassington in a lonish and retir'd condition, he returned to Oxon.

† **Lonquard**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 4 **longart**, 7 **loncart**. [*app. a. Gael. longphort*.] A temporary cottage or hut; a 'shieling'. ? *Sc.* or *dial.*

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (*Cristsfor*) 269 Ore he sed his longart to. 1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Pennyles Pilgr.* f. There were small cottages built on purpose to lodge in, which they call Lonquards. 1632 in *4th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* i. (1874) 533/2 (Vassals) sail came big and put up our loncartis for the hunting. 1771 PENNANT *Four Scott.* in 1769 (1790) 125 They lived in temporary cottages called Lonquards.

**Lont**, *rare obs.* form of *LAND sb.*

† **Lontaigne**, *a.* *Obs. rare* — [*a. F. lontanaine*, fem. of *lontain* — pop. *L. \*longitānum*, *f. longe* far off, *f. longus* = *LONG a.*] Distant.

1450 *Mirour Salomon* 4187 A man weending in til a Regionne lontainge.

**Lonys**, *obs.* pl. of *LONIN*.

**Loo** (lū), *sb.* Also 6, 8 **lu**, 8 **liew**, **luo**. [abbreviated *f.* *LANTERLOO*.]

1. A round card-game played by a varying number of players. The cards in three-card loo have the same value as in whist; in five-card loo the Jack of Clubs ('Pam') is the highest card. A player who fails to take a trick or breaks any of the laws of the game is 'loored', i. e. required to pay a certain sum, or 'loo', to the pool. *Limited, unlimited loo*: see QUOTS. 1830, 1883. *b.* The fact of being loored. *c.* The sum deposited in the pool by a player who is loored.

1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* Epil., They... May kiss the Cards at Picquet, Hombre, — Lu, And so he thought to kiss the Lady too. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) xx. Looterloo 102 If three, four, five or six play, they may lay out the threees, four's, five's, sixes and sevens to the intent they may not be quickly lood; but if they would have the loos come fast about then play with the whole pack. *Ibid.* 104 If any be lood he must lay down so much for his loo as his five Cards amount to. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* iii. No. 5: 2/2 A. gives li. 3s. 6d. to play for him at Liew... B. had lost all but 5d. and there was a Liew down of 2s. 6d. 1712-14 *Pore Rafe* Lock iii. 62 Ev'n mighty Pam, that Kings and Queens c'orthew And mow'd down armies in the fields of Lu. 1731 SWIFT *To Dr. Hetham* 16 Yet, ladies at seldom at ombre or lue sick. 1777 COLMAN *Phil. Sch. Scand.* in *Trans. on Sex. Ocean*, (1787) iii. 215 And as Backgammon mortify my soul That pants for Lu, or flutters at a Vole. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* (1885) i. viii. 30 On entering the drawing room, she found the party at loo. 1823 SOUTHBY in *Life* (1849) i. 89 In the evening my aunt and I generally played at five-card loo with him. 1830 R. HARRIE *Hoyle made familiar* 70 At Limited Loo those who play and do not get a trick pay into the pool only the price of the deal, while at Unlimited Loo they pay the whole amount that happens to be in the pool at the time. a 1845 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *L.*

*Thoulouse* xii, I should like to see you Try to *sauter le corp* With this chap at short whist, or unlimited loo. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i. (1889) 2 They... played billiards until the gates closed, and then were ready for... unlimited loo... in their own rooms. — 1883 H. JONES in *Encycl. Brit.* xv. 1/1 If there is a loo in the last deal of a round, the game continues till there is a hand without a loo. *Ibid.* 1/2 At unlimited loo each player loored has to put in the amount there was in the pool. But it is generally agreed to limit the loo, so that it shall not exceed a certain fixed sum. Thus, at eighteen-penny loo, the loo is generally limited to half a guinea. 1885 FARJEON *Sacred Nugget* xv, The game being loo, six shillings 'tit-up', limited to two guineas. *Ibid.*, 'Let it be club law'... So club law it was, and the loos became more frequent.

2. A party playing at loo.

1760 H. WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 7 Jan., There were two tables at loo, two at whist, and a quadrille. I was commanded to the duke's loo. *Md. (Ireland)* Are you coming to my loo?

† 3. Party, set. *Phr.* *For the good of the loo*: 'for the benefit of the company or community' (*Gosse Dict. Vulg. Tongue* 1785). *Obs.*

1764 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Hertford* 27 May, Lady Falkener's daughter is to be married to... Mr. Crewe, a Maccarone and of our loo. 1774 *Association Delegates Colonies* 12 They shall be... sold Auction-wise, for the Good of the Loo.

4. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *loo club*; *loo-table*, a table for playing loo upon; now the trade designation of a particular form of round table, originally devised for this purpose.

1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) ii. 130 Dinner was no sooner over, than the loo-table was introduced into the drawing-room. 1830 R. HARRIE *Hoyle made familiar* 72 The following [laws] are those observed at the Loo Clubs. 1862 TROLOPE *Orley F.* i. vi. 46 A round loo-table.

† **Loo**, *sb.* *Obs. exc. Hist.* [*f.* *loop*: see *LOUP*.]

A velvet mask partly covering the face, worn by females in the 17th century to protect the complexion. Chiefly *attrib.* in *loo mask*.

1690 EVELYN *Ladies Dressing-R.* to Loo Masks, and when, as wind does blow, And Miss abroad's dispos'd to go, — *Fops* Dict. 18 *Loo Mask*, an half Mask. 1839 W. H. AINSWORTH *Jack Sheppard* i. ii, Blueskin... turning... beheld a young female, whose features were partially concealed by a loo, or half mask, standing beside him.

**Loo** (lū), *v.* 1 [*f.* *LOO sb.*] *trans.* To subject to a forfeit at loo (see *Loo sb.* 1).<sup>o</sup> To loo the board (see quot. 1883).

1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) xx. 102 If you play and are lood (that is, win never a trick). *Ibid.* 103 He who hath five Cards of a suit in his hand loos the Gamesters then playing... and sweeps the board. c 1750 SHENSTONE *To a Friend*, I'll play the cards come next my fingers — Fortune could never let Ned loo her, When she had left it wholly to her. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* x. 304 The whole sum which happens to be down at the time when he is loored. 1864 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* iii. 240 General Mainwaring had been lood in miss four times running. 1883 H. JONES in *Encycl. Brit.* xv. 1/2 A flush... loos the board, i. e., the holder receives the amount of a loo from every one, and the hand is not played. 1885 FARJEON *Sacred Nugget* xv, [He] suggested that 'black Jack should loo the board'... so black Jack loored the board, and the loos became more frequent still. *Ibid.* xvi, It was proposed that the stakes should be raised to five guineas unlimited... Each player put in five guineas, making a total of twenty-five guineas, which sum represented the amount a player would be loored for. 1886 D. C. MURRAY *First Person Singular* xviii. 134 To hold King, Knave, nine, and get loored on it.

*b.* *transf.* and *fig.* (See QUOTS.) Now *dial.*

1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* i. i. 10 For let me tell ye, Madam, Scandal is the very Pam in Conversation, and you should always lead it about for the good of the Board; spare no body, every one's pleas'd to see their Neighbour Lood. a 1845 HOOD *Storm at Hastings* v, No living luck could loo him! Sir Stamford would have lost his Raffles to him! 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Looed*, defeated. A term borrowed from the game called loo. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Words-bk.*, *Looed*, thwarted, 'check-mated'. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v., When a cutler agrees to make a number of knives for a fixed sum and has not finished them when pay-time comes he is said to be lood.

† **Loo**, *v.* 2 *Obs. exc. dial.* [*aphet. f.* *HALLOO v.* Cf. *loo int.*] *trans.* To incite by shouting 'hal-loo'; to urge on by shouts; = *HALLOO v.* 1 *b.* Const. *at, upon*, or *inf.*

1666-7 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* ii. 13 And therefore next uncouple either Hound, And loo them at two Hares ere one be found. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus* *Ridens* No. 40 (1713) ii. 8 The Rabble lood to worry it [sc. the Government] as tyrannical and unjust. 1682 SHADWELL *Medal of John Bayes* Ep. A ij, Young fellows, (who clap him on the back, and loo him on upon the Whiggs, as they 'em', 1689 *State Eur.* in *Harl. Misc.* i. 195 England and Holland are desperately flurried through mutual buffetings, to which France cunningly loored them on. 1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* 9 Ben was pitch'd upon... to hallow the Hounds together, to loo them full cry at Monarchy.

**Loo** (lū), *int.* Also written 'loo'; in 7 lo, lowe. [abbreviated *f.* *HALLOO*.] A cry to incite a dog to the chase; = *HALLOO*. Also *loo in!* Also *quasi-sb.*

1605 SHAKS. *Leav.* iii. iv. 79 Allow: allow, loo, loo. 1666 — *Tr. & Cr. v.* vii. 10 Now hall, now dogge, lowe, Paris, lowe. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus* *Ridens* No. 4 (1713) i. 19 loo Bob! Loo Crop, Loo, Loo, Loo, Snug! *Ibid.* No. 39 i. 255 'Loo my Dog Tuffy... speak to 'em Tuffy. 1718 BIR. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* 266 Presently a Hare did rise very near before him, at the Sight whereof he cried Loo, Loo, Loo; but the Dogs would not run. 1810 J. WOOD *Lct.* 27 May in *Life of S. Butler* (1896) i. 61 The youths are brought up with a rooted objection to St. John's, and like bull-dogs of true breed, are always ready to fall upon us at



the loo of their seniors. 1830 R. EGERTON-WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs* i. i. (1883) 1 His cheer by the echo repeated, 'Loob in l' little denaries! 'loo in l' 1853 'C. BENE' *Pendant Green* i. ix. A perfect pack in full cry, with a human chorus of 'Hoo rat! Too loo! too loo!' 1881 JEFFERIES *Wood Magic* i. l. 19 Bevis... called 'Loob! Loob!' urging the dog on.

Loob, var. LEW, and LOOB dial.; Sc. form of LOVE. Loob (lūb). *Tin-mining*.

1. (See quot.) 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Prepar. Tin* 121 The dross and earth... is carried all along the trough to a pit or vessel, into which the trough delivers it, called a loob. 2. pl. (See quot.)

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 324 Loobs, tin slime or sludge of the lead leavings, or leavings slime. 1860 Eng. & For. *Mining Gloss.* (Cornwall terms), Loobs, slime containing ore. Loobel, variant of LOWBELL Obs.

Loobily, a. Obs. [f. LOOBY + -LY<sup>1</sup>.] Looby-like; awkward, clumsy, lubberly.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. v. *False Miracles* § 12 There was in Wales a great and Loobily Image, called Darvell Gatherne. 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* III. 148 Talked politics with the landlord, and disputed about religion with three loobily farmers. 1777 H. CAREY *Honest Yorkshire*. 13 It's enough to put any young lady in the pouts, to... force her to marry a great loobily Yorkshire tike.

Loobish, a. Obs. rare-<sup>1</sup>. In 7 loobish. [?f. LOOBY + -ISH.] = prec.

1648 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.* *Onbelopen*, Clomnish [sic], or Loobish.

Looby (lū-bi). Now chiefly dial. Forms: 4-6 loby, -ia, 6 loubie, lowbie, -ye, 7 lubby, loub-bee, 7- looby. [Cf. LOE sb., LUBBER, and the Teut. cognates mentioned under those words.] A lazy hulking fellow; a lout; an awkward, stupid, clownish person.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. ProL. 55 Grete lobyys and longe that loth were to swynke. 1529 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggars* (E. F. T. S.) 14 Set these sturdy lobyys a brode in the world... to get their living with their labour. a 1550 *Image Ipcor.* iv. 129 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 440 With priors of like place... Great lobyys and lompes. 1577-87 STANVHURST *Descr. Irel.* 17/2 in *Unfinished*, Sir, you take me verie short, as long as and as verie a loubie as you imagine to make me. 1629 SYMMER *Spir. Poetie* i. ix. 30 What is the state then of the sluggish, the lazie Lizard, and the loushy Lubby? 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraculites Rides* No. 41 (1713) I. 15 This is but like a great Looby at School, who [etc.]. 1696 PHILLIPS s.v. *Lob*, A great heavy sluggish Fellow is called a *Lob*, *Loubie* (1705 *Looby*), or *Lobcock*. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-er* ii. Pref. Aiv, Homer—Achilles makes a great strong Looby. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 24. 158 [These] are all convincing Arguments to a Country Looby. 1783 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 20 Apr. A savage, when he is hungry, will not carry with him a looby of nine years old, who cannot help himself. 1821 CLARE *Will. Minstr.* I. 159 A good-for-nothing looby, he nettled me sore. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 207, I went once and stayed a week at Lady Jenny Spinner's to gain her looby of a son and his eighty thousand a-year. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Calullus* xxii. 11 No ditcher e'er appeared more rude, No looby coarser. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middelm.* xxxv. (1873) 213 While I tell the truth about loobies, my reader's imagination need not be entirely excluded from an occupation with lords. 1886 in ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*

b. attrib. and appositve, passing into adj. Also in comb. looby-like.

1582 STANVHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 91 Al wee see the giant, with his hole flock lowbylike hagling. 1679 Lb. ROCHESTER *Epigr. Ld. Al-Pride in Roxb. Ballads* (1883) IV. 567 A plowman's looby mean, face all awry. 1687 *Ad-vice to Pesholders* ii. 1 in *Third Collect. Poems* (1689) 211 That Looby Duke. 1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) I. 143 A country squire, of the looby kind. 1830 J. BEE *Ess.* in *Dram. Wks. Foote* I. (Cent.), This great, big, overgrown metropolis... like a looby son who has outgrown his stamina.

Looce, obs. form of LOOSE.

Looch, variant of LOOCH.

Loode, Lood(e)sterre, obs. ff. LODE, -STAR.

Looe, variant of LEW a<sup>1</sup>, sb.<sup>2</sup>, and v.

Looe (lū-ae). rare-<sup>1</sup>. [f. LOO sb.<sup>1</sup> or v.<sup>1</sup> + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] A player at loo.

1770 FOOTE *Laine Lover* i. 50 There is Mrs. Allspice... has six tables every Sunday, besides looeers, and braggers.

Looeer, variant of LOWER sb. Obs.; LURE sb.<sup>2</sup>

Loof (lūf). Sc. and north. dial. Forms: 4-5 lofe, love, loove, 5-6 luif (f, 6 luyff, luff, loofe, 7 luve, 4- lufe, 7- loof. (See also E. D. D.) [a. ON. *lōfe* wk. masc. = Goth. *lōfa*; related by ablaut to OHG. *laffa* blade of an oar, OSI. (Polish, Russian) *lupa* paw, Lettish *lōpa* paw.] The palm of the hand. To creesh one's loof: see CREESH v. Aff loof adv. phr. = off hand.

13... E. E. Allit. P. R. 987 Wyth luyt louez vplyfte pay loued hym swybe. 13... S. *Erkenwold* 349 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 274 Pene was louynge our lord with loves vp haldene. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 26 Take a littill bawme and lay it on be lufe of bi hand. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2569 (Ashm. MS.) Pe licor in his awen looue [Dublin MS. lofe], be lettir in be tothire. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 462 Noe. I may towch with my lufe the ground evyn here. c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fables* 2072 in *Anglia* IX. 466, I sall of it mak mittenis to my lufis, Till hald my handis hait quhair euer I be. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. 11. 5 And in the holl luffis of his hand, quhair he stude, Dewly the wattr hynt he fra the flude. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* i. 208 They be as big as a man can grype in the palm or loofe of his hande. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 203 The suddartis luffis wes as ourlaid w<sup>t</sup> lyme. c 1620 Z. BOVD *Zion's Flowers* (1855)

34 If in your loof yee all this silver had. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Left.* (1862) I. 198 We are fools to be browden and fond of a pawn in the loof of our hand. 1721 RAMSAY *Lucky Spence* xii. W<sup>t</sup> well-creesh'd loofs I have been canny. 1728 — *Rob. Rich. & Sandy* 62 (1877) II. 8 A canty tale he'd tell aff loof. 1792 BURNS *Willie's Wife* iv. Auld baudrons by the ingle sits, An' w<sup>t</sup> her loof her face a-washin. 1830 GALT *Laurie R.* vii. vii. (1849) 335 'Though the case were as plain as my loofe. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Glass* s.v. Give us thy lufe, not thy list. 1896 HARRIE *Scotlind. Tommy* xix. 215 Using the loof of his hand as a spoon.

Ilence Loof-ful Sc., a handful.

c 1540 LYNDESAY *Kittie's Conf.* 90 Curis of meil, and luffilis of Malt. 1728 P. WALKER *Life Feden* (1827) 61 Waving his Hand to the West, from whence he desired the Wind, said, Lord, give us a Loof-full of Wind.

Loof, sb.<sup>2</sup> and v.: see LUFF sb. and v.

Loof (lūf), sb.<sup>3</sup> Also looff, lough. [a. Arab. *lūf* (see L.OOFAH.)] = LOOFAH.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 3/2 A good rough Baden-Baden towel, or the Lough used in the Turkish bath. 1870 *Trens. Bot.* Looff, *Luffa aegyptiaca*. 1897 WEBSTER, *Loof*.

Loof, adv. Obs. = ALUFF, at a distance.

1555-8 PHAER *Æneid* i. A J. There was a towne of auncient tyme Carthago of old it hight, Against Italia and Tybers mouthe laie loof at seas aright. *Ibid.* iii. Fij, There lieth a lond far loof at seas, wher Mars is lond. 1557-8 *Ibid.* vii. U jh, Him wandring loof astray.

Loof, obs. form of LOAF.

Loofah (lū-fā). [a. Egyptian Arabic *لوفة* *lūfā*, a plant of this species, which collectively is called *لوف* *lūf*.] The fibrous substance of the pod of the plant *Luffa aegyptiaca*, used as a sponge or flesh-brush. Also attrib., as loofah-tree.

1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 356 Loofah, Konyikon, or Native Sponge of Western Africa. 1889 C. D. BELL *Winter Nile* xxvi. 221 The loofah tree bears a long green pod. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Oct. 3/3 Rubbing myself well with a well-soaped loofah.

Looge, obs. form of LOUGE sb.

Look (lūk), sb. Forms: 2-6 loke, 3-5 lok. 4-8-9 Sc. luke, 6-7 lowke, 8-9 Sc. leuk, 5- look. [f. LOOK v.]

1. The action or an act of looking; a glance of the eyes; a particular direction of the eyes or countenance in order to look at something. †Also occas., sight, view (quot. 1390). Phr. †To have (or get) a look of: to be looked at by. To have a look at (colloq.): to look at for the purpose of examining. †At a look: (a) at first sight; (b) in the twinkling of an eye.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 215 3if þe hodede..ledes hem [women] his life egeu for to sechen hire luke. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvii. (Martha) 46 Þe quihik. As fyr greigis brynt at a luke. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 955 At the firste look he on hire sette. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 179 In alle memies Loka a part up in his bond he tok. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5256 Him þorst hire like at a luke his lady his modire. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* li. My luke ynto the hevyn I threwe furthwith. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 232 Sundayn, in the space of a luke, All was byne went. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. iv. 108 Tho meane a seruant To haue a luke of such a worthy a Mistress. 1592 — *Ven. & Ad.* 464 For lookes kill loue, and loue by lookes reuieth. 1753 L. M. *Accomplished Woman* II. 125 Their every action is forced; their looks and smiles are all studied. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* III. 120 Medora watched her every look with distressing solicitude. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 346 Lovely virgins... daring imperial looks of conquest. 1813 SCOTT *Rokby* i. xix. One dying look he upward cast. 1855 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiness Woman* ii. In the meantime I shall have a look at Warsaw. 1887 R. BUCHANAN (*Little*) a look round literature. 1895 E. BOWEN ROWLANDS in *Late Times* XCIX. 464/2 It is at the first look hard to see why [etc.].

b. With epithet denoting the feelings expressed by the look.

It is sometimes difficult to say whether particular instances should be referred to this sense or to 2.

1535 COVERN. *P.* xviii/1 27 Thou shalt... bringe downe the hie lokes of the proude. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 76 b. She hath alwayes a cheerefull looke towards him. 1576 FLEMING *Unloph. Epist.* 281 Hee casting yppon mee a sower visage, and a sterne looke. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 97 It being not likely that shee should ever get a good looke of her Father. 1685 tr. *Char-din's Comat.* Solymann 111 There was not one living soul that vouchsaf'd him a kind looke. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* i. i. 109 With looks averse, and Eyes that froze me. a 1717 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 158 True Religion does not consist... in a singular Behaviour, in a down Look, in Sighing and Sobbing. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iii. xii. Roderick, with impatient looke. 1833 FENYSON *Dream Fair W.* xxvi. With sick and scornful looks averse. 1893 R. W. DIXON *Mano* iv. iii. 147 And Sir Giole failed nought of courtesay, And gave to us good looks and welcome greet.

c. Upon the look: engaged in looking for.

1819 BYRON *Juan* II. clxxiv. At last her father's prouts put out to sea, For certain merchantment upon the look.

2. Appearance, aspect.

a. With reference to persons, often with mixture of sense 1: Appearance of the countenance (sometimes, of the whole person); visual or facial expression; personal aspect. †Of a good look = of good appearance.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1305 *Hypsip.* And of his lok as real as a leoun. c 1400 *Arth. & Merl.* 1582 (Lincoln's Inn MS.), Pe whyte dragon lay him by, Steorne of lok and gryssly. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 267 Be of your

luke like innocentis, thought 3e haif euill myndis. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV* 237 b. This palenes of visage, and dedly loke doth prognosticate y<sup>e</sup> time of my d<sup>e</sup>ath. 1611 BIRBE *Æneis* xix. 29 A man may bee known by his looke. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eremena* 68 Being the first time that a joyfull looke was seen in that Court, sitthence the departure of the Princesses. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 87 The Mother Cow must wear a lowring Look. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 146, I see another Man of a very good Look come into the Circle, and no body takes the least Notice of him. 1724 RAMSAY *Visior* xi. With hauld forbidding luke. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. ii. 9 Indeed, gay and lively as he is, he has not the look of an impudent man. 1809 MALKIN *Gill Blas* vii. ii. (Kildg.) 228 They had all the look of a deputation from a better world. 1860 READE *Chloster & H.* xxxviii. (1896) 109 Denys wore a look of humble apology. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xxii. 190 The look of his face as he spoke was by no means pleasant.

b. pl. With the same meaning as sing. Sometimes = GOOD LOOKS. Also phr. to be in good looks: to be looking well, to present a healthy appearance.

1564 HAWARD *Entrojus* II. 15 After they were dead keping still their grim lokes. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 45 At last her eyes glaued on the lokes of Melicetus. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* iii. 959 Most of our women are extremely proud Of their faire lokes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 371 Lean are their Looks, and shagged is their Hair. 1709 BERRILL *Th. Vision* § 9 We often see shame or fear in the looks of a man. 1724 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6883/3. Abraham Shaw, aged 38 Years, pale Looks. 1766 GOLDSM. *Tr. H.* xxix. When I survey these emaciated looks, and hear those groans. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 225 They... lee-lang nights, w<sup>t</sup> crabbit leuks, Pore owre the deil's pictur'd beuks. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1833) I. ii. 11 Catherine was in very good looks. 1815 — *Emma* i. l. Everybody in their best looks. 1866 A. F. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xxiii. And few that will carry their looks or their truth to the grave.

c. Of inanimate and immaterial things: Appearance, esp. as expressive of their quality or nature.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 10b. A certaine vaine of the earth... having the verie looke and face of Golde. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 411 This colourless Syrup... gives no unpleasant colour, nor alters the looke of the Medicine in the least. a 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 84 The beautiful Look of the forbidden Fruit. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. iv. 40 If you fall I shall have the worst of it, from the looks of the matter. 1782 COVERN *Covers.* 862 Though such continual zigzags in a look, Such drunken feelings, have an awkward look. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & F.* II. xi. 263 What curious little circumstances conspired to give a look even of fabulous and novel-like interest to his adventures. 1875 JOWETT *Philo* (ed. 2) V. 27 Life is to wear, as at Athens, a joyous and festive look. 1877 W. H. RUSSELL *Pr. Wales Tour* viii. 344 There are no minarets, mosques or Hindoo temples, to detract from the European look of the place. 1882 R. ABERCROMBY in *Nature* XXVI. 572 In common parlance, any particular 'look' of the sky is called a prognostic.

d. To have a look of: to resemble vaguely, to remind the spectator of the appearance of (a person or thing).

1860 EMILY EDEN *Semi-attached Couple* II. 62 This picture which I think has a great look of you.

3. Comb. With advs. forming combs. corresponding to various phrases under the vb., as look-back, -down, -forward, -on, -up; look-on net. one of the nets pulled up as a test of the condition of the others.

1597 MIDDLETON *Wisdom of Solomon* xii. 15 Thon ordeest every thing with look-on sight. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 11 Jan. 10/1 He... takes away confidence from their look-up to him. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* *Custom House* (1856) 36 A dreary look-forward, this, for a man who [etc.]. 1853 JERDAN *Autobiog.* III. 7 The look-back is wearisome. 1862 H. MARRVAT *Year in Sweden* II. 401 The look-down on the works below... is awful. 1877 HODSWORTH *Sea Fisheries* 60 [Drift-net fishing]. Whilst the nets are in the water, the warp is occasionally hauled in till the first net is reached; this is called the 'look-on' net. 1887 HALL *Caine Drifter* I. x. 207 Dan... asked the skipper to try the 'look-on' net.

Look (lūk), v. Forms: 1 lōcian, 2 lōkien, (lōcan), (3 lōkin, lōky), 3-4 loe, lok (en, loeken, 3-6 loke, (4 lōki), 4-5 lowke, luk, 4-8 luke, (5 lokyn), 5-6 Sc. lowke, 5-7 looke, 6 arch. looken, Sc. louk, leuk, luek, luik, luick, lwik, 5-look. [OE. *lōcian* = OS. *lōcan* (in a gloss): = OTent. type \**lōkjan*; a form \**lōgjan*, app. of identical meaning, appears in OHG. *luogēn* (MHG. *luogen*, mod. G. dial. *luogen*) to see, look, spy.

Brugmann (*Grundriss* I. 384) suggests that the type \**lōk* may represent OTent. \**lōkka*: = pre-Teut. \**lōkna* or \**lōghna*, from the root \**lōgh* or \**lōgh* (Teut. \**lōg*) represented by the Ger. vb.]

1. To direct one's sight.

1. intr. To give a certain direction to one's sight; to apply one's power of vision; to direct one's eyes upon some object or towards some portion of space. a. with phrase or adv. expressing the direction or the intended object of vision. (See also branches IV and V.)

The usual prep. introducing the object of vision is now *at*; the older *to look on*, *to look upon*, are in the literal sense either *arch.*, or include a mixture of the notion of mental watching or contemplation.

a 1000 Boeth. *Metr.* xxii. 20 Efine swa sweetole swa he on ða sunnan mæx... on lōcian. c 1000 Ags. *Gosp.* Mark vi. 41 He on heofon lodeode & hi bletoode. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 47 Ac me pinç þat to lukest aweiard. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 2 Alle hire luueden þat hire on lokeden. 1362



LANGLE, P. P. A. VIII. 123 'Lewede lorel!' quod he 'luite lokestou on þe Bible'. c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 143 Lokyng in þe first myrrour. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 8658 Achilles.. Woundit hym [sc. Hector] wickedly, as he away lokod. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 393 Þe childe lokod here and þere. c1475 *Roberts Bk.* 65 And yf they speke with the yow.. Withe stable Eye loke ypon theym Rihte. 1598 tr. *Aristotle's Pol.* 379 Wee forbid them also to looke on leud pictures, or dishonest fables. 1611 *Bible Acts* iii. 4 And Peter fastening his eyes ypon him, with Iohn, said, Looko on vs. [But looke at (fig.) in 2 Cor. iv. 18: see 3a.] a 1626 *Bacon New Atl.* (1900) 3 But the Servant tooke them not, nor would scarce looke upon them. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 212 Her finnes so little that they are like the Dodoes wings, more to looke at, then for execution. 1688 *Boyle Final Causes Nat. Things* ii. 61 The camelion may look directly forward with the right eye, and with the other at the same time, directly backwards. 1773 *Life N. Frowde* 32 Before she could well look upon me, I addressed her. 1797 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian* i. They walked quickly, looking neither to the right nor left. 1830 *TENNYSON Mariana* 15 She could not look on the sweet heaven, Either at morn or eventide. 1842 — *Locksley Hall* 72 Such a one do I remember, whom to look at was to love. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xi. 72 We went out to look at the firmament. 1872 *GEO. ELIOT Middlem.* I. 205 Every nerve and muscle in Rosamond was adjusted to the consciousness that she was being looked at. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* Nov. 393 Such a look as schoolboys exchange when the master is looking another way.

¶ Phrases. (Fair, etc.) to look at, † on, † upon: with respect to appearance. To look at him (me, it, etc.): colloq. = judging from his (my, etc.) appearance. Not to look at († on, † upon): often emphatically for 'not to touch, taste, meddle with'; so cannot look at (colloq.) = 'has no chance against'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2328 Fell dragons and tades bath þat ar upon to lok ful shap. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1554 Large on to loke, louely of shap. 1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 2208 What wythe thou skelpe me? thou dare not loke on a quat. 1535 *COVERDALE Zech.* v. 6 Euen thus are they [sc. dwell] vpon the whole earth to loke ypon. 1611 *Bible Gen.* xii. 11. I know that thou art a faire woman to looke vpon. 1846 *Bentley's Misc.* XX. 433 No one would think me more than five or six-and-thirty, to look at me. 1859 *TENNYSON Enid* 1515 If he rise no more, I will not look at wine until I die. 1895 *Daily News* 26 Aug. 7/1 When he [a waiter] went on for the second time the batsmen.. 'could not look at him'.

b. with the direction or object left indeterminate, or merely implied by the context. Sometimes said of the eye. † In early use also: To possess or receive the faculty of vision (= Gr. βλένναι, ἀναβλένναι). † To live and look: to retain one's faculties. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 173 And blinde men mid his bedum [Petrus] gehælde þæt he locodan. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 Eien lokod, and eare lused. c1275 *Passion our Lord* 54 in O. E. *Misc.* 39 þe blynde he nakede loki. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1238 Cherubin, þat angel blyth, þat him ga lok þe thrid. 1362 *LANGLE, P. P. A.* ix. 49 But gif I may liuen and loken I schal go lerne betere. 1390 *Gower Conf.* i. 54 For ofte.. þe is to winke than to loke. c1470 *Henry Wallace* vi. 468 The kingis patience.. couth weyll luk and wynt, with the ta E. c1550 *R. BRESTON Bayte Fortune* B ij, Looke therefore ere thou leape. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 933 But if thou judge it hard and difficult, Conuersing, looking, loving, to abstain from Loves due Rites. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* m. 334 He looks, and languishes, and leaves his Rest. 1709 *BERKELEY Th. Vision* § 7 When we look only with one eye. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iv. xxv. 462 The eye looks, but it is the mind that sees. 1896 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 616/1 If he had looked he must have seen the light of the approaching train. 1901 J. AN MACLAREN 'Ing. Barbarians vii. 141 At the most critical moment he was afraid to look.

c. To direct one's eyes in a manner indicative of a certain feeling; to cast a look of a certain significance; to present a specified expression of countenance. With adv. or phrase.

Now only with the object or direction specified as in a; otherwise this sense now merges in g. c1205 *LAV.* 2266 He stod bi-forene lochrine & laðelich him lokede on. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 5348 Vre louerd mid is eyen of milce on þe lokeþ þeroure. 1393 *LANGLE, P. P. A.* i. 164 On oue he lokyde with loue. 1483 *CANTON G. de la Tour* E viij b, He euer lokod on her of a wantoun and fals regard. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lviii. 9 Bot, Lord! how petewuslie I luke, Quhen all the pelfe they pairt among thame. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Rich. III. 53 b, Least that it might be suspected that he was abashed for feare of his enemyes, and for that cause looked so pitously. 1611 *Bible Gen.* xl. 7 Wherefore looke ye so sadly to day? 1642 *R. CARPENTER Experience* ii. i. 133 The man look'd bloodily when he spoke it. 1842 *TENNYSON Talking Oak* 116, I look'd at him with joy. 1859 — *Enid* 1279 He turn'd and look'd as keenly at her As careful robins eye the delver's toil.

d. occas. To give a look of surprise, to stare. Now colloq.

1610 *B. JONSON Alchemist* v. ii, Doctor 'tis true (you looke) for all your Figures. I sent for him, indeed. *Mod.* Yes, you may look!

e. quasi-trans. in such phrases as to look (a person or thing) in the face: see FACE sb. 2 b. To look a gift horse in the mouth: see HORSE sb. 20.

The object in sentences of this kind was prob. originally in the dative: cf. G. einem ins gesicht sehen.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (Cristofore) 28 He sa mekil, sa hee and auchil vas, þat few dylfste luk hyme in þe face. a 1626 *FLETCHER Hum. Lieutenant* iv. i, I'll neuer look a horse i' th' mouth that's giuen. a 1716 *SOUTH Serm.* (1823) VI. 330 The soldier.. conuerses with dangers, and looks death in the face. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 184 Many who, altho' they have pretended knowledge in Horses, have been looked in the Mouth (as we

say). a 1850 *ROSSETTI Dante & Cir.* i. (1874) 141 This lady.. Look'd thee so deep within the eyes, Love sigh'd And was awakened there. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* xiii. (1892) 194 She.. looks you straight at the eyes, perfectly unabashed. 1891 *Strand Mag.* II. 539/2 An eye that looks one through and through. 1892 R. KIPLING *Ball. East & West* 83 They have looked each other between the eyes, and there they found no fault. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shroph. Lad* xlii, With.. friendly-brows and laughter He looked me in the eyes.

f. with cogn. obj.

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 112 Eyes, looke your last. 1599 *SHAKS. etc. Pass. Pilgr.* 46 Such lookes as none could looke but beauties queen. 1643 *TRAPP Comm.* Gen. xlii. 29 And they came to Jacob, who had looked many a long look for them, no doubt. 1781 *COWPER Hope* 726 A transport glows in all he looks and speaks. 1850 *TENNYSON In Memoriam*, And look thy look, and go thy way. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shroph. Lad* viii, Terence, look your last at me, For I come home no more.

g. trans. With complement or prep.: To bring by one's looks into a certain place or condition. Now rare. (Cf. look down, 33 e.)

1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. v. 94 Thou hast look'd thy selfe into my grace. 1644 *MASSINGER Renegado* iii. ii, Thrust out these fiery eyes, that yesterday Would have look'd thee dead. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Glance* iii, Thou shalt look us out of pain. 1694 *DRYDEN Love Triumph.* iv. i, While you stay, every moment looks a part of me away. 1700 — *Secular Masque* 51 Mars has looked the sky to red. 1766 *GOLDSM. Virg. W.* v, They had early learnt the lesson of looking presumption out of countenance. 1776 *List. Eur. in Ann. Reg.* 581 That armed force which was to have looked all America into submission. 1860 *TROLLOPE Castle Richmond* I. xii. 234, I really thought Mrs. Townsend would have looked him into the river when he came to her.

h. To express by a look or glance, or by one's countenance; to cast looks of (compassion, etc.) or looks which threaten (death, etc.). To look daggers: see DAGGER 3 b.

1727 *THOMSON Summer* 845 [1188] They.. sigh'd, and look'd unutterable Things. 1742 *Young Nt. Th.* iv. 635 With that soft eye.. design to look Compassion to the coldness of my breast. 1750 *CHESTERE, Lett.* (1774) 111, 127 The same things differently expressed, looked, and delivered, cease to be the same things. 1818 *BYRON Juan* i. xv, Some women use their tongues—she look'd a lecture, Each eye a sermon, and her brow a homily. 1837 *DICKENS Pickwick* vi, The old lady.. looked carving-knives at the delinquent. 1837 *THACKERAY Ravenshoe* i, The Captain, looking several tremendous canings at him, walked into the back room. 1867 *Gil. Words* 335/1, I was obliged to be contented with looking my pleasure.

2. With indirect question expressed or contextually implied: To apply one's sight to ascertain (who, what, how, whether, etc.). Now only used when the question is regarded as capable of being answered at a single glance.

[c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark vi. 38 Da cwæð he hu fela hlafa hebbe þe gað & lociað. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 Heo twien eoden.. in to helle.. for to loken hu hit þer ferde. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 121 Eie drihten.. beih of heuene to mannen and lokede gif here an understoden oðer bi-sohten him. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2600 He adde or hire dowerstend, To loken drihten it sulde ben went. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 315 Brut sende yf þere þre hundred men iarmed wel, to loke 3wat lond þat were. c1425 *Crafte Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 30 Multiply þat digit by anoder digit.. and loke what comes þere-of. a 1584 *MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae* 463 Luik quhair to licht before thou loup. 1588 A. KING tr. *Cicero's Catech.* in *Cath. Tractates* (1901) 205 Lowke what day of the age of the moone it is. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. iv. 19 Scarce could he once uphold his heauie hedd, To loken whether it were night or day. 1710 *SWIFT Tril.* to *Stella* 30 Nov., O, but one may look whether one goes crooked or no and so write on. 1819 *CRABBE F. of Hall* x, I loved my trees in order to dispose, I number'd peaches, look'd how stocks arose. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* iii. iii. 318 He glanced from one article to another, looking who were the University-preachers of the week, who had taken degrees [etc.]. *Mod.* I will look what time the train starts.

† b. Phr. Look else: see whether it be not so. (See ELSE 4 c.) Obs.

1622 *MASSINGER Virg. Mart.* ii. i, I kicke for all that like a horse, looke else.

c. Go look: = 'find it out'; a contemptuous manner of refusing information. Now dial.

1595 *LIVLY Woman in Moon* v. i. 86 (Bond), If you aske me why I sing, I say yee may go looke.

3. fig. a. 'To direct the intellectual eye' (J.); to turn or fix one's attention or regard. With advs. or phrases as in 1 a. (See also branches IV and V.) Now usually const. at; formerly on or upon.

a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. V. 37 b, Let the kyngdome of the assyriens be your example, and if that suffice not, then loke on the Percians. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 37 b, Lokyng more narrowly upon domestical evils. 1562 *WIN-3ET Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. 1888 I. 12 Thay.. luckis bakwart with the Israelitis to the potis of flesche in Egypt. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 10 He man luke lawer, and enter in the Spreit, And than he sall persaiif the cause fra hand. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* xxi. 124 Looke me ypon the Turkes: they haue some reuerence to their religion. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iv. iv. 37 (1604 Qo.) He that made vs with such large discourse, Looking before and after. 1611 *Bible 2 Cor.* iv. 18 While we looke not at the things which are seene, but at y<sup>e</sup> things which are not seene. a 1625 *BRAM, & FL. Bonduca* ii. iv, Ods so infinite Discretion durst not look upon. a 1699 *STILLINGF.* (Jf.) We are not only to look at the bare action, but at the reason of it. 1824 *BENTHAM Bk. Fallacies* Wks. 1843 II. 455 Instead of reforming others.. let him look at home. 1845 *M. PATTERSON Ess.* (1889) I. 2 Because ideas change, the whole mode and manner of looking at things

varies with every age. 1861 *DICKENS Gt. Expect.* iv, What I look at, is the sacrifice of so much portable property. 1885 F. ANSTY *Tinted Venus* 70 'That's the proper way to look at it,' said he. 1885 *SIR N. LINDLEY in Law Rep.* 30 Ch. Div. 14 The case of *Stokes v. Trumper* is not really in point when we come to look at it closely. 1890 *MRS. H. WOOD House of Halliwell* i. vii. 175, I marry a medical student.. I look a little higher than that. *Ibid.* III. viii. 207 Your friends will look at position as well as gentle blood.

b. To take care, make sure, see (that or how something is done; also with omission of that). Now arch.

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* lix. 451 Lociað nu ðæt dios eowru leaf ne weorðe oðrum monnum to biswice. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1066 Fiks and flesse, o bath i sai, Lok at þe blod see cast a wai. a 1300 *Ibid.* 16814 + 15 Pilat.. had þat þai suld loke þat he wore ded-forþy. c1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 38 Seynt petri comuandip 3if ony speke, loke he speke as goddis wordis. c1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 434 Loke hit be stondyng. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* i. xvi. 60 Loke eueryche of yow kynges lete make suche ordinance. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* iii. (1577) O viij, And you (my L. Margaret) looke yee beare it well awaye. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iv. iii. 8 Dismiss your Attendant there: look't be done. 1621-31 *LAUD Serm.* (1847) 133 The State must look their proceedings be just, and the Church must look their deuotions and actions be pious. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 22 We ought to looke how wee spend our houres here. 1690 E. GFE *Jesuit's Mem.* 89 Censor to look that no man liued idly. 1819 *SHELLEY Cyclops* 477 When I call, Look ye obey the masters of the craft. 1865 *Trin. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. I. ii. 242 We must loke, therefore, that we haue the.. wide chest, straight back, &c. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 231 Look that warily then deep-laid in steady remembrance These our words grow greenly.

c. To expect. Const. to with inf. † Formerly also with clause, usually introduced by that. † Also, to expect, await the time when something shall happen; to be curious to see how, whether, etc.; also impers. in passive.

c 1513 *MORE Rich. III* (ed. Lumby) 7 Whose life hee looked that eul dyete shoulde shorten. *Ibid.* 11 In these last wordes that euer I looke to speake with you. 1535 *COVERDALE Isa.* v. 4 When he looked y<sup>e</sup> it shulde bringe him grapes, it brought forth thornes. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 112 Lokyng every day when his Barons and their confederates would cruelly set upon him. c 1586 C. TESS *Pemroke P. L.* lxix. viii, Some I looke would me uphold. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* i. 1. 243. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. xl. 156 The wind being contrary and stormy, they looked all to perish. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* (1637) 271 Then it was looked how he should justify that fact. 1611 *HEYWOOD Gold. Age* i. I Wks. 1874 III. 10, I neuer heard she was committed to prison; yet 'tis look't euery houre when she shall be deliuered. a 1626 *Bacon New Atl.* (1900) 9 Wee.. saluted him in a very lowly and submissive manner; As looking that from him, wee should receiue Sentence of Life, or Death. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* iii. xlii. 271 By whom we look to be protected. 1657 *AUSTEN Fruit Trees* ii. 164 God lookes every one should be fruit-full under all his dispensations. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1809) IV. 141, I never look to have a mistress that I shall loue half as well. 1830 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) IV. 168, I too had been looking to hear from you. 1854 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* vii, I'm glad mas'r didn't go off this morning, as he looked to. 1893 *Field* 11 Mar. 362/3 The.. labourer.. looks to go to work at a fixed hour. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shroph. Lad* xxvi, Two lovers looking to be wed.

† d. with indirect question: To consider, ascertain (who, when, whether, etc.); to try (if something can be done, etc.). Also simply, to consider the matter, make inquiry; esp. in phr. whose will look, etc. Obs.

1375 *BARROUR Bruce* vii. 419 The king can furth his vais ta.. for till luk gif he Micht recouer his cuntre. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (Ninian) 93 He vmtocht he wald luke Gylf he in sic corne cut set huke. c 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 319 But diuersite is greet here and þere, whose wole loke. 1399 *LANGLE Rich. Kedeles* iii. 255 That ich leode lokide what longid to his age. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 51 Pou muste loke wheþer þat þe bodi be ful of wickide humours, eiper be clene. c 1450 *Mertin* 9 Than made he hir suster come on a saterday.. to loke yef he might gete hir to that manere. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 403 Schir, luk 3e and se Gif that the teindis of this countrie May not do all that we haue tauld. c 1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 50 If he looke well, this prooffe serueth against him. 1692 *LOCKE 3rd Lett. Toleration* ix. Wks. 1727 II. 394 Whether.. your pretending Gain to them, .. be a greater Mockery, you were best look.

4. Idiomatic uses of the imperative.

a. Used to bespeak attention: = 'see', 'behold', 'lo'. In mod. colloq. use often look you (in representations of vulgar speech written look'ee) = 'mind this'; also look here, a brusque mode of address prefacing an order, expostulation, reprimand, etc.

c 1000 *ALFERIC Gram.* xxxviii. (Z.) 231 En efne oððe loca nu, her hit is. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3331 Quod moyses, 'loc! her nu is bread'. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 141 Here is a bag full, lokys, of pride and of lust. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* Exclamatioun 18 Lo, heir he failseye, se thar he leis, luk! 1575 *GASCOIGNE Glasse Gmt.* iv. i, Poems 1870 II. 59, I would be glad to talke with Maister Gnomatious.. and looke where he cometh in haste. 1594 *MARLOWE & NASHE Dido* 372 N's Wks. (Grosart) V. 22 Looke where she comes; Æneus, view her well. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* ii. 116 (1600 Qo.) Looke you how he writes. 1611 — *Wint. T.* iii. 111, 116 Heauy matters, heauy matters: lut looke thee heere boy. 1672 *VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) Rehearsal* i. i. (Arb.) 33 For, looke you, Sir, the grand design.. is to keep the Auditors in suspense. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 34 P 4 Look ye, said I, I must not rashly give my Judgment. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 206 P 2 Look'ee, Jack, I have heard thee sometimes talk like an Oracle. 1782 *COWPER Retirement* 283 I look



where he comes, *a 1814 Woman's Will* iv. ii. in *New Brit. Theatre* IV. 111 Lookee there now! You can soon create a cause for quarrel, my Lady. *1843 LONGF. Sp. Student* ii. vi. Look, here he comes. *1861 DICKENS Gl. Expect.* ii. Now, look here, my man. 'I'll have no feelings here. *1865 Mut. Fr.* ii. xiv. 'Now, lookee here, my dear,' returned old Betty, 'asking your excuse for being so familiar.' *1875 TENNYSON Q. Mary* ii. i. Look you, Master Wyatt, Tear up that woman's work there.

† b. Prefixed to interrogative pronoun or adv., or relative conj., forming indefinite relatives = *whoever, whatever, however*, etc. Also, in later use, emphasizing the correspondence of relative and antecedent, as in *look as* = 'just as'. Obs.

The absence of examples between the 12th and the 16th c. is remarkable: the idiom was prob. preserved in some non-literary dialect.

*c 1000 ALFRED Gen.* xvi. 6 Prea hig, loca hu þu wylle. — *Josh.* ii. 19 And loca hwa ut gange, lige he ofslagen. *a 1223 O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 (Laud MS.) Loc hweðer para gebroðra oðerne ofberde, were yfweard ealles Engla-landes. *1535 COVERDALE Ps.* i. 3 His leches shal not fall off, and loke what soeuer he doth, it shal prosper. — *Eccles.* i. 13 The loue of God is honorable wisdom: loke unto whom it appeareth, they loue it. *1568 GRAFTON Chron.* i. 94 And looke what he commaunded, that was done, though some did murmur. *1597 J. T. Serm. Paules C.* 56 But looke as thou sighest, so shalt thou haue the wages of sinne. *a 1600 HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* vii. vi. § 9 He added farther, that looke what duty the Roman Consuls did execute. . . the like charge had the Bishop. *c 1600 SHAKS. Sonn.* xxxvii. 13 Looke what is best, that best I wish in thee. *1611 BAKER 1 Macc.* iv. 54 Looke at what time, and what day the heathen had prophaned it, even in that was it dedicated with songs, and citherns, and harpes, and cimbalis. *1615 W. LAWSON Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 23 And looke how farre a tree spreads his boughs aboue, so far doth he put his roots vnder the earth. *1625 BURGESS Pers. Titles* 31 And looke what the Lawes . . . enioyne, that thou must doe, or be a Rebelle. *1675 PROOKS Gold. Key* 321 Look, as God cannot but be just, so he cannot but be true. *Ibid.* 301, 302.

**5. Look sharp.** Originally (with *sharp* as adv.) = 'to look sharply after something', 'to keep strict watch'. In later use (which is merely colloquial) the sense is commonly 'to bestir oneself briskly', 'to lose no time' (the vb. being app. taken in a sense belonging to branch III, and *sharp* regarded as a complementary adj.).

*1711 STEELE Spect.* No. 132 ¶ 1 The Captain . . . ordered his Man to look sharp, that none but one of the Ladies should haue the Place he had taken fronting the Coachbox. *1713 R. BENTLEY Remarks Late Disc. Freeth.* ii. Wks. 1838 III. 472 It is time for us then to look sharp, to observe every period. *1732 BERKELEY Alciph.* vi. § 1, I must, therefore, look sharp, and well consider every step I take. *1788 Ld. AUCKLAND Corr.* (1861) II. 69 At nine o'clock we began to look sharp for our house. *1803 in Spirit Pub. Trials.* VII. 128 Mr. Robson will attend to the old peers . . . while Mr. Faulder will look sharp after the fortune-hunters. *1818 CORBETT Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 91, I see that the Ministers are very shy of dissolving the Parliament; and they shall look sharp if they act before I am ready for them. *1834 LANDOR Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1853 II. 285 'But let her look sharp, or spectacles may be thrust upon her nose that shall make her eyes water. *1840 DICKENS Old C. Shop* xxix, Kit . . . ordered . . . him to bring three dozen . . . oysters, and to look sharp about it! *1846-9 S. R. MAITLAND Ess.* etc. 258 Would he not be startled if one told him that he would haue to look sharp for five-and-twenty [martyrs]? *1874 Punch* 8 Aug. 64 Glass of ale, young woman; and look sharp, please! *1890 FENN Double Knot* I. viii. 191 You'd better look sharp, . . . they're all ready and waiting.

**6. Transitive uses, chiefly synonymous with various intransitive uses with prepositions.**

**a. To look at, behold; to view, inspect, examine.** Now *dial.* † *To look babies*: to gaze at the reflection of one's face in another's eyes.

*13-15. Coer de L.* 3030 Rychard bad his men seche For some wys clerk and sertain leche. . . For to loke his uryñ. *1382 WYCLIF Num.* xxiv. 17, I shal inwardly loke hym [Vulg. intuebor illum] but not uryñ. *c 1400 Destr. Troy* 7525 Leches full lyuely lokid his wound. *1471 J. PASTON in P. Lett.* III. 7 That no body loke my wryghtynges. *1509 BARCLAY Ship of Polys* (1570) 113 When he a while his glasse hath loken. *1523 FITZGER. Husb.* § 40 Thao let the shephearder turne them, and loke them on euery syde. *a 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 125 He mowit wpe to the hill head of Tarbit . . . to awe and luke the congregation. *1607 BEAUM. & FL. Woman Hater* iii. i. I cannot thinke, I shall become a concombe, To ha' my hare cut'd, by an idle finger. . . Mine eyes looke babies in. *1615 BRATHWAIT Strappado* 80 Or when none that's iealous spies To looke babies in his eyes. *1647 TRAPP Comm. Ep. & Rev.* App. 666 Many Heathens haue aduised the angry man to look his face in a glasse, and to grow ashamed of his distemper. *1655 New Haven Col. Rec.* (1858) II. 151 Robert Cranfield . . . testified . . . that he went to looke oxen. *1721 RAMSAY Morning Interview* 34 He frown'd, and look'd his watch. *1874 W. H. L. RANKEN Domin. Australia* vi. 105 Plains are scoured and every piece of timber looked. *1882 J. WALKER Jaunt to Auld Reekie* etc. 10 He looks his hand: behold the sooty meal The secret tells. *1897 CROCKETT Lat's Love* xi. 115, I was engaged in 'looking the sheep'—that is, numbering them and seeing that none had strayed.

† b. To look into, examine; to consider, have regard to, regard. Obs.

*c 1300 Beket* 284 The King from Normandie com To Engle-land to loke the stat of his Kynedome. *1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 205 He that right order of lyfving will luke Sud bygyn thus, als says the boke. *c 1375 Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 271 When þou prayes, god lokes þi wille. *a 1400 Prymer* (1891) 45 For he lokede the mekenesse of his handmyde. *1430-40 LYNG. Bochas* ix. xxxiii. (1558) 34 The matter who so list to loke. *1533 GAU Richt Fay* 19 God lukis nocht

the wtuert richtfulnes quilk mony keipis. *c 1560 A. SCOTT Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxiv. 1 3e blindit luvaris, luke The reckless lyfe 3e leid.

† c. To consult or refer to (an author, a book, or a place in it); to 'turn up'. In the imper. = *VIEWE*. Also, to search for (a word etc.) in a book of reference. (Cf. *look up*. 45 g.) Obs.

*a 1300 Cursor M.* 9334 þat yow telz sent Ieremi, If yee wald lok his prophete. *c 1386 CHAUCER Pard.* T. 250 Looketh the Bible, and ther ye may it leere. *a 1420 HOC- CLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 3099 As þe boke can expresse: Who- so it lokith, fynde it shal no lesse. *1529 RASTELL Pastyme, Hist. French* (1811) 69 Therfor loke Julius Cesar his comen- taries. *1596 HARRINGTON Metam. Ajax* 60 Looke it sirra there in the dictionarie. *1598 FLORIO, Aria.* looke *Aer.* *1599 NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 58 For his ensanting, looke the Almanack in the beginning of April. *1611 COTGR., Anon- exie.* looke *Anoxia.* *1611 BIBLE 1 Macc.* xii. 7 marg., Areus; loke Ioseph. Ant. lib. 13, cap. 8. *1640 FULLER Joseph's Coat* etc. 125 marg. Look Lord Bacon in his life. *1656 H. PHILLIPS Parich. Path.* (1676) 157 Take the compass of the tree. . . look this compass in the Table. *1813 J. ADAMS Wks.* (1856) X. 49, I found that if I looked a word to-day, in less than a week I had to look it again.

† d. To seek, search for; = *look for* (15 b). Also, to be on the look-out for, seek or search out. Obs.

*c 1394 P. P. Cynde* 593 Now mot a frere . . . loken hem les- ynges þat likeþ þe puple. *c 1470 HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* i. (Cock & Jasp.) v. I had leuer ga scrapit heir with my naillis . . . and luik my lyfis fude. *1595 MUNDAY John a Kent* (Shaks. Soc.) 22 Moorton shall looke him now an other bryde. *1600 SHAKS. A. P. L.* ii. v. 30 He hath bin all this day to looke you. *1622 MARRE tr. Aleman's Ginzman d'Alf.* ii. 152 You neuer left any Crowne nor Royals with me: Goe looke your Crownes and Royals elsewhere. *1650 T. VAUGHAN Anima Magica* To Rdr., He knew it was bootles to look fatal Events in the Planets. *1664 PERVIS Diary* 3 Sept., In the morning she chid her mayds for not looking the fleas a-days. *1668 DRYDEN All for Love* iv. i, Octavia, I was looking you, my love. *1683 TRYON Way to Health* xix. (1697) 417 Or else the poor Lass after the Wed- ding-Cloathes are made, must go look her an Husband. *1716 B. CHURCH Hist. Philip's War* (1805) I. 162 He went with his new Souldier to look his Father. *1752 JOHNSON Rambler* No. 138 ¶ 11 At her leisure hours she looks goose eggs. *1782 MISS BURNES Cecilia* vii. v. I'll go look him [a dog], however, for we went at such a rate that I never missed him. *1821 CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 88 Finders, that such chances look, Drive his rambling cows to pound.

† e. To take care of, keep, guard, watch over, preserve in safety; to observe (a day). Also *refl.* To guard oneself, beware; to abstain (*from*). Also *absol.* or *intr.*: To watch. Obs.

*c 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 45 We azen jene sunne dei swifelike wel to wurtien and un alle clesse to jone. *c 1250 GEN. & Ex.* 3193 He dede is hinden & faire loken Alle de bones de he þor taken. *Ibid.* 3511 Loke de wat dæl dū ne stele. *a 1300 K. Horn* 800 Kymenbild þu kep and loke. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 8297 'Godd be loken', he said, 'sir king'. *c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1870) 129 þat othe seld he wele loke. *1340 Aycen.* 42 Pet hi ham loki uram jise zenne. *Ibid.* 245 þe prestes þet lokeden chastete jise þe temple weren toled uram þe oþren þet hi ne loren hire chastete. *c 1460 Trencher Myst.* xiii. 219 God loke you all thre!

† f. To provide, appoint, ordain, decree, de- cide. Obs.

*c 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 73 þer fore hit wes iloked bi godes wissunge ine halle chirche þet mon scule chidre fuliten. *a 1225 Leg. Kath.* 1106 As his ahne goddlec lahede hit ant lokede. *1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 1230 þe kyng he sende word azen, þat he adde is franchise In is owe court, vorto loke domes & assise. *c 1305 St. Kenelm* 301 in *E. F. P.* (1862) 55 þe bischop hadde iloked þat hit scholde jider beo ibore. *c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1870) 36 þe right lawes did he loken for fals men & fikelle. *a 1400-50 Alexander* 3404 (Ashm. MS.) Syn it lokid [Dublin MS. luykyd] I am þe largenes of þe lord of heuen. *c 1460 Lausfal* 783, I am a redy for to thoe All that the court wyl loke.

† g. To expect, look forward to. *look for*. Obs.

*1560 DAUS tr. Steidme's Comm.* 371 What ende at the length doe you loke of this obstinacy and vloyaultie. *a 1572 Knox Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1346 I. 4 We crave of all the gentill Readaris, not to look of us such an History. *c 1586 CTESS PEMBROKE Ps.* cxix. K. i. What I look't from thee . . . I now enjoy. *1595 DANIEL Civ. Wars* ii. viii, His fortune gives him more than he could looke. *1611 SHAKS. Wint. T.* iv. iv. 369 The gifts she looks from me, are packt and lockt vp in my heart.

**II. To have an outlook, face a certain way.**

**7. intr.** To have or afford a certain outlook; to face, front, or be turned towards, *into*, *on*, *to*, etc.

*1555 COVERDALE Jer.* i. 13, I do se a seethinge pot, looking from out of the north hitherward. *a 1586 SIDNEY Arcadia* iii. (1633) 304 Each of these chambers had a little window to looke into the hall. *1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 193 That parte of the Castel that luketh toward Ieshimon. *1668 DRYDEN All for love* ii. i. Unbar the Gate that looks to Cesar's Camp. *1732 BERKELEY Alciph.* iii. § 1 A summer parlour which looks into the garden. *1866 M. ARNOLD Thyrsis* ii. The signal-hill that looks on Ilsey Downs. *1886 BEAT. M. BUTT Lestere Durant* I. v. 61 The windows looking north. *1893 Strand Mag.* VI. 268/2 The dining-room looks on to the Melbury Road.

**b. Of parts of the body, or the like: To face or turn (in a particular direction).**

*1656 RIDGLEY Pract. Physic* 243 The Knee and Foot look towards. *1699 SIR W. HOFER Fencing-Master* (ed. 2) 17 The points of your fingers must not look upwards, but pointing towards your Adversary. *1776-96 WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 388 Bearing the flowers underneath, the florets looking downwards. *1853 HUXLEY Man's Place Nat.* i. 23 Their nostrils have a narrow partition, and look downwards.

**8. To show a tendency; to tend, point (in a particular direction).**

*1647 Power of Kings* iv. 84 The context looketh wholly that way. *1674 N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Setr.* 188 The Argu- ment drawn from Gods unbounded power and goodness, as looking towards the behoof of the Creature will ever fall short upon this score. *1692 R. L. ESTRANGE Josephus' Antiq.* ii. ix. (1733) 44 The Barbarity of this bloody Decree look'd several ways. *1703 MAUNDRELL Journ. Tunis.* (1732) 42 Its sense seems to look that way. *c 1800 K. WHITE Lett.* (1837) 328 He thinks it looks towards epilepsy. *1869 GOULBURN Puns. Holiness* x. 93 In this direction look the words of our Lord to St. Thomas. *1881 P. GREG Iry* III. vi. 122 All the facts look the other way.

† b. To tend to, promise to. Obs. rare.

*1607 SHAKS. Cor.* iii. iii. 29 He speaks What's in his heart, and that is there which looks With vs. to breake his necke.

**III. To have a certain appearance.** [App. in part developed from 1 c; but cf. the similar use in passive sense of other verbs of perception, like *smell*, *taste*, *feel*.]

**9. intr.** To have the appearance of being; to seem to the sight. (This sense when used of per- sons often retains some mixture of the notion of 1 c.) Const. a predicative sb. or adj., or a predica- tive adv. as *well*, *ill* = 'in good, bad health'.

For the fig. phr. to look black, blue, foolish, small, etc., see the adjs.

*c 1400 Destr. Troy* 8742 Ymages . . . Lokend full lyuely as any light angels. *1500-20 DUNBAR Poems* liii. 57 God waitth gif that scho lokit sour! *1526 Pilgr. Perf.* W. de W. 1531 266 Resoluth all the glosenesse of the oyle, and maketh it to loke clere. *1658 Woon Life's Apr.* He look'd elderly and was cynical and hirsute in his behavior. *1697 DRYDEN Æneid* xi. 99 All pale he lies, and looks a lovely Flow'r. *1712 HEARNE Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 486 'Twould haue look'd vain, and ostentatious. *1715 FINE Head II.* 208 She moves a Goddess, and she looks a Queen! *1761 Mrs. F. SHERIDAN Sidney Biddulph* I. 18 He is grown fat, and looks quite robust. *1788 COVER Pity for poor Africans.* You speak very fine, and you look very grave. *1802 MAR. EDGORTH Moral T., Forester* (1806) I. 65 Henry looked in great anxiety. *1857 RUSKIN Pol. Econ. Art* i. 1, I see that some of my hearers look surprised at the expression. *1871 M. ARNOLD Friendship's Garland* v. 36 'You made me look rather a fool, Arminius', I began. *1886 BEAT. M. BUTT Lestere Durant* I. xix. 304 London was certainly not looking its best. *1888 SARAH TYLER Blackhall Ghosts* II. xvii. 65 Kitty did not look the lady she was not. *1897 Windsor Mag.* Jan. 274 i No. 1. looked such a much larger house than it was. No. 2. . . was such a much larger house than it looked.

**b. with adv. of manner († or adv. phrase): To have a certain look or appearance.**

This use is often indiscriminately condemned, but is justly censurable only where *look* is virtually equivalent to *seem*, so that it requires a predicative complement and not a quali- fication of manner. (So, e.g., in quot. 1645.) Owing, how- ever, to the prejudice excited by the inaccurate use, *look* now rarely occurs with advs. of manner other than *well*, *ill*, *badly*. In some early instances the apparent adv. may possibly be an adj. in -ly.

*a 1300 AV Sigma* 56 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 9 Hi sul. lok as bestis þat cun no witte. *1377 LANGL. P. Pl.* li. v. 189 So hungurliche [1362 A. v. 108 hungri] and holwe sive Heruy hym loked. *1542 BOORNE Dictary* xxxix. (1870) 500 For that wylly cause a man to luke agedly. *1546 J. HEYWOOD Prov.* 50 Though your pasture looke barrenly and dull. *c 1586 CTESS PEMBROKE Ps.* cv. viii, Watry Nilus looks with bloudy face. *1610 SHAKS. Temp.* iii. i. 32 You looke wearily. *Ibid.* iv. i. 146 You doe looke (my son) in a mould sort. *1611 Wint. T.* iii. iii. 3 The skies looke grimly. *1645 T. HILL Olive Branch* (1648) 40 This would make you look more amiably and smell more sweetly. *1683 TRYON Way to Health* xix. (1697) 413 How base a thing it is, and how unnaturally it looks, that men should value Money more than the Law of God. *1712 J. JAMES tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 21 Points and Corners advancing . . . look very ill upon the Ground. *1719 De For Crusee* ii. i. (1840) 7 The world looked awkwardly round me. *Ibid.* ii. xv. 317 To see who looked with most guilt in their faces. *1781 COVER Retirement* 567 Nature indeed looks prettily in rhyme. *1802 Mrs. J. WEST Infidel Father* II. 188 Do I also look meanly in her eyes? *1826 CORBETT Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 57 Fields of Swedish turnips, all looking extremely well. *1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 497 On the whole, however, things as yet looked not unfavourably for James. *1855 Ibid.* xx. IV. 471 It tasked all the art of Kneller to make her look tolerably on canvass. *1891 SIR A. WILLS in Law Times* XCI. 233/2 Things had, by that time, begun to look badly for all concerned.

**c. Const. inf.** To seem to the view. *lit.* and *fig.*

*1775 BURKE Sp. Conc. Amer.* Sel. Wks. I. 192 It looks to me to be narrow and pedantic, to apply the ordinary ideas of criminal justice to this great public contest. *1793 W. ROBERTS Looker-On* No. 84 (1794) III. 345 To make a dis- play . . . looks to be, with the major part, the real object which assembles them. *1890 CLARK RUSSELL Ocean Trag.* I. vi. 123 A little hat that looked to be made of beaver. *1893 Graphic* 25 Mar. 298/1 The Queen looked to be in good health.

**d. To look as if (or † as) —:** to have an appearance suggesting the belief that —. Often with indefinite subject, *it looks* (or *things look*) *as if* —.

*1500-20 DUNBAR Poems* liii. 9 He leuket as he culd lern tham a. *1611 E. JONSON Catiline* iv. v. Lookee they, as they were built to shake the world? *a 1700 DRYDEN Flower & Leaf* 57, I took the way, Which through a path, but scarcely printed, lay; . . . And looked as lightly pressed by fairy feet. *1700 T. BROWN Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 91 It looks as if Physicians learnt their Gibberish for no other pur- pose, than to embroil what they do not understand. *1790 BURKE Fr. Rev.* (1808) 11 It looks to me as if I were in a great crisis. *1809 MALKIN Gil Blas* v. i. ¶ 27 Pedro was



dumb-founded, and looked as if he could not help it. 1867 FREEMAN *Norw. Cong.* (1876) 1. App. 774 This looks as if Harold were now quartered in Denmark. 1892 *St. Nicholas Mag.* XIV. 538/1 It looked as if there was going to be a free fight. 1898 FLOR. MONTGOMERY *Tony* 9 She looked as if she were thoroughly bored.

**e. quasi-trans.** To have an appearance befitting or according with (one's character, condition, assumed part, etc.). To *look one's age*: to have the appearance of being as old as one is. To *look oneself*: to appear to be in one's usual health.

1828 *Examiner* 756/1 She looked the character extremely well. 1842 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* (1876) 373 Though people do not always seem what they are, it is seldom they do not look what they can do. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ha.* xxxiv. But what's the matter, George?.. you don't look yourself. 1879 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. IV. xvii. 187 She looked her full forty-three years. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Oct. 5/3 Miss Anderson looked the part to perfection. 1891 L. MERRICK *Violet Moses* II. xii. 134 He assuredly did not look his age.

**10. Look like.** **a.** To have the appearance of being. (See LIKE A. 1 b. \*)

c. 1440 *Jorik Myst.* xxx. 273 He lokis like a lambe. 1581 STURLEY *Hippolytus* 67 Jyke lusty young Perithous he looketh in the face. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm, High-Spirited Man* (Arb.) 91 One that looks like a proud man but is not. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* II. v. § 3 There is some thing looks very like this in the proceedings of the people of Israel against the Prophet Jeremiah. 1699 T. BAKER *Ref. Learning* 38 This Plan, as laid down by him, looks like an Universal Art than a distinct Logic. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 50 \* 8 The Women look like Angels. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 606 He had a humour in his leg, which looked like the beginning of the gout. 1773 GOLOSMT. *Stoops to Conq.* II. (cont.) My dear squire, this looks like a lad of spirit. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 40 The payment in kind, and not in money, looks like a customary acknowledgement from an old established guild. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 43 She .. looked like a monument planted there.

**b.** with gerund, vbl. sb., or occas. sb.: To give promise of, show a likelihood of.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 535 Thou look'st not like deceit; do not deceive me. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 383 Parties may be abolished, but the late dissolution of the parliament don't look much like it. 1883 J. W. SHERRER *At Home & in India* 158 Later on, indeed, after supper, he grew worse—looked like biting—and .. tore the bouquet in pieces. 1888 H. F. LESTER *Hartas Maturin* II. ii. 34 It looks like rain.

**IV. Specialized uses with prepositions.**

**11. Look about —.** (Cf. 25.)

**a.** To turn one's eyes to, or make searches in various parts of (a room, etc.); to go about observing in (a country, town, etc.).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 579 Men mycht se mony frely fute About the costis thar lukand. 1530 PALSGR. 614/1, I loke aboute the contraye, je pourjeete le pais. 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 28 [He] leaped out of his bed and looked about the chambre. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 255 Iago, looke with care about the Towne.

**b.** With pron. (used refl.), to look about one: to turn one's eyes or attention to surrounding objects; to consider, or take account of, one's position and circumstances; to be watchful or apprehensive.

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xix. 87 Sum of þam .. er lukand donneward to be erthe, and will not luke aboute þam. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* v. v. Whanne the catte was vpon a tree he looked aboute hym and sawe how the dogges [etc.]. 1562 COOPER *Answ. Priv. Masse* Prof. Rdr. A man maye thinke they had good cause to startle at the matter, and somewhat to loke aboute them, lest they seemed altogether careless. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 141 Master, master, looke about you: Who goes there? ha. 1666 72 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* vii. 18 If upon these Signs, you find a wasting of your flesh, then look about you. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. xii. John began to think it high time to look about him. 1744 OZELL tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodomonantes* 104 [They] had found the Enemy upon them, before they could look about 'em. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 173 At length he returned; and, without having a single week to look about him, .. he was at once set to rule the state. 1891 *Strand Mag.* II. 482/1 He looked about him anxiously.

**12. Look after —.**

**a.** To follow with the eye; to look in the direction of (a person departing); fig. to think regretfully of (something past). † Also, to observe the course of (a person).

971 *Blith. Hom.* 121 þa he þa in þone heofon locodan reter him, & he drihten gesawon upastigendne. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xxxiii. 8 All the people rose vp, .. and looked after Moses, tyll he was gone in to the Tabernacle. 1580 SIDNEY *P's.* xxxvii. vii. Thou shalt see The wicked by his own pride banisht; looke after him, he shall be vanisht. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* III. I. 219. 1848 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* xi. (1869) 153 His soul still looking covertly after the goods she has lost.

† **b.** To search for. *Obs.*

c. 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 786 Tweye manere shame men fitt in boke, Who-so wole þerafter loke. a. 1425 *Cursor M.* 11086 (Trin.) Penne looked after sir Zakary tables & poyntel tyte. c. 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* 77 Such that his suer treuthe is not lokid afir neither soust afir. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. v. 55 That man of hers, Pisanio, .. I have not seene these two dayes. Go, looke after. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 120 \* I He has caught me twice or thrice looking after a Bird's Nest. 1727 BOYER *Eng.-Fr. Dict.* To look after (to seek) a thing, *chercher quelque chose*.

† **c.** To anticipate with desire or fear; to look forward to. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 181 Pere þe lewed lith stille and loketh after lente. 1393 *Ibid.* C. IV. 249 þe lest lad þat longeþ to hym. .. Lokeþ after lordshp oþer oþere large mede,

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxx. 78 They were looking after their help til they were deceyved. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 194 He lokyth affir that ye sholdte come see hym. 1533 GAO *Richt Vay* 37 Ve lwik efter ane blisset hop and the glorious cuning of the greit God. a. 1555 RIDLEY *Confer. v. Latimer* (1556) E. 7, Hetherunto ye se. how I haue in wordes onely made .. a florish before the fight, which I shortly loke after. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xxi. 26.

**d.** To seek for, demand (qualities).

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 251 The knave .. hath all those requisites in him, that folly and greene mindes looke after. 1692 LOCKE *Ednc.* § 94 Wks. 1713 III. 41 There is yet another Reason, why Politeness of Manners, and Knowledge of the World, should principally be look'd after in a Tutor. 1822 COLERIDGE *Lett. Convers.*, etc. II. 98 Those marks which too frequently are overlooked, .. but which ought to be looked for and looked after, by every woman who has ever reflected on the words 'my future Husband'.

**e.** To busy oneself about, concern oneself with; to give consideration to, consider.

1650 CROMWELL *Lett.* 17 July in *Carlyle*. O how good it is to close with Christ betimes: there is nothing else worth looking after. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* II. vii. § 3 God himself did dispense with the strict ceremoniall precepts of the Law, where men did look after the main and substantiall parts of the worship God required from them. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. ii. 162 My Subject does not necessarily oblige me to look after this Water, or to point forth the place whereinto 'tis now retreated. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome, Alex.* I. 430 He could not look after his Sons' Education. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IX. II. 536 Under pretence of looking after the election, Clarendon set out for the West.

**f.** To attend to; to take care of; to 'see to' the safety or well-being of.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 616 Eftir the fyre he lukit fast. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 146 Saist thou so (old Iacke) .. He make more of thy olde body then I haue done: will they yet looke after thee? 1601 — *Twel. N.* I. v. 144 He's in the third degree of drinke: hee's down'd: go looke after him. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1756) I. 341 The many Boys I have had to look after my Horses. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. for Scand.* II. i. I shall just call in to look after my own character. 1847 MARRVAT *Chilfr. N. Forest* IV. You must look after the pony and the pigs. 1885 F. ANSTEE *Tinted Lens* 30 The person who 'looked after him' did not sleep on the premises. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 32/2 In theory, no doubt, the investor should look after his own interests.

**g.** To keep watch upon. *rare.*

1603 SHAKS. *Mras. for M.* I. ii. 148 Is Lechery so look'd after? 1672 C. MANNERS in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 25 Our Navy puts out again to sea, and we shall then looke after the Holland Indian fleet. 1821 *Examiner* 742/1 The police look after all breaches of the peace.

† **13. Look against —.** To look at (something dazzling). *Obs.*

a. 1285 *Leg. Kath.* 1597 Swuch leome & liht leitede þinne, þæt ne mahten þa nawt lokin þer aȝeines. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 254 Shee is too bright to be look'd against.

**Look at —.** See senses 1 and 3.

**14. Look behind —.** With pron. used refl. (For literal uses see 1 a and BEHIND *prep.*) *Not* or *never* to look behind one: colloq., to have an uninterrupted career of advancement or prosperity.

1852 SERJ. BELLASIS in E. Bellasis *Mem.* (1893) 150 He did not look behind him, but got better and better.

**Look beside —.** See BESIDE *prep.* 4 a.

**15. Look for —.**

**a.** To expect, to hope for, anticipate, be on the watch for.

c. 1513 Q. KATH. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 153 The Scots being soo besy .. and I looking for my departing every hoire. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Pet.* III. 13 Nevertheless we loke for a newe heven and a newe et accordyng to his promys. 1548 DALL. *etc. Eras. Par. John* 74 a. If thou be that very Messias whome we loke for, tell it vs openly without all colour. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 21 Into England, where he was sooner arryved than he was looked for. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* XI. 3 Art thou he that should come? Or doe wee looke for another? 1684 *Contempl. State Man* I. vii. (1699) 77 Death steals .. upon us, when we least looke for it. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 121 We may looke for the residuum .. to be in general very compound. 1828 *Examiner* 403/1 We must not looke for figs from brambles. 1853 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 229, I must write .. to tell them they may looke for me any day. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* 161 Looking for favour, we may encounter contumely. 1887 E. F. BYRNKE *Heir without Heritage* I. iii. 56, I looke for you to join us.

*clipt.* a. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 47 Informed by his espialles that the daie of battail was nerer then he looked for. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VI. 332 Henrie tartie langre thair than any man luket for.

**b.** To seek, to search for.

1586 WHITNEY *Choice of Emblems* To Rdr. (1866) A pearle shall not be looked for in a poore mans purse. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. i. 3 Which way haue you look'd for Master Caius. 1861 DASENT *Burnt Njal* I. 31 He had best looke for a wife. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. 39 It .. studies to find the higher unity .. by looking for a uniting power. 1875 JOWETT *Plate* (ed. 2) III. 52 People who sweep the house to looke for a thing. 1892 *Black & White* 26 Nov. 606/2 Caroline went to looke for her a few hours afterwards.

**c.** To look at, to observe.

1785 BURNS *Halloween* x. Nell's heart was dancin' at the view, She whisper'd Rob to leuk for't.

**16. Look into —.**

**a.** After L. *respicere* in of the Vulgate: To have respect to. *Obs.*  
a. 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 56 (Ps. ciji.) He lokede in to [Vulg. *respexit* in] the priere of meeke men.

**b.** To direct one's sight to the interior of. (See

1 a and INTO *prep.*) Also, to consult (a book) in a cursory manner.

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxi. 21 To axe Councell at the Idols, and to loke in to the lyuer. a. 1674 CLARENDON *Surt. Levialth.* (1676) 336 Not only that the Scriptures are the Mount, .. but that they may not be look'd into. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 47 ¶ 5, I so far observed his Counsel, that I looked into Shakespear. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* v. § 17 To be convinced of this truth, you need only look into Thucydides. 1832 TENNYSON *Mariana in South* 75 An image seem'd .. To looke into her eyes and say, [etc.]. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 99 The fisherman, looking into the lake saw in it fish of different colours. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. I. 27 With such feelings, both parties looked into the chronicles of the middle ages. Both readily found what they sought.

**c.** To examine (a matter) minutely; to investigate (a question).

a. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 37 Those imperfections .. you by the daily mending of your mind have of late bin able to looke into them, which before you could not discern. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 245 Well, I will looke further into t. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. iii. 86 Let vs now looke into the temperature of Panama and all that coast. 1689 *Trial Hps.* 126 The only thing that is to be lookt into. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1771 Thither came The King's own leech to looke into his hurt. 1879 HUXLEY *Hume* VI. 117 It is needful to look narrowly into the propositions here laid down. 1890 A. GISSING *Village Hampden* III. I. 15 Read your newspapers; look into the rights of things.

**d.** To enter (a house, etc.) for a few moments in passing. Cf. look in (37 b).

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VIII. II. 296 It is said .. that His Majesty deigned to look into the tennis court.

† **17. Look of —.** Confusedly used for look on.

1530 TINDALE *Deut.* vi. 4-7 *marg.* It is heresy with vs for a laye man to loke of gods worde or to reade it. 1570 T. WILSON tr. *Demosthenes' Olynthiacs* Ep. to Sir W. Cecil, Often he woulde englyshe his matters out of the Latine or Greeke upon the sodeyne, by looking of the booke onely. c. 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* IV. iv. *Curt.* And where didst meet him? *Pil.* Within 40 foot of the Gallows, conning his neck-weave I take it, looking of a Fryars Execution.

**18. Look on —.** (See also senses 1 and 3.)

**a.** To pay regard to; to hold in esteem; to respect; = look upon, 24 a. Now *dial.*

a. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 175 [He] shewed to them his letters Patentes, but neither he nor his writings, was once regarded or looked on. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* v. vii. 22, I am not look'd on in the world. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 616 Father Petre is now at Rome, but is not much lookt on there. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Beile* II. He'd be a fine husband for anybody, .. so looked-on an' so cliver as he is.

**b.** To regard or consider as; = look upon, 24 c.

1689 EARLE *Microcosm, Good old Man* (Arb.) 89 All men looke on him as a common father. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* I. ii. § 9 Mercuriall books, .. which none of the wiser Heathens did ever looke on as any other then Fables. a. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 606 So they looked on him as a dead man. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 240 It was to be looked on as an evidence, that [etc.]. 1851 *Fruit. R. Agric.* Soc. XII. I. 190, I should look on them as omens of bad success. 1892 *Monthly Packet* Mar. 316 Every one .. looked on victory as certain.

**c.** To regard with a specified feeling; = look upon, 24 b.

1846 KEBLE *Serm.* xiii. (1848) 325 As, in medicine, wise men look coldly on remedies which profess to be quite perfect and infallible. 1898 R. H. HUTTON *Scott* ix. 93 A publisher .. looks on authors' MSS. .. with distrust. 1881 GARDINER & MULLINGER *Study Eng. Hist.* I. iii. 40 Edwin and Morcar, looked on him with family jealousy.

**19. Look over —.** (See also simple senses and OVER *prep.*) **a.** To peruse or inspect cursorily; † to examine, pass in review.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. ii. 38 Euery man looke ore his part: for .. our play is preferred. 1675 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) I. 301 Look over the whole creation, and you shall see, that [etc.]. 1684 CREECH tr. *Jezual* xiii. 164 Look o'er the present and the former time. 1780 CHARLOTTE BURNBY in *Mad. D'Arbly's Early Diary* (1889) II. 288 My father and him next went to looking over the prints. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 3 When .. I look over the hints and memorandums I have taken down. 1848 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 369 The plantation would be looked over every year, and the weakest trees .. taken out. 1855 L. H. HOUGHTON in T. W. Reid *Lett.* (1891) I. xi. 527 Mrs. Gaskell asked me to come and look over Miss Brontë's papers.

**b.** To ignore, leave out of consideration. Now only, to overlook, pardon (a fault).

1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* p. 50 Though I endeavourd at the first to looke over the business of Faith. 1887 MURRAY *Mag.* II. 425 He forgave her, and looked over her conduct. 1890 A. GISSING *Village Hampden* II. xii. 263 Let us just warn the man, and looke over it this time.

**c.** *Sc.* To look after, take care of.

1790 BURNS *Kind Sir, I've read* 21 Royal George, the Lord leuk o'er him.

**20. Look through —.** (Cf. 42.)

**a.** To direct one's sight through (an aperture, a transparent body, or something having interstices); also fig. † To look through one's fingers at: to pretend not to see; to connive at. † To look through a hempen window: to be hanged.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua marit women* 15 Throw pykis of the plet thorne I presandlie luiket, Gift oyer persoun wald appoche. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 152 'Thi loke thore thrif fyggers and wil not se it. 1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 289 Since your eyes are so sharpe, that you cannot onely looke through a milstone, but cleane through



the minde. 1592 SHAKS. *Jul. C. i. ii.* 202 He looks Quite through the Deeds of men. 1601 — *All's Well* ii. iii. 226 So my good window of Leticie face thee well, thy casement I neede not open, for I look through thee. c. 1610 SIR J. MELVILL *Mem.* (1683) 1 For revenge Henry VIII looked through his fingers at the preachers of the Reformed Religion. 1627 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Armadado* Wks. (1630) 1. 77/2 Making their wills at Wapping or looking thorough a hempen window at St. Thomas Waterings. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Meere Fornall Man* (Arb.) 30 When you have seen his outside, you have lookt through him. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 44 5 The World is grown too wise, and can look through these thin Devices. 1830 TENNYSON *Lilian* to She, looking thro' and thro' me, Thoroughly to undo me, Smiling, never speaks. 1870 BRYANT *Hiad* l. iv. 123 Why look through The spaces that divide the warlike realms?

† b. To be visible through. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.*, Induct. ii. 12 Such shooes as my toes look through the over-leather. 1602 — *Ham.* iv. vii. 152 That our drift look through our bad performance, 'Twere better not assaid.

c. To direct one's view over the whole of; to peruse cursorily from end to end; to glance through (a book).

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* ii. (1567) 16 Look through the world so round . . . aske what thou lykest best. 1633 FORT *'Tis Pity* i. i, Look through the world, And thou shalt see a thousand faces shine More glorious, then this Idol thou ador'st. 1732 POPE *Ess. Macb.* l. 32 But of this frame the bearings, and the ties, . . . Gradations just, that pervading soul Look'd thro' 1758 MACAULAY in *Trevelyan Life* (1876) II. xiv. 452, I looked through — two volumes.

21. Look to —. (See also 1, 3, 6, and 20 *prep.*) a. To direct a look or glance to. In early use chiefly *Sc.*, equivalent to the mod. *look at* (see 3 a.).

1375 BARBOUR *Brue* iv. 321 Than lukit he awfully thame to. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saluts* xviii. (*Epigian*) 356 Pane stude be monk . . . to be erde lukand. c. 1450 HOLLAND *Novall* 900 He lukit to his lykame that lemyt so licht. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua marit* women 120, I dar nought look to my luf for that lene gib. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. iv. 77 (1604 Qo.), The very place puts toyes of desperation . . . into every brain That looks so many fadoms to the sea And heares it rore beneath. 1611 BIBLE *1 Sam.* xvi. 12 He was . . . of a beautiful countenance, and goodly to look to. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xviii. 123 We looked to the sky at intervals.

b. To direct one's attention to; to select for consideration. In Biblical use, *occas.* to regard with favour.

c. 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xli. 305 To hwam locige ic buton to ðæm eadmodum? 1340 *Ayeb.* 89 Hs soolden lukit to hare zoþe uorbynsne Ihesu crist. c. 1400 *Cursor M.* 28877 (Cott. Galba) Crist lukes noght to be almus dede, . . . bot efter gude will of þe gifer. a. 1569 KINGSMILL *Conf.* Satun. (1578) 5 Luke to thy former wayes what they have bene. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xviii. vii, I walk'd to his (God's) wnes. . . Still in his judgements look't. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. iii. 126 Speaking . . . of the qualitie of the windes, we must . . . look to the coastes or partes of the world from whence they proceeded. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xlvi. 2 To this man will I look, even to him that is poore and of a contrite spirit. 1844 MILL *Ess.* 87 If we look only to the effects which are intended. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. 1. 12 Graziers look more to quality than quantity of wool. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 187/2 We incline to think that there will be an appeal . . . looking to the terms of sect. 49 of the Judicature Act.

c. To attend to, take care of; † to tend, nurse (a sick person).

a. 1300 St. Gregory 1088 in *Archto Stud.* neu. Spr. LVII. 70 An holy man . . . þat dygne were þer to done [sc. to be made pope] and cristendome to luke to. c. 1320 *Cant. Love* 1059 And 3e comforted me in prison eke. And loked to me when I was seke. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI 152 b, After the death of this prelate, . . . the affaires in Fraunce, were neither well loked to, nor [etc.]. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. Ploughers* (Arb.) 24 Ye that be prelates luke well to your office. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 412 Come go with vs, we'll luke to that anon. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xxxix. 12 Take him, and luke well to him, and doe him no harme. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sketch.*, *Beatrice Merger*, Mother would never let me leave her, because I looked to my little brothers. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 635 He ordered his own surgeon to look to the hurts of the captive. 1864 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. 1. 88 The cider should be loked to every morning. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* ii. vii. The yard gate-lock should be loked to, if you please; it don't catch.

d. In the imperative or in injunctive contexts: To direct one's solicitude to (something) as endangered or needing improvement.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. v. iii. 39 My Liege beware, luke to thy selfe. 1602 and *Pt. Return* fr. *Parnass.* iv. ii. 1880 Fellow luke to your braines; you are mad. 1630 HALLS *Gold. Rom.* i. (1673) 281 The Refuter must be sure to look to the strength of his reasons. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vii, 'Look to your steps', said a voice. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* iv. 237 Look to thyself, priest, conqueror, or prince? 1869 T. HUGHES *Alfred* Gd. iii. 35 It behoved even the Holy Father to look to his fighting gear. 1889 *Repenl. P. Wentworth* II. v. 118 Then look to your own ways and manners, sir!

e. To look to it: to be careful, beware. Often with *clause*, to take care, see *that*.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* N. iii. i. 34 There is not a more fearful wild-fowl than your lion living; and we ought to look to 't. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* iii. i. 4 Look to it, finde out thy brother wheresoever he is. 1674 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* i. i. (Arb.) 45 *Thun.* Let the Critiques look to 't. *Light.* Let the Ladies look to 't. 1793 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 30 And in my time a father's word was law, And so shall it be now for me. Look to it. 1892 Gd. *Words* May 292/1 She would look to it that they had a roof over their heads.

f. To keep watch upon.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6257 Looks well to þe listes, þat no lede passe! a. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. V 58 b, His keepers looked more narrowly to hym than they did before. 1577-87 HOLIN-

SHED *Chron.* (1807-8) II. 235 He committed him to the keeping of certein gentlemen, which without much courtesie looked straightlie inough to him for starting awaie. 1593 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 238 That all the alhousers of the back syd of the town may be loked to. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 83 For two yeares lee [a prisoner] was strictly lookt too. 1752 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 209 And then desires the Keeper to take A. B. the Prisoner from the Bar, and look to him, for he stands convicted of High Treason. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 167 Constable, look to your prisoner. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* iv. iv. 54 Sound the alarm; Look to the gates that none escape! g. To direct one's expectations to; to rely on (a person, etc.) for something.

1611 BIBLE *Eccles.* xxvii. 15 Blessed is the soule of him that feareth the Lord: to whom doeth he luke? 1806 WINDHAM *Speech* 22 Dec. 3, 'Man and steel, the soldier and his sword', are the only productions of a country that can be looked to with confidence for its protection and security. 1822 *Examiner* 227/2 To them then are the holders . . . to look for payment? 1885 *Law Times* Rep. LIII. 226/2 The consignee is the person to whom a carrier looks for the price of the carriage of goods. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* CLI. 220/2, I look to you to help us.

h. To look forward to (see 36); to expect, count upon.

1782 COWPER *Table Talk* 495 A terrible sagacity informs The poet's heart, he looks to distant storms, He hears the thunder ere the tempest lowers. 1804 WELLESLEY in *Owen Pesp.* 274 The French have never ceased to look to the re-establishment of their power. 1824 *Examiner* 108 1 Baron Gifford. . . looks to the Seals, when Lord Eldon retires. 1845 SLOCUMER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 31 Clerks in the public offices is the line of employment which the body of them look to.

i. To show affinity to, rare.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 514 The bear seems to look towards the sloth; and the sly race, in their whiskers and feet, look to the hares and rats.

22. Look toward s —. (See simple senses and TOWARD, TOWARDS *prep.*)

a. 1240 *Lofson* in *Cott. Hom.* 211 Leoue loured iesu crist luke toward mease ich ligge lowe. a. 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* 69 Ihesu, . . . With thine suete eyen luke toward me. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 316, I have fited up some chambers there Looking towards the golden Eastern air.

b. To look towards a person: in vulgar speech, to drink his health (? *obs. exc. jocular*).

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* iii, The ladies drank to his 'ealth, and Mr. Moss, in the most polite manner 'looked towards him'. 1853 'C. BIDE' *'Verdant Green'* ii. iii, The Pet . . . drank their healths with the prefatory remark 'I looks to-wards you gents!'

c. = Look to, 21 i (where see quot. 1835).

23. Look unto —. *arch.* = Look to, in various senses: see 21 a-f.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 14333 Iesus he loked vnto þe lift. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* xii. 2 Lokingynge vnto Iesus, the anctor and fynyssher of our fayth. 1545 RAYMOND *Byrth Mankynde* Yv. In a fayre garden. . . if it be not regarded and loken vnto, the weedes . . . wyll [etc.]. a. 1550 *Frederic Berouk* 99 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 288 The gudwyf lukit vnto the Freiris tway. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 292 For ere that unto amies I me betooke, vnto my fathers sheepe I lude to luke. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hon. Fr.* i. i. 208 Then lets make haste away, And luke vnto the maine. 1598 tr. *Aristotle's Politiques* 379 And it should especially be looked vnto children, that they neither heare nor see such things. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xlv. 22 Luke vnto mee, and be ye sated. 1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exch.* 88 Abuses . . . will grow like ill weeds . . . unless they be loked unto and weeded out.

24. Look upon —. (See also senses 1 and 3.)

† a. To pay regard to; *esp.* to regard favourably, hold in esteem; = look on, 18 a. *Obs.*

c. 1515 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. 1. 181 Yf yt had nout ben loked upon betymes, I suppose yt wold not have ben abill to have contynued a Monastery flower yerres. 1533 CROMWELL *Let.* 9 July in *Merriman's Life & Lett.* (1909) I. 357 For lacke . . . whereof ye haue forfeited to the kinges highnes the Somme of one thousande markes which . . . ye ought substantiallye to luke upon for the King is no person to be deluded. . . with all. 1533 *Gyn Richt* Vay 101 God hes lukit apone ye powerte of his mayne or seruand. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* vii. 6 The Lord God looketh vpon vs.

b. With *adv.* or *adj.* complement: To regard with a certain expression of countenance, or with a certain feeling; = look on, 18 c.

1610 MIDDLETON *Inner Temple Masque* 23 The nearest kin I have look'shy upon me. 1629 MAXWELL *tr. Herodian* (1635) 61 The Romane Citizens being thus surrounded with direfull mis-haps, . . . begaune to look sowe upon Commodus. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* iv. ii, I look with sore eyes upon her good fortune, and wish it were mine own. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 37 75, I look upon her with a mixture of Admiration and Pity. 1740 tr. *De Monhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) I. 273, I fancied he look'd something sweet upon me. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xxv, Edward was . . . satisfied that he was not quite looked upon with indifference by Patience Featherstone. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* 56 And all men look'd upon him favourably.

c. To regard as, † to consider to be so-and-so (cf. 18 b). † Also, to look upon it: to be of opinion that.

1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* iii. ii. § 9 Both Pythagoras and Plato looked upon constitutionem sybe to bee opus providentie. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. Adv't, A Change of Circumstances, has occasion'd the Publication of these Papers, . . . in such a way as will make most Readers look upon them as containing a story purely Romantick. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 237 It is lookt upon, as one of those very strange things, which if she doth, it is seldome. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 31 72 This Objection was looked upon as frivolous. *Ibid.* No. 101 7 This Morning . . . I set up an Equipage which I look upon to be the gayest in the Town. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 151

The antients looked upon water as the . . . first principle of all created things. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 300, I now looked upon it that we might think ourselves secure. 1822 *Examiner* 205/1 You are looked upon as a kind lord.

V. With adverbs.

25. Look about. *intr.* See simple senses and ABOUT *adv.*; *fig.* to be on the watch, on the lookout. Also const. for († after): to be in search of. (Cf. to look about one, 11 b.)

a. 1300 K. Horn 1087 He lokede aboute, Myd is colledde shoute. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* xix. 669 The fox . . . Lukit about sum holl to se. c. 1420 *Lvdg. Assembly of Gods* 347 She loked euer about as though she had be mad. a. 1425 *Cursor M.* 11744 (Trin.) As bei to gider talkinge were bei loked aboute fer & nere. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymou* xx. 445 And whan rowlande was come out of the cave, he loked about for to know where they were. 1530 PALSGR. 613/2, I luke aboute, as one dothe that taketh the vewe of a place or contray. 1566 ARLINGTON *Apulcius* vii. xiii. (1893) 152 The shepherds looking about for a Cow that they had lost. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. v. 40 The day is broke, be wary, looke about. 1610 — *Temp.* i. ii. 410. 1611 BIBLE *Tobit* xi. 5 Now Anna sate looking about to-wards the way for her soune. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. x. 395 Like the man who . . . looks about after the candle which he has all the while on his own head. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1849) 155 It was time to look about. 1750 *Student* I. 323 The fidler . . . soon after enter'd . . . and then every man look'd about for his partner. *Mod.* The last time I saw him he was looking about for something to do.

26. Look abroad. *intr.* See simple senses and ABROAD *adv.*

c. 1450 [see ABROAD *adv.* 4]. 1664 WALLER *From a Child* 4 Before our Violets dare look abroad. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 738 He looks abroad into the varied field of nature. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 192 The young men do not look abroad for a wife.

† 27. Look again, againward. *intr.* To look back. Also *fig. Obs.*

a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2351 Heo as me ledde hire, lokede againward, for ludinge þæt ha herde. c. 1320 [see AGAINWARD *adv.* 1]. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 41 No man sendynge his hond to be plowd and lokenge a-gen is able to þe kyngdom of god. c. 1400 [see AGAIN *adv.* 1 a].

† 28. Look aloft. *intr.* To aspire, be ambitious. *Obs.*

1533 FRITH *Agst. Rastell* (1829) 236 If the remnants of sin fortune at any time to look aloft and begin to reign, then he sendeth some cross of adversity or sickness to help to suppress them. 1567 [see ABOVE 11]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 162 By this marriage, Ezeldred began to looke a loft, and thought much of himselfe.

† 29. Look alow. *intr.* To humble oneself.

1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Alatrone* II. 33 There is no saint so perfect . . . but looking a-low, shall find himselfe unworthy, and so stop his mouth.

30. Look around. *intr.* To look in several directions; *fig.* to take a comprehensive view of things.

1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn* *Jrnl.* No. 93 He looked around, and saw a reverend Form advance towards him. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* (1820) I. 185 Louis looked around in search of La Motte. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 239 When the Servians now looked around, they congratulated themselves on having made a successful campaign. 1880 NEWMAN SMYTH *Old Faiths in New Light* II. (1882) 32 We look around sceptical of our own impressions.

31. Look aside. *intr.* To turn aside one's eyes; to look obliquely.

1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 225 On syde scho lukit wyth aue fremyt fare. 1530 PALSGR. 613/2, I luke asyde by chance, or caste myn eye asyde. *Ibid.*, I luke asyde upon one by disdayne. 1855 BROWNING *Andrea del Sarto* 147 They pass and look aside.

Look askance, askew, askint: see the *advs.*

32. Look back. *intr.*

a. To turn and look at something in the direction from which one is going or from which one's face is turned.

1538 FLYOT *Dict.*, *Respicio*, to luke backe, to haue regarde [etc.]. a. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 2 At yonder rising of the ground she turned her selfe, lookinge backe toward her woonted abode. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. iii. v. 19 Looke back, defend thee, here are Enemies. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 641 They looking back, all th' Eastern side beheld Of Paradise, so late thir happie seat. 1712-14 POPE *Rape of Lock* III. 138 Thrice she look'd back, and thrice the foe drew near. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii, Often they looked back to the convent, expecting to see lights issue from the avenue.

b. To direct the mind to something that is past; to think on the past. Const. *into, on, upon, to*.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. ii. 102 Gracious Lord. . . Look back into your mightie Ancestors. 1651 BAXTER *Saints' Rest* IV. 130 Is it not a very little time when thou lookest back on it? 1711 STERLE *Spect.* No. 100 7 A Man advanced in Years that thinks fit to look back upon his former Life. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 200 He would have looked back with remorse on a literary life of near thirty years. 1889 MALLOCK *Enchanted Island* 221 Experiences like these are always fresh to look back upon. 1892 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* IX. 331 One portion of my life is not pleasant to look back to.

† c. To look to a person for something. (? After L. *respicere*.) *Obs.*

1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Court.* l. 52 The whole creation lookes backe unto him that made it for preservation in their being.

† d. *trans.* = look back to. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xi. 53 See How I conuey my shame, out of thine eyes, By lookinge backe what I haue left behinde Stroy'd in dishonor.



**6. colloq.** in negative contexts: To show signs of retrogression or interrupted progress. (Cf. 14.)

**1893 Daily News** 5 Jan. 3/6 Since that day St. Simon has never, to use a slang phrase of the day, 'looked back.'

### 33. Look down.

**a. intr.** See simple senses and **Down adv.**

**c 1200** [see 45 a]. **c 1375** *Se. Leg. Saints* xxxvii. (Vincencius) 326 Knapors of be presone, þat thru snal holis lokit done. **c 1470** *HENRY Wallace* v. 146 Upon Fawdown as he was lukand doune. **1564** *PILKINGTON Expos. Abdyas* Pref. 3 Hee that sittes on hygh looked doune to the lowe dungeon of the pryson, and raised Joseph to be ruler. **1610** *SHAKS. Temp.* v. 1. 201 Louke doune you gods And on this couple drop a blessed crowne. **1726** *SWIFT Gulliver* II. viii. I looked down upon the servants, . . . as if they had been pigmies, and I a giant. **1871** *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 212 Thus is formed the promontory of Lincoln looking down upon the river to the South of it.

**b. fig.** To look down on, upon: to hold in contempt; to scorn; to consider oneself superior to.

**1711** *ADDISON Spect.* No. 255 ¶ 9 A solid and substantial Greatness of Soul looks down with a generous Neglect on the Censures and Applauses of the Multitude. **1728** *VENERER Sincere Penitent* Ded. Looking down upon it with a generous contempt of all its vanities. **1889** *JESSOP Coming of Friars* II. 85 The monks looked down upon the parsons, and stole their endowments from them. **1893** *CHAMBERLAIN* 29 July 476/1 They are . . . looked down upon and scorned.

**† c.** To have a downcast or mournful look.

**1500-20** *DUNBAR Poems* lvi. 12 It is no glaid collatioun Quhair an makis myrie, ane vther lukis down.

**d. Comm.** To tend downwards in price.

**1806** *Ann. Reg.* 49 The bounties would begin soon, in the language of 'Change Alley, to 'be looking down'. **1825** *HONE Every-day Bk.* I. 173 Who, when the shares 'look down', try to sell.

**e. trans.** To quell or overcome by one's looks.

**1840** *DICKENS Humphrey's Clock, Clock-case* 33, I never could look the boy down. **1847** *MRS. GORE Castles in Air* xxx. (1857) 285 Having no important witnesses present . . . to look me down while I was bragging.

**34. Look downward.** **intr.** = **Look down**, 33.

**c 1400, 1562** [see **DOWNWARD** A. 1 b]. **1667** *MILTON P. L.* III. 722 Look downward on that Globe whose hither side With light from hence, though but reflected, shines. **1823** *Examiner* 104/1 Consols were rather looking downward.

**35. Look forth.** **intr.** To look out (of a window, etc., to something). Now **arch.** and **poet.**

**c 1420** *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 1932 Then lokyd I forthe as Doctyne me badde. **1508** *DUNBAR Tua marit wemien* 368 I salbe laith to lat him le, quhill I may luke furth. **1611** *BIBLE Song Sol.* II. 9 He looketh forth. . . at the window, **1667** *MILTON P. L.* XII. 209 Through the Firey Pillar and the Cloud God looking forth will trouble all his Host. **c 1775** *T. LINDSEY Song.* Look forth, look forth, my fairest! Thy faithful knight is nigh. **1781** *COWPER Friendship* 80 Jealousy looks forth distasteful On good that seems approaching. **1813** *SCOTT Rokeby* I. 1. The warder . . . from old Bialiol's tower looks forth. **1828** *LYTTON Pelham* xvii. The chevalier looked wistfully forth.

**36. Look forward.** **intr.** (See **FORWARD** B. 1 b).

**1603** *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 61 Look forward on the journey you shall go. **1737** *Pope Hor. Ep.* II. ii. 314 Pleas'd to look forward, pleas'd to look behind. **c 1766** *MRS. F. SHERIDAN Nonjurabad* 1767/1 The loss of Mandana imbibes all my joys, and methinks I begin to look forward with disgust. **1844** *H. H. Wilson Brit. India* 111. 48 They . . . look'd forward to the speedy expulsion of the intruders. **1861** *THACKERAY Adv. Philip* xxvii. The way in which we looked forward for letters from our bride and bridegroom. **1892** *Temple Bar* Nov. 379 We were looking forward to a merry time.

### 37. Look in.

**a.** See simple senses and **In adv.**

**c 1300** *Cursor M.* 17288+188 (Cott.) Iohne . . . loked in & saie þe schetoz, but he dorst not gang in. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 221/2 To Luke in, *inspicere*. **1500-20** *DUNBAR Poems* lxviii. 10 Me thoct Aurora. . . In at the window lukit by the day. **1535** *COVERDALE Song Sol.* II. 9 He . . . loketh in at the wyndowe, & peepeth thorow the grate. **1591** *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* I. iv. 62 Here, through this Grate. . . Let vs looke in, the sight will much delight thee. **1830** *TENNISON Mermaid* 26 That great sea-snake. . . Would . . . look in at the gate With his large calm eyes. **1839** *Longin. Vill. Blackm.* iv. And children coming home from school Look in at the open door.

**b.** To enter a room, etc., for the purpose of seeing something; hence, in mod. use, to make a call, to call (upon a person); to 'drop in' for a short stay or interview.

**1604** *SHAKS. Oth.* v. ii. 257 Look in vpon me then, and speake with me. **1610** — *Temp.* v. i. 167 This Cell's my Court . . . pray you looke in. **1799** in *Spirit Pub. Grnls.* III. 121 To fashionably and carelessly look in at Tatter-sall's. **1837** *DICKENS Pickw.* II. Will 10 o'clock be too late to look in for half an hour? **1884** *G. Gissing Unclassed* III. vi. 1. 136 Could you manage to look in at the office tomorrow? **1890** *CLARK RUSSELL Ocean Trag.* III. xxvi. 4 I'll look in upon him after breakfast. **1892** *Temple Bar* Oct. 164 He would look in at the jeweller's at once and get her that bracelet. **1893** *MRS. OLIPHANT Marriage Elinor* II. xviii. 46 Some prodigious reception to which people 'looked in' for half an hour.

**† 38. Look off.** To turn one's eyes away. **Obs.**

**1710-11** *SWIFT Grnls. to Stella* 4 Jan., No. 99, look off, don't smile at me. **1738** — *Pol. Conv.* 25 Why then, Mr. Neverout, do you see, if you don't much like it, you may look off of it. **1762-71** II. *WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 113 Another small head of a man looking off.

### 39. Look on.

**a.** To direct one's looks towards an object in contemplation or observation; often, to be a mere spectator (and not a participant in the

action). To look on ahead: to look forward into the future.

**c 1000** *ÆLFRIC Deut.* xxviii. 32 Sin þine suna and þine dohtre geseald oðrum folce, þær þu on locie [L. *videntibus oculis tuis*]. **c 1315** *SHOREHAM* (E. E. T. S.) I. 1295 So schulle þe redereþ now Hy rede and conne on lowke. **1456** *SIR G. HAYE Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 303 A trefy of proprietis . . . that salbe gode and prouffitful for all men that on lukis. **1592** *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 38 11e be a Candle-holder and looke on. **1628** *EARLE Microcosm., Bowle Alley* (Arb.) 61 He enioyes it that lookes on and betis not. **1744** *OZELL tr. Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 21 Miscarrying in that Design too, he contented himself, for a while, to lye-by and look on. **1823** *J. F. COOPER Pioneers* III. (1869) 14/1 One who looked on a-head to the wants of posterity. **1875** *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 63 Potters' boys are trained to the business by looking on at the wheel. **1879** *M. PATRISON Milton* x. 118 The world looks on and laughs.

**b. colloq.** To look on (with): to read from a book, etc., at the same time (with another person). **1893** *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 64 They seem to have had a scarcity of music, necessitating a good deal of 'looking on'.

### 40. Look out.

**a. intr.** (See simple senses and **Out.**) To look from within a building or the like to the outside; also, to put one's head out of an aperture, e.g. a window.

**1390** *GOWER Conf.* II. 352 That I be nyhte mai arise, At soni wyndowe and loken oute. **c 1450** *HOLLAND Howlat* 63 To luke out on day light. **c 1548** *HALL Chron. Hen. VIII* 91 b. A prison and a man lokyng out at a grate. **1567** *HARMAN Caveat* 38 [She] wente vnto her hall windowe . . . and loking out therat, pointed with her finger. **1607** *SHAKS. Timon* v. 1. 131 Lord Timon, Timon, Looke out, and speake to Friends. **c 1625** *FLETCHER False One* I. ii. (Song) Looke out, bright eyes, and blesse the ayre: Even in shadowes you are faire. **1635** *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Danish'd Virg.* 13 Looking out at it [the door] all night. **1855** *TENNISON Mand* I. ix. 3 The sun look'd out with a smile Betwixt the cloud and the moor.

**transf.** **1809** *MALKIN Gil Blas* VII. ii. (Rtldg.) 5 They . . . looked out at the corners of their eyes.

**† b.** To appear, show itself. **Obs.**

**1606** *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 56 Her wanton spirit looks out At euery ioynt, and motiue of her body. **1606** — *Ant. & Cl.* v. 1. 50 The businessse of this man looks out of him. **1607** — *Timon* III. ii. 80.

**c.** To be on the watch or look-out; to exercise vigilance, take care. (Cf. **LOOK-OUT**.)

**1602** *B. JONSON Postaster* II. i. These Courtiers runne in my minde still; I must looke out. **1655** *C. CHAUNCEY in Quincy Hist. Harvard Univ.* (1840) I. 469 That . . . your petitioner . . . [may not be] enforced to look out to alter his condition. **1704** *F. FULLER Med. Gynm.* (1711) Pref. It is high time to look out, and set upon a resolute Course of Riding. **1740** *tr. De Mowley's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) I. 79 Let us look out sharp where we are, this is the Place we lost her in. **1769** *FALCONER Diet. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Look-out*, The mate of the watch . . . calls often from the quarter-deck, 'Look out afore there!' **1829** *LANDOR Imag. Conv., Miguel & his Mother* Wks. 1853 I. 560/1 Before that time I will look out sharply, and afterwards you must. **1840** *THACKERAY Gl. Hogarty* *Diadem* vi. 'Look out,' said that envious McWhirter to me. **1886** *BESANT Childr. of Gibbon* II. ix. You'd better look out. Melenda's in a rage. **1892** *Black & White* 10 Sept. 301/2 We shall lose India if we don't look out.

**d.** To field, 'scout' (at cricket). ? **nonce-use.**

**1837** *DICKENS Pickw.* VII. Several players were stationed, to 'look out', in different parts of the field.

**e.** To look out for: to watch or search for; to be on the look-out for; to await vigilantly.

**1669** *LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 11 Some [are] so foolish now to cry the Duchess hath done it, to looke out for love letters. **1712** *STEELE Spect.* No. 268 ¶ 3 Where shall we find the Man who looks out for one who places her chief Happiness in the Practice of Virtue? **1742** *BERKELEY Let. to Gertrude* 2 Feb., Wks. 1871 IV. 264. I wrote . . . to Dean Browne to look out for a six-stringed bass viol of an old make and mellow tone. **1766** *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xvi. Prepare then this evening to look out for work against to-morrow. **1828** *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxvi. Rely on my looking out for your safety. **1831** *O'CONNELL Speech Ho. Comm.* 27 June. [They] begin to look out for disturbances—or as the sailors say, to look out for squalls. **1892** *Chamb. Grnls.* 4 June 361/2 I'll look out for something to do.

**f.** To have or afford an outlook (on, over, etc.).

**1686** *tr. Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 24 The great Portal of his Palace that looks out into the Royal square. **1820** *W. IRVING Sketch Bk. Roscoe* (1821) I. 23 The windows of the study, which looked out upon the soft scenery I have mentioned. **1859** *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 6 The back court that my windows look out on. **1866** *W. COLLINS Armadale* I. 162 The bedroom looked out over the great front door. **1874** *RUSKIN Hortus Inclusus* (1887) 3 His own little cell, looking out on the olive woods.

**† g.** To make any brief excursion. (Cf. **look in**, 37 b.) **Obs.**

**1551** *T. WILSON Rule of Reason* (1580) 46 He looked not out of his house all that daie. **1699** *DAMPIER Voy.* II. 1. 127 The Fish is presently sent to the Market in one of their Boats, the rest looking out again for more. **1793** *SMEATON Edystone L.* 296 It was not till the 12th instant that we were able to look out to sea further than to supply the seamen on board the buss with provisions.

**h. trans.** To find by looking; to choose out by looking.

**1535** *COVERDALE Ezek.* xii. 29 Thou hast loked the out vanities, & prophesied lyes. **c 1590** *MARLOWE Faust.* viii. 7 She has sent me to looke thee out; prithee, come away. **1607** *SHAKS. Timon* III. ii. 67 He looke you out a good turne, Serullius. **1611** *BIBLE Gen.* xli. 33 Let Pharaoh looke out a man discreet and wise. **1658** *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) III. 141 Liberty is granted vnto Mr. Josias Winslow, . . . to look out a place to supply him with twenty five acres of

land. **1768** *E. CLEAVELAND in B. P. Smith Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1878) 36 The Deputy Surveyor, . . . offered his assistance to look out the township and survey it. **1789** *Mrs. Piozzi Journ. France* II. 133, I am tired of looking out words to express their various merits. **1838** *DICKENS O. Twist* viii. You're a-staring at the pocket-handkerchiefs! eh, my dear! . . . We've just looked 'em out, ready for the wash. **c 1884** *EUNA LYALL We Two* xix. She went . . . to the Bradshaw, and looked out the afternoon trains.

**41. Look over.** **a. trans.** To cast one's eyes over; to scrutinize; to examine (papers, or the like).

**c 1450** *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 11 Saynt cuthbert lyfe. . . Who so lykys to lukit oure, He sall fynde it part in foure. **1706** *HEARNE Collect.* 8 Mar. (O. H. S.) I. 201 Dr. Kennett . . . look'd them [MSS.] all over. **1712** *Ibid.* III. 301 Gronovius hath publish'd some extracts out of Josephus with emendations. . . I must look them over. **1809** *MALKIN Gil Blas* XL II. (Rtldg.) 396 The minister . . . looked me over from head to foot. **1861** *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* II. (1889) 14 Tom had time to look him well over, and see what sort of man had come to his rescue. **1892** *Temple Bar* Apr. 467, I have a number of papers to look over.

**b. colloq.** = **look on**, 39 b.

### 42. Look round.

**a.** To look about in every direction.

**1526** *TINOCLE Mark* III. 5 He loked rounde aboute on them angrily. **1667** *MILTON P. L.* VI. 529 Others from the dawning Hills Look'd round, and Scouts each Coast light armed scoure. **1781** *COWPER Expost.* 27 Let the Muse look round from East to West, no sorrow can be found. **1791** *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* (1820) I. 100, I looked round in search of a human dwelling. **1863** *GEO. ELIOT Romola* xlix. Tito looked round with inward amusement at the various crowd. **1892** *Black & White* 19 Mar. 367/2, I had now time and daylight enough to look round.

**b. fig.** To search about for.

**1849** *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* VII. II. 161 In great perturbation men began to look round for help.

### 43. Look through.

**a. trans.** To penetrate with a look or glance; to search. **lit.** and **fig.**

**c 1450** *HOLLAND Howlat* 49, I sawe ane Howlat. . . Lukand the luke throwe. **1667** *DRYDEN Ind. Emperor* III. ii. (1668) 32 Fate sees thy Life lodg'd in a brittle Glass, And looks it through, but to it cannot pass. **1737** *Pope Hor. Ep.* I. 1. 108 Who bids thee face with steady view Proud Fortune, and look shallow Greatness thro'. **1887** *Edu. Rev.* July 231 His eye glaring at a stranger with a gaze that seemed to look him through and through.

**b.** To examine or survey exhaustively.

**1742-3** *YOUNG Nat. Th.* VI. vi. Look nature through, 'tis revolution all. **1781** *COWPER Conversat.* 749 Look human nature through.

**† c. intr.** To become visible or obvious. **Obs.** **1597** *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* IV. iv. 120 Th' incessant care . . . Hath wrought the Mure, that should confine it in, So thinn'd, that Life looks through, and will breake out.

**† 44. Look under.** **intr.** To look down. **Obs.**

**1700** *DRYDEN Pal. & Arc.* II. 340 Thus pondering, he looked under with his eyes.

### 45. Look up.

**a.** See simple senses and **Up adv.**; to raise the eyes, turn the face upward.

**c 1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 173 Dame . . . þo wrechis . . . loked up and dun and al abuten. **c 1220** *Bestiary* 187 Ne deme de nozt wurdū dāt tu duren loken up to de heuenward. **c 1300** *Cursor M.* 21393 Constantin . . . luk up. He sagh þar cristis cron ful bright. **c 1386** *CHAUCER Sir Thopas* ProL 8 Approche neer, and looke vp murlly. **1535** *COVERDALE Ps.* xl. 12 My synnes haue taken soch holde vpon me, that I am not able to luke vp. **1608** *SHAKS. Per.* I. ii. 55 How dares [sic] the plants looke vp to heauen, From whence they haue their nourishment? **1637** *MILTON Lycidas* 125 The hungry Sheep looke up, and are not fed. **1800** *COWPER Jackdaw* 10 Look up—your brains begin to swim. **1855** *TENNISON Brook* 204 And he look'd up. There stood a maiden near. **1892** *Longin. Mag.* Jan. 247 She looked up from her writing.

**† b.** Of a plant: To show itself above the ground. **1657** *R. LIGON Barbadoes* (1673) 97 If it be suffer'd to look up in a Garden, it will wind about all Herbs and Plants that have Stalks.

**† c.** To cheer up, take courage, be cheerful.

**1597** *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* IV. iv. 113 My Soueraigne Lord, cheare vp your selfe, looke vp. **1602** — *Ham.* III. iii. 50 Then he looke vp, My fault is past. **1611** — *Wint.* T. v. i. 215.

**d.** To look up to († **occas. al**): (a) to direct the look or face up towards; to raise the eyes towards, in adoration, supplication, etc.; (b) **fig.** to have a feeling of respect or veneration for.

**c 1626** *BACON New Atl.* (1627) 7 Let vs looke vp to God, and euery man reforme his owne wayes. **1719** *Freethinker* No. 157 ¶ 6 These Three Ladies . . . look up to him, as their Patron and Defender. **1757** *MRS. GRIFFITH Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) III. 100 The rest seem to look up at you, as of an higher Order of Intelligence. **1794** *C. PIGOT Female Jockey Club* 141 Are these the patriots, to whom England was to look up for Salvation? **1843** *Grnls. Agr.* Sec. IV. 1. 210 Sweden looks up to British agriculture as the model for imitation. **1855** *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* XX. IV. 447 The Whig members still looked up to him as their leader. **1881** *GARDINER & MULLINGER Study Eng. Hist.* I. x. 178 In Pitt England had at last found the man to whom it could look up.

**e. slang.** To improve. Chiefly **Comm.**: cf. **look down**, 33 d.

**1822** *Examiner* 725/1 Foreign Securities are generally looking up. **1835** *Tail's Mag.* II. 211 The Radicals are, to use a mercantile phrase, looking up. **1884** *G. ALLAN Philistia* I. xi. 303 Trade is looking up. **1888** *SARAH TYLER Black-hall Ghosts* III. xxix. 85, I don't believe that agriculture will look up in this country for many a day.

**f. Naut.** (See **quot.**)



1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* To look, the bearing or direction, as, *she looks up*, is approaching her course.

g. To search for (something) in a dictionary or work of reference, among papers, or the like; to consult (books) in order to gain information.

1692 WOOD *Life* 24 July. They decided to look up it [Athenae Oxon.]—to see what I said of the Presbyterians. 1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* 458. I have only looked up the authorities nearest at hand. 1876 MISS YONGE *Woman-kind* vi. 44 She had better look the definitions up at the beginning of the books of Euclid. 1890 FENN *Double Knot* i. iii. 113. I have been looking up the Glens. Not a bad family, but a younger branch.

h. To call on, go to see (a person). *colloq.*

1852 DICKENS *Bleak* Ho. xlix. George will look us up... at half-after four. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 21 Feb. 208/3 So do look me up... and you will be most welcome. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* LXXXIV. 246/2 You'd better look him up at his hotel.

i. To search for.

1468 *Paston Lett.* II. 329 The obligation of the Bishop of Norwich's obligation, I never see it that I remember; wherefor I wolde and prey my modre to lode it up. 1473 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 37. I... praye you to lode uppe my Temple of Glasce, and send it me by the berer herof. 1636 EARL MARCHE in *Bucklench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 276 It will be best for every one to... look up the exemptions they have. 1659 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1856) V. 27 The Court have ordered that... the said Winge be required to lode up the said Indian, and bring him... before some one of the majestates. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* iv. (1889) 30 He was... a sort of boating nurse, who looked-up and trained the young oars. 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* I. 278 Hearing of some rebels in the neighbourhood of Taunton, he sent a small party of Oxford's regiment to look them up.

j. To direct vigilance to.

1855 MRS. MARSH *Heiress of Houghton* II. 52 Phillips is new to his place, remember;—you must look him up, if he is careless. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* II. 235 A pretty time o' day this is to deliver the letters!... You letter-men want looking up.

k. To look (a person) up and down: to scrutinize his appearance from head to foot.

1892 *Standard* 3 Oct. 4/7 They prefer to look his Viceroy up and down and all round before giving him a character. 1893 *Strand Mag.* VI. 125/2 People looked her up and down.

† 46. Look upon. = Look on, 39 a. Obs.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. iii. 27 Whiles the Foe doth... looke upon, as if the Tragedie were plaid in jest, by counter-fetting Actors. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr. v.* vi. to *Aia*. He fight with him alone, stand Diomed. *Dio*. He is my price, I will not looke upon. *Troy*. Come both you cogging Greeces, haue at you both. 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. iii. 100.

47. Comb.: look-like-a-geese sh., one who has a stupid look.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gage* 300 He hath the figure of a man as Will Summer had, though he be indeed as very a Look-like-a-geese as he was.

Look, var. LOOK; obs. f. LOCK sb.†

Look-down. U.S. [f. vbl. phr. look down: see LOOK v. 33.] A carangoid fish, the Horse-head or Moon-fish, *Selene vomer*.

1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Fishes N. Amer.* (Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. 111) 439.

Looke, obs. form of LOCK sb.†

Looked (lukt), ppl. a.† [f. LOOK v. + -ED 1.]

In senses of the vb., with advs., as *after*, *for*, *up*. 1548 *Elvior Dict.*, *Expectatus*, desyred, taried, & looked for. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus s.v. Expectatus*. The long looked day was come. 1606 etc. [see long-looked-for, LONG adv. 9a.] 1823 COBBETT *Rur. Riders* (1885) I. 369 His anxiously looked-for event. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 168 The Balai, always the best looked-after building in a village. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 2/1 He was one of the most looked-up-to gentlemen about. 1900 *Ibid.* 10 Aug. 2/3 A welcome beggar, a looked-for guest.

† Looked, ppl. a.† Obs. [f. LOOK sb. + -ED 2.] Having an aspect of a certain kind: preceded by a defining adj.; see also ILL-LOOKED, WELL-LOOKED.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* ii. iv. 21 Leane-look'd Prophets whisper fearful change. 1666 *Peyvis Diary* 17 Aug. A strange fortune for so odd a looked mayde. 1694 MORTUUX *Rabclais* iv. xxix. (1737) 121 This Meagre-look'd Shrove-tide. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 82 A great surly look'd fellow took up his Tomboh, or wooden Catlash, to kill Mr. Church. 1725 *De Foe Voy. round World* (1840) 267 He was as ugly a looked fellow as ever I saw.

Lookee: see LOOK v. 4 a.

Looker (luk'er). Also 4, 6 lok'er, 5 locar, 5-6 lokar, 6 Sc. luker, 7 lowker. [f. LOOK v. + -ER 1.]

1. One who looks, in senses of the vb. Const. with preps., as *at*, *on*, *to*, *upon*.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Flie* xcii. 181 You are the myrrors; that all lookers looke in. 1570 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* i. lxxxv. 108 b. A diligent looker to the profite of the Common wealth. c1580 SIOENEY *Ps.* xxii. v. The lookers now at me, poore wretch, be mocking. 1596 DALKYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 17 Quhlike brig haveng 8 bowis, is ane gret delectatione to the lukeris vpon it. 1671 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* i. i. (Arb.) 27. I have ever observed that your grave lookers are the dullest of men. 1675 ORWAY *Alcibiades* iii. i. Wks. 1728 I. 39 An anxious Looker on this Tragic Scene.

b. With advs., as *looker out*.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* vii. 12 God forsothe the loker about is. c1400 *Apol. Lett.* 2 If we wil, we mai caller bischoppis, locars up on. 1767 *Pol. Regs.* I. 363 The lookers-out have not been able to prevail on any man of consequence to accept [an office]. 1850 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxiii. 140 The Peloponnesian fleet completely eluded the lookers-out of Thrasyllus.

c. Looker on, looker-on, one who looks on; a beholder, spectator, eye-witness. Often, one who merely looks on, without taking part. Cf. *onlooker*.

1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 22 Teynyng a sander theyr visours... not without great laughynge of the lokers on. 1586 SPENSER *Sonn. to G. Harvey*, Sitting like a Looker-on Of this worldes Stage. a1627 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp. Gipsy* v. iii. 84. I all this while Stand but a looker-on. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 161 ¶ 2 To gain the Approbation of the Lookers-on. 1800 WINDHAM *Speeches* Parl. 18 Apr. (1812) I. 339 Accidents to the lookers-on do sometimes happen at bull-baiting. 1850 SHIDLEY *F. Fairleigh* (1894) 9 Every fool knows that lookers-on see most of the game. 1898 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biog.* II. iv. 128 As an undergraduate he was a looker-on at... the Oxford Movement.

2. One who looks after or has charge of anything (c.g. children, cattle, land, a farm, woods, etc.); a guardian, keeper, shepherd, farm-bailiff, steward. Now only local.

1340 *Ayenb.* 220 Þe children of riche men solle hadde gnote lokers and oneste. a1400-50 *Alexander* 2501 Þan mas he laddis oure to lend & lokars of bestis. 1609 *M.S. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd to the lokwer of Moserd Wood xijl. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IV. 49 Where my looker and family, with two or three labourers constantly resides. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* II. 103 Old Frazer... filled the office of looker at Castle Goward—a phrase that implicates the combined duties of steward and bailiff. 1806-7 A. VOENG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 62 note, Leaving their farms to the management of bailiffs, whom they call lookers.

b. With prefixed sb.: An official inspector of (what the sb. denotes). (Cf. LEAVE-LOOKER.) local.

1835 1st *Rep. Munic. Corporat. Comm.* App. iii. 1627 [Morpeih] There is no election of fish and flesh lookers. *Ibid.* 1600 [Lancaster] Other officers of the Corporation are, Auditors, Hedge-lookers. *Ibid.* 1481 [Clitheroe] Other officers are, Market Lookers, Lookers of Hedges and Ditches. 1899 *Daily News* 23 Aug. 3/5 T. Thornton, cloth looker, Briercliffe.

Look-in, sb. [f. LOOK sb. + IN adv.]

1. A hasty glance; a peep. Hence, a short visit.

1847 J. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* I. xv. 293 The Induction to the 'Mirror of Magistrates' is a look in at the infernal regions. 1865 DICKENS *Int. Fr.* iv. iii. He has given me another look-in, to make sure of... our stock-in-trade being correct.

2. Sporting slang. A chance of success.

1870 *Bell's Life* 12 Feb. (F.), Fawcett imagines he has got a look-in. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 July 10/2 For the Beaumont Stakes Mr. L. de Rothschild should have a good look in.

Looking (lur'kiŋ), vbl. sb. [f. LOOK v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. LOOK; look, gaze.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 145 Þer seal heon... Looking wiðuten winkinge. a1225 *Ancre R.* 50 Vor nabbege not þene none... of tollinde lokinges. 13... E. E. *Altit.* P. A. 1048 þurȝ woȝe & wone my lokyng 3ede. c1400 *Langfranc's Chirurg.* 119 Crokidines, or ellis lokyngne asynqyt of þe ȝen. a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1568) 17 The eldest suster [was] for her highe and unfeme lokyng forsaken. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 74 The prydeful loking of my eyne. c1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* iii. i. Zoon's what a looking thou keepst! a1716 *South Sermon* (1823) IV. 318 Anger passes, in the gospel account, for murder; and looking and lasting, for adultery. 1821 BYRON *Heav. & Earth* iii. 92 After long looking o'er the ocean wide. 1861 J. EDMOND *Child's Ch. at Home* ix. 138 Looking is seeing with attention.

Proverb. a1624 BP. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 154 By looking comes liking, you know the proverb.

b. With adverbs.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 86 b. Whiche for ones lokyng backward was turned in to a salt stone. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* iii. 361 Which evidence you owed To some slight weariness, some looking-off Or start-away. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* ii. x. 412 A sensitive looking-out in all that happens... for tokens [etc.]. 1871 G. V. SMITH *Bible & Pop. Theol.* xxiv. 248 Any conscious looking forward by the writer to a greater and more genuine sacrifice to come.

c. With prepositions, used *absol.*, or advs.

Looking after, on, to, unto, care, attention; looking for, expectation; looking over, inspection. † To give (a person) the looking on: to look on without interference or participation in his activity.

c1513 MORE *Rich. III* (ed. Lumby) 33 The yonger, which besides his infancie that also nedeth good looking to, hath a while ben so sore diseased [etc.]. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* II. b. Or if the Frenche kinge warre upon Charles... shall he geve them the looking on? [L. *num aciosus erit spectator*?] *Ibid.* 64 b. His advise and counsell, whiche unless they woude folowe, he woude gyve them the looking on. 1611 *Bible Heb.* x. 27 A certain fearefull looking for of judgement. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* To Rdr. 21 To make the People believe... that Religion is worth the looking after. 1722 *De Foe Plague* (1840) 44 If any person visited do fortune by negligent looking unto... to come... from a place infected. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Dan.* 241 That loss but made us love the more, With farther lookings on. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 328 My old horse... wants a bit of looking after now. 1895 K. KIPLING in *Pall Mall G.* 29 July 2/1 Mowgli always attended a Looking-over.

† 2. Supervision, care, charge, custody. Obs.

a1300 A. Horn 360 (Camb. MS.) Aylmar, þe gode kyng, Dude him on mi lokyng. 1340 *Ayenb.* 8 To ham þæt habbeþ þe lokyng ou to teche. *Ibid.* 128 Þe zenezere is ase þe ilke þæt is ine prison... and ine greate lokyng.

† 3. Decision, judgement. Obs.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7409 þat vpe þe popes lokyng of rome he slood it. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 86 Philip... asked if þei wuld stand to þer lokyng.

† 4. Look, expression of countenance, appearance. Obs.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 & 108 His lokyng was als brist os is þe rede lenpynge. 1388 WYCLIF *Dan.* ii. 31 The lokyng

[Vulg. *intuitus*] therof was ferdful. c1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4707 Wene ye that hir lovely looking Pleaseth vs any maner thing As it dooth you. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. i. 309 Why how now haue; awake, why are you drawn? Wherefore this ghastly looking?

5. attrib.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 281 b. Order me a lokyng place in the play. 1552 HULOET, Lokyng place to se about, *theatrum*. 1670 DRYDEN 1st *Pl. Comp. Granata* iv. ii. Wks. 1833 IV. 94 But yet my toil May be rewarded with a looking-while. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xi. A dog would... squat upon his looking out place.

Looking (lur'kiŋ), ppt. a. [f. LOOK v. + -ING 2.]

1. That looks or gazes. *rare*. † Looking up: having an upward aspect or direction; sloping.

1649 BILTHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 63 The other [spade] may be Six Inches wide, whose Tree must be made more compass and looking up, by far, than your usuall Spades are. 1722 RAMSAY *Three Founts* ii. 12. I scarce can throw my looking cen, V're grown sea brow.

2. Forming combinations. a. with a preceding adjective, substantive (now *rare*), or phrase. (See also GOOD-LOOKING, ILL-LOOKING.)

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 240 A needy, hollow-ey'd, sharpe-looking wretch. 1756 MRS. F. BROOKE *Old Maid* No. 25. 213 A well looking old woman... asked from the upper window, who he pleased to want? 1781 MAD. D'ARNEY *Diary* Aug. I care not what looking horse I have; I never think of his appearance. 1782 MORITZ in *Brit. Tourist* (1809) IV. 33 Paddington, a very village-looking little town, at the west end of London. 1802 MARK EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xviii. 143 A hard, stout looking man. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 249 The celebrity entered: a grave-looking elderly gentleman. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 83 *Phyllis ericoides*... a small heath-looking shrub from the Cape. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 803/2 A book printed in a dull, muddy, everyday-looking type. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 360 Most rude, chaotic, all these Speeches are; but most earnest-looking. 1881 W. H. MALLOCK *Romance* 19th C. II. 5 He was a small dissipated-looking man.

b. with adverbs of direction: Having a certain aspect or direction.

1884 BLACK *Ind. Shakes.* xx. There was a touch of it on the westward-looking gables of one or two cottages.

Looking-glass. [f. LOOKING vbl. sb. + GLASS.]

1. A glass to look in, in order to see one's own face or figure; a mirror made of a plate of glass coated at the back with an amalgam of quicksilver; † applied *occas.* to a metal mirror (cf. GLASS sb. 18 b).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b. Wherein dayly & hourly I myght loke, as in a myrour or lokyng-glass. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 261. 1608 WILLEY *Hexapla Exad.* 857 The brassen lauer was indeed made of the womens looking glasses. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 451 ¶ 1 Seeing all her Wrinkles represented in a large Looking-glass. 1728 RAMSAY *Lass & Mirror* 3 The lead-hearted Looking-glass With truths address the lovely Lass. 1771 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 22 July. The sea was smooth as a looking-glass. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* ii. 19 Let AB, fig. 16, be a plane mirror or looking-glass. 1876 A. LAING *Lindores Abbey* xxvi. 384 The looking glass was invariably covered up in the chamber where the dead lay.

b. fig. (In the 16th and 17th cents. frequently used in the titles of books.) Now *rare* (= 'mirror').

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* Lij. The parson of a kinge is a thorow persingne an sheneing lookinge glasse, in the whiche all the subiects sees them selfs. 1575 TYMME (title) *A Looking Glasse for the Court.* 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvii. 269 The holy Scripture, is... a Looking glass to shew vs our spots and blemishes. 1600 BRETTON *Pasquils Madcappe* ii. Beattie is but a Babies looking glasse. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* xxxv. 18 Great men are the Looking-glasses of the Country, according to which most men dress themselves. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 5 The Eyes, the Looking-glasses of Nature. 1792 (title) *The Looking-Glass for the Mind; or Intellectual Mirror.* 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 74 Each to each a looking-glass, Reflects his figure that doth pass.

2. As the name of a material: Plate glass, or glass silvered for use as a mirror.

1682 N. O. BOILEAU's *Lutrin* i. 97 The Tester was all faced with Looking-Glass. 1764 DELAVAL in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 233 Inclosed between small plates of thick looking-glass. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 178 How to Quick-silver the inside of Glass Globes, so as to make them look like Looking-glass. 1886 D. C. MURRAY *Cynic Fortune* viii. He took stock of his features in the little triangle of cracked looking-glass affixed to the wall.

3. In the plant-names *Lady's looking glass*, *Venus' looking-glass* (*Campanula Speculum*): see LADY, VENUS.

4. slang. A chamber-pot.

1622 BEAUM. & FL. *Beggar's Bush* ii. iii. Ha! A Looking-glasse! 1638 BRATHWAIT *Barnabes Jrrl.* ii. (1818) 59 Mid-night waking, And a looking-glasse there taking, Chamber-pot was hold'd quite thorow. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 43. 2/2 Q. Why is a Chamber-Pot call'd a Looking-Glass? A. Because many rarely see their Faces in any other.

5. attrib. and Comb., as looking-glass calm, filter, frame, -maker, -man, -plate, -tin; looking-glass-panelled atij.; looking-glass carp (see quot.); looking-glass tree, *Heritiera littoralis*, the leaves of which are silvery on the under side; looking-glass writing, writing done backwards, so as to be legible by means of a mirror.

1840 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 194 A 'looking-glass calm with bitter cold white frost. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 5/5 A 'looking-glass carp'. differs from the ordinary carp in having very few, and those very large, scales. *Mod. Advt.*, Junior 'Looking-glass Fitter wanted. 1888 PARKER & STALKER *Japaning* v. 25 'Looking-glass-frames. 1611



COTGR., *Miroir*, a \*looking-glass maker. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6137/4 William Turing, . . Looking-glass-maker. 1682 T. PLATMAN *Heracles* Kiden No. 67 (1713) II, 164 The \*Looking-glass-man you almost promised to deal with the last time we met. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 July 3/2 The cheap bedroom furniture means a \*looking-glass panelled wardrobe. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 152 These \*Looking-glass-plates are ground smooth and flat, and polished. 1703 T. S. Art's Improv. 1. 55 Take a Plate of Polish'd Steel, which cover with that Orange, Tawny Mineral, call'd Mine de Plomb, Ground with Linsed-Oil and \*Looking-glass Tin. 1865 *Treas. Bot.*, \*Looking-glass tree, Heritiera. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Aug. 3/1 Notes . . made with the left hand in \*looking-glass' writing.

**Look out, look-out.** Pl. look-outs, rarely looks out. [i. vbl. phr. look out; see Look v. 40.]

1. The action (occas. the faculty or the duty) of looking out. *lit.* and *fig.* Chiefly in phrases to keep (rarely to take) a (good, etc.) look-out; to be, place, put on or upon the look-out; const. for, to, and to with *inf.*; orig. *Naut.*

1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. vi. 346 We . . kept a good look-out for the rocks of Vele Rete. c1760 S. NILES in 3 *Mass. Hist. Coll.* (1837) VI. 161 They were upon the constant look-out and had two forts not far distant from thence. 1766 BRUCE in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 67, I wished to put other people upon the look-out. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* ii. Wks. (Globe) 622/2, I think if anything was to be foreseen, I have as sharp a look-out as another. 17. . . WILKES *Corr.* (1803) III. 81 He . . keeps a very good look-out to futurity. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 4 The gamekeeper of Mr. Blundell was upon the look-out for poachers. 1849 W. IRVING *Crayon Misc.* 192 At one time, in crossing a hill, Beattie . . took a look-out, like a mariner from the mast-head at sea. c1850 H. STUART *Scamman's Catech.* 85 You are placed on the look-out. 1864 BOWEN *Logica* 26 Anything new or peculiar . . puts us upon the look-out to detect a possible absurdity. 1875 BRYFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iii. (ed. 2) 57 The very great majority of collisions happen through bad look-out and neglect to show lights. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* ii. x. We were running down for it with a bright look-out day and night. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 2/2 In these ships the men go from look-out to wheel, from wheel to look-out. 1894 J. KNIGHT D. *Garrick* ii. 21 He had been on the look-out for such information.

2. In various concrete applications.

a. A station or building from which a look-out can be kept. *Orig. Naut.*

1700 S. CAROLINA *Stat. at Large* (1837) II. 161 The Look-out formerly built on Sullivan's Island . . is by a late storm overthrown to the ground. 1766 W. STOKES *Acc. E. Florida* 33 To the back part of the house is joined a tower, called in America a look-out, from which there is an extensive prospect towards the sea. 1791 BENTHAM *Paraphr.* i. 145 A Look-out or Exterior Inspection-Lodge. 1855 LONGE *Thru.* xix. 5 Another vulture, watching from his high aerial look-out. 1861 J. EDKINS in *Chinese Scenes and People* (1883) 271 It is now used as a site for a high look-out by the rebels. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 244 A battery of four guns, with a telegraph station and look-out attached.

b. A person employed to keep a look-out; a watchman, scout; a party of men so employed. Also, see quot. 1889.

1699 COWLEY *Poy.* (1723) 12 We took their look-outs who told us the news. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xiv. (1840) 240 We . . kept a look-out upon the hill. 1840 R. H. DANA *Refr. Mast* xiv. 35 One man on deck as a look-out. 1872 KOUTLEDGE's *Ev. Boy's Ann.*, Apr. 266/2 The 'Cambria' sailed . . with look-outs at her mast-heads. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 24 Feb. Those aboard are divided into three look-outs, giving each look-out four hours on deck and eight hours below. 1889 FARMER *Americanism, Look-out*, an attendant who, at the gaming-table, is supposed to see that matters are conducted fairly.

c. A reconnoitring boat or vessel.

1761 *Descr. S. Carolina* 36 Eight Look-outs, which are also laid aside. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 203 For the channel was full enough for the look-outs to intercept her.

3. A more or less distant view; a prospect.

1779 H. SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* xxiii. 184 This leads to a little tower . . The look-out charming. 1842 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Italy* II. xi. 199 A walk through the Villa Reale . . seemed . . to promise advantageous look-outs without end. 1883 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 68/2 The traveller feels weary and disgusted with the ugliness of the look-out.

b. In immaterial sense: A prospect or prospective condition, an outlook.

c1825 *Houlston Tracts* II. No. 47. 2 It was bad already with them, and a worse look out. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xix. 'He's going at the knees.' 'That's a bad look-out.' 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 6 Aug. 17/3 The look-out for the shooting-season is satisfactory. 1889 ROLF BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* xxxv. It seemed a rather blue look-out.

4. †a. An object of desire (*obs.*). b. With possessive sb. or pron., *That is —'s look-out*: i. e. the matter concerns only his interest, which others are not bound to consider if he neglects it.

1795 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) I. 45 The loaves and fishes are all the look out. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxvii. If he took it into his head that I was coming here for such or such a purpose, why, that's his look-out. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xix. 63 That however is more the Earl's look-out than ours. 1884 SIR F. NORTH in *Lavo Times Rep.* LII. 52 The result would be that a less price would be got, but that is the vendor's look out.

5. *Attrib.*, as look-out-boat, -man, -ship etc.

1781 T. JEFFERSON *Corr. Wks.* 1859 I. 301 'Look-out boats have been ordered from the seaboard of the eastern shore. 1798 CAPT. MOSS in *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 248 Our 'look-out' canoes have watched them. 1860 G. H. K. in *Pac. Tour.* 123 The deer . . save the hinds a great deal of 'look-out' duty. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 177 The Swedish squadron had been seen by the \*look-out frigates. 1835 *Court Mag.*

VI. 64/1 Over these ruins towered a tall \*look-out house. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xxx. The \*look-out men at the mastsheads. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. ii. 41 A \*look-out' place for noting the effect of the fire . . should be constructed. 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 272 Where to place videttes, \*look-out posts, or telegraphs. 1804 CAPT. DANCE in *Naval Chron.* XII. 138, I recalled the \*look-out Ships. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xv. 264, I ordered some of my men every day to ascend this \*look-out station. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. xii. 259 On . . some small eminences there are several \*look-out towers. 1897 R. BAQEN-POWELL in *Daily News* 23 Apr. 6/2 Up on the roof of the hall is a \*look-out turret.

[**Look**: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

**Loom** (lūm), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 1 *zelōma*, 3 *leome*, 3-7 *lome*, 5-7 *loome*, 6 *Sc. lwme*, (10wme, lumme, *Sc. lwme*), 6-7 *lomb(e)*, 6, 9 *Sc. lume*, 9 *Sc. leem*, dial. *leumm*, 7-loom. [M.E. *lome*, aphetic repr. OE. *gelōma* wk. masc., utensil, implement, f. *ge-* (V- *prefix*) + *lōma* as in *andlōman* (often *andluman*, *andluman*) pl., apparatus, furniture.

The ulterior etymology is obscure: some have suggested connexion with OE. *gelōne* (= OHG. *klōmo*) often (see *Ylome*); on this hypothesis the primary sense would be 'things in frequent use'. The simple *lōma* is cited in some dicta, as occurring in the Leiden glosses and the Corpus Glossary; but the Latin lemmata seem to show that the entries belong to different words.]

1. An implement or tool of any kind. *Obs. exc. Sc. and north. dial.*

c900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iv. xviii. (Schipper) 521 Pa bead se Godes mon bet him mon issera geloman [*fermentaria*] mid hwate bider brohte þæt land mid to gegenne. a1225 *Anw.* R. 124, I blessed þou bi þine . . vor þu makest me loomeþrof to timbren, & to echen me mine cruce. 13. . . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2309 He lyfetes lytly his lome, & let hit donn fayre, Wiþ þe barbe of þe bitte bi þe bare nek. a1310 in Wright *Lyr. P.* xii. 41 So hit was biðet, That nomon lem ne bad, huere lomes to fonde. a1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalena*) 518 Þai had na loms to wil, for to make a gannand grawe. 1393 LANGE. P. PL. C. vi. 45 The lomes þat ich labour with and lyfode deserue Vs pater-noster and my prymer. a1400 *Sir Perc.* 2032 Fulle evylye myght any mene smale, . . With sicche a lome fighte. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 312 i Lomee, or instrument (Sc. loombe), utensil. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. iii. 53 Ence . . With lume in hand fast wirkanð like the laif. 1584 HUBSON *Du Bartas' Judith* i. (1608) 15 The Craftsman now his lumes away hath laide. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 49 An outligger carryeth but only one loome to the field, and that is a rake. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Stern'd* (1827) 51 Your hands are toom O' chappin-stick and weirklike loom. To batter at the bawd o' Rome. 1894 LATTO *Tam Baskin* iv. 31 'They wad get the contents o' that lume i' their wames, though!' said Willie, pu'n' oot a muckle horse pistol.

†b. The penis. *Obs.*

a1400-50 Alexander 4750 And large was his odd lome þe lenth of a jerde. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariti* weemen 175 His lwme is vaxit barbar. 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xviii. 95. †c. = *HEERLOOM*. *Obs.*

1424 E. E. WILLS (1838) 56, I will he haue my grete maser . . for þe terme of his life, and so from heir to heyr loom. a1814 *Sailors' Ret.* n. iii. in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 340 With all the appurtenances, messuages, tenements, hereditaments, looms heir, rights of court, leet, and baron . . thereto appertaining and belonging.

d. *dial.* Applied to persons, with adjs. of contemptuous meaning. (*Cf. tool*.)

a1650 *Sir Aldingar* 47 in *Furnival's Percy Folio* I. 168 'Goe with me', saide our conly king, 'This lazor for to see'. . . 'there is a lody lome', sayd Harry King, 'for our dame Quene Elinor!' 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Luumm*, loom; a tool; a term of reproach. 'He's an ill leumm'.

2. An open vessel of any kind, as a bucket, tub, vat, etc. *Obs. exc. Sc.*

a1300 E. E. Psalter xxxii. 7 Santenand als in lome watres of se. 13. . . *Chilth. Tens* 659 in *Archiv Stud. ncu. Spr.* LXXIV. 336 Thies clathis sente be . . for to lute thayne. . . Doo thayne in 3one lomys tres. c1420 *Pallad. on Unsh.* xi. 447 In lomys smaller hent this must, and vse lit as wyn peeling. 1509 *Market Harbore Rec.* (1890) 233 Item a growt lome and a lome for grenys vjd. 1577 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1832) 80 þe third fall breking of þair lwmes, delyng of the brewing etc. 1586 M. S. *Inv. Hatfield Woodhouse*, Yorks. It. kyts, stands, lombes, boules, dysches, ehryne, flackets. 1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 66 No Fisherman . . shall use . . any Weel called a Lomb, or a Mill Pot, or any other Engine. 1816 *Scott Antiq.* xxiii. 'Ay, and there's something to pit it in', said the meyciant, eying the ram's horn—'that loom's an auld acquaintance o' mine'. 1858 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. I. (1869) 154 Having referred to the accident [of falling from his gig], Adamson quietly added, 'Indeed, I munn have a lume that'll had in'.

†b. Vessel, boat. *Obs. rare.*

13. . . E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 314 And þus of lenþe & of large þat lome [sc. the Ark] þou make. *Ibid.* 443.

3. A machine in which yarn or thread is woven into fabric by the crossing of threads called respectively the warp and weft. (In quot. 1535, 1566 app. used for: The beam of a loom.)

Often with prefixed word indicating (a) the kind of material produced, as *flinen*, *ribbon*, *woollen*, etc. *loom*; (b) the method of operation, as *hand*, *power loom*; (c) some particular form of construction, as *circular*, *draw loom*; (d) the inventor or improver, as *Jacquard loom*; for which see those words.

1404 *Nottingham Rec.* 27 Aug. II. 22 Item, j lynnyn lome, et j warpyngstok et warpyngtree, et j wheel, appretiated ad ijs. iiij. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 312 i Loomie of webbarys craffe (K. P. of webstare), telarium. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 106/1 To serche all maner Worstedes, or to do serche, as well within the Lomes as oute of the Lomes. 1535 COVERDALE I *Sam.* xvii. 7 The shaft of his speare was like a weavers lome. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 107 Johnne Craile who haith made a weavers loom therof. 1632

MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* iv. i. His vestaments sit as if . . art had wrought 'em on the same loome as nature fram'd his Lordship. 1675 C. HATTON in *Il. Corr.* (1878) 120 Those weavers who had loomes without engines broke open y<sup>e</sup> houses of all those weavers who had loomes w<sup>th</sup> engines. 1717 LAUDY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Mr. Pope* 1 Apr. These wenches . . pass the time at their looms under the shade of the trees. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. iv. 89 The looms of Ionia were kept in constant activity to supply people for the Courtsiers. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rom.*, *Horatius* lxx. And the goodwife's shuttle merrily goes flashing through the loom. 1867 SMILES *Inuigents Eng.* vi. (1880) 96 The artizans set up their looms, and began to work at the manufacture of . . cloth.

fig. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Feare* Aiv. Whatsoever they weene in the motley loome of their rustie pates. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davidides* II. 97 All like a comely Youth in Lifes' fresh Bloom; Rare Workmanship, and wrought by heav'nly Loom. 1645 Z. *Bovy Holy Songs in Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 13/1 Sortows are as threads a crosse; in this our earthly loome. 1761 GRAY *Fatal Sisters* ii. Glit'ring lances are the loom, Where the dusky war we strain, Weaving many a soldier's doom. 1787 *Minor* 54 The best wrought piece that ever issued from his intellectual loom. 1864 LONGF. *Haithorne* 7 The great elms o'erhead Dark shadows wove on their aerial looms.

†b. *transf.* Attributed to a spider or caterpillar; occas. used *poet.* for the web itself. *Obs.*

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 58 Finest silke, Fetcht from the native loomes of labouring wormes. 1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 8b, Spiders . . that want to set up their looms in eury window. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* i. (Arb.) 15 O thou that on thy pillow (lyke a Spider in his loome) weanest mischeuous nets. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 132 Like spider in her web, so do we sit Within this spirit, and if ought do shake This subtle loom we feel as it doth hit.

4. Put for: The art, business, or process of weaving.

1676 WORLIDGE *Cyler* (1691) 236 The dressing and prepar'ing of hemp and flax from the stalk to the loom. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vii. 1096 Unhired to Spinning, in the Loom unskill'd. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 416 Who . . Renounce the odours of the open field for the unscented fictions of the loom. 1829 SCOTT *Anne G.* iii. Clothes . . of much fines cloth, the manufacture of the German loom. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 1 The intervention of merchants and dealers gives a continuous motion to the plough and the loom. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 693 And one among his gentlewomen Display'd a splendid silk of foreign loom.

5. The shaft, i. e. the part between the blade and the handle of an oar; also, limited to the part of the oar between the rowlock and the hands in rowing; also, loosely, the handle.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 54 Of the young Trees Privateers use to make Loom, or Handles for their Oars. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) D iv. That part of the oar . . which is within-board, is termed the loom. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* ii. The oar meeting no resistance, its loom or handle came back upon the bosom of . . Sally. 1857 P. COLQUHOUN *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 30 'The oar or scull (consists) of handle, loom, shank, and blade. 1883 CLARK RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang., Loom*, . . the part of an oar that is in a boat when the rest of it is out. 1893 F. M. CRAWFORD *Childr. King* i. 5 Out go the sweeps, . . and the men throw themselves forward over the long slender loom, as they stand.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. simple *attrib.*, as loom-beam, -pattern, -post, -spoke, -treadle, weight; b. instrumental, as loom-made, -wrought adjs.; c. objective, as loom-maker, -worker; d. locative, as loom-bred adj.; e. special *comb.*, as †loom-fitter, a weaver; loom-house, a building or factory in which weaving is carried on; loom-lace, lace made in a loom; loom-lord *nonce-wd.*, the proprietor of weaving machinery; loom-picture, a picture woven in textile fabric; loom-shed, -shop, -stance, -stead = loom-house; †loom-work, weaving.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. 1. *David* 88 His Lance a 'loom-beam, or a Mast (as big) Which yet he shaketh as an Osier twig. 1812 W. TENNANT *Auster P.* ii. xxviii. 36 Dunfermline, too . . Sends out her 'loom-bred men. a1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* iv. 86 Children . . can name Oligarchy, w<sup>th</sup> more Ease than a 'Loom-fitter, can Church Hierarchies. 1804 B. BRIERLEY *Layrack of Langley-side* ix. 121 We'st be as quiet as an empty 'loomheawse. 1809 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2493/4 A Wascourt fac'd with broad Silver knotted 'Loom-lace. 1870 ENERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vi. 123 There has been a nightmare bred in England of indigestion and spleen among landlords and 'loomlords. 1890 *Daily News* 13 Nov. 5/5 Finest 'loom-made Spanish lace. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119 Occupations of the People, 'loom-maker. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 259 'Loom-pattern drawing. 1870 J. K. HUNTER *Life Studies* xxii. 155 He had a wee box on the tap o' his loom . . and he had a slate that hung on his 'loompost. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 351 A 'loom-shed. *Ibid.* 263 The master of a 'loom-shop. c1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 178 The destructive weaver seized a 'loomspoke, and began a-beating me. 1876 S. R. WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* 6 The shop, containing generally several looms—a 'loom-stance being often sublet by the householder—was on the other [side]. 1865 I. BURNS *Life W. C. Burns* iv. (1870) 101 The weaving 'loomsteads. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 145 Religion . . weaving for herself new Vestures;—Teufelsdröckh himself being one of the 'loom-treadles? 1881 *Archæologia* XLVI. 468 The 'loom weights of chalk . . were used to weigh down the warp in the process of weaving. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* (1864) 179 These clothes . . being verie costly wrought with 'Loom-work. a1640 DAY *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 68 She taught Arachne her curious loomwork. 1659 TORRIANO, *Telarado*, a weaver or 'loom-worker of any kind of cloth. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 199 Its woven waters seemed to fall, its trees, its beasts, its 'loom-wrought folk, Now seemed indeed as though they woke.



**Loom** (*lūm*), *sb.*<sup>2</sup> Also 7 lumb, 7-9 lumme, 9 lumme. [In Shetland repr. a. ON. *lūm-r*; in mod. literary use partly from Shetland dialect and partly a. mod. Sw. and Da. *lom*.] A name given in northern seas to species of the Guillemot and the Diver, esp. *Alca brunnichii* and *Columbus septentrionalis* (Red-throated Diver). Cf. LOON 2.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 343 It is common among the Norwegians and Islanders, who in their own Country Language call it Lumme. 1694 NARBOROUGH, etc. *Voy.* ii. 80 The Lumb. is quite black at the top, but underneath his belly even to the neck, he is snow-white. 1755 *Atory Men.* (1769) I. 129 On the water, near the rocks, there were thousands of lummes and razor-bills. 1772-84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) V. 1761 The greater lumme, or diver, found in the northern parts of Europe. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* iv. 51 We saw a few lumms and shearwaters. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exped.* xvi. 391 One lumme. 1886 A. W. GREELY *Arctic Service* I. 49 On the face of these sen-jedges of Arveprins Island Brunnich's guillemots, or lumms, gather in the breeding season... by tens of thousands.

b. The flesh of these birds as an article of food. 1878 A. H. MARKHAM *Gl. Frozen Sea* iii. 46 We revelled in 'loom soup', 'loom pie', 'roast loom' [etc.].

**Loom** (*lūm*), *sb.*<sup>3</sup> [f. LOOM v. 2.]

1. A seaman's term for the indistinct and exaggerated appearance or outline of an object when it first comes into view, as the outline of land on the horizon, an object seen through the mist or darkness, etc.

1836 MARRVAT *Mish.* *Easy* xvi. We're very near the land, Captain Wilson; thick as it is, I think I can make out the loom of it. 1839 — *Plant. Ship* xii. I did not see anything but the loom of her hull. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Karenshoe* li. A dark line, too faint for landmen's eyes, far ahead, which changed into a loom of land. 1881 *Times* 30 May 64 Suddenly the loom of a rock was seen right ahead. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 244 Looking back there was nothing but a dim loom to show where we had left the great vessel. 1890 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 231 No mirage of tradition to give characters and events an imaginative loom.

2. *dist.* (See quot. and cf. LOOM v. 2. 1.)

1878 *Cumblt. Gloss.*, *Loom*, the slow and silent motion of the water of a deep pool.

**Loom** (*lūm*), *a.* (or *sb. attrib.*) *Naut.* Also 6 lum, 7 loome, loume. [Perh. corruptly a. Da. *lūm*; see LOON a., *dist.*] Of a breeze or wind: Easy, gentle. *Obs.* *exc.* in loom gale, 'an easy gale of wind, in which a ship can carry her whole topsails atrip' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1587 J. DAVIS *Traverse Bk.* in *Hakluyt* (1810) III. 154 An island of ice was carried by the force of the current as fast as our barke could saile with lum wind, all sailes bearing. 1609 in Purchas *Pilgrinus* (1625) IV. ix. v. 1733 By the feruent heat and loomes breezes, many of our men fell sicke of the Calenture. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Ing. Seaman's* 17 A spoute, a loome gaile, an eddy wind. 1627 — *Seaman's* *Gram.* x. 46 A faire loome Gale is the best to saile in, because the Sea goeth not high, and we beare out all our sailes. 1644 *Dray Nat. Bodies* xxviii. (1658) 304 We had run... with all the sailes abroad we could make, and in a fair loom way. 1694 MOTTEUX *Kubela's* v. x. We... stood for the Offing with a fair loom Gale.

**Loom** (*lūm*), *v.*<sup>1</sup> *rare.* [f. LOOM *sb.* 1.]

1. *trans.* To weave (a fabric).

1548 HOOPER *Decl. Ten Command.* x. 161 He... is as long in mooring to set his berd in an order, as a godlie craftman would be in loomng of a peace of karsey. 1807 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 145 The cloth loomed from the cotton thread of the country.

2. *Weaving.* To loom the web: to 'mount' the warp on the loom. Also *absol.*

1827 TAYLOR *Poems* 58 (F. D. D.) Thou's begun to loom thy web, I see thinking yet a wabster bred. 1851 L. D. B. GORDON in *Art. Anal. Illust. Catal.* p. vii \*\*1/2 The 'leaze' now being taken, and the cross bands or threads being introduced for the purpose of 'loomng', or drawing in of the weaver's beam. 1883 A. FROWN *Power-Loom* (ed. 4) 86 The process of loomng the web.

Hence **Loomed** *pp.* a., woven.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* i. 277 He... with loom'd Wool the native Robe supplies.

**Loom** (*lūm*), *v.*<sup>2</sup> Also 7 lome, 7, 8 loam. [Skeat suggests that the original meaning may have been 'to come slowly (towards)', and compares EFris. *lōmen*, Sw. *dial. loma* to move slowly, MIIG. *luomen* to be weary, from *luomi* slack (related by ablaut to LAME a.). Cf. also *loomy* (Sc. and north *dial.*) misty, cloudy (E.D.D.).]

†1. Of a ship, also of the sea: To move slowly up and down. *Obs.* *rare.*

1605 SIR T. SMITH *Voy. Russia* C 1 b. To behold one of the 3. gallant spectacles in the world, a Ship vnder sayle, loomng (as they terme it) indeede like a Lyon pawing with his forefeet. 1667 COLLEPESSE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 481 Being in a Calm, that way which the Sea began to loom or move, the next day the Wind was sure to blow from that point of the Compass towards which the Sea did loom the day before. 1678 *Ing. Man's Call*, 93 This is to him as the due ballast to the ship, which makes the vessel indeed loome somewhat deeper, but keeps it from tossing too lightly upon the uncertain waters.

2. *intr.* To appear indistinctly; to come into view in an enlarged and indefinite form. Also with *up*. Often with *adj. compl.*, as *to loom large*.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* l. vii. 55 Here smokes a Castle, there a City fumes, And here a Ship upon the Ocean looms [orig. *Et là s'ôte une nef sur Neptune irrité*]. 1658 PHILLIPS

*s. v.* A Ship *Loomes* a great or a small sail, a term used in Navigation, and signifieth as much as a Ship seems a great or a little Ship. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s. v. *Looming*, She looms large afore the wind. *Ibid.* II. *Mirror*, to loom, or appear indistinctly. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* vi. 87 We saw the land looming. 1840 R. II. DANA *Bef. Alast* xxxvi. 136 A great ship loomed up out of the fog. 1846 KERLE *Lya Inoc.* (1873) 73 The hard stern outlines loom around Off hill by many a frost embrowned. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xv. (1856) 110 Men are magnified to giants, and brings 'loom up', as the sailors term it, into ships of the line. 1866 TVSDALE *Glac.* I. xvi. 112 Still the summit loomed above us. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xiv. A mist through which Mr. Inspector loomed vague and large. 1900 J. G. FRAZER *Pausanias*, etc. 53 The haze through which the sun's disc looms red and lurid.

*transf. (jocular).*

1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* v. 37 He understood it was quite a ladies' affair, and loomed in, dressed up to the nines.

b. *fig.* and of immaterial things.

1591 SYLVESTER *Iery* 180 But, lo My Liege: O Courage! there he comes! What Ray of Honour round about him Looms? 1650 B. DISCOLLIMINIUM 6 Reasons... which loome so big in some mens eyes. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 69 This loom on my imagination those happier days of our city. 1827 SCOTT *Trul.* 7 July, Cash affairs loom well in the offing. 1850 TENNYSON in *Memo.* xxiv. And is it that the haze of grief makes former gladness loom so great? 1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superstit.* 151 The facts which loom so large in the dawning light. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 26 Political difficulties... were looming at no great distance. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 42 Shrink to atom size, That which loomed immense to fancy loo before my reason lies.

c. *causative.* To make to loom or appear unnaturally large, *rare.*

1817 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 473 It possesses the quality of loomng, or magnifying objects... making the small billets of wood appear as formidable as trees.

**Loom**, *obs.* form of LAMB, LOAM.

**Loomb** e, *obs.* form of LAMB, LOOM.

**Loomer** (*lūmər*), [f. LOOM v. 1. 2 + -ER 1.] (See quot. 1892.)

1881 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 3/6 The Loomers... are still on strike. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Loomers*, those who take the warp as it comes from the 'taper', and prepare it for the loom.

**Loomery** (*lūmərɪ*), [f. LOOM *sb.* 2 + -ERY.] The place where looms or guillemots flock together for breeding.

1859 MCCLINTOCK *Voy. Fox* 151 Our shooting parties have twice visited a loomery upon Cape Graham. 1882 L. SMITH in *Standard* 20 Aug. 2 5 At Cape Stephen there was a large loomery, and at Cape Forbes there were a few looms.

**Looming** (*lūmɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. LOOM v. 2 + -ING 1.] A coming indistinctly into view.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xl. 53 The looming of a ship is her prospective, that is, as she doth shew great or little. 1634 *Relat. Ld. Baltimore's Plantat.* (1865) 7 At the first looming of the ship upon the river, we found... all the Countrey in Armes. 1634 *Bancroft's Amer.* (1698) II. 84 This day we saw the looming of a very high land. 1790 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 266 Wherever the most faint looming of the land in a very clear day can be discerned. 1807 *Europ. Mag.* LII. 441/2 (Sailor *log.*) 'Split me but I know the looming of the land hereabouts.' 1829 *Nat. Philos. Optics* xviii. 56 (U. K. S.) The elevation of coasts, ships, and mountains above their usual level, when seen in the distant horizon, has been long known and described under the name of Looming. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* ix. (1856) 69 No evidences of refraction visible, except some slight loomings of the more distant bergs. 1861 C. J. ANDERSON *Okanagan* vii. 87 A crashing and cracking... announced the approach of elephants; in a few moments afterwards the looming of a dozen huge unwieldy figures in the distance told of their arrival. 1899 GALT *Demon of Destiny* vii. (1840) 50 Tremendous loomings of eternal things.

**Looming** (*lūmɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. LOOM v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action or process of 'mounting' the warp on the loom. In quot. *attrib.*

1851 L. D. B. GORDON in *Art. Anal. Illust. Catal.* p. vii \*\*1/2 The warp was then taken from this [sizing] machine to a machine for winding it on a roller-beam, after which it was taken to the loomng-frame, and next to the loom.

**Looming** (*lūmɪŋ*), *pp.* a. [f. LOOM v. 2 + -ING 2.] That looms, in the senses of the vb.

1835 M. ARNOLD *New Sirens* 182 In the midst of river-meadows Where the loomng deer are laid. 1876 T. HARVEY *Ethelberta* (1890) 217 As if divers social wants and loomng penuriousness had never been within her experience. 1876 OLINDA *Winter City* vi. 119 Her silvery marabou glancing like hoar-frost in the shadows of the loomng walls.

**Loon** 1 (*lūn*). Chiefly Sc. and north. *dial.* Forms: 5 lowen, 5-6 loone, 6 lound, 6-9 loun(e, loun(e, 7- loon. [In 16th c. *lowen*, *lowne*, riming with *chenoun*, *downe*. Of obscure origin; the early forms do not favour the current hypothesis of connexion with early mod. Du. *loen* 'homo stupidus' (Plantijn and Kilian) which seems to be known only from dictionaries. The ON. *lienn*, beaten, benumbed, weary, exhausted (pa. pple. of *ljja* to beat, thrash) has been suggested as a possible etymon. The order of development of the senses is somewhat uncertain.]

1. A worthless person; a rogue, seamp (esp. in false loon, to play the loon); a sluggard, idler.

c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 7957 He clerkis pat were bare, leir lowens (prime chenouns). c 1470 HENRYSON *Fables* 2413 in *Anglia* IX. 475 Than lichtlie in the bukett lap the loon... The tod come hailland vp, the wolf yed down. 1508 KENNEDY *Flying w. Dunbar* 485 Fra honest folk deuouide

this lathly loon. 1514 BARCLAY *Ecolg.* ii. (1570) Biiij, That men shall call the madpart or dronke, Or an abbey lowne or limmer (printed linner) of a monke. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* G. viii b, Cum here loundes, cum here lykkes, 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 68 To loup on lassies, lait, and play the Lowne. 1590 MARLOWE *Edm. II.* I. iv. 82 For shame, subscribe, and let the lowne depart. a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxxiii. 36 Let not sik loons with teases 300 allure. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 95 He held them [breches] all to deere, with that he cald the Tailor Lowne. 1605 — *Macb.* v. iii. 11 The diuell damne thee blacke, thou cream-fac'd Loon. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 289 Looking on with their hands folded behind their back when loons are running with the spoil of Zion on their back. 1674-91 RAY *M. C. Words* 47 The Scots say, a fausse, i.e. false Loon. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 539 But the false loon who could not work his will by open force employ'd his flatterng skill. 1762 CHURCHILL *Prophcy* *Famine* Poems I. 114 When with a foreign loon she stole away. 1851 LONGE *Godd. Leg. iv. Refectory*, Out upon him, the lazy loon!

appositively. 16... in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 392 Christ's minister may not preach Kirk's truth, if a loon minister neare by him have taught lies, except the Bishop give him leave so to doe.

b. Of a woman: A strumpet, concubine.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iv. 87 The gayest grittest loon, c 1600 in Gordon Fraser *Wigton* (1877) 392 Bad hir swithe (printed snyithe) pack hir furthe harlot lowne. 1714 RAMSAY *Elegy 7. Cowper* vii. He kend the bawds and loons fou well. a 1800 in Scott *Minstr. Scot. Bord.* (1809) II. 68, I trow some may has plaid the loon. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii. Thou art too low to be their lawful love, and too high to be their unlawful loon.

2. A man of low birth or condition; in phrase *lord and loon*. Now only arch.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 45 Thus for ane loon than lichlyt is ane lord. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* I. viii b, The Lurdein was, in a manner, all one with the Lorde, and the Lounde with the Larde. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* iv. vi. 20 Wee should haue both Lorde and Lowne, if the peeuish bag-gadge would but giue way to customers. a 1650 *Capt. Carr* in Farnivall *Periy Folio* I. 81, 'I will not geve over my hous,' she saith, 'Neither for lord nor lowne.' 1840 BARRIAM *Ingol. Leg.*, 'Monstre' *Balloon*, The peer and the peasant, the lord and the loon.

3. A boor, lout, clown; an untaught, ill-bred person.

1619 Bk. *Demcanor* 12 in *Babes Bk.*, With manlike cheere, Not like a rustic lowne. 1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* I. 133, I contrasted him with the ill-bred loons who had addressed my mother in my behalf. 1790 BURNS *P. K. Graham* 11 [He] Came shaking hands wi' wabster lowns. 1798 COLERIDGE *Am. Mus.* I. iii. Now get thee hence, thou grey-beard loon. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iii. Go to your Provost, you lout loon. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 49 A titled loon of high degree.

4. A fellow, man, 'chap'.

a 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. xii. The wywes... fand lyfe in the loone. 1728 STARRAT *To Ramsay* 15 in *R. S. Poems*, And learn'd the Latin lowns sic springs to play As gars the world gang dancing to this day. 1901 *Scotsman* 28 Feb. 8/3 Wherever Moray loons may gather.

5. A boy, lad, youth.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) ii. 107 For thair we now-dir lad not loon Mycht eit ane baikin loche For fowness. 1659 60 *Peris Diary* 11 Jan. I... went in to see Crowley who was now grown a very great loon and very tame. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 17 Sept. hr. 1773. The usual figure of a Sky-boy is a loon with bare legs and feet. 1821 CLARE *Phil. Mus.* II. 75 Urging each loon to leave his sports in fear. 1891 'H. HALBERTON' *Chilid Idylls* 127 As when ye roamed, a hardy loon, Upon the banks o' May. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* (1894) 202 The family... consisted of three loons and a lassie.

**Loon** 2 (*lūn*). [App. an alteration of LOOM 2 q.v., perh. by assimilation to prec. sb.] A name for certain aquatic birds.

1. Any bird of the genus *Columbus*, esp. the Great Northern Diver (*C. glacialis*), remarkable for its loud cry.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 34. The Loone is an ill shap'd thing like a Cormorant. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 12 The Loone is a Water Fowl, alike in shape to the Wobble. 1673 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 341 Greatest speckled-Diver, or Loon. 1759 B. STILLINGF. (r. Biberg's *Econ. Nature Misc. Tracts* (1762) 90 The diver or loon. Lays also two eggs. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 414 On the Thames they [the grey speckled divers] are called Sprat loons, for they attend that fish during its continuance in the river. 1831 A. WILSON & Bonaparte's *Amer. Ornith.* III. 255 *Columbus glacialis*. . . Great Northern Diver, or Loon. 1839 MARRVAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. i. I. 187 Listening to the whistling of the solitary loon. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 75. 586 The loons hallooed and laughed at our approach. 1880 FITZGERALD *Trip to Manilla* ix. 101 The weird cry of the loon diving.

2. a. The Great Crested Grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*). b. The Little Grebe or Dabchick (*P. fluvialis* or *minor*).

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 339 The greater Loon or Arisfoot. *Ibid.* 340 The Diddaper, or Dipper, or Dobchick, or small Doucker, Loon, or Arisfoot. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 395, 398. 1828 FLEMING *Hist. Brit. Anim.* 131 *Podiceps cristatus*,... Greater Loon. *Ibid.* 132 P. *minor*,... Small Loon. 1880 *Times* 28 Sept. 4/4 Loon is a name for a small bird of the grebe tribe, and much better known as the dabchick.

3. *attrib.*, as loon-skin.

1807 P. GASS *Trul.* 166 Some have robes made of muskrat skins... and I saw some of loon-skins.

Hence **Looning** *noun-verb*, the cry of the loon.

1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 307 This of the loon—I do not mean its laugh, but its looning,—is a long-drawn call, as it were, sometimes singularly human to my ear.



**Loon** <sup>3</sup> (lūn). *dial.* (*Cheshire*). Also <sup>7</sup> lound, loone, <sup>9</sup> (? *erron.*) loom. [Corruption of *lond* LAND sb.] = LAND sb. <sup>7</sup>.

<sup>1611</sup> Will (*Cheshire*) in *31st Rep. Comm. Ing. Charities* (1837) 361 Two butts of ground containing one lound. <sup>1688</sup> R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 136/2 Butt is half the quantity of a loon. *Ibid.* 137/1 [see LAND sb. <sup>7</sup>]. <sup>1844</sup> PALIN in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* v. 1. 62 A large portion of the flat clay-land has been formed, ages ago, into butts or loons, varying in width from 15 to 50 feet. <sup>1855</sup> MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* 11. 724/2 *Loons*, (*Chesh.*), are wide lands, wider than butts.

**Loon(e)**, obs. form of LOAN.

**+ Loonery**. *Obs.* In 6-*lounrie*, -y, <sup>7</sup> *lownry*. [*f.* LOON <sup>1</sup> + -ERY.] The disposition and habits of a loon or rascal; lechery, villany.

<sup>1508</sup> DUNBAR *Flying in Kennedie* 100 Thow art bot Glunch he's fyld. <sup>1567</sup> SATIR *Poems Reform.* viii. 37 Enir pe mair bow wald be trowit. The les bi lounrie Is allowit. <sup>1666</sup> ROLLOCK *On 2 Theiss.* 114 In thy lownry thou cannot have an eye to God. <sup>1886</sup> G. STUART *Jocoser. Disc.* 47 'Upon trial found a rogue For all his lownry was discovered.

**Loong**, obs. form of LUNG.

**Loongee, loonghie**, var. forms of LUNGI.

**+ Loon-slatt**, *slang. Obs. rare* -a. [Perh. *f.* LOON <sup>1</sup> + SLATT (*slang*) half-crown.] A name for the Scottish merk, the value of which in the 17th c. was 13<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d, the proverbial amount of the hangman's fee. (Cf. quot. 1783 s. v. HANGMAN.)

<sup>1700</sup> B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Loon-slatt*, a Thirteen Pence half Penny.

**Loony, lunny** (lūni), a. and sb. *vulgar*. Also looney. [Shortened form of LUNATIC + -Y.] a. *adj.* Lunatic, crazed, daff, dazed, demented, foolish, silly. b. sb. A lunatic.

<sup>1872</sup> B. HAKTE *Witress of Red Dog* (1870) 93 You're that looney sort of chap that lives over yonder, ain't ye? <sup>1883</sup> E. C. MANN *Psychol. Med.* 424 (Cent.) His fits were nocturnal, and he had frequent 'lunny spells' as he called them. <sup>1884</sup> St. James's *Gaz.* 29 Mar. 6/2 An excellent system whereby one loony was brought to hear upon another. <sup>1897</sup> Kipling *Captains Courageous* 77 Dad sez loonies can't shake out a straight yarn. <sup>1900</sup> F. W. BULLEN *With Christ at Sea* xiii. 253, I sh'd a ben fair loony long ago.

**Loop** (lūp), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 5-6 *loupe*, 6 *loope*, 7-*loope*, 7 *loope*, 7-*loope*. [Of obscure etymology.]

Prof. Skeat (*Concise Etym.* 112) suggests that the word may be a. O. *hūp*, *hūp* LEAF sb., comparing the Sw. *löp-knūt*, Da. *löp-knude*, *löp-knude*, running-knot. These compounds, however, seem to be merely modern Germanisms; the relevant sense of the verb, Sw. *löpa*, Da. *løbe*, being app. foreign to early Scandinavian, and due to the influence of the corresponding G. *laufen* (I.G. *lōfen*). Further, the mod. Sc. form of O.N. *hūp* would be regularly *loup*, pronounced (lūp), whereas the word *loop* is in Sc. pronounced (lūp); the spelling *loope* in G. Douglas is ambiguous, but prob. represents (lūp); cf. *droope* = drop. The Irish and Gael. *lūb*, formerly suggested by Prof. Skeat, presents at least a noteworthy resemblance of sound and meaning to the Eng. word.]

1. The doubling or return into itself of a portion of a string, cord, thong, or the like, so as to leave an aperture between the parts; the portion so doubled, commonly fastened at the ends. Often used as an ornament for dress (cf. *loop-lace*). **+ Crochets and loops**: hooks and eyes. **+ To prick in the loop**: to play FAST AND LOOSE; cf. *pricking in the garter* (GARTER sb. <sup>7</sup>).

<sup>1400</sup> *Destr. Troy* 286 Paris with pyne, & his pure brother, . . . Lauset loupis fro the le; lachyn in Anores. <sup>1450</sup> Bk. *Curtasye* 446 in *Babees Bk.* With crochets and loupys set on lounr. <sup>1513</sup> DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. v. 66 The todir part for a snake cut in [two] loupis, clynchis and makis hir hyde. In loupis thrawin and lynkis of hir hyde. <sup>1530</sup> PALSGR. 241/1 Loupe to holde a button, *fermeau*. <sup>1551</sup> MATHEW *Bible*, Exod. xxvi. 4 Then shalt thou make loupes of lacyntie colour, alonge by the edge of y<sup>e</sup> one curtayne. <sup>1657-8</sup> In Swayne *Churches. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 332 A Crooke and Loope to put y<sup>e</sup> Sword in, 2s. 6d. <sup>1669</sup> STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 49 There is a Brass Pin in the Center at C for to hang the Plummet and String, with the Loop upon. <sup>1690</sup> EVELYN *Ladies Dressing-R.* *Fops Dict.* 21 *Sultane*, a gown trimm'd with Buttons and Loops. <sup>1718</sup> LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress* Mar 10 Mar. Those gold loops so common on birthday coats. <sup>1762-71</sup> H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 118 A woman . . . in . . . a cloak with loops hanging behind. <sup>1771-2</sup> Ess. fr. *Batchelor* (1773) 11. 66 This is the identical Jack, who played prick in the loop with so many Lord Lieutenants, and cheated them all. <sup>1782</sup> COWPER *Gilpin* 103 The cloak did fly . . . Till, loop and button falling both, At last it flew away. <sup>1802</sup> C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* *Loop*, is . . . used to signify an ornamental part of a regimental hat. <sup>1815</sup> ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 351 There are rows of buttons and loops down the breast of the tunic. <sup>1879</sup> BUTCHER & LANG *Odys.* 73 And fixed the oars in leathern loops all orderly. <sup>1890</sup> JULIA P. BALLARD *Moths & Butterflies* 120 A loop-and-link as if he had begun to make a chain. <sup>1891</sup> W. C. SYDNEY *Eng. 18th Cent.* II. 120 So late as 1799 . . . footmen wore their hair tied up behind in a thick loop called a loop.

b. *spec. in Needlework* (see quots.).

<sup>1880</sup> *Plain Hints Needlework* 93 To speak correctly, we believe it can be proved that we should speak of a mesh in netting, a loop in knitting. <sup>1882</sup> CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Loop*, a term used instead of stitch in Crochet, Knitting, Netting, and Tatting. In Lace-making the word Loop is sometimes employed instead of Picot.

c. *Mining*. (See quot. 1891.)

<sup>1883</sup> GRENFLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, It [the D Link] is a loop in which one man is lowered and raised in an engine-pit. <sup>1891</sup> *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Loops*, slings attached

to the end of the ropes which formerly drew the corves in the pit-mouth of a coal mine. <sup>1897</sup> *Westm. Gaz.* 13 May 7/1 There were about 200 men in the pit, who had to be brought out by another shaft in loops.

d. = LOOPFUL.

<sup>1901</sup> *Brit. Med. Jnl.* No. 2089 Epit. Med. Lit. 8 A loop of this second dilation is placed, on each cover glass.

2. A ring or curved piece of metal, etc. employed in various ways, e.g. for the insertion of a bolt, ramrod, or rope, as a handle for lifting, etc.; *dial.* a door-hinge.

<sup>1674-91</sup> RAY N. C. *Words* 44 A Loop; An Hinge of a Door. <sup>1715</sup> DESAGULIERS *Fires Instr.* 131 A Cover . . . with a Loop to move it easily. <sup>1735</sup> DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.*, *Loop*, . . . in a Gun, tis a small Hole in the Barrel, to fasten it to the Stock or Carriage by. <sup>1802</sup> C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Loop*, in a ship-carriage, made of iron, . . . through which the ropes or tackle pass, whereby the guns are moved. <sup>1824</sup> P. HAWKER *Instr. Eng. Sportsman* (ed. 2) 54 Parts of a Gun. . . *Loops*, eyes to barrel which receive the bolts that fasten it into the stock. <sup>1847</sup> *Infantry Man.* (1854) 33 Put it [the ramrod] into the loops. <sup>1867</sup> SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Loops of a Gun-carriage*, the iron eye-bolts to which the tackles are hooked. <sup>1875</sup> KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Loop*, a sleeve or collar, as that upon the middle of a neck-yoke. <sup>1878</sup> JEWETT *Ceramic Art* I. 15 It has on its central band four projecting handles or loops, which are pierced. Nine other looped examples, from Cornwall. <sup>1881</sup> GREENER *Gum* 239 The ribs are then soft-soldered on, and the loop fitted in.

3. Something having the shape of a loop, e.g. a line traced on paper, a part of a written character (as the upper part of the usual script *l*, *h*, *t*), a part of the apparent path of a planet, a bend of a river.

<sup>1668</sup> WILKINS *Real Char.* iv. i. 388 Adverbs . . . may be expressed by a Loop in the same place. <sup>1814</sup> SCOTT *Lines to Dr. Buncloch* 13 Aug. in *Lockhart* xxxiii, For this mighty shoal of levitations lay On our lee-beam a mile, in the loop of the bay. <sup>1818</sup> — *Kob Ray* i. I wish . . . you would write a more distinct current hand . . . and open the loops of your 's'. <sup>1851</sup> MAYNE *Reid Scalp Hunt.* xviii. 127 Our path trended away from the river, crossing its numerous 'loops'. <sup>1865</sup> DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* tit. x. He set out . . . described a loop, turned, and went back again. <sup>1880</sup> C. & F. DARWIN *Movem.* I. 2 The apex often travels in a zig-zag line, or makes small subordinate loops or triangles. <sup>1900</sup> R. C. THOMPSON *Rep. Magicians* *Nineteenth* II. p. lxxxix, Jupiter . . . appears to have formed a 'loop' near Regulus. <sup>1900</sup> *Blackie Mag.* July 28/1 James Bay, the Southern loop of Hudson's Bay.

4. *spec. in scientific and technical applications.*

a. *Anat.* A looped vessel or fibre. *Loop of Henle*, the looped part of a uriniferous tubule.

<sup>1846</sup> TOYNBEE in *Medico-Chirurg. Trans.* XXIX. 309 Loops, convolutions, and dilatations, freely intercommunicating, characterize the tubuli of the surface. <sup>1858</sup> H. GRAY *Anat.* 442 Occasionally the elementary [nerve-] fibres are disposed in terminal loops or plexuses. <sup>1885</sup> LANDOIS & STIRLING *Human Physiol.* II. 518 The spiral tubule . . . passes into the descending portion of Henle's loop.

b. *Zool.* In brachiopods, the folding of the brachial appendages.

<sup>1851-6</sup> WOODWARD *Mollusca* 251 In *Terebratula* and *Thecidium* it [the internal skeleton] takes the form of a loop, which supports the brachial membrane, but does not strictly follow the course of the arms. <sup>1860</sup> REEVE *Linn. Conchol.* II. 182 In *Terebratula dilatata* . . . the loops are long. <sup>1881</sup> P. M. DUNCAN in *Academy* 19 Mar. 210 The comparative sizes are also given, and the internal skeleton or loop also.

c. *Math.* (See quot. 1877.)

<sup>1858</sup> J. BOOTH in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* IX. 261 The difference between the lengths of the loop and the infinite branch is equal to an arc of the parabola together with a right line. <sup>1877</sup> W. K. CLIFFORD in *Math. Papers* (1882) 243 A path going along any line from O to very near A, then round A in a very small circle, and then back to O along the same line, will be called a loop. <sup>1891</sup> WOLSTENHOLME *Math. Probl.* 322 Also prove that the area of the loop is . . .

d. *Acoustics*. The portion of a vibrating string, column of air, etc. between two nodes.

<sup>1878</sup> L.D. RAYLEIGH *Theory of Sound* § 255 II. 46 Midway between each pair of consecutive nodes there is a loop, or place of no pressure variation. *Ibid.*, The loops are the places of maximum velocity, and the nodes those of maximum pressure variation. <sup>1879</sup> W. H. STONE *Sound* I. 9 The breaking-up of the string into a number of nodes with intervening loops or ventral segments.

e. *Railways and Telegraphy*. A line of rails or a telegraph wire diverging from, and afterwards returning to, the main line or circuit.

<sup>1863</sup> CULLEY *Handbk. Electr.* 122 Supporting the resistance of the loop to be 100 units. <sup>1873</sup> *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 56 Sched. I. Note a & b, On single lines of Railway, each connection with a portion of double line at loops, terminal stations, or junctions to be stated. <sup>1878</sup> F. S. WILLIAMS *Midd. Railw.* 132 For some years the Midland . . . used the loop via Worcester only for the local traffic. <sup>1889</sup> J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* v. They . . . thought the train was the Southampton express, or else the Windsor loop.

f. In a 'centrifugal railway' or the like: That portion of the path which forms a circuit, along the upper portion of which the passenger travels head downwards.

<sup>1900</sup> *Scientific American* 22 Sept. 186/1 [The car] plunges down the incline of 75 feet, . . . whirls round the loop, and reaches the station after running up a heavy grade.

5. (See quots.) [Perh. a different word.]

<sup>1674-91</sup> RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 105 A Loop: A Rail of Pales, or Bars join'd together like a Gate, to be removed in and out at pleasure. <sup>1825</sup> FORB V. POC. *E. Anglia*, *Loop*, the part of a pale-fence between one post and another.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *loop-maker*; *loop-like*, -*shaped* adjs; *loop-artery*, an artery that forms a

loop alongside the main-duct; *loop-drag*, -*eye* (see quots.); *loop-knot*, †(a) a reef-knot (*obs.*); (b) a single knot tied in a doubled cord, so as to leave a loop beyond the knot (1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*); *loop-lace*, (a) a kind of ornament consisting of a series of loops; (b) a kind of lace consisting of patterns worked on a ground of fine net; hence *loop-laced a.*; *loop-line*, (a) see 3 c; (b) a fishing-line used with the loop-rod (q. v.) to which it is attached by a loop; *loop-rod*, a spliced fishing-rod with a strong loop of horse-hair at the top for the attachment of the line; *loop-stitch*, a kind of fancy stitch consisting of loops; *loop-test* (see quot.); *loop-tube* = *looped tube* (see LOOPED *pp.* a. <sup>1</sup>); *loop-work*, work consisting of loops or looped stitches; also *attrib.*; *loop-work* = *LOOPER* 1.

<sup>1899</sup> *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 239 The blood can enter at each end of the short 'loop' arteries. <sup>1881</sup> RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, \**Loop-drag*, an eye at the end of a rod through which tow is passed for cleaning bore-holes. <sup>1868</sup> JOYSSON *Metals* 10 Vertical bars, to which they [horizontal bars] are attached by \*loop-eyes or strong screw-bolts. <sup>1795</sup> HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v. *Knot*, A \**Loop-knot* [explained as = reef-knot]. <sup>1894</sup> *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 351/2 We took a stout rope, made a strong loop-knot in it for each person. <sup>1632</sup> J. HAYWARD *Tr. Bland's Eromena* 52 The sleeves . . . were cut from the highest to the lowest part . . . and rejoined with small blacke \*loop-lace. <sup>1683</sup> *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1797/4 A new-fashion'd Campaign Coat . . . gold Loop Lace down the Seams. <sup>1883</sup> *Daily News* 22 Oct. 7/1 Common Valenciennes and loop laces. <sup>1691</sup> *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2686/4 One Flanders \*Loop-laced Combining-cloth. <sup>1896</sup> *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 535 A tendency to draw a \*looplike rudimentary contour soon emerges. <sup>1885</sup> D. WEBSTER *Angler & Loop-Rod* iv. 71, 1 . . . constantly use the spliced rod and \*loop-line. <sup>1727</sup> BLOVER *Fr. Dict.*, \**Loop-maker*, *faiscur d'Agremens*. <sup>1885</sup> D. WEBSTER (*title*) The Angler and the \*Loop-Rod. *Ibid.*, Pref. p. viii, 'The art of fishing with what may be styled the loop-rod and line. <sup>1870</sup> ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 134 We see a \*loop-shaped gland. <sup>1857</sup> *Abridg. Specif. Patents*, *Sewing* etc. 19 Then carrying through the latter a loop of the first thread, so as to form a double \*loop-stitch. <sup>1901</sup> *Lady's Realm* X. 619 Fig. 22 is the way open loop-stitch is worked. . . When drawn through, the needle is put in a little way beyond the loop formed. <sup>1867</sup> CULLEY *Handbk. Electr.* (ed. 2) 145 A \*loop-test, when two similar wires are disconnected from earth at the distant end and joined together, is free from this source of error. <sup>1876</sup> PEECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 276 The advantage of the loop test consists in its being independent, within certain limits, of the resistance of the fault. <sup>1885</sup> LANDOIS & STIRLING *Human Physiol.* II. 518 Here it [the narrow loop of Henle] becomes wider . . . and enters a medullary ray, where it constitutes the ascending \*loop-tube. <sup>1857</sup> *Abridg. Specif. Patents*, *Sewing* etc. 4 Apparatus for producing \*loopwork ornaments on woven fabrics. <sup>1888</sup> *Art Trul.* 379 By leaving portions of the silk loopwork uncut a less raised pile is produced. <sup>1880</sup> *Litt. Univ. Knowl.* (N. V.) III. 388 (Canker-worms) are often called . . . \*loop worms or geometers.

**Loop** (lūp), sb.<sup>2</sup> Forms: 4-6 *loup(e)*, 5-6 *loup(e)*, 6 *loope*, 5-7 *loope*, 7-*loope*. [Prob. connected with MDu. *lūpen* (mod. Du. *luipen*), to lie in wait, watch, peer; cf. MDu. *glūpen* (mod. Du. *gluipen*) of similar meaning, mod. Du. *gluip* narrow opening, crack of a door. An Anglo-Lat. *loupis* abl. pl., app. repr. this word, is cited by Du Cange from a document of 1394.]

1. An opening in a wall, to look through, or to allow the passage of a missile; a loop-hole.

<sup>13</sup> . . . *Gauz & Gr. Knt.* 792 Wyth mony luflych loupe, bat louked ful clene. <sup>1393</sup> LANGE P. Pl. C. xxi. 288 Eche chyne stoppe, bat no light loope yn at lower ne at loupe. <sup>1470</sup> HAGGARD in *Hist. Coll. Lond. Cit.* (Camden) 213 They hadde . . . loupys with schyting wyndows to schute owte at. <sup>1494</sup> FARNHAM *Chron.* vii. 664 A place with a particioun atwene both prynces, made with a loupe, that eyther myght se other. <sup>1512</sup> MS. *Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canturb.*, For making off a loupe in he dorte at be susters syde vjd. <sup>1532</sup> LD. BERNERS *Unou* clxvi. 655 The sayd wacheman came to y<sup>e</sup> wall syde, where as there was a straye loupe into Florence chambure. <sup>1577-87</sup> HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1215/1 One of them could not so soone looke out at a loupe, but three or foure were readie to salute him. <sup>1596</sup> *Longe Marg. Amer.* 63 A square and curious chamber, with fure loops to yeeld light. <sup>1600</sup> FAIRFAX *Tasso* xi. xxxii. 201 Some at the loopes durst scant out peepe. <sup>1628</sup> CORR *On Litt.* 52, *Tenellare* or *inuellare*, is to make holes or loopes in walls to shoote out against the Assailants. <sup>1797</sup> MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i. (1826) 12 Some remains of massy walls, still exhibited loops for archers. <sup>1822</sup> BERNERS *Pygmalion* Poems 160 A blinded loop In Pluto's madhouse green and wormy wall. <sup>1846</sup> *Guide Archit. Antiq.* *Neighbourhood Oxford* 164 On the first floor [Northleigh Ch. tower] the windows are plain Norman loops. <sup>1864</sup> BROWNING *Worst of It* xii, I spy the loop whence an arrow shoots.

b. *fig.* and in figurative contexts. <sup>1863</sup> KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 118 Closing the loops by which a general might seek to escape from the obligation of having to make the venture. <sup>1879</sup> T. L. CUYLER *Heart-Culture* 102 The soul becomes luminous unto the interior light and glow blaze out through every loop and crevice.

†2. An opening in the parapet of a fortification; an embrasure. *Obs.*

<sup>1477</sup> CAXTON *Jason* 14 b, They of Olierone . . . ran unto the battellement and lowpes of the walles. <sup>1525</sup> LD. BERNERS *Proiss.* II. cccxix. 499 At another lope of the wall on a ladder, the lord of Sercell . . . fought hande to hande with his enemies. <sup>1544</sup> *Late Exped. Scot.* 6 In Dalryell *Fragm. Sc. Hist.* (1798). They repulsed the Scottyshe gonners from the loopes of the same [gate]. <sup>1553</sup> BRENDE *Q. Curtius* Cc viii, The walle . . . was very narrow in the toppie not



divided with loops, but enclosed with one whole and continuous battlement round about. 1575 *CHURCHYARD Chippe* (1817) 148 Some beate the loupes, some ply the walles with shot. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 381 A yew tree . . cut on the top with loop and crest, like the battlements of a Tower. fig. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Q vj b. Every lightnes done in youth breketh down a louppe of the defence of our life.

3. Comb., as loop-window.

1573-80 *BARET Alti. C* 161 A louppe window or casement. 1848 *RICKMAN Styles Archit.* (ed. 5) 94 Some windows of this style are long and narrow. . . Similar loop windows with square tops occur occasionally also in Norman work. 1892 A. HEALES *Archit. Ch. Denmark* 68 A small round-headed loop-window.

† **Loop**, sb.<sup>3</sup> *Obs. rare* -1. [Of obscure origin; perhaps a use of *Loop sb.* (cf. *Loop v.* 1 2); but cf. *Loop sb.* 1] A wood-louse or hog-louse.

1612 *Enchir. Med.* ii. 58 Your Milipedes, which I take to be loupes or Hoglice. 1615 *THOMAS Lat. Dict., Oniscus*, a loup, a worme which bendeth himselfe like to a bowe when he goeth. It is called of some *Millepeda*.

**Loop** (lūp), sb.<sup>4</sup> Also 5-6 louppe, 9 loup. [ad. *F. louppe*, which has all the senses. Cf. *G. luppe*.]

1. **Metallurgy.** A mass of iron in a pasty condition ready for the tilt-hammer or rolls; a bloom.

1674 *Ray Collect. Words, Iron Work* 127 The sow at first they roll into the fire, and melt off a piece of about three fourths of a hundredweight which so soon as it is broken off becomes a Loop. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 163 The Metall in an hour thickens by degrees into a lump or mass, which they call a loop. 1731 in *BAILEY* vol. II. 1794 II. *Cort in Repertory of Arts & Manuf.* (1795) III. 365 The method and process, invented . . by me, is to continue the loops in the same furnace, . . and to heat them to a white or welding heat. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 268 The ore . . loses its fusibility, and is collected into lumps called loops. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.* *Loop*, the pasty mass of iron produced in a bloomery or puddling furnace.

attrib. 18. WHITMAN *To Working Men* 6 Iron works—the loop-lump at the bottom of the melt at last.

† 2. A precious stone of imperfect brilliancy, esp. a sapphire. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 160 Of the Saphire Loupe, and of many other Stones. 14. . . *LYDG. Commend. Our Lady* 92-3 Semely saphyre, depe loupe, and blewew ewage, Stable as the loupe, ewage of pite. 1545 *Test. Ebor.* VI. 228 A flower of golde diversely ennyaylede, with a rubie, a saphire lupo and a perle. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 130 In the uppermost Rose, was a faire Saphier loupe perced.

3. A knot or bur, often of great size, occurring on walnut, maple, oak, and some other trees. In some mod. Dicts.

4. 'A small magnifying-glass' (*Cent. Dict.*).

**Loop** (lūp), v.<sup>1</sup> [f. *Loop sb.* 1] App. of recent origin; not in Johnson or Todd. Cf. *Looped ppl. a.* 1, which is recorded from the 16th c.]

1. *trans.* To form into a loop or loops; also with *round*.

1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. xxx. 412 The other end is already looped, or as sailors would say, 'doubled in a bight'. 1872 *YEATS Techn. Hist. Comm.* 342 The eyes of the needles were formed by looping the metal round at the head. 1891 *Nature* 10 Sept. The larva . . loops its body to and fro with a kind of lashing movement. . . in the water.

2. *intr.* To form a loop; *spec.* of certain larvæ.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 384 The roots . . twist themselves among the masonry, and the huge boughs come looping through the holes. 1854 *WOODWARD Mollusca* II. 173 *Pedifera afra* . . loops in walking, like *truncatella*. 1885 *Atlantic Monthly* LVII. 595 The currant worms went looping and devouring from twig to twig. 1898 E. COVES in *J. Fowler's Zool.* p. xxii, Fowler . . went a roundabout way, looping far south to heads of the Whitewater and Verdigris rivers before he crossed the Neosho.

3. *trans.* To put or form loops upon; to provide (a garment) with loops.

1894 *BLACKMORE Perycross* 24 The broad valley . . looped with glittering water. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 336/1 Snow loops every ledge and curtains every slope.

4. To encircle or enclose in or with something formed into a loop.

1840 *LARDNER Geom.* 248 Let a pencil be looped in the thread. . . Thus placed, let the pencil be moved in the loop of the thread. 1863-76 *CURLING Dis. Rectum* (ed. 4) 102 Metallic wire . . sufficient . . to admit of the surgeon . . looping his finger with it.

5. Chiefly with *adv.* or *phrase*: To fasten (back, up) by forming into a loop, or by means of an attached loop; to join or connect by means of a loop or loops. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1840 *BROWNING Sordello* II. 199 For him was . . verse . . A ceremony that . . looped back the lingering veil Which hid the holy place. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* II. viii, His frock-skirts looped over his elbow. 1844 *HOOD Bridge of Sighs* 31 Loop up her tresses Escaped from the comb. 1853 *Mechanics Mag.* LVIII. 375 Each needle carries a separate thread, which are looped into each other alternately. 1863 *ALFORD in Life* (1873) 366 Their narrow . . streets, shady and lofty, looped together with frequent arches from side to side. 1873 *BLACK PR. Thule* II. 28 She had an abundance of dark hair looped up. 1880 N. SMYTH *Old Faiths* v. (1882) 208 Every thread of life is inextricably looped with a thousand other threads. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 99/1 The basal processes loop with the horizontal fibres.

† **Loop**, v.<sup>2</sup> [f. *Loop sb.* 4] *intr.* Of heated iron-ore: To form a loop (see *Loop sb.* 4).

1674 *RAY Collect. Words, Iron Work* 125 Care also must be taken that it be not too much burned, for then it will loop, i.e. melt and run together in a mass.

**Looped** (lūpt), ppl. a.<sup>1</sup> Also 6 *Sc. lowpitt*, 7 *loupied*. [f. *Loop sb.* 1 and v.<sup>1</sup> + -ED.]

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1. Coiled or wreathed in loops; † intertwined.

'Looped tubes of Henle, the narrower portion of the urinary tubule in the kidney' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* II. iv. 9 Lo! two greit lowpitt ederis, with mony thraw, Fast throw the fluide toward the land can draw. 1850 *NICHOL Archit. Heav.* 83 Others (nebulae) are in the meantime apart; but nevertheless of remarkable aspects; for instance Sir John Herschel's curious looped shape, the 30 Doradus. 1860 *REEVE Elem. Conchol.* II. 182 A variously elaborated system of apophyses, or looped skeletons. 1877 *GRAY Anat.* (ed. 8) 794 The tubes taking the course above described form a kind of loop, and are known as the looped or recurrent tubes of Henle. 1878 [see *Loop sb.* 2].

† 2. Having, or fastened with, a loop. Of a dart: Furnished with a thong or strap for throwing. 1589 *RIDER Bibl. Scholast.*, Loopied, or latched with loopes, *amentatus*. 1609 *HOLLAND Ann. Marcell.* xxxi. vii. 413 They . . assailed one another on both sides with looped darts and such like casting-weapons.

3. Of lace: Wrought upon a ground of fine net (cf. *loop-lace* (b) in *Loop sb.* 6). *Looped pile* (see quot. 1888). *Looped stitch*, *looped work* = *loop-stitch*, *loop-work* (see *Loop sb.* 6).

1698 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3356/4 Lost . . two Looped Lace pinner. 1720 *Ibid.* No. 5863/9, 2 Pair of fine Mechlin looped Lace Mens Ruffles. 1740 *CHESN. HARTFORD Corr.* (1805) I. 226 There are . . four fine laced Brussels heads—two looped and two grounded. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 304 Circular looped fabric machine frame for the manufacture of woollen cloths and hosiery goods. 1857 *Abstridgm. Specif. Patents, Sewing* etc. (1871) 8 Apparatus for producing ornamental tambour or looped work on lace or other fabrics. *Ibid.* 20 The well-known chain or looped stitch. 1888 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 467/1 Looped pile is any fabric in which the woven loops remain uncut, as in Brussels and tapestry carpets, and terry velvets.

4. Held in a loop, held up by a loop.

1866 *Routledge's Fa. Boy's Ann.* 264 She wore the classical costume . . a looped-up tunic. 1893 *Spectator* 23 Dec. 909 2 The plough-teams, with looped-up splinter bars banging against the trace chains. 1898 *Spraker* 8 Oct. 437 In loops at the lower end of the ropes crouched some of the crew. At each stronger puff of wind the looped sailors would push off from the boat with their toes against the gunwale.

**Looped** (lūpt), ppl. a.<sup>2</sup> [f. *Loop sb.* 2 + -ED.] Having loop-holes.

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* III. iv. 31 (1st Q. 1608) How shall . . Your loop [Fo. 1623 lōp] and windowed raggedness defend you From seasons such as these?

**Looper**<sup>1</sup> (lūp-er). [f. *Loop v.* 1 + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who or that which makes loops.

1. The larva of any geometrid moth.

1731 *ALBIN Birds* I. 2 A . . number of green Caterpillars called Loopers. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 250 Caterpillars half loopers. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 345/2 The extensive family known as the Geometers or Loopers . . proceed by a regular series of strides, the middle of the body forming a loop. 1882 *Garden* 25 Feb. 132/2 The caterpillars of these [Swallow-tail] moths are called Loopers.

2. a. A contrivance for making loops, e.g. in a sewing-machine. b. An implement for looping strips together in making rag-carpets.

1857 *Abstridgm. Specif. Patents, Sewing* etc. (1871) 99 It [the diagonal needle] immediately becomes a simple looper to take the thread from the vertical needle. 1891 *19th Cent.* 941 In 1880 a machine called the 'looper' was invented. *Note.* The looper is the shuttle of a double-thread sewing-machine, which holds the under thread. 1895 *Chamb. Zool.* 21 Sept. 599/2 Making a chain-stitch by means of a revolving looper.

**Looper**<sup>2</sup> (lūp-er). *S. African.* [a. *Du. looper*, lit. 'runner']. pl. A kind of large buck-shot.

1889 *RIDER HAGGARD Allan's Wife* 47 Now, boy, the gun, no, not the rifle, the shot-gun loaded with loopers. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 5/2 Mr. Green was only armed with a shut gun and cartridges loaded with loopers.

**Loopful** (lūp-fūl). [f. *Loop sb.* 1 + -FUL.] So much as is contained in a loop of (platinum) wire. 1896 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 837 A pure culture . . was prepared and a sterilized loopful deposited. 1901 *Brit. Med. Zool.* No. 2089/8 A loopful of this [fluid] is . . mixed with  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 c. cm. of distilled water.

**Loop-hole, loophole** (lūp-hōl), sb.<sup>1</sup> [f. *Loop sb.* 2 + HOLE sb.]

1. **Fortification.** A narrow vertical opening, usually widening inwards, cut in a wall or other defence, to allow of the passage of missiles.

1591 *Garrard's Art of Warre* 302 That not one of the towne do so much as appear at their defences or loop holes. a 1625 *FLETCHER Nice Valour* II. i. 1st Song, Thou that makest a heart thy Tower, And thy loop-holes, Ladies eyes. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* ix. 711 Shoot through the Loopholes, and sharp jav'lins throw. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* (1869) III. lxviii. 716 Incessant volleys were securely discharged from the loop-holes. 1805 *SOUTHEY Ballads & Metr.* T. Poet. Wks. VI. 59 Bishop Hatto . . barr'd with care All the windows, doors, and loop-holes there. 1840 *BROWNING Sordello* II. 981 Ah, the slim castle! . . gone to ruin—trailed off vine through every loop-hole. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 263 Loop-holes are oblong holes, from 15 to 18 inches long, 6 inches wide within, and 2 or 3 without. They are cut through timber, or masonry, for the service of small arms.

† b. *Naut.* A port-hole. Also (see quot. 1769).

1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* II. 7 They fit Loop-holes in them for the close fights. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Evomena* 40 Her mast and loop-holes gracefully adorned with banners, and flags of cloth of gold. 1634-5 *BREBETON Trav.* (Chatham Soc.) 166 The Waves flashed into the Ship at the loop-holes at the stern. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780), *Loop-holes*, . . small apertures, in the bulk-heads and other parts of a merchant ship, through which the small arms are fired on an enemy who boards her. 1867 in *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*

2. A similar opening to look through, or for the admission of light and air.

1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict., Miradero*, a watch tower, a loop hole. 1606 *HOLLAND Sueton. Nero* xii, His manner was to behold them . . through little loop-holes. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 1110 The Indian Herdsman . . tends his pasturing Herds At Loopholes cut through thickest shade. 1719 *DE FOR CRUSOE* II. iv. (1840) 92 Having a fair loophole . . from a broken hole in the tree. 1789 *BRAND Hist. Newcastle* I. 175 This passage . . has three or four loop holes on each side, all widening gradually inwards. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 291 Loop-holes and slides at top and bottom for the admission of air. 1848 *ELIZA COOK Curls & Couplets* xvi. 16 The callow raven tumbles, From the loop-hole of his hiding. 1901 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 505 Not two dozen were capable of duty beyond watching behind loopholes.

b. *fig.* (Cowper's phrase 'loopholes of retreat' has been used by many later writers.)

1784 *COWPER Task* IV. 88 'Tis pleasant through the loop-holes of retreat To peep at such a world. 1853 *Chr. Remembrancer* Jan. 59 The loop-holes through which we view the household manners of these times may be few and contracted. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xii. (1889) 117 Dim as the loophole was, Clara fixed her mind on it till it gathered light.

c. (See quot.)

1842-59 *GUILT Archit.* Gloss, s.v. *Loop*, A loophole is a term applied to the vertical series of doors in a warehouse, from which the goods, in craning, are delivered into the warehouse.

3. *fig.* An outlet or means of escape. Often applied to an ambiguity or omission in a statute, etc., which affords opportunity for evading its intention. (Perh. after *Du. loopen*, in which the first element is the stem of *loopen* to run.)

1663-4 *MARVELL Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 143 It would be much below You and Me . . to have such loop-holes in Our souls, and to . . squeeze Our selves through our own words. 1682 *DUNDES Dk. of Guise* Dram. Wks. 1725 V. 327 Their Loop-Hole is ready, that the Casar here spoken of, was a private Man. a 1700 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1709) IV. v. 329 Some of the Doctor's Counsel has found out a Loop-hole for him in the Act. 1768 *FOOTE Devil on 2 Sticks* I. Wks. 1799 II. 253 A legal loop-hole . . for a rogue now and then to creep through. 1807 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 73 What loop-hole will they find in the case, when it comes to trial, we cannot foresee. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xi. 111. 80 The Test Act . . left loop-holes through which schismatics sometimes crept into civil employments. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 513 Even the 'confirmatio caritum' had left some loopholes which the king was far too astute to overlook. 1888 *ANNIE S. SWAN Doris Cheyne* iv. 70 Under the guise of motherly solicitude . . she had left her without a loop-hole of escape.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *loop-hole door, frame; loop-hole-lighted adj.*

1855 *Act* 18 & 19 *Vict.* c. 172 § 14 Loop-hole frames may be fixed within one inch and a half of the face of any external wall. 1866 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. IX. 447/2 A solidly constructed stone staircase that conducts to several dark and loop-hole-lighted chambers. 1891 *Daily News* 16 Nov. 7/4 I broke and cut a board from one of the loop-hole doors.

**Loop-hole, sb.**<sup>2</sup> *rare*. [f. *Loop sb.* 1] The aperture of a loop.

1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 360 A thread . . having a loop-hole at its extremity. In this loop-hole fix a pin.

**Loop-hole, v.** [f. *Loop-hole sb.* 1] *trans.* To cut loop-holes in the walls of; to provide with loop-holes.

1810 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* (1838) VI. 504 The first [village] is loop-holed and there is an abbat in its front. 1827 *SOUTHEY Hist. Penins. War* II. 184 He had been advised . . to have the houses loop-holed. 1842 *G. & P. THOMPSON Exerc.* III. 43 *note*, He [Napoleon] . . lies all night in sight of the other army loop-hole-holing its farm-houses. 1842 *ALISON Hist. Europe* (1849-50) X. lxvi. § 83. 195 The houses adjoining the point expected to be breached were loop-holed. 1883 *STEVENSSEN Treas. Isl.* iv. xvi, A stout log-house, . . loop-holed for musketry on every side.

Hence **Loop-holed ppl. a.**, **Loop-holing vbl. sb.** 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* II. i. 651 This uneasy loop-hold'd jail . . Cannot but put y'on mind of wedlock. 1870 *Fall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 10 The . . loop-holing of such farmyards . . as occupied places of tactical importance. 1885 *Gloucestersh. Chron.* 14 Feb. 2 From the loop-holed walls the rifle puffs shot out continuously. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 244/1 Near the river was the village of Dubba with loop-holed houses filled with armed men.

**Looping** (lūp-in), vbl. sb.<sup>1</sup> [f. *Loop v.* 1 + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of *Loop v.* 1, in various senses.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 140 Corde and hour for liring and loopwing of the same arras. 1856 *TODD & BOWMAN Phys. Anat.* II. 81 Evidence of loopings . . is wanting. In the cochlea of the bird, however, we have seen at one end a plexiform arrangement of nucleated fibres ending in loops. 1874 *WOOD Nat. Hist.* 704 Their mode of progression is popularly and appropriately termed 'looping', and the caterpillars are called 'loopers'.

attrib. 1857 *Abstridgm. Specif. Patents, Sewing* etc. (1871) 27 Combining this needle with a looping apparatus.

b. *concr.* Material formed into loops; loops as a trimming.

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2531/4 A Red Pye Coat with black and white Looping.

**Looping** (lūp-in), vbl. sb.<sup>2</sup> [f. *Loop v.* 2 + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The running together of ore into a mass.

1753 in *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* 1848 in *CRAIG*.

**Looping** (lūp-in), ppl. a.<sup>1</sup> [f. *Loop v.* 1 + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That forms loops. *Looping-snail*, a snail of the genus *Truncatella*.



1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* ii. 175 The end of the long muzzle is also frequently applied, as by the Looping-snails (*Truncatella*), and used to assist in climbing. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* i. The vale is spread with looping waters.

**Looplet** (lū'plēt). [-LET.] A small loop.

1876 WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* xxxi. 301 A little magic looplet opens in the very hills.

**Loopy** (lū'pi), *a.* [f. *Loop* sb.1 + -y.]

1. Full of loops; characterized by loops.

1856 DICKENS *Let.* (1880) I. 425 Many a hand have I seen with many characteristics of beauty in it—some loopy, some dashy. 1885 W. F. CRAFTS *Sabb. for Man* (ed. 7) 109 Such loopy laws net no one. The big fish break them and the small ones creep through. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* II. xxviii. 236 It is a loopy, crooked stream. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 June 3/2 A loopy sort of braid.

2. *Sc.* ? Crafty, deceitful.

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xx. When I tauld him how this loopy lad, Alan Fairford, had served me, he said I might bring an action on the case.

**Loor** (lū'or). *dial.* Forms: *a.* 8 loore, lure, 9 loor, lore, lower. *β.* 6 loue, 8 lough, 9 lo(o, low. [Origin and correct form uncertain.] Foot-rot.

1877 MASSELL *Goat, Cattle, Oxen* (1896) 77 The loue is a disease which breedeth in the claws of a beast. *a* 1722 LITTLE *Husb.* (1757) 296 Farmer Elford of Upcurn in Dorsetshire tells me, cows will be so sore between their claws that they cannot stand, this he and others informed me, in that country was called the loore. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Lure*, a sore on the hoof of a cow, cured by cutting it crossways. West. 1799 C. COOKE in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 393 The lough, swellings of the udder, and cow-pox. 1840 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc. I.* iii. 320 Another form of this complaint [foot-rot], and known also by the names of foot-halt, lore, &c., generally proceeds from a strain or blow. 1848 *Ibid.* IX. ii. 445 Foul in the foot, or Low. 1882 ARMSTRONG *Cattle* 213 Foul in the Foot.—Paronychia Boum, Loor or Low. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Lever*, a disease in the feet of cattle. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.*, *Loor, Loor, Lo*, a sore on a cow's hoof.

**Loor**, obs. *Sc.* f. *liefer* compar. of LIEF *a.*, dear.

1836 M. MACKINTOSH *Cottage's Dan.* 39 Far loor in a rape I'd see him hinging As mong heretics I'd hear him singing.

**Loor**, obs. form of LOWER *v.*

**Loord**, variant of LOURD *Obs.*

**Loore**, obs. form of LORE, LURE.

**Loorequet**, variant of LOIKEET.

**Loos**, **Loosable**, obs. ff. LOSE, LOSS, LOSABLE.

**Loose** (lūs), *sb.* Also 6 lose, lowse, 7 lewse, 8 louse. [f. LOOSE *v.* and *a.*]

1. *Archery.* The act of discharging an arrow.

1510 HORMAN *Ulg.* 283 b. Geue a smarte lose with thyn arrowe and thy stryng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 160 b. In the lose of the stryng, the arrowe is caryed to the marke. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* ii. (Arb.) 146 An other I sawe whiche, after the loose, lyfied vp his right legge. 1622 DRAVTON *Poly-obl.* xxvi. 338 The loose gaue such a twang, as might be heard a myle. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* (1641) 115 In throwing a Dart, or Iavelin, wee force back our armes, to make our loose the stronger. 1879 M. & W. H. THOMPSON *Archery* iii. 22 The loose being the delicate part of archery, a very small defect in the archer's gear will materially affect the smoothness of the loose.

*fig.* 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* ii. 304 The only mark whereat foul Murdher shot, Just in the loose of envious eager death, . . . Escap'd the arrow aim'd at his heart. 1599 B. JONSON *Evil Man out of Hum.* iii. iii. Her braine's a quiver of iests, and she do's dart them abroad with that sweete loose and iudicial aime, that [etc.]. 1703 DE FOE *True-born Eng. Explan.* Pref. 4 To allow me a Loose at the Crimes of the Guilty.

† 2. The conclusion or close of a matter; upshot, issue, event. *At (or in) the (very) loose*: at the last moment. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L. v.* ii. 752 The extreme parts of time, extremelie formes All causes to the purpose of his speed: And often at the verie loose decides That, which long processe could not arbitrate. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* iii. xvi. (Arb.) 184 We use to say marke the loose of a thing for marke the end of it. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. xxxv. 376 In the verie loose and retreat, rather than in the combat and medley, they found that many more were hurt and slain of their part. *Ibid.* xxii. ix. 437 The late battell . . . was more joious and fortunat in the loose and parting, than light and easie in the conflict and fighting. 1601 — *Pliny* II. 403 A smacke it [a fountain] hath resembling the rust of yron, howbeit this tast is not perceived but at the end and loose only. 1608 BR. HALL *Epistles* i. iii. How all godless plots, in their loose, have at once deceived, shamed, punished their author. 1612 BACON *Ess. Cunuig* (Arb.) 442 You shall see them find out pretty losses in the conclusion, but are no waies able to examine or debate matters. 1647 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 209 The unjust steward . . . resolveth . . . to shew his master a trick at the loose, that should make amends for all, and do his whole business.

† 3. A state or condition of looseness, laxity, or unrestraint; hence, free indulgence; unrestrained action or feeling; abandonment. Chiefly in phr. *At (a or the) loose*: in a state of laxity or freedom; unrestrained, unbridled, lax. *To take a loose*: to give oneself up to indulgence. *Obs. exc.* as in b.

1593 'P. FOULFACE' *Bucchus Bonitie* C. After these came young Cicero, who, for the large loose that he had in turning downe his liquor, was called Bicongius. *a* 1626 W. SCLATER *2 Thess.* (1629) 86 Saint Paul stickes not to impute demencie to seduced Galathians. . . In his loose, imputes no lesse then . . . madnesse or losse of wits vnto them. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep. v.* v. 240 Although they act themselves at distance, and seem to be at loose; yet doe they hold a continuuity with their Maker. 1657 BURTON's *Diary* (1828) II. 43. I would have you as careful in penning the clause as may be, but not wholly to leave these things at a loose. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* i. i. Melts in his Arms, and

with a loose she loves. 1703 C. LESLIE in S. Parker *Ense-bius* 10 *Bts. Eccl. Hist.* p. xvi. From all this, that dreadful Loose has proceeded of Prophaneness, which we now see before our Eyes. 1706 MARY ASTELL *Ref. Marriage* 13 The Man takes a loose: what should hinder him? *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 75 Such losses and escapes as almost all men there [in Turkey] are more or less guilty of. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 24 In the midst of all his enjoyments, of a loose to the gratification of every sensual desire.

*b.* *To give a loose* (occas. *give loose*) to: to allow (a person) unrestrained freedom or laxity; to give full vent to (feelings, etc.); to free from restraint. *occas.* To give (a horse) the rein.

1685 DRYDEN *Horac's Ode* i. xxix. 21 Come, give thy Soul a loose, and taste the pleasures of the poor. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 8 p. 6 They now give a Loose to their Moan. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 327 p. 11 The Poets have given a loose to their Imaginations in the Description of Angels. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iii. 84 Now give a Loose to the clean gen'rous Steed. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* iv. ix. Amelia's inclinations, when she gave a loose to them, were pretty eager for this diversion. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Sel. Wks. 1897 I. 72 They gave themselves, a full loose for all manner of dissipation. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxviii. He . . . gave loose . . . to agitation, which, in public, he had found himself able to suppress so successfully. 1858 THACKERAY *Virgin* (1879) I. 301 The little boy . . . gave a loose to his innocent tongue, and asked many questions. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. xxxviii. 195 Were I to indulge my present feelings, and give loose to that freedom of expression which [etc.].

† 4. The act of letting go or parting with something. Phrase, *a cheerful loose*. *Obs.*

1615 S. WARD *Coal fire. Altar* 28 Without zeale the widows mites are no better then the rest; It is the cheerefull loose [ed. 1637 lose], that doubleth the gift. 1667 J. HOWARD *All Mistaken* iii. (1672) 3 *Ping*. I must run with my Breeches in My hand, my Purge visits My Bumgut so intolerable often. *Doct.* Now Sir for a Cheerful Loose.

† 5. The action of getting free, the fact of being set free, liberation, release. *To make a loose* from: to get away from the company of. *Obs.*

1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* i. ii. I must make a loose from her, there's no other way. 1672 — *Marr. à la Mode* ii. i. I was just making a loose from Doracile, to pay my respects to you. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 177 After his first loose from the university, where the new philosophy was then but just entering.

† 6. An impetuous course or rush. *Obs.*

1700 PRIOR *Carimen Sec.* 217 The fiery Pegasus . . . runs with an unbounded loose. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iii. 150 Hah! yet he flies, nor yields To black Despair. But one Loose more, and all His Wiles are vain. 1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1757) II. 148 It is running a Horse in Looses or in Pushes that makes the Sweat come out best.

7. *Comb.*: † loose-giving.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 52 b. Isidore saith that the best of it [myrrh] commeth by resolution and loose-giving within it-selfe. [Isid. *Etym.* xviii. viii. 4 *Gutta ejus sponte manans preliorior est.*]

**Loose** (lūs), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 3 (in definite form), 5-7 lousse, (also 8-9 *dial.*) lowse, (4 loss), 4-5 lause, loos, 4, 6 lose, 4-7 loss, 4-8 louse, 5 lawse, 5-6 lewse, lose, 6 *Sc.* lowis, lowsz, 7 lowse, 5- loose. [ME. *lōs* (with close *ō*), in north. *dial.* *lous*, *a.* ON. *lōus-s*, *laus-s* (Sw. *lōs*, Da. *lōs*), = OE. *lās* LEASE *a.*, q. v. for the ulterior etymology.] *A. adj.*

1. Unbound, unattached.

For to break loose, cast loose, cut loose, let loose, shake loose, turn loose, etc., see the verbs.

*a.* Of living beings or their limbs: Free from bonds, fetters, or physical restraint. Now used only in implied contrast with a previous, usual, or desirable state of confinement.

*a* 1300 CURSOR *M.* 13333 Quat man pat pou leesse o band, For lous [fairf. lause, Trin. loose] he sal in heuen stand. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10581 So fast pey neuer hym bonde, pat lose a noyer time pey hym fonde. *c* 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xxix. (Placidus) 976 Pe emperoure . . . com-mandit his men . . . to . . . lounde pame in a place. & lyons loss lat to paim ga. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 218 This Millere . . . boond hire hors, it sholde nat goon loos. — *Cook's Prol.* 28 For in thy shoppes is many a flye loos. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13190 He deliuret me lowse, & my lefe felow. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxvii. 17 Whether wyll ye that y geve losse vnto you [cf. Luther: *welchen soll ich euch los geben?*] harabas or Iesus? 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. x. 36 The gentle Lady, loose at random lefte. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. i. 304 You are afraid if you see the Beare loose, are you not? 1608 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 285 That na maner of swyne be hadin loos with this bruche or burrow ruidis. 1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* i. i. When fierce Bulls run loose upon the Place. 1794 COWPER *Faithf. Bird* 8 They sang as lilithe as finches sing That flutter loose on golden wing. 1882 OUTDA *Maremma* I. 41 A fine long time he [a bandit] has been loose on these hills. 1900 *Speaker* 29 Dec. 3402 Loose horses, blankets, bags and helmets littering the road. *Mod.* He struggled until he got one hand loose.

*b.* *transf.* and *fig.*, e.g. of something compared to a wild animal. Also of the tongue: Not 'tied', free to speak. † *To have one's feet loose*: to be at liberty to travel (cf. *loose-footed* 10 d fig.).

1726 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 239 To recover this, . . . were my feet loose, and my health served me, I would willingly make a London journey. 1781 COWPER *Conversal.* 354 We sometimes think we could such speech produce Much to the purpose, if our tongues were loose. 1817 SHELLEY *To W. Shelley* i. 7 The winds are loose, we must not stay. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ.* Lit. 115 Then swords are drawn, and murder is loose.

*c.* In immaterial sense: Freed from an engagement, obligation, etc.; at liberty. *Obs. exc. dial.*, e.g. in the sense 'free from apprenticeship, having completed a term of service' (E.D.D. s.v. *Louse*).

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 59 The servitude of these two, where the one is so much beholding and bounde to the other, that neither of them bothe would be loose though they might. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxi. 27 Quhen I wes loose, at libertie I lap; I leugh when ladyis spak to me of love. 1608 ROWLANDS *Humors Looking Gl.* 14 My friend seeing what humours haunt a wife, If he were loose would lead a single life. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Loose*, unoccupied. 'I want to see the mistress when she's loose'.

† *d.* With *prep.*: Free from or of; released or disengaged from; unattached to. *Obs.*

*c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. vi. 106 (Camb. MS.) In so moche is the thing moore fre and laus for destynie as it . . . holdeth hym nere to thilke centre of thinges. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10996 Philmen the fre kyng, bat he in fyst hade, He lete to be large, lause of his hondes. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Late Arms* (S. T. S.) 249 [He] is lousse of his promess. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 28 Haunyng thy herte lose from all worldly pleasure. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 179 To suppose that a Gentleman is loose from Business is a great mistake. 1695 ADDISON *Sir J. Somers Misc.* Wks. 1726 I. 5 If yet your thoughts are loose from State Affairs. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 3 p. 1 After getting loose of the laws which confine the passions of other men. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad Poems* 1763 I. 51 Loose to Fame, the muse more simply acts. 1784 COWPER *Tusk* v. 512 Her champions wear their hearts So loose to private duty, that [etc.]. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxvi. I wish we were loose from him [sc. the pirate captor].

† *e.* Loosely clad; ungirt; naked. *Obs.*

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xlix. Halfyng louse for haste. 1555 EORN *Decades* 56 They are exceeding swifte of foote by reason of theyr loose goinge from theyr chyldes age. 1709 PRIOR *Pallas & Venus* 3 Venus, loose in all her naked Charms.

† *f.* Of an inanimate thing: Not fastened or attached to that to which it belongs as a part or appendage, or with which it has previously been connected; detached. *Phr. to come, get loose.*

*a* 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. ii. 39 [A fossil] found loose on the Side of a pretty high Hill near Stokesley. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 276 These bolts may be . . . withdrawn, either by means of a loose key or a stationary handle on the outside of the door. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxiii. 233. I remember once a sledge went so far under . . . that the boat floated loose. *Mod.* Some of the pages have come loose. It would be more convenient if the volume had a loose index.

*g.* Not joined to anything else. Of a chemical element: Free, uncombined.

1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 75 When a loose line is measured, it becomes absolutely necessary to measure some other line that will determine its position. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 178 Carbonic acid is present in the blood in two conditions; viz., loose and stable.

*h.* Having an end or ends hanging free. Also in fig. context. (See also LOOSE END.)

1781 COWPER *Anti-Thebiphthora* 102 The marriage bond has lost its power to bind, And flutters loose, the sport of every wind. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Plant* iii. 68 Like a murderer's stake, Where rags of loose flesh yet tremble on high. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Graun. Assent* ii. viii. 277 As to Logic, its chain of conclusions hangs loose at both ends.

† *i.* Not bound together; not forming a bundle or package; not tied up or secured.

1488 *Juv. R. Wardrobes* (1815) 4 Fund in the maist of the said cofferis loos & put in na thing bot liand within the said cofferis [is] 570 rois nobilis. 1566 SPENSER *Prothalamion* 22 With goodly greenish locks, all loose untide. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 29 Her haire nor loose nor tid in formall plat. 1634 SIR T. HERRIET *Trav.* 159 Who compiled the Alcoran out of Mahomet's loose paper. 1668 DRYDEN *Draun. Poetic* Ep. Ded. As I was lately reviewing my loose papers, amongst the rest I found this Essay. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 176 Loose fly his forelock and his ample mane. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 7 Thy loose hair in the light wind flying. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* li. 194 This calm corpse with the loose flowers in his hand. 1850 HANNAY *Singleton Fontenoy* i. i. vi. 97 Jangling the loose cash in their pockets. 1888 F. HUME *Mod. Atlas* i. ii. Slivers had pushed all the scrip and loose papers away.

† *j.* In immaterial sense: Unconnected; rambling; disconnected, detached, stray, random. ? Now rare.

1681 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* Ep. Ded. A 2 b. I . . . am as much asham'd to put a loose indigested Play upon the Publick. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 256 These would check all our loose Wanderings. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 215 p. 2 These are but loose Hints of the Disturbances in humane Society, of which there is yet no Remedy. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nature* i. iv. (1874) I. 310 Were ideas entirely loose and unconnected, chance alone wou'd join them. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* i. xvii. Wks. 1753 V. 279 Vario will spend whole mornings in running over loose and unconnected pages. 1783 BURKE *Ref. Affairs India* Wks. XI. 307 He gives various loose conjectures concerning the motive to them. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 247 Some real scholarship, a good deal of loose information.

† *k.* Free for disposal; unattached, unappropriated, unoccupied. *Obs. exc.* in some jocular expressions. † *Loose shot*: marksmen not attached to a company. *Loose card* (see quot. 1763<sup>1</sup>).

1479 BURY *Wills* (Camden) 51. I will that the seid priste be founde the residue of the seid vij yeers w<sup>t</sup> my loose goodes. *Ibid.* 52 My executors pesably to occupy my loose goodes. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Conc. Weapons* 17 Mosquetters . . . are not to be villi'd as loose shot in skirmishes. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 59 A File of Boyes, . . . loose shot. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* ii. xxi. (1810) 418 The Enemy thereupon put out some of their loose Shot from their



battle, and entertained the fight. 1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) 111. 798 Such as could render themselves agreeable to him in his loose hours. 1763 HOYLE *Whist* 82 Loose Card, Means a Card in a Hand that is of no Value, and consequently the properest to throw away. 1763 JOHNSON *Lett. to G. Strahan* 16 Apr. in *Boswell*, I hope you read, at loose hours, other books. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* iv. 154 In the void's loose field. 1839 T. TAYLOR *Ancient Chr.* i. iv. 465 A devout and wealthy layman resolves to spend a loose five and twenty thousand pounds on sacred architecture. 1900 *Daily News* 30 Mar. 3/3 With a handful of hastily levied farmers, aided by the 'loose talent' of Europe.

2. Not rigidly or securely attached or fixed in place; ready to move in or come apart from the body to which it is joined or on which it rests.

For loose in the hair, in the hilts, to have a screw or a tile loose, a loose pin, slate, see the shs.

a. 1255 *Lucr. R.* 228 Heo bid ikest sone adun, ase be leste [M.S. T. loose, M.S. C. loose] stone is from be tures coppe. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. i. 70 Pei wolen be loose in us as nails in a tree. 1479 *Inv. in Paston Lett.* 111. 273, j. candidistykke with a lous sokett. 1530 PALSGR. 700/2, I shake, as a tothe in ones heed that is lose. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII 58 Spangels, set on Crymosyn satten lose and not fastened. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* i. 27 Moses, whose eyes were never dimme, nor his Teeth loose. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iv. i. 75 Hats, Cloakes, . . . flew vp, and had their Faces Bin loose, this day they had bene lost. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 19 We are within shot; let all our Guns be loose. 1724 DE FOE *Memo. Cavalier* (1840) 97 His bridge was only loose planks. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 194 Kills, chiming as they fall Upon loose pebbles. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1074 The said sheaves or pulleys are connected by a crown or centre wheel D, loose upon b, b. 1848 C. HODGE *Way of Life* iii. 12. 78 Loose matter flies off from revolving bodies. 1860 FYNALL *Glac.* ii. xi. 292, I sent Simond to the top to remove the looser stones.

b. Of dye: Not fast, fugitive.

1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* II. 72 A 'loose' colour, easily washed out from those parts.

c. Of the eyes: Not fixed, roving, Obs.

1603 DEKKER *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 7 Their loose eyes tell That in their bosoms wantonness doth dwell. 1751 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 381 Prince Edward is a very plain boy, with strange loose eyes.

d. Of a cough: Producing expectoration with little difficulty; not 'fast' or 'tight'.

1833 CYCL. *Pract. Med.* I. 316 2 Tightness across the chest, which yields as the cough becomes loose.

3. Of strings, reins, the skin, etc.: Not tightly drawn or stretched; slack, relaxed. With a loose rein (fig.): slackly, indulgently, without rigour.

c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Ek. Nurture* 907 His gurdelle, . . . be it strayt or lewse. 1553 EDEY *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 37 Neyther haue they their bellies wrinpeled or loose. 1565 COWPER *Theat. Saur.* s.v. *Lexus*, *Funes laxi*, Cordes lewse or vnbounde. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 292 What time the labour'd Oxe In his loose traces from the furrow came. 1718 JACOB *Compl. Sportsman* 50 His [sc. a Greyhound's] Neck long, . . . with a loose and hanging Weasand. 1775 BURKE *Sy. Conc.* Amer. Sel. Wks. 1897 I. 184 The Sultan, . . . governs with a loose rein, that he may govern at all. 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Dis. Children* (ed. 4) II. 61 Some such application as the following will soon break the loose gums. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* iv. iii. 17 My knife Touched the loose wrinkled throat.

b. Of clothes: Not clinging close to the figure; loosely-fitting.

1463 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 24 The saide Dany sall cum barfute, with his gowne loose. 1566 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* iii. iii. 4 My skinn hangs about nie like an olde Ladies loose Gowne. 1606 HOLLAND *Sutton* 147 Veiled all over in a loose mantle of fine Sendall. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* ii. iv. Thy garments flowing loose. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1291 Rob'd in loose array, she came to bathe Her fervent limbs. 1859 W. J. HOGE *Blind Bartimeus* vi. 115 Bartimeus, 'cast away his garment', his loose upper robe. 1901 *Speaker* 17 Aug. 548/1 Men in loose flannel jackets sang old songs. Fig. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. ii. 21 Now do's hee feele his Title Hang loose about him, like a Giants Robe Vpon a dwarfish Theefe.

c. Of the joints: Slack, relaxed from weakness. Also, of a person's 'build': Ungainly, looking unsuited for brisk movement.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ii, He was a strong, loose, round-shouldered, shuffling shaggy fellow, on whom his clothes sat negligently. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 66 My eyes besides were still troubled, and my knees loose under me.

4. Not close or compact in arrangement or structure. a. *gen.* Used e.g. of earth or soil: Having the particles free to move among themselves. Of a fabric or tissue or its texture: Having spaces between the threads.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Breth.* ii. metr. iv. 30 (Camb. MS.) The layse [ed. 1532 lose] sandes refusen to beren the heuy wyhte. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 44 You must beware, that while the ground is loose and soft, you let not in the water. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* v. iii. 6 So shall no foot upon the Churchyard tread, Being loose, vnfirm with digging vp of Graues. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 73 This Marle, . . . is to be cast on barren loose and drie land. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 34 The Ashes with Aire between, lie looser; and with Water, closer. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* i. 40/1 A loose soft Mud. 1822-34 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 50 A current of blood superfluous in quantity but loose and unelaborate in crasis. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 38 It is a common custom to lay a quantity of loose earth of some kind over the yard.

b. Of array or order of men: Not dense or serried.

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* ii. 218 In their marches in loose troops, they are billeted in the next houses at the countries charges. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 887 With Horse and Chariots rankt in loose array. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 374 Extend thy loose Battalions largely wide.

1744 OZELL *tr. Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 193 They began to break their Order, and retir'd in a very loose Manner. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* v. Wks. 1813 II. 122 They repelled, with little danger, the loose assault of the Mexicans. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vi. vii, The loose array Of horsemen o'er the wide fields murdering sweep.

c. Bot. = LAX a. 3 b. Also (see quot. 1814-30 and 1839).

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. Explan. Terms* 78 *Lexus*, loose, easily bent. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 290 Gills loose. 1787 *tr. Linnæus's Funt. Plants* I. 63 The leaflets longer than the floret, loose, permanent. 1814-30 *Edinb. Encycl.* IV. 40 2 Leaves . . . Loose, (*solitum*) a cylindrical or subulate leaf, which is loosely attached to its stem. 1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 42 Loose (*laxus*); of a soft cellular texture, as the pith of most plants. *Ibid.* 492 Loose (*laxus*); when the parts are distant from each other, with an open light kind of arrangement; as the panicle among the other kinds of inflorescence.

d. Occurring in book-names of certain plants of a straggling habit (see quot.).

1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 71 Loose Panic-grass. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 38 Loose Pendulous Sedge.

e. Of handwriting: Not compact, straggling.

1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) 111. 105 [A transcript] which is written in a pretty large and loose Hand. 1866 SKEAT *McClusine* (E. E. T. S.) Pref. (*unt.*), It is written . . . in a clear but somewhat loose handwriting.

f. Applied to exercise or play in which those engaged are not close together or in which there is free movement of some kind. (See also quot. 1897 and cf. B. 2.)

1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Loosen*, The lock step was introduced for the purpose of counteracting the mischievous effects of loose marching. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 146 The loose play, or independent practice, should first be attempted at a walk. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 252/2 Loose *croquet*, the striking of the player's ball when both are set together, without putting one's foot upon it. *Ibid.* 144 2 (Broadsword), Loose *play*, a contest in which the combatants deliver strokes and effect parries, not in any regular sequence, but as they think each may be most effective. 1899 SHERRMAN *in Football* (Badm. Libr.) 135 The real feature of the loose game, . . . was the additional importance it gave to the three-quarter back.

5. Wanting in retentiveness or power of restraint.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 131 His lose tunge he not restraigne. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iii. 416 There are a kinde of men, So loose of Soule, that in their sleepes will mutter their Affayres. 1613 - *Hen. VIII.* ii. i. 127 Where you are liberall of your lounes and Councels, Be sure you be not loose. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredd. Gt.* vii. iv. (1872) II. 283 A rash young fool; carries a loose tongue.

b. Of the bowels: Relaxed. Also said of the person.

1508 KENNEDY *Flying* 70, Dunbar 484 A rottyn crok, loose of the dok. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arishas* (1878) 56 The brats of Usurers should be alwaies sicke of the loose disease, neuer able to holde anything long. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 9, I have more need to stay it's looseness, for my belly is too loose. 1707 FLOWER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* xvi. (1710) 154 To keep the Body loose is very beneficial, but much Purging . . . is very injurious. 1783 J. C. SMYTH *in Med. Commun.* i. 202 It . . . gave her two loose stools. 1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Dis. Wom.* xiv. (1889) 95 The patient tells you that her bowels are always either very constipated or very loose—implying by looseness rather frequency of motions than thinness or liquidity of the stools.

6. Of qualities, actions, statements, ideas, etc.: Not rigid, strict, correct, or careful; marked by inaccurate or careless thought or speech; hence, inexact, indefinite, indeterminate, vague.

1606 SHAKS. *Fr. & Cr.* iii. iii. 41 Lay negligent and loose regard vpon him. 1622 BACON *Hist. Var. Misc.* Wks. (1629) 114 It is but a loose Thing to speake of Possibilities, without the Particular Designes. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Pref. The loose and negligent curiosity of those who took upon them to adorn this Booke. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxvii. 226 Prophets, . . . at Delphi, of whose loose words a sense might be made to fit any event. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 188 7 1 It is an Argument of a loose and ungoverned Mind to be affected with the promiscuous Approbation of the Generality of Mankind. 1752 HUME *Phil. Disc.* x. 216 No attention ought ever to be given to such loose, exaggerated calculations. 1790 PALEY *Hora Paul.* i. 3 We have only loose tradition and reports to go by. 1839 I. TAYLOR *Amr. Chr.* I. iii. 173 Not merely a loose resemblance but a close analogy. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. A. 317 The loose and indefinite word *interca*, or in the meanwhile. 1895 R. L. DOUGLAS *in Bookman* Oct. 23/1 His style is . . . free from that loose rhetoric which is so wearisome to the reader who loves history for its own sake.

b. Of literary productions, style, etc.

1638 BAKER *tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. 111.) 31 This kind of writing is rather a loose poetry, than a regular Prose. 1687 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* ii. A loose Discourse, that does not hang together, *discours qui n'est pas bien lié*. 1709 FELTON *Classics* (1718) 173 Gray Poesy 61 Loose numbers wildly sweet. 1754 GRAY *Poesy* 61 Loose numbers wildly sweet. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* *Introd.* 6 A sentence so constructed as to be noticeably loose. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* ix. 215 Nothing can be more loose than the structure of the essays.

c. Qualifying an agent-noun.

a. 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 116 Colde, lowse, and rough writers. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* II. i. 3 Lady Dorset was accounted a loose speaker. 1865 LIGHTFOOT *Galatians* (1874) 120 No stress can be laid on the casual statement of a writer so loose and so ignorant of Greek. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 29 We are loose thinkers and loose talkers. 1908 BLACKW. *Mag.* May 59/2 Here too are traps for the loose rider.

d. Of conditions, undertakings, engagements: Lacking security, unsettled. Obs.

1603 *Contn. Adv. Doñ Sebastian in Harl. Misc.* (1810) V. 468, I hold it no policy to deliver it [a letter] her; considering it as a loose adventure, in such dangers, to trust a woman. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 80 We make loose bargains in the behalf of our Souls. 1687 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* ii. To be in a loose (or unsettled) Condition, *n'avoir point d'Etablissement*.

e. Cricket. Of bowling: Wanting in accuracy of pitch. Of fielding, etc.: Careless, slack.

1859 *All Year Round* No. 13. 306 The loose balls we hit for fours and fives; the good ones we put away for singles. 1877 Box *Eng. Game Cricket* 454 Loose, this adjective is frequently applied to batting, bowling, and fielding too. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 103 F. M. Lucas punishes loose bowling severely.

f. *colloq.* Of an appointed time: Not strictly adhered to.

1892 SIR H. MAXWELL *Meridiana* 45 Breakfast is not on the table till a loose ten.

7. Of persons, their habits, writings, etc.: Free from moral restraint; lax in principle, conduct, or speech; chiefly in narrower sense, unchaste, wanton, dissolute, immoral.

c. 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* iii. (*Cock & Fox*) xx, He was sa lous, and sa lecherous. a. 1578 LINDSAY (Pit-cottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 107 He had an lous man with him in his companie callit Makgregour quihik he suspectit gif ony thing war in missing it wald be found of tymes throw his handis. 1588 GRESENE *Perimedes* 43 By being lose in my loyes, . . . to disparage mine honour. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 776. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.* *Amancebado*, . . . a loose liner. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* i. vii. (1662) 104 Now every old companion and every loose-fellow is putting up the finger. 1660 PEPSY *Diary* 9 Oct., I find him to be a merry fellow and pretty good natured, and sings very loose songs. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* xix. (1697) 428 The Spermatick Vessels, whence proceed wanton Desires, and loose Imaginations. 1700 DRYDEN *Prof. Fables* Wks. (Globe) 502, I am sensible, of the scandal I have given by my loose writings. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 170 He had led a loose life. a. 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) IV. i. 5 The Pagans though loose enough in other points of duty. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 378 Loose in morals, and in manners vain. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 118 He was a loose and profane man. 1879 F. W. FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 675 The leading hierarchs resembled the loosest of the Avignon cardinals.

8. Applied to a stable in which animals are kept 'loose' (sense 1 a) or in which they have been fastened up. So also loose box (see BOX sb. 2 12).

1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 54 The reader will have noticed my frequent warm recommendations of the loose stable. 1833 LONDON *Encycl. Cottage Archit.* § 1091 The stables, loose-house (stable or place for a sick horse, &c.), to be neatly causewayed. 1839 GREENWOOD *Hints Horsemanship* (1861) 128 A horse should have a loose standing if possible; if he must be tied in a stall it should be flat. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxxxv, Gentlemen hunting with the . . . hounds will find excellent Stabling and loose boxes for horses at the 'Clavering Arms'. 1871 M. COLLINS *Morp. & Merch.* I. ii. 89 Loose boxes for no end of horses.

9. In certain specialized collolocations: loose fall *Whaling* (see FALL sb. 3); loose fish, (a) *colloq.* a person of irregular habits; † (b) a common prostitute; (c) (see quot. 1864); (d) *Whaling* (see quot. 1883); † loose hand = LOOSE END, in phr. at the loose hand; loose ice (see quot. 1835); loose pulley, 'a pulley running loosely on the shaft, and receiving the belt from the fast pulley when the shaft is to be disconnected from the motor' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); also fast and loose pulley (see FAST a. 11); † loose work, a kind of embroidery in which certain parts (e.g. those representing leaves of trees) are left free to move.

1809 MALKIN *Gl. Blas* vii. vii, Girls in a servile condition of life, or those unfortunate 'loose fish' who are game for every sportsman. 1827 EGAN *Anecd. Turf* 72 A game known among the loose fish who frequent races, by the name of 'the thimble-rig'. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* July 84/1 That peculiar variety of Parliamentary species known as 'an outsider' or 'a loose fish', but described by itself under the more flattering title of 'an independent member'. 1883 CLARK RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang.*, *Loose-fish*, a whaling term signifying that the whale is fair game for anybody who can catch it. a. 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1742) 77 He was weary of being at a 'loose hand as to company'. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 38 At one in the afternoon, being still amongst the 'loose ice'. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Varr. and Voy. Explan. Terms* p. xv, *Loose ice*, a number of pieces of ice near each other, but through which the ship can make way. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 382 A strap passing from a drum over a 'fast and loose pulley'. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories*, 62 Loose pulleys will give trouble now and then, no matter how well they are fitted. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII 58 b, Velvet, covered all over with branches of hony suckels of fyne flat gold of dammaske, of 'loose worke, every lefe of the branche moving. 1577 87 HOLINSHEW *Chron.* III. 844/2 A curious lose worke of velvet imbrodered with gold.

10. Comb. a. In concord with sb's., forming adjectival combs., as loose-needle, loose-wrist.

1866 *Athenæum* No. 1997, 178/3 Loose-wrist practice [in pianoforte-playing] is a most excellent thing. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Dialling*, the operation of making a survey with the dial. There are two ways of using the instrument, known as loose needle and fast needle dialling.

b. with pples., loose being used as a complement, as loose-broke, -hanging, -hung, -let, -lying adjs.

1807 J. HARLOW *Columb.* v. 203 His troops press forward like a 'loose-broke flood. 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* ii. vii. F. 6, Her 'loose-hanging gowne For her loose lying body. 1851 LONGE *Gold. Leg.* iii. *Street in Strasburg*, What news do you bring with your loose-hanging rein?



1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. xx. 133 The 'loose-hung banners. 1871 A. DE YERE *Legs St. Patrick, St. P. & Armagh Cath.*, With tangled locks and loose-hung battle-axe Ran the wild kerne. 1870 SWINBURNE *Est. & Stud.* (1875) 261 Effeminate in build, loose-hung, weak of eye and foot. 1601 *Mary Magd. Lament*, vi. xxvii. (Fuller *Worthies* *Miscell.* 11.), My 'loose-let soule. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* Poet. Wks. 1838 IX. 53 Soon they scoop'd Amid 'loose-lying sand a hasty grave.

c. parasynthetic adjs., as loose-barbed, -curled, -flowered, -girdled, -handed, -hipped, -jointed, -limbed, -lived, -locked, -panicked, -principled, -robed, -spiked, -twined.

1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 742/2 Their spears with 'loose-barbed points. 1882 *Ouida Maremma* I. 152 Her bronze-hued, 'loose-curled head. 1837 *MACGILLIVRAY Withering's Brit. Pl.* (ed. 4) 346 'Loose-flowered Alpine Carex. 1894 *GLADSTONE Horace's Odes* 35 With thee, 'loose-girdled Graces come. 1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 223 To draw the line . . . between a wise generosity and a 'loose-handed weakness of giving. 1648 *HERRICK Hesper.* (1869) I. 64 First Jollie's wife is lame; then next, 'loose-hipt, Squint-ey'd, hook-nos'd. 1859 *JEPSON Brittany* iii. 28 Big-headed, 'loose-jointed . . . carriage-horses. 1823 *CONBETT Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 303 The cattle appear to be all of the Sussex breed . . . 'loose-limbed. 1889 *DOYLE Micah Clarke* 236 A long loose-limbed seaman came up from the mouth of the cave. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* 250 'Loose-lived ministers. 1661 *HOLYDAY Juvenal* 94 'Loose-lock'd Sabines, who a battle stay'd. 1825 *GREENHOUSE Comp. II.* 43 *Odilia laxa*, 'loose-panicked *Odilia*. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 138 A 'loose-principled and unholy being. 1777 *ELIZ. RYVES Poems* 60 Where 'loose-rob'd Pleasure careless roves. 1837 *MACGILLIVRAY Withering's Brit. Pl.* (ed. 4) 346 'Loose-spiked Rock Carex. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* i. ii. 75 It is a heart-breaking to see a handsome man 'loose Wi'd.

d. Special combs.: † loose-bellied a., having the bowels relaxed; loose-bodied a., (of a dress) loose-fitting; † fig. lewd, wanton; † loose-breech, a slovenly lout; † loose-clacked a., loquacious, chattering; loose-footed a., having a loose foot (in quot., said of a sail); † fig. ready on one's feet, at liberty to travel; loose-gowned a., wearing a loosely-fitting dress; † fig. wanton; † loose-hangled a. [*hangle* HINGLE], loose-jointed; † loose-hilted a., 'loose in the hilts', incontinent, wanton; loose-kirtle (quasi-arch.), a wanton; † loose-legged, † loose-tailed adjs., unchaste, incontinent; loose-tongued a., blabbing; † loose-waistcoatier, ? a woman.

1565 *COOPER Thesaurus, Alnus liquanda*, he must be made 'loose bealed. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 136 If euer I said 'loose-bodied gowne, sow me in the skirts of it. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Melam.* (1640) 67 Christian shall get her a loose bodide-gowne. 1625 *SHIRLEY School of Compl.* pt. II. Hee's giddy-headed, and loose-bodied. 1672 *DRYDEN 1st Pl. Cong. Granada Epil.*, And oft the lacquey, or the brawny clown, Gets what is hid in the loose-bodied gown. 1575 *GAMM. Garton* iii. iii. I faith, sir 'loose-breche, had ye taried, ye should have found your match! 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.*, *Informers* (1860) 45 His dam was . . . some 'loose clack bitch or other. 1717 *WODROW Corr.* (1843) II. 315 Were I as 'loose-footed as I have been, I could come to London to have the benefit of reading it. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 461 Triding up the tack if the sail is loose-footed. 1717 *PARNELL Donne's 3rd Sat.* 36 Or for some idol of thy fancy draw Some 'loose-gown'd dame. 1611 *COTGR. s.v. Long, Louge eschine* . . . a tall, ill-favoured, 'loose-hangled boobie. 1652 *BROME New Academy* ii. i. Wks. 1873 II. 28 Your 'loose-hilted Mystresses. 1855 *KINGSLY Westw. No!* xxx, Here's a fellow . . . talks about failing, as if he were a Barbican 'loose-kirtle trying to keep her apple-square ashore! 1599 *MARSTON Sco. T'illanie* ii. vi. 199 Here's one must inuocate some 'loose-legged dame. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 147 Her 'loose-tail'd gossips which first intic'd her to folly. 1689 *CARLIE Fortune Hunters* iv. 43 You have fixt her in the Rank of loose-tail'd Ladies. 1647 *WARO Simp. Coler* 25, I shall . . . make bold . . . to borrow a little of their 'loose tongued Liberty. 1883 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 5/4 The Marquis thought some of his Paris Attachés had been rather too loose-tongued. 1658 *CLEVELAND Let. Poem* 18 So that my Doublet pin'd, makes me appear Not like a Man but a 'Loose-waistcoatier.

B. quasi-sh. and sb.

1. absol. in phrases. a. On the loose: (behaving) in an unrestrained or dissolute fashion; 'on the spree'.

1849 J. HANNAY *King Dobbs* v. 76 One evening, when they were at Gibraltar, on the look-out for amusement—in modern parlance, 'on the loose'—they went into a little wine-shop [etc.]. 1859 *Punch* 9 July 22/1 Our friend prone to vices you never may see, 'Tough he goes on the Loose, or the Cut, or the Spree. 1872 *Ibid.* 20 July 23/1 Having to appear at the police court in order to give evidence for one of your fast friends who has been out upon the loose.

b. In the loose: not made up into or prepared in a particular form.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Nov. 8/1 Of this [collection of cigar ends] about 1½ cwt. was sold in the loose to a tobacco manufacturer at 1s. per lb.

2. Rugby Football. That part of the play in which the ball travels freely from player to player, as distinguished from the scrumage.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Jan. 1/2 They carried the 'scrums', and were quicker in the 'loose'. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Dec. 7/2 In the loose both packs did well, but the Oxford men were the more brilliant.

C. adv.

1. Loosely; with a loose hold. To sit loose (fig.): to be independent or indifferent; to hold loosely to, not to be enslaved to; occas. not to

weigh heavily upon. † So to hang loose (to). To hold loose: to be indifferent.

1591 II. SMITH *Pride Nabuch.* 27 How earnest hee was about his dreame and how loose he sat after in his pallace. 1647 *TRAPP Comm. Epist. & Rev.* 83 The best counsell I can give you, is that you hang loose to all these outward comforts. 1680 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 281 Theref. get loose, my soul, from these th. & sitt loose to them. 1683 *TEMPLE Mem. Wks.* 1731 I. 480, I found within a Fortnight after I arriv'd, that he sat very loose with the King his Master. 1706 *ATTERBURY Funeral Sermon.* Bennet 6 To sit as loose from those Pleasures, and be as moderate in the use of them, as they can. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 119 ¶ 2 The fashionable World is grown free and easy; our Manners sit more loose upon us. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* II. xiii. 1. 175 A fluctuating series of governors holding loose, and not in earnest. 1880 *MACM. Mag.* No. 245-397 To the rubrical theories he simply sat loose.

2. To play fast and loose († loose or fast): see FAST AND LOOSE b.

a 1555 *LYNDESAY Tragedy* 196 We mycht full weill have leuit in peace and rest, Nyne or ten jers, and than playit lowis or fast.

3. Comb., as loose-driving, -enrobed, -fitting, -floating, -flowing, -living, -thinking, -wadded, -woven, -writ adjs.

1729 *Savage Wanderer* I. 165 Von limeless Sands 'loose-driving with the Wind. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iv. vi. 41 'Loose en-roab'd With Ribbons-pendant flaring 'bout her head. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* xxv, Ralph had a kind of 'loose-fitting urbanity that wrapped him about like an ill-made overcoat. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 1316 In folds 'loose-floating fill the fainter lawn. 1777 *POTTER Eschylus, Seven agst. Thebes* 159 Their 'loose-flowing hair. 1873 *LONGF. Milton* 6 Its loose-flowing garments. 1607 *TOURNEUR Rev. Trag.* i. ii. Wks. 1878 II. 18 With easie Doctors, those 'loose-living men. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 108 In this 'loose-thinking style. 1841 *THACKERAY Men & Coats* Wks. 1900 XIII. 610 Your 'loose-wadded German schlafrock, is the laziest, filthiest invention. 1627-47 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. ii. 4 That which puts the 'loose-woven minde into a whirling tempest. 1901 *KATH. STEUART By Allan Water* x. 275 Their webs of loose-woven cloth. 1720 *SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) Wks.* (1753) I. 76 The 'loose writ libels of this age.

Loose (lūs), v. Forms: 3 leowsin (? for lousin), 4 lauce, laus, lousw, loyse, 4-5 (also 9 dial.) lause, lawse, 4-6 lous, lose, loiss, (also 7-9 dial.) louse, lowse, (5 losyn, louce), 5 6 lous, loss, (6 looce, looze, los, lose, lous, lousw, lewce), 6-7 leuse, 4- lose. Pa. t. 4 laused, etc.; also 5 laust, 6 loust, 7 loost. Pa. pple. 4 laused, etc.; strong (rare) 4 losine, 6 losen. [f. LOUSE a. Cf. LESE v.]

1. trans. To let loose, set free; to release (a person, an animal, or their limbs) from bonds or physical restraint.

a 1225 *Juliana* 38 Ichulle be leowsin [*Bodl. MS. louse*] ant leaten when he punched. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14356 [*Lazar*] in winding clath. = woden. 'Louses him nu' he said. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7884 Delivert were jo lordes, lawsit of prisone. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* x. 727 Schyr, loss me off my hand. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xi. xii. 589, I requyre the lose me of my boundes. 1497 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 60 And nocht to be loosit out of the goif quible the saide hour, for nay request. 1530 *PALSGR.* 615/1 Lowse this prisoner from his yrones, he muste be removed from this gaylle. 1535 *COVERDALE Mark* xi. 4 They . . . founde the foale tyed by y<sup>e</sup> dore . . . and lowsed it. 1581 *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 10 § 4 So as they . . . doe presently loose and let goe every Feasante and Partridge so taken. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* li. 14 The captiue exile hasteneth that he may be loosed. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* vi. 38 Loose me, he cry'd, 'twas impudence to find A sleeping God, tis Sacrilege to bind. 1821 *SHELLEY Prometheus.* Unb. ii. ii. 94 How he [the chained Titan] shall be loosed. 1840 *BROWNING Sord. Ho.* ii. 21 Like Persens when he loosed his naked loe. 1865 *TRKOLPE Belton Est.* xx. 232 Belton had gone into the stable, and had himself loosed the animal.

b. In immaterial sense: To set free, release, emancipate; † to absolve (a person). Const. from († of).

1240 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 2182, 1 yhern. be lousd away Fra his life. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalena*) 985 Syndry seke men gettis bare hele, & are lousit of mekil payne. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13250 At the last, for bat lady, I lousyt myselfe. c 1425 *Cursor M.* 18327 (Trin.) From dep of helle to lousen vs. 1533 *GAU Richt Vay* 24 Quhil we be lowsit of this mortal body. 1559 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Occas. Prayers.* Let the pitifulnes of thy great mercy lose vs. 1570-6 *LAMBARD Peramb. Kent* (1826) 149 Looosing them from all due allegiance to their Prince. 1611 *BIBLE Luke* xiii. 12 Woman, thou art loosed from thy infirmite. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 130 It was concluded, . . . that he shall be lowsed fra the said sentence. 1784 *COWPER Task* ii. 39 They [sc. slaves] themselves once ferried o'er the wave That parts us, are emancipate and loosed. 1842 *TENNISON Godiva* 37 She sent a herald forth, And had him cry, . . . that she would loose The people. 1902 A. M. FAIRBAIN *Philos. Chr. Relig.* III. ii. 542 God as interpreted through Him [Christ] was loosed from the qualities that bound Him to a peculiar people.

c. esp. with allusion to Matt. xvi. 19, xviii. 18. Also absol.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18189 Quat art bou pat louses paa pat fornaist sin sua band in wa? 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 3852 Alle pat bou lousen in ertre right Sal be lousen in heaven bright. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 17 To bind and lousis quhowm-euer bou will Plane powar is gewin þe þare-till. 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxh.)* iii. 9 To whom Godd gaffe full powere for to bynd and to louse. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 225 b. What so euer thou loose in ertir, it shall be losen in heuen. a 1548 *HALL Chron., Edu.* IV 199 Havyng full authoritie to bynd and to lose,

to contracte and conclude. 1567 *Guide & Godlie Bull.* (S. T. S.) 192 Saif Christ onlie that deit det on tre He may baith louse and bind. 1892 E. P. BARLOW *Regni Evangelium* i. 57 What they have bound no other hand must loose.

d. To free (the lips, tongue, etc.) from constraint.

a 1375 *Joseph Arian.* 49 Louse þi lippes a-twynne & let þe gost worche. 1567 *Guide & Godlie Bull.* (S. T. S.) 127 My lippis Lord than louse thou sall. 1629 *SIR W. MURE True Cretifixe* 2283 Now doe the wicked loose their tongues to lyes. 1822 *SHELLEY Zucca* x. 8 Sounds of softest song . . . Had loosed the heart of him who sat and wept. 1842 *TENNISON Vision Sin* 88 Let me screw thee up a peg: Let me loose thy tongue with wine. 1902 *Expositor* May 383 The wine loosed the tongues of the guests.

† e. To set free from disease. Obs.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Praises Country Life* 58 Of the herb Sorrell, that loves Meadows still, Or Mallows loosing bodyes ill.

2. To undo, untie, unfasten (fettters, a knot); to break (a seal); † occas. with up. † To loose down (Sc.): to unfasten and let down. Now dial. or poet.

a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 12823 (Gött.), I es noght worthi to louse [*Cott. lese*] be thwanges of his scho. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (*Cristofore*) 510 Pai . . . lousit þare bellis spedly. 1388 *WYCLIF Acts* xvi. 26 Alle the doris weren openyd, and the boondis of alle weren lousid. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 788\* Pus lowtes þis lede on low & lowsys hys chyne. 1530 *PALSGR.* 494/h You have so confused this yerne that it can nat be loused asunder. *Ibid.* 615/2 Lowse the knotte of my garter. 1535 *COVERDALE Rev.* v. 2 Who is worthy to open the boke, and to loose the scales therof? c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iv. 42 It settis not madynis as to latt men lowis thair laice. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Somerset* xvi, When the chiefe lynke was lewced from the chayne. 1591 *SPENSER Bellay's Visions* ix, With side-long beard, and locks down hanging loast. 1725 *RAMSAY Gentle Sheph.* iv. i, The witch . . . Lowsd down my breeks. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* v. 30 Wit calls the graces the chaste zone to loose. 1822 *SHELLEY Triumph Life* 147 They . . . Throw back their heads and loose their streaming hair.

fig. 1535 *COVERDALE Mark* vii. 35 His eares were opened, and the bonde of his tongue was lowsed. 1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmi. Par. Matt.* xii. 17 Loused the knot of the question. c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 9 The knot [is] harder to louse, for nether syde wantes sun reason. 1713 *ADDISON Cato* ii. 1. 20 Other Prospects have loosed these Ties and bound him fast to Cæsar. 1859 *TENNISON Vision* 192 Then our bond Had best be loosed for ever.

b. To unlock or unpack (a chest, etc.); to unpack (goods). Also with forth, out; occas. absol. Chiefly Sc.

Phr. (Sc.) † To loose the box: to open one's coffers, to pay up. † To loose one's poke, pack: to open one's budget, to 'out with it'.

13 . . . Gau, & Gr. Ant. 2376 He kast to be knot & þe kest lawsez. 1545 *ASCHAN Toxoph.* (Arlu.) 108 Lette vs returne agayne vnto our matter, and those thynges whyche you haue packed vp, in so shorte a roume, we wyll loose them forth. 1583 *Leg. Ep.* St. Androis 228 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, He pat him off with mowis and mockis, And had no will to loose the boxe. 1725 *RAMSAY Gentle Sheph.* ii. i, But loose your poke; be't true or fause let's hear. 1785 *BURNS Jolly Beggars* Recit. vii, The jovial thrang The poet did requyte, To loose his pack, an' wale a sang. 1855 *ROBINSON Whistly Gloss.*, To Loose out, to untie, to unlouse or unpack goods.

† c. To unjoin or unclasp (hands). Obs.

1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, Then shall they . . . loose their handes. 1566 *Child-Marrriages* 69 Then they [sc.] looid bandes. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* ii. iii. 243.

d. To detach, cast loose, let go: chiefly Naut. † Also with forth. † To loose out (a knife): to unsheath it. † Also, to remove (an article of clothing) from the body.

1382 *WYCLIF Exod.* iii. 5 Lowse thou thi shoyn fro thi feyt. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2806 Paris . . . and his pure brother . . . Lauset lousip from the le; lachyn in Ancres [*Lat. solutis itaque funibus, subductis anchoris*]. c 1400 *Melayne* 1067 The Sarazene . . . lawses out a knyfe full righte. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vii. 1160 Downd on the trest in a creddill to sit, To lous the pyne quhen Wallace leit him witt. 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneis* iii. iv. 110 Do lows the rabandis, and lat down the sail. 1530 *PALSGR.* 615/2 Lowse your shoe and gyve hym upon the heed withall. 1535 *COVERDALE Luke* v. 5 Vpon thy worde I will loose forth the nett. a 1598 *LINDESAY (Pitscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 324 The king . . . past to his chamber and lousit his clathis and maid him to his bede. 1632 *MASSINGER City Madam* i. ii, I will not loose a hat To a hairs breadth, move your Bever, I'll move mine. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* i. 16 Therefore up a hand and loose fore, Top sail in the Top, that the Ships may see we will sail. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Let-fall*, If the Main-Yard, or Fore-Yard be struck down, so that the Sails may be loosed before the Yard be hoised, then the Mariners do not say, Let fall the Sail, but Loose the Sail. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780), To Loose, to unfurl or cast loose any sail, in order to be set, or dried, after rainy weather. 1821 *SHELLEY Boat on Scorch* 88 The chain is loosed, the sails are spread. 1863 *GEO. ELIOT Romola* lx1, She loosed the boat from its moorings. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-Bk.*, To loose a rope, to cast it off, or let it go.

e. Sc. To detach the team from (a plough, etc.). Also absol.

c 1480 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* 2253 in *Anglia* IX. 471 The oxin waxit mair reulle at the last, Syne efter they lousit [etc.]. a 1568 *Wyle of Auchtermuchty* ii. in *Banquyt Poems* (1873) 342 He lowsit the pluche at the landis end. *Ibid.* xiii. 345 She lowsit the pluch and syne come hame. 1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 56 Twa lads . . . War gaen at plough their forenoon yokin: At length baith tir'd wi' heat o' noon, They loos'd an' on the lee lay down. 1893 *CHOCCKETT Sticket Minister* 117 He was oot a' nicht, an' I hawna seen him since he lowsed.

† f. To carve (a pheasant). Obs.



c 1500 *For to serve a Lord in Babes Bk.* (1868) 395 To lose or unlase a fesaunt.

† g. *intr.* for *refl.* To come unfastened. *Obs.* 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 84 The picture suddenly loses from its ribband.

3. † a. To loose the anchor: to weigh anchor. Also, to loose one's bark. *Obs.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 675 *pe* man went and loused *pe* ankir. 1555 EDOEN *Decades* (Arb.) 69 They loused theyr ankers and departed from Guadalupera. 1597 TURKREY *Onid's Epist.* Qij b. Anale and lose thy Barcke, take seas. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 307 The frenche ships beginis to lous their anker, and stryk sail at Bristoo.

b. Hence *absol.* To weigh anchor. *occas.* with *up*.

1526 TINDALE *Acts xxvii.* 2 We entred into a shippe of Adramiciun, and loused from lond. 1587 FLEMING *Contu. Holinshed* III. 975/1 The baron de la Bk. leused from Déepe with twelve galleis. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* iv. iii. To stay my fletee from loosing forth the Bay. 1635 FOXE & JAMES *Voy. N. W.* (Hakluyt Soc.) i. 180 This noone he loost up for the shore. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1245/3 This morning the light ships that were at Anchor in this Bay, loused, and are sailed to the Northwards. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 277 Our ship loused from the harbour. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Loosing for sea*, weighing the anchor.

4. To shoot or let fly (an arrow); to let off (a gun). ? *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiv. 112 Ga and louse 3one arrows. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 8 The Kyng... losyde his gonnys of ordynauce upponne them. 1530 PALSGR. 615/1, I louse, as a gonner lowseth a pece of ordynauce. 1582 N. LICHFIELD *Castaneda's Discov. E. Ind.* i. lvi. 120 As the Nayre loosed off his arrow. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. ii. 207 As many Arrows loosed severall wayes come to one marke. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 324 Such archers... use... to loose their arrows in a more comely manner. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* i. 122 That strong cord that never loses dart But at fair aim. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xvi. Like a shaft loosed by the bowman's error. *transf.* 1820 SHELLEY *Vis. Sea* 4 When lightning is loosed.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To shoot, let fly. Also said of the gun.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 77 *pe* childe losed and schette. 1530 PALSGR. 615/1, I thought full lytell he wolde have loused at me when I sawe him drawe his bowe. *Ibid.* 661/2 Se howe yonder gonner reculeth or ever she louse. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 161 Houlde and nocke trewlye, drawe and louse equallye. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. VIII* 56 b. Al the .ii. c. archers shot and losed at once. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. iii. 58 (*He gives them the Arrows*) Too it Boy, Marcus loose when I bid. 1603 B. JONSON *Sylvanus* iii. iii. Nor must he looke at what, or whom to strike, But loose at all. 1889 RIDER HAGGARD *Alan's Wife* 80 Reserving their fire till the Zulus were packed like sheep in a kraal, they loosed into them with the roers. 1893 *Field* 25 Mar. 436/3, I threw up my gun mechanically, but had no intention of 'loosing' at the poor thing. 1900 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 7/3 Paget's artillerymen dashed forward, unlimbered, and loosed on the foe.

c. *trans.* (*transf.* and *fig.*) To give vent to, emit; to cause or a low to proceed from one.

1508 KENNEDY *Flying v. Dunbar* 28 Ramowd rebald, thow fall down at the roist, My lauret letters at the and I lowis. 1600 SHAKS. *A. J. L.* iii. v. 103 Loose now and then A scattered smile, and that he lue vpon. 1601 — *All's Well* iii. iii. 172 Both my reuenge and hate Loosing vpon thee. 1687 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Apr., His... delicateness in extending and loosening a note with incomparable softness. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 407 And loose A flying charm of blushe o'er this cheek.

† 5. To weaken the adhesion or attachment of; = LOOSEN v. 3; to make unstable or insecure in position. Also *intr.* for *pass.* Now only *arch.*

13... E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 957 *pe* rayn ruled down. Gorde to gomorra pat *pe* gronde laused. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vi. 253 A gret stane... That thron the gret ancieute was lowst, redly to fall. c 1420 *Chron. Vilad.* st. 1117 Pen sye he how his fedris weron lewesode ychone. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 126 With the wyndynge of the edderynge thou dost leuse thy stakes and therefore they must nedes be... hardened agayne. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 254 The hole frame of the ioyntes of his body dissolved and losed. 1530 PALSGR. 615/1, I louse a tree or herbe from the roote. *Ibid.*, Se howe the heate hath made these borders to louse asonder. c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1550) H iij. A stroke or fault, wherby the ioyntes of the backe bone ar loused. 1611 BIBLE *Eccles.* xxii. 16 As timbers gut and bound together in a building cannot be loosed with shaking. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1062 The firm land have they loosed and shaken.

6. To make loose or slack; to loosen, slacken, relax, make less tight; † *pass.* (of nerves) to be unstrung. † To loose a bridle to: to indulge. Now *arch.* *exc.* in colloq. *phr.* To loose hold: to let go.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 314/1 Losyn, or slakyn, laxo, relaxo. 1530 PALSGR. 720/2, I louse a thynge that was to straye tyed. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1886) 67 The olde Rosyars must haue the Earth loosed about them in Februarye, and the dead twiggis cutte of. 1581 G. PETTIE *tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* (1586) ii. 117 Our lyfe is like to instruments of Musicke, which sometime wresting vp the strings, and sometime by loosing them, become more melodious. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ii. 152 Occasione frille to loose a brydle to al their appetites. c 1614 SIR W. MURR *Dido & Aeneas* l. 220 A prince imposed to let or loose their rains, as he commands. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 586 The slippy god will try to loose his hold. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Hist.* vi. viii. § 4 Their nerves were so terribly loosed... they could not flee away. 1805 LIGHTFOOT *Galatians* (1874) 118/2 Sin and law loose their hold at the same time. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* v. 822 He bid them loose grasp. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 18 'Loose your hold of the lady's bridle,' cried Walter. 1901 METHUEN *Peace or War* S. Africa vii. 158 He will know when to loose and when to tighten the rein.

† b. *transf.* To relax or loosen (the bowels). Also *absol.* *Obs.*

c 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 51 Pou maist... lose *pe* wombe if bat he be constif. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerno's Regim.* (1541) 77 The brothe of coole wortes... leueth the healy. *Ibid.* 87 Blacke pepper through the heate and drynes therof, leueth quickly. 1533 ELIOT *Cast. Health* ii. vii. (1541) 20 b, Soure grapes are colde, and do also louse, but they are harde of dygestion. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 187 It is dangerous to loose the belly upon a former loosesesse. 1651 WITTIE *Primrose's Pap. Err.* i. 58 If they bellies be not abundantly loosed.

† 7. [*Cf. L. solvere.*] To break up, dissolve, do away with. Chiefly *fig. Obs.*

1340 HANFOLK *Pr. Counc.* 1792 *pe* dede... lousies alle thyng And of ilk mans lif mas endynge. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 149 Whos chirche dissolved and loused þoru longe rottes he reparailde. 1425 MISYX *Five of Love* ii. ix. 91 Pat frenschyp bat is kyndely sal not be lausy. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 15 It dissolueth and loseth all vowes. 1530 PALSGR. 688/1, I resolve, I lose thynges, or melte them, or parte thynges asonder, *je resolve*. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* i. ii. 23 By assuming vows no Pope will loose.

† b. *intr.* To crumble away; to dissolve, melt. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlv. *Cristine* 234 Til *pe* fals ydol don can fal, & in poudre lousyt al smal. 1481 CAXTON *Myr.* ii. xxvii. 120 The moisture... is in thayr assembled and amassed... And the sonne causeth it to lose and to falle on therthe.

† 8. To break faith; to violate (a peace). *Obs.*

13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1784 If se... folden fayth to þat fre, fested so harde, Pat yow lausen ne lyst. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Laco Arms* (S. T. S.) 149 The man... may notch lous his faith. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 309 By reason whereof the peace between them agreed might be losed or broken.

† 9. To solve, explain. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xi. 25 He had red her Riddle, which no wight could ever loose but suffred deadly doole. 1650 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* *Arts & Sci.* 1 This doubt is afterwards loosed by Aristotle himself.

† 10. To redeem, release or obtain by payment; to pay for. *Sc.* Hence *perh.* Coverdale's use: † To buy (*obs.*).

1473 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1877) i. 48 Item to David Quhytchede and Thome of Stanly... for Doctor Andres dispensacion lousyt be thaim in Bruges xvijli. 1500 *Ibid.* (1900) II. 98 Item... to Jacob lout to lous his lute that lay in wed xxlijs. 1594 *S. Ibid.* (1901) III. 127 To Alexander Kers to lous the Kingis stope quilk was tane quhen he was Abbot of Unreson vijli xlijs. *Ibid.* 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxiii. 25 That I shall loose a pece of londe vnto my self. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* ii. As for the letters at the post-mistress's... they may hide in her shop-window... till Deltane, or I loose them. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *To Louse*... to pay for; as, 'Gie me siller to louse my coals at the hill'.

† b. *Sc.* To free (an estate) from incumbrance. 1494 *Acta Dem. Conc.* (1836) 361/2 Or the landis war lowst, quilkis are now lowst.

11. *Sc. Law.* To withdraw (an arrestment).

1522 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) i. 100 The arrest laid one the gudes aboue writin le Patrik Leslie, and the said Patrik offerit the said guds, and the rest maid thar one to be lowst, incontinent thar findand souety [etc.]. 1544 *Ibid.* i. 205 The said day, Thomas Menzies, provest of Aberdene... hes lowst the arrestment made vpon one scheip, and certane tymmer being thairin, pertening to Robert Patersoune and vtheris. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 75 b, The moueable gudes of the defender, could be first attacked, and arrested, vntill he finde securitie be pledges, to compeir and answer to the complainer; and then the arrestment should be lowst. 1681 VISCT. STAIR *Instit. Law Scot.* iii. i. (1693) 373 When he whose Goods or Sums are arrested, findeth Caution, and thereby loseth the Arrestment. 1768 ERSKINE *Instit.* iii. vi. § 12 (1773) i. 509.

12. *pass.* and *intr.* To finish working; (of a school, factory, etc.) to close, disperse, 'break up'. *dial.*

a 1813 WILSON *Maggie Weir* (E. D. D.), Ploughman chields lous'd frae their wark. 1829 HOGG *Sheph. Cal.* i. vi. 151 He had hear it [a song] every day when the school lous'd. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb.* & *Durh.* 35 *Loose* ('Loose') — Finish working! 1893 SNOWDEN *Tales Yorksh. Wolds* 110 One Sunday afternoon just as the chapel had 'loosed'.

Loose, *obs.* form or variant of LOSE, LOSS.

Loosed (lūst), *ppl. a.* [*f. LOOSE v. + -ED*.] In senses of the vb.

1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxii. viii, Whose loosed bones quite out of joyn't be wried. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* *Introd.* b, The eares are moveable... in horses, and labouring beasts, they shew their spirits, being incontinent in the fearfull... and loosed in the sick. 1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 150 He rose like the loosed fountain's utmost leap.

Loose end.

1. An extremity of a string or the like left hanging loose; *fig.* of something left disconnected, undecided or unguarded. Chiefly *pl.*

1546 HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 37 Some loose or od ende will come man. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. v. (1877) i. 110 The cleargie men... are beloued generally... except perauenture of some hungrie wombes, that couet to plucke & snatch at the loose ends of their best commodities; with whom it is... a common guise, when a man is to be preferred to an ecclesiastical living, what part thereof he will first forgo and part with to their vse. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* 6 A completed connexion between the extremities of the body and the cells of the grey matter, or else between one cell and another of the central brain; there are no loose ends. 1897 BOSTON (Mass.) *Jrnl.* i. Jan. 4/5 No loose ends of controversy along these lines will be left to be taken up by the new Administration.

2. *Phr.* At (after, on) a loose end: not regularly occupied, having no settled employment; not know-

ing what to be at. Also (*to leave a matter*) at a loose end: unsettled. *colloq.*, *orig. dial.* (*cf. loose hand*, LOOSE a. 9).

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) II. 55 One informant told me that the bird-catchers... when young... were those who 'liked to be after a loose end', first catching their birds, as a sort of sporting business, and then sometimes selling them in the streets. 1856 P. THOMSON *Hist. Boston* 714 'He's on a loose end', without employment. 1860 (iro. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* vi. iv. III. 54 When I've left off carrying my pack, and am at a loose end. 1864 FRASER'S *Mag.* LXIX. 412/1 But to stop short of that is to leave the whole matter at a loose end. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Raf/Skirl* III. 228 On the Saturday evening he, like Bob, was at the 'loose end', but he had full employment. 1889 MALLOCK *In Enchanted Isl.* 262 Excepting myself he was the only stranger in Cyprus who was thus at a loose end, as it were, and not on some professional duty.

3. *Mining.* (See *quots.*)

1865 BOWER *Slate Quarries* 17 A 'loose end', as quarrymen call it, should always be selected for carrying on operations on the top rock. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Loose-end*, a gangway in *long-wall* working, driven so that one side is solid ground while the other opens upon old workings. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Loose End*, the limit of a stall next to the goaf, or where the adjoining stall is in advance.

Loosely (lū'sli), *adv.* Forms: 4 looselye, 5 lousely, 6 louslie, lowsel, e y, lously, loocely, loos(e)lye, 7 loosly, 6- loosely. [*f. LOOSE a. + -LY*.] In a loose manner.

1. Not tightly, slackly; without tightness, closeness, rigidity, or cohesion. Also *fig.*

c 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 82 Hynde it [a ligature] loosely at *pe* moup of *pe* wounde. *Ibid.* 146 *pe* seuenhe is bounde loseliche to *pe* first spondile. c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) i. xii. The more pat this desyre is the faster is lesu knytte to the soule: The lesse that this desyre is *pe* losyer is he knytte. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Alus.* ii. (1882) 37 It is a worlde to see how loosely they shall be sowed... euerie stitch an inch or two from another. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 26 b 2 It fasteneth the gummies vnto the teethe, when as they hange looselye theron. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 413 Part loosely wing the Region, part more wise In comition, rang'd in figure wedge thir way. 1811 LATHAM *Facts conc. Diabetes* 87 Matters capable of such fermentation... have their sugar so weakly and loosely oxygenated as to be againe readily evolved by the secretory action of the kidneys. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woolen Manuf.* II. 64 Articles of wool which were so loosely manufactured, that they could be easily converted again into wool. 1860 B. JOWETT in *Fiss. & Ker.* 189 In modern times... all languages sit loosely on thought. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 87 Not so loosely thoughts were linked, Six weeks since.

2. Without care, strictness, or rigour; not strictly; carelessly, negligently, laxly. Said esp. of thought or its expression.

1377 LANCEL. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 213 For he is in *pe* lowest of heuene... And wel loselyche loleth here by be lawe of hoylecherche. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 163 But Enme lously-kept [*L. iaxius custodit*], wroot unto be hisshoppis of Engeland. 1566 DEANT *Horace's Sat.* ii. i. Evij b, Some thynke my satyres too to tarte to kepe no constant lawe, And some have thought it losly pende. 1638 R. BARKER *tr. Bataz's Lett.* (vol. III.) 6 Though you write nothing loosely, yet you write nothing with streynynge. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 106 The... revenue had been very loosely managed. 1793 BEAUFORT in *Obscur. Nature Demonstr. Evld.* 133, I have already loosely observed, that their system supposes [etc.]. 1824 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 14 Nov. (1894) II. xx. 222 All men talk loosely in their ordinary conversation. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ford. & Is.* (1846) I. *Introd.* 19 The laws were often loosely administered by incompetent judges. 1885 LEADS *Mercury* 31 Jan. 6/5 The ideas thus loosely expressed... 1899 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VII. 448 In this country the word 'stammering' is used loosely for all forms of speech defect.

3. Without moral strictness; immorally.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xi. 20-24 Ye be not geuen to riot and excese so openly and loosely. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.*, *Wise Sp.* 188 In this age when a Bishop living loosely was charged that his conversation was not according to the Apostles lives, he [etc.]. 1699 DRYDEN in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 140 Licence which Mrs. Behn allow'd herself, of writing loosely, and giving... some scandal to the modesty of her sex. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 36 He was... a far more dangerous enemy of the Church than... if he had... lived as loosely as Wilmot.

4. Without being confined or restrained. Now *rare*.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. xi. 51 Her golden locks for hast were loosely shed about her eares. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Hist* XXI. 437 Ioues wife could put on no such raines, But spake thus loosely. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 75 Or as the hairs which deck their wanton heads, Which loosely fly, and play with every winde. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davidis* III. 261 The wind admir'd, which her hair loosely bore, Why it grew stiff, and now would play no more. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xxv, Sheathed in resplendent arms, or loosely dight To luxury. 1892 TENNYSON *Akbar's Dream*, And what are forms? Fair garments, plain or rich, and fitting close Or flying looser.

5. With free evacuation of the bowels.

1612 DEKKER *If it be not good Wks.* 1873 III. 288 Your guildd pills... slip so smoothly doune Your Subjects throates, that all (vpon a sudden) Are loosely giuen. 1897 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* III. 741 If the bowels are only opened once loosely he takes but one dose.

6. *Comb.* (with *ppl. adjs.*), as loosely-adherent, -branched, -fitting, -packed, -woven, etc.

1746 J. WARTON *Ode to Fancy* 9 O Nymph, with loosely-flowing hair. 1862 H. SPENSER *First Princ.* II. xix. § 149 (1875) 403 Not unfrequently a piece of trap [rock] may be found reduced... to a number of loosely-adherent coats,



like those of an onion. 1887 *MOLONEY Forestry W. Afr.* 299 A loosely-branched tree. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 903 [Bacilli] occasionally in loosely packed bundles.

**Loosen** (*lū's'n*), *v.* Forms: 4. *loosne*, *loosen*, *loosne*, 6. *loozen*, 7. *loosen*, 9. *dial. loosne*, 4. 7. *loosen*. [f. *LOOSE* a. + *-EN* 8. ON. had *losna* intr., to become loose, from the wk. grade of the root.] To make loose or looser.

1. *trans.* To set free or release from bonds or physical restraint. *Obs.* exc. *poet.* (rare) and *dial.* 1382 *Wyclif Is.* cxlv. 7 The Lord losneth the gyuede. *Ibid.* ci. 21 That he shulde...loosen the sonnes of the slayne. 1530 *Palsgr.* 766/2, I unbynde, I losen, *je deslie*. 1804 *Cooper Poetry* l. 88 The ousen, loosn'd frae the plough, Spread oore the grassy plain. 1887 *Bowen Virg. Aeneid* ii. 153 Lifting his hands now loosened from chains.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Now only in the phrase to *loosen* (a person's) *tongue* and in certain poetical or rhetorical uses (? after Shelley).

1645 *Milton Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 192 And therefore doth in this Law, what best agrees with his goodness, loosning a sacred thing to peace and charity, rather then binding it to hatred and contention. *Ibid.* 222 And this their limiting that which God loosn'd and their loosning the sinnes that he limited. 1695 *Dryden Dufresnoy's Art Painting* 185 This is an admirable Rule; a Painter ought to have it perpetually present in his Mind and Memory...It loosens his hands, and assists his understanding. 1821 *Shelley Prometheus Unbound* iii. 81 Thou breathe into the many-folded shell, Loosening its mighty music. 1850 *Tennyson In Memoriam* xlviii. 14 But [ sorrow] rather loosens from the lip Short swallow-flights of song. 1859 *Trollope He Knew* xlv. (1878) 246 By degrees her tongue was loosened. 1893 *E. H. Barker Wand. S. Waters* 222 The fragrance of the valley was loosened. 1895 *Zangwill Master* i. x. 110 The action seemed to loosen his tongue.

2. To undo, unfasten (bonds, a knot, or the like). Now usually: To render looser or less tight, to relax, slacken.

1382 *Wyclif Is.* xv. 2 Go, and loosne the sac fro thi leendis. 1611 *Bible Judith* ix. 2 Who loosened the girdle of a maid to defile her. 1886 *tr. Chardin's Trav. Persia* 384 The Grooms...walk the Horses, then they cloath them and loosen their girts. 1806 *Surr Winter in Lond.* III. 54 The manacles were loosened from my hands. 1820 *Keats St. Agnes* xxvi. She...Loosens her fragrant bodice. 1884 *Law Times* 3 May 1/2 A Government not accustomed to loosen their purse strings. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 258 On loosening the ligatures the rabbit often gave a sudden jump forward. 1902 *A. E. W. Mason Four Feathers* xv. 141 That access of panic which had loosened his joints when first he saw the low brown walls of the town.

*fig.* 1871 *R. Ellis tr. Catullus* lxxv. 367 Neptune's bonds of stone from Dardan city to loosen.

3. To weaken the adhesion or attachment of; to unfix, detach.

1667 *Milton P. L.* vi. 643 From thir foundations loosning to and fro They pluckt the seated Hills. 1680 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 232 The manner of loosning all the other inward Spheres is as the former. *Ibid.* Loosen it out of the Wax. 1726 *Leon tr. Albert's Archit.* l. 72/2 The water...routs up the bottom, and...carries away every thing that it can loosen. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 326 A wall which time and weather had so loosened that it shook in every storm. 1879 *N. Smyth Old Faiths in New Light* ii. (1882) 45 The ivy creeping up the wall of the church does not loosen its ancient stones. 1882 *Ouida Maronima* i. 28 Loosen the image from my hat.

† b. *fig.* To detach in affection, make a breach between. *Obs.*

1605 *Shaks. Lear* v. i. 19 (1st Q. 1608), I had rather loose the battaile, then that sister should loosen him and mee.

c. *slang.* To loosen (a person's) *hide*: to flog. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 11 Apr. 9/2 He thought the only way to make them decent members of society was 'to loosen their hides'.

d. *intr.* for *refl.* or *pass.* To become loose.

1677 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 46 The square on the Spindle will be apt to loosen in the square of the Wheel. 1680 *Ibid.* 178 These Puppets stand the firmer, and are less subject to loosen. *Ibid.* 231 The Cube or Dy will loosen. 1726 *Swift Gulliver* vi. ix. They have a kind of Tree, which at Forty Years old loosens in the Root. 1899 *J. Hutchinson Archives Surg.* x. 157 A whitlow formed, and the nail loosened and was shed in fragments. 1901 *W. M. Ramsay in Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 390 His old ideas had been slowly loosening and dissolving.

4. *trans.* To make less coherent; to separate the particles of.

1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* ii. 488 With Iron Teeth of Rakes...to move The crusted Earth, and loosen it above. 1787 *Winter Syst. Husb.* 62 Manures plowed in, loosen and divide the soil. 1846 *J. Baxter Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 329 The workman then with his spade loosens...the texture of the...soil. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* l. xxvii. 202 He struck the snow with his baton to loosen it.

*fig.* a. 1862 *Buckle Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 510 Society was loosened and seemed to be resolving itself into its elements.

5. a. To relax, relieve the costiveness of, cause a free evacuation of (the bowels).

1587 *Golding De Morney* viii. 95 Esculapius...was esteemed as a God for teaching...to loosen the Belly. 1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 41 Feare looseth the Belly. 1676 *Wise-man Surg.* v. l. 352 Also use...lenient Purgatives, to loosen the body. 1761 *W. Lewis Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 181 To loosen the belly; to promote perspiration, urine, and the uterine purgations. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 617 The bowels [must] be loosened with some gentle aperient.

b. To render (a cough) 'looser'.

1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* i. 316/1 To loosen the cough...small doses of ipecacuanha or tartarized antimony are often most effectual. 1898 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* v. 39 To mature, that is to loosen the [bronchial] catarrh.

6. To relax in point of severity or strictness.

1798 *Malthus Popul.* (1878) 10 The restraints to population are...loosened. 1858 *Buckle Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 568 Even the Inquisition was...made to loosen its hold over its victims. 1872 *G. B. Cheever Lect. Pilgr. Progr.* v. 152 The strictness of his imprisonment had been loosened. 1873 *Holland A. Bonnic.* vii. 119 Mr. Bird seemed to take a special pleasure in our society, and while loosening his claim on us as pupils, to hold us as associates and friends more closely. 1899 *T. S. Baldoock Cronwell* 291 The men neither straggled nor loosened their discipline.

**Loosened** (*lū's'nd*), *pp. a.* [f. *LOOSEN* v. + *-ED* 4.] In senses of the vb.; slackened, relaxed; rendered loose or easily detachable; also *dial.* liberated from service.

1680 *Dryden Ovid's Ep.* vii. 9 While you, with loosn'd Sails, and Vows, prepare To seek a Land, that flies the Searchers Care. 1697 *Virg. Georg.* iii. 307 He scours along the Field, with loosn'd Reins. 1755 *J. G. Cooper Estimate of Life* iii. 64 in Dodsley Coll. Poems III. 224 Despair, that hellish fiend, proceeds From loosn'd thoughts, and impious deeds. 1798 *Landon Gebir* ii. 136 His chaplets mingled with her loosened hair. 1821 *Joanna Baillic Metr. Leg.* Lord John xxix. But his loosn'd limbs shook fast. 1845 *Mrs. S. C. Hall Whiteboy* xi. 91 Then will come the loosened soldier. 1855 *Browning Transcendentalism* 25 He...turned with loosened tongue to talk with him. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* l. xxv. 185 The loosened avalanches...upon the mountain heads.

**Loosener** (*lū's'nai*). [f. as prec. + *-ER* 1.]

1. One who loosens or makes loose.

1843 *Browning Blot in 'Scutcheon'* ii. Wks. 1896 I. 343/1 No loosener O' the lattice. 1852 *R. A. Coffin tr. Liguori's Glories of Mary* (1868) 87 Loosener of my bonds...listen to my prayers.

2. Something which serves to loosen anything.

1630 *Brathwaite Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 99 Immoderation is a loosener of the sinewes, and a lessener of the strength. 1643 *Caryl Sac. Covt.* 5 It is a loosener of affection. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* l. 9 It is not good to use looseners, as Apples, Prunes...frequently. 1784 *Jefferson Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 334 The most powerful looseners of the bands of private friendship. 1871 *R. Ellis tr. Catullus* ii. 13 The golden apple...Late-worn loosener of the wary girdle.

**Looseness** (*lū's'nēs*). Forms: see *LOOSE* a.

[f. *LOOSE* a. + *-NESS*.] The attribute of being loose.

1. Freedom from restraint, attachment, rigid connexion, tightness, or density. *lit., transf., and fig.* 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 64 pe enchesoun of caime conietie...is compouned of be moupis of be veynes and arteries...or ellis to greet feblines or to greet loosenes. 1562 *Turner Bath* 8 h. They are good for the loosnes and to muche softnes of the pappe. 1587 *Golding De Morney* xiii. 223 After that inauer therefore may we wade...between Loosenesse and Bondage by leauing their muings free. 1607 *Markham Caval.* ii. (1617) 92 Hold vp his head, so as by no meanes he may...win it to such a loosnesse from the riders hand, that [etc.]. 1621 *W. Williamson tr. Goulart's Wise Vieill.* 34 Loosenesse of teeth. 1635 *56 Cowley Davidels* ii. 640 Not all that Saul could threaten or persuade, In this close Knot the smallest Looseness made. 1675 *A. Browne App. Art Limning* 20 The third thing Excellent in a Good Draught is Loosness, that is, that the Body be not made Stiff in any part. 1889 *J. M. Robertson Christ & Krishna* xvii. 107 The looseness and flexibility of the materials of which the cumbrous mythology of the Hindu epic poems is composed.

2. Lack of strictness; laxity of principles or practice.

1585 *Fetherstone tr. Calvin on Acts* xviii. 17 This loosenesse must bee imputed not so much to the sluggishness of the deuite as to the hatred of the Jewish religion. a. 1639 *W. Whately Prototypes* i. xix. (1640) 101 They know how to tie others hard and leave themselves loose, through the loosenesse of an evil conscience. a. 1665 *J. Goodwin Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 465 Any looseness or lightness of spirit. 1723 *Wourow Corr.* (1843) III. 58 The Non-subscribing principle has a natural and necessary tendency to looseness and the opening a door for error. 1855 *N. F. Express* Sept. (Bartlett), The perfect looseness, with which books not on the invoice were sold [at auction]. 1878 *Lecky Eng. in 18th C.* II. vii. 290 The greater looseness of their principles. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Oct. 2/3 It is confessed by members of the Stock Exchange that their methods of dealing sometimes encourage a certain amount of looseness.

b. Lack of exactness or accuracy.

1769 *Burke Late St. Nat.* Wks. II. 70 The looseness and inaccuracy of the export entries. 1797 *Goodwin Enquirer* i. vi. 42 Misunderstandings...may be traced to...looseness of expression. 1849 *Ruskin Ser. Lamps* p. vij. The looseness of the drawing...may perhaps diminish their credit. 1873 *M. Arnold Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 142 The incurable looseness with which the circumstances of what is called and thought a miracle are related. 1885 *Sir A. Wills in Law Times Rep.* I. II. 518/1 Throughout the Act there is not the smallest indication of looseness of phraseology.

3. Moral laxity; licentiousness or lewdness in conduct, speech, or thought.

1576 *Woolton Chr. Manual* H v b, Nature hath mingled pleasure with things necessarye...If pleasure come alone, it is looseness. 1581 *J. Bell Haddon's Ansv. Osor.* 25 This chastitie may be seduced in processe of time to loosenesse. 1599 *R. Crompton Mansion Magnanimitie* N iv b, The said noble Earle...knowing the loosenesse of soldiers...caused the Ladies...to be safely conveyed out of the Citie. 1693-4 *Wood Life* 3 Mar. He told him that such a College in Oxford was a debauch'd college, that they were all given to looseness. 1799 *Felton Classics* (1718) 26 The Looseness of his Thoughts, too immodest for chaste Ears to bear. 1868 *Milman St. Paul's* 302 Looseness too often sinking into obscenity. 1900 *W. M. Sinclair Unto You Young Men* x. 187 Scenes of luxury or looseness.

4. Laxity (of the bowels), esp. as a morbid symptom; diarrhoea; † an attack of diarrhoea.

1586 *T. Randolph in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. III. 121

He fell into a greate loosenes of his bodye. 1600 *Surflet Country Farme* i. xv. 97 For the loosenes of the belly, some make them meate of the husks of barlie steep in wine. 1663 *Boyle Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* ii. v. xi. 232 If rubarb be justly affirmed to be an excellent medicine in looseneses. 1702 *J. Purcell Cholick* (1714) 163 The Pains grew violent, and a great Looseness succeeded. 1737 *Bracken Farriery Impr.* (1749) l. 217 In Diarrhoea's or Loosenesses. 1755 *Gentl. Mar.* XXV. 28 His looseness encreased to a great excess, which brought on much weakness. 1760 *Gray Let.* Poems (1775) 283 A violent looseness carried him off. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 242 A certain looseness of the bowels...is a common symptom of the disease (i.e. of whooping-cough). 1898 *P. Manson Trop. Diseases* xvii. 271 The preliminary looseness in such cases [of cholera] is called the 'premonitory diarrhoea'.

**Loosenger**, variant of *LOSENGER Obs.*

**Loosening** (*lū's'nin*), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of *LOOSEN* v. in various senses.

1597 *A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 26 b/2 Without hurtinge of the gummies, and looseninge of the same. 1615 *Hieron Hks.* l. 654 Thus is death a loosening to the children of God. 1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 435 The Loosening of the Earth, which cometh any Tree. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* ii. xix. 333 Ice gives evidence of a loosening of its crystalline texture. 1876 *Miss Braddon F. Haggard's Pau.* I. 35 A signal for the loosening of everyone else's tongue. 1883 *R. W. Dixon Mano* iii. v. 126 Like the tightening and the loosening of a cord.

**Loosening**, *pp. a.* [-ING 2.] That loosens, in various senses of the vb.

1665 *Hooke Microgr.* 13 The strange loosening nature of a violent jarring motion. 1694 *Salmon Bate's Dispens.* (1699) 529 1 Laxative or Loosening Tartar. 1758 *J. S. Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Dict. Cc ij, Laxative, or Loosening Medicines. 1801 *Southery Thalaba* ix. xlii, Thalaba Watches her snowy fingers...Unwind the loosening chain. 1886 *C. Scott Sheep-Farming* 15 They are fed upon roots...which exert a loosening effect on the teeth.

**Looser** (*lū'sai*). [f. *LOOSE* v. + *-ER* 1.] One who or something which loosens.

1528 *Paynel Salerni's Regim.* (1541) 82 b, Mustarde sede is a great leuser, consumer, and clenser of flatueticke humidities. 1591 *Percival Sp. Dict.* *Solditor*, a looser, an expounder of dreams or riddles. 1871 *R. Ellis tr. Catullus* lxxv. 28 A sturdier arm, that franker quality somewhere, Looser of youth's fast-bound girdle. 1882 *Nares Seaman-ship* (ed. 6) 199 The sail loosers...keep fast the...hoins.

**Loosestrife** (*lū's'strif*). Also 6 loose-, lous(e)strife, loostrife. [f. *LOOSE* v. + *STRIFE* sb.; a mistransl. of late L. *lysimachia*, also -*machion*, a. Gr. *λυσίμαχος*, f. the personal name *Λυσίμαχος* 'lysimachus, an application of the adj. *λυσίμαχος* 'loosing' (i.e. ending) strife, f. *λυσι-*, combining stem of *λύνειν* to loose + *μαχη* strife.

The form \**λυσίμαχια* (found only in Pliny's Latin translation) would be correct Gr. for 'the action of loosing strife'. The misinterpretation of the word is ancient; Pliny, though stating that the plant was discovered by one 'lysimachus, also says that oxen that are made to eat it are rendered more willing to draw together. Ancient writers mention two kinds of *lysimachia*, the purple and the yellow, the descriptions of which agree with the two plants referred to in 1 below. Modern botanists have appropriated *lysimachia* as a generic name to the 'yellow loosestrife'.

1. The name for two common herbaceous plants resembling each other closely in growth (upright and tall) and habitat (margins of ditches and streams).

a. *Lysimachia vulgaris* (N.O. *Primulaceae*), flowering in July, and bearing racemes of golden-yellow flowers; called *spec.* Golden or Yellow Loosestrife. Also a book-name for the genus.

1548 *Turner Names of Herbes* (1881) 50 Some call it *Lysimachiam luteam*...it may be called in englishe yellow loosestrife or herbe Wylowe. 1562 *Herbal* ii. 44 It may be well called after the etimologi of the worde and also of y<sup>e</sup> vertue that it hath loose strife. 1578 *Lyte Dodona* i. li. 75 The yellow Lysimachus or golden Louse strife. 1640 *Parkinson Theatr. Bot.* 543 Common yellow Loosestrife or Willow herbe. 1861 *Miss Pratt Flower Pl.* IV. 236 Great Yellow Loosestrife...Its large yellow panicle has leaves growing among the blossoms.

b. *Lythrum Salicaria* (N.O. *Lythraceae*), blooming in summer months, with a beautiful showy spike of purplish-red flowers; called *spec.* Red, Purple, or Spiked Loosestrife. Also a book-name for the genus.

1548 *Turner Names of Herbes* (1881) 50 *Lysimachia purpurea*...may be called in englishe red loosestrife, or purple loosestrife. 1567 *Maplet Gr. Forest* 51 Other will have it called Loostrike or Herbe Willow. It beareth a red flower. 1633 *Johnson Gerard's Herbal* ii. cxxix. 478 This lesser purple Loose-strife of Clusius. 1785 *Martyn Rousseau's Bot.* xx. (1794) 278 Purple Loosestrife is a handsome plant. 1838 *Mary Howitt Pleasant* i. The loose-strife's purple spear. 1866 *M. Arnold Thyrus* xiii. When through the Wytham flats, Red loosestrife and blond meadow-sweet among...We tracked the shy Thames shore. 1889 *P. H. Emerson Eng. Idys* 83 Their sea-boots crushed the purple loosestrife into the ground.

2. Applied (as a book-name) with qualifications to plants of other genera (see quotes.).

1760 *J. Lee Introd. Bot. App.* 317 Poddied Loose-strife, *Ephlobium*. *Ibid.*, Yellow Virginian Loose-strife, *Gaura*. 1787 *tr. Linnaeus Fam. Plantis* I. 254 *Gaura*, Virginian Loosestrife. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 695/1 False Loosestrife, *Ludwigia*. Swamp-L., Decodon. West Indian L., *Jussiaea suffruticosa*.

**Loosing** (*lū'sin*), *vbl. sb.* [f. *LOOSE* v. + *-ING* 1.] The action of the vb. *LOOSE*.

† 1. Letting go; setting free, release. *Obs.* or *arch.*



1415 SIR T. GREY in 43 *Deputy Keeper's Rep.* 587 Ye mon shulde cum agayn on Tuseday to tel ye way of yair lawys-  
yng. 1504 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 186 The letter that come  
from William Elison, the which I had mynd in for loysing  
of Edmund Ward, for I have gotten him forth by the wayes  
of William Ellyson. 1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict., Soliturni*,  
loosing, deliuering, solutis, dimissis.

† 2. The making or rendering loose in a socket  
or the like; the untying (of a knot). *Obs.*

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 38 Some were also rasyd  
with fyry naylys vnto the bonys and to the loysing of her  
ioyntys. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 249 Rather then  
I wil tarrie the loysing of them [sc. knottes]. I wil cutt them  
in sunder. 1599 *Life Sir T. More in Wordsw. Eccl. Biog.*  
(1853) II. 99 The old man's purse was made fast to his  
girdle, which the thief spying gave it the loysing.

3. A setting free, absolving, or discharging (from  
guilt, sentence, or obligation); remission of a sin or  
penance.

c 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* (MS. T.) 345 At thair bother assent  
for to lyve samen Withouten any loysing to thair life lastes.  
1526 *Piger. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 226 This power of bynd-  
yng & loysing of synne, is deriued from y<sup>e</sup> apostles to y<sup>e</sup>  
myysters of Christes chirche. 1659 *PEARSON Creed* (1839)  
595 What is the remission [of sins] itself, or the loysing of  
that obligation? 1686 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 462  
The Pardon or Remission of Sins, consists in the loysing of  
sinful Men from that Obligation to eternal Punishment.  
1871 *SPROTT Sc. Liturgies Jas. VI* (1901) Notes 151 This  
has always been regarded as a notable example of binding  
and loysing by the minister.

† 4. The action of weighing anchor or setting  
free the moorings of a ship; getting under weigh.

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* II. 54 Vpon the second day after our  
loosing from Cliska, we arriued at Ragusa.

† 5. The action of letting-go the drawn string  
of a bow. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Land Troy-bk.* 7797 [He] drew an Arwe vp to  
the vale; And as he was in his loysing, Diomedes . . . to  
him rode, Ar euere arwe from him glode. 1545 *ASCHAM*  
*Toxoph.* (Arb.) 107 What handling is proper to the Instru-  
mentes? Standynge, nocking, drawynge, holdynge, loysing,  
wherby cometh fayre shotynge. 1612 *SELDEN in Drayton's*  
*Poly-olb.* xvii. Notes 268 His death by an infortunate  
loosing at a deer out of one Walter Tirrel's hand.

6. A sum of money paid on the completion of a  
contract or obligation.

1889 W. MARCROFT *Ups & Downs* 10 On my coming to be  
21 years of age there must be a loosing paid of one guinea.

7. *Sc. Law.* A release.

1495 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 481/2 If ther shall fortune a  
reasonable consideration or considerations to be upon the  
making of the said Leases, for loysing of the same. 1564-  
[65] *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 317 Providing always that  
the loysing of the said arrieistment . . . shall na wyse be hurt-  
ful. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 176 (Scots Law Phrases) A  
*Loysing of Arrestment*, a Writ to discharge such attach-  
ment, which issues of course on the debtor giving security  
for payment of the debt.

8. *Comb.*: loosing-place *Sc.* [cf. *LOSSING*],  
a place for unloading vessels (? *obs.*); loosing-time,  
the time of release from work (*diab.*).

1805 *FORSYTH Beauties Scotl.* III. 35 The bottom or tail . . . of  
this bank . . . as a loosing place, experienced mariners prefer  
to any other harbour in the frith. 1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's*  
xv. Looking at their watches . . . lest they should work for  
their master half an instant after loosing-time.

**Loosing**, *pph.* a. [f. *LOOSE* v. + -ING 2.] Re-  
laxing; laxative.

1605 SIR J. LAUDER (Fountainh.) *Frnt.* (S. H. S.) 43 In  
my experience I fand it very loosing, for before I was weill  
accouented wt it, if I chanced to sup any tyme any quantity  
of the pottage, I was sure of 2 or 3 stools afternoon wt it.

**Loosing**, *obs. form of LOZENGE.*

**Loosish** (*lū'sh*), a. [f. *LOOSE* a. + -ISH.] Some-  
what loose.

1824-9 *LANDOR Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 46 A loosish man  
and slippery in foul proclivities. 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las*  
*Alforjas* II. 202 Eruptive hills with loosish sandy slopes.

**Loosome**, *Sc. form of LOVESOME.*

**Loot** (*lūt*), *sb.* 1. Also 7 *lute*. A name applied  
in the Cheshire and Staffordshire salt-works to the  
ladle used to remove the scum from the brine-pan.

1669 W. JACKSON in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1065 This bloody  
brine at the first boiling of the Pann, brings up a scumm,  
which they are careful to take off with a Skimmer, made  
with a wooden handle thrust through a long square of  
Wainscot-board, twice as bigg as a good square trencher:  
this they call a Loot. 1686 *PLOT Staffordsh.* 94. 1880  
C. H. POOLE *Staffordsh. Gloss.*, *Loot*, a brine ladle.

**Loot** (*lūt*), *sb.* 2 [a. Hindi *lūt*, according to  
some scholars repr. Skr. *lōtra*, *lōpra* booty, spoil,  
f. the root *lup* = *rup* to break; others refer it  
to Skr. *lunf* to rob.] Goods (esp. articles of con-  
siderable value) taken from an enemy, a captured  
city, etc. in time of war; also, in wider sense,  
something taken by force or with violence; booty,  
plunder, spoil; now sometimes *transf.*, illicit  
gains, 'pillage' (e.g. by a public servant). Also,  
the action or process of looting.

[1788 *Indian Vocab.* (V.), *Loot*, plunder, pillage.] 1839  
*Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 104 He always found the talismanic  
gathering-word *Loot* (plunder), a sufficient bond of union  
in any part of India. 1858-9 *RUSSELL Diary India* (1860)  
II. xvii. 340 Why, the race [of camp followers] is suckled on  
loot, fed on theft, swaddled in plunder, and weaned on  
robbery. 1860 *Hook Lives Alps* (1862) II. vii. 505 The  
houses in the archbishop's stables the murderers appropri-  
ated as their own free-for, as we should now say, as loot.  
1876 *Blackw. Mag.* CXIX. 115/1 Public servants [in Turkey]  
have vied with one another in a system of universal loot.

**Loot** (*lūt*), *v.* [f. *LOOT sb.* 2] a. *trans.* To  
plunder, sack (a city, building). b. To carry off  
as loot or booty. c. *absol.*

a. 1845 W. H. SMITH in *Calburn's United Service Mag.*  
II. 10 He has attacked and looted several villages under  
our protection. 1861 *GUESLEY Sophron & N.* 135 The sum-  
mer palace of the Emperor . . . has been . . . unceremoniously  
looted. 1889 *JESSOP Coming of Friars* II. 99 A gang of  
fellows . . . seems to have looted the manors of Dunton and  
Mileham.

b. 1847 LD. MALMESBURY in *Mem. Ex-minister* (1884) I.  
192 Went to see Marshal Soult's pictures which he looted  
in Spain. 1858 K. YOUNG *Diary* (1902) App. D. 328 My Sirdar-  
bearer who . . . looted all my traps. 1860 *DICKENS Uncomm.*  
*Trav.* xiv. A place of temporary security for the plunder  
'looted' by laundresses [sc. of Inns of Court chambers].  
1887 *Daily News* 18 July 5/4 The dervishes are reported to  
be looting cattle and grain.

c. 1842 [implied in *LOOTING vbl. sb.*] 1859 *Times* 30 May  
10/4 He who 'loots' is almost sure to make acquaintance  
with the 'haslinger'. 1878 R. TAYLER in *N. Amer. Rev.*  
CXXVI. 243 The gentle 'Tigers' [soldiers] were looting  
right merrily, diving in and out of wagons with the activity  
of rabbits in a warren.

Hence **Looted** *pph.* a.

1897 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 7/6 All the looted cattle and  
wagons were recaptured.

**Loot**, var. *LOTE* lotus, *LOTH*; *obs. Sc. f. LOOT.*

**Loot**, *Sc. pa. t. of LET* v. 1

**Lootable** (*lūt'ābl*), a. *rare* -1. [f. *LOOT* v.  
+ -ABLE.] That may be looted or taken as loot.

1883 *Ch. Times* 30 Jan. 75 3 The amount of lootable in-  
come would be a very different matter.

**Lootah**: see *LOTAH*.

**Loote**, *obs. form of LOT*, *LOTAH*.

**Looter** (*lūt'ar*), [f. *LOOT* v. + -ER 1.] One who  
loots.

1858-9 *RUSSELL Diary India* (1860) II. xvii. 340 Those  
insatiable 'looters' - men, women, and children, all are at it.  
1872 *Daily News* 19 Aug. Those begging gentlemen  
who march at the tail of political parties like the looters  
behind armies.

**Looth** e, loop, *obs. forms of LOATH* a.

|| **Lootie** (*lūt-i*). *Anglo-Ind.* Also 8 *louchée*,  
9 *lutee*. [Hindi *lūtī*, f. *lūt* *LOOT sb.* 2] In *pl.*  
A term applied, in India, to a body of native ir-  
regulars whose chief object in warfare was plunder.  
In wider sense, a band of marauders or robbers.  
Also rarely in *sing.*, one of such a band or gang.  
Hence **Lootie-wallah** [Hindi *lūtīwālā*]: see  
*WALLAH*, a member of a gang of looties.

1757 *ORME Hist. Milit. Trans.* (1778) II. vii. 129 A body  
of their Loochees, or plunderers, who are armed with clubs  
. . . attacked the houses of the natives. 1821 L. MUNRO *Narr.*  
*Mil. Operat. Coromandel Coast* (1789) 795 Even the rascally  
Lootywallahs, or Misorian hussars . . . now pressed upon our  
flanks and rear. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. 77/1 These irregu-  
lars of the enemy [in the East Indies], distinguished by the  
name of Loochees, continued their depredations. 1800 T. T.  
ROBERTS *Indian Gloss.*, *Lootywallah*, see *Looties*. 1802 C.  
JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Lootywallah*, Ind., a term of the same  
import as Loochees. 1827 *SCOTT Surg. Dan.* xii. I will find  
the dagger of a Loochee which shall reach thee, wert thou  
sheltered under the folds of the Nawab's garment. 1876  
GRANT *Hist. India* I. iv. 279/1. 1884 W. L. WHIFFLE in  
*Bib. Soc. Rec. Sept.* 131 (Stanf.) A noted loote, or rogue.

**Looting** (*lūt'ing*), *vbl. sb.* [f. *LOOT* v. + -ING 1.]  
The action of the vb. *LOOT*. Also *attrib.*

1842 LD. ELLENBOROUGH *Lct.* 17 May in *Indian Administr.*  
(1874) 194 The plunderers are beaten whenever they are  
caught, but there is a good deal of burning and 'looting' as  
they call it. 1859 M. THOMSON *Story Cananore* iii. 48 For  
downright looting commend me to the hirsute Sikh. 1862  
L. OLIPHANT *Earl Elgin's Mission China* I. 135. I observed,  
in the suburb large looting parties, composed of Chinese  
blackguards, ransacking the houses.

† **Loove**, love, *obs. rare*. [repr. OE. *lūf*: see  
*LAVE sb.*] Relict, widow.

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 75 Henry . . . 3af hym to  
wyf Constans contas of Breayne, be loove v<sup>r</sup> wydowe,  
L. *relictant* of his some Gaufred. *Ibid.* 173 Constans, Gef-  
fray his love [v<sup>r</sup> loove, L. *relictus*]. 1492 *Churchw. Acc.*  
*St. Dunstons, Canterb.* in *Kenilworth Gloss.* s. v. *Loove*, Item  
payde for the buryng of Ellerygge's loue . . . iiii<sup>s</sup>. 1514 *MS.*  
*Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Rec. off Pett's loove wyth  
owt west gaat ijd. 1557 *Will. Jno Shoo*, Item I give to  
Counstable love xx<sup>s</sup> to Steres love xx<sup>s</sup>.

**Loover**, *obs. form of LOUVRE.*

**Looves**, -ys, *obs. pl. of LOAF sb.* 1

**Loovesum**, *obs. form of LOVESOME.*

**Loowarm**, variant of LEW-WARM.

**Loowe**, *obs. form of LOW.*

**Looz**, variant of LOSE *sb.* *Obs.*, praise.

† **Lop** (*lɒp*), *sb.* 1 *Obs.* Forms: 1, 5 *loppe*,  
7-10 *lop*. [OE. *loppe* wk. fem., of obscure origin.  
Cf. *LOB sb.* 1] A spider.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Booth.* xvi. § 2 3e furbum þeos lytle  
loppe hine [sc. man] hwilum deaðne zedeþ. c 1000 ÆLFRED  
*Gloss.* in *Wr. Wälczer* 121/27 *Loppe*, fleonde naedde, uel  
attorcoppe. c 1391 CHAUCEUR *Astrol.* i. § 3 Shapen in manere  
of a net or of a webbe of a loppe. *Ibid.* § 19 From this  
senyth . . . ther come a maner krokede strikes like to the claws  
of a loppe. c 1400 *Ragman Roll* 72 in *Hazlitt E. P. P.*  
I. 72 Ve lade longe sydde as a loppe.

**Lop** (*lɒp*), *sb.* 2 Now *dial.* [prob. a. ON. \**hloppa*  
wk. fem. (Sw. *lappa*, Da. *loppe*), f. root of *hloppa*  
(*hloppa*) to LEAP.] A flea.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* viii. 306 Grete loppys ouer all þis  
land thay fly [sc. the plague of 'flies']. 1480 *CAXTON Chron.*  
*Eng.* D vij b. After this Boor shall come a lambe that shall

haue feet of leed an hede of bras an hert of a loppe. 1597  
G. HARVEY *Trimming Nashe Wks.* (Grosart) III. 43 But  
see, what, art thou here? *I lupus in fabula*, a lop in a chaine?  
1662 *Rump Songs* I. 192 Lay-interlining Clergy, a device  
That's nick-name to the stuff call'd Lops and Lice. 1674 RAY  
*N. C. Words* 31 Lops and Lice, used in the South, i.e.  
Fleas and Lice. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1787 *GROSE Provine.*  
*Gloss.*, *Lop*, a flea. N. 1863 *ROBSON Birds of Tyne* 237  
The sheets lily-white, though aw says it mysel'; Maw darlin',  
nee lops there to touch us. 1877 in *N. W. Line Gloss.*

**Lop** (*lɒp*), *sb.* 3 Also 5-8 *loppe*, (7 *lope*), 6-7  
*lopp*. [Commonly supposed to be f. *LOP* v. 1, but  
more probably the source of that word. Senses  
2 and 3, however, are from the vb.]

The etymology is obscure. An OE. \**lopp* would represent  
a pre-Teut. type \**lupno-* 'what is stripped off', f. root \**lup-*  
(see *LEAF sb.*); but the word does not appear before the  
15th c., and is not found in other Teut. dialects. Cf. *Norw.*  
*dial.* *loppa* v., to pluck, snatch, *lopa*, *lopin* (of bark) to be  
loosened by moisture.]

1. The smaller branches and twigs of trees, such  
as are not measured for timber; faggot-wood, lop-  
pings. Also, a branch lopped off. *Phr.* *lop and*  
*lop*, *lop and crop*.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* vi. 45 And stones yf thee lacketh,  
this is boote: Sarmont, or stre, or loppe [L. *col quibuscun-*  
*que virgultis*] in hit be graued. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V.  
547/1 The Loppes and Croppes of Woode, felled withyune  
our fryth of Leycestre. 1532 *Dial. on Laurus Eng.* II. lv. 153 b.  
What thynke they if a man sell the loppes of his woode,  
whether any tyme ought there to be payd? 1573 *Tusser*  
*Hush.* xxxiii. (1878) 73 Let lop be shorne that hindreth  
corne. 1613 *SHAKS. Hon. VIII.* i. ii. 96 We take From  
euery tree, lop, bark, and part of th' timber. 1651 G. W.  
tr. *Cowley's Just.* 265 Where any one is killed, with the fall  
of an Arme or Lopp of a Tree . . . after warning given by the  
parties who are . . . lopping. 1669 *WOLKING Syst. Agric.* (1681)  
92 A certain gentleman . . . obtained a parcel of Elm-trees  
lops and tops. 1726 *AYLIFFE Paragon* [566], Lops of Trees  
above twenty years Growth pay no Litches. 1774 T. WEST  
*Antiq. Furness* (1805) 228 Anye kind of underwoods, topps,  
loppes, croppes, or other woods. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts*  
XXIII. 135, I also considered the value of the tops and  
lop, or trimmings of the trees. 1819 W. FAUX *Mem. Days*  
*Amer.* (1823) 176 What [trees] are cut down, together with  
the lop, are rolled by levers into heaps and burnt. 1826  
COBBETT *Rur. Notes* (1835) II. 238 What is the price of this  
load of timber? . . . taking in lop, top and bark . . . ten pounds  
a load at least. 1842 *BRANDE Dict. Sci. etc.*, s. v. *Lopping*.  
When timber trees are sold the purchaser bargains to take  
them either with or without the lop and crop. 1862 T. L.  
PEACOCK *Mem. Shelley Wks.* 1875 III. 448 The gardener  
had cut it [sc. a holly-tree] up into a bare pole, selling the  
lop for Christmas decorations. 1892 *Times* 24 Oct. 3/4 Cord  
wood is the smaller limbs of oak, the lop and top of the  
branches when the trees are felled.

*Fig.* 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 57 Ah, foolish old  
man! . . . Now thy selfe hast lost both lop and topp. Als my  
ludding branch thou wouldest cropp. a 1641 *Br. Movm-*  
*Tagu Acts & Mon.* (1642) 94 Lop and top, hip and thigh,  
bough and branch, root and stemme, all and singular should  
be eradicated. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* I. v. xxvii. They three  
[sc. Italian, French, and Spanish] are only lops cut from  
the Latian tree.

† 2. A lopped tree or the lopped part of a tree.  
*Obs. rare.*

a 1640 SIR W. JONES *Rep.* (1675) 280 They must . . . not cut  
the Loppes flat, so that the water may stand on them, and  
rot them. 1656 W. D. tr. *Cononius Gate Lat. Unt.* § 371.  
105 Hee pruneth every year, that new branches may spring  
from the Lope, or pruned tree.

† 3. The action or process of lopping a tree or  
its boughs. *Obs.*

1576 *TURBERY. Venerie* 198 What loads of haye, what  
grasse for bief, what store of wood for loppe. a 1600  
*HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* vii. i. § 2 It hath not seemed expedient  
to offer the edge of the axe unto all three boughs at once,  
but rather to . . . strike at the weakest first, making show that  
the lop of that one shall draw the more abundance of sap  
to the other two.

4. *Comb.*: lop-limbed a., having one or more  
limbs cut off; lop-stick (*Canadian*), a tree which  
has had its branches lopped and the name of the  
lopper cut in its trunk (see *quot.*); lop-wood,  
branches, etc. lopped from a tree.

1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* vii. xii. The \*lop-limbed cap-  
tain would have gone raving mad at it. 1892 W. PIKE  
*North. Canada* 209 Often on the lonely waterways of the  
Northern country one sees a \*lop-stick showing far ahead  
on the bank, and reads a name celebrated in the annals of  
the Hudson's Bay Company or in the history of Arctic  
exploration. 1693 *EVELYN De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* 75  
They afford both much \*Lop-wood and Fruit. 1794 T.  
STONE *Agric. Surv. Linc.* (1800) 115 [Trees] which will  
consequently produce most bark, and top or lop-wood. 1888  
*Academy* 4 Feb. 71/1 The curious customs of 'lop-wood'  
or privileges of cutting fuel from pollards at certain seasons  
of the year.

† **Lop**, *sb.* 4 *Obs. rare*. [Related to *LOP* v. 2,  
expressing the notion of something hanging loose.  
Cf. *LAP sb.* 1, *LOB sb.* 2] A lobe (of the liver).

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 342 The land Frogs of Toads kind,  
have one lop or lappet of the Liver, which Ants will not touch.

† **Lop**, *sb.* 5 *Tanning. Obs.* [Of obscure origin;  
cf. *LOB sb.* 2 5.] The infusion of bark and ooze  
used in tanning leather. (Cf. *LOPPING vbl. sb.* 3)

1773 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 886/2 The bark should be rounder  
best, and more given to the lop, for large hides than small  
ones; and consequently larger leather should lie longer in  
the lop.

**Lop** (*lɒp*), *sb.* 6 *Naut.* [Onomatopoeic (con-  
nected with *LOP* v. 3). Cf. *LAP sb.* 2, v. 1] A state  
of the sea in which the waves are short and lumpy.



**1829** COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 360 There was too much 'lop'. **1838** *Ibid.* II. 153 The wigwag... were always on a 'lop of the sea'. **1847** *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 1847 There being a 'lop' on, the boat lurched to windward. **1899** F. T. RULLEN *Way Navy* 38 Quite a 'lop' of a sea gets up, but these battleships take no heed of it.

**Lop** (lɒp), *sb.* 7 [Short for *lop-rabbit*: see *LOR* v. 2.] A variety of rabbit with long drooping ears. Also with word prefixed, as *full-*, *half-*, *oar-*lop (see quot. 1868), *horn-*lop.

**1868** DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. iv. 107 When one parent, or even both, are oar-laps [*sic*], that is, have their ears sticking out at right angles, or when one parent or both are half-lops, that is, have only one ear dependent, there is nearly as good a chance of the progeny having both ears full-lop, as if both parents had been thus characterized. But I am informed, if both parents have upright ears, there is hardly a chance of a full-lop. **1877** C. RAYSON *Rabbits* xiii. 70 In rearing lops, little divergence need be made from the usual mode adopted. **1884** R. O. EDWARDS *Rabbits* vii. 54 It is very difficult to arrive at whether or not the drooping of the ears of the Lop is natural. *Ibid.* 55 Oar Lops, Half Lops, and Horn Lops, are not... to be considered any fancy.

**Lop**, *sb.* 8 = *lop-grass* (see *LOR* v. 2 4). **Lop** (lɒp), *v.* 1 Also 6 *loppe*. [prob. f. *LOR* *sb.* 3] **1. trans.** To cut off the branches, twigs, etc.: rarely the top or 'head', of a tree; to cut away the superfluous growth of, to trim.

**1519** HORMAN *Vulg.* 172 Ynnes... should be lopped or cut about the .xx. day of march. **1523** FITZGERBERG *Thsb.* § 132 If y<sup>e</sup> have any trees to shrede, loppe, or crophe for the fyre wode. **1562** TURNER *Herbal* ii. 75 If a Date tre be topped or lopped it will lyue no longer after. **1620** MARKHAM *Farewe*, *Husb.* (1625) 160 In the month of December... lop hedges and trees. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* ix. 210 What we by day Lop overgrown, or prune, or prop, or bind, One night or two with wanton growth derides, Tending to wild. **1714** SCOTCHGROVE *Courts-deet* (ed. 3) 32 Whether any Copyholder... Hath... lopped or topped any Timber-Trees. **1750** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 25 ¶ 4 A few strokes of an axe will lop a cedar. **1813** SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 259 By lopping trees, more nourishment is supplied to the remaining parts.

**b. transf. and fig.; esp.** To cut off the head or limbs of (a person). + Also with *away*, *off*.

**1602** NARCISSEUS (1893) 696 My webb is spunned; Lachesis, loppe thy loome. **1603** DRAYTON *Odes* xvii. 47 When our grandire great, Claiming the regal seat, By many a Warlike feat, Lop'd the French lillies. **1682** ORWAY *Penice Preserved* ii. i. Wks. 1727 II. 290 Lop their Nobles To the base Roots, whence most of 'em first sprung. **1683** [see *LOPPING* *vbl. sb.*]. **1725** POPE *Odyssey*, xviii. 99 A tyrant... Who casts thy mangled ears and nose a prey To hungry dogs, and lops the man away. **1733** *Revolution Politics* vii. 7 He would never be at Peace till he had lopped the Queen off shorter by the Head. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* i. 251 Some... In battle lop away, with half their limbs, Beg bitter bread. **1869** BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xiv. A man in the maling business had tried to take up the brewer's work, and lop the King, and the Duke of York.

**2. To cut off (the branches, twigs, etc.) from a tree; to shorten by cutting off the extremities. Also (now chiefly) with away, off.**

**1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. iv. 64 Superfluous branches We lop away, that bearing boughs may lieue. **1611** BIBLE *Isa.* x. 33 The Lord of hosts shall lop the bough with terror. **1651** N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. ii. xiii. 118 He lopped off the tops as they sprang up. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* iv. 630 Branches overgrown, That... require More hands then ours to lop their wanton growth. **1748** AUSTIN *Voy.* iii. x. 415 Their masts are made of trees... fashioned... by barking them, and lopping off their branches. **1808** SCOTT *Marm.* vi. xi. As wood-knife lops the sapling spray. **1830** CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* I. 221 Lop carefully away all wild or over-flourishing branches. **1870** BRYANT *Hiad* II. xxi. 281 Lopping with an axe the boughs of a wild fig-tree. **1874** C. GEORGE *Life in Woods* iii. 41 We had to lop off the branches.

**b. transf. and fig.; esp.** To cut off (a person's limbs or head). Also in gen. sense, to cut off, reduce by cutting. Also with advbs. as *away*, *down*, *off*.

**1586** CTESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* lxxvi. v. The Lord... Who lopeth princes thoughts, prunes their affection. **1588** SHAKS. *Tit. A.* i. i. 143 Alarbus limbs are lopt, And intrals feede the sacrificing fire. **1591** — *1 Hen. VI.* v. iii. 15 He lop a member off, and give it you. **1608** HEYWOOD *Rape Lucrece* i. ii. With bright Steele Lop downe these interpones, that withstande The passage to our thronae. **1656** COWLEY *Pref. to Wks.* (1668) Blij b. Shakspear, Fletcher, Johnson, and many others; part of whose Poems I should take the boldness to prune and lop away. **1714** J. MACKY *Journ. Eng.* (1724) II. v. 77 The Keeper... not to be absent... on Pain of 20 Shillings to be lopped off from his Salary. **1725** POPE *Odyssey*, xxii. 240 Thee first the sword shall slay, Then lop thy whole posterity away. **1732** — *Ess. Man* ii. 49 Exunge the whole, or lop th' excrement parts Of all our Vices have created Arts. **1775** DE LOLME *Eng. Const.* i. vi. (1784) 67 In their endeavours to lop off the despotic power. **1809** CRABBE *Tales* 74 The worthy George must now a cripple be; His leg was lopp'd. **1846** LANUOR *Imag. Conv.*, *Southey & Landor* Wks. 1846 II. 67, I would lop off the whole from 'Spirits of purest light' v. 661, to 831. **1864** HAWTHORNE *Grimshawe* xxi. (1891) 265 It will not lop off any part of your visit to me.

**3. absol. or intr.** Also *fig.* **1588** SHAKS. *Tit. A.* ii. iv. 17 What sterne vngentle hands Hath lopt, and hew'd, and made thy body bare Of her two branches. **1622** R. HAWKINS *Lov. S.* *See* 1847 189 One plowing, another harrowing, another sowing, and lopping. **1651** [see *LOR* *sb.* 1]. **1856** MISS WINKWORTH *Life Tandler* ix. (1859) 249 They leave the roots of vice and evil dispositions alive in the heart, and hew and lop at poor nature, and thereby destroy this noble vineyard.

**4. trans.** 'To cut partly off and bend down; as to lop the trees or saplings of a hedge'. *Obs.* (? or some error). **1828** in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

**Lop** (lɒp), *v.* 2 [Perh. of onomatopoeic origin; cf. *LOB* v., which is closely akin in sense; also *LAP* *sb.*]

**1. intr.** To hang loosely or limply; to droop; to flop or sway limply about. Also *To lop out*: to protrude in an ungraceful or lop-sided manner.

**1578** LYTE *Dodoens* l. lxxxiii. 123 Nine or ten yellow floores... hanging lopping downwardes. **1854** BLACKW. *Mag.* LXXV. 524 Three exterior walls encompass it, and an eccentric work lops out at either side. **1874** I. HAROV *Far fr. Madding Crowd* II. xx. 230 These [sheep] filed in about nine o'clock, their vermiculated horns lopping gracefully on each side of their cheeks. **1882** CENTURY *Mag.* XXIII. 652 The señora tried to brace up triumphantly, but could only lop about in her saddle. **1892** HARPER *Mag.* June 17/1 His under jaw lopped, and his brow contracted. **1892** TEMPLE *Bar Jan.* 36 Her figure was rather disguised than set off by garments that fell lopping round her.

**b. trans.** To droop (the ears).

**1828** WEBSTER s.v. A horse lops his ears. **1864** FRUL. R. *Agric. Soc.* XXV. ii. 556 The animals... do not lop their ears, nor droop their heads.

**2. intr.** To move in a slouching manner; to 'hang about' idly. Also *to lop about*.

**1587** M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 122 To take the vewe this boyish clowne dyd nothing aye appall... But loppeth to the vpper end, his cap vpon his head. **1852** MAS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* viii. She... cried about it, she did, and lopped round, as if she'd lost every friend she had. **1881** BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* i. x. (1883) 74 Some debauched, idle fellow who lies and lops about all day.

**3. With mixture of the sense of LOPE v.:** To move with short irregular bounds.

**1895** K. GRAHAM *Gold. Age* 109 The staidest of the rabbits was lopping demurely about the grass. **1902** CORNISH *Naturalist* *Phanes* 91 Lopping easily along, a fox crosses through the teazles.

**4. Comb.:** *lop-eaves*, eaves which hang down at the sides; *lop-grass* (also simply *lop*) *dial.*, *Bromus mollis* (cf. *lob grass*, *LOB* *sb.* 2 6); *lop-rabbit* (see *LOB* *sb.* 7). Also *LOP-EAR*, *LOP-EARED*.

**1880** SCRIBNER'S *Mag.* Feb. 491 A most picturesque old dwelling, with low 'lop-eaves'. **c. 1832** GLOUC. *Farm Rep.* 14 in *Husbandry* (L. U. K. 1840) III. All the seeds of grass, 'lop-grass, and other seeds, which come up amongst the barley. **1883** in *Hampsh. Gloss.* **1886** BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-m.* Lob, or Lop Grass, *Bromus mollis*... It is sometimes called simply Lop. **1884** R. O. EDWARDS *Rabbits* vii. 52 The 'Lop Rabbit'.

**Lop** (lɒp), *v.* 3 [Cf. *LOR* *sb.* 6] *intr.* Of water:

To break in short lumpy waves. Cf. *LOPPING* *ppl.* a. 3 **1897** WESTM. *Gaz.* 24 Aug. 7/2 The bow is being canvassed over to prevent, as much as possible, the water lopping in.

**Lop** (lɒp), *v.* 4 *dial.* Also 6 *loppe*. [Cogn. w. ON. *hlup* *hlapp* coagulation, *hlappa* to curdle.] *intr.* To curdle. (Cf. *LOPPER* v. 1.)

**1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 169/16 To Loppe as milk, *coagulare*. **1893** NORTHUMB. *Gloss.*, *Lop*, to curdle, applied to milk that curdles without the application of an acid.

**Lope** (ləʊp), *sb.* [A dialectal var. of *LOUP* *sb.*]

a. ON. *hlup*: see *LEAP* *sb.* 1 Some of the uses may be from Du. *loep*, which is etymologically identical, and others are prob. from the Eng. vb.]

† **1.** = *LEAP* *sb.* 1 in various senses. *Obs.*

**1344** S. Eng. *Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) in Herrig's *Archiv* LXXXII. 402/47 He ordeyned þat ech man þat prest wolde be scholede vndirfong þe ordres fro gre to gre; witoute lope & defeaute. **a. 1420** HOCLEVRE *De Reg. Princ.* 3436 He at a lope was at hir, and hir kist. **c. 1440** CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* ii. 223 Tyme goth fast, it is full lyght of lope. **1483** Cath. *Angl.* 220/2 A Lope, *saltus*. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's *Hist. Scot.* I. 51 Quhairfor, only Lope thocht wonderfull, is... commounlie called the Salmon lope. **1662** CORGRAVE *Wits Interpreter* (ed. 2) 323 He makes no more to run on a rope, Then a Puritan does of a Bishop or Pope. And comes down with a vengeance at one single lope. **a. 1734** NORTH *Exam.* iii. viii. § 47 (1740) 618, I cannot do the Author Justice... without taking a large Lope, over the next Reign, into that which followed.

**2. A long bounding stride.** (Said chiefly of the gait of animals.)

**1846** T. B. THORPE *Backwoods* 13 [The mustang pony] goes rollicking ahead, with the eternal lope... a mixture of two or three gaits, as easy as the motions of a cradle. **1889** R. KIPLING *Fr. Sea to Sea* (1900) I. xx. 430 The Jap soldier... doubles with the easy lope of the trick-shaw coolie. **1894** CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 310 At his usual swift wolf's lope he was out of sight, speedily.

**3. Comb.:** *lope-way* (see quotes.).

**1736** PEGGE *Kentisms* (E. D. S.), *Lope-way*, a private footpath. **1791** *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. ii. 928 A lope-way in Kent is now a short or quick way or bridge-way.

**Lope** (ləʊp), *v.* Also 7-8 *loape*. [A dial. var. of *LOUP* v., a. ON. *hlupa*: see *LEAP* v.]

**1. intr.** To leap, jump, spring. Also with *about*. *Obs. exc. dial.*

**1483** Cath. *Angl.* 220/2 To Lope, *saltare*. **1529** LYNDESAY *Complaynt* 251 And go, all to the hie boirdall: There may we lope at lyberte, Withouttin any grauitie. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 151 Buciphal the grit horse of alexander... synetholichum tolope on hym. **1582** N. WOODES *Conflict Conscience* i. i. Diiij b. In gade fethsir, this newis de garmelope. **1623** MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *S. Gipsy* iv. i. (1653) G. He that loapes on the Ropes, shew us such an other wench. **a. 1734** NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 62 Not by such large strides as he made in getting money, and loping into preferments. **a. 1734** — *Exam.* i. ii. § 82 (1740) 73 It is plain, his Malice lopes at a Venture. **1891** ATKINSON *Last of Giantkillers* 69 The Staff itself leaping—or rather loping—about with a startling activity.

† **b.** Of the pulse: To beat, throb. *Obs. rare.*

Cf. Cornwall Dial. *lopping*, throbbing with pain. **a. 1600** MONTGOMERIE *Misc.* P. xlv. 31, I quake for fear—my punciis lope—I shake betuix dispair and lope.

**2. intr.** To run, run away. Now only *slang* and *dial.* (see Eng. Dial. Dict.).

**c. 1572** GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* lii. Vet was he forst, alwayes from lawes to lope. **a. 1592** GREENE *Jas. II.* (1598) A lij b. This whinyard has gard many better men to lope then thou. **1632** L. L. WOMENS *Rights* 146 They may lope ouer ditch and dale. **a. 1700** B. E. DICT. *Cant. Crera*, Let's buy a Brush, or Let's Lope, let us scour off, and make what shift we can to secure our selves from being apprehended. **1785** GOSSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Lope*, to run away; he leaped down the dancers, he ran down stairs.

**3. To run with a long, bounding stride. Also with along, away.** (Said chiefly of animals.)

**a. 1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lope*, to take long strides; particularly with long legs. **1848** BLACKW. *Mag.* LXIV. 27 The larger wolves... lope hungrily around. **1863** H. KINGSLEY *A. Elliot* i. 78 He... laid his leaf-like ears back, drooped his tail, and loped, or lurked in his Walk, which means, that he moved the two legs which were on the same side of him together. **1865** KINGSLEY *Herese*, xxiv. The hares and rabbits loped away, innumerable. **1891** FIELD 7 Mar. 331/1 The first fox... was seen loping over the uplands. **1893** *Spectator* 10 June 767 A regular Hindostanee carrier... will lope along over a hundred miles in twenty-four hours. **1897** G. BARTRAM *People of Copton* viii. 233 Carter walked at a great pace, and we had to lope now and then to keep up with him. **1899** *Daily News* 6 Nov. 5/4 A Boer pony... hardly knows how to gallop or trot, but goes loping along in a leisurely, monotonous way.

**b. causative.** To make to run with a long, bounding stride.

**1885** T. ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trips* viii. 261 For seven or eight miles we loped our jaded horses along at a brisk pace.

**Lop-eared** (ləʊpɪəd), *sb.* (and a.) [*LOP* v. 2]

**1. pl.** Ears that droop or hang down.

**1692** LOND. *Gaz.* No. 2805/4 A plain strong bay Gelding, ... a Blase in his Face, Lop-eareds. **1853** KINGSLEY *Hyppatia* xxi. 258 The faithful Bran, whose lop-ears and heavy jaws, unique in that land of prick-ears and fox-noses, formed the absorbing subject of conversation.

**2. A variety of rabbit with long drooping ears:** see *LOR* *sb.* 7 Also *attrib.*

**1877** C. RAYSON *Rabbits* xiii. 67 The Lop-ear. **1884** R. O. EDWARDS *Rabbits* vii. 52 The Lop-ear has often been termed the Prince of all rabbits. **1901** J. AN MACLAREN *Ing. Barbarians* iv. 92 'Did ye say rabbits?' 'Lop-ears', said Nestie... 'Lop-ear rabbits, and he feeds them himself.'

**Lop-eared** (ləʊpɪəd), *a.* Also 7 *lap-*. [*f.* *LOP* v. 2 + *-ED* 2.]

**1. Of an animal:** Having ears which lop or hang loosely downwards.

**1687** MIEGE *Gr. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v. *Lap*, Lap-eared, *qui a les Oreilles pendantes*. **1692** LOND. *Gaz.* No. 2801/4 An Iron grey Horse, lop Ear'd. **1724 *Ibid.* No. 6294/3 Stolen, ... a little Lop-Ear'd. **1859** JEPSON *Brittany* v. 55 They [pigs] are long-legged, hump-backed, lop-eared. **1868** DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. iv. 106 English lop-eared rabbits. **1871** L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* x. 250 The queer lop-eared sheep.**

† **2.** [Confused with *LOR* v. 1] = *CROP-EARED* 2. **1798** CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ing. Philos.* III. 26 The strait-laced lop-eared puritans of the United States.

† **Lopesholt.** *Obs. rare.* [App. formed after *LOPESKONCE*; the second part may be Du. *holle* hollow, hole.] A place of refuge.

**1616** J. LANE *Cont. Sgr.'s T.* iv. 424 Yet so, as there seavm mountes bee mand all waies, to serve for lopesholtes on contrarie sayes. *Ibid.* ix. 224 Algarsif, Horbell, Leyfurcke, Gnartolite, retired eake to their lopesholt [1630 lopesconce], to fortife.

† **Lopeman.** *Obs. rare.* [a. Du. *loopman* (obs.), *f. loopen* to run + *man* MAN *sb.*] A runner. **a. 1625** FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* iii. iv. What a stile is this? Methinks it goes like a Duchy lope-man.

**Loper** (ləʊpə), [*f.* *LOPE* v. + *-ER* 1.]

† **1.** A leaper, dancer. *Obs.*

**1483** Cath. *Angl.* 220/2 A Loper, *saltator*, *saltatrix*.

**2. Rope-making.** A swivel upon which yams are hooked at one end while being twisted into cordage. [Perh. another word, a. Du. *looper* runner.]

**1794** RIGGING & SEAMANSHIP 55 *Loper*, used to lay lines, has two iron swivel-hooks at each end, for the line to hang on. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 485/1 [*Rope-making*] This is put on one of the hooks of a swivel called the loper.

**3. Cabinet-making.** (See quot.)

**1833** LONDON *Encycl. Cottage Archit.* 302 In the second [bureau bookcase], the sloping flap falls down, and rests on two sliding pieces, technically called lopers.

† **Lopeskonce.** *Obs.* [a. Du. *loopschans*, *f. loopen* to run + *schans* SCONCE.] An intrenchment.

**1624** CART. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 158 Such another Lope Skonce would I have had at Onawmant. **1630** J. LANE *Cont. Sgr.'s T.* 149 note, Algars, Orbell, Leyfurcke, Gnartolite, retired to their lopeskonces fortyfye.

† **Lope-staff.** *Obs.* Also 7 *loape-*. Pl. *lope-*

*staves*. [*f.* *LOPE* v. + *STAFF*.] A pole used for leaping dykes, etc. in the Fens and Low Countries.

**1603** DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* i. xliii. Such as in fens and marsh-lands us'd to trade, The doubtful fords and passages to try, With stils and lope-staves that do aptliest wade. **1611** CORER s.v. *Bont*, *Easton a deux bouts*, a quarter-staff; or, a Lope-staff, wherewith Low-country men leape ditches. **1630** R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* i. 27 This usual for the Bores of Holland, some with firelocks, and some with Lope-staves, to make out parties of foot to goe a-bootehaling. **1654** E. JOHNSON *Wond. workg. Provid.* 20 The Ditch... was so wide, that they could not leap over with a Lope-staff.



**Lopez-root** (lō'pez,rūt). [= Mod.L. *radix lopesiana*; orig. applied to the root of an East African species of the same genus, discovered by Juan Lopez Pinheiro (see Redi *Esper. Cose Nat.*, 1671).] The root of an East Indian plant, *Toddalia aculeata*, used as a remedy for diarrhoea.

1791 W. LEWIS *Mat. Med.* (ed. 4) II. Index Eng. Names, Lopez root. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* I. 237 The Lopez-root (*lopesia Mexicana*) [this is a mistake] which by Gaubius was preferred to the simarouba. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lopez*, name given to the root of an unknown tree growing, it is said, at Goa.

† **Lop-heavy**, *a. Obs.* [f. *LOP* v.2 + *HEAVY* *a.* Cf. *top-heavy*.] Heavy with a weight which causes lopping, hanging down, or drooping.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* v. 29 We doe but creepe vpon the Earth, or rather be so loppehaue [F. *si pesant*] that wee sinke still downward. 1602 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* x. liv. (1612) 242 That Spanish-Jewish Atheist, and Loppehaue-headed Leach, . . . fowle Loppas, we impeach. a 1652 PROME *Queen's Exch.* II. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 478 It is indeed a devilish Loppeheavy Bell. I would the Churchwarden that Should have mended it . . . were Hang'd in's place. a 1722 LITTLE *Husb.* (1757) 180 When they [sc. cars of wheat] are in shock, they spread and lay over, being lop-heavy.

**Lophine** (lō'fain, lō'fin). *Chem.* Also -in. [F. *lophine* (Laurent 1844), of unexplained formation; see -INE.] An organic base, a derivative of aldehyde, obtained by heating amarine.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1858 *Ferrous' Chem.* (ed. 7) 611 Amarine (Benzoline). Strongly heated in a retort it decomposes with production of ammonia, . . . and a new body *pyrobenzidine* or *lophine*. 1888 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* I. 474/2 *Lophine* C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>2</sub>.

**Lophiodon** (lō'fīō'dŏn). *Paleont.* [f. Gr. *λόφος*, dim. of *λόφος* crest + *ῥόδον*, ῥόδον tooth, after *mastodon*, etc.] A genus of fossil mammals of the Eocene period, the typical genus of the *Lophiodontidae*; a fossil mammal of this genus.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 221 Cuvier also mentions the remains of a species of lophiodon as occurring among the bones in the Upper Val d'Aoste. 1836 BRIDLAND *Geol. y Min.* I. 82 The Lophiodon is . . . allied most nearly to the tapir and rhinoceros, and in some respects, to the hippopotamus. 1864 OWEN *Power of God* 50 To match the eocene lophiodon we fetch the tapir from South America.

**Lophiodont** (lō'fīō'dŏnt), *a. and sb.* [See prec.] *A. adj.* Pertaining to or resembling the lophiodon; belonging to the family *Lophiodontidae*.

1864 in WEBSTER (citing DANAL). 1873 FLOWER in *Proc. Roy. Inst.* (1875) VII. 100 Another offset from the ancient Lophiodont stock . . . constitutes the family *Taphridae*.

*B. sb.* An animal of the family *Lophiodontidae*. 1873 FLOWER in *Proc. Roy. Inst.* (1875) VII. 99 The Lophiodonts possess a dental character which distinguishes them from all other *Perissodactyles*.

Hence **Lophodontine**, **Lophodontoid** *adjs.*, = **LOPHIODONT** *a.* **Lophodontous** *a.*, 'having hairy or bristly teeth' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

1887 E. D. CORN in *Amer. Nat.* XXI. 994 It is impossible to separate the Hyracotheriidae sub-family as a family from the Lophiodontine. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Lophiodontoid*.

**Lophioid** (lō'fīō'id), *a. and sb.* *Ichthyol.* [f. mod.L. *Lophius* (app. f. Gr. *λόφος* or *λοφία* mane, back-fin of fishes) + *-oid*.] *a. adj.* Pertaining to the family *Lophiidae*, of which the typical genus is *Lophius*, represented by the Angler or Fishing-frog. *b. sb.* A lophioid fish.

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sci.* (c. 1865) II. 56/1 Certain lophioid fishes . . . are enabled to hop after the . . . tide. 1859-62 SIR J. RICHARDSON *cat. Mus. Nat. Hist.* (1868) II. 134 The skeletons of the Lophioids are fibrous. 1887 *Rep. Coppeola coll.* 1873-6 in *Challenger Rep.* VIII. 133 The curious Lophioid genus *Ceratias*.

**Lophiostomate** (lō'fīō'stōmātē), *a. Bot. and Zool.* [f. Gr. *λόφος* crest + *στόμα* mouth + *-ATE* 2.] Having a crested mouth or aperture.

1862 in COOKE *Man. Bot. Terms.* 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Lopho-** (lō'fō, lō'fō'), before a vowel loph-, comb. f. of Gr. *λόφος* crest, in many scientific words, as **Lophocercal** *a.* [Gr. *κέρκος* tail] (see quot.).

**Lophocercy**, the lophocercal stage of development of the fin-system of Ichthyopsida. **Lophoderm** (lō'fō'dĕrm) [Gr. *δέρμα* skin], a crested or spiny back. **Lophodont** (lō'fō'dŏnt) *a. and sb.* [Gr. *ῥόδον*, ῥόδον tooth], (*a. adj.*), characterized by having transverse or longitudinal ridges on the crowns of the molar teeth; (*b. sb.*), an animal with this kind of dentition. † **Lophopoda** (-fō'pōdā) [Gr. *ποδ*, *ποὺς* foot], *sb. pl.*, the fresh-water Polyzoa, which have a horseshoe-shaped lophophore. **Lophosteon** (-fō'stēōn) [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone], the median bone, including the keel, of the sternum of a carinate bird.

1885 J. A. RYDER in *Amer. Nat.* XIX. 92 \**Lophocercy*.—The second stage of development of the median fin-system of Ichthyopsida is what I have called \**lophocercal*. . . when it consists of continuous folds . . . or exceptionally of discontinuous folds . . . which do not include permanent rays. *Ibid.* 97 Lophocercal larva of the codfish. 1836 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXXIX. 306 The thorny lophoderme of a centronote or stickleback. 1854 BADHAM *Halietus*, 117 I [the perch] prickly lophoderme is indeed a formidable affair. 1887 E. D. CORN *Orig. Fittest* vii. 246 The subordinate types of Lophodonts. *Ibid.* 247 Four types of Lophodont

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dentition. 1889 PASCOE *Zool. Classif.* (ed. 2) 68 \*Lophopoda. 1889 SKIDGICK tr. *Class. Zool.* II. (ed. 2) 78 The Lophopoda are mainly distinguished by the bilateral arrangement of the numerous tentacles on the two-armed lophophore. 1884 COATES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 143 The median ossification, which includes the keel, is the lophosteon.

**Lophobranch** (lō'fō-brānj), *a. and sb.* *Ichthyol.* [ad. mod.L. *Lophobranchii*, f. Gr. *λόφος* crest, tuft + *βράγχια* gills.] = **LOPHOBANCHIATE** *a. and sb.*

1859-62 SIR J. RICHARDSON, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* (1868) II. 157 The Lophobranchs have an osseous internal skeleton. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Lophobranch* *a. and sb.*

**Lophobranchian** (lō'fō-brān'kiān), *a. Ichthyol.* [f. as prec. + *-AN*.] = **LOPHOBANCHIATE** *a.*

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxi. 392 Lophobranchian Fishes. So called because their gills are not pectinated, but disposed in tufts.

**Lophobranchiate** (lō'fō-brān'kiātē), *a. and sb.* *Ichthyol.* [f. as prec. + *-ATE*.] *a. adj.* Belonging to or having the characteristics of the order *Lophobranchii*; having the gills disposed in tufts. *b. sb.* A lophobranchiate fish; *pl.*, the order *Lophobranchii* (see quot. 1842).

1834 M. MURTHIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* II. 228 Lophobranchiate fishes . . . eminently distinguished by the gills, which . . . are divided into small round tufts. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. etc.*, *Lophobranchiate*, an order of Osseous fishes, comprehending those in which the gills are in the form of small tufts, and disposed in pairs along the branchial arches; as in the pipe-fish and hippocamp. 1881 SEELEY in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 12 In . . . the Plectognathi and Lophobranchiate, the otoliths are represented by calcareous dust.

So **Lophobranchous** *a.* 1856 J. E. GRAY *Kaup's Catal. Lophobranchiate Fish Brit. Mus.* Pref. Lophobranchous Fishes.

**Lophote** (lō'fō'tē), *Min.* [Named by A. Breithaupt, 1841 (*Lophote*), f. Gr. *λόφος* crest, cock's-comb + *-ITE*.] An obsolete synonym of prochlorite (A. H. Chester, 1896).

1882 DANA *Man. Min.* (ed. 4) 319.

**Lophophore** (lō'fō-fōrē), [f. Gr. *λόφος* crest + *-φός* bearing. (In sense 2, ad. mod.L. *Lophophorus*.)]

1. *Zool.* In Polyzoa, the oral disc at the free end of the polypide, bearing the tentacles.

1850 ALLMAN in *Brit. Assoc. Rept.* (1851) 307 The sort of disc or stage which surrounds the mouth and bears the tentacula, I have called *Lophophore*. 1855 ENG. *Cycl.*, *Nat. Hist.* III. 861/1. 1885 A. S. PAXINGTON *Rept. Zoophytes* 19.

2. A bird with crested crown and brilliant plumage, belonging to the genus *Lophophorus* of the family *Phasianidae*. [Cf. *Lophophore*.]

1883 FORTIN *Rev.* 1 Sept. 348 One of her dresses . . . made up principally of the feathers of the bright-plumaged lophophore. 1884 *Western Daily Press* 29 May 3/7 A butterfly, made of the feathers of the lophophore.

Hence **Lophophoral** *a.*, of or pertaining to a lophophore (sense 1).

1890 in *Century Dict.*; and in other recent Dicts.

**Lophyropod** (lō'fī-rō'pōd), *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Lophyropoda* neut. pl., pseudo-Gr. \**λόφος* 'hairy' misreading of *λόφωπος* bushy-tailed) + *ποδ*, *ποὺς* foot.] A crustacean of the group *Lophyropoda*.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Lophyropoda*, a section of Entomostracous Crustaceans, comprehending those species with cylindrical or conical ciliated or tufted feet. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1308 The Cyclops section of Lophyropoda.

**Loping** (lō'pīn), *vbl. sb.* Also *6 S. lopene*. [-ING 1.] The action of the verb *LOPE*.

1843 *Cath. Angl.* 220/2 A Lopynge, saltacio, saltus. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 66 It was ane celest recreation to bechal ther lycht lopene. 1886 S. W. Linc. *Gloss.* sv., He's fond of loping.

**Loping** (lō'pīn), *ppl. a.* Also *lopinge*. [f. *LOPE* v. + *-ING* 2.] Characterized by long, bounding strides; having a gait of this kind.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4327/2 A brown bay Nag, . . . of a loping Carriage. 1826 J. F. COOPER *Mohicans* (1829) I. ii. 26 Generally content to maintain a loping trot. 1841 — *Deer-slayer* II. A loping red-skin. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereward* I. A man on foot coming up behind him at a slow, steady, loping, wolf-like trot. 1883 J. BURROUGHS *Fresh Fields* I. A loping hare started up before me.

**Lopister**, *obs.* form of **LOBSTER**.

**Lopliolly**, variant of **LOBLOLLY**.

† **Loppage**. *Obs.* rare — 1. [f. *LOP* v.1 + *-AGE*.]

The loppings from trees; *lop*.

1683 PETRUS *Fleta Min.* II. 14 Bliink . . . is also applied to the . . . brouse or loppage of Trees given to Deer.

**Loppard** (lō'pārd), [f. *LOP* v.1 + *-ARD*, after *pollard*.] 'A tree with the top lopped or cut off; a pollard' (Worcester 1846, citing Allen).

**Lopped** (lōpt), *ppl. a.* [f. *LOP* v.1 + *-ED* 1.] In senses of the verb. *Bot. and Zool.*: Truncate.

1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 49/27 Lopped, tonsus. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 454 The lofty Cedar, Royall Cymbeline, Personates thee: And thy lofty Branches point Thy two Sonnes forth. 1645 WALLER *Of the Queen* 26 By cutting hope, like a lopp limbe, away. 1721 RAMSAY *Margaret of Bonmont* 40 His lopp'd-off locks. 1787 tr. *Linnaeus' Fam. Plants* I. 3 Headlet flat, with the side declining to the nectary lopp'd, perforated. *Ibid.*, Seeds very numerous, oblong, lopp'd. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* x. 533 So tumble his lopp'd head into the dust. 1812 BARCLAY, *Lopped*, in botany, appearing as if cut off with a pair of scissors; the leaves of the great bindweed are lopped at the base; the petals of the periwinkle are

lopped at the end. 1847 HARDY in *Proc. Bertu. Nat. Club* II. No. v. 234 Labial palpi filiform, or the last joint but slightly enlarged and lopped. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barsat* II. lxxvii. 365 A hope that the lopped tree may yet become green again. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxxvii. She needed time to get used to her maiden consciousness, her poor lopped life. 1898 A. BALFOUR *To Arms* xxi. 241 He might have had the unenviable experience of a lopped-off head.

*b. Her.* (See quots.)

1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. *Lopped*, or *Snagged*, differs from *couping*, which does not show the thickness, whereas, this is cut off to sight. 1884 BURKE *Gen. Armory* p. xli, *Lopped*, or *snagged*, cut so as to show the thickness.

† **Loppel**. *Obs.* [Cf. *Du. luifel*.] (See quot.)

1626 A. SPEED *Adam out of E.* iii. (1659) 28 He causeth to be built a little sleight staff or loppel with poles covered with straw or some sleight stuff on the top where he ties up his oxen.

**Lopper** (lō'pā), *sb.* 1 [f. *LOP* v.1 + *-ER* 1.] One who lops (a tree).

1538 FLYOR *Dict.*, *Froniator*, a brouser, a woodlopper [1545 wode lopper]. 1552 HULOET, *Lopper*, or shragger, *arborator, frondator*. 1572 — (ed. Higgins), Hence *lopper* on the hantie hill, shall sing with voyce on highe. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* i. xxi. § 1 A great oak . . . spoiled of boughs by the lopper's axe. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1833 *Leisure Hour* 505/1 Beeches unscathed by topper and lopper.

**Lopper** (lō'pā), *sb.* 2 *Sc. and north. dial.* in form *lapper*. [f. *LOPPER* v.] A curdled or coagulated state or condition (of blood or milk). Also, partly-melted snow, 'slush'.

c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 345 The country became waist-deep of lapper or half-melted snow. 1880 JAMIESON *s.v.* *Lapper*, The milk's into a lapper. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* ii. The ground about was all a-lapper with blood.

**Lopper** (lō'pā), *a. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Also 4, 9 *loper*, 9 *lapper*. [? f. *LOPPER* v.] = **LOPPERED**.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 450 What he had na other fode Bot watson glet, and loper blode. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* x, Lapper-milk. 1823 CRAIB *Technol. Dict.*, *Lopper Milk* (Husband), old milk turned to curds. a 1894 J. SHAW *Dunfer. Dial.* in *Wallace Country Schoolm.* (1894) 350 *Loper* *snatch*, snow in a state of slush.

**Lopper** (lō'pā), *v.* Now only *Sc. and north. dial.* Forms: 4 *loper*, 5 *leper*, 9 *lapper*, *lopper*. [Perh. a derivative (with suffix -ER 5) of ON. *hlupr* (*hlupr*) coagulation (of milk or blood). Cf. ON. *hluppa* trans. to curdle, Sw. *löpe*, Da. *løbe*, Norw. *dial. löper, löyper* rennet. Cf. *LOR* v. 4.]

1. *intr.* Of milk: To curdle.

a 1300 [see *LOPPERED*]. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Fsaller* cxviii. 70 As mylk is be kynd is fayne and clere, bot in lopyryng it waxis soure. c 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) vii. 27 Take a drope of bawme . . . and putte ther to gayte mylke; and, if he balme be gude, alson he mylke sall leper. 1812 FORBES *Thames* 24 (E. D. D.) A muckle plate That had's out milk to lapper. a 1825 FORBY *Proc. F. Anglia*, *Lopper*, to turn sour and coagulate by too long standing.

*b. trans.* To turn to curds; to curdle.

1882 G. MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* 13 Drinkin' soor milk—eneuch to lapper a' it the inside o' im!

2. 'To dabble, to besmear, or to cover so as to clot' (Jam.).

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxx. She grewsome wishes, that men should be slaughtered like sheep—and that they may lapper their hands to the elbows in their heart's bluid.

**Loppered** (lō'pārd), *ppl. a. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 3 *loper*, 4 *loper*, 5 *loper*, 6 *loper*, 7 *loper*, 8 *loper*, 9 *loper*, 10 *loper*, 11 *loper*, 12 *loper*, 13 *loper*, 14 *loper*, 15 *loper*, 16 *loper*, 17 *loper*, 18 *loper*, 19 *loper*, 20 *loper*. [f. *LOPPER* v. + *-ED* 1.] Clotted, coagulated, curdled. Chiefly of milk and blood. Also fig.

a 1300 E. F. *Fsaller* cxviii. 70 Loped als milk es hert of þa. 1843 *Cath. Angl.* 220/2 Lopyrde (A. Lopyrryde). As mylke; concretus. Lopyrde mylke, *unctata*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ix. 64 Thir wretchit mennis flesche, that is his fude, And drinkis worsum, and thair loppert blude. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 381 There remaneth lapped blond. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Alisc.* (1733) I. 91 And there will be lapped'd milk keblucks. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 243 The preparation will become what, in this country, is called lapped. 1826 G. BEATTIE *John o' Arna* 35 The . . . stains Of lapped blood and human brains. c 1856 DENHAM *Tracts* (1895) II. 327 When cows . . . give bloody or lapped or stringy milk.

**Loppestere**, *obs.* form of **LOBSTER**.

**Loppet** (lō'pēt), *v. dial.* [Onomatopoeic extension of *LOP* v.2] *intr.* To move or run with a heavy gait. Usually of an animal, as a hare or rabbit, rarely of a person. Hence **Loppeting** *vbl. sb.*

1864 C. BRYANT in *Puckland Log-bk.* (1875) 320 They [seal] travel by lifting themselves from the ground on their fore-legs, and hitching the body after them with kind of sideways loppeting gallop. 1888 BERSK. *Gloss.*, *Loppettin'*, walking with an ungainly movement and heavy tread.

**Lopping** (lō'pīn), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. *LOP* v.1 + *-ING* 1.]

1. The action of *LOP* v.1

This was the cant term used by the Rye House conspirators for the killing of the King and the Duke of York: see *Tryals of Walcot, Hone, etc. for High-treason* (1683) 12.

c 1511 in Swayne *Churchl. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 63 For fellynge of an Elme & for the loppynge therof before vjd. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 243 A punishment . . . for the lopping, and stigmatizing of so many free borne Christians. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 543 Walcot . . . liked the project of a rising, but declared he would not meddle in their lopping. 1793 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1802) IV. 479 No lopping-off of territory could be made without a lopping-off of citizens. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* xii. 1, The trees were dwarfed in height by repeated loppings.



2. (Chiefly *pl.*) Branches and shoots lopped from a tree. Also, material for lopping.

1589 J. RIDER *Bibl. Scholast.* 824 The loppings of trees, *concedes*. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farme* i. x. 49 He shall gather up the loppings to make fewell of. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Lou C. Warres* 956 Filling them with earth and small loppings of Trees. 1766 *Museum Rusticum* 80 It is also the best kind to plant... by the sides of hills, etc. where they will produce larger lopping. 1818 SOUTHEY in *O. Rev.* XIX. 49 The loppings and leaves of the elm... dried in the sun, prove a great relief to cattle when fodder is dear.

3. *attrib.*  
1659 HOWELL *Voc.* xv. A lopping hook, *vn falcinello*. 1787 *Minor* 160 The idea of foreign surgeons using their lopping knives. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Lopping-shears, a pair of heavy shears for trimming bushes, hedges, etc.

**Lopping** (*lɒpɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. *LOP* v. 2 + *-ING* 1.] Of the ears: The condition of hanging loosely.

1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* i. iv. 116 Even the elongation and lopping of the ears have influenced in a small degree the form of the whole skull. *Ibid.* 118 In breeding lop-eared rabbits the length of the ears, and their consequent lopping and lying flat on the face, are the chief points of excellence.

† **Lopping**, *vbl. sb.* 3 *Obs. rare.* [Cf. *LOP* sb. 5.] The process of barking or tanning leather.

1773 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 886/2 Of Lopping, or what is more properly called Tanning. This part of the operation is designed to preserve the fibres from corruption.

**Lopping** (*lɒpɪŋ*), *ppl. a.* 1 [f. *LOP* v. 1 + *-ING* 2.] That lops or cuts away.

1722 SEWELL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) i. II. 112 By the lopping axe the sturdy oak improves her shade.

**Lopping** (*lɒpɪŋ*), *ppl. a.* 2 [f. *LOP* v. 2 + *-ING* 2.] 1. Of the ears: That lop or hang down.

1685 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2093/4 A gray Horse with a large Head and lopping Ears. 1770 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxviii. 79 The ears [of the moose] were vast and lopping. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Look-on* No. 20 (1794) I. 279 The Land of Secrets, where dwell a people with long lopping ears and little gimlet eyes. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* i. iv. 119 The left zygomatic arch on the side of the lopping ear.

2. Of an angler's fly.

1885 W. H. RUSSELL in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 769/1 With limber rod and far-reaching lopping fly.

**Lopping** (*lɒpɪŋ*), *ppl. a.* 3 [f. *LOP* v. 3 + *-ING* 2.] Of the sea: Rising and falling in short waves.

1887 *Spectator* 29 Oct. 1453 Lying-to in a lopping sea. 1880 W. S. GILBERT *Fogarty's Fairy*, etc. (1892) 305, 1 rose and fell in the sulky lopping sea.

**Loppy** (*lɒpi*), *a.* 1 *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. *LOP* sb. 2 + *-Y*.] Full of or infested with 'lopps' or fleas.

1843 *Cath. Aug.* 220/2 *Loppy*, *pulicinosus*. A Loppy place, *pulicetum*. 1876 WHITBY *Gloss.* s.v. *Lopping*, *Loppy*, infested with fleas. 1886 S. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Loppy*.

**Loppy** (*lɒpi*), *a.* 2 [f. *LOP* v. 2 + *-Y*.] That hangs loosely; limp.

1855 S. BROOKS *Aspen Crt.* II. viii. 106 He would even put on the same smeared and loppy shirt-collar three mornings in succession. 1893 ELIZ. B. CUSTER *Tenting* 163 The droop of his [a dog's] head was rendered even more 'loppy' by the tongue, which dropped over the sagging jaw.

**Loppy** (*lɒpi*), *a.* 3 [f. *LOP* v. 3 + *-Y*.] Of the sea: 'Lumpy', 'choppy'; cf. *LOPPING* *ppl. a.* 3

1883 *Pull Mail* G. 17 May 3/2 The Channel was somewhat loppy, as usual. 1891 J. H. PEARCE *Father Pentecost* ix. ix. The sea was getting 'loppy' in the crowded little harbour.

**Lopscourse**, *obs. form of LOBSCOURSE.*

1792 G. GALLOWAY *Poems* 38 Now grog and lopscourse fill'd our stomachs.

**Lopseed** (*lɒpsɪd*). [? f. *LOP* v. 2.] 'A North American herb, *Phryma leptostachya*, with spikes of small purple flowers, which in fruit are bent back close against the axis' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1850 MRS. LINGOLN *Phelps Lect. Bot.* App. 53 *Phryma*, .. lopseed. 1856 GRAY *Man. Bot. North. U. S.* (ed. 2) 299.

**Lop-sided, lopsided** (*lɒpsɪdɪd*), *a.* Also *S-9 lapsed, 9 lobsided*. [f. *LOP* sb. 2 or v. 2 + *SIDE* sb. + *-ED*.] That lops or appears to lop or lean on or towards one side; having one side lower or smaller than the other. *Orig. Naut.* (of a ship): Disproportionately heavy on one side; unevenly balanced.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 27 You will certainly have the Misfortune of a lopsided Ship. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Lop-sided*, the state of a ship, which is built in such a manner as to have one side heavier than the other. 1820 PRAED *Surly Hall* 221 He drew me once... (twas lopsided, And squinted worse than ever I did). 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* viii. An odd, lop-sided, one-eyed kind of wooden building. 1878 D. KEMP *Man. Yacht & Boat Sailing* 356 *Dict.*, *Lob Sided*, larger or heavier on one side than on the other. 1901 *Athenaeum* 10 Aug. 198/1 The church... was... lop-sided, as one aisle... was narrower than the other.

b. *fig.*

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* x. (1876) 118 The sooner we get the balance [of classes] equal the better; for it's rather lop-sided just now no one can deny. 1868 GREEN *Lett.* II. (1901) 200 The... article... is very lop-sided and unfair. 1891 F. W. NEWMAN *Life of H. Newman* 11 So lopsided morality, if propounded in a Mormon Bible or by a Hottentot Potentate, would be spurned as self-confuted.

Hence **Lopsidedly** *adv.*, **Lop-sid'dness**.

1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 76 A degree of instability or lop-sidedness which should not exist. 1896 *Nat. Observer* 21 Mar. 561/1 A turban... hanging lopsidedly over one ear.

**Lopstar**, *-er* (e, obs. forms of LOBSTER).

† **Lop-web**. *Obs. rare.* [f. *LOP* sb. 1 + *WEB*.] A spider's web; a cobweb.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 21 The riet of thin Astrelahie with thy zodiak, shapen in maner of a net nr of a lop-welbe. c 1412 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2819 Rist as lop-webbys flies, smale & gnattes Taken, and suffre grete flies go.

† **Lopyn**. *Obs. rare.* [a. *OF. lopyn* (p) *in.*] A morsel or lump of food; a 'gobbet'.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xl. (1869) 156 Alle goode lopyns [Fr. *loppius*] plouinge and drenchen. *Ibid.* 157.

**Loquacious** (*lɒkwəʃəs*), *a.* [f. *L. loquaci-*, *loquax* (f. *loqui*- to speak) + *-OUS*.]

1. Given to much talking; talkative.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 161 To whom sad Eve... Confessing soon, yet not before her Judge bold or loquacious, thus abasht replid. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 296 ¶ The chief Exercise of the Female loquacious Faculty. 1725 POPE *Odyssey* XIX. 110 Loquacious insolent! she cries, forbear. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* II. 253 Thersites only of loquacious tongue Ungovern'd. 1814 D'ISRAËLI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 338 The new... philosophy insisted that men should be less loquacious, but more laborious. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. I. 460 He was not loquacious; but, when he was forced to speak in public, his natural eloquence moved the envy of practised rhetoricians. 1901 *Longm. Mag.* June 152 Abel, in an unusually loquacious mood, repeated his question.

2. *transf.* Of birds, water, or the like: Chattering, babbling. *Chiefly poet.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 654 He fills his Maw with Fish, or with loquacious Frogs. — *Æneid* XII. 694 The black Swallow... To furnish her Loquacious Nest with Food. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyber* II. 445 Blind British birds, with volant touch Traverse loquacious strings. 1725 POPE *Odyssey* v. 86 The chough, the sea-mew, the loquacious crow. 1888 BARRIE *When a Man's Single* (1900) 66/2 For a moment the water was loquacious as... punts stop past.

Hence **Loquaciously** *adv.*, **Loqua'ciousness**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Loquaciousness*, talkativeness. 1766 FORDYCE *Sermon* *Ing. Wom.* (1767) I. vi. 220 She preserves the due mean between taciturnity and loquaciousness. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. 18 The taciturnity of history, and the loquaciousness of archaeology. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 83 The rooks were talking together very loquaciously.

**Loquacity** (*lɒkwə'sɪti*). [ad. *F. loquacité*, ad. *L. loquacitas*, f. *loquaci-*, *loquax* (see *LOQUACIOUS*).]

The condition or quality of being loquacious; talkativeness. Also *pl.*, instances of this.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 60 To reproove... the loquacity of Euripides. 1664 POWER *Evangel. Philos.* III. 184 These are they that... glit the Press with their Canting Loquacities. 1864 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 333 Alluding to the Loquacity of the Magpie. 1711 AMMONS *Spect.* No. 135 ¶ I A Man who is sparing of his Words, and an Enemy to Loquacity. 1869 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* III. iv. 203 When a preacher was once in the pulpit, the only limit to his loquacity was his strength.

*transf.* a 1716 SOUTH *Sermon* (1823) V. 423 A loquacity of countenance, and a significance of gesture.

**Loquat** (*lɒkwat*). Also *lacott*, *loquet*, *loquette*, *loquot*. *a.* Chinese (Canton dial.)

*lūh kwat*, literally 'rush orange'. b. The tree itself. Also *loquat tree*.

1829 E. HOOLE *Narr. Mission S. India* ix. 75 The lacott, a Chinese fruit, not unlike a plum, was produced also in great plenty. 1833 C. STURT *South Australia* I. Intro. 58 The pear and the loquette grow side by side. 1837 J. D. LANG *New S. Wales* I. 435 A fruit-tree of Chinese origin, called loquet, has been long naturalized. 1854 STOCQUER *Brit. India* 314 Apples, citrons, loquats. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 341 Behind the house grew peach, apple, plum, and loquat trees.

† **Loquel**. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. *L. loquēla*, f. *loqui* to speak. Cf. *OF. loquele*.] Speech.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. 252 Where Rules to polish Loquels are prescrib'd [Fr. *où la lime est pour les locutions*].

**Loquency** (*lɒkwənsi*). *rare.* [ad. late *L. loquentia*, f. *loquent-* LOQUENT.] Talking, speech.

1623 COKERAM, *Loquentia*, speaking. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* I. iv. 51 [His] exuberance in loquency had been restrained by a slight oppression, known to guests.

**Loquent** (*lɒkwənt*), *a. rare.* [ad. *L. loquent-*, pres. pple. of *loqui* to speak.] That speaks.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 101 He would be loquent as Mithridates, that could speake 22 languages. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheum* II. xii. § 1 (1622) 332 Of things loquent, and silent; of things moueable, and vnmoueable. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Reign Chas. I.* (1655) 135 So rare is it for a man very eloquent, not to be over loquent. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Pinna of Crossways* xi. (1890) 99 Redworth would have yielded her the loquent lead.

Hence **Loquently** *adv.*, in point of talking.

1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* I. xii. 222 The loquently weaker of the pair.

**Loqueram**, variant of LOCKERAM *Obs.*

**Loquet(te)**, *loquot*, variant forms of LOQUAT.

**Lor**, *lor* (*lɔr*). *int. vulgar.* A clipped form of LORD, used as an interjection and in certain exclamatory phrases. (Cf. *LAW*, *LAWK*.)

1835-6 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Characters* iv. 'Lor! how nice!' said the youngest Miss Ivins. 1865 — *Mut. Fr.* i. ix. 'Lor-a-mussy [= Lord have mercy]!' exclaimed Mrs. Boffin. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Re. Lyne* I. xiii. 213 Lor! what a fuss.

**Lora**: see LORE sb. 2 a.

† **Lorain**. *Obs.* Forms: 4 *lorein*, *lorom*, 4-5 *loreyn*, *lorem* (e, 5 *loran*, *loreine*, *lorayn* (e).

[a. *OF. lorain*: late *L. type \*lorinum*, f. *L. lorum* thong. Cf. med. *L. loratum*, *lorinum* (Du Cange

s.v. *loramentum*.) The straps (often spoken of as gilt, studded with metal, or jewelled) forming part of the harness or trappings of a horse.

c 1290 *Becket* 248 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 113 His loreins weren al of seluer. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25464 Nu ask i noþer gra ne grene, Nestede scrud, ne lorem [Fairf. *lorom*] scene. a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2462 The lawnces with loraynes, and lemande scheldes. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 793 Than strenys he hys steropes. Ladd hym by he lorayn. c 1460 *Lampl.* 883 Wyth sadell and byrdm of Champeyne, Har lorauns lyght gonne leme.

**Loral** (*lɔrəl*), *a.* (and *sb.*). *Zool.* [f. *L. lor-* *lorum* thong or strap, LORE sb. 3 + *-AL*.] Pertaining to the lore. Hence as *sb.* = *loral shield* or *plate* (see LORE sb. 3 c). Cf. LOREAL.

1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 134 The fore... parts and sides of the head are buff, ... there is no yellow loreal stripe. 1889 SAUNDERS *Man. Brit. Birds* 92 A black loreal patch descends diagonally from below the eye.

† **Lorament**. *Obs. rare* -o. [ad. *L. lorāmentum*, f. *lorum* thong.] A thong or band of leather.

1623 in COKERAM. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

**Loran**, variant of LORAIN.

**Loranth** (*lɔrənθ*). *Bot. rare.* [ad. mod. *L. Loranthus*, name of the typical genus of the order *Loranthaceae*: f. *L. lor-* *lorum* strap + *Gr. άνθος* flower.]

Any plant of the N.O. *Loranthaceae* (see next).

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 789 *Loranthaceae*—*Loranthus*... It is customary to call the floral envelopes of the genera of *Loranthus* by the name of sepals in *Viscum*.

**Loranthaceous** (*lɔrənθɪˈʃəs*), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. *L. Loranthaceae*, f. *Loranthus*: see prec. and -ACEOUS.] Of or belonging to the N.O. *Loranthaceae* (the mistletoe family).

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

**Loranthad** (*lɔrənθəd*). *Bot. rare.* [f. *Loranthus* (see prec.) + *-AD*.] = LORANTH.

1893 *Athenaeum* 18 Nov. 701/1 Among the Amazonian plants found at Santa Cruz... may be mentioned... the loranthad *Oryctanthus ruficaulis*.

**Lorate** (*lɔrət*), *a. Bot.* [f. *L. lorum* strap + *-ATE* 2.] Strap-shaped.

1836 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* 243 *Pancratium littorale*... Leaves... lorate. 1880 GRAY *Struct.* Vol. 1/19/1.

**Lorayn** (e, variant of LORAIN *Obs.*

**Lorcha** (*lɔrtʃə*), *lorch* (*lɔrtʃ*). [a. *Pg. lorcha* (occurring in Pinto 1540: see Yule and Burnell); of uncertain origin.] A fast sailing vessel built in China with the hull after a European model, but rigged in Chinese fashion, usually carrying guns.

1853 H. COGANT *Pinto's Trav.* xv. (1663) 47 They entered our Lorch where most conveniently they could. 1857 CORDEN *Speeches* (1878) 370 A vessel called a lorcha—which is a name derived from the Portuguese settlement at Macao, and which merely means that it is built after the European model not that it is built in Europe. 1896 *Gen. Register of Shipping* 2 Sept., *Abbreviations*... *Lor*, *Lorcha*.

**Lorche**, *-er*, *obs. forms of LURCH*, *-ER*.

**Lorcheipe**, *-uppe*, *obs. forms of LORDSHIP*.

**Lord** (*lɔrd*), *sb.* Forms: 1 *hlāfweard*, *hlāford*, -erd, (*hlābard*, *hlāford*), 2 *laford*, -erde, *hlouerd*, *leverd*, *lhoavord*, *lourde*, *lowerd*, *Orm*, *laferrd*, 2-4 *laverd*, (3 *lavard*, *læverd*), 3-4 *lover* (e), *louverde*, (4 *lhorde*, *lorld* e), 4-6 *lorde* (4 *gen. pl. lordene*), 4, 6-8 *lard* (e, 4-*lord*). Also *Sc. LAIRD*. In exclamations 6 *leard*, 7-8 *lawd*, 8 *laud*, *lurd*; also *LUN*. [OE. *hlāford*, once *hlāfweard* (Ps. civ. 17; Thorpe's 'to hlāf-wearde' is a misprint: see note in Gr. Wülck.), repr. a prehistoric form \**hlāitward*, f. \**hlaid* (OE. *hlif*) bread, *Loaf* + \**ward* (OE. *weard*) keeper (see *WARD* sb.).] In its primary sense the word (which is absent from the other Teut. langs.) denotes the head of a household in his relation to the servants and dependents who 'eat his bread' (cf. OE. *hlāf-ēta*, lit. 'bread-eater', a servant); but it had already acquired a wider application before the literary period of OE. The development of sense has been largely influenced by the adoption of the word as the customary rendering of *L. dominus*. The late ON. *lǫrdar* is adopted from ME.

With regard to the etymological sense, cf. mod. *G. brother*, lit. 'bread-lord', an employer of labour. In the mod. Scandinavian langs. 'meat-mother' (Sw. *matmoder*, Da. *madmoder*, Icel. *matmóðir*) is the designation applied by servants to their mistress.

For the phonology of the OE. word see Balthard *Act. Elementarbuch* §§ 367, 411, 562. In the 14th c. the word became monosyllabic through the dropping of the intervocalic *v* and the crasis of the vowels thus brought into contact.]

1. A master, ruler.

† 1. A master of servants; the male head of a household. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xxiv. 46 Eadiz ðe ðegn ðone middy cymes hlaford his on-fand sara doende. c 1000 *Age. Gosp.* John xv. 15 Se ðeowa nat hwæt se hlaford[ð] deð.

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 241 Nan ne mai twan hlaforde... samod bowie. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1388 Dis maiden wile ic... to min louredes bofte bi-crauen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6691 If he [his thain] liue ouer a dai or tuiþ, þe lauerd sal vnderiþ na pain.

c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) I. He wold gif hom to se mucle, or ellis more, As any lord wold euyr or qware.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 145 Hot thiir lordis belyf [thai] the letteris has tane. 1611 *Bible Matt.* xxiv. 46,



2. One who has dominion over others as his subjects, or to whom service and obedience are due; a master, chief, prince, sovereign. Now only rhetorical. Also *lord and master*.

*Beowulf* (Z.) 3141 Alcedon ða to middes mæne beoden . . hlaforð leofne. c893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* i. i. § 13 Othere sæde his hlaforðe, Alfrede cýninge, þæt [etc.]. a1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Forte don him [sc. man] understanden, þæt he [sc. God] his hlaforð was. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 275 Do ne myhte he [Lucifer] non louerd ðaheuen. c1300 *Havelok* 607 Pis is ure eir þar shal ben louerd of denemerk. c1330 *Anis. & Anil.* 2030 The squier biheld the coupes tho, First his and his lordes also. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 174 A well-langaged lud let þe king sone Aspien . . ho were lord of hur land. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 3405 Swiche a lord of ledesnes he liued nouȝt, þei held. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 4054 Agamynon the gret was . . leder of þis lordis. 14. . . Voc. in Wr. Wulker 629/22 *Cilivarcha*, a lord of thousand knyghtes. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* x. v. 4 Eneas, the Troiane prync and lord. 1530 *PALMER*, 680/1 It is a pythouse case . . when subjectes rebell agaynst their natural lord. 1555 *EDEEN Decades* (Arb.) 52 Stoupe Englande stoupe, & learne to knowe thy lord & master. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acasta's Hist. Indes* iii. xx. 185 The Cite of Cusco, (the ancient Court of the Lordes of those Realmes). 1628 *Digby Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 42 Ceremonies of dutie . . they said were due to him being lord of the port. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii. 70 Man over men He made not Lord. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & P.* (1869) II. xlii. 575 The common people [in Mingrelia] are in a state of servitude to their lords. 1841 *JAMES Brigid* iii. Who is lord here upon the side of the mountain but I? 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 321 A race which revered no lord, no king but himself.

*transf.* 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iv. i. 38 When they [wives] strine to be Lords are their Lords. 1596 — *Mercy*. F. iii. ii. 169 But now I [Portia] was the Lord Of this faire mansion, master of my servants.

b. *fig.* One who or something which has the mastery or preeminence. *Lords of (the) creation*: mankind; now jokingly, men as opposed to women.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 782 O wityng bath god and ill þee suld be lauerd at þour will. 1398 *PREVISA Barth. De P. R.* viii. xvi. (1495) 322 The sonne is the lord of planetes. 1508 *DUNBAR Gold. Yarge* 229 The Lord of Wyndis. G. Fodius. 1591 *SPENSER Ruins Rome* xiv. As men in Summer fearles passe the foord which is in Winter lord of all the plaine. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 3 My boneses [sc. his] sits lightly in his throne. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acasta's Hist. Indes* iii. ii. 119 There are some windes which blow in certayne regions, and are, as it were, Lordes thereof. 1643 *ANGIER L'auc. Vall. Achor* 7 Fire is a cruell Lord. 1667 *DRYDEN Ess. Dram. Poessie Dram.* Wks. 1725 i. 19 He is the envy of one, who is Lord in the art of quibbling. 1697 — *Virg. Georg.* iii. 380 Love is Lord of all. 1744 *HOBART in Lett. Cress. Suffolk* (1824) II. 207, 1. . . thought . . they [women] might attain to a sagacity equal to that of the lords of the creation. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 400 The lowest animal finds more conveniences in the wilds of nature, than he who boasts himself their lord. 1779 *JEFFERSON Corr.* Wks. 1859 i. 213 Are they so far lords of right and wrong as that [etc.]. 1797 *MRS. A. M. BENNETT Beggar Girl* II. x. 189 'Tis really a mighty silly thing for a lord of the creation . . to take up his residence in a boarding-house . . where there are pretty women. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylvia Brit.* 10 The attribute of strength by which the lord of the woods is more peculiarly distinguished. 1884 *BROWNING Ferishtah, Family* 27 A leech renowned World-wide, confessed the lord of surgery.

†c. *vocatively*. Sometimes = mod. *Sir*!

c1050 *Byrhtferth's Handbooc in Anglia* VIII. 322 Hyt gedafenad þa wynsumra hlaforð. c1205 *LAY.* 14078 Pa quæð Hengest to þan kinge, Lauerd hærne tîðene. c1300 *Havelok* 621 Lowerd, we sholen þe wel fede. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 1439 Leue lord & ludea lesten to mi sawes! 15. . . *Adam Del* 467 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* II. 158 They sayed, lord we beseeche the here, That ye wyll graunt vs grace.

d. An owner, possessor, proprietor (of land, houses, etc.). Now only *poet. or rhetorical*. (Cf. *LANDLORD*.)

a1300 *Cursor M.* 601-602 Als oure lauerd has heuen in hand Sua suld man be lauerd of land. 1377 *LANGT. P. P.* B. vii. 156 Amonges lowere lordes þi londe shal be departed. c1475 *Rauf Colgear* 128 To mak me Lord of my awin. 1480 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 316 All suche lordes as have gytters betwixe that houses 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxv. (1887) 125 Like two tenants in one house belonging to seuerall lordes. a1637 P. JONSON *Sat. Sheph.* ii. i. A mightie Lord of Swine! *Ibid.* I am a Lord of other geere! 1764 *RAY Collect. Words, Making Salt* 142 Divers persons have interest in the Brine pit, so that it belongs not all to one Lord. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 189 Lord of few Acres, and those barren too. — *Aeneid* xii. 535 Turnus. 'Wrench'd from his feeble hold the shining Sword; And plung'd it in the Bosom of its Lord.

e. *Mining*. (See *quot.*)

1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining Gloss.* *Lord*, the owner of the land in which a mine is situated is called the 'lord'.

f. A 'magnate' in some particular trade. (Cf. *KING*.) Often used with some transferred notion of sense 8.

1823, etc. [see *COTTON LORD*]. 1841 *CODDEN in Morley Life* (1902) 28 The cotton lords are more popular than the landlords. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Jan. 10/1 A suspicion that the 'coal-lords' are hoarding their supplies.

3. *spec.* A feudal superior; the proprietor of a fee, manor, etc. So *lord of the manor* (see *MANOR*). *Lord mesne, paramount* (see those words). † *Lord in gross* (see *quot.* 1696, and cf. *GROSS* B. 2 e).

*Lord of Ireland* (*Dominus Hibernie*) was part of the official designation of the Kings of England from Henry II to Henry VII.

a1000 O. E. *Chron.* an. 924, Hine gecces . . to hlaforðe Scotta cýning. 1258 *Charter Hen. III* in *Tyrrill Hist. Eng.* (1700) II. App. 25 Henry thurg Goddes fulsome King on Engle-

loande Lhoauerd on Yrloand [etc.]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3662 Cadour erl of cornwayle . . To be king is louerd wende. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 447/2 Saying allwey to the Lorde of the Fee, eschates. 1435 *Ibid.* 487 Aswell the Lordes and ye Citezeins of Citees, as the Lordes and Burgeises. 1497 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 12 Preamb. The Kyng of Scottis . . ought . . to . . holde of your Sovereign Lorde his seid realme. 1530 *PALMER*, 675/1 He was haylyfe of the towne, but the lorde hath put hym out. 1563 *Homilies in Rogation Week* iv. (1859) 496 The Lords records . . be perverted . . to the disinheriting of the right owner. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* II. 110 The antient Family of Des Ewes, Dynasts or Lords of the dition of Kessel. 1696 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 5), *Lord in Gross*, is he who is a Lord without a Manor, as the King in respect of his Crown. 1778 *PRYCE Min. Cornub.* 324 Lord of the land or fee. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) III. 427 The Lord may seise the copyhold to his own use. 1839 *KENIGHTLEY Hist. Eng.* I. 77 The rights of the Lord of a town extended to the levying of tolls and customs. 1901 *Speaker* 11 May 149/2 It might have weakened the feudal relation between lord and tenant.

4. A husband. Now only *poet. and humorous*. (Cf. *LADY* sb. 7.)

831 *Charter in Sweet O. E. Texts* 445 Ymbe ðet lond et eert ðe hire edelmoh hire hlaforð salde. a1225 *Anec. R.* 52 Eue . . nom & et perof & 3ef hire loured. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8902 Damaisele . . hi loured sall abbe an name Vor him & vor is eirs vair wipoute blame. 141400 *Morte Arth.* 3918 Scho (Gaynour) kayres to Karelone, and kawghte hir a vaile. . . And alle for falsede, and frawde, and fere of hir loured! 1596 *SHAKS. Tann. Shr.* v. ii. 131 Tell these headstrong women What dutie they doe owe their Lords and husbands. 1681 *VISCOUNTSSE CAMDEN in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 56 My Lady Skidmore and her lord was at Mr. Comshys house upon a visette. 1860-6 *PATMORE Angel in Ho.* ii. iv. Love-mild Honoria, trebly mild With added loves of lord and child. 1861 *MISS VORGE Eng. Step-mother* xxv. 371 She was come to take leave of home, for her lord who was to be dissuaded from going to London by the evening's train.

5. [Cf. 2 h.] *Astrol.* The planet that has a dominant influence over an event, period, region, etc.

1391 [see *ASCENDANT*]. 1585 *LUTTON Thens. Notable Th.* (1675) 93 When the Almuten or the Lord of the Ascendent is unfortunate in his fall. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 152 The Sun, when he is Alfridry or Lord of a Choleric, he causeth him to be of a brown colour. 1819 *WILSON Dict. Astrol.*, *Lord*, that planet is called the lord of a sign whose house it is. . . The lord of a house is that planet of which the sign or donal dignity is in the cusp of such house. . . The lord of the geniture is that planet which has most dignities in a figure. . . The lord of the hour is the planet supposed to govern the planetary hour at the moment of a nativity, or at the time of asking a horary question. The lord of the year is that planet which has most dignities, or is strongest in a revolutionary figure. . . The lord of the geniture is . . supposed to rule the disposition and propensities of the native.

6. The Lord (vocatively Lord): God. Also (the) Lord God, and occas. *my, thy, our* (now rarely: see 7), *his, etc. Lord*. Cf. *DRIGHTIN*.

In the O. T. the Lord, a translation of the Vulgate *Dominus*, LXX. 6 *κύριος*, commonly represents the ineffable name יהוה (see *JEHOVAH*), for which ADONAI was substituted by the Jews in reading; in a few instances *Adonai* occurs in the Hebrew text.

c1000 *ALFRED Hom.* II. 562 Sy lof þam Hlaforðe ðe leofað on cýnnesse. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 71 Lauerd god we bidded þus. c1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 7 Dætic an swide forset agæanes mine laferd god almihtin. c1200 *ORMIN* 11391 þe biþr biþor þin laferd God Cneolenn meclit & luten. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 33 To thaunen ðis werdes beginnunge, ðe, leuerd god, to wurdunge. a1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 6163 (Gitt.) To moyses þan þu lauerd teld, Quat wise þai suld þair pask held. 1362 *LANGT. P. P.* A. i. 131 Forte loue þi loured leuere þan þiselen. 1382 *WYCLIF i Kings* xviii. 36 Lord God of Abraham, and of Ysaac, and of Yrael. a1400 *Pistill of Susan* 164 Bi þe lord and þe lawe þat we onne leue. c1420 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 293 But the wey thedyward to holde be we lothe, That oft sythe causeth the good Lorde to be wrothe. 1560 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 328 Be the lewing Lord, the eternal God. . . I do heir promise. . . that [etc.]. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. iii. ii. 57 The breath of worldly men cannot depose The Deputie elected by the Lord. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* iii. ii. 161 The Lord increase this businesse. 1728 P. WALKER *Life Peden* (1827) 45 At Bothwellbridge . . the Lord's People fell and fled before the Enemy. 1827 C. SIMON in *Life* (1847) 600 'This is the Lord's work, and fit for a Sabbath-day. 1897 R. KIRLING *Recessional*, Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet.

b. *Phrases*. (The) Lord knows who, what, how, etc.: used slipantly to express emphatically one's own ignorance of a matter. *Lord have mercy (on us)*: (a) in serious use, as a prayer (it used to be chalked on the door of a plague-stricken house); (b) in trivial use (vulgarily *lord-a-mercy*) and in other corrupt forms: cf. *LAWKS*), as an interjection expressing astonishment. Similarly (in trivial use only) *Lord bless me*.

† *Lord have mercy on me*, the 'iliac passion'.

1585 *HIGINS Junius Nomenclator* 433 *Ilius*. the Illiac passion . . which the homelier sort of Physicians doe call, Lorde haue mercy vpon me. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. ii. 419 Write, Lorde haue mercy on vs, on those three. 1592 *NASHE Summers last Will* 1706 Wks. (Grosart) VI. 153, I am sick, I must dye: Lorde haue mercy on vs! c1634 R. WEST in *Randolph's Poems* (1668) B. 5, The Titles of their Satyrs fright some, more Then Lorde haue mercy writ upon a door. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccxvi. (1708) 262 'Tis not a bare Lorde haue Mercy upon us, that will help the Cart out of the Mire. 1713 *SWIFT Cadogan's Vanessa* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 30 She was at lord knows what expence To form a nymph of wit and sense. 1722 — *Stella's Birthday* *ibid.* 114 It cost me lord knows how much time To shape it into sense and rhyme. 1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pickle* xxx, What became of him afterwards, Lord in heaven knows. 1784 II. *WALPOLE Let.* 8 June

(1858) VIII. 480 Mr. Conway wonders why I do not talk of Voltaire's 'Memoirs'. Lord bless me! I saw it two months ago. 1808 *ELEANOR SLEATH Bristol Heires* V. 159 There she died. Lord-a-mercy upon those that had a hand in such a business. 1830 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exorc.* (1842) I. 253 Meetings to be called by the Lord Lieutenant. . . and the Lord knows who. 1846 *MRS. GORE St. Eng. Char.* (1852) 33 'People comprised under the comprehensive designation of 'the Lord knows who'. 1888 J. PAIN *Myst. Mirbridge* I. iii. 49 Lord a mercy, is that how she talks?

c. As interjection; a mere exclamation of surprise originating from the use in invocations. (Cf. *LOR, LUD*.)

Now only in profane or trivial use; in 14-16th c. often employed in dignified and even religious writing.

c1384 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 358 Lord! in tyme of Jesus Crist . . were men not bounden to shryve hem þus. c1400 *Langfranc's Chirurg.* 298 O lord, who is it so gret difference betwix a chirurgeon & a phisician. a1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI 161 Lorde how glad the poore people were of this Pardone. 1560-77 *Misogogon* iii. iii. 69 (Brandl) O Leard, Leard, wone woude take him for a foole by his gowne and his capp. 1564-78 *BULLIEN Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 10 Lorde God, howe are you changed! 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* iii. i. 50 O Lord I must laugh. 1632 *MASSINGER & FIELD Fatal Downy* iv. i. O Lord, hee has made me smell for all the world like [etc.]. 1687 *CONGREVE Old Bach.* ii. iii, Lord, Cousin, you talk odly. 1721 *AMHERST Terse Fil.* No. 44 (1754) 236 Lawd! lawd! Dick, what shall's zay to our Kate, for leaving her at whome? 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. 177 Laud, madam, . . I wonder you so much disturb yourself. 1792 *WOLCOT (P. Pindar) Odes to Gt. Duke* vii. Wks. 1792 III. 10 Lord! what a buying, reading, what a racket! 1837 *MARRYAT P. Keene* xxii, Lord, what a state I shall be in till I know what has taken place.

7. As a title of Jesus Christ. Commonly *Our Lord*, now often with capital O; also *the Lord*.

a1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 Ure laforð ihesu crist be seid *Sine me nichil potestis facere*. c1200 *ORMIN* Ded. 186 Forr an godnesse uss hafelþ don be laferd Crist on erpe. c1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 7 Ac biðde we alle ure lauerd Crist. a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 644 Lauerd, wune wid me. a1300 *Cursor M.* 26088 To my lord icam of-sene to crist ic haue vñ-buxum bene. a1300 *Grade* in *Maskell Mon. Rit.* II. 240 These Krist [his] aneplei sone, here lured. 1400 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iii. 125 Pou art a soopfaste leche, lord. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xc. 3 Ome Lorde ihesu. . . Fastit him self ure exampill to be. a1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI 113 And it happened in the night of the Assencion of our lord, that Potton . . issued out of Champeigne. 1599 E. K. *Spenser's Sheph. Cal. Gen. Arg.* § 4 Our . . eternal redeemer the L. Christ. 1653 W. BASSE in *Walton's Angler* iii. 81 For so our Lord was pleased, when He Fishers made Fishers of men. 1823 *BENTHAM Not Paul* 26 He informs the Lord what he had read about Paul. 1882 *TENNISON In Mem.* W. G. W. and, How loyal in the following of thy Lord!

b. In the year of our Lord + God; † of our Lord's incarnation: = ANNO DOMINI.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1890) 89 In ye 3re of houre lounder a Thousande yre hundred sixti and seuen. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 19 The day and the yere of oure lord of my de parting from this world. a1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI 208 b, This was in the yere of our lordes blessed incarnation . . M. C. lxx. 1596 *PALMYRE* 1r. *Lorde's Hist. Scot.* v. 265 *marg.* . . King Achai died the 3eif. . of our Lord 89. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acasta's Hist. Indes* iii. xi. 154 In the yere of our Lord God, one thousand five hundred seventy nine. 1625 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* ii. 1705 In the yere of our Lord God 1567.

c. In certain syntactical combinations: The Lord's Prayer [= *L. oratio Dominica*], the prayer taught by Jesus to His disciples: see *Matt.* vi. 9-13. The Lord's Supper [= *L. cena Dominica*], Gr. τὸ κυριακὸν δεῖνον 1 Cor. xi. 24], the Holy Communion. The Lord's table [= *Gr. τραπέζα κυρίου* 1 Cor. x. 21: cf. *God's, the Lord's board* (see *BOARD* sb. 6)] = ALTAR 2 b; also the Holy Communion. Also *LORD'S DAY*.

1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Public Baptism*, The Crede, \*the Lordes Prayer, and the tenne commandementes. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* I. 13 [She] makes one single farthing bear The Creed, Commandments and Lord's prayer. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U.S.* II. xxx. 248 She had never learned the Lord's prayer in English. 1382 *WYCLIF 1 Cor.* xi. 20 Therefore ȝou cōnyngte to giedre into on, now it is not for to eȝe \*the Lord's sopere. 1555 *RIDLEY (Little) A brief Declaration Of the Lordes Supper.* 1645 *FULLER Good Th.* in *Bad T.* (1646) 141 The Lord's Supper, ordained by our Saviour to conjoin our Affections, hath disjoyned our Judgements. 1755 *CHAMBERLAYNE Pres. St. Gl. Brit.* ii. ii. (ed. 17) 75 Some Time before the Lord's Supper is administered, the Congregation is to have Notice of it from the Pulpit. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Cor.* x. 21 Ve cannot be partetakers off \*the lordes table, and off the table off denyis. 1660 *JER. TAYLOR Worthy Communion* I. § 1. 22 It [the Holy Sacrament] is by the Spirit of God called . . the Lord's Table. 1704 *NELSON Fest. & Fasts* ii. iv. (1797) 494 Upon the Penalty of being excluded from the Lord's Table. 1852 *HOOK Ch. Dict.* (1871) 467 The Lord's Table is one of the names given to the altar in Christian churches.

II. As a designation of rank or official dignity.

In these applications it is not used vocatively, exc. in the form *my Lord* (see 15) and as a prefixed title (see 13).

8. In early use employed vaguely for any man of exalted position in a kingdom or commonwealth, and in a narrower sense applied to the feudal tenants holding directly of the king by military or other honourable service: see *BARON* I. In modern use, equivalent to *NOBLEMAN* in its current sense: A peer (usually, a temporal peer) of the realm, or one who by courtesy (see 13) is entitled to the prefix Lord, or some higher title, as a part of his ordinary appellation.



13. *Coer de L.* 2284 We are betrayd and y-nome! Horse and harness, lords, all and some! 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1539 To fare out as fast with his fader to speke & with lordeesse [=lodes] of pat lond. 1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/1 To the moost noble and worthiest Lorde, moost ryghtful and wysest Conseille to owre lige Lorde the Kyng. a 1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 442 Men myghten lordis knowe By there arraye, from opir folke. 1453 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 266/2 If such persone bee of the cstate of a Lord, as Duc, Marques, Erle, Viscount or Baron. 1480 *Caxton Chron.* Eng. III. (1520) 26/1 It was denyed bym. by the instygacyon of a lord called Pompei. 1505 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 276 What attendance he hath abouts hym of lords and nobles of his reame. 1548 *Lattimer Ploughers* (Arb.) 25 For ever sence the Prelates were made Loordes and nobles the ploughe standeth. 1593 *Shaks. Rich. II.* iv. i. 19 Princes, and Noble Lords: What answer shall I make to this base man? 1614 *Selden Titles Hon.* 59 Our English name Lord, whereby we and the Scots still call such as are of the Greater Nobilitie i. Barons, as also Bishops. 1826 *Disraeli Pitt.* Grey III. iii. The Marquess played off the two Lords and Sir Berdmore against his former friend. 1876 *Browning Shop* v. He's social, takes his rest On Sundays, with a Lord for guest. 1900 *Daily Express* 21 July 5/7 The Englishman of to-day still dearly loves a lord.

b. Phrases. *To live like a lord*: to fare luxuriously. *To treat (a person) like a lord*: to entertain sumptuously, to treat with profound deference. *Drunk as a lord*: completely intoxicated; so † *to drink like a lord*. Similarly, *to swear like a lord*.

1531 *Elyot Gov.* i. xxvi. (1880) I. 275 For they will say be that swereth depe, swereth like a lorde. 1623 *Middleton & Rowley Sp. Gipsy* iv. i. (1653) F. 4. Flowre banks or Mosse be thy bound, Water thy wine, San. And drinke like a Lord. 1651 *Evelyn Charact. Eng.* (1659) 48 The Gentlemen are most of them very intemperate, yet the Proverb goes, 'As drunk as a Lord'. 1681 *T. Flatman Heratidius Ridens* No. 6 (1713) I. 36 They were as drunk as Lords with Bottle-Air. 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 560 As drunk as a Lord. 1809 *Malkin Gil Blas* II. vii. \* 3 The landlord. . . said, 'we will treat you like a lord. 1861 *Thackeray B. Lyndon* xviii. (1869) 254 She ran screaming through the galleries, and i. as tipsy as a lord, came staggering after. 1892 *Sir W. Harcourt Speech* 20 Apr. We had changed that now, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer lived like a lord.

† c. *occas.* A baron as distinguished from one of higher rank. *Obs.* (Cf. 13.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 b. Farre excelleng y<sup>e</sup> state of lordes, erles, dukes or kynges.

d. *Lord-in-waiting*, *Lord of the Bedchamber*: the designation given to noblemen holding certain offices in attendance on the person of the sovereign. 1717 *H. Pelham in Lett. Chanc. Suffolk* (1824) I. 18 The King forbade the lord of the bedchamber inviting Lord Townshend. . . to dine with him at Newmarket. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 184 His majesty went to the house of peers, attended by. . . the lrd of the bedchamber in waiting. 1866 *W. G. Clark in Fac. Tour* 43 Furniture, the property, I suppose, of gold-sticks, and. . . lords-in-waiting. a 1865 *Greville Mem.* II. (1883) II. 44 She had already given orders to the Lord-in-waiting to put all the Ministers down to whist. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 37/2 There are eight lords and eight grooms, 'described as 'of the bedchamber' or 'in waiting', according as the reigning sovereign is a king or a queen.

9. pl. *The Lords*: the peers, temporal and spiritual, as constituting the higher of the two bodies composing the legislature (of England, Scotland, and Ireland, when they existed as separate kingdoms; afterwards of the kingdom of Great Britain; and now of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland). *The Lords Temporal*: the lay peers. *The Lords Spiritual*: the bishops who are peers of the realm, and (in England before the Reformation) the mitred abbots. *The Lords' Act* (see quot. 1800). This branch of the legislature now consists of the English noblemen of baronial rank, the English bishops (with some exceptions), and elected representatives of the peers of Scotland and Ireland.

1451 *Paston Lett.* I. 204 To make requisicion. . . to the Lords spirituall and temporell in this present Parliament assembled. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 349 The Lordes of the upper house, and the common house assembled together. 1655 *Fuller Ch. Hist.* x. vii. § 1 The House of Commons presented to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal a Petition. 1675 *Marvell Corr.* ccliv. Wks. 1872-5 II. 474 To desire the Lords concurrence herein. 1751 *H. Walpole Lett.* (1846) II. 388 In the Lords there were but 12 to 106, and the former the most inconsiderable men in that House. 1765 *Blackstone Comm.* I. 50 The legislature of the kingdom is entrusted to three distinct powers, . . first, the king; secondly, the lords spiritual and temporal. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., State Papers* 7/1 Rules for extending to insolvent debtors the relief intended by act 32 Geo. II. commonly called 'The Lords' Act'. 1812 *Moore Intercepted Lett.* II. 47 Quite upturning branch and root Lords, Commons, and Burdett to boot. 1830 *Cholvy Geo. IV* 218 An embassy from the lords and commons was sent with them from London. a 1865 *Greville Mem.* II. (1885) II. 408 He got the House of Commons to sit on Saturday, . . in order to send the Bill up to the Lords on Monday. 1879 *McCarthy Hist. Own Times* (1887) II. 257 The Lords. . . suspended the sitting until eleven at night. 1884 *S. Dowell Tax. & Taxes Eng.* II. 303 The duke of Wellington leading in the Lords. 1897 *Outra Massacres* iv. Don't suppose I shall ever live to get into the Lords.

b. *House of Lords*, † *Lords' House* (see *House* sb. 4 d).

1672 *Petty Pol. Anat.* (1691) 35 [They] may. . . be call'd by Writ into the Lords House of England. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) V. 332 This case having been heard in the House of Lords, the Judges were directed to give their opinions. 1845 *Polson Eng. Law in Encycl. Metrop.* II. 811/1 The House of Lords is in the habit of referring certain bills to the opinion of the learned judges.

† c. *transf. in Rom. Hist.* = Senators. *Obs.*

1618 *Bolton Florus* (1639) 212 The Knights, and Gentlemen of Rome separated themselves from the Lords.

10. *Sc.* In various collocations (chiefly *Hist.*), as *Lords of the Articles, of the Congregation, of Daily Council, of Justiciary, of Police, of Regality, of Session* (see these sbs.).

11. Applied, with subjoined defining word or phrase, to the individual members (whether peers or not) of a Board appointed to perform the duties of some high office of state that has been put in commission, as in *Lords Commissioners* (in ordinary language simply *Lords*) of the Admiralty, of the Treasury; *Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal*. Also *Lords Justices (of Ireland)*: the Commissioners to whom, in the early 18th c., the viceregal authority was entrusted. *Civil Lord*: the one civilian member (besides the First Lord) of the Board of Admiralty, the others being *Naval Lords*.

1642 *C. Vernon Consil. Exch.* 54 Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. 1711 *Swift Jmt. to Stella* 16 May, Three books I got from the Lords of the Treasury for the college. 1724 — *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 38 As if it were a dispute between William Wood on the one part, and the lords justices, privy-council, and both houses of parliament on the other. 1739 *Lady Murray Mem. Bailiffs* (1822) 24 He was made one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and soon after one of the Lords of the Treasury. 1759 *Dilworth Pope* 72 He was one of the lord-justices of Ireland. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 151 The Lords Commissioners in Barnes v. Crowe appeared to have held, that [etc.]. . . Lord Commissioner Eyre stated the particular circumstances. 1834 *Murray P. Simple xxxix.* A letter from your lordship to the First Lord —, only a few lines. 1879 *McCarthy Hist. Own Times* (1887) II. 409 Mr. Gathorne Hardy was made Secretary for War and Mr. Ward Hunt First Lord of the Admiralty. 1884 *S. Dowell Tax. & Taxes Eng.* II. 116 George Grenville as a junior lord of the admiralty. 1893 *Maxwell W. II. Smith* II. 182 He. . . became First Lord of the Treasury and leader of the House of Commons. 1898 *Hazell's Ann.* 447 The Works Department of the Admiralty is presided over by officers of the Royal Engineers, its supervision resting with the civil lord.

12. Forming part of various official titles, e.g. *Lord (High) Admiral, Lord Chamberlain, Lord (High) Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice, Lord High Commissioner, Lord Deputy, Lord Marshal, Lord President, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Treasurer, Lord Warden*, etc., for which see the second member in each case. † *Lord (High) General*, a commander-in-chief (*obs.*). *Lord-rector*, an honorary title for the elected chief in certain Scotch Universities; hence *Lord-rectorship*. Also *LORD-LIEUTENANT, LORD MAYOR*.

1598 *Barret Theor. Warres* IV. I. 116 [The Colonel] ought to know how to performe the parts and office of a Lord high Generall. 1650 *Whitelocke Mem.* (1853) III. 207 (25 June) The lord general Fairfax. *Ibid.* 237 (7 July) The council of state ordered the narrative made by the lord general's [Cromwell's] messenger to be read in all churches. 1660 [see 15 a]. 1827 *Hallam Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 287 The parliament having given him [Monk] a commission as lord-general of all the forces in the three kingdoms. 1864 *Burton Scot. Abr.* I. v. 249 Hence the catalogue of Lord Rectors soars far above respectability and appropriateness: it is brilliant. 1867 *Nation* (N. Y.) 3 Jan. 4/2 The candidates for the lord-rectorship of Aberdeen University this next year are Mr. Grote, historian, and Mr. Grant Duff.

b. In ceremonious use, prefixed to the titles of bishops, whether peers of parliament or not.

1639 (title) A Relation of the Conference between William Lawd. . . now Lord-Arch-Bishop of Canterbury: and Mr. Fisher the Jesuite. a 1673 *W. Blaxton in Ep. L. Coleman Ch. Amer.* II. 23, I came from England because I did not like the lord-bishops, but I cannot join with you, because I would not be under the lord-brethren. 1858 *Royal Charter University Lond.* § 5 The Lord Bishop Malby; the Lord Bishop of St. Davids.

† c. Formerly sometimes prefixed to a title of nobility. *Obs.*; but see 15 a (c).

1444 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 13 Quhat time it be plessand to the said Lord Erle [of Orkynay].

13. As a prefixed title, forming part of a person's customary appellation. Abbreviated *Ld.*, formerly † *L.* (*pl. Ls.*), *L.*

The rules now accepted for its use are as follows. In other than strictly ceremonial use it may be substituted for 'Marquis', 'Earl', or 'Viscount' (whether denoting the rank of a peer, or applied 'by courtesy' to the eldest son of a peer of higher rank); the word *of*, when it occurs in the more formal designation, being dropped. Thus 'Lord Hartington', 'Lord Derby', 'Lord Manvers', 'Lord Palmerston', may be used instead of 'The Marquis of Hartington', 'The Earl of Derby', 'Earl Manvers', 'Viscount Palmerston'. A baron (whether a peer, or a peer's eldest son known by the title of his father's barony) is always called by his title of peerage (either a surname or a territorial designation) preceded by 'Lord', as 'Lord Tennyson'; if the Christian name is mentioned for distinction, it comes first, as 'Alfred, Lord Tennyson'. The territorial titles given by courtesy to judges in Scotland are treated like those of barons, as 'Lord Monboddo'. The younger sons of dukes and marquises have the courtesy title of 'Lord' followed by the Christian name and surname, as 'Lord John Russell'. These rules were, for the most part, already formulated in the 16th c., but were for a long time seldom accurately observed except by experts in heraldry.

In early use the prefixed title had most commonly the form *my Lord* (see 15) or *the Lord*. The latter survives in certain formal uses, and in the superscription of letters.

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 332/2 William Bonville Knyght, Lord Boneville, his servauntes and adheraunts. 15. *Sb. of Precedence in Q. Eliz. Acad.* 27 All marquises Eldest sonnes are named no Earles, but lord of a place or barony. . . And all his other bretheren Lordes, with the addition of there Christened name. An Earles Eldest sonn is called a lord of a place or Barony], and all his other sonnes no lords. 1545 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 214 George Erle of Huntly, Lord Gordoun and of Bangenocht. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 294 Also on the French part the Lorde John Cleremont fought under his awne Banner. 1591 *Shaks. I Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 61-64 Valiant Lord Talbot Earle of Shrewsbury: Created. . . Lord Talbot of Goodrig and Vrchinfield, Lord Strange of Blackmere, Lord Verdon of Alton [etc.]. 1593 — *Rich. II.* II. ii. 53 The L. Northumberland. 1636 *Trussell Continu. Daniel's Hist. Eng.* 93 Sir John Oldcastle in right of his Wife called in courtesie Lord Cobham. 1781 (title) The Trial of the Right Honourable George Gordon, commonly called, Lord George Gordon. a 1865 *Greville Mem.* II. (1885) II. 171, I dined with Lord and Lady Frederick FitzClarence and Lord Westmoreland. *Ibid.* III. 458 Whether Lord Derby or Lord anybody else is in office. 1879 *McCarthy Hist. Own Times* (1887) II. 405 Mr. Bruce was raised to the Peerage as Lord Aberdare.

b. *The Lord Harry*: see *HARRY* 6.

14. Jocular uses. a. As a mock title of dignity given to the person appointed to preside on certain festive occasions. So *Lord of Christmas* (see *CHRISTMAS* 4), *Lord of Misrule* (see *MISRULE*), *Summer Lord*, etc. (*obs. exc. Hist.*), *Harvest Lord* (see *HARVEST* sb. 7).

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 73 Item the iiij<sup>th</sup> day of January [1551-2] the lorde of Crystmas of the kynges howse came thorrow London. . . to the lorde mayer's to dinner. 1571 *Grindall Injunc.* at York Cijj, The Minister & churchwardens shall not suffer any Lordes of misrule or Sommer Lordes. . . to come vnicerently into any Church [etc.]. 1628 in *Crit. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 311 On Saturday last, the Templars chose one Mr. Palmes. . . their lord of misrule. 1806 *Bloomfield Wild Flowers* Poems (1845) 217 Many a Lord, Sam, I know that, Has begg'd as well as thee.

b. *stang.* A hunchback. (Cf. *LORD-FISH*.)

The origin of this use is obscure, but there is no reason for doubting the identity of the word. The *Dict. Canting Crew* has a parallel sense of *Lady*.

a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Lord*, a very crooked, deformed. . . person. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1751 *Smollett Per. Pic.* xlviii. His pupil. . . was. . . on account of his hump, distinguished by the title of My Lord. 1817 *Neuman Eng. Sp. Dict.* (ed. 3), Lord. 8 (Joc.) *Hombre jorobado*. 1826 *Lamb Elia II. Pop. Fallacies*, That a deformed person is a lord. 1872 *Besant The World went I.* III. 86 He was, in appearance, short and bent, with rounded shoulders, and with a hump (which made the boys call him My Lord).

15. *My Lord* (usually pronounced mi<sup>l</sup>ɔ:ɹd).

a. Prefixed to a name or title. (a) Formerly the ordinary prefix used in speaking to or of a nobleman, where we now commonly use simply 'Lord' (see 13); in early use the preposition of before territorial designations was commonly retained. (Now only *arch.*) (b) *My Lord of* (*London, Canterbury, etc.*): a respectful mode of referring to a bishop (*obs. or arch.*). (c) Prefixed to a title of rank or office; now only *vocatively*, as in *my Lord Mayor, my Lord Duke, my Lord Marquis*.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 73 Mi lorde ser Herowde! a 1470 *Gregory in Hist. Coll. Lond. Cit.* (Camden) 230 The mater was put to my Lorde of London. 1481-90 *Howard Housch. Bks.* (Roxb.) 321 The same day, my Lord rekened with his lokyer. 1530 *Palmer* 433/2, I am sononed by a sergent at armes to apere before my lorde chaunceller. 1533 *T. Cromwell Lett.* 25 July in *C's Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 385 My Lorde Abbot I recomende me vnto you [etc.]. c 1560 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 57 Than my Lord Arrane from Albany ye Duke Obtenit the gift of Murray. 1561 *Stanford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary XVII.* 168/1 At my lorde of Sarum's commandment. 1583 *Stubbes Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 104 May a bishop be called. . . by the name of 'my Lord bishop, my Lords grace'. 1584 *Lycesters Commonwe.* (1641) 68 By your opinion my Lord of Leicester is the most learned of all his kindred. 1613 *Spreman De non Tenere, Eccl.* (1646) 23 My Lord Coke also in the second part of his Reports, saith, that [etc.]. 1635 *Pagitt Christianogr.* (1640) I. 199 A petition to my Lords Grace of Canterbury. 1660 *Phyys Diary* 3 Mar. My Lord General Fleetwood told my Lord that he feared the King of Sweden is dead. 1679 *Evelyn Mem.* 5 Nov. I was invited to dine at my Lord Tivdale's. 1709 *Steele Tatler* No. 17 \* 4 The Courage and Capacity of my Lord Galway. 1742 *Fielding J. Andrews Pref.* \* 8, I apprehend, my Lord Shaftesbury's Opinion of mere Burlesque agrees with mine.

b. Used separately. (a) As the usual polite or respectful form of address to a nobleman under the rank of duke, and to a bishop; also (now only by persons greatly inferior in position) in speaking of them. (b) As the formal mode of address to a Lord Mayor, a Lord Provost, and to the Lord Advocate (Scotland). (c) In courts of law used in addressing a judge of the Supreme Court (or, formerly, a judge of any of the 'superior courts' now merged in this); in Scotland and Ireland in addressing a judge of any of the superior courts.

The hurried or affected pronunciation prevalent in the courts of law has often been derisively represented by the spelling *my Lud* or *m'ind* (see *LUD*).

1543 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 190 My lord, we recomend our hartlie and humil service vnto your lordship. 1599 *Shaks. Much Ado* II. i. 294 [Beatrice to Don Pedro] So I would not he should do so, my Lord. 1601



MUNDAY *Dowry*. *Earl Huntingdon* II. ii. (1828) 34 *Robin*. What, Much and John! well met in this ill time. *Little John*. In this good time my lord. 1789 *Wolcott* (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Painters* 28 'Bravissimo! my Lord', replied Squalid. 1830 N. S. WHEATON *Trul.* 198. I could not help noticing the affected way in which they [H. of Lords clerks] pronounce the words *My Lord*.. as if they were written *My Lud*. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iv. He has been spoken to in the street as *My Lord*, under the impression that he was the Bishop. 1893 SIR A. GORDON *Earl Aberdeen* 191 'The minister.. turned to the loft in which 'my Lord' was seated.

c. As nonce-vb., *To 'my lord'* (a person).  
1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* iii. vi. Who ever saw any Lord my-lorded in tattered blanket, fastened with wooden skewer?  
1868 YATES *Rock Ahead* i. viii. His tenant.. would.. 'My lord' him until the wine had done its work.

d. pl. *My lords*: (a) the usual form of address to a number of noblemen or bishops, and in courts of law to two or more of the superior judges sitting together; (b) in the official correspondence of a department of state, used as a collective designation for the ministers composing it.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxix. 1 *My Lordis* of Chacker, pleis 30w to heir My cumpt. 1555 RIDLEY in COVERD. *Lett. Martyrs* (1564) 101 *My Lordes*, if in times past ye haue [etc.]. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 16 *My Lords*, We were fore-warned of your coming. 1727 POPE etc. *Art of Sinking* 122 Separate divisions for the two houses of parliament, my lords the judges, &c. 1871 RENTIDGE'S *Rev. Boy's Ann.* Aug. 495 Speedily got himself into hot water with 'my lords' at Whitehall.

III. 18. *attrib.* or *appositive*, and in *Comb.*, as *lord-lover*, *-sutor*, *lord-hating*, *-loving*, *-ridden* adjs.; *lord-bred* *nonce-vd.*, a breed or race of lords; *lord-farmer*, one who holds an episcopal manor by a rent paid to the bishop; † *lords' room*, app. a room or compartment on the stage of a theatre, reserved for privileged spectators.

1862 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 385 Ablest men are continually raised to the peerage, and get crossed with the older 'Lord-breeds'. 1718 R. FRAMPTON in T. EVANS *Life* (1876) 161 The 'lord farmer' there had been offering a small fine to renew with the two preceding Bishops who both refused. 1777 *Town & Country Mag.* June 335 Death. John Shadwell, Esq., lord-farmer of Horfield manor, in Somersetshire. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 384 The 'lord-hating' gang to which he..appertains. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* i. xxii. v. O young 'lord-lover', what sighs are those, For one that will never be thine? 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Char. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 63 The conservative, money-loving, 'lord-loving' English are yet liberty-loving. 1849 R. COHEN in *Morley Life* (1902) xviii. 68 2 A servile aristocracy-loving, 'lord-ridden' people. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* ii. i. Hee powres them out as familiarly, as if hee had tane Tabacco with them over the stage, in the 'Lords' room. 1609 DEKKER *Gulls Horne-bk.* vi. 28 Let our Gallant.. presently advance himself vp to the Throne of the Stage, I meane not into the Lords' room (which is now but the Stages Suburbs). 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* iv. 471 He likes to have 'lord-suitors' lounge.

**Lord** (*lōd*), *v.* Also 3-4 *laverd*. [f. *LORD sb.*]

1. *intr.* † a. To exercise lordship, have dominion.  
a 1300 E. *E. Psalter* cūij. 19 Laverd in heven gnaped sete his, And his rike til alle sal Laverd [Vulg. *dominabitur*] in blis. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* i. l. 8 Metridates whiche lorded vpon xxliij. contrees.

b. To play the lord; to behave in a lordly manner, assume airs of grandeur; to rule tyrannically, domineer. Now rare exc. *cont. over*.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* x. 84 Pe more he.. lordeth in londes be lasse good he delecth. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 24 For they [the Apostles] preached and lorded not. And now they lorde and preache not. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 70 The grieslie Tode-stoole groune there mought I see, And loathed Paddockes lording on the same. 1594 ANOURETTI x. She lordeth in licentious blisse Of her freewill. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* II. vii. Her.. sister.. Alicia, in whose face Love proudly lorded. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. Wks. 1851 III. 124 The hateful lord of Lording in the Church.. first bestow'd a being upon Prelaty. 1671 *Saunders* 265 They had by this..lorded over them whom now they serve. 1685 DRYDEN tr. *Lucretius* iii. 242 That haughty King, who lorded over the Main, .. Him Death, a greater Monarch, overcame. 1777 BURKE *Address King* Wks. 1842 II. 402 Much less are we desirous of lording over our brethren. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. iii. 156 Its unhappy patient is lorded over by a power of moral evil. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xiv. 151 Methinks, instead of in the forest lording, The noble Sir should [etc.]. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xxxi. I am not one to be lorded over by a man no better than myself.

c. So *To lord it*, chiefly with *over*.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 176 They..lord it as they list. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. viii. 44, I see them Lording it in London streets. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 145 Lording it over the Consciences of the people. a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 37 She [drunkenness] lords it over Poland, Sweden and Norway. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) V. 409 Though reason and judgment would veil to Christ, yet the man lord not, because his affections lord it. 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let. Nov.* in *Early Diary*, He disdains submitting to the great or Lord of Winding, the little. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* *Rip Van Winkle* 1 The Kaatskill mountains.. are seen.. swelling up to a noble height and lording it over the surrounding country. 1855 TYNDALL in *Lett. Educ.* 192 We lord it over Matter, and in so doing have become better acquainted with the laws of Mind. 1900 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 337 This barbarian..lorded it over many waters from the Canaries to Candia.

2. *trans.* To be or act as lord of; to control, manage, rule, rare.

c 1586 CRESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* lxxviii. xxii. [Their] heritage be shared to the race..of godly Israel, To lord their

lands. *Ibid.* cvl. xv. [God] Left them to be..Lored by foes. 1691 J. WILSON *Bulphogor* I. ii. Simple Merit Lords few Mens Horoscope. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 660 Austria's titled hordes, with their own gore, Fat the fair fields they lored long before. 1818 KEATS *Enaym.* II. 834 The look Of his white palace..And all the revels he had lored there.

3. † a. To make (a man) a lord or master. b. To confer the title of lord upon; to ennoble.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* viii. 14 If þai ware noght lordid of me [Mistransl.: L. si mei non fuerunt lordid]. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 97 He being thus Loredid, did beleene He was indeed the Duke. 1643 WITHER *Campe Musæ* 69 Evry one of those That hath for any services, beene Loredid. 1720 HUMOR. *Lett. Lond. Frul.* (1721) 16 Thou shalt be told..Who gets an Estate in the Alley, and is afterward Knighted or Loredid. 1787 MINOR 307 Sir Cadwallader Pleadwell..has been lately Loredid. 1880 FURNIVALL in *Pall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 1/3 It was with no little pleasure then that I found Lord Tennyson (before he was loredid) making me known..to Mr. Robert Browning.

c. To address or speak of as 'Lord'.

1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* ix. (1862) I. 161 My newly printed book against Arminians was one challenge: not lording the prelates was another. 1656 S. H. *Golden Law* 92 Is not Sarah commended for obeying, and lording her husband? 1660 CHARAC. *Italy* 56 Before they merit the degree of Knighthood, they must be Loredid.

**Lordan** (e): see **LURBAN**.

**Lord-borough.** One who has quasi-manorial rights in certain English boroughs: see *quot.*

1751 *Eng. Gazetteer* II. s.v. *Wolverhampton*, The dean is lord-borough of Wolverhampton, Codsall, Hautherton and Pettsall..and hath all manner of privileges bel. to the view of frank-pledge, felons goods, decedants, escheats [etc.].

**Lord-dom** (*lōd-dōm*). For forms see **LORD sb.**

[OE. *hlāford-dōm*, f. *hlāford* *LORD sb.* + *-dōm*.]

† a. The position of being lord, lordship (*obs.*). b. *nonce-use*. The state of things characterized by the existence of lords.

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xvii. 121 Se ðe on larcowes onlicnesse ða Penega ðes ealdordomes 7 eicder to hlāforddome. c 1200 ORMIN 1181 Te lāpe gast 333 egeþel his þeowness. To 7eomenn afissi laferdum. c 1230 *Itali Meid.* 11 Is al to nuchel buerdum & meistris þinne þis cunde inuered tis. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 321 There is no country..in which the system of lord-dom and servility is so manifestly supported as in England.

**Lorden**: see **LURBAN**.

† **Lordfast**, a. *Obs.* rare -1. In 5-fest. [f. *LORD sb.* + *FAST a.*] Bound to a lord.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 20 These men that ar lord fest thay cause the ploge thay.

**Lord-fish.** [f. *LORD sb.* 14 b.] [See *quot.*]

1836 VARRIEL *Brit. Fishes* II. 165 Some years since, I obtained from a fisherman at the mouth of the Thames a fresh-caught example of a species of *morhua*, with the middle dorsal and the first anal fins short. Among the fishermen it was by some considered to be an accidental deformity, with injury of the spine, and their name for it was Lord-fish.

**Lordful** (*lōd-fūl*), a. rare -1. [f. *LORD sb.* + *-FUL*.] Having the bearing of a lord; lordly. Hence **Lordfully** *adv.*, in a lordly manner; nobly.

c 1450 *Alnour Salmacioun* 178 This lordfulde child [sc. Jesus]. 1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 185 They [the Lords] have said lordly and lordfully, 'Here we stand, the offspring of the by-gone time'.

† **Lordhead**, *Obs.* For forms see *LORD sb.* and *-HEAD*. [f. *LORD sb.* + *-HEAD*.] = **LORDSHIP**.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 190 In ðe miste and in ðe leste he forles His lordheadliche quanne he mi-cheis. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4837 We prai þi laerd-hied þat þou wold vs help in neede. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* (1862) 61 Of that tour non speke I, For laverdheid for maistri, That Nembrot havid first of man.

† **Lordify**, *v.* *Obs.* rare -1. [f. *LORD sb.* + *-IFY*.] *trans.* To make a lord of.

1665 T. POWELL *Witty Combat* vii. i. I'll lordifie thee, John..: thou shalt no more be plain John..but my lord John.

**Lording** (*lōd-iŋ*), *sb.* Forms: 1 *hlāfording* (Sweet), 2-3 *lover(e)ding*, 3 *Orm.* *laserding*, 3-4 *laverding*, (lording), 3-lording. [f. *LORD sb.* + *-ING* 3.]

1. = **LORD sb.** 2. Frequent as a form of address, rarely *sing.* = Sir!, frequent in *pl.* = Sirs! Gentlemen! Also, *my lording!* *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 Pe riche þe ben louverdinges strulen þe wrecche men, þe ben underlinges. c 1200 ORMIN 918 Nu, laferdingness, loke we Whatt tiss mazz us bitacenn. c 1205 LAV. 27394 Lauerdinges, quað Laces þa, Mahun eou beo lide. c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in O. E. *Misc.* 27 Lordinges and leudis þis is si gloriur miracle. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 833 Ne3 ilc burse hadde ilc louverding. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 402 Of a prince proude in play Listneþ, lordinges dere. 1340 *Ayeb.* 67 þis zenne is ine ucle mannesse ase ine seigons aye hire lordinges. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 145 Lordingis, quba likis for till her, The Romans now begyn nys her. 1382 WYCLIF *Dent.* x. 17 The Lord our God he is..Lord of lordyngis. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2573 þe leche lokid oure þe lynes 'my lording' he said, 'I am nogt gilty of þis gyle'. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 628 Quhat fele arnes..Of lordingis and sere landis..The said persewure bare. 1568 T. HOWELL *Newe Sonets* (1879) 149 Lo Lordynges, here by take a vewe. 1591 *Tranb. Raigue K. John* (1611) 29 Lordinges forbear, for time is coming fast, That deeds may trie what words can not determine. 1599 SHAKS., etc. *Past. Pilgr.* xv. It was a Lording's daughter, the fairest one of three. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* v. i. I'll be worth His Lordships thanks anon, when 'tis done, Lording, He looke for't. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herein* II. xvi. 363 Have a care for yourselves, lordingis! The Wake is loose.

2. As diminutive of **LORD**: A little lord, a petty lord, usually in a contemptuous sense.

c 1577 STANYHURST *Aneis*, etc. *Epit. Ld. Louth* (Arb.) 150 The Lord Baron of Louth..was traiterously murthred by Mackmaughoun, an Irish Lording, about the year 1577. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* III. xix. (Arb.) 229 Such termes are used to be giuen..for a kind of contempt, as when we say Lording for Lord. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* i. ii. 62 He question you Of my Lords Tricks, and yours, when you were Boyes: You were pretty Lordinges then? 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* *Eng.* II. vi. 59 Had future Ages pursued the flight as it was begun, these Lordinges might have beaten the Air, without making any speedy way.

3. A sort of apple or pear. (Cf. **LORDLING** 2.)

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.*, Aug. (1679) 22 *Pears*.. Windsor.. Sugar-Pear, Lording Pear, &c. *Ibid.*, Sept. 24 Apples.. Summer Pearmain, Lording-apple. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 210 The Lording is a fair, green, and sharp apple.

**Lording** (*lōd-iŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. *LORD v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of **LORD v.** in various senses.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Par.* 14 The office of a right hysshop is fere of lord lording. 1610 GUTHRIE *Heruldray* III. xvii. (1611) 150 When they sit, they hold their heads steady and without motion: which stately action Spencer in his Shepheard's calendar calleth the lording of Frogs. [See **LORD v.** 1 b, 1579.] 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 46 The censorious and supercilious lording over conscience. 1657 W. MORICE *Contra quasi* xvii. 193 To exonerate themselves they transcribe this Lording..on the Bishop's. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. iii. 112 Possibly the fifteen days' lording it at Shays may have begun in..on his outfit. 1890 T. HARDY in *New Rev.* Jan. 20 The present lording of menage over maturity.

*attrib.* 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. ix. (1623) 607 As was the fashion of those Lording times. 1863 W. LANCASTER *Præterita* 54 Zeus..metes me out a little lording book.

**Lording** (*lōd-iŋ*), *vbl. a.* [f. *LORD v.* + *-ING* 2.] That lording, in senses of the vb.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 34 A man may..by tokenynges perseyue whether wyt or no wyt be yn a kynge lordand. c 1629 LAYTON *Synops Plea* (ed. 2) 6 Where the Spirit recometh by name all the sorts of Ministry..Eph. iv. 11 there is not one word of such a Lording Ministry. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* II. vii. 112 The..Cruell Tyranny of some Lording Prelates. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 39 She tried to be revolted by his lording tone.

**Lordkin** (*lōd-kīn*), *nonce-vd.* [f. *LORD sb.* + *-KIN*.] A little or young lord.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 143 Princekin or lordkin from his earliest days has nurses, dependents [etc.].

**Lordless** (*lōd-lēss*), a. [OE. *hlāfordlēs*, f. *hlāford* *LORD sb.* + *-lēs* -LESS.] Without a lord; having no lord. Of a woman: Husbandless.

*kenwulf* (Z.) 2934 Oddat hi æðeodon earfodele in hircenesholt hlāford-leas. c 1290 *Becket* 678 in S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 120 Ase men þai weren lordlede—hæo nusten 3wat a biide. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2987 Pou ast tynad..moni child wilc oute fader, & moni wif lordlede les. c 1440 CARGAVE *Life St. Kath.* III. 489 Hoo is hir lord, or whecher is she lordles? 1643 T. CASE *Serm.* in *Kerr Covenanters & Covenanters* (1805) 249 Your diocese [shall be] bishoples & your sees lordless. 1823 JOANNA BAILLIE *Collect. Poems* 312 An armed band From Moorham's lordless hall. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iii. 91 The lordless man became a kind of outlaw. 1868-70 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 137 And many a lordless, troubled land Fell scarce loth to his dreaded hand.

**Lordlet** (*lōd-lēt*), *jocular.* [f. *LORD sb.* + *-LET*.] A little or young lord.

1884 *Chr. Commonw.* 13 Nov. 65/5 Suppose the private soldier had assaulted the dual lordlet. 1901 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 102 Why should I be filled with envy on beholding some lordlet..dash by me?

**Lord-lieutenant.** Pl. lords-lieutenant s, lord-lieutenants.

1. The title of various high officials holding delegated authority from the sovereign.

† a. In Scotland. *Obs.*

1453 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 403 He wald noght find caucion and sourete that the lord Lieutenand suld haue ferme and stable quhat the said Ranald did. 1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 81 As salbe thoct expedient be my Lord Lieutenant.

b. In Ireland: The Viceroy.

In 1640 the earl of Strafford who had till then borne the title of 'Lord Deputy', was promoted to the higher dignity of 'Lord Lieutenant'.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 57 Some succeeding Princes..had their..Lord Lieutenants or Deputies (as at this day they are called) of Ireland, ..then whom, no Lieutenants in Christendome..comes nearer Kinglike State. 1648 *Art. Peace in Milton's Wks.* (1847) 257/1 To such other place as his majesty's lord lieutenant..shall appoint. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3841/3 Lawrence Earl of Rochester, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. a 1865 GREVILLE *Memo.* II. (1885) II. 34 No appointment is known but that of Lord de Grey as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

c. In a county: The chief executive authority and head of the magistracy, usually a peer or other large land-owner, appointed by the Sovereign by patent. Under him and of his appointing are deputy-lieutenants. He also recommends qualified persons for the office of justice of the peace.

Lord-lieutenants, when first introduced in the 16th c., were to take an active part in the defence of the realm, and down to 1871 they had extensive powers with regard to the militia, etc., which then reverted to the Crown.

1557-8 *Act 4 & 5 Phil. & Mary*, c. 3 § 5 The Lorde Lieutenante or the Lord Wardene, during the tyme of any his or their Commission shall and maye heare order and determine the sune Offences by his or their discretions. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Comm.* *For Rais. Forces* 22 Dec. 7 That the Lord Lieutenants..do..appoint one experienced Souldier in every Regiment to be an Adjutor, to be resident



in the sayd Counties to exercise the severall Companies of the sayd Regiments. 1710 CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Gt. Brit. i. ii.* (ed. 23) 143 For furnishing Ammunition, and other Necessaries, the Lord Lieutenant... may levy every Year one fourth part... of each Man's Proportion in the Tax of 70,000*l.* a Month. 1839 *Peasey Cyl. XV.* 216 From the reign of Philip and Mary the lord-lieutenants have had the charge under the sovereign, of raising the militia in their respective counties. 1865 GREVILLE *Memo. ii.* (1885) 111. 65 At Court yesterday to make Lord Grey Lord-Lieutenant of Northumberland.

†2. Applied to the second-in-command of an army, when a peer. *Obs.*

1544 *Late Expd. Scot. 4* in Dalryll *Fragm. Sc. Hist.* (1798) Whereof my Lord Admiral ledde the van-guard, and Thierle of Herford, beinge Lord Lieutenants, the battayll. *Ibid.* 6 The Lord Lieutenant sent with diligence to the vanward, that they shoulde marche towards the towne.

Hence **Lord-lieutenantcy**, the office of a lord-lieutenant.

1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S. IV.* xxx. 58 He had just obtained the lord-lieutenancy of Ireland for his brother. 1884 S. DOWELL *Tax. & Taxes Eng. II.* 103 Carteret, turned out of the lord-lieutenancy about the same time, was now in open opposition.

**Lordlike** (*lɔːdlɪk*), *a.* and *adv.* [See -LIKE.] *A. adj.* Resembling, befitting, or characteristic of a lord; lordly. Now rare.

1470 HENRY *Wallace* ix. 56 Ledys on luff burd, with a lordly fer. 1500-20 D. NAK *Poems* xviii. 11 Be I a lord, and not lordlyk. Than [etc.] 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* E. L. T. 25 So they trust to optayne thereby lordlyk huiings out of the porsion of the poore. 1600 HOLLAND *Let. xxv.* xii. 505 Amiball made this glorious and lordlike annuere with a majestie. 1603 R. JONSON *Sejanus* v. viii. Officious Friends... start before my great, proud Lord, to get a Lord-like nod. 1646 EARL MONT. 17. *Blond's Civil Wars* ix. 208 His Lordlike looks, captivated the goodwill of the standers by. 1839-40 J. TAYLOR *Aut. Chr.* 153-9 II. viii. 470 He disclaims any lordlike authority in the Church.

Hence + **Lordliness**.

1470 HENRY *Wallace* xii. 402 I: can nocht be, but fre-domme. *Wallace*.

†B. *adv.* After the fashion of a lord; domineeringly. Also, as befits a lord; sumptuously. *Obs.*

1555 KIDLEY in Coverdale *Let. Margery* (1574) 101 So many I say would at these my wordes Lordlike stampe and spure and spit therat. 1574 in *Margaret's Apoc. 39* 10 Befell not your selues lordlike over the Clergie [i. Pe. v. 10]. 1599 HAKLEY *Per. II.* ii. p. Marie great estates and gowernours there be, that during their office are lodged Lordlike. 1700 DRYDEN *Hum. 1. Fabat* 202 Lord-like at ease. 1700 DRYDEN *Hum. 1. Fabat* 202 Lord-like at ease. 1700 DRYDEN *Hum. 1. Fabat* 202 Lord-like at ease. 1700 DRYDEN *Hum. 1. Fabat* 202 Lord-like at ease.

**Lordlily** (*lɔːdlɪli*), *adv.* rare. [i. **LORDLY** *a.* + -LY -] In a lordly fashion.

1811 COLEMAN *Pontification*, pontifically lordlily. 1891 R. K. HING *City Press* 27. 45 Young men who smoke bad cigars and carry themselves lordlily.

**Lordliness** (*lɔːdlɪnəs*), [i. **LORDLY** *a.* + -NESS.]

†1. The condition or state of a lord. *Obs.*

1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* 1880 354 Cleriks & religious folke that liven unkyndely bes lordlynes when close here & say bat [etc.] 1400 in *Secreta Secreti*, *Gen. Lordsh.* 42 Teching fyllant to lordlynes of lordes. 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Solit.* 1541 10 By ambition yee seek Lordliness, much unfit for you. 1577-87 HOLLAND *Chron.* I. 150 To ferret out concealed lands for the supporte of their owne priuall lordliness. 1605 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl. v.* ii. 161 Doing the Honour of thy Lordliness To one so meeke. 1641 SMOLETT *Trav. Aust.* xviii. (1754) 77 Men would be adding to Gods institution, what Lordliness their phansie suggested unto them. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* i. xxxiii. 236 The Lords, we are wont to meet within this world, place all their Lordliness in some acted Authorities.

2. The disposition proper to a lord; dignity, grandeur. Frequent in bad sense: Arrogance, haughtiness, imperiousness.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Evangel. Par. Titus* 28 He must overcome more by gentyltyne, than by lordlynes. 1585 CARTWRIGHT in K. DROWNE *Austro. Cartwright* 93 Pharisai-call pride and Lordliness in teaching. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* i. viii. (1636) 21 The intolerable Lordliness of Superbs did some good. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. 14 From hence it is the Grandeur and Lordlyness of the Cardinals does spring. 1723 DR. WHARTON *True Briton* No. 42 II. 365 The Arbitrary Temper and Lordliness of Calvin. 1741 RICHARDSON *Parola* (1824) I. 117 See the lordliness of a high condition! 1883 J. PARKER *True Childe* 200 There are instincts of lordliness in man which are to be accounted for. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* ix. 225 The Latin in which [the *Novum Organum*] is written... has... the lordliness of a great piece of philosophical legislation.

**Lordling** (*lɔːdlɪŋ*). [i. **LORD** *sh.* + -LING.]

1. A little or puny lord: often in contemptuous sense. Occurs = **LORNING** *sh.* 1.

1275 LAV. 12664 Lustch loerdlinges. 1380 *Sir Ferunil*, 1318 Lordlynges, wel ze wyted alle, bow [etc.] 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. 85 What say you Royall Lordlings to my Fryer? 1746 SMOLLETT *Reproh* 263 While the young lordling struts in native pride. 1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Gen. Bateman* II. 47. I should sink myself to a level with the second-rate lordling who employs you. 1820 COLERIDGE *Let., Chmery*, etc. I. 125 How long will... this hive of nations submit to the guidance of litterateurs and lordlings? 1824-9 LAMB *Trav. Cont. Wks.* 1846 II. 229 The said conjurers... possess the faculty of making the precious metals out of... the skulls of young lordlings and gentlefolk. 1872 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* ii. *Interlude* *Inf. Student's T.* Listen, Lordlings, while I tell. 1887 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* x. (1888) 170 One of these independent lordlings, Colie MacDonald of Keppoch.

†2. A kind of apple. *Obs.* (cf. **LORDING** *sh.* 3.) 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. sv. *October*, Apples now in prime... are the... Costard Lordling Parsley Apples.

**Lordly** (*lɔːdlɪ*), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: see **LORD** *sh.* and -LY. [OE. *hlifordlic*, f. **LORD** *sh.* + -LY.]

*A. adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to a lord or lords; consisting of lords; administered by lords. Now rare.

1000 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* (Anecl. Oxon.) 187/1 *Hieronymus*, *id est nobilis*, blafordlic. c. 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 Chireche... is cleped on boc kiriaca. i. dominicalis, but is on englis louerdlich use. c. 1450 *W. Wulcker* 623 14 *Herilis*, lordlyche. 1530 PALSGR. 317/2 Lordlyke belonging to a lord. 1645 J. COTTON *Way Ch. New Eng.* 36 The Government of his [Christ's] Kingdom is not Lordly, but Stewardly and Ministeriall. 1653 J. HALL *Paradoxes* 4 Lordly or absolute Monarchy is the best and most natural Government. 1841 MIALLE in *Nonconformity* I. 241 Pensioning off supernumerary members of lordly houses. 1862 R. VAUGHAN *Nonconformity* 392 The more learned of this class were ardent in their support of a lordly prelacy.

2. Of persons: Having the character, attributes, appearance, or demeanour of a lord. Of actions: Befitting a lord; honourable, noble.

1400 *Morte Arth.* 128 Thow arte þe lordlyeste lede þat ever I one lokyde. *Ibid.* 396 þe conquerour... Allowes þame grete thyre lordly a-vowes. 1533 LO. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Annel* (1548) 6 vij. Some will be so lordly and valyaunt in vertues. 1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exalt.* (1842) I. 124 The... aggregate of good which arises to the lordlier part of the creation. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 263 It is truly a lordly spectacle how this great soul takes in all kinds of men and objects, a Falstaff, an Othello, a Juliet, a Coriolanus. 1859 C. BARKER *Associat. Principle* i. 28 Falconry and the chase afforded to the abbot... the most lordly recreation of the time. 1886 STURGEON *Treat. Dent.* p. cxxxvi. 3 He is more lordly than all emperors and kings condensed into one.

b. Haughty, imperious, lofty, disdainful.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. R.* iii. 100 Lawe is so lordliche and lufh to make ende. 1530 PALSGR. 681 1 Are you waken so lordly that you can nat plucke of your hosen your selfe? 1548 HALL *Chron.* *R. H.* 151 30 Whome be... had... compelled by lordly and streite commandement. 1558 J. DALL *Democritus*, *Disput.* *Arth.* 45 A minister may not be Lordly over Gods people [i. *Pe. v.* 3]. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xlv. xlviii. 1228 He was an imperious and lordly commander. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 2 1619 52 I suffereth not the Minister to be lordly in his doctrine or discipline. 1665 MANLY *Gracius* *Love C. Warr* 151 The Lordly domineering of the English, was not forgotten in France. 1681 DRYDEN *Art. & Crit.* 434 And like a Lion... He... with a Lordly Rage, his Hunters tears. 1768-74 TUCKER *L. Nat.* (1834) 1.652 The lordly West-Indian tortures his poor Negroes. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 303 The Captain... treated the Master with lordly contempt. 1852 MRS. BROWNING *Ragged S. hools* ix. Lordly English; think it o'er. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 93 Swift, indeed, had... a lordly indifference to making money by his writings.

3. Of things: Suitable for a lord; hence, grand, magnificent, noble.

1535 COVERDALE *Jude*, v. 23 She... broughte forth butter in a lordly dische. 1570 B. GOODE *Pop. Kingd.* i. 6 b, 16 placing of his kinemen hie, in lufie Lordly chayne. 1604 DRYTON *Phil* 39 Under the extensure of whose lordly arms, The small birds warbled their harmonious charms. 1610 SCOTT *Lady of L.* xiv. On this bold brow, a lordly tower. 1832 TENNYSON *Pal. Art.* i. 1 built my soul a lordly pleasurehouse. 1890 H. G. DAKYNS *Amphion* i. p. lxxxviii. Cyrus was flying at lordlier game than certain irrepressible hill tribes.

4. *ahol.* (In early use quasi-*sh.* a lordly person.)

1470 *Googras & Gann*. 1270 To that lordly on loft that luffy can lool. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxix. 10 He hath no respecte unto the persones of ys lordly. 1829 JAMES *Woodman* iv. No meeting of the high, the rich, and the lordly. 1849 C. FRONT *Shirley* xvi. 244 He still advocated the lordly, liberal, and effective.

5. *Comb.*

1850-6 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* ii. iii. I am so proud of Frederick, He's so high-bred and lordly-like With Mrs. Vaughan!

B. *adv.* After the manner of a lord; in a lordly manner (both in good and bad sense).

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xx. 241 Lordliche for to lyuen, and lykynghle be clothed. 1398 TREvisa *Berth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxx. 1495 722 By his socour... that... saynth all lordly and myghtily. c. 1420 *Antours of Arth.* 489 (Douce MS.) And as he lises one be lande lordly done liste. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 312/2 Lordly, domineer. 1589 GREENE *Menchaphon* (Arth.) 61 To rebuke him for tyrannising so Lordlie over the boies. 1728 SAVAGE *Bastard* 45 Lordly neglectful of a worth unknown. 1812 COMBE *Picturesque* vii. (Chandos) 26 'If I' said he, 'remember right, I was most lordly drunk last night'. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. ul. 279 To a land where few were poor, if none were lordly rich. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 467 Love is his tyrant, and lives lordly in him. *Cont.* 1884 DASENT *Just & Eucrust* (1873) II. 263 Who is von lordly-dressed man who is walking along the street?

**Lord Mayor.**

1. A title formerly limited to the mayors (see **MAYOR**) of London, York, and Dublin, but recently extended to the mayors of some other large towns, e.g. Liverpool, Birmingham, Sheffield, etc.

*Lord Mayor's coat* (see quot. 1842). *Lord Mayor's Day*, Nov. 9, the day on which the Lord Mayor goes in procession with the Aldermen and other city dignitaries to and from Westminster, where he receives from the Lord Chancellor the assent of the Crown to his election. *Lord Mayor's man*: see *Quintanilla*, *Quota* 1 b. *Lord Mayor's Show*, the procession on Lord Mayor's Day.

c. 1554 BALE *Decl. Bonner's Articles* i. 7 b, Here is as wise an order towards, as maister Harry my Lord Maytes foole had bene of counsell therein. 1589 J. KIDEN *Bird. Scholast.*

885 The Lorde maior, or chiefe iustice, *perfectus pratorio*. 1605 MARSTON *Dutch Courtesan* iii. i. D 4 b, All will scarce make me so high as one of the Gyants stilt that stalkes before my Lord Maiors pageant. 1638 BAKER *Tr. Balza's Lett.* (vol. II.) 38 Had it not been to see my Lord Mayors shew, I had not been scene in the citie. 1678 *Will of R. Saunders* (Somerset Hqs.), A Lord Mayor's spoon. 1717 PRIOR *Albion* i. 377 If you dine with my lord mayor, Roast-beef and venison is your fare. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 235 A proverb, that the lord mayor's day is generally a bad one. 1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 7 June in Life (1862) II. viii. 253. I... would not have exchanged meals with the Lord Mayor of London. 1842 BAKHAM *Inglol. Leg.*, *Ann. Fanny*, Had the coal been a 'Lord Mayor's coal',—viz. a slate. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xxxii. (1860) 286 Burnside was in the habit of saying that he was like the Lord Mayor's fool—fond of everything that was good. 1865 GREVILLE *Memo. II.* (1883) II. 51 The Queen must have known it was Lord Mayor's Day.

2. *slang.* 'A large crowbar' (Farmer).

1889 D. C. MURRAY *Danger. Chislaw* 24 There's... the crowbar, from a Lord Mayor down to a pocket jemmy.

Hence **Lord-Mayoralty**, the position of Lord Mayor.

1884 *Society* 4 Nov. 16/1 Lord mayoralties and high shrievalties follow almost as a matter of course.

**Lordolatry** (*lɔːdɒlətri*), *adjective*. [i. **LORD** *sh.* + -OLATRY.] Worship of lords.

1846 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* iii. The extent and prevalence of Lordolatry in this country. 1881 R. F. LURTON in *Academy* 1 Oct. 258/3 England, with her peculiar 'lordolatry', thinks it enough to send a peer when other nations send an explorer.

† **Lordosis** (*lɔːdɒsɪs*), *fath.* [mod. L., a. Gr. *λόρδωσις*, f. *λόρδω* bent backward.] Anterior curvature of the spine, producing convexity in front.

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Lordosis*, by some Writers, is the Term for the bending of the Back-bone forwards in Children, &c. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 249 *Lordosis*, imported procurvature of the head and shoulders or anterior crookedness. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1030 Very extreme lordosis is present. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 165 A lordosis was very evident.

Hence **Lordotic** (-*grɪk*) *a.* [see -*otic*], pertaining to or affected with lordosis.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

**Lordsake**, *int.* *Sc. colloq.* [Short for 'for the Lord's sake'] An exclamation expressing surprise.

1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. 91, 'I am going to send the young laird abroad... to see the world!'. 'But lordsake, laird, will no the world see him?' 1891 H. HALBURTON *Chil. lullaby* 63 Lordsake, what's come ower the year?

**Lords and ladies.** 'A very general name for *Arum maculatum* L., given in reference to the dark and light spadices, the dark being the lords, the light the ladies' (Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*).

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 317 Lords and Ladies, *Arum*. 1821 CLARE *Will. Ministr.* I. 99 Off under trees we nestled in a ring, Culling out 'lords and ladies'. 1901 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 533 She set boys to collect roots of lords and ladies.

**Lord's day.** [Properly, *The Lord's Day* = *L. dies Dominicus*, -*ca* (whence *F. dimanche*, *Sp. Domingo*, *It. Domenica*, Gr. ἡ κυριακή ἡμέρα Rev. i. 10.)] A Christian appellation for Sunday.

In the 17-18th c. *Lord's day* (without the article) was somewhat widely used (not exclusively among Puritans) as an ordinary name for the day. This use seems to be partially retained by some Nonconformists (expressions like 'next Lord's day' appearing occasionally in announcements of services). Otherwise, the *Lord's day* is the only form now current, and it is commonly employed only when the intention is to refer expressly to the sacred character of the day.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 Saneided is thaten þes lauerdes dei. 1398 TREvisa *Berth. De P. R.* ix. xxi. (1495) 358 The fyrste day hyght the lordes day and Soneday. 1539 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 177 Upon every Lord's day, called Sunday, throughout every yere of the said terme. 1660 *Perry's Diary* 4 Mar. 4th. Lord's day. Before I went to church I [etc.]. 1677 *Act 29 Ch. II.* c. 7 § 1 For the better observation and keeping holy the Lord's day commonly called Sunday. c. 1710 C. FLEMING *Diary* (1888) 301 They come in Coaches and drive round, but it is only Lord's day nights and some nights. 1759 B. FAWCETT *Prof. to Baxter's Saints* R. (1836) 42 On Lord's days... a person... might overhear hundreds of families engaged in singing psalms. 1882 JEAN L. WATSON *Life R. S. Candlish* vii. 99 Multitudes were thus induced to travel on the Lord's day.

*attrib.* 1901 Whitaker's *Almanack* 285 (Societies and Institutions). Lord's Day Observance Society.

**Lordship** (*lɔːdʃɪp*). *sh.* For forms see **LORD** *sh.* and -SHIP. Also 4 lordchip, 5 lorchippe.

1. The dignity and functions of a lord; dominion, rule, sovereignty; ownership of or dominion + *on*, over (something specified); rarely *pl.*

897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxviii. 200 Donee we agytad wið ða blafordas, ðonne agytwe we wið ðone God þe blafordscipe 7escop. c. 1330 R. BRYNNE *Chron.* (1810) 18 Tille Adelwolf gah he... Lordship over alle þe lordes bituere Douer & Tweed. 1386 WYCLIF *Rom.* vi. 9 Deeth schal no more have lordship on hym. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 646 Sir Mordeire... Sall be my leutenante, with lordchipre ynewe. c. 1400 MALDEN. (Roxb.) i. 4 His apple betakens þe lordschipe þat he had over all þe world. c. 1425 *Eng. Cong. lret.* 136 The kynges of Englonde owen wel to have the lordship of Irland. 1450-1520 *Myrr. our Lady* 74 The lordship of all synne may be so caste out of vs... that [etc.]. 1561 T. NORTON *Cabin's Inst.* iv. 59 Peter... exhorteth them so to fede the flocke, not as using a Lordship over the Clergie. 1585 FETHERSTONE *Tr. Calvin on Acts* xiv. 19 They challenge to themselves no Lordship, they hunt after no gaine. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* x. 42 They which are accounted to rule over the Gentiles, exercise Lordship over them. 1625 MASSINGER



*New Way* iii. ii. Spite of his Lordship and his Collonship, . . . I will make him render . . . a strict account. 1645 *Milton Tetrach*, Wks. 1738 I. 218 Our first parent had Lordship over Sea, and Land, and Air. 1685 *Panther Paraphr.*, N. T. Mark viii. 38 Will Preferment, Lordship, and Pomp, . . . recompense him? 1807 *Wordsworth, White Doe* ii. 55 But not for lordship or for land, My Father, do I clasp your knees, 1851 *Dixon W. Penn* xxi. (1872) 184 They claimed the lordship of the soil. 1876 *Bancroft Hist. U. S.* IV. i. 313 Parliament had asserted an absolute lordship over the colonies in all cases whatsoever. 1900 *Edin. Rev.* July 57 The Templars acquired lordship over not less than 9,000 manors.

† Used to render *L. dominatio*, as the title of an order of angels.

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 347 Dominationes sind hlafordscypas gecwedenne. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 He ȝescop tyen engle werod. Dominationes, hlafordscipe.

† b. collect. = lords. *Obs.*

1340-70 *Alisander* 335 Þe Lordship of Lacedemonie loded hem þan.

2. The land belonging to a lord, the territory under his jurisdiction; a domain, estate, manor, seignory.

c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 392 If eny siche lordschips be . . . Alienyd or take fro hem. 1399 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 452/1 Castles, Maners, Lordshippes, and other Possessions. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secreta*, *Priv. Priv.* 135 Who-so covetyth a roialme or a lordshippe to Purchase. 1513 *Braconshaw St. Werburge* i. 183 The boundes and lordshippes of the sayd Mercerys . . . were large and myghty. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 17 b. In divers lordshippes and manours there is such custom. 1589 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 144 Walter, commendatour of Blantyre, lord feuar of the lordship and regality of Glasgou. 1607 *Norden Surv. Dial.* (1608) 217. I know a Lordship of my Landlords. . . it is much pestered with Broome. a 1710 *Be. Bull. Serin.* xviii. Wks. 1827 I. 448 A good many years ago such a lordship was in such a family. 1765 T. *Hutchinson Hist. Mass.* I. iv. 103 This house was built with . . . four thousand acres for a manor or lordship. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* ed. 2 423 That abbey was erected into a temporal lordship in the family of Keith. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 261 The new envoy . . . bore a title taken from the lordship of Zulestein. 1873 *Dixon T. 700 Queens* I. i. l. 6 Owner of one of the widest lordships in the Kingdom. 1896 T. F. *Tout Edw.* I. iii. 51 The Christian lordships in the Levant were reduced by this time to the slenderest proportions.

† b. A government, province, district. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Three Kings of Cologne* 55 Þer is an oþir londe þat is clepid Galilee, þe which is a greet lordschippe. a 1470 *Henry Wallace* v. 1075 A squier than rewylt that lordschip hall. 1535 *Coverdale Gish.* xi. 2 The kynges that dwell . . . in the lordshippes of Dor by the see syde. 1578 T. N. tr. *Comp. W. India* 5 In the province of Angua Iapua and other lordships which were not as yet pacified.

† 3. Lordliness, arbitrariness. *Obs.*

1634 *Cannet Necess. Separ.* (1849) 65 Without any other reason but mere lordship, the whole incorporation and I were dismissed to wait his pleasure.

† 4. The protection given by a lord; patronage.

a 1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 1791 May no lordschep, sone, þe auayle, for al þi long service & þi trauaile? 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* vii. xxxv. 269 Said the kyng. . . ye shall have my love and my lordship in the vntremest wyse that may lye in my power.

5. The personality of a lord, esp. with possessive pronouns. *Your lordship's*: a form of address to noblemen (except archbishops and dukes), and to judges. † Formerly abbreviated *Lop.*, *Lo.*

c 1480 *Caxton Sonnes of Amon* vi. 136 This woide I have sayd afore your lordshippes for to [etc.]. 1540 *Morvins Vices Introd.* Wynd. Pref. A iv. My poore harte myghte better have served his lordshippes. 1550-3 *Decay of Eng.* (1871) 8 Rescechyng your Hyghness . . . and honourable lordshippes. 1593 *Shaks.* 3 *Hen. VI.* v. viii. 34 Cousin of Exeter, what thinkes your Lordship? 1613 - *Hen. VIII.* ii. ii. 62 Health to your Lordships. 1681 *Prideaux Lett.* (Camden) 98 Last Friday out goes about 20 of them to desire his Ldship to [etc.]. 1705 *Adisson Italy* Ded. I, I here present your Lordship with the Remarks that I make in a Part of these my Travels. 1755 *Johnson Lett. to Lett.* *Chesterfield* 7 Feb. Two papers, in which my Dictionary is recommended to the publick, were written by your Lordship. 1797 *Mrs. Radcliffe Italian* iii. (1826) 20 If it is Signora Rosalba whom your lordship means. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) III. 235 We must call that case to the consideration of your Lordships from your Journals. 1858 J. B. *Norton Topics* 160 His Lordship in Council observes that [etc.]. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Nov. 527/3 Their Lordships then adjourned until next Monday.

b. *humorously*. (Not uncommon *colloq.* as a mock complimentary designation for ordinary persons.)

1802 *Lowndes Camping Sketches* 43 After half an hour's walking we dropped down on his lordship [the donkey] browsing unconcernedly.

6. Sc. A percentage on sales of books; a royalty. 1887 *Duke of Argyll in 19th Cent.* XXII. 612 The plan proposed of a fixed lordship or percentage of sales seems the only proposal which meets all the difficulties of the case. *Mod. Sc.* The publisher offered the author a lordship of 10 per cent. on the amount of sales.

7. Comb.: † lordship-marcher, ? a district under the government of a lord marcher.

1613 *Hayward Norm. Kings* 181 This being a Lordship marcher, hath enjoyed royal liberties, since the time wherein it was first subdued. a 1648 L. *Herbert Hen. VIII* (1683) 435 Offenders. . . being not able . . . to fly from one lordship Marcher to another.

**Lordship** (lɔːrdʃɪp), v. [f. *LORDSHIP* sb.]

† 1. *intr.* To exercise lordship; to be a lord or ruler. *Const. of, to, up.* *Obs.*

a 1395 *Prose Psalter* ix. 27 [x. 51] Þe ryȝtful shal lordshipe of alle his enemyes. *Ibid.* xlviii. 15 [xlvi. 14] Þe ryȝtful shal lordshipe up hem in ioie. 1382 *Wyclif Judg.* xiv. 4 Forsothe that tyme Philistin lordshippide to Yrael. c 1430 *Pilgr. Ioy Manhode* i. xxxiii. (1869) 21 When he hadde seruauntes he was lord and lordshipping [Fr. *seigneurissant*]. c 1430 *Lang. Reas. & Sens.* (E. E. T. S.) 2445 He lordshippeth, and hath cure Of eueri maner creature.

2. *trans.* To exercise lordship over; to govern.

a 1395 *Prose Psalter* lxxviii. 10 [lxxviii. 9] Þou lordshippist þe pouste of þe seo. *Ibid.* cv. 38 [cvi. 41] Hij þat hated hem lordshipped hem.

3. To address as 'Your lordship'.

1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country-Mait* (1741) II. 80 She Lordship'd every one who did her the Honour to address themselves to her. 1880 W. J. *Fitz-Patrick Life Dr. Doyle* I. 91 Some of the priests . . . lordshipped him.

Hence † **Lordshipping**, the action of the vb., dominion, ownership. Also † **lordshipper**, one who exercises lordship; a ruler.

c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 383 þis is þe mooste cyuylite or secular lordschipping þat eny kyng or lorde hab on his tenauntes. - *Mich.* v. 2 Of the [Bethlem] shal gon out to me, which is lordship in Yrael. - 2 *Pet.* ii. 10 Hem that walken after flesch, . . . and despisen lordschipping.

**Lordsmear** lɔːdzmɪər. *Mining*. [f. *lord's*, gen. of *lord* sb. + *MEAR*.] The smear of land in mining ground belonging to the lord of the mine.

1747 *Hooson Miner's Dict.* s.v. *Barmaster*. [The] Barmaster . . . looks after . . . Lordsmears, Pringaps [etc.].

† **Lordswike**. *Obs.* [OE. *hlifordswica*, f. *hliford* *lord* sb. + *swica* *deceiver*.] A deceiver of his lord; a traitor.

c 1000 *Kalendar in Sar. Leechb.* III. 228 Ne þearf he him na ondrædan helle witan butan he þeo hlafordswica. a 1205 *Lav.* 22138 Swa fule biwite þæt he weore lainer swike. 1297 K. *Gloss.* (Rolls) 6300 Alle traitours & loured sniken god late hom so speide. 1306 *Song on Simon Fraser in Pol. Songs* (Camd.) 220 For that he was lordswike, first he was to drawe a pon a retheres hude. c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 1033 in *Ritson Metr. Rom.* II. 313 For he was louredswike, heo ladden him to Warewyke, . . . Ther his heved was of smyte.

**Lordwood** lɔːdwud. [a rendering of *Nylon Effendi*, the name current in Cyprus.] = *Liquidambar orientalis* (see *LICUIDAMBAR* 2).

1866 in *Trans. Bot.*

**Lore** (lɔːr). sb. 1. Forms: a. 1 *lar*, 2 *lar*, 2 3 *lare*. Also *north*, and *Sc.* 4 5 *lar*, 5 *layre*, 6 *layr*, 4-5, 9 *lare*, 5- *lair*. See also *LEAG*. B. 4-6 *loore*, 5 *loor*, 7 *loare*, 3 *lore*. [OE. *lar* str. fem. = OS. *lra* *Mb.*, *le e re*. Du. *lar*, OLG. *lra* *MIIG*, *Kre*, *G. lehr* :- OEnt. *\*laiz*, f. root *lais*:- cf. *LEARN* 2.]

1. The act of teaching; the condition of being taught; instruction, tuition, education. In particularized use: A piece of teaching or instruction; a lesson. Now *arch.* and *dial.* Phr. † *To set to lore*: to place under instruction, send to school. *At, to the lair* (Sc.): at or to school.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 47 Ne sceolan þa lareowas ægmeleasian þa lare. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 116 Hire ferdre helle iset hire earliche to lare. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1246 Veitt þe folk sought eft asar, To settlesu to world lar. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 25 Wele entendand til his lare he was al tyme. c 1380 *Wyclif Serin.* Sel. Wks. I. 392 What kyn þingis ben writun ben writun to oure lare. 1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) VI. 83 Oswy bytook his daughter to be of Hilda. a 1413 *Hoccleve Compl. Soule* 204 Wks. (1897) iii. p. ix. Placebo myst go before, As doth the Crosse in the liel childes lore. c 1440 *Tork Mist.* xi. 151 A! lorde of lyffe, lere me my layre. c 1470 *Henryson Mor. Fab.* iv. (*fox's Confess*) v. Well worth my father, that send me to the lair. 1502 *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 207 Who will not for shame a short tyme suffer lore and lerne. 1526 *Skelton Magnyf.* 1980 Take this caytife to thy lore. 1667 *Milton P. L.* ii. 815 þis finish'd, and the subtle Fiend his lore soon leard. 1771 *Antiq. Saris.* 6 Therein you may find many an excellent Lore That unto your Wives you may teach. 1798 *Coleridge Nightingale* 41 We have learnt A different lore. 1855 *Robinson Whitty Gloss.* *Lare* or *Learn*, learning, instruction. 1866 *Neale Sequences & Hymns* 59 In the Cross we found our pulpit, In the Seven great Words, our lore.

2. That which is taught; (a person's) doctrine or teaching. Applied chiefly to religious doctrine, but used also with reference to moral principles (e.g. *virtue's lore*). Now *poet.* or *arch.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Joho vii. 16 Min lair ne is min ah ðæs seðe sende moc. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Gif ge cherrat from me ower heortam and to-brecad mine lair. c 1275 *Morall Ode* 129 (Jesus Coll. MS.) Bilefsumne hwil þu myht, and do bi godes lare. c 1386 *Chaucer Prolog.* 527 Ent cristes loore, and hise Apostles twelue, He taughte, and first he folwed it hym selue. c 1420 *Lynde. Assembly of Gods* 2074 Walke ye the way of Vertu hys loore. 1483 *Caxton G. de la Tour* Prolog. A ij. They shal remembre somme good exsample or some good lore. 1551 *Crowley Pleas. & Pain* 91 Directing their wayes by Gooddis holy lore. 1569 *Gute & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 13 From unbelueus, and Lollardis lair. 1571 T. *Fortescue Forests* 98 He began first to honour the Christians, permitting them to live after their lore and order. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* i. l. 5 So pure and innocent . . . She was in life and every vertuous lore. 1622 *Messenger Virg. Mart.* ii. ii. So deepe a blow To the Religion here and Pagan lore As this. 1671 *Milton P. R.* l. 483 Most men admire Vertue, who follow not her lore. 1805 *Scott Last Minstr.* i. viii. Can pity the discord hee! . . . Can Christian lore, can patriot zeal, Can love of blessed charity? 1838 *Trench Honor Neale* 39 in *Sabbation*, etc. 23 Where the pure doctrine and the lore of Christ was truly taught.

† b. *pl.* Doctrines, precepts, ordinances. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 35 We sceolan . . . healdan . . . þa lara þara feower gospellera. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21346 Þir four [ewangelistes] for us al þrai to dight þat we mai folu þair lare right. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 303 Takynge hede to spiritus of error & to loris of fendis. 1551 *Romanson ii. Moie's Utop.* ii. (1895) 211 We have taken vpon vs to shewe and declare their lores and ordinances. 1580 H. *Gifford Gilloflowers* (1875) 146 His lores (quoth will) are very sowre, His precepts are but colde.

† c. A form of doctrine, a creed, religion. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1011 Leaf þi lease wit. & liht to ure lare. c 1330 *Onayn Miles* (1837) 22 Of men and wimen that ther lay That crid allas and wailaway For her wicked lore. 14 . . . *Sir Benes* 1187 (MS. C.) V have leyd on false lore. 1560 *Davis tr. Steadwile's Comm.* 190 If we should forsake this fayth, and falvnto their lore. c 1550 *Kiam. W. Thorpe* in *Foxe A. & M.* (1583) I. 533 To mayntayne theyr sect & lore agaynst the ordinance of holy Church.

† d. Rule of behaviour. *Obs.*

13 . . . *E. E. Adit. P. A.* 236 Enclaynande lowe in wommon lore. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) ii. 110 Þy my growth than be ye chanygd to a new lore. A seruand ye are and that a good.

3. Advice, counsel; instruction, command, order.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 472, I schal . . . do, lemmen, þi lore [i.e. do after þi lore]. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 258 And bad al schuld be boum And to his lores liþe. 1400 *Rom. Rom.* 5153 For alle yede out at oure ere That in that other she hidde lore; Fully on me she lost hir lore. 14 . . . *Sir Benes* 1380 (MS. M.) I wyll ffor-sake hym nevre the more For none oþure kynges lore. c 1530 H. *Kuon's Rk. Nurture* 145 in *Palmer's Rk.* Fare not thy naves, fyle not the cloth; see thou observe this lore. 1556 *Am. Parker Ps. Giv.* We will renounce that they pronounce, their lores as stately lordes. 1667 *Milton P. L.* ix. 1128 Understanding ruld not, and the Will Heard not her lore.

† 4. Used vaguely, esp. in alliterative poetry, for: Something that is spoken; information; story; language. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Paterne* 270 Mi ladi for ani lore lengeþ in þis cite ȝut. a 1400 *50. Alexander* 523 If ȝow likis of þis lare to lysten any forthine. *Ibid.* 565 Sum in latens lare sunn language of giece. c 1420 *Chrom. Fild.* st. 1013 Vnyl not þerof speke now to ȝe no lore.

5. That which is learned; learning, scholarship, erudition. Now only *arch.* and *Sc.* in the form *lair*, *LEAR*. Also, in recent use, applied (with a colouring derived from contexts like quot. 1766) to the body of traditional facts, anecdotes, or beliefs relating to some particular subject; chiefly with attributive sb., as *animal*, *bird*, *faery*, *plant* *lore*.

In the *Gentl. Mag.* for June, 1830, p. 503, a correspondent suggested that Eng. compounds of *lore* should be substituted for the names of sciences in -ology: e.g. *birdlore* for ornithology, *earthlore* for geology, *starlore* for astronomy, etc. The suggestion was never adopted, though some few words out of the long list of those proposed are occasionally used, not as names of sciences, but in the sense above explained. In German, several compounds of the equivalent *lore* are in regular use as names of sciences or departments of study: e.g. *sprachlore* = speech-lore, grammar. Cf. *Folklore*.

a 1225 *Anon. R.* 134 Of dumble bestes & of dumble fueles leorned wisdom & lore. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 939 Þes is al þe lare þat ich nu leorni [L. *hic est philosophia mea*]. c 1350 *Will. Paterne* 2917 þat comeli þan hude a priest a konyng man of lore. 1398 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xlv. (1495) 805 Elephantes kepeþ lore and dysciple in the sterres and in weyxyng of the mone ȝo to ryuers. c 1400 *Cursor M.* 29400 (Cott. Galba) A maister of lare may bete a clerk bot nocht ouer sare. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ix. 40 My counsellars so wyse of lare. 1513 *Dorvilas. Francis* xii. vii. 34 [He] Had lever hane knawin the sciens and the layr. The mycht and fors of strenghty herbyz fyne. 1663 *Li. R. R. Ind.* i. ii. 223 Learn'd he was in Med'cal Lore. 1762 *Falconer Shipwr.* iii. 150 Unskill'd in Grecian or in Roman lore. 1766 *Goldsm. Hermit* xiii. Skill'd in legendary lore. 1780-1808 J. *Mayne Siller Gun* iii. xxvi. (1830) 72 Nor is it only classic lair, Mere Greek and Latin, and nae maist. 1812 *Moore Intercepted Lett.* viii. 35 Thou know'st the time, thou man of lore! It takes to chalk a ball-room floor. 1827 *Keble Chr. T. and Sund. Advent* iv. 8 For all the light of sacred lore. 1857 *Hughes Tom Brown* ii. iii. (1871) 236 Arthur was initiated into the lore of bird's eggs. 1901 *Expositor* Nov. 375 The Rabbis were the sole depositaries of sacred lore.

† b. A body of knowledge, a science. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 438/235 Arismetrike is alore þat of figural is. 1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* lxx. 4 Off euerie study, lair, or discipline. 1551 *Recorde Pathw. Knowl.* Pref. The Shippes on the sea with Saile and with Ore, were firste founde, and still made by Geometries lore.

6. Comb.: † **lore-child**, a scholar, apprentice; † **lore-father**, a master in learning; † **lore-master** = **lore-father**. Also **LORESPELL**.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27237 \*Lare child witz-vten buxumnes. c 1200 *Ormin* 16625 Patt tu . . . o Godess hallfe art sendd \*Larfader her to manne. a 1340 *Hampele Psalter* xlix. 7 Apostils and haly larefadirs. 1790 *Grose Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2) Suppl. *Larefather*, a schoolmaster or instructor. North. c 1425 *Cursor M.* 19679 (Trin.) His \*lore maistr I shal be.

† **Lore**, sb. 2. *Obs.* Also 3 *loar*. [OE. *lor*, ? neut. f. \**lor*, *lar*, wk. grade of Teut. root \**leus*:- see *LEES* v. 1 Cf. *LOSS* sb.] Loss, destruction.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 69 To hwon sceolde þeos symrenes þus beon to lore ȝedon? c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 177 And him to pine, and loar her, God made wine and wilde der. c 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 187 Hij sholen hane euer among Lore of catel and seknesse. c 1430 *Syr Genere.* (Roxb.) 5457 That othre were grete shame and lore, I shal tel you wel wherfore. 14 . . . *Stacyons of Rome* 642 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 137 The thyrdy parte of alle þy lore.

**Lore** (lɔːr), sb. 3. [ad. L. *lorum* strap, thong; in sense 2 cf. *F. lore*.]

† 1. A strap, thong, rein. *Obs. rare.*











[c897: see 1.] a1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxvi. 99 Ichabbe be losed mony a day. c1366 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 152, I am wounded. Pat j am lost almost. c1375 *Cursor M.* 6066 (Fairf.) Dede & loste was al haire fe. c1397 CHAUCER *Lack Steff.* 7 Al is loste for lac of stedfastnesse. c1470 HENRY Wallace v. 507, I trow nocht zeit at Wallace losyt be: Our clerkys sayis, he sall ger mony de. a1533 LO. BERNERS *Huon* xxi. 63 Yf ye speke to hym ye are lost for euer. a1533 — *Golt. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E vii. b. To play at the tables and dice with such as be lost and naught. 1604 E. (GRIMSTONE) *D'Acosta's Hist.* Indies v. i. 332 By this means God is dishonoured, and man lost in all parts by idolatry. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* 1. i. 52 All lost, to prayers, to prayers, all lost. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* iv. 1. 46 The Woman that Deliberates is lost. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 479 And is the soul indeed so lost! 1798 *Monthly Mag.* vi. 437 (Scotticisms) Poor man, he was lost in the river; drowned. 1817 SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 921 The property insured was lost. 1861 J. A. ALEXANDER *Gosp. Jesus Christ* xiii. 182 You are not in danger of perdition, but are lost already. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 60/2 The vessel... sank in a short time, all hands being lost.

3. To incur the privation of (something that one possesses or has control of); to part with through negligence or misadventure; to be deprived of.

a. with obj. a material or immaterial possession, lands, goods, a right, quality, etc. † *occas.* with *away, up, (? U.S. rare) out.*

c1205 LAV. 29159 Pus losede Brutes al pas kine-londes. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 272 Pou losis bi dignite. 1427 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 295 The accusers shall losse his franchises for ever. a1470 GREGORY in *Hist. Coll. Lond. Cit.* (Camden) 189 That same yere was the most pafre of Normandy y-loste. 14.. *Childe of Bristowe* 402 in Hazl. E. P. P. 1. 125 Thu has played atte dice... and lost up, sone, that thu had. c1530 LO. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 6 He lost away and wasted... his londes and goodes. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 66 In all, the Christians loved but eleven Gallies. 1779 COWPER *Yearly Distress* 55 One talks... of pigs that he has lost By magots at the tail. 1869 H. BUSHNELL *New Life* viii. 110 The child brought up a thief gets an infinite power of cunning... and loses out just as much in the power of true perception. 1878 S. WALPOLE *Hist. Eng.* II. 458 Sir Joseph Yorke told him that he would lose his place if he did not keep his temper.

b. with obj. a limb, a faculty, one's life, etc. To lose one's head: see HEAD sb. 51. To lose heart: to become discouraged. To lose one's heart: to fall in love. † To lose one's breath: to die. To lose one's legs (slang): to get drunk.

c1205 LAV. 25918 Hire lif heo losede sone. 13.. E. E. Allit. P. B. 586 If he has losed the lysten. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 315 Makynge a statute that whosoever toke a beste þer scholde lose oon cie. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iv. ix. 130 Syr Arthur lost so moche blood that it was merueille he stode on his feet. 15.. in *Lett. Roy. & Illustr. Ladies* (1846) II. 4 She was like to have lost her mind. 1530 PALSGR. 429/2, I am spechelesse, as a sycke body is that hath lost the use of his speche. 1596 B. GRIFFIN *Fidessa* vi. Oh better were I loose ten thousand breaths, Than euer line in such vnsene disgrace. 1597 BACON *Coulers* c. 4 & *Evill* (Arb.) 152 As to a monocolos it is more to loose one eye, then to a man that hath two eyes. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* III. v. 'Tis long agone since first I lost my heart. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 914 Though sight be lost, Life yet hath many solaces. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 60 ¶ 4 In a little time after he lost his Senses. 1744 OZELL tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 186 As soon as they were dead, every one lost heart, having lost their Chief Supports. 1749 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Methodists & Papists* II. vi. (1752) 46 A religious Nun, devoted to St. Xavier, famed for Skill in Music and a fine Voice, had her Voice lost by a Hoarseness for ten Years. 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 560 To express the Condition of an Honest Fellow and no Flincher under the Effects of Good Fellowship, he is said to... [have] lost his legs. 1804 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 193 She... rode to Southampton, where she lost some blood. 1842 TENNYSON *Edw. Gray* 3 And have you lost your heart? ... And are you married yet? 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxvii. 253 She acquired an influence over the mind of the destitute child that she never lost.

c. With obj. a person: To be deprived of (a relative, friend, servant, etc.) by death, by local separation, or by severance of the relationship. Also, in somewhat specific sense, of a commander, an army: To suffer loss of (men) by death, capture, wounds, etc. Of a medical man: To fail to preserve the life of (a patient).

c1205 LAV. 5704 Heo loseden monie þusend godere mounen. c1386 CHAUCER *Kent's T.* 78 We losten alle our housbondes at that toun. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* v. 48 Why shuld I apon a day loyse both my sonnes? 1530 PALSGR. 749/2 The folysshe gyrlc toke on for thought as if she had loste her father she coude have done no more. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 117 The apprehensions of losing such a friend. 1780 *Westm. Mag.* VIII. 249 The Resolution had the good luck to come up with the Prothée... and took her without losing a man. 1842 BROWNING *Waring* i. iv. How much I loved him, I find out now I've lost him. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* i. 256 When we came where lies the child we lost in other years. 1880 WHEELER *Short Hist. India* 604 The English had lost more than 2,400 officers and men. 1882 S. WELLS *Ovar. & Uterine Tumours* 185 He [McDowell] lost only the last of his first five cases of ovariectomy. 1883 HOWELLS *Woman's Reason* II. xx. 176 She had lost her father, who died very suddenly a few days after he sailed. 1895 GEORGE *Battles Eng. Hist.* 208 While Wellington lost about 1300 men, Massena lost considerably over three times that number.

d. To fail to maintain (a position, a state of mind or body), e.g. to lose patience, one's temper, to lose caste, hold, one's balance, etc. To lose ground: to fail to keep one's position; esp. fig. to decline in reputation, favour, health, etc.

[1436: see GROUND sb. 11.] 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iv. ix. 131 But alweyes he helde vp his shelde and lost no ground nor bated no chere. a1586 STONEY *Arcadia* i. (1590) 27 At length, the left winge of the Arcadians began to loose ground. 1622 MABBE tr. *Alenhan's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 53 How had they almost made me to lose my patience, and my judgement! 1640 tr. *Verderer's Rom. of Rom.* I. xvi. 68 They brake their staves bravely, without losing their saddles. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 838 They astonish at resistance lost, All courage. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 291 A Current setting to Leeward, we rather lost than got ground. 1775 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 13 June, Boswell is a favourite but he has lost ground since I told them that he is married. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. iv. 379 Those suspicions were not likely to lose ground. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xi. Chuffey boggled over his plate so long, that Mr. Jonas, losing patience, took it from him at last. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 320 He has lost caste and lost all ground of glorying.

e. *occas.* To cease to have, to get rid of (something undesirable, e.g. an ailment).

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 607 To loose In sweet forgetfulness all pain and woe. 1677 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 42 The Dutchesse hath had an ague in her lying inne but hath soone lost it. 1742 W. COLLINS *Hassan* 83 O! let me teach my heart to lose its fears. 1859 Mrs. TREVELYAN *Let. in Trevelyan Life Macaulay* (1876) II. xv. 477 Never, as long as I live, can I lose the sense of misery that I ever left him after Christmas day. *Mod.* I have not yet lost my rheumatism.

f. Of a thing: To be deprived of or part with (a portion of itself, a quality, or appurtenance).

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 221 Pe day lost his colour, & mirk was as þe nyght. c1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 288 Til that the brighte sonne losse his hewe. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W. v.* v. 239 This deceit looses the name of craft. 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativity* 99 The Air such pleasure loth to lose, With thousand echo's still prolongs each heav'nly noise. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 648 And have thy joys Lost nothing by comparison with ours? 1881 LE CONTE *Sight* 51 When... the hypermetropic eye loses its power of adjustment. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* iv. x. 233 Her household duties had lost their interest.

† g. with cognate obj., to lose a loss. Also, to lose (= incur) a fine. *Obs.*

1498 *Old City Acc. Bk.* in *Archaeol. Jnrl.* XLIII. Item for a fyne lost by John Stone. .xxd. 1525 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxxvii. 109 The countrey of Biene this hundred yere neuer losse suche a losse. a1541 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 87 Graunt theni good Lord... To freate inward, for losyng such a losse. 1614 S. WARD *Lett. in Usher's Lett.* (1668) 33 We have lost... a great loss by Mr. Casaubon's untimely decease.

† h. with *inf.*: To be deprived of the power or opportunity (of doing something). *Obs.*

1616 B. JONSON *Forest, Ep. Lady Aubigny* 4 What th' have lost I expect, they dare deride. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 378 Though I have lost... To be belov'd of God, I have not lost To love.

i. The *passive* is often used without any reference to a determinate person or thing as 'losing'; e.g. (of an art, etc.) to cease to be known or practised; (of a quality, etc.) to cease to be present. Cf. *Lost ppl. a.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 429 This God-like act Annuls thy doom, the death thou shouldst have dy'd, In sin for ever lost from life. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 117 It's not lost that comes at last. All is not lost that is in danger. 1700 DAVEN *Fables* Pref. (Globe) 505 The name of its author being wholly lost. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 264/1 In all Perussions the Stroke is proportional to the Force lost. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P. Couley*, I. what he thinks be true, that his numbers are unmisal only when they are ill-read, the art of reading them is at present lost. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte Arth.* 90 Surely a precious thing... Should thus be lost for ever from the earth. 1870 M. ARNOLD *St. Paul & Protestantism* (1900) 69 From which [chapters] Paul's whole theology, if all his other writings were lost, might be reconstructed. 1897 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* IV. 818 The quality of the voice may be unaltered or completely lost.

4. *absol. or intr.* To suffer loss; to cease to possess something; to be deprived of or part with some of his or its possessions, attributes, or qualities; to become deteriorated or incur disadvantage.

c1230 *Hali Meid.* 41 Ha been enuer feard for to losen *lelewhere, and here in MS. Bodl.* loosen. c1470 HENRY Wallace iv. 336 Now want, now has; now loss, now can wyn. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. II. 101 Thou shalt not loose by it. 1611 BIBLE *Ecc.* iii. 6 A time to get, and a time to lose. 1643 BURROUGHS *Exp. Hosea* iv. (1652) 75 There is nothing lost in being willing to lose for God. 1697 DAVEN *Deid. Ennis* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 229 Thus, by gaining abroad, he lost at home. 1838 MACAULAY *Temple* Ess. (1887) 440 He never put himself prominently before the public eye, except at conjunctures when he was almost certain to gain and could not possibly lose. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxvii. 'Tis better to have loved and lost Than never to have loved at all. 1895 GEORGE *Battles Eng. Hist.* 313 Fortunately the Sikhs had lost so severely that no evil consequences followed. 1898 *Folk-Lore* Sept. 198 The other was undertaken by a publisher, who lost on it. *Mod.* Both armies lost heavily.

b. Of an immaterial thing: To be deprived of its power or force. *rare.*

1794 Mrs. Piozzi *Synon.* II. 56 Our authors plunder French comedies in vain; the humour loses and evaporates. 1900 R. J. DRUMMOND *Relut. Apost. Teach.* i. 33 The words are only understood in their setting. They lose immensely when isolated.

† c. Const. of, with partitive sense. *Obs.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. v. 163 Gold alwayes worn in the same purse with silver loses both of the colour and weight. 1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jnrl.* No. 33 These Allurements soon began to lose of their influence. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 86 Hawkins told him it

would lose of its beauty if it were so published. 1802 BEDDOES *Hygeia* v. 54 Every muscle, steeped in a heated medium, loses of its contractility.

5. To become, permanently or temporarily, unable to find in one's own possession or custody; to cease to know the whereabouts of (a portable object, an animal, etc.) because it has strayed or gone un-awares from one's possession, or has simply been mislaid.

c950 *Indisf. Gosp.* Luke xv. 4 3if forlorad vel losad enne of dam. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xv. 4 What man of 300 that hath an hundrid sheep, and if he hath lost oon of hem [etc.]. c1422 HOCCEVE *Jonathas* 318 V hane a fere... thow woldest it leese, As thow lostist my ryng. 1567 *Guide & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 37 My Sone was loste, and now is found. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 23 Like a Schoole-boy that had lost his A. B. C. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francon* VII. 12 We demanded if they had not taken up a hawk which we had lost. 1718 *Prior Dore* 8 Venus wept the sad disaster Of having lost her favourite dove. 1743 BULKLEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 110 She told me Mr. B... had lost his Hat. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 179 Since her horse was lost I left her mine. 1871 MORLEY *Vulture* (1896) 5 Humanity had lost its title-deeds and he had recovered them.

b. To fail to keep in sight. Also, to lose sight of (lit. and fig.): see SIGHT. Also *occas.*, to cease to hear (poet.); † to fail to follow (a person) in argument (*obs.* or *arch.*).

1589 JAMES in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III. 111 The Master... was afrajd his men would shape some contrary course while he was asleep, and so he should lose vs. a1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 349 This is our life while we enjoy it, we lose it like the Sunne which flies swifter than an arrow, and yet no man perceives that it moves. 1628 DICKEV *Voy. Medit.* (1683) 3 If we should chance at any time to loose each other, upon sight againe [etc.]. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Tran.* 11 We once more got sight of the Carracke, and lost her for euer, in two houres after. 1640 SHIRLEY *Constant Mail* iv. F2 b, I cannot see i' th' darke with spectacles, And mine owne eyes ha' lost him of the suddaine. 1725 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 173, I thought, upon infinity, he was running into Sir Isaac Newton's notion of infinite space being the divine sensorium... but, indeed, many times I lost him. 1833 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* 245 Losing her carol I stood pensively.

c. To draw away from, be no longer near or among; to leave hopelessly behind in a race.

1704 POPE *Autumn* 60 Here where the mountains less'n'ing as they rise Lose the low vales, and steal into the skies. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* II. v. 180 We did not lose them [flying-fish] on the coast of Brazil, till we approached the southern tropic. 1886 SIR F. H. DOYLE *Remin.* 63 Where his great stride and iron legs would have enabled him, in the language of the turf, to lose his antagonist.

† d. To fail to retain in the mind or memory; to forget. Also said of the mind or memory. To lose it that... to forget that. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 556/1, I forget, I have loste a thyng out of remembrance. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 114 Being overfull of selfe-affaires, My minde did lose it. 1592 — *Ven. & Ad.* 408 The lesson is not plaine, And once made perfect, neuer lost againe. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good Wks.* 1873 III. 209 My memorie had quite lost you. 1613 SHAKS., etc. *Hen. VIII.* II. i. 57 Heare what I say, and then goe home and lose me. 16.. MILTON *P. R.* lxxxiii. 16 That Israels name for ever may be lost in memory. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* v. 1, Here let Remembrance loose our past Misfortunes. 1712 S. SEWALL *Diary* 11 Apr., Had quite lost it that the Meeting was at Mr. Stoddard's. [1870 M. ARNOLD *St. Paul & Protestantism* (1900) 148 Who can ever lose out of his memory the roll and march of those magnificent words of prophecy?]

e. To cease to follow (the right track); also, to cease to find (traces of a person, etc.). Chiefly in to lose one's way (lit. and fig.). † Of a river: To diverge from (its channel).

1530 PALSGR. 771/1, I wander, as one dothe that hath loste his waye. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* I. viii. 20 They had willingly lost their course. 1615 G. SANVOY *Trav.* II. 94 Nor is it a thing extraordinary for riuers to lose their channels. 1709 PRIOR *Chloe Hunting* 3 She lost her way, And thro' the Woods uncertain clanc'd to stray. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. i. 373 Pepsys and his wife, travelling in their own coach, lost their way between Newbury and Reading. 1893 *Fam. Herald* 13/1 After she had walked a little farther, she lost trail altogether.

† f. To allow to escape from one's power or influence. *Obs.*

a1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 378 Instead of prevailing on the Prince, he lost him so entirely, that all his endeavours afterwards could never beget any confidence in him.

g. To let slip one's knowledge of (a language). 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Lady Rich* 16 Mar., I am in great danger of losing my English.

6. To spend unprofitably or in vain; to waste, get no return or result for (one's labour or efforts); to let slip (opportunities) without using them to good purpose; to waste (time).

a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 20 Suffre that thou suffris for god and of god, for wa is þaim þat losis suffryng. c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1700 (1749) Lest tyme I lose, I dar not with yow dele. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 5153 Fully on me she lost hir lore. c1450 *Merlin* 6 And so shold ye loose youre tyme. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xviii. xvi. 754 She is not the fyrst that hath loste her payn vpon yow. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 13 The leill labour lost, and leill seruice. 1581 PETTIE *Guzzo's Civ. Conu.* I. (1586) 26 Now to loose no more time about this point, I saie vnto you, y<sup>e</sup> [etc.]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 24 But, when she saw her prayers nought prevail Shee backe retourned with some labour lost. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Card.*



(1626) 12 All your labour past and to come about an Orchard is lost unless you fence well. 1632 SANDERSON *Twelve Serms.* 233 True zeale... will not lose the opportunity of doing what it ought, for waiting till others beginne. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 271 Ill is lost that praise That is address to unattending Ears. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 127 Fall to, you know Half an Hour is soon lost at Dinner. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* II. Wks. 1799 II. 80 The constables will be here in a trice, so you have not a moment to lose. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* ix. How much she grieved to lose the given day In dissipation wild, in visitation gay. 1847 MARRAT *Childr. N. Forest* v. There is no time to be lost. 1896 G. BOOTHBY *In Strange Comp.* II. vi. 551 A fellow who never lost a chance of making himself objectionable.

b. To be lost on or upon: to have no effect upon, to fail to influence.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 190 On whom my paines Humane takeen, all, all lost, quite lost. [1692 BURNET *Past. Care* ix. 111 Niceties of Style are lost before a common Auditor.] 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* xl. 1059 Thir Stratagems, and Tricks of little Hearts Are lost on me. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* xi. 131 Your kindness is not lost upon me. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* i. iii. 1. 32 Nothing, however, was ever lost upon Lord Monmouth. No one had a more retentive memory, or a more observant mind. 1900 J. A. H. MURRAY *Evolution Eng. Lexicogr.* 6 The real humour of the situation... was lost upon the House of Commons.

7. To fail to obtain (something one might have had): occas. const. to. Also, to fail to catch (a train, etc.). † To lose aim: to miss one's mark.

1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) VI. 185 He schal lese [M.S. y luse] hevene þat wil hem take away. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 153 Adam for Pride lose his pris. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 363 Wheder I lose or I wyn In fath, thir fellowship. 1548 HALL *Chron.* II. vi. 141 b. Meaning not to lose so great a prey. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* i. iv. 78 Our doubts are traitors And makes vs loose the good we oft might win, By fearing to attempt. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xiv. 71 Shall I do that which all the Parthian Darts, (Though Enemy) lost ayme, and could not. 1611 BIBLE *Math.* x. 42 He shall in no wise lose his reward. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Honour* v. i. (1632) K2, Cam. ... If you forswear your selves we shall not prosper. I'll rather lose my longing. 1650 BAXTER *Saint's R.* iv. (1656) 132 Where God loses his praise, man will certainly lose his comforts. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 12 May, Mr. Secretary. I brought me to our town's end in his coach: so I lost my walk. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 339 The swift-footed Salus lost the prize to young Euryalus. 1830 J. J. KEVILL *Corr.* (1894) 256 Rather than lose her legacy, she hung him on to the window bar. 1884 *Congregationalist* June 4/93, I once nearly lost a train on account of it. 1900 F. ANSTEE *Brass Bottle* ii. 22 A guinea. For the last time. You'll lose it, sir, said the auctioneer to the little man.

b. To fail to apprehend by sight or hearing; not to 'catch' (words, points of a discourse).

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. i. 32 Then go we neare her that her care loose nothing. 1604 E. G. GRIMSTONE tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. vii. 97 Being too farre off from any thing, we loose the sight, and too neere likewise, we cannot see it. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 599 Fearing each to lose Some note of Nature's music from his lips. *Mod.* I did not lose a word of his speech.

† c. To fail to attend; to 'miss'. Obs.

Also formerly at Cambridge University. To lose one's week: not to be allowed to count towards the obligatory number of weeks of residence a week in which the required number of chapels had not been kept.

1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 4 Aug. I lost church to-day. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Pro. 161 They lost their weeks; they vent the souls of deans.

d. Hunting. To fail to catch (an animal).

1507 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 68 b, I had rather (as they say lose the Hare) then to take such infinite paines as to hunt so farre for hir. 1883 LD. SALTON *Scraps* I. 104 The greyhounds took up the chase, and either killed or lost her.

8. To be deprived of (something) in a contest or game; to forfeit (a stake); hence, to be defeated in (a game, battle, lawsuit); to fail to carry (a motion). Also in *Cricket*: To have (a wicket) taken by an opponent. Const. to.

1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liii. 180 She lost y<sup>e</sup> game wherof Huon was ioyfull. 1560 DAUS tr. *Steidau's Comm.* 210 Foughte a battell in Piedmont, with the Frenchmen... and lost the felde. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. 538 While we reason here, A Royall battell might be wonne and lost. 1607 — *Cor.* i. vii. 4 If we loose the Field, We cannot keepe the Towne. 1671 LADY M. BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22 Wee play sometimes at trante a courante where my old lucke follows mee to loose my money. 1710 *Act 9 Anne*, c. 19 § 2 Any Person or Persons... who shall at any Time or sitting by playing at Cards... lose to any One or more... Persons... the Sum... of Ten Pounds. 1799 H. K. WHITE *Let. to bro. Neville*, The Corporation versus Gee, which we... lost. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Bos. Our Parish* iv. The motion was lost by a majority of two. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 171, I lost my wicket to the first ball. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* vi. 9 When our side was vanquish'd and my cause For ever lost. 1872 *Punch* 27 Jan. 41/2 We never lost a game to a professional at billiards without hearing him assign his triumph chiefly to his flukes. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 5/1 The Southerners had scored 78 without losing a wicket.

b. absol. To be defeated; also, to forfeit money by defeat in a game.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 116 According to the chance of war, the one part gat, and the other lost. 1593 SHAKS. *Lear*, 730 A captive victor that hath lost in gaine. 1605 — *Lear* v. iii. 15 Who loses, and who wins; who's in, who's out. 1622 MABBE tr. *Alemas's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 21 Their game was Primera...; my mother, shee got the money, for my father was willing to lose to her. 1669 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 11 I have your horse hith lost. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 198 She lost at one sitting to the Tune of a hundred Guineas. 1822 SHELLEY *Calderon's Magico Prodig.* i. 151 The battle's loss

may profit those who lose. 1885 O. W. HOLMES, jr. in *Larv. Q. Rev.* Apr. 172 Tacitus says that the Germans would gamble their personal liberty and pay with their persons if they lost.

9 Causal senses. a. To cause the loss of: o n const. *dativ.* of the person suffering loss.

1428 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 295 Whatt ever man... bringe warre upon the citie wherby they bene prayed and losid their goods. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iii. i. 187 Pride, Haughtinesse [etc.], The least of which, haunting a Nobleman, Loseth mens hearts. 1602 — *Ham.* i. iii. 76. 1605 — *Lear* i. i. 125. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* iv. iv. I pray that this action loose not Philaster the hearts of the people. 1640-1 *Hirkcudbr. War-Comm.* Min. Bk. (1855) 76 If they [shoes] come not with expedition the want of thame will lose all our sagers. 1699 WOTTON *Let. in Bentley's Phil.* Pref. 12, I did not think that a sufficient reason, why I should lose that Treatise to the World. 1763 HOYLE *Whist* 25 Do not overtrump him, which may probably lose you two or three Tricks. 1803 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 8 A loss of the commission would lose the office. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. i. vii. 195 The crimes of John lost him all the northern part of his French possessions.

† b. To cause (a person) to 'lose his way'; to bewilder. Obs.

1648 *Elkon Bas.* xvi. 157 Nor are constant Formes of Prayers more likely to flat, and hinder the Spirit of prayer, then un-premeditated and confused variety to distract, and lose it. 1692 S. PATRICK *Answ. Touchstone* 15 He only endeavours to lose his Reader in a mist of Words.

† c. ? To cause to be forgotten. Obs.

1667 DRYDEN *Tempest* iv. iv. Have fifteen years so lost me to your knowledge, That you retain no memory of Prospero? 1724 *Wadrow Corr.* (1843) III. 130 It requires a much better memory than mine to resume such long work, and one harangue loses the former to me.

† d. To reject (a bill in parliament). Obs.

1663 *Perry's Diary* 26 July, A Bill for the Lord's day, which it seems the Lords have lost, and so cannot be passed.

10. *refl.* (with corresponding *passive*).

a. To lose one's way, go astray. Also *fig.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ps. cxviii* [1], 176, I go astraye as a shepe that is lost. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* iv. iv. (1602) 390 The hearer would be many times lost, before I should come to the end. 1581 *Petrie Guazzo's Cpr. Cont.* i. (1586) 14 But to what end goe I to loose my selfe in the intricate labirynth of the abuses & disorders of our time. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 174 Like one lost in a Thornie Wood. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* i. xxi. 69 They must of necessity loose themselves, having no knowledge where they were. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Kelig. Med.* i. § 9, I love to lose my selfe in a mystery. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 561 In wandering mazes lost. 1780 J. HARRIS *Philol. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 484 Arabian poetry is so immense a field, that he who enters it is in danger of being lost. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 225 O'er these waste downs whereon I lost myself.

b. To lose one's (or its) identity; to become merged (in something else). *lit.* and *fig.*

1604 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. vi. 93 Ten great rivers which loose themselves entering into that Lake. 1781 J. MOORE *Vieo Soc. It.* (1790) I. xli. 445 The Via Sacra was a street leading to the Forum, and lost in it. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* vii. (1813) 195 All surprise was shortly lost in other feelings. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Detached Th. on Bks. & Read.* I love to lose myself in other men's minds. 1871-4 HORT *The Way*, etc. II. (1894) 62 By the Resurrection and Ascension His Apostleship had been visibly lost in His Sonship.

c. To become deeply absorbed or engrossed (in thought, etc.); to be bewildered, overwhelmed (in wonder); † to be distracted, lose one's wits (from emotion or excitement).

1604 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. v. 339 They were lost in their own imaginations and conceits. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. ii. 71 Be not lost so poorly in your thoughts. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* i. ii. 121 These strong Egyptian Fetterts I must break, Or loose my selfe in dotage. 1626 SHIRLEY *Maid's Rev.* iv. i. (1639) G 2 b, I almost lose my selfe In joy to meete him. 1728 ADDISON *Imyn*, *When all thy mercies*, Transported with the view, I'm lost In wonder, love, and praise. 1798 LANSON *Gebir* i. 97, I neither feed the flock nor watch the fold; How can I, lost in love? 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* III. i. (1820) 153 As I pace the darkened chamber and lose myself in melancholy musings. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 231 He seemed to be lost in the contemplation of something great. 1890 HALL CAINE *Bondman* III. vi. Her voice was low at first, but she soon lost herself, and then it rose above the other voices. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VIII. 239 For a time they become lost and dazed.

d. To become hidden from view, obscured (in clouds, etc.).

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* viii. 79 When the setting Stars are lost in Day. 1725 POPE *Odys.* vii. 354 Wood mountains half in vapours lost. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 104 Rills that... lose themselves at length In matted grass. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 11 A vast ocean of tillage... losing itself in the vapour of the distant horizon. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* i. 227 A pillar'd porch, the bases lost in laurel.

† e. Of water: To leak away. Obs.

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 189 The Vials... are joined to the Pipes with Wax or Mastick, so that the Water rises into the Vials, without losing itself any where. *Ibid.* 194 Gravel, or Sand-Stone, upon which the Water will run without losing itself.

11. *Comb.* with sense 'one who or something which loses...'; as † *lose-all*, † *lose-office*; so † *lose-time* a, time-wasting.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xxv. (1632) 78 Jugling tricks, or other idle lose-time sports. 1623 PENKETHMAN *Handf. Hon.* v. xlii. More loue to purchase, each good turne requite, Lest a Loose-office thou be termed right. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 220 The third [their] is commonly a lose-all.

† **Lose**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* Also 4 loose, 5 lowso. [f. *LOSE sb.*, or perh. aphetic f. *ALOSE v.*] *trans.* To praise. Also *absol.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 411 Þow with rude speche Lakkest, and losedest jinge þat longed nougt to be done. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Esdra* iv. 12 What maner wise passith not the kyng bifore oother, that thus is loo-id? 1400-50 *Alexander* 1960 (Dublin MS.) Of all Lordes Lord lowsed þow be world. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhood* II. cii. (1869) 112, I am þilke þat of olde am cleped and losed [v. r. alosed] þe eldeste.

Hence † **Losed** *pp.* a., praised, renowned. Also used as *sb.*, one praised.

c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 245 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 77 So noble a losed þer nas non in al þe vniuersite. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 160 The good kynge Dany... the loset of force and of vertue. 1440 *CAPGRAVE Life St. Kath.* i. 7 A losyd lorde was he.

**Lose**, *obs.* form of **LOOSE**, **LOSS**.

**Loseable**: see **LOSEABLE**.

**Losel** (lōzēl), *sb.* and *a. arch.* and *dial.* (See E.D.D.) Forms: 4-7 losell, 5-6 loselle, (6 losyll), 6-7 lozel(l), (6 lozile, lozzel, 7 lozzell), 6-7, 9-Sc. lossel, 7 lossell, 4- losel. [app. f. *losen*, pa. pp. of *LEESE v.* (cf. *LOREL* from the more usual *loren*, and *BROTHER* similarly f. *OE. brōden*, pa. pp. of *brōdan* to be ruined). The etymological sense is thus 'one who is lost', 'a son of perdition'.]

**A. sb.** A worthless person; a profligate, rake, scoundrel; in weaker sense, a ragamuffin, ne'er-do-well.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Pro. 74 Losels þat lenherie haunten. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 252 We huse as losels lifidye many longe daye. 1400 *Desir. Troy* 12096 Þe losell to be lady launcheid full swithe. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 154 Los ye ar and theys. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 42 Augustine, whome those losells do most hate. 1596 SPENSER *State Ire.* Wks. (Globe) 624/2 Many of them be such losells and scatterlings, as that they cannot easely by any sherriff, or other ordinarie officer be gotten. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 170 There be many lazy losels... which doe nothing all the day long, but walke in the streets, sit vpon the stalles, and frequent Taverns and Ale-houses. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* iii. (1693) G iv. The Dreone... hath ben alwaies reputed a greedy lozell. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gage* 187 Yet it is possible and I could doo it, to puzzle such a Loszell as yourself. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Deut.* 123 The sword devoureth one, as well as another... it spares neither lord nor losel, as they say. 1671 ANAND *Myst. Pietatis* 94 How soon might the rude swaine, the country louse, the clownish boor... find out a way, for nobilitating his family. 17... *Heir of Linne* II. xx. in *Ritson Sc. Songs* (1794) II. 137 If we shold hang any losel heere, The first we wold begin with thee. 1832 CARLYLE in *Fraser's Mag.* V. 407 Do not recruiting sergeants drum through the streets... and collect ragged losels enough? 1843 BROWNING *Blot Scutcheon* II. Wks. 1896 I. 343/2 Wretched women... tied by wild illicit ties to losels vile. 1897 'L. KEITH' *Wenny Lady* vii. 78 The school-master knew it was no village losel hired by the hour.

**B. adj.** Good-for-nothing, worthless.

1601 MUNDAY *Deconf. Earl Huntingdon* II. ii. (1828) 35 Vonder comes a lazy losel friar. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* II. xv. Why should you plain, that losel swains refuse you? 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 296 Where didst thou learn to be... so pusillanimous, thou losel Bachelour of Art. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 57 He saw the losel porpoises, which had betrayed them into this peril, some broiling on the Gridiron, and others hissing on the Frying-pan! 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* II. i. 65 This bad daughter of a better sire With a vile losel dweller of the wild Was playing now.

† **Loseling**, *a. Obs.* rare-1. [f. *prec.* + *ING* 2.] Worthy of a losel, rascally.

1624 GEE *Foot out of Shave* vii. 64 A prettie drouny, .. lozeling Argument this was against taking the Oath.

**Loselism** (lōzēlīz'm), *rare.* [f. *LOSEL* + *-ISM*.] The quality or state of a losel; losels collectively.

1831 CARLYLE *Let.* 21 Oct. in *Froude Life* (1832) II. 214 All the Loselism of London will be about the church next Sunday.

† **Loselled**, *pp.* a. *Obs.* rare-1. [f. *LOSEL* + *-ED* 2.] = *LOSEL* a.

1606 *Wily Beguiled* G. If I had been such a great long, large Lobcock, loseld burden, as Master Churms is, .. I should never haue got Pegge as long as I had li'd.

† **Loselly**, *a. Obs.* rare. [f. *LOSEL* + *-LY* 1.] Like a losel, good-for-nothing, idle, lazy.

1611 COTGR., *Poltronesque*, lazle, lozelle, sluggish, idle. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. lix. These lozelly Gulliguted Gastrolaters.

**Loselry** (lōzēlri), *arch.* [f. *LOSEL* + *-RY*.] Performance characteristic of a losel; profligacy, debauchery, rascality.

1480 CANTON *Chron. Eng.* cxviii. 178 The false spencers, the whiche he mayntened thurgh loselrye ageynst his honour. 1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Courte?* 661 By sorsery Or suche other loselry. 1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* 13 To haue him Lord it out thus vnder my nose, and I to sweate and swinke, to maintaine his lozelrye. 1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard the Fox* 215 Surely my first thought was that she had been judged for some loselry.

**Losen**, *obs.* pa. pp. of *LEESE v.* 1, *LOOSE v.*

**Losen**, variant of **LOZEN** *Sc.*

**Losenge** (e), *obs.* form of **LOZENGE**.

† **Losenge**, *v. Obs.* Also 5 losyng. [a. *OF. losenger* = *Pr. lauzengar*, *Sp. lisonyar*, *Pg. lisonjear*, *It. lusingaro*; f. *OF. losenge*, *losange* *Pg.* flattery = *Pr. lauzenga*, *lauzenja*, *Sp., Pg. lisonja*; app. adopted by the other Rom. langs. from *Pr.*



*lausenge* = OF. *loenge* (F. *louange*) praise:—med.L. *laudēnia*, a derivative (? on analogy of *vindēnia*) of L. *laud-em* praise: see *LOSE sb.1* trans. To flatter, compliment unduly. Const. of.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Priv. Priv. 129 They losyngid the kyng of Wayne-glory of the force of his hoste. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xiii. xvii. Thanne began Glaucus to callt her and losenge her.

† **Losengeous**, a. Obs. rare—1. In 7 losungeous. [f. next with substitution of suffix: see -ous.] Lying, flattering.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iii. 108 What a selfe Losungeous fellow hath this fustian companion proued.

† **Losenger**. Obs. Forms: 4 loseniour (= *four*), -gour, losaniour (= *four*), losengiour, -eour, 4-5 losengeour, -gere, -ynger (e), 4-6 losanger, (5 -ere, losengeoure, -joure, lousenger, lesingour, Sc. lossenger, 6 -geir, loosenger, losinger), 4-7 losenger. [a. OF. *losengeour*, -ere, agent-n. f. *losenger* LOSENGE v.]

1. A false flatterer, a lying rascal, a deceiver.

13.. *Seign Sag.* (W.) 674 Thou schalt hen an-honged, thou losengiour. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3504 What sey men of pese loseniours, bat haue here wurdys feyre as flours? c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 328 In youre court is mayne a losenger. c1400-50 *Alexander* 1223 Laches me his losengere & ledis me him hedire. 1484 CAXTON *Ryall Bk.* Cij. But this synne [sc. of boasting] doubleth in them that folowe and flatte these vauntours and losengers. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit vemen* 258 Gif you nought list be forleit with losingeris vntrew. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.*, Hist. Scot. 631 There to end their liues with shame, as a number of such other losengers had often doone before them. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Losenger*, a flatterer, a Lyar.

\* 2. Sc. A sluggard. [? Confused with *losel*.]

1513 DOUGLAS *Ensis* viii. Prol. 178 Thus lysnit I, as lossenger, sic lewidnes to luik. *Ibid.* xii. Prol. 281, I knew it was past four howris of day, And thocht I wald no langar ly in May Les Phebus suld me losanger attaynt.

† **Losengerie**. Obs. Forms: 4 (losengerie), losengerie, 4-5 losengerie, -gerie, (4 -grie, -grye), 5 -gry, (-gri), (5 losangerye, losyng(-e)rie). [a. OF. *losengerie*: see prec. and -ERY.] Flattery, deceit.

13.. *Seign Sag.* (W.) 1959 Gold and siluer to wille he wan Bi losengerie. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3512 Kepe be þan for losengerie. For feyre spekyng man kan weyl lye. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. vi. 145 In lecherie and in losengerie 3c lyeuen. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Priv. Priv. 152 Quermyche to Preysse is suspecte of losengry. 1484 CAXTON *Ryall Bk.* Dj. Therof growen many synnes, .. That is to wete losangerye, flaterie [etc.].

**Loser** (*lū'zə*). [f. *LOSE v.1* + -ER 1.]

† 1. A destroyer. Obs.

c1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 512, I sall be glad in god .. mysaueoure, nocht in þe world my losere. 1388 in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 459 Pis court is .. loser of al þe worlde. c1611 CROMAN *Iliad* xviii. 109 And when the loser of my friend his death in me shall find; Let death take all.

2. One who loses or suffers loss.

c1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII 60 b. One daie thone parte lost, and the other gained, and likewise the losers regained. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 303, I may vpon iust occasion thynke my selfe a looser manny wayes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. v. 143 You will draw both Friend and Foe, Winner and Loser. 1608 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 283 That thay be nocht losers of their prouision. c1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark x. 31 We may be losers for Christ, we shall never be losers by him. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. 11. 267 He always declared that he had been a loser by his mission.

*Proverb.* [1533 MORE *Dehll. Salem Wks.* 1018/2 Hit is an olde curtesye at the cardes perdy, to let the loser haue hys wordes.] 1564 J. HEYWOOD *Prose & Epigr.* (1869) 146 Let the losers haue their wordes. 1599 SANDYS *Europea Spec.* (1632) 123 The wisest men haue bene .. pleased, that losers should haue their wordes. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 47 Giue losers leaue to prate. c1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (J.), Losers and malecontents, whose portion and inheritance is a freedom to speak.

b. A squanderer or waster (of time).

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* i. § 1. 8 If one of the Speakers be .. tribling, be that hears, and he that answers .. are equal losers of their time. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 354 The author was no loser of his time.

c. A horse that loses in a race.

1902 J. BURNS in *Speaker* 11 Jan. 419/1 The workman works hard five days, but on the sixth is generally found at the 'Corner Pin' spotting winners and catching losers.

3. **Billiards**. A losing hazard, 1873 BENNETT & 'CAVENDISH' *Billiards* 281 There may be a loser left off the white. 1902 J. ROBERTS jun. *Mod. Billiards* 88 The angle is not suitable for a following loser, so the play is again a loser off the cushion.

† **Losery**. Obs. [f. *LOSE v.1* + -ERY.] Losing; opportunity or chance of losing.

c1400 *Beryn* 924 Al othir gamys that losery was in. *Ibid.* 1228 For in such losery he hath lost many a frank.

**Loosyn**, obs. form of LOZEN.

**Losh** (*lɒʃ*), sb.<sup>1</sup> Also 7 *losy*. [a. Russ. *лосъ*.]

† 1. An elk. Obs.

1597 [see OLEN]. 1599 HAKLUTY *Voy.* I. 463 An Elke or Loshie, the Red deer of the country. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* iv. xvii. 431 They worship the Sunne, the Ollen, and the Losy and such like. c1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* ii. Wks. 1851 VIII. 482 People riding on Elks and Loshes.

2. *Losh hide*, leather: the untanned hide of the elk, and later of the buffalo and ox, prepared with oil; a soft buff-coloured leather; wash-leather. (Cf. LASCH sb.)

1583 CARLILE in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 184 Losh-hides, rich Furres, and other such like. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Comm.* (Hakl. Soc.) 10 Their losh or buffe hide is very faire and large. 1662 *Irish Stat.* (1765) II. 409 Losh hides, the piece of L. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 61 Losh, or buff-leather, dressed in oil. 1852 MORRIS *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 433 Oiled leather is commonly known as .. wash-leather. .. It is also called losh leather. 1864 CRAIG, *Suppl.*, *Losh-hide*, a hide not dressed in any way, but simply oiled.

**Losh** (*lɒʃ*), sb.<sup>2</sup> [a. F. *loche* = LOACH.] A name in Canada and Alaska for the burbot.

1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Useful Aquatic Anim.* 1. 236 In Alaska .. it is known as 'Losh'; in Canada, as 'la Loche'. 1884 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 273.

† **Losh**, v. Obs. [? Onomatopoeic.] intr. ? To fall with a splash; to go stumbling.

1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 170 Yet am I not so sheepish, to losh into the Ditch. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Losh*, to splash in water. North. 1859 WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1896) 19 (E. D. D.) An laykes and loshes over the steanyes.

**Losh** (*lɒʃ*), int. Sc. A distortion of LORD, used in certain exclamations.

c1779 D. GRAHAM *Leper the Taylor* (1785) 17 The losh preserve me, sirs. 1792 G. GALLOWAY *Poems* 40 Tax shoon! losh how the snobs will glunch. 1826 J. WILSON *Nat. Anubr.* Wks. 1851 I. 244 Losh me! that's beautiful language. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 363/1 'Losh! the body's cracked'.

**Losien**, **losin**, obs. forms of LOZEN.

**Losine**, obs. pa. pp. of LEESE v.

**Losing** (*lʊ'zɪŋ*), vbl. sb. [f. *LOSE v.1* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of *LOSE v.1* + a. Perdition, destruction; the being lost or destroyed (obs.). b. Used, chiefly gerundially, in various senses of the vb. † *To be on losing*: to be in process of being lost.

a. c950 *Limfist. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 13 Wez ðu leadas to losing. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1031 He most ay lyue in þat lose in losyng euer-more. 1530 PALSGR. 241/1 *Losyng, perdition.* 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1631) 234 The citie being besieged, and in some danger of losing. c1660 WROTHESLEY *Chron.* I. 136 An armie of Gelderland .. was in great danger of losyng.

b. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 295 As a goldene fischhook, þe losyng þerof may be i-quitte by non wyngunge of taking of fische. c1470 HENRY WALLACE II. 221 Complene his payne in dourth thus that duellis; In langour lyeis, for losyng of thair luff. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 241 How shorte they be in duryng: how fearful in keypyng: how sorrowful in losyng. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* (1647) 218 At his arrivall, the last stake of the Christians was on losing. 1668 PEPEY *Diary* 1 Jan., To see how differently one man took his losing from another. 1745 J. GLANVILLE *Poems* 63 France shall meet with no Repair From Losings here, by healing Winnings there. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* I. 140 Odes About this losing of the child. 1900 F. T. BULLEN *With Christ at Sea* iii. 53 We arrived .. without .. adventure except the losing of an anchor. 1901 *Q. Rev.* July 178 It was the scene of Charles Fox's chief losings at the faro table.

2. attrib. in losing-money, a payment allowed to the loser in certain competitions.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., There is a pound per win to each man .., and there is losing money at half rates every time your boat answers the starting-gun.

**Los'ing**, ppl. a. [f. *LOSE v.1* + -ING 2.] That loses, or that results in loss. **Losing game**, (a) a game played with ill-success; (b) a game in which the loser of the game wins the stakes. **Losing hazard**, loadum, see the sb.

1519 HORMAN *Fulg.* 280 b. A single ace is a losyng caste. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. iv. 1. 62, I follow thus A loosing suite against him. 1601 — *Jul.* C. v. v. 36, I shall have glory by this loosing day. 1668 LAOY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 10 [He] deserves a better fate than to be ever of the losing side. 1708 POPE *Let. to H. Cromwell* 1 Nov., You are return'd by this time, to the old Divisions of a losing Game at Picquet with the Ladies, and half a Play. at the Theatre. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xv. (1840) 265 This was a losing voyage. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 60 They came to a losing Market. 1763 HOYLE *Whist* 23 Do not trump it, but throw away a losing Card. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 26, I think we're playing a losing game in Egypt.

Hence **Los'ingly** adv., in a losing manner.

1864 in CRAIG, *Suppl.*

**Losing(e)**, obs. form of LOZENGE.

**Loss** (*lɒs*) sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 1-3 *los* (only in dat.

*lose*, in Lay. occas. written *leose*), 4-5 *los*, *loos*, (5 *loose*, 6 *St. lois*), 4-7 *losse*, (5 *losce*), 4- *loss*. [Prob. two distinct formations. The OE. *los* (? neut.), found only in the phr. *tō lose* (*weorðan, gedōn*), corresponds to ON. *los* neut., 'breaking up of the ranks of an army' (Vigf.)—OTent. \**losa-m* (a parallel formation with OE. *lor* LORE sb.<sup>2</sup>—OTent. \**losa-m*), f. \**lus*, wk. grade of the root \**leus*-, \**laus*:- see LEESE v., LEASE a., LOOSE a. (The etymological sense may be rendered by 'dissolution'; cf. the ON. use.) As this word occurs in OE. and early ME. only in the dative (which if it had survived would have normally become *lose* with voiced s), it cannot, unless the uninflected cases were preserved unrecorded, account for the mod. form. The word in its later use as a noun of action to *leese*, *lose* vbs., appears first in the middle of the 14th c., and may have been a back-formation from the pa. pp. *lost*; cf. *LOST sb.*, which is of contemporary date.]

1. Perdition, ruin, destruction; the condition or

fact of being 'lost', destroyed, or ruined. Now only with mixture of other senses; cf. *LOSE v.1* 2 b. c897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxvi. 249 Donne 7e to lose weorðað. c1205 LAV. 3903 Heore lif heom eode al to lose [for lose]; *vintung with neose*=nose. c1275 *Ibid.* 2284 And so hi solle go to lose. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* G j b. When they seken .. the losse and the dethe of yonge chyldren. c1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI 115 Bothe her body and soule, wer gotten again out of eternal losse and perdition. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iii. vi. 102 His life with thine, and all that offer to defend him, Stand in assured losse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 308 Thou hast .. quitted all to save A World from utter loss. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy.* S. Seas 104 The Loss of the Ship, was the Loss of him. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 166 Describe a Saviour's cross As God's expedient to retrieve his loss. 1839 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Gladstone on Ch. & State* (1880) 481 Is not the loss of one soul a greater evil than the extinction of many lives?

2. The fact of losing (something specified or contextually implied). See the senses of *LOSE v.1* Const. with *of* or objective genitive.

a. The being deprived of, or the failure to keep (a possession, appurtenance, right, quality, faculty, or the like).

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. R. xix. 287 Losse of worldly catel. 1398 TREVISIA *Bartli.* De P. R. vi. v. (1495) 193 Chyldren wepe more for the losse of an apple than for the losse of their herytage. 1562-3 *Act 5 Edw. c. 14* § 12 Persons that shall so offend .. shall have Imprisonment, losse of Eares, slyting and searing of Nose. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* i. xxxvii. 109 The losse of power, and vertue in all living things .. is the privation thereof. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 67 O loss of sight, of thee I most complain! 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 180 William the Conqueror .. punished such as were convicted of killing the wild boar in his forests, with the loss of their eyes. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 194 The Papists of Ireland attributed to him the loss of their lands. 1864 TREVELYAN *Comet.* Wallah (1866) 299 The words, 'loss of caste', convey to an English gentleman's mind no more terrible idea than that of marrying his laundress. 1896 J. H. CLARKE *Cold-Catching.* *Cold-Preventing*, etc. 66 Among the sequelae of a cold in the head .. may be mentioned loss of taste and smell.

b. *Loss of life*: the being put to death (as a punishment). Also, in generalized sense, the destruction or 'sacrifice' of human lives.

c1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1685 Vp peyne of los of lyf. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* i. viii. 20 Not willing they should .. susteine cruelte, or losse of lyfe. 1595 SHAKS. *Johu* iv. iii. 106, I lou'd him, and will weepe my date of life out, for his sweete lues losse. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxvii. 22 There shall be no losse of any mans life among you. 1898 *Daily News* 12 Apr. 3/3 These men estimate the loss of life—that is, the ruthless waste and destruction of human life during the sixteen years that the Khalifa has ruled—at seventy-five per cent. of the entire population.

c. The being deprived by death, separation, or estrangement, of (a friend, relative, servant, or the like). Often contextually, the death (of a person regretted).

c1450 MYRC 1279 For los of frendes or of any bynge. c1645 HOWELL *Let.* I. vi. xlv. 237 Ther be many sad heartis for the loss of my Lord Robert Digby. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* (1708) I. 543 The Case of a Lady that kept her Bed for the loss of a Favorite Puppy she had. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 198 P. 1 Affliction for the Loss of her Mother. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 399 [Died] John Case Browne, esq., whose loss will be severely felt .. by the whole neighbourhood. 1805 J. QUINCY in *Life* 74 The loss of Mr. Griswold from the national legislature. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxi. 269 Newton had to mourn the loss of his earliest and best friend.

d. The losing of or being defeated in (a battle, game, or contest). † Formerly also without specific mention of the object: The state of being a loser, defeat (obs.).

13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* C. 174, I lovne þat we lay lotes on ledes vchone, & who-so lympeþ he losse, lay hyne þer-oute. c1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII 136 Of the taking of the Kyng their Master, and of the losse of the field. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. iv. 4 What losse of some pitch battell Warwicke? 1611 — *Cymb.* ii. iii. 2 Your Lordship is the most patient man in losse, the most coldest that ever turn'd vp Ace. 1744 OZELL tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 205 As a great many Captains have done after the Loss of a Battle. 1822 SHELLEY *Calderon's Magico Prodig.* i. 151 The battle's loss may profit those who lose.

e. Failure to take advantage or make good use (of time, etc.).

c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 997 *Dido*, It nere but los of tyme. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xxi. 19 He shal paye the losse of his tyme. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1420 But for losse of Nestors golden words, It seem'd they would debate with angry swords. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 29 She without losse of time, buried the Poyntard up to the hilts. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 131 P. 10 To .. take to some honest Livelihood without Loss of Time. 1814 SCOTT *Wat.* xxxi. Instant reimbursement for loss of time. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xl 75 This error caused us the loss of an hour.

f. Failure to gain or obtain. (Cf. *LOSE v.1* 7.) c1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Self-deceiving* (ed. 8) 41 A word that signifeth .. losse of victory. *Mod.* I do not wish to risk the loss of my train.

† 3. occas. Cause or occasion of ruin or deprivation. Obs.

c1386 CHAUCER *Wife of Bath's Prol.* 720 Woman was the los of al mankynde. c1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI 130 The negligence of the kynges counsaill .. was the losse of the whole dominion of France.

4. In particularized sense: An instance of losing. Also, a person, thing, or amount lost.

c1369 CHAUCER *Dehe Blanche* 1302 That was the losse



..that I had lorne. 1463-4 *Coldingham Priory Papers* (Surtees) 191 Our grete losse in plee for Coldingham. 1560 Daus tr. *Steidane's Comm.* 406 b. That those which had bene faithful to him, and therefore had chaunced into extreme miserie, should first be recompensed their losse. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iv. ii. 87 A rich fellow enough, goe to, and a fellow that hath had losses. 1685 EVELYN *Mrs. Godolphin* 150 Thus ended this incomparable Lady: our never to be sufficiently lamented losse. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 1 ¶ 6 It is not possible to trade to much Advantage without some Losses. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* ii. viii. 95 But soon 'twas heard (a loss of little woe) That he had stolen away the gallant queen. 1891 *Lancet* XC. 283/2 The company wrote off the loss as a bad debt.

b. *spec. (Path.)* A loss of blood by uterine hamorrhage.

1901 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* No. 2089. 86 The patient gave a history of having had a loss a few days previously.

5. Diminution of one's possessions or advantages; detriment or disadvantage involved in being deprived of something, or resulting from a change of conditions; an instance of this. (Opposed to *gain*.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 195 Better is a litel losse than a longe sorwe. c. 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 212 Drede of worldly shame & loss. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1719 Of be harmys pat we haue & be hogge losse. *Ibid.* 9781 Me is leuer for to lyue with losse pat I haue. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 141 b. Gain is not alwaies perdurable, nor losse alwaies continuall. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. i. 181 No losse shall touch her by my company. 1611 *Bible Phil.* iii. 7 What things were gaine to me, those I counted losse for Christ. 1627 MILTON *Vocat. Exerc.* 9 Small loss it is that thence can come into thee. 1686 tr. *Charlin's Trav. Persia* 8 No wonder if their Trade decrease, and turn to loss rather then profit. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 750 Nor can the wonders it records be sung To meaneer music, and not suffer loss. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* xix. (1877) 341 Earthly losses are remedies for covetousness. 1848 NEWMAN (title) Loss and gain. 1866 MISS YONGE *Dove in Eagle's Nest* I. 76 No matter... 'Tis only her loss [refusing to drink].

b. To have a (great) loss in (or of): to suffer severely by losing (usually, a person).

1680 AUBREY *Lives, E. Davenant* (1813) II. 300 He was not only a man of vast learning, but of great goodness and charity; the parish and all his friends will have a great losse in him. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) IV. 15 What a Loss shall I have of him! 1824 JERKILL *Corr.* (1894) 144, I feel a sad loss of poor dear Mr. Stanley. 1836 MOORE *Memo.* (1856) VII. 164 As the time approaches for the departure of our dear little Nell, we begin to feel more and more the loss we shall have of her. 1881 TROLLOPE *Dr. Wortle's School* iv. xi. She had a certain charge... as to the school...; and very well she did her work. I shall have a great loss in her.

c. A (great, etc.) loss (in this sense) is often idiomatically predicated of the person or thing lost, where in strictness the subject of the sentence should be the loss or deprivation of this. (The more correct expression, as in quot. 1605, is obsolete.)

[1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. iii. § 4 For apophthegms, it is a great loss of that book of Cicero's.] *Mod.* Our opponents are welcome to their new convert; he is no loss.

6. *Mil.* The losing (by a commander or an army) of men by death, wounds, or capture; also (*sing.* and *pl.*) the number of men so lost.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3171 Jit me is better... in bataille be slayne, þan se þe losse of my ledis. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 130 Trustyng... shortly to be lorde of the citee and towne, without any grete losse or battail. 1840 GRESLEY *Siege Lichf.* 45 The loss of each army... was about equal. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1869) II. ii. viii. 446 They were repulsed with loss. 1899 SIR G. WHITE *Disp. to Buller* 16 Dec. The loss of 12,000 men here would be a heavy blow to England.

† 7. Lack, default, want. *In the loss of question:* provided there is no dispute. *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* ii. iv. 90 As I subscribe not that, nor any other, But in the loss of question. 1632 LITHGOW *Town* iii. 85 The Villages for losse of ground are all built on the skirts of Rocks.

† 8. *Tennis.* A lost chase (see CHASE sb. 1 7).

1591 (see CHASE sb. 1 7). 1619 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Convers.* B. *Jonson* xvii. (1842) 30 A Lord playing at Tennis, and having asked those in the gallerie Whither a strock was Chase or Losse? A Brother of my Lord Northumberland's answered, it was Losse.

9. At a loss, † at loss. Of a hound: Having lost the track or scent; at fault. Hence of persons: At fault; utterly uncertain what to say or do (often with indirect questions introduced by *how*, *what*, etc.); unable to understand, imagine, discover, explain, etc. *At a loss for:* unable to discover or obtain (something needed).

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vii. xxvii. (1612) 175 The Hound at losse doth over-giue. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 23 He cried upon it at the meereest losse. And twice to day pick'd out the dullest sent. 1663 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) III. 424 The justness of his government left them at a loss for an occasion [sc. of rebellion]. 1668 HALE *Prof. to Rolle's Abridg.* b. 11. Many that are much conversant in subtilties of Logick... are at a loss in it, and can make little of it. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 366 Satan now Quite at a loss, for all his darts were spent, Thus to our Saviour with stern brow reply'd. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 332 His wonderful Learning was at a loss. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 53 ¶ 8, I stood utterly at a loss how to behave my self. *Ibid.* No. 157 ¶ 1, I am very much at a loss to express by any Word that occurs to me in our Language, that which is understood by *ludoles* in Latin. 1773 LIFE N. *Fronte* 23 If they were at a Loss for any thing, I cry'd out, can I find it, Sir? 1781 COWPER *Hope* 345 All speakers, yet all

language at a loss. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 33 We are at a loss, however, for any direct knowledge of the means used by them. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vi. 302 They were at a loss how to obtain his release. 1863 F. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 17, I therefore am at a loss to understand what made her hail the erection of one [mill] at Charleston as likely to produce such... happy results.

† *Loss*, sb. 2. *Obs.* Also 5-6 *losse*, (5 *lossem*), 6 *los*, 7 *loz*. [a. MDu. *los* = OE. *lox*, OHG., MHG. *luhs* (mod.G. *luhs*); akin to Sw. *lo* of the same meaning. Caxton's *lossem* represents the unexplained variant *lossen* of the Du. original.] A lynx.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxxviii. (Arb.) 105 The rulers and keepers of the felde was the lupaert and the losse. *Ibid.* xli. 111 The keepers of the felde, the lupaerd and the lossem. 1598 FLORIO, *Lince*, a beast like unto a wolfe, ... called a los or linx. *Lince*, ... Also a losse, or a linx. 1624 T. HEYWOOD *Gunaiketon* vii. 329 The beast called a Los or Lynx.

† *Loss*, v. *Sc. Obs.* Also 5-6 *los*, 6-7 *loiss*. [a. Du. *lossen* (whence G. *löschen*, Da. *losse*, Sw. *lösa*), f. *los* adj., loose (:-O.Teut. \**lusso-*), cogn. w. *loos* (:-O.Teut. \**laus-*: see LOOSE a.).] *trans.* To unload (a vessel), discharge (goods from a vessel). Also *absol.* of a ship: To unload.

1482 *Charters Edinb.* (1871) 168 Of ilk stane bait cumand and losand in the havin id. *Ibid.* 169 That na... stapill gudis of strangeis remane... langare in Leith eftir it be dischargit and losit than [etc.]. 1537 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1871) II. 86 Jhone Sleith... confessit that he loissit the pok of forest woll pertaining to Mungo Tennend efter that the samyn wes schippit and stowit in his schip. 1595 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 332 Name of thame sail brek bouk, ... quhill the tyme that thair gudis be housit, and the schip lost, and avysit with the conservator how the marcat is. 1609 *Burgh Rec. Glasgou* (1876) I. 302 Be making of mercat thairfor [sc. goods]... befor they be losit.

*Loss*, e, var. *Sc. f.* LOSE v. 1; var. LOSE sb. 1 *Obs.*, praise; obs. f. LOOSE.

*Loss*, variant of LOESS.

*Lossel*, variant of LOSEL.

*Lossen*, *Lossenge*, obs. ff. LOZEN, LOZENGE.

*Lossenite* (lps'énait). *Min.* [Named by Milch in 1894, after Prof. C. A. *Lossen*: see -ITE.] Arsenate of iron and lead, occurring in small reddish-brown crystals.

1895 *Amor. Jnl. Sci.* I. 76 *Lossenite*.

† *Lossat*, *Obs. dial.* Also 8 *losad*. [Ir *losad* (Olr. *losat*) kneading-trough.] A wooden tray.

1645 BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist.* xx. (1652) 155 Certain wooden trays, amongst the English in Ireland peculiarly called *Lossels* [sic]. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 135 A *Lossel*, a large flat wooden dish not much unlike a Volder. 1782 VALLANCY *Collect. De Rebus Hibern.* x. 82 This fine may be exchanged for *losses*, sieves, kneading troughs [etc.].

† *Lossful*, a. *Obs.* [f. *Loss* sb. 1 + -FUL.] Productive of loss; detrimental; unprofitable.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xii. § 108. 694 Hee... retired himself with losse-full hast into the bosome of France. 1623 in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1653) 287 As the rate of Money now goeth, no man can let his Timber stand... but it will be very losse-full to him. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 421 It is a gainful loss to suffer for the truth; it is a lossful gain... to provide for our present safety... and ease.

† *Lossing*, vbl. sb. *Sc. Obs.* [f. *Loss* v. + -ING.] The action of unloading a vessel, or of discharging goods.

1531 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 142 Their masteris of warke suld gar amend the prame of the brig, ... and lat hir and the prostestis greit keile to franchit to the losing and laiding of schippis. c. 1575 R. BANSAYNE *Jnl.* (1806) 147 All horsmen and footmen went furth down to Leyth to the losing of the said bair, which incontinent was brought vp to the castell efter these losing. 1597 *Sc. Acts* vi. 1 (1816) IV. 132/2 *pe conservator* shall not... admit onye coquet... except the mercheandis... euerie one of thame, befor the losing of onie of þair gudis, mak faith... That he hes na forbidding gudis [etc.].

† *Lossingier*, -gere, *Sc.* variants of LOSENGER.

† *Lossless*, a. *Obs.* [f. *Loss* sb. 1 + -LESS.] Without loss.

1587 THYNNE *Contn. Hist. Scot.* 409 in *Holmshedd*, They were... suffered harmlesse of bodie, and losslesse of furniture to depart. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smeck. Wks.* 1811 III. 303 Miraculous and losslesse victories. 1669 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 276 Saved harmles, lossles, & indemnified from any suit.

*Lossom*, -um, obs. forms of LOVESOME.

† *Lost*, sb. 2. *Obs.* Also *loste*. [app. f. *lost*, pa. pplc. of LOSE v.] = *Loss* sb. 1 To go to lost: to perish, go to ruin.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. p. iv. 30 (Camb. MS.) Men do no more fors of the lost than of the haayinge. 1387 TREvisa *Uigden* (Rolls) IV. 213 For þey schulde defende hem þe manloker for dredge of so greet lost [L. *metu tanti damni*]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 147 Which is of most cost And lest is worth and goth to lost? 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 151 Of the lordshipp of Cursid men comyth many lostis and myscheis. c. 1425 *Eng. Cong. Jrel.* ix. 147 Al thyng vnder his newe mene yede to loste. 1473 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 210 He shall... make goode of all the losts that is done. 1505 *Galway Arch.* *ibid.* 391 All such costes, lostes and damages as he shuld sustayne. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* vii. 86 For in that delynge is great lost of tyme. 1671 *Woodbury Churchw.* Acc. (E. D. D.), Collected by virtue of a Briefe for a lost by fire.

*Lost* (lɒst), ppl. a. [Pa. pplc. of LOSE v. 1]

1. That has perished or been destroyed; ruined, esp. morally or spiritually; (of the soul) damned.

a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) K vj, The greatestte signe of a loste man is to lease his tyme in naughty workes. 1590 SIR R. WILLIAMS *Disc. Warre* 58 Wee were lost men but for our owne wits and resolution. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* 1.15 As the sinner is awakened about his lost condition. a. 1715 BURNET *Oven Time* (1724) I. 548 He was reckoned a lost man. 1780 FALCONER *Dict. Marine*, *Lost*, the state of being foundered or cast away; expressed of a ship when she has either sunk at sea, or struck upon a rock. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 392 In my lost soul's abandoned night.

b. Having the mental powers impaired. *Lost of wits*: imbecile (cf. dial. use of *lost* in this sense).

1821 SHELLEY *Ginevra* 12 Deafening the lost intelligence within. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* I. 6 One thinks of a descendant of his two hundred years afterwards, blind, old, and lost of wits, singing Handel in Windsor Tower.

† c. *transf.* Desperate, hopeless. *Obs.*

1709 MRS. MANLEY *Scr. Mem.* (1736) II. 101 He loved me after a lost manner. 1720 — *Power of Love* (1741) III. 214 She loves you in a lost manner, she is ready to die.

2. Of which some one has been deprived; not retained in possession; no longer to be found. Also, of a person or animal: Having gone astray, having lost his or its way.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xv. 24, I am not sent but vnto the lost shepe of the housse of Israel. 1560 BULE (Genev.) *Lev.* vi. 4 He shal then restore... the lost thing which he founde. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 1. 55 The thought Both of lost happiness and lasting pain Torments him. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* Ded., The grateful votaries [desired] to teach others how to recover lost health. 1828 MOORE (title) *Limbo of Lost Reputations*. 1830 LAYLL *Princ. Geol.* I. 4 The imperfect remains of lost species of animals and plants. 1845 BROWNING (title) *The Lost Leader*. 1849 *Chambers's Inform. People* II. 652/2 If a 'lost ball' be called, the striker shall be allowed six runs. 1849 DICKENS *Dar. Copp.* xlvj, It occurred to me that she might be more disposed to feel a woman's interest in the lost girl. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xxxiii, To this lost heart be kind.

*Comb.* a. 1845 HOOO *Lost Heir* 24 Has ever a one seen anything about the streets like a crying lost-looking child?

† To give (over or up) for lost, also to give lost: see GIVE v. 31 b.

3. Of time, labour, space: Not used advantageously; spent in vain; † hence, vain, groundless. Of opportunities: Not turned to account, missed.

a. 1500 *Chancer's Dreame* 136 It were but paine and lost travaille. 1535 (see LABOUR sb. 1 b). 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* ii. ii. 11 It were lost sorrow to waille one that's lost. 1604 — *Oth.* v. ii. 269 Do you goe backe dismayd? 'Tis a lost feare. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aloman's Guezman d'Alf.* ii. 111 My friend... repented himselfe of the lost time and charges, which he had spent in the sute. 1855 HOPKINS & RIMBALL *Organ* xxxvii. 274 It can never be correctly said that 'unoccupied space' in an Organ, within reason, is 'lost room'. 1889 'R. BOLDEWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xv, He began... to make up for lost time.

4. Of a battle, game: In which one has been defeated. Also *transf.* Of a person: That has lost the day; defeated (*poet.*).

1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 298, I saw it was a lost game. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. xxxii, In the lost battle, borne down by the flying. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 294 So were the lost Greeks on the Danube's day.

5. To be lost to: a. To have passed from the possession of; to have been taken or wrested from.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 479 Other joy To me is lost. 1744 OZELL tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 63 This Battle being lost to us. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xliii, My uncle and aunt would have been lost to me; I should not have been allowed to invite them. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 363 The basis of power... was thus of necessity lost to the Five Cantons. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xliii. 9 So then were nothing lost to man. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 10 In the lore long dead, Lost to the hurrying world, right wise she was.

b. Of a person: To be so depraved as to be inaccessible (to some good influence); to have no sense of (right, shame, etc.). Also *rarely* in neutral sense, to be 'dead' to, to have lost all interest in.

1640 SHIRLEY *St. Patrik* v. F. 4 Thou lost thing to goodness. 1654 *State Case Commro.* 8 So lost and loose were that party of men to all former principles. 1682 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus Riden* No. 78 (1713) II. 228 Being lost to all Humanity. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 30 ¶ 1 Who are not so very much lost to common Sense, but that they understand the Folly they are guilty of. 1769 SIR W. JONES *Pal. Fortune Poems* (1777) 31 Resign'd to heaven, and lost to all beside. 1810 CRABBE *T. of Hall* v, A creature lost to reason. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 92 Lost to all sense of religious duty. 1859 TENNYSON *Victim* 63 He lay as dead And lost to life and use and name and fame.

† c. To be forgotten by, unknown to (the world).

1626 SHIRLEY *Brothers* ii. l. (1652) 19 Men whose expectations are like yours Come not with honour to court such as I am, (Lost to the World for want of portion) But with some untam'd heat of blood. 1636 — *Duke's Mistress* iii. (1638) F 2 My Lord I know not with what words to thanke Your feeling of my sufferings. I will now Believee I am not lost to all the World.

6. In special collocations: lost day, level (see *quots.*); lost motion, imperfect transmission of motion between two parts of a machine which communicate one with the other, due to faulty construction or looseness of the parts; lost Sunday (see SUNDAY).

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, \**Lost day*, the day which is lost in circumnavigating the globe to the westward, by making each day a little more than twenty-four hours long. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (Cornwall Terms), \**Lost*



levels, levels which are not driven horizontally. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 421 The movement being continuous and rapid in one direction—so that there is no loss motion [sic]. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* *Lost Motion*, looseness of fitting, incident to wear of parts.

7. *absol.* (with the). 1849 AVONUE *Buried Flower* 72 All I loved is rising round me, All the lost returns again. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* viii. 2 Lost is the lost, thou know'st it, and the past is past. *Ibid.* lxxvi. 18 A help to the lost.

b. *pl.* Advertisements of lost articles. 1701 *Ann. Reg.* 242 The number of losts... in the *Daily Advertiser* of next day.

**Lost(e)**, obs. f. LUST; pa. pple. of LOSS v. Obs.

† **Lostell**, obs. In phr. a *lostell* = OF. à l'ostel (see HOSTELL), 'to your quarters!'; 'disperse!' a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 197 b, The kyng... caused the Heraldes to cry, a lostell, and every man to departe. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lostell*, the cry of the heralds to the combatants that they should return home.

**Loster, Lostfalle**, obs. ff. LUSTRE, LUSTFUL.

† **Losthope**, obs. rare = L. [Cf. FORLOREN HOPE.] An abandoned person.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* I. (Caudeu No. 36) 102 The Scottes... on all sides assembling the losthopes and raskalls [L. *collectis unigite perditis hominibus*].

† **Lostless**, a. Obs. [f. LOST sb. + -LESS.] Free from loss.

1459 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MISS. Comm. App. v. 300 That he save the citie lostlesse against the King for all chelanges that he or his officers will make.

**Lostling** (lɒstlɪŋ). [f. LOST ppl. a., after *foundling*.] A person or thing lost.

1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 197 The great 'lost river' which bursts out of the vertical side of the cañon of the Snake—a torrent from the solid rock; a foundling rather than a lostling. 1898 C. BENHAM *Fourth Napoleon* 24 Evidently she spent her existence on the look-out for the lostling.

† **Lostly**, adv. Obs. [f. LOST ppl. a. + -LY 2.] In a lost manner; hopelessly.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* i. 1. 3 Such eyes must be lostly obtenebrated, which do not perceive him therein.

**Lostness** (lɒstnəs). [f. LOST ppl. a. + -NESS.] The condition or state of being lost.

1728 P. WALKER *Life Pedm.* (1827) 133 An enlightened believing Soul, that sees its Lostness, and Need of Christ. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 135 The desolation of the soul... A sense of lostness that leaves death but little to reveal.

1891 *Punch* 23 May 246 f. My feeling of lostness is utter.

**Lostriffe, Lostvol**, obs. ff. LOOSESTRIFE, LUSTFUL.

**Losungeous**, variant of LOSENGEOUS a. Obs.

**Losy, Losyn**, obs. forms of LOSH, LOZEN.

**Losynge, losynge**, obs. forms of LOZENGE.

**Losynger(e)**, variant of LOSENGER.

**Lot** (lɒt), sb. Forms: 1 *hlōt*, *hlōtt*, *hlōdd*, 2-8 *lōtt*, 4-6 *lōte*, 4-7 *lōtte*, (4) *lōth*, 4-6 *lōot*, 5 *lōote*, *lōotte*, 2- *lōt*. [OE. *hlōt* neut. (rendering L. *sors*, *fortio* : -Oteut. type \**hluto-m*, f. the wk. grade of the root \**hleut-* (: *hlaut-* : *hlūt-*) occurring in the str. vb. OE. *hlōtan*, OS. *hlōtan*, OHG. *liogan* (MHG. *liezen*), ON. *hlōta*, to cast lots, obtain by lot. The precise formal equivalent of the Eng. word is not found elsewhere exc. perh. in OFris. *hlōt* (? neut.), MDu. *lot* neut. (also masc.), Du. *lot* neut.; but synonymous sbns. from the same root appear in all the Teut. langs. From the wk. grade are, besides those already mentioned, OHG. (*hluz* masc., ON. *hlut-r*, *hlōt-r* masc. (MSw. *luter*, *lōter*, Sw. *lott*, Da. *lōt*), *hlute* wk. masc.; from the form \**hlaut-* are OE. *hlūt*, *hlēt*, *hlēt* masc. (: -Oteut. \**hlauti-z*), Goth. *hlaut-s* masc. (rendering *αλῆπος*), OS. *hlōt* masc., OHG. (*hlōz* masc. and neut. (MHG. *lōz* masc. and neut., mod.G. *loos*, *los* neut.); cf. also ON. *hlaut* fem., blood of sacrifice. The Teut. word was adopted into the Rom. langs.: F. *lot* (whence *lotir* to divide, in OF. to cast lots), It. *lotto* game of chance, Sp., Pg. *lote* lot, Sp. *loto* 'lot' put up to auction. Probably some of the uses of the Eng. word are due to the influence of F. *lot*.

The primary meaning of the Teut. root \**hleut-* is uncertain. Schrader has suggested that it may have been formed by secondary ablaut from the wk.-grade \**hlut-* (repr. pre-Teut. *hlut-*; see HOLT) in the sb. \**hluto-m*, the primary sense of which would then be the piece of wood used in casting lots. But this conjecture is very doubtful, and not free from difficulties.]

1. An object (app. usually a piece of wood) used in a widely diffused ancient method of deciding disputes, dividing plunder or property, selecting persons for an office or duty, etc., by an appeal to chance or the divine agency supposed to be concerned in the results of chance. The 'lots', each bearing the special mark of one of the competitors, were placed in a receptacle (in Homeric Greece a helmet); according to Greek procedure the vessel was shaken, the winning lot being that which fell out first; in Scandinavia (see Vigf. s.v. *hlutr*) the winning lot was drawn out by an uninterested party. In Eng. (exc. in rare modern instances, chiefly translations from ancient langs.) the word in this sense

occurs only in the phr. to cast, draw († also lay, put, send, throw, warp) lots (or † lot); followed by on or upon, over, between, for (the object or objects concerned); also by inf. or indirect interrog. clause.

In genuine OE. idiom the vb. governing *hlōt* was *weorpan* to throw (see WARP v.); cf. G. *das los werfen*, L. *sortes conicere*, Gr. *κλήρον βάλλειν*. In ME. *werpe* was superseded by the synonymous *cast* and *throw*. The OE. use of *sendan* is a Latinism, after *mittere* of the Vulgate. The only forms of the phrase that survive are to cast lots (arch.) and to draw lots (cf. F. *tirer au sort*), which is interpreted as synonymous with to draw cuts (CUT sb. 1).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 229 Hie sendon hlōt him betweenum, hwiðer hyra zehwylc faran scolde to lēranne. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xxvii. 35 Hlūz to-dædon hys reaf & wurpon hlōt [L. *sortem mittentes*] þær-ofer. c 1205 LAY. 13858 Vmbe fiftene 3er þat folc his isommed... & heore loten werpeð vpon þan þe hit foleð he scal naren of londe. c 1275 *Pas-sion our Lord* in O. E. Misc. 50 Ac hi casten heore lot hwas he scolde beo. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xxi. 18 And mi cleþinge lōte kaste þai on. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 124 Lotes did þei kast, for whom þei had þat wo. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xiv. 42 Sende 3e lot bitwixe [1535 COVERDALE Cast the lot over. 1611 Cast lots betweene] me and Jonathas my sone. c 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. 1933 *Arriadne*, Every thriddle yere... They caste lot, and as it fil a-boute On riche or pore, he muste his sone take [etc.]. c 1420 LVDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1569 Mathy and Barnabe, drawing lottys, stood. c 1475 *Partenay* 1184 They haue caste their loote certes yon vpon. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 455 The French men... had divided the prisoners and spoiles among them, and had cast lottes for them. c 1611 CHAUMAN *Ibad* vii. 153 Each mark his lot, and cast it in, to Agamemnon's caske. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lit. Proph.* i. 171 The lot was throwne, and God made to be Judge. 1703 BURCHETT *Naval Trans.* III. xix. (1720) 391 That the Regiments should cast Lots which of them should go on shore first. 1725 PORE *Odys.* xiv. 239 note, The sons cast lots for their patrimony. 1744 Col. Rec. *Pennsylv.* IV. 722 The several Nations had drawn Lots for the performance of the Ceremony. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 26 Their numbers given, the lots were cast, To fix the names of first and last. 1840 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (1842) v. xv. 296 Supposing we had to cast lots for some worldly benefit. a 1851 JOANNA BAILLIE *Ethwald* III. iv. Wks. (1851) 150 *Ethw.* (giving a soldier a helmet filled with lots) Here, take the lots and deal them fairly round. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 341 Some ingenious kind of lots which the less worthy may draw. 1888 E. B. TYLOR in *Archaeol. Rev.* Mar., Specimens of the sticks or other lots cut with patterns, which were used in the re-distribution of the communal plots of land.

b. In abstract sense: The casting or drawing of lots, or the use of any equivalent process, to obtain a decision. Chiefly in phr. by lot (occas. † by lots). Also fig.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2415 Þe stalworþest me ssal bi choys & bi lot also Chese out. 1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xxxiii. 54 The which 3e shal dnynde to 3on bi lot. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 130 So as it falleth upon lot. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* I. 95 They were of the Countrie of Germany, and put out of their Countrie by a maner & sort of a Lot, which is sundrie times used in the sayde lande. a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 797 Mathias is chosen by lots, to the Apostleship. 1642 R. HARRIS *Serm.* 43 Let's put it to the Lot. 1649 MILTON *Eclog.* xv. But that controversy divine lot hath ended. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxx. 184 Good Counsell comes not by Lot, nor by Inheritance. 1802 PALKEY *Nat. Theol.* xxvi. 1819 457 The distribution of provision may be made by lot, as it is in a sailor's mess. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 125 The ancients knew that election by lot was the most democratic of all modes of appointment. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 400 The only remaining possibility is either the lot, or the decision of some external will.

c. The choice resulting from a casting of lots. In phr. The lot falls († limps) on (a person or thing).

c 1205 [see 1.]. 13... E. E. *Allit. P.* C. 194 And ay þe lote, vpon laste, lympt on Jonas. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* I. 29 Then he caused lots to be cast out, to know who should be king, and the lot fell upon the tribe of Benjamin. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxix. 115 Lots were cast five times... and all those five times the lot fell still on a little Boy of seven years of age. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* II. vii. (1857) 284 The lot fell on Egmont to devise some suitable livery.

d. Fig. The lot is cast: the decisive step is taken. (Cf. DIE sb.)

1682 OTWAY *Venice Preserv.* IV. i. Now the lot's cast, and fate, do what thou wilt. 1855 BROWNING *Statue & Bust* 55 Calmly he said that her lot was cast, That the door she had passed was shut on her Till the final catafalk repassed.

e. Phr. To cast (rarely throw) in one's lot with: to associate oneself with and share the fortunes of. (After Prov. i. 14 where the expression has its literal sense, with reference to partition of plunder.)

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* i. 14 Lot ley with vs, o bagge of inoone be of vs alle. 1535 COVERDALE *Ibid.*, Cast in thy lot amonge us, we shal haue all one purse. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 6, I intend to go along with this good man, and to cast in my lot with him. 1740 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 283 Seven or eight and forty likewise... desired to cast in their lot with us. 1834 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) III. 39 She [England] must abide the chances with those with whom she has cast in her lot. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 708 We find East-Anglia heartily throwing in its lot with Wessex.

† f. To put in lot: ? to put (money) in a joint venture or speculation. Obs.

1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* I. xii. (1636) 34 Foure Merchants did put their money in lot in this manner.

† g. *sing.* and *pl.* Applied to games of chance. Also, to divinatory appeals to chance; hence occas. a sortilege, spell. Obs.

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 39 Whosoever vseth this chance of lottes in ydle and trifling things taketh the

name and providence of God in vaine. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* II. ii. iv. (1651) 275 Many too nicely take exceptions at Cardes, Tables and Dices, and such mixt lussurious lots. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Envy* (Arb.) 515 There is no other Cure of Envy, but the cure of Witchcraft: and that is, to remove the Lot (as they call it) and to lay it vpon another. 1649 ALORAN 63 Consult not with Southsayers or Lots, it is a great sin. 1777 JOHNSON L. P., Cowley, I cannot but suspect Cowley of having consulted on this great occasion the Virginian lots.

† h. *pl.* As the name of a particular game. Obs. 1570 TWYNE tr. *Petrarch's Physic agst. Fortune* I. xxvi. 35, I delight moreouer to play at Lottes [L. *calculus*]. *Reason.* O chylidise desyre... for olde doating men to stande gaping ouer a payre of tables, and a fewe rouling peeces of wood, by stealth robbing or falling in.

2. What falls to a person by lot.

a. That which is assigned by lot to a person as his share or portion in an inheritance, or in a distribution of property; a division or share of property made by lot. Phr. † To give in or to lot (or lots) to: to allot to. Also, to fall to (or † in) the lot of.

c 950 Lindisf. Gosp. Luke xv. 12 Da mihi portionem substantiae, sel me dæl vel hloð fæces. 958 Grant in Birch *Carul. Sax.* III. 230 On Fearnas felda xē byrād tvega manna hlōt landes in to Sudwellan. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6964 In a land þat high sichim, Was gin in loth to ioseph kin [Faif, was given to loth ioseph kin]. a 1300 *Ibid.* 10385 To godd þe lambes he gaf to lottes. 1382 WYCLIF *John.* xv. 1 The lot [1388 part] of the sones of Judas, bi her kynredis, was this. 1398 TREVISAR *Barth. De P. R.* xv. xii. (1495) 473 Effraym had many pertyculer hylls and demnes, for all y lotte of the lygnage is moost in mountaynes & in wodes. c 1400 MAUNDRELL (Roxb.) xiii. 58 Þat cuntree es called Galilee Gentium, and it fell in þe lote of Zabulon and of Neptalim. 1535 COVERDALE *P. xvii.* 6 The lot is fallen vnto me in a layre grounde, yee I haue a goodly heretage. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* x. 739 Thy Barrs, and Ingots, and the Sunis beside, Leave for thy Childrens Lot. 1737 BOLINGBROKE *Study & Use Hist.* vii. 188 The whole ten provinces were throwen into the lot of France. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. vii. 92 When the revenues of a cathedral or a cure fell to the lot of a monastery. 1862 STANLEY *Jeru. Ch.* (1877) I. xii. 225 One lot, and one only, they were to have; the rest they were to carve out for themselves.

b. Phr. † To have (or win) lot with (a person) or in (a thing), also † to have lot and dōle (cut, cavel) with: to have a share with. Now only to have no (neither) part nor lot in, after Acts viii. 21.

c 1150 *Burgh Lavis* liv. in *Anct. Lavis & Cust. Burghs Scot.* (1868) 26 Et sciendum est quod stallangior nullo tempore potest habere loth cut neque caule de aliquo mercimonio cum burghense nisi infra quando quilibet potest habere loth cut cavel. c 1200 ORMIN 4030 Jiff þatt tēz woldenn habbenn loth wiff limm inn eche blisse. *Ibid.* 9847 & wimmenn loth wiff Abraham Off eche blisse inn heofine. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 111 Nis non mihte on godes temple dāt ne hafþ loth and dōle mid deserre eadiþe mihte. a 1240 *Urcison in Lamb. Hom.* 187 Hwa se euer wile habbe loth wiff þe of þi blisse, he mot deale wif þe of pine pine on corþe. c 1449 PROCK *Repr.* III. i. 277 The prestis and dekenes of the Oold Testament schulden not haue part and loth in the firste parting of the lond of lewry. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* viii. 21 Thou hast no part, nor lot in this word. 1611 *Ibid.*, Thou hast neither part nor lot in this matter [Gr. *οὐκ ἔστι σοι μερίς οὐδὲ κλῆρος ἐν τῷ λόγῳ τούτῳ*]. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Milton* (1851) I. 24 Having neither part nor lot in human infirmities. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & P.* vi. 102 Rayo and his countrymen had no part nor lot in the harvests of their native land.

† c. One's turn (to do something); originally, as determined by lot. Obs.

c 1200 ORMIN 133 Att ænne time whanne hiss lott Wass cunnenn up to þeowwtenne, He toc hiss relecaff onn hand, And dede into þe temple. c 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. 1887 *Arriadne*, Now cometh thy lot, now comestow on the ryng. c 1386 — *Friar's Prolog.* 27 Lat hym seye to me What so hym list; whan it comth to my Lot, by gud, I shal hym quiten every grot. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* i. 9. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 561 Gabriel, to thee thy cours by Lot hath giv'n Charge and strict watch that to this happy place No evil thing approach or enter in.

d. Fig. That which is given to a person by fate or divine providence; esp. one's destiny, fortune, or 'portion' in this life; condition (good or bad) in life. Phr. the lot falls (to a person), (it) falls to the lot of (a person), or it falls to (him) as his lot (to have or to do something).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14108 Þe better loth has mari chosen. *Ibid.* 14555 þat was sir Judas scarioth Of alle him fell þe werst lot. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* 2 We wer chosen vnto the lotte and enheritaunce of immortalite. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 226 A minde satisfied with his appointed lotte. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 179 Therefore let vs make triall, to whose Lot it shal befall to beare the swaie. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 2 If any inan conceit, that this is the lot and portion of the meener sort onely. — *Isa.* xvii. 14 This is the portion of them that spoile vs, and the lot of them that robbe vs. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 952 However I with thee have fixt my Lot, Certain to undergoe like doom. 1671 — *Samson* 1743 Bewailing His lot unfortunate in nuptial choice. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 205 Shall it be my Lot to go that way again. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 155 ¶ 1 That Part of the Fair Sex whose Lot in Life is to be of any Trade. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 178 He sees his little lot the lot of all. 1769-72 *Junius Lett.* Pref. 10 They, confess that they are dissatisfied with the common lot of humanity. 1799 R. SICKLEMORE *Agnes & Leonora* II. 196 Agnes... enjoyed a greater portion of real bliss than in general falls to the lot of mortals. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* III. xxviii. *Song.* A weary lot is thine, fair maid. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 7 It has been either my good or evil lot to have my roving passion gratified. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildoran* 72 Some pet scheme or other,



To remedy the lot of our poor folk. 1891 SIR R. WERTER in *Law Times* XC. 431/1 It falls to my lot to express in a few words [etc.].

†3. In the Ormulum: A part, portion, or division of anything; a number (of things or persons) forming part of a larger whole. *Obs.* (Cf. sense 8.) 1200 *Ormulum* 10939 Pise cullfress Pat siundenn i piss middellard An lott off manne fode. *Ibid.* 15248 Pe maste lott tatt heghest iss lott patt larede genge Patt iss 31w sett abunenn 31w To zemenn & to lereenn i. Piss lott off all Cristenne folw lss heghest underr Criste. *Ibid.* 19017, 19150.

4. A tax, due, or custom. *Scot* and *lot* (formerly also *lot* and *scot*): see *Scot*.

1530 *Palsgr.* 241/1 Lotte or shotte, *escot*. 1628 *Coke* On *Litt.* 283 That it was done by authority of the Commission of Sewers for Lotte or Taxe assessed by that Commission.

b. *Derlyshire Mines*. A payment of the thirteenth 'dish' of lead as royalty to the lord of the mine. (Cf. *lot-lead* in 10.)

1631, a 1661 [see *Coke* sh. 3]. 1653 *Manlove Lead Mines* 76 The thirteenth dish of oar within their mine, 'to th' Lord for Lot, they pay at measuring time. 1747 *Hooson Miner's Dict.* Mjb, The chief Proprietor and Lord of the Mine; to whom Lot or Farm is paid by the Miner. 1851 *Act 14 & 15 Vict.* c. 94 Sched. i. § 9 The Duty called Lot is and shall be One Thirteenth Part of all Ore raised within the Jurisdiction of the Barnmore Courts.

†5. A prize in a lottery. *Great lot*, *chief lot*, the highest prize. *Obs.* [After *Rom.* uscs; cf. *F. le gros lot*.] Also in the card-game (see *LOTTERY*).

† It is lots to blanks = 'it is a thousand to one'.

1567 *Lottery Chart* Aug. The number of Lots [in a Lottery] shall be Four hundred thousand, and no more; and every Lot shall be the summe of Tenne shillings sterling onely, and no more. 1607 *Shaks.* *Cor.* v. ii. 10 It is Lots to Blankes, My name hath touch't your eares. 1634 *Wither Emblems*, Direction at end, If it be the upper Figure, whose Index you moved, than that Number whereupon it resteth, is the number of your Lot, or Blanche. 1698 *Wheel of Fortune* 2 Some more lucky Lot, Had march'd off with his Lot, And that was the Thousand pound Chance. 1709 *Steele Tatler* No. 170 ¶ 6 You, who have both the furnishing and turning of that Wheel of Lots. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 203 ¶ 2 The Chief Lot he was confident would fall upon some Puppy. 1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 191 ¶ 1 Each of these... thinks he stands fairest for the great Lot. 1850 *Bohn's Handbk. Games* 327 (*Lottery*), One of them [dealers] deals a card to each player; all these cards are to remain turned, and are called the lots. 1876 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Card Players' Man.* 235 (*Lottery*), One dealer gives to every player a card, face downwards, for the lots or prizes.

6. a. (Now chiefly U.S.) A plot or portion of land assigned by the state to a particular owner. Hence, any piece of land divided off or set apart for a particular purpose, e.g. for building or pasture. *Phr.* *Across or cross lots*: across the lots or fields as a short cut (U.S. *collog.*). b. (?) Influenced by sense 7.) One of the plots or portions in which a tract of land is divided when offered for sale.

1633 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1833) I. 102 The westernmost part of the Governors greates lot. 1641 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1850) I. 505 To Jacob, my sonne, I giue my howse and lotts, meadow, homelotte and great lott and lottes whatsoever on this side the great River. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 317 If y<sup>e</sup> Province will build me a house in the City, vpon my Lott. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 154 E. and F. are twenty lots for Docks, . . . p. and q. Thirty Lots for principal Merchants, . . . to store their Imports and Exports. 1805 *Forsyth Beauties Scotl.* II. 473 Each of these freemen possesses what is called a lot or freedom, containing about four acres of arable land. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 47 Every little dwelling, . . . has its lot of land. *Ibid.* 89 The plains are sold off in park lots. 1840 *Miss MITFORD* in *L'Estrange Life* III. vii. 109 The lot, about an acre, is to be sold on the first of next month. 1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer. S.V.*, 'I left the road and went across lots, to shorten the distance', i.e. across the open fields or meadows. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 700 Each of the lots in the plain had an appointed chief. The size of the lot was a square of ten stadia each way. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* VII. i. (1881) 303 A house and the lot on which it stands are alike property.

7. An article, or set of articles, offered separately at a general sale; esp. each of the items at a sale by auction.

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4060/5 Lot 65. Cont. Brown Sugar. 1755 *JOHNSON, Lot* (4), a portion; a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot: as, what lot of silks had you at the sale? 1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) V. 1571 In general, we paid for each lot or separate article as we received them. 1821 *BYRON Juan* III. xv. He had chain'd His prisoners, dividing them like chapters In number'd lots. 1859 *Chamb. Jnl.* 23 Apr. 270/2 Lot after lot was disposed of, . . . at what were considered good prices. 1901 19th Cent. 426 Lot 1 was brought up in a box.

b. *transf.* Applied with depreciatory epithet to a person; chiefly in a bad lot.

1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Channings* xxxvii, [A schoolboy says:] Charley's not a bad lot, and he sha'n't be harmed. 1881 J. GRANT *Cameronians* I. 17 He had come home, . . . with the current reputation, among his set, of being 'a bad lot'. 1894 Mrs. H. WARD *Marcella* III. 345, I'm a bad lot, I know—well, an idle lot—I don't think I am a bad lot.

8. *gen.* A number of persons or things of the same kind, or associated in some way; a quantity or collection (of things); a party, set, or 'crew' (of persons); also, a quantity (of anything). Now only *collog.*, except with reference to articles of commerce, goods, live stock, and the like. Often with some degree of depreciation, either implied, or expressed by an epithet. (Cf. sense 3.)

c 1575 J. HOOKER *Life Sir P. Carew* (1857) 49 The next day, the people, like a lot of wasps, were up in sundry places. 1725 in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 449 Our men . . . discovered a partie of the Enemy that had killed a mare & a Lott of men. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legis.* xvi. § 16 On the one hand a lot of punishment is a lot of pain; on the other hand the profit of an offence is a lot of pleasure. 1805 T. HOLCROFT *Bryan Ferdyne* I. 30 Put all the countries in the world in a bag, and the whole lot of them not worth little I-reland. 1854 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 249 Two several lots of children who were to be there. 1872 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 140 The Good Samaritan, on the dump of which a large lot of ore has accumulated. 1879 W. BENTHAM *Mem. Cath. & Cran. Tait* 501 Their crew seem to have been a lazy lot. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 206/2 The men who do this work are an interesting lot. 1884 E. R. TURNER in *Law Times* 30 Aug. 310/1 The defendant saw the calves, one of which, the only wey calf in the lot, was poorly. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 30 Aug. 1/6 The above will be found to be an altering lot of Stock. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 348 He said the natives were an exceedingly bad lot.

b. The lot = the whole of a certain number or quantity. *collog.*

1867 Mrs. H. WOOD *Orville Coll.* I. xi. 252, I caught young Dick buying a quart of gooseberries. He's crunching the lot. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 381 'What is your fare?' . . . 'A shilling for the lot'. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* i. (ed. 2) 8 There was something about the lot of us that meant mischief.

9. *collog.* A considerable number, quantity, or amount; a good deal, a great deal. Used in sing. (a lot) and plur.; also as quasi-adv. Often absol., without explicit mention of the persons or things intended. Also with adj., as a good lot, a great lot.

1812 *Spirit Pub. Trnts.* XVI. 191 Lots of our Senators have of late been subject to the awful visitation. 1816 'QUILL' *Grand Master* II. 47 Gallons of Arrack, lots of beer. 1835 KIRKE in Sir J. T. Coleridge *Mem.* (1869) 201 'I'll you have read a good lot of the Fathers. 1849 CLOUGH *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 158 You see lots of villas, six or seven at least, in ruins. 1853 L. Houghton in T. W. Reid *Life* (1891) I. xi. 491 General B., who is factotum of the Court, and who has lots of gossip. 1858 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 368 Having had lots of time to unpack and dress. 1886 *Cornh. Mag.* July 41 There was plenty of cider a lot too much, indeed. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 69 Good bye, I've lots to do. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 306 The colony could get lots more to take your post, if they hanged you. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 223, 1 I would give a lot to have had Raeburn paint her. 1901 A. HORE *Tristram of Blent* x. 113 But, mind you, Duplay's a very superior fellow. He knows the deuce of a lot.

10. *Comb.*, as (sense 6) lot-holder: (sense 1) lot-casting ppl. adj.; † lot-layer American, one appointed to lay out land in lots; † lot-lead Mining (see quot. and cf. sense 4 b); lot-man, † (a a pressed seaman; † (b) an alleged synonym for pirate; (c) *Sc.* see quot. 1890; lot-mead, meadow, a common meadow, the shares in which are apportioned by lot; lot-money (see quot. and sense 7); † lot-monger, one who practises sortilege; † lot-pot, an urn from which lots are shaken or drawn (cf. *lottery-pot* s.v. *LOTTERY* 5); † lot-seller, selling (see quot.); † lot-teller, a fortune-teller.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Pan. Artes* 2b, A 'lot-castinge Arithmetician. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. ix. ix. 47 Kleruchs or 'lot-holders. 1677 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1873) XXVII. 48 It was agreed that . . . the 'lot layers of both ends of the town . . . are appointed to consider tender cases. 1480 *Mendip Larus* in *Pelphs Hist. Somerset* vii. (1839) 6 So that he doth . . . pay his 'lott lead, which is the tenth pound which shall be blown on the hearth or hearths. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 28 The number of volunteer seamen, together with the 'lot-men . . . may not be sufficient to man the navy. 1887 *Smith's Sailor's Wordbk.* Lotman, an old term for pirate. 1890 *Scots Observer* 1 Feb. 296, 1 The lotman was the thresher and he was to be found cirewile on every farm of the Lowlands. 1553 *Stansford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* XVII. 117/2 For grasse in the 'lott mede y<sup>e</sup> belongeth to ye church y<sup>e</sup>. 1659-70 *Aubrey Topogr. Collect. Wills* (1862) 198 Here [Wanborough] is a Lott-mead celebrated yearly with great ceremony. 1813 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills* App. 239 Lot-Meads, common meadows divided into acres or equal sized pieces; but the property to the hay of each piece being determined yearly by lot. 1675 W. LEONARD *Reports* IV. 43 Where many have 'Lot-Meadow to be divided every year by lot who shall have the Grass of such an Acre, and who of such an Acre, &c. 1878 G. B. L. MARRIOTT tr. *E. de Laveleye's Princ. Property* 114 In many English villages meadows are still found divided into parts, which are annually assigned by lot among the co-partners. These are called lot meadows or lammis land. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6363/2 The Buyer is to pay down in Part Five Guineas each Lott, and the Goods are to be taken away . . . on or before the 21st of May . . . or the 'Lott-Money forfeited. 1549 *CHALONER Erasim.* on *Folly* Rvib, That law was fyrste ordeined against 'lottenmongers, enchaunters, and sorcerers. 1603 *Florio Montaigne* i. xix. (1632) 31 Of all shak't is the 'lot-pot [Hor. Carm. II. iii. 26 *omnium versatur urna*]. 1619 GATAKER *Lots* 4 The tickets or tokens that were cast into the Lot-pot. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 447 The 'Lot-sellers proper, are those who vend a variety of small articles, or 'a lot', all for 1d. *Ibid.*, The origin of 'lot-selling', or selling 'penny lots' instead of penny articles, was more curious. 1575 (title) A Dialogue of Witches, in foretime named 'Lot-tellers, and now commonly called Sorcerers [tr. Danaeus].

Lot (lɒt), v. Also 5 lote, 6 lott(e, *Sc.* loitt. [f. *Lot* sb. Cf. *F. lotir* to cast lots, assign by lot.]

I. intr.

1. To cast lots. Const. interrog. clause; also with *for*. *rare*.

1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 65/1 Wherefore now stande enerich in his tribe and we shal lote who shal be our kyng. 1600 *HEYWOOD 1st Pt. Edw. IV.* III. i. Wks. 1874 I. 46 *King*, Well, let's cast lots whether thou shalt go with me [etc.]. *Hobs.* Lot me no lotting. I'll not go with thee. 1642 R. HARRIS *Serm.* 43 Let's put it to the Lot. Lot upon your selves; and let each Parliament man say, Am I ready? a 1657 W. BRADFORD *Plymouth Plant.* (1856) 216 A cowe [was given] to 6. persons or shares, & 2. goats to y<sup>e</sup> same, which were first equalised for age & goodnes, and then lotted for. 1795 J. SULLIVAN *Hist. Maine* 138 The house lots were all lotted for, except such as were allowed to be pitched by the old proprietors.

2. *Sc.* To pay a 'lot' or assessment. Only in connexion with *Scot* v., q.v.

3. To lot upon, to count or reckon upon; rest one's hopes on; depend or rely on; look for, hope for, expect. Now U.S.

1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* i. 165 Doe ye know the way unto him by the Supper. Doe ye lot upon it, that there (if any where) . . . the broken peace of your consciences . . . is to be revived? 1642 — *Naaman* 565 His a maxime: Lot upon it, whether thou see it so or not, it will be so. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* II. ver. 16. xix. 656 The soul that was even now pining to death with despair, and lotting upon hell in his thought. 1662 *Ibid.* III. ver. 18. II. xix. § 2. 642 As the Saints are covetous of prayers, so they lot upon it that you do pray for them. 1868 Mrs. WHITNEY *P. Strong* ii. (1869) 27, I can't help lotting on it all the time. 1894 M. E. WILKINS in *Brit. Weekly* 16 Aug. 258 All these six weeks . . . had Emma Jane lotted upon it.

II. trans.

4. To assign to one as his share or portion; to assign as one's lot or destiny. Also with *out*; and in indirect passive.

1524 *WOLSEY Let. to Hen. VIII* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. iv. 53 Your archers shall be lotted and appointed. . . to every part. 1562 *EDEN Let. to Sir W. Cecil*, xx<sup>th</sup> thereof to be lotted to me for an earnest penny to begynne the booke. 1594 *CARFEE Huarle's Exam. Wills* xiii. (1596) 219 He who first deuised Chess-play, lotted as many cheefe men to the one side as to the other. 1596 *DRAYTON Legends* iii. 286 So well had Fortune lotted out my hap. 1606 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xv. xcix. 391 Though she lack not of the age that Scriptures lot to man. 1611 *HAUWOOD Gold. Age* II. i. Wks. 1874 III. 29 She must be her bed-companion, so tis lotted. 1648 *SYMMONS Vind. Chas.* I. 291 They being by the Providence of God lotted under his government. 1823 *BYRON Age of Bronze* vi. A live estate, existing but for thrall, Lotted by thousands, as a meet reward For the courier in the Czar's regard. 1832 *FRASER's Mag.* V. 684 Was more e'er lotted to the vulgar swarm? 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 71 Fifty thousand sturdy souls. Who . . . were lotted their shares in a quarrel not theirs.

† b. To appoint or allot to do or to be (something): = ALLOT v. 4. *Obs.*

1573 *TWYNE Æneid* XII. (1534) Sviii. And I alonly lotted am King Turnus to assay. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Shep.* II. i. Your brother Lorells prize! For so my largesse, Hath lotted her, to be your brothers Mistress.

† 5. To impose a tax, due, or impost upon. *Obs.* 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 11 § 4 Two Justices of peace shall haue ful power. Indifferently to lot and tax every cite borough and towne within the shire.

6. To divide (land) into lots, esp. for assignment to private owners. Usually with *out*; To portion out and allot (to a person or persons).

c 1449 [see *LOTING* vbl. sb.]. 1561 *NORTON & SACRY. Gorboduc* i. ii. 151 As for diuiding of this realme in twaine, And lottting out the same in egall partes To either of my lordes your Graces sonnes. 1622 *PEACHAM Cornh. Gentl.* ix. (1634) 73 Every man had his owne portion of ground lotted and laid out to him. 1634 *Rec. Muddy River & Brookline, Mass.* (1875) 9 That Hogg Island shall be lotted out into the inhabitants and freemen of this town. 1647 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1853) II. 195 Waymoth having a swamp, supposed to be above 100 acres, they are granted liberty to lot it out amongst themselves. 1736 in E. Hyde *Hist. Winchendon, Mass.* (1849) 75 The Committee to lot and lay out the first division. 1805 *FORSYTH Beauties Scotl.* (1808) V. 202 A village is lotted out, and to each lot of building ground is appropriated a small croft. 1823 *BYRON Juan* x. xxxv, Lotting others' properties Into some sixty thousand new knights' fees. 1836 A. A. PARKER *Trip to the West* 167 A few years ago a town was lotted out in this place. 1879 *LABROCK Addr. Pol. & Educ.* ix. 156 A considerable part of the site was . . . lotted out in sites for cottages. 1891 E. CHASE *Parmouth Coll.* I. 611 The remainder of the grant . . . was lotted, and some of it rented on long leases about 1821.

7. To divide or group into lots for sale. Also with *out*.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4595/4 They are lotted into small Parcels. 1821 *BYRON Juan* iv. xci, Lady to lady, well as man to man, Were to be chain'd and lotted out per couple, For the slave-market of Constantinople. 1837 *Advt.* in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) III. 120 The Stone Wall . . . and the Copping . . . surmounted by Nine Balls . . . will be sold in one Lot; excepting the Balls, which will be lotted in Pairs. 1861 *Temple Bar* I. 145 The furniture was lotted out for the auctioneer's hammer. 1880 *Advt.* in *Echo* 23 Nov. 4/2 A Stock of about 300 dozen choice Wines, lotted to suit the Trade and Private Buyers. 1893 *Vize-telly Glances Back* II. xxvii. 110 The auctioneer's man who lotted the goods.

8. To cast lots for; to divide, apportion, or distribute by lot. Now *rare*.

1703 S. SEWALL *Diary* 22 Mar., Mr. Banister and I Lotted our Fence on Cotton-Hill. He chose to put it to Lot. 1723 *Ibid.* 2 Mar., The Children's Plate and Linen is divided into Six parts, and then Lotted. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xiii. (1848) 124 Men who have . . . bought up truth for the nations; parted it, As soldiers lotted once the garb of God.

9. To choose (pressed men) by lot for service. *Obs. exc. Hist.*



1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 5 The other captain, is .. to send the officers under him on board merchant ships, in order to lot the men. 1893 J. H. TURNER *Hist. Brig-house* 254 John Marsden who was lotted or pressed for a soldier in Wellington's time.

10. To portion off by lot.

1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlv. v. 496 The newly-created panels of salaried dikasts, lotted off in ten divisions from the aggregate Heliaea.

Lot, var. LATE sb.<sup>1</sup> Obs., look, sound.

Lot, obs. form of LOTF, lotus.

|| **Lota, lotah** (lōtā). *Anglo-Ind.* Also **lootah**, **loote**, **loto**. [Hindi *lotā*.] A spheroidal water-pot, usually made of polished brass.

1809 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 310/1 On returning the loote to one of the officiating Brahmins, he found a little left which he swallowed with great avidity. 1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E. India Vade M.* II. 284 A lootah, or brass water-vessel. c 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Cath.* x. 73 Taking the old man's brass lota, which was all the riches he had. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 100 We shall still hear of men selling their lotahs to provide themselves with the necessities of life. 1860 W. H. RUSSELL *Diary India* I. 145 Each man carries his bamboo latee shod with iron, with a bundle at one end, and the unfailing lota.. at the other. 1881 MONIER WILLIAMS in *19th Cent.* No. 49. 509 A metal reservoir filled with water, .. and two or three Lotas.

Lotarie, obs. form of LOTTERY.

**Lote** (lōt), sb.<sup>1</sup> arch. Also 6 lot. [Anglicized form of LOTUS.] = LOTUS in various senses.

1. The Nettle-tree: = LOTE-TREE a.

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1590) Fij. In hye grounde or hilles reioysht the Peretree, But the Lote and Planetree where waters often flowe. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. cxvii. 1308 Of the Lote or Nettle tree. The Lote whereof we write, is a tree as big as a Pearre tree. 1665-76 *Rex Flora* (ed. 2) 221 The Lote or Nettle tree.

2. [After Homer's λωτός.] Some kind of clover, trefol, or mellilot: = LOTUS 3. **Bird's-foot Lote** = *Lotus corniculatus*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 49 *Lotus sylvestris*. .. It may be called in english wyld lote [*Melilotus officinalis*, Willd.]. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* IV. 802 Where the broad fields beare Sweet Cyper grass; where men-fed Lote doth flow. 1676 HOBBS *Isid.* (1677) 33 The horses .. upon lote and cinquefoil feeding were. 1713 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 208 These Pods are lightly joynted like the Birds foot Lote.

3. The food of the Lotophagi (usually identified with the berry of *Zizyphus Lotus*: see LOTUS 1).

1638 FARLEY *Fables* xxxi. E. 8. Thus cralling for its food, my soule can fret and tasting Lote, his Country doth forget. 1726 POPE *Odys.* XXIII. 335 Now to the land of Lote unblessed he sails. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 114 The fruit of *Zizyphus* .. is often wholesome and pleasant to eat, as in the case of the Jujube and the Lote, the latter of which is now known to have given their name to the classical Lotophagi. 1855 RAILLY *Mystic* 80 That heart-soothing herb, not less renowned Than lote, nepenthes, moly, or tolu.

4. The lotus-lily: see LOTUS 4.

1561 A. SCOTT *New Yair Gift to Q. Mary* 218 Fragrant flour formois, Lantern to lufe, of ladeis lamp and lot. 1650-60 WHARTON *Disc. Soul World* Wks. (1683) 657 The Lote (which shutteth its Leaves before Sun Rise, but when he Ascendeth openeth them by degrees).

5. **atrib.** and **Comb.**, as **lote-berry**, **-eater**, **-leaf**; **lote-bush**, *Zizyphus Lotus*.

1611 COTGR., *Microcoutes*, \*Lote berries (be round, and hang by long stalks like Cherries). 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 582 The 'Lote-bush, which gave its name to the Ancient Lotophagi, is to this day collected for food by the Arabs of Barbary. 1897 GOLDING tr. *Solinus Polyhistor* (1590) Sij. In the innermost part of the bigger Syrt .. inhabited the \*Lotearers. 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 355 Your example of the Lote-eaters, and instance of the Syrens, carry no resemblance to my case. 1865 SWINBURNE *Lans Venusis* 185 Softer than the Egyptian 'lote-leaf.

† **Lote**, sb.<sup>2</sup> The eel-pout (*Lota vulgaris*).

1611 COTGR., *Marmote*, .. also, the ruer Lote; a little muddie fish, headed, skinned, and finned, like an Eele.

† **Lote**, v.<sup>1</sup> Obs. Also 3 lotie n., 4 lotye, ? 5 loyt. [?OE. \*lotian, f. \*lut-, ablaut-variant of \*lūt- in the synonymous OE. *lūtian* = OHG. *lūzen* (MHG. *lūzen*); the root is prob. identical with that in the str. vb. OE. *lutan* to bow down (see LOUT v.).] **intr.** To lurk, lie concealed.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 217 On besse fewe litle wored lotieð fele gode wored zif he weren wel ioponed. c 1275 LAV. 21509 And dude 3am alle cleane into 3an spires grunde, and helite heom lotie [c 1205 lotie] wel, þat Cheldrich nere noht war. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 102 For outlawes in the wode and vnder banke lotyeth. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 186 He foond this hooley olde Vrban anon Among the Seintes buryeles lotyng. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 397 Latere a Latyn is lotye. 1398 — *Barth.* De P. R. xvii. liii. (Tolleme. MS.), Wormes lotē under þe shadow þereof.

Hence † **Loting** vbl. sb. (in comb. *loting-place*). 13.. K. *Alis*. 6203 He say the ekeris wonyng, And the fysesches lotyng. 1398 TREVISA *Barth.* De P. R. xiv. liii. (Tolleme. MS.), A caue is proper lotyng and hidyng place of bestes, þat wemen in dennes and dowers.

† **Lote**, v.<sup>2</sup> Obs. [a. ON. *lōta* = LET v.<sup>1</sup>]

1. **trans.** To forsake, fail.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3131 Ne sal ic 3u nos[t] loten Of ðat ic haue 3u bi-hoten.

2. **intr.** To take account of.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 8598 Ther is no man that lengur lotes Off these gay golden cotes.

† **Lote**, v.<sup>3</sup> Obs. [f. Lōt-, ppl. stem of *lavāre*; or perh. back-formation from LOTION.] **trans.** To wash with a solution,

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cclxxx. 93 Use the water of plantain with Tutty loted, and ever use colde thynges to the eyes.

Lotē, variant of LATE sb.<sup>1</sup> Obs., look, sound.

Lotē, obs. form of LOTH sb.; variant of LOUT.

† **Lotēby**. Obs. Forms: 4 lotēbi, lubdy, lut(t)by, 4-5 lotēby, 5 lotby. [f. LOTE v.<sup>1</sup> + By adv.] A lover, a paramour.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1731 But þere þe wyfe haunteþ foly Undyr here husbando a lubdy, Comunly she wyl neaere blynye. 13.. *Senyu Sag.* (W.) 1443 Sche stal awai .. And wente to here lotēbi. c 1325 *Metr. Rom.* 82 When scho left Criste hir leve luttby, And toke hir to a synfull man. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 146 To holde lemmons and lotēbyes al heor lyf-dayes. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2148 Anothyr lotby scho nam. 1426 AUDELEY *Poems* 5 He wold here selle that he had boty .. And takys to hym a lotēby.

Lotery, obs. form of LOTTERY.

**Lote-tree**, arch. Also 7 loat-. [LOTE sb.<sup>1</sup>] a. The Nettle-tree, *Celtis australis*. b. The jujube-tree, *Zizyphus Lotus*, identified with the tree that bore the mythical lotus-fruit. c. The date-plum, *Diospyros Lotus* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). d. Identified with the lotus-lily (LOTUS 4), erroneously supposed to be a tree.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 24 *Celtis* .. it hath a leafe lyke a Nettle, therefore it may be called in englishe Nettle tree or Lote tree. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 494 At Rome .. there is yet to be seene a Lote tree standing before the said chappell. 1611 COTGR., *Microcoulter d'Afrique*, Th' African Lote, or Nettle tree; of whose blacke wood excellent Flutes are made. 1626 BACON *Sylva* 583 The Lasting of Plants is most in those that are Largest of Body; as Onkes, Elme, Ches-nut, the Loat-Tree, &c. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 18. 336 As the Egyptian Hieroglyphick for Material and Corporeal things, was Mud or floating Water, so they pictur'd God, in *Loto arbore sedentem super Lutum*, sitting upon the Lote-tree above the Watery Mud. 1741 *Comp. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 374 Lote or Nettle-tree. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 82 [*Zizyphus*] *Lotus*, a small tree from Barbary, supposed by some to be the Lote-tree of Pliny. 1855 PLANCHÉ *Fairy T.* *Cless d'Anouy* (1858) 359 A part of the river-side, shaded by willows and lote-trees [*Fr. alisiers*]. 1884 J. PAYNE 1007 *Mz.* VIII. 70 The lote-tree doth itself array in some fresh beauty everyday. 1887 BROWNING *Parleyings*, *G. de Labresse* v. Could I gaze intent On Dryope plucking the blossoms red .. Whereat her lote-tree withned and bled.

**atrib.** 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 627 The Lotee-tree-root [*fr. L. loti radix*]. 1833 TENNYSON *Enone* Poems 56 The smoothward bower .. with lotetree-fruit thickest. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* II. 31 note, Lote-tree leaves dried and powdered .. are strewn over the dead body.

|| **Loth** (lōt), sb. Also 8 lote, 8-g. loot. [Ger.; a specific use of *loth* LEAD sb.<sup>1</sup> Also Du. *lood* (obs.).] A denomination of weight in use in Holland, Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. It varies locally in amount, but is always ⅓ of the local pound, or half the local ounce.

1683 PETRUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 29 The Mark in the Grain-weight, is parted into Loths and Grains. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xi. 51, 1 ounce is 2 loot. *Ibid.* VI. lxxx. 371, 32 Lothes = 1 pound. 1799 W. TOOKER *Nieuw Russien* Emp. III. 530 They .. heighten the colour afterwards with 3 lote of allum to every pound of berries. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1124 The earthy deposit contains from 4 to ⅓ of a lot of silver per cwt. 1868 SEVO *Bullion* 146 For Silver, it [Carat] is the mark divided into 16 lotis of 18 grains each.

**Loth**, alternative form of LOATH a.

**Lothario** (lōt'ariō). Allusive use of the name of one of the characters in Rowe's *Fair Penitent*: often qualified by *gay*. (With capital L.)

The name had previously been used for a somewhat similar character by Davenant in his *Cruel Brother* 1630.

A libertine, gay deceiver, rake.

[1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* v. i. H 3 Is this that Haughty, Gallant, Gay Lothario?] 1756 *World* No. 202 78 The gay Lothario dresses for the fight. 1812 MOORE *Intercepted Lett.* viii. 31 Both gay Lotharios. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* xviii. vi. III. 278 No woman could have been more flattered and courted by Lotharios and lady-killers than Lady Castleton has been. 1887 W. S. GILBERT *Ruddigore* I. A devil of a fellow—a regular Lothario.

**Lothe**, obs. form of LEWTH.

† **Lothen**, a. Obs. [a. ON. *lōthenn*.] Shaggy. ?a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 778 Lothene and lothely, lokkes and oþer. *Ibid.* 1057 Lymne and leskes fulle loithyne.

**Lotherwit(e)**, corrupt form of LAIRWITE.

1579 *Expos. Terms Law* 143 *Lotherville*, that is, that you may take amends of him which doth defile your bondwoman without your licence. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 279 The Lords enjoy another odd Custom, or privilege of Lotherwits or Lyrwits at this day.

**Loth(e)some**, **Lothness**: see LOATH-.

**Lotiform** (lōt'ifōrm), a. Arch. [As if ad. L. \**lōtiformis*, f. *lōtus*: see LOTUS and -(T)FORM.] Shaped like the lotus-lily.

1807 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 470 The cloistered court of lotiform pillars.

**Lotion** (lōw'shən), sb. Also 5 loscion, 6 locion, lotyon. [ad. L. *lōtiōn-em* washing, f. *lavāre* (ppl. stem *laui*, -lō-) to wash: see LAVE v.]

† 1. **gen.** The action of washing (the body), ablu-tion. Also, washing with a medicinal preparation (cf. 3). Obs.

1549 LATIMER 6th *Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* Ujb, Their doctrine was vsnauery, it was bot of Lotiones [*misprinted* Lotiones] of decimations of anets seade, and Cummyyn and suche gere. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 43/2

Every weeke twice washe his head, and after the lotion of the same, strawe agayne of this poulder in the sores. 1615 G. SANOVY *Trav.* 64 Their customary lotions, and daily frequenting of the Bannias. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 152 It was .. necessary that they should be washed and cleansed before they entered the sacred Font: This day was set apart for that lotion. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 266 The Lotion of the Head, Feet and Hands. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 297 *Lotion*, is, strictly speaking, such washing as concerns beautifying the skin.

b. *Eccl.* = LAVATORY 2 a. ? Obs.

1520 *Will of J. Robinson* (Somerset Ho.), Between the effectory and the first locion. 1552 in *Money Ch. Goods in Berks* (1879) 39 Two towelles one for the comunyon thother for Drieng after lotyon. 1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 179 In the Priests Lotions at Masse.

† 2. The 'washing' of metals, medicines, etc. in water to cleanse them from impurities, etc. Obs.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 272 Lotion is a preparation of medicaments by water, or some other liquor to remove some evil and hurtful thing, and to procure some good and profitable quality in them. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chym.* I. ix. (ed. 3) 284 But let there be never so many lotions they can never wash away a certain enveloping or cover that is given to the Antimony by the fixt Saltpetre. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 83 The Chemist .. uses [water] for .. precipitation, lotion or ablu-tion, crystallisation, distillation [etc.]. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 137 Separated by lotion and coction.

3. **Pharm.** A liquid preparation used externally for healing wounds, relieving pain, beautifying the skin, etc.

c 1400 *Laufranc's Cirurg.* 165 *marg.*, A loscion for woundis within the brest. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 308/2 [A recipe for] a precious vulnerarye water, or lotion, which on divers Persons hath bin tryed. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xvi. cl. (1612) 400 And ye that haue the Aire parfum'd, bathe oft in Lotions sweete. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 40 ¶ 5 The vender .. sells a lotion that repels pimples. 1780 COOPER *Progr. Err.* 290 To hide the shocking features of her face Her form with dress and lotion they repair. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 338 A drachm of Bates's camphorated lotion in two ounces of water. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* I. 24 Bathe the shoulder with a lotion.

4. *slang.* Alcoholic drink.

1876 HINDELEY *Adv. Cheap Jack* 82 The one who could take the most 'lotion' without being so [i.e. drunk].

**Lotion** (lōw'shən), v. *nonce-vad.* [*fr. LOTION sb.*] **trans.** To treat with lotions.

1758 FOOTE *Devil on 4 Sticks* III. Wks. 1799 II. 275 Full power .. to pill, bolus, lotion, .. and ponicie, all persons.

† **Lotium**. Obs. [*L. lotium*, urine.] Stale urine used by barbers as a 'lye' for the hair. Also *atrib.*

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. i. [To an apothecary.] Thou stinkst of Lotium and the syringe. 1609 — *Sil. Wom.* III. ii. *Mor.* .. Let him [sc. 'that cursed barber'] be glad to eat his sponge, for bread. *Trv.* And drinke lotium to it. 1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch Old One* v. iv, To take away the scent of .. my barber's lotium-water.

† **Lotium**, vulgar form of LOTION.

a 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1659) 186 If you have a Recipe from Dr. E. of some sovereign lotium, it will be gratefully welcom.

† **Lotless**, a. Obs. *rare*—1. [?f. LOT sb. (sense 2 b).] App. = without harm or injury.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. iv. 419, I am sure and I doo bataille with you I shalle not escape with out grete hurtes and as I suppose ye shalle not escape alle lotes.

† **Lotment**. Obs. exc. *dial.* (see E. D. D.). [f. LOT v. + -MENT.] An allotment of land.

1656 *First Cent. Hist. Springfield, Mass.* (1808) I. 253 To cleare and scoure the brooke soe far as their loit or lotments is ia breadth in the same meadow. 1720 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1872) VI. 208 This Assembly do enact and order, that the lotments in said town shall be taxed.

**Loto**: see LOTA and LOTTO.

|| **Lotophagi** (lōt'ofādgi), sb. pl. Also 7-le. [L., a. Gr. *λωτοφάγοι*, f. *λωτός* LOTUS + *φαγείν* to eat.] The lotus-eaters; a people in Greek legend who lived on the fruit of the lotus, which was said to cause a dreamy forgetfulness in those who ate it.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 397. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* IX. 139 The shore, Where dwell the blossom-fed Lotophagi. 1725 POPE *Odys.* IX. 107 Lotos, the name; divine, nectareous juice! (Thence called Lotophagi.)

**Lotophagist** (lōt'ofādgi-st). *rare*—1. [See prec. and -IST.] A lotus-eater.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 289 Like most of our country-men who have become habituated to the .. gentle ethics of that singular place, he is what he calls a lotophagist.

**Lotophagous** (lōt'ofāgi-gs), a. *rare*. [See prec. and -OUS.] Lotus-eating, resembling the Lotophagi. Hence **Lotophagously** adv.

1855 EMERSON in *Corr.* w. Carlyle II. 244, I have even fancied you did me a harm by the valued gift of Antony Wood; which and the like of which I take a lotophagous pleasure in eating. 1882 PROCTOR *Engineer's Holiday* I. 83 Thus lotophagously sailing, we landed one morning on a beautifully wooded point.

**Lottarie**, obs. form of LOTTERY.

**Lotted** (lōt'ed), ppl. a. [f. LOT v. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] In senses of the verb: Assigned by lot or as a lot, allotted, etc. Of a pressed seaman: Chosen by lot.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amittie* (1879) 46 Of bodies two, one corps is made, So linckt in lotted loue. 1568 — *Newe Sonets* (1879) 137 The little Byrde .. doth then .. greet off his lotted feare. 1647 H. MOORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. II. xiv. And so of life they'll want their lotted feed. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 25 That the master of the merchant-ship, from which they were taken by lot, be obliged .. to make up such lotted seaman's accounts. 1823 BYRON *Age of Bronze* v. Thy lotted people and extinguish'd naae.



b. With *adv.* (nonce-use) *Well-lotted*: fortunate in one's lot.

1709 *Prior Ladle Moral*, Some Sense, and more Estate, kind Heav'n To this well-lotted Peer has given.

**Lotter** (*lɒtər*). [*f. Lot sh. or r. + -ER*]. ? One who rents an allotment of land.

1845 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XV. 73 The tenants or lotters live on their respective farms or townships.

† **Lotterel**. *Obs.* [*f. LOTTIER; also LOTTEREL*]. A term of opprobrium: ? Scoundrel.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 259 Latte we þat lotterell liffe ought long, It will be fonde, in faith, foly. *Ibid.* 382.

**Lottery** (*lɒtəri*). Forms: 6 **lottary** (e, -eryo, lottre, 6-7 **lotarie**, -ery, **lotterie**, 7 **lottarie**, lottire, lottirie, lottry, 6- **lottery**. [*ad. It. lotteria* (whence *F. loterie*, 1658 in *Matz.-Darm.*), *f. lotto*: see *LOT sh.*, *LOTTO*].

1. An arrangement for the distribution of prizes by chance among persons purchasing tickets. Slips or lots, numbered in correspondence with the tickets, and representing either prizes or blanks, are drawn from a wheel. Usually intended as a means of raising money for the benefit of the promoters, of the State, or of some charitable institution. † *Lottery general*, a public or state lottery.

1567 *Lottery Chart Ang.*, A very rich Lotterie generally, without any Blankes, containing a great number of good Prizes, aswell of redy Money as of Plate, the same Lotterie is erected by Her Maiesties order, to the intent that suche commoditie as may chance to arise thereof, may be converted towards the reparation of the Hauens, and strength of the Realme. 1568 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 132 The proclamasyon for the Lotte. 1587 *Stow Summarie Chron.* 434 A Lotte for meruailous rich and bewtiful amout, was begun to be drawn at London. 1588 *Fraunce L'auers Log.* ii. xvii. 116 Every rule were written in a severall schrole, every schrole being put into an earthen pitcher as they use in lotteries. 1626 *Donne Sermon*, iv. (1848) I. 62 He comes not to the Sacrament as to a Lotte where perchance he may draw Salvation. 1668 *Adet. in Lond. Gaz.* No. 261/4 Mr. Ogilby's Lotte of Books opens on Monday the 25th instant. 1710 *Steele Tatter No.* 170 p. 5 Tickets for the Lotte appointed by the Government. 1731 *Fielding Lottery* ii. 28, I had no Fortune, but what I promis'd myself from the Lotte. 1769 *Junius Lett.* (1804) I. 7 If it must be paid by Parliament, let me advise the Chancellor of the Exchequer to think of some better expedient than a lotte. 1805 *Hansard's Parl. Deb.* VI. 358 Mr. Alderman Combe presented a petition from several persons, owners of houses, praying leave to dispose of the same by way of lotte. 1842 *Miss Mirford in L'Estrange Life* III. ix. 153 My mother's fortune was large, my father's good, legacies from both sides, a twenty thousand prize in the lotte—all have vanished.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1596 *Shaks. Merch. V. ii. 32* The lotte that hee hath deuised in these three chests of gold, silver, and leade. 1596 *Drayton Leg.* ii. 153 Thinke how thou liu'st here publicly in Court, . . . Being a Lotte whereat few doe winne. 1642 *Fuller Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xxii. 212 Marriage shall prove no lotte to thee, when the hand of providence chuseth for thee, who, if drawing a blank, can turn it into a prize by sanctifying a bad wife unto thee. 1768 *Stearns Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 14 (*Desobedient*) Knowledge and improvements are to be got by sailing and posting for that purpose; but whether useful knowledge and real improvements, is all a lotte. 1771 *Smollett Humph. Cl.* 10 July, I have not been lucky in the lotte of life. 1866 *Geo. Eliot F. Holt* (1868) 19 Such desires make life a hideous lotte, where every day may turn up a blank. 1901 *Scottsman* 28 Feb. 7/2 What a lotte it is, this being mentioned in dispatches.

† 2. Decision by casting or drawing of lots, sortilege, appeal to the lot. Also: Chance, issue of events as determined by chance. *Obs.*

1570 *Levins Manip.* 103/5 A Lotte, sortilicium. 1584 *R. Scot Discov. Witcher.* xi. x. (1886) 159 The censuring art of sortilege or lotte. 1601 *Shaks. Jul. C.* ii. ii. 119 So let high-sighted-Tyranny range on, Till each man drop by Lotte. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* ii. 140 Who shall answer him? Achil. I know not, 'tis put to Lotte. 1613 *Beaum. & Fl. Honest Man's Fort.* iv. i. Fainting under Fortunes false Lotte. 1619 *Gataker Lots* 6 Lotte is the deciding or determination of a doubt by some casual event. 1663 *Aron-binnucha* 4 Such was the Lotte that discovered the Theft and Sacrilege committed at Jericho.

† 3. Something which comes to a person by lot or fortune. *Obs.*

1606 *Shaks. Ant. & Cl.* ii. ii. 248 If Beauty, Wisedome, Modesty, can settle The heart of Anthony: Octavia is A blessed Lotte to him.

4. A round game at cards, in which prizes are obtained by the holders of certain cards.

1830 *R. Hardie Hoyte made familiar* 84 Lottery. This is one of the most amusing of those games which are played merely for amusement. *Ibid.* 86 Each player . . . stakes a certain number of counters . . . which are placed in a box or pool as a fund for the lotte. 1876 *'Cart. Crawley's Card Players' Man.* 233.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *lottey-book*, -*mania*, -*subscript*, *ticket*; † *lottey-ball*, ? a ball used for drawing at a lotte; † *lottey-barber* (see *quot.*); † *lottey-broker*, one who acts as agent for the sale of lottey tickets; † *lottey-cavalier* (see *quot.*); † *lottey-fool*, ? a buffoon employed to attract custom to a lotte; † *lottey-lantern*, a lantern bearing transparencies advertising a lotte; *lottey-man* = *lottey-broker*; *lottey-office*, an office for the carrying on of lotteries; hence *lottey-office-keeper*; † *lottey-pot* = *lot-pot* (see *LOT sh.* 10); † *lottey-*

*puff*, -*squib*, an interested advertisement of a lotte; † *lottey-vagrant*, ? a vagrant making a pretence of selling lottey tickets; *lottey-wheel*, a piece of mechanism used in lotteries, consisting of a vertical wheel bearing on its axis a drum into which the numbered slips are placed and from which they are drawn after being shuffled by the revolution of the wheel.

1696 *E. Luvyn in Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 463, I have one given me, cut like a 'Lottey-barber, and perforated. 1777 *Ann. Reg.* 207 'Lottey barbers, where a man for being shaved and paying three-pence may stand a chance of getting ten pound. 1783 *Br. Percy Lett. to S. Pegge* in *Nichols Illust. Lit. Hist.* (1858) VIII. 225 Could you procure access to the Commissioners' own 'Lottey Books, and thence inform me of the fate of No. 24,380. 1794 *C. Pigott Female Jockey Club Prof.* 20 Contemplate the adventurous 'Lottey brokers, driving their hard bargains, with a . . . speculating minister. 1682 *Drayton Epit. to 'Chap. Favourite* 5 Not 'lottey cavaliers are half so poor. [*Note*, 'Lottey cavaliers' are poor loyal officers, to whom the right of keeping lotteries was granted by patent in Charles II's reign.] 1690 *Crowne Eng. Friar v. Dram.* Wks. 1874 IV. 100 The honour of a dueller is but the honour of a 'lottey-fool. 1774 *Footie Cozeners* I. Wks. 1799 II. 135 De 'lottey-lanterns hang up in de streets, vid large red letters, write on all sides. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3313/4 Mr. Sherwood a 'Lottey Man. 1775 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 190/1 My whole house had . . . been infected with the 'lottey mania, — (if I may be allowed the expression). 1772 *Town & Country Mag.* 130 Mr. Jesson, who keeps a 'lottey-office under the piazzas, Covent Garden. 1827 *Genl. Mag.* XCVII. ii. 513 In truth we could name 'lottey-office-keepers' in real holy orders and pretended holy orders. 1629 *II. Burton Babel* no *Bethel* 1 Scroles shuffled together in a 'lottey pot. 1806 *Scurr Winter in Lond.* (1824) II. iii. 68 By taking out a couple of sudden deaths, a fire in Oxford-market, a 'lottey puff, [etc.] . . . we make room for the paragraph. 1817 *Parl. Debates* 732 Those misrepresentations and fabrications called lottey puffs. 1806 *Scurr Winter in Lond.* (1824) III. v. 180 Curse me if the stupid dunce of an editor did not put it in the puffing corner, with two 'lottey squibs and a wonderful cure of the gout by electricity. 1844 *Thackeray May Gambols* Wks. 1900 XIII. 420 The 'lottey-subscription lies in limbo. 1697 *8 Act 9 Will. III c. 37 § 2* The more orderly Payment of the 'Lottey Tickets for the said Annuities. 1873 *II. Spencer Stud. Sociol.* vii. 149 In the holder of a lottey ticket, hope generates a belief utterly at variance with probability as numerically estimated. 1799 *Naval Chron.* II. 318 An idle or suspicious character, or lottey vagrant. 1819 *Smollett P. Bell 3rd* vi. xiii. 5 A world of words—false, true—and foul and fair—As in a 'lottey-wheel are shook. 1827 *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 1439 [An engraving of] The Lottey Wheel, 1826.

**Lotting** (*lɒtɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. LOT v.* + -ING]. The action of the verb *LOT*.

c 1449 *Peecock Repr.* m. i. 278 The first departing, sorting, and lotting of the alhooland. 1579 *Fenton Guiccard.* xiv. (1599) 668 At last they fell to the custome of lotting of voyces in the Conclau. 1770 *A. Hall Gospel Worship* (1829) II. xxii. 305 Directions concerning the lawful use of lotting must be suggested. 1825 *J. Nicholson Operat. Mechanic* 755 In the lotting of the ores, care should be taken to have small portions from different specimens.

*attrib.* 1514 *Will of J. Kirkby* (Somerset Ho.), My Lotting tables.

**Lottire**, *obs. form of LOTTERY*.

**Lotto, loto** (*lɒtə, lɔtə*). [*a. It. lotto, F. loto*: see *LOT sh.*]

1. A game played with cards divided into numbered and blank squares and numbered discs to be drawn on the principle of a lottey.

Each player has one or more cards before him; one of the discs is drawn from a bag, and its number called; a counter is placed on the square that has the same number, the player who first gets one row covered being the winner.

1778 *Warner Lett. to G. Selwyn* 28 Nov. in *G. Selwyn & his Contemp.* (1844) III. 353, I wonder how you could endure lotte. 1819 *Banquet* 33 Or bid enlivening lotte for a while, Or cogitative chess, the eve beguile. 1836 *T. Hook G. Gurney* II. 121 Others diverted themselves at the more interesting game of lotte. 1894 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 246 The children played draughts, bagatelle, lotte, or tidily-winks. 1899 *R. Whiting No. 5 John St.* 77 The toiling infants under age are found at the game of lotte.

*attrib.* 1779 *Warner Lett. to G. Selwyn* 3 Jan. in *G. Selwyn & his Contemp.* (1844) III. 381 Lord Fitzwilliam . . . received your lotte-box.

† 2. A lottey (of the Italian kind).

1787 *P. Maty tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.* III. lxx. 248 The lotte of Genoa, which, though decorated with a smooth and splendid name, is in fact no more than a Pharaoh table. 1827 *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 1535 To the honour of the Hanoverian government, no Lotte was ever introduced into it, though many foreigners offered large sums for permission to cheat the people in this manner. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 774/2 The love of gambling is a national characteristic; and . . . Lotte—that is, the official weekly lottey—is the most dangerous of the forms it takes.

**Lottre, lottrie, lottry**, *obs. ff. LOTTERY*.

**Lot-tree**. An alleged name for the White-beam Tree, *Pyrus Aria*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*

† **Lo-ture**. *Obs.* [*a. L. lōtura* washing.] Washing: = *LOTION sh.* 2. Also *coner*, the water in which any substance has been 'washed'.

1601 *Holland Pliny* II. xxxiv. xviii. 513 Lead doth yeeld from it selfe a certaine substance by way of loture, which is of right great and manifold vse in physicke. 1657 *Tomlinson Renow's Disp.* 100 Rusticks in Summer decoct the Loture of honey-combes.

**Lotus** (*lɒtəs*), **lotos** (*lɔtəs*). (Also 7 *error. lutes*.) Pl. lotuses. [*a. L. lōtus, Gr. λωτός*, the name of several dissimilar plants; it is not known

whether the word in the various applications is etymologically identical; in sense 3 Herodotus speaks of it as Egyptian.]

1. The plant yielding the fruit which was the food of the LOTOPHAGI of Greek legend; represented by Homer (*Od.* ix. 90 ff.) as producing in those who ate it a state of dreamy forgetfulness, and loss of all desire to return home. Hence often *allusively*.

The Homeric lotus was identified by later Gr. writers with a North African shrub, the descriptions of which are thought by most naturalists to refer to the jujube-tree (*Zizyphus Lotus*), though other identifications have been proposed.

1540-41 *Elyot Image Gov.* 39 When the Companions and seruantes of Ulysses had eaten abundantly of the herbe called Lotos, 1591 *Spenser Virg. Gnat* 193 And them amongst the wicked Lotos grew, Wicked for holding guilefully away Vlysses men. a 1600 *T. Dictioney Thomas of Keading* (1632) G j b, Then would I be like those men (that eating of the tree Lotes) forget the Country where they were borne. 1628 *L.R. Grays tr. Barclay's Argenis* 182 What Lotos in Africa doth hinder thy returne hither? 1725 *Pope Odys.* ix. 106 Lotos, the name; divine, nectarious juice! 1773 *Johnson Journ. West. Isl.* Wks. X. 400 At Dunvegan I had tasted lotus and was in danger of forgetting that I was ever to depart. 1832 *Tennyson Lotos-Eaters* 105 Eating the Lotos day by day. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* July 57 If it had all been Valta, I could have eaten of the lotus for many a day, but Sebastopol is grim and grey [etc.].

2. A tree mentioned by ancient writers, distinguished by its hard, black wood, of which statues, flutes, etc. were carved; prob. the nettle-tree, *Celtis australis*. Also, the date-plum, *Diospyros Lotus*.

1551 *Turner Herbal* i. H v j b, Affrica . . . bryngeth furth an excellent tree called lotus, . . . the wood hath a black color and is myche desyred of men for to make pypes. 1669 *Worlidge Syst. Agric.* (1681) 99 The Larch and Lotus . . . deserve to be propagated for their rarity, excellent Shade, and durable Timber. 1766 *J. Lee's Intrud. Bot.* 317 Lotus or Lote-tree, *Celtis*. *Ibid.*, Lotus, supposed, of Homer, *Diospyros*.

3. The water-lily of Egypt and Asia, *Nymphaea Lotus* (and other species), and *Nelumbium speciosum*. b. *Arch.* An ornament representing the Egyptian water-lily: cf. *lotus blossom*, etc. in 6.

1584 *Richt tr. Herodotus* ii. 92 b, In time of the floude . . . there arise in the water great plenty of lyllyes, which the people of Egypt call Lotos. 1601 *Holland Pliny* i. 397 The Egyptian Lotus . . . groweth in the marshes of Egypt. 1785 *Wilkins Bhagvat* v. 45 The leaf of the lotus. 1859 *Tennent Ceylon* I. i. iii. 123 The chief ornaments of these neglected sheets of water are the large red and white Lotus. 1877 *Longe Kéramos* 286 The grand Ostris holding in his hand the lotus. 1883 *V. Stearn Egypt* 204 The blue and pink lotus of India. 1900 *Max Müller in 19th Cent.* Nov. 732 After death the souls enter into the calyx of a lotus.

4. Some kind of clover or trefoil (referred to by Homer as food for horses). † *Wild lotus*, *perh. Melilotus officinalis*.

1562 *Turner Herbal* ii. 42 a, Lotus sylvestris that is called wyde lotus, which son call y<sup>e</sup> less trifoli, groweth in Libia. c 1611 *Chapman Iliad* xiv. 294 With his leaves did dewy lotus store Th' Elysian mountain. 1682 *Wheeler Journ. Greece* i. 3 Yellow Flowers, like those of the lotus. 1709 *Andison Tatter No.* 147 p. 4 While the Earth beneath them sprung up in Lotus's, Saffrons, Hyacinths [etc.]. 1820 *Shelley Hymn to Mercury* xvii. 6 When with rush-grass tall, Lotus and all sweet herbage, every one Had pastured been. 1842 *Tennyson Enone* 96 And at their feet the crocus brake like fire, Violet, amaracus and asphodel, Lotos and lilies.

5. Adopted by botanists as the name of a genus of leguminous plants; hence in popular language *spec.* the Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.

1753 *Chambers Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., The species of lotus, enumerated by Mr. Tournefort, are these. 1. The smooth hand cinquefoil lotus, called the smaller smooth horned lotus [and 22 others]. 1813 *Sir H. Davy Agric. Chem.* (1814) 65 He was examining particularly a species of lotus, ? 1842 *Lance Cottage Farmer* 9 Buckwheat, rye, tares, lucern, rape, white clover, trefoil, lotus; some one or other of these will grow readily in sandy land. 1865 *Gosse Land & Sea* (1874) 7 The scarlet-tipped blossoms of the little bird's-foot lotus.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *lotus-blossom*, -*branch*, -*dust*, -*flower*, -*flute*, -*leaf* (also *attrib.*), -*lily*, -*pond*, -*seed*; *lotus-like* adj.; *lotus-headed*, -*leafed*, -*leaved*, -*paven*, -*petalled* adjs.; *lotus-berry*, *Byrronima coriacea*; *lotus-bird Austral.* (see *quot.*); *lotus capital*, -*column Egyptian Arch.*, a capital or column ornamented with lotuses; *lotus-grass* = sense 4; *lotus-land*, the fabled land of the lotus-eaters; a land of ease and delight; *lotus-tree* = *LOTE-TREE* (*Treas. Bot.*).

1864 *Grisebach Flora W. Ind.* 785 'Lotus-berry. 1890 *Lunholtz Cannibals* 22 The *Parra gullinacca*, which in Australia is called the 'lotus-bird'. It sits on the leaves that float on the water, particularly those of the water-lily. 1850 *G. Wilkinson Arch. Anc. Egypt* 7 The 'lotus blossom, the papyrus head. 1834 *Baloo* i. xviii. 37 A piece of jewellery, representing a 'lotus-branch. 1850 *G. Wilkinson Arch. Anc. Egypt* 47 The 'lotus (or 'full blown lotus') capital. *Ibid.* 60 The full-blown 'lotus column. 1832 *Tennyson Lotos-Eaters* 149 Round and round the spicy downs the yellow 'Lotos-dust is blown. 1856 *R. A. Vaughan Mystics* (1860) I. 228 The 'lotus-flowers are not the Nile. 1833 *Tennyson Poems* 101 Melody of the Lybian 'lotus-flute. 1820 *Shelley Edipus* ii. 1. 63 In fresh dews Of 'lotus-grass and blossoming asphodel. 1891 *T. Hardy Tess* (1900) 87/2 The smoke . . . rose from the chimney . . . like a lotus-headed column. 1842 *Tennyson Lotos-Eaters* 154 In the hollow 'Lotos-land to live and lie reclined On the



hills like Gods together. 1902 Longm. Mag. Jan. 214 He lived in 'lotus land'—the Garden Isle of England. 1813 COLERIDGE *Night-Sc.* 53 The God, who floats upon a 'lotus leaf. 1865 J. H. INGRAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 262 Majestic columns, with lotus-leaf capitals. 1852 R. S. SUTTER *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 101 It cost a vast of money—fifty guineas! to say nothing of the 'lotus-leaf pedestal it's on. 1837 Penny Cycl. IX. 318/1 (*Egyptian Architecture*) The bell-shaped and 'lotus-leaved capitals. 1800 Asiatic Ann. Reg. Misc. Tracts 350/2 The dust of whose 'lotus-like feet is holy. 1862 G. WILSON *Relig. Chem.* 21 'Lotus-lilies sucked up from the Nile and exhaled as vapour the snows that are lying on the tops of our hills. 1878 Gosse *Rivers of Bible* 68 The sweet lotus-lilies that are set in porcelain vases. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* ix. 'Lotus-paven canals. 1881 W. G. PALGRAVE in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 26 The same massive tree-like columns, . . . the same 'lotus-petaled capitals. 1863 ALCOCK *Capital Tyeon* II. 165 He found temporary refuge in a 'lotus-pond. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* II. 233 The favourite dish of a Chinaman, namely, 'lotus seed.

**Lotus-eater.** Also *lotos-*. a. One of the LOTOPHAGI. b. *transf.* One who gives himself up to dreamy and luxurious ease.

1832 TENNYSON (*title*) The Lotus-eaters. 1838 THIRLWALL *Grace* II. xii. 95 The fable of the Lotus-eaters. 1847 W. E. FORSTER 27 Aug. in T. W. Reid *Life* (1883) I. vii. 209 He [Carlyle] is busy sleeping, and declares himself lazy as a lotus-eater. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 22 So those spiritual Lotus-eaters will only . . . hearken what the inner spirit sings. There is no joy but calm. 1893 Times 30 Dec. 9/3 A summer like that of 1893 may be all very well for the lotus-eater, but is a calamity to people who have to get their living out of English land.

Similarly **Lotus-eating** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.* 1861 WILSON & GRIFFIE *Mem. E. Forbes* vi. 165 Day-dreaming and such Lotus-eating idleness as befits the intellectual Castle of Indolence. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* 5 The attractive waters of lotus-eating Saratoga.

**Lotye**, variant of *LOTE* *v. l.* Obs., to lurk.

**Lotyon**, obs. form of *LOTION*.

**Lou**, Sc. form of *LOW* *sb. and v.*

**Loubber, Loubee, -ie**, obs. ff. *LUBBER, LOOBY*.

**Loubel(l)**, obs. variant of *LOW-BELL*.

**Louche, Louch(e)**, obs. ff. *LOOSE v., LOCH* *Sc.*

|| **Louche** (*lūf*), *a. rare*. [*f. louche* squinting. OF. *lousche*, orig. only fem.:—*L. lusca*, fem. of *luscus* one-eyed.] Oblique, not straightforward.

1819 LADY MORGAN *Autobio.* (1859) 318 There is something *louche* about him, which does not accord with the abandon of careless, intimate intercourse. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* ix. There's something *louche* regarding him.

**Loud** (*loud*), *a.* Forms: 1 *hlūd*, 3-4 *lud(e)*, 4-7 *loude*, *lowd(e)*, 4 *loud*. [Com. WGer.: OE. *hlūd* = OFris. (*h*)*hlūd*, OS. *hlūd* (MDu. *lāt*, *lāt*, mod. Du. *luid*), OHG. *hlūt* (MHG. *lāt*, mod. G. *laut*):—OTeut. type \**hlūdō*:—pre-Teut. \**klūtō*-, a passive ppl. from the Aryan root \**kleu-* to hear (Teut. \**kleu-* in Goth. *hlūþ* listening attention; see *LITHE* *v. 3*), whence Gr. *κλέω* to hear, *κλέος* renown, *L. clūre* to be famed, *clens* (pres. ppl., lit. 'hearer') dependent, client, OSI. *slava* glory, *slovo* word, Skr. *śru* to hear, *śrava* glory. Outside Teut. the ppl. adjs. have a different ablant-grade and meaning; so Gr. *κλυτός*, *L. (in)* *clutus*, OIr. *cluth*, Skr. *śruta* renowned.

For the remoter cognates representing the extended form \**klens* of the Aryan root, see *LIST sb. 1*.

1. Of sounds or voices: Strongly audible; making a powerful impression on the sense of hearing. Hence, with agent-noun: That (speaks, sings, etc.) with a loud voice.

971 *Blechl. Hom.* 15 He þa cleopode hludde stefne. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 þo be after him comen remden lude stefne Osanna filio dauid. a. 1225 *Ancre. R.* 210 Uorte makien noise—lud dream to scheauwen hore borel. a. 1250 *Orul & Night*, 5 þat playd was stiff & stanc & strong Sum hwile softe & lud among. 13. *Sir Beues* 3129 (MS. A.) Iosian. . . spak to hire wip lounde gret. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* vii. xxxii. (1495) 246 Thyrste and sethinge and lowde bethrynge. c. 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 764 Chryonis lowde knellis. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Morn. Prayer*, The priest . . . shall begynne with a loud voyce the Lordes prayer. 1576 *FLEMING Panofl. Epist.* 280 Ye man . . . fel into a loud laughter. a. 1645 A. STAFFORD *Apot. Fem. Glory* (1869) p. xcix, Priscian, a Bishop, said in somewhat too loud a whisper [etc.]. 1667 *DYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 666 Her fellow Nymphs the Mountains tear With loud Laments. 1734 *BERKELEY Alciph.* iv. § 7 Is the voice of man louder than that of thunder? 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* vii. The mendicant and Lovel exerted their voices in a loud halloo. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* ii. § 6 (1864) 214 A loud speaker is exciting. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 651 A great body of sound is loud, and the opposite is low.

b. Of musical instruments, the sea, winds, etc.: Making a loud sound, sonorous. Chiefly poet.

c. 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxvii. 266 Witodlice ðæt ar, ðonne hit mon sligh, hit bið lounde ðonne ænig oðer andweorc. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 137 Thei speke and sounen in his Ere As thogh thei lowde wyndes were. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 143 The North-winde was somewhat loud. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 59 Nor with less dread the loud Ethereal Trumpet from on high gan blow. 1728 L.D. *LUTTELTON Blenheim* 81 Silent a while, and smooth, The Current glides, till . . . down the Steep it falls, In loud Cascades. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* vi. The storm was now loud. 18. C. CAMPBELL *Lord Ulster's Daughter*, 'Twas vain: the loud waves lash'd the shore, Return or aid preventing. 1898 W. K. JOHNSON *Terra Tenebr.* 35 Let the loud seas thunder here.

c. Of a place, etc.: Full of noise, re-echoing, rare.

1595 SHAKS. *John v.* iv. 14 For if the French be Lords of this loud day He means [etc.]. a. 1645 HEYWOOD *Fort. by Land & Sea* iii. l. Wks. 1874 VI. 396 All ways are loud, and hue and cry sent forth Through every hundred. 1871 SWINBURNE *Eve of Revolution* 123 Lands that are loud through all their length with chains. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* iv. 105 Streets and factories loud with life and black with the dust of toil.

2. *fig. a.* Clamorous, noisy; also, in more favourable sense, emphatic or vehement in expression.

1530 TINDALE *Wks.* (1573) 327/2 After the loudest manner he setteth out the cruelties of the Emperor's souldiours. 1611 *BIBLE Prov.* vii. 11 She is loud and stubborn, her feet abide not in her house. 1647 *May Hist. Part.* i. viii. 88 Many Subjects in Europe have played louder parts upon the Theatre of the world. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* iii. iv. 865 Calls sawcy loud Suspicion, Public Zeal. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* no. 128 ¶ 5 When we see a Fellow loud and talkative. 1734 *BERKELEY Analyst* § 1 Several who make the loudest claim to those qualities. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng. vi.* II. 1 The Church was louder than ever in professions of attachment to him. 1879 MORLEY *Burke* viii. 148 The French were held up to the loudest admiration. 1884 TENNYSON *Freedom* x. Poems (1894) 576/2 Men loud against all forms of power. 1888 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* viii. 147 Churchill's voice was loudest for battle. *absol.* 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* no. 239 ¶ 11 Gold . . . silences the Loud and Clamorous.

† b. Of motives: Pressing, urgent. Obs.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. l. 151 For he's embark'd With such loud reason to the Cyprus Warrens.

† c. Grandiloquent, pompously laudatory. Obs. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* i. § 2 (1696) 10 Many men . . . labour only for a pompous Epitaph, and a loud title upon their Marble.

† d. Manifest, palpable, flagrant. Chiefly of a lie. Obs.

1535 *Goodly Primer* To Rdr. (1834) 5, I omit the right loud lie before the Mass of Recordare. 1579 E. K. GLOSS. To Spenser's *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 120 Certain fine fahlers, and loud liers. 1590 NASH *Pasquil's Apol.* l. Ch. How durst you presume to make so loud a lie? 1632 SANDERSON *Twelve Serms.* 64 But what do I speak of these, but petty things in comparison of those her louder impieties? 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 195/1 There is a loud exception against this law of God. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 12 Many have held opinion, that Pliny and Aulus Gellius were loud liars. 1678 RAY *Prov.* (ed. 2) 89 A great Lie . . . That's a loud one. a. 1700 B. E. DICT. *Cant. Creat. Hummer*, a loud Lie.

3. *transf.* Of smell or flavour: Powerful, offensive. Now chiefly U.S.

1621 MILTON *Reform.* ii. 20 Their . . . mouths cannot open without the strong breath and loud stench of avarice. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* xiv. Pretty loud smell of varnish, sir? 1887 GOODE *etc. Fisheries U.S.* Sect. v. II. 473 The natives . . . prefer to have the meat tainted rather than fresh, declaring that it is most tender and toothsome when decidedly 'loud'. 1899 J. PENNELL in *Fortn. Rev.* LXV. 122 The gas-lamp (for cycles) seems to make a very bright light. It is also said to make a very loud smell.

4. Of colours, patterns, dress, manners, etc.: Vulgarly obtrusive, flashy. Opposed to *quiet*.

1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxix. The shirts too 'loud' in pattern. 1878 BESANT & RICK *Celia's Arb.* xxxix. (1887) 287 The flashy rings upon his fingers; the loud pattern of his trousers. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 106 Stained glass, indeed! loud, garish, thin, painty. 1884 *Stationery Trades Rev.* Sept. 215/2 Fine envelopes are not sold in such loud colours as they were a few years ago. 1889 'J. S. WINTER' *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 118 The girls were dreadfully loud in their dress.

5. *absol.* † In loud, † on loud: ALOUD, with a loud voice. † To the loudest: at the top of one's voice.

c. 1430 *Pistill of Susan* 161 (MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii.) Then sayde þo louselles on lowde [a. 1400 (Vern.)] aloude to þat lady. c. 1450 St. *Luthebert* (Surtees) 833 þe child cryed on lowde, allase. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. P.* ii. ii. 39 I'll . . . undertake to bee Her Advocate to th' loud'st. 1682 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1869) I. 456 My father . . . desired him in loud to go out of his house to his lodgings.

6. *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic, as *loud-flavoured*, *-minded*, *-mouthed*, *-tongued*, *-voiced* adjs.; also *loud-lashed a.*, *lashed into loud uproar*; † *loud-mouth a.*, *loud-mouthed*, *noisy*.

1866 *HOWELLS Venet. Life* vi. 84 A 'loud-flavoured' broth. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* iii. (1870) 68 The sea . . . 'loud-lashed by furious storms. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* II. 234 A certain loud-tongued, 'loud-minded Mr. Feak. 1668 E. HOWARD *Unwrper* 63 Curse on these 'loud-mouth Hounds! 1628 *FORD Lover's Mel.* iii. i. I have a 'loud-mouth'd Cannon of nine owne to batter her. 1901 *Expositor* July 21 They were heretics of the blatant sort, loud-mouthed and shallow-minded. 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* i. i. 'Lowd tong'd Fame The harbinger to prepare their entertainment. 1857 GEO. ELIOT *Scenes Cleric. Life, Janet's Repentance* (1878) II. 184 Loud-tongued abuse. 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Poems* I. 28 'Loud-voiced imagery.

**Loud** (*loud*), *adv.* Forms: 1 *hlūde*, 2-4 *lud(e)*, 3-4 *loude*, (4 *loude*, *louth(e)*), 4-7 *lowd(e)*, (5 *loud(e)*), 4- *loud*. [OE. *hlūde* = OS. *hlūdo* (Du. *luid*), OHG. *hlūto*, *hlō* (MHG. *lute*, G. *laut*):—OTeut. \**hlūdō*, f. \**hlūdō*-*Loud a.*]

1. Loudly, with a loud noise or voice; aloud.

971 *Blechl. Hom.* 149 Hwæt is . . . his folc be her þus hlude singeb? c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Summe of þan monie . . . swa deor lude rimeþ. a. 1225 *Ancre. R.* 290 3if þe ne cunneþ nont sone help, gred luddre mid hote heorte. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 208, & prayand fore fame lu-

crely & loud, þat al hard þis, can cry. c. 1420 *Chron. Viled.* 3793 Þey . . . knokkede fast & loudþe at þe gate. c. 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld*, 8 Some crye lowde wyth an hye woy. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vi. 27 A Lyonesse . . . That roaring all with rage did lowd requere Her children deare. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 126 Kercheff in a comely cloud While rocking winds are piping loud. 1671 — *P. R.* xi. 339 While they loudest sing The vices of their Deities, and their own. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 211 The inhabitants clamoured so loud for a surrender. 1819 HAZLITT *Pol. Ess.* 148 He asserts a fact the louder, as he suspects it to be without proof. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets* etc. 216, I shouted 'hurrah', and laughed loud and long.

† b. *Loud and still*: under all circumstances. [So MDu. *lude en stille*.] Obs.

1300-1400 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) App. xv. 352 þat wolde libbe in ryot & habbe al hare wille In robberize & prute boude-loude & stille. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 103 We suld prayr, bathe loud & stille, For al cristen saules. c. 1430 *Syr Gey.* (Roxb.) 8368, I must nedes doo his wil In al that I can loud or stille. 1636 HEYWOOD *Loves Maistrisse* ii. l. Wks. 1874 V. 108 Let me hear some music, loud and still.

† c. With *to lie*: Openly, palpably. (Cf. *LOUD* a. 2 d.) Obs.

a. 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 343 (Vernon MS.) Now þou liest loud, so helpe me vr lord. 1600 *HOLLAND Litte xxxviii*, lv. 3019, I would rather thinke that the clerke . . . faulted with his pen in writing the copies, than the authour lied so loud with his tongue.

2. Of smell: Strongly, offensively. (Cf. *LOUD* a. 3 and *ALoud* *adv.* 2.)

1871 JOAQUIN MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 104 Carry . . . some drug that smells loud.

3. *Comb.* with *pres.* and *pa. pples.* of verbs denoting or implying the production of sound, e.g. *loud-acclaiming*, *-bellowing*, *-laughing*, *-ringing*, *-roaring*, *-screaming*, *-singing*, *-squeaking*, *-thundering*, *-licking*, etc.; *loud-roared*, etc. Also *loud-spoken a.*, given to loud speaking.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. ii. 733 The loud-roaring Thunder. *Ibid.* vi. 905 Loud-thundering Canons. a. 1631 *DONNE Poems* (1650) 87 Some loud squeaking Cryer Well pleas'd with one leane thred-bare groat for hire. a. 1649 *DRUMM.* OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 36 The Christal-streaming Nid, loud-bellowing Clyde. 1667 G. C. Pref. to *H. More's Div. Dial.* (1713) 5 Those two loud-singing Nightingales of Arcadia. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iv. 464 Loud-acclaiming Greeks the victor bless'd. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) i. 596 Intemperate Jest, loud-laughing Mockery, and hood-winked Misrule. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xii. A very large and loud-ticking gold watch. 1855 LONGE *Hiau.* xv. 117 The loud-speaking thunder helps me. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* v. A broad-faced, broad-chested, loud-screaming rascal. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* I. 123 Sir Thomas was . . . loud-spoken, boisterous and domineering.

**Loude**: see *LUDE* (= *lūde*) ME., noise.

**Loud(e)**, obs. form of *LAUD* *v.*

**Louden** (*loud'n*), *v.* [*f. Loud a. + -EN*.]

1. *intr.* To become or grow loud or louder.

a. 1848 R. W. HAMILTON in *Chr. Sabbath* (1852) xiii. 367 The birthday song of creation may well rise and louden into a new song. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* (1861) 505 An angry growl from the westward heavens . . . rolled and lounded nearer and nearer.

2. *trans.* To make loud or louder. *rare*—1.

1898 BODLEY *France* I. i. iv. 236 Internecine strife ought to be hushed instead of being lounded.

Hence *Loudening ppl. a.*, that grows louder.

1805 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 173 Groaning we start! and at the lounding war, Ask our bewildered senses where we are. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* I. 183 A lounding hum of voices heralded a rush of warriors into the Uhon-nkon, or cleared space, with its central tree.

[*Loudful*: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

**Louding**: see *LUDING* (= *lūding*) ME., noise.

**Loudish** (*loud'ish*), *a.* [*f. Loud a. + -ISH*.] Somewhat loud.

1860 READE *Cloister & H.* II. 35 The voices had for some time been loudish round a table at the bottom of the hall. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 290 Criticism, loudish universally and nowhere accurately just.

**Loudly** (*loud'li*), *adv.* [*f. Loud a. + -LY*.]

In a loud manner. a. In a loud tone or voice; † *fig.* with *to lie*, openly, palpably. b. Clamorously, noisily. c. With reference to dress: Flashily, showily.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1709 (Dublin) Hys litilayke & hys liknes he loudly (*Askmole* laythly) dyspseyz. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 240 Loudly lauchand the laif allowit hir meikle. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* Civ. b. He lyeth loudlie. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. 17 Therewith enrag'd she loudly gan to bray. 1602 SHAKS. *Hann.* v. ii. 410 The Souldiours Musick, and the rites of Warre Speake loudly for him. 1635 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biandi's Banish'd Virg.* 40 Yet blush'd he not to lye loudly, when it made any way for his ends. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xiii. 1. 375 Loudly complaining of the protection afforded by the Romans to rebels. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Rank's Hist. Ref.* I. 83 The King of Bohemia . . . insisted loudly on his rights. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxx. Medical students, gallant, dashing, what is called 'loudly' dressed. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 260 Calling each man loudly by his name.

*Comb.* 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 294 A loudly-coloured pavement is very objectionable.

**Loudness** (*loud'nēs*), [*OE. hlūdnis*, f. *hlūd* *Loud* + *-nis*-NESS.] The quality or condition of being loud; an instance of this.

c. 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 332 Clamor on lyden on englisc ysludnys. c. 1440 *Prionh. Parv.* 314/1 Lowdenesse, altitud. 1530 *PALSGR.* 241/1 Loudnesse, hautesse. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 131 His prayers took their price and strength Not from the loudness nor the length. 1733



SWIFT *New Simile for Ladies* 21 When th' alarum-bells rung Of Xanti's everlasting tongue, The husband dreads its loudness more Than lightning's flash or thunder's roar. 1860 TYN-DALL *Glac* i. ii. 16 These echoes would diminish in loudness just as the images of the candle diminish in brightness. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady xxv*. In *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 413 Naturally, he couldn't like her style, her loudness, her want of repose. 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 394 They produce beats, or loudnesses separated by silences.

**Loue**, obs. variant of **LOOK dial**.

**Louffe**, obs. form of **LUFF**.

† **Lough** <sup>1</sup>. *Obs.* Forms: 4 lough, 4-5 loze, 5 lozh(e), lough(e), 6 lowgh, 6 lough. See also *Low sb.* [ME. *lough*, *loze*, perh. repr. ONorthumb. *luh* (? *luh*), rendering L. *fretum* and *stagnum* in the Lindisfarne Gospels; the use for *fretum* suggests that it is a Irish *loch* (see **LOCH**<sup>1</sup>), though the vowel perh. agrees better with the British word represented by Welsh *lough* (= *\*luksu-*) lake, pool.] 1. A lake, pool. In ME. alliterative poetry sometimes used for: Water, sea.

c 1300 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1423 Þe grete Lough of Rusticiadan. *Ibid.* 10197 In þat lough ar sexti iles. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 119 Alle þe loze lemed of lyst. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxh) xxi. 95 In þat ile also es a deed see; and it es in maner of a lough. Beside þat lough growez redez of a wonderfull lenth. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 31 (Ireland MS.) He ladde þat lady so longe by that lough sydus. *Ibid.* 83 There come a lowe one the loughes. In the lyknes of Lucyfer. 1538 *LELAND Itin.* VII. 58 Divers Springes cummeth out of Borodale, and so make a great Lough that we cawle a Poole; and then yn he iii Isles. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 65 Nymphaea. ii. sortes. grow both in meries loughes lakes and in still or standing waters. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* (1586) 173 About Turwan in France. you shall finde in Loughes and Rayne Waters. great abundance of Fische. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) iv. 120 Haerlam Mere, a huge inland lough. 1725 DE FOE *Tour of Brit.* II. i. 121 There is a little Lake or Lough of Water in the Middle of it [Litchfield]. (In ed. 7 (1769) II. 416 this passage is altered as follows: There is a kind of slow, sluggish Lough, or Water, which runs, or rather glides heavily through it, and so on for four or five Miles farther into the Trent.) 1829 BROCKETT *N. Country Words* (ed. 2) *Lough*, a lake.

b. *Sc.* (*lūx*) = **LOCH** 1. P. *Obs.*

Cf. the *Sc.* form *loch* (14-16th c.) under **LOCH**<sup>1</sup>; also the pl. *lochs* (16th c.); see *Low sb.*

1785 BURNS *Address Deil vii*, Wi' you, mysel, I gat a fright Ayont the lough [rimes with *sough*]. 1786 — *Tam Samson's Elegy* iv, When to the loughs the Curleers flock.

2. *attrib.*: lough-diver, plover, names for the female smew; lough-leech = *loch-leech* (see **LOCH** 2).

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 338 The Female is described by Gesner under the title of *Mergus glacialis*, which Mr. Johnson Englisheth the 'Lough-diver'. 1829 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 11 A lough diver, or female smew. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 31 Horsleches or 'loughleches'. 1578 LYTE *Dodoicus* ii. ccii. 305 Loughleches.

**Lough** <sup>2</sup> (*lūx*). *Anglo-Irish*. Forms: 4 lowe, 6 lozh, 6- lough. [The written form belongs to **LOUCH** 1, from which this need not have been separated but for the fact that, while the spelling *lough* survived in Ireland, the spoken word which it represented became obsolete, being superseded by the native Irish *loch* (*lūx*): see **LOCH** 1.] A lake or arm of the sea; equivalent to the Scottish **LOCH** 1.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 349 He wolde sende hir hym to be Lowe Lacheryn. 1512 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 395 The fishers of the lozh bringe to the market thre daies in the wicke. 1579 in E. P. Shirley *Hist. Monaghan* 88 note, That fortification. is in 'sartin freshwater lozhes' in his country. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* i. xlv. 10 Whom Ireland sent from loughes and forrests bore. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2540/2 Several Ships arrived that day in the Lough of Carrickfergus. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 73. 2/1 There is a Lough in the North of Ireland, call'd Neugh. 1882 Mrs. RIDDELL *Pr. of Wales's Garden-Party* 230 On the other side of the lough. lay the green hills. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 580/1 Down in Mayo I had ridden out. to fish for white trout in a little lough that lies at the foot of Nephin.

† **Lough** <sup>3</sup>. *Obs.* = **LOCH** 2. Also *attrib.* in *lough-water* (see *quot.*).

1672 FLAMSTEED in Rignad *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 153 Lough-water. 'Tis found in the midst of a firm stone in the lead mine. 1747 MOOSON *Miner's Dict.* E. ij, With this. we Chissel the Ore out of Loughs in Pipe Works.

† **Lough**, *v. Obs.* [? repr. OE. *lūgian* to place in order, f. *lūh* place.] *trans.* To stack (turfs).

c 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* (1810) 11 Then drying and loughing those turfs into burrows, and so burning them.

**Lough**, *obs.* pa. t. of **LAUGH**; *obs.* var. **LOOK**.

**Lough**, *lough*, *obs.* forms of **LOW** a.

**Loughen** (*lūx*). *Anglo-Irish*. [f. **LOUGH** 2 + dim. suffix -*een* (= Irish -*in* as in **COLLEEN**); cf. **GIRLEEN**.] A little lough.

1882 CORNH. *Mag.* Mar. 322 The countless multitude of loughs and loughens.

**Lought**, *obs.* variant of **LOATH** a.

16.. T. HEYWOOD & ROWLEY *Fort. by Land & Sea* i. i. (1655) 3 Nor is he such a darling in mine eye, that I am lought to have him from my sight.

**Louh**, **Louin**, *obs.* forms of **LOW**, **LOWN**.

|| **Louis** (*lū*). *Hist.* Pl. **LOUIS**. Also 7-8 in English form **lewis**, pl. **lewis**'s. [F. *louis*, appellative use of the Christian name borne by many French kings.] = **LOUIS** D'OR. Also † *Silver Lewis*: the French *deu* of the 17-18th c.

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2498/4 They took away. a quantity

of Broad Pieces, Guinea's, Lewis's, Medals, &c. 1704 *Royal Proclam.* 18 June *ibid.* No. 4029/1 Ecu's of France, or Silver Lewis, Seventeen Penny-weight Twelve Grains, Four Shillings and Six Pence. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* v. He threw down all the money he had, except a very few louis. 1818 BYRON *Juan* i. cviii, A good deal may be bought for fifty Louis. 1900 Ld. ROSEBERY *Napoleon* iii. 54 He sends with the challenge a gun and six louis which he had borrowed of his enemy.

**Louis**, variant of **LEWIS**.

|| **Louis d'or** (*lūid'or*). *Hist.* Also in English or semi-English form 7 **luidore**, 8 **lewi**(s)**dore**, **loui**(s)**dore**. [F. *louis d'or*, lit. 'gold louis'; see *prec.*] A gold coin issued in the reign of Louis XIII and subsequently till the time of Louis XVI.

When first coined in 1640 its weight was 103.273 grains. In 1717 its legal value in England was fixed at 17s. In the Bourbon reigns following the Restoration the name was transferred to the 20 franc piece of Napoleon.

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2495/4 Lost. a Silk Purse, therein two 50. pieces of Gold, 13 or 14 Guinea's, and 3 **Luidores**. 1691 *Ibid.* No. 2643/4 The Ring is of Gold, of the value of about 50 **Lewis** d'Or's. 1705 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* i. i. Wks. 1892 l. 335 He has ordered me to bespeak a dinner for us at Rousseau's at a **louis** d'or a head. 1756 GENT *Gr. Tour* III. 43 Spanish pistoles and French **luidores** are current in this journey. 1832 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. ii. 14 My room for the rest of this Semester. costs me three **louis** d'or and a half. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* i. iv, The coins were of all countries and sizes — doubloons, and **louis** d'ors, and guineas.

**Louisine** (*lūiz'n*). [f. *Louis* or *Louise* a proper name + *-INE* 4.] (See *quot.* 1882.)

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Louisine*, a very thin plain silk material, suitable for children's wear, and for slight summer costumes. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Mar. 3 2 *Louisine*, that new and fascinating silk, a sort of shimmering, larger-grained *jean de soie*.

|| **Louis Quatorze** (*lūka'fōr*). **Louis** XIV, King of France, 1643-1715. Used adjectively to designate the styles in architecture, furniture, decorative art, etc., characteristic of his reign. So **Louis Quinze** (-*kānz*), **Louis** XV, 1715-74. **Louis Seize** (-*sēz*), **Louis** XVI, 1774-93. **Louis Treize** (-*trēz*), **Louis** XIII, 1610-43. Hence rarely **Louis** as *adj.* to designate what was prevalent in two or more of the above-mentioned reigns.

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, **Louis-Quatorze** Ornament. = **Louis** Quinze Ornament. 1876 POLLEN *Ant. & Mod. Furniture* x. 103 The broken shell-shaped woodwork, popularly known as **Louis** quize work, began to be adopted for the frames of large glasses. 1878 EASTLAKE *Housch. Taste* ii. (ed. 4) 55 Their notions of the beautiful are. derived from traditions of the **Louis** Quatorze period. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, 329 l. *uis* Quize Lace is formed of a braid known as **Louis** Treize. 1892 LITCHFIELD *Hist. Furniture* 61 During the 'Louis Treize' period chairs became more comfortable. *Ibid.* 162 The familiar 'Louis Seize' riband surmounting the two oval *Sèvres* china plaques. 1901 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 381 Useful arts. are reduced to copies of the *Louis* styles.

† **Louk**, *sh. Obs.* [f. **LOUK** 2.] = **LOCKCHESTER**. c 1400 *Wayne MS.* (Dr. Frazer's), Contra pannum & maculam [oculorum] vermis claudens se cum tangitur i. *louk*.

† **Louk**, *v. 1 Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 **lūcan**, 2-4 **luke**(n), 3 **Orni. lukenu**, 4 **luk**, **luken**, 5 **lowke**, 6 **lowk**, 7 **louk**. *Pa. t.* 1 **lēse**, pl. **lucon**, 3 **lēc**, **lec**, **loce**, pl. **loke**(n), **luken**, 4 **leke**. *Weak forms*: 3-4 **louked**, **laked**, 4 **loukid**(e), 6 *Sc.* **lowkyt**. *Pa. pple.* 1 **locon**, 2-5 (*i.*, *y.*) 1-**loke**(n), 3 *Orni. lokenn*, 3-4 **luken**, -*in*, 4-5 **lokin**, -*on*, -*yn*, (5 **lukkin**), *Weak forms*: 4 **loukid**, 5 **lowked**, *Sc.* **lowkyt**. [A Com. Teut. str. vb.: OE. *lūcan* = OFris. *lūka*, *lūc*, (*ant.*, *bi-*) *lūkan* (MDu. *lūken*, *Du. luiken*), OIG. (*ant.*, *ar.*, *pi-*) *lūchan* (MHG. *lūchen*), ON. *lūka*, Goth. *\*lūkan* in *galūkan* to close, *uslūkan* to open); f. Teut. root *\*luk-*: *lauk* - *lūk* - whence **LOCK** *sh.* 2 Outside Teut. no certain cognates have been found.

The str. pa. pple. survived the other parts of the vb., being regarded as belonging to **LOCK** v. 1.]

1. *trans.* To close, shut, fasten; *esp.* to fasten (a door or chamber) with lock and key, to lock; also, to close (the jaws, the eyes). Also *fig.*

a 1000 Andreas 1259 (Gr.) Hrin & forst. hæleða eðel lucon. c 1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 141 Þe seten weren ilokene. c 1205 LAY. 15311 He arde to Glochestre & be zates læc [c 1275 loc] ful feste. c 1220 *Bestiary* 513 Dis cete ðanne to-hise chaeules loked. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 3779 Dis erðe is to-gidere luken, Als it ne were neuere or to-broken. c 1275 *Lucy Ron* 147 in O. E. *MS.* 97 He hæweþ bi-tauht þe o tresur And hit þe luk pine bur. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10189 þe doren after hom wepine [hi] loke vaste. a 1300 *Sarmun* xxxvi. in E. E. *P.* (1862) 5 Yn-do þin hert þat is iloke wiþ couetise and pryde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5224 Ioseph þi sun sal luke þi cin. 13.. *Seynt Sæg.* (W.) 99 He lek his eghen & gan to slape. c 1330 *Owain Miles* (1837) 10 With locke and keye the gate to loken. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlvii. 2 Þe zates of heuen efsire þe day of dome sall be loukid til. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3954 The gud kynge Lokes one his eye-fiddis, þat lowkwide we faire. a 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 257 Þe zates of Parais Poruth eue weren iloken. c 1422 Hoccleve *Jerusalem's Wife* 334 Left was the Erles Chambre dore vnstoken; To which he com and found it was nat loken. 1467 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 379 The same quayer to be put in a box called a Casket, loken. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. viii. 68 Nor I, thy moder, laid not thy corps on beyr, Nor wyth my handis lowkyt thyne cyn so cleyr. a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xv. 8 The dum solsequium. loks his leavis throu langour of the

nicht. 1631 A. CRAIGE *Pilgr. & Heremite* 8 Then who shall bee seene, To loutk thy dead Eine?

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To close up, form one mass. Also with *together*. Of a lace: To have a fastening.

a 1000 *Pharix* 225 (Gr.) Sibban þa yslan eft onginnað after ligþrace lucan togædre. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 3276 God him had halden up his hond to-ward ðis water, in a morgen quile ðe se loked. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 441 Penne læwed þe loz lowkande togeder. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 217 A lace lapped aboute, þat loked at þe hede.

3. *trans.* To lock or shut up (const. *in*, *within*); to enclose, surround; also, to lock or shut out. *lit.* and *fig.* To lock in clay or lead = to bury.

c 1200 ORMIN 1091 He wass himm self. . . Iokenn þær wipþ-innenn. c 1205 LAY. 32202 His þan heoð iloken faste i guldene cheste. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 362 Dhu salt þen ut in sorge luken. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6338 Sum-kim takening suld þær be loken in þir wandes thre. *Ibid.* 6891 Þis castel es. . . wit walles loken four a stan. *Ibid.* 17411 Ioseph. . . Yee loked under lok and sele. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3258 For loue in armes ilk ofer þey loken. c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 492 Hir pines were so harde and strong, Sche wald be loken in clay. 1377 LANGE. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 243 Lo! how the sonne gan louke Her lichte in herself. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sec. Wks.* 111. 42 [God] loukide hem in þe myst of her enemys. c 1386 CHAUCER *Nuns' Pr.* T. 55 Trewely she hath the herte in hood Of Chaunteclere loken in every lith. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3839 Thou shalt be bounde, And faste loken in a tour. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5005 Þat opr loken ouire with leues as it ware list siluir. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* 18 Late nozt myn enemys makyn here game Of me, when I am lokyn in leed. 1438 *Huke Alex.* Great 108 That whed him lukkin in luffis lace.

Hence † **Louked** (*weak*) *pph.* a. See also **LUKEN**, **LUCKEN**.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. Prolog. 101 The lowkyt buttonis on the gemmyt treis Ours-predand leyvis of naturis tapestres.

**Louk**, *v. 2 Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **lūcan** (*pres.* ind. 3 *sing.* *lycð*), 3 **luken**, 5 **lowke**, 7-9 **lowk**, 9 **look**, **luke**, **louk**. *Pa. t.* 1 **lēac**, 3 **lēc**, **leac**, pl. 1 **lucon**, 3 **luken**. *Pa. pple.* 1 **locon**, 4 **loky**n. [A Com. Teut. str. vb.: OE. *lūcan* = OFris. *lūka*, MDu. *lūken*, OIG. (*er-*, *āz-*) *lūhhan* (MHG. *lūchen*, *lūchen*, mod. G. *dial. lūchen* to pull, Goth. (*us-*) *lūkan* to draw (a sword). Some regard the root *pre*-Teut. *\*lung-* as identical with that of *Lith. lūsti*, *lūzyti* to break, *Skr. ruj* to shatter.]

1. *trans.* To pull up or out. Now only *dial.*, to pull up (weeds); to weed (corn).

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xii. 28 (Sedgefield) Swa swa londes ceorl Of his ecece lūcð yfel weed monig. c 1205 LAY. 29972 Seiles heo up drozen. . . luken rapes longe. *Ibid.* 29661 Up he læc þene staf, þat water þær after leop. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1218, Ichulle leoten luken & teon þe tittes awei of pine bare broosten. c 1275 *VI Pains Hell* 136 in O. E. *Misc.* 151 Snakes heore ecyen lukeþ. a 1400 *Octavian* 1774 Whun his swyrde was y-brokyt, A Sarasyns legge hath he lokyn, Therwyth he can hym were. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 221/2 To lowke (or weyde), *rencare*, *sanulare*. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 31 To *lowk*; i. e. to weed Corn, to look out weeds. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, *lowk*, *lowk*, to weed, clear.

† 2. *intr.* To burst out. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 30274 Þa isah he of Brien his teres ut luken. Hence **Lou'king** *vbl. sb.*, weeding. Also **Lou'ker**, one who weeds.

14.. *Nom.* in W. Wülcker 697/25 *Hic runcator*, lowker. 1491-2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 159 Pro le lukkyng i<sup>u</sup> Spring apud Thonnokmyre. 1624 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 156 July 20. Reckoned with Leonard Goodale, pd him for his mowing, and his wife lowking and haymaking. 12s. 1641 *Ibid.* 142 Lookers have. . . 3d a day.

† **Louke**. *Obs.* App. a boon companion.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's T.* 51 Ther is no thief with-oute a lowke, That helpeth hym to wasten and to sowke Of that he brybe can or borwe may. 1880 C. H. POOLE *Gloss. Stafford* 15 *lowk*, a sharp fellow.]

**Loular**, -ard, **loular**: see **LOLLARD**, **LOLLER** 1.

**Loun**, *obs.* pa. pple. of **LIE** v. 2; var. of **LOWN** *Sc.*

**Lounder** (*lūndar*), *sb. Sc.* [? *Onomatopœic*.]

A heavy, swinging blow.

1723 RAMSAY *Monk & Miller's Wife* 263 Who lent him on the neck a lounder That gat him o'er the threshold founder. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxi. I wad liket weel just to hae. . . gien him a lounder wi' my pike-staff. 1862 W. HUNTER *Biggar & Ho. of Fleming* xix. 231 [The] unwary cur. received such a lounder as sent him howling to his den.

**Lounder** (*lūndar*), *v. Sc.* [f. **LOUNDER** *sb.*]

*trans.* To beat, cudgel, thrash. Also, to hurl with violence on (something), in *quot. fig.*

1806 in Whitelaw *Bk. Sc. Ballads* (1875) 284/1 His back they loundert, mell for mell. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* iv, If they come to lounder ilk ither, as they did last time, souldna I cry on you. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 330 Why is all this shame lounded on my head?

Hence **Lou'ndering** *vbl. sb.* **Lou'ndering** *pph.*

a., (of a blow) swingeing, severe.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* i. ii, To lend his loving wife a loundingrick. 1818 SCOTT *Art. Milt.* xviii, Her daughter had never seen Jack Porteous. . . since he had gien her a loundingrick wi' his cane. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xxx. 437, I should rather relish a loundingrick.

† **Lou'nderer**, *Obs.* [a. *Du. lunderaar* (in *Kilian lunderer*), f. *lunderen* to idle.] A skulker.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* ii. viii. 740 Thai mycht. . . That lordschipe wyn in herytage, For to leve it fayntly, And lyve as lownderis caytivelyte. c 1530 *Teut. W. Thorpe* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) I. 543/1 Lowsenders and lounders are wrongfully made and named Heremites.



† **Loune**, *v.* *Obs.* [Echoic; cf. *looning* s. *v.* LOON 2.] *intr.* To utter the cry of the crane. c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbysu* in Wright *Voc.* 152/3 *Le bouf mugist* (lowes), la grwe (crane) growle (lounet).

**Lounge** (loundʒ), *sb.* [f. LOUNGE *v.*]

1. An act, spell, or course of lounging; a leisurly walk, a saunter, stroll; also, a lounging gait or manner of reclining.

1806 *Surr Winter in Lond.* 11. 177 The gentlemen had arranged a morning lounge at Tattersall's. 1824 T. Hook *Say. & Doings* 1. 18 The disembarrassed lounge on her own ottoman. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xvi. (1859) 435, I am off to have a lounge with him. 1837 *Lytton Maltravers* 11. i. 1. 166 What else have we to do with our mornings, we women? .. Our life is a lounge from the cradle to the grave. 1860 *Thackeray Roundabout* p. viii. Wks. 1869 XX. 85 'The Prince's lounge' was a peculiar manner of walking which the young bucks imitated. 1872 *Black Adv. Phaeton* xxx. 405 When we went out for a lounge after luncheon. 1889 D. C. MURRAY *Danger. Cats-paw* 18 Esden had slackened his pace to a mere lounge.

b. A pastime. Also *slang* (Eton and Cambridge), 'a treat, a chief meal' (Farmer).

1788 *Trifler* No. 21. 276 If.. you have invented a new lounge, communicate it in your next. 1844 *Disraeli Coningsby* i. vi. 1. 69, I don't care for dinner. Breakfast is my lounge.

2. A place for lounging; a gathering of loungers.

1775 *Sheridan Rivals* 1. i. But pray, Mr. Fag, what kind of a place is this Bath?.. Fag.. 'tis a good lounge. 1798 *Jane Austen Northanger. Abb.* (1833) 1. v. 20 Every search for him was unsuccessful, in morning lounges, or evening assemblies. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 171 If a man were asked to take a walk into the High-street in a morning—'He voted it a bad lounge'. 1800 Mrs. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* IV. 135 Her house.. was voted to be the most delightful lounge in London. a 1865 *Greville Mem.* 11. (1885) 11. 170 This is a great lounge, attended by all the people of the town. 1881 J. T. SUGG *Remin. Manch.* xvi. 306 The lounge or drawing-room.. was extremely elegant.

3. A kind of sofa or easy chair on which one can lie at full length.

1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxvi. 240 The graceful bamboo lounges were amply supplied with cushions. 1895 Mrs. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 46 The patient was promoted into a cane lounge in the sitting-room.

4. *attrib.* ('suitable for lounging'), as lounge-book, -chair, -coat, -hour, -suit; cf. LOUNGING *vb.* *sb.* b.

1800 *Coleridge in Sir H. Davy's Rem.* (1858) 82, I am compelled.. to give a volume of letters from Germany, which will be a decent 'lounge book, and not an atom more. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Jan. 2/1 A sort of shudder sweeps over the limp forms in the 'lounge-chairs. 1898 *Ibid.* 22 Sept. 8/2 Frocks coats, and tail coats, and 'lounge coats, and top coats. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 311 A Boxing Match took place in Conduit-Street during the 'lounge hours. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Nov. 5/2 A navy blue serge 'lounge suit.

**Lounge** (loundʒ), *v.* Also 7 *lounge*, 8 *lounge*. *lunge*; and in derivatives 7 *lunge*, 8 *lounge*. [Of obscure origin; perh. suggested by LUNGE.]

1. *intr.* To move indolently, resting between-whiles, or leaning on something for support. Also with *about, away, in, out, up*. (In the early instances perh. rather: To skulk, to slouch.)

1508 *Dunbar Flying v. Kennedy* 174 Ay loungeand, lyk ane loikman on ane ledder. 1639 J. CLARKE *Parameologia* 259 He lounge'd as a dog that had lost his taylor. 1755 *Ramsay To Jas. Clerk* 3 Works 1877 11. 307 Whase owsen lunge's o'er a plain Of wide extent. 1757 *Smollett Reprisal* 1. i. While I go down to the cabin.. you may lounge about and endeavour to over-hear their conversation. 1838 *Lytton Alice* 131 Vargrave lounged into the billiard-room. 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Channings* xvii. Roland lounged in, not more presentable than the rest. 1853 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 26 Filthy negroes, who lounge in and out. 1874 *Deutsch Rem.* 176 Egyptian officials, lounging about armed with weighty sticks. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 260/2 He would lounge up and say—'Now come really'.

2. To recline lazily, to loll.

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 42 Eart lunging, eart squatting upon thy tether Eend. 1778 *Ibid.*, *Gloss.*, *Lounging* or *Lundging*, leaning on any thing, such as a Gate or a stile, like a lazy Creature that hath nothing else to do. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) 111. 246 The complaint.. shows itself by.. an unwonted desire to lounge and loll about. 1827 *Lytton Pelham* I. xii. 39 You must not lounge on your chair. 1840 *Dickens Old C. Shop* 11, The other stood lounging with his foot upon a chair. 1850 *Maurice Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 162 Lounging upon their couches. 1859 C. C. BARKER *Associat. Princ.* iii. 63 'Squires.. lounging on the rushes before the great hall fire.

3. To pass time indolently or without definite occupation; to idle.

1671 *Skinner Etymol. Ling. Angl.*, *Lounge*, cunctari, movari, cessare, vide *Lungs*. 1755 *Johnson, Lounge*, to idle; to lie lazily. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* v. (Bohn 1848) 197 It would be at least some amusement.. to lounge over what the other artists had done. 1856 L. O. COCKBURN *Mem.* (1874) vii. 393 Scott.. breakfasted and lounged from nine to eleven.

4. *trans.* To pass (time, etc.) away (rarely out) with lounging; also, † to lounge in (a place) (*obs.*).

1776 *Dk. Richmond in Burke's Corr.* (1844) 11. 113, I suppose you lounge away whole months whistling for want of thought. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 129, I never go to the play for any entertainment, except kicking up a row and lounging the lobbies. 1814 *Jane Austen Mansf. Park* (1851) 67 They all returned to the house together, there to lounge away the time as they could with chit-chat. 1871 *Burns Ad Fidem* (ed. 2) iii. 39 The able-bodied and able-minded person who.. lounges out his youth and lounges out his manhood. 1879 *Freunde Cesar* 104 He then returned to Rome to lounge away the remainder of his days in voluptuous magnificence.

**Lounge**, variant of LUNGE; *obs.* form of LUNG.

**Lounger** (loundʒə). [f. LOUNGE *v.* + *ER* 1.] One who lounges, an idler, a do-nothing.

1508 *Dunbar Flying v. Kennedy* 121 Lene larbar, loungeour, baith lowsy in lisk and lonze. 1513 *Douglas Aeneis* viii. Prol. 122 Qubah bern be thou in bed.. Lurk-and like a loungeour? 1711 *Steele Spect.* No. 54 P. 6, I shall enquire into such about this Town as have arrived at the Dignity of being Loungeurs by the Force of natural Parts. 1750 *Student* I. 21 Idle people called Loungeurs, whose whole business it is to fly from the painful task of thinking. 1803 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Manufacturers* ii. (1832) 106 Our hero was ridiculed most unmercifully by all the Bond-street loungeurs. 1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlviii. 66 The loungeurs of the baths and porticoes sallied forth from their cool retreats. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 7 He went to Europe as a student, not as a loungeur.

**Lounging** (loundʒɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* [f. LOUNGE *v.* + *ING* 1.] The action of LOUNGE *v.*

1793 *LD. N. SPENCER in Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) 111. 121 Two or three hour's lounging in a place called a club. 1823 *Byron Juan* xl. lxxvi. His afternoons he pass'd in visits, luncheons, Lounging, and boxing. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 439 Seldom or never is the pulpit used.. to denounce idleness, lounging or laziness.

b. *attrib.*, as lounging-book, -chair, -hall, -jacket, -place.

1790 H. WALPOLE in *Walpoliana* clxxiv. 79 A catalogue *raisonnée* of such [novels] might be itself a good 'lounging book. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. 1. 159 We assure our readers that the compilation is.. an excellent lounging-book. 1841 R. P. WARD *De Clifford* 111. viii. 123 See these superb sofas, carpets, tables, and 'lounging-chairs. 1867 *Trollope Chron. Barset* I. xxv. 217 [He] was sitting in a lounging-chair and smoking a cigar. 1875 *Lounger* No. 8 p. 2 If you will make Dunn's rooms a 'Lounging Hall instead of a Chapel. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* xxxiii. (1889) 319 The owner of the mansion was seated at table in a 'lounging jacket. 1837 *Hawthorne Twice Told* 1. (1851) 11. xii. 183 Peter had long absented himself from his former 'lounging-places.

**Lounging** (loundʒɪŋ), *pp.* a. [f. LOUNGE *v.* + *ING* 2.] a. That lounges. b. Characterized by, occupied in, or adapted for lounging.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 35 The foul stalking lunging-body of that Og of Bashan. 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Elphinda* 1. 108 There is not any of his..lounging, tonish friends of his half so well looking. 1807 *KNOX & JEBB Corr.* 1. 326 There is..much of what is 'flat, stale, and unprofitable in a lounging life. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* 1. 16 He..walked with a sort of lounging stoup. 1851 *MAYNE Reid Scap Hunt.* xxxviii. 289 The horses staid in lounging attitudes, asleep. 1857 *HAWTHORNE Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) 11. 210 The library is..lounging and luxurious.

**Loungingly** (loundʒɪŋli), *adv.* [f. LOUNGING *pp.* a. + *LY* 2.] In a lounging attitude or manner.

1799 *Spirit Pub. Yrnl.* (1805) 111. 126 Throw yourself loungingly into a chair at Owen's, cut up a pine [etc.]. 1855 *Chamber Yrnl.* 111. 49 He comes straight on, rather loungingly. 1882 *Westm. Mag.* XLVI. 326/2 Romeo can half sit loungingly ag't the fountain.

**Loungeoute**, var. LUNGOUTE *Sc. Obs.*, locust.

**Lounie**: see LUNYIE.

**Loup** (loup), *sb.* 1. *Sc.* [a. ON. *hlup* = LEAP *sb.* 1.] = LEAP *sb.* 1. *Lover's loup*: cf. LOVER 1. 4.

1375 *Barbour Bruce* vi. 638 Till thame that faucht with his man A loup richt lychtly maid he than. 1725 *Ramsay Gentle Shep.* l. i. Yonder's a craig, since ye have tint all hope, Gae fill 't your ways, and take the lover's loup. 1821 *GALT Ann. Parish* viii. 85 The horses gave a sudden loup, and couped the coach. 1900 *Speaker* 19 May 1901 Two sheep dogs raced forward with long lous.

† **Loup**, *sb.* 2. *Sc. Obs.* [a. ON. *loup-r* = LEAP *sb.* 2.] A wheel or fishing basket; = LEAP *sb.* 2. 2.

1581 *Sc. Acts Jus. VI* (1814) 111. 218/2 Halding of cruils, luns or lousps with vresche watteris.

† **Loup** (lū), *sb.* 3. [a. F. *loup*, lit. 'wolf': = L. *lup-um*. Cf. LOO *sb.* 2.] A light mask or half-mask of silk or velvet worn by females.

1834 *JAMES F. MARSTON Hall* xii. The black velvet mask, called a *loup*, which was then very generally used by women in the higher classes, under the pretext of defending their complexions. 1876 *Ouida Winter City* x. 327 Their white teeth shone under the lace of their lousps.

**Loup** (loup), *v.* *Sc.* Also 4-9 *loup* (e, 6 *louve*, (8) *loop*). [a. ON. *hlupa*: see LEAP *v.*] *intr.* and *trans.* = LEAP *v.* In various senses.

1375 *Barbour Bruce* xiii. 652 And it [wheel of fortune], that wondir lawch wer ere, Mon loup on loft in the contrere. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*John Baptist*) 506 Pe wikit wite gert hir dochter ga.. & spring & loupe befor pain al. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) 111. 413 Sum he gart loupe and drown into the deip. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 222 Quhen that I heir hir name exprest, My hart for loy dois loup thairfor. a 1578 *LINDSAY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 107 The bischope quha was than loupand on hors. a 1584 *MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae* 463 Luik quhair to licht befor thou loup. 1693 *Scot. Presbyt. Elog.* (1738) 138 That like new-speak'd Fillies they may loop over the Fold-dikes of Grace. 1788 *BURNS Ep. to H. Parker* 30 O, had I power like inclination, I'd.. loup the ecliptic like a bar. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 1. 175 The trout are loupin in the water. 1871 C. GIBSON *Lack of Gold* vii. With.. your purse full you'll get dozens of them ready to loup at you. 1894 *CROCKETT Raiders* (ed. 3) 46 Gin I haena the strength o' aim to gar ye loup mysel'.

b. *Comb.*: loup-the-dike a. giddy, slightly.

1823 *GALT Entail* II. 276 She jealous that your affections are set on a loup-the-dyke Jenny Cameron like Nell Frizel. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* ch. xxiii. I have my finger and my thumb on this loup-the-dyke loon.

**Loup**, *obs.* form of LOOP.

† **Loup cervier** (lu sɛvɛr). [F. *loup cervier*,

ad. L. *lupus cervarius* (Pliny) the lynx (*lupus* wolf, *cervarius* that hunts stags, f. *cervus* stag).] The Canada lynx (*Lynx Canadensis*), a species of wild cat with a short tail.

1725 *Coats-Dict. Heraldry*, *Loup-cervier* is a very large Sort of Wolf. 1744 A. DOBBS *Hudson's Bay* 41 The Loup Cervier, or Lynx, is of the Cat Kind.

**Loupe, Louped**: *obs.* forms of LOOP, LOOPED.

† **Loupegarth**. *Obs.* [Cf. MSw. *löpe gatulop* (Söderwall) to run the gantlope.] = GANTLOPE.

1637 R. MONRO *Exped.* 1. 45 Other slight punishments.. as the Loupegarthe, when a Souldier is stripped naked above the waste, and is made to runne a furlong betwixt two hundred Souldiers,.. where his Camerades whip him with small rods.

† **Louper**. *Obs.* Some kind of artificial fly.

1496 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 34 The blacke louter, the body of blacke wull & lappyd abowte wyth the herle of pe peck tale.

† **Loup-garou** (lu'garu). Also 7 *lou-garou*. [F. *loup-garou*, f. *loup* wolf + *garou*, OF. *garoul*, a. OHG. \**uerawolf* WERWOLF.] = WERWOLF.

1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch, Alcib.* (1595) 218 Timon sur-named Misanthropos (as who would say Loup-garou [so Fr. in Amyot (1565) 1. 136] or the man-hater). 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* 1. 130 Dead mens Graves are not secure from these Lycanthropi, these Loup-garous. 1847 *LONG. Ev.* 1. iii. 13 He told them tales of the Loup-garou in the forest.

**Louping** (loupɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* [f. LOUP *v.* + *ING* 1.] The action of LOUP *v.*

c 1440 *Promp. Part.* 316/1 Lowpyngge or skypypngge, saltus. a 1584 *MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae* 279 Ay loup- ing, throu louping, To win to liberty. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* let ix. Louping and laughing.. would soon make the powder flee out of his wig.

b. *Comb.*: loupingague, 'a disease resembling St. Vitus's dance' (Jam.); louping ill, 'a disease of sheep, which causes them to spring up and down when moving forward' (Jam.); louping-on stone, a mounting-block.

1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot., Forfarsh.* 11. 495 A singular kind of distemper, called the 'louping ague, has sometimes made its appearance in this parish. 1816 *SCOTT Bl. Dwarf* x. The 'louping-ill's been sairer amang his sheep than on any season before. 1902 *Dundee Advertiser* 31 May, Professor Hamilton.. has.. discovered the bacilli of loupin-ill in sheep. 1728 in A. LAING *Lindores Abbey* (1876) xxvi. 400 A petition given in by George Grant.. To ye bailies and Councill.. for ye liberty of building a 'louping on ston at the south side of the house in Newburgh he possesses. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xxix. He had.. by the assistance of a 'louping-on-stane'.. elevated his person to the back of.. a broken-down blood-horse. 1902 C. G. HARPER *Holyhead Road* 1. 263 Milestones.. resembling 'louping on' stones or 'upping blocks'.

**Lour, lower** (laur, laur), *sb.* 1. For forms see the vb. [f. LOUR *v.*]

1. A gloomy or sullen look; a frown, scowl.

13. *Scayn Sag.* (W.) 1952 Whi makest thou swich scher and foul lour? 1520 *PALSER*, 241/1 Loure an yvell look. 1578 T. PROCTER *Gorge. Gallery* Liij. What are your sweet stiles, quite turnd into lowres? 1598 *DRAYTON Heroic. Ep.* Wks. (1748) 83 In one smile or lowre of thy sweet eye, Consists my life. 1704 *Steele Lying Lover* 1. i. 2. Han't I a down lookish Lour? a wise Sadness. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xviii. A sudden, though transient lour of the eye, shewed a basty, haughty, and vindictive temper.

2. Of the sky, weather, etc.: Gloominess, threatening appearance; an instance of this.

1596 B. GIFFEIN *Fidessa* (1876) 35, I am no leaving of al- withering age, I haue not suffred many winter lowres. 1686 *Goan Celest. Bodies* 11. iv. 214 [It] is apt to Heat, and sometimes.. to Dryth; but more frequently to Lowr, Bluster, Rain. 1808 *SCOTT Mariv.* v. Introduct. For thy dark cloud, with unber'd lower, That hung o'er cliff, and lake, and tower. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* 11. ii. 209 Alike unto that fearless flower.. The sunlight's smile—the tempest's lower.

**Lour, lower** (laur, laur), *sb.* 2. *slang.* Also 6, 9 *lowre*, 9 *loaver*. Money.

1567 *HARMAN Cateat* 85 Hast thou any lowre in thy bong? 1622 *FLETCHER Beggar's Bush* 11. i. Except you do provide me hum enough, and Lour to bouze with! 1670 *CORROR Stoffer Scott* (1675) 184 But ere this life I'e longer lead I'e stroll for Lower, or begg my bread. 1834 W. H. AINS- WORTH *Rookwood* v. i. (1878) 341, I know I owes you my life, and I thank you for it. Take back the lowre. 1851 *MANHEW Lond. Labour* 1. 424 They don't mind tipping the loaver (money). 1889 *CLARKSON & RICHARDSON Police* 321 Bad money (coin), gammy lower.

**Lour, lower** (laur, laur), *v.* Forms: 3-6 *loure*, 3-4 *lure*, 5-8 *lowr* (e, 6 *loour*, 7 *lowere*), 6-10 *lower*. [ME. *lowre-n*, perh. repr. an OE. \**lūrian*; or other Tent. langs. have forms app. corresponding, but they have not been traced to any early date.

Cf. early mod. Du. *loeren* (Kilian) to frown, knit the brows; to look askance; to wink; to watch stealthily, to lie in wait (now only, to spy, lie in wait); late MHG. and MLG. *lāren* to lie in wait (mod. G. *lauern*); Sw. *lura*, Da. *lure* to lie in wait, also to doze, nap (Sw., Da. *lur* a nap, mod. Ice. *lura* to doze, nap, *lur* a nap). The spelling *lower* (cf. *lower*) renders the word identical in its written form with *Lower*, to bring or come down, and the two vbs. have often been confused: when said of clouds, *lower* (lowr) to look threatening, has some affinity in sense with *lower* (lowr) to descend, and it is not always possible to discover which vb. was in the mind of a writer.]

1. *intr.* Of persons, their eyes, countenances, etc.: To frown, scowl; to look angry or sullen. † Also, to be depressed or mournful. Const. *at, on, upon*; rarely in indirect passive.



*c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg. I.* 294/16 He...louredre with sori semblaunt : and peos wordes out he caste. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 286 Heo sende hie sonde Apelbrus to honde, bat he come hire to. And also scholde horn do al in to bure, for heo gan to lure. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2119 þe listere he let þer-of, ac lounand he seide [etc.]. *c* 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* l. 409 For had he lawghed, had he loured. He moste have be devoured Yf Adriane ne had y-be. *c* 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 703 Now I am mys-lykyd on & loured. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 92 Pou, lowryst, & chaungyst here, & fleest companye. *1472 J. PASTON* in *P. Lett.* 111. 75 They that lowryd, now lauge upon me. *1568 TILNEY Disc. Marriage* B viij. Can there be any greater disorder, than for the husbando to be merie abroad, and lowre at home? *1580 BARINGTON Exp. Lord's Prayer* (1596) 75 Wee either lowre or lauge to be tolde, we should come in. *1642 ROGERS Naaman* 560 Love him... lowre not upon him. *1671 MILTON Samson* 1057 Nor from that right to part an hour, Smile she or lowre. *a* 1701 *SEDLAY Poems* Wks. 1722 l. 16 The Man's unkind, the cheated Woman lowr's. *1750 Student* l. 323 A young man, who lowr'd very much in his countenance, and stood in a melancholy posture. *1816 "Quiz" Grand Master* l. 20 His tone of insolence and pow'r, Made all the passengers to low'r. *1862 J. GRANT Capt. Guard* xx, His brows knit and his eyes loured. *1879 BUTCHER & LANG Odys.* 360 Then Odysseus of many counsels loured on them. *1883 A. FORBES* in *19th Cent.* Oct. 722 The convict faces lowering over the bulwark of the barracoon.

**b. quasi-trans.** To express by frowning.  
*1746 WESLEY Wks.* (1872) II. 21 The other part (of the cloud) remained a little way off, and loured defiance.

**2. transf. and fig.** Chiefly of the clouds, sky, a tempest, etc.: To look dark and threatening. Const. *on, over, upon.*

[*a* 1450, etc.: see **LOWRING**.] *1590 MARLOWE Edux.* II. iv. vi. 63 O my starres! I Why do you lowre vnkynly on a King? *1594 SHAKS. Rich.* III. i. 3 The clouds that lowr'd vpon our house. *1614 EARL STIRLING Doomsday* xii. vi. (1637) 261 No threatning cloud, all charg'd with hailstones wrores. *1667 MILTON P. L.* ix. 1002 Skie lowr'd and...som sad drops wept. *1713 ADDISON Cato* l. i. The dawn is over-cast, the morning lowers. *1768 BEATTIE Minstr.* ii. xxxii. When the dark shades of melancholy lower. *1835 I. TAYLOR Spiz. Despol.* ii. 70 Let commercial perplexity lowr over a people as it may. *1842 BARNHAM Inqul. Leg.* Ser. ii. *Blondie Jacke*, So sour its ugly grey walls seem to lowr. *1846 KEARLE Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 74 Their day, in gloom or tempest born, Lowers on till noon and night. *1865 M. ARNOLD Thyrsis* v, A shadow lowr'd on the fields. *1887 BOWEN Virg. Aeneid* ii. 397 Where night in her darkness lowers.

**3. Chiefly Sc.** To crouch, lurk, skulk. Obs.

*a* 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 4528 Of paynyms lorells þat her by lours. *c* 1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* ix. iii. in *Anglia* IX. 463 And lowrand law, thou can gar hemnis de. *1501 DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* l. lviii. On kneis I erap, and law for feir did lowre. *1513 — Aeneis* vii. 5 Aleto...prively begouth awach and loure About his spouse queyne Amatays bour. *1571 SATIR. Poems Reform.* xxix. 22 Quhen David vnder þe sekid lowre. *1622 MALYNIS Anc. Law-Merch.* 253 Philosophers...have determined that the sperme, or seed of all things...doth in a secret manner lowre within the two Elements of Water and Earth. *1647 H. MORE Song of Soul* l. i. liii. Make their brisk sprights to lout and lowly lowr. *1824 W. TAYLOR in Monthly Mag.* LVII. 509 The murderers of his nephew, whom he lowr'd for.

**4. Lowr, lower, int.** Obs. [? contraction for *lo where*.] = Lo or look where! or simply Lo!

[*c* 1205 *LAV. 1117* Lou [*c* 1275 lo] war her biforen us hedene hundes.] *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 152 Lou hit her: read gold & whit seoluer inouh. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2436 Lowr! herich abide þe bite of swordes egge.

**Lowr, Sc. f. liefer, compar. of LIEF a.**

**5. Lowrde, lowryd(e, 6 lowrd, loord, lurde, 7 lowr'd.** [a. F. *lourd* heavy.]

**a. adj.** Sluggish, dull, sottish, stupid.

*1390 GOWER Conf.* II. 149 To se so lusti on as sche þe coupled with so lourde a wight. *c* 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* viii. x. 1670 Made hym bot lowryd chere. *1564 MARTIAL Tread. Crass* 119 b (Images) quicken the memory which in many is fickle, help ignorance, which in some is lurde. *1590 A. HUME Poems* (S. T. S.) 19 The mortall, caduck, carnall corps (a lowrd and brullk mas). *1594 Ibid.* 85. 1681 *COLVIT Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 101 The lowrd mistakings of some men. [1790 H. WALPOLE Let. to Miss A. Berry 29 Nov. (1846) VI. 381 The lowrd want of grace in Guercino.]

**b. sb.** A sottish fellow, a lout.

*1579 SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* July 33 Syker, thous but a laesie loord, And rekes much of thy swynck. *1590 — P. Q.* int. vii. 12 A laesie loord, for nothing good to doime.

Hence **4. Lourdish, 4. Lourdy, Lourdy adjs.**, in the same sense.

*1600 Hosp. Incur. Fooles* 41 Of dottuls and shallow-pated Fooles...These Infornate and Lourdish sort. *1674 RAY S. & C. Words* 71 Lourdy, Sluggish. Suff. *1721 BAILEY, Lourdy*, slothful, sluggish. *Suss.*

**Lourd (lurd).** Sc. [Alteration of *lour*, var. of *lower* LIEFER, the structure of the phrase suggesting a pa. pple. as appropriate.] Only in *I had or wad loured* = 'I had rather'.

*1717. Child Morice* in *Child Ballads* II. 275. I rather loured it had been my sel Than eather him or thee. *1799 SCOTT Sheph. Tale*, But I had loured melle with fiends of hell Than with Clavers and his band. *a* 1802 *Jamie Telfer* xliii. in *Child Ballads* IV. 7. I wad loured have had a windingsheet And helped to put it ower his head. *a* 1802 *Broom of Comfenknous* xviii. *ibid.* IV. 199 And ere he had taken the lamb he did I had loured he had taen them a'.

**Lourdain(e, -an, -ayne, variants of LURDAN.**

**Lourde, obs. form of LORD.**

**4. Lourderie. Obs.** In 6 *luerdrie*. [a. F. *lourderie*, f. *lourd* : see **LOURD**.] Stupidity.

*1555 BRAHAM To Rdr.* in *Lydg's Chron. Troy*, The trifelinge tales and barayne luerdries of Robyn Hode [etc.].

**Lourdin, variant of LURDAN Obs.**

**5. Lour.** Obs. [a. F. *loure*, an old name for the musette or bagpipe, also a tune adapted to that instrument.] ? An air suited to the bagpipe.

*1706 P. SIRAS Art. Dancing* 50 Quadruple-Time is made use of in slow Airs, and the Tunes called Loures. *1724 Explic. For. Words Mus.* 42 *Loure*, is the name of a French Dance, or the Tune thereunto belonging, always in Triple Time, and the Movement, or Time, very Slow and Grave. *1811* in *Busby Dict. Mus.*

**Loure, Lourey, obs. ff. LOWER v., LORY.**

**Lowring, lowering** (*low'rin, low'ring*), *vbl. sb.* [f. **LOUR, LOWER v.** + **-ING** 1.] The action of **LOUR v.**, frowning, scowling, sullenness.

*a* 1250 *Out & Night*. 423 Gruching and luring him both rade. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 35 There was neuer pees betwene hem, but euer glonyng, lowring, and chiding. *1549 COVERDALE, etc. Erasim. Par. Rom.* 34 Lette it be done withoute sadnes and lowring. *1581 J. BELL Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 486 b, Neither was Queene Elizabeth ever...afraid of any her subjectes lowring or browbeating. *1665 BRATHWAIT Comment Two Tales* 179 There was nothing there [at the bridal] but Pouting, Lowring, and Cloudy Weather. *1820 W. IRVING Sketch Bk.* l. 180 These lowrings of gloomy reflection.

**Lowring, lowering** (*low'rin, low'ring*), *ppla.* [f. **LOUR, LOWER v.** + **-ING** 2.]

**1. Of persons** († occas. of animals), their looks, etc.: Frowning, scowling; angry-looking, gloomy, sullen.

*13. K. Alis.* 525 Lowring semblaunt on hire he made. *1340 Ayngh.* 256 The lowrind chiere [to-brayn] be wordes of the missigere. *1393 LANGL P. Pl. C.* vi. 163 He lokeþal lowring and 'lordein' hym calleþ. *1423 Jas. I Kings* 3, clxi. And quhillun in hir chiere thus a lyte Lowring sche was. *1546 LANGLEY Pol. Verg. De Invent.* vi. vii. 123 b, A lowring loke & a laughing herte. *c* 1550 *CHEKE Matt.* vi. (1843) 37 When ye fast be not lowring lyk hypocryts. *1607 TORSSELL Four's Beasts* (1658) 48 They call him [a bull]...ferce, valiant, and lowring. *1641 MILTON Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 126 To be angry, and...to cast a lowring smile. *1697 DAYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 87 The Mother Cow must wear a lowring look. *1712 BUGELL Spect.* No. 425 ¶ 5 In his lowr a lowring Roughness. *1741 BETTERTON Eng. Stage* v. 66 A lowring and dark Visage is the Index of Misery. *1819 L. HUNT Indicator* No. 4 (1822) I. 25 With eyes a little shut and lowring. *1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. l. 400 The young candidate...was strictly interrogated by a synd of lowring Supralapsarians. *1862 J. GRANT Capt. Guard* xiv. 'Foul!' reiterated the Chancellor, with a lowring brow and flashing eyes. *1888 F. HUME Madame Midas* l. ProL. The other did not take the slightest notice of his friend's lowring looks.

**2. transf.** Of the clouds, sky, weather, etc.: Gloomy, dark, threatening. Sometimes fig. of attendant circumstances. Occas. influenced by association with **LOWERING** *ppla.* a.

*a* 1450 *Fysshynge* 70. Angle (1883) 20 Ve schall angle as y seyde be for in darke lowryng wedur. *1530 PALSGR.* 317/2 Lowring as the wether is, when it is disposed to rayne, *soultreun.* *a* 1548 *HALL Chron. Hen. VI* 168 James Butler...saying fortunes lowryng chance...with a great numbre fled away. *1579 TWYNE (Gile) Physicke* against Fortune...as well in tyme of the bright shynynge sunne of prosperitie, as also of the foule lowryng stormes of aduersitie. *1593 SHAKS. Rich.* II. i. iii. 187 Nor euer write, regrette or reconcile This lowring tempest of your home-bred hate. *1611 BIBLE Matt.* xvi. 3 The skie is red and lowring. *1659 PRIEST'S Diary* i May, And mighty earnest to go, though the day was very lowring. *a* 1720 *SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) Wks.* (1753) II. 51 Our Climate is...perpetually cloudy, lowring, and uncertain. *1746-7 HERVEY Medit.* II. 36 Virtue gains Loveliness from a lowring Providence. *1772-84 Cook Voy.* (1790) V. 1697 A storm came on, preceded by a lowring darkness. *1804 J. GRAHAM Sabbath* 814 So light displays its loveliest effect in lowring skies. *1821-2 PRAED Ice of Battle Poems* (1864) II. 3 A lowring sound of doubt and fear Breaks sudden on the startled ear. *1873 BLACK P. Thule* l. 3 The black peaks were holding converse with the lowring clouds. *1878 LUCKY Eng.* in *18th C.* I. iii. 474 The calm or lowring aspect of foreign affairs.

**† b. Of liquor: Turbid. Obs.**

*1703 Art & Myst. of Vintners* 35 Sack that is lumpish or lowring.

**† c. Lurking, skulking. Obs.**

*1400 Morle Arth.* 1446 We lurked undyr lee as lowrand wrechis! *1575 GASCOIGNE P. Pleas. Kenbu.* (1821) 8, l. 1. Have led a lowring life in restless pain. *1583 Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* 216 Nor it had bene ane hieland quow Lurcane and lowring, I wat not how.

Hence **Lowringly, Loweringly adv.**, gloomily, sullenly, threateningly; **Loweringness.**

*1530 PALSGR.* 241/1 Lowringness of the wether, *som-brecatle.* *1576 GASCOIGNE Philomene* (Arb.) 106 And now on hir, and then on him, Full lowringly did leare. *1680 AUBREY Lives, Sir H. Blount* (1898) I. 120 They...looked lowringly on him. *1834 M. SCOTT Cruise Midge* xxiii. (1842) 477 The day broke very lowringly. *1872 Daily News* 12 Aug., The clouds come lowringly down to meet the mist.

**Lowry, lowery** (*low'ri, low'eri*), *a.* Also 7 **lowry**. [f. **LOUR sb.** 1 + **-y**.] Of the sky, etc.:

Dull, gloomy, threatening.

*1648 J. BEAUMONT Psyche* vii. xix. And in my wretched Beings lowry morn Dawn'd not eternal Night. *Ibid.* xvii. xxxii. But strait their Sunshine turn'd to lowry weather. *1686 GOAD Celest. Bodies* l. xiii. 67, XXI. m. close, H. wd in. often lowry, some shedding o. *1735 DYCHE & PARDON Dict., Lowry*, hazy, dull dark Weather, when the Air looks thick...and Rain is threatened. *1864 D. G. MITCHELL Sea. Stor.* 39 The day was lowry. *1888 BARRIE Auld Licht Idylls* xl. (1902) 84/1 Lowry grew the sky.

**Lowry, obs. form of LOWRIE Sc.**

**Lous, obs. or dial. form of LOOSE v.**

**Louse** (*lous*), *sb.* Pl. lice (*lais*). Forms: 1 *lús, luis, 3 luse, 4 lous, 4-5 lowce, 4-7 lows(e, 6- louse. Pl. 1 lys, 4-5 luy, 4-6 lys(e, 4 lys(e, -yse, 5 lies(e, lise), 6 Sc. lyiss, 4-7 lyce, 6- lice.* [A Com. Tent. fem. cons. stem:] OE. *lis* = MLG., MDu. *lús* (Dm. *luis*), OHG., MHG. *lús* (mod.G. *laus*), ON. *lús* (Da., Sw. *lus*.)

**1.** A parasitic insect of the genus *Pediculus*, infesting the human hair and skin and causing great irritation by its presence. Applied also to the numerous other kinds of insects parasitic on mammals, birds, and plants, and to the degraded crustaceans which infest fishes: often with qualification, as *bird-, fish-, plant-, sea-louse*.

*c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) P. 310 *Peduculi*, luis. *c* 1000 *HEXAM. Basil.* xvii. (1849) 24 Hine byton luy. *c* 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 192 He alylde eal heora land mid...hundes luisum. *a* 1300 *Sarman* v. in *E. P.* (1862) 1 Of þi schuldres and of þi side þou mihte hunt luse and flece. *1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 651 Þou forth bringes of þi-self here Nites, lyse, and other vermyen sere. *1377 LANGL. P. Pl.* B. v. 196 A tummy tabarde of twelve wynter age...ful of lys crepyng. *1387 TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VI. 387 Arnulphus...[was] destroyed, and i-þete with luyis riþt to be deth. *1460-70 Bk. Quintessence* 19 *Medicyn.* to be distrie lies þat ben engendrid of corrupt humours. *1597 BEAOK Theatre God's Judgmn.* (1612) 389 In time it corrupted his flesh, and turned into lice. *1615 LATHAM Falconry* (1633) Words explained, *Lice*, are a small kinde of white vermine, running amongst the feathers of the Hawke. *1673 Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6038 In a Louse I observe indeed...a short tapering nose with a hole in it. *1732 ARBUTHNOT Rules of Diet* l. 247 It has always been believed that the immoderate use of them [sc. Figs] generates Lice. *1802 BINGLEY Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 345 When we examine the human Louse with the microscope, its external deformity strikes us with disgust. *1897 MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 253 Sleep impossible—mosquitoes! lice!!

**b.** In phrases and proverbs mostly *obs.*, chiefly as a type of something worthless or contemptible, as *not worth a louse, not to care three skips of a louse*. **† To prick a louse**, to be a tailor.

*1588 GREENE Alcida* (1617) 12, Lest thy...Logike prooue not worth a louse. *1598 B. JONSON Er. Mun* in *Hum.* i. iii. (end), Care 'll kill a cat, yw-tailles all, and a louse for the hang-man. *1633 — Tale Tub* ii. i. I care not, I, Sir, not three skips of a Louse for you. *1630 Articles agst. Casin* in *C. S. Corr.* etc. (Surtees) l. 108 Many yeares before John Cosin could tell how to prick a louse in his fathers shopp at Norwich. *1678 ORWAY Friendship* in *F.* 30 'The very poets themselves that were wont to stand in awe of me, care not a louse for me now. *1699 SWIFT Wks. Harris's Petiti.* 'Tis not that I value the money three skips of a louse. *1749 CHURCHILL Lett.* (1792) II. cxciii. 210, I don't care a louse if I never see it again. *1785 BURNS Adm. to Pitt* xi, When the best work-lame 't the house, 't is instant made no worth a louse. *1836 MARRIAT Midsh. Easy* xii, I say, Mr. Gossett, have you got the spirit of a louse?

**2. transf.** Applied in scorn to human beings.

*1633 Castle Where* i. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* IV. Come away, fellow louse, thou art ever eating. *1901 R. KILING Kim* i. 25 Why hast thou allowed this louse Lutf to live so long?

**3. attrib. and Comb.** as *louse-mite*; *louse-berry*

(tree), *Euonymus europæus*; *louse-burr*, *Xanthium strumarium*; *louse-disease*, *PHTHIRIASIS*; *louse-land* (*slang*), Scotland; **† louse-powder**, powder for destroying lice; **† louse-pricking**, tailoring, also *attrib.*; **† louse-seed**, *Heabane*; *louse-trap* *dial.* and *slang*, a comb; *lousewort*, **† (a)** Stinking Hellebore, *Helleborus fatidus*; **(b)** any plant of the genus *Pedicularis*, esp. *P. palustris* and *P. sylvatica*; **(c)** Yellow Rattle, *Rhinanthus Cristagalli*; **(d)** *Delphinium Staphisagria* (Britten & Holland).

*1866 Treas. Bot.*, 'Louseberry-Tree, *Euonymus europæus*. *1578 LYTE Dodoneus* l. viii. 14 *Xanthium*, 'Louse Burr, or the lesser Clote. *1879 J. R. REYNOLDS Syst. Med.* V. 973 'Louse-disease...may last indefinitely if unchecked. *a* 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, 'Louse-land, Scotland. *1877 MURRAY List Coll. Econ. Entomol.* 14 *Sarcophaga* (litch and 'Louse Mites). *1578 LYTE Dodoneus* iii. xxxix. 372 This herbe is called...in base Almaine *Luyscrayt*, and the seede made into powder *Luyscypowder*, that is to say, 'Lousepowder. *1710 London's Medicinal Informer* 53 His Father's 'Louse-pricking Trade, i.e. Tailoring. *1756 TOUTERVY Hist.* 2 *Orphans* l. 164 It would be well for you, if you'd stay at home, and mind your louse-pricking. *c* 1265 *Voc. Plants* in *W. Wulcker* 559/6 *Psidium*, 'lused. *a* 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, A Scotch 'Louse-trap, a Comb. [See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*] *1578 LYTE Dodoneus* iii. xxvi. 351 'Louswurt...Fuchsius counteth for a kinde of blacke hellebore. *1597 GERARDE Herbal* ii. cccxxii. 913 Of red Rattle, or Lousewort. *1756 J. HILL Brit. Herbal* 120 Our farmers have an opinion that sheep feeding on them [Coxcombs] become subject to vermin, whence the English name lousewort. *1901 Speaker* 21 Sept. 692/2 Yellow louse-worts.

**Louse** (*lauz*), *v.* Also 5 *lowsyn*, 6 *lowze*, 6-7 *louze, lowse*. [f. **LOUSE sb.**]

**1. a. trans.** To clear of lice, remove lice from (a person, oneself, a garment).

*c* 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 316/2 *Lowsyn, pediculo.* *1514 BARCLAY Cyt. & Uplondysyn.* (Percy Soc.) II. 11 Ette was she busy, them lowsynge and kemynge. *1596 SPENSER State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 631/2 Howe handsome it is to lye and sleepe, or to lowze themselves in the sunn-shine. *1596 LODGE Wits Miserie* (1879) 112 Goe wretche as thou art and louse thyselfe. *1663 PEIRYS Diary* 6 June, To York House, where the Russia Ambassador do lie: and there I saw his people go up and down lousing themselves. *1795 S. HERRN Journ. to N. Ocean* 325 He frequently set five or six of his



strapping wives to work to louse their hairy deer-skin shifts. 1822 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* (1839) 52/1 [They] were lousing each other; and it surprised us that they did not discontinue their work... as we entered. 1824 *Edin. Rev.* XL. 482 Prince Potemkin... used to louse himself at dinner. fig. 1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 15, I have here took the paines to nit and louse over the Doctors booke.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1570 in *LIVINS Manih.* 225/2 [printed Bouse]. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* 27 That little Beggars brat... was taken not long since lousing under a hedge. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 27 We beg'd together, lay together and lous'd together. 1777 *SOMERVILLE Fable* xiv. iii. 119 A tailor despicably poor, In every hole for shelter crept, On the same bulk, botch'd, lous'd, and slept.

2. *intr.* To be infested with lice. *Obs. rare*—1.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iii. ii. 29 The Codpiece that will house, before the head has any; The Head, and he shall Louse.

Hence **Lousing** *vbl. sb.*, also *attrib.* Also **Louser**, one who louses.

1575 R. B. *Apus & Virginia* B. 1, Yea but what am I... A Louse or a louser, a Lecke or a Lark. a 1640 MASSINGER *Very Woman* iii. ii. (1655) Dost thou think any State Would... trust thee with a secret above lousing? 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 226 He went into the lousing Room, and turn'd a little Board that hung at the Door, on which was written, *One is lousing.*

**Louse**, *Sc.* and *north.* form of **LOOSE**.

**Lousenger**, **Loush**, *var. ff.* **LOSENGER**, **LUSH**.

**Lousily** (*lou'zili*), *adv.* [*f.* **LOUSY** + **-LY** 2.] In a lousy manner; filthily, meanly, scurvily.

1611 L. BARRY *Ram Alley* v. i. H. 2 b, For I had rather dye, then in a street lue poore and lousily.

**Lousiness** (*lou'ziness*). [*f.* **LOUSY** + **-NESS**.]

The condition of being lousy; *fig.* meanness, villainess. † Also as a mock-title.

1530 in *PALSGR.* 241/1. 1547 *BOORDE Brev. Health* § 273 In greke it is named *Phthiriasis*. In Englyshe it is named *lousiness*. 1608 *MIDDLETON Trick to Catch Old One* i. iv. May it please your worshipfull lousiness. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* xvii. (1679) 141 Trees (especially Fruit-bearers) are infested with the Measles... to this commonly succeeds lousiness. 1682 *SHADWELL Medat* 89 Who by reviling Patriots, think to be from lousiness and hunger ever free. 1822 *Good Study Med.* IV. 645 Species I. *Malis Pediculi*. Lousiness. 1872 W. AITKEN *Sci. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 6) I. 200 Lousiness is a morbid state in which lice develop themselves to such an extent that a pruriginous eruption is produced.

**Lousious**, *obs.* form of **LUSCIOUS**.

**Lousologist**, *humorous nonce-wd.* One who has a scientific knowledge of lice.

1835 *SYD. SMITH* in *Lady Holland Mem.* (1855) II. 367 Mineralogists, astronomers, ornithologists, and lousologists.

**Louss(e)**, **Loust**, *obs. ff.* **LOOSE**, **LUST**.

**Lousy** (*lau'zi*), *a.* Also 4-8 **lowsy**(e), (4 **lousi**, 5 **lowse**, -i), 6-7 **lous**-, **lowsie**-, -ye, -zie, -zy, 8 **lowsey**. [*f.* **LOUSE** *sb.* + **-Y**.]

1. Full of lice, infested by lice.

1377 *LANGLE P. Pl.* B. v. 195 With an hode on his hed a lousi latte aboute. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Bv, A medecyne for an hawke that is lowse. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 117 There be horses that will be lowsy, and it cometh of pouterte, colde and yll keepyng. a 1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 74 Your court and lowse coit and sark. 1652 *CULPEPPER Eng. Physic.* (1809) 134 Some authors say, the eating of them [figs] makes people lousy. 1653 *WALTON Compl. Angler* 130 If I catch a Trout in one Meadow, he shall be white and faint, and very like to be lowse. 1677 *JOHNSON in Ray's Corr.* (1848) 127 The sight of one of these [salmon] makes a fisher leap for joy, especially if his gills be lousy. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 394, I call him the Lousie Beetle, because when taken, he is generally found to be infested with small Vermin, like Lice. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* 253 The Sweet bryar and Gooseberry that are only lousie in dry times or in very hot and dry places. 1710 *ADDISON Tatler* No. 229 P. 1 A very ordinary Microscope shows us, that a Louse is itself a very Lousy Creature. 1890 C. PATMORE *Lct.* 23 May in B. Champneys *Mem.* (1900) II. 136 These are both large fish, but they are habitually what the fishermen call 'unclean' and 'lousy'; so they don't try to catch them. 1901 R. KIRLING *Kim* i. 26, I do not give to a lousy Tibetan.

† b. Characterized by the presence of lice. **Lousy disease**, *evil* = **PHTHIRIASIS**, *Obs.*

1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* iii. 34 Antiochus, Sylla, and Herodde dyed in the lousy euill. 1538 *ELYOT Dict. Pherecydes*,... which dyed of the lousy sicknesse. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch, Sylla* (1595) 520 Acastus the sonne of Pelias died of the lousie euill. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 274 The Phthiriasis [sic], or lousie disease, though very little known at present, was frequent enough among the ancients. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 138 The lousie diseases to which people are very subject in those countries.

c. **Lousy grass**, † (a) Stinking Hellebore, *Helleborus fatidus*; (b) *Spergula arvensis* (1875 in Britten & Holland).

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. cccxli. 827 The thirde and fourth [kinds of Black Hellebore] are named in the Germane toong *Louskraut*, that is *Pedicularis*, or Lowsie grasse. 1611 *COTGR. s.v. Ellobore*.

2. *fig.* Dirty, filthy, obscene. Also as a general term of abuse: Mean, scurvy, sorry, vile, contemptible. Now rare.

1386 *CHAUCER Friar's T.* 169 A lowsy Iogelour kan deceyve thee. 1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale Wks.* (1557) 463/2 He louthen her with suche a lowse lousye lous, as the lowse lousyer lous in lechery louth himself. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 613 His base birth and lousy linyage. 1596 *NASH Saffron Walden* 34 It is no vpright conclusion to say whatsoeuer is long laboured, is lousie and not worth a straw. 1663 *DRYDEN Wild Gallant* i. i, And to discredit me before Strangers; for a lousie, paltry sum of Money? 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 38, 2/1 Wicked Rhimes... sung to lowsey Tunes. 1768

*STERNE Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 65 (*Remise Door*) You can never after... be anything in it [the church], said Pride, but a lousy prebendary. 1785 *Trials, etc. J. Sheppard*, I might pick up the lousy guinea myself and be damned! 1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* 65 The louiest, lowest, story to hand down to your namesakes in the future.

**Lout** (*lout*), *sb.* 1 Also 6 **loute**, **loughte**, 6-7 **lowt**(e). [*perh.* of dialectal origin, connected with **LOUT v.** 1 (*cf.* **ON. lūt-r** stooping) or **LOUT v.** 2]

1. An awkward ill-mannered fellow; a bumpkin, clown.

a 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VI* 110 Calling them, cowardes, dastardes, and loutes. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* (1567) Pref. Aij b, The wyse, the foolle: the countrie cloyne: the lerned and the lout. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iv. iv. 71 'Tis no trusting to yond foolish lout. 1636 T. RANDALL in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 18 Ill thrive the Lout, that did their mirth gaine-say. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind., Arts & Sci.* 20 Will any man say, a great Lout new whipt, is probably like to make a good Scholar. c 1720 *PRIOR Old Gentry* 4 His son, and his son's son, Were all but ploughmen, clowns and louts. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 19 A more uncouthly lout was hardly seen. 1871 *CARLYLE in Mrs. C.'s Lett.* I. 317 Her particularly stupid huge lout of a son. 1901 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 546 That lout has actually dared to make love to me.

† 2. In occasional use: A servant. *Obs.*

1567 *DRANT Horace's Ep.* I. N. Ej, Collected coyne is Lord or lowte to eche possesseing man. 1626 *SHELMAN Gloss. s. v. Loutes*, Anglis veteribus loute, pro seruiente et subdito.

3. *Rugby School slang.* A common fellow, 'cad'.

1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* i. v, We never wear caps here. Only the louts wear caps. *Ibid.* i. viii, They would roar out instances of his... shirking some encounter with a lout of half his own size.

**Lout** (*lout*), *sb.* 2 *dial.* [*f.* **CLOUT sb.** 1] A blow.

c 1650 *TURKE & GOWIN* 142 in *Furnivall Percy Folio* I. 95 Thou shalt see a tenisse ball that neuer knight in Arthurs hall is able to gieut it a lout. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss. s. v.*, I fetch'd him a lout upo' th' side o' h' head.

† **Lout**, *sb.* 3 *Obs.* [*f.* **LOUT v.** 1] An inclination, bend.

1596 *DALRYMPLE Lt. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 44 Thair the land bowing the selfe be lute and lute, with a certane laich lout and bend with her bosum.

† **Lout**, *sb.* 4 *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* **LOUT v.** 4] A bellowing noise.

a 1500 *Chester Pl.* vii. 172 Yender lad... The lout [*v.r.* lowde (= *LUDE*)] of this horne he shall heare.

**Lout** (*lout*), *v.* 1 *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* **louted**.

Now *arch., poet. and dial.* Forms: 1 **lutan**, 3 **luten**, (**lutien**), *Orm.* **lutenn**, 4 **lute** (*lote*, **louzte**, **lutte**), 5-7 **loute**, **lowte**, (5 **loute**, **lowth**, **lowtt**), 6 **lewte** (e), 6, 9 **Sc. loot**, 4- **lout**. *pa. t. a. strong*

1 **léat**, *pl. luten*, 3-4 **leat**, *pl. luten*. *β. weak* 3 **lotte**, *pl. lute*, **lowtude**, 3-5 **lut**(e), **luted**, 4-6 **lowtude**, 4- **louted**. [*Orig.* a *str. vb.*, *OE.*

*lutan*, *pa. t. léat*, *pl. luten*, *pa. pple. loten*, corresponding to *ON. lūta*, *pa. t. lūt*, *pl. lutu*, *pa. pple. lotenn* (*Sw. lula*, *Da. lule*), *f. Teut.* root

\**lūt-*: *lout*: *lūt*:—*pre-Teut.* \**lūd-*: *lout*: *lūt*:.

The primary sense of the root is prob. that represented in this *vb.*; it also appears in the senses 'to lurk' (see **LOTE v.** 1, **LOUT v.** 2, and *cf.* the cognates there mentioned), 'to deceive' (as in *Goth. lūts* hypocrite, *lūton* to deceive, *OE. lot* deceit, *lyegian* to defraud) and 'to be small' (see **LITTLE a.**). Outside *Teut.*, probable cognates are *Lith. lūdeti* to mourn, *lūdnas* sad, cast down, *OSL lūditi* to deceive, *lūditi* foolish.]

1. *intr.* To bend, bow, make obeisance; also, to stoop. *Occas. refl.*; also with *down*.

825 *Vesp. Psalter* xciv. 6 Cumā weorðien we and lord luten we biforan god. c 1200 *ORMIN* 11392 *Pe* birþ biforn þin lafferd Gold Cneolenn meoclike & lutenn. c 1200 *LAY.* 1880 *Ofte* he luten a-dun. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 5156 Hailand forwit him þai lute. *Ibid.* 11614 þai þam lute vnder him. 13... *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 798 Lo3e he loutez heni to Loth to be grounde. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* v. 253 Thair-with-all he lowtitt, and his leif has tane. 1398 *REYISA Barth. De P. R. v. xii.* (Tollem. MS.) Foure foid bestis, þat haueu hede loutyng down to be erpward. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxvi. 144 (Add. MS.) The Steward... lowtied downe, and thanked the Emperour of his grete mercy. c 1450 *Merlin* 98 The archbishop lowtied to the swerde, and sawgh letters of golde in the stiel. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* x. ix. 84 The Troiane pryncie downe lowtis hym abone. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q. I.* i. 30 He faire the knight saluted, louting low. 1658 *CLEVELAND Rustick Rampant Wks.* (1678) 403 The limber knights... who... can kiss the Hand and lout lowe more Grace. c 1755 *G. West Abuse Trav.* (Imit. Spenser) xli. in *Dodsley Coll. Poems* (1755) II. 98 Tho' to that old mage they louted down. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 I. 147 Dinna lout wi that lang back o' yours. 1891 *CONAN DOYLE White Company* iii, I uncovered and louted as I passed.

b. *Const. dative or till, to, unto*: To bow or make obeisance to, reverence. † Also *trans.*

971 *Blith. Hom.* 223 Sanctus Martinus... lent forð to ðæm men ðe hine sleat mynte. c 1200 *ORMIN* 8961 And till hemm baþe he lutte & bath. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 12 Heo leat laþe to hire leowe laured. 1340 *Aynch.* 239 *Per* com on of þe princes, and leat to him. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (George) 343 Pat scho suld god lofe & lowte. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 306 3if a frere be a mastir... he shal be loutid & worshipid. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 926 Why lowtt 3c nat low to my lawdabill presens? 1522 *World & Child* (Roxb.) B.J, To me men lewte full lowe. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q. I.* iii. 5 Thrise lowtied lowly to the noble Mayd. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-oth.* v. 78 All lowting lowe to him, him humbly they observe. 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* iv. viii, To Rokeby, next, he louted low, Then stood erect.

c. *fig.* To bow, stoop, submit (to).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 282 *Pe* ildes aboute alle

salle loute vnto þat lond. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2900 He gaf rite þe grettest to hire prison loutce. c 1500 *Elegy on Henry 45 in Percy's Reliq.*, To whome grete astates obeyde and lowtiede. 1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 100 The Carthaginenses perceiving how they were not able at that present to cope with the Romans, louted for the time. 1801 *MAGNELL Poems* (1844) 118 'He ne'er can lout', I musing said, 'To ply the fleecing fawning trade'. 1819 *KEATS Oth. iii. i.* 17 Was't to this end I louted and became The menial of Mars?

2. *trans.* To bow (the head); to let (the countenance) fall. *rare.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2479 Hengist vaire him þonkede & is beued lotte [*v.r.* lowtiede] adun. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16350 Iesus thought ful mikel scam, and luted don his cher.

† **Lout** (*lout*), *v.* 2 *Obs.* Forms: 1 **lütian**, 3 **lutien**, 4 **lute**(n), 5 **loute**, **lowt**. [*OE.* *lütian* weak *vb.* = *OHG. lügen* (MHG. *lügen*) *f. Teut.* root \**lūt-*: *lout*: *lüt*: (see **LOUT v.** 1); *cf.* *OHG. loscēn* (= *\*OTeut.* stem \**lūt-skē-*) to lurk, *LUŠK.* *intr.* To lurk, lie hid, skulk, sneak. Used both in material and immaterial sense.

c 825 *Vesp. Hymns* xiii. 26 Du wunda lutiendra god ætostones lece. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Josh.* ii. 16 Farad eow nu... to muntum and lutiad þær þry dazas. c 1205 *LAY.* 21509 Duden heom alle clane into þan scipen grunde & hæhte heom bere lutie [*cf.* 1275 *lotie*] wel. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 43 Ha [*sc.* prude] luted he heorte. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 373 *þe* hare luteþ al day, Ac noþeles i-seo he may, 3if [*etc.*] c 1250 *Long Life* 29 in *O. E. Misc.* 156 Ac deþ luteþ in his scho. 1390 *GOWER Conf. I.* 107 For love is of himself so derne, It luteþ in a mannes herte. c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* cxx. ix, Thus semeth well in armes a knight to dye, And not in bed to lye, loure, and loute, Tyll death hym kill with paynes cruelly. 1483 *CAXTON Gault. Leg.* 378/2 Valeryan... fonde this holy man urbane lowtyng emonge the buryellys.

b. *simply.* To lie.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 579 *Pey* [fish] must be tekyn of as þey in þe dische lowe.

**Lout**, *v.* 3 Also 6-7 **lowt**(e). [*f.* **LOUT sb.** 1]

1. *trans.* To treat with contumely, mock. (*cf.* **FOUT v.**) Also, to lout (a person) out of (something). *Obs.*

c 1530 *REDFORD Play Wit & Sci.* (1848) 41 So mokte, so lowted, so made a sot! a 1553 *UDALL Royster D.* iii. iii. (Arb.) 44 He is louted and laughed to skorne, For the veriest dolte that euer was borne. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Oser.* 258 b, Here is no want of anything nowe, but of some geyring Gnato, which may lowt this Thraso out of hys paynted coat. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* iv. iii. 13, I am lowted by a Traitor Villaine, And cannot helpe the noble Cheualier. 1591 *HARRINGTON Orl. Fur.* xii. xxii, She will finde some sleight and pretie shift, With her accomod'd coyntes him to lout. c 1650 *Eger & Grine* 672 in *Furnivall Percy Folio* I. 375 *Eger*... lay and heard her lowte him like a knave.

2. *intr.* To act as a lout; to loil about.

1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* No. 3 (1811) I. 59 Those sprigs of the ton... Who lounge, and who lout, and who booby about, No knowledge within, and no manners without.

† **Lout**, *v.* 4 *Obs.* Also 6 **lowte**. [*f.* **ECHO**: *cf.* **ROWT**, **LOW vbs.**] *intr.* To low or bellow.

1530 *PALSGR.* 615/2, I lowte as a kowe or bull dothe. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* To Lout, to Low like a Cow, or Bellow like a Bull. 1847 in *HALLIWELL*.

† **Loutardly**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* **LOUT sb.** 1 + **-ARD** + **-LY** 1] ?Lubberly.

1658 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* xiii. 53 That loutardly shepherd.

† **Louter**. *Obs. rare.* [*f.* **LOUT v.** 1 + **-ER** 1] One who bows (to a person); a worshipper.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxi. 29 Whare verray louters loutes þe fadere. *Ibid.* cxxxi. 7 Verray louters of God.

**Louteris** = **LOTHRIS**, *obs. pl.* of **LACHTER Sc.**

c 1375 *Sc. Troybk.* (Horst.) ii. 2989 Louteris frome his hed cane ryf. 1535 *STEWART Cron.* 2990 Louteris of his faire yallow haire.

**Louting**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs. exc. arch.* [*f.* **LOUT v.** 1 + **-ING** 1] The action of **LOUT v.** 1; bowing, cringing.

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 7847 *Pare* es lowtyng and reverence. c 1410 *LOVE Bonavent. Mirr. Sac.* *Christ's Body* (Gibbs MS.) ff. 124 *þe* kyng with loutyng of hys heued... dyde reverence. 1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Eram. Par. Eph.* Prol., Promotion obtained by... hypocritical louting. 1683 *CHALMIRH Theolonia & Cl.* 81 Thair low kootings lift them a step higher. 1819 *KEATS Let. to F. Taylor* 23 Aug., Is this worth louting or playing the hypocrite for?

**Louting**, *pp. a.* 1 [*f.* **LOUT v.** 1 + **-ING** 2] Bowing down, deferential.

1602 2nd *Pl. Return fr. Parnass.* iii. iv. 1389 Iustly to esteeme my verses lowting pitch. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* tr. xlii. (1632) 141 If he [a king] chance to be jealous or capricious, will our lowting-curties... bring him in tune againe? 1886 *STEVENSON Kidnapped* xv. (1888) 138 Our lowland beggars... had a louting, flattering way with them.

† **Louting**, *pp. a.* 2 *Obs.* [*f.* **LOUT v.** 2 + **-ING** 2] That louts or skulks. In quot. *absol.*

a 1325 *Names of Hare in Rel. Ant.* I. 133 He shal saien on oreisoun in the worshippe of the hare... The louting, the westloker.

**Louting** (*lout'ing*), *pp. a.* 3 [*f.* **LOUT sb.** 1 + **-ING** 2] Acting like a lout, loafing.

1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 11 A louting train of Indians, hanging about the establishment, eating and drinking at his expense. 1864 *PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* IV. 28 Ejecting the lazy, louting, secular canons.

**Loutish** (*lout'ish*), *a.* [*f.* **LOUT sb.** 1 + **-ISH**.]

Characteristic of a lout, clumsy, clownish, lubberly.

a 1553 *UDALL Royster D.* iii. I (Arb.) 39 Rather than with such a loutish dolte to marie. 1590 *NASH Pasquil's Apol.* i. D, What a loutish, loutish kind of argument is this. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 1755 Helottes... which wer



their slaves. A sort of loutish abject-minded knaves. 1821 SCOTT *Kentish*, xiii. His loutish savage-looking demeanour. 1900 F. T. BULLEN *With Christ at Sea* iii. 57 The big loutish boy who was my colleague.

Hence **Loutishly** *adv.*, **Loutishness**.

1553 UBALL *Keyser D.* iii. v. (Arb.) 55 He disgraced him selfe, his loutishness is such. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Lourdement*, loutishly. 1871 MISS MULLOCK *Fair France* 158 The... small, wiry, active frame was merged into a larger-limbed, honest loutishness. 1888 Mrs. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* 499 The Arabs outside made loutishly flattering remarks.

† **Loutlike**, *a.* Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [*f.* **LOUT** *sb.* 1 + **-LIKE**.] = prec.

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* xiv. (1593) 335 The shepherd... with his loutlike leapes did counterfeit their minion dance.

**Louver** (*lū-vō*). Forms: 4 **louver**, 4 **lover**, (5 **lower**, **lovyre**, **lowere**, **luvere**, 5-6 **lovery**, -10, 6 **lofer**, **lour**, **lovour**, 6-9 **loover**, (7 **loovar**, **loure**, **lower**), 9 **luffer**, **dial.** **luyver**, 7-9 **louvre**, 7- **louver**. [*a.* OF. *lōver*, *lōvier*, perh. an alteration (with euphonic *v* as in *pourvoir* Power) of \**loer*:—med. L. \**lōdārium* cogn. w. the synonymous med. L. *lodium* (quot. c. 1425). The ultimate etymology is obscure; some have compared the mod. feel. *hloō* pl., hearth, chimney-place. The form *louvre* arises from confusion with F. *Louvre* (see next).]

1. A domed turret-like erection on the roof of the hall or other apartment in a mediæval building with lateral openings for the passage of smoke or the admission of light. (Cf. **LANTERN** 4.)

1367-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 386 In scolario operanti super anlam... pro lueris de novo factis. 1393 LANGE. P. Pl. C. xxi. 288 Cheke we and cheyne we and eche clyne stoppe, bat no light leoue yn at louver ne at loupe. c. 1425 *Occ. in Wr.* Wiltcker 667/32 *Loc lodium*, *lowere*. c. 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* iii. (Cock & Fox) xxvii. The cok over the felidis tike his flicht, And in at the wedowis fewer couth he lycht. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) i. xlv. 85/2 Whan smoke medled with fyre cometh out of an house... by the louers, men... wyll saye that that house shall go on fyre. 1544-5 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 219 To a carpenter for makynge y<sup>e</sup> lower in y<sup>e</sup> hall vij<sup>th</sup>. 1575 T. CARTWRIGHT *and Reple* agst. *Whitgift* 621 To proue a bishop over the ministers off a diocese... is to set the fondacion vpon the lower. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. x. 42 Ne lightned was with window, nor with lower. 1599 HALL *Sat.* v. i. 119 Whose shrill saintes-bell hangs on his louverie. 1599 MARSTON *Sea Villanie* ii. v. 197 He... Hath drawn false lights from pitch-black louveries. 1601 MUNDAY *Death Earl Huntington* L. 3. For all the issue both of vent and light, Came from a louver at the towers toppes. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sac. Princ.* (1659) 173 Fly to the windows of glory, mount to those louver on high. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 50 Every bath [has] a louver or opening at top, to give a current to the air. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 251 note. A cloister runs round the lowest stage, crowned with a sort of square louver. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereward* iv. The smoke went out through a louver in the roof.

2. A similar erection serving as a dove-cote. Obs. 1583 MS. *Bursary Acc. St. John's Coll. Oxon.*, *Lofor*. 1585 LUPTON *Thous. Notable* Th. (1675) 150 Hang a great glass in the top of the Louver, 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iii. 1. *Vocation* 872 Pigeons... Stopping at this and that, that to their Louver... they hardly can recover. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Northamptonsh.* ii. (1662) 279 Pigeons... famished for want of food, as unable to fly... out at the Louver.

3. A hole in a roof for the passage of smoke; a chimney. Obs. exc. *dial.* (see E. D. D.).

1375-6 *Abingdon Abb. Acc.* (1892) 30 In factura j louver pro cotagio iuxta, vij<sup>th</sup>. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 140 Moche of the showre felle into the louver [*L. imputum*]; but moche more into the barton.

*transf.* 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* vii. xii. 143 There is a steepe declivity way looks downe, Which to th' Infernal Kingdome Orpheus guides, Whose louver, vapors breathes.

4. Chiefly *pl.* An arrangement of sloping boards, laths or slips of glass overlapping each other, so as to admit air, but exclude rain. Originally, such a contrivance as used to close the apertures of a 'louver' (sense 1). Cf. **lower-board** in 5.

1555 EDEEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 376 The roofe of thynne boordes open in sundry places lyke vnto louers to lette in the ayer. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 300 The... louveres or shutters in the top are then opened, when the moist air is discharged, and a fresh supply admitted. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Luffor*, a frame of laths to admit air or light; the wooden window in a church steeple. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 131 Glass louveres, which can be more or less closed. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch. iv.* in *Ch. Bells Devon* etc. 249 The louveres of the windows should be so constructed as to let out the sound of the bells. 1884 WALMSLEY *Iron Roofs* 14 Both roofs are crowned with lanterns fitted with side louveres for ventilation.

† *b. transf.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 214 b, He putte abrode the louveres of the tente [*L. tentorii vela*] with a ruttocke that he had in his hande.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **louver-hole**, -**light**, **slate**, -**tower**; **louver-roofed** *adj.*; †**louver-bands** = **louver-strings**; **louver** (*luffer*) **boards** (see 4); so **louver-boardings**; † **louver-strings**, strings to open or close the louveres (see 4); **louver-ways**, -**wise** *adv.* (see quot.).

1469-70 in *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees 1859) 73 Diversis cordulis emptis pro les 'louverbandes', 12d. 1448-9 *Abingdon Abb. Acc.* (1892) 124 In ij 'louverboordes emptis pro tenementis Henrici Baret. 1856 F. E. PAGER *Outlet Outst.* 9 Even the luffer-bands were protected by netting. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 355 Fitted with 'luffer-boards' that

could be opened and shut like Venetian blinds. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* xix. 101 The Storekeeper... will determine... the nature of the Guard, whether of Wire or 'Louver Boardings'. 1622 MARBE *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* i. 16 If the Doute-house hold vp... we shall lacke no Pigeons, as long as there is a 'Louver-hole for the poore foolles to get in at. 1659 SHIRLEY *Honoria & Mammon* iii. iv. 48 Bid him... cap the Chimney, least my Lady fly out at the Llover-hole. 1618 FIELD *Amends for Ladies* i. (1639) B. 4. If your Ladyship be talking in the same room with any Gentleman, I can read on a booke... looke up at the 'louver light, heare and be deaf. 1688 R. HOLME *Armor.* iii. 400/1 A cornered tower or chamber, between 2 square turrets, all 'louver roofed. 1842 *Ecclesiologist* I. 10 Four-centered belfry windows... filled up to the top with 'louvre slates. 1356-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 558 Et in ij fadon de 'louverstrings empt. pro novo Solario. 1830 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 116/2 Handsome 'Louver tower. c. 1850 *Kudim. Navig.* (Weale) 130 'Louver-wise or 'louver-ways. To place battens on boards at a certain angle, so as to admit air but not wet.

Hence **Louvered** *pl. a.* a. Arranged like louveres. b. Provided with a louver or louveres.

1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, *Louvered-boards* or *Louvered-battens*, boards or battens framed like Venetian blinds, used for admitting air into a vessel's ports. c. 1850 *Kudim. Navig.* (Weale) 130 The louvered or battened parts of ships' wells are fixed in this manner. 1881 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 2/2 Glass roofing... surmounted by... 'louvered openings', which secure ventilation while they serve to keep out the hot glare of a summer's day. 1891 F. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 80/1 The louvered belfry.

|| **Louvre** (*lūvr*). Obs. [*Fr.*; named after the *Louvre*, the palace of the French kings at Paris.] Some kind of dance.

1729 S. JENYNS *Art Dancing* ii. Whether her Steps the Minnet's Mazes trace Or the slow Louvre's more majestic Pace. 1760-72 II. BROOKS *Foot of Quail*, (1803) III. 135 The Louvre... was a dance of the newest fashion.

**Louvre**: see **LOUVER**.

**Lovability, loveability** (*lovābīliti*). [*f.* **LOVABLE** *a.* 1 + **-ITY**.] **Lovableness**.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XII. 310 He is quite *passé* as to loveability. 1886 G. ALLEN *Maimie's Sake* xviii. It is a tribute to your personal loveability.

**Lovable, loveable** (*lovābli*). *a.* 1 Forms: 4-5 **lufabyll** (e), 5 **luffable**, **luffenabile**, 5, 9 **loveable**, 9 **lovable**. [*f.* **LOVE** *v.* 1 + **-ABLE**.] Deserving of being loved; amiable; attractive; pleasing.

c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 2 Ihesu, desederabil es the name, lufabyll and comfortabyll. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3097 Ne no lede to hir lykynge halfe so luffable. 1493 *Chauc.* *Engl.* 222/2 Lufabyll (MS. A. Luffenabile); *amabilis*. 1570 LEVINS *Mantr.* 3/2 Loveable, *amabilis*. 1611 COTGR., *Amable*,... loveable. 1814 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patronage* v. 'She is... very loveable—that is the exact word.' 'I fear it is not English', said Miss Hauntou. 1823 SCOTT *Fann. Lett.* (1804) II. xix. 171 Teviodale is a very loveable district. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wife* ii. He had married... a sweet, lovable girl. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 10. 585 The wide sympathy with all that is human which is so loveable in Chaucer and Shakspeare. 1898 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biogr.* II. i. 1 The man... who could display such reverent and loyal affection was certainly lovable.

† *b.* Friendly. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>.

1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 280 That the loveable cantons shall be guarantees of the treaty.

† **Lovable, a.** 2 Obs. Forms: 4, 6 **lovabil** 1, 5 **lovabile**, 6 -**byll**, 4-7 **lovable**, 5, 6 **loveable**. [*f.* **LOVE** *v.* 2 + **-ABLE**.]

Not distinguishable with certainty from the adopted form of the synonymous but unconnected F. **lovable** **LOVABLE**. The examples with *u* or *v* are all placed here, though it is possible that in some of them the letter is a vowel.] Praiseworthy, laudable.

c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter Cant.* 505 Wha is thi like... agful and louabil and doand wondres. 1388 WYCLIF *Bible* IV. 439 (*Ep. Laodicenses*) And whiche ben hool, and south, and chaste, and rightwijs, and lovable, do ze. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7062 Hit is lilly not lovable in no lede oute, Of no wise mo to wale. c. 1400 *tr. Secrete Secret.*, *Gou. Lordsh.* 53 It ys growynge of vertuz & rote of alle goodes lovable & worshipfull. 1496 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 59 For vphaldin of the auld lovable consuetud... and plesour of this burgh. 1501 *Ibid.* 70 Conforming to the alde lovable rite. 1513 DOUGLAS *Ensis* x. v. 169 The worthy actis of your eldaris bygane, Thar lovabyl fame, and your awyn renowne. 1579 in *Home MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm., 1902) 50 Lett it rest... quhill the lovable custum be verifit be the maist skillful Borderers of baith the realmes. 1609 in *E. Bur's Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) II. 242 The lovable Acts of Parliament of this realm.

**Lovableness, loveableness**. [*f.* **LOVABLE** *a.* 1 + **-NESS**.] The quality of being lovable.

1842 C. WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1845) II. ix. 200 Beauty she had... a loveableness (to coin a word) of mien upon the stage almost irresistible. 1876 MISS BRADON *J. Haggard's Dan.* III. 9 The soft lovableness of her disposition. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 559 His thoughtfulness and wisdom and lovableness.

**Lovably, loveably** (*lovābli*). *adv.* [*f.* **LOVABLE** *a.* 1 + **-LY**.] In a lovable manner.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 237 How lovably vivid seems the victim to look at us! 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xvii. Her radiant beauty, made so lovably mortal by her soft hazel eyes.

† **Lovably**, *adv.* Obs. [*f.* **LOVABLE** *a.* 2 + **-LY**.] In a landable manner.

1456 SIR G. HAYES *Lavo Arms* (S. T. S.) 217 Thai that had ever wele and lovably governyt.

**Love** (*lovēdž*). Forms: 4-7 **lov(o)ach** (e), 6-7 **leuish**, **luish**, 8 **loveage**, 5-**love**. [*ME.* *loveache*, an etymologizing alteration (as if *love-ache* 'love-parsley': see **ACHE** *sb.* 2) of OF. *levesche*,

*livesche* (mod. F. *livèche*, earlier *levesse*, whence Du. *lavas*):—late L. *levisticum*, whence It. *levistico*, *libistico*, various Slavonic and Lithuanian forms, and (with etymologizing perversion) OE. *lufestice*, OHG. *lufesteco*, *lufistechal* (MHG. *lufistechel*, *lufstickel*, mod. G. *liebstockel*). The late L. *levisticum* is believed to be a corruption of L. *ligusticum* (app. denoting the same plant), neut. of *ligusticus* LIGURIAN; this was adopted by Linnæus as the name of the British genus, while he gave the name *Levisticum* to the south European genus.] a. The umbelliferous herb *Levisticum officinale*, a native of southern Europe, grown in old gardens, and used as a domestic remedy. b. A later book-name for the British umbelliferous genus *Ligusticum*, esp. *L. scoticum*. c. Formerly also applied to *Smyrniolum Olusatrum* (black lovage), to *Laserpitium Siler* (bastard or Lombardy lovage), and to *Penanthe crocata* (water lovage).

c. 1387 Simon. Barthol. (Anecd. Oxon.) 11 *Apium levisticum*, loveache. a. 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 109 (Vernon MS.) Pe lilye, pe louache (*Ungilby* lovage; *Cotton* louge), haunsyng wip leue. c. 1420 *Liber Cororum* (1862) 18 Take a handfulle of herb lovache. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 48 *Ligusticum*... I have sene it in Italy, but no where els. It maye be called in englishe Lombardy Lovage. *Ibid.* 75 *Smyrniolum*... maye be called in englishe blacke Lovage. 1563 *Hvlt. Art Garden.* (1593) 52 Lombardie Lovage. 1573 *Tessier Unsh.* xlv. (1878) 97 Necessarie herbes to growe in the garden for Physick... Lovage for the stone. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* v. cccvi. 892 *Silermontannum officinarum*. Bastard Lovage. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 30 As for Loueache or Lijush, it... loveth alone to growe of it self among the mountains of Liguria. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* (1636) 1060 'The roots of this plant... are daily by the ignorant women in Cheape-side sold... by the name of Water Lovage. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xlv. 72 A sauce composed of pepper, lovage, coriander, &c. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 147 Lovage and chives, half a handfull.

d. *attrib.*, as **lovage-root**, -**seed**.

c. 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 125 Loueache seed. 1502 *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 171 Drynke noo stronge ale and vse louach seed[e] and letewes. 1876 *tr. von Zinssens's Cycl. Med.* VI. 169 The vegetable diuretics, such as lovage root.

† **Lovage** 2. Obs. Also **louage**, **lougage**. [*perh.* *f.* **LOVE** *v.* 2 + **-AGE**; perh. miswritten for *louage* = *louange*, **LOENGE**.] Praise, honour.

1489 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1869) I. 58 Their petition was consonant to resoun and to the lovage of God. 1500 *Ibid.* 80 Desyrand for the lovage of God... that [etc.]. 1522 *Scott P. Hen.* VIII. vi. 102 He shall... attayne moche lovage amonges all goodie Cristen people. 1523 BERNES *Freisart* I. i. 1. I... wyll treat and recorde an history of great louage and prayse.

**Lovalto**, obs. variant of **LAVOLTA**.

**Lovanenty**, *int. Sc.* An exclamation of surprise.

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallevid. En-cycl.*, *Lovanentie!* an exclamation, 'O! strange'. 18... in RAMSAY *Remin.* (1861) Ser. II. 10, I delbar all those who use such minced oaths as... loch! gosh! and lovanenty! [*ed.* 18 lovanendie]. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 191 Lovenenty me! but she'll hae gien ye another kind of a kiss than an auld wife like me!

**Love** (*lov*). *sb.* Forms: 1 **lufu**, (**lufu**) 2, 4 **luve**, 3 **lou**, 4, 6 **loove**, 5 **louf**, **loof**, 4-5 **lof**, **lofe**, 5 **luf**, **lufue**, (*Sc.* 4-6 **luf** (e), **luff**, 5, 8 **luffe**, 6 **luif** (e), 6, 8 **luve**, 6 **luwe**, **luyf**, **luiff**, **lwiff**, **loif**), 3-**love**. [*OE.* *lufu* str. fem. (also declined weak) = OHG. *luba*:—Teut. type \**lubbā*, not found elsewhere, though Goth. has (*brōþru-*) *lubbō* wk. fem., *love*, and *lubains* (stem *-aini-*) str. fem., hope; f. the weak-grade of the Teut. root \**lubb-*: *lubb*: *lubb*: 1-OAryan \**leubh*: *leubh*: *lubb*:]. Other derivatives of the wk.-grade are OS. *lubb* loving, and the Com. Teut. \**lubbō-m*, \**lubbō-m* *lor* and its derivative \**lubbōjan* **LOVE** *v.* 2; also OHG. *gilob* precious. Cognates belonging to the other grades of the root (1) from the *eu* grade, Com. Teut. \**lubbō*- **LIEF** *a.*, and its derivatives OHG. *liobōn* (MHG. mod. G. *lieben*), Du. *lieven* (obs., superseded by *liefhebben* lit. 'to have dear'), OE. *lōfian*, MDu. *lieven*, OHG. \**liubbēn* (MHG. *lieben*) to be dear or agreeable, OHG. *liuben* (MHG. *lieben*) to endear, to show kindness; MDu., Du. *liefse* fem., love; OHG. *lubb* wk. fem., *luba* str. fem. (MHG. *liebe*), MDu. *lieve* fem., love; (2) from the *au* grade, the Teut. types \**laubbā*, \**galautōjan*, etc. (see **LEAVE** *sb.*, **BELIEF**, **BELIEVE** *v.*).

Outside Teut. the Aryan root is represented by I. *libet* (*libet*) it is pleasing, *libido* (*libido*) desire, OS. *lubbā* desc. *lubb* love, *lubbitt* to love, Skr. *lubbh* to desire, *lubbha* desc. desire.]

1. That disposition or state of feeling with regard to a person which (arising from recognition of attractive qualities, from instincts of natural relationship, or from sympathy) manifests itself in solicitude for the welfare of the object, and usually also in delight in his presence and desire for his approval; warm affection, attachment. Const. *of*, *for*, *to*, *towards*.

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cviii. 5 Settan wið me yfel fore godum & laeddu fore lufan minre. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xv. 13



Nafð nan man maran lufe þonne deos ys þæt hwa sylle his lif for his freondum. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 8 And to alle cristene men beren þais and lufe bi-twen. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 20300 Vre leuedi wep, saint iohan alsa, Tren lufe was oniang þam tua. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) l. 155 Women moste be overcome with fairnesse and lufe, and nougt wiþ sterneße and drede. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref. 2 What lufe he had til his sugetis. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* i. viii. 44 He wende that al the knyghtes & knyghtes had come for grete lufe and to haue done hym worship at his feste. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* i. 26 Thy lufe hath bene more special vnto me, then the lufe of women. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 415 My lufe to thee is sound sans cracke or flaw. 1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mss.* Pref., Aduring me by the lufe of my contrie. 1611 *BIBLE Dan.* i. 9 God had brought Daniel into fauour and tender lufe with the Prince of the Eunuchs. 1765 COWPER in *Southey Life & Wks.* (1835) l. 155 My heart was full of love to all the congregation. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) II. 346 The natural love which Thomas Kirby bore to his brother. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* l. 279 His dominant spirit, and his love for the white men, were evinced in his latest breath. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 2 They should prove their love of him whom they had not seen, by love of their brothers whom they had seen.

b. Viewed as an abstract quality or principle. (Sometimes personified.)

c. 1050 *Ioc.* in *Wt. Wulker* 343/32 *Affectu*, for hylde and lufe. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 99 O reuth o lufe and charite, Was neuer hir mak. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* l. 146 For trewth the telf þat lufe is triacle of heuene. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv.* l. 135 Humylite Engendryth lufe that destrueth envy and hatredny. 1557 *SEAGER Sch. Vertne* 815 in *Babes Bk.*, Lufe doth moue the mynde to mercie. a. 1628 *PRESTON Breastpl. Love* (1631) 8 Love and hatred are... the great Lords and Masters, that diuide the rest of the affections between them. 1811 *COLERIDGE 7 Lect.* (1856) 70 Love is a desire of the whole being to be united to some thing, or some being, felt necessary to its completeness.

c. In particularized use: An instance of affection. † Also, an act of kindness.

c. 1000 *Prayers of Exeter Bk.* iv. 115 Was a ceam symle lufena to leane. c. 1200 *Moral Ode* 314 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.*, þe þe þos two lufes halt and wifes wel healde. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. l. 49 What good lufe may I performe for you? 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* v. 189, I met with an English ship... whose lufes I cannot easily forget. a. 1853 *ROBERTSON Lect.* i. (1858) 25 The same feelings and anxieties and loves.

† d. In OE. (contrasted with *lagu law*): Amicable settlement, as opposed to litigation. Hence, in later use, *occas.* rendering *L. fedus* treaty, covenant. Also, *Under love and law*; a phrase used to denote the position of being a member of a frankpledge. *Obs.*

a. 1000 *Lays of Æthelred* III. c. 13 § 1 (Schmid) And þar þexen aze twegen costas lufe opþe laze and he þonne lufe geosece. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) l. 99 Oreb... the mownte of fere and of lufe [L. mons terroris et fiederis]. *Ibid.* II. 347, IV. 123. a. 1500 in *Arnold Chron.* (1811) 90 Yf ther bee ony persone wythin the warde that is not vnder franckpledge that is to saye under lufe and lawe.

e. (*Give*) my love to ..., or *Love* to ...: a formula of request that the person addressed will convey the expression of the speaker's or writer's affection to a third person. Also to send one's love.

1630 WINTHROP in *New Eng.* (1825) l. 378 Commend me to all our friends. My love and blessing to your brother and sisters [etc.]. 1765 COWPER *Lett. to J. Hill* 14 Aug., My love to all your family. 1793 — *Lett. to W. Hayley* 24 Feb., With Mary's kind love. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* ix, Love to Tuppy! 1854 W. COLLINS *Hide & Seek* II. iv. (1861) 183, I will write and comfort your mother this very afternoon — 'Give her my love', interposed Zack.

2. In religious use, applied in an eminent sense to the paternal benevolence and affection of God towards His children, to the affectionate devotion due to God from His creatures, and to the affection of one created being to another so far as it is prompted by the sense of their common relationship to God. (Cf. CHARITY 1.)

Theologians distinguish the *love of complacency*, which implies approval of qualities in the object, and the *love of benevolence*, which is bestowed irrespective of the character of the object.

c. 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John v. 42 Ah ic cuðe iowith þætte lufe zodes ne habbas 3c in iow. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 141 Ure drihten forgiuf hire hire sinne for two þinge, an is muchel leðde to hire sunne oder muchel lufe to hime. a. 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* 70 Jhesu, suete lufe to dume gredyn. 1526 *TINDALE 1 John* v. 3 This is the love of god, that we kepe his commandmentes. 1611 *BIBLE 1 John* iv. 16 God is lufe, and hee that dwelleth in lufe, dwelleth in God. 1650 E. LEIGH *Annot. New Test.* 220 There is a two fold love in God. 1. *Amor benevolentie*, a love of well willing... 2. *Amor complacentie*, a love of complacency. 1794 *COLERIDGE Relig. Musings* 192 Lord of unsleeping Love, From everlasting Thou! 1876 *MOZLEY Univ. Sermon* II. 29 Love in the Gospel sense is that general virtue which covers the motives.

3. Strong predilection, liking or fondness for, or devotion to (something). Const. of, for, to (arch.), † unto. † To give, bear love to: to be devoted or addicted to.

c. 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* IV. xxvii. (Schipper) 514 Swa mycel lufe to godeundre lare. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4067 And for lufe of dis hore-þlage Manie for-leten godes laze. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv.* l. 218 Philosophie is no more but lufe of witte and cunnyng. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 237 b, Blynde avarice and love of money. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 2 For the love that he bare vnto peace. 1726 *POPE Postscript to Odyssey* V. 305 Let our love to Antiquity be ever so great. 1773 *MRS. CHAPONE Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 32 The love of truth, and a real desire of

improvement. c. 1810 *COLERIDGE in Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 303 Those vicious habits in which there is no love to sin. 1877 *GLAISTONE Glean.* I. 148 The love of freedom itself is hardly stronger in England than the love of aristocracy. 1887 *POWELL Prince, Mor.* II. l. 11 Among these primary desires should be specified the love of ease and the love of occupation. 1888 C. PATMORE in R. Champneys *Mem.* (1900) II. iv. 43 When I was about fifteen my love for poetry began to get the better of my love for science.

4. That feeling of attachment which is based upon difference of sex; the affection which subsists between lover and sweetheart and is the normal basis of marriage. For love († in love): by reason of love (often placed in opposition to pecuniary considerations).

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen. xxix.* 20 Iacob him hirsomode þa seofan gear for Rachele and hit þuhte him feawa daga for þære lufe, þe he to hire hæfde. c. 1230 *Itali Meid.* 47 For to drahen his lufe toward hire. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* l. 508 Now art þow yn þe snare That whilom lapedest at loves peyne. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 226 Þe lede lawid in hire lufe as leme dose of gledis. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xlv. 4. I hard a merle with mirry notis sing A sang of lufe. 1540 *HYRDE tr. Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) N. ii, They that may for love, shall lead their life in sorrow. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* IV. 750 Haile wedded Love, mysterious Law, true source Of human offspring. 1776 *JOHNSON in Boswell* 28 Mar., It is commonly a weak man who marries for love. a. 1834 *MOORE Irish Mel.*, *Love's Yng. Dream* i, But there's nothing half so sweet in life As love's young dream. a. 1849 *POE Annabel Lee* 9 We loved with a love that was more than love—I and my Annabel Lee.

b. As a motive in imaginative literature.

1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P. Addition* The greatest weakness of the play is in the scenes of love. Yet the love is so intimately mingled with the whole action, that [etc.]. 1859 *MACAULAY Biogr.*, *W. Pitt* (end par.), This piece... is in some respects highly curious. There is no love. The whole plot is political.

c. An instance of being in love. Also collect. pl., amatory relations, love-affairs.

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 276 Nothing is so vnplesant to a man, as to be encountered in his chiefe affection, and specially in his lufes. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. ii. 3 Like a young Squire, in loves and lusty-hed His wanton daies that ever loosely led. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* v. ii. 41 Oth. Thinke on thy sinnes. Des. They are Loves I beare to you. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* IV. 490 All the Rapes of Gods, and ev'ry Love, From ancient Chaos down to youthful Jove. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 103, I suppose, the Colonel was cross'd in his first Love. 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* VIII. ii, The sweet pathos of their mutual loves. 1849 *JAMES Woodman* II, The loves of Mars and Venus.

d. Babe of love: = LOVE-CHILD.

1728-42 *POPE Dunci.* II. 138 Two babes of love close clinging to her waist. 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* l. (1810) 70 Recorded next a Babe of love I trace! Of many loves, the Mother's fresh disgrace.

5. (With capital.) The personification of sexual affection; usu. masculine, and more or less identified with the Eros, Amor, or Cupid of classic mythology; formerly sometimes feminine, and capable of being identified with Venus. (See also 8 a.)

13. in *Wright Lyric P.* xvi. 53 To love y putte pleyntes mo. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* l. 353 For lufe bygan his fetheres so to lyme. 1455 *MISYN Vire of Love* II. xii. 102 Weil it is sayd in play 'luf 3c before & ledis be dawns'. 1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* I. 79 b, Notwithstanding dame Love is so favourable to mee. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* IV. iii. 380 Fore runne faire Love, strewing her way with flowers. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 763 Here Love his golden shafts imploies, here lights His constant Lamp, and waves his purple wings. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* III. ii, In peace, Love tunes the shepherd's reed; In war, he mounts the warrior's steed. 1868 *FITZ GERALD tr. Omar* cviii. (1899) 103 Ah Love I could you and I with Fate conspire.

b. with pl. A Cupid; one of the multitude of nameless gods of love imagined by mythologists; a figure or representation of the god of love.

1594 *SPENSER Amoretti* xvi, Legions of loves with little wings did fly. 1663 *COWLEY Acne & Septimius*, All around The little Loves, that waited by, Bow'd, and bless'd the Augury. 1731 *SWIFT Strephon & Chloe* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 150 The smiling Cyprian goddess brings Her infant loves with purple wings. 1793 *COLERIDGE Autum.* *Evening* 49-50 A thousand Loves around her forehead fly; A thousand Loves sit melting in her eye. a. 1839 *PRAED Poems* (1864) II. 63 Where'er her step in beauty moves, Around her fly a thousand loves.

6. The animal instinct between the sexes, and its gratification.

c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints xxxvii.* (Vincencius) 13 Fals erreure, & lufe vncleue, & warldis dout. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) V. 185 A jongelynge... þat hadde obledged hym self to the devil for þe love of a wenche. c. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) vi. 27 A leddy als, for luf, to tak Ane propir page, hir tyme to pass. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* IV. 28 Hir licherous lufe, quiklik kindit over hairt. 1611 *BIBLE Prov.* vii. 18 Come, let vs take our fill of lufe vntill the morning. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 102 Six Seasons use; but then release the Cow, Unfit for Love, and for the labring Plough.

7. Phrases (chiefly with prepositions).

a. For the love of; for the sake of, on account of. † Also For my (our, etc.) love = for my (our, etc.) sake.

Now only where some notion of the literal sense is implied (chiefly in adjectives); in early use often merely idiomatic, = *L. causa, gratia*. In OE. the sb. was often plural.

c. 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxii. § 2 Ic wille [þe oðeran] for-lustice for þinum lufum [L. tui causa libenter]. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 23 Eal þis he prowode for ure lufan. c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 7 Alle ðe ðis isied... i bidde and warni, for ðe lufe of gode... þat 3c batien... ðes awerghede senne. a. 1300

*Cursor M.* 14683 Forþ in dedes gode... We wil nocht stan þe, parafal! But... for þe lufe o þi missau. c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xxix. (Placidus) 163 Sa hyme, for þe luf of me, þat in my nam he baptis þe. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* XII. xvi, We shalle destroye alle the knyghtes of kyng Arthurs... for the lufe of syr Galahad. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. V* 62 Required the Englyshe lordes for the lufe of God that the treme might continue. 1587 *JANES in Hakluyt Voy.* (1600) III. 112 The Saunages came to the Island... and tore the two vpper strakes, and carried them away onely for the lufe of the yron in the boords. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. ii. 850 Impose some seruice on me for thy lufe. 1601 — *Twel. N.* II. iii. 92 For the lufe o God, peace. 1710 *SWIFT Grnl. to Stella* 8 Dec., I begged Mr. Harley, for the lufe of God, to take some care about it. 1859 *TENNYSON Viven* 410 A Table Round, That was to be, for love of God and man And noble deeds, the flower of all the world.

† b. For or of all (the) loves, upon a'l loves, of all love: a phrase of strong adjuration or entreaty. Similarly, for love's sake. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Sordene Bab.* 1587 Sir, for alle loves, Lete me thy prisoneren seen. a. 1425 *Cursor M.* 20380 (Trin.) Whi wepestou what is þe For alle loves [earlier texts, for floured, for flausching], telle now me. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus, Amabo*... Of fellowship; of all loves: I pray the: as euer thou wilt doe me good turne. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* II. ii. 153 Speake of all loves; I sound almost with feare. 1618 *USSHER Lett.* (1686) 64, I do intreat you of all Love, to look over the first Edition. 1620 *MIDDLETON Chaste Maid* III. i. 31 O sweet Father, for Loves sake pittie me. 1624 *Br. MOUNTAGU Immed. Addr.* 185 She... intreateth him that was worshipped upon the Altar, of all loves, mercies, and works of wonder, to restore her vnto her health. c. 1646 in *2nd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 87/1 (104.) which I desire you of all love to pay upon sight of this my letter. 1655 *J. S. Phillis of Scyros* III. iv. 63 For loves sake, doe not press me to relate So long a story now. 1829 *WHEWELL in Life* (1881) 133 Beg her of all love to establish herself in a more collegiate part of Cambridge.

c. For love or money: at any price, by any means. (Used in negative contexts.)

[971] *Blickl. Hom.* 43 Ne for seo, ne for nanes mannes lifon. 13... *Coer de L.* 1476 Neythyr for love, neythyr for eye. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* l. 101 And neuer leue hem for lufe ne for lackyng of syluer. 1590 C. S. *Right Relig.* 18 Then should not men eyther for love or money have pardons. 1609 *DEKKER Guls Horne-bk.* vi. 30 If you can (either for love or money) prouide your selfe a lodging by the water side. 1712 *SWIFT Grnl. to Stella* 7 Aug., No more ghosts now for love or money. 1837 *Sir F. PALGRAVE Merch. & Friar* i. (1844) 18 Any person who, for love or money, might be induced to take the letter in his charge. 1869 *MARCH Gram. Anglo-Saxon* Pref. iv, He let me... use. Anglo-Saxon texts not elsewhere to be had for love or money.

d. In love (with): enamoured (of), imbued with love (for); transf. very fond (of) or much addicted (to).

[Cf. F. *Être en amour*, said of birds that bill, tread, or breed' (Coigr.).]

1508 *DUNBAR Ta mariit wemen* 191 He is for ladyis in luf a right lusty schadow. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 5 He would talke... of the stories of the Scripture, so sweetely... as I was wonderfully in lufe with him. 1581 *PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 140 A woman cannot possibly doe any thing y<sup>t</sup> may make her husband more in love with her, then to play the good huswife. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* II. i. 87, I was in love with my bed. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* II. i. 267 Quoth she, V' have almost made m' in Love With that which did my pity move. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* IV. xvii. § 24 He that believes, without having any reason for believing, may be in love with his own fancies. 1727 *GAY Begg. Op.* I. x. (1729) 14 What is the fool in love in earnest then? 1828 *MACAULAY Ess.*, *Hallam's Const. Hist.*, Its conduct, we are told, made the excellent Falkland in love with the very name of Parliament. 1881 L. B. WALFORD *Dick Netherly* xvi. 213 He was not himself in love. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xviii, Oh, when I was in love with you, Then I was clean and brave.

e. Out of love (with); the opposite of in love (with); disgusted (with).

1581 *PETTIE Tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 30 Hee seemeth either too fatte in love with himselfe, or to farre out of love with others. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* IV. iv. 210, I should have scratch'd out your vnseeing eyes, To make my Master out of love with thee. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* III. i. 174, I am so out of love with life. 1722 *De Foe Relig. Courtsh.* I. i. (1840) 4 What's the matter, that you are so out of love with the world all on a sudden? 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* III. xi. 83 Lord W.'s animosity to my father made him out of love with his name.

f. To fall († be taken or caught) in love: to become enamoured; transf. to become very fond of, dote upon. Const. with. † Also, to fall, be brought into love's dance.

Cf. F. *tomber en amour* (15th c. in Littré). 1423 *Jas. I Kings* Q. xlv, So ferre I-fallyng Into lufis dance. 1530-1866 (see *FALL* v. 38 b). c. 1530 *Hickscotter* (Manly) 204 Than in-to loves dance we were brought. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* I. 37 Locryne fell in great phancy and love with a faire Damosell. 1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 345 Of which water who so drinketh, shall bee caught in Love. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* IV. vi. *healing*, He sees her face; doth fall in love, And soome from her depart. 1606 W. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Ivstine* xliii. 134 With the pleasantnesse of which, they were so taken in love, that [etc.]. 1887 *RIDER HAGGARD Jess* iv, John Niel was no chicken, nor very likely to fall in love with the first pretty face he met.

g. To make love: to pay amorous attention; with to = to court, woo. [After F. *faire l'amour* or *Il. far l'amore*.]

1580 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 290 A Phrase now there is which belongeth to your Shoppe boorde, that is, to make love. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* I. l. 107 Demetrius... Made love to Nedars daughter. 1602 — *Hann.* v. ii. 57 Why, man, they did make love to this employment. 1605 — *Macb.* III. i. 124 Thence it is That I to your assistance doe make love. 1605



— *Lear* v. iii. 88 If you will marry, make your loves to me.  
 1663 COWLEY *Hymn to Light* ii. Thou golden Shower of a true Jove! Who does in these descend, and Heaven to Earth make love! 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 517 ¶ 2 The Widow Lady whom he had made love to. 1768 STERN *Scot. Journ.* (1775) I. 31 (*Renise Door*) You have been making love to me all this while. a 1845 HOON *Poems* (1846) I. 213 Oh there's nothing in life like making love. 1850 SAT. REV. IX. 306 How often... do we make love to the charms of cousins and avuncular expectations.

† h. In the love of: beloved by. *Obs.* rare.  
 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funer. Mon.* 417 He also departed this world, in the love of all good men.

8. In various proverbs and proverbial phrases.

a. Proverbs.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* iii. xvii. in *Anglia* IX. 357 The praeherie says 'als gude luf cummis as gais'. 1474 CANTON *Chesse* iii. iii. Herof men say a comyn proverbe in england, that love lasteth as longe as the money endureth. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. vi. 36 Love is blinde. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Amour*, *Love*, and the Cough cannot be hidden. a 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1664) 35 Love needs no teaching.

b. Labour of love: work undertaken either from fondness for the work itself, or from desire to benefit persons whom one loves.

[An allusion to 1 Thess. i. 3, 'Your worke of faith and labour of love', and Heb. vi. 10.]

1673 *Lady's Call* n. iii. § 12 Women... founded Hospitals, and yet with a labor of love, as the Apostle styles it, Heb. vi. 10, disdain'd not sometimes to serve in them. 1853 KINGSLAY *Hyppatia* ix. The humble stock phrases in which they talked of their labours of love. 1878 BLACK *Goldsmith* xiv. 131 During this labour of love [the composition of the *Deserted Village*].

c. Love in a cottage: a euphemistic expression for marriage with insufficient means.

1812 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Absentee* iv. Lady Clonbrony had not... the slightest notion how anybody... could prefer to a good house... and a proper establishment, which is called love in a cottage. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* ii. i. Love in a hut, with water and a crust, Is—Love, forgive us!—cinders, ashes, dust. 1894 H. GARDNER *Unoff. Patriot* 239 Here's more love in a cottage business for you.

d. There's no love lost between them: an ambiguous phrase, which has been employed with two contrary implications. † (a) Their affection is mutual. *Obs.*

c 1640 R. DAVENPORT *Surv. Sci.* Wks. (Bullen 1890) 327 Oh my sweete! Sure there is no love lost when you meete. 16... *Children in Wood* ii. in Percy *Reliq.* (1765) III. 172 No love between these two was lost, Each was to other kinde. 1696 M. HENRY *Life F. Henry* (1699) 8 Dr. Busby... took a particular Kindness to him... and there was no Love lost betwixt them. 1706 MOTTEUX *Quix.* l. xxxiii. (1749) III. 266, I love him well, and there's no love lost between us. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Bl.* (1797) III. 233, I have a friendship for you... And I can assure thee, child (said I), there is no love lost [Fr. *que tu n'aimes pas un ingrat*]. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* iv. As for murmurs, mother, we grumble a little now and then, to be sure. But there's no love lost between us. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. *New Year's Coming of Age*, There was no love lost for that matter. 1824 N. DRAKE *Noctuid Leisure* II. 54 Give me your hand... and let me tell you... there is no love lost between us.

(b) Now always: They have no love for each other.

1822 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Trav. Twelve-pence* Wks. (1630) I. 71 They love me not, which makes 'em quickly spend me. But there's no great love lost 'twixt them and mee, We keepe asunder and so best agree. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) III. 134 He must needs say, there was no love lost between some of my family and him; but he had not deserved of them what they had of him. 1858 THACKERAY *Virgin* xvii. l. 134 There was not a great deal of love lost between Will and his half-sister. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 121 Americans do not like these people and I believe there is no love lost on the other side. 1889 T. A. TROLOPE *What I remember* III. 91 Between Italian and French radicals there is really no love lost.

9. A beloved person: esp. a sweetheart; chiefly applied to a female person, but sometimes to a male. (Often used as a term of endearing address.)

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1531 He is milif & miloue. c 1369 CHAUCER *Bl. Duchesse* 91 And wher my lord, my love, be deed? 1377 LANGEL. P. Pl. B. iv. 49 Rose Reginaldes love [text A lemmon]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 672 Ful loude he song 'Com hider, love, to me'. 14... *Sir Beues* 2019 (MS. M.) Beuys, love dere, Ryde nat for me in no manere! 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. xxxv. 269 He is my fyrst love and he shal be the laste. a 1592 MARLOWE *Pass. Sheph.* to his Love, Love with me and be my Love. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. 1. 277 Whether Bassanio had not once a Love. 1600 DR. DODDYPOL in v. in Bullen *Old Plays* III. 135 Why, love? doubt you that? *Ibid.* 136 Thou art growne passing strange, my love. c 1606 WITHER *Love Sonn.* iii. in *Descr. Love* (1638) C4 In Summer-time to Medley My love and I would goe. 1767 SIR W. JONES *Seven Fountains* Poems (1777) 37 Told to their smiling loves their amorous tales. 1818 SCOTT *'Old Song'* in *Br. Lamm.* xxix. It is best to be off wi' the old love, Before you be on wi' the new. a 1834 MOORE *Yng. May Moon* 1 The young May moon is beaming, love. 1860 C. PATMORE *Faithful for ever* iii. ii. 180 And there's another thing, my Love, I wish you'd show you don't approve. 1900 BARRIE *Tommy & Grief* xxv. 303 There are poor dogs of men... who open their letters from their loves, knowing exactly what will be in them.

b. transv. of animals.

1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* viii. 288 One Heifer who had heard her Love complain, Roar'd from the Cave. 1702 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Hks.* III. 259 Her feather'd Partner... Now for his loves pursues his airy way, And now with food returns.

† c. In reference to illicit relations: A paramour; said of both men and women. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEY. (1839) xiv. 154 And whan thai wil have VOL. VI.

ony companye of man... than thei have Loves, that use hem. 1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 98 He bydeth hut a tyme that he myght gete a summe of money to geders... and to gone ther with a love of his sojournynge as yette in Hokehold. 1588 M. KIFFIN *Tr. Terence's Andria* i. iii. Civb, Whether she be wife to Pamphilus, or but his love, I knowe not. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. v. 79 To serch his house for his wines Loue. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 768 They haue one wif, many loves.

d. *gen.* The object of love; the beloved (of.).

1734 POPP *Ess. Man* iv. 190 The lover and the love of human-kind. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Apshe* iv. 28 Make yourself the love and admiration of the world. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. clxx. In the dust The fair-hair'd Daughter of the Isles is laid, The love of millions!

e. A charming or delightful person or thing; a 'duck'. *collog.*

1814 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) II. 241 The garden is quite a love. 1831 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 28 Feb. A pretty, tiny daughter, whom my girls think a love. 1841 S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a-year* II. 75 He's a love of a man, pa, isn't he? 1844 L. HUNT *Blue-Stocking Revels* i. 26 Poems 103 Such doves of Petitions, and loves of sweet Prayers. 1864 W. H. AINSWORTH *John Lawe* Prolog. vi. (1881) 35 Nankin has the finest tescups you ever beheld—perfect loves! 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Kobbery under Arms* xxiv. What a love of a chain!

10. a. For love: without stakes, for nothing; applied to the practice of playing a competitive game for the pleasure of playing.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. i. 1007 For these at Beste and L'Ombre [you] wooe, And play for love and money too. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 266 A match of... single-stick, was played... for what is technically termed *Love* and a *Belly-full*. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *New Year's Eve*, I play over again for love, as the gamblers phrase it, games for which I once paid so dear. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chaz.* xxxii. Mrs. Todgers... proposed that... they should play for 'Love'.

b. In various competitive games of skill, e.g. whist, football, tennis, racquets: No score, nothing; meaning that the party said 'to be love' has scored no points in the game then in progress. *Love* all: no score on either side.

1742 HOYLE *Whist* l. 13 If your Adversary is 6 or 7 Love, and you are to lead. 1780 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 322/2 We are not told how, or by what means Six love comes to mean Six to nothing. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* ed. 3 XVIII. 380/2 As the games are won, so they are marked and called; as one game love, two games to one, &c. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Mar. 137/2 In the Rugby game Northampton beat Coventry by a try to love. 1898 *Encycl. Sport* II. 242/1 The marker's duty is to call the game... from the start at 'love all'... 'Love', in the game of rackets, as in other games, signifies nothing.

c. Applied attrib. to a game or set of games in which there is nothing scored on one side.

1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dan.* (1847) 57 Can't make a hazard... and has lost two love games. 1878 J. MARSHALL *Ann. Tennis* 158 *Love-set*, a set in which one player wins six consecutive games; or, in case of an advantage-set, seven consecutive games. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Apr. 3/2 In the two first days' play the whole of the heats were love victories.

† 11. A game of chance in which one player holds up a certain number of fingers, and the other, without seeing, guesses their number. = *MORA. Obs.*

1585 HIGGINS *Junius Nomenclator* 293/2 *Micrae digitis*,... a play used in Italy... it is called there... the play of love. 1611 COTGR. *Mourre*, the play of love. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xxii. 64 There he played... At love [orig. *a la mourre*]. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Collog.* (1733) 205 The Countrymens Play of holding up our Fingers (*diminutione digitorum*, i.e. the Play of Love).

12. A variant of the game of *ECHEQUE*.

1866 *Encheir* 41 *Slam*, Love, or Skunk.

† 13. 'A kind of thin silk stuff' (J.), formerly used when in mourning; a border of this. *Orig. love-hood. Obs.* (Cf. *love-ribbon* in 16 below.)

1663 BOYLE *Exper. Colours* iii. ix. (1664) 108 Such a kind of Transparency, as that of a Silve, a piece of Cyprus, or a Love-Hood. 1747 MRS. DELANY *Lett. to Mrs. Devis in Life & Corr.* 478, I shall make no more dark things; after three months black silk is worn with love hood. 1751 *London Daily Advertiser* 21 Dec. (N. & O. 1st Ser. X. 206) A black velvet cloak with a love coarsely run round it. 1825-9 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* II. x. 63 He was dressed in white, having a sash of black love.

14. a. An old name for Traveller's Joy or Virgin's Bower, *Clematis l'italia*; also *love-kind* (see 16 b).

b. (see quot. 1874.)

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 384 In English of most country people where it groweth (called) Honesty; and the Gentlewomen call it Love, but Gerard coynd that name of the Travellers Joy. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* i. xv. 95 Bees gather of these flowers following... In July... Love. 1874 *Treas. Bot. Suppl.* *Love*, a name used in Tasmania for *Comesperma volubile*.

15. Obvious combinations.

a. simple attributive, as *love-adept*, *-adventure*, *-ballad*, *-bed*, *-desire*, *-discourse*, *-ditty*, *-dream*, *-elegy*, *-eye*, *-fil*, *-gift*, *-glance*, *-god*, *-intrigue*, *-laughing*, *-light*, *-lore*, *-madness*, *-melancholy*, *-mourning*, *-note*, *-ode*, *-passion*, *-plot*, *-poem*, *-prate*, *-quarrel*, *-rime*, *-service*, *-shaft*, *-speech*, *-spring*, *-talking*, *-tear*, *-thought*, *-toy*, *-trick*, *-verse*, *-word* etc.

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* i. l. 738 Dreaming like a 'love-adept'. 1721 SHAFTESTER *Charac.* (1737) I. 271 In relation to common amours and 'love-adventures'. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Amor*, *Componere amores*. To make 'love' balades. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. vii. 72 He is not lulling on a lewd 'Love-Bed'. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* iv.

iii, The Incense of my 'love-desires are flam'd Vpon an Altar of more constant proofe. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. iv. 126, I know you toy not in a 'Love-discourse'. a 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 476, I... Who for Two thousand Years, or rather more, Have sung the like 'Love-ditties o're and o're. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* l. vii, And frame love-ditties passing rare. a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 449/20 Pou make in me bi 'love-dreem. 1666-61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 295 Weak 'Love-leggies, such as Rome's nobles speak. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3128 Loking on leight with a 'love ec. 1582 STANLEY *Ennis* iv. (Arb.) 112 Or fro this hoat 'looue fits I shal bee shortly retrayed. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pardoned* II. l. (1713) 150 Taken with an agony of mind, or a kind of love-fit. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* iii. i. 401 Again the love-fit's on him. 1845 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 379 Christ is God's highest 'love-gift. 1876 BROWNING *Cenci* 279 The simpleton must ostentatiously Display a ring, the Cardinal's love-gift. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* l. 102 The 'love-glances of unlovely eyes. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cliv. The little 'Love-God lying once asleep. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* l. 66a She addresses the Love-god plumed for the flight. 1884 OTWAY *Alchemist* ii. i. Wks. 17-8 l. 34 Your 'Love-intregues are not so closely manag'd, but that [etc.]. 13... *Gave & Gr. Knt.* 1777 With 'luf-lazynge [= laughing] a lyt. 1833 COLA-BUOGA *Sonn.* 'She is not Fair' to I, cease not to behold The 'love-light in her eye. 1839 BAILEY *Fishes* (1852) 513 Her bright heart With lovelight glow'd. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) III. 64 That living academy of love-lore, my Lady Vane. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 134 'Love-madness is nothing new. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* iii. 'Love Melancholy. a 1290 S. Binstace 111 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 213 Score i-bounden... wif 'Love mourninge Of Cri bat alle piage shot. 1840 MRS. NORTON *Dream* etc. 205 The borrowed 'love-notes of thy echoing lyre. 1689 PRIOR *Ep. Fleecwood Shephard* 50 Pigs might squeak 'love-odes, dogs bark satire. 1583 T. WATSON *Poems* To Rdr. (Arb.) 27 In respect of my traumaile in penning these 'love-passions. 1670 DRYDEN and Pt. *Cong. Granada* i. ii, I'll your 'love-plot quickly countermeine. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 102 And this a mere 'love-poem. 1600 SHAKS. A. J. L. iv. i. 206 You have simply misus'd our sexe in your 'love-plate. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1608 'Love-quarrels oft in pleasing concord end. 1588 SHAKS. L. L. l. iii. i. 183 Don Cupid, Regent of 'love-rimes. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* iii. (1577) N v b, With what sober mode they shewe fauor to who so is in their 'love service. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* A. ii. i. 159 Cupid... 'love's-did 'love-shaft smartly from his bow. a 1225 *Amor.* K. 204 Mid tolleunde wordes, o'er mid 'love speche. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric* P. 70 Jhesu... Thy 'love sprenges tachteth me. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iii. ii. 3 Shall Antipholus Even in the spring of Love, thy 'love-springs not? 1599... *Hen. V.* v. ii. 101 Tearmes, Such as will... pleade his 'love-suit to her gentle heart. 13... *Gave & Gr. Knt.* 127, I hope lat may hym here Schal lerne of 'luf-talking. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric* P. 70 Of 'love teres he weop a flood. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. A.* i. l. 41 'Love-thoughts lye rich, when canopys'd with bowres. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1598) 390 These are your 'love-toyes, which still are spent In lawlesse games. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* Col. iv. 16 Other good books must be read... yet not idle pamphlets, and love-toies. 1590 T. WATSON *Elegiac Death Sir F. Walsingham* 266 Let them suppose sweete Musicke out of vse, and wanton 'louetricks to be foolish toies. 1611 COTGR. *Amourettes*, love-tricks. 1826 SYN. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 90/2 All the various love-tricks of attempting to appear indifferent. a 1708 WALSH in Dryden *Alce.* (1727) IV. 335 Petrarch... being by much the most famous of all the Moderns who have written 'Love-Verses. a 1240 Ureisin in *Cott. Hom.* 201 Hiwne con ich wesen he wið swete 'luue wordes. a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 352 Manie love words she useth to bothwell in this letter. 1883 *Longu. Mag.* Aug. 368 Why did her love-words echo in his ear?

b. objective and objective genitive, as *love-breathing*, *-daring*, *-devouring*, *-inspiring*, *-lacking* etc.; *love-†frayner* (= asker), *-monger* etc.

1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 593 In rapture warbled from 'love-breathing lips. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Rariss* II. iii. iv. *Capitans* 849 Her sweet, love-darting Eyn. 1634 MILTON *Comm.* 753 Love-darting eyes. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* ii. vi. 7 Then 'Love-devouring death do what he dare. a 1400 *Reliq. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1857) 59 Pat he ne do no trispass agayne he rewle... of his relection, and of base 'lufe frayners. 1797 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Walsingham* I. 277 The love-inspiring dames of luxurious Italy. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 403/1 His false 'love-lacking charitie. 1592 SHAKS. *Ten.* & *Ad.* cxv, Love-lacking vestals, and selfe-louing Nuns. 1588... L. L. l. ii. 253 Thou art an old 'Love-monger. 1882 *Spectator* 9 Dec. 1579 His [Sterne's] lovemongering was altogether contemptible. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* iii. ii. 5 Spred thy close Curtaine 'Love-performing night. 1742 POPE *Dunci.* iv. 306 'Love-whispering woods, and lute-resounding waves.

c. adverbial (chiefly instrumental) and para-synthetic, as *love-born*, *-crossed*, *-deep*, *-dittied*, *-enthralled*, *-fond*, *-illuminated*, *-inspired*, *-instructed*, *-laboured*, *-laden*, *-learned*, *-mad*, *-open*, *-pensive*, *-quick*, *†-shaked*, *-smitten*, *-spent*, *-stricken*, *-touched*, *wounded* adjs.

1725 POPE *Odys.* x. 398 'Love-born confidence. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* iii. ii, Thy Master was 'love-crossed. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Oct. iv, Many an old love-crost And doleful ditty would she gently sing. 1832 TENNYSON *Eleanore* 76 The languors of thy 'love-deep eyes. 1725 POPE *Odys.* i. 532 'Love-dittied airs, and dance, conclude the day... 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* 23 We are now to... descend to our 'love-enthralled Absolon. 1823 ROSCOE *Sismond's Lit. Eur.* (1846) II. xxxvi. 458 The melancholy soul of a 'love-fond poet. 1781 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. (1791) 19 Guard from cold dew's her 'love-illum'd form. 1768 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Elegy Fleas Tenebriffe* ix, The 'love-inspir'd Pandango warns no more. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (1598) 90 Then did he slacke his 'love-enthrest pace. 1667 MILTON P. L. v. 41 The night-warbling Bird, that now awake Tunes sweetest his 'love-laden d' song. 1820 SHELLEY *Sky-lark* ix, Soothing her 'love-laden Soul in secret hour With music sweet as love, 1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 88 The



birds \*love-learned song. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. vi. § 5. 299 \*Love-mad and yet talking in gallant conceits. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1598) 91 His \*love-open eye... that eu'n did marke her troden grasse. 1717 FENTON *Poems* 101 Wand'ring \*Love-pensive near his Amber Stream. 1810 *Splendid Poities* III. 121 The widow... placed herself opposite this \*love-proof hero. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* II. lxxv. (She) her \*love-quick eyes, which ready be, Fastens on one. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 385, I am he that is so \*Love-shirk'd, I pray you tel me your remedie. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lvii. This \*love-smitten and middle-aged gentleman. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, To Willow-tree (1869) 112 The \*love-spent youth, and love-sick maid. 1805 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (1806) II. x. 247 Bless me, the youth is \*love-stricken! 1872 A. DE VERR *Leg. St. Patrick, Arraignm.* St. P. 7 Like birds that cannot stay their songs \*Love-touched in Spring. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 113 \*Love wounded Protheus.

16. Special combis.: love-affair, in early use *ph.* the experiences connected with being in love; now *stng.* (in somewhat disparaging use) an amatory episode in a person's life, an amour; + love amour, sexual love as distinguished from friendship; + love-badge, a badge indicating profession of amorous allegiance; love-begotten *a.*, illegitimate; + love-bend, the 'fettlers' of love; love-blink *Sc.*, a look of love; + love-book, (a) the book of 'the Song of Solomon'; (b) a book treating of love (*nonce-use*); + love-boy, a catamite; + love-brat = LOVE-CHILD; + love-broker, one who acts as an agent between lovers; so love-broking; love-call, a call or note used as a means of amorous communication between the sexes; + love-cause = love-affair; love-cup, + (a) a philtre; (b) a loving-cup; love-dart, an organ found in certain snails (see quot.), the *spiculum amoris*; + love-deed, an action proceeding from love; + love-dose, + draught, a philtre; + love-dread, the fear that proceeds from love, 'filial' fear; + love-drunk, intoxication with love; + love-eie (= *ave*) = love-dread; love-favour (see FAVOUR *sb.* 7); + love-feat, an act of courtship; + love-hood (see sense 13); + love-juice, a juice which dropped upon the eyes has the effect of a philtre; + love-lace, the snare of love; + love-lad, a lover; + love-lake = love-sport; + love-lasse, a sweetheart; + love-late, amorous looks or demeanour; + love-libel, a love-letter or message; + love-liking, sexual affection; + love-line *nonce-wd.*, a love-letter; love-match, a marriage of which the motive is love, not worldly advantage or convenience; love-money, coins broken in two and divided between lovers or friends as a token of remembrance; + love-nettled *a.*, deeply in love; + love-paper *nonce-wd.*, a love-letter; love-passage, an incident of amatory experience; love-pat, a smart tap given out of love (cf. *love-tick*); love-pennant, a pennant with which a departing ship is decorated; love-philtre, often redundantly = PHILTRE; love-potion, a philtre = LOVE-DRINK; + love-powder, (a) a powder administered as a philtre; (b) *nonce-use*, the explosive stuff of love; love-ribbon, a narrow ganze ribbon with satin stripes (cf. sense 13); + love-ron, -rune, a tale or song of love; love-scene, a scene, esp. in a story or play, consisting of an interview between lovers; love-seal, a seal with a device appropriate to amatory correspondence; + love-soken (see quot.); love-sport, amorous play or dalliance; love-story, a story in which the main theme is the affection existing between lovers; love-tale = prec.; love-tap, a tap or gentle blow to indicate love; + love-thing, a pledge of love; + love-tick = love-tap; + love-tiding, a message of love; love-tight *a.*, so as to be proof against love; + love-tooth, an inclination for love; + love-wine, wine served out to a company in a loving-cup.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 254, I'll confer at large Of all that may concerne thy \*Love-affaires. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xxv. 217, I think you are aware that you have got a love-affair on hand. c 1350 *Ipomadon* (Kölbling) 127 Nowghte she covthe of love ainowre. 1656 SIR J. MENNIS & J. SMITH *Musarum Deliciae* 35 Another ask't me. Whether I wore a \*Love-bagge on my shoulder? 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphr.* Cl. 24 May, That he had been a \*love-begotten babe, brought up in the workhouse. 1784 *Registers of River, Kent (MS.)*, Mary, daughter of Ann Allen—Love begotten, (baptized). c 1550 *Hymn to Virgin* 35 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 256 I e'm in pine \*love bende. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 324 Leuer him wer walk & wende, & dye in trewe love bende. 1508 DUNBAR *Twa mariit women* 228, I cast on him a crabbit E.. And lettis it is a \*luf-blenk. 1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 155 My Bridegroom's love-blanks fatten my weary soul. a 1225 *Ancr.* R. 102 Ase mi leofonin bet seio to me, iðe \*luue boc, \*osculetur me osculo oris sui'. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 29 For I will be thy beadesman, Valentine. *Val.* And on a love-booke pray for my success? a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 131 Pausanias, being discovered by Argilhis, his \*love-boy. ? 16.. *Old Chap-bk.* (N.), Four \*love brats will be laid to thee. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 39 There is no \*love-broker in the world, can more preuail in mans commendation with woman, then report of valour. 1808 E. S. BARRETT *Miss-led*

*General* 165 What money Mr. Greentimber disbursed on account of the great man's \*love-broking affairs. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. 198 In less than two minutes Harriet heard the \*love-call sounded at Sally's gate. 1887 *Athenaeum* 31 Dec. 901/3 He (Mr. Rowbotham) disagrees with Darwin in finding the origin of all instrumental music in the love-call. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 97 In all this time there was not anie man died in his owne person (*videlicet*) in a \*love cause. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 128 Poisoning \*love-cuppes, and enchantments, were in the tyme of S. John most frequented throughout the Romayne Emperye. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xi. 86 The love-cup was sent about. 1877 F. P. PASCOE *Zool. Classif.* 122 A curious organ is a pyriform muscular sac, containing one or two slender conical styles, which can be thrust out through the aperture of the sac; they are found in certain snails, and with them they pierce each other's skin. They are known as \*love-darts'. 13.. *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* liv. 62 And þis I made for Monkynde, Mi \*love-dedes to haue in mynde. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergyman. Vade M.* II. 69 Pharmacy probably signifies here, the compounding of philtres or \*love-doses. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 85 Their \*love-draughts, charmes, and druggs. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 316 \*Love-drede is in men wipouten siche servile drede. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* xxxviii. 243 For be love-dred pat sche hadde to god. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 11 \*Love-drunk is the meschief Above alle othere the most chief. a 1225 *Ancr.* R. 428 Lide wodes... þerof kumeð þinge best—þet is \*luue-eie. 1597 BR. HALL *Sat.* I. ii. B. 3, þ Deckt with \*love-favours. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 123 And every one his \*Love-feat will advance Unto his seuerall Mistresse. 1590 — *Plots.* N. III. ii. 89 Thou hast mistaken quite And laid the \*love iuyce on some true loves sight. c 1330 *Arth.* & *Mert.* 2251 (Kölbling) He was nomen wip \*love las. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 84 The Cornation that among the \*love laddes wotes to be worne much. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2020 Her \*love laike þou bi hald For þe loue of me. 1610 NICOLS *Eng. Elia Induct.* *Mirr.* Mag. 776 So soone as Tythons' \*love-lasse gan display Her opall colours in her Easterne throne. a 1225 *Ancr.* R. 90 His eie euer bihalt to 3if þu makest .i. eni \*luue lates toward un-deauwes. 1602 DEKKER *Satirornastix* Wks. 1873 I. 215 *Sir Van.*... I desire you to... read this Paper. *Miniver.* He receive no \*Love libels perdy, but by word a mouth. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 2049 Of romances that been royales, Of popes and of cardinales, And eek of \*love-lykinge. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 81 To giue great Charlemaigne a pen in's hand And write to her a \*love-line. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. viii. This was a \*love-match, as they call it, on both sides; this is, a match between two beggars. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew* etc. xxv. (1878) 138 It was little enough she got by marrying him... But it was a love-match. 1856 W. H. SMYTH *Rom. Pam.* Coins 281 The custom of breaking \*love-money, as a pledge of fidelity. 1886 D. ROWLAND *Lazarillo* II. (1672) X viii. I was so \*love-nettled, that if they had asked me the Phenix... I would have given it them. c 1613 MIDDLETON *No Wit like a Woman's* I. ii. Peruse this \*love-paper as you go. [*Giving letter.*] 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* III. 43 \*Love-passages of the gods and heroes. 1876 C. D. WARNER *Wint. Nile* I. 24 Garibaldi received one of his wounds, a sort of \*love-pat of fame. 1889 DOYLE *Mich. Clarke* 377 You are like the same ship when the battle and the storm have... torn the \*love-pennants from her peak. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* II. 20 The very air seems to have taken a \*love-philtre, so handsome does every face without a beard seem in my eyes. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 85 margin, Philtres or \*love-potions. 1623 WEBSTER *Duchess of Malfi* V. ii. Confesse to me Which of my women 'twas you hyr'd to put \*Love-powder into my drinke? 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. 1. 661 When he's with Love-powder laden, And Prim'd, and Cock'd by Miss, or Madam. 1742 J. YARROW *Love at First Sight* 14 There are Things call'd Charms, Bribes, and Love-Powder. c 1805 MRS. SHERWOOD in *Life* xix. (1847) 329, I made her and Annie new caps, which I trimmed with rosettes of black \*love-ribbon. 1882 CALLEFELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework.* Love-ribbon, .. was employed to tie on Crape Hat-bands when worn at funerals, and is now occasionally worn by ladies in their caps. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 109 Nalde ha .i. nape \*luue rines leornin le lustren. c 1275 *A. Luce* Ron 2 in O. E. *Misc.* 93 A Mayde cristes me bit yone pat ich hire wurche a love ron. 1850 HANNAY *Singleton Fontenoy* I. iii. 1. 35 Cris resumed a \*love-scene between Adele and the tender forat. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 21 The impress being two human heads... the prototype of the numerous \*love seals' of a later period. 1523 FITZGER. *Surr.* 9 b, But he (the tenant) bye his corne in the market or other places, he is than at lybertie to grynde where he may be best serued, that maner of grynding is called \*love Socone, and the lordes tenants be called bonde socon. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* I. i. Where I am cloyde, And being bound to \*love sports, care not for them. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* I. iii. They cannot... Ysher vs to our Litters, tell \*love Stories. 1890 BARKER *My Lady Nicotine* xxxii. (1901) 70/1 The tragedy... is led up by a pathetic love-story. 1633 SHIRLEY *Bird in Cage* v. 12 b, Forgetting all their legends, and \*Love tales Of Venus, Cupid, and the scapes of Love. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 452 The Love-late Infected Sions daughters with like heat. 1802 RITSON *Anc. Engl. Metr. Rom.* I. p. vii. The love-tales of Longinus, Heliodorus, and Xenophon of Ephesus. 1889 'MARK TWAIN' *Yankee at Court.* K. *Arthur* xxxiii. 383 When I make up my mind to hit a man, I don't plan out a \*love-tap. c 1205 LAV. 169 For he heo heude swiðe lofed, & \*lufþing hire bihte. 1493 *Dives & Paup.* x viii. I iij b, Y' mischeif is noo curse but a \*louetyk of god. 1627 BR. HALL *Passion Serm.* Wks. 429 These were but love-ticks to what His soule endured. 1635 QUARES *Embl.* III. vi. 146 Her frownes... may chance to show An angry love-trick (read tick) on his arme, or so. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1035 Ich mai do þar gode note, And bringe hom \*lovetþinge, Vor ich of churche songe singe. 1875 McLAUREN *Serm.* Ser. II. v. 71, I can shut it out, sealing my heart \*Love-tight against it. 1580 LVLV *Emphases* (Arb.) 350, I am nowe olde, yet hawe I in my head a \*love tooth. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 117 They perhaps have \*love wine ready to give to the company when they light.

b. In names of plants and animals: love-and-idle(s), dial. var. of love-in-idleness (E. D. D.); love-bind, the plant Traveller's Joy (Halliwell); love-entangle, -entangled = love-in-a-mist (a); love-

grass, a grass of the genus *Eragrostis*; love-in-a-mist, (a) the Fennel-flower, *Nigella damascena*; (b) a West Indian species, *Passiflora fatida* (cf. *G. liebe im nebel*); love-in-a-puzzle, *Nigella damascena*; love-in-idleness (also 'love-in-idle', the Heartsease, *Viola tricolor*; love-parakeet, -parrot = LOVE-BIRD; love-shell (see quot.); love-tree, the Judas-tree, *Cercis Siliquastrum* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); also tree of love; love-vine, 'any species of *Cuscuta*, dodder' (Webster, Suppl.). 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wks.* II. 134/2 Amongst all Pot-herbes growing on the ground, Time is the least respected, I have found... When passions are let loose without a bridle, Then precious Time is turn'd to \*Love and Idle. 1847 HALLIWELL, \*Love-entangle, the nigella. *Cornu.* 1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* I. 128 Sometimes they are overgrown by weed called \*love-entangled, and the golden stone-crop. 1702 PETTY in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1257 What is peculiar in this \*Love-grass is its having just under each spike, its stalk clammy. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 318 \*Love in a Mist, *Lassiflora*. 1834 MARY HOWITT in *Tail's Mag.* I. 445/2 I'd a noble root of love-in-a-mist. 1824 H. PHILLIPS *Flora Hist.* II. 151 \*Love in a puzzle, Love in a mist, *Nigella Damascena*. 1664 S. BLAKE *Compl. Gardener's Pract.* 50 \*Love in idle, or two faces under a hood, is a Flower that is much like Violets. 1578 LYVE *Dodoes* II. ii. 149 This floure is called... In English, Pincies, \*Love in idleness, and Hartes ease. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* A. II. i. 168 The bolt of Cupid... fell vpon a little western flower; Before, milke-white; now purple with loves wound, And maidens call it, Love in idleness. 1864 T. L. PHILSON *Utilization Minute Life* VII. 155 Other species of *Cypripa* known... by the English as \*Love-shells, are used as ornaments, etc. [*Love-tree*: cf. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 317 Tree of Love, *Cercis*.] 1885 LAOY BRASSEY *The Trades* 325 The long tendrils of the \*love-vine rolled up into coils, which he assured us would live and grow for years, if hung on a nail indoors.

Love (löv), 21. Forms: 1-2 lufian, 2-3 luvie(n), 3 lovin, *Orm.* lufenn, lufie, lofvie, 3-4 luvien, loven, lovie, luvie, -ye, 4 *Sc.* lowe, luff, 4-5 lofe, luffe, 4-6 luvie, luf(e), 5 loufe, lovyen, *Sc.* low, 6 loove, (luf)be, *Sc.* luif, lwf, luyf, lwiff, (lufe = *luf* it), 8-9 *Sc.* lo'e, 3- love. *Pa. L.* I lufode, 2-3 luvode, 3 lufede, luvode, 4 loved, lofde, luvde, lufud, -ed, luv(e)d, lufd, lovyd, north, luffet, lofft, 4-5 lovet, lowyt, 4-6 *Sc.* lovit, luff(it) it, -yt, 5 luf(f)ed, lofed, -id, -yd, loffy, 6 *Sc.* luifed, luif(f)et, lwffit, lowitt, lude, lwd, luid, 4- loved. *Pa. pp.* I ze-lufod, 2-3 iloved, y-, iluvde, ileoved, 4-5 yloved, 4- (as in *pa. t.*) [*OE.* *lufian*, f. *lufu* LOVE *sb.*]

1. trans. With personal obj. or one capable of personification: To bear love to; to entertain a great affection or regard for; to hold dear.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xvii. 1 Ic lufia ðe dryhten mezen min. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1137 (Laud MS.) Hi luvden God & gode men. c 1250 *Gen.* & *Ex.* 2042 An litel stund, quihle he was ðer, So gan him luvien ðe prisuner. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2328 Þis abram... Ful wel was luvied wit god of heuen. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 360 All men lufyt him for his boundte. a 1420 HOCCELEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1260 God in holy writ seith... Whom so I loue, hym wole I chastyse'. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE x. 725, I sall, quhill I may leiff, Low fow fer mar than any othir knyght. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw.* IV. 234 b, I love hym as my brother, and take hym as my frende. a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* x. 45 Love nane bot vhere thou art lude. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 406 He... loved his country with too unskillful a tenderness. 1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 153 Tie the frogs leg above the upper joint to the armed wire, and in so doing use him as though you loved him. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 432 Caesar... was loved almost to adoration by his army. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 128 A man who loved England well, but who loved Rome better. 1885 *Ch. Times* 13 Nov. 883 Our nation is not much loved across the Atlantic.

b. spec. with reference to love between the sexes. To love paramours: see PARAMOUR.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Ench.* xxiv. 67 Isaac... underfeng his wife and lufode hig [etc.]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9549 In som þing The queene louede as me wende more him þan be king. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 554, I.. lufit an vench her in the tounce. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xxxv. 269, I loue her aboute all lades luyunge. 1567 SATIR. *Poems Reform.* IV. 15 Lancit with lufit she luid me by all wycht. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 111, I neuer knew woman loue man so. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 832 So dear I love him, that with him all deaths I could endure. 1711 RAMSAY *Flory on Maggy Johnston* III. To bonny lasses black or brown, As we loo'd best. 1794 BURNS *Red, Red Rose* II, And I will love thee still, my dear, Till 'a' the seas gang dry. 1859 TENNISON *Elaine* 674-5 If I love not him, I know there is none other I can love.

c. Occasional uses, with cogn. obj. with complement, etc. *Oth.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. viii. 364 The good loue that I have loved you. 1672 DRYDEN *Marr.* a la Mode I. I. Wks. 1883 V. 261 We loved, and we loved, as long as we could, 'Till our love was loved out it us both. 1678 — *All for Love* II. Wks. 1883 V. 369 We have loved each other into our mutual ruin.

2. a. Proverbs.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 76 Loue me, loue me dog. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 444 The olde Proverbe love me little and love me longe. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 192 A man maie loue his house well, and yet not ride vpon the ridge. a 1633 G. HERBERT *Facula Prudentum* 141 Love your neighbour, yet pull not downe your hedge.

b. In certain vulgar ejaculations: (Lord) love you (or your heart), etc.

1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dan.* (1847) 231 Love your heart, sir, a path's never straight. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* II.



ix. II. 15 Quiet! Lord love you! never heard a noisier little urchin! 1843 DICKENS *Christmas Carol* iii. 85 They said it was a shame to quarrel upon Christmas Day. And so it was! God love it, so it was. 1894 R. BRIDGES *Feast of Bacchus* ii. 579 Lord love you, I'm not surprised at any one wanting to marry you.

c. To love one's love with an A, with a B, etc.: a formula used in games of forfeits.

1600 *Suetoniam Arraigned* (Grosart) 24 A husband... so complete as if he had been picked out of the Christ-Crosse row... He begin with A... comparing his good parts as thus: for A. hee is Amiable, Bountifull, Courteous... now for Z hee is Zealous. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. Wks. 1776 II. 61 One would think that... you should have learnt when J. O. came into play, to love your love with an J, because he is judicious, though you hate your love with an J, because he is jealous: and then to love your love with an O, because he is oraculous, though you hate your love with an O, because he is obscure. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. i. 1006 For these you play at purposes, And love your love's with A's and B's. 1865 DICKENS *Mit.* Fr. II. i. I'll give you a clue to my trade, in a game of forfeits. I love my love with a B because she's Beautiful; I hate my love with a B because she's Brazen; I took her to the sign of the Blue Boar, and I treated her with Bonnets; her name's Bouncer, and she lives in Bedlam.

3. *absol.* and *intr.* To entertain a strong affection; *spec.* to have a passionate attachment to a person of the opposite sex; to be in love.

c 1250 *Hymn Virgin* 45 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 256 Nis non naiden... bat swo derne louise kenne. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4510 Qua lei lues for gettes lat. y. a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom.* 85 Harde is the heart that loueth nought In Mey. a 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. iv. He wald haif lufft, scho wald not lat him. 1604 SHAKS. *Ob.* v. ii. 344 One that lout'd not wisely, but too well. 1650 *Baxter Saints' R.* iii. x. 86 No man else can tell me whether I Believe and Love, if I cannot tell my self. 1710 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to W. Montagu* 25 Apr. I can esteem, I can be a friend, but I do not know whether I can love. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxvii. 'Tis better to have loved and lost, Than never to have loved at all.

b. in reciprocal sense; in ME. to love together (or *samen*). *Obs.*

1340 *Hampole Pr. Consc.* 1849 Pe body and pe saul with be lyfe Lufes mare *samen* þan man and his wyfe. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) III. 373 It is spedeful þat frendes love wel. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* xviii. l. 725 They louted to gyder more hotter than they did to fore hand. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* I. 173 They loved after, to each brethren, during their natural lyves. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 139 Let them kissee one another: for they lout'd well When they were alieue. 1601 — *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 131 Loue, and be Friends. 1790 *Cowper Let. to Newton* 15 Oct. The day of separation between those who have loved long and well is an awful day. 1791 *BURNS 'A fond kiss'* ii. Had we never lov'd sae kindly. a 1849 [see *Love sh.* 4].

c. To love with: to bear or make love to; to be in love with. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1665 *Brathwait Comment Two Tales* 96 That they may have Husbands Meek, to live with, Young, to love with, and Fresh, to lie with. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* i. iii. 7 He was so gentle and so fair a knight, Who loved with Blanche.

4. *trans.* With a thing as obj.:

a. To be strongly attached to, to be unwilling to part with or allow to perish (life, honour, etc.).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xii. 25 Seðe lufad sauel his spildes hia. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 þu apest lufan heore saule for cristes lue. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2368 Bot for 3e lufed your lyf, þe lasse I yow blame. c 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 462 Lordes, if ye your estat and honour Louen, fleemyth this vicus error! 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) VII. 25 The erle... preide her as sche luffed hir lyfe that [etc.]. 1530 *Palsgr.* 735/1 No man styrrde and he love his lyfe. 1649 *Loveless Lucasta, Going to Wars* iii. I could not love thee (Deare) so much, Lov'd I not Honour more. 1661 *MARVELL Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 71 As you love your own affairs, .. be pleased... to let me know your minds in these points.

b. To have a strong liking for; to be fond of; to be devoted or addicted to. In the U. S. a frequent vulgarism for like.

c 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 99 It ward on echus muð wat inete se he mest luede. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7698 Game of houndes he louede. c 1386 *CHAUCER Cook's T.* 12 He loved þe Taverne than the shopp. c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.* Gov. Lond. 113 þis man ys lycherous, deceyuant, and louand lechery. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) IV. 393 This Nero lufede gretely instrumentes musicales. 1611 *BIBLE Prov.* xx. 13 Loue not sleepe, lest thou come to pouterie. 1622 *FLETCHER Beggars Bush* iv. v. I love a fat goose, as I love allegiance. 1660 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* ii. xx. 84 When a Man declares... that he loves Grapes, it is no more, but that the taste of Grapes delights him. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 10 Colonel, Don't you love Bread and Butter with your Tea? 1796 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* iii. 17 As you love your own affairs, .. be pleased... to let me know your minds in these points. 1801 *GOV. MORRIS in Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 146, I respect the English nation highly, but I do not love their manners. 1817 *SCOTT Search after Happiness* xviii. She loved a book, and knew a thing or two. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iv. l. 447 The new king, who loved the details of naval business. 1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* 'To Love, for to like. 'Do you love pumpkin pie?'

c. To take pleasure in the existence of (a virtue, a practice, a state of things) in oneself, in others, or in the world generally.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 431 3ef ha nalde leauen þet ha 3et lesde, & hare lahe luuieu. c 1250 *Old Kent. Serms.* in *O. E. Misc.* 28 We move... luue þo ilek [read *like*] þinkes þat he lueed. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2014 Ne lueued scho nother fight ne strij. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 25 He... loved wel pees and quyet. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.* *Priv.* *Priv.* 122 Euer lowynge ryght and verite. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Balke* (S. T. S.) 122 Tbou luffis treuth, gude Lord. 1653 *WALTON Angler* xiii. 246 All that hate contentions, and love quietness, and virtue, and Angling. 1775 *BURKE Corr.* (1841) II. 26, I love

firm government. 1902 *Edin. Rev.* July 84 Universal humanity loves sharp practice.

5. Of plants or animals: To have a tendency to thrive in (a certain kind of situation). Cf. *L. amare, diligere*.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* l. 462 The Pitch-tree loveth the mountains and cold grounds. 1706 *LONDON & WISE Keturd Gard ner* l. xi. 157 Fig-trees... love loose, hot ground. 1760 *BROWN Compl. Farmer* ii. 85 All sorts of pease love limed or marled land. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 22 Rabbits are found to love a warm climate, and to be incapable of bearing the cold of the north. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xix. (1813) 331 Willow herb... loves moisture. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Proposal Poems* 257 The violet loves a sunny bank.

6. a. *Const. inf.* To have great pleasure in doing something. † Also rarely of things (= *L. amare, Gr. φιλεῖν*) to be accustomed (*obs.*).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 162 3e þat louen & lyken to listen and more. 14... *Sir Beus* (MS. M.) 82 He lovith not with me to rage. 1581 *PETTER Guazet's Civ. Conv.* iii. (1586) 126 Those women that love not to curl up their haire roilinge, but vse to kembe it downe smoothlie. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* l. 462 The Larch tree... loveth to grow in the same places. 1614 *KALEIGH Hist. World* v. iii. 15. 436 Young men... love to seeme wiser then their fathers. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 703 Salmons and Snelts love to get into Rivers, though it be against the Streame. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 103 They don't love to be told the Truth, tho' it is ever so necessary. 1728-46 *THOMSON Spring* 402 Down to the river, in whose amble wave Their little naidas love to sport at large. 1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* s.v. 'I'd love to have that bonnet'. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) l. 246, I love to hear you wise men talk.

b. with acc. and inf. or obj.-clause: To desire or like (something to be done). *Obs.*

c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 440 He louyde hem not to be worldly riche. 1682 T. PLATMAN *Heracitus Ridens* No. 74 (1713) II. 205 Our Whigs don't love Justice should be executed without 'em.

7. To embrace affectionately. (A childish use.)

1877 *HABINGTON Helen's Babies* 31, 'I was only a-lovin' you, cos you was good, and brought us candy'. 1889 *HARPER'S Mag.* July 271/2 Putting his arms round her neck, [he] 'loved' her with his cheek against hers. 1893 *OLIVE SCHREINER Story Afr. Farm* II. l. 132 Some pale-green, hairy-leaved bushes... meet over our head; and we sit among them, and kiss them, and they love us back.

8. *Comb.*: love-and-tear-it *dialect*. [corruption of *Lavatera*, the tree mallow, *Lavatera arborea*;

† love-man, cleavers, *Galium Aparine*; † love-pot a. drunken.

1598 *Florus Philanthrope*, the herbe goose-grasse or love man. 1611 *Hud.* *Begehndell*, to gad abroad a gossiping as a prattling love-pot woman. 1611 *COTTER, Riddle, Cleaner*, .. Love-man, Goose-grasse. 1880 *ADRIAN SARTORIUS Past Hours* II. 55 'Love-and-tear-it'—the name... down in our part of the world for... the mallow.

† Love, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *lofan*, 3 *Orm.* *lofenn*, 4 *louve*, 4-5 *loove*, *loffe*, 5-6 *Sc. loiff*, 6 *love*, *Sc. low*, 5 *lowf*, 5-6 *Sc. loiff*, 6 *loave*, *Sc. lowff*, *loff*. [*OE. lofan*—*OS. lobon* (*Du. loeven*, *OHG. lobēn*, *lobēn* (MHG., mod. G. *loben*), *ON. lofs* (Sw. *lofsa*, *Da. love*):—*OTent. lobōjan*, *-ējan*, f. \**lobo*—praise: see *LOF*.]

1. *trans.* To praise, extol.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 508 Ie zehryde lufe pine dæd & word lofan on his leothe. c 1200 *ORMIN* 3484 Mein shall denn cawenn himm & loffen himm & wurthem. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18437 Loues nu yr lauerd dright. 14... *How Good Wife taught Dan.* 140 (in *Barbour's Bruce*, etc. 529) Loys all leid, and no man lak. 1456 *SIR G. HAVE LAW Arms* (S. T. S.) 27 He was lufit, and lovit, and honourit throuthout all the world. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* xi. 1460, I yow besek... Quha will nocht luk, lak nocht my eloquence. 1513 *DOUGLAS Envois* i. *Prolog.* 427 Virgill did diligence... lufus for to loife and magnify. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* civ. 32 They wolde exalte him in the congregacion of the people, & loue him in the seate of the elders. a 1586 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* l. i. Luiffaris, leif of to loif so his 3our ladies. *with cogn. obj.* a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cv. 12 *pa.* looued his life [Vulg. *laudaverunt laudem ejus*]. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 321 *pa.* loved his loyving als *pa.* couth say.

b. *absol.* To give praise; also, to flatter.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxx. 21 Mine weleras gefeod, wynnum lofiad. c 1470 *HENRYSON Fables* iii. xxx. in *Anglia* IX. 360 To loif and le that settis their hail delite. c 1475 *Ranf Coitbear* 87 For first to loife and, syne to lak, Peter! it is schame. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 130 To loue viht out flattery. 1566 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. s. 474 Gift the Loue, praise ouermekle, or commend.

2. To appraise, estimate or state the price or value of.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 þe sullere loued his þing dere... De beyer bet litel þar fore. c 1440 *Prompt. Par.* 314/2 *Love*, and bedyn as chapmen, *licitor*. c 1460 *Foronely Myst.* xx. 239 Now, Judas, sen he shalbe sold How lowstys thou hym? 1530 *PALSGR.* 614/2, I love, as a chapman loveth his ware that he wyll sell... Come of, howe moche love you it at?

Love, variant of LOF, LOOVE; obs. f. LOOF, LUFF.

Loveache, loveage, obs. ff. LOVEAGE.

Love-apple. Also apple of love. [tr. F. *pomme d'amour*, G. *liebesapfel*. (A 16th c. example in Lacurne refers to the use of the fruit as a philtre; but possibly this notion may have been suggested by the name.)] The fruit of the TOMATO, *Lycopersicon esculentum*. † Formerly also applied to the BRINJAL, *Solanum esculentum*.

1578 *LYTE Doctores* iii. lxxxv. 438 There be two kindes of Amoris or Raging Love apples. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. Amoris or Raging Love apples. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. s. 275 The apple of Love is called in Latine... *Poma Amoris*. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Aco's Hist. Indies* iv.

xxxi. 294 There is at the Indies any good thing that Spaine brings forth... as... *Beaugenes*, or apples of love... vetches, and finally whatsoever groweth here of any profit. 1707-12 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1721) II. 211 Apples of Love. 1785 *MARTIN Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. (1795) 201 Tomatos or Love-Apple... is also admitted to the table and eaten with impunity. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 235 Baron Tschoudi... informs us that he has grafted the love-apple on the potato.

*allusively*. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* *Living Lusters*, I mean the love-apples that bloom in the eyes.

Love-bird. A diminutive bird of the parrot tribe, esp. the West African Lovebird, *Agapornis pullarius*, remarkable for the affection it shows for its mate. The name is also given to the other species of the genus *Agapornis*; to several American species of *Psittacula*; and to certain small Australian Parakeets, esp. *Euphema undulata*.

1595 *LYLY Woman in Moon* v. i. 105 He give thee... Love birdes whose feathers shalbe beaten gold. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 92/2 The latter [*Agapornis*], a ready example of which occurs in the Lovebirds... was separated from *Psittacula*. 1860-1 *THACKERAY Lovel* iv. (1869) 214 Unless they are two behind a carriage-perch they pine away, I suppose... as one love-bird does without his mate. 1886 *MISS BRADDOCK Fatal Three* i. ii. A pair of Virginian love-birds were twittering in their gilded cage. 1897 *BLACKMORE David* xviii. 179 A pair of what are called 'lovebirds', of whom, if one hops the final twig, the other pines into the darkness and dies.

Love-child. A child born out of wedlock.

1805 *EUGENIA DI ACTON Nuns of Desert* II. to Miss Fleckenheim being, what in that country is denominated, a love-child. 1820 *SHELLEY Hymn to Mercury* xxxviii. 6 And where the ambrosial nymph... Bore the Saturnian's love-child, Mercury. 1889 G. D. LESLIE *Let. to Marco* xxi. (1893) 140 Many of the little children... called themselves 'love children'. 'Please, sir, she's a love child.' 1894 *FOURDE Erasmus* i. 2 Legend says that Erasmus was what is called a love-child.

*allusively*.

1884 *SYMONDS Shaks. Predecess.* xv. 618 No sane critic will maintain that the 'Jew of Malta' was a love-child of its maker's genius.

† Lovecop, lufcop. *Obs.* [? a. ON. \**lofkaup*, f. *lof* licence, leave + *kaup* purchase.] Some kind of local market-duty.

1278 in *Jeake Charters Cinque Ports* (1278) 11 Et quod habeant Infangtheff. Et quod sint Wrefcefe & Witfrefe, Lavagefree, & Lovecofree. 1299 in *Harrod Deeds & Rec.* King's Lynn (1874) 93 Lufcop. 1374 *Ibid.* 83 Lovecop [mentioned with trowage and measure]. 1857 *Times* 27 May 114 [Law Cases.] A decree had been agreed upon... the effect of which would be to declare his Royal Highness... entitled... to a moiety of the custom or duty of 'lofcof', that is, to one moiety of the duties levied specifically upon corn, grain, or seeds exported by water from the port... of Lynn.

Loved (*lōvd*, *lōv'd*), *a.* Also 3-4 *lovid*, *Sc.* 4-5 *lowit*, *luffit*, 5 *lufyd*, *lwfyt*, 5-6 *lowyt*, *luffit*, 6 *luvit*, 6-7 *lovit*, (9) *arch.* *lovite*. [f. *LOVE* *v.* l + -ED l.]

1. In senses of the vb.; in attributive use now chiefly *poet.*, exc. with prefixed adv. as *dearly-loved*, *much-loved*; ordinarily superseded by BELOVED.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10416 þis leneid was o mikel prise, Loued and lered, bath war and wise. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. *John Baptist* 322 þis is my luffit sone & dere. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* viii. 1639 O lowit leid, with worship wys and wight. 1513 *DOUGLAS Envois* ii. xiiij. 46 Thy weping... Wilt thou makis for thi luffit, Crowsay. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. ii. 46 To compas thy desire, and find that loved knight. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* vi. (1632) 209 In louted lakes they struce. 1706 *ROWE Ulysses* v. Wks. 1747 l. 407 I'll fly, as I have sworn For thy lov'd sake, far from the Sight of Man. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* (1st draught) 92 Thy once loved haunt, this long deserted shade. 1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* xii. Many a dingle on the loved hill-side.

b. *absol.* or *sb.* A person beloved.

1435 *MISYR Fire of Love* ii. viii. 87 Per spekyv þe lufyd to þe hart of þe lufar. 1506 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. v. 29 Britomart... Upon her first adventure forth did ride, To seeke her lov'd. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* ii. v. By what Pre-established Harmony of occurrences did the Lover and the Loved meet one another in so wide a world? 1898 G. MEREDITH *Oles Fr. Hist.* 51 This loved and scourged of angels.

2. *Sc.* In royal and feudal documents, prefixed to personal names or designations; equivalent to the 'trusty and well-beloved' of English charters. † Often with plural ending.

1460 *Charters etc. Peebles* (1872) 135 Our lwfyt burges Ihon Smayll. 1461 *Ibid.* 140 Our luffit burges and nychtbur Andro Mylner. 1543 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) l. 189 Thair lowyt seruitour, Maister Edward Menzes. 1545 *Ibid.* 217 To our louttis couisingis, bailzeis, counsaile, and communitie of Abirdene. 1637 *Sc. Prayer Bk. Proclam.* Charles... to our Lovits Messengers. 1858 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 Sched. (Q Q), [Form to be used under this Act.] It is humbly moved to us by our lovit A. B., complaner, against C. D. [etc.].

Loved, obs. form of LOAFED.

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. xxxvi. § 5. 246 There is another sort of Cabbage or louted Colewort.

† Loveday. *Obs.* Forms: see LOVE *sh.* and DAY. [tr. med. L. *dies amoris* (Du Cange).]

1. A day appointed for a meeting with a view to the amicable settlement of a dispute; hence, an agreement entered into at such a meeting.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 445/510 Ofte huy nokmen louedai: ake þet contek euer ilaste. 1389-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* i. ii. (Skeat) l. 95 Moste of all, maked I not a louedaye, bitwene God and mankind? 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 39 Helle is full of such discord that they may be no loveday. c 1420 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 692 Fyghters, brawlers, brekers of lofe-dayes. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 79 There was made a fynyte loveday betwene the kyng & Thomas [a Becket].



1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* vii. 66b. He is more redy to make a fraye than a love day. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* i. i. 491 This day shall be a Love-day Tamora. 1655 FULLER *Waltham Abb.* 9. The Townsmen desired a Love-day.

12. *nonce-use.* A day devoted to love-making. 1590 GREENE *Mourne Garm.* (1616) D 3 b. Oft haue I heard my life Coridon report on a love-day. When bonny maidens doe meete with the Swaines in the vally by Tempe.

**Love-drink.** A drink to excite love; a philtre. 1330 *Sir Tristr.* 1710 Sche tok bat love drink. 13.. Minor Poems *fr. Vernon MS.* liv. 167 A love-drynke I asked of þe. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prolog.* 754 That for he sholde alwey vp-on hire thyng, She yaf him swich a manere love drynke, That he was deed, or it were by the morwe.

† **Love-druny.** Obs. [f. LOVE sb. + DRU (L)RY. Cf. *love-amour*, LOVE sb. 16.] a. Love, love-making, courtship; = DREURY 1. b. A love-taken or keepsake; = DREURY 2.

a. 1300 *Havelok* 195 Til þat she were tuelf winter hold, And of speche were bold; And þat she coude of courtseyse, Gon, and speken of love-druny. 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 184 Of bataille and of chivalry And of ladyes love drury anon I wol yow telle.

b. 13.. *K. Alis.* 7610, Y wol sende hire love-drewry. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. x. 48 A Sidoun steid.. quham Dido.. gaif hym in luið drowry [L. *pignus amoris*]. 1550 LYNDE-SAY *Ser. Meldrum* 1003 And he gaif hir ane lufe drowrie, Ane King set with ane riche Rubie.

**Lovee** (lŭvĕ). *nonce-wd.* [f. LOVE sb. + -EE<sup>1</sup>.] A recipient of love.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. xi. 44 The Lover and Lovee make generally the happiest couple. 18.. LADY C. LINDSAY in *Academy* 20 Jan. (1894) 40/2 Papa, mama, lover, and lovee, played their parts to perfection.

**Lovee**, variant of LOVEY.

**Love-feast.**

1. *Ecl. Antig.* Used as a rendering of Gr. *ἀγάπη*, *Ecl.* Latin AGAPE. Among the early Christians, a meal partaken of, in token of brotherly love, by the members of the church; app. originally in connexion with the eucharistic celebration.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Agape, a love, banquet (? read love banquet), or feast that was used in the Primitive Church. 1610 T. GOWIN *Moses & Aaron* 1. 20 Their Love-feasts, .. now antiquated thoroughout Christendom. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 29 In the Apostolical Times, the Love-Feast and the Eucharist, tho' distinct, went together. 1881 N. T. (R. V.) 2 Pet. ii. 13 Revelling in their love-feasts while they feast with you. 1902 *Expositor* Aug. 126 In 2 Peter the feasts are Christian love-feasts.

2. Among Methodists, and some other modern sects, a religious service held at intervals in imitation of the Agape of the early church.

Its special features are the partaking of a simple meal (usually only of bread and water, and the relation of religious experiences by various members of the congregation. 1738 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 93 That on the Sunday seven-night following be a general love-feast. 1761 — *frnt.* 19 July. The very design of a Love-feast is a free and familiar conversation. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 144 She.. was frequent in her attendance at love-feasts.

3. Transferred to other gatherings.

1833 *Nation* (N. V.) 19 Jan. 44/1 On the evening of inauguration day the Populists held a 'love-feast'.

Hence **Love-feaster**, one who participates in a love-feast.

1749-51 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1820) 298 She was the mother of the Agapetæ, or love-feasters.

**Loveful** (lŭv'fŭl), a. [f. LOVE sb. + -FUL.]

† 1. Regardable with love; lovable. Obs.

1388 WYCLIF *Ecl.* xv. 13 The Lord hateth al cursing of errour, and it shal not ben locheuf [Vulg. *amabile*] to men dredende hym. 1596 R. [LINCHE] *Diella* etc. F 7 b, His love-ful face is now her soules sole essence.

2. Abounding in love. Now rare.

a 1225 *Anr. R.* 222 So lufful & so reouchful is hire heorte. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. ii. Colonies 505 The everlasting Voice Which now again re-bless the love-full choyce Of sacred Wedlock's secret binding band. 1645 R. SYMONDS *Diary Civ.* War (Camden) 275 Do not persuade a loveful maid there's any heaven but he. 1854 H. STRICKLAND *Trar. Th. & Panderes* 87 Cheerful, hopeful, loveful feelings, instead of the old religions of fear.

**Love-knot.** A knot or bow of ribbon tied in a peculiar way, supposed to be a love token. Also, a representation of such a knot. Cf. *true love knot*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 107 He hadde of gold wyroght a ful curious pyn: A love knotte in the gretter ende ther was. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* iii. 149 His windows strow'd with Sonnets, and the glasse Drawne full of love-knots. 1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 65 Leg and arm with love-knots gay. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 371 The circular box on the top.. contains a sort of love-knot.

b. *fig. and allusive.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xviii. 127 Lyf, and love, and leaute in o by-lyue and lawe, A love-knotte of lenute and of leel by-lyue. a 1585 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1590) 263 b, If it were a bondage, it was a bondage onely knitte in love-knots. c 1600 F. DAVIDSON *Ps.* cxxxii. in *Farr S. P. Elia.* (1845) II. 328 Where this love-knot remains vnbroken, God heapes of blisse doth send.

**Love-lay.** Chiefly poet. A love-song.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 6 And sum has langing of lufe lays to herken. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xvi. xiii. A woodroon bird.. That in plaine spech sung louelaies loud and shrill. 1830 TENNYSON *Dualisms* Poems 145 Two bees.. Hum a love-lay to the westwind at noon tide. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 258 These love-lays he interspersed with riddles and rhyming proverbs.

**Loveless** (lŭv'lis), a. [f. LOVE sb. + -LESS.]

1. Having no love; a. not feeling love; b. not loved.

† 1311 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 255 For frend is fo, the lond is loveles. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* v. 98 Thus I line loveles lyk a lutherdodge. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* l. 259 Envie, which is loveles, And Pride, which is lawles. *Ibid.* iii. 362 Sche which deide gultes For love, and yit was loveles. 1509 BARCLAY *Shep of Fobys* (1570) 72 A lorde or state whom many men doth drede With loveles feare. 1599 SHAKS. etc. *Pass. Pilgr.* xv. Long was the combat doubtfull, that love with love did fight To leave the master lovelesse, or kill the gallant knight. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* l. i. (1620) 7 The Knight Errant that is lovelesse, resembles a tree that wants leaues and fruit. 1735 PORE *Ep. Lady* 125 From loveless youth to unrespected age No Passion gratify'd except her Rage. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 149 The anxiety to be admired is a loveless passion. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prin.* vi. § 8. 79 An absolute cynic, loveless and alone. *Ibid.* 80 The loveless solitude, haunted by terrible visions of his victims. 1901 H. BLACK *Culture & Restr.* xii. 372 A loveless saint thus becomes a contradiction in terms.

† 2. Unlovely. Obs.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 432 These [Tortoises] are illfavoured to see to, and yet as lovelesse as they be, they are not without some medicinale vertues.

Hence **Lovelessly** adv., **Lovelessness**.

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Spr.* T. x. 189 Was never love more lovelesse requited. 1823 BYRON *Stanzas to a Hindoo Air*, How the long night flags lovelessly and slowly. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. ii. 167 Men of withered affections excuse their lovelessness by talking largely of the affection due to God. 1891 F. PAGET *Spirit Discipl.* (ed. 2) 214 The mysterious terror of everlasting lovelessness is seizing on his heart.

**Love-letter.** A letter written by a lover to the beloved, and expressing amatory sentiments.

[a 1240 *Wokunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 283 A swete ihesu þu oppnes me þin herte for to cunawe weterliche and in to reden trewe love letters.] 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. i. 1 What! haue I scap'd love-letters in the holly-day-time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them? 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Gzerman d'Alf.* ii. 260 A love-letter brought her by her maid. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady Rich* 16 Mar. I have got for you, as you desire, a Turkish love-letter. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. 21 Our village beauty had fairly reached her twentieth year.. without the slightest suspicion of her having ever written a love-letter. 1901 BLACKB. *Mag.* Oct. 496/1 The young people interchange love-letters.

**Love-lies-a-bleeding.** The garden plant *Amaranthus caudatus*, having a long drooping purplish-red spike of bloom.

Also applied dial. to some other plants (see E.D.D. and *W. Son.* Gloss.).

[c 1610 BEAUM. & FL. (title) Philaster, or Love lies a Bleeding.] 1654 S. BLAKE *Compl. Gardeners Pract.* 57 Princes-leathers. Otherwise called, My Love lieth a bleeding. 1665 REA *Flora* ii. ix. 185 This [*Amaranthus*] is.. called by some Country women, Love lies a bleeding. 1760 J. LEE *Intrad.* *Pol.* App. 318. 1809 CAMPBELL *O'Connor's Child* xvi. And cherish, for my warrior's sake.. The flower of love lies bleeding. 1842 WORDSW. *Love lies bleeding* 1 You call it 'Love lies bleeding',—so you may, Though the red flower, not prostrate, only droops.

**Lovelihead** (lŭv'lihed), rare. [f. LOVELY a. + -HEAD.] Loveliness. In quot. 1633 *concr.*

1633 B. JONSON *Underwoods* xciii. *Epithalamium* xxi, Those Sweet and Sacred fires Of Love betweene you and your Lovely-head. 1881 ROSSETTI *Balls & Son.* xcvi. 253 As thy love's death-bound features.. always keep.. Than all new life a livelier lovelihead.

**Lovelike**, a. rare. [f. LOVE sb. + -LIKE.] Of a nature appropriate to love. † Also = LOVELY.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 26 Her haire was.. of a dainty, and love-like browne. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 44 Musing, as wont, With love-like sadness, upon sacred things.

Hence † **Love-likely** adv., lovelily.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 81 Shee lookt sadly, and wept so love-likely, as all pittied her.

**Lovelily** (lŭv'li), adv. Also 4 *lufily*, *luo-lili*, *lufely*, 5 *lovelyly*, 6 *Sc.* *luuleile*. [f. LOVELY a. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a lovely manner; † a. in a loving or friendly manner (obs.); b. in a way to stimulate love; beautifully.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25582 Sute ihesu!.. al luuelili þou vs lere þe to laue wit sofastre rede. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 315 Thair capitane Tretit thame sa lufely. 141400 *Morte Arth.* 2292 Bot sir Arthure.. Jaughte hym vpe fulle lonelyly with lordliche knyghte. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* s. 459 Eft r be the burgesses of Edinburgh verie luuleile, and honorabile was receiuet. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Collog.* 245 Moreover, how lovelyly do the Graces cling to one another. 1763 CHURCHILL *Duellist* ii. Poems 1769 11. 69 Courage, a Youth of royal race, Lovely stern, possess'd a place. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* i. iii, So lovelyly the morning shone. 1897 *Academy* 27 Mar. 357/2 The 'bowery loneliness' of 'Paradise Lost' is less lovelyly beautiful.

**Loveliness** (lŭv'linĕs). [f. LOVELY a. + -NESS.] The quality of being lovely; exquisite beauty; † lovelibleness.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlviii. 13 Til whaim na thyngne may be like in fayrth & lufynes & in kyndnes. 1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol.* vi. 4 Thou art pleasant (o my love) even as lovelibleness itself. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* iv. Unthrifty lovelibness, why dost thou spend Upon thyself thy beauty's legacy? 1628 *Com. On Litt.* 395 a, For a farewell to our jurisprudent, I wish unto him.. the lovelibness of temperance, the stability of fortitude [etc.]. 1657 BAXTER *Agst. Quakers* 2 A Catholick Love to all Christians.. proportionable to their several degrees of lovelibness. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* i. Introd. 20 It adorn'd her with such unpresum'd Increase of Lovelibness. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iii. xxiv. Checks.. which but an hour ago Blush'd at the

praise of their own lovelibness. 1818 KRAATS *Eudym.* i. 2 A thing of beauty is a joy for ever: Its lovelibness increases. 1884 PAR *Eustace* 8 It was a face of surpassing lovelibness.

b. pl. Lovely qualities, traits of lovelibness. rare. 1790 G. WALKER *Serm.* II. xxi. 131 Let us adopt.. into the rule of our lives, all the lovelibnesses, which compose the character of the disciple of Christ.

**Loveling** (lŭv'lin). rare. [f. LOVE sb. or v<sup>1</sup> + -LING.] A lovely creature; † an object of love, a 'darling'.

1666 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. ii. *Magnif.* 692 These frolick lovelibings fraighted Nestes do make The balmy Trees o'r-laden Boughs to crack. 1853 MISS E. S. SHEPPARD *Ch. Auster* 11. 111 'And Herr Hummel', my loveling went on, pursing his lips, 'said' [etc.]. 1882 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nts.* I. 155 Upon the imperial necks she walks, a loveling bright.

**Lovelock** (lŭv'lpk). [f. LOVE sb. + LOCK sb.<sup>1</sup>.] A curl of a particular form worn by courtiers in the time of Elizabeth and James I; later, any curl or tress of hair of a peculiar or striking character.

1592 LVLV *Midas* iii. ii. 43 Wil you haue.. your love-locke wreathed with a silken tittle, or shaggie to fal on your shoulders? 1628 PRYNNE (title) *The Lovelibnesses of Lovelocks.* 1840 MARRIAT *Poor Jack* i. Lovelocks, as the sailors term the curls which they wear on their temples. 1894 A. GRIFFITHS *Secrets Prison* II. ii. iv. ii. 63 Bando-line, which she used in making love-locks to adorn her forehead and her temples.

transf. 1886 MAXWELL GRAY *Silence Dean Maitland* I. i. 12 Each [cart]-horse wore his mane in love-locks.

**Love-longing.** The longing felt by those who are in love.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24629 Par lai i in mi luue longing. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric* P. 61 A suete love-longyng myn herte thourh out stong. c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 493 To Alison now wol I tellen al My love-longing. 1522 *World & Child* (Roxb.) A iij b, And in love longyng myn herte is sore sette. 1593 DRAVTON *Sheph. Garl.* vii. (Roxb.) 117 This lad would neuer from her thought: she in love-longing fell. 1882 CHILDS *Ballads* I. 23/1 An elfknight, by blowing his horn, inspires Lady Isabel with love-longing.

**Love-lorn**, a. Forsaken by one's love; forlorn or pining for love.

1624 MILTON *Comus* 234 Where the love-lorn Nightingale Nightly to thee her sad Song mourneth well. 1746 COLLINS *Ode to Simplicity* 16 By her [sc. the nightingale] whose lovelorn woe [etc.]. 1768 SIR W. JONES *Solima Poems* (1777) 5 O'er Aziz's banks while love-lorn damselfs rove. † 1795 COLERIDGE *To Nightingale* 1 Sister of love-lorn poets, Philomel! 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* vi. i, The love-lorn wretch starts from tormenting dream. 1902 *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 334 Some love-lorn thrush serenaded his mate.

Hence **Love-lornness**, *lovelorn* condition.

1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* lxi, It was the story of that fair Gostanza who in her love-lornness desired to live no longer. 1888 R. A. KING *Leal Lass* I. xi. 210 His love-lornness, his sense of self-importance.

**Lovely** (lŭv'li), a. Forms: see LOVE sb. and -LY<sup>1</sup>. [OE. *luflic*, f. *lufu* LOVE sb. + *-lic* -LY<sup>1</sup>.]

† 1. Loving, kind, affectionate. Obs.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* III. 190 Mona se twelfta on callom weorcum nytlic 35.. cild acenned god luflic. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 5 For þanne bed no man siker ar he there þat lufliche word of ure loured ihesu cristes swete mude Cuned 35 thelstedde. a 1225 *Anr. R.* 428 Swuch ouh wumnone lore to beon—lunelich & libe. a 1300 *K. Horn* 484 Seie ich him bischev Wip loneliche speche þat he adun falle bifore þe king. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13260 He sermunt wið his loueli spek, And heild man þat war seke. c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 142 For shee to him so lovely was and trewe. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 565 And welcomed him with lovely chere. 1533-9 T. ST. AUGYN in *Lisle Papers* XLII. 96 (MS.) With much hearty and lovely recommendations. 1608 *Arcturuss* (1893) 129 Wee are.. the kings owne lovely subjects.

† b. Amorous. Obs.

1470-85 MATORY *Arthur* vii. xxi. 246 And they had goodly langage & lovely countenance to gyder. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) Aij, Whatsoever man that was unto the lovely passions disposed, suddenly.. burned for her. 1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 74 The letter of a friend of a wounded Loider.. to dissuade him from this loveful follie. 1592 LVLV *Midas* iii. iii, Amerula, another tale or none, this is too lovely. *Sua.* Nay let me heare anie woman tell a tale of x lines long without it tend to love, and I will [etc.]. 1599 SHAKS. etc. *Pass. Pilgr.* iv, Sweet Cytherea.. Did court the Lad with many a lovely looke.

† c. Friendly, amicable. Obs. (? Sc.) 1409 in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* IV. ccx, [Thail] sal nocht tak that caus furth bot in lufely manere as the lach will. a 1649 DUKEM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Scot.* (1655) 12 After lovely advice at the Council-Table.. he was freely dismissd.

2. Lovely; worthy of love; suited to attract love. Obs. exc. with etymological allusion.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Spelman) lxxxiii. 1 Hu lufice [Vulg. *quam dilecta*] geteld ðin. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 389 Quhen he wes blyth he was lufy, c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. lv. 131 Loonly fader, it is worþy þat þis houre þi seruaunt suffre somewhat for þe. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburg* i. 1443 But, moost lovely father I pray you heartfully Take no dyspleasure a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (1590) 66 Being beloved in all companies for his lovely qualities. 1638 JENUS *Paint.* *Ancients* 192, I am almost loth to say it, (sayth Quintilian) because it may be mistaken that shamfastness is a vice, but a lovely one. 1748 G. WHITE *Serm.* (MS.), Though God be.. more lovely than Man, yet 'tis more natural and easy.. for us in our present state to love men than God. 1812 LANDOR *Cl. Fulian* i. iii, What we love Is loveliest in de parture! 1846 RUSKIN *Mal. Paint.* II. iii. ii. v. § 12 If his mind be.. sweetly toned, what he loves will be lovely.

3. Lovely or attractive on account of beauty; beautiful. Now with emotional sense, as a strong expression of admiring or delighted feeling: Exquisitely beautiful.















low art, they must have seen both. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 173 In patients of low type of intelligence.

b. Of literary style, words, expressions, hence of a writer: The opposite of sublime; undignified.

1672 *Dryden Def. Epil. Ess.* (ed. Ker) I. 172 Never did any author precipitate himself from such height of thought to so low expressions, as he often does. 1709 *Pope Ess. Crit.* 347 And ten low words of creep in one dull line. 1725 *Postser. to Odyssey* (1840) 389 But whenever the poet is obliged by the nature of his subject to descend to the lower manner of writing, an elevated style would be affected. 1765 in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmsbury* I. 130 Superior to Runkenius .. whose language is rather low. 1779-81 *Johnson L. P., Prior*. Prior is never low, nor very often sublime.

c. Of races of mankind: Inferior in degree of civilization, little advanced. Of animals or plants, their type, etc.: Not highly organized.

1859 J. R. GREENE *Protosoa* Intro. xviii. The lowest form of animal life with which we are acquainted. 1865 *Taylor Early Hist. Man.* iv. 79 Languages spoken by very low races. 1881 *Tyndall Ess. Floating Matter Air* 125 Germs of bacteria and other low organisms.

7. As a term of reprobation or disgust.

a. In a moral sense: Abject, base, mean.

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Mowbray's Banishment* xvii. Through flattery loe, I dyd his yll ypholde. 1666 *Pepys Diary* 8 Sept. Much .. discourse .. of the low spirits of some rich men in the City, in sparing any encouragement to the poor people that wrought for the saving their houses. 1790 H. WALPOLE in *Walpoleiana* cxxiv. 75 Low-cunning, self-interest, and other mean motives. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 401 Flattery or fawning or other low arts. 1895 A. F. WARR in *Lancet* XCIX. 507/1 Whenever a dramatist wished to introduce intrigue, chicanery, or other dirty work, his dramatic person included a low attorney.

b. Degraded, dissolute.

1599 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 431 [Paid] to John Wesley for his horse and drage to be used for the whipping of low women, 4d.

c. Wanting in decent breeding; coarse, vulgar; not socially 'respectable'.

1759 *Dilworth Poet* 18 Notwithstanding Mr. Wycherley's low behaviour to Mr. Pope. 1780 *Mad. D'Arbly Diary* May, She has evidently kept low company. 1838 *Dickens Nick.* xii. Tilda's friends are low people. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* iv. 1. 483 A considerable number of low fanatics .. regarded him as a public benefactor. 1861 R. G. WILBERFORCE *Life S. Wilberforce* (1882) III. 1. 27 They [Irish priests] are generally low fellows—Mr. Hale is a very coarse low fellow himself. 1872 *Punch* 6 Jan. 5/1 What is there in common between a respectable shopkeeper who pays rates and a low person who wheels a barrow?

b. Wanting in bodily strength or vigour; poorly nourished, weak.

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* iv. iii. (1495) 83 Drynesse makyth the body lene and lowe. 1485 *Bk. St. Albans* c. j. Sum put hawkys in mew at high estate, and sum when they be right low. 1530 *Palsgr.* 371/2 Lowe of complexyon, feeble. 1607 *Torrsell Fourc. Beasts* (1658) 155 They keep them low and down by subtraction of their meat. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1012/4 A Plain Black Gelding, .. low of flesh. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iii. 321 Before his Training, keep him poor and low. 1715 *Burnet Own Time* (1724) I. 585 He was so low, that it was not probable he could live many weeks. 1783 H. WATSON in *Med. Comm.* I. 165 She .. grew low from loss of appetite. 1802 *Mrs. E. Parsons Myst. Visit* II. 62 So low and ill, that she gladly accepted a small cup of usquebaugh. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 162 When I had my severe crisis off Vera Cruz, I was frightfully low at the time. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 575 If .. the patient is in low condition, an improvement in the diet may be of service.

b. Emotionally depressed; dejected, dispirited, dull, esp. in phr. *low spirits*.

1744 *Berkeley Siris* § 101 Lives which seem hardly worth living for bad appetite, low spirits, restless nights. 1779 *Burke Corr.* (1844) II. 302 I am low and dejected at times, in a way not to be described. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 49 An undue secretion of melancholia .. was supposed .. to produce a low or gloomy temperament. 1860 *Emily Eden Semi-attached Couple* II. 121 Lady Eskdale was low, and sent off a groom with a bulletin. 1894 *Hall Caine Manxman* III. xii. 170 She's wake and low and nervous, so no kissing.

c. Of diet, feeding: Affording little nourishment or stimulation; poor.

1715 *Burnet Own Time* (1897) I. 1. 386 These were both .. men of great sobriety, and lived on a constant low diet. 1752 *Berkeley Th. on Tarwater* Wks. III. 503 Such low diet as sour milk and potatoes. 1863 *Fr. A. Kenrie Resid. in Georgia* 111. The general low diet of the slaves. 1886 C. Scott *Sheep-Farming* 55 Low Feeding of Sheep. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 367 The patient should be put on a low diet. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 214 The percentage of children .. who presented low nutrition.

9. Little above the minimum, not high, in amount or degree of intensity. (Often with implied reference to position in a graduated scale.)

1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 34 Right now the hye wyndes blowe, And anon after they ben lowe. 1715 *Cheyne Philos. Princ. Relig.* i. (ed. 2) 321 We see an Image of this low and low kind of Life in Swallows, Insects, Vipers [etc.]. 1736 *Butler Anal.* Intro. Such low presumption, often repeated, will amount even to moral certainty. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brev.* i. (ed. 4) 72 The Grinding also must be considered, according to the high or low Drying of the Malt. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 239 The fever is kept low, and the eruption greatly lessened. 1823 J. HADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 154 When the flour is too fine, the colour will be low. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 638 Low or slow Nervous Fever. *Ibid.* III. 48 note. Hence, also, the terms high madness and low madness. 1831 *Brewster Optics* ix. 83 Muriatic acid has too low a re-

fractive and dispersive power to fit it for [etc.]. 1840 *E. Turner's Chem.* (ed. 7) II. 447 Heating the mixture to low redness. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* I. xxii. 151 Friends who visited me always complained of the low temperature of my room. 1875 *Portnum Majolica* xii. 132 Grotesques .. in low olive tint on a blue ground.

b. Of price, rate, numbers, amounts, etc.

1603 *Shaks. Twel. N.* i. 13 Nought enters there, Of what validity and pitch so ere, But falls into abatement and low price Even in a minute. 1602 *and Pt. Return fr. Tarnais.* iv. iii. 1794 If we can intertain these schollers at a low rate. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* II. 23 Merchants subsid by their Credit: if their credit be low, they must fall. 1691 *Locke Lower. Interest Wks.* 1727 II. 72 It [the Exchange] is Low, when he pays less than the Par. 1693 J. DRYDEN, jun., in *Dryden's Juvenal* xiv. (1697) 355 So of old was Blood, and Life, at a low-Market sold. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 227 The low price of lime. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Nov. 5/2 Chinese workmen .. work for low wages.

c. Geog. Of latitude: Denoted by a low number; at a short distance from the equator.

1748 [see LOWER 1]. 1867 *Smith Sailor's Word-bk.* *Low Latitudes*, those regions far removed from the poles of the earth towards the equator, 10° south or north of it.

d. Of things: Having a low value, price, or degree of some quality. (Chiefly with the specific reference expressed or contextually indicated.)

† Of gold: Not reaching a high standard of fineness. Of a card: Of small numerical value.

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. i. 8 Sena abounds in Elephants Teeth and Low Gold, of 18 or 19 carats Fineness. 1740 *Wimble's List of Snuffs* in F. W. Fairholt *Tobacco* (1876) 268-9 English Rappee. .. Best Dunkerque Rappee. .. Rappee Bergamot. .. Low Rappee. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 236 Horses still continue low [sc. in price]. 1835 *Ure Philos. Manuf.* 140 Hence, by the plan of mixture, much low English wools are consumed in our cloth manufacture, that would otherwise find no market at all. 1885 *Proctor Whist* II. 33 In general a low card is to be played second hand. 1900 G. NEWMAN *Bacteria* (ed. 2) 116 'Low' yeasts .. sink in the fermenting fluid, act slowly, and only at the low temperature of 4° or 5° C.

e. Of condition: Not flourishing or advanced.

1596 *Shaks. Merch. P.* II. ii. 319 My Creditors grow cruel, my estate is very low. 1686 *tr. Chardin's Trav. Persia* 68 During the weak and low Condition of the Eastern Emperors. 1844 T. WRIGHT *Anecd. Lit.* 23 Of course we ought to make great allowances for the low state of this branch of philology in Tyrrwhitt's time.

10. a. Of or in reference to musical sounds: Produced or characterized by relatively slow vibrations; grave.

1422 *tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 231 Tho .. haue the voice atte the begynnyng of the worde grete and lowe. 1530 *Palsgr.* 845/1 With a low voyce, a basse voyx. 1597 *Morley Introd. Mus.* 166 Songs which are made .. in the low key. 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* iii. 14 Sing sho tua notis, the one is of tone, As B acre lau and B inoll far abone. 1878 in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 27/1 These [words] are 'high' and 'low', the former denoting greater, the latter less, rapidity of vibration.

b. Of the voice, a sound: Not loud.

c 1440 *Prompt. Paris.* 314/2 Lowe, or softe yn voyce, .. *submissus*. 1605 *Shaks. Lear* v. iii. 273 Her voice was ever soft, Gentle, and low, an excellent thing in woman. 1724 R. WODROW *Life J. Wodrow* (1828) 98 His voice was but low and none of the strongest. 1839 *Murray's Phant. Ship* xxviii. A low tap at the door was heard. 1852 *Ida Pfeiffer Journ. Iceland* 172 The explosions are always preceded by a low rumbling. 1863 *Woolner My beautiful Lady* 15 Her warbling voice, though ever low and mild. 1887 *Bowen Virg. Aeneid* III. 320 Bending her face to the ground, in a whisper low she replies.

11. Humble in disposition, lowly, meek. Now rare.

1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* xx. 36 Nede is next hym .. as low as a lombe for lakkyn of that hym nedeth. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 118 Thou must .. with low herte humblesce suie. c 1403 *Cuckoo & Night.* 3 The god of love .. can make of lowe hertes hye, And of hye lowe. 1426 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 5 Pe law submission of be said John Lyllyng. 1533 *Gau Richt Fay* (1838) 30 God hes al tyne lwyd the richt visdomne .. and schawis it to thyme that ar simpil and law. 1578 *Lindesay (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 38 In the meane tyme heeld thame selfis lewche and quyit. 1836 *Mrs. Browning Poet's Vow* II. viii. I thought .. The teachings of the heaven and earth Did keep us soft and low.

12. (With allusion to sense 4.) Of one's pockets, stock of money or any commodity: Nearly empty or exhausted. Hence of persons, to be low in pocket, etc.

1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 94, I thought it high time .. to recruit my Pockets, which were now very low. 1821 *Scott Pirate* xxiv. We have junketed till provisions are low with us. *Ibid.* xxxi. My own [money] was waxing low. 1894 *Hall Caine Manxman* 40 And you talk of being low in your pocket.

13. Of an opinion, estimate: Attributing small value or poor quality; depreciatory, disparaging.

*Mod.* I have a very low opinion of his abilities.

14. Of a date: Relatively recent. Chiefly in *compar.* and *superl.*

*Mod.* The date assigned by this critic to Ecclesiastes seems to be too low.

15. Said of religious doctrine, as the opposite of high in various applications (see HIGH a. 15); often *colloq.* = Low Church.

1854 S. WILBERFORCE *Let. in Life* (1881) II. vi. 234 The Church of England will seem to be committed to Low doctrine, which she does not teach, as to this sacrament. 1881 *Trollope Dr. Wortle's School* I. i. Among them [Low Church prelates] there was none more low, more pious, more sincere.

III. In complementary use with verbs both *trans.* and *intr.* where the complement frequently indicates the result of the action.

16. To bring low: to bring into a low condition, with respect to health, strength, wealth or outward circumstances; also, to bring to the ground. Cf. *low-brought* in 23 below.

1387 *Trevisa Higden (Rolls)* V. 277 His son Occo .. wms byseged at York, and [il]broughte lowe [L. humilitato]. 1530 *Palsgr.* 468/1 For all his great bely, this syknesse hath brought hym lowe ynough. 1535 *Coverdale 1 Sam.* II. 7 The Lorde .. bryngth lowe and exalteth. 1611 *Bible Job* xl. 12 Looko on every one that is proud, and bring him low. 1655 *Stanley Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 16/1 His Father .. brought his Estate so low, as to want even necessities. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 360 The nobles of Savoy have long since been brought low. 1819 *Shelley Julian & Maddalo* 601 Perhaps remorse had brought her low.

*absol.* 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. II. iii. 129 At one quick blow Shoot, and bring low!

17. To lay low: a. To lay flat; to bring to the ground, to overthrow in fight, to stretch lifeless. b. To lay in the ground, to bury. c. in immaterial sense or fig.: To abase, humble.

a. c 1386 *Chaucer Manciple's T.* 118 She shal be cleyed his wenche, or his lemman. And .. Men leyen that on as lowe as lith pat oother. c 1470 *Golagros & Cava.* 726 Schir Edmond loisset has his life, and laid is full law. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* xx. xxii. For I wene thys day to laye the as lowe as thou laydest me. 1667 *Milton P. L.* I. 137 The dire event .. Hath .. all this mighty Host In horrible destruction laid this Nov. 1740 *Lady M. W. Montagu Let. to Lady Pomfret* 25 Nov. I bought a chaise at Rome .. and had the pleasure of being laid low in it the very second day after I set out. 1791 *Burns Lament for Earl Glencairn* ix. O I had I met the mortal shaft Which laid my benefactor low! 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleromania* 111 Whenever morality hitches the toe, Delinquent with crab-stick should straight be laid low.

b. 1340 *Hampole Pr. Consc.* 862 When it es in erth layd lawe, Wormes pan sal it al to gnaw. 1595 *Shaks. John II.* i. 164, I would that I were low laid in my grave. 1795 *Jemima* II. 187 Little did his now laid low Lordship think his days were so closely numbered. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xxiv. Use me ere they lay me low Where a man's no use at all.

c. a 1225 *Juliana* 62 Ant heo bet heief ham her leist ham swide labe. a 1245 *Cursor M.* 1649 (Trin.) I shal hen laye ful lawe bat sett so litil of myn awe. c 1286 *Ctess Penelope* I's. LX vi. [God] shall lay our haters low. 1611 *Bible Isa.* xiii. 11, I .. will lay low the hantiness of the terrible.

18. To lie low: a. literally. To lie in a low position or on a low level, deep down; also, to crouch. b. To lie on or in the ground, lie prostrate or dead; fig. to be humbled, abased. Of an erection: To be overthrown or broken down, to lie in fragments. c. *Mod. slang.* To keep quiet, remain in hiding; to bide one's time.

a. c 1250 *Death* 166 in O. E. *Misc.* 178 þu schald nu in eorpe liggan ful lohe [Yes. Coll. *Misc.* lowe]. 1560 *Rolland Crt. Venus* I. 56 Behind the Bus (Lord) bot I liggat lawe. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 76 To ly rycht law in till ane crib. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* II. ii. 40 Beside a bubbling fountain low she lay. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. iii. (1712) 49 Whether it might not have laid so low in the Earth as never to have been reached. 1674 *Josselyn Voy. New Eng.* 171 It lyeth low, by reason whereof it is much indammaged by floods.

b. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1649, I sal do þam lij ful lau þat letes sua lightly on min au. 1307 *Elegy Edm.* I. ii. Of whom that song is that y syng, Of Edward kyng that lith so lowe. *Ibid.* iv. Ayeen the hethene for te fyhte, To wyne the croiz that lowe lys. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiv. (Lucas) 80 þe angel his trumpe sal blaw, & ger þame ryse þat lyes law. 1387-8 T. *Urk Test. Love* II. ii. (Skeat) I. 58 His auter is broke, and lowe lyth. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* xx. 10 That Lucifers lordshup ligghe shold ful lowe. c 1400 *Cato's Morals* 171 in *Cursor M.* App. iv, Loke þou lere sum craft, quon þi hap turnis baft, and logh þou lise. 1513 *Douglas Aeneis* x. 18 Lo now he liggis law, for al his feris. 1535 *Stewart Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 297 The castell als thai gart it lig full law. 1599 *Shaks. Much Ado* v. i. 52 If he could but rite himself with quarrelling, Some of vs would lie low. a 1822 *Shelley Marg. Nicholson Fragment* 12 Monarch thou For whose support this fainting frame lies low. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* lxxiii. 22 All our house lies low mournfully buried in you. 1879 J. D. LONG *Aeneid* II. 730 Priam by the sword lies low.

c. 1880 J. C. HARRIS *Uncle Remus* II. (1881) 20 De Tar-baby, she sot dar, she did, en Brer Fox, he lay low. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Mar. 3/1 Mr. N. .. has not really been dead at all, but only 'lying low' in Canada. 1894 *Marg. Verney Mem. Verney Fam.* III. 475 Royalists who had lain low were showing signs of life. 1901 *Scotsman* 2 Mar. 9/4 To that end the opposition lay low.

19. With certain other verbs, the meaning of which includes the notion 'to make' or 'to become'; to burn low (see BURN v. 2 c); to go low, (a) to become worsted; (b) to become exhausted; to run low (see RUN).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 23 þe Kyng herd þat telle, þat his side 3ede lowe. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* xl. 61 Pouerte pursued me and put me lowe. 1555 *Bradford in Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlv. 131 Other men in England whose stoutness must be plucked lowe. 1583 *Stocker Civ. Warres Love C.* II. 117 b. Their virtuals went very low. 1768-74 *Tucker Let. Nat.* (1834) I. 621 Should I chance on some distant journey to be reduced low in pocket.

IV. In Combination.

20. In concord with sbs. forming combinations used attributively or quasi-adj., as low-blast, -car-bon, -caste, -class, -flash, -grade, -ground, -heel,



*life, neck, power, pressure, tension, tread, type, warp, etc.*

**1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, "Low-blast Furnace, a metallurgical furnace in which the air of the blast is delivered at moderate pressure. **1900** *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 751/2 Copper and low-carbon ingot steel. **1894** *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 500 The low-caste Hindus. **1898** *Daily News* 11 Nov. 51 All such low-class methods. **1894** *Westm. Gaz.* 25 July 2/3 Low-flash oils, imported chiefly from America. **1879** H. GEORGE *Prgr. & Pot.* II. vi. (1881) 191 It is not low wages which will cause the working of low-grade ore. **1899** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. Mar.* 133 Maize flour of a low-grade quality has taken the place of low-grade wheaten flour in the manufacture of boots. **1897** *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Sept. 1/3 The high and low ground game fauna of the country. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 506 ¶ 6 Such as appear discreet by a low-heel shoe. **1794** WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ode to For. Soldiers* Wks. 1812 III. 248 Saint Crispin. The low-life Cobler's Tutelary Saint. **1883** F. ANSTEE *Tinted Venus* 95 The peculiar stave by which a modern low-life Blondel endeavours to attract notice. **1901** *Lady's Realm* X. 646/2 With the coat and skirt the low-neck blouse is woefully out of place. **1878** ARNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 306 The student is recommended to commence with a comparatively low-power objective. **1833** N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 1, 97 The high-pressure or condensed steam expands until it becomes low-pressure steam. **1873** B. STEWART *Conserv. Energy* IV. 108 Let us take, for example, the low-pressure engine. **1897** *Albion's Syst. Med.* IV. 564 Those exceptional cases of Bright's disease, in which a low-pressure pulse is found. **1898** *Ibid.* V. 683 Not infrequently the low-tension pulse presents marked fluctuation of the base line. **1895** HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 71 An easy low-tread staircase. **1897** W. C. HAZLITT *Ourselfs* 122 It is natural that this low-type Realism should be ruled by circumstances. **1899** MACKAIL *Life Morris* II. 46 The low-warp loom be dismissed, as useless for his purpose.

**21.** Parasynthetic derivatives in -ED<sup>2</sup>, unlimited in number, as *low-arched, backed, bodied, boughed, bowed, concealed, conditioned, crowned, filleted, flighted, fortified, heeled, levelled, masted, minded* (hence *low-mindedness*), *panelled, priced, purposed, quartered, rented, rimmed, roofed, statured, thoughted, toned, tongued, vanilled, voiced, wheeled, withered, witted; low-blooded*, of low blood, race, or descent; *low-necked*, (of a dress) cut low in the neck or bosom.

**1821** JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Lady G. Baillie* i. 7 By low-arched door. **1681** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1656/4 A Sorrel Mare, about 13 hands high, a little low-backed. **1827** LADY MORGAN *O'Brien's O'Flaherty's* IV. 60 A low-backed car is the common vehicle used for the purposes of husbandry. **1839** *Times* 19 Mar. It failed, as low-blooded knavery always does. **1892** E. KEEVES *Homeward Bound* 28 The passing of weak, low-blooded paupers by careless selectors. **1882** STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts., Prov. & Guitar* ii. Léon looked at her, in her low-bodied maroon dress. **1824** MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. 54 The peacock... dropping it [his tail] gracefully from some low-boughed tree. **1898** R. KIRLING in *Morning Post* 5 Nov. 5/3 The low-bowed battleships slugged their bluff noses into the surge. **1834** HAWTHORNE *S. Felton* (1833) 266 The low-ceilinged eastern room where he studied. **1648** B. HALL *Select Th.* § 10 Humble and low-conceited of rich endowments. **1632** MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* v. ii. Of an abject temper, poor and low condition'd. **1600** ROWLANDS *Letts. Humours Blood* v. 72 A little low-crowned Hatte he alway wears. **1856** LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 141 His low-crowned oil-skin hat, and leather gaiters. **1867** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2271/4 Stolen or strayed... a Chesnut Gelding... low-filled. **1592** NASHE *Strange News* F. 3 The Portugals and Frenchmens feare will lend your Honors richer ornaments, than his low-flighted affection (fortunes summer flower) can frame them. **1627** 47 FELTHAM *Acetates* 40 The low-fortuned ploughman. **1687** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 225/4 A Roan Gelding... about 14 hands, all his paces, low-heel'd before. **1810** SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xvii. The low-level'd sunbeams. **1666** PHILLIPS (ed. 5) *Low-nasted*, a Ship is said to be low-nasted, or under-masted, when her Mast is too small, or too short. **1730-45** THOMSON *Autumn* 188 Giddy fashion and low-minded pride. **1829** SOUTHEY *Sir T. Moore* (1831) II. 48 Not so much from the low-mindedness of individuals, as from the circumstances wherein they are placed. **1901** *Westm. Gaz.* 30 July 6/3 A low-necked wedding gown. **1902** *Blackw. Mag.* May 653/2 Entering under a low-panelled door, we found ourselves in a long and wide bar. **1722** DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 171 He... falling into some low-prized rogeries afterwards... was... transported. **1842** BISCHOFF *Woolen Manuf.* II. 199 The German cloths are not so well manufactured as ours, particularly the low-priced cloth. **1729** SAVAGE *Wanderer* v. 208 The low-purposed, loud, polemic Fray. **1860** READE *Cloister & H.* III. 59 They [shoes] were low-quartered and square-toed. **1802** *Trans. Soc. Arts* XX. 348 To live in low-rented houses. **1598** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. iv. *Handicrafts* 90 The low-roof broken walls (In stead of Arras) hang with Spiders' cauls. **1671** MILTON *P. R.* IV. 272 Philosophy... From Heaven descended to the low-roofed house Of Socrates. **1635** R. JOHNSON *Hist. Tom a Lincoln* (1828) 100 A very low-statured dwarf. **1634** MILTON *Comus* 6 With low-thoughted care Confin'd. **1847** TENNYSON *Princess* VII. 208 So she low-toned; while with shut eyes I lay Listening; then look'd. **1871** G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* II. Your dear mother had a low-toned nervous system. **1606** SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. iii. 15 Didst hear he speak? Is she shrill tongu'd or low? **1830** TENNYSON *Adeline* 51 Doh the low-tongued Orient Wander from the side of the morn. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 86 Your foolish, your low-wait'd Lovelace. **1606** SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. iii. 16 Madam, I heard her speak, she is low-voic'd. **1842** TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 11 Sitting straight Within the low-wheel'd chaise. **1884** *St. Stephen's Rev.* 28 June 14/2 Saddles... suited to the low-withered Arab horses.

**22.** In combination with pres. and pa. pples., forming ppl. adjs., corresponding to the vbl. phrases in senses 16-19, as *low-laid, -lying, -made*.

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**1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iv. 103 Be content, Your low-laide Sonne, our Godhead will vplift. **1811** SHELLEY *Tear* IV. 7 Sure man... May weep in mute grief o'er thy low-laid shrine. **1856** LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 611 A mild, soft day, with low-lying clouds. **1567** GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* viii. (1593) 202 And ducking downe their heads, within the low-made wicket came.

**23.** Special combinations and collocations: *low bailiff* (see quot.); *low boat U. S. sport*, that which secures the smallest quantity of fish or game (*Cent. Dict.*); *low-brought ppl. a.*, reduced to distress, weakness, or subjection (see sense 16); *low celebration Ecol.* (see quot.); *low-cheered a.*, mild-faced, having a meek look; *low comedian*, an actor of low comedy; *low comedy*, (a) comedy in which the subject and treatment border upon farce; (b) *Theat. slang* = *low comedian*; *low-day*, any day that is not a Sunday or feast-day; *Low Dutch a. and sb.* (see DUTCH A. 1, B. 1 and 3); hence *Low-Dutchman* (cf. DUTCH 3 b); *Low Easterday* = *Low Sunday*; *low embroidery, fermentation* (see QUOTS.); *Low German a. and sb.* (cf. GERMAN A. 1 b, B. 1 b, 2 b); *low grinding* = *low-milling*; *Low Latin a. and sb.* [= *F. bas-latin*], late Latin or mediæval Latin; hence *Low-Latinist*, a scholar in Low Latin; *low mass* (see MASS); *low-milling* (see MILLING vbl. sh.); *low-pad cant* = FOOTPAD; *low-parted a.*, of no great parts or abilities; *Low parties pl.*, the Netherlands; *low-rope* = *slack-rope*; *low-sail (Naut.)* = *easy sail* (cf. EASY A. 5); *low tea U. S.*, a plain tea; *low Toby* (see quot.); *Low Week*, the week following Easter week; *low-wood* = CORSEWOOD 2; *low-worm* (see quot.).

**1835** 1st *Munic. Corp. Comm. Rep.* App. II. 1601 (Lancaster.) The Bailiff of the Commons, sometimes called the Low Bailiff, is elected at an annual meeting of the free burgesses from among the commons. **1459** *Paston Lett.* No. 331 l. 444 He... is ryle 'lowe browt, and sore weykid and feyld. **1545** *Primer Hen. VIII* DDIV. Beholde, how I am lowe brought from the cruel pursuers. **1596** SPENSER *State Trcl.* (Globe ed.) 614/2 How comes it then to pass, that having once bene soe lowe brought, and thoroughly subjected, they afterwards lifted themselves soe strongly agayne? **1867** WALKER *Ritual Reason Why* 79 Low celebration is the administration of the Holy Communion without the adjuncts of assistant ministers and choir. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 258 Grace gaue Piers a tempe, fourre gret oxen; Pat on was Luke, a large beste and a lowe-chered. **1749** W. R. CHTWORTH *Hist. Stage* 82 note. A well-esteem'd Low Comedian. **1890** BARRIE *My Lady Nicotine* xiii. (1901) 431 This is the low comedian Kempe. **1608** DAY *Humour out of breath* l. B 4 b, Attendance sirra, your low Comedie, Craues but few Actors, weeke breake a comedy. **1671** DAYDEN *Evening's Love* Pref. Ess. (ed. Ker) l. 135 Low comedy especially requires, on the writer's part, much of conversation with the vulgar, and much of ill nature in the observation of their follies. **1750** T. ASTON *Suppl. to Ciber* 12 There being no Rivals in his dry, heavy, downright Way in Low Comedy. **1885** J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 39 Our low comedy, who knew the whole piece by heart. **1613** T. CAMPION *To Henry, Ld. Clifford* Wks. (1886) 64 The vulgar low-days undistinguished, Are left for labour, games, and sportful sights. **1592** NASHE *P. Penitence* 23 b, The Germanes and lowe Dutch... should bee continually kept moyst with the foggie air and stinking mistes that arise out of their fenie soyle. **1764** HARMER *Observ.* Pref. 8 Egmont's and Heyman's Travels... translated from the Low Dutch. **1576** NEWTON *Lemni's Complex.* (1633) 63 The Netherlands, and low Dutchmen bordering upon the Sea. **1603** OWEN *Pembroke* (1892) 271 The second... on Ester Monday... the third on 'Lowe Esterday. **1882** CAULFIELD & SAVARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Low Embroidery*. This term includes all the needlework formed with Satin or other fancy stitches upon solid foundations, whether worked upon both sides alike, or slightly raised (not padded) by run lines from the foundation. **1881** TYNDALL *Floating Matter* Air 257 This beer is prepared by what is called the process of low fermentation; the name being given partly because the yeast... falls to the bottom of the cask; but partly also because it is produced at a low temperature. **1845** S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 287 The champion of the modern views... a low German, Erasmus of Rotterdam. **1887** [see GERMAN A. 1 b]. **1884** *Bath Herald* 27 Dec. 6/4 [Flour Mill.] The system in vogue up to a dozen years ago was low grinding. **1872** YEATS *Growth Comm.* 159 The Hanseatic league derives its name from the 'Low Latin' 'hansa'. **1673** R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 65 The Ruffler is metamorphosed into a Low-Pad. **1662** GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 18, ix. § 2. 577 The heart [may be] sound and sincere, where the head is low-parted. **1502-9** HENRY VII in Heaven Lett. *Rich. III & Hen. VII* 449 He [would shew] unto us marvelous conclusions touching the rule and [governance] of these 'Love parties. **1697** DAYDEN *Ded. to Aeneis* in *Ess.* (1900) II. 201 This is like Merry Andrew on the low rope. **1805** in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 134 note, Saw the Enemy to leeward under low-sail on the harbour tack. **1883** HOWELLS *Woman's Reason* II. xviii. 133 The world... sent her invitations to little luncheons and low teas. **1825** KNAPP & BALDWIN *Neuigate Cat.* III. 438/1 A low Toby, meaning it was a footpad robbery. **1884** *Catholic Dict.* 604 From Holy Saturday till Saturday in Low Week. **1864** Scanderberg *Reviv.* v. 115 In the midst of the Copse or Low-wood. **1704** *Dict. Rust.*, 'Low-worm' is a Disease in Horses, hardly known from the Anthony-Fire or the Shingles... 'tis a Worm that is breed on the back of a Horse... or runs along the Neck to the Brain.

**B.** Quasi-sb. and sb.

**I.** The neuter adj. used absol.

**1.** What is low, a low place, position, or area.

**c 1175** Lamb. *Hom.* 79 Adam ure forme feder bet alithe from hehe in to lahe. **c 1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* lviii. 10 Pou takis me vp fra my laghe in til bi heghe. **c 1375** BARBOUR *Brue* VI. 518 Schir Amerys ront he saw, That held the playn ay & the law. **1484** CANTON *Fables of Antan* xxvi. To thende he falleth not from hyhe to lowe. **1597** HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xxxviii. 1 Musical harmony... being but of high and low in sounds n due proportionable disposition. **1875** BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 5120, l. 1. Face Low and Wrong and Weak and all the rest.

**† 2.** With preps. *At, in, on low*: down low, on the ground, below, on earth = *LOW* 1. *Obs.*

**a 1300** *Cursor M.* 11260 On hei be ioi, and pes on lagh. **13...** *S. Erkenwold* 147 in Horstun. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 260 Such a lyche here is, Has layne lokene here one loghe, how longe is vknawene. **1340** *Ayeb.* 119 Panne ine ous le-ginneb bise graces... ine log and snewef an hez. **a 1400-50** *Alexander* 3261 Now in leuell, nowe on-loft, nowe in low vnder. **c 1460** *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 570 And truly, syts, looke that ye throw That othere lord is none at-lowe.

**II.** As sb.

**3.** (with *a* and *pl.*) **a.** A piece of low-lying land. **b.** An area of low barometric pressure.

**1790** *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII. 92 This Low, as it is called, traversing the best part of our saltings. **1878** *Pop. Sci. Monthly* July 310 These high and low areas, or 'highs' and 'lows' as they are technically known, travel.

**4.** In *All-fours*: The deuce of trumps, or the lowest trump dealt. Earlier books have 'highest, lowest', etc.)

**1818** TODD *S. V. All-fours*, The all-four are high, low, Jack, and the game. **1830** [see GAME sb. 8 f]. **1897** in WEBSTER.

**Low** (*lōw*, adv. Forms: 3 lah(e), 3 5 la3(e), 103 e, 3-6 lowe, (4 lowwe, 4-5 lau, 4-6 Sc. and north. law e, 4- low. Also LAIGH. [ME. *la3e*, *lahe*, *lo3e*, f. the adj.]

**1.** In a low position; on or under the ground; little above the ground or some base. *To carry low* (see CARRY 32, 32 c). *† To dance low*: to dance lifting the feet but little from the ground.

*Cf.* Low a. 18; the adv. and the complementary adj. are often difficult to distinguish.

**a 1225** *Amr. R.* 130 Floed heie, & holded pauh het heaued euer lowe. **c 1230** *Hali Meid.* 5 Peos. wuned lahe on corde. **c 1250** *Intet Soth Serm.* 37 in O. E. Misc. 188 Lo3e howe holdet hore galun. **c 1290** S. *Eng. Leg.* 507/131 Him low3e it was wel vuele i do þat he lai so lowe here, þat he nere i-bured in herre stude. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3062 When he ryche man, þat in helle sat lawe, Lazar in Abraham bosom sawe. **1423** JAS. I. *Kings Q. ciii.* Law in the gardyn, ryght tofore myn eye. **1535** STEWART *Cyn. Scot.* (1858) II. 288 Tha... Passit ouir Esk richt lauch ouir Sulwa sand. **a 1548** *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 233 b, The towne standeth lowe, and the Ryver passeth thorough. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Liberty*, Care must be taken not to make the liberty too high, lest it... make the horse carry low. **1782** *Ann. Reg.* II. 12 note, Persons of all ranks here [in Naples] dance very low. **a 1800** COWPER *Needless Alarm* 25 The spotted pack, With tails high mounted, ears hung low.

**b.** *fig.* Humbly; in a low condition or rank; on poor diet; at a low rate. *† To breed* (a person) *low*: to educate in an inferior way (cf. LOW-BREED). *To play low*: to play for stakes of small amount.

**c 1374** CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 95 For in her sight to her he lute him lowe. **a 1400-50** *Alexander* 1012 Lord, with þoure leue we lawe 3ow be-sechis. **1530** PALSGR. 449/2, I beare lowe, I behaue my selfe humbly, *je me humilie*. **1593** SHAKS. 3 *Hon. VI.* IV. vi. 20 That I may conquer Fortunes spight, By liuing low, where Fortune cannot hurt me [etc.]. **1673** *Ess. Educ. Gentleman*, 3 The Barbarous custom to breed Women low, is grown general amongst us. **1758** CHESTERF. *Let. to Son* 5 Sept. (1892) III. 1234 Live cool for a time, and rather low. **1832** L.N. HOUGHTON in T. W. Reid *Life* I. 122 The doctor here tells me that I... must live very low while I remain in Rome. **1900** *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 98 You value yourself too low.

**2.** To a low point, position, or posture; also, along a low course, in a low direction.

**a 1225** *St. Markes.* 14 Pe engles... þe seod ham litten swa lah of so swide heh. **c 1275** *Passion Our Lord* 8 in O. E. Misc. 37 He þet is euer wes in heuene myd his fadere Ful lowe he alyhte. **13...** E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 798 Lo3e he loutez hem to Loth to þe grounde. **a 1400-50** *Alexander* 2289 'Mi louely lorde', quod þe lede & law him declines. **1530** PALSGR. 739/2 Stryke lowe, stryke, *lachez jusques a terre*. **1590** SHAKS. *Comm. Err.* III. ii. 143 Oh sir, I did not looke so low. **1602** DEKKER *Satiro-mastix* Epilogus M 2 b, You my little Swaggers that fight lowe: my tough hearts of Oake that stand too't so valiantly. **1611** *Bale Dent.* xxviii. 43 Thou shalt come downe very low. **1667** MILTON *P. R.* II. 81 With what volucke and laborious flight We sunk thus low? **1726** SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 383 We ought... to... dream as low as we could to destroy the worm. **1842** MACAULAY *Lake Regillus*, So answered those strange horse-men, And each couched low his spear. **1850-60** W. HOLMES *Disappointed Statesm.* 60 Party fights are won by aiming low. **1871** 'M. LEGRAND' *Canib. Freshm.* 129 The Captain was 'a fellow who smokes his cigars very low'.

**b.** *fig.* and in figurative contexts. *Clean and low* (see CLEAN adv. 6).

**1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 15 b, Anone they deprese hym as lowe in mysery & wretchednes. **1638** BAKER *tr. Falzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 21 When I see the sonne of the great Cecile let downe his spirits so low as to mine. **1781** COWPER *Expostul.* 547 Verse cannot stoop so low as thy desert. **1805** *Morn. Chron.* in *Spirit Pub. Jrnl.* (1806) IX. 284 He never descended so low as to steal pint pots and door-scrappers. **1871** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 208 Had the royal power ever fallen as low in England as it fell in Germany and Italy.

**3.** With reference to the voice, the wind, etc.: In a low tone, gently, softly. Also of singing, etc.: At a low pitch, on low notes. (Cf. Low a. 10.)



*c* 1300 *Havelok* 2079 Speke y loude, or spek y lowe, þou shalt ful wel heren me. *12* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 717 Summe highe and summe eek lowe songe. 1390 GOWER *Conf. l.* 77 Thogh thei [wyndes] beginne lowe, At ende thei be noght menable. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* ii. iii. 42 O stay and heare, your true loves coming, That can sing both high and low. 1662-3 PEYVS *Diary* 1 Mar. He read his sermon ... so brokenly and low, that nobody could hear at any distance. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* v. iv. 59 Lucia, speak low, he is retired to rest. 1776 *Trial of Nudocomar* 76/2 You say, the writer read the bond low: was it so low that you could not hear what was said? 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 244 Low muttering o'er his loathed name. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyperion* xxiv. Now, Wulf, speak low. 1856 MRS. MARSH *Evelyn Marston* i. i. 9 The wind howls low and mournfully around the chimneys. *Mod.* I can't sing so low as that.

4. With reference to time: Far down, or to a point far down; late.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Intro. (1736) 2 As low as the Reign of Julian we find, that [etc.]. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 45 The II. vol. of his Church History of Britain, is to come as low as King Charles II. 1732 in *Wesley's Tracts* (1830) l. 390 Easter fell low that year. 1734 SWIFT *Journal* agst. *Bill Tithe* *Flax & Hemp* Wks. 1745 VIII. 101 The Clergy had the sole right of taxing themselves, as low as the restoration. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. 108 This alliterative measure, remained in use so low as the sixteenth century. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Law* Eng. (1874) l. 64 These reached as low as the time of Pope Alexander the third.

5. Comb. Forming with ppl. adjs. used attrib. numerous quasi-compounds, usually hyphenated; as *low-bellowing*, *-bended*, *-bowed*, *-built*, etc. Also † *low-cast*, (of a valley) deep; *low-ebbed*, *lit.* of waves, having ebbed to a low point; † *fig.* of persons, 'at a low ebb', impoverished.

1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 505 A hollow moan .. low-bellowing round the hills. 1597 BR. HALL *Sat.* ii. iii. 27 The crouching Cuckoo, with low-bended knee. Tels on his tale. 1633 FORD *Broken Ill.* iii. v. With low-bent thoughts Accusing such presumption. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 77 The low-bent clouds Pour flood on flood. 1872 A. DE VERRE *Leg. St. Patrick, Arraigning. St. P.*, Ceasing, he stood 'Low-bowed, with hands upon his bosom crossed. 1592 NASHE *Summers Last Will* (1600) l. 11b, This 'lowe built house, will bring vs to our ends. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2625/4 Also a low-built Watch with a String, the Box Gilt. 1697 CREECH *tr. Manilius* iv. 33 But hotter Climates narrower Frames obtain, And low-built Bodies are the growth of Spain. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 60 It was, in fact, a large, though low-built house. 1613 16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. v. A 'low-cast valley. 1613 R. ZOUCH *Dore B.* The 'low-coucht Seas. 1757 DYER *Fleece* iv. 591 Proud Buenos Aires, low-coucht Paraguay. 1667 MILTON *P.* l. ix. 180 Like a black mist 'low creeping. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* l. 257 Low-creeping strawberries. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. i. 43 'Low-crooked-curisies, and have Spaniell fawning. 1593 — *Lucr.* 1705 May my pure mind with the fowle act dispense, My 'low declined honor to advance? 1625 MILTON *Death Fair Infant* 32 Hid from the world in a 'low dived tomb. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 720 Her pinions .. 'low-drooping, scarce can bear the mourner to the poplar shade. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* l. 251 Strait Hamis .. And his 'low-drooping Chest confess his Speed. 1601 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* ii. 119 Why, this same boy's .. A 'low-ebb'd gallant. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* m. 136 When the waves 'low-ebb'd still hid it up in shallow gloom. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 99 Keen knowledge of 'low-embowed eld. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* v. iii. Let thy smooth, 'Low-fawning parasites renouwe thy Act. 1830 TENNYSON *Mermanid* 32, I would fling on each side my 'low-flowing locks. 1864 — *Aylmer's F.* 612 A breathless hurthen of 'low-folded heavens. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 76/2 He is 'low-goi'g, and a wide-goe behind. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 326 Masses of 'low-growing plants. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxx. 246 'The low-hanging clouds. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* iii. 863 Like a 'low-hung cloud. 1902 Q. *Rev.* Oct. 484 The low-hung narrow-windowed mansion in Butcher Row. 1377 LANGE *P. Pl.* B. xii. 265 To 'low-lybbyng men the lark is resembled. 1672 DRYDEN *Maiden Queen* v. i. You teach me to repent my 'low-placed love. 1727 DE FOK *Syst. Magic* i. ii. (1840) 43 The 'low-prized learning of the magicians answered very well. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. Prol. 19 The .. ouer-lustie French doe the 'low-rated English play at dice. 1895 THOMSON & THOMAS *Electr. Tab. & Mem.* 15 A 'low-reading voltmeter. 1825 MILMAN *A. Boletyn* 161 Hal thou 'low-rolling doubling drum — I hear thee! 1634 MILTON *Comus* 315 Ere morrow wake, or the 'low roosted lark From her thicket's pallat rowse. A 1613 OVERBURY *Character*, Taylor Wks. (1850) 78 He .. raiseth the 'low set roof of his crosse-legged fortune. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* x. Some trivial, 'low-spoken remark. 1615 G. SANDY *Trav.* 99 Slow Nile with 'low-sunke streames shall keepe his braies. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 13 This low-sunk, wretched and deplorable Degeneracy of Soul. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iii. 507 Slender tributes 'low-tax'd Nature pays For mighty gain. 1820 SHELLEY *Vision* Ser. 12 The 'low-trailing rack of the tempest.

b. With agent-nouns or nouns of action, as *low-flyer*, *low-living*, † *-lying*, † *-riding*.

1708 MRS. CENTLIVE *Busy Body* l. 14 For then we are all thought to be .. High-Flyers, or Low-Flyers, or Levelers. 1896 *Alb. ill's Syst. Med.* l. 386 The claims made for their several methods by those who have enjoyed high-living, 'low-living, 'vegetarianism'. 1691 T. H. [ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. 141, The 'low-lying of the Head-springs of .. this River. 1599 JAS. I. B. O. A. *Supor* III. 121 Use .. 'low-riding for handling of your sword.

c. In comb. with another adv., as *low-deep*.

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* l. xviii, Pry Into the lowe-deep-buried sidnes long past. A 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 25 He .. will not deny you grace, But low deep bury faults, so ye repent.

**Low** (*lōw*), *v.* 1. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 3 *Orm.* *lāzhenn*, 3-6 *lowen*, 4 *lozen*, -3y, 4-6 *Se.* and *north.* *law* (e)n, (5 *lou*, *louze*, *lowyn*), 5- *low*. *pa. pple.* 3 *i-lahet*, 4 *y-lozed*, *lawene*. [*f. Low a.*]

1. *trans.* To make or bring low (chiefly in im-material sense); to abase, humble, lower.

*c* 1200 ORMIN 13965 Whi woldde Goddess Sune Crist .. himm selfenn lāzhenn. *Ibid.* 18257 Forþi þe33 woldenn niþþenn Crist & lāzhenn himm þemare. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 28 Ha neren nawi iohr, þah ha weren iahet. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* iv. 154 Þenþ þou nart bote esche, And so þou loze þe. 1375 BAR-ROUR *Bruce* xiii. 658 Quhen the Kyng Eduardis mycht Wes lawit, Kyng Robert lap on licht. 1382 WYCLIF *Phil.* ii. 7 He lowyde him self, takyngne the forme of a seruant. A 1400-50 *Alexander* 2993 Þat he þat lawene has a lede may lyft, if him thinke. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Prie.* *Prie.* 245 The sonne lowyth hym fro oure region. *c* 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* iii. iv. 302 He schulde luge him self in inward feeling of herte. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* v. (*Parl. Beasts*) xxi, The grit caille .. I can him law als litill als ane mous. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) l. xv. 472 The prayer of hym that loweth hym in his prayer thyrlthe the clowdes. 1533 FITZGER. *Serv.* xi. (1539) 26 High no man for no hate, and lowe no man for no loue. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1858) 91 He lawit him self and twik apone him y schap of man. A 1555 LYNDSEAY *Tragedy* 140 Who dois exault hymself God sal hym law. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 190 The Ignorant peple sa lawit bene and feillit, That thay wat nocht quhome to wyte. 1661 GLANVILLE *Van. Dogm.* 101 [God] in his Word, is pleas'd to low himself to our capacities. 1790 A. SHIRRES *Poems* 210 The merry fowks that were the ben, By this time 'gan to low their strain.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

13. *K. Alis.* 5746 The sonne loweth and west helt. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 295 Now it [Fortune] hithet, now it loweth. *c* 1430 *Hymns Vyr.* 120 Enery hylle Shalle lowe, valeys For to Fylle. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* i. 55 Now thow promittis .. now lowis, now defyis.

2. a. *trans.* To diminish, lessen; to lessen the value of (a coin); to depreciate. b. *refl.* To depreciate (oneself); to run down. c. *intr.* for *refl.* Of a fault: To be extenuated.

1340 *Apenh.* 28 Þei guode low to abatyne and hyre guodes to lo33. *Ibid.* 49 Þis zenne an-he3ch and lo3ch be þe stat of þe perones þet hit doþ. *c* 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* l. (*Katherine*) 167 Catone forþah his soune. To law hym-selfe or lof getrely. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 493 He areryd & lowyd y coyne & nooneys of his lande. 1793 T. SCOTT *Three Auld Men.* *Poems* 338 To lawe their price they will be sorry, Ae single doit.

3. *trans.* To lower, to hold or put in a lower position; to lower the level of (ground).

*c* 1450 *Mertin* 397 Than he lowed his spere. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 30 To lowe y' grownd that the dore may be of a reasonable heyghte. 1654 A. GRAY *Serm. on Death* (1755) 151 The other graces must low the sail to faith.

**Low** (*lōw*), *v.* 2. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5 *lowyn*, *law*, 9 *lowe*. [*a. ON. laga, f. lege Low sb.* Cf. MHG. *lohen*] *intr.* To flame, blaze, glow; *fig.* to glow, be 'on fire' with passion, etc. Also with *up*.

13. *Gau.* & *Gr. Knt.* 236 Grener .. Pen grene aumayl on golde lowande bystryer. A 1400-50 *Alexander* 226 Þe lede lawid in hire lofe as leme dose of gledes. A 1440 *Sir Degrey.* 1436 Arcangelus of rede golde .. Lowynge full ly3th. A 1440 *Promp.* *Parv.* 315/1 Lowyn, or flamyn as fyrr, *flamma*. 1697 W. CLELAND *Poems* 34 When stocks that are half rotten lowes, They burn best. 1724 RAMSAY *Teat. Misc.* (1733) l. 25 Driest wood will eithest lowe. A 1758 — *Mill* i. A 'lowing with love, my fancy did rove. A 1810 TANNAHILL *When John & me were married* *Poems* (1846) 116 And love will lowe in cottage low, As weel's in lofty ha'. 1827 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 l. 278 North. Look at your right hand. .. *Shepherd.* Its a lowin. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ruff Skirt.* l. 197 Each individual brick shone and 'lowed' with the intense heat. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 362 It lowed up in my mind that this was the girl's father. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 66 Transferring the flame when it lowed up to the bowl of his .. pipe.

† **Low**, *v.* 3. *Obs.* Forms: 4 *lu*, *looowe*, 4-5 *lowe*, 0-7 *low*. [*Partly a. OF. lower, loer* (mod. *F. lower*) — *L. laudare*; partly aphetic f. *ALLOW v.* Some of the forms coincide with northern spellings of *LOVE v.* 2, which has some of the senses of this *vb.*, and may sometimes have been confused with it. For the mod. vulgarism 'low for allow, see *ALLOW v.*]

1. *trans.* = *ALLOW v.* in various senses.

13. *Cursor M.* 20034 (Edin.) Þu mi wille me al wilu [other texts aloud]. 1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* iii. 6 As brent sacrifice of ost he lowouede them [Vulg. *acceptit eos*]. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4532 A foolish word is nought to trowe, Ne worth an appel for to lowe. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* liv. 187 (Harl. MS.) The kny3t hadde none Excusacion, ne wolde not lowe himselfe. 1587 TURBERY *Frug. T.* (1837) 139 He lowed him scope, without suspect of ill. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* viii. lxxvi, Least they [her looks] should low More then her heart might mean.

2. *intr.* To bid a price. (Cf. *LOVE v.* 2)

1607 NORDEN *Serv.* *Dial.* l. 9 note, Tenants striuing in lowing and bidding, inaheneth fines and rents.

**Low** (*lōw*), *v.* 4. Forms: 1 *hlōwan*, 3 *lhouen*, 4 *lo(o)wen*, *lowen*, 5 *lawe*, *loe*, *lowyn*, 6 *lo(o)we*, 7 *lough*, *lowgh*, 4- *low*. [*A Com. Teut. reduplicating str. vb.* (preserved as such only in OE.; elsewhere conjugated weak); OE. *hlōwan*, *pa. t. hlōwe* = *ODu.* (OLFrankish) *hluoien* (MDu. *loeyen*, *Du. loeien*), OHG. *hluojen* (MHG. *luejen*), ? ON. *hlāa* (once, with sense 'to roar'); f. Teut. root \**hlō*:-W. Aryan \**klā*:-; cf. L. *clamāre* to shout, Gr. *κλαγγεῖν* to call.]

1. *intr.* Of cattle: To utter their characteristic sound (in recent use apprehended as denoting a more subdued sound than *bellow*); to moo.

*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxii. (Z) 129 *Bos mugit*, oxa hlewð. *c* 1240 *Anc. Songs* (Ritson) 4 Awe blethep after lomb lhoup after calue cu. 13. *Poem times* *Edw.* II 183 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 332 Hit nis noht al for the calf that kow loweweth.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* vi. 5 Whethir .. an oxe shul loowen, whan befor the fulle crache he shal stonde? A 1400-50 *Alexander* 4744 Vinquile he noys .. as a nox quen he lawes. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) III. 27 Oon of the calves of golde that Thero-boam made loede scharpely in the natuie of Heliseus. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Job* vi. 5 Doeth the wilde asse braye when he hathe grasse? or loweth the oxe when he hathe fodder? 1611 BIBLE *Ibid.* 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 84 Should I heare .. a Cat lowgh like an Oxe, .. it would scare mee. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 118 The sober herd that lowed to meet their young. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* 208 The heifer lows, uneasy at the voice Of a new master. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn to Mercury* xix. 7 Hermes dragged forth two heifers, lowing loud. 1897 *tr. Nansen's Farthest North* II. ix. 452 We .. could hear them [walruses] .. lowing like cows.

2. *trans.* To make a loud noise, to bellow, howl.

Of a cavern: To reverberate with a noise.

*a* 1000 *Elene* 54 (Gr.) Hleowon hornboran, hreopan frican. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* li. 52 In al his lond lowen shal the woundid. 1512 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. x. 26 How cavernis or furnys of Ethna round Rummist and lowit. A 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 22 No she-priest here lows in a horn.

3. *trans.* To utter in a voice like that of cattle; to bellow forth.

*a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 281 Like to the sound the roling bull forth loowes. 1633 J. FISHER *Fuinus Troes* IV. l. Gjb, Which Caucasus may as a Catch repeat, And Taurus lough the same. 1644 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* ciii. Others do lough forth the tenour. 1871 G. MEREDITH *Hi. Richmond* xxxviii, 'Oh I thank you!' I heard the garlanded victim lowing. 1876 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Blotted out* iii. 27, I shudder under the conviction that she is going to low reproof at me, and so she does.

**Low**, *obs.* *pa. t.* of *LAUGH v.*

† **Lowable**, *a. Obs.* [*ad. F. louable*]: — *L. laudabilis* LAUDABLE. (Perhaps partly confused with *LOVABLE*.) Permissible, desirable, commendable.

1393 LANGE *P. Pl.* C. vi. 103 Ich rede þe .. rap þe to by-gyne þe lyf þat ys lowable and leel to þe soule. 1483 CANTON *Gald. Leg.* 249/2 Thyrldy for the lowable dysturbacion of the tresours that he gaf alle to poure men wysely. 1538 J. BUTLER *Let. to Crammer* in C's *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 373, I have declared to the prior that his third Article is not lowable. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* Prol. Bvj, Honest and helthsum decoration & clemlyndes, alwayes most lowable and commendable in a woman. 1639 CHAS. I. *Declar. Tynmuts* Sc. 63 According to the lowable lawes and constitutions received in this Realm.

† **Lowage**, *Obs. rare.* In 6 *lowaige*. [*ad. F. louage* hiring.] Some kind of charge on shipping.

1521 *Charterparty* in R. G. Marsden *Scl. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (1894) 37 All stowage lowaige wyndage pety lodmanage and averages acustomyd shalbe taken.

**Lowan**, variant of *LOWN*.

**Lowance** (*lōwāns*). Now *dial.* [aphetic f. *ALLOWANCE*.] A limited portion of food or drink or its equivalent in money given in addition to wages.

*c* 1565 R. PARKER in Hakluyt *Foy.* (1589) 141 Our lowance want so small .. it waxed lesse and lesse. 1612 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Harls* 36 You drinke too deepe, Your lowance you exceed. 1846 M. A. RICHARDSON *Borderers' Table-bk.* VI. 199 (F. D. D.) Besides their lowance. 1881 CUSANS *Hist. Hertfordsh.* III. *Cashio* 320 *Beaver*, lunch; in the harvest field, when supplied by the master, sometimes called 'lowance'.

† **Low-bell**, *low-bell*, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 6 *lowe-bell*, 6-7 *low-bel*, 7 *logh-bell*, *loobel*, *loubel* (1. [*f. Low a. + BELL*].

On the assumption that sense 2 is the original, the word has generally been referred to *Low sb.*; cf. Phillips (ed. Kersey 1706), 'Luff or Lough, a Light or Flame, to Fowl with a Low-bell'. But it is difficult to see how sense 1 can be a transferred application of sense 2, while the reverse development would be quite normal.

1. A small bell, esp. a cow-bell or sheep-bell; *jocularly*, a bell generally.

1578 G. BEST in Hakluyt's *Voy.* (1600) III. 59 The captain .. knowing wel how they greatly delighted in our toyes, and specially in belles, he rang a pretty lowbell, making signes that he would giue him the same that would come and fetch it. [*Afterwards*: he rang a louder bell.] 1598 FLORIO, *Sampogna*, .. a bell hanged about sheepe or geates, a low-bell. A 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* l. iii, Pence gentle low-bell. A 1634 RANDOLPH *Muse's Looking-gl.* III. 1, I get a high crownd hat with five Low-bells. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Century* iv. iii. 33 Two coves .. with collers and lowbells. 1664 COTTON *Scarrou*. 66 In a pretty wooden steeple A Low-Bell hung to call the people.

2. A bell used in fowling at night.

The process of fowling with 'low-bell and hand-net' is elaborately described in *Dict. Rusticum et Urbanicum* (1704). The birds are to be stupefied with terror by the noise of the bell and the sudden glare from lights contained in a tin-lined box serving as a dark lantern; when they are thus rendered motionless, the net is to be thrown over them.

1581 *Act 23 Ellis*. c. 10 § 6 Others, which .. take any Partridges or Feasants by night vnder any Tramel, Lowbell, Roadenete or other Engyn. 1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.*, A Lowebell to catch birdes with all in the night, *campinula*. 1607 HIERON *Defence* l. 210 But belike M. H. thought, that the word *accursed*, would sound both lower and fowler, and so amaze men (as a loobel doth Larks) till he threw his nett upon them. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Scrip.* 27 Some he catches .. with frights (as Black-birds with .. a Low-bell). 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* III. vii. 313 The Nobility and Gentry have their .. Guns for Birding, Lowbells [etc.]. 1709 W. KING *Art Love* l. 47 The fowler's low-bell robs the lark of sleep. 1792 OS-BALDISTONE *Brit. Sportsm.* 445 The sound of the low-bell catches the birds to lie close, and not to stir when the net is over them. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 11 Hays, nets, lowbells, hare-pipes.

*fig.* 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* (1659) 132 Now commonly he who desires to be a minister, looks not at the work, but at the wages; and by that lure or loobel may be tould from parish to parish all the town over.



**Lowbell, v.** Now only *dial.* [*f. prec.*]

+1. *trans.* a. To capture (birds) by the use of a low-bell. b. *transf.* To scare or bewilder as the lowbeller does birds. *Obs.*

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* iv. iv. (1588) 444 If any person whatsoever, have taken . . . any Pheasants or Partridges . . . by lowbelling or trampling. 1642 *Broken Title Episcop. Inher.* § 2 A muster of a few Exoticke obsolete Saxon termes to Low-bell his Ignorant Examiner. 1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1653) 91 Larks . . . may be taken in snares, or by day-netts, Low-belling, &c. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* To Rdr 23 Weak Christians . . . are so low-belled by this terror as to be taken up and captivated by the Church of Rome. *Ibid.* 24 [They] do not low-bell men into their own error by either uncharitable censurings or bloody persecutions.

2. *dial.* To greet with 'rough music' (i.e. beating of pots and kettles, blowing of horns, etc.) as an expression of popular disapprobation.

Current in Northants, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire: see E. D. D.

Hence **Lowbeller**, + (a) one who uses a lowbell in fowling (obs.); (b) dial. one who joins in 'low-belling' an unpopular person.

1581 *Act 23 Eliz. c. 10* § 6 This acte shal not . . . extende to Lowbellers, Trammellers or others, which shall vnwillingly happen to take any Partridges. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Low-beller*, one that goes a fowling with a Light and a Bell.

**Lowbie**, obs. form of LOOBY.

**Low-born, a.** [*f. Low adv. + BORN ppl. a.*]

1. Born in a low station.  
c 1205 LAY. 22041 Ne beo he noht swa loh iboren, ful wel he beoð iborgen. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. 156 This is the prettiest low-borne Lasse, that enor Ran on the greene-sord. (1732) POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 138 Corruption . . . Shall deluge all; and Av'rice, creeping on, Spread like a low-born mist, and blot the Sun. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. 11. 657 The fact that the low born young barrister was appointed to so honorable and important a post.

2. As sb. A low-born person. *nonce-use.*

1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* vii. 202 Wrapped in a clout, shorn, sandalled, craving food Of low-borns.

**Low-boy.**

+1. One who supports the 'low' party in matters of church polity, etc., in opposition to the 'high-flyers' or 'high-boys'; a Whig and low-churchman.

1715 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Gotham Election* 70 No Fire and Faggot; no Wooden Shoes; no Trade-Sellers; a Low Boy, a Low Bow [*sic*]. *Ibid.* 72 That rascally, cheating, canting Low Boy.

2. U. S. A low chest of drawers.

1899 *House Beautiful* (Chicago) Aug. 140 Antique mahogany chair and low-boy.

**Low-bred, a.** [*f. Low adv. + BRED ppl. a.*; cf. + to breed low (*Low adv.* 1 b).] Brought up in a low, inferior, vulgar fashion; characterized by low breeding, conduct, or manners.

1757 GARRICK *Litlput* i. ii. 39 Let low-bred Minds be curbed by Laws and Rules. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* i. ii. I don't mention your lowbred, vulgar, sound sleep. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) i. 138 Like other low-bred creatures, they are covered with vermin. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saints' Tract* iii. iii. 169 She'll wed some pink-faced boy—The more low-bred and penniless, the likelier.

**Low-browed, a.** [*f. Low a. + BROW sb. 1 + ED 2*]

1. Of persons: Having a low brow (see BROW sb. 1 3 and 5).

1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* vi. 669 A low-browed verger sidled up. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 305 Dick always had with him now a low-browed, smartly-dressed man. *fig.* 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistry* i. viii. (1874) 91 When low-brow'd cares our mighty yearnings balk.

2. *transf.* Of rocks: Beetling. Of a building, doorway, etc.: Having a low entrance; hence, dark, gloomy. The prevailing sense, app. due to Milton's use of the word.

1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 8 There under . . . low-brow'd Rocks, . . . In dark Cimmarian desert ever dwell. 1717 POME *Floisa* 244 Low-browed rocks hang nodding o'er the deep. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* vi. xii. They halted by a low-brow'd porch. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. 263 The picturesque, low-browed, irregular cottage. 1889 D. C. MURRAY *Danger. Catpaw* 20 He paused before a sombre low-browed little shop.

**Lowbye, Lowee**, obs. forms of LOOBY, LOUSE.

**Low Church, a.** and sb. [*app. deduced from Low Churchman* (see next) and used attrib. as in *Low Church party*, and then substantively.]

A. *adj.* or *attrib. phrase.* Of, belonging to, or characteristic of Low Churchmen (see next), their principles or practice.

1710 in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 566 That occasioned the queen to change the low-church ministry. 1711 SWIFT *Examiner* No. 43 74 To exalt the king's supremacy beyond all precedent, was low-church, Whiggish, and Moderate. 1714 — *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 218 Secure in the affections, the principles and the professions of a low-church party. 1867 TROTLOPE *Chron.* Barsel II. lxvii. 250 One lady connected with low-church clergymen . . . was named as a probable successor.

B. sb. [*orig. short for Low Church party, Low Church principles.*] The party or the principles of Low Churchmen (see next).

1702 *Charac. Church-Man* 15 Having the Imputation of Fanaticism and Low-Church fixt upon them. 1715 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Gotham Election* Wks. 1760 III. 171 Friendly (dressed like a Frenchman). If dese plaguey Low-Church get de Day, —dey vill make it Treason for any one to send der Children to France. Begar. 1751 EARL ORREERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 24 The chief ministers of that Queen [Anne], whether distinguished under the titles of Whigs or Tories, of High Church or Low Church. 1841 SHAFTESB. in *Life* ix. (1887) 185 The Low Church, as they are called, will believe and will preach too, that Popery is encouraged and promoted. 1888 C. A. LANE *Notes Eng. Ch. Hist.* II. vi. xxvii. 31. 213 High Church and Low Church agreed in denouncing the heretical bishop [Hoadley].

Hence **Low-Churchism**, Low-Church principles, doctrine, or practice.

1864 F. OAKLEY *Hist. Notes* 60 The various gradations of Dissent and Low-Churchism.

**Low Churchman.** [*Cf. HIGH CHURCHMAN.*]

A member of the Church of England holding opinions which give a low place to the authority and claims of the episcopate and priesthood, to the inherent grace of the sacraments, and to matters of ecclesiastical organization, and thus differ relatively little from the opinions held by Protestant Nonconformists.

The term, invented as an antithesis to *High Churchman*, was in the early part of the 18th c. used as equivalent to LATITUDINARIAN. Afterwards it fell into disuse, but was revived in the 19th c., when the designation *High Churchman* had obtained a new currency as applied to those who inclined to the theology and ritual of pre-Reformation times. In this later use, *Low Churchman* has for the most part been viewed as equivalent to EVANGELICAL, and has rarely been applied to members of the Broad Church School.

1702 *Charac. Church-Man* 15 He is for shewing the Low Church Men in their own proper Colours. 1793 DE FOR Short. *Way Peace Misc.* 463 We have had it Printed, with an Assurance I have wondered at, That the moderate Members of the Church of England, call'd Low Church Men, are worse than the Dissenters. 1708 *Phoenix* II. Pref. 13 It shows the first rise of that party which were afterwards called Latitudinarians, and are at this day our 'Low-Churchmen'. 1710 H. DEDFORD *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 132 He . . . is known to be so wretched a low Churchman, as to dispute all the Articles of the Christian Faith. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1734) II. 347 All [of the clergy] that treated the Dissenters with temper and moderation . . . were called Low Churchmen. 1845 BR. WILBERFORCE in A. R. ASHVELL *Life* (1879) I. 314 Taking as your prominent subject . . . Baptismal Regeneration, and its side against Low Churchmen.

Hence **Low-Churchmanism** = *Low-Churchism*.

1892 [see HIGH-CHURCHMANISM].

**Low-country.**

1. A region or district whose level is lower than that of the surrounding country.

1530 PALSGR. 241 *f.* Low-country, *plat pais*. attrib. 1837 J. R. McCULLOCH *Statist. Acc. Brit. Empire* II. 54 The webs manufactured in North Wales are . . . strong, or high country, cloth, and small, or low country, ditto. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* 172 You Low-country bodies have no clear idea of what's right and wrong. 1899 *West. Gaz.* 14 Apr. 3/2 On a low-country shooting, which has no house attached to it, a bag of mixed game generally costs at least five shillings a head.

2. *f.* **Low Countries**, the district now forming the kingdoms of Holland and Belgium, and the grand-duchy of Luxembourg; = NETHERLANDS.

[a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII 32 b. To all the cytyes of the Gentle Belgique or lowe country.] a 1548 *Ibid.*, Hen. VIII 136 The lowe countreys, of Brabant, Flanders, and Zeelande. 1592 NASSIE *P. Penitence* 21 b. It would not convert clubs and clouted shoone from the flesh pots of Egypt, to the Promont of the Lowe countreys. 1650-9 *f.* HARRIS *Paradise's Iron Age* 43 The war was . . . hot in the Low-Countries. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish*, etc. Pref. The career of poor but daring spirits in the age of Elizabeth was often sought in the Low Countries. 1887 M. MORRIS *Chaucerhouse* v. (1888) 80 He had served his apprenticeship to the trade of war in the Low Countries.

b. *attrib.*, *quasi-adj.* Belonging to the Low Countries. In 17th c. often of soldiers: Having served in the Low Countries.

1625 BACON *Ess.* *Seditious* (Arb.) 407 The Low-Country-Men, who have the best Mines, above ground, in the World. 1678 BUTLER *Ind.* iii. l. 1440 But I have sent him for a Token To your Low-Country Hogen Mogen. 1886 CORRIE *r* *Mouk* ii. 15 The plain Low Country officer. 1889 DOYLE *Mich. Clarke* 34 Baggy low-country knee-breeches.

**Lowder**, (obs. form of LOUD.

**Lowder** (*lō'dər*). *Sc.* and *north.* [*a. ON. lōdr* (Norw. *luder*, *hur*).] a. The stand or foundation on which a mill rests. b. (Short for *lowder-tree*, which is also in use.) A wooden lever or hand-spoke used for lifting the millstones; any long, stout rough stick (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flying w. Polwart* 98, I promise thee here to thy chafts ill cheir, Except thou goe leir to licker at the lowder. a 1706 in J. WATSON *Collect. Scot. Poems* i. 44 He . . . Ran to the Mill and fetcht the Lowder, Wherewith he hit her on the Shou'der.

**Low down, a.** and *adv.* [*f. Low a. and adv. + Down adv.*]

a. Used as a more emphatic synonym for the *adj.* in predicative use, and for the *adv.* (Written as two words.) b. in attributive use; chiefly U. S., degraded, abject. (Written with hyphen.)

a 1548 ELYOT *Dict. v. Denissus*, humble, lowe downe. 1689 LOCKE *Civ. Govt.* ii. v. § 38 (1694) 194 In that part of the World which was first inhabited . . . even as low down as Abrahams time, they wandered with their Flocks and their Herds . . . freely up and down. a 1866 J. A. ALEXANDER *Gosp. Jesus Chr.* xv. (1861) 201 They put the date of Messiah's advent too low down. 1870 KINGSLEY in *Gd. Words* 205/2 To see Sirius . . . not, as in our dog-days, low down on the horizon, but riding high in heaven. 1890 L. C. D'OLIVE *Notches* 20 They had played it rather low down on the preacher. b. 1881 CABLE *Mad. Delphine*, etc. 104 It was so much

better than he could have expected from his 'low-down' relative. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 24 June, Lucas effected a beautiful low-down catch. 1888 EGGLESTON *Graysons* xviii. 197 Her archaic speech was perhaps a shade better than the 'low-down' language of Broad Run. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 158 There is another low-down pigeon domesticated at Talagonga. 1901 *Scribner's Mag.* XXIX. 484/1 Every low-down Neapolitan ice-cream in the town.

Hence **Low-downer U.S.**, a 'poor white' of the southern States.

1871 DE VERE *Americanisms* (1872) 45 [Given as the designation current in North Carolina]. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado* 59. 131 They are at least known by a generic by-word, as Poor Whites or Low-downers.

**Lowe**, obs. *f.* Low a., LOUGH<sup>2</sup>; obs. *pa. t.* of LAUGH v.; obs. *pa. t.* and *pa. ppl.* of LIE v.<sup>2</sup>

**Löweite** (*lō'vayt*). *Min.* [Named, 1846, by Haidinger after A. Löwe of Vienna.] Sulphate of magnesium and sodium occurring in yellowish crystalline masses.

1850 DANA *Min.* 678 Löweite is a saline mineral from Ischl. 1885 *Ernst's Min.* 278.

+ **Lower**, sb. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 lower(e, 6 looser. [*ad. OF. loüier reward.*] Reward, guerdon, recompense.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 372 (Killing) Pouchous pou art in bi power; 3if ou now our lower! a 1400-50 Alexander 5368 Ser, if pou lessen my life na lowere pou wyynes. c 1450 *Morlin* 59 A knyght axed his body when he was deed upon the seide crosse, and it was granted hym of Pilate in lower of his servyse. a 1550 *Image* 1. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 415 Thoughte Christ be the doer, They force not of his looser, They sett therby no stoore.

**Lower** (*lō'wər*), a. (*sb.*) and *adv.* Forms: 3 la3ghere, lah(e)re, lah3hre, 4 lagher, law i3er, logher, 5 lougher, lou3er, lowyr, *Sc.* lavar, -war, 4, 7 *Sc.* lauer, 4- lower. [*f. Low a. + ER 3*]

A. *adj.* The comparative of Low a.

1. As an ordinary comparative (capable of being followed by *than*): see the senses of Low a.

c 1200 ORMIN 2664 Puh was 3ho miccle lahre, Panna ure laffid3 Mar3e wass. *Ibid.* 3746 Lasse panna hiss engnell, & lah3hre inoh. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 36 Hwa-se, of engel, lited to iwarden lahre, 3en a beast . . . loki hu ha spede! a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9467 Sua hei na-thing was euer wroght, Pat . . . me mought Fall dun in to lagher (*Gott. lauer*) state. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 58 Thai said, succession of Kyngrik Was nocht to lauer feys lyk. 1435 *Missa Fire of Love* i. i. 69 Qwen tha ar far lawar. 1450-80 *tr. Secreta Secret.* 39 Of whiche lougher men in degre mowe lerne gret . . . doctrine. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim.* Mon. xv. (1885) 145 What lowerman was per3ysyng in pat counsell, pat [etc.]. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxvi. 40 They wald with nobill men be nemmit, Syne laittandly to lawar leinde. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 76 And in the lowest deep a lower deep Still threatening to devour me opens wide. 1671 — *Samson* 1246 Stalking with less unconscionable strides, And lower looks, 1740 LU. BALTIMORE in *Gentl. Mag.* X. 586 The Estimate of the Navy . . . is lower . . . than that which was laid before us the last Session. 1774 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 7 Oct. The people of Norfolk are generally of a lower size, and very few tall. 1839 YEOWELL *Anct. Brit. Ch.* vii. (1847) 73 It seems difficult to place their origin at a lower period than the apostolic age. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. l. 294 A small body of grenadier dragoons, who came from a lower class and received lower pay. 1862 TROTLOPE *Orley P.* I. xxvii. 254 Hush-sh-sh. For heaven's sake, Mr. Mason, do be a little lower. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 115 The solder, of course, has a much lower fusion point than the metals to be joined. 1873 PRINCESS ALICE in *Memo.* 26 July (1884) 308, I feel lower and sadder than ever. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. ii. 139 Try and keep that lower in tone. *absol.* 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 186 Can the lower create the higher? 1885 TENNYSON *Locksley* II. 60 *1st.* after 124 So the Higher yields the Lower, while the Lower is the Higher.

2. Used in contradistinction to UPPER or HIGHER, as the specific designation of an object, a class or group of objects, a part or parts of some whole (with reference either to local situation or to rank, dignity, or place in classification); occas. in partitive concord (= 'the lower part of'), esp. in geographical names.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. W'capons* Proème 16 All higher and lower Officers of Armies under the Generall. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vi. 10 Lower Syria. 1611 BIBLER *Gen.* vi. 16 With lower, second, and third stories shalt thou make it. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as you list* ii. ii. This is the bodye of Antiochus, Kinge of the lower Asia. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 410 Both contain Within them every lower facultie Of sense. 1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 3 The outward Muscles and Skins of the Lower-Belly. 1730 A. GORDON *Muffet's Amphith.* 131 In the lower Ages the Legend on Medals did not often allude to a particular Fact. 1758 J. S. LE DRANT *Obscure*. *Eng.* (1771) 42 The Corner of the Lower-Lip. 1783 BURKE *East India Bill* Wks. IV. 72 The lower sort in the camp it seems could not be restrained. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anal.* 101 The Lower Wall or the Floor of the Orbit is nearly plain. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Von Ranke* (1843) III. 220 Merchants from the Lower Danube. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x. 193 The sleeves of the hauberk sometimes were cut short about the middle of the lower arm. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* iii. 36 The Huronian or Lower Cambrian. *Ibid.* iv. 56 The Lower Silurian is the Upper Cambrian of Sedgwick. 1873 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* i. (1875) 5 The treatment of the lower animals by man. 1883 HARPER'S *Mag.* Aug. 448/2 Strong lower-sail winds. 1889 POLLOCK, etc. *Fencing* ii. (Badm. Libr.) 43 There are four lines in fencing: 2 upper and two lower. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* iii. (1900) 23 An immense fourfold tackle from the main lowermast-head.

b. *Phrase.* + To have the lower hand: to have lost the superiority; to be second best off.



1693 *Mem. Count Tschely* iii. 72 When they have once the lower-hand, they no longer distinguish what they do.  
 3. quasi-sb. † a. One lower; an inferior. *Obs.*  
 1200 ORMIN 10739 Whase lazhheh himm Binehenn his lahshre. 1340 *Ayeb*. 175 Pe zinne is gratter. ine ane prelat banne ine ane loyer. 1400 *Apot. Loll.* 104 Pei are vneifful to her souereyns, vneuy to her lower. 1450 *tr. De Initiatione* iii. xxi. 89 Wehir he suffer of his prelate or of his pier, or of his lower.

† b. The lower part or parts of (something). *Obs.*  
 1340 HAMFOL *Psalter* lxii. 9 Into þe lavgher of þe earth.

4. Special collocations: lower-boy, a boy in the lower school (see below); lower-case Printing (see CASE sb. 2); also attrib.; lower chamber = lower-house; lower classes, those below the middle rank in society; lower criticism, verbal or textual criticism (cf. *higher criticism*, s.v. CRITICISM 2 b); lower critio, one who is occupied with lower criticism; lower deck, the deck immediately over the hold, orig. only of a ship with two decks; also attrib.; Lower Empire [= F. *bas empire*], the later Roman Empire (formerly, in numismatic use, from the reign of Gallienus; now usually, from the reign of Constantine, or some still later epoch); lower fourth, fifth, etc., the lower division of the fourth, fifth, etc. form in a public school; also attrib.; lower house, the inferior branch of a legislature consisting of two houses; also of the convocation of the Church of England; lower † order or orders = lower classes; lower school, in public schools, usually the forms below the fifth; also attrib.; (the or this) lower world, earth as opposed to heaven or the heavenly bodies.

1844 *DISRAELI* *Coningsby* I. i. viii. 92 The 'lower boy or fat', asked his master whether he had further need of him.  
 1857 G. A. LAWRENCE *Guy Livingstone* i. 1 A mob of two hundred lower-boys. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.*, Printing. xiv. r. 1 The Stem, and other Fat Strokes of 'Lower-Case Roman'. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) vii. 383 2 The letters of the lower case. 1890 MORRIS in *Mackail Life* (1899) II. 251 The type is getting on: I have all the lower-case letters (26). 1835 *LOWE* *Bismarck* I. 293 The 'Lower Chamber would not yield an inch to the Crown and the Upper House. 1772 (the 'lower classes of the people, 1806 (the lower class) [see CLASS sb. 2]. 1849 *THIRLWALL* *Rev.* III. 346 Efforts... to elevate the intellectual condition of the lower classes. 1897 *RENDEL HARRIS* in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 342 Resch is not merely a 'lower critic' busied with readings of the existing Gospels. *Ibid.*, 'The Lower Criticism of the New Testament. 1799 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4521/2 We fired, with the utmost vigour, ... part of our 'Lower-deck Guns. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 2 The ports of the said lower-deck to be grated on the inside. 1790 *BEATSON* *Navy & Mil. Mem.* 246 The lower-deck ports were then opened. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Apr. 4/3 Lieutenant... is the highest step to which a lower-deck rating can attain. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) vi. 573 2 (*Empire*) The 'lower empire comprehends near 1200 years, reckoning from 2601 down to the destruction of Constantinople in 1453. 1857 *HUGHES* *Tom Brown* i. viii. The driving of this 'lower-fourth must have been grievous work. *Ibid.*, He and the other lower-fourth boys. 1579 *FULKE* *Heskins' Parl.* 50 He... placeth him in the 'lower house. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Poet. of Qual.* (1809) IV. 49 Exultation was heard through all the lower house. 1852 BR. WILBERFORCE *Let.* in R. G. WILBERFORCE *Life* (1881) II. iv. 140 Suppose that... the Lower House [of Convocation] elected another [Prolocutor]. 1862 *Acts* *Massach.* 254 Lower House. 1869 *ROGERS* *Hist. Gleamings* Ser. i. 23 Ultimately, however, the Lower House [Commons] conceded the demands of the Upper. 1712 (the 'lower Order of Britons), 1749 [see ORDER sb. 2] 1796 G. M. WOODWARD *Eccent. Excurs.* 14 The adjoining skittle-ground is filled with people of the lower order (according to fashionable denomination). 1822 *COBBETT* *Weekly Reg.* 27 Apr. 196, I will make your Aristocratic insolence bend before the superior mind of the 'Lower Orders'. 1857 T. HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. v. There's nothing like candour for a 'lower-school boy. 1593 *SHAKS.* *Rich.* II. iii. ii. 38 The Globe that lights the 'lower World. a 1599 *SPENSER* *Mutability* vi. 14 Mean-while the lower World... was darkened quite. 1675 *SOUTH* *Serm.* (1823) I. 301 All the light and influence that the heavens bestow upon this lower world.

5. Comb. Forming comparatives to the combinations of LOW a. (see LOW a. IV).

1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm.* Sol. Occ. ii. (1637) 25 Apprehensions lower-roofed. 1851 *KINGSLEY* *Yeast* xiii. 242 Smaller, clumsier, lower-brained, and weaker-jawed than their elders.

B. adv. The comparative of LOW adv., q. v. Lower down: the comparative of LOW DOWN.

1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw.* IV 209 The kynges shyp... descended lower, before a towne in Holland. 1570 *Satir. Poems* *Reform.* xiii. 10 Quha that wald the mater understand, He man luke lower. 1588 *SHAKS.* *L. L. L.* iv. i. 120 She her selfe is hit lower. a 1600 *MONTGOMERIE* *Misc. Poems* xlviii. 143 Come no lower. a 1635 *NAUNTON* *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 20 No Prince living... descended lower in presenting her person to the public view. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. ii. 122 Let us continue on the story down lower still. 1648 *FAIRFAX*, etc. *Remonstrance* 17 Then he fell to play lower. 1715 *LEONI* *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 80 How it was performed, we shall teach lower in this Book. 1731 P. SHAW *Three Ess. Artif. Philos.* 62 A viscous clammy... Mixture, scarce at all disposed to ferment, before 'tis let down lower with Water. 1771 *JUNIUS* *Let.* liv. 288 The lower they are degraded... the more submissively they must depend upon his favour. 1782 *COWPER* *Truth* 170 Your portion is with them... nay, never frown, But, if you please, some fathoms lower down. 1838-9 *HALLAM* *Lit. Europe* ii. i. § 48 We find not a few editions... -Cicero de Officiis... 1553; Virgil, 1570;... Horace and Juvenal, 1574. It is needless to proceed lower, when they become more frequent. 1878 *HUXLEY* *Physiogr.* 64 Still farther north [the snow line] reaches yet lower.

Lower (lōwə), v. Also 7 loor, lour, lowre.

[f. LOWER a.]

1. trans. To cause or allow to descend, to let down gradually (e.g. a boat, a drawbridge, a thing or person suspended from above); to haul down (a sail, a flag). Also with away (Naut.), down.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 611 Being almost at my desired Port, I will strike and lower down my Fore-top-sail. 1669 *STURMY* *Mariner's Mag.* i. 17 Loure the Yard, and furl the Sail. 1695 *WOODWARD* *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. 198 The Water... sustains these Particles... till... its motion begins to remit... when by degrees it lowers them. 1762-3 *FALCONER* *Shipw.* ii. 384 Now down the mast the yard they lower away. 1795 *SOUTHEY* *Joan of Arc* vii. 548 The foe advance to meet us... look! they lower The bridge! 1821 *SCOTT* *Pirate* xxxvi. The sloop immediately lowered a boat. 1874 *GREEN* *Short Hist.* viii. § 562 A summons from Blake to lower the Dutch flag was met by the Dutch admiral... with a broadside. 1894 *WEYMAN* *My Lady Rothera* xiv. 151 My lady... waved adieu to him, and he lowered his great plumed hat to his stirrup. 1895 *Manch. Guard.* 14 Oct. 5/6 The workmen have to be lowered by ropes down the face of the cliff.

b. absol. (Naut.)

1769 *FALCONER* *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Lower handsomely!* and lower cheerly! are opposed to each other, the former being the order to lower gradually, and the latter to lower expeditiously. 1842 *BARHAM* *Inglol. Leg. Ser.* ii. *Smuggler's Leap*, Now lower away, come lower away! We must be far ere the dawn of the day. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* iii. (1900) 21 We lowered and left the ship.

c. trans. To make lower, diminish the height of. 1838 *LARDNER* *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.*, *Hydrostatics* etc. 33 The water escapes... until the level of C has been lowered to that of B. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 103 The bell-cot... had been lowered to the porch.

d. Wood-engraving. To remove by cutting or scraping, or to depress (the surface of a block).

1839 *CHATTO* *Wood Engraving* ix. (1861) 586 The part which appears white in A [should be] lowered out. 1849 *CHAMBERS* *Inform.* II. 723/1 If lowered, the designs will require to be re-sketched on the wood.

2. intr. To descend, sink (also fig.); † to cower, crouch (obs.). Often with down. Also Naut. of a yard: To admit of being let down.

1606 *SHAKS.* *Ant. & Cl.* i. ii. 129 The present pleasure, by revolution lowering, does become the opposite of it selfe. 1680 *HICKERINGILL* *Meroz* Wks. 1716 I. 240 For the Crown to Veil and Lower to the Stool of Repentance, Oh abominable and Vile! 1720 T. GORDON *Humourist* I. 92 The brute Part of the Creation are affected by the Turns of Weather; the Deer, we say, runs to Cover, the Bird lowers. 1727 *Philop. Quarll* (1816) 38 The main yard could not lower. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 323 When snow is falling... the shepherds drive their flocks... round the top of a hill in a circle, to keep them from lowering and being smothered. 1806 H. SIDDONS *Maid, Wife, & Widow* I. 146, I immediately lowered down and hid myself among some shrubs. 1852 *DICKENS* *Black H.* i. Smoke lowering down from chimney-pots.

b. To slope downwards.

1813 *SOUTHEY* *Nelson* II. 104 To the north of Helsinburg the shores are steep and rocky; they lower to the south. 1875 *LYELL* *Princ. Geol.* I. ii. xxv. 638 The top of the escarpment where it lowers towards Otajano.

† c. trans. To descend (a hill). *Obs.*

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 133 Lowering the hill the scenery is yet more agreeable.

3. a. trans. To diminish in amount, price, proportion, etc. b. intr. To become lower in price.

a. 1690 *CULIO* *Disc. Trade* Pref. (A) 7 b. Some People... may... not know it is for their Advantage to lower their Interest. 1720 *SWIFT* *Intelligencer* No. 19 ¶ 5 The Value of Guineas was lowered in England from 21s. 6d. to only 21s. 1765 *BLACKSTONE* *Comm.* I. 172 The value of money is very considerably lowered since the bishop wrote. 1823 *BYRON* *Age of Bronze* xiv. Did the tyrant... lower wheat? 1833 *H. MARTINEAU* *Manch. Strike* i. 3, I suppose your wages are lowered. 1886 *EARL* *SPENCER* *Speech at Leeds* 3 May, They lowered the rents. b. 1697 *First Cent. Hist. Springfield* (1899) II. 347 See soon as that grain visit Indian Corn lowers of the above-said price... then [etc.]. 1823 *EXAMINER* 448/2 Meat will lower in price. 1891 *Daily News* 13 June 5/5 Poultry is gradually lowering in price.

4. To make lower in quality or degree; to lessen the intensity or elevation of.

1780 *MAD. D'ARRELLAY* *Diary* 6 Dec. My illness... alone never yet lowered my spirits as they are now lowered. 1818 *JAS. MILL* *Brit. India* II. v. vii. 623 The Maharrata government... might have been induced to lower its tone. 1834 *LISTER* *Anne Grey* xxvi. 11, 115 Lowering his voice so that she alone could hear. 1860 *TYNDALL* *Glac.* i. vi. 46 The light of both is lowered in the same proportion. 1887 *RUSKIN* *Præterita* II. 193 In washing, the Chiaroscuro is lowered from the high lights... to the middle tones. 1899 *ALBUTT* *Syst. Med.* VII. 629 Another time-honoured fashion of lowering intracranial tension is by purgatives.

† b. To reduce the strength or quality of (a liquid, the air); to dilute with (water, etc.). *Obs.*

1731 P. SHAW *Three Ess. Artif. Philos.* 145 This Art of purifying Arraes with Milk, were tolerable, if they did not, at the same time, lower them with Water also. 1753 *CHAMBERS* *Cycl. Suppl.*, Lowering a sample [of spirits] to the proof strength. 1771 *SMOLLETT* *Humph. Cl.* 8 June, Milk... lowered with hot water. 1793 *BEDDOES* *Let.* *Darwin* 39 It would be more advantageous to lower the atmospheric air with hydrogen than with azotic air. 1809 *MALKIN* *Gil Blas* II. i. ¶ 5 [She made] him take a good draught of wine, a little lowered at proper intervals. 1844 *DICKENS* *Mart. Chuz.* ix. Wot do you go a lowerin' the table-beer for then?

c. Mus. To depress in pitch, to flatten.

1889 E. PROUT *Harmony* (ed. 10) xvii. § 443 If we take the second inversion of a chord of the seventh... and lower

the bass note a chromatic semitone, we shall obtain a new combination.

d. intr. To become lower in intensity.

1818 *SCOTT* *Hrt. Mill.* vii. The lurid light, which had filled the apartment, lowered and died away.

5. trans. To bring down in rank, station, or estimation; to degrade, dishonour. *Const. lo.*

1771 *JUNIUS* *Let.* liv. 282 His letter has lowered him in my opinion. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 65 The history of Persius had been greatly misapprehended and lowered, by being inserted among the fables of Greece. 1827 *LYTTON* *Pelham* iv. In marriage a man lowers a woman to his own rank. 1849 *MACAULAY* *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 75 What had passed must have had the effect of raising his own Church in his esteem, and of lowering the Church of England. 1859 *TENNYSON* *Enid* 347 Turn, Fortune, turn thy wheel and lower the proud. 1882 *JEAN WATSON* *Life A. Thomson* iii. 44 Lowering his character as a minister of the Gospel.

b. intr. for refl.

1842 *TENNYSON* *Locksley Hall* 45 Thou shalt lower to his level day by day.

6. trans. To bring down to a lower position on a graduated scale.

1860 *TYNDALL* *Glac.* ii. xxi. 344 To lower the melting point of the Montanvert ice. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 93 It is possible to lower the freezing point by various means.

Lower: see LOUR v.; obs. form of LOUVER.

Lowerable (lōwə'rab'l), a. [f. LOWER v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being lowered.

1889 H. M. DOUGHTY *Friesland* *Meres* 230 Top-masts lowerable under bridges.

Lowered, Lowere, obs. fl. of LORD, LOUVER.

Lowered (lōwə'd), ppl. a. [f. LOWER v. + -ED.] In various senses of the vb. In *Her.*, of an ordinary: = ABASED 2.

1707 E. SMITH *Phædrus & Hipp.* iii. 31 The suppliant Nations... with lowered Sails Confess the Ocean's Queen. 1826 *SCOTT* *Jrnl.* 8 June, The affectionate care that used to be ready, with lowered voice and stealthy pace, to smooth the pillow. 1828-40 *BERRY* *Encycl. Herald.* I. Lowered. 1839 *CHATTO* *Wood Engraving* ix. (1861) 614 When lowered blocks are printed at a common press, it is necessary that [etc.]. 1847 *Gloss. Heraldry*, Lowered: see ABASED. 1860 *GEO. ELIOT* *Mill on Floss* III. 167 A great tear fell from under her lowered eyelids. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 63 A general lowered state of health among the population. 1877 *SWEET* *Handbk. Phonetics* 12 The intermediate heights are distinguished as 'lowered' and 'raised'; thus the 'lowered high-front' has a position below the 'high-front'.

Lowerer (lōwə'ra), [f. LOWER v. + -ER.] One who or something which lowers.

1890 *SWEET* *Primer Phonetics* 15 Intermediate positions between the nine cardinal ones are marked by diacritics: 1. 'raiser', 2. 'lowerer'... 3. 'backward lowerer'.

Lowering (lōwə'rin), vbl. sb. [f. LOWER v. + -ING 1.] The action of LOWER v. in various senses.

1669 *STURMY* *Mariner's Mag.* i. 16 Such indifferent things as... hoising, looring, and the like. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Access.* 15 A striking or louring of Sail by the Ships of other Nations. 1753 *CHAMBERS* *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Lowering*,... the debasing of the strength of any spirituous liquor by mixing water with it. 1868 *LOCKYER* *Guillem's Heavens* (ed. 3) 193 The lowering of the temperature in February and May. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 171 A continuous course of baiting, lowering and hauling up. 1899 *ALBUTT* *Syst. Med.* VIII. 556 A previous lowering of vitality may usher it [psoriasis] in.

Lowering (lōwə'rin), ppl. a. [f. LOWER v. + -ING 2.] That lowers, in senses of the vb.

1895 *Daily News* 3 June 7/2 The felt branches continue dull at lowering prices. 1899 *GRIFFITH-JONES* *Ascend thro. Christ* t. iii. 120 There are lowering influences in the environment.

Lowering: see LOURING.

† Lowermore, a. *Obs.* [f. LOWER a. + MORE adv., after next.] = LOWER adj.

1668 *CULPEPPER & COLE* *Barthol. Anat.* i. xxviii. 69 The lowermost round ligament of the Womb. *Ibid.* II. iv. 93.

Lowermost (lōwə'məust), a. [f. LOWER a. + -MOST.] = LOWEST a. (cf. HIGHERMOST.)

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* iv. (1577) X iv a, The Sunne... in winter season draweth to the lowermost signe. 1669 *STURMY* *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 71 As you may see by the Figure out of the lowermost Gun of the Castle. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 74 The lowermost mast would likewise have gone, had not the weather proved fine. 1899 *ALBUTT* *Syst. Med.* VII. 295 The lowermost extremity of the ascending frontal convolution.

Lowery: see LOURY.

Lowest (lōwəst), a. (sb.) and adv. Forms: 3 *Orm.* lazhesst, 4 lauest, lowest, 5 lagh-, lau-, law-, lowist, -yast, 5-6 lawest, Sc. -ast, 6 Sc. leuchest, 3- lowest. [f. LOW a. + -EST.]

A. adj. 1. The superlative of LOW a. in its various senses.

1200 *ORMIN* 15276 Biss folle lss lazhesst. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2437 Pe mone lowest is. a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 357 (Götl.) Pe lauest [Cott. nepermast] þan es water and erde. 1362 *LANGL* *P. Pl.* A. i. 115 Lucifer lowest lth of hem alle. 1435 *MISYN* *Fire of Love* i. iv. 8 Slyke sobly ar mude haly, & 3it of men ar haldyn lghyst. a 1548 *HALL* *Chron.*, *Hen. V* 33 b, The lowest sorte of the vile and rustical people. a 1578 *JANESAY* (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 89, I sall mak... the hist stone the leuchest. 1602 *SHAKS.* *Ham.* iii. ii. 383 You would sound mee from my lowest Note to the top of my Compace. 1681 *FLAVEL* *Right Man's Refuge* 179 When things have been brought to the lowest ebbe. 1780 *COWPER* *Table F.* 419 Perjury... Sells oaths by tale and at the lowest price. 1860 *TYNDALL* *Glac.* ii. iii. 247 The lowest atmospheric strata. 1862 *Building News* 23 May 1/2 The



Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. 1900 J. G. FRAZER *Pansanias*, etc. 46 The lowest fetish-worshippers of Western Africa.

**b.** In partitive concord: The lowest part of. *poet.* 1596 SPENSER *F. Q. v. 2* But, when she list, it raught Downe her lowest heele. 1611 BIBLE *P. LXXXVI. 13.* 1667 MILTON *P. L. n. 882* That the lowest bottom shook Of Erebus. 2. *Comb.* Forming superlatives to the combinations of Low *a.*

*a* 1640 EARL STIRLING *Anacrisis in Wks. of Drum. of Hawth.* (1711) 160 In a more abject manner than the lowest minded man could have descended to conceive.

**B. absol.** or as *sb.* 1. The lowest part, position or pitch. *Obs.* exc. with *at*.

*a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 14 *pe engles.* .pe seod ham lihten swa lah of so swide heh, from þe heste in heuene to þe laeste in helle. 1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvii. 51 And lo! the veil of the temple was to-rent in twey parties, for the hiest to the lowest. *c* 1450 *Tr. de Imitatione* II. x. 53 Put þe euer atte lowist, and þe hiest shal be zoven to þe; for þe hiest may not stonde wipoute þe lowist. 1640 *Tr. Verdere's Rom.* of *Rom.* III. xxxvii. 156 When a man thinks them at the lowest of the wheele, hee shall be sure to find them on the top. 1659 HAMMOND *On P. s.* cvii. 39-41 Paraphr. 546 Just when they are brought to the lowest. 1850 MILL *Repr. Gmt.* (1865) 140 *f* Men who had been brought up to their duties, and had fulfilled them for many years, at lowest without disgrace. 1897 C. HEADLAM *Sel. Brit. Satirists* 64 When taste was almost at its lowest in England.

2. He who or that which is lowest.

1785 COWPER *Task* iv. 588 The rich, and they that have an arm to check the licence of the lowest in degree. 1830 R. HARDIE *Hoyle made Familiar* 62 [*Cassino*] When three persons play, the two lowest subtract their points from the highest. 1843 PUSEY *Sermon* *Holy Euchar.* 15 Lowest is joined on with highest, earth with heaven, man with God.

**C. adv.** The superlative of Low *adv.* in its various senses; also in *Comb.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* l. 65 Whanne he berth lowest the Seil, Thanne he is swiftest to beguile The woman. 1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1814) III. xxi. 237 The period in which the people of Christendom were the lowest sunk in ignorance. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 725 *f* In 1799 the salary of our lowest-paid Judges was £1000.

**Loweth, Lowey**, var. ff. LOWTH *Obs.*, LOWY. **Lowffe**, obs. form of LUFF.

† **Lowffing**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* rare<sup>-1</sup>. [*Cf.* 'Luff or Lough, a Light or Flame, to Fowl with a Low-Bell' (Phillips, ed. Kersey, 1706).] = LOWBELLING.

1581 *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 10 § 1 No manner of .persons. .shall .take, kill, or destroy any Fesants or Partridges, with any manner of Nettes, Snares, Ginnes, Enginnes, Rowsting, Lowffing or other devices whatsoever, in the night time.

**Lowgh**, var. LOUGH<sup>1</sup>, *Obs.*; obs. f. LOW v. 4

**Lowgit**, obs. form of LUGGED *ppl. a.* 2

**Lowh**, obs. pa. t. of LAUGH. **Lowie**: see LOWY.

**Lowigite** (lō'vigit). *Min.* [Named, 1861, by Mitscherlich after K. J. Löwig, who first analysed it.] Hydrous sulphate of aluminium and potassium, found in yellowish nodules (A. H. Chester). 1862 *Amer. J. Sci.* XXXIV. 215 Lowigite, the variety of alunite analysed by Löwig. 1892 DANA *Min.* 976.

† **Lowing**, *vbl. sb.* 1 *Obs.* [*f.* LOW v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action of Low v. 1; descent; abasance; humiliation, etc.

*c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 508 He louth in markettes ben met Wip. Lowynge of lewed men. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* ix. viii. (1495) v. 9 Wynter bygynnyth when the sonne is in .Capricornus, and is ende of discrecyon and the lowynge of the sonne in y myddaye. *c* 1440 HUYTON *Scala Perfr.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxvi. The nether clowde is downe puttyng and a lowynge of his euencristen.

† **Lowing**, *vbl. sb.* 2 *Obs.* [*f.* LOW v. 2 + -ING 1.] The action of Low v. 2; flaming.

*c* 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 315/2 Lowynge, or lemynge of fyrr, flammacio.

† **Lowing**, *vbl. sb.* 3 *Obs.* [*f.* LOW v. 3 + -ING 1.] The action of Low v. 3; concr. an allowance.

1533 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1871) II. 64 And has na lowing to vphald the samyn. .bot oure ouklike penny gaderyt amangis the brether of the said craft. 1607 [*See* LOW v. 3 2].

**Lowing** (lō'ing), *vbl. sb.* 4 [*f.* LOW v. 4 + -ING 1.] The action of Low v. 4; the mooing of cattle; also transf.

*a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 144 Lowinge of þæt ahte, ludinge of þe men. *c* 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 315/2 Lowynge, or cryynge of nette, mugitus. 1579 A. M[UNDAY] *Captiv.* 7. Fox in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 153 Amongst the Turkes was one. .who .fell off from the topp of the prison wall, and made such a lowing that the inhabitants .came and daved him. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 179 Calfe-like, they my lowing follow'd. 1794 WORDSW. *Guilt & Sorrow* lviii. Melancholy lowings intervene Of scattered herds, 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* v. Here Miss Nipper made a horrible lowing. 1876 A. LAING *Lindores Abb.* etc. xxiv. 309 The blowing of his horn, and the lowing of his charge.

**Lowing** (lō'ing), *ppl. a.* 1 Now dial. [*f.* LOW v. 2 + -ING 2.] Burning, flaming, flashing.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 679 A lowande leder of ledez in londe him wel semez. 1721 RAMSAY *Horace to Virgil* iii. Prometheus .staw A lowan coal frae heav'n's high ha'. 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* xxii. A vast, imbottom'd, boundless pit, Fill'd fou o' lowin brunstane. 1852 A. ROBE *Poems & Songs* 123 Dearest, return The lowin' lowe I hae for you.

**Lowing** (lō'ing), *ppl. a.* 2 [*f.* LOW v. 4 + -ING 2.] That lows, as cattle do.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xvii. 18 The stronge vois of lowouende bestes. 1616 B. JONSON *Forest*, To Sir R. Wroth 16 'Mongst loughing heards. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 2 The lowing Herd winds slowly o'er the Lea. 1882 W. WORT. *Gloss.* (*Proverbs*) A lowing cow soon forgets her calf.

**Lowing**, variant of LOYN *Obs.*

**Lowins**, var. LOW WINES. **Lowis**, obs. f. LOOSE.

**Lowish** (lō'ish), *a.* [*f.* LOW *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat low. Also in *comb.*

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2476/4 Taken .from two Gentlemen, .a grey gelding, .lowish back'd [etc.]. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 81 Money runs a little lowish, after what I have laid out. 1886 MRS. RANDOLPH *Mostly Fools* I. iii. 64 The boy found his level . . . a lowish one.

**Lowk**(e, variant of LOUK v. 1 *Obs.* and v. 2

**Lowland** (lō'land), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6-9 lawland, 8 lawlin, 9 laighland, lawlant. Also LALLAN. [*f.* LOW *a.* + LAND.] *A. sb.*

1. Low or level land; land which is on a lower level than the adjoining districts. Usually *pl.* *sing.* 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Thebes* II. 205 The lowland grew blue beneath his feet. 1885 BIBLE (R. V.) *Jer.* xxxiii. 13 In the cities of the lowland.

*pl.* 1693 DRYDEN *Orid's Met.* I. 176 No Nat'ral Cause she found from Brooks, or Fogs, Or marshy Lowlands, to produce the Fogs. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 266 So high above the valley that it looked like the lowlands in England do below Box Hill in Surrey. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 106 The central lowlands must be the coldest part of North America.

*fig.* 1864 LOWELL  *Fireside Trav.* 118 The lowlands and levels of ordinary palaver.

2. *spec.* (Now always *pl.*) The less mountainous region of Scotland, situated south and east of the Highlands.

1631 in *Thames of Cawdor* (Spalding Club) 273 The necessity of his advis doeth oftymes invite him to the lowlands. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* iv. (1691) 69 Whether England and the Low-Lands of Scotland, can maintain a fifth part more People than they now do. .the said Territories of England, and the Low-Land of Scotland, contain about Thirty Six Millions of Acres. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scott.* (1818) I. 37 The Kirk .distinguishes the Lowlands from the Highlands by the language generally spoken by the inhabitants. 1822 GALT *Proverb* xiii. 98 Mr. Keg. .had come in from the Laighlands . . to live among us.

3. *Lowlands*: the Lowland (Scottish) dialect. (*Cf.* LALLAN s.v. LALLAN.) *Sc.*

1832-53 BALLANTINE *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. III. 27 My young cousin Peggy cam down frae Dunkeld, W' nae word o' lawlan's ava, man. *a* 1878 H. AINSIE *Land of Burns* (1892) 335 Has gude braid lawlan's left the land?

**B. attrib. or adj.**

1. Of, pertaining to, or inhabiting low land or a level district; occas. pertaining to the 'nether regions'.

1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 555 To eschew sic contemptuous oppression in a peccabill cuntie and lawland. 1691 DRYDEN *C. Arthur* I. 7 His Erand was to draw the Low-land damps . . from the foggy Fens. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 52 Israel was constrain'd to go down to Egypt, and sue for inatenance to these . . low-land states. 1721 RAMSAY *Answer to Burchet* 8 He . . lumps down to visit ilka lawland ghaist. 1823 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 926 Our lowland vapours, . . deranged her constitution. 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 138 Well coerced by Lowland William's [i. e. William III's] craft. 1855 WHITTIER *Revisited* 41 Bring down, O lowland river, The joy of the hills to the waiting sea. 1868 W. W. HUNTER *Compar. Dict. Lang. India* 2 The English have studied and understand the lowland population as no conquerors ever studied or understood a subject race.

2. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the Lowlands of Scotland.

1508 DUNBAR *Flying 70, Kennedie* 56 Ane lawland ers wald mak a bettir noys. 1610 HOLLAND *Canden's Brit.* I. 155 The Scots are divided into Hechtlandmen and Lawlandmen. 1752 FAWKES *Descr. May Pref.* The Lowland Scotch language, and the English, at that time, were nearly the same. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* Air iv. A Highland lad my love was born, The Lawlan laws be held in scorn. 1896 N. MURRO *Lost Pibroch* (1902) 88 In her house on the Lowland road Jean Robt starved. 1898 CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* I. 6 Lambs which had just been brought from a neighbouring lowland farm.

**Lowlander** (lō'landər). [*f.* LOWLAND + -ER<sup>1</sup>.]

An inhabitant of the low-lying or level portion of a country or district.

1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. iv. 105 The hostility of the Lowlanders, the Lapiths, whom they certainly never subdued. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereto* I. 4 The lowlander, on the other hand, has his own strength.

**b. spec.** An inhabitant of the Lowlands of Scotland.

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2732/3 The Clan Gregor, and many others, both Highlanders and Lowlanders, . . are now come in. *c* 1775 JOHNSON in *Hawkins Life* (1787) 490 Of the . . state of the whole Earse nation, the Lowlanders are, at least, as ignorant as ourselves. 1900 BLACKW. *Mag.* Oct. 468 *f* The little lowlander strutted as he played the evening melody.

**Lowler**, variant of LOLLER<sup>1</sup> *Obs.*

**Lowlihead** (lō'lihəd). *arch.* [*f.* LOWLY *a.* + -HEAD.] Humility, lowliness.

*c* 1403 CLANVOWE *Cuckoo & Night*, 156 Lowlihead, and trewe companie. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 7995 Meknesse & lavlyhede. 1830 TENNYSON *Isabel* I. The stately flower. . . Of perfect wifedhood and pure lowlihead. *c* 1850 ROSSETTI *Pauline & Circ.* I. (1874) 90 The lamp of her meek lowlihead. 1889 BROWNING *Pope & Net* vii. The thing was gone—That guarantee of lowlihead.

**Lowlihood**. *rare* =<sup>0</sup>. [*+ -HOOD.*] = *prec.*

1818 in *Todd* (but his quot. has *lowlyhede*). Hence in mod. Dicts.

**Lowlily** (lō'hili), *adv.* [*f.* LOWLY *a.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a lowly fashion or manner.

*c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) II. 11 þæt þay . . serve þame mekely and gladly and lawlily. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxx. 481 He shall . . enter into the Citie very poorly and lowlily. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama Exile Poems* 1850 I. 79 Live and love—Doing both nobly, because lowlily. 1881 SHAKES. *Asp. Peetry* iv. 116 Only by thinking lowlily of himself, and highly of those better than himself.

**Lowliness** (lō'linəs). [*f.* LOWLY *a.* + -NESS.]

The quality or condition of being lowly.

1. Meekness, humility; an instance of this.

*a* 1413 HEN. PR. WALES *Ep. to Hen. IV* (Nat. MSS. I. 37), Alle the lowliness that any subget kan thenke or devise. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 224 Lat fayle no curtesy And lowlynnes bothe to smalle and grete. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* iv. (Percy Soc.) 20 Than were endured Her crystall eyes full of lowliness. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xvi. 1 Lowlynnes goeth before honoure. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 22 'Tis a common proove, That Lowlynnesse is young Ambitions Ladder. 1764 J. WOOLMAN *Jrnl.* (1840) 127 By so travelling. I might set an example of lowliness before the eyes of their masters. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xii. v. O Maud were sure of Heaven If lowliness could save her. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 285 Greatness in lowliness.

2. Low state or condition; abjectness, poverty.

1596 SPENSER *State Trcl.* (Globe ed.) 614/2 They say that they continued in that lowlynnes, until the time that the division betwene the two howses of Lancaster and Yorke arose. 1891 T. K. CHEYNE *Origin Psalter* vii. 353 Sympathy . . made the Messiah like unto common men in their lowliness.

† **Lowling**. *Obs.* rare<sup>-1</sup>. [*f.* LOW *a.* + -LING.] A low-bred fellow.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxviii. (1887) 178 Yet some petie lowlinges, do sometimes seeke to resemble.

**Low-lived** (lō'livəd), *a.* Also 8-9 -lived.

[*f.* LOW *a.* + *live*, LIFE + -ED<sup>2</sup>.] Of persons: Living a low life; vulgar, mean. Hence of actions, expressions, etc.

1760 C. JOHNSON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 155 She could not think of letting any common low-lived fellow come near her. *Ibid.* III. 177 How can you take delight in such a low-lived trick? 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xi. Your Ladyship should except . . your own things in the Lady's Magazine. I hope you'll say there's nothing low-lived there? 1781 J. RUSLEY *Vol. Orig.* *Act. 77* The low-lived fellow who wrote this letter. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 46 note, Aristophanes is . . unmerciful upon low-lived, vulgar people. 1882 FR. A. KEMBLE *Later Life* I. 82 An ignoble, low-lived expression occasionally startled . . one, on a countenance noble and intellectual.

**Lowly** (lō'li), *a.* Somewhat *arch.* Forms: 4 low(e), lich, loulī, 4-7 north-lawly, -lie, 7 laulie, 6 lowely, lowlie, 4- lowly. [*f.* LOW *a.* + -LY<sup>1</sup>.]

1. Humble in feeling or demeanour; not proud or ambitious.

*c* 1374 CHAUCER *Ancl. & Arc.* 142 She to him so lowly was and treae. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xiv. 227 For louchly he loketh and lowliche is his speche. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 21034 Viffl thow do to myn Image, Lowly worschepe and homage. *a* 1450 in *Shillingford Lett.* (Camden) 132 V. byseke yow ym the lowlokyst wyse that [etc.]. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* viii. 1664 Wallace on kne, with lawly obeysance. 1535 COVERDALE *Micah* vi. 8 To be lowly, and to walke with thy God. 1601 SHAKS. *Trul. N. m.* I. 110 'Twas neuer merry world, Since lowly feigning was call'd complement. 1659 HAMMOND *On P. s.* cl. 3 Annot. 719 Without the lowlyest posture of the body. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 18 3 The Pope has written to the French King on the Subject of a Peace, and his Majesty has answered in the lowliest Terms. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 93 God accounts him proud; High in demand, though lowly in pretence.

*absol.* 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* iii. 34 He shal geue grace vnto the lowly. 1611 BIBLE *ibid.*

2. Humble in condition or quality. Usually with some notion of sense 1: Modest, unpretending.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 323 Courtesie . . is sooner found in lowly sheds . . then in tapstry Halls. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 141 All the comforts that the lowly roof Of undisturbed retirement . . knows. 1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 278, I'd sit f' happy i' my lowly ben. 1802 WORDSW. *Sonn.*, 'Altiton! thou should'st be living', Thy heart The lowliest duties on herself did lay. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 98 The continued existence of lowly organisms offers no difficulty. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 23, I put up at a very lowly inn. 1871 G. V. SMITH *Bible & Pop. Theol.* xi. 116 They remembered the origin of Jesus and saw his lowly condition. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 143 The sons of Harold who were within the walls of Exeter came of a lowlier and doubtful stock.

*absol.* 1725 POPE *Odyssey* viii. 600 Say . . what the name you bore. (For from the natal hour distinctive names, One common right, the great and lowly claims). 1852 MRS. STOWE (*title*), Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life among the Lowly.

3. Low in situation or growth; usually with allusion to sense 1. (*Cf.* HUMBLE *a.*)

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* II. iv. 21 Thy Anne sets weeping in the lowly West. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* iv. 2 Lowly Shrubs and Trees that shade the Plain, Delight not all. 1715 POPE *Iliad* II. 638 Those who dwell . . where Boagrius floats the lowly Lands. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 449 Where purple violets lurk With all the lowly children of the shade. *a* 1729 CONGREVE *Mourn. Muse* *Alexis* Wks. 1730 III. 208 As lofty Pines o'er-top the lowly Reed, So did her graceful Height all Nymphs exceed. 1854 WHITTIER *Question of Life* 123 In lowliest depths of bosky dells The hermit Contemplation dwells. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvii. (1856) 225 And the sun, albeit from a lowly altitude, shone out in full brightness.

**b. ? nonce-use.** ? Lying low.

1591 SHAKS. *Hen. VI.* II. iii. 47 As lookes the Mother on her lowly Babe, When Death doth close his tender dying Eyes.

† 4. *occas.* Low in character, mean.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 124 This proud letter of the lowly Lady Davers. *Lowly*, I say, because she could



stoop to such vain pride. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 289 His name was never stained with any lowly act.

5. Comb., as *lowly-built*, *lowly-minded* (hence *lowly-mindedness*), adjs.

a 1822 SHELLEY *Tear* iv. 3 Over thy *lowly-built* sepulchre bending. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 168 She—so *lowly-lovely* and so loving. 1540 COVERDALE *Fruitf. Less.* i. (1593) K 3 b, Christ .. teacheth vs to bee *lowly minded* and humble. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. lxxxvii. 57 The stamp of lowly-mindedness.

**Lowly** (lōw'li), *adv.* Forms: 4 *lo3ly*, *louhe-liehe*, *lowelyche*, *laweliche*, 4-5 *lou'i*, -y, 4-6 *lowely*, 5 *loughly*, *louely*, 5-6 *lawly*, 6 *Sc. lau-*, *lawle*, -lie, 6-7 *lowlie*, 9 *Sc. laighly*, *leuchly*, 4-*lowly*. [f. *LOW* a. + *-LY* 2.]

1. In a lowly manner (= *LOWLILY*); humbly, reverently; modestly. In *to bow lowly* with mixture of sense 2.

13.. *F. E. Allit. P. B.* 614 Lenge a lyttel with by lede 1 *lo3ly* bische. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2062 *Arriadne*, But I yow serve as lowly In that place. 1393 LANGE, *P. Pl. C. x.* 141 Lewede eremytes, That loken ful louhe-lieche to lachen mennes almese. 14.. *Why I can't be a Nun* 161 in *F. E. P.* (1862) 142, I, as lowly as I can, Wille do yow serve myn and than. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. li. 24 To quhan as than lawle thus Juno said [etc.]. 1599 FRITH *Antithesis* Wks. (1573) 98/1 Christ full lowly and meekly washed his disciples feete. 1588 A. KING tr. *Causins' Catech.* 79 We maist humble, and laulie prosterne our selfs. 1629 MILTON *Nativity Ode* 25 O run, prevent them with thy humble ode, And lay it lowly at his blessed feet. 1667 — *P. L.* v. 144 Lowly they bow'd adoring, and began their Orisons. 1802 WORDSW. *Farewell* 28 A gentle Maid, whose heart is lowly bred. 1844 DISRAELI *Contingents* III. ii. As he bowed lowly before the Duchess.

2. In a low manner or degree.

a. In a low position or posture; along the ground. In examples from 18th c. there is mixture of sense 1.

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A) 1384 So wete his strok he sett That his heed from be bodi fel, He zede him laweliche neye. 1590 SPENSER *P. O. II.* i. 24 A pleasant dale that lowly lay Betwixt two hills. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 663 Some clothe the soil that feeds them, fur diffused And lowly creeping. 1785 — *Poplar Field* 14, I must ere long lie as lowly as they (felled trees). 1795 BURNS *Song*, 'Their groves o' sweet myrtles', Where the blue-bell and gowan lurk lowly unseen. 1811 A. SCOTT *Poems* 144 (Jam.) Auld Reekie stands sweet on the east sloping dale, An' leuchly lurks Leith, where the trading ships sail.

b. In a low voice. Now only *poet.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 314/2 Lowely, or softe yn voyce, sub-misse. 1810 SHELLEY *Zastrozzi* IV. Pr. Wks. 1880 l. 17 He sometimes spoke lowly to himself. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 127 A maiden sat in her lonely bower Sadly and lowly singing. 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 95 What art thou whispering lowly to thy babe, O wane girl-mother?

† c. In an inferior manner, meanly. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. ii. 3, I will show my selfe highly fed, and lowly taught.

d. With a low opinion. *rare.*

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 63 They always think highly of the beloved Object, and lowly of themselves. 1852 H. NEWLAND *Lect. Tractarianism* II. 68 'Why', said he [South], 'the High Church are those who think highly of the Church, and lowly of themselves; the Low Church are those who think highly of themselves, and lowly of the Church'.

e. In a low degree. *rare.*

1870 ROLLISTON *Anim. Life* 30 The walls of the lung are but very lowly vascular.

3. Comb., as *lowly-born*, *cultivated*, *organized*. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. iii. 19 Tis better to be lowly borne .. Then [etc.]. 1872 F. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 234 We may long look in vain for the name of a lowly born man amongst the Roman magistracy. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 1st Sund. after Christm. ii. A sick man's lowly-breathed sigh. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxi. 212 That apathetic fatalism which belongs to all lowly-cultivated races. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* IV. (1873) 99 Lowly organised forms appear to have been preserved to the present day.

† **Lowly**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *Sc. lawly*. [f. *LOWLY* a. + *trans.* To humble; *refl.* to condescend.]

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 512 Louying to God Almycht, Hys lawlet him so far to schaw the rycht Of this tirane quhilk wes oure prince and king. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1218/2 Were not the charge I prevent .. I should lowly my person to meet you six English miles. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxi. 125 Wee see howe God lowlieth himselfe and stoopeth to our rudenesse.

**Low man, lowman.** [f. *LOW* a. + *MAN*. Cf. also *HIGHMAN*.] In *pl.* Dice loaded so as to turn up low numbers. (Cf. *LOW-RUNNER*.)

1592 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* II. i. 223 Heere are tall men and little men .. Hee men and low men, thou wouldest say. 1596 LODGE *Wits Miserie* (1879) 47. 1608 DEKKER *Beltman Lond.* P. 3. a 1612 HARRINGTON *Epigr.* I. lxxix. (1618) D 3 b, Then play thou for a pound or for a pin, High men are low men, still are foysted in. 1622, a 1643 [see *HIGHMAN*].

**Lowme**, obs. form of *LOOM* sb.<sup>1</sup>

**Lowmost** (lōw'most), *a.* and *adv.* Now *dial.* [f. *LOW* a. or *adv.* + *-MOST*.] = *LOWEST* a. and *adv.*

1548 UBALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* xiii. 87 From the hyghest pole of heauen to the lowmoste. 1578 LATE *Dodoens* II. lvi. 233 The leaues .. that grow lowmoste are somewhat larger. 1820 BLACKB. *Mag.* VII. 260 The lowmost at the royal board, but foremost still in war. 1865 E. WAUGH *Besom Ben* II. 23 Every time his head came lowmost he looked at his master with imploring eyes.

**Lowmpe**, obs. form of *LAMB*.

**Lownd** (loun), *a.*, *sb.* and *adv.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 5-7 *lowne*, 6 *lounin*, *loun*, 7-8 *lownd*, 8 *lowen*, 9 *lowan*, *lound*, 6-*lown*. [a. ON.

\**lugn* (u stem; Icel. *lygn* adj., *logn* neut. sb., MSw. *lugin*, Sw. *lugu*, Da. *luun* adj. and sb.). The derived *LOWN* v. occurs earlier.] *A. adj.*

1. a. Of the weather, water, a locality: Calm, quiet, still, unruffled.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 18 The land lowne was and le, with lykyn and luf. c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VII. (*Uion & Mouse*) xxxviii. The fair forest with leuis lowne and lie. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. viii. 60 Within the havin goith lounie. 1536 BELLEFONEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Proheme to Cosmog. 11 In weddir lounin and maist tempestius hail. But ony dreid, I beir ane equal sail. 1583 Leg. *Ep. St. Androis* 156 Then sett he to, with sail and ayre, To seek some lowner harbore thayre. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* i. (1608) 19 The variant winde is still and lowne. 1683 G. MERITON *York. Dialogue* 346 How comes thy Clathes seay flur'd? Barne, this Lownd day? 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* Wks. 1855 I. 218 Ye may hear him, on a lownd day, at every farm-house in the village. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 221 The wind came .. in lownd-warm puffs.

b. Of persons; their actions, circumstances, demeanour, talk, etc.: Calm, gentle, quiet, silent, soft, still.

1714 RAMSAY *Elegy John Cowper* ix, To keep a' things hush and lownd. 1768 ROSS *Helmore* (1789) 92 My lad, my counsel's ye be lownd. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxiv, Sir Richard .. had a fair offspring o' his ain, and a' was lound and quiet till his head was laid in the ground. 1823 J. WILSON *Trials Marg.* *Lyndsay* xxxiii. 270 But do you think your brother will like Nether-Place? It will be our lownd for him. 1827 — *Noct. Amb.* Wks. 1855 I. 277 You'll keep a lower sugh or you get halfway from Dalnacarnach.

2. Sheltered; cozy; snug.

1728 RAMSAY *Ram & Buck* 6 And drave them frae the lower bield, To crop contented frozen fare. 1867 N. MACLEOD *Starling* i, Turnips and stubble are no' to be compared wi' .. the win' taps o' the hills, or the lownd glens.

B. sb. [= Icel. *logn*.] Quiet, calm, stillness, tranquillity; also, shelter.

1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Lun*, or *Leue*, under cover, or shelter. Under the lun or leue of a hedge. W. 1830 GALT *Lawrie* V. vi. ii. (1849) 257 To hear the far-off Kirk-bell ringing shrilly in the lownd of a Sunday morning. 1880 WATT *Poet. Sketches* 60 (E. D. D.) Oor bit hoosie that stood i' the lownd o' the shaw.

C. sb. Quietly, softly.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* 24123 Befoir the wynd that sailit lone and still. 1816 SCOT *Old Mort.* xlii, For God's sake, speak lone and low.

**Lownd** (loun), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 5 *lloyn*, *lownd*. [f. *LOWN* a.]

1. a. *intr.* To become calm, to calm; also with *down*. † b. *trans.* To make calm, to lull. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* (Horst.) II. 1012 The see-tempestes lloynit not. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. ii. 5 Ekir the wyndis lownit war at will. *Ibid.* x. ii. 113 The wyndis eik thar llastis lownit sone. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1797) 24 I law the wind ne'er so fast it will lownd at the last. 1894 R. W. REID *Poems* 59 The win' was lowndin' doon.

2. To shelter.

1375 HARBOUR *Bruce* xv. 276 And a myle wes betuix the seis, And that was lowndit all with treis. 1802 COLERIDGE *Lett.* 26 Aug. (1895) 400, I was sheltered (in the phrase of the country, *lownded*) in a sort of natural porch on the summit of Sca Fell.

Hence **Lownded** (lowndit), *ppl. a.*, calmed, still.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. iv. 107 Scherand the lownit air, [sch] Down from the hycht descendis soft and fair.

**Lowne** *e*, variant of *LOON* 1.

**Lowndrer**, var. *LOUNDERER* *Obs.*, skulker.

**Lowness** (lōwnēs), [f. *LOW* a. + *-NESS*.]

1. The quality or condition of being *LOW*.

a. In physical applications: Smallness of elevation from the ground or of prominence from a surface; situation at a low level; † shortness of stature.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxxi. (1495) 245 Amonge the tokens of Tysyk ben .. lownesse of the roundnesse of eyen. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 314/2 Lownesse, or depnesse, *profunditas*. Lownesse, ny the grounde, *bassitas*. 1442 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 44/1 By cause of the lownes and straitenes of the said Brigg. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 22. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 32 The Lownesse of the Bough .. maketh the Fruit greater, and to ripen better. a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* (1640) 181 Can I discerne how shadowes are decreast, Or growne; by height or lownesse of the Sunne? 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 256 Augustus .. was of a low stature, .. but .. his lownesse was hid by the fitness and equalitie of his members. 1781 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 7/2 Their own lowness .. preserved them .. from the fire of the batteries. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxi. 298 The island of Tortuga remarkable for its lowness and want of vegetation.

b. Low or depressed condition with regard to station, rank, fortune, or estimation; † degradation, abasement.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 278 Edmodnesse is .. luec of lute here-word & of lounnesse. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 8300 Pus saile bai haf gret powere; And heghnes, for bai want gret lawnes here. 1393 LANGE, *P. Pl. C.* xvii. 18 Uball, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mat.* xvi. 20-23 But no man can truly glory in him, but he whiche is not offened with hys humilite and lownes. 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* G ij b, He rayned the afflicted lownesse of the desolate King. c 1655 A. SENEY in *19th Cent.* (1884) Jan. 63 The lownesse and meanness of my fortune and person forbids me to hope. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Prior*, The lowness of his original. 1886 *Book-lure* Feb. 58 After disposing of the charge of lowness of birth.

† c. Humility, lowliness, meekness. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8765 And 3it wyþ

gret lownesse of hert, þat pruyde turne hit nought over-thwert. 1393 LANGE, *P. Pl. C.* xvi. 133 Loue and leante and lounnesse of herte. c 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 1501 She the proude can encline To lownesse and humilite. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 314/2 Lownesse, or mekenesse, *humilitas*. Lownesse, and goodnesse in speche, *affabilitas*.

d. Low degree of any quality; low pitch (of a note); smallness of amount, price, temperature, etc.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 3 A Chiefe is a character .. shewing the heigth and lownes of euery note standing on the same Verse. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 31 The lowness of interest of money in Holland .. proceeds only from their abundance of coin. 1708 J. C. COMPT. *Collier* (1845) 18 They have not the Benefit of the lowness of Price as at the Pits. 1797-8 WELLINGTON in *Owen Desp.* 779 Measures having lowness of freight and freedom of trade in view may be adopted upon two principles. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* II. xx. 336 The lowness of temperature.

† e. Want of elevation in literary style; an instance of this. *Obs.*

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* Ded., If there be any thing in this Play wherein I have rais'd my self beyond the ordinary Lowness of my Comedies. 1725 POPE *Postscript to Odyssey* (1726) V. 299 The more he was forc'd upon figures and metaphors to avoid that lowness. *Ibid.* 306 He, who ventur'd .. to imitate Homer's Lownesses in the Narrative. 1728 DR. HERRING in J. DUNCOMBE *Lett.* (1773) I. 287 The inaccuracies of style, the lownesses of expression, .. in this translation.

f. Want of elevation in character; meanness, baseness.

1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* i. ii. § 8 Who could but imagine a strange lowness of spirit in those who could fall down and worship the basest .. of creatures? 1884 LADY VERNEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 554 Wickedness and lowness are necessary to show forth the good and the high.

g. Mental or nervous depression. Now only explicitly *lowness of spirits*.

1739 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 12 July (1830) I. 210, I went to a gentleman who is troubled with what they call lowness of spirits. 1782 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Comm.* I. 72 note 2 She had .. a small quick pulse, with great lowness. c 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuasion*. (1833) I. xl. 300 She had to struggle against a great tendency to lowness. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* II. 437 Great languor, lowness and oppression at the præcordia. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Peasant*. 45 He felt occasionally that lowness of spirits from which, when their prospects are clouded, .. few are wholly exempted.

2. As a mock title of dignity.

1771 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* I. 1 Such a salutation would affront their Highnesses and Lownesses. 1790 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Miss Berries* 8 Nov., His turbulent Lowness of Ryabant. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. 235 There sat his Highness the Rajah, and here stood his lowness the correspondent.

† 3. *concr.* The low part of a country. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 46 In Egypt there ben 2 parties; the Heghte, that is toward Ethiopie; and the Lownesse, that is towardes Arabye.

**Lownin**, obs. form of *LOANING* sb.

**Lownly** (loun'li), *adv.* *Sc.* [f. *LOWN* a. + *-LY* 2.]

In a 'lownd' manner. a. Calmly, quietly; in a low tone. b. In shelter, under fostering care.

1788 PICKEN *Poems* 56 His todlan we anes .. Nurs't lownly up aneath his care. 18.. R. CHAMBERS *Wheesh!* Speak loudly about it; and don't say I told you. 1890 J. SERVICE *Thir Notandums* viii. 53 Lownly my faither leuch to himsel.

**Lowp** (e), obs. f. *LOOP* sb.<sup>1</sup>, sb.<sup>2</sup>; var. *LOUP* v.

**Low-pitched**, *ppl. a.* [In sense 1 f. *LOW* *adv.*

+ *PITCHED* *pa. ppl.* of *PITCH* v.; in sense 2 f. *LOW* a. + *PITCH* sb. + *-ED* 2.]

1. Pitched in a low key or tone, *lit.* and *fig.*; but little elevated; of low quality.

1622 DRYDEN *Polyoth.* xxv. 358 The Muse, which seem'd too slacke in these two low-pitcht layes. 1641 MILTON *Antimach.* xiii. Wks. (1847) 70/1 Poor and low-pitch'd desires. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* v. 145 It is .. eminently natural; but it is above common, low-pitch'd nature. 1898 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* V. 277 The continuous low-pitch'd rumbling sound produced by the contraction of the muscles.

2. Of a roof: Having but a slight angular elevation. Hence of a room: Having a low ceiling.

1833 LONDON *Engel. Archit.* Gloss. Index, Low-pitch'd roof. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* II. One of the tables in the low-pitch'd parlour. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 827 A one-story and garret house, with a low-pitch'd roof.

**Lowre**, obs. f. *LOUR*, *LOUVRE*, *LOWER* v.

**Lowrell**, obs. form of *LAUREL* sb.<sup>1</sup>

**Lowrie** (lau'ri). *Sc.* Also 6 *lawrie*, *loury*, 6-8 *lowry*. [Short for *LAURENCE* 1.]

1. The fox; used as a quasi-proper name.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxii. 16 The tod .. wes ane lusty reid hard lowry. 1728 RAMSAY *Fax & Rat* 27 The Monarch pleas'd with Lowry, who durst gloom? 1835 LAIRD *of Logau* (1841) 163 A' my customers have been worrying at me like as many jowlers in the neck o' poor tod lowrie. 1885 'S. MUCKLEBACHT' *Rhymes* 91 As sheep when lowrie tod they see, Man, wife, and wean, in panic flee!

2. A crafty person; a 'fox'; a hypocrite.

1567 Gude & Godlie Ball. (S. T. S.) 209 Had not that blisit baime bene borne, .. Lowries, your lynes had been forlornie. 1571 SATIR. *Poems Reform.* xix. 21 Sitt I beleaf is mony myndis thachtie, ba, loury; ha, ha! 1583 Leg. *Ep. St. Androis* 55 Men heiring tell how Lowrie landit, The congregation him commendit To serve a kirk and keep a cure.

**Lowrie**, var. *LAURY* *Obs.*; Australian var. *LORY*.

**Lowrier**, obs. form of *LAUREL* sb.<sup>1</sup>

† **Low-runner**. *Obs.* A false die loaded so as to run on the low numbers. (Cf. *LOWMAN*.)

1670 [see *HIGH-RUNNER*].



**Lowry** (lō'ri). U. S. Railways. [? Cf. LORRY.] An open box-car (Knight *Diet. Mech.* 1875).

**Lowry**: see LOURY a., LOWRIE.

**Lows** (e, obs. or dial. form of LOOSE v., LOUSE. **Louse**, obs. f. LUCE a pike; var. LOSE v. 2 **Obs.**

**Lowsey**, -ie, obs. forms of LOUSY.

† **Lowship**. *Obs.* In 3 louschipe. [f. Low a. + -SHIP.] Lowness; humility.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 358 Scheome & louschipe þet heo her uor Godes lūne mildelike folde.

**Low side window**. A small window lower than the other windows, found in some old churches. Cf. *Leper window* (LEPER sh. 2 A. b.), LYNOSCOPE.

1847 *Archaeol. Jnl.* IV. 314 No part of our ancient churches has so completely baffled the enquiries of antiquaries [etc.] as the low side windows which so frequently occur near the west end of the chancel, usually on the south side, but sometimes on the north, and sometimes on both sides; occasionally also near the east end of the nave, and in other situations. 1848 *Ecclesiologist* VIII. 375 Where neither low side window nor bell-cot existed. 1852 *Rock Ch. Our Fathers* III. 1. Contents p. v. The low side or ankret's window. 1894 *Murray's Handbk. Oxfordsh.* 103 On the S. is a low side window, blocked.

**Low-spirited**, a. [f. Low a. + SPIRIT sh. + -ED 2.] Having low spirits. † a. Mean in spirit; abject, base, cowardly, paltry (*obs.*). b. Wanting in animation or sprightliness; dejected, dispirited.

a. 1588 *Shaks. L. L. L.* i. 252 That low spirited Swaine, that base Minow of thy myth. 1655 E. TERRY *Poy. E. Ind.* 79 People... low-spirited... that they dare not fey. 1750-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 67 Low-spirited scoundrels, who rob the widow and the fatherless. 1795 L. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 283 This country is very low-spirited as to continental politics.

b. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 120 She was very low-spirited and hysterical. 1778 Miss BERNLEY *Ecclina* xliii. (1791) i. 134 When we returned home, we were all low-spirited. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 432, I was low-spirited about the state of things and thought nothing could be done. 1869 *CLARIDGE Cold Water Cure* 55 Where the patient is low spirited or unwell.

Hence **Low-spiritedness**, the condition of being low-spirited. † a. Cowardice, meanness (*obs.*). b. Dejection, depression, faint-heartedness.

1552 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Parolov* vii. 145 Our low-spirited stretched out the neck to this blow. 1721 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 230 Nor shou'd I... charge 'em with meanness and insufficiency on the account of this low-spiritedness which they discover. 1741-70 MRS. CARTER *Lett.* (1808) 351 The low-spiritedness... of which you complain, assures me you cannot be well. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 420 The reverse of low-spiritedness is gaiety.

**Lowss**, obs. Sc. form of LOOSE.

**Low Sunday**. [Cf. quot. 1866.] The Sunday next after Easter Sunday.

1431 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 275 V<sup>o</sup> sonday next afyir low-sunday. 1511 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 320 In ye weke next after Lowe Sonday. a 1633 *AUSTIN Medit.* (1635) 168 Low-Sunday. *Inferius Pascha*. The Lower Easter-Sunday. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* 16 Apr. (O. H. S.) II. 373 This Day being Low-Sunday. 1866 *Annot. Bk. Com. Pr.* 107 The popular name of Low Sunday has probably arisen from the contrast between the joys of Easter and the first return to ordinary Sunday services.

**Lowt** (e, obs. form of LOU a. and v.

† **Lowth**. *Obs.* [f. Low a. + -TH.] Lowness.

1526 *TINOTALE Rom.* viii. 39 Nether heyth, nether lowth [A. V. and R. V. depth], nether any other creature. 1535 COVERDALE *Rom.* viii. 39 Nether heyth ner lowth. 1691 *RAY Collect. Words Posters*. 171 That which lies under the Hills, especially down by Humber and Ouse side, is called by the Country-people the Lowths, i.e. The low Country in contradistinction to the Wauds.]

**Low tide**: see TIDE.

**Low water**. The state of the tide when the surface of the water is lowest; the time when the tide is at the lowest ebb. (Cf. HIGH WATER.) † Also, in a river, a time when the stream is shallow.

1530 *PALSGR.* 241/1 Lowe water, leave basse. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edw.* IV. 209 As nere as their great shippes could come at the lowe water. 1582 in *Turner Select. Rec. Oxford* 426 At every hyghe and rarynge water yourse shules... should be drawne upp... And at every lowe water your... shules should be... shutte. 1670 *SPEED* in *Bedloe Popish Plot* 21 He bid him observe the Tide, and be sure to do it within an hour of low water. 1762 *BORLASE* in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 420 At Kinsale, near dead low-water, the tide rose suddenly on the strand. 1853 *SIR H. DOUGLAS Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 50 A certain number of pontoons would... be left aground at every low water. 1882 E. P. EDWARDS in *Gd. Words* Apr. 248 Rocky peaks showing only above low-water.

Fig. 1877 *Gd. Words* XVIII. 18/2 In summer... everything is at dead low-water.

b. attrib. † Of a soldier = FRESHWATER 2 b.

1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 7 Fire is a cruell Lord, and dreadful object to fresh and low-water soldiers.

c. fig. Chiefly in phr. in low water: 'hard up', impoverished.

1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, Low tide or Low water, when there is no money in a man's pocket. 1885 *Chamb. Jnl.* 21 Feb. 125/2 Low-breakers, who, having been 'put away', and done their time, found themselves in low water upon their return to the outer world. 1886 *MISS BRADDON* in *Nokaw's* I. iv. 94 His lordship was in low water financially.

**Low-water-mark**. The line or level reached by the tide at low-water; a mark set up to indicate this. (Cf. HIGH-WATER-MARK.)

1526 in *Dillon Customs of Pale* (1892) 87 Anie wrak rivinge or drivinge in the sea without the Lowe water marke. 1629 H. C. *Drayning Fennes* Cij, When the out-falls shall bee

opened to Low water marke. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 2, 2 inches above the Low-water Mark... 8 inches above Low-water Mark. 1783 *PAGE* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 16 It continued in vast quantity almost to the spring tide low-water-mark. 1880 *GEIKIE Phys. Geog.* iii. § 17. 154 The lower limit of the beach or low-water mark.

b. fig. The lowest point reached in number, quality, quantity, intensity, etc.

1621 N. BACON *Disc. Gnet. Eng.* ii. xxxvii. (1739) 167 The state of Learning and Holiness was now at the low-water mark. 1745 H. WALPOLA *Lett.* (1840) II. 9 My ink is at low water mark for all my acquaintance. 1838 *DICKENS* *Ol. Twist* viii, I'm at low-water-mark myself—only one bob and a magpie. 1890 *Spectator* 29 Mar., Destroying the truths of which most social conventions are the low-water mark.

† **Low-wines**. *Obs.* Also 7 stung, low wine, 8 Sc. lowins. pl. The first spirit that comes off in the process of distillation. (Cf. FAINTS.)

1641 *FRENCH Distill.* i. (1651) 26 There will come forth a weak Spirit, which is called Low Wine. 1657 R. LAGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 63 The first Spirit that comes off, is a small liquor, which we call low-wines. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2717/1 An Act for Granting to His Majesty several Duties upon Low-Wines or Spirits of the first Extraction. 1790 A. WILSON *Poems* 91 Whanks of gude air-far-le cowins, Synt down wi' whey, or whiskey lowins. 1820 *Broderip & Bingham's Rep.* I. 436 Terry v. Huntington, when the commissioners determined low wines to be strong waters.

**Lowy**, *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. OF. *lowce*, *leuce* :—late L. *leucita*, f. *leuca* (F. *lieue*) LEAGUE sh. 1.] A liberty extending for about a league outside a town.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* 309 Round about the Towne of Tunbridge, lyeth a territorie, or compass of ground, commonly called, the Lowy, but written in the ancient Records and Histories Leucata [printed *leucata*] or Leuga, and being (in dedee) a French League of ground. 1598 *HAKLUYT* *Imp.* I. 18 The Port of Hastings ought to finde three ships. The lowie of Pevensey, onc. 1780 *Descr. Tunbridge Wells* 39 Great Bounds... was so called, because it was the extreme boundary of the lowy or liberty of Tunbridge. 1809 *BANWYSE Deemday Bk.* 257 In Ripon the Archbishop has the Lowy of St. Wilfrid. 1880 R. C. JENKINS *Canterbury* 170 Gilbert de Clare did homage for the Castle and lowy of Tonbridge.

**Lox**, ? obs. pl. of LOCK sh. 1 (see sense 2 note).

1668 *Cleaveland Old Gill* ii. in *J. C. Revised* (ed. 4) 32 Her Breath smells like Lox.

**Loxa** (lōksā). [The name 'now spelt *Loja*' of a province in Ecuador, South America.] attrib. in *Loxa bark*: the pale Peruvian bark obtained from the cinchona-tree. C. *condaminea*).

1825 *Amer. Jnl.* Sci. IX. 364 Loxa, or Crown Bark. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 172 *Cinchona*, Loxa or crown bark, called also true Loxa bark, is obtained either exclusively from the C. *condaminea* or from it and C. *scrobiculata*. *Ibid.*, The false Loxa bark, confessedly a very bad bark. 1885 A. B. GARRON *Ess. Mat. Med.* (ed. 11) 292 Pale or Loxa barks.

|| **Loxarthrus** (lōksā'thrūs). *Surge.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *loxōs* oblique + *arthron* joint. Cf. F. *loxarthre*.] See quot.]

1822 34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 237 Loxarthrus in surgery, an obliquity of a joint of any kind, without spasm or luxation.

|| **Loxia** (lōksīā). [mod. L., f. Gr. *loxōs* oblique. (So called by Gesner, from the oblique crossing of the mandibles.)] A genus of birds of which the Crossbill is the type.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Loxias*, the Cross-beak or Shell-apple; a Bird that is common in several Parts of Germany, and sometimes found in England. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Loxia*. 1834 *PRINGLE Afr. Sh.* 25 Whose slender sprays above the flood Suspend the loxia's callow brood In cradle-nests.

|| **Loxia** 2 (lōksīā). *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *loxōs*: see prec.] A deformity of the neck in which it is drawn to one side; wry-neck.

1844 in *Hoblyn Dict. Med.*

**Loxian** (lōksīān), sh. 1 rare-1. [f. L. *Loxias*, Gr. *Loxias* surname of Apollo + -AN.] Apollo.

1840 *BROWNING Sordello* l. 601 The Loxian's Quote Apollo (the bowman) choicest gifts of gold.

**Loxian** (lōksīān), a. and sh. 2 [f. Loxia + -AN.] a. adj. Of or belonging to the genus *Loxia*. b. A bird of this genus. In recent Dicts.

**Loxic** (lōksik), a. *Med.* [ad. mod. L. *loxicus*, f. Gr. *loxōs* oblique: see -IC.] Distorted in position or direction; awry.

1856 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1890 in J. S. BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*

**Loxoclase** (lōksōklēs). *Min.* [mod. (Breithaupt, 1846) f. Gr. *loxōs* oblique + *κλάσ-is* fracture.] A variety of orthoclase, containing sodium.

1846 *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* II. 414 Loxoclase is near feldspar in its characters. 1852 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* (ed. 3) 187 Loxoclase... occurs in regular crystals. 1893 *CHAPEMAN Biographic Pract.* 259 Loxoclase is also a variety but resembles Oligoclase in composition.

**Loxocosm** (lōksōkōzm). [f. Gr. *loxōs* oblique + *κόσμος* world. Cf. F. *loxocosme*.] 'An instrument to illustrate the effect of the obliquity of the earth's axis in different seasons upon the length of the day' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

**Loxodon** (lōksōdon). *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *Loxodonta* pl. (Cuvier), f. Gr. *loxōs* oblique + *δόντις*, *δόντις* tooth.] 'A sub-genus of elephants, so called from the rhomb-shaped discs of the worn molars' (Ogilvie, 1882).

1857 *FALCONER* in *Q. Jnl. Geol. Soc.* XIII. 315 For this subgeneric group [of Elephants] the name of Loxodon, first indicated by Frederick Cuvier, has been adopted. *Ibid.* 321 Two of the Loxodons, have a ridge-formula which is identical or nearly so with that of *Stegodon insignis*. 1863 *LYELL Antiq. Man* xxii. 438 A remarkable dwarf species, has been discovered belonging, like the existing *E. Africams*, to the group Loxodon.

So **Loxodont**, a. adj. Having teeth like those of an elephant belonging to the group *Loxodon*. b. sh. An elephant with this dentition.

In recent Dicts.

**Loxodrome** (lōksōdrōm). [f. Gr. *loxōs* oblique + *δρόμος* course.] = *Loxodromic line*.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) X. 436 The loxodrome, or loxodromic line. 1888 *GREENHILL Integral Calculus* 31 A loxodrome on the sphere, cutting the meridians at a constant angle.

**Loxodromic** (lōksōdrōmik), a. and sh. [Formed as prec. + -IC. Cf. F. *loxodromique*.]

A. adj. Pertaining to oblique sailing, or sailing by the rhumb. *Loxodromic chart, projection*, another name for Mercator's projection. *Loxodromic curve, line, spiral*, a rhumb-line. *Loxodromic tables*, traverse tables.

1702 J. RALPHSON *Math. Dict.*, *Loxodromick Line*. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Table, Loxodromick Tables*. 1834 *Nat. Philos.*, *Navigation* ii. iv. § 51. 19 (U. K. S.) The oblique rhumb line is called also the Loxodromic curve. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 183/1 *Loxodromic spiral*, the curve on which a ship sails when her course is always on one point of the compass. It is called in English works Rhumb line. 1855 *MURRY Phys. Geog. Sea* (1859) § 123 These counter-currents are also made to move in a sort of spiral or loxodromic curve.

B. sh. = *Loxodromic line, table*. b. *Loxodromies*: the art of oblique sailing.

a 1679 *SIR J. MOORE Syst. Math.* (1681) II. 120 Loxodromies or Traverse-Tables of Miles, with the Difference of Longitudes and Latitudes. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Loxodromiques*, is the Art or Way of oblique sailing by the Rhumb. Hence the Tables of Rhumbs, or the Traverse Table of Miles... is by Sir J. Moore, and others, called by this Name of Loxodromiques. 1762 *DUNN* in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 66 If rightly correspondent with the loxodromiques or rhumbs. 1860 *MURRY Phys. Geog. Sea* iv. § 235 It is diverted from the great circle path and forced to take up its line of march, either in spirals about a point on the surface of the earth, or in loxodromies about its axis. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Loxodromic*, the line of a ship's way when sailing oblique to the meridian.

**Loxodromical** (lōksōdrōmikāl), a. [Formed as prec. + -AL.] = *Loxodromic a.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Loxodromiques*, *Loxodromical Tables*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Loxodromical* or *Loxodromick*, (in Navigat.) belonging to the Method of oblique Sailing.

Hence **Loxodromically** adv.

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Mercator's sailing*. Performed loxodromically, by means of Mercator's charts.

**Loxodromism** (lōksōdrōmizm). [Formed as prec. + -ISM. Cf. F. *loxodromisme*.] The tracing of or moving in a loxodromic line or curve.

1853 *TH. ROSS Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 374 Occupied... by the parallelism, or rather the loxodromism of the strata... I was struck with [etc.]. 1855 *OGILVIE Suppl.*, *Loxodromism*, the tracing of a loxodromic curve or line.

**Loxodromy** (lōksōdrōmi). [Formed as prec. + -Y. Cf. F. *loxodromie*.] A loxodromic line or course; also = *loxodromics*.

a 1656 *USSHER Ann.* (1658) 98 Anaximander... first observed the Loxodromie, or biasing motions of the stars, in the Zodiac. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Loxodromy*, such a Course in Sailing. 1712 *DESAGULIERS tr. Ozanam's Geog.* 114 A Ship which... sails along any Oblique Rhumb... describes upon the Terraqueous Globe a Spiral Line, which we have call'd a Loxodromic Line, Loxodromy, or Oblique Course. 1855 *OGILVIE Suppl.*, *Loxodromy*, a loxodromic curve or spiral; loxodromics.

**Loxolophodont** (lōksōlōfōdōnt), a. and sh. [f. Gr. *loxōs* oblique + *lophodont*: see LOPHO-] a. adj. Belonging to the genus *Loxolophodon* of fossil mammals, having obliquely crested molar teeth. b. sh. An individual of this genus.

1887 E. D. COPE *Orig. Fittes* vii. 259 The Loxolophodonts. *Ibid.* 263 The... Loxolophodont types of molar structure.

**Loxotic** (lōksōtik), a. *Med.* [ad. mod. L. *loxoticus* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856), f. Gr. *loxōs* oblique: see -OTIC.] = *LOXIC*.

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890 J. S. BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* **Loxotomy** (lōksōtōmi). [ad. mod. L. *loxotomia*, f. Gr. *loxōs* oblique + *-τομία* cutting.] A method of amputation characterized by cutting obliquely through the limb.

1856 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* In some recent Dicts.

† **Loy** 1. *Obs.* rare. Also 6 loye. [a. OF. *loie*, *loy*, or *aphetic* for *ALLOY*.] Alloy.

1598 *FLORIO, Cardito*, the touch or refining, or loye of gold. *Ibid.*, *Coppella*, a refiner's wood, called the test or loye of silver or gold. 1622 *MARBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* i. 127 We see every thing want some-what in the fineness of it's Loy and true touch.

**Loy** 2 (loi). *Anglo-Irish*. [a. Irish *laighe*.] A kind of spade used in Ireland (see quot.).

1763 *Museum Rusticum* I. lxxiii. 358 The iron part of the loy, or Irish spade, is not quite half so broad at the edge as the English garden spade. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 286 All the tillage is by the Irish loy. 1892 *JANE FARLOW Irish Idylls* 181 There be the loys and graips lying around.



**Loyal** (loi'äl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-7 **loyall**, 7 **loial** (l). [*a.* F. *loyal*, OF. *loial*, *leial*, semi-popular ad. L. *legäl-em* (see **LEGAL** *a.*), f. *leg-*, *lex* law. Cf. **LEAL** *a.*]

1. True to obligations of duty, love, etc.; faithful to plighted troth.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. ii. 35 Your wife my Lord: your true and loyall wife. 1611 — *Cymb.* iii. ii. 47 So he wishes you all happiness, that remains loyall to his Vow, and your encreasing in Loue. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxxv. 217 Abraham... the Father of the Faithfull; that is, of those that are loyall. 1676 DRYDEN *Aureng.* i. i. 186 Darah from Loyal Aureng-Zebe is fled. 1697 — *Atneid* vi. 607 [There] Chast Laodamia, with Evadne, moves: Unhappy both, but loyal in their Loves. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 558 Nor often loyal to his word. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 182 Nay, but a loyal lover, a hand pledg'd surely, shall ease me. 1871-74 J. THOMSON *City Dreads*. N. v. iv. A home of peace by loyal friendships cheered.

2. Faithful in allegiance to the sovereign or constituted government. Also, in recent use, enthusiastically devoted or reverential to the person and family of the sovereign.

Originally a contextual application of sense 1. As in the case of other words of similar or opposite meaning (as *leal*, *feal*; *traitor*, *treason*) the specific feudal use has in English become a distinct sense, and the one most prominent in use.

1531 ELVOT *Gov. Proheme*, I. do now dedicate it vnto your hyghnesse [the King], verely trustynge that your moste excellent wysedome wyll therein esteeme my loyall harte and diligent endeauour. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. i. i. 181 A Jewell in a ten times barr'd vp Chest, Is a bold spirit, in a loyall brest. 1595 — *John* ii. i. 271 He that proues the King To him will we proue loyall. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Mac.* xi. 19 If then you will keepe your selues loyall to the state [LXX. *ἐὰν μὲν οὖν ἀντιστήσῃτε τῇ ἐξ ὑμῶν ἐκκλησίᾳ*]. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sherifes* 3 That all coroners... should be chosen... of the most convenientest and most loialst people that may be found in the said counties. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1686 III. 48 He must reign over us, if not as over loyall Subjects to our comfort, yet as over stubborn Rebels to our confusion. 1702 DENNIS *Monument* xxvii. 76 His loyall Subjects too diuided were. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 661 The simple clerk, but loyall, did rear right merrily, two staves, Sung to the praise and glory of King George. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 209 The king pressed them, as they were loyall gentlemen, to gratify him. 1887 TENNYSON *Jubilee O. Victoria* iv. And in each let a multitude Loyal, each, to the heart of it, Hail the fair Ceremonial Of this year of her Jubilee. 1897 SIR W. LAURIER *Speech in Daily News* 5 July 4/3 We [sc. French Canadians] are loyal because we are free.

3. Of things, actions, etc.: Characterized by or exhibiting loyalty.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 63 Each faire Instalmēt, Coate, and seu'ral Crest, With loyall Blazon, euermore be blest. 1600 HOLLAND *City* xlv. 1209 They had received great helpe at his hands in the Punick warre by his valiant and loiall service. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel.* V. i. v. 289 Ol' Why, what would you? *Vic.*... Write loyall Cantons of contemned loue. 1802 WORDSW. *Sonn.*, 'Is it a reed that's shaken', A seemingly reverence may be paid to power; But that's a loyal virtue, never sown In haste. 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Boz*, *Public Dinners*, The other 'loyal and patriotic' toasts having been drunk with all due enthusiasm. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Night*, 67 For strong men who knew to do and dare I drop the loyal tear.

4. = **LEGAL** in certain senses. *a.* Of a child: Legitimate. *b.* Of money: Genuine, legally current. Of goods: Of the legal standard of quality. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lea* ii. i. 86 Loyall and naturall boy. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 34 Cognizance is taken... of what House Gentlemen are, from what branch of that House, whether loyall or spurious. 1690 CHILLO *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 159 Our Laws that oblige our people to the making of strong, substantial (and, as we call it, loyal) cloth of a certain length.

5. *Manege*. (See *quot.*; cf. F. *cheval loyal*, *bonche loyale*.) ? *Obs.*

1727 BAILEY *Vol.* II. s.v., A Horse is said to be loyal, who freely bends all his Force in obeying and performing any manage he is put to; and does not... resist, altho' he is ill treated. Loyal Mouth [of a Horse], of the Nature of such Mouths, as are usually called Mouths with a full rest upon the Hand.

6. *Comb.*, as *loyal-hearted* adj.

1599 WARR. *Faire Wom.* i. 468 To his wife, in all this city, none More kind, more loyal-hearted. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cx. On thee the loyal-hearted hung.

*B. sb. pl.* + *a.* Those who are bound by allegiance; liege subjects (*obs.*). *b.* In recent use: Loyal subjects, as opposed to disaffected persons.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) l. 177 After the forth year of his [Ethelbertus'] reigne he was semblable murdered of his owne loyals. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 97 Being destitute of horses and treasure, he [Earl Richard] prayed therein ayde of his loyals. 1885 *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 604 From the Diamond Fields alone a large contingent of loyals can always be reckoned upon. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* xxvii. Whoever says that the English have given up the country... and deserted its subjects and the loyals and the natives, is a liar.

**Loyalism** (loi'äliz'm). [*f.* **LOYAL** *a.* + **-ISM**.] The principles or actions of a loyalist; adherence to the sovereign or government; loyalty.

1837 LOCKHART *Scott* lxiii. (1842) 556 This feature of Irish loyalism was new to the untravelled Scotch of the party. 1887 *Chamb. Jnrl.* IV. 12 Why, then, should I, a student, foresee, beneath this wealth of loyalism, a rising power that would crush and kill both the lauders and the lauded.

**Loyalist** (loi'älist). [*f.* **LOYAL** *a.* + **-IST**.] One who is loyal; one who adheres to his sovereign or to constituted authority, *esp.* in times of revolt; one who supports the existing form of government.

*United Empire Loyalist* (Amer. Hist.): see *quot.* 1897. For the *quot.* from *Howell's Vocal Forest* (1640) given by Johnson to illustrate this word, see **LOYALIST**.

[1647] *The Royall, and the Royallist's Plea* (running title) *The Royall and the Loyalists Plea*. 1685 J. KETLEWELL (*title*) *The Religious Loyalist*; or, a Good Christian Taught how to be a Faithful Servant both to God and the King. 1712 E. COOKE *Loy. S. Sea* 294 The wounded were above 400 of the Loyalists. 1721 *Wood's Ath. Oxon.* (ed. 2) II. 98/2 It was then the hap and fortune of one Dr. Tho. Bayly a great Loyalist, to meet with this Nobleman. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connect.* 357 Colonel Street Hall, of Wallingford, a loyalist, was appointed General. 1812 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 205 The provinces of Spanish America were still the theatre of a sanguinary civil war between the two parties of independents and loyalists. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* i. (1876) 2 This resolute old loyalist... was with the King whilst his house was thus being battered down. 1893 *Times* 11 May 9/2 The Loyalists in Ireland repudiated with one voice the Legislative Council proposed in the (Home Rule) Bill. 1897 J. G. BOURNOUT *Canada* xxi. 291 This event was the coming to the provinces of many thousand people, known as United Empire Loyalists, who during the progress of the war... left their old homes in the thirteen colonies. *Ibid.* 297 Those loyalists... who joined the cause of Great Britain before the Treaty of Peace in 1763, were allowed the distinction of having after their name the letters U.E. to preserve the memory of their fidelity to a United Empire.

+ **Loyalty**. *Obs.* [*f.* **LOYAL** *a.* + **-ITY**.] Loyalty.

1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* viii. 152 Richard being now King found like loyalty in his subjects, as whilst He was a subject, he used to the King his Nephew.

**Loyalize** (loi'äliz), *v.* [*f.* **LOYAL** *a.* + **-IZE**.] *trans.* To make loyal; to restore to faithful allegiance; also, to attach to the loyalist party.

1825 SYD. SMITH *Sp. Wks.* 1859 II. 206/1 My remedy for these evils is, to enter into an alliance with the Irish people — to conciliate the clergy... to loyalise the laity. 1867 *Pall Mall* G. 7 Aug. 1 To pacify, loyalize, and content at once those who have land and those who desire it.

Hence **loyalized** *pp. a.* 1851 C. R. EDMONDS *Milton* xvi. 224 The treacherous faction of loyalized presbyterians.

+ **Loyallement**, *adv.* *Obs. rare* — 1. [*a.* F. *loyalement*.] In a loyal manner, faithfully.

1548 HOOVER *Ten Commandm.* x. 159 It sufficthe vs, loyallyment, and with good faythe to hyre this commandment.

**Loyally** (loi'äli), *adv.* [*f.* **LOYAL** *a.* + **-LY** 2.] In a loyal manner, with loyalty; faithfully.

1572 HULOET (ed. Higgins), *Loyally* or faithfully, *fideliſſer*. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestagio* 270 Such as faithfully without promises... had loyally served them. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xi. 449 Wealthy Kings are loyally obey'd. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sc.* (1876) I. [II.] i. iv. 181 Its [China's] power of persevering so loyally in its old institutions through so many ages. 1891 E. PEACOCK N. *Brendon* i. 185 He was loyally anxious to serve his employer.

**Loyalness** (loi'älness). [*f.* **LOYAL** *a.* + **-NESS**.] The state or condition of being loyal; loyalty.

1592 STOW *Ann.* (an. 1566) 1125 The Queenes maiestie... was of all the students... so honorably and loyally received, as... their loyalties towards the Queenes maiestie, did require. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 380 Loyalnesse and love. 1727 BAILEY *vol. II*, *Loyalness*, loyalty.

**Loyalty** (loi'älti). Also 5 **loyaltee**, -aulte, 6-7 **loyal**, **loialtie**, 7 **loialty**, **loyaltye**. [*a.* OF. *loialté* (mod. *loyauté*), *f.* **LOYAL** *a.* + **-TY**.]

1. Faithful adherence to one's promise, oath, word of honour, etc.; + conjugal faithfulness, fidelity. + Also in phrase *by my loyalty*.

c 1400 *Rem. Rose* 6783 This noble dide such labour To susteyne ever the loyaltie, That he to niche agile me. c 1477 CANTON *Jason* 21 By my loyaltie saide these Corsus see alle that I haue sayd procedeth not from any fere... that I haue of all your enemies. c 1534 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 927 In my loyaltie, *en ma loyauté*. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. ii. 7 When I protest true loyaltie to her, She twits me with my falsehood to my friend. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes Teares* ii. Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 23 If you be sure of your wines loialtie for terme of life. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* viii. 130 These Garments once were his; and left to me The Pledges of his promisd Loyalty. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 406 And piety with wishes placed above, And steady loyalty, and faithful love. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 36 In the courts, the independence of the judges and the loyalty of the jurors are equally excellent. 1871 R. S. CANNLISH in *Life* xiv. (1882) 149 Thy right hand hath not lost its cunning, nor thy heart its loving loyalty to the gentle craft.

2. Faithful adherence to the sovereign or lawful government. Also, in recent use, enthusiastic reverence for the person and family of the sovereign.

1531 ELVOT *Gov. iii.* vi. For the subiecte or seruaut to his souerayne or maister it is properly named fidelite, and in a frenche terme loyaltie. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* i. 176 In this battaile Canutus proved the Loyaltie and manly prowess of the Englishe men. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. iv. 22 The service, and the loyaltie I owe, In doing it, payes it selfe. 1630 J. LEVETT *Ord. Res.* (1634) 69 They offer unto him all their services and loyalties. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1686 III. xii. 471 Whoever of those rebels willingly should come in... and promise future loyalty, or obedience to his laws... should... obtain rewards from him. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 331 We too are friends to loyalty. We love The king who loves the law. 1807-8 SYD. SMITH *Pymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 179/1 Loyalty within the bounds of reason... is one of the greatest instruments of English happiness. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii § 6. 399 Under the rule of Elizabeth loyalty became more and more a passion among Englishmen.

+ *b. attrib.* in *loyalty loan*. *Obs.* 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg. Proc. Parl.* 23/2 The... advantageous disposal of the loyalty loan.

+ 3. Lawfulness, legality (of marriage). *Obs. rare* — 1. 1650 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 193 In all the reign of H. 3.

..if any issue were joynd upon loyalty of marriage, general bastardy, or such like, the King did ever write to the Bishop of the diocese... to certifye the loyalty of the marriage.

**Loyeter**, *obs.* form of **LOITER**.

+ **Loyne**. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **loigne**, **loynne**, 8 **lowing**. See also **LUNE**. [*a.* OF. *loigne* (also *longe*) = med. L. *longia*, *longea*, f. *long-us* **LONG** *a.*] A length (of cord); a leash for a hawk. Also *fig.* c 1400 *Rem. Rose* 3882 The loigne [F. *longe*] it is so longe Of Malacoli, hertis to lure. *Ibid.* 7050 He shal have of a corde a loigne [F. *longe*], With whiche men shal him binde and lede. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iii. xxiii. (1869) 148 Vif me a loyne [F. *longe*], if thou wilt, and a peyre gessis. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 129 Let hir be loose from all hir furniture, that is without either loyne or cryance. 1702 J. K. *Dict.* The Lowings or thongs of an hawk.

**Loyne**, *obs.* form of **LINE** 2.1.

+ **Loyolan**, *a.* *Obs. rare* — 1. In 7 **Leio'an**. [*f.* **LOYOLA** (see **LOYOLITE**) + **-AN**.] Pertaining to Loyola or the Jesuits.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 171 Thus did Abraham... this must the Jesuite do when an Ignatian Superiour commands, or else he is no Holocaust for the Leiolan Altar.

**Loyolism** (loi'öliz'm). [*Formed* as next + **-ISM**.] The doctrine or principles of Loyola or the Jesuits. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 599 Intelligence, artfully tinctured with the essential oil of Loyolism.

+ **Loyolist**. *Obs.* (Often in *Howell*.) [*Formed* as next + **-IST**. Cf. F. *Loyoliste*.] = **LOYOLITE**.

1640 HOWELL *Dodonae's Gr.* 60 The Societies of the Loyolists. *Ibid.* 102 By the Instigation of the Loyolists.

**Loyolite** (loi'ölit). Also 7 **Loiolite**. [*ad.* mod. L. *Loyolita*, f. the name of Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the Society of Jesus: see **-ITE**.] A Jesuit.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. (1693) 172 Dr. Laud... galled Fisher with great Acuteness. Whilam the false Loiolite traduced... in his Reports. 1679 OLDHAM *Sat. Jesuits* iii. (1685) 36 And when in time these Contradiction meet; Then hope to find 'em in a Loyolite. 1818 RANKEN *Hist. France* v. ii. § 4. 356 The members have been called sometimes, from his name, Ignatists and Loyolites [sic], but they are more generally known by the name of Jesuits. 1875 M. PATTISON *Casabon* v. 304 We shall all soon be mere slaves of the loyolites.

+ **Loys**. *Obs. rare.* Some kind of stone.

1295 *Visitat. S. Paul's* (Du Cange), Unum superlatum de Loys. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, Her. Aij, The .v. stone is calde a Loys, a sanguine stone or syamir his is calde in armys.

**Loys**, *obs.* f. **LOOSE** *v.*; var. **LOOSE** *Obs.*, praise.

**Loysyn**, *obs.* form of **LOZEN**.

**Loyte**, -er, *obs.* ff. **LITE** *sb.* 4, **LIGHTER** *sb.* 1

**Loytre**, **loytron**, *obs.* forms of **LOITER**.

**Loz**, **Loze**, var. ff. **LOSS** 2 *Obs.*, **LOSE** *sb.* *Obs.*

**Lozel** (l), variant of **LOSEL**.

**Lozen** (l'p'zén). Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 4-5

los e yn, lozeyn, loysyn, 6 losan(e), losin, 7 losien, lossen, 9 losen, 8-9 lozen. [*a.* OF. \**loseigne* (once *loceigne*), var. of *losange* **LOZENGE** *sb.*]

+ 1. *Cookery*. ? A thin cake of pastry. *Obs.*

? c 1390 *Form of Curry* (1780) 21 Take oyleys ober wafrous [wafrons] in stede of lozeyns and cowche in dysshes. *Ibid.* 46, 61, 62. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 40 Lay þer in þy lozeyns abofe þe chese with wyne. þose loysyns er harde to make in fay.

+ 2. A lozenge-shaped figure. *Obs.*

1542 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 60 Item an uther dyamont ground our with losanis enameled with the freir knott. 1593 *Sc. Acts* Jas. VI (1816) IV. 4/2 On the vther syde ane losane with ane thrissill on every nuke.

3. A (lozenge-shaped) pane of glass.

1665 SIR J. I. FOUNTAINHALL *Jnrl.* (1900) 114 One of his servants brook a losene. 1813 A. WILSON 2nd *Ep. to J. Dobie* Poet. Wks. (1846) 51 While rains are blatt'ring frae the south, And down the lozens seeping. 1844 SCOTT *Red-gummet* let. i. And who taught me to pin a losen, head a hicker, and hold the banners? Alan once more. 1865 C. S. GRAHAM *Mystifications* 16 Lord Gillies was reminded of the time when he was an ill prettie laddie, and of breaking the lozens of one of her windows. 1896 N. MUNRO *Lost Pibroch* (1902) 40 The window-lozens winked with the light of his peat-fires within.

*b. trans.* A glass of a pair of spectacles. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Milder* xl. (1842) 200 Auld Durie Squake... caught such a bash on the nose that baith the lozens were dang out of his barnacles.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* *a. attrib.* or *adj.* ? Embroidery with lozenge patterns.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 19 Sic losin sarkis, so mony glengoir markis Within this land was nevir hard nor sene. 1507 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scoll.* (1901) 111. 253 Ene gret losin doublair for the king. 1546 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) l. 239 Tua losin sarkis.

*b. Comb.*, as + *lozen-wise* *adv.*

1625 in Rymer *Fœdera* XVIII. 236 Dymonds cutt lozen wise.

Hence **Lozened** *a.* = **LOZENGED**. Also **Lozenless** *a. rare*.

1770 BR. FORBES *Jnrl.* (1886) 306 A circular Window, lozened by Arches of polished Stone meeting in the Centre. 1898 N. MUNRO *John Splendid* xiv. The place lay tenantless and melancholy... the windows lozenless.

**Lozenge** (l'p'zéndz), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 **loseng** (e), 5-6 **losang** (e), **losing** (e), 5 **losyngye**, (**losyngye**, **lesyng**, **lozengge**), 5-7 **lozeng**, 6-7 **lossenge**, **loosing**, 6-8 **lozange**, (8 **lozinge**), 7- **lozenge**. [*a.* OF. *losenge*, *losange* (mod. F. *losange*) = Sp. *losanje*, Catal. *llosange*, It. *losanga*; perh. a derivative from *loze* 'to lose'.



vative of the word which appears as Prov. *laus*, *Sp. losa*, Catal. *losa*, Pg. *lousa*, slab, tombstone, ? OF. *laus* roofing slate.

It has been suggested that Prov. *laus* = late L. *lapidea* (f. *lapid*, *lapis* stone) has been adopted into the other Rom. langs.; the presumed derivative *lozenge* first occurs in Fr. (13th c.).

1. A plane rectilinear figure, having four equal sides and two acute and two obtuse angles; a rhomb, 'diamond'. In *Heraldry*, such a figure used as a bearing, less elongated than the *FUSIL*, and placed with its longer axis vertical. † In *lozenge* = *LOZENGY*. *Grand lozenge*, † *lozenge in point*: a lozenge the angles of which touch the sides of the shield. *Lozenges in cross*: four or more lozenges disposed so as to form a cross.

Guillim's definition (quot. 1610) would require that the acute angles should be of 60°; but the rule is not strictly followed by heraldic draughtsmen.

[a 1327 in Parker *Gloss. Her. s.v.*, Sire Gerard de Braybrok, de argent a vij lozenges de goulles.] [a 1366 CHAUCEUR *Rom. Rose* 893 A [robe] with lozenges [F. *lozenges*] and scochouns, wrought ful wel. c 1384 — H. FAME III. 227 Somme crowned were as kinges, With crownes wrought full of lozenges. 1452 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 282 The Bemess shalbe .xij. inche imbowed with lozengys. 1486 Bk. St. Albans, Her. Fivb, Off lozengys how and what maner of wyse they be made. 1519 NORMAN *Vulg.* 242 Paper or lyn clothe straked a crosse with lozenges make fenestral in stede of glazen wyndowes. 1577-87 HOLLINSHED *Chron.* III. 802½ The wallis...coloured white & greene lozengis, and in euerie loving either a rose or a pomegranat. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. xix. (1660) 354 A Lozenge differeth from a Fusill in that the space between its two collateral or middle Angles equals the length of any of the four Geometrical lines whereof it is composed. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* III. 47 Their mutual intersections make three Lozenges at the bottom of every Cell. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. 95½ He beareth Or, a Lozenge in point, (or extending to all sides of the Escuchion) Gules. a 1695 WOOD *Oxford* (O.H.S.) III. 129 Over his head are his armes engraven. Over hers in lozenge, parted per fess, a lozenge counterchanged [etc.]. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cless Mar* 10 Mar. Her shift [was] fastened at the bottom with a great diamond, shaped like a lozenge. 1818-20 E. THOMSON *Cullen's Nosolog. Method.* (ed. 3) 323 Scales have at first the figure and extent of the cuticular lozenges. 1855 BROWNING *Cleon* 84 See, in the chequered pavement opposite, Suppose the artist made...a lozenge, then a trapezoid. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 73 The font is panelled in lozenges.

b. A lozenge-shaped shield upon which the arms of a spinster or widow are emblazoned.

[1606 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Lozeng.*... This figure is particularly used in *Heraldry*, for the Bearings of Women not under Covert Baron.] a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Memo. Geo.* III. 111. vii. 199 The royal arms in a widow's lozenge were pictured over the bed. 1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xxi. Nine out of ten have the widow's lozenge. 1868 CUSANUS *Her.* (1893) 42 note, The custom of emblazoning the arms of ladies upon lozenges did not generally obtain in England until the sixteenth century.

c. *Math.* = RHOMBUS. Now only in *spherical lozenge*: see quot.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., The thyrd kind is called lozenges or diamonds whose sides bee all equal, but it hath neuer a square corner. 1889 CASEY *Spherical Trigon.* 18 If the four sides of a spherical quadrilateral be equal, the diagonals are perpendicular to each other, and they bisect its angles. Such a figure is called a spherical lozenge.

d. One of the lozenge-shaped facets of a precious stone when cut (see quot.).

1750 JEFFRIES *Treat. Diamonds & Pearls* (1751) *Explan. Techn. Terms*, Lozenges are common to Brilliants and Roses. In Brilliants they are formed by the meeting of the skill and star facets on the bezel: In Roses, by the meeting of the facets in the horizontal ribs of the crown. 1883 A. H. CHURCH *Precious Stones* 20 The old brilliant-cut...requires...58 facets thus arranged: 1. 4 Quoins or lozenges [etc.].

e. *Arch.* Short for *lozenge moulding*. 1841 BLOXAM *Goth. Archit.* 69 What were the mouldings principally used in the decoration of Norman churches? The cable moulding. The double cone...The lozenge [etc.]. 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* II. 47 Mouldings and Ornaments...Star...Lozenge...Enriched Lozenge.

† 2. *Cookery*. a. A lozenge-shaped cake. b. A lozenge-shaped ornament used to garnish a dish.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 44 Lesynges de chare...And þan kytte þe cakys þorw with an knyff in maner of lesyngys. c 1440 *Douce MS.* 55 ff. 38 b, Cutt hem in the maner of lozenges and make feyre batur... & close the sydes of the lozenges ther with. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 599 Viand royall plantyd losynges of golde.

3. A small cake or tablet, originally diamond-shaped, of medicated or flavoured sugar, etc. to be held and dissolved in the mouth. The name is also used, e.g. in *meat lozenge*, for a tablet of a substance (indicated by the prefixed word) in a concentrated form.

1530 PALSGR. 241½ Losange of spyce, *losange*. 1547 BOORNE *Brev. Health* II. xvii. 8 Dregges and losanges made to breake wynde. 1591 *Treas. Hid. Secrets* liii. C7, Lay on it your gold leafe, ...cut your Losings [loving Losings] Diamond fashion, and so keep them. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 583 The Liver of a Wolf being made in the form of a dry Electuary and given as a Lozeng. c 1623 LODGE *Poor Man's Talent* (1881) 26 It shall not be amiss to take a loosing of *Diaphisopi* or *Diarcas Salomonis*. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* IV. ii, Eate presently These lozenges, of forty crownes an ounce. 1721 N. HODGES *Hist. Acc. Plague Lond.* 221, I. kept in my mouth some Lozenges all the while I was examining them. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* IV. Wks. IX. 56 Boxes of epigrammatick lozenges, a 1845 HOOD *To J. Hume* v, Talk till hoarse; Have lo-

zenges—mind Dawson's—in your pocket. 1898 *Cycling* 27 Meat lozenges are far preferable.

4. One of the lozenge-shaped panes of glass in a casement.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lozenge*, ...also a quarry of a glass window. 1882 in OGILVIE, and in other recent Dicts.

5. *Mange*. (See quot.) 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 341½ *Lozenge*, the slang term for a circular piece of leather with a hole in the centre to fit round the mouthpiece of the bit.

6. *attrib.* or *adj.* a. Lozenge-shaped, lozenge-like.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* III. 47 The...Lozenge seeds of the noble flower of the Sunne. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 93½ A Lozenge leaf, or double pointed leaf, or pointed at both ends. c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 44 Gravers are of two sorts, square and lozenge. 1862 RICKMAN *Goth. Archit.* 382 The lozenge interval is formed by some of the ribs of the fan running through it.

b. Of or composed of lozenges; ornamented with lozenges. Of strokes: Crossed so as to form lozenge-shaped interstices.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE (*title*) The Garden of Cyrus or the Quincuncial Lozenge, or Net-work Plantations of the Ancients...Considered. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. 33½ The Bends...wrought upon with Fusil or Lozenge work, which consisteth of two colours. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 671½ The cross strokes ought to be very lozenge. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 156 The pier...became, in its plan, lozenge, and formed the decorated pier. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 36 Their openings are filled with bronze lozenge lattice. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* I. 481, I...stepped out on the narrow terrace...And paced its lozenge-brickwork. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 68 The arches...rich with billet and lozenge ornament. 18... *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, *Lozenge Molding* or *Lozenge Fret*, an ornament used in Norman Architecture presenting the appearance of diagonal ribs including diamond-shaped panels.

7. *Comb.* a. General comb.: simple attrib., as *lozenge-machine*; *lozenge-like* adj.; parasynthetic, as *lozenge-figured*, -*shaped* adjs.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* III. 47 Wherein [sc. the Sunflower] in 'Lozenge figured boxes nature shuts up the seeds. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., 'The corners are like the corners of a lozenge, and therefore are they named 'lozenge-like. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Jnrl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 315 The depth of the temporal fossae...producing, with the peaked and weakly retracting chin...a lozenge-like aspect. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Lozenge-machine, a machine for rolling out and cutting lozenges. 1833 H. M. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* II. 72 The summer flowers in the 'lozenge-shaped parterres. 1860 READ *Coister & H.* (1861) I. 70 The panes were very small and lozenge-shaped.

b. Special comb.: lozenge-base, the material used as a 'base' in the manufacture of lozenges; *lozenge-coach* (*nonce-use*), a coach with the owner's coat of arms emblazoned on a lozenge (see 1 b), a dowager's or widow's coach; *lozenge lion*, a Scotch gold coin called a 'lion', of the reign of Jas. I (1406-37), having on the obverse the arms of Scotland in a lozenge shield.

1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 16 Trochiscus Sulphuris...It is not made with one of the 'lozenge-bases. 1746 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 21 Aug., I am retired hither like an old summer dowager; only that I have no toad-eater to take the air with me in the back part of my 'lozenge-coach. 1890 SERVICE *Notandums* ix. 67 There were...Gold Pennies and Mailles, 'Lozenge Lions [etc.].

**Lozenged** (*lɒzəndʒd*), a. [f. LOZENGE + -ED 2, after F. *lozangé* (OF. *lozengie*) LOZENGY.] Ornamented with lozenges of alternate colours; divided into lozenges or lozenge-shaped spaces.

1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxix. 734 Some had cotes...lozenged with whyte and blacke. 1611 COTGR. *Lozengé*, lozenged. 1820 D. TURNER *Four Normandy* II. 186 The archivolt is encircled by two rows of lozenged squares. 1824 *Gentl. Mag.* XCII. 1. 30 The floor is lozenged of black and white. 1847 C. PRONTE *J. Eyre* xviii. There shot out the friendly gleam again, from the lozenged panes of a very small latticed window. 1872 BROWNING *Jifine* xxx. 17 What outside was noon, Pales, through thy lozenged blue, to meek benefic moon.

**Lozengeour**, variant of LOSENGER Obs.

**Lozenger** (*lɒzəndʒə*). Also 6 losinger. [f. LOZENGE + -ER.]

† 1. = LOZENGE sb. 1. Obs. 1527 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 244 Unnm le diamond vocatum a losinger.

2. = LOZENGE sb. 3. U. S. and north. dial.

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1887) 59 Boxes containing 'lozengers', as they were commonly called. 1887 T. F. BROWN *Doctor* 6 Somethin just to be haulin out For the kids — a lozenger or the lek.

**Lozengerie**, variant of LOSENGERY Obs.

† **Lozengeways**, adv. Obs. Also *lozenge-*.

[f. LOZENGE sb. + -WAYS.] = LOZENGEWISE.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. v. (1611) 3 A Cross pierced Lozenge-ways, that is, after the form of a Lozenge, with the points or acute Angles, straight upward and downward. Some say pierced Lozenge. *Ibid.* II. vii. 70 Piercing... is threefold. That is to say Round, Lozenge-ways, Quadrate. 1668 LEYBORN *Platform Purch.* 116 They are...laid Lozenge ways, one of white, another of black, laid angle to angle.

**Lozenge-wise** (*lɒzəndʒwaɪz*), adv. [f. LOZENGE + -WISE.] So as to form a lozenge or lozenge pattern; *spec.* in *Her.* = LOZENGY a. 1.

1530 PALSGR. 844½ Dyamant wyse, *lozengie* [sic] wyse, trewlowe wyse. 1577 B. GOODE *Heretack's Hush.* (1586) 71 My trees stand...lozengwise or diamonde wise. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. x. 116 He beareth Argent, nine Lozenges Lozenge-wise (or in Lozenge) Gules. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No.

3217/4 The Arms of Andrew, being a Cross, set Lozenge-wise. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Flower*, Leap-Nets, whose Meshes are Lozenge-wise. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* ix. (ed. 3) 43 It is common for the upper of two cushions to be set lozenge-wise upon the lower.

**Lozengeour**, variant of LOSENGER Obs.

**Lozengy** (*lɒzəndʒi*), a. Forms: 6-7 lozenzie, 7 lozenzy, lozengee, 8 lozengé, 9 lozengeé, 7- lozenzy. [a. OF. *lozangie* (13th c.), f. *lozange* LOZENGE.]

1. *Her.* Of a field: Covered with lozenges of alternate tinctures; divided into lozenges. † Also of a bearing: Shaped like a lozenge.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 157 He beareth Lozengeye, Argent, and Sable. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 38 b, One fermaux lozenzie, Gules. 1610 [see LOZENGEWAYS]. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Lozengé*, *Lozenzy*... is a Shield or an Ordinary of all Lozenges. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* (ed. 3) 35 A Field Lozenzy... is divided into Lozenge-shaped figures. *Ibid.* 361 Lozengeé erm. and sa.

b. **Lozenzy barry**, divided into lozenges, which are divided again horizontally. **Lozenzy-bendy** (see quot. 1838). † **Lozenzy in point** (see quot. 1688). † **Semi-lozenzy** (see quot. 1612).

1612 PRICHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* III. 160 If ther be above the number as I said of fwe and twentie or sixe and twentie, you must say Semi-lozenzie. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. 105, 2 He beareth Gules, two Piles Barwise Argent... This is by others Blazoned, a pale Lozenzie in point, or extending to the sides, of the Escuchion. 1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XII. 147½ [A shield Fusily] if parted per pale and per bend, would be either Lozenzy-bendy, or Fusily-bendy, according to the width of the space between the lines.

2. *transf.* a. Resembling a lozenge, lozenge-like. b. Composed of or divided into lozenges.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 99 b, In the mouth of the harbour, lyeth S. Nicholas Iland, in fashion, lozenzy. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 125 The Choir... is paved Lozenzy, black and white. 1845 M. A. LOWER *Rep. to Brit. Archæol. Assoc.* Nov., A lozenzy or network pattern.

**Lozeyn**, **Lozzel** (l), obs. ff. LOZEN, LOSEL.

**L. s. d., £. s. d.** (e-lestf), abbreviation for 'pounds, shillings, and pence' (see the letters L., S., D.); hence often used = 'money'. Hence **L. S. Deism** (*humorous*), worship of money.

1835 HOOD *Dead Robbery* i, But p'rhaps, of all the felonies de se, ... Two-thirds have been taken from want of L. s. d. 1880 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Family* II, For his own part he preferred £. S. D. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 170 L. S. Deism... the modern worship.

**Lu**, **Lubard**, obs. forms of LOO, LEOPARD.

**Lubba** (*lʊbɑ*), Also 8 lobba. A name used in Shetland and Orkney for coarse grass or sedge (see quot.). Also *attrib.*

c 1794 T. JOHNSTON in Shireff *Agric. Surv. Shetl.* (1814) App. 46 On the berry heather and lolla pastures they [sheep] are at their prime from five to seven years old. 1795 G. LOW in *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIV. 316 [The hills] are covered with heath, and what we call lubba, a sort of grass which feeds our cattle in the summer time; it generally consists of different species of carices, plain bent, and other moor grasses. 1822 S. HUBERT *Descrip. Shetl.* I. III. 435 Lubba comprises those common productions of the hills which are found where heath is absent.

**Lubbard** (*lʊbɑd*), Obs. exc. Sc. and north. dial. Also 7 lubberd, 8 lubber'd, 9 lobbart, lubbart, -ert. [Altered form of LUBBER: see -ARD.] = LUBBER sb.

1586 in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1754) I. 321 That all cathedral churches may be put down. They are the dens of idle loitering lubbards. 1612 *Tr. Benvenuto's Passenger* I. 3 Thou slovenly lubberd, and toytish fellow, what idle toyes goest thou fantasicating. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 466 7 In all the Dances he invents... he keeps close to the Characters he represents. He gives to Clowns and Lubbards, clumsy Graces. 1724 RAMSAY *Health* 306 Sciatick, jaundice, dropsy, or the stone, Alternate makes the lazy lubbard groan. 1823 SCOTT *Peccol* xxv, I need only instance... the celebrated downfall of Goliath, and of another lubbard. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lubber*, or *Lubbart*, an awkward unseamanlike fellow. 1899 H. PEASE *Tales Northumbria* 173 Thoo... great clumsy lubbert, see what thoo's done!

b. *attrib.*, *appositive* or *quasi-adj.*: Lubberly.

1679 EARL ROCHESTER in *Roxb. Ball.* (1883) IV. 567 So have I seen at Smithfield's wondrous Fair, ... A lubbard Elephant divert the Town. 1710 MEDLEY No. 2/3 His lubber'd Genius from its Byass crost, In heaps of false Arithmetick is lost. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 39/1 The other... was such a Lubbard Trickster, so awkward at Mischief. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 400 Conscious how much the hand Of lubbard Labour needs his watchful eye. 1817 J. F. PENNIE *Roy. Minstr.* v. 5 Ocean... stretches its lubbard arms Along the shores low growing.

**Lubbe**, obs. form of LOVE v.

**Lubber** (*lʊbɑ*), sb. Forms: 4 lobre, lubur, 6 lobber, lububber, lubbo(u)r, lub(b)ur, lubber, lubbarre, 6-7 lubbar, 6- lubber. [The form may possibly belong to an adoption of OF. *lobber* swindler, parasite, agent-n. f. *lobber* to deceive, sponge upon, mock; but if so the sense has been altered by association with LOB sb. 2 (cf. the Du. and Norw. cognates mentioned under that word).]

1. A big, clumsy, stupid fellow; esp. one who lives in idleness; a lout. Also in phr. † to *play the lubber*. In early quot. frequently applied to a monk (cf. ABBEY-LUBBER). Obs. exc. arch. or dial.

1362 LANGE. P. Pl. A. Prol. 52 Grete lobres [MS. H. (c 1400) loburs] and longe þat lop weore to swynke Clopeden



hem in Copes. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* III. (1570) Cij b/2 Some be forgetful, . . . Some craftles foolcs, some proude and negligent, If thou chaunge some better for to haue, Thou voydest a lubber and hath agayne a knaue. 1530 [see LUBBER v.] 1530 L.D. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* liv. (1814) 198 Two greute lubbers brought after hym the heed of the monster, in a great basket. 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* A viij. That we shuld no longer . . . be dyspoyled and robbed of a syght of sturdie lubbarres. 1558 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 88 They went to the Grammer schole, little children: they came from thence great lubbers: alwayes learning, and little profiting. 1590 NASHE *1st Pt. Pasquill* April. Wks. (Grosart) I. 241 Will he neuer leaue to play the lubber? what a lazie lowlish kind of argument is this. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea. I.* iv. 101 If you will measure your lubbers length againe, tarry. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metalogr.* i. 18 Idle Lubbers that dare not adventure from the air of their Countreys. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* (end). And so God save our noble King, And guard us from long-winded Lubbers. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 159 The sparks which flew from the pipe of a lubber who was blowing smoke and fire about at the door of the Angel. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xix. 172 Now is the lubber time! 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, Lubber, or Lubber-head, one very stupid indeed. *transf.* 1886 HOOD in A. A. WATTS *Life A. Watts* (1884) II. 25 It . . . is but a bulking lubber of a paper.

b. *esp.* A sailor's term for: A clumsy seaman; an unseamanlike fellow. (Cf. LAND-LUBBER.)

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* 33b. To lye wallowing like Lubbers in the Ship of the common wealth, crying Lord, Lord, when wee see the vessel toyle. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxiv. He swore woundily at the lieutenant, and called him . . . swab and lubber. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) Cc ij. Afraid . . . of being stigmatized with the opprobrious epithet of lubber. 1824 SCOTT *Redgumtlet* ch. iii. The cowardly lubbers have all made sail. 1890 BESANT *Armored of Lyonsse* I. 39 Two lubbers! They ought not to be trusted with a boat.

† c. An inferior servant, drudge, scullion. *Obs.* 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Mediastiner*, a drudge or lubber, which doth in the howse all maner of vyle seruice, as swepe or dense the house, carie wodde to the kytchen, and other like drudgery. 1706 PHILLIPS ed. Kersey, *Lubber*, a mean Servant, that does all base Services in a House; a Drudge.

2. a. *attrib.* and *appositive* passing into *adj.* (In *lubber lips* perh. a different word; cf. *blubber-lip*.) 1530 HICKSCORNER 421 (Manly), Thou lubber Imacynacyon. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom.* Abington G. Sow vp your lubber lips. 1673 DRYDEN *Amboyna* Epil. 14 Venetians do not more uncouthly ride, Than did their Lubber-State Mankind hestride. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 562 Astride The lubber Power in filthy triumph sits. 1834 SIR S. FERGUSON *Forging Anchor* 57 The kraken's back, . . . a lubber anchorage for sudden shallow'd miles. 1874 TENNYSON *Vivien* 117 Then narrow court and lubber King, farewell! 1875 BROWNING *Un Album* i. 7 Lubber prose o'erspraws, and straddling stops the path from left to right. 1891 HALL CAINE *Scapagoat* xxvii. His thick lubber lips working visibly.

b. Special comb.: *lubber-grasshopper*, a name for two large-bodied clumsy insects of the U. S.; (a) *Brachystola magna*, of the western plains; (b) *Romalea microptera*, of the Gulf States; *lubber-head*, a stupid person, a blockhead; hence *lubber-headed* *adj.* (E. D. D.); *lubber's line*, mark, point *Naut.*, a vertical line inside a compass-case, indicating the direction of the ship's head; † *lubberwort*, the (imaginary) herb that produces laziness; also, a lubber. Also LUBBER FIEND, LUBBERLAND, LUBBER'S HOLE.

1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 194 The 'Lubber Grasshopper', or the Clumsy Locust, of the plains, *Brachystola magna*, . . . is confined to the central portion of North America. 1847 HALLIWELL, \**Lubber-head*, a stupid fellow. 1849 *Sidonia Soc.* II. 286 If . . . the thoughtless lubberhead, had not let the ring fall. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 34 The 'Lubber's line of a compass. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, \**Lubber's Mark* (*Nautical*). 1840 RAPER *Pract. Navig.*, § 142. 42 Care is taken to place the box so that \**Lubber's point* in the bowl, and the centre of the card, are in a line fore and aft, or parallel to the keel. But as lubber's point deviates a little from its proper position when the ship is heeled over, seamen do not implicitly depend upon it, as indeed the name implies. 1881 CLARK RUSSELL *Sailor's Sweetth.* III. iv. 156. I . . . set the two compasses down with the lubber's points exactly parallcl. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cli. (1557) 55b, Whyles they do take theyr medicine [for the 'fever lurdin'] put no \**Lubber-worte* into theyr potage. 1575 LANEHAM *Lct.* (1871) 23 A loouely loober woorts, frekifaced, red headed, cleen trust in his dooblet.

**Lubber** (lʊbər), *v.* [f. LUBBER *sb.*] *intr.* To behave as a lubber; to loaf about; to navigate a boat like a lubber. † Also to *lubber it*. Now chiefly in *pres. ppl.* and in *lubbering ppl. a.*

1530 PALSGR. 615/2 I lubber, I playe the lubber, *jeloricarde*. You lubber as well as any knave in this towne. 1611 COTGR., *Loricarder*, to lusse, lowt, or lubber it; to loiter about like a masterlesse man. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes*, *Birds* III. iv. By the brown owls I will no longer spare thee, Whom I behold thus slow and lubbering. 18. Mrs. H. E. P. SPOFFORD *Pilot's Wife*, He began to grumble about being ashamed to be seen lubbering round so. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 742/1 As the . . . wind grew . . . we soon found ourselves lubbering over the beautiful lake.

**Lubberd**, **lubber'd**, *obs.* forms of LUBBARD.

**Lubber fiend**. [Cf. LUBBER *sb.* 1 c.] A beneficent goblin supposed to perform some of the laborious work of a household or farm during the night: a 'Lob-lie-by-the-fire'. Also *transf.*

1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 110 Tells how the drudging Goblin sweet, To era his Cream-bowle dully set, . . . Then lies him down the Lubbar Fend, And stretch'd out all the Chimney's length, Basks at the fire his hairy strength. 1831 *Edin.*

*Rev.* I. IV. 175 The lubber-fiend has nothing of the sly humour of Robin Goodfellow about him. 1889 MORRIS in *Mackail Life* (1890) II. 222 Except that the parson is a lubber-fiend, and that the people are as poor as may be, nothing need be better.

**Lubberland** (lʊbəlænd). An imaginary land of plenty without labour; a land of laziness.

1598 FLORIO, *Cocagna*, as we say Lubberland. 1614 B. JOHNSON *Bart. Fair* III. ii. Good mother, how shall we finde a pigge, if we doe not looke about for't? will it run off o' the spit, into our mouths thinke you? as in Lubberland? and cry, *we, we?* 1633 SHIRLEY *Gamester* III. (1637) F 2 b, And so I commend mee to all your friends in Lubberland. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 621 Weak-witted; a wittall; a fool; born in Lubberland. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* IV. 206 A Grand Elector, who was to be the very model of a king of Lubberland. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 238 Fining after your Lubberland, as usual, — your Millennium of mere ease and plentiful supply. 1893 MC CARTHY *Red Diamonds* I. 160 Luxuriously enjoying his monarchy of the lubberland of bed.

**Lubberlike** (lʊbəlɪk), *a.* and *adv.* [f. LUBBER *sb.* + *-LIKE*.] *a. adj.* Of, pertaining to or characteristic of a lubber. *b. adv.* After the manner of a lubber.

1572 HULOET (ed. Higgins), *Lubberlike*, vnhandsome or lowtishe, *seors.* 1575 GASCOIGNE *Poesies, Flowers* 117 Though you thinke it lubberlike to leese Yet should you lende that one halfe of your cote. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log. Ded.*, Sheepes skinnescast over their lubberlike shoulders. 1636 T. KANAOL in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 17 How lubber-like they toll upon the Plaines! 1851 H. MELVILLE *White-Jil*, The jeering glances of the passengers, a lubber-like assembly.

**Lubberliness** (lʊbəlɪnəs), [f. LUBBERLY + *-NESS*.] The attribute of being lubberly.

1598 FLORIO, *Tottichezza*, clownishness, . . . lubbarliness. 1707 T. BROWN *Lett. from Dead II.* (ed. 2) 67 A lazy Hulk, whose stupendous Magnitude is full big enough to load an Elephant with Lubberliness. 1884 SPURGEON in *Homilet. Rev.* Mar. 342 There is a lumpishness and lubberliness innate in the elements of some men's constitution.

**Lubberly** (lʊbəlɪ), *a.* and *adv.* [f. LUBBER *sb.* + *-LY*.] *A. adj.*

1. Of the nature of a lubber; coarse of figure and dull of intellect, loutish; clumsy; lazy; stupid; sometimes *transf.* of animals and inanimate things. Also of things: Appropriate to or characteristic of a lubber.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* ix. (1878) 17 To raise betimes the lubberly, Both Snorting Hob and Margery. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 195, I came yonder at Eaton to marry Mistress Anne Page, and she's a great lubberly boy. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 171 They, according to their lubberly wits, assayed to stop it first with their bodies. 1671 CLARENDON *Dial.* Tracts (1727) 323 Those lubberly fellows, who come from great schools after they are nineteen or twenty years of age. 1728 VANBR. & CIBBER *Prov. Husb.* i. Wks. (1730) 230, I wonder . . . you will encourage that lad to swill his guts thus with such beastly, lubberly liquor. 1759 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 477 All but four or five lubberly men seemed almost persuaded to be Christians. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* x, 'I did that, sir', said a great lubberly fellow, stepping forward. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 139 Great lubberly Leicesters or Southdowns [sheep]. 1859 MISS CARY *Country Life* (1876) 188 A lubberly, yellow-haired boy of twelve years old kicks open the door. 1862 J. GRANT *Capt. Guard* xxii, Great lubberly barges were dragged to and fro by horses of equally lubberly aspect. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. iv. 184 James, in his lubberly schoolboy-like complaints about his mother, showed that he knew about them.

2. In nautical use: Resembling, pertaining to, or characteristic of a lubber; unseamanlike. Of a vessel: Managed in an unseamanlike manner.

[1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* II. 29 'D'ee think she'll ever endure a great lubberly Tarpawlin? 1795-7 SOUTHEY *Minor Poems* Poet. Wks. II. 81 You lubberly landsmen don't know when you're well! 1831 TRELANWEN *Adv.* *Younger Son* I. 44 You don't take me for that lubberly school-mastering parson on board, do you? 1849 GROTE *Greece II.* xlvii. VI. 87 His seamen had full leisure to contemplate what they would despise as lubberly handling of the ships. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Dec. 5/1 There never was a clearer case of lubberly navigation. 1887 BESANT *The World went* vi. 49 One [ship], is obedient to her helm, the other shall be lubberly and difficult to steer.

*B. adv.* In a lubberly manner; like a lubber; unskillfully, clumsily.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 6 Ouer my necke he throwes himself verie lubberly. 1693 DRYDEN *Orig. & Progr. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 56 A company of clowns on a holiday, dancing lubberly. 1823 *Examiner* 30/1 A large frigate, . . . lubberly handled. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 8 May 5/2 It is difficult to imagine that . . . either vessel can have been so lubberly managed as to run into the other.

**Lubber's hole**. *Naut.* Also 8 lubber-hole. A hole in the ship's top, close to the mast, affording an easier way of ascent or descent than by climbing the futtock shrouds.

1774-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 1194 He becomes as much an object of ridicule, as a sailor who descends through lubber's hole. 1792 VOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Peter's Prophecy* Wks. 1792 III. 75 And yet, Sir Joseph, fame reports you stole To Fortune's topmast through the lubber-hole. 1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple* vii. He proposed that I should go through lubber's hole. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 233 Pass a hawser . . . through the lubber's hole.

**Lubbert**, variant of LUBBARD.

**Lubbor**, **-our**, **-ur**, *obs.* forms of LUBBER.

**Lubbord**, *obs.* form of LARBOARD.

**Lubecker** (lʊbəkər), [f. *Lubeck* (see LUBISH) + *-ER*.] A Lubeck merchant vessel.

1627 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 196 They would set out . . . to intercept the Lubeckers and Hamburgers coming forth of the Sound. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4850/1 A Lubecker sailing towards Sweden.

**Lubeck(e)s**: see LUBISH.

† **Lubency**. *Obs. rare.* Also 7 lubentie. [f. *Lubent-*, *libent-em* willing: see *-ENCY*.] Willingness or pleasure (in regard to action or activity).

1623 COKKERAM, *Lubentie*, mirth, pleasantness. 1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. xxvi. § 2 Their Natural Freedom as it is opposed to that which we call Spontaneum or Lubency in Vegetables only, or meer sensitive Creatures. 1669 *Addr. Young Gentry Eng.* 8 The idle person . . . stands ready to let out himself Post, on the easy rates of the next stirring device and lubency.

**Luber**, *obs.* form of LUBBER.

**Lubish**, *a. Comm. Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 6 Lub(b)is, Lubyas, Lup, Lupis, 7 Lupish, Lups, Lubeck(e)s, 9 Lubesh, Lubs. [A. G. *lubisch*, Du. *lubeksch*, f. *Lubeck*, Lubeck.] Of or belonging to Lubeck, a town of northern Germany, formerly a member of the Hanseatic League.

1. In *mark Lubish*, *schilling Lubish*, denominations belonging to a money of account formerly in extensive mercantile use in North Germany.

15. *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.) xij Lubbis sh., xx merkis Lubis. 1563 *Ibid.* XXV. (Jam.), Auchit daleris & twelf Lup schilling. . . To pay x sh. for ilk mark lupis. 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 88 One thousand lubyas stoch fish is ane last. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 177 The Mariners are to have two shillings lups for euerie Last for doing of it. *Ibid.* 415 The said Doller was valued at two markes Lubish, euerie marke being sixteen shillings Lubish. 1823 CRABE *Technol. Dict.*, *Lubs* or *Lubesh*, a term applied to the money of Lubeck and Hamburg, as sterling is to English money. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* 1324/2 The mark Lubs, or Lubeck mark, used at Hamburg, is a money of account, equal to 29½ cents.

† *b. transf.* Genuine, authorized. Cf. *sterling*. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 271 Although they be bastards & wooden blocks, yet are they better clad, than their lupish legitimate ones.

† 2. *Lubecks beer*: a strong beer brewed at Lubeck. [1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* E i b, Thy horses, shall kneed vp to the knees, in spruce beer and lubeck licour.] 1608 HEYWOOD *Rape of Lucrece* sig. E 4 Were it in Lubeckes or double double beere their owne naturall liquor i'de pledge it. 1639 GLAPHORNE *Albertus Wallenstein* vii. iii. F 3 b, I thinke you'r drunk With Lubecks beere or Brunsuicks Mum.

† **Lubra** (lʊbrə), [Native Australian.] An aboriginal woman of Australia.

1847 CAPT. C. STURT *Narr. Exped. Central Austral.* (1849) I. 127 He [an aboriginal] placed his lubra and infant child in it [a canoe]. 1864 SIMON *Outward Bound* 87 Many lubras so black, with their load on their back. 1881 Mrs. C. PRARD *Policy & P.* I. 67 We white women are no better off than the lubras.

**Lubrefaction**, variant of LUBRIFICATION.

**Lubric** (lʊbrɪk), *a.* [a. F. *lubrique* or ad. L. *lubric-us*, f. Aryan root \**leub-*: see SLIP v.] 1. Smooth and slippery. Now rare.

1490 CAXTON *Encydis* vii. 32 Fortune . . . sette . . . vnder the feet of the righte chaste queene, thynge sylmyer and lubrik, for to make hir to overthrowe. 1609 HUME *Admonit. Poems* (S. T. S.) 171 Behold at how narrow a rift that awild lubrik serpent bathe slydin in. 1646 CRASHAW *Mus. & Duell* 64 in *Steps to Temple* 105 Sobs, whose thundring volleys float And roule themselves over her lubricke throat In panting murmurs. 1681 COTTON *Wind. Peak* (ed. 4) 61 The Roof does sloping rise In a steep, craggy, and a lubrick Shore. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 290 The glossy sea was heaving bright. . . While far on her lubrick bosom were seen The magic dyes of purple and green. 1852 FRASER *Mag.* XLVI. 84 They . . . turn up successively a dirty white belly or brown lubrick back. 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Aeneid* 120 A lubric serpent.

† 2. *fig.* Slippery, shifty; unsteady, unsettled; prone to danger or error. *Obs.*

1631 R. H. ARAIGNUM *Whole Creature* xiv. § 1. 230 For life it selfe, alas how uncerteine Lubrick and fraile is it. 1646 J. HALL *Horz. Vac.* 109 Lubrick is the estate of Favorites. 1660 J. LLOYD *Frim. Episc.* 44 These adorations of the Cross &c. . . were very lubrick, so that it was a difficult matter to stand upright in them, and not to fall to superstition or idolatry.

† 3. Lascivious; wanton. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Encydis* ix. 36 Ne to make foul the holy purpose of thy chastymonye by thuntrue note of lubryke & syllyper luxurye. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 103 This king he wox rycht vile. . . Lubrik and lous, with licherous appetyte. 1599 R. D. *Hypocritomachia* 44 My venerous Lubric and incessing spurre of desire. 1637 DEKKER *Witch Edmonton* III. Wks. 1873 IV. 388 If I finde Any loose lubrick scapes in him. 1686 DRYDEN *Elegy* Miss A. Killigrew 63 This lubrique and adult'rate age.

**Lubrical**, *a. &? Obs.* [Formed as prec. + *-AL*.] = prec. in various senses; also, voluble.

1601 B. JOHNSON *Poetaster* v. i. What, shall thy Lubricall and glibbery Muse Lise, as she were defunct, like Pungue in Stewes! 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lubrical*, *Lubricious*, slippery, deceitful, uncertain; stirring, wanton, lascivious. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 164 A smooth, continuall, equall and lubrical juice. 1867 LONGF. *Dante's Par.* xxiii. 57 All the tongues That Polyhymnia and her sisters made Most lubrical with their delicious milk.

**Lubrican**, *obs.* form of LEPRECHAUN.

**Lubricant** (lʊbrɪkənt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *lubricant-em*, pr. pple. of *lubricare* to LUBRICATE, f. *lubric-us* LUBRIC.] *A. adj.* Lubricating. 1829-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 214 This matter,



instead of being mild and lubricant as in health, is now not only viscid, but acrimonious and corrosive.

**B. sb.** A material, usually an oil, used to lubricate machinery. Hence *transf. a.* A fluid which makes motion or action smooth or removes friction. **b. (jocular)** Any oily or greasy substance.

1888 WEBSTER, *Lubricant n.*, that which lubricates. 1856 KANE *Arct. Explor.* I. xv. 171 Grating it [potato] down nicely, and adding the utmost oil as a lubricant, it is as much as I can do to persuade the mess to shut their eyes and bolt it. 1882 SIR R. CHRISTISON *Life* (1885) I. 395 Paraffin-oil..had been found the best of all anti-friction lubricants. 1890 *Spectator* 2 Aug., Etiquette is a mere lubricant of the order of society. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* 111. 309 Most external secretions are concerned in digestion either as lubricants, such as saliva, or as digestants, such as saliva, gastric and pancreatic juice.

**Lubricate** (lū'brikēt), *a. rare*—<sup>1</sup>. [ad. L. *lubricāt-us*, pa. pp. of *lubricāre*: see next and -ATE-2.] Slippery; smooth and oily.

1848 LYTTON *Harold* iv. vii. A fat priest with a lubricate and shining nose. 1882 OGLIVIE, *Lubricate*, slippery. (Rare.)

**Lubricate** (lū'brikēt), *v.* [f. L. *lubricāt-*, ppl. stem of *lubricāre*, *f. lubric-us* LUBRIC.]

1. *trans.* To make slippery or smooth; to render smooth the motion or action of (something) by applying a fluid or unguent.

1623 COCKERAM, *Lubricate*, to make slipper. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 425 Relaxing and lubricating the passages and quieting the Spasms by Opiates. 1806 *Med. Frul.* XV. 574 A fluid which serves to lubricate the canal for the passage of the faeces. 1835-6 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* I. 307/1 There are two glands which secrete a fluid to lubricate the ball of the eye. 1862 TYNDALE *Mountaineer*. vi. 43 The liquid appeared to lubricate every atom of my body. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 68 All molluscous animals secrete a mucous fluid to lubricate the skin.

**b.** To apply oil or some other substance to (a machine) in order to minimize the friction and make it run easily.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 2186 Man's..balmy bath, That supple, lubricates, and keeps in play, The various movements of this nice machine. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. (1792) Notes 21 He used oil or grease to..lubricate the cylinder. 1863 TYNDALE *Heat* i. § 9 (1870) 8 We are careful to lubricate the axles of our railway carriages.

**c. gen.** To oil or grease.

1791 COWPER *Odys.* xvii. 105 Wash'd and lubricated with fresh oils. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Frills*. (1873) I. xii. 315 Dark brown fat which they use to 'lubricate' their hair.

**d. Photogr.** To cover (a print) with a glazing agent as a preliminary to burnishing.

1892 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.* s.v. *Burnisher*, The face of the mounted print is lubricated with soap.

**2. transf. and fig.**

1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 65 Here rills of oily eloquence in soft Meanders lubricate the course they take. 1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 6 July, Fine music..has a sensible effect in..animating and as it were, lubricating my inventive faculty. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xvii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 130 There seemed a pool of honey about his heart, which lubricated all his speech and action with fine jets of mead.

**b. slang.** To ply with drink; also *intr.* to drink (Farmer *Slang* 1896).

1900 *Daily Express* 26 June 7/3 His late employers..had..dismissed him for.. 'lubricating the police'.

**3. absol. or intr.** To act as a lubricant.

1766 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 11/1 Between the Axis and the Circle in which it turns, there should be somewhat to lubricate. 1739 S. SHARP *Operat. Surg.* 77 The Patient is..relieved by..the Mucilaginous, the Saponaceous, &c. (remedies) of which lubricate, and others both lubricate and stimulate.

**Lubricated** (lū'brikētēd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Made slippery or smooth; oiled, oily.

1781 COWPER *Retirement* 57 The shapely limb and lubricated joint. 1836 BROOKER in *Penny Cycl.* v. 24/1 His [a boa constrictor's] stretched jaws and lubricated mouth and throat. 1864 in *Wilberforce Life Bp. Wilberforce* (1882) III. v. 141 He [Lord Westbury] said the 'judgement is simply a series of well lubricated terms'.

**Lubricating**, *vbl. sb.* [f. LUBRICATE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of LUBRICATE *v.*; lubrication.

1775 ASH, *Suppl.*, *Lubricating*, the act of making smooth and slippery. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1361/2 For lubricating and for electrotyping, the mineral [graphite] should be used in impalpable condition.

**Lubricating**, *ppl. a.* [f. LUBRICATE *v.* + -ING 2.] That lubricates; adapted for lubrication.

1691 RAY *Creation* ii. (1704) 327 Both the Ingredients are of a lubricating Nature. 1768 LYONS in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 12 Using bleeding, with anodyne and lubricating medicines. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 423 The patent lubricating bullet, with the lubricating composition, effectually lubricates the inner surface of the chamber as far as the bullet enters. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* cxvi, A sweetmeat teased beneath Palate by lubricating tongue.

**Lubrication** (lū'brikēshən), [f. LUBRICATE *v.* + -ATION.] The action of lubricating or the condition of being lubricated.

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* viii. (1804) 132 The healing lubrication of the mucilage. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 206 Rape oil is more suitable than any other oil for the lubrication of machinery.

**Lubricative** (lū'brikētiv), *a.* [f. LUBRICATE *v.* + -IVE.] Having the property of lubricating.

1881 S. LANIER *Eng. Novel* xi. (1883) 269 In some oily and lubricative way.

**Lubricator** (lū'brikētər), [f. LUBRICATE *v.* + -OR.]

1. One who lubricates. In quot. *fig.*

1883 EARL GRANVILLE in *Standard* 3 May 3/3 In the House of Commons you have some good oilers. I can conceive no better lubricators than..Mr. Cotes, and Mr. Duff.

2. A lubricating substance; a lubricant. *Photogr.* An agent for glazing prints before burnishing.

1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* iv. xxi. Water..is found, when not cold, to be a great resolver of spasms, and lubricator of the fibres. 1874 ABNEY *Instr. Photogr.* xxxi. (1888) 255 For burnishing, the print must be quite dry, and a dry lubricator used, Castile soap answering for that purpose.

**b. transf. and fig.**

1869 *Spectator* 3 July 780. If Lord Carnarvon will leave out one or two features in his proposal..we see no serious objection to its acceptance as a lubricator for the Bill. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 81/1 Gold, the universal lubricator.

3. An oil-cup or other contrivance for lubricating a machine or instrument.

183. E. J. WOOLSEY in *Ure Dict. Arts* (1839) 782 When you wish to see the quantity of oil remaining in the lubricator. 1871 C. H. OWEN *Mod. Artillery* 133 The solid residue (from the powder) left within the bore after firing, would..foul the bore if allowed to remain in it; but this residue is got rid of by the lubricator. The lubricator consists of three parts. 1887 D. A. LOWE *Machine Draw.* (1892) 32 The journal is lubricated by a needle lubricator.

4. *U. S. slang.* = GREASER 2.

1872 C. KING *Mountain, Sierra Nev.* xiv. 285 'String him up!' 'Burn the doggoned lubricator!'

**Lubricious** (lū'briʃjəs), *a.* [f. L. *lubric-us* LUBRIC + -IOUS.] = LUBRICOUS, in various senses.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abs.* i. (1879) 71 margin, Womens lubricious minds neuer content with any thing when it is well. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [see LUBRICAL]. 1698 R. FERGUSON *Pleas Eccles.* 93 How Lubricious a Friend and Changeable a Partizan he will be to any Sovereign. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lubricious*, slippery, uncertain, unconvincible, as a Lubricious Hope, a Lubricious Argument. 1884 C. READE in *Contemp. Rev.* May 711 He deserted pure for lubricious morality.

Hence † **Lubriciousness** *rare*—<sup>o</sup>.

1731 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Lubricitate**, *v. Obs. rare*—<sup>o</sup>. [? f. L. *lubric-us* LUBRIC, after *facilitate*.] (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lubricitate* (in *Physick and Philos.*), to make slippery. 1721 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON.

**Lubricity** (lū'briʃiti), [ad. F. *lubricité* or L. *lubricitās*, *f. lubricus* LUBRIC.]

1. Slipperiness, smoothness; oiliness. Also in *pl.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 477 The same liquor is easy to divide into drops, and as apt again by the lubricity thereof, to run into an humor. 1633 T. CAREW *Coat. Brit.* (1634) 5 Hebe, through the lubricity of the pavement tumbling over the Half-space. 1668 H. MOUF *Div. Dial.* i. ii. 179 The manifold Incompossibilities and Lubricities of Matter, that..would [not] be fit for any thing, if its shapes..were not..infinitely varied. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 165 The same lubricity was found in all, And all was moist to the warm touch. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 385 The shrillness or roughness of the voice depends on the internal diameter of the glottis, its elasticity, motility, and lubricity. 1831 SVD. SMITH *Spl. Wks.* 1859 II. 219/1 Hands, accustomed to the scented lubricity of soap. 1878 EMERSON *Misc.*, *Port. Repub.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 391 In creeping out of one snake-skin into another of equal..lubricity.

† **b. spec.** in *Pathology. Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Dr-v. Health* iii. 8 Alhorrion..maye come by ventosité and lubricite of humours in the matryx. c1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) Dij, For y<sup>e</sup> lubricite of y<sup>e</sup> bowelles when the meate cometh furth vndigestyd. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm.* *Extemp.* 225 It..robortates the Bowels, corrects their Lubricity. 1755 JOHNSON *Let. to Miss Boothby* 31 Dec., A very probable remedy for indigestion and lubricity of the bowels.

2. *fig. a.* 'Slipperiness', shiftiness; unsteadiness, instability; elusiveness. Also with *pl.*

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Lubricitie*, lightnesse, slipery, inconstant. c1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. iii. xxi, The lubricity of mundaun garments. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inip.* 213 How necessary it is that the holy Prophecies should..be made of uncertain Interpretation by undeterminable lubricities. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-On* No. 30 (1794) I. 428 This lubricity of manner, and alienation of thought in his neighbour. 1842 MALL in *Nonconf.* II. 505 The speech, in their judgment, exhibits more of the lubricity of the clever tactician than of the serious designs of the minister. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* (1879) II. xi. 47 The one ally on whom they had a right to depend..was slipping out of their grasp with distracting lubricity.

† **b.** Volubility, glibness. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 202 The bulwarke of reason should..be set against it [the tongue], which..may stay..that overflowing and inconstant lubricitie which it hath. 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* Pref. 1 Defamation proceeding from the lubricity of the tongue.

**c.** Mobility, suppleness. *rare.*

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. ii. 2 You would not have been a martyr to the gout, and your limbs would have performed their functions with lubricity.

3. Lasciviousness, lewdness, wantonness. Also with *pl.* an instance of this.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. li. 108 a/1 The poore daughter was two yere luyunge in lubrycite and lechery. 1593 MUNDAY *Def. Contraries* 83 Mens vaine pleasures and idle lubricities. 1611 CORAYL's *Crudities* Panegyric Verses, The ladies of Lubricity that live in the Bordello. 1693 DRYDEN *Disc. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 53 From the lechery of those Fauns [he] thinks he has sufficiently proved that satire is derived from them: as if wantonness and lubricity were essential to that sort of poetry. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 457 This poem was..very far from being general, and we had reason to believe that not a single married woman was guilty of in-

fidelity. 1870 Rock *Text. Fabr.* Intro. vii. 140 Mischief and lubricity are..shadowed forth in the likeness of the monkey. 1883 M. ARNOLD in *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 2/1 What man is there that knoweth not that the city of the French is a worshipper of the great goddess Lubricity? 1902 *Unlooker's Note-Bk.* ii. 12 Women gaze unmoved on the most risky plays and freely canvass the lubricities of life.

**Lubricous** (lū'brikəs), *a.* Also *6 Sc. lubri-cus*. [f. L. *lubric-us* LUBRIC + -OUS.]

1. Slippery, smooth; slimy; oily.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* II. vi. 177 It is not such a lubricous Substance as the Animal Spirits, nor so disunited. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 145 The Parts of it being very voluble and lubricous..it easily insinuates itself into..the Tubes. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxiii. 344 Consider the fluid in a vessel..to consist of a vast number of small, equal, lubricous, spherical globules. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 119 Without falling..from their lubricous or seemingly perilous station. 1835-6 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* I. 543/2 The skin of the Cephalopods is thin and lubricous. 1891 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Nature* 163 [*Uva bulbosa*] with its excessively soft and lubricous masses, appearing as if in a state of fermentation.

2. *fig. a.* 'Slippery', shifty; unstable; elusive.

1646 *Speech without Doors defended without Reason* 7 He..leaves the safety of Embassadors in a most lubricous posture. 1655-87 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 203 This proof or reason is the most lubricous and unmanagable of any that I have made use of. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 125 All observations of this kind must be very lubricous and uncertain. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apotheus* 230 She..transferred, with a lubricous mobility [*L. mobilitas lubrica*], her nefarious love to a far more pernicious hatred.

† **b.** Voluble, glib. *Obs. rare.*

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 49 Such a lubricous Faculty of spouting out so many Prodigal Expressions.

† **c.** Insinuating. *Obs. rare.*

1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-On* No. 51 (1797) III. 20, A certain magical grace of manner, a lubricous insinuating softness slides into every action and gesture.

3. Lascivious, wanton. *rare.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 533 Rycht lubricus with sic lust and delyte, As brutell best takis his appetyte. 1898 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 193 The lubrical fancies of a half-demented day-dreamer [Rousseau].

**Lubrification** (lū'bri-fikēshən), *? Obs.* Also *lubre-*. [irreg. f. L. *lubric-us* LUBRIC + -FICTION. Cf. next and LUBRIFY.] The making slippery or smooth; lubrication. Also *Path.* (cf. LUBRICITY 1 b.)

1542 BOORDE *Dietary* xij. (1870) 265 Every thyng that is vntuous is noysome to the stomacke, for as moche as it maketh lubrification. 1547—*Brav. Health* xviii. 13 This infirmity [vomiting] doth come..of lubrification of the intestines. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 41 Lubrification, and Relivation. As we see in Medicines Emollient; Such as are Milke, Honey, and others.

**Lubrification** (lū'bri-fikēshən), *? Obs.* [f. LUBRIFY: see -FICTION. So in Fr.] = prec.

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 327 A Liquor prepared for the Lubrification of their [sc. bones'] Heads or Ends.

**Lubrifly** (lū'bri-fli), *v. Now rare*. [ad. F. *lubrifler* (16th c.), irreg. f. L. *lubric-us* LUBRIC: see -FY.] *trans.* To make slippery or smooth; to lubricate. Hence *Lubrifying* *ppl. a.*

1611 CORGE, *Lubrifier*, to lubrifre, or make slipperie. 1628 VENNER *Baths of Bath* (1637) 341 Some lubrifising, cleansing extract. 1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xxvii. 201 Into these nutritive clysters no oyle must enter, because it will too much lubrifre the guts. 1718 ELAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 888 A certain quantity of Moisture, fit to lubrifre the Muscles of the Ossicles. 1866 *Eng. Mechanic* 7 Sept. 515 This water lubrifres the piston, and dispenses with necessity for grease.

**Lubs**, var. *f.* LUBISH. **Lubur**, *obs. f.* LUBBER.

**Lucan** (lū'kān), *a.* Also *Lukan*. [f. L. *Lūcas* Luke + -AN.] Pertaining to the evangelist St. Luke.

1876 J. DARE tr. *Zeller's Acts Apostles* II. 303 The expression *ὀπταίνουσαι*, ver. 3, and the description of the angel, ver. 10, are also specifically Lucan. 1890 W. H. SIMCOX *Lang. N. T.* 76 ἡ ἐπαγγελία τοῦ πνεύματος is a Lucan phrase, *viobesia* a Pauline. 1895 W. M. RAMSAY in *Expositor* Feb. 129 He accepts the Lucan authorship. 1896 *Ibid.* Feb. 146 Westcott and Hort with their great knowledge of Lukan style consider it to involve a corruption.

**Lucar**, *obs. form* of LUCRE.

**Lucarne** (lū'kārn). Forms: *a.* 6 lucarne, -ayne, 8 lucerne, 9 lucarne. (See also LUTHERN.) *β. corruptly* 6 7 (?) leneomb, lueombe (*Arch. Publ. Soc. Dict.*), 7 luecome, lue-home, 9 dial. lueam, luecome. (See also E. D. D.) [*a.* OF. *lucane*, mod. *f.* *lucarne*, of obscure origin; cf. OF. *lucquet* of similar meaning.

Some scholars have suggested OHG. *lukkā* opening (mod. G. *lücke* cavity, gap) as the source. Diez' proposal to connect the word with L. *lucerna* (see LUCERNE) is untenable.]

An opening made in a roof to let in the light; a skylight, a dormer or garret window. (Now only as Fr.) Also *lucarne window*.

In quot. 1792 the word appears to be misused.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 197 Great towers embattailed and vaulted with lopes Lucarnes like Masonry. 1554 *Acc. Rolls Durham Castle* 3 Nov. (Parker *Gloss. Archit.*), For ij dayes & dim. in mending of the gret Lucayne, in the gallere and lying of fyllets. 1565 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 523 Hanged by the necke, out of a great Lucarne window into the street. 1631 CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xlvii. 296 Many entries, landing places, and Lucarnes. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 124 A dozen casements above, and two wide luke-homes below. 1792 BURNS *Lett. to W. Nicol* 20 Feb., I look up to thee, as doth a dog through the iron-barred lucerne of a pestiferous dungeon, to the cloudless glory of a summer sun! 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* 212 *Luecome*, a window projecting in the roof, generally a 'Lewcome window', but the word



is applied to the gable end of a house. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Lucan.* 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xi. 187 The lucarne windows from which she saw the peak of the burning camp. 1873 BROWNING *Red Colt. Nt. cap* 1. 611 That grey roof, with the range of *Lucarnes*.

**Lucasite** (lū-kāsīt). *Min.* [Named, 1886, after H. S. Lucas: see -ITE.] A micaceous mineral, occurring at Corundum Hill, N. Carolina.

1886 T. M. CHATARD in *Amer. Jral. Sci.* 3rd Ser. XXXII. 735.

**Lucayne**, obs. form of LUCARNE.

**Luce** (lūs). Also *lus* (e), *luyss*, *luyss*, *lewse*, 6 leuse. [a. OF. *lus*, *luis*, repr. late *L. lucius*.] The pike (*Esox lucius*), esp. when full grown.

[1338 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 35 In j Luc' pro Supprior, iij d.] 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 350 Many a brent and many a luce in stews. 14. *Nom.* in Wt. Wulcker 704/34 *Hic lucius*, a leuse. 14. *Two Cookery-bks.* 113 Nym luyss or tenge, or other manere fish. 1577 R. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 173 The best Pikes and Luces, were thought to be in the Riuier of Tyber. 1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 142 The Luce, or Pikrell, or Pike breeds by Spawning. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* i. xxxi. 68 The Pike, Luce or Pickerel... with us in England is a very common Fish. 1836 VARRELL *Brit. Fishes* i. 383 The Pike. Pickerell. Jack. Luce. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 July 31/2 Two mighty eels, three fattened tench, and a couple of luce were at once secured.

*b. Her.* as a charge.

1587 FLEMING *Contu. Holinshed* III. 370/1 A fesse indented sable charged with four leuses heads erant rased or. 1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* i. i. 16 All his Ancestors... may giue the dozen white Luces in their Cote.

**2. Luce of the sea, sea-luce**: the hake, *Merluccius vulgaris*.

1598 STOW *Surv.* 71 [In a Fishmongers' pageant] Sixe and fortie armed Knights riding on horses, made like Lucies of the sea. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 246 Luces, properly called Pikes of the Sea, are so rare in Spain that they are never seen. 1880-4 F. DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* i. 301 The hake... has also been termed... sea-luce, or sea-pike.

† **Luce** <sup>2</sup>. *Obs.* = *flower-de-luce*, FLEUR-DE-LIS.

1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 128 (*The Vote*) Her [sc. Henrietta Maria's] fruit, sprung from the rose and luce.

† **Luce** <sup>3</sup>. *Obs.* [App. a. G. *luchs*: see LOSS <sup>2</sup>.]

A lynx.

1564 in *Catal. Harl. MSS.* (1808) II. 360 Abstract of an Agreement made... for the annual painting of that Cities four Giants, one Unicorn, one Dromedary, one Luce, one Camell, one Asse, one Dragon.

**Lucence** (lū-sēns). *rare.* Also *lucens* (e). [f. LUCENT: see -ENCE.] = next.

1485 *Dirich Myst.* iii. 715 O lux vera, gravit vs 3ower lucence. *Ibid.* 770 Lucens. 1888 A. S. WILSON *Lyric Hops* less Love cxix. 340 Love which opes the Soul to see Is lucence from divinity.

**Lucency** (lū-sēnsi). [f. LUCENT: see -ENCY.] Luminosity, brilliance. *lit.* and *fig.*

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 146 Only a certain Star appeared in the East part of the Horizon, which afforded a glimmering Lucency. 1672 S. S. DONISTUS & PAVANIA 7 With winged haste (by Luna's lucency) He passes through the city postern gate. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. vi. These are the Septemberers (*Septembriscurs*): a name of some note and lucency, but lucency of the Nether-fire sort. 1892 *Athenaeum* 2 Jan. 20/2 His manner... is not unlike that of D. Teniers the elder, but it possesses much greater warmth and lucency.

**Lucent** (lū-sēnt), *a.* Also *5 erron.* *lucyant*. [ad. L. *lūcent-em*, pres. pp. of *lūcere* to shine.]

1. Shining, bright, luminous.

a 1500 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1869) p. xix, Afferk, Sumtyme namyt the land luycent in the partis of Orient. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* i. 203 Their steill helmes, and bureall basnetis brycht, Like lūcent lantrynis caist are aurent lycht. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 25 Cause the patient to sit in a very lūcent and lightsome place. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* i. lxxvi. 8, I meant the dog-star should not brighter rise Nor lend like influence from his lūcent seat. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 589 The Sun's lūcent Orbe. 1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 172 Two drams of soda phosphorata and two ounces of water, mixed with herring-light, formed a very lūcent fluid. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi. § 8. 156 Ledges of porphyry sloping under lūcent sand. 1894 D. C. MURRAY *Making of Novelists* 48 The roofs and spires... were outlined against a lūcent belt of sky.

*b. trans.* and *fig.*

1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* i. 30 How much resplendent She! How lūcent in all flesh! 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. ii. (1872) 6 The Volume on Clothes, read and again read, was in several points becoming lūcent and lūcent. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* x. vii. II. 664 Algarotti... a man beautifully lūcent in society.

2. Translucent; lūcid, clear.

1820 KEATS *Ever St. Agnes* xxx, Lūcent syrups, tinct with cinnamon. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiv. 126 Remains have been detected, at the bottom of the lūcent Nemi, of a wooden ship or raft.

Hence **lūcently** *adv.*

1826 *Examiner* 323 1/2 His sea-waves flow lūcently.

† **Luceret**. *Obs.* Also *7 luseret*. [Obscurely related to LUCERN <sup>1</sup>, LUSARD <sup>1</sup>.] = LUCERN <sup>1</sup>.

1632 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* II. v. (1838) 53 The Luseran, or Luseret, is a beast like a Catt. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 85 The Wild-cat, Luseran or luceret, or Ounce as some call it.

**Lucern** (lūs-īn). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 6 *luzarne*, *lyserne*, 6-7 *luseran*, *luzern* (e), 7 *leuz-*, *lewzerne*, *lewzern*, *lucirne*, *luseran*, 7- *lucern* (e). [Prob. a. early mod.G. *lūchsern* adj., pertaining to the lynx, f. *luchs* lynx (see LOSS <sup>2</sup>);

the word was app. introduced as a name for the fur of the lynx; for a similar instance of an adjective becoming a sb., cf. MARTEN.

The spelling *lucerne* (quot. 1662), if not a misprint, is conclusive evidence in favour of this derivation. Etymologists have usually supposed the word to be an alteration of the OF. *lucerne*, *leuserne*, female lynx, a fem. of unexplained form corresponding to the masc. *loup-cervier* repr. *L. lupus cervarius* (Pliny) lynx, lit. 'stag-hunting wolf' (*lupus* wolf, *cervarius* adj. f. *cervus* stag). But this hypothesis does not account for the form of the Eng. word, nor can it be satisfactorily referred to the OF. *loup cervin* (as if *L. \*lupus cervinus* = *lupus cervarius*) of which Godef. gives one example. Possibly there may have been in OF. a confusion between *loup-cervier* and an adopted Teut. synonym.]

1. The lynx. *b.* The skin or fur of the lynx, formerly held in high esteem.

1532-3 Act 24 Hen. VIII, c. 13 § 1 Ne also weare... any Fures of Blake Jenettes or Luserans. 1536 *Wardr. Acc. Hen. VIII* in *Archæologia* IX. 249 With twelve luserne skynnes. 1549 in *Egerton Papers* (Camden) 11 That no man under the degree of an Erle, weare... any... sabel, luzarnes, or black genetis. 1578 PARKHURST *Lett. in Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 133 There are many other kinds of beasts, as Luzarnes and other mighty beasts like to Camels in greatnesse. 1585 Sir W. Dixie's Pageant in *Nichols Progr. Q. Eliz.* I. 446 A stranger, strangely mounted, as you see, Seated upon a lusty Luzern's back. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russ. Comm.* 10 Their beasts of strange kinds are the Losh, the Ollen, the Lyserne, the Beauer, the Sable [etc.]. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Hiad* xi. 417 As when a den of bloodie Lucerns [orig. *lucens*] cling About a goodly palmed Hart. 1617 MIDDLETON *Love & Antiq.* Wks. (Dyce) V. 288 The Triumphant Chariot of Love... drawn with two luzerns. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* iii. iii. The Polcat, Materne and the rich skind Lucerne. 1628 DEKKER *Brit. Hon. Wks.* 1873 IV. 105 Two Luzernes, The Supporters of the Skinners Armes. 1662 *Stat. Ircl.* (1765) II. 406 Lewxern skins the piece of 2 to 5. od. 1698 A. BRAND *Embl. Muscovy to China* 59 Hereabouts are abundance of Lucerns and Sables, which are in great esteem among the Chinese. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lucern*, a wild beast in Russia.

† 2. Used by Chyppman for: A kind of hunting dog. (Cf. quot. c. 1611 in 1.)

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* iii. Dram. Wks. 1873 II. 43 Let me have My lucerns too (or dogges inu'd to hunt Beasts of most rapine).

† **Lucern** <sup>2</sup>. *Obs.* [App. an error. extension of LUCE <sup>1</sup>, after prec.] The full-grown pike; = LUCE <sup>1</sup>. 1615 MARKHAM *Pleas. Princes* iv. (1635) 23 The Luce or Lucerne, which indeed is but the over-grown Pyke.

**Lucernal** (lūs-nāl), *a.* [f. L. *lucerna* lamp + -AL.] Pertaining to a lamp: only in *lucernal microscope*, a microscope in which the object is illuminated by a lamp or other artificial light.

1787 G. ADAMS *Ess. Microscope* 22 About the year 1774, I invented the improved lucernal microscope. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 386 The magic-lantern being nothing more than a lucernal microscope of low magnifying power.

**Lucernarian** (lūs-ān-ri-ān), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Lucernaria* (see below), f. *lucerna* lamp.] *a. adj.* Belonging to the genus *Lucernaria* typical of the family *Lucernariidae* of hydrozoa. *b. sb.* A hydrozoan of this genus or family. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 355 Lucernarians.

So **Lucernarid**, **Lucernaridan** *a.*, pertaining to the *Lucernarida*, a sub-class of hydrozoa; *sb.* a member of the *Lucernarida*. **Lucernaroid**, the reproductive zoid of any of the *Lucernarida*.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Calent.* 123 A fixed and sessile 'Lucernaroid'. *Ibid.*, The developmental cycle of each Lucernarid. 1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* I. 90 The *Hydra-tuba* thus constitutes the fixed 'Lucernaroid', or the 'trophosome' of one of the *Rhizostomidae*.

**Lucerne** (lūs-īn). ? *Obs. exc. Antiq.* [ad. L. *lucerna*, f. *luc-* ablaut-variant of *lūc-*, *lūx* light.] A lamp, lantern.

a 1500 *Entry to Alison* 23 (Skeat's *Chancer* VII. 360) Lucerne a-night, with heavenly influence Illumined. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 3 Lucerne in derne, for to discerne Be glory and grace devyne. 1883 C. C. PERKINS *Ital. Sculpture* iii. iv. 375 A multitude of wreaths, tablets, masks, festoons, lucernes, genii holding lyres [etc.].

**Lucerne** <sup>2</sup>, **lucern** (lūs-īn). Also *7 luserau*, *8-9 lusern* (e), *9 lusern*. [a. F. *lucerne* (16th c.), in Cotgr. also *luserne*, ad. mod.Pr. *luserno* of unascertained etym. Cf. f. *luserne*, *luserne*, 'Shrub Trefoile, Milke Trefoile, Citisus Bush' (Cotgr.). In Eng. agricultural books of 17th and 18th c. the word constantly occurs as *la lucerne*, with the Fr. article prefixed.] The leguminous plant *Medicago sativa*, resembling clover, cultivated for fodder; purple medick.

*Native or Paddy Lucerne* = Queensland hemp, *Sida rhombifolia* (Morris *Anstral Eng.*).

1626 A. SPEED *Adam out of E.* v. (1659) 38 Cluvergrass... is a grass very hardy, not much inferior to Lucerne. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 186 Chap. xxvii Speaks of the usage of St. Foynne and La-lucern. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1682) 31 It is not so good as La Lucerne... only this will grow on drier and poorer Land than Lucerne. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xv. (Dubl.) 200 La Lucerne is that famous *Herba Medica* so much extoll'd by the Ancients. *Ibid.* 201 Lucerne in Grass is much sweeter than St. Foyn. 1762 *Genl. Mag.* 262 One acre of Lucerne can maintain three or four horses. 1817-18 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 5 Warm and fine. Grass pushes on. Saw some Lucerne in a warm spot, 8 inches high. 1844 STEPHENS *Ek. Farm* II. 552 *Lucerne*... This kind of forage plant has never been successfully cultivated in Scotland, nor has it taken much hold in England. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.*

(ed. 4) II. 25 Lucerne is much superior to clover for soiling milch cows. 1873 BROWNING *Red Colt. Nt. cap* 1. 25 All its growth unshaved Of emerald lucern bursting into blue. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 136 After the cotton is gathered we immediately sow lucerne.

*b. attrib.*, as *lucerne field*, *grass*, *paddock*, *seed*.

1724 Act 11 Geo. I, c. 7 (Bk. Rates), Seed, vocat Lucerne. Seed the C. w. 6. 10. 0. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xv. 201 The one Lucerne Root be much more taper than another. *Ibid.* 211 Lucerne Plants. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 318 Lucern Grass, *Medicago*. 1890 ROLF BOLDBREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 125 An old working bullock in a lucerne field. *Ibid.* 218 A lucerne paddock.

† **Lucet** <sup>1</sup>. *Obs.* In 6 *lucette*, 7 *lucit*. [a. OF. *lucet*, f. *lus* LUCE <sup>1</sup>.] A pike; = LUCE <sup>1</sup>.

c. 1550 *Battle of Otterburn* xlvii. in *Child Ballads* III. 297 The lucettes and the cressawans both; The Skottes faught them agayne. 1658 R. FRANK *North. Mem.* (1821) p. xlix, The artist [i.e. fisherman] (if expert) may summons up lucit, and the generous race of salmon.

**Lucet** <sup>2</sup> (lūs-ēt). ? *Obs.* (See quot. 1858.)

a 1650 in *Furnivall Percy Folio* (1868) II. 402 Shee that lues by nulle and tape, & with her bagge & lucet beggs. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Lucet*, a lady's lace loom, made of bone, ivory or wood.

**Luche**, obs. form of LUTCH *v.*, *dial.*

**Lucian** (lū-jān). The name (repr. Gr. Λουκιανός, *L. Lucianus*) of a celebrated writer of Greek dialogues (c. 160 A.D.); *allusively*, a witty scoffer. Hence † **Lucian** *v. intr.* in to *Lucian*, *it*, to imitate the style of Lucian, to play the scoffer; **Lucianic**, † **Lucianical** *adjs.*, pertaining to or characteristic of Lucian and his style; marked by a scoffing wit. **Lucianically** *adv.*

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 230b, Their most light, and wanton Lucianical wittes. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* 8 My betters neede not take it grievously, to be taunted... in that booke, where Saint Peter, & Christ himselfe are Lucianically & scoffingly alleadged. a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 53 Erasmus scoffingly, as his manner was, in a Lucianical style. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. i. § 34 Erasmus in his Dialogues... though... he doth Lucian it too much, yet truth may be discovered under the varnish of his scoffing wit. 1750 HODGES *Chr. Plan.* (1755) Pref. 7 Ridiculed by men of light heads and bad hearts, the Lucians and facetious drolls of their respective ages. 1820 SHELLEY in *Lady Shelley Mem.* (1859) 136, I had written a Lucianic essay to prove the same thing. 1888 DOBSON *Goldsmith* 70 A little in the Lucianic spirit of Fielding's 'Journey from this World to the Next'.

† **Lucianist** <sup>1</sup>. *Obs.* [f. *Lucian* (see prec.) + -IST.] A disciple of Lucian (see prec.).

1885 FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin on Acts* viii. 13. 189 The Epicures & Lucianists do profess that they believe, where as notwithstanding they laugh inwardly. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* 29 A contemner of God, and man; a desperate Lucianist: an abominable Aretinist.

**Lucianist** <sup>2</sup> (lū-jānist). *Ecl. Hist.* Also **Lucanist**. [ad. late L. *Lucianista*, f. *Lucianus*: see -IST.] The name of two sorts of heretics: *a.* A follower of Lucianus the Marcionite (of the 2nd century). *b.* A kind of Arian; = COLLUCEANIST.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Lucianists*, or *Lucanists*, a religious sect, so called from Lucianus, or Lucanus... a disciple of Marcion... There was another sect of Lucianists, who appeared some time after the Arians.

**Lucible** (lūs-īb'l), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *lūcibil-is*, f. *lūcere* to shine: see -BLE, -IBLE.] Bright, lūcent.

1623 COCKERAM, *Lucible*, that which is light of its selfe. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1893 STORRS *Sp. in Independent* (N. Y.) 19 Oct., In letters of lightning, lucible and not triffling.

**Lucid** (lūs-id), *a.* [ad. L. *lūcid-us*, f. *lūcere* to shine. Cf. f. *lūide*.]

1. Bright, shining, luminous, resplendent. Now *poet.* and *techn.* *Ent.* and *Bot.* = Smooth and shining. *Astr.* Of a star: Visible to the naked eye.

1591 SPENSER *Il. Huberd* 1259 With his azure wings he cleav'd The liquid cloudes, and lucid firmament. 1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* ii. 45 The Air is not a lucid body like the Sun. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xl. 240 Over his lucid Armes A Militarie Vest of purple flower. 1693 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 5 There are great multitudes of lucid Stars even beyond the reach of the best Telescopes. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1743 Supposed to be an animal which contributes to that lucid appearance often observed at sea in the night. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 443/2 [*Botany*] A Surface is... Lucid, as if it were illuminated. 1800 HULME in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 180 Another lucid dead glow-worm was put into warm water, at 114°. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 60 Her lucid neck Shone ivorylike. 1845 WESTWOOD *Brit. Moths* II. 221 *Aphelostetia lucidella* (the lucid). 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot. Gloss.* 16 *Lucid*, with a bright and shining surface. 1870-74 J. THOMSON *City Dreadf. Nt.* i. i, The lucid morning's fragrant breath. 1893 Sir R. BALL *Story Sun* 333 Beta Lyre... is among the coolest of the lucid stars.

*fig.* a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 112 The intellectual world, being... made all lucid, intellectual, and shining with the sunbeams of eternal truth. 1724 BARNARD *Char. Lady E. Hastings* 39 To bring them into the lucid Path of Virtue and Religion.

2. Translucent, pellucid, clear.

1650 VENER *Pia Recta* *Introd.* 4 The lucide and cleare substance of it [sc. air]. 1647 II. MORR *Poems* 5 Thus they stood by that good lucid spring Of living bliss. 1725 POPE *Odys.* vi. 102 The lucid wave a spacious bason fills. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* iii. 1 The sun, emerging from the lucid waves. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A. L.* x. How singularly pure and lucid the atmosphere becomes. 1882 F. W. H. MYERS *Renewal of Youth* 314 Let many a heat-distill Her lucid essence from the insurgent ill.



**3. Lucid interval.** Also in early use in med.L. form (pl.) *lucida intervalla*. **a.** A period of temporary sanity occurring between attacks of lunacy. (So *F. intervalle lucide*.) † Formerly also, in wider use, an interval of apparent health between the attacks or periods of a disease.

(The Latin phrase 'non est compos mentis, sed gaudet lucidis intervallis' is common in English legal documents from the 13th to the 15th c.; so also in the med.L. commentators on Justinian's Institutes. For the etymological notion presumably underlying the expression, cf. c.)

**1603** Sir C. Heydon *Jud. Astrol.* xxi. 425 Sometimes shee [the moon] graunteth to them [lunatics] *Lucida intervalla*. **1625** B. Jonson *Staple of N. v. i.* They are almost mad! But I forgive their *Lucida Intervalla*. **c. 1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 42, I had a shrewd disease hung lately upon me. . . After some gentle slumbers, and unusual dreames . . . I had a lucid intervall. **a. 1655** VINES *Lord's Supper* (1677) 213 A mad man may have lucid intervals. **1659** STANLEY *Philos.* xiii. (1701) 624/2 As for that Pain which is lasting, it is not only gentle, but hath many lucid intervals. **1686** J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 23, I had between whilst those lucid intervals [in sea-sickness]. **1769** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 25 If a lunatic hath lucid intervals of understanding, he shall answer for what he does in those intervals. **1839** I. Ray *Med. Jurispr. Insanity* xiv. 298 It was decided by the court, Sir William Wynne, that she had a lucid interval, while making the will. **a. 1859** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxv. V. 294 James lingered three days longer. He was occasionally sensible during a few minutes, and, during one of these lucid intervals [etc.].

**b. transf. and fig.** A period of rest or calm in the midst of tumult or confusion; an interval during which there is a reversion to a normal, reasonable, or desirable condition.

**1581** W. ALLEN *Apol. Eng. Seminaries* iii. 22 Which [Arianism] though it troubled the world some hundred years together, yet it . . . had *lucida intervalla*, gave seasons of calme and rest to holy Bishops. **1622** BACON *Hen. VII* Wks. 1861 VI. 32 Which [disensions] although they had had . . . lucid intervals and happy pauses; yet did they ever hang over the kingdom. **1650** FULLER *Pisgah* iv. ii. 34 The devil heaped afflictions upon him, allowing him [Job] no lucid intervals. **1682** DRYDEN *MacFl.* 22 Some beams of wit on other souls may fall, Strike through and make a lucid interval. **1751** SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xii. Neither was his whole time devoted to the riotous extravagances of youth. He enjoyed many lucid intervals. **1822** R. G. WALLACE *15 Yrs. in India* 194 It is quite impossible to transact business with a chief, except in that lucid interval between . . . one debauch, and . . . another. **1900** 19th Cent. Sept. 3/6 Italy is just passing through one of these lucid intervals.

**c.** In the etymological sense; An interval of sunshine in a storm.

**1655** TUCKNEY *Good Day well Impr.* 8 Some short *lucida intervalla*, as the sun in a rainy day, looking out now and then a little. **1749** CAPT. STANDIDGE in *Naval Chron.* III. 207 It being then day-light, and a lucid interval between showers of snow.

**4. Marked by clearness of reasoning, expression, or arrangement; easily intelligible.**

**1786** COURTENAY *Lit. & Mor. Charac. Johnson* 24 And lucid vigour mark'd the general style. **1803** Med. Jur. X. 182 Arranged in that lucid order which is so necessary to assist the student. **1838** DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xxiv. Mr. Curdle sat listening to this lucid explanation. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 7 His expression was incomparably lucid. **1876** C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 103 The sermon was long but lucid.

**5. Of persons:** Clear in intellect; rational, sane. **1843** CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. 1, Any lucid, simple-hearted soul like him. **1859** G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxx. Two apparently lucid people. **1887** Times 11 Aug. 5/2, I believe you are insane on that one point. On everything else you are lucid and bright.

**6. With agent-noun:** That performs the action implied in a lucid manner.

**1879** McCARTHY *Own Times* II. xxix. 372 There never was a more lucid and candid reasoner.

**Lucida** (lū'sidā). *Astr.* [L. (sc. *stella*) star] fem. sing. of *lucidus* LUCID.] (See quot. 1877.)

**1727-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Corona Borealis*, Names and situations of the stars. . . *Lucida of the corona*. . . That following the lucida to the south. **1877** G. F. CHAMBERS *Descript. Astron.* (ed. 3) 917 *Lucida*, a word occasionally used in sidereal astronomy to indicate the brightest star of the constellation, or group, &c. mentioned.

**† Lucidary.** *Obs.* [f. L. *lucidus* LUCID + -ARY<sup>1</sup>.] App. a name 1687-90 for a newly invented light or lighting apparatus.

**1687** MS. *Reg. Middle Temple* to June, Some proposals had been made him by the Undertaker for setting up his lucidaries in the several Courts and Avenues of the House. **1690** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2596/4 The Proprietors of the Lucidaries, or new Lights.

**† Lucident,** *a. Obs. rare* -<sup>1</sup>. [f. L. *lucidus* LUCID + -ENT.] Bright, incient. Hence **† Lucidently** *adv.*

**14.** *Nine Ladies Worthy* 22 O pulchrior sole in beauty full lucident. **c. 1480** St. Ursula (Roxb.) A.J. Cryste with thy Comforte Illumyn me lucidently.

**Lucidity** (lū'siditi). [ad. L. *lucidity*, f. *lucidus* LUCID: see -ITY. Cf. F. *lucidité*.] The quality or condition of being lucid; brightness, luminosity; now chiefly fig. intellectual clearness; transparency of thought or expression.

**1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Lucidity*, brightness. **1664** II. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 497 Touching the Lucidity of Christ's Body after his Ascension. **a. 1688** CUOWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 259 There is indeed a Brightness or Lucidity in the Sun. **1794** G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlix. 346

Light frequently does not sensibly act otherwise than as the cause of lucidity, or of luminous phenomena. **1851** NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 253 His precision of language and peculiar lucidity of exposition. **1855** M. ARNOLD *Resignation* 298 Fate gave, what chance shall not control, His sad lucidity of soul. **1874** MAUDSLEY *Respons. in Ment. Dis.* vii. 229 Through their long intervals of lucidity. **1875** H. JAMES *R. Hudson* vi. 200 He looked at him with eyes of such radiant lucidity. **1884** F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* i. (1885) 20 The question . . . put by Hume . . . was handled by him with singular lucidity.

**Lucidly** (lū'sidli), *adv.* [f. LUCID + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a lucid manner; with lucidity; brightly, clearly.

**c. 1705** BERKELEY *Commonpl. Bk.* in *Fraser Life* (1871) 459 All y<sup>e</sup> carefully and lucidly to be set forth. **1820** Miss MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. v. 97 With such eyes! so purely, so lucidly blue! **1844** THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxx. 349 The consul . . . expounded the phrase very lucidly. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 25 Feb. 3/3 The chapters . . . are . . . admirably arranged and lucidly written.

**Lucidness** (lū'sidnēs). [f. LUCID + -NESS.] Lucidity.

**1648** W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. xxi. § 1. 385 The smoothness and lucidness of Glass. **1680** BOYLE *Aerial Noctiluca* 38 The Constant Noctiluca . . . in which the lucidness was constant, though the Vial that contain'd it, was kept stop'd. **1694** [see LUCIFEROUS<sup>1</sup>]. **1727** BAILEY *vol. II.* *Lucidness*, brightness. **1800** HULME in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 172 The fluid acquired a great degree of lucidness. **1836** JAS. GRANT *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* ix. 180 The lucidness of his arrangement, the appropriateness of his arguments, and the transparency of his style.

**Lucifere, lucivee** (lū'sifi, -vi). *Canada and local U. S.* [Corruption of LOUP-CERVIER.] The Canadian lynx.

**1823** CORBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 371 When in New Brunswick I saw the great wild grey cat, which is there called a Lucifere. **1902** WEBSTER *Suppl. Lucifere*.

**Lucifer** (lū'sifā). [L. *lucifer* adj., light-bringing; used as proper name of the morning star; f. *lūcē* -<sup>1</sup>, *lūx* light + -fer bearing. Cf. the equivalent Gr. *phosphoros*, after which it was prob. formed.]

**I.** As proper name, and allusively. (With initial capital.)

**1.** The morning star; the planet Venus when she appears in the sky before sunrise. Now only *poet.* **c. 1050** *Byrhtferth's Handb. in Anglia* (1883) VIII. 320 per after on þam circle lucifer up arið. **c. 1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. metr. i. 50 (Camb. MS.) After þat lucifer the day sterre hath chysyd away the dirke nyht. **1388** WYCLIF *Job* xxxviii. 32 Whether thou bringyst forth Lucifer, that is dai sterre, in thy tyme. **1629** MILTON *Nativity* 74 The Stars . . . will not take their flight, For all the morning light, Or Lucifer that often warn'd them thence. **1744** ARKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* (1779) I. 148 Lucifer displays His beaming forehead through the gates of morn. **1889** BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* II. 80r Now on the mountains of Ida was rising Lucifer bright.

**† b. fig.** (Cf. DAY-STAR.) *Obs.*

**a. 1585** CARTWRIGHT in R. Browne *Answ. to C.* 87 Vntill such time as the day starre spring & Lucifer do rise in our hearts. **1599** Broughton's *Lett.* viii. 26 You Cynosura and Lucifer of nations, the stupor and admiration of the world.

**2.** The rebel archangel whose fall from heaven was supposed to be referred to in Isa. xiv. 12; Satan, the Devil. Now *rare* in serious use; current chiefly in the phrase *As proud as Lucifer*.

The Scripture passage (Vulg. 'Quomodo cecidisti de celo, Lucifer, qui mane oriebaris?') A.V. 'How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, sonne of the morning?') is part of a 'parable against the king of Babylon' (Isa. xiv. 41; but the mention of a fall from heaven led Christian interpreters to suppose that 'king of Babylon' was to be interpreted spiritually, as a designation of the chief of the angels who kept not their first estate'. Hence the general patristic view that *Lucifer* was the name of Satan before his fall. The Latin word was adopted in all the Eng. versions down to 1611; the Revised version has *daystar*.

**a. 1000** *Christ & Satan* 367 (Gr.) Was þæt engelcyn ar genemad, Lucifer hater, leotberende. **a. 1300** *Cursor Al.* 442 And for þat he was fair and bright, lucifer to nam he hight. **c. 1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 30 Pese nouelries maad of ydoltis & synful wrecchis of lucifers pride. **c. 1450** *Mirour Saluacionis* 4377 With feendes and lucifere . . . in helle. **1567** Gude & Godlie Ball. (S. T. S.) 175 Proude Lucifer, The greit maister of hell. **1613** SHAKES. *Hen. VIII.* II. ii. 371 And when he fallles, he fallles like Lucifer, Neuer to hope againe. **1625** PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. iv. 371 His Pride is such, as may teach Lucifer. **1667** MILTON *Par.* VII. 131. **1771** FLETCHER *Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 352 A fall into pride may drive me nearer Lucifer. **1814** SCOTT *Waverl.* lviii. A second Lucifer of ambition and wrath. **1839** BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 55 Men say—as proud as Lucifer—Pray who would not be proud with such a train?

**Comb.** **1553** BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 1 His . . . Lucifer-like pride. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 219 With such an incredible inordinate desire of luciferlike superiority.

**† Misused for:** A devil. **1827** RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 72 The temper of eight little Lucifers in a swept lodging.

**† b. allusively.** One who commits the sin of Lucifer, i.e. who seeks to dethrone God; occas. applied to one who presumptuously rebels against an earthly sovereign. *Obs.*

**1549** CHEKE *Hurt Sediti.* (1641) 12 That presumption of challenging Gods seat, doth shew you to have been Lucifers. **1579** FULKE *Heskins's Par.* 205 What Lucifer is that, that will oppose him selfe against the flat commandement of the holie ghost. **1602** WARNER *Ab. Eng.* ix. L. 229 Yea, too blasphemous, they inroch vpon the Deitie, Though of these Lucifers have been that perish through a Flie. **a. 1618** RALEIGH in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 89 Although they be perpetual Lucifers, they must always be Angels, and live in plenty.

**II.** As a common noun.

**3. Orig. lucifer match:** A friction match made usually of a splint of wood tipped with an inflammable substance ignitable on a roughened or otherwise prepared surface.

**1831** John Bull 28 Nov. XI. 379/1 [Jones v. Watts, speech of plaintiff's counsel.] Mr. Jones had, some time ago, invented a match to produce an instantaneous light, and he had given his ingenious invention the name of 'Promethean' . . . Subsequently the plaintiff invented another description of match, which he designated with the frightful name of 'Lucifer' . . . For the 'Lucifers' he had not . . . secured his right as the patentee. . . The defendant made an exact imitation of the 'Lucifer Match'. **1836** BRANDE *Man. Chem.* (ed. 4) 543 Matches tipped with some of these inflammable mixtures, and called *lucifers*, are now in common use, and are inflamed either by friction or by the contact of sulphuric acid. *Ibid.* 1274 Gen. Index, Lucifer matches. **1837** *Ann. Reg.* 80 Several other lucifer matches were lying about, one of them having the appearance of having been drawn through the sandpaper. **1849** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 42 When we had put a lucifer to some sticks in the grate. **1876** 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Card Players' Man.* 120 Cribbage . . . is played with a full pack of fifty-two cards, . . . and two pegs (that may be of ivory, or lucifer matches, with the phosphorus ends cut off). **1884** E. YATES *Recoll.* I. ii. 45 The lucifer, or Congreve match as it was called, . . . was ignited by friction on sandpaper, and had a very unpleasant smell. **Comb.** **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Lucifer-box*. **1862** H. MARRVAT *Year in Sweden* II. 400 Mr. Lundström . . . showed me over his lucifer-manufactory.

Hence **† Lucifering** *a. nonce-wd.*, acting the part of Lucifer.

**1602** WARNER *Ab. Eng.* ix. L. 229 Of which Conuerting, Christo-fers yee [Popes] thenceforth shalbe said: If not, apply and perish in your Lucifering Trade.

**Luciferian** (lū'sifi-riān), *a.* and *sb.* <sup>1</sup> *Obs.* Also **6** *Luciferian*, *Luciferian*, **7** *Luciferian*. [f. LUCIFER + -IAN.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to Lucifer; Satanic, devilish. Often with reference to pride: 'As proud as Lucifer'.

**1570** Hamillies II. *Wilful Rebel.* II. (1574) 376 A luciferian pride and presumption. **1598** MARSTON *Pygmal.* II. 146 From haughty Spayne, what brought'st thou els beside, But lofty looks, and their Luciferian pride? **1613** DEKKER *Strange Horse-Race* Wks. (Grosart III. 350 For now he saw the Dilaceration of his owne Luciferian Kingdome. **1673** *Lady's Call.* I. v. § 10 What a Luciferian fall will they have from their honors. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 312 He fell on the Bishops generally, calling them Luciferian Lord Bishops. **1704** NORRIS *Ideal World* II. x. 396 We have so much of the Luciferian ambition, as to aspire to be like to the most high. **1773** J. ROSS *Fraser's* II. 782 (MS.) Darting a ghastly Luciferian look After their footsteps.

**† B. sb.** A Luciferian or Satanic person. *Obs.* **1647** TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xix. 17 None but a proud Luciferian would have said, as Vega, the Popish perfectionary did [etc.].

**Luciferian**, *a.* and *sb.* <sup>2</sup> Also **6, 8** *Luciferian*. [f. L. proper name *Lucifer* (see below) + -IAN.]

*A. adj.* Of or pertaining to the sect founded by Lucifer, bishop of Cagliari in the fourth century, who separated from the Church because it was too lenient (as he thought) towards Arians who rejected of their heresy.

**1607** TOWSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 106 You, saith he, (speaking to the Luciferian heretics) run away from the vain shaking of feathers, like the fearful Harts. **1638** CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 36 While you thus inveigh against Luther, and charge him with Luciferian heresies. **1865** LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Galat.* (1874) 228 Hilary the Roman deacon . . . attached himself to the Luciferian schism.

**B. sb.** An adherent of this sect.

**c. 1555** Life *Ep. Fisher* in *F's Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) II. 135 Saint Jerom against Helvidius, Jovinianus, Vigilantius, and the Luciferians. **1585** FETTERSTONE tr. *Cæcilie on Acts* xix. 7. 458 No man thinks that the grace of the Spirit is annexed to such a ceremony, as doeth Jerome against the Luciferians. **1681** BAXTER *Answ. Doubtful* II. 16 Novatians, Luciferians, Donatists . . . had all Orders in Episcopal Communion. **1797** W. JOHNSTON tr. *Beckmann's Invent.* III. 406 In the altercation between a Luciferian and an Orthodox, he relates that an adherent of the schismatic Lucifer disputed. **1822-3** SCHAFER *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1358 As the Luciferians considered themselves the true and pure church, they utterly repudiated the name of a sect.

**† Luciferine**, *a. Obs.* [f. LUCIFER + -INE<sup>2</sup>.] = LUCIFERIAN *a.*

**c. 1546** JOYE in Gardiner *Decl. Art. Joye* (1546) 14, I passe over his [Gardiner's] luciferin pryde, . . . vicious luyng, &c. **1588** PARKER tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 376 Nobunanga . . . was slaine by a captain of his, and punished by God by this meanes for his luciferine pride.

**† Luciferous**, *a.* <sup>1</sup> *Obs.* [f. LUCIFER + -OUS.] = LUCIFERIAN *a.*

**c. 1554** BALE *Declar. Bonner's Art.* i. 81, Els wold ye couple your sorcerous masmongers with Gods maiestye in one honour which we wil not take at your luciferus perwasions. **1593** NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 54 God forbid I should be so Luciferous passionatue-ambitious. **1623** COCKERAM, *Luciferous*, haughtie, proud.

**Luciferous** (lū'si-fēras), *a.* <sup>2</sup> [f. L. *lucifer* light-bearing (see LUCIFER) + -OUS.]

**1.** That brings, conveys, or emits light. Now *rare* in serious use.

**1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Luciferous*, that brings or causeth light. **1686** PLOT *Stagfords* 116 The clammy moisture of Oysters that shines in the dark of a violet colour, comes from luciferous worms that have their holes in the shells. **1694** SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* I. 351/1 The lucidness of the Luciferous matter. **1805** tr. St. Vincent's *Voy. Afr. Seas* 42 These luciferous animals [F. *animaux lucif.*



[Pres] almost all belong to the class of transparent... worms. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 560 Combustible and luciferous matter. 1856 *GRINON Life* xxxii. 283 The nearer westward to the luciferous orb [sc. the sun]. 1859 *THACKERAY Virgin* xxv. Let us... bless Mr. Price and other Luciferous benefactors of mankind, for banishing the abominable mutton of our youth.

2. fig. Affording illumination or insight; luminous, illuminating. In 17th c. common in *luciferous experiment*, after Bacon's *lucifera experimenta* (*Nov. Org.* I. § 70, 99, et al.).

1648 *PETTY Adv. to Hartlib* 20 How to make the most of experiments... all being equally Luciferous, although not equally Lucifrons. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xv. 104 So Luciferous an Experiment. 1676 *GLANVILLE Ess.* iii. 28 A rare and luciferous Theory. 1811 *Edin. Rev.* XIX. 229 These... are the only luciferous experiments, of which geology can yet boast.

Hence **Luciferously** adv., **Luciferousness**.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 48 The Luciferousness of such Experiments. 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Chr. Mor.* iii. § 3 Embrace not the opaque and blind side of opinions, but that which looks most Luciferously or influentially unto Goodness.

**Lucific** (*lusi'fik*), a. [ad. late L. *lucific-us*, f. *luc-i-*, *lux* light: see -*FIC*.] Light-producing.

1701 *GREW Cosm. Sacra* ii. ii. § 14, 38 When they [the rays] are made to Converge... though their Lucific motion be continu'd, yet... that equal motion, which is the Colorific, is interrupted. 1800 *HULME in Phil. Trans.* XC. 173 The degree of illumination in these liquids must depend upon the quantity of lucific matter applied. 1825 *COURTAGE Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 168 The dry light... the lucific vision... meaning thereby... reason in contradistinction from the understanding. 1876 *J. ELLIS Caesar in Egypt* 53 Lucific orbs.

**Luciform** (*lusi'fɔrm*), a. Now rare. [ad. L. *\*luciform-is* (repr. Gr. *luciformēs*), f. *luc-i-*, *lux* light: see -*FORM*.] Having the character of light, luminous: used *spec.* to the 'vehicle' of the soul (*luciformēs* *ὄχημα*) imagined by the Neo-Platonists; occas. to the spiritual body of the Resurrection.

1668 *H. MORE Div. Dial. Schol.* (1713) 560 It may well be questioned, whether the Pythagoreans held a distinct Notion of this kind of luciform Body. 1678 *CUPWORTH Intell. Syst.* I. v. 788 These Ancients say, that there is another Heavenly Body, always conjoined with the Soul and Eternal, which they call Luciform and Star-like. 1710 *R. WARD Life II. More* 39 What the Platonists call the Luciform Vehicle of the Soul. 1862 *ELLICOTT On 1 Thess.* iv. 17 The glorified and luciform body will be caught up in the clouds. [1881 *SHORTHOUSE J. Inglesant* I. xvii. 313 To keep in order this luciform vehicle of the soul, as the Platonists call it.]

**Lucifrian**: see **LUCIFERIAN** a.

**Lucifugous** (*lusi'fɪgəs*), a. *Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *lucifug-us*, f. *luc-i-*, *lux* light + *fug-ere* to fly: see -*OUS*.] Shunning the light.

1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* iv. vii-viii. 211 Such designs as these were Lucifugous, and would not endure the face of Heaven. 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 141 These ill Demons... Aquatic, and Subterranean, and Lucifugous. 1737 *OSKELL Rakelais* II. 121 note, Lucifugous Nycticores. 1835-6 *TODD Cyl. Anat.* I. 595a The habits of which [animals] are more completely lucifugous and retired than any others. 1865 *OAKLEY Hist. Notes* 36 Owls and bats and other such shy and lucifugous creatures.

So **Lucifugal** a., in the same sense.

1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Lucigen** (*lusi'digen*). [f. L. *luc-i-*, *lux* light + -*GEN*.] An illuminant produced by burning a spray of oil mixed with air.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Sept. 12 Lucigen, as the new illuminant is called, is the invention of Mr. Hannay, of Glasgow, and is already extensively used in large engineering works, and for lighting large open spaces. 1892 *Ibid.* 26 Jan. 5/2 It is proposed to make experiments at the Woolwich Ferry with the lucigen light.

†**Lucigenous**, a. *Obs.*— [f. L. *luc-i-*, *lux* light + -*GENOUS*.] (See quot.)

1727 *BAILEY Vol. II*, *Lucigenous*, born or begotten in the Day Time.

**Lucimeter** (*lusi'mitə*). [Hybrid f. L. *luc-i-*, *lux* light + -*METER*.]

1. An instrument for measuring the intensity of light; a photometer.

1825 *HAMILTON Hand-bk. Terms*, *Lucimeter*, in Optics, an apparatus for measuring the intensity of light proceeding from different bodies. 1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

2. 'A sunshine recorder designed to measure the combined effect of the duration and intensity of sunshine in promoting evaporation' (*Cent. Dict.*).

|| **Lucina** (*lusi'nā*). Also 6 (anglicized) *Lucynē*. [L. fem. of adj. *lucinus*, f. *luc-i-*, *lux* light: see -*INE*.] In Roman mythology, the goddess who presided over childbirth, sometimes identified with Juno or with Diana; hence, a midwife.

1286 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 1227 But for his child so longe was vnborn Ful pitously Lucyna gan she calle. 1608 *SHAKS. Per.* iii. i. 10 Lucina, oh! Diuinest patronesse, and my wife gentle To those that cry by night. 1631 *MILTON Epit. March. Winch.* 26 And now with second hope she goes, And calls Lucina to her throws. 1668 *SIR T. BROWNE Hydrick* v. 7 Death must be the Lucina of life. 1701 *C. WOOLLEY Jnrl. New York* (1860) 27 Neither... the nice attendance of Nursekeepers, nor the art of a dextrous Lucina. 1759 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* II. xi, A daughter of Lucina is put... over thy head.

b. By identification with Diana, put for: The moon. *poet.*

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxv. 1 Lucina schynnyng in silence of the night. 1508—*Gold. Targe* 2 Quhen gone to bed war Vesper and Lucynē. 1503 *HAWES Examp. Virt.*

ix. 2 For Lucyna eke dyd her shrowde. 1594 *GREENE & LODGE Looking-glass* (1598) F 2 b, An hoast of blacke and sable cloudes Gan to eclips Lucinas silver face.

**Lucioid** (*lusi'oid*), *Ichth.* [f. L. *luci-us* pike + -*OID*.] a. sb. A fish of the family *Esocidae*; a pike. b. adj. Belonging to this family (*Cent. Dict.*).

1836 *VARRILL Brit. Fishes* (ed. 3) I. 343 This expert ichthyologist has restricted the *Esocidae* (Lucioids), or family of Pikes, to the single genus *Esox*. 1859-62 *SIR J. RICHARDSON, etc. Mus. Nat. Hist.* (1868) II. 153 Lucioids (*Esocidae*).

**Lucirne**, obs. form of **LUCERN**.

**Lucit**, variant of **LUCET** 1 *Obs.*

**Lucius**, obs. form of **LUSCIOUS**.

**Lucivee**: see **LUCIFEE**.

**Luck** (*lʊk*), sb. Also 5-6 *luk* (e, 6-7 *lucke*). [a. I.G. (Du., OFris.) *luk*, a shortened form of *geluk* (MDu. *gelucke* = MHG. *gelücke*, mod.G. *glück*). Parallel adoptions of the I.G. word are Icel. *lúkká* (14th c.), MSw. *lúkká*, *lykka* (mod.Sw. *lycka*), Da. *lykke*. Probably it came into English as a gambling term; the I.G. dialects were a frequent source of such terms in 15-16 centuries.

The ultimate etymology of MHG. *gelücke* (= OHG. *\*geliucki* = OTeut. type *\*galukkojo-n*) is obscure. So far as meaning is concerned nothing could be more plausible than Paul's view (*Beitr.* VII. 133 note) that the word is connected with G. *gelingen* (OHG. *gilingan*) to succeed, turn out well or ill, as G. *druck* pressure with *dringen* to press, *schluck* gulp with *schlingen* to swallow, *rick* wrench with *ringen* to wrench. But morphologically this assumption seems quite inadmissible, and most scholars deny the existence of etymological affinity in any of these instances. Formally, the word might be cognate with Louk 1 or 2, or with G. *locken* to entice (OHG. *lockōn*) and the synonymous OHG. *luchen*; but no probable hypothesis seems to have been formed to connect the meaning of the sb. with that of any of these vbs.]

1. Fortune good or ill; the fortuitous happening of events favourable or unfavourable to the interests of a person; a person's condition with regard to the favourable or unfavourable character of some fortuitous event, or of the majority of the fortuitous events in which he has an interest. Often with adj., as *bad, hard, evil luck*, *GOOD-LUCK*, *ILL-LUCK*. Also, the imagined tendency of chance (esp. in matters of gambling) to produce events continuously favourable or continuously unfavourable; the friendly or hostile disposition ascribed to chance at a particular time.

1481, a 1529 [see *GOOD LUCK*]. 1530 *PALSGR.* 241/4 Lucke, happy, *heer*, a 1547 *SURREY in Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 220 And if to light on you my luck so good shall be, I shall be glad to fede on that that would haue fed on me. 1563 *B. GOOGE Eglogs* vii. (Arb.) 61 Let vs here what lucke you haue had in loue. 1576 *FLEMING Panophl. Epist.* 39 It was his hard lucke & cursed chance, ... to finde [etc.]. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* iii. ii. 93, I haue but leane lucke in the match. 1602 *and Pl. Return* fr. *Parnass* II. v. 823 It hath bene my lucke alwayes to beat the hild, while another kild the Hare. 1653 *WALTON Angler* ii. 60 Wel Scholer, you must indure worse lucke sometime, or you will neuer make a good Angler. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 18 Ves; Tom sings well; but his Luck's naught. 1791 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* x, I hope we shall haue better luck next time. 1856 *WYVIE MELVILLE Kate* Cor. xvii, The Arch-cropper below, they say, arranges these matters for beginners; but the luck turns at last. 1882 *OUDE Marsenna* I. ii. 41 'He has got his desert's,' said Jaconda... 'Luck always changes'. 1883 *HOWELLS Woman's Reason* II. xx. 178 He bade him... get fire to light the beacon. Giffen refused. 'No, sir; better not have any of my luck about it'.

†b. A piece of (good or bad) luck. *Obs.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 380/2, I haue a shreude chance or a shreude tourne, or I haue an yvell lucke, *it me meschiet*. 1603 *DRAYTON Bar. Wars* iv. xxvii, Those euill Luckes, in numbers many are, That to thy footsteps do themselves apply.

c. In generalized sense: Chance regarded as a cause or bestower of success and failure. Sometimes *personified*.

1534-5 *MORE Dany the Dycer* Wks. 1433 Long was I, lady Lucke, your seruing man. 1576 *FLEMING Panophl. Epist.* 83 One refuge yet remaineth, that is patiently to suffer what so euil lucke alloteth. 1630 *DAVENANT Cruel Bro.* I. i. B 2, Report is then becme a Bowde to Luck; Whom Fortune doth enrich, Fame doth flatter. 1899 *MAJ. A. GRIFFITHS in Fortn. Rev.* LXV. 307 Luck, in the great game of war, is undoubtedly lord of all. 1902 *A. E. W. MASON Four Feathers* iii. 23, I told you luck might look my way. Well, she has. I go out to Egypt on General Graham's Staff.

d. Predicatively, *It is good or bad luck* = 'it is a good or bad omen' (to do so-and-so).

*Mod.* You should never put boots on the table: it's bad luck.

2. Good fortune; success, prosperity or advantage coming by chance rather than as the consequence of merit or effort. *Phr.* To have the luck = to be so fortunate as (to be or do something). †To have no luck to: to be unfortunate in.

14... *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 38 Wherfor lucke and good hanselle my hert y sende you. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* (Winchester MS.) 316/2 Luk, *lucrum*. [So *Camb. MS.* and ed. *Pyson*; *Harl. MS.* reads (*prob. correctly*) *Lukre* or *wynnyngre, lucrum*.] 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 46 That needfull war that wantit their nothing, At their lyking, with greit larges and luke [*rime instruct*]. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 145 No man can haue lucke alwayes at playe. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* v. i. 439 If we haue yneared lucke, Now to scape the Serpents tongue. a 1656 *HALES Gold. Rem.* (1688) 348 Only Plutarch, whatever the matter is has no luck to the latin, and therefore I would aduise you either to read him in French or in English. 1661 *BOYLE*

*Style of Script.* (1675) 36 A hint, which... I have since had the luck to improve sufficiently. 1784 *COWPER Tiroc.* 329 How he was flogged, or had the luck to escape. 1835 *W. IRVING Tour Prairies* 164 One of the rangers, however, had little luck to boast of, his horse having taken fright... thrown his rider, and escaped. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. xviii. 374, I haue been off with a party... on a hunt inland. We had no great luck. 1866 *Geo. Eliot F. Holt* (1868) 20 Like most energetic natures, he had a strong faith in his luck. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* vii. § 1. 350 Catherine Parr, had the luck to outlive the King. 1883 *STEVENSON Silverado Sq., With Children of Israel*, The luck had failed, the mines had petered out. 1891 *N. GOULD Double Event* 8 At cards, Captain Drayton seemed to have the 'devil's own luck'.

†b. (One's) luck of: (one's) good fortune in obtaining. *Obs.*

1762-71 *H. WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 104 A man, whose luck of fame was derived from all the circumstances which he himself reckoned unfortunate.

c. A piece of luck or good-fortune. ? *Sc.*

1856 *MRS. CARLISLE Lett.* II. 289 It was a luck for me yesterday... that I had these live things to look after.

†d. occas. In appellations of objects on which the prosperity of a family, etc., is supposed to depend.

This use originates with 'The Luck of Eden Hall', which is an oriental glass goblet (of the 15th c. or earlier) in the possession of the Musgraves of Eden, Cumberland, so called from a superstition embodied in the words, 'If this glass will break or fall, Farewell the luck of Eden-hall'.

a 1800 *Ballad* in *Lysons Britannia* IV. Cumb. (1816) p. ccix, God prosper long from being broke The Luck of Eden-hall. 1842 *LONG. (title)* The Luck of Edenhall [transl. from Umland]. 1870 *B. HARTE (title)* The Luck of Roaring Camp. 1901 *E. F. BENSON Luck of Vails* 16 When the Luck of the Vails is lost, Fear not fire nor rain nor frost.

3. Phrases. *Bad luck* to (a person or thing)!: a vulgar form of imprecation, expressive of ill-will, disgust, or disappointment. *Down on* (occas. *in*) *one's luck*: in ill-luck, in misfortune (*slang*). *For luck*: in order to bring good luck (expressing the purpose of some superstitious action). *In luck*: fortunate, enjoying good luck. *Out of luck*: having bad luck, in misfortune. †To strike (a person) *luck*: see **STRIKE** v. To try one's luck: see **TRY** v. †Upon *luck's head*: on chance (*obs. Sc.*). *Worse luck* = unfortunately, 'more's the pity' (*colloq.*). For *run, stroke of luck*, see the sb.

1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* I. xli. (1675) 87, I would believe in the Dark upon Luck's head, and take my hazard of Christ's goodwill. 1789 *WOLCOT (P. Pindar) Sir J. Banks & Emp. of Mor.* 17 Quite out of breath, and out of luck. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* lx, The Chevalier was... to use his own picturesque expression... 'down on his luck'.

1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* I. viii, By Jove, Flashey, your young friend's in luck. 1861 *MISS VONGE Yng. Stepm.* xvii. 234 He... should see enough of him when Mr. Hope came, worse luck. 1867 *F. FRANCIS Angling* vi. (1880) 233 Like a dissipated house-fly out of luck. 1876 *C. M. DAVIES Unorth.* *London*, 185 A clever rogue momentarily down on his luck. 1882 *K. BURTON in Athenaeum* No. 2880, 11/3 The miner down in his luck. 1883 *STEVENSON Treas. Isl.* iii. xv, There are some of Flint's hands aboard; worse luck for the rest of us. 1884 *JESSOPP in 10th Cent. Mar.* 402 Labour is scarce and he is down in his luck. 1894 *G. S. LAYARD Tennyson & Pre-Raphaelite Illustr.* iv. 43 Oriana ties her kerchief round the wings of her lover's helmet, whilst he strings his bow for luck against her foe. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* July 99/1, I was in luck when I tumbled amongst them. 1902 *A. E. W. MASON Four Feathers* xxiii. 227, I, worse luck, was not one of them.

†b. *Luck in a bag*. A name for some (?swindling) contrivance resembling a **LUCKY-BAG**, in which the prizes were few. Hence, A rare piece of good luck, an unlikely or unexpected stroke of luck.

1649 *LIGHTFOOT Battle w. Wasps* Nest Wks. 1825 I. 405 It was luck in a bag then, that he that is so direct in all his gospel from end to end, as never to change one story out of its proper time and place, should do it here to serve Mr. Hemming's turn so pat. 1701 *WALK to Smithfield* in *G. Daniel Merrie Eng.* xx. (1874) 273 The spectators were shuffled together like little boxes in a sharper's Luck-in-a-bag. 1711 *SWIFT Jnrl. to Stella* 8 Sept., You haue luck indeed; and I luck in a bag. What a devil is that eight shilling tea-kettle? copper, or tin? I knowed? It is like your Irish politeness, raffling for tea-kettles.

†4. A sign of future (good or ill) luck; an omen.

[1548 *ELYOT Dict.*, *Omen*, the lucke of some thyng to come, gathered of some worde or saying before spoken.] 1570 *LEVINS Manip.* 184/2 Lucke, *fortuna*, *omen*. c 1600 *A. MONE in Bellenden's Livy* v. (1822) 479 The quihik voice being herd abroad... the senate did think the samyn to be the luck and presage of sum thing to come.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*: **luck-money** = next; **luck-penny**, a piece of money given or kept 'for luck'; a certain sum which local custom prescribes to be returned by the seller to the buyer, esp. in the sale of live-stock; †**luck-sign**, an augury; †**luck-stroken** a., †having received the luck-penny.

1877 *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. VII. 488 In all agricultural dealings connected with cattle or corn it is customary when receiving payments to return a small sum to the customer, which is termed 'luck money'. 1898 *Daily News* 17 Aug. 2/7 The butchers assert that luck money was customarily granted in Lincoln until the auction system was started. 1788 *BURNS Lett. to Mrs. Dunlop* 2 Aug., I am, indeed, seriously angry with you at the quantum of your 'luck-penny'. 1823 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* 8 Jan. (1894) II. xix. 162 Builders... have drain'd my purse, otherwise the luck penny should have been better worth your acceptance. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* I. 262 All the savings of a month, the hoarded halfpence, the new farthings, the very luck-penny, go off in fumo on that night. 1890 *Times* 25 Feb. 10/1 The defen-



dant bought a hunter for £100 from the plaintiff and received back £5 'luck penny'. 1887 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxiii. 621. He took a 'Lucksigne at the sight of a Lyonnesse [Fr. *Il prend augure d'une Lyonnesse*]. 1897 BR. HALL Sat. II. v. 17 Go take possession of the church-porch-door, And ring thy bells; 'luck stroken in thy fist, The parsonage is thine or ere thou wilt.

**Luck**, *v.* Obs. exc. dial. [?a. Du. *lücken*, f. *luk* LUCK sb. (But possibly an Eng. formation, though in our quots. appearing earlier than the vb.)]

1. *intr.* To chance, happen. Usu. with defining adv.: To turn out *well*, *ill*, etc., to have (good or bad) luck. Also *impers.* (with or without *it*).

14.. *Billa posita super hostium majoris* in Hartshorne *Metz*. T. 225 See with a scrowe is set on this gate Warning of the harde Happes For and it lukke thou shalt have swappes. 1481 CAXTON *Raynard* (Arb.) 35 When it so lucked that we toke an oxe or a cowe. a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 494 Our first labor thus lucked well with us. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 218 With thame of Cathnes lucket sa il, [that etc.]. 1601 OGLE *Veré's Partie at Ostend* in *Sir F. Veré's Comm.* 144 The first (and that is the word) it lucked well, judging the fact by the event. 1681 FLATMAN *Heracl. Kidens* No. 14 (1713) I. 92 They that Addressed were the only Freeborn English, and they that did not Address, were to be Slaves to them, if they had luck't right. 1810 COCK *Strains* II. 65 (E. D. D.) Lat me tell ye, thro' the week Your wark wad luck the better.

b. To be lucky, prosper, succeed.

a 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Sue* 643 Thocht thay nay now, I say now, To hazard his na hart; 3it luck we, and pluck we The fruit, they would haue part. 1877 GORDON FRASER *Wigton* 212 Ill-gotten gear can never luck.

c. With *upon*: To hit upon by chance; to chance to find or meet with.

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 35 Whereas there be so many thousand words in the world, and that he should luck upon the right one. a 1683 OLOHAM *Art Poetry, Some New Pieces* (1684) 30 When such a lewd, incorrigible sot Lucks by meer chance upon some happy thought. 1712 OLDISWORTH *Odes of Horace* II. 275 The most Renowned Thomas Gale, has luckt upon another Interpretation.

d. With *inf.*: To chance, to have the good luck (to do something).

1724 RAMSAY *Lockaber No More* iii, If I should luck to come gloriously home. 1787 W. TAYLOR *Scots Poems* 103 Gin I should' luck to get a plummy sowd.

† 2. *trans.* To bring good luck to. Obs.

1530 PALSGR. 615/2, I lücke one, I make hym luckye or happye, *je heur*. He is a happy person, for he lucketh every place he cometh in.

**Luck**, dial. form of LUCK sb. (sense 2).

**Luckely**, obs. form of LUCKLY.

**Lucken**, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* Sc. and north. dial. [str. *pa. pple.* of LUCK v. 1. See also LOKEN.] Closed, locked, shut up, close-joined; said e.g. of the hand or fist (*lit.* and *fig.*); also *spec.* of web-feet.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* xiii. (*Frog & Mouse*) vi, 'With my twa feit', quod scho, 'lukkan and braid, In steid of niris, I row the streime full still'. 1632 LITWICH *Trav.* x. 469 Mine armes being broke, my hands lucken and sticking fast to the palmes of both hands, by reason of the shrunke sinewes. 1721 RAMSAY *Gentry Tibby* ii, Fresh as the lucken flowers in May. 1790 FISHER *Poems* 204 Lucken hands she ne'er had nane To man or beast.

b. *Comb.*: lucken-browed *a.*, having the eyebrows close-together; lucken-footed *a.*, web-footed. 1683 G. MERITON *Yerish. Dial.* 73 Thou lucken-brow'd Trull. 1710 SIBBALD *Hist. Fife* (1803) 109 This [Turtur maritimus insulæ Bass] is palmpipes, that's luckenfooted.

c. **Lucken booths**, booths which can be closed or locked up; hence, the place or quarter where such booths are permanently erected in a town.

1466 in *Charters* etc. *Peebles* (1872) 113 Land awest half the Cors and on the North Rau som tyme was callit the Lukwyn Bothys. 1625 *Ibid.* 413 In an hows at the bak of the Lukwinbuthis. a 1835 J. M. JONSON *Tales Borders* (1839) V. 10/2 The buildings of the jail and Luckenbooths hid that part of the street. 1896 CROCKETT *Grey Man* II. 13 Buying of trittle-trattles at the lucky-booths.

**Lucken**, *v.* 1 Sc. ? Obs. [?f. LUCKEN *pa. pple.*] *trans.* To lock, fasten together; to gather up (cloth) in folds; to knit (the brows).

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems*, 'Quha is *perfyte*' 35 Baith our hartis ar ane, luknyt in luvis chene. a 1670 SPALDING *Tronb. Chas.* I (1851) II. 388 Haddoch preparit him self noblie for death, and causit mak ane syd Holland cloth sark, luknit at the heid for his winding sheet. 1806 JAMIESON *Pop. Ball.* II. 173 While anger lucken'd his dark brows.

† **Lucken**, *v.* 2 Obs. rare. [f. LUCK sb. or *v.* + -EN 3.] *intr.* To happen, chance; = LUCK *v.* 1. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sctr.* 56 Which shall be likewise set down in somewhat a mingled way, as they may lucken most readily to come into mind.

**Luckenes**, obs. form of LUCKINESS.

**Lucken golland, lucken gowan**, *dial.* Also 6-7 looker goulons, lockron gowlons, (8-9-ans). [f. LUCKEN *ppl. a.* + GOLLAND, GOWAN.] A north. dial. name for the Globe-flower, *Trollius Europæus*. (By Turner app. erroneously applied to the Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*.)

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 26 Chameleunce .. is called in Northumberland a Lucken gollande. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccii. 809 Locker Goulons, or globe Crowfoote. *Ibid.* 810 The globe flower is called .. Lockron gowlons. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 333, 1740. 1724 RAMSAY *Yng. Laird & Katy*, We'll pou the daisies on the green, The lucken gowans frae the bog. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 Locker Gowlans, *Trollius*. 1821 HOGG *When the kye comes hame* iv. Poet. Wks. 1840 V. 73 When .. the bonny lucken gowan Has fauldit up her ee.

**Luckily** (*lŭk'ili*), *adv.* Also 6 luckily, lucki-lye, luckily. [f. LUCKY *a.* + -LY 2.]

The form *luckely*, frequent in 16th c., may belong to LUCKLY *adv.*; cf., however, *luckenes* = LUCKINESS.]

1. In a lucky manner; with good luck, successfully, prosperously, happily. Now rare.

1530 PALSGR. 836/2 Happely, luckely, *par cur, par bon cur*. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Math.* xiii. 1-9 Other sum fel vpon a good and a fruitful ground, and springing vp luckeli, brought furth fruit. a 1553 - *Royster D.* i. v. (Arb.) 31 My dere spouse .. whom .. God luckily sende home to both our heartes ease. 1561 DAUS *tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* lxxviii. 546 The Romanistes .. make their boaste, that .. no Kinges .. haue yet luckely assayed Rome. 1585 J. B. tr. *Virel's Sch. Beastes* B. The esterne winde, Which brought you hither luckely. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 104 He .. carried himself so luckily in Parliament, that he did his Master much service. 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (1900) I. 80 All the images of Nature were still present to him, and he drew them not laboriously, but luckily. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* II. iii. 141 Several fine runs of .. fresh water, .. some of them so luckily situated, that the casks may be filled .. with an hose. 1766 GOLDSM. *I. c. W. iii.* 'This,' cried he, 'happens still more luckily than I hoped for'.

2. Now chiefly used as a qualification of the sentence as a whole, indicating that the fact or circumstance stated is a lucky one.

1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Miss Sar. Chiswell* 1 Apr. Luckily for me, I was so well deceived that I knew nothing of the matter. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* viii. 1774 I. 288 Luckily .. our speculations are supported by facts. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 236 note, The poor blind man .. told his tale; luckily for him, was believed. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* x. (1894) 236 Climbing a long snow-slope which was luckily in fair order.

**Luckiness** (*lŭk'ins*), Also 6 luckenes, luckynesse. [f. LUCKY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being lucky; fortunateness.

1561 DAUS *tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* xxiv. 149 The eyes signifie a foresight, watchfulness, subtilties, and luckenes in doynge of thinges. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* x. 6 Hee speaketh of the luckye state of the ungodly .. and complayneth of this their luckynesse. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 53 A lottery therefore is properly a tax upon unfortunate self-conceited fools; men that have a good opinion of their own luckiness. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. xvii. § 24, I know not whether the luckiness of the accident will excuse the irregularity of his proceeding. 1832 tr. *Tour Germ. Prince* II. ix. 148, I have often been tempted to think that luckiness and unluckiness are a sort of subjective properties which we bring with us into the world.

**Luckite** (*lŭk'it*), *Min.* [Named (in Fr.) by A. Carnot 1879 from the 'Lucky Boy' silver-mine in Utah: see -ITE.] A variety of melanterite.

1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

**Luckless** (*lŭk'les*), *a.* (In 6 *superl.* lucklest.) [f. LUCK sb. + -LESS.]

1. Having no 'luck' or good fortune; attended with ill-luck; unlucky, hapless, ill-starred, unfortunate. (Of persons and things.)

1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr.* Mag. xvii, The dreary destinie And luckeles lot for to bemoane of those, Whom Fortune [etc.]. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1598) 389 Mine is the luckiest lot, That euer fell to honest woman's part. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vi. 19 Glad of such lucke, the luckelesse lucky mayd. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. vi. 18, I, and ten thousand in this lucklesse Realme. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* viii. 81 Let the whelming Tide, The lifeless Limbs of luckless Damon hide. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 201 Ah, luckless speech, and bootless boast! 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 213 [Chaucer] was luckless enough to be made prisoner. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th.* 18th C. I. 102 It was a luckless performance so far as his temporal interests were concerned.

† 2. Presaging or foreboding evil, ominous of ill. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XII. xxvii, On his dangling crest A lucklesse Raven spread her blackest wings. 1637 B. JONSON *Sat. Sheph.* II. ii, The shreikes of lucklesse Owles Wee heare! and croaking Night-Crowes in the aire.

Hence **Lucklessly** *adv.*, **Lucklessness**.

1830 H. ANGELO *Remin.* I. 452 When lucklessly engaging to subdue a fine Arabian .. he was thrown, and .. was killed on the spot. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* v. 44 Show me the lucklessness, the improvidence Of the easy-natured Count. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 368 Michelet has with singular lucklessness selected Angers as the type of a feudal city.

† **Luckly**, *a.* and *adv.* Obs. [f. LUCK sb. + -LY.]

**A. adj.** Lucky, fortunate, successful.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholent.* i. (Arb.) 62 Experience of all facions in yougthe, beinge, in profe, alwaie dangerous, in issue, seldom lucklie. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxxi. (1612) 156 So lesser sute hath luckier speede. 1612 T. ADAMS *Gallants Burt.* 15 The peaceable dayes of the Wicked, and their lucky proceedings in this world.

**B. adv.**

[1530, 1548, 1561, etc.: see LUCKILY 1.] 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 30 Doubtlesse the gods all gentlie doe tender Thy state, neere Tyrian city so luckye to iumble.

**Luckwarm**, obs. form of LUCKEWARM.

**Lucky** (*lŭki*), *sb.* 1 Sc. Also luckie. [?f. LUCKY *a.* 6.] A familiar name for an elderly woman; *spec.* a grandmother. (Used as a form of address, and prefixed as a title to the proper name.) Also applied, jocularly or affectionately, to a woman of any age; a wife, mistress, etc. b. *spec.* The mistress of an ale-house, a landlady.

1717 RAMSAY *Elegy on Lucky Wood* 30 Poor facers now may chew pea-hools, Since Lucky's dead. 1725 - *Gentle Sheph.* II. iii. (*imit.*) How does auld honest lucky of the glen? 1770 P. FORBES *Jrnl.* (1886) 324 We dined at Lucky Mac Fun's. a 1794 LASS of Ecclefechan in *Burns' Wks.*, O haud your tongue now, Luckie Laing. - *Lady Onlie* i. *ibid.*, Lady Onlie, honest Lucky, Brews guid ale at shore o'

Bucky. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* iv, I said to Luckie Gemmels, 'Never think you, Luckie', said I. 1827 WATT *Poems* 56 (E. D. D.) Gin the kye o' milk be dryin', Some Luckie's been her cantrips tryin'. 1857 STEWART *Character* 145 (E. D. D.) The gawcy change-house luckies lack and mulct the drunken fule. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 134 Alan .. must .. carry on to the new luckie with the old story.

**Lucky** (*lŭki*), *sb.* 2 *slang.* In phr. *To cut or make one's lucky*: to get away, escape, decamp.

1834 M. M. G. DOWLING *Othello Travestie* i. ii. 7 He's in such a rage—you'd better cut your lucky. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* x, Wot's the use o' runnin' arter a man as has made his lucky, and got to t'other end of the Borough by this time. 1859 LEVER *Davenport Dunn* xiv. 119 Simpson, of the Bays, has cut his lucky this morning.

**Lucky** (*lŭki*), *a.* Also 6 luckye, lukie, lucky, 6 7 luckie. [f. LUCK sb. + -Y 1.]

1. Of persons: Having, or attended by, good luck. In early use often, fortunate, successful, prosperous. Now with narrower meaning: Favoured by chance; successful through causes other than one's own action or merit.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 159 God Almyghty yeeu you parte of his saluacion and make you lucky. 1530 TINDALE *Gen.* xxxix. 2 And the Lorde was with Ioseph, and he was a luckie felowe. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lincolnsh.* i. (1562) 68 And therefore there is a common sayinge The more wicked, the more lucky. 1624 GATAKER *Translat.* 120 He never is luckie in the framing of his consequences. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Negotiating* (Arb.) 89 Use also such, as haue bene Luckie and Preuailed before in Things wherein you haue Employed them. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. II. 96 It is part of the description of a lucky, and prosperous man, that his Cow calueth. 1827 SCOTT *Two Drovers* II, Wakefield was lucky enough to find a chap for a part of his drove. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xii, He has come into his property. .. He's a lucky dog. 1849 MACALAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 1. 183 A dexterous and lucky player. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herein*, xiii, He must be a luckier man than you are.

† b. Of a person: Having the knack of success; 'handy' (Davies). Obs.

1703 MRS. CENTLIKE *Lore's Contriv.* I. Wks. 1761 II. 19 You used to be a lucky Rogue upon a Pinch.

c. Of actions or experiences: Attended by good luck.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Pref.* 10 Who-e fortunate and luckye spede in all hys woorthie enterpryses. 1548 LADY ELIZ. HOWARD *Let. to Q. Dowager Parr.* Praying the Almighty God to send you a most lucky deliverance [in childbirth]. 1560 DAUS *tr. Seldane's Comm.* 184 b, Geuing thanks to his god, for that lucky successe. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IX. 454 Ev'n then he dreamt of Drink and lucky Play. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. iii. (1849) 1. 62 There are instances of reason and real prudence preventing men's undertaking what, it hath appeared afterwards, they might have succeeded in by a lucky rashness. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 699 And what's good judgement but a lūky guess? 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 537 Less lucky her home-voyage.

d. Of a literary composition: Having an unsituated or unsought felicity.

1700 T. BROWN *tr. Fresny's Annusm. Ser. & Com.* 6 There is more Wit in disguising a Thought of Mr. Lock's, than in a lucky Translation of a Passage from Horace. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Concl.* He has no elegance either lucky or elaborate. *Ibid.*, *Walter*, Genius now and then produces a lucky trifle. We still read the Dove of Anacreon, and Sparrow of Catullus.

2. Of events or circumstances: Of the nature of good luck; occurring by chance and producing happy results.

a 1547 SURREY *Praise of meane & constant estate* in *Tot. tel's Misc.* (Arb.) 28 When lucky gale of winde all thy puf sailles shall fill. 1653 WALTON *Angler* xi. 207 Well met, Gentlemen, this is luckie that we meet so just together at this very door. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. v, By the luckiest chance in the world, I had not discharged myself of any part of it. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 192 2 His heir .. sometimes by a wealthy marriage, sometimes by lucky legacies, discharged part of the encumbrances. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* x. (1813) 213 This was a lucky recollection—it saved her from something like regret.

3. With superstitious reference: Presaging or likely to promote good luck; well-omened. Often applied to objects carried as charms, as in *lucky penny*, *sixpence* (usually one bent or perforated; sometimes an old or foreign coin), *luckystone* (often, one with a natural hole through it: see E. D. D.).

*Lucky day*, etc. may be used also in sense 1 c.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. I. Cor.* 44 With all good and luckye wordes, blessed .. bee God. 1555 BRAIDFORD *Let.* in *Foxe A. & M.* (1583) II. 1632/1 Lookke not vpon these dayes .. as dismall dayes, but rather as lucky dayes. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 252 That his good receipt Shall for my legacie be sanctified By the luckiest stars in heauen. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. ii, They say, a Fool's hansel is lucky. 1637 MILTON *Lucidas* 20 So may som gentle Muse With lucky words favour my destind' Urn. 1718 FREETHINKER No. 62. 46 Sneezing .. might be interpreted Lucky, or Unlucky, according to the Occasions. 1727 POPE *Th. Var. Subjects* in *Swift's Wks.* (1755) II. 1. 231 Augustus meeting an ass with a lucky name foretold himself good fortune. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 22 (1797) I. 332 It has often happened .. that a dream, by presenting to the imagination a lucky number, has induced a poor man to commit himself in the lottery. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* xix, She praised her lucky stars, that in her place She never found neglect, nor felt disgrace. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak* Ho. xxxii, Mr. Guppy nods, and gives him a 'lucky touch'. 1855 Q. VICTORIA *Life Highlands* 10 Sept. (1868) 105 The new house seems to be lucky, indeed; for, from the first moment of our arrival, we have had good news.

4. Occurring by chance; depending on chance; casual, fortuitous, rare.



1691 RAY *Creation* 1. (1692) 23 It were beyond the Possibility of the Wit of Man to persuade him that this was done by the temerarious dashes of an unguided Pen... or by the lucky Projection of so many Letters at all adventures. 1701 ROWE *Ambit. Step-Moth*. 1. 1, My Royal Mistress Artemisa's Fate, And all her Son young Artaban's high hopes Hang on this lucky Crisis. 1836 EMERSON *Nat. Lang.* Wks. (Bohn) 11. 150 There is nothing lucky or capricious in these analogies... they are constant, and pervade nature.

5. *dial.* Used to indicate an amount not less, and usually greater, than what is actually stated; full, good. (For this and other dialect uses of the word, consult the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

1649 *Last Sp. Viscit. Keumure in Sel. Biog.* (Wodrow Soc. 1845) 1. 384 God... plucked them from their deceiving hopes, before they got half a bellyful, yea, or a lucky mouthful of the world. 1823 GALT *R. Gilhaise* 11. xxxii. 315 The sun has been set a lucky hour. 1828 J. RUDIMAN *Tales Sc. Par.* (1889) 125, I aye had my doubts... o' cats in general, for the lucky half o' them are but handmaidens to witches.

6. *Sc.* Used as a term or address of endearment, esp. to a woman. [Cf. *Icel. heill* good luck, 'in mod. usage as a term of endearment' (Vigfusson).] Hence lucky-dad, -daddy, a grandfather; lucky-minny (minnie), a grandmother. (Cf. LUCKY sb. 1.)

a 1555 LYONSAY in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Club) 465 [Cotter addressing his wife] Ve gair me leif, fair lucky dame. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 164 Ha'd your Feet, luckie daddie, old Folk are not feery. 1742 FORBES *Ajax Sp. etc. Jnl.* (1755) 30 Lucky-minny. a 1758 RAMSAY *Fox turned Preacher* 36 'Tis cruel, and a cruelty By which we are expos'd (O sad!) To eat perhaps our lucky dad. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlviii. The bits o' bairns, pur things, are wearying to see their luckie-dad. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Lucky minnie's lines, the long stems of the sea-plant *Chorda filum*. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* xxiii. (1870) 150 That auld luckie-minnie o' his.

7. *Comb.*, as lucky-starred adj.; lucky-proach *Sc.* = FATHER-LASHER.

1836 VARRELL *Brit. Fishes* 1. 63 Father-Lasher, Long-Spined Cottus. Lucky Proach. *Scotland.* 1876 PATMORE *The Rosy Bosom'd Hours* 3 He lock'd us in, ah, lucky-star'd.

**Lucky-bag.** [*f. prec. adj.* Cf. *luck in a bag*, LUCK sb. 3 b.]

1. A bag, at fairs and bazaars, in which, on payment of a small sum, one dips one's hand and draws an article of greater or less value. Often fig.

1825 R. T. in *Hone Every-day Bk.* 11. 1309 Here is Rebecca Swain with her... lucky-bag. 1887 W. E. NORRIS *Major & Minor* xxiv. Who knows what is in the lucky-bag. 1902 BLACKBURN *Mag.* Feb. 29/2 A regular lucky-bag of fighting men.

2. *U. S.* 'A receptacle on a man-of-war for all clothes and other articles of private property carelessly left by their owners' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1824 S. B. LUCE *Seamanship* 310 (Cent.) I have the master-arms with you in this inspection, to gather up all articles of private property and put them in the lucky bag.

**Lucombe, lucombe, obs.** forms of LUCARNE.

† **Lucrate, v. Obs.** = [f. *L. lucrāt-*, ppl. stem of *lucrāri* to gain, f. *lucrum* gain.] *trans.* To gain, win. 1623 in COCKERAM.

† **Lucratiō.** *Obs.* [ad. late *L. lucratiō-em*, n. of action *f. lucrāri* to gain.] The action of gaining, an instance of this.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Lucration*, a gaining or winning. 1775 in ASH. 1812 SOUTHBY *Ess.* (1832) 1. 112 The gain which can be extracted from him, the quantum of lucration of which he can be made the instrument.

**Lucrative** (*lū'krätiv*), *a.* Also 5 *lucratiif*, -tyf (e, 6 -tyve. [ad. *L. lucrätiv-us*, f. *lucrāri* to gain.]

1. Yielding gain or profit; gainful, profitable. *Lucrative office*: an office to which compensation is attached.

14... *Wyclif's Bible* (1850) 1V. 684b, Addit. Prol. Luke, Manecclerkis lermen lucratiifscienci, to geterichessis. c 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 659 An office also hadde I lucratiif. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 237 b, To abstayne from... bodily labours, & speccially from them that be lucratiue. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Usury* (Arb.) 544 The Trade of Merchandize, being the most Lucrative, may beare Vsury at a good Rate. 1735 BROOME *Notes Pope's Odyssey* xiv. 259 111. 350 The more lucrative... method of life by Agriculture. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* Wks. 1765 11. 146 Necessity may be the Mother of lucrative invention. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) 1. 129 At length, the Soldans of Egypt established a lucrative trade in that port. 1808 SCOTT *Prose Wks.* 1V. Biographies 11. (1870) 37 A lucrative contract warded off the blow for a time. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 388 It became clear that the speculation would be lucrative. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 5. 387 A more lucrative traffic had already begun with the coast of Guinea.

b. *Scots Law.* Chiefly in *Lucrative succession* (after *L. lucratiua acquisitio*, Ulpian *Dig.* xlv. § 4): the acceptance by an heir apparent, in the lifetime of his ancestor, of a free gift of any part of the estate to which he would have succeeded.

To prevent this being done to the defrauding of creditors, the law provides that the 'lucrative successor' becomes liable for all the debts of the grantor contracted before the time of the grant.

1681 VISCT. *Stair Instit.* 111. vii. (1693) 489 Lucrative Successors, how this passive Title is extended, and how Limited by our Practice... Lucrative Dispositions of any part of the Heretage in this passive Title. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Lucrative Succession*.

† 2. Of persons, their actions and sentiments:

Bent upon or directed towards making of gain; avaricious, covetous. *Obs.*

1549 LATIMER *7th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 53 He requyres no such diligence as the most part of our Lucrative lawyers do vse. 1603 DANIEL *Epist. to Sir T. Egerton* xxiii. To binde the hands of Justice vp so hard, That lest she falling to procure Lucratiue Might basely reach them out to take reward. 1630 DONNE *Serm.* xiii. 131 Let not thy prayer be Lucrative nor Vindicative. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 52 May we not venture... to pass the same sentence on the lucrative life, as we have already on the political. 1750 BEAWEES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 258 Attributed... not to any lucrative view of unnecessarily swelling my book. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 32 (1794) 1. 458 To enter upon... a cure... on which perhaps I should not wish to reside long, would show more of the lucrative mind than the pastoral care. 1797 S. JAMES *Narr. Voy.* 58 To show what a man will do to compass his lucrative desires.

Hence **Lucratively adv.**, **Lucrativeness.**

1726 LEONI *tr. Alberti's Archit.* 1. 37 The Censors, in farming out... Estates, always began with the Lake Lucrinus, because of the Lucrativeness of its Name. 1848 WEBSTER, *Lucratively*, profitably. 1871 *Echo* 4 Apr. 1/2 The device... ingeniously and lucratively extricates authorities from a serious difficulty. 1899 SIR G. DOUGLAS *Hogg v. 96* His pen being abundantly and lucratively occupied.

† **Lucratory, a. Obs.** [f. *L. lucrāt-* (see LUCRATE v.) + -ORY.] Relating to the getting of gain.

1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 6 Witch-seekers... whose lucratory skill and experience is not much improved above the outward senses.

**Lucre** (*lū'krē*), *sb.* Forms: 5 *lukir*, *lukre*, 6 *luoar*, *lucur*, (?) *lyour*, 6-7 *luker*, 7 *lukar*, 4- *luere*. [ad. (either directly, or through *F. lucre*) *L. lucrum*, f. *Waryan* root *\*lū-*, *leu-*, *lou-*, whence *Gr.* *ἀπο-λαύειν* to enjoy, *Goth.* *laums*, *OHG.* *lōn*, mod. *G.* *lohn* wages, reward.]

1. Gain, profit, pecuniary advantage. Now only with unfavourable implication: Gain viewed as a low motive for action; 'pelf'. *Filthy lucre*: (see FILTHY 4 b); so *† foul lucre*. † Also *pl.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 172 *Pei trauelsen faste* about here owene worldly honour and lucre. 1388 — *Ezek.* xxii. 27 In synye lucris greddil. c 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1544 pus bothe oure panke & lucre gon a-weye. 1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 187/2 They should be for lucre, favorable Finquestes of comers to the said Feyres. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 19 Preamble, For their owne speede and lucre they suffer their ladders to passe untirly coryed. a 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurd.* (1546) U v, Theyr owne handes open for their owne propre lucre. 1540 TAVERNER *Flores Aliquot Sentent.* Avij. *Preferre* damage afore fowle lucre. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 283 They sel the fruits of their lands with lucre. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. v. § 11. 26 Men have entered into a desire of Learning and Knowledge... for lukar and profession. 1611 BIBLE 1 Sam. viii. 3 His sonnes... turned aside after lucre, and tooke bribes. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. i. ix. 49 The Phencians, for lucres sake, sailed throughout the world. 1697 DRYDEN *Ving. Georg.* 11. 717 From his lov'd Home no Lucre him can draw. 1734 HERBELEY *Let. to T. Prior* 2 Mar. Wks. 1871 IV. 215 A greater greediness for lucre than I hope I shall ever have. 1768 BRATTIE *Minstr.* 1. ix. At lucre or renown let others aim. 1804 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* 111. 23 Putting lucre out of the question, I am of opinion that we shall gain more influence. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* ii. 11, In the earlier times of Rome the priesthood was a profession, not of lucre but of honour. 1862 L.D. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* App. iii. 457 He wrote for lucre the party's speech which he was to deliver in his own person. *personified.* 1606 WYB *Begunled* 30 Thus Lucre, set in golden Chair of state, When learning's bid Stand by, and keeps a loofe.

† 2. *Const. of.* a. Gain or profit derived from (something) (*obs.*). b. Acquisition of (something profitable) (*obs. exc. arch.*).

The phr. *lucre of gain*, frequent in 17th c., is echoed as an archaism by some writers of the 19th c.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prioresse T.* 39 Foule vsure and lucre of vileynye. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* 111. 380 Uppon the lucre of merchandie, Compassement and tricherie Of singular profit to wyne. c 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* (E. E. T. S.) 1335 For now vnnethe[th]e ther ys noone that loueth but for lucre of gode. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 267 Such as... sell their skill and labour for lucre of monie. 1632 B. JONSON *Magu. Laly v. vi.* Love to my Child, and lucre of the porton Provo[k]d me. a 1667 COWLEY *Agric. in Verses & Ess.* (1687) 99 The Utility [of Agriculture] (I mean plainly the Lucre of it) is not so great now in our Nation as arises from Merchandise. 1697 *Cress D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 198 These Men of War ought not to carry any Merchants Goods, but the Lucre of Gain tempts them. 1704 N. N. *tr. Boccacini's Adts. fr. l'arnass.* 1. 73 To write a Barbarous Recipe, purely for the Lucre of a Guinea. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* (1840) xviii. 309 A Malabar, for the lucre of a knife, conducted them to a Dutch town. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 69 r 5 It is... love, and not lucre of gain. 1805 SOUTHBY *Let.* (1856) 1. 314, I am going to make a book for the lucre of gain. a 1840 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) 1. 85 Sometimes, too, the prolific are led, by the lucre of gain, to deck the childless with parental honours. Adopted books are as common as adopted children.

Hence † **Lucere v.**, to make gain. † **Lucring** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 78/26 To Luker, *lucrari*. *Ibid.* 182/35 To Lucre, *lucrari*. 1573 A. ANDERSON *Expos. Hymn Benedict* 75 b, Such popish Masse priestes... frame themselves to euery change, thereby to satisfy their luring lust. 1615 BRATHWAITE *Strappado* (1878) 105 Such luring-Manmonists the heauens displease.

**Lucrefie**, variant of LUCRIFY v. *Obs.*

**Lucretian** (*lū'krē'fian*, -fian), *a. (sb.)* [f. *Lucreti-us*, the name of a Latin poet and Epicurean

philosopher + -AN.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling Lucretius or his philosophy.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* 113 Say, did you e'er reflect, Lucretian tribe? 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) 11. 652 The Lucretian comfort is none to me. 1900 *Speaker* 1 Sept. 602 The Lucretian philosophy. 1902 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 500 (*Giordano Bruno in England*), Part of his Lucretian poem, 'De Immenso', must have been written here.

b. *quasi-sb.* (The adj. used *absol.*) A follower of Lucretius, an adherent of his philosophy.

1881 S. WAINWRIGHT *Sci. Sophisms* i. (1883) 31 It is the ideal Lucretian himself who is the speaker.

† **Lucrifaction.** *Obs. rare* = 1. [as if ad. *L. \*lucrifiactiō-em*, n. of action *f. lucrificāre*, f. *lucrum* gain, *LUCRE* + *facere* to make.] The action or practice of making or getting gain.

1606 IRRINE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) F 2 b, The Lewes do comprise all titular rights vnder one of three: acquisition, like Abrahams... heredation like Isaacs... lucrifaction, like Jacobs, whose wealth was the winning of his owne hand-hammers.

† **Lucrifereous, a. Obs.** [f. *L. lucr-um* + -IFEREOUS.] Bringing gain; lucrative, profitable.

1648 PETTY *Adv. Hartlib* 23 Schollers... would quickly help themselves by opening treasures with the Key of Lucrifereous Inventions. 1669 NEWTON in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) 11. 294 Being the most lucrifereous, and many times lucrifereous experiments too in philosophy. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* 1. 53 Those from Angola run away from their masters... which is no lucrifereous experiment, for on hard usage they kill themselves.

Hence † **Lucrifereousness**, the quality of being lucrifereous or profitable.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* i. ii. 45 If we impartially consider the Lucrifereousness... of the properties of Things, and their Medical Virtues, we shall find, That [etc.].

† **Lucrific, a. Obs. rare = 1. [ad. *L. lucrific-us*, f. *lucrum* gain: see -IFIC.] Producing gain.**

1727 in BAILEY vol. 11. 1755 in JOHNSON.

† **Lucrificable, a. Obs.** [ad. *L. lucrificabilis*: see next and -ABLE.] = *prec.* 1623 in COCKERAM.

† **Lucrificate, v. Obs. rare = 1. [f. *L. lucrificat-*, ppl. stem of *lucrificāre*, f. *lucrum* + *LUCRIFY*.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lucrificate*,... to gain, or get, to make after gain.**

† **Lucrify, v. Obs.** Also 6 *lucrefie*, *lucrefie*. [ad. *L. lucrificāre*: see *prec.* and -IFY.] a. *trans.* To gain, win. b. To make gain of or by; to turn to account.

1563-87 FOXE *a. & M.* (1596) 323/4 By the which the Deuill is overcome, and plenty of soules be lucrifed and wonne to Christ. 1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 140 God hath geuen you a talent full godlie, you doe lucrefie the same and hide it not. a 1598 ROLLOCK *Comm. 2 Thess.* iii. (1606) 144 Peter... sayes, They lucrifie soules vnto Christs, by their lyes without any speach [1 *Pet.* iii. 1].

**Lucrine** (*lū'krēin*), *a.* (With capital L.) [ad. *L. Lucrin-us*.] The designation of a lake near Baie in Campania, and of the oysters (highly esteemed by the Romans) which were procured from it.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Fraises Country Life* 49 Not Lucrine Oysters I could then more prize. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* 111. 168/1 The Lucrine Lake was filled up by an eruption.

**Lucrurous**, erroneous form of LUCROUS *Obs.*

† **Lucripetous, a. Obs.** [f. *L. lucripet-a* (f. *lucr-um* gain + *pet-ere* to seek) + -OUS.] Eager for gain.

1675 PLUME *Life Bp. Hacket* (1865) 122 When he was made a Bishop no man was less lucripetous, he desired to hold nothing in commendam.

† **Lucrous, a. Obs.** Also 6 *lukerous*, *erron.* **lucrious.** [ad. *L. lucrōsus*, f. *lucrum* LUCRE: see -OUS.] Pertaining to lucre; gainful. Also, avaricious, covetous.

15... *Kalendar of Sheph.* (1528) L viij b, O ye marchauntes... Of lukerous wyynyng ye haue great pleasure. 1551 BECKER *Bible. Ded. to Edw. VI.* Your graces Chancellors, Judges, Iustices & such as intermedie with the lucrous lawe. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 267/2 Lucrurous, *lucrosius*. 1755 J. G. COOPER *Tomb Shaks.* 143 Free from the muck-worm miser's lucrous race. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 138 Vilpi Tico enables even the most avaricious to gratify their lucrous appetites.

† **Luctation.** *Obs.* [ad. *L. luctatiō-em*, n. of action *f. luctāri* to struggle.] Struggling, wrestling; an instance of this.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 207 She [Venice] having clos'd in actual luctation with that great Eastern Giant. 1660 *tr. Amyraldus Treat. conc. Relig.* i. vii. 121 The luctation and combat of reason against the corporeal appetites. 1698 FAYER *Acc. E. India* 4 P. 255 At Noonday we overcame an high mountain after a troublesome Luctation.

b. *transf.* Agitation due to chemical reaction. Also, a struggling for breath.

1678 GREW *Luctation* 6 Sometimes the Luctation begins presently upon mixture. 1693 J. CLAYTON *Acc. Virginia* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) 111. 351 The Swelling and Luctation at his Breast, was as if he would burst. 1693 MOULEN in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 625, I pour'd good Spirit of Salt on a parcel of this Sand, but could observe no Luctation thereby produc'd.

† **Luctiferous, a. Obs. rare = 1. [f. *L. luctifer* (f. *luct-us* sorrow + *-ifer* bearing) + -OUS.] Bringing sorrow, mournful, gloomy.**

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1775 in ASH. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher. lili.* An equiague and attendants of—of—the most luctiferous description.

Hence **Luctiferousness**. 1731 in BAILEY vol. 11.



† **Luctific**, *a. Obs.* [ad. *L. luctificus*, *f. luct-us* grief: see *-IFIC*.] Causing sorrow or mourning. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1775 in ASH.

† **Luctificable**, *a. Obs.* [ad. *L. luctificabilis*, *f. \*luctificare*, *f. luctificus* LUCTIFIC.] That is sorrowful (Bailey 1721).

† **Luctisonant**, *a. Obs. rare*—<sup>o</sup>. [*f. l. luctison-us* (see next + *-ANT*: cf. *SONANT* *a.*) Mournful-sounding. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† **Luctisonous**, *a. Obs. rare*—<sup>o</sup>. [*f. l. luctison-us* (*f. luct-us* grief + *son-* root of *sonus* sound) + *-OUS*.] = *prec.* 1721 in BAILEY.

† **Luctual**, *a. Obs.* [*f. l. luctus* mourning + *-AL*.] Mournful, sorrowful.

1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 17 [He] found means to maintain public manners, without that luctual remedy of blood. 1646 BUCK *Rich. II.* II. 41 The turbulent and luctual times, which were towards the end, of his. Raighe. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* II. *Kainbow* (1858) 173 Thy light as luctual and stained with woes I'll judge.

† **Luctuate**, *v. Obs. rare*—<sup>1</sup>. [*f. as prec.* + *-ATE* <sup>3</sup>.] *trans.* To render mournful or gloomy. 1772 NUGENT *tr. Hist. Fr. Gerund* II. 320 Sumptuous tombs, irradiated with lights and luctuated with baize.

† **Luctuous**, *a. Obs. rare*—<sup>o</sup>. [*ad. l. luctuosus*, *f. luctus* mourning: see *-OUS*.] Mournful. 1721 BAILEY, *Luctuous*, sorrowful, full of sorrow.

**Lucubrate** (*lū'kibrēt*), *v.* [*f. l. lucubrāre*, ppl. stem of *lucubrāre*, *f. lūc-*, *lūx* light.]

1. *intr.* Literally. To work by artificial light. In mod. use, to produce 'lucubrations', discourse learnedly in writing.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1804 *Euryp. Mag.* XLV. 18, I have often lucubrated for your Magazine. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xlvii, I like to speak and lucubrate my fill. 1824 ARNOLD in *Life* (ed. 5) 75, I could lucubrate largely *domini scilicet*, but paper happily runs short. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 755 In spite of this neglect Gioja and others have within the last four years flourished and lucubrated in Italy. 1900 *Speaker* 29 Dec. 347/4 This is not Mr. Alfred Austin lucubrating in the columns of the *Times*.

2. *trans.* To produce (literary compositions) by laborious study. (In recent Dicts.)

Hence † **Lucubrated** *ppl. a.* (a) consumed in lucubration; (b) studied or done by artificial light (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* I. 8 We... Spare neither sweat nor lucubrated Oyle.

**Lucubration** (*lū'kibratshn*), [*ad. l. lucubrāre*—*em*, *n.* of action *f. lucubrāre* to LUCUBRATE.]

1. The action or occupation of lucubrating; nocturnal study or meditation; study in general; an instance of this.

1595 BELL *Surv. Poverty* Ep. Ded., Who have spared no labour, no watchings, no lucubrations, to achieve exact knowledge in the holy scriptures. 1649 EVELYN *Liberty & Servitude* iv. Misc. Writ. (1805) 25 The very lamp of earth wherewithal he used to illuminate his lucubrations, was sold for three thousand drachmas. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 63 Life is, since he is gone, but a Nocturnal Lucubration. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 140 ¶ 1 That state of Mind which is proper for Lucubration. 1776 GIBSON *Decl.* & *F.* III. I. 79 The virtue of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus was... the well-earned harvest of... many a midnight lucubration. 1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon*. 403 If Plato himself were to return and renew his sublime lucubrations. 1847 *tr. Fouchersleben's Psychical Med.* 296 Immoderate lucubration with overstrained mental exertion. 1875 CUSIN *tr. F. Godel's Luke* II. 40 The light which the Rabbin had not found, or had lost, in their theological lucubrations.

2. *quasi-concr.* Usually *pl.* The product of nocturnal study and meditation; hence, a literary work showing signs of careful elaboration. Now somewhat derivative or playful, suggesting the notion of something pedantic or over-elaborate.

1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 432 His learned lucubrations and most solid works of Divinity. 1622 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1672) 248 Which unfinished lucubration (for so I may justly call it, having been for the most part born in the night). 1693 N. MATHER *Prof. to Owen's Holy Spirit* 4 There are some other Lucubrations of his on Subjects nearly allied unto these. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 70 ¶ 2 Having read your Lucubrations of the 10th Instant. 1745 FIELDING *True Patriot* Wks. 1775 IX. 285 The encouragement with which these lucubrations are read, may seem... more difficult to be accounted for. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 20 Mar. an. 1750, Unconnected fragments of his lucubrations were purposely jumbled together. c 1800 K. WHITE *Rem.* (1837) 385 A future number of my lucubrations. 1828 J. BALLANTYNE *Exam. Hum. Mind* 26, I have divided my Lucubrations into Four Parts. 1862 CARLYLE *Frederick* GL. VIII. v. (1872) III. 36 We search in vain through tofs of dusty lucubration. 1876 A. LAING *Lindores Abb.* xiii. 127 [She] endeavoured to turn his pious lucubrations into French verse.

† **Lucubratist**, *Obs.* [*f. l. lucubrāt-* (see LUCUBRATE *v.*) + *-IST*.] = LUCUBRATOR.

1750 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 429/1 It would be more consonant to the epithet our modern lucubratists assume.

**Lucubrador** (*lū'kibratōr*), [*agent-n. f. lucubrāre* to LUCUBRATE.] *a.* A nocturnal student.

*b.* One who produces lucubrations.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* cxliii. (1783) IV. 137, I remained in his lucubraty, which, in point of exterior, surpassed everything but the lucubator. 1828 MRQ. NORMANBY *Engl. in France* II. 240 The most idle and unprofessional of lucubrators. 1833 LYTON *Eng. & Engl.* IV. II. 55 This quality... is entirely new in an essayist. I know of no other lucubator who possesses it.

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† **Lucubratōrius**, *a. and sb. Obs.* [ad. *L. lucubrātorius*, *f. lucubrāre*.] *a. adj.* Pertaining to lucubration; meditative. *b. sb.* (*jocular.*) A 'thinking-shop', a place of midnight study.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lucubratōrius*, of or belonging to studying or working by candle-light. 1711 POPE *Zet.* 21 Dec. (1735) I. 122 You must have a sober dish of coffee and a solitary candle at your side to write an Epistle lucubratōrius to your friend. 1775 [see LUCUBRATOR].

**Lucule** (*lū'kiul*), *Astr.* Also in Lat. form *pl. luculæ*, incorrectly *luculi*. [*a. f. lucule*, ad. mod. *L. lūcula*, dim. of *lūx* light.] (See quot. 1869.)

1854 WEBSTER, *Lucule*, a luminous spot on the sun. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* I. i. 32 The term *lucule* has been applied to the constituent specks on the Sun's surface. 1869 PHIPSON *tr. Guilielmus's Sun* (1870) 216 Hence those lines of light and shade, luminous and obscure ridges [on the Sun's disc], which have been called *lucule*.

† **Luculence**, *Obs. rare*—<sup>o</sup>. [*ad. l. lūcentia*, *f. lūcentulus* LUCULENT.] *a.* Trimness, fineness, beauty (1727 in Bailey vol. II). *b.* Clearness, certainty (1775 in Ash).

† **Luculency**, *Obs.* [as *prec.*] Brightness, beauty. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1696 in PHILLIPS.

**Luculent** (*lū'kiulēnt*), *a.* [*ad. l. lūcentulus*, *f. lūc-*, *lūx* light.]

1. Full of light; bright, clear, shining. Now rare. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 191 Trie out the grape vnhurt, neither to ripe Neither to sowre, as gemmys luculent. 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1837) I. 188 It emitted a luculent flame as bright and large as a small wax candle. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 631 Vipers... must be cocted on a luculent, but not a violent fire. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 710 Luculent along The purer rivers flow. 1892 C. E. NORTON *Dante's Par.* xxii. 143 The most luculent of those pearls.

2. + *a.* Of oratory, compositions in general; Brilliant, admirable; hence of a writer or orator (*obs.*). *b.* Of evidence, arguments; Clear, convincing. Of explanations; Lucid, luminous.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII (1809) 450 The kyng... gave good care to his luculent & eloquent oration. 1597 Hooker *Recl. Pol.* v. xl. § 2 The most luculent testimonies that Christian Religion hath. 1603 *Eng. Mour. Garin.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 436 She was still confident in her Saviour, as appeared by many luculent examples. 1606 DEKKER *Notes for Hell* Wks. (Grosart) II. 102 Luculent Poet, Elegant Orator. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* 7, Title, Three Sermons... upon that luculent Prophecie of Peace, and Union, *Essay* chap. II. v. 6, 7, and 8. 1675 SIR E. SHERRBURNE *Mausellus* Pref. to Having illustrated so obscure a Subject in such luculent Verse. 1693 J. H. in *Dryden's Juvenal* x. Notes 19 Mr. John Dryden Junior's method therein is more luculent than the Dauphin's famous Tutors. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. III. (1852) 532 A most luculent and practical exposition. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 217 The redundancy... may be indulged as a worthy remembrance of a most luculent example. 1824 BLACKIE *Mag.* XVI. 6, I now desire Mr. James Ballantyne... to set up in brevity the following luculent observations. 1851 'NIMROD' *The Road* 61 A luculent chapter on the astonishing convenience of our public conveyances. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* GL. VIII. v. II. 356 These glimpses of the Crown-Prince... are not very luculent to the reader. 1885-6 F. D. ALLEN in *Papers Amer. School at Athens* (1888) IV. 39 A luculent case is in n. 58.

3. Of persons: Brilliant; illustrious. *Obs.*

1599 B. JOHNSON *Ev. Manout of Hum.* II. iii. Most debonaire, and Luculent Ladie. c 1600 *Timon* II. iv. (1842) 31 By what fault or fate of mine (luculent not lulent Serjeants) shall I say it is come to passe. c 1620 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wks.* (1630) III. 117/2 Saint George comes; and seeing so bright and luculent a Goddess... demanded entertainment.

**Luculently** (*lū'kiulēntli*), *adv.* [*f. LUCULENT* + *-LY* <sup>2</sup>.] In a luculent manner; clearly.

1613 in R. CAWDRY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3). 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. III. 177 So luculently foretold by this our Prophet Esaias. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. II. § 131 (1740) 102 A Declaration... which most luculently solves all. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* (1880) II. xi. 570 Nowhere has the transition of physical mythology into epic poetry... been so luculently shown as here. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlix. 120 It deserved to be explained more luculently.

**Lucullian**, -*ean* (*lū'kvlīān*, *lū'kvlīān*), *a.* [Two forms: (1) ad. *Lucullianus*, *f. Lucullus*—*us* (see *-IAN*); (2) *f. l. Lucullē-us* + *-AN*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of L. Licinius Lucullus, a Roman famous for his wealth and the profuse luxury of his banquets. † **Lucullean marble** (*tr. l. marmor Luculleum*): some kind of black marble; by mineralogists of the 18th c. identified with the mineral now called *lucillite* or *anthracoxenite*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 572 Consult L. Lucullus... gave the name to Lucullean marble... he brought it first to Rome, and had a special fancy thereto, notwithstanding it were black. 1844 W. SMITH *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antig.* s.v. *House, Roman* 494 Columns of black marble, called *Lucullean*, thirty-eight feet high. 1892 K. GOULD *tr. Conversat. Dollinger* I. 8 The display, the Lucullian feast, and the introduction of the bride are merely intended to present forcibly to one's mind what the priest is called on to renounce. 1897 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 7/7 To draw company to the house to entertain her gave Lucullian banquets.

**Lucillite** (*lū'kvlīit*). *Min.* [*f. Lucullus*—*us* (see *prec.*) + *-ITE*. Named by J. F. John, 1814, after the former designation 'marmor Luculleum'.] = ANTHRACOXENITE (A. H. Chester 1896).

1819 BRANDEN *Man. Chem.* 517 The black variety [of limestone] known under the name of Lucillite. 1821 R. JAMESON

*Mineral.* 49 Lucillite... is divided into three kinds, viz. Compact, Prismatic, and Foliated.

† **Lucuma** (*lū'kiūmā*). Also 8 *lucoma*, 9 *lucama*. [Peruvian.] A genus of American trees (*N. O. Sapotaceæ*) bearing sweet fruit.

1745 P. THOMAS *Frut. Anson's Voy.* 91 The natural Fruit of Peru are Guavas, Lucumas, Holes and Walnuts. 1748 *Earthquake Peru* III. 210 The Lucumas... are there very plentiful. 1848 in WEBSTER (citing Gardner); 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Lucumo** (*lū'kiūmō*). Also in anglicized form *lucumon*. [*L. lucumo*, *lucumon*, an Etruscan title.] One of the Etruscan nobles, who united in themselves the character and functions of priest and prince.

1837 LANDOR *Pentam.* III. Wks. 1853 II. 331/1 The lucumoni of Etruria. 1842 MACAULAY *Horatius* xxiii. Now night the burghers know, by port and vest... Each warlike Lucumo. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 113 She... spoke of those That lay at wine with Lar and Lucumo.

**Lucumony** (*lū'kiūmōni*). *Kom. Hist.* Also 9 *erron. lucumony*. [*ad. f. lucumonie*, *f. l. lucumo*: see *prec.*] A name given by modern writers to each of the twelve states of the Etruscan federation.

1763 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 104 Fasulæ... with its district... formed one of the twelve lucumonies, or free states. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 36 Etruscan lucumonies had had their fortresses and their tombs away yonder.

**Lucur**, *obs. form* of LUCRE.

**Lucy** (*lū'si*). *Her.* [*ad. l. lūcius*] = LUCE <sup>1</sup>.

1610 GUTHRIE *Heraldry* IV. viii. (1660) 209 Azure, three Dolphins, between two pairs of Lucyes Saltire. 1780 in FIDMUNDSON *Heraldry* III. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* XV. (ed. 3) 181 Gu, three lucys rampant in fesse arg.

† **Lud** <sup>1</sup>. *Sc. Obs.* [Cf. *Now. ludden* thick, broad; and see LUDLOCK.] In *pl.*, the buttocks.

a 1568 *Bannatyne MS.* (Hmter. Club) 764 On their ludds They get gait skuddis In nakit bed.

**Lud** <sup>2</sup> (*lūd*). Mined form of LORD *sb.* + *a.* As an exclamation or in trivial phrases, = LORD *sb.* 6 b, c (*obs.*). *b.* In comic representations of the affected or hurried pronunciation used by lawyers addressing a judge in court, and by clerks in the House of Lords: see LORD *sb.* 15 b.

1725 VANDRUGH *Prov. Wks.* IV. iii. [2nd vers.] That Fellow would have ravish'd me. 2nd Watch. Ravish! Ravish! O lud! O lud! O lud! Ravish her! 1767 G. S. CAREY *Hills of Hybla* 33 To make me soldier 'gainst my will, and go the lud knows where. 1773 GOLDISM *Stanzas to Comp.* II. Wks. (Globe) 657/2 O lud! he has almost cracked my head. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. i. Lud! Sir Peter, I hope you haven't been quarrelling with Maria? 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* v. 'Read whom, ma'am—I do not even remember the author's name'. 'O lud! on what a strand are you wrecked!' replied the young lady. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 36 But soldiers, they're the boys to make a rout... Lud, clowns are almost mad where'er they come. 1830 [see LORD *sb.* 15 b]. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* II. xii, 'My Lud', said Mr. Caterham, 'my case is completed'.

**Lud**, var. *LEIDE* *Obs.*; *obs. f. LIDE*, *LOUD*.

**Luddy**, variant of *LOTEBY* *Obs.*

† **Ludden**, *Obs.* [Variant of *LEDEN*.] A refrain; the burden (of a song or complaint).

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 61 The first sort of them singe the old ludden. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 121 The Patient wanteth but Pen and Ink, and he will prescribe his Physick, which at last must be some Cordiall or strengthening (the Ludden of Them all).

**Luddism** (*lū'diz'm*). [*f. Lud* or *Ludd* (see next) + *-ISM*.] The practices of the Luddites.

1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 115 Several persons have been apprehended [at Huddersfield] on various charges of Luddism. 1817 *Ann. Reg.* 79 That atrocious system of combination, outrage, and hired assassination, which has prevailed in some of the midland counties, under the name of Luddism. 1893 *Athenæum* 5 Aug. 189/1 Her family on both sides had lived in the thick of Luddism.

**Luddite** (*lū'ddīt*), *sb. (a.)* [*f. the proper name Lud* or *Ludd* + *-ITE*.]

According to Pellow's *Life of Lord Sidmouth* (1847) III. 80, Ned Lud was a person of weak intellect who lived in a Leicestershire village about 1779, and who in a fit of insane rage rushed into a 'stockinger's' house, and destroyed two frames so completely that the saying 'Lud must have been here' came to be used throughout the hosiery districts when a stocking-frame had undergone extraordinary damage. The story lacks confirmation. It appears that in 1811-13 the nickname 'Captain Ludd' or 'King Lud' was commonly given to the ringleaders of the Luddites.]

A member of an organized band of English mechanics and their friends, who (1811-16) set themselves to destroy manufacturing machinery in the midlands and north of England.

1811 *Hist. Enr.* in *Ann. Reg.* 93/2 The rioters assumed the name of Luddites and acted under the authority of an imaginary Captain Ludd. 1812 *Examiner* 4 May 277/1 The Luddites at Nottingham... have relinquished their system of frame-breaking. The person known by the name of King Lud is taken... His name is Walker; he was a collier. 1816 BYRON *To Moore* 24 Dec., Are you not near the Luddites? And down with all kings but King Ludd? 1888 F. PERL *Risings of Luddites* 32 The names they assumed were 'Ludds', 'Ludders', and 'Luddites'. 1897 S. & B. WEBB *Industrial Democracy* (1902) 220 note, We need only remind the reader... of such angry insurrections as those of the Luddites in 1811.

*b. attrib. or adj.* Pertaining to the Luddites. 1812 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXII. 1. 285/1 The Luddite system. 1814 *Ibid.* LXXXIV. II. 387/2 The Luddite ring-leader... dropped dead. 1874 *Short Hist.* x. § 4. 806 The Luddite, or machine-breaking, riots.



Hence **Lu'dditism** = **LUDDISM**.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 426 A bill, for the suppression of Luddism in Nottinghamshire.

† **Luddock**. *Obs.* [? f. **LUD** + **-OCK**.] (But it is possible that the *lud* may be really a shortened form.) The loin, or the buttock.

c1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 43 Take befe and sklice hit fayre and thynne, Of þo luddock with owte or ellis with in. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 314 His luddokys thai lowke like walk-mylne cloggyss. c1490 *Promp.* Parv. 296/1 Leend, lym of a beeste (*MS. K.*, Pynson or luddok), lumbus.

† **Lude**<sup>1</sup>. *Obs.* Also **3 lode**. [*ME. lūde*, repr. OE. *hlūd* str. fem. (:—\**hlūdā*), cogn. w. *hlūd* **LOUD** a. (The form *lode* in the second text of Layamon is prob. due to a misinterpretation of the spelling *lude* in the first text.) Noise, clamour.

c1205 *LAY.* 2597 Pa huntun wendon after mid muchelen heora lude [c1275 *lode*]. c1275 *Prov. Elfr.* 687 in O. E. *Misc.* 138 He wole maken fule lude, He wole grennen, coken and chiden. [But this may belong to **LEDEN**.]

† **Lude**<sup>2</sup>. *Obs.* [*ad. L. lud-us* play.] A game.

1694 *Notteux Rabelais* v. (1737) 230 Ludes omniform are there invented.

**Lude**, var. **LEDE** *Obs.*; *obs. f. LIDE, LOUD*.

**Lude**, *obs. Sc. pa. t. of LOVE* v.1

† **Ludent**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [*ad. L. ludent-em*, pres. ppl. of *ludere* to play.] A player.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 133, I helpe to make a ludent, And nare a student.

† **Ludgate**. *Obs.* The name (from its situation near the City gate so called) of an ancient debtors' prison in London; *phr.* *to take Ludgate* (see quot. 1585). Hence † **Ludgation** (-thian, -tion), a debtor, bankrupt.

1585 HIGGINS *Nomenclator* 324 *Argentarium dissolvere*. To play the bankrupt: to take Ludgate. 1600 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* i. 1, Alwaies beware you commerce not with Bankrouts, or poore needie Ludgathians. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sins* i. (Arb.) 12 The Master, the Keepers, and all the Prisoners of Ludgate. *Ibid.* 12 It was a bird pickt out of purpose (amongst the Ludgathians) that had the basest and lowest voice, and was able in a Terme time, for a throat, to give any prisoner great ods for ye box at the grate. 1607 [E. SHARPHAM] *Cupid's Whirligig* III. i. F. 3, I am none of these Ludgations that beg for fourescore and ten poore men; my suite is only for my selfe. c1700 B. F. DICK. *Cant. Crew*, *Lud's-budwark*, Ludgate Prison.

**Ludge**, -ing, etc., *obs. Sc. ff. LODGE, LODGING*.

† **Ludible**, a. *Obs.—* [*ad. med. L. ludibilis*, f. *L. ludere* to play.] Playful.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ludible*,... apt to play, sportive.

**Ludibrious** (*ludibrīos*), a. [*ad. late L. ludibrios-us*, f. *ludibrium* sport, jest, f. *ludere* to play.]

† 1. Apt to be a subject of jest or mockery. *Obs.* 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 851 The youth in skuls focke and run together, and craue that they may haue Agnes their ludibrious preie. 1597 BEAOK *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 41 Baiazet the Turke, to what a miserable and ludibrious end came hee. 1650 SIR W. MURE *Cry of Blood* 266 Ludibrious Clay Dare craule on borrowed legges, and Heaven defy. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 493 Ludibrious acts, and mere follies!

2. Full of scorn; inclined to scoff; scornful, mocking. Also *transf.* Now rare.

1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 62 Samson more patiently endureth the boring out of his eyes, than the ludibrious scoffs of the Philistines. 1780 J. HOWIE in *Shields Faithful Contend.* Pref. 21 This lukewarm and ludibrious generation. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* ix. 647 He..Leaves to ludibrious winds the priceless page.

† **Ludibry**. *Obs.* [*ad. L. ludibrium*: see *prec.*] Derision, contempt; *concr.* an object of derision.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* II. 5 Brought vpon every stage, and into the pulpit, as fittest for ludibry by the Players, Preists, and Prelats. 1722 WOODROW *Hist. Ch. Scott.* (1833) III. 225 This step of Mr. Cargill's hath been matter of much reproach and ludibry to the enemies of the Church of Scotland. 1723 MEWART *Contend. for Faith* 346 (Jam.) By Popish artifice, the most renowned court in the world is made the ludibrie and laughing-stock of the earth.

† **Ludibund**, a. *Obs. rare.* [*ad. L. ludibund-us*, f. *ludere* to play.] Playful. Hence † **Ludibundness**.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inig.* 316 That ludibundness in Nature in her Gamaieu's and such like sportful and ludicrious productions. 1668 — *Div. Diat.* III. xvi. (1713) 214 Though the Phancy of Cuphophon may seem more than ordinary ludibund and lightsomely sportful. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Ludibund*, full of play.

† **Ludicral**, a. *Obs. rare—* [*f. L. ludicrus* LUDICROUS + **-AL**.] Ludicrious.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ludicral*, pertaining to play or mirth, mocking, light, childish. *Greg.* 1727 BOYER *Dict. Roy.*, *Ludicral*, or *Ludicrious*.

† **Ludicrism**. *Obs.* [*f. L. ludicrus* LUDICROUS + **-ISM**.] Burlesque.

1830 R. BROWN *Mem. Curl. Mab.* in *Blackw. Mag.* (1831) XXX. 970/2 [This lay of the laureate was forthwith] duly turned into ludicrism by a burlesque song.

**Ludicro** (*ludikro*), used as combining form of *L. ludicrus* LUDICROUS, in the sense 'ludicrous and . . .', as *ludicro-pathetic*, -serious, -splenetic.

1751 J. BROWN *Shafesb. Charac.* 242 The ambiguous expression, and the ludicro-serious of the gentle essayist, perfectly secure him from the rough handling of the logical disputer. 1813 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) II. 607 A ludicro-splenetic copy of verses. 1828 *Westm. Rev.* IX. 432 The ludicro-pathetic effect resulting from . . . levity and feeling in the character of the lower Irish.

**Ludicrous** (*ludikrōsiti*). *rare.* [*f. L. UDICROUS*: see **-OSITY**.] Ludicriousness.

a1856 H. MILLER *Cruise Betsy* (1838) 309 Unintentional ludicriousies. 1856 J. BROWN *Lett. in Life Cairns* xv. (1895) 422 There is a sort of sublime ludicrious about it.

**Ludicrous** (*ludikrōs*), a. [*f. L. ludicrus* (app. evolved from the neut. sb. *ludicrum* sportive performance, stage-play, f. *ludere* to play) + **-OUS**.] † 1. Pertaining to play or sport; sportive; intended in jest, jocular, derisive. *Obs.*

1619 GATAKER *Lots* III. 34 Fastly onely maketh foure sorts; diuine . . . diabolically . . . political . . . Ludicrous, for sport and pastime. 1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 25 Both in ludicrious toys, as in Childrens sports, and in weightier matters. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inig.* xiii. 44 But he rewarding my blind devotion with a ludicrious blessing and loud laughter, I presently found my error. 1668-83 OWEN *Expos. Heb.* (1790) IV. 281 It is not a ludicrious contest that we are called to, but it is for our lives and souls. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergyman. Vade M.* II. 174 [tr. *Canons of Carthage* lxvii] If any one desire to forsake any Ludicrious Exercise (i.e. any theatrical or gladiatorial employment), and become a Christian. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Pope*, The 'Rape of the Lock' . . . is universally allowed to be the most attractive of all ludicrious compositions.

† 2. Given to jesting; trifling, frivolous; also, in favourable sense, witty, humorous. *Obs.*

1687 H. MORE *Contn. Remark. Stor.* (1689) 428 But to entangle things thus is an usual feat of these ludicrious Spirits. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 191 ¶ Some ludicrious Schoolmen have put the Case, that if an Ass were placed between two Bundles of Hay [etc.]. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vi, Men may indulge a ludicrious turn so far as to lose all sense of conduct and prudence in worldly affairs. 1778 Bp. LOWTH *Transl. Isa.* (ed. 12) Notes 332 A heathen author, in the ludicrious way, has . . . given idolatry one of the severest strokes it ever received. 1792 COMPTON *Lett. to T. Park* 27 Apr. The man is as formidable for his ludicrious talent, as he has made himself contemptible by his use of it. 1827 BURTON's *Anal. Mel.* (ed. 13) Adv. 7 The ludicrious Sterne has interwoven many parts of [Burton's 'Anatomy'] into his own popular performance.

3. Suited to occasion derisive laughter; ridiculous, laughably absurd. (The only current sense.)

1782 MISS BURNET *Cecilia* II. iii, The ludicrious mixture of groups, kept her attention unwearied. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VI. 64 How ludicrious the priest's dogmatic roar! 1834 MACAULAY *Pitt* Ess. (1887) 321 The Duke was in a state of ludicrious distress. 1895 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 380 Plato delights to exhibit them [Sophists] in a ludicrious point of view. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* xxiii. (1900) 298 This subdivision was often carried to ludicrious lengths. 1901 N. MURRO in *Blackw. Mag.* May 659/2 Count Victor stood before him a ludicrious figure.

4. *absol.* (in senses 2 and 3).

1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* I. 7 The ludicrious, by its nature, tends to exaggeration. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Break-f.* IV. 36 The ludicrious has its place in the universe. 1884 YATES *Recoll.* I. 67 A bright charming fellow, . . . with a real appreciation of the ludicrious.

**Ludicrously** (*ludikrōsli*), *adv.* [*f. LUDICROUS* + **-LY**.] In a ludicrious manner; † sportively, jestingly, humorously (*obs.*); ridiculously, absurdly.

a1678 MARVELL in *Life Wks.* 1776 III. 462 You do not mean to treat me ludicriously by these munificent offers. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. xli. 166 It was of a piece with her saying 'that Swift would have written better if he had never written ludicriously'. 1758 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1765) I. Intro. i. 14 They will give me leave, however, to suggest, and that not ludicriously, that it might frequently be of use [etc.]. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Pope*, Circumstances were sometimes added, which . . . produced what Porrault ludicriously called 'comparisons with a long tail'. 1844 EMERSON *Lect.* *New Eng. Ref. Wks.* (Bohn) I. 262 As soon as he leaves the University, as it is ludicriously styled, he shuts those books for the last time. 1899 E. GRIFFITH-JONES *Ascend thro. Christ* I. 3 This calculation was ludicriously inadequate.

**Ludicrousness** (*ludikrōsnēs*). [*f. LUDICROUS* + **-NESS**.] The state or quality of being ludicrious.

1664 H. MORE *Antid. Idolatry* i. Theol. Wks. (1708) 773 The Ludicrousness and Fugitiveness of our wanton Reason might otherwise find out many Starting-places [etc.]. 1785 BOSWELL *Tour Hebrides* 160 The ludicriousness, absurdity, and extraordinary contrast between what the fellow fancied, and the reality, was truly comick. a1800 J. WARTON *Dryden's Ilias*, D's *Poet. Wks.* (1811) IV. 530 Homer sometimes introduced his gods and goddesses in scenes of ludicriousness. 1865 RUSKIN *Crown Wild Olive* III. (1866) 162 There is a ghastly ludicriousness in this.

† **Ludicable**, a. *Obs. rare—* [*ad. L. ludificabilis*, f. *ludificare* (see **LUDIFY** v.)]. (See *quot.*)

1623 COCKERAM II, Deceiving, *Ludicable*. 1721 BAILEY, *Ludicable*, . . . that maketh Sport and Pastime.

† **Ludificate**, v. *Obs. rare—* [*f. L. ludificāt*, ppl. stem of *ludificare*: see **LUDIFY** v.] (See *quots.*)

1623 COCKERAM, *Ludificate*, to deceive, to beguile. 1775 ASH, *Ludificate*, . . . to mock, to deceive, to frustrate.

**Ludification** (*ludifikāshn*). Now rare. [*ad. L. ludificatiōem*, f. *ludificare*: see **LUDIFY** v.] A deception or mocking.

1623 COCKERAM, *Ludification*, a beguiling. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* ix. Comm. 612 More gentle and of less Malice were those ludifications and deceptions of Zedechias the Jew. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 181 All [are] like Ethiopians white in the Teeth, only full of ludification and injurious dealing. a1683 STONEY *Disc. Gent.* III. § 18 (1704) 308 Such ludifications of the most sacred things. 1838 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 198 In order to see whether this ludification be not properly of demons and not of men.

† **Ludificatory**, a. *Obs. rare—* [*ad. L. ludificatori-us* deceptive: see **-ORY**.] Deceptive.

a1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 450 In the Sacraments . . . there is nothing empty (or vain), nothing ludificatory.

† **Ludify**, v. *Obs. rare—* [*ad. L. ludificare* to delude, f. *lud-us* sport: see **-RV**.] *trans.* To deceive.

1447 BOKENHAM *Scyntys. Eliz.* (Roxh.) 244 Why art thou so . . . cautious me for to ludifye? *Ibid.* 276 And hat no successyon should her ludifye Of werdly prosperyte. 1623 COCKERAM, *Ludifie*, to deceive.

† **Luding**. *Obs.* Also **3 loudinge**. [*ME. ludinge*, n. of action (see **-ING** 1) f. \**lūden*:—OE. *hlūdan* to resound (:—\**hlūdjan*) related to *hlūd* **LOUD** a. For the form *louding* in the second text of Layamon cf. **LUDE** 1.] Noise.

c1205 *LAY.* 10715 Pa iherde be king mucle ludinge. *Ibid.* 24873 And pa luding alaid [c1275 And be loudinge alay].

**Ludlamite** (*ludlāmait*). *Min.* [Named, 1877, after H. Ludlam, by Field.] A green crystalline hydrous phosphate of iron.

1877 *Mineral. Mag.* I. 138 Ludlamite . . . is a new hydrated basic ferric phosphate. 1892 Dana's *Min.* 841.

**Ludo** (*lūdo*). [*a. L. ludo* I play.] A game, played with dice and counters on a special board.

1838 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Jan. 2/1 Cards, tiddley-winks, and ludo are played, but gambling is strictly forbidden.

† **Ludus**. *Med. Obs.* [*Mod. L.* (Paracelsus), app. an application of *L. ludus* play (perh. taken in the sense 'freak of nature').] A name applied to certain septarian nodules formerly regarded as specific in cases of calcareous concretionary disease.

a1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. 83 He [Dr. Grew] supposes the Waxen-Vein to be the same with the Ludus of Paracelsus and Van Helmont. *Ibid.* 84 Sir I. Newton gave me a Piece of this kind of Body brought over from Germany by the younger Helmont, as the true Ludus of his Father; which does not differ . . . from those commonly found in England.

**Ludwigite** (*ludvigait*). *Min.* [Named by Tschermak, 1874, after Prof. E. Ludwig: see **-ITE**.] A black fibrous borate of magnesium and iron.

1875 DANA *Min. App.* II. 35 Ludwigite occurs altered to limonite. 1887 *Mineral. Mag.* VII. 43 A. Renard . . . examines the optical properties of Ludwigite.

**Lue**, **lew** (*lū*), v. *Tin and Silver mining.* *trans.* To sift with a sieve.

1674 RAN *Collect. Words. Smelting Silver* [Cardiganshire] 116 That which is thus Buddled they lue with a thick hair sieve close wrought in a tub of water. *Ibid.*, *Prepar. Tin* [Cornwall] 122 The fine (tin) is lewed in a fine sierre. 1799 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Lame Jervas* viii, I had new models made of the sieves for leuing.

**Lue**, **Lued**, *obs. ff. LEW, LIEF, LOO, LEDE*.

**Luef**, **Luer**, *obs. forms of LIEF, LURE*.

† **Lues** (*lūz*). *Med.* [*L. lues* plague.] A plague or pestilence; a spreading disease, esp. syphilis (*Lues venerea*); also, a contagious disease amongst cattle.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 86 [The bath] is prevalent too against the *lues venerea*. 1721 BAILEY, *Luer*, a Pestilence or Plague; also a Murrain in cattle. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* IX. 573 The reason why blemorrhagis so seldom produces lues, is [etc.]. 1880 BARWELL *Aneurism* 96 Many syphilitic persons have atheromatous arteries; but . . . a great number who have suffered from the *lues* have also had acute rheumatism.

Hence **Luetic** (*lūetik*) a. [badly formed, after *herpetic*, etc.], of or belonging to lues.

1899 ALLbutt's *Syst. Med.* VII. 688 In contradistinction to atheroma, luetic endarteritis is limited to single arteries.

**Lueve**, *obs. form of LIEF*.

**Lue-warm**, variant of **LEW-WARM** a.

1596 DALRYMPLE in *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 462 Now their consciences ar compellit . . . in their muk to clag and fyle thame selfe, that is for the baptisme of their saluatioun to receive water I was not how lue warm. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* xiv. II. 93 Scalded dog fears lue-warm water.

**Luf**, *obs. form of LIEF, LOVE*.

**Lufand**, **Lufare**, *obs. ff. LOVING, LOVER*.

**Lufe**, *obs. form of LOOF, LOVE, LUFF*.

**Lufesome**, -sum, *obs. forms of LOVESOME*.

**Luff** (*luf*), *sb.* 1 *Naut.* Forms: 3 *lof*, (*pl.* *lofes*, 3-5 *loves*), 4-5 *lofe*, 5, 8 *loff*, 5 *louffe*, *lowffe*, 7 *loufe*; 6-7 *loofe*, *looffe*, *Sc. luife*, 3-9 *loof*; 6 *luffe*, 6-7 *lufe*, 5-*luff*. [Early *ME.* *lof*, *loof*, app. a. OF. *lof* (Wace, 12th c.), later *louf*, used in sense 1 below. Senses 2-4 are common to various mod. langs.: F. *lof*, Sp., Pg. *lo*, Du. *loef* (whence LG. *loff*, G. *huv*, Da. *hev*, Sw. *huf*). The manner of their development is obscure, and it is uncertain whether they originated in Fr., Eng., or (?most prob.) Du. Sense 5 is peculiar to Eng., and it is not easy to connect it with any of the other senses. Certain other meanings which the word has had in Du. and Fr. need to be accounted for before any hypothesis as to the primitive meaning and sense-development can be regarded as satisfactory. In early mod. Du. *loef*, *loewe* is explained as 'thole-pin' (*scalum*, Kilian). In the 17th c. the F. *lof* or *loo* is stated to mean 'the distance from the mast to the place on the side to which the sheet is fastened when the vessel is close-hauled'. (See the quot. from Nicot in Godef., s.v.) In the existing uncertainty as to the primary meaning, the ultimate etymology remains obscure; the current view that it represents a Teut. word cogn. with ON. *liffe* palm, *Loof sb.* 1, depends on the doubtful assumption that the 'lof' of sense 1 was a steering paddle.]

† 1. ? Some implement or contrivance for altering the course of a ship. Phrases, *to turn, wend the*



*luff* (= Anglo-Latin *obliquare dracenam*), to change one's course; also *fig.* *Obs.*

Commonly supposed to have been either a rudder or a paddle to assist in steering. Comparison with the various senses which the word has had in Eng. and other langs. (see above) suggests that it may have been some kind of machine for operating on the sails.

**c 1205** *LAV.* 7859 Heo scuuen ut heore lof & laiden to þon loude. *Ibid.* 20949 Heo wenden heore lufes [c 1275] lufes & liden toward loude. *Ibid.* 30922 Heo rihten heore lufes and up drozen seiles. **a 1225** *Ancr. R.* 104 Hu swetelich þi spūs speked, & cleoped þe to him so lueliche, & ter after hu he went þene lof, & speked swuð grimliche, 3if þu wendest vt. **c 1259** *MATTHEW PARIS Chron. Maj.* (Rolls) III. 29 Perreuxer igitur audacter, obliquando tamen dracenam, id est lof, acsi uellent adire Calesiam. **13..** *Coer de L.* 71 And her loof and her wyndas Off asure forsothe it was. **c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace (Rolls) 12088 Somme aforþe þe wyndas, Somme þe lof [Petyt MS. lofe], somme þe bytas [orig. 11491 Li un s'enforcent al vindas, Li natre al lof et al betas]. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 106 Pay layden in on lade-borde & the lofe wyndes [read wyndes]. **a 1400** *Morte Arth.* 744 Tytt saillez þe to toppes, and turnez the lufe. **1485** *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 38 Chenes for the Loves .. j.**

**2.** The weather-gauge, or part of a ship toward the wind. *Obs.*

**a 1400** *Morte Arth.* 750 Launchez lede apone lufe, lacchene ther depe. **1500** *Piers of Plowman* 263 in *Havl. E. P. P.* II. 11 What worde for to say he ys yn doun; eyther, war the loof, or fall, or bye. **1609** T. RAVENSCROFT'S *Pamphlet* No. 55 D 4b, Look to the looffe wel, beware the lee still. **1622 R. HAWKINS Voy. S. Sea xlix. 118 The Vice Admirall a mile right to le-wards of vs; the Reare Admirall in a manner right a head, some Culvering shot; and one upon our looffe, within shott also.**

**3.** In various phrases. **† On luff, † at a luff, † at luff and lie, luff a luff:** hugging the wind closely, close to the wind. **† A luff:** see **ALOOF** adv. **1, 2.** **† To go by luff (by love), to keep one's luff:** to keep close to the wind; to keep away from the windward, keep one's distance (from another vessel, etc.). **To spring one's luff:** to bring the ship's head closer to the wind; **transf.** (in jocular use) to show agility in climbing. (Also said of the ship, to keep her luff, spring her luff, spring a loof.)

**c 1400** *Laud Troy Bk.* 3610 The wynd was good to ther byhoue. They sailed on brod and gon by-loue, 'til they come to Troie land. **1535** *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 124 Sum bade on luffe, and other sum hald by. **a 1568** *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 6 Se that hir hatchis be handlit richt, Wi steirloud, baburd, luf and lie. *Ibid.* 11 Bot at ane lufe scho lhis behind. **1583** *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* Pref. 104 He latis his scheip tak in at lufe and lie. **1591** *RALPH Last Fight Rev.* (Arb.) 19 Diuerse of the formost, who as the Marryners terme it, sprang their luffe. **c 1595** *CAPT. WYATT R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 57 The verie stoutlike keepinge her loofe bare with us. **1628** *DIGBY Voy. Medit.* (1868) 21 He sprung his loofe and went as neere the wind as he could. **1682** *HICKERINGILL Black Non-Conf. Concl.* Wks. 1716 II. 157 Then, Charity (Hussy!) stand off, keep your loof and your distance. **1697** *Loud. Gaz.* No. 33183 The Hospital-Ship prudently springing her Loof quickly came near us. **1754** *EELLES in Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 143 If they sail upon a wind from the center of the shower toward the extremity, they may safely venture to keep their luff. **1762** *FALCONER Shipw.* II. 51 The mizen draws; she springs aloft once more. **1805** *ADM. STIRLING in Naval Chron.* XV. 80 We sprung our luff. **1849** *Florist* 305 And so we quietly kept our luff. **1870** *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 251, I just want to know who 'spring their luffs' most nimble up the rigging. **1887** *E. J. MATHER Norward of Dogger* (1888) 172 He stated that they had passed the Leman Light, and was steering southerly, luff a luff (close haul to the wind).

**4.** 'The weather part of a fore-and-aft sail, in other words, the side next the mast or stay to which it is attached' (Young *Naut. Dict.* 1846).

**1513** *DOUGLAS Æneis* v. xiv. 7 Now the lee sheet, and now the luff, thai slak. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vi. 40 Hail doune the steir burde lufe harde a burde. **c 1860** *II. STUART Seaman's Catech.* 48 Name the parts of a fore-and-aft sail. Head, luff, leech, and foot. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 445/2 A mainsail which is .. short on the luff or on the part which is made fast to the mast. **1893** *MAX PEMBERTON Iron Pirate* 39 The mainsail presently showed a great rent near the luff.

**5.** The fullest and broadest part of a ship's bow, where the sides begin to curve in towards the stem. **† Luff for luff:** (of two vessels) close alongside.

**1624** *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* IV. 128 They brauely boorded vs loofe for loofe. **1627** = *Seaman's Gram.* II. 9 The Bow is broadest part of the Ship before, compassing the Stem to the Loufe, which reacheth so farre as the Bulkhead of the Fore-castle extendeth. **1694** *MOTTEUX Rabelais* v. xviii. With Cables fasten'd to the Bits abait the Manger in the Ship's Loof. **1711** *W. SUTHERLAND Shipbuild. Assist.* 47 Raise what you can regularly in the Bulge and Loof. **c 1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 130 *Luff* or *loof*, the fullest or roundest part of the bow. **1875** *BEDFORD Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 214 The two bowmen to gather down on the loof.

**6.** = *Luff-tackle* (see 7). *Luff upon luff*, a luff-tackle attached to the fall of another, to increase the purchase.

**1840** *R. H. DANA Bef. Mast* xxix. 99 Two more luff tackles [were] hooked on, with dogs, .. and thus by luff upon luff, the power was multiplied. **c 1860** *H. STUART Seaman's Catech.* 8 A long luff for a fore and aft tackle should be used for steadying the boat. **1882** *NARES Seaman'ship* (ed. 6) 58 The double block of the luff is hooked to the lanyard.

**7. attrib. and Comb.:** **† luff board,** ? = sense 2; **† luff hook** (see quot. 1627); **† luff-law, -lew, -low** [second element obscure], ? = sense 5; **luff-**

piece (see quot.); **luff-rope,** ? the rope of a luff-tackle; **luff-tackle,** a purchase composed of a double and a single block, used for various purposes.

**c 1470** *HENRY Wallace* ix. 56 Ledys on 'luff burd, with a lordlik fer: Lansys laid out, to [luik] thar passage sound. **1485** *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 73 'Lofe hokes. **1495** *Ibid.* 158 Loff hokes. **1532** *Iiv. Gt. Barke* 6 Oct. (Jal), Item, a snatche polly; a Luffhooke. **1627** *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* v. 24 The Loofe hooke is a tackle with two hokes, one to hitch into a chingle of the maine, or fore saile, .. and the other to strap spliced to the chrestes to bouce or pull doune the saile to succour the tackes in a stiffe gale of wind. **1495** *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 192 Devettes stonding at the 'luffelawes oon asterborde an other a lathborde. *Ibid.* 203 Lowflewes. *Ibid.* 215 Lofflowes. **1815** *Falconer's Marine Dict.* (ed. Burney), *Loof*, the after part of a ship's bow: .. hence, the guns which lie here are called 'loof-pieces. **1895** *Times* 29 Jan. 11/2 Before the wheel could turn G. [a workman] had to let down in his basket from the axle in order to take off a 'luff rope. **1698** T. SAVERY *Navig. Impr.* Plate, A piece of Iron, to which a 'luff Tackle may bee Fixed, to lift those [paddles] that are to Heavey for mens Strength. **1731** *BAILEY* vol. II, *Loof Tackle.* **1775** *FALCK Day's Dining Vessel* 51 Belay all safe with stout salvages and loof-tackles. **1793** *SMEATON Edystone L.* 253 That buoy .. was confined to the side of the Weston by a small luff-tackle which laid hold of it. **c 1860** *H. STUART Seaman's Catech.* 61 They are .. transported to their places by luff tackles. **1884** *Mil. Engineering* I. II. 66 The luff tackle used for loading and unloading the magazine.

**Luff** (luf), sb.<sup>2</sup> colloq. = LIEUTENANT.

**1836** E. HOWARD R. *Kefer* xxxiii, The Hon. Mr. B., our junior loof. **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Oct. 2/3 The future 'Luffs'—in other words, the naval cadets at Dartmouth—are to be reduced in point of numbers.

**Luff** (luf), v. *Naut.* **Forms:** 4 love, 6-8 loof, louffe, 7 looff, loufe, luffe, *Sc.* luif, 6 8 loof(e, 6- luff. [*f.* LUFF sb.<sup>1</sup>; cf. Du. *loeven*, *F.* *lofer*.]

**1. intr.** To bring the head of a ship nearer to the wind; to steer or sail nearer the wind; to sail in a specified direction with the head kept close to the wind. Also with advs., **† by, in, off, to, up, etc.** *Luff round or alee:* see quot. 1769.

**1390** *GOWER Conf.* II. 369 So nyh the weder thei wol love. **1557** W. TOWNSON in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 119 He loffed too and was able to lie as neere as he could before. **1578** *BEST Froisher's 2nd Voy.* in *Hakluyt* (1600) III. 64 Hauling mountaines of fleeting yce on euery side, we went roomer for one, and looffed for another. **1579** *80 NORTH Philarch, Antonius* (1595) 999 He was driuen also to loofe off to haue more room. **1591** *RALPH Last Fight Rev.* (Arb.) 19 The ships that wynder her lee luffing vp, also lide him aboarde. **c 1600** *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xlviii. 143 Come no lauer, bot luff a lufftill we. **1600** *Hakluyt's Voy.* III. 589 The vice-admirall of the Spaniards, looffed by and gane the Concord the two first great shot. **1687** B. RANDOLPH *Archipelago* 61 The ship .. luffing too near the great island. **1697** *DANIEL Voy.* (1729) I. 550 We lufft in for the Downs. **1697** *DANIEL Æneis* v. 23 Contract your swelling sails and luff to Wind. **1706** *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey) s.v., To *Loof into a Harbour*, is to sail into it close by the Wind. **1748** *ANSON's Voy.* II. I. 112 By means of the head-way we had got, we loofed close in. **1769** *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780), *Luff*, the order .. to put the helm towards the lee-side of the ship [etc.]. .. Hence, luff round, or luff alee; the excess of this movement by which it is intended to throw the ship's head up in the wind, in order to tack her, &c. **1806** A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 110 He had the satisfaction to luff under his stern. **1833** *MARRIAT P. Simple* xv, 'Luff now, all you can, quarter-master,' cried the captain. **1840** R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxvi. 136 She luffed at the same moment, and we just passed one another. **a 1895** *LD. CLARKE PAGE Autobiog.* I. (1896) 8 The unfortunate vessel was in a sinking state, .. she luffed up and grounded on the rocks.

**2. trans.** 'To bring the head of (a vessel) nearer to the wind. Also with up, *Also luff the helm* (the call or order to the steersman).

**1606** *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* III. x. 18 She once being looft, The Noble ruine of her Magickie, Anthony, Claps on his Sea-wing, and .. flies after her. **1694** *MOTTEUX Rabelais* IV. xxii. (1737) 95 Loff, loff, cry'd the Quarter-master. 'Keep her full, loff the Helm. Loff: it is, answer'd the Steerm.. **1800** *WELMS Washington* xi. (1810) 137 Washington .. with a hard-a-lee, luffed up his ship at once to the gale. **1831** *TRELAWNEY Adv. Younger Son* cv, We carefully luffed her up to the wind.

**3.** In yacht-racing: To get the windward side of (an opponent). Also with *away*.

**1894** *Times* 27 July 11/2 Vigilant at once began to luff Britannia. **1898** *Daily News* 22 Sept. 3/2 In four or five lengths she was alongside and to windward. She failed, however, to luff her antagonist away.

**4.** ? To attach (the anchor) to the ship's luff.

**1627** *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* ix. 38 Loofe fast your Anchor with your shank-painter.

**11ence** *Luffing* vbl. sb.; **luffing-match**, a struggle for 'weather berth' (between racing yachts).

**1775** *ASH, Suppl., Luffing*, the act of bringing to the wind. **1886** *CAULFIELD Seaman'ship Notes* 2 Luffing .. would be correct. **1893** *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Aug. 4/1 Plenty of luffing matches took place. **1896** *Daily News* 2 July 4/4 Satanita soon made an attempt for Britannia's weather, but Carter put his boat sharply up and a determined luffing match ensued.

**Luff**, obs. form of LOOF sb.<sup>1</sup> *Sc.*, LOVE.

**Luffer**, obs. f. LIVER sb.<sup>1</sup>; var. LOUVER.

**Luffesum**, variant of LOFWORD *Obs.*, praise.

**Luffsum**(m), obs. form of LOVESOME.

**Lufftenander**, obs. form of LIEUTENANT.

**Lufful**, obs. form of LOVEFUL.

**Luffy** (*lufliche*, etc.), obs. form of LOVELY.

**Lufray**(e, lufre, obs. *Sc.* forms of LIVERY sb.

**Lufsom**(e, -s(o)um, obs. forms of LOVESOME.

**Luft**(e, obs. form of LEFT and LIFT sb.<sup>1</sup>

**Luftenand**, obs. form of LIEUTENANT.

**Lug** (lvg), sb.<sup>1</sup> Now *dial.* Also 3-6 lugge, 8-9 lugg. [Of obscure etymology: there is no clear affinity of sense with LUG v. or LOG sb.<sup>1</sup>]

**1.** A long stick or pole; the branch or limb of a tree. (See also LOG sb.<sup>1</sup> I d.)

**a 1250** *Owl & Night*, 1609 An everech man is widh me wroth, An me mid stone and lugge threthet. **1447** *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 88 It. to John Styvor making of to baner lugeus .. iiiij. **1567** *TURBERV. Epit.* etc. 26b, And from the bodie [of pines and oaks] the boughes and loftie lugges they beare. **1609** C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* v. (1623) M, These sides are fitly made of inch-board, or of a cleaft Lug of Withie or other wood. **1795** *BILLINGSLEY Agric. Surv. Somerset* (1797) 88 Covering the same with strong lugs or poles. **1853** *Trul. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. II. 441 In Herefordshire the ordinary mode of gathering the fruit is by sending men to beat the trees with long slender poles or rods, .. these poles are provincially termed 'polting lugs'.

**2.** A measure a. of length: a pole or perch, varying according to local custom; usually of 16½ feet, sometimes of 15, 18, 20, or 21 feet (? = great lug in quot. 1623).

**1602-3** *Act 5 Eliz. c. 4* § 11 What Wages every Woorckman .. shall take .. for ditching .. by the Rodd, Perche, Lugg, Yard [etc.]. **1590** *SPENSER F. Q.* II. x. 11 For the large leape which Debon did compell Coulin to make, being eight lugs of ground. **1610** W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. iv. 52 Sixteen Foote ½ make a Peach, Pole, or Lug. **1623** *BOYLE in Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 73, I paid .. eight pounds ster. for every great Lugg of the playn work of the town wall. **1681** *GLANVILLE Sadducismus* II. (ed. 2) 176 [He] followed the Apparition about ten Lugs (that is Poles) farther into the Copse. **1771** *Antiq. Sarish.* 91 This [channel] was brought down .. about 20 lug below the Bridge. **1813** T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills* App. 268 A rod, pole, or perch .. is of three lengths in this county: 15, 18, and 16½ feet. **1858** *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Lug.* in Gloucestershire, a land-measure of six yards.

**b.** of surface: a square pole or perch; **† acre by lug** = *lug-acre* (see 3).

**1602** *Burford Reg.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) *Farr. Collect.* I. 164 Mowing of barley for every acre by lugge not above vñ. **1727** *BRAVOLE Fam. Dict.*, *Acre*, a Measure of Land, consisting of .. an hundred and sixty square Lug or Perch of Land. **1772** *Ann. Reg.* 115 He had inclosed with a hedge about four lug of the land. **1794** J. CLARK *Voy. Agric. Herefordsh.* 31 One standard is left to each forty-nine square yards, here called a lugg. **1845** *Morn. Chron.* 22 Nov. 5/2, I have seen a sack [of potatoes] a lug on some land, — that is 160 sacks per acre. **1885** *Berksh. Vicar in Standard* 17 Aug. 2/2 Allotments of twenty lugs each (i.e. one-eighth of an acre).

**3. attrib. and Comb.:** **† lug-acre**, an acre based on that value of the pole or perch to which the name *lug* was locally applied; **† lug-fall**, the length of a lug; a pole or perch.

**1635** *Burford Reg.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) *Farr. Collect.* I. 169 Wages. .. For reaping and binding of wheate, for every lugg aker not above ij. vñ. **1863** J. SCOTT *Comm. Bench Rpts.* XII. 91 [Somerset Law Case.] The right .. to enter .. upon a part or strip, to wit, a 'lug fall [margin, A perch] of the said close.

**Lug** (lvg), sb.<sup>2</sup> Chiefly *Sc.* and *north.* Also (6 *Sc.* lounge), 6-7 lugg(e, [Of obscure etymology.

As a synonym of *ear*, it first appears early in the 16th c., and in colloquial *Sc.* use has entirely superseded the older word. Presumably this application is a transferred use of a word that existed earlier with some other meaning. It is possible that the sense 'ear-flap of a cap', which is the earliest represented in our quot., may really be prior to the sense 'ear'; for similar transferences of words from parts of clothing to the parts of the body covered, cf. *breach, crown, sole*. If so, the word may perh. be of Scandinavian origin, with a general sense of 'something that can be pulled or laid hold of', specialized differently in Sw. *lugg* forelle, with which cf. Eng. *dial.* (Sheffield, North Derb., etc.) 'to pull (somebody's) lugs', meaning not as in Scotland, the ears, but the hair. (See LUG v.)

**1.** One of the flaps or lappets of a cap or bonnet, covering the ears.

**1495** *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 225 Item, fra Henry Cant, ij cappis with luggis; price xxvssj. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vi. 43 Euyrie scheipheid hed ane horne spure in the lug of there bonet. **1737** *RAMSAY Sc. Prov.* (1797) 33 He has a bee in his bannet lug. **1822** *GOLDIE Poems* 115 (E.D.D.) Cock yer bonnet his, An' frae its lug let tartans flee.

**2.** = *EAR* sb.<sup>1</sup> 1 and 3.

In *Sc.* the only word in use, *ear* being obs. exc. in combination. Eng. writers of 16-17th c. use *lug* as a slang or jocular synonym (see quot. 1592 and 1625 and cf. b).

**1507** *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 437 That na craftismen by hidis bot as the law requires, that is to say, the longe and the horne elik lang. **1515** *Edin. Coun. Rec.* in A. Laing *Lindores Abbey* xxii. (1876) 297 To be scourgit to the gallows and thair his lug takkit to the beame. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vi. 64 Kyng midas gat tua asse luggis on his hede be cause of his auereis. **1581** *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 109 Sathan in your knaush luggis bleu. **1592** *GREENE Conny-catching* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 62 Then the gentlewoman let loose his eares, and let slip his head, and away went he home with his bloody lugges. **1625** B. JONSON *Staple News* v. i, A fine round head when those two lugs are off To trundle through a pillory. **1659** *SHIRLEY Content. Ajax & Ulysses* i, If you have a mind to lose one of your lugs, .. Talk on. **1721** *RAMSAY Luggie Spence* xiii. 1 .. Round'd in his lug, that there was a Poor country Kate. **1786** *BURNS Scotch Drink* 4 Let other Poets, grate our lug. **1824** *SCOTT Redgauntlet* let. xii, Dinna blaw in folk's lugs



that gate. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 52, I heard the balls whistle in our lugs.

† b. In other than Sc. use, sometimes taken in specialized meanings: (a) the lobe of the ear; (b) a large ugly ear. Obs.

1602 and Pt. *Returns* fr. *Parass*. v. iv. 2232 Like a great swine by his long leane eard lugges. 1611 CORGER, *Le mol de Coreille*, the lug or list of th' eare. 1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* viii. (1653) 158 The promineny of our Eares serve also for a defence [etc.], all which commodities our mickle-wise Mothers defraud us of by their nice dislike of Lugs, and as they call them in reproach, Prickeares. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lugs*, the tip of the Ear. 1764 O'HARA *Midas* 60 Dare you think your clumsy lugs [printed lugs] so proper to decide, as The delicate ears of Justice Midas?

c. In phrases similar to those s.v. EAR sb.1 Also, fig. to get one's lug in one's loaf, to be severely taken to task; by the lug and the horn, by main force; to hang by the lug of, to keep a firm hold of.

1652 BROME *Mad Couple* iii. l. Wks. 1873 l. 47 You .. were found by my servants at Luggs with your brace of Corps bearers. 1693 M. BRUCE *Good News in Evil* T. (1708) 54 Since the Cause is put in his Hand, ye have ay good Reason to hing by the Lug of it. 1744 ADAM SMITH in *Life W.* Cullen (1832) l. 481, I shall get my lug in my lufe, as we say, for what I have written. 1770 BR. FORBES *Frisks*, (1886) 300 The poor Brutus.. cock'd their Lugs when they came in sight of Maryburgh. 1828 MOIR *Maisie Wauch* xx. 291 We carried them by the lug and the horn before a Justice of peace. 1883 THOMSON *Laddy May* 109 (E. D. D.) Up in debt owe the lugs, he is happy for a'.

3. An object resembling the external ear.

a. The handle of a pitcher, etc. Also *techn.* in various uses, denoting an appendage by which an object may be lifted or suspended; cf. EAR sb.1 8, 8 b, 13.

1624 *Invent.* in *Archæologia* XLVIII. 151 One copper pan with 2 lugges. 1693 *Urquhart's Rablals* iii. xlv, Instructors of Children shake the heads of their Disciples, as one would do a Pot in holding it by the Lugs. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. Suppl. 51 Sewing on one old lug or flap.. o. o. 6. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Monro* iv. The lady's auld posses dish, that wants the cover and one o' the lugs. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 510 That, when they 'pree' or examine a corner or lug of their nets, they may find it glitter with the silvery sheen of the fish. 1867 SWYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Lugs, the ears of a bomb-shell, to which the hooks are applied in lifting it. 1871 OWEN *Mod. Artill.* 98 There are three natures of mortar shells.. the two higher natures have either lugs or lewis holes. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Poets* 69 A lug or ear is left on each side of the mouth of the pocket. 1895 *Month Sept.* 53 Its [the haddock's] head had been cut off, and it hung by the lug, or ear.

b. = EAR sb.1 g.

1833 *HOLLANDS Manuf. Metal* II. 215 In the centre of this fulcrum are two projecting lugs, one on each side. 1855 *HOPKINS Organ* ii. 16 The fork-shaped piece of wood that projects from the hanging end of the feeder [in the blowing-action], called the lug. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 33 A neat iron tank, with lugs to allow of its being screwed to a bench. 1881 *GREENER Gun* 262 The lug of the barrels.. should be oiled occasionally. 1882 *NARES Seamanship* (ed. 6) 39 Top-gallant yards are.. fitted with an iron band and lug round the centre of the yard. 1897 *Steel. Sport* I. 271/2 The [bicycle] Frame is made of steel tubes, inserted at their points of junction into hollow stampings or castings of metal, known as 'lugs'.

c. The side-wall (of a fire-place or other recess); a (chimney) corner.

1784 *BURNS Ep. to David* i, Frosty winds blaw.. Ben to the chimla lug. 1843 J. BALLANTINE *Gabriel's Wallet* xii. 276 He likit the lug o' the kitchen fire best.

4. Tobacco trade (see QUOTE).

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 1883 PATON & DITMAR in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 424/2 The leaves [of tobacco] are .. sorted into qualities, such as 'lugs', or lower leaves, 'firsts', and 'seconds'. 1896 P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 442 The lowest grade was known as lugs as early as 1686.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, (as sense 1) *lug-cap*; (sense 2) *lug-drum*, *trumpet*; (sense 3) *lug-end*, *-knee*; *lug-bab* *Sc.*, an ear-drop (cf. BOB sb.1 3); *lug-bolt*, a cylindrical bolt, to which is welded a flat iron bar (*Cent. Dict.*); *lug-chair*, an easy-chair with side-pieces for the head; *lug-haul* *v.*, to pull by the ears; *lug-knot*, a knot of ribbons worn at the ear; *lug-mark*, *sb.* and *v.* = EAR-MARK.

1725 *Cock-laird* in *Orpheus Caledonius*, Craig-claiths, and \*lug-babs, And rings two or three. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 3/1 The black skull cap of silk or cotton, the common \*lug-cap [etc.]. 1901 N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 347/1 Humped in his \*lug-chair, he would forget his duty. 1865 *Young Pitt.* 169 (E. D. D.) The whistlin' and the skirlin'.. Rings through ane's \*lug-drum like a bullet. 1894 *BORTONE Electr. Instr. Making* (ed. 6) App. 228 These plates must be perforated all over.. to within about 1/2 in. of the top, or \*lug-end. 1829 *HOGG Shuph. Cal.* i. vii. 201 Speak plain out, else I'll have thee \*lug-hauled, thou dwarf! 1874 *THEARLE Naval Archit.* 39 Plate XVI. and fig. 7, show the kind known as \*lug knees, the lugs being forged to the knee. 17.. *Muirland Willie* xii. in *Ramsay Teat. Misc.* (1788) I. 9 Our bride's maidens were na few, Wi' tap-knots, \*lug-knots, a' in blew. 1895 M. SHIELDS *Faithf. Contend.* (1780) 181 Imprisoning, \*lugg-marking, banishing, and killing. 1802 C. FINDLATER *Agrie. Surv. Peebles* 101 They [lambs] receive.. marks cut into the ear with a knife, designed lug mark. 1892 *Newcastle Daily Jnl.* 28 Mar. 5/6 A North-umbrian farmer.. in identifying a heifer in dispute, stated that he lug-marked it. 1893 *CROCKETT Stickit Minister* etc. 68 Every sentence has got the 'Gallowa' lug-mark' plain on it. 1830 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* (1864) III. 54 Gin he uses a \*lug-trumpet.

† *Lug*, *sb.*3 *Obs.* [Cf. *LUG v.* (sense 3) and *sb.*7; also *LG. lug*; Du. *log*, slow, heavy, and *Log sb.*1] Something heavy and clumsy; in quot. applied to a massive bow.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* l. (Arb.) 28 The other [bowe] is a lugges slowe of cast, following the string, more sure for to last, then pleasant for to vse. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Vastus arcus*, a luggie, or mighty bigge bowe.

*Lug* (*lvg*), *sb.*4 Also 7 *lugg*, 7 *g* *log*. [Cf. *prec.*; also *LURG*.] A large marine worm (*Arenicola marina*) which burrows in the sands of our coasts and is much used for bait. Also *Comb.*, as *lug-worm*; *lug-fork* (see quot. 1883).

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 34 b, The Lugg is a worme resembling the Tag-worme or Angle-touch, and lying in the ose somewhat deepe, from whence the women digge them vp, and sell them to the Fishermen. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot. V.* 277 All the above [fish].. are taken with lines baited with mussels and lug. 1802 BINGLY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 409 Lug-worms are marine animals. 1859 ATKINSON *Walks & Talks* (1892) 315 A sufficient supply of 'log', or the wormis found in the sea-sand. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 13 Lug Fork.. used.. for digging large Lugworms.

† *Lug*, *sb.*5 *Obs.* [Of obscure origin.

The mod. Cornwall dialect has \*Lugg, the undergrowth of weed in a field of corn', but the identity of the word is doubtful.]

= FLAG sb.1 i.

1538 TURNER *Libellus*, *Lug*, *acorum*. 1859 W. K. CLAY *Waterbeach* 21 Lugs (flags).. made a coarse kind of hay for foddering their cattle in the winter.

*Lug* (*lvg*), *sb.*6 Short for *LUG-SAIL*. Also *Comb.*, as *lug-rigged* *adj.*; *lug-boat* (see quot. 1867).

1830 MARRIAT *King's Own* xiii. Up with the lugs. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 33. 148 My eye lights.. on certain lug-rigged boats bobbing along the waves. These are fishing-boats. 1860 *NARES Seamanship* 100 Sling a dipping lug 4 from the foremost yard arm; standing lug 4. 1867 SWYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lug-boat*, the fine Deal boats which brave the severest weather; they are rigged as luggers, and dip the yards in tacking. 1884 H. COLLINGWOOD *Under Meteor Flag* 9 She was jogging easily along under her fore and mizzen lugs and a small jib.

*Lug* (*lvg*), *sb.*7 [f. *LUG v.*] The action of lugging; a rough pull; *b. concr.* (U.S.) see quot. 1828. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Nice Valour* iii. ii. All but a lugg byth'eare. 1687 *MIRCE Fr. Dict.*, To give one a lug, tirer l'Oreille à quelqu'un tout d'un coup. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 34. 3/2 I'll sound lug his ears.. The Lug might more be fear'd by you. 1828 WEBSTER, *Lug*,.. something heavy to be drawn or carried, (Vulgar), 1807 WEBSTER, *Lug*, the act of lugging; as, a hard lug; that which is lugged; as, the pack is a heavy lug. (*Colloq.*)

*Lug* (*lvg*), *v.* Also 4 *logge*, 4-8 *lugg* (e. [Prob. of Scandinavian origin; cf. Sw. *lugga* to pull a person's hair, f. *lugg* forehead, also nap of cloth. Normally an ON. \**lugga* might be cogn. w. a vb. \**lugga*—OEt. \**lauran*, represented only by MDu. *lauran*, *golauran* to snatch at, seize.]

1. *trans.* To pull, give a pull to, to pull by (the ear, hair, etc.); to tease, worry, bait (a bear, bull, etc.). *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

In South Yorkshire and the adjacent counties the most common use is in the sense 'to pull the hair of (a person)'. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 149 Be the chyn and be the cheke Sche luggeth him riht as hir liste. 1399 *LANGL Rich. Redetis* ii. 173 This lorell that ladde this loby away.. was felliche ylaiste and luggid ful ylle. 1533 J. HAYWOOD *Pardoner & Friar* (1830) liij, Leue thy railynges.. Or by Iys Ish lug the by the swete eares. 1621-23 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* ii. 1.81 Like a common Garden-bul, I do but take breath to be lugg'd again. 1647 *TRAPP Comm. Matt.* x. 6 These also [sc. swine] when lugged.. will hit to their home. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 242 He was Lugged and Tumbled by the Rabble. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Pres.* iii. l. Wks. 127 II. 298 I'll have my Footmen lug you, you Cur. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius Sat.* i. 277 To see a Strumpet tear A Cynick's Beard, and lug him by the Hair. 1720 POPE *Lett. to Earl Burlington* Wks. 1737 VI. 20 Mr. Lintott lugg'd the reins, stop short, and broke out; 'Well Sir, how far have you gone?' 1775 *Francis Lett.* (1901) I. 231 Some with Pincers pulling out their own Beards, and Lugging their Ears. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 64 The dog.. still fawns on the master who is lugging his ears. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xxviii, So saying, he lugged me by the ear, upon which I knocked him down for his trouble.

2. *intr.* To pull, tug. Of a horse: To press heavily on (the bit or reins).

1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 350 Wip his teth anon He lugged hat al in synder gon lasch. 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. vii, Lord, than how they luggit! 1598 *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) I. 601 This huge and inonstrous galliasse, where-in were contained three hundred slaves to lug at the oares. 1876 BROWNING *Paschiarotto* xxi, A whip awaits shirkers and shufflers Who slacken their pace, sick of lugging At what don't advance for their tugging. 1894 *CROCKER Educ. Horse* 57 A colt thoroughly bitted with this bridle will never lug on the reins. *Ibid.* 133 A horse that lugs on the bit.

† b. To take a pull at (liquor, the breast). Also *trans.* To pull at (the breast). *Obs.*

1577 HARRISON *England* ii. xviii. (1877) l. 295 How our maltbushes lug at this liquor. 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1622) 467 When we have lugged the breast almost drie. 1645 *CROOKER Body of Man* 669 That he might cease to be trouble-some to his mother, and not lie alwaies lugging at her breasts. 1617 J. MOORE *Twofold Cord Consolat.* l. 43 The breasts of the world, (which we alwaies would be lugging).

c. To move about, along, heavily and slowly; to drag. *rare*, now only *techn.*

In South Yorkshire, etc. a comb is said to 'lug' when it meets with resistance in passing through the hair.

13.. *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 443 As þat lyftande lome [sc. the Ark] lugged aboute. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* iv. i, My flagging Soul flies under her own pitch, Like Fowl in air too damp, and lugs along, As if she were a body in a body. 1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* 46 When balls stick together in distributing they are said to lug. 1888 *JACOBI Printers' Vocab.* 78 When rollers are tacky or stick together they are said to lug.

3. *trans.* To pull along with violent effort; to drag, tug (something heavy). Also with *advs.* (cf. 5). † *To lug forth*, *absol.* (nonce-use) = *to lug out* (5 b).

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11029 þe Mirmydous.. Lepyn to þere lord, luggit hym away. *Ibid.* 12323 The lady þat the lede luggit of þe toure. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Canum*, *Incluctabile canum*, out of which one can not luge his legges. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 114 They lugged me fourth and carried me away. 1682 DRYDEN *Epil. to King & Queen* 31 Think on your souls; but by your lugging forth, It seems you know how little they are worth. 1684 EARL ROSCOMMON *Ess. Transl. Verse* (1700) 180 There Sweat, there Strain, there lug the laborious Oar. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* i. xlii, I lugged this Money home to my Cave, and laid it up. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 291 The Turkish Admiral.. caused his Janizaries.. to lug along all the heavy Artillery, in Slings, on their Shoulders. 1782 CHARL. A. BURNEY *Jrnl.* 15 Jan. in *Mad. D'Arbly's Early Diary*, Mr. Seward came up, lugging a chair into the middle of the room for me. 1825 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 332 She lugged from the fire a huge iron pot. 1898 A. BALFOUR *To Arms* viii. 90, I was lugged headlong up a steep stair.

b. *colloq.* with a hyperbolic suggestion of ponderousness in the object.

1652 CULPEPER *Eng. Physic.* 260 It is.. more convenient.. than to lug a Gallipot along with him. 1717 POPE *Lett. to Lady M. W. Montagu* Oct. in *M. W. M.'s Lett.* (1887) I. 306 Allow me.. to lug an old busto behind you, and I shall be proud beyond expression. 1747 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) II. 106 The Countess used to lug a half-length picture.. behind her postchaise. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player*, *Eur. i.* (1894) 8 Boswell.. succeeded in lugging him [Johnson] into the wilds of the Highlands. 1874 *HELPS Soc. Press.* vii. 91 And how can you expect that a man who is being lugged forward [etc.]. 1896 NEWHAM-DAVIS *Three Men* etc. 14 His wife lugged it [a marble god] down here with her yesterday.

4. *fig.* To introduce in a forced manner, or irrelevantly; = DRAG v. 2.

1721 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* (1754) App. 320 There is scarcely an enormity in the university, which you have not lugged-in. 1774 MAO. D'ARLEY *Lett. to Mr. Crisp* Apr. in *Early Diary*, In Raphael's School of Athens.. I like his picture of the Dwarf, which for fun and spite he lugg'd by head and shoulders into that fine composition. 1901 *Scotsman* 1 Mar. 5/3 Counsel for the other side had lugged in every thing he could to prejudice the case.

5. *Lug out*, *a. trans.* See *prec.* senses and *out*.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6663 Weghis of his aune Luggit hym out to be laund. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 12 The major lugged out the goods. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* vi, Mr. Brock lugged out five guineas. 1840 — *Paris Sk-bk.* (1866) 178 The little fellow was obliged to lug out his sword. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* 23 You land and lug out the tent.

fig. 1755 *Barnaby Rudge's New Jnl.* 3, I thought of.. lugging out my florid style, which I keep by me for Holidays. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 532/2 The Quarterly reviewer also lugs out again that 'very ancient and fish-like' fallacy which distinguishes between duties and rights.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To draw one's sword; to pull out money or a purse. Now only *arch.* † Also *fig.*, To launch out in talk.

1684 DRYDEN *Prolog. to 'Disappointment'* 62 They caterwaul.. Call sons of whores, and strike, but ne'er lug out. 1700 *Step to the Bath* (ed. 2) 4 They call'd for a Bill, which was presently brought; out I lugg'd, and was going to Discharge, but [etc.]. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1760) I. iv. 17 My poor uncle.. was obliged to lug out in his own defence. 1787 *Minor* iv. v. 214, I lugged out in the most feeling manner on my sad situation. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxv, Put up both of you, or I shall lug out as thirdman. 1854 W. COLLINS *Hide & Seek* I. ix. 287 If the patrons of art don't lug out handsomely to get.. that picture —. 1889 DOYLE *Misch. Clark* 75, I.. might have had more, had that young fool not lugged out at me.

† 6. *intr.* † To draw swords (= *lug out*, 5 b); or † to tussle. *Obs.*

1605 *31 Pt. Oranimo* iii. ii. 121 Lug with him, boy; honors in blood best swim.

*Lug*, *obs.* Sc. form of *LOUGE sb.*

*Lugage*, *obs.* form of *LUGGAGE*.

*Lug-aleaf*, *Cornish dial.* ? *Obs.* = *BRILL sb.*1

1686 RAY *Willoughby's Hist.* Pisc. iv. iii. 95 *Rhombus non aculeatus squamosus*.. *Lug-aleaf* *Cornubiensis*, a 1705 — *Syn. Pisc.* (1713) 31 The Pearl *Lonidensis*, *Cornubiensis* *Lug-aleaf*. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art Angling* 116 Of the Pearl or *Lug-Aleaf*.

*Lugdor* (re, variant of *LOCKDOR Obs.*, woodlouse.

14.. *Voc. in Prompt. Parv.* 31 note, *Multipes*, lugdorre.

*Luge*, *obs.* Sc. form of *LOUGE sb.* and *v.*

*Luge* (ing, *obs.* form of *LONGING vbl. sb.*

*Lugent* (lūdzēnt), *a. rare* -o. [ad. L. *lūgent-*em, pr. pple. f. *lūgēre* to mourn.] a. Weeping. b. (See quot. 1889).

1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lugent*, weeping. Applied to plants with drooping branches.

*Luggage* (lūdzdz). Also 7 *logga*, *luggage*, -edge, *luggage*. [f. *LUG v.* + *-AGE*.]

1. † In early use: What has to be lugged about; inconveniently heavy baggage (*obs.*). Also, the baggage of an army. Now, in Great Britain, the ordinary word for: The baggage belonging to a traveller or passenger, esp. by a public conveyance.



1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* F 1 b, I hearing the fellow so forlorne and out of comfort with his luggage, gaue him his *Charons Nautim* or ferry three half pence, & so dismist him to go to the place from whence he came. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* v. iv. 160 Come bring your luggage Nobly on your hacket. 1609 *ARMIN Two Maids More-clacke* A 2 [Stage-direct.] Enter two watermen with luggage. 1615 *BEDWELL Moham. Lup.* II. 90 The pilgrims do stay, and dispose of their luggage where they meane to rest themselves. 1631 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I.* (1848) II. 127 The residue .. taken prisoners, with all their luggage. 1665 *GLANVILLE Def. Vain Dogm.* p. xii, If the Luggage be prized equally with the Jewels, none will be cast out, till all be lost and shipwrack't. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* II. ii, We had no other Company but a Boy of the House, who rode after us with the Luggage. 1827 *R. NERRIT in Mem.* (1858) II. 47, I got all my heavy luggage on board. 1851 *GALLENGA Italy* 489 Heavy losses of cannon, ammunition, and luggage. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 464/1 The ladder-cart is loaded with luggage.

b. *fig.* and in figurative contexts.

1612 *DONNE Progr. of Soul, Harbinger* 9 No soule-whites with the luggage of this clay it clogged is—can follow thee halfe way. 1687 *DRYDEN Hind & P.* III. 1033 A lively faith will bear aloft the mind And leave the luggage of good works behind. 1776 *G. CAMPBELL Philos. Rhet.* (1801) II. 356 The luggage of particles such as pronouns, prepositions and auxiliary verbs clogs the expression. 1820 *LAMB Elia Ser. 1. Two Races Men*, Getting rid of the cumbersome luggage of riches. 1876 *Geo. Eliot Dan. Der.* lxii. IV. 224 The continued visit of that familiar sorrow which had lately come back, bringing abundant luggage.

† c. Goods in general. *Obs. rare*—1.

1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* 54 Powhatan .. presented him with twentie Turkeys. Now .. he presented Captaine Smith with the like luggage.

2. † a. With a. An encumbrance (*obs.*). b. *pl. non-use* = IMPEDIMENTA.

1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* III. (1634) 52 Those uncountable multitudes .. are .. rather a luggage than an aide. 1629 *SHIRLEY Wedding* v. ii, My misfortune made mee thinke .. My very soule a luggage. 1693 *LISTER in Phil. Trans.* XVII. 643 Why should the Shell it self be brought, an useless Luggage so far. 1864 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* IV. 8 His whole army with its luggages.

† 3. The quality or condition of having to be lugged; heavy weight. *Obs.*

1667 *Observ. Burning Lond.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 445 Four commodities, which, for their luggage and cumbersome, could not be rescued from the jaws of that unmerciful element, that is, wine, tobacco, spices, and books.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *luggage-beal*, *-boot*, *-carrier*, *-label*, *-porter*, *-ticket*, *train*, *-van*.

1720 *Dr. Fox Capt. Singleton* xii. (1740) 206 He sent him .. in a great 'luggage-boat, a cow. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. iv. ii, A leathern Diligence, with its post-bags and 'luggage-boots [etc.]. 1760-72 *H. BROOKE Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 64 The burden of the 'luggage-carriers was .. lightened. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 2 Oct. 9/3 Joseph Durisch, 'luggage porter at the Walsingham House Hotel. 1893 *H. S. MERRIMAN Roden's Corner* xxiii. 231 Give your 'luggage ticket to the hotel porter. 1853 *Mechanics' Mag.* LVIII. 394 To indicate .. the class of the train that had last passed, whether ordinary, express, or 'luggage. 1876 *Geo. Eliot Dan. Der.* xxxv. III. 23 Like the sprite of ill-luck you .. see grinning at you from the top of your 'luggage-van.

Hence **Luggaged** *pp. a.*, loaded with luggage; † **Lugging** *vbl. sh.*, carrying luggage.

1691 *J. WILSON Belphegor* III. i, My Back's almost broke with Lugging. a 1847 *ELIZA Cook Rhymes by Roadside* i, We're losing fast the luggaged roof, The whistling guard and ringing hoof.

**Luggageless** (*lɒdʒɪzles*), *a.* [f. *LUGGAGE* + *-LESS*.] Without luggage.

1855 *Chamb. Jnrl.* III. 177, I was taking a short, harmless, luggageless journey. 1887 *Bicycling News* 27 Aug. 327/1 He arrived at the Royal Oak luggageless.

**Luggar** (*lʊgəɪ*). Also *luggur*, *luggur*. [Hindi *luggar*.] = *JUGGER* (properly, the female bird).

1893 *NEWTON Dict. Birds* 522 *Luggar*, the *Falco jugger* of ornithology.

† **Luggard**. *Obs.* [f. *LUG* v. + *-ARD*.] One who moves heavily; a luggard. (Cf. *LAGGARD*.) a 1529 *SKELTON Dyties Solacions* 26 Behold, thou lyste, luggard, alone! 1847 in *HALLIWELL*.

**Lugge**, *obs.* form of *LUG*.

**Lugged** (*lʊgd*), *pp. a.* [f. *LUG* v. + *-ED*.] Pulled by the ears. Of a bear: Baited.

1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* I. ii. 84, I am as Melancholly as a Gye-Cat, or a lugged Beare. 1598 *Br. Hall Sat.* IV. i. 72 His ears hang laving, like a new-lug'd swine. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* IV. ii. 42 (1st Qo. 1608), A gracious aged man, Whose reuerence euen the head-lug'd beare would lick. 1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* II. v. 52 You know how pitifully a lugged sow looks. 1851 *Mrs. MARSH Ravenscliffe* II. i. 10 He was .. as surly as a lugged bear.

**Lugged**, *pp. a.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 *lwgyt*, 6 *luge*, *lowgt*, 6, 9 *lug'd*, *luggit*, 8 *luggot*. [f. *LUG* sh. + *-ED*.] Having 'lugs' or ears.

1489 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 146 Item, the xxij da of Februar, for a lwgyt cap and a bonat to the king, price xxxjs. 1535 *Aberd. Reg. XV.* 674 (Jan.), vj lowgt dishis of pewtry. 1594-5 *Inventory in Archaeologia* XLVIII. 132 Item ij copper lugged pannes ijs. vjd. 1598 *MARSTON Sco. Villanie* III. x. H 7b, The long foolcs coate, the huge slop, the lugg'd boot from mimick Piso, all doe claime their roote. 1718 *RANSAY Christ's Kirk* Gr. III. xxi, Hutcheon with a three-lugged cap. a 1779 *D. GRAHAM Writings* (1853) II. 142 Ye see the hens turns ay red lugged or they begin to lay. 1786 *BURNS Scotch Drink* x, O rare I to see thee fizza an' freath I 'th luggot caup! 1834 *H. MILLER Scenes & Leg.* xix. (1837) 281 Send one of your companions for your lugged water-stoup.

**Luggee** (*lʊgɪ*), *nonce-wd.* [f. *LUG* v. + *-EE*.] One who is lugged or pulled.

1830 *GRVILLIE Mem. Geo. IV.* (1875) I. ix. 350 The luggee holds by this tackle, and the guide goes before him.

**Luggen**, *obs.* form of *LIE* v. 1.

**Luggenis**, *obs.* *Sc. pl.* of *LONGING* *vbl. sh.*

**Lugger** (*lʊgəɪ*), *sh.* [f. *LUG* v. + *-ER*.] One who lugs; spec. an oarsman who depends on mere strength.

1611 *COTGR.* *Tireur*, a drawer, puller, .. lugger, tigger. 1881 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 5/5 His Australian competitor, though by no means such a mere 'lugger' as his countryman Trickett, trusts much less to .. mechanical finish.

**Lugger** (*lʊgəɪ*), *sh.* [perh. f. *lug* in *LUG-SAIL*; but cf. *Du. logger*, perh. f. *MDu. loggen*, *luggen* to fish with a drag-net.] (See quot. 1867.)

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 25 July 2/4. 1809 *J. ADAMS Wks.* (1854) IX. 317 In a general impressment .. it cost the nation, in cutters, loggers, press-gangs, .. a hundred pounds for every man they obtained. 1817 *W. IRVING in Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 385 He .. is as slow getting under way, as a Dutch lugger. 1837 *MARRAT Dog-find* xxx, The lugger pulled eighteen oars, was clinker built, and very swift. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lugger*, a small vessel with .. four-cornered cut sails, set fore and aft, and (sic) may have two or three masts. 1884 *PAE Eustace* 217, I am captain of the lugger you see yonder.

b. *attrib.* *appositive* and *Comb.*

1801 *NELSON in A. Duncan Life* (1866) 104 Flats (lugger-rigged). 1819 *J. H. VAUX Mem.* I. 70 A beautiful French lugger privateer, of fourteen guns.

† **Lugger**, *v. Obs.* [f. *LUG* v. + *-ER*.] *trans.* a. To drag or carry about. b. To tease.

1654 *FLECKNOE Ten Years Trav.* 78 Apes which had young, with 2 or 3 claspit about their neck, .. which they went thus lugging, till [etc.]. 1679 *CROWNE Ambit. Statesman* III. 32 When e're I see Authority Lugging a heavy fool upon her shoulders Before me. 1782 *ELIZ. BLOWER Geo. Bateman* II. 174 The child don't like to lugger folks.

**Luggerheaded**, *obs.* form of *LOGGERHEADED*.

**Luggie** (*lʊgi*), *Sc.* [f. *LUG* sh. + *-IE*.] A small wooden vessel with a 'lug' or handle.

1725 *RANSAY Gentle Sheph.* III. ii, Beech luggies mingle, On skells forgaist the door. 1785 *BURNS Hallowe'en* xxxii, In order on the clean hearth-stane, The luggies three are ranged. 1876 *C. GUNON R. Gray* xxvii, Two strapping lassies .. preparing the luggies, for the evening's milk. 1901 *R. ANDERSON Hist. Kilsyth* IV. 30 There were 'luggies' in the morning filled with porridge.

**Lugging** (*lʊgiŋ*), *vbl. sh.* [f. *LUG* v. + *-ING*.] The action of the vb. *LUG*.

1510 *Chester Pl.* vii. 212 On this loyne thou may have good lugging. 1523 *SKELTON Garl. Laurel* 1309 With myghty lugging .. He plucked the bull by the horned scull. 1614 *MARSHAM Cheap. Husb.* v. xiii. (1668) 105 The lugging of Swine with Dogs.

**Lugging** (*lʊgiŋ*), *pp. a.* [f. *LUG* v. + *-ING*.] That moves slowly and heavily. (Cf. *LUG* v. 2 c.)

1816 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Mag.* XLI. 5-7 The lugging baggage-waggons oxen drag.

**Luggis**, *obs.* *Sc. pl.* of *LONGE* sh.

† **Luggish**, *a. Obs.* [? f. *LUG* v. + *-ISH*.] Miserly. 1684-5 *Wood Life* I Jan., Verie rich, having been alwaies of a covetous and luggish disposition.

**Lugin**, *obs.* form of *LONGING* *vbl. sh.*

† **Luguinar**. *Sc. Obs.* [f. *lugin* *LONGING* *vbl. sh.* + *-AR*, *-ER*.] One who lets lodgings.

1503 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV.* (1814) II. 243 I All prowst & balysis .. avis w' par luginaris & hostillaris w'in par bondis anent be lugin.

**Luging**, *obs.* form of *LONGING* *vbl. sh.*

**Lugis**, *obs.* *pl.* of *LONGE* sh.

**Lugit**, *obs.* *Sc. pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* of *LONGE* v.

† **Lug-loaf**, *a.* (? or sh.) *Obs.* [f. *LUG* v.]

1606 *Wily Beguiled* (1623) F 4 b, Shee had little reason to take a Cullian lug-loafe, milke sop slauce When she may hane a Lawyer.

**Lugre**, *obs.* form of *FIGURE*.

**Lug-sail**. [Formation uncertain: perh. f. *LUG* v. or *LUG* sh. + *-SAIL*.] A four-cornered sail, bent upon a yard which is slung at about one-third or one-fourth of its length from one end, and so hangs obliquely. Also *attrib.*

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1194/4 She is open in the Midships, and sails with a Lugsail, and one Topsail. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Voile de Fortune*, the square or lug sail of a galley or tartane. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 214 A lug-sail boat from Calais. 1892 *STEVENSON Across the Plains* 212 The boats with their reefed lugsails scudding for the harbour mouth.

† **Lugubre**, *a. Obs.* [a. *F. lugubre*, ad. *L. lugubris*, f. *lūgēre* to mourn.] *Lugubrious*.

1727 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Cress* Mar July, You see my philosophy is not so lugubre as yours.

**Lugubriosity** (*lʊgʊbrɪsɪti*), *rare.* [f. *L. lugubris* + *-OSITY*.] Mourfulness.

1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 259 Our Church music is .. characterized by a long-drawn funeral lugubriosity. 1846 *WORCESTER cites Q. Rev.*

**Lugubrious** (*lʊgʊbrɪs*), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-OUS*.] Characterized by, expressing or causing mourning; doleful, mournful, sorrowful.

1601 *DENT Fathes, Heaven* (1831) 305 The sea shall roar and make a noise in most doleful and lugubrious manner. 1639 *HAMMOND Pastors Motto* Wks. 1684 IV. 546 To act no passionate, lugubrious, tragical part. 1792 *MARY WOLSTONECRAFT Rights Wom.* vi. 267 The severe graces of Virtue must have a lugubrious appearance to them. 1847 *Lewes*

*Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 567 A grotesque and lugubrious farce was played on the day of his quitting the establishment. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* xxi. (1878) 173 The enforced silence of the room was rather a painful and lugubrious business. 1900 *Q. Rev.* July 113 The lugubrious fresco in the Campo Santo at Pisa.

Hence **Lugubriously** *adv.*, **Lugubriousness**.

1848 *WEBSTER, Lugubriously*. 1860 *GEN. P. THOMPSON And. Alt.* III. cxi. 49 It points lugubriously to the fact, that the ways of dishonour are not always ways of pleasantness. 1879 *R. H. ELLIOT Written on Foreheads* I. 16 They did not cultivate lugubriousness in general. 1900 *H. W. SMYTH Greek Melic Poets* 389 Some of his [Bacchylides'] lugubriousness is no doubt mere literary veneer.

† **Lugubrous**, *a. Obs.* [f. *L. lugubris* + *-OUS*.] = *LUGUBRIOUS*.

1632 *J. HAYWARD Tr. Biondi's Eromena* 54 Windowes shut up with cloath curtains, to make the ceremonies seeme more lugubrious. 1664 *EVELYN Tr. Freart's Archit.* Ep. Dcd. 14, I onely had the affliction to be present at the lugubrious Object. 1708 *OZZELL Tr. Boikade's Lutrin* iv. (1730) 177 Now the lugubrious Instrument resounds, And every Ear with hideous Clangor wounds. [In some mod. Dicts.]

**Lug-worm**: see *LUG* sh. 1

**Luidore**, *obs.* form of *LOUIS D'OR*.

**Luif**, *Luif* f, *obs.* forms of *LOOF* sh. 1, *LUFF*.

**Luif** (f ar, *obs.* form of *LOVER* 1.

**Luifsum**, *obs.* *Sc.* form of *LOVESOME*.

**Luite**, variant of *LITE* sh. 1, little.

† **Luition**. *Obs. rare* = *Lu*, [ad. *L. luition-em*, n. of action f. *luere* to pay.] Payment of a ransom.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Luition*, a paying a ransom.

**Luiver**, *obs.* form of *LOVER* 1.

† **Lujula**. *Obs.* [a. *It. lugiola*, f. *Luglio* JULY.] An old name of Wood Suet, *Oxalis Acetosella*.

1651 *HUGGS New Disp.* 166 So also vegetables may assume a vitriolate energy, as Lujula, Limons, succory.

1657 *W. COLES Adam in Eden* cxxiii. 179 It [Wood-Sorrell] is called by the Apothecaries in their Shops, Alleluja and Lujula .. the other [name] came corruptly from Lujula, as they of Calabria in Naples do call it. 1687 *CLAYTON in Phil. Trans.* XLI. 152 The Sorrel-tree bears a Leaf something like a Laurel, in Taste much resembling Lujula.

**Luk**, *obs.* f. *LOOK* v., *LUCK*; var. *LOUK* v. 1 *Obs.*

**Lukar**, *obs.* form of *LUCKE*.

**Luke** (*lʊk*), *sh. slang.* Nothing.

1821 in *Life Hagart* 172 *Gloss.* 1864 in *Slang Dict.*

† **Luke**, **Lukes**, *proper name. Obs.* Also 5

*luks*. The anglicized name of the town of Lucca in Italy; used *attrib.*

[1393 *JANZ. P. Pl. C.* v. 194 Lombardes of lukes. *Ibid.* ix. 109 By be rode of lukes.] 1483 *W. Harb. Acc.* in *Grose Antig. Report.* (1807) I. 49, ij canopies, oon with luks gold garryssht with frengoe of veyns gold. 1640 *Kates in Northwold's Lond.* (1773) 839, 1 Silk, wrought satins, of Polonia, lukes, jean [etc.]. 1682 *WHEELER Journ. Greece* I. 35 Cephalonia is fruitful in Oyl, and excellent Wines, especially red Muscates (which we call Luke Sherry). 1684 *G. MERTON Praise Works*, the (1685) 2 Briskets, Luke Olives, Anchoves, Cavent, Nests Tongues [etc.]. 1700 *PETRIUS Musci Petiver*, 60 Its about the lighness of a Lucca (Luke) Olive.

**Luke** (*lʊk*), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 *lueue*, 4-5 *lewke* e, 5 *leukie*, (*luk*, 6 *S. luk*, 3-6, 9 *luke*. [THE ME. forms *lueue*, *leuk*, and the modern pronunciation, appear to point to a derivation from OE. *hlrow* LEW a., perh. through the medium of a vb. *\*hlrowian*: see *LUKE* v.]

Notwithstanding the resemblance in form and meaning, it seems impossible to connect the word etymologically with mod. *Du. leuk* (pronounced *lōk*) lukewarm, *L.G. lūk*, *luke*, *lōk*, tepid, weak, slack. See *LUKEWARM*.]

1. = *LUKEWARM* 1.

c 1205 *JAY.* 27557 And opened was his breoste. Pa blod com forð luke. 1311 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 7481 (MS. Harl.) Als a lewke bath nouthur hate ne calde. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 149 In reward of which flamme oure fire is but lewk. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 61 Vt luk water hem biwepe They wole be grete. 1491 *CANTON I'tus Patr.* II. (W. de W. 1495) 228 b/2 He drinke luke water. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xxxiii, Let me have nine penn'orth o' brandy and water luke.

2. = *LUKEWARM* 2.

1340 *Aynb.* 31 He is fyehle and lueue to alle guodes to done. 1388 *WYCLIF Rev.* iii. 16 Thou art lew [i.e. lewk] and nether cold, nether hot. c 1449 *PICCOCK Rep.* II. viii. 184 Thou3 in ech chapel .. may be ymagis of god and of Marie and of Seintis forto make bi hem sengil and leuke remembraunce. c 1450 *Tr. De Imitatione* I. xxi. 37 The negligent religiose & be leuke hap tribulation.

3. *Comb.*, as *luke-hearted* adj.; *luke-hot* a. =

*LUKEWARM*.

1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. iii. (1495) 605 Oyle of almondes cley-yth and purgyth matere of eeres yf it be luke hote [i.e. lukewarm]. 1450 *M.E. Mod. Rk.* (Heinrich) 217 Mak alle þus lewk hot to gedere. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua mariit women* 498, I am so loik [i.e. lukewarm] herit.

Hence † **Lukely** *adv.*, † **Lukeness**.

1340 *Aynb.* 31 Huanne þe man loueþ lite and theuclike cure lhorð, þet he solde loueþ bernindelihe. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 302/1 *Lewkenesse, tepor.* 1597 *J. KING On Jonas* (1618) 406 His lukeness and neutrality of dealing in his seruice did so much offend him.

† **Luke**, *v. Obs. rare.* In 5 *lewke* [e. ? repr. OE. *\*hlrowian*, f. *\*hlrow* LEW a.; for the formation cf. *ieldician* to delay, f. *cald* old, and *gearcian* to prepare, f. *gearo* ready.]

The existence of such a v. in OE. must be assumed in order to account for the formation of *LUKE* a.; but the recorded v. may be a new formation on the adj.]



*trans.* To make lukewarm.  
 a1400 *Stockh. Med. MS.* in *Anglia* XVIII. 314 Modir wort . . . 3if it be lewkyd with oyle of roset [cures fevers].

**Luke**, obs. or Sc. form of **LOOK**; obs. f. **LUK**.

**Luke-home**: see **LUKARNE**.

**Lukén**, var. **LOUK** v.1 *Obs.*; obs. f. **LOUK** v.2

**Lukér**, obs. form of **LOOKER**, **LUCRE**.

+ **Lukes**, a. *Obs.* Also **6lewkes**, **lukys**. [*ad.* Du. *Luiksch*, f. *Luik* Liège, a town and province of Belgium.] Made at Liège; said *esp.* of velvet. [1472 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* III. 351/1 *Lukys* [iron].] 1536 *Wardr. Acc. Hen. VIII* in *Archæologia* IX. 248 A coote of blacke lukys velvette. 1545 *Lanc. Wills* II. 63 A jaket of fyne lukys velvet. 1547 *Boorde Introd. Knowl.* xii. (1870) 155 The lond of Lewke is a pleasaunt countre. The cheefe towne is the cytie of Lewke; there is Lewkes veluet made, & cloth of Arys.

**Lukes**: see **LUKE** proper name, **Lucca**.

+ **Lukemas**. *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5 **luxmess**, 6 **lukismes**, 7 **lounkismes**, **lucsmes**, **lukemasse**, ? **lukmasse**. [= *Luke's* MASS.] The festival of St. Luke, kept on 18 Oct. (Formerly a customary date for payment of accounts.)

1470 *Burgh Rec. Prestwick* (Maitland Club) 15 To be in l ande fra beliane till luxmess. 1590 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 153 To be payit in maner following, . . . tuintie pundis at lukismes. 1671 *Corshill Baron-court Bk.* in *Ayr & Wigtown Archæol. Coll.* IV. 95 Since lounkismes last.

+ **Luket**. *Obs.* Also 6 **lukette**. [*a.* OF. *luquet*.] A casement.

1564 *Bulleyn Dial. agst. Pest.* 21 b, Drawe the Curtaines, open the lukette [1572-8 luket] of the windowe. 1599 *Nashe Lenten Stuffe* 44 Hope . . . made her at breake of day . . . to vnloope her luket or casement, to looke whence the blasts came.

+ **Lukeward**. *Obs.* The name of a variety of cherry.

16.. *MS. Ashm.* 1461 ff. 19 The Luke ward Chery ripe June the 10. 1664 *Evelyn Kal. Hort.*, June (1679) 18 Cherries. . . Luke-ward, early Flanders [etc.]. 1707 *Mortimer Hush.* (1721) II. 297 The . . . Lukeward, one of the best of Cherries.

**Lukewarm** *lū kwōm*, a. and sb. Forms: 4-7 **lukewarme**, 5 **lewke** 'e'-warm(e), (lowk warm), 5-6 **leuk** 'e'-warm(e), (7 **luk** warme, 8 **luk** warm), 6- **lukewarm**. [*f.* **LUKE** a. + **WARM** a. Cf. **LEW-WARM** and **L.G. lukwarm** (also *slukwarm*).]

**A. adj.**

1. Moderately warm, tepid.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. nciii. (1495) 661 The broth of clete . . . comfortyth the teeth; yf it be luke warme hote [*Bod. E. Mus. MS.* lukewarme] holde in the mouth. c1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lond.* lxiii. 82 Je firste be cold, be seconde lewk-warme, be pryddte hote. c1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 213 Stampe hyt wyb vynegre lewk warm. 1546 *Phaer Bk. Childr.* (1553) T ij. Lette the chyldre drynke of it twice or thrise a day luke warme. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. ix. 36 All wallowed in his own yet luke-warme blood. 1658 *A. Fox Warts Surg.* II. ix. 80 Apply the Collyrium lukewarm. 1702 *Wood in Phil. Trans.* LII. 416 The water . . . close to the flame is only lukewarm. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xix, Sickening smells from many dinners came in a heavy lukewarm breath upon the sense.

2. Of persons, their actions, attributes, etc.: Having little warmth or depth of feeling, lacking zeal, enthusiasm or ardour, indifferent.

c1522 *MORE De quat. novis.* Wks. 83/1 Like as god said in thapocalips vnto the church of Loadice. Thou arte neyther hote nor cold but luke warme, I would thou were colde yf thou mightest waxe warme. 1593 *G. HARVEY Pierce's Super.* 188 Some that called him the lukewarme Doctor, and likened him to milke from the Cowe. 1623 *tr. Favinie's Theat.* Hon. v. i. 55 The strength of youth and Manhood is now become but luke-warme. 1691 *Wood Ath. Oxon.* I. 154 Whittyngham . . . was but a luke-warm conformist at best. 1718 *tr. HUTCHINSON Witchcraft* 86 That shewed the Zeal of their Time above our lukewarm Temper. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. 303 The lukewarm advocate avails himself of any pretence to relapse into . . . indifference. 1804 *J. GRAHAM Sabbath* 86 No lukewarm accents from my lips should flow. 1883 *FROUDE Short Stud.* IV. i. ix. 96 The clergy were lukewarm in his interests.

So + **Lukewarmed** a. = prec. sense 1.

1545 *RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde* 71 The beryes of iuniper . . . dronek with luke warmed wine, wyl [etc.].

**B. sb.** A lukewarm person; one who is by no means enthusiastic.

1693 *W. FIKER Sel. Ess.* xxxi. 188 Let such Cowards and Lukewarms do what they will, — I shall always Condemn Vice and Sin. 1835 *C. BROOKIE* in *Mrs. Gaskell Life* viii. (1858) 107 But the Opposition is divided, Red-hot, and Luke-warms. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 1/2 One enthusiast is worth a dozen 'lukewarms'.

**Lukewarm**, v. *Obs. rare* — 1. [*f.* **LUKEWARM** a.] *trans.* To make lukewarm.

1592 *G. HARVEY Pierce's Super.* (1593) 185 Can . . . the tempest calme, or loue quench, or Zeale luke-warme, or valour manice, or excellencie mew-vpp, or perfection geld, or supererogation combe-cutt itself?

**Lukewarmish**, a. *nonce-word*. [*1SH.*] Rather lukewarm.

1827 *SCOTT Frrd.* 25 Apr., Good blank verse and stately sentiment, but something lukewarmish.

+ **Lukewarming**. *Obs.* [*f.* **LUKEWARM** a. + **-ING** 1.] A lukewarm person. Also *attrib.*

1626 *W. FENNER Hidden Manna* (1652) 31 Art thou a swearer, a lyar, or a luke-warming? a 1640 — *Sariff Faithfull* (1648) 15 The lukewarming deadhearted and vaine-thoughted professor. *Ibid.* 167.

**Lukewarmly**, *adv.* In a lukewarm manner.

1611 *COTGR., Tiedement*, luke-warmly. 1675 *TRAIERNE Chr. Ethics* 169 To be beloved lukewarmly is to be embraced with polluted and filthy armes. 1880 *Mem. Sir F. Paget* v. 295 We and some more are 'on the whole' and 'rather luke-warmly' in favour of their admission.

**Lukewarmness** (*lū kwōmness*). [*+ NESS.*] The quality or condition of being lukewarm.

1561 *DAVIS tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 58b, He expounded more fully the sinne of the Laodicians, and what is the cause of their lukewarmnesse. 1665 *BOYLE New Exp. & Observ.* Cold 37 The many degrees of Coldness . . . betwixt Lukewarmness and the Freezing degree of Cold. 1720 *WELTON Suffer. Son of God* I. xii. 310 Their Lukewarmness and Indifference towards God. 1875 *MANNING Mission II. Ghost* i. 28 The lukewarmness with which we allow His Graces and Mercies to pass by us.

**Lukewarmth** (*lū kwōmp*). Now rare. [*f.* **LUKEWARM** + **-TH.**] = **LUKEWARMNESS**.

1598 *FLORIO, Tepidezza*, luke warmth. 1620 *GRANGER Div. Logike* I. xxxv. 104 As lukewarmth partaketh of heate, and cold. 1716 *ADDISON Freeholder* No. 8 ¶ 9 The . . . perfidiousness of certain faithless men, and . . . the lukewarmth and indifference of others. 1842 *J. ATON Domestic Econ.* (1857) 333 Seventy degrees is but just warm, a gentle lukewarmth. 1895 *J. DAVIDSON Earl Lavender* 49 Being well-known for the luke-warmth of my allegiance to the Guild.

**Lukie**, **lukky**, obs. forms of **LUCKY**.

**Lukir**, **lukre**, obs. forms of **LUCRE**.

**Lukismes**, variant of **LUKESMAS** *Sc. Obs.*

+ **Lulibub**. *Obs.* ? Earlier form of **LULLIFOP**.

c1710 *CELIA FIENNES Diary* (1888) 17 Several little Cake-houses where you have fruits lulibubs and sumes Liqueurs.

**Lull** (*lul*), sb.<sup>1</sup> [*f.* **LULL** v.]

1. Something which lulls; *spec.* a lulling sound, etc.: 1719 *Young Revenge* v. ii. Vonder lull Of falling waters tempted me to rest. 1820 *KEATS Isabella v.*, Sweet Isabella's untouch'd cheek. . . Fell thin as a young mother's, who doth seek By every lull to cool her infant's pain.

+ b. Soothing drink, 'nepenthe'. *Obs.*

1659 *Lond. Chanticleers* ix. 20 Mine Host Welcom has a Cup of blessed Lull.

2. A lulled or stupefied condition.

1822-56 *DE QUINCEY Confessions* (1862) 238, I flected back into the same opium lull. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 553, I sat listening in a kind of lull of terror and disgust.

3. A brief period of intermission or quiescence in a storm. Also *fig.*

1815 *EARL DUDLEY Let.* 15 Apr. (1840) 93 What . . . so many wisper people mistook for a calm, turns out to be only a lull. 1851 *GALLERIA Italy* ii. 90 The lull that occurred in Lombardy . . . was sheer dread and horror of French interference. 1860 *MOTLEY Netherl.* (1868) I. iii. 69 There was a lull on the surface of affairs. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 196 There seemed for a time a lull in the storm.

**Lull** (*lul*), sb.<sup>2</sup> *Whaling*. [*a.* Du. *lul* tube.] A tube to convey blubber into the hold. Also *lull-bag*.

1836 *Uncle Philip's Convers. Whale Fishery* 99 From the speak-trough, [the pieces of blubber] . . . pass through the lull, into tubs fixed in the hold. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lull-bag*, a wide canvas hose in whalers for conducting blubber into the casks, as it is 'made off'.

**Lull** (*lul*), v.<sup>1</sup> [Imitative of the repetition of (lu lu) or similar sounds, appropriate to the purpose of singing a child to sleep. Cf. *Sw. lulla*, *Da. lulle*, to hum a lullaby, to lull, early mod. Du. *lullen* 'numeros canere' (Kilian), mod. Du. *lullen* to prattle; cf. *MDu. lollento* to mutter (see **LOLLARY**).]

A similar onomatopoeia occurs in *L. lallare*, of equivalent meaning.]

1. *trans.* To soothe with sounds or caresses; to induce to sleep or to pleasing quiescence.

13.. *Leg. Rool* (1871) 133 Feet and fayre bondes þat nou ben creged I custe hem ofte, I lulled hem I leid hem softe. c1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 495 And gan the childe to kisse And lulled it and after gan it blisse. — *Merch.* T. 579 He lulleth hire he kisseth hire ful ofte. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 647 We will sennse till, now sone, the sun be at rest, . . . And yche lede, as hym list, lullet on slepe. c1500 *Songs & Carols* 156 C. (Percy Soc.) 9 In a manjour of an as Jhesu lay and lullyd was. 1530 *PALSGR.* 615/2 She can lulle a childe as haunsomly aslepe as it were a woman of thurty yere old. 1587 *TURBERV. Trag.* T. (1837) 12 Minerva luld him on her lappe, and let him many a kisse. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* III. i. 114 The Virgin voyce That Babies lull a-sleepe. 1666 *BUNYAN Grace Ab.* § 110 Continual rocking will lull a crying child. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 161 ¶ 1 The Musick of the Birds . . . lulld me aslepe before I was aware of it. 1715-20 *POPE Iliad* xiv. 191 And lull the Lord of Thunders in her arms. c1718 *Prior Young Gentl. in Love* 4 Take me, my Celia, to thy breast, And lull my wearied soul to rest. 1800 *WORSW. Hart-leap Well* ii. 150 Aslepe he sank; Lulled by the fountain in the summer-tide. 1825 *D. WELSH Life T. Brown* i. 3 His mother used to lull him aslepe with *The flowers of the forest*, a tune, to which [etc.]. 1871 *B. TAYLOR Faust* (1875) I. xii. 141 Lulled in my lap with many a song, It sniled, and tumbled, and grew strong.

2. *fig.* and in *fig. context.* + Also with *up*.

1575 *LANEHAM Let.* (1871) 35, I was lulld in such liking . . . that mooch a doo . . . had I, to fynde me whear I was. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 199 As though you were in like-lyhood to possesse peace, and to be lulled in the lap of safetie. 1582 *BRETTON Flourish upon Pansy* (Grosart) 60/2 So (luld in this myepe distress) some comfort lend to nie. c1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* II. (1590) 108b, The young Musidoros . . . was yet for some yeaeres after . . . lulled vp in as much good luck [etc.]. 1615 *W. MARTYN Twenty Kings Eng.* 178 The said Petition was thereby lulled fast asleape. 1775 *SHERIDAN Rivals* v. i, You may lull your keen regret to slumbering. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* xxxiii, Not Ellen's spell had lulled to rest The fever of his troubled breast.

b. *esp.* To quiet (suspicion) by deception; to delude into a sense of security.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 153 To drinke wine upon an emptie stomacke fasting . . . dulleth the vigor and quicknesse of the spirit: fiter indeed to bring and lull men asleape in the bed of securitie. 1636 *E. DACRES tr. Machiavel's Disc.* *Livy* II. 255 Who . . . partly beguill'd by some devices hee shall make use of to lull them a sleepe, are easily kept from stirring. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. ii. 68 Antiochus imposed upon and lulled aslepe by his flatterers. 1833 *MARVAT P. Simple* lxii, A superior is equally bound to prefer a charge, or to give notice that that charge will be preferred, . . . instead of lullying the offender into security. 1859 *JERISON Britanny* xvi. 234 By a feigned devotion to the interests of his new master, [he] succeeded in lullying all his suspicions. 1900 *W. WATT Aberdeensh.* iv. 85 They were soon lulled into a sense of security.

+ 3. *intr.* To be lapped in soothing slumbers.

Possibly these quots. may belong to **LOLL** v.<sup>1</sup> 4. On the other hand, it is possible that some of the quots. there given should have been placed here.

a 1450 *Cor. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 182 My lyltylle childe lyth alle lane, That lullyd on my pappys! 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 291 Some there be that lie lulling on the softe pillow of slouth. 1594, 1635, 1778 [see **LOLL** v.<sup>1</sup> 4].

4. *trans.* To bring to a state of comparative quiescence (winds, sea, etc.).

1680 *DRYDEN Ovid's Epist.* vii. 52 Stay but a little, 'till the Tempest cease, And the loud Winds are lulld into a Peace. 1819 *BYRON Juan* II. cxlviii, Lull'd like the depth of ocean when at rest. a 1854 *H. REED Lect. Eng. Hist.* ix. 283 The tempest, that was only lulled, comes back again.

5. *intr.* Of the sea or wind: To become lulled, or gradually diminished in force or power.

1808 *PIRE Sources Mississ.* (1810) 10 The wind lulling, we encamped on the point of an island. 1835 *MOTLEY Corr.* (1889) I. iii. 57 The wind lulling a little, we became encouraged. 1836 *MARVAT Midsk.* *Easy* xxvi, The wind lulled, the rain came down in a deluge. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxiv. (1856) 193 This [nipping], too, continued through the day, sometimes lulling for a while into comparative repose. 1869 *PARKMAN Disc. Gt. West* xii. (1875) 144 When at length the tempest lulled, they re-embarked.

b. *fig.* To become quiescent or inactive.

1850 *H. BUSHNELL God in Christ* 287 The instinct of system lulls in its activity, as spiritual life quickens in the soul. 1862 *NEALE Hymns East. Ch.* 16 Lulling at the death of Constantine, the persecution again broke out in the latter years of his successor Leo.

+ **Lull**, v.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* Also 6 **loll**. *trans.* To pull about (by the ears).

1530 *PALSGR.* 614/1, I lolle one aboute the eares. *Je luy tire les oreilles.* I shall lolle you aboute the eares tyll I make your eares cracke. 1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* II. ii. Cij, Oh that I had his eare betwene my teeth now, I should shake him euen as a dog that lulleth a sow.

**Lull**, obs. form of **LOLL** v.<sup>1</sup>

+ **Lulla**, *int.* *Obs.* Also **lullay**, **lully**. [*Onomatopoeic*: see **LULL** v.<sup>1</sup>] = **LULLABY**.

c1450 in *Cor. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) Notes 414 Lully, lulla, thou littell child; By, by, lully, lullay, thou littell tyne child. c1450 *Ibid.* 137 'Fayr chylde, lullay', some must she syng. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 442, 445 Sing lullay thou shall, for I must grone, And cry out by the wall on mary and Iohn, . . . Sing lullay on fast when thou heris at the last. c1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 719, I sange lullay to bringe you on slepe. c1500 *Songs & Carols* (Percy Soc.) 12 And ever among a mayden song Lullay, by, by, lullay. [*Other verses simply by, lullay.*] *Ibid.* 19 Lullay, my chylde, and slepe. 1590 [see next]. 1600 *Mother's Lullaby* in *Ritson Anc. Songs* (1792) 198 My little sweete derlinge, my comforte and ioye Singe Lullyby Lully. . . Singe Lully Lully Lully, Sweete baby, Lully Lully, sweete baby, Lully Lully. a 1764 [see next, sense 1].

**Lullaby** (*lul-lābi*), *int.* and sb. Forms: 6 **lulley** by, 6-7 **lullabie**, 7 **lull-a-ba**, **lullyby**, 8 **lullabye**. [*f.* prec. + *-by*, as in *by-by*, *BYE-BYE* 1: cf. **HUSHABY**, **ROCKABY**.]

1. *int.* A soothing refrain, used to please or pacify infants. Also *gen.*, any soothing refrain. (Sometimes preceded by *lulla*.)

c1560 *RICHARDS Misogonus* IV. 1. 76 (Brandt) When my maistrise lay in and we Sange lully by baby and bore ye. 1588 *GREENE Pandosto* (1843) 27 The good wife learned to sing lullaby at home with her young babe. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* II. iii. 29 Whiles Hounds and Hornes, and sweet Melodious Birds Be vnto vs as in a Nurses Song Of Lullabie, to bring her Babe asleepe. 1590 — *Mids. A.* II. ii. 14-19 Sing in your sweet Lullaby, Lulla, lulla, lullaby, lulla, lulla, lullaby, Neuer harme, nor spell, nor charme, Come our lovely lady nye, So good night with Lullaby. 1651 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xl. (1739) 174 King James conquering all enmity, spake Peace abroad, and sang Lullaby at home. 1739 *A. NICOL Poems* 14 Where once, of late the Nurse's Lull-a-ba Made all the Place delightful to the Eyes Now all 's dispersed. a 1764 *LLOVU Ode to Obliv.* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 128 And, hollow blasts, which never cease to sigh, Hum to each care-struck mind their lulla-lulla-by! 1807-8 *W. IRVING Salmag.* (1824) 217 She with 'lulla-by-baby' beguiles it [a child] to rest. a 1845 *HOOO Serenade* i, Lullaby, oh, lullaby! The brat will never shut an eye.

+ b. Used for 'farewell', 'good-night'. *Obs.*

1599 *PASS. Filiz.* xv, Then lullaby the learned man hath got the lady gay, For now my song is ended. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* V. 48 Marry sir, lullaby to your boundie till I come agen.

2. sb. A song sung to children to soothe them to rest. Also, any song which soothes to rest.

1588 *GREENE Pandosto* (1607) 12 Alas sweet vnfortunate babe . . . shalt thou have the whistling windes for thy Lullaby. 1779 *BURNEY in Phil. Trans.* IX. 206 In Italy the ninne nonne, or lullabies, are fragments of elegant melodies. 1842 *LYTTON Zanoni* 24 You thought you heard the lullaby which a fairy might sing to some fretful changeling. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 247 The feeling of quietness evoked by an evening landscape or by a lullaby.



b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1611 *Rich Honesty Age* (Percy Soc.) 10 Hee that would please the time must learne to sing lullaby to Folly, and there is no musicke so delightfull as the smoothing vp of sinne. 1622 J. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 11 Rockt asleepe in desperate securitie, with a lullabye of peace and safety, hee derides all happie aduonition. 1679 *Vind. Sir T. Player* 2/2 The rest of his Sheet consists of Whicade and Lullabies. 1796 *BURKE Regia. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 196 Would not this warm language of high indignation have more of sound reason in it... than all the lullabies of flatterers? 1819 S. ROGERS *Human Life* 2 The bees have hummed their noontide lullaby.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lullaby-song*, *-sound*, *-speech*, *-strain*; *lullaby-cheat* *Cunt*, a baby.

1671 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* i. iv. (1680) 35 His Doxie... carried at her back a Lullaby-cheat. 1687 *MIEGE Fr. Diet.* 11. Lullaby, a Lullaby-Song. 1795 *MASON Ch. Mus.* i. 63 That these lullaby strains should be exclusively adhered to. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 437 The Greeks, from the letter *λ* (*lambda*), denominated this *lumbacismus*; the Romans with more severity, *lullatio*, or lullaby-speech. a 1849 *Poe Annie Poems* (1859) 118 Water that flows With a lullaby sound. a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) 11. 158 Still-life lullaby poetry.

**Lullaby**, *v.* [f. *prec.*] *trans.* To soothe with a lullaby; to sing to sleep. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* (1593) 194 No man could... lullaby the circumspetst Argus more sweetly. 1596 *CORLEY Fig. For Fortune* 59 Sweet Sound that all mens senses lullabie. 1607 *WALKINGTON Opt. Glass* 19 It... lullabes the senses, yea, intoxicates the... soule, with a pleasing poyson. 1647 *HOWELL Twelve Treat.* (1661) 268 In Holland... he was... pourtrayed lying in his cradle lullaby'd and rock'd asleep by the Spaniard. 1818 *HAZLITT Pol. Ess.* (1819) 340 When we see a poor creature like Ferdinand VII., lullabied to rest with the dreams of superstition [etc.]. 1890 *JEAN MIDDLEMASS Two False Moves* III. xiv. 210 Ruth. Kissed and lullabied her to sleep. 1893 A. AUSTIN *Conv. Winckelmann*, etc. (1897) 157 Then I... lullaby my pain with plaintive song.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* i. xix. (1632) 31 No song of birds, no musikes sound Can lullabye to sleepe profound. 1866 *CARLYLE Remin.* I. 101 Waves... beautifully humming and lullabying on that fine long sandy beach.

**Lullay**, variant of **LULLA** *int.* *Obs.*

**Lulled** (*luld*), *pp. a.* [f. **LULL** *v.* + *-ED* *l.*] Quieted; reduced to calmness.

1787 *Generous Attachment* IV. 44 Give me again, ye shades... your lulled repose! 1852 *MUNDY Our Antipodes* (1857) 185 Amid thunderings and lightnings... but with lulled airs... we doubled the North Cape. 1852 *TRENCH Justin Martyr Poems* 11 And the lulled Ocean seemed to say, 'With me is quiet, come away'.

† **Luller**, *Obs.* [f. **LULL** *v.* + *-ER* *l.*] One who lulls; a woman who chants spells, a witch.

14... *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker* 575/4 *Contravaria*, a luller. *Ibid.* 582/7 *Incumbria*, a luller. 1611 *COTGR.* *Mignardus*, a luller, dandler, cherisher.

**Lullian** (*lwl'ian*), *a.* [f. proper name *Lullius* + *-IAN* *l.*] Of or belonging to the mystical philosophy of Lullius (Raymund Lull 1234-1315).

1653 R. SANDERS (*title*) *Physiognomie and Chiromancie*... the subject of dreams, divination, steganographical and Lullian Sciences, etc. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1003 To show the Defects and Difficulties in the famous Lullian Art.

Hence † **Lullianist** = **LULLIST**.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* ii. i. *Sub.*... Who are you? *Ana.* A faithful Brother. *Sub.* What's that? A Lullianist? a Ripley? *Filius Artis*? Can you sublime and dulcify?

**Lullilo** (*lwl'ilō*), *v. rare.* [imitative.] *intr.* To utter the cries by which certain African peoples express delight.

1857 *LIVINGSTONE Trav.* i. 25 The women clapping their hands... and lulliloing for joy. 1886 *BURTON Arab. Nts.* (Abr. ed.) I. 191 Then the singing-girls beat their tabrets and lulliloed with joy. [1889 H. M. STANLEY in *Daily News* 26 Nov. 5/8 The female followers... set up a shrill lullilo on seeing their own lake again.]

**Lulling** (*lwl'ing*), *vbl. sb.* [f. **LULL** *v.* + *-ING* *l.*] The action of **LULL** *v.*

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 77 And at þe lulling of oure Ladye þe wyymnen to lyken. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 317/1 Lullynge of yonge chylde... *neniatio*. 1575 R. B. *Apinus & Virginia* B 1b, What calling: what lulling: what stir haue wee here? 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Pearl* iii, I know the wayes of pleasure, the sweet strains, the lullings and relishes of it. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 269 The mother... began to soothe it... interspersing her lulling with thanks to Molly.

† b. *concr.* A soothing song. *Obs.*

1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* vi. v. (Tollem. MS.), þey [nurses] use to singe lullynges and oþer cradel songis to plesse þe wittis of þe childre.

**Lulling** (*lwl'ing*), *pp. a.* [f. **LULL** *v.* + *-ING* *l.*] That lulls.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 317/1 Lullynge song, *nenia*. 1672 *Chaucer's Ghost* 26 He sang him such a lulling Song, that he the Giant brought asleep. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 29 8 An English Composer should not follow the Italian Recitative too servilely... He may copy out of it all the lulling Softness. 1748 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Fashion* 76 in Dodsley *Coll. Poems* III. 277 Let Italy give mimick canvass fire, Carve rock to life, or tune the lulling lyre. 1821 *SHELLEY Proueth. Unb.* i. 225 My wings are folded o'er mine ears... Vet... through their lulling plumes arise, A Shape, a throng of sounds. 1847 *DISRAELI Tancred* III. iv, Its lulling influence is proverbial.

**Lullingy** (*lwl'ingli*), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY* *l.*] In a lulling manner; with lulling effect.

1834 *FRASER'S Mag.* X. 646 That pensive vacancy which... rural scenes so lullingy diffuse over the mind. 1890 *Temple Bar* Aug. 458 The soothing voice... lullingy reading him to sleep.

**Lullist** (*lwl'ist*). [f. proper name *Lull* 'see **LULLIAN**'] + *-IST*. A follower of Raymund Lull.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Fav. Artes* 2 h, A prating lullist. 1596 *LAT. Jewel-he.* III. 89 These yong gallants were right ioyful of this good successe, desiring nothing more then to become Lullistes. 1711 *KING tr. Saund's Key. Politics* iv. 138 Let some Alchymist... Lullist, or Cabalist begin to shew their tricks. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 195/1 The 'Ars Magna Lullii, or the Lullian Art', which found a few admirers who styled themselves Lullists [etc.].

† **Lully**, *2 dial. Obs.* — [? compressed form of *OE. lundlaga* kidney.] The kidney (of a cow).

1688 R. HOLME *Armarv* II. 171/2 lullals [of a Bull, etc.]... The Kidneys or Lullies.

**Lully**, variant of **LULLA** *int.* *Obs.*

**Lulte**, *Luly-white*, *obs. ff. LIET, LILY-WHITE.*

**Lum** (*lwm*), *north. dial.* and *Sc.* Also 6 *lumbe*, 7 *lume*, 8 *lumb*. [Of obscure etymology; possibly an application of *OE. lum* light (= *l.* *lumen*); cf. the uses of *F. lumière* in the sense of 'aperture, passage'. The resemblance in form and sense to Welsh *llynon* chimney is noteworthy.]

† 1. An opening in a roof; a skylight. *Obs.*

1597-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 659, ij ropez ad le lumbe pro lumine in pandoxitorio.

2. A chimney; also a chimney-top.

1697 [see 3]. 1701 *BRAND Orkney*, etc. (1703) 145 They carefully fix their Eyes upon the Lumis or Chimney Heads of this House. 1742 *FORBES Ajax Sp.* etc. *Trul.* (1755) 30 (Cin I had been gain out at the lum of a house. a 1774 *FERGUSON Hallowfair Poems* (1845) 13 Upon the top of ilka lum The Sun began to keek. 1785 *BURNS Hallowfair* viii, He bleez'd owre her, an' she owre him, 'I'll fuff' he started up the lum. 1862 G. MACDONALD *Dan. Elginbrod* I. 33 By the side of the wide chimney, or more properly lum, hung an iron lamp. 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-mining*, Lum, a chimney placed on the top of an upcast shaft to carry off the smoke, &c., and to increase the ventilating current.

3. *Comb.*: lum-hat, a chimney-pot hat; lum-head, the upper part of a chimney, whence the smoke escapes; lum-sweeper, a chimney-sweeper.

1888 *BARRE When a Man's Single* (1900) 86/5 It's Rob Angus come home in a 'lum hat. 1768 *ROSS Helenore* (1789) 55 The sun begins to leum, And clouds of reck frae lum-heads to appear. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Abd.* xxvii, The... blue reek that came out of the lum-head. 1697 *Parish Reg.* in *Brand Hist. Newcastle* (1789) I. 619 James Brown 'lum sweeper.

**Lum**: see **LOOM** *a.*, **LUMB** *2*.

**Lumachella** (*lwmäke-lä*), *Min.* Also 8 *lumachelli*, 9 *lumachel*, *lumachelle*, *lumachello*. [a. It. *lumachella* little snail, f. *lumaca* snail. Cf. *F. lumachelle*.] A dark-coloured compact limestone containing shells which frequently emit fire-like reflections; fire-marble.

1784 *KIRWAN Min.* 30 *Marbles*... which abound in petrifications are called lumachelis. 1791 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) I. 116 The marble called Lumachelli, found at Bleyberg in Carinthia. 1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 356 The shells forming the lumachella of Bleyberg, which still possess the lustre and iridescence of their original nature. 1850 *DANA Min.* 108 Fire marble or lumachelle is a dark brown shell marble. 1869 tr. *Hugo's By King's Command* I. 12 The brown corridor in Astracan lumachel. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 463 The shelly limestone below the clay is in part an Oyster lumachelle.

† **Lumany**, *Obs. rare* *l.* [? Blunder for **LUNARY**.] Some plant or substance used in alchemy.

1592 *LIVLY Galathea* II. iii, Then our Nettles, Saltpeeter, Vitrioll, Sal tartar, Sal perperat... Egrimony, Lumany, Brimstone... and what not, to make I know not what.

† **Lumb** *1*, *Obs.* [ad. *L. lumbus* *l.*] The loin.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Iijh, The kyndenes... are situate vpon the lumbes [printed lumbes]. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 135/1 Let the dampe therof ascende into the Arsgutte, & see into his Lumbes.

**Lumb** *2*. Also 8 *g lum*.

1. *Mining*. † a. A well for the collection of water in a mine. *Obs.*

1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.* M ij, When Shafts are sunk down and troubled with Water, we Sink two or three Yards deeper than the Design of the Shaft, on purpose to hold Water one Night at least... and this we call a Lumb.

b. (See quot. 1883.)

1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.* s. v. *Break-off*, An Alteration in a Vein, made by a jumbled Place, or Lumb of Softness. 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-mining*, Lum [in Derbyshire], a basin or natural swamp in a coal seam, often running several hundred yards in length.

2. 'A deep pool in the bed of a river' (E. D. D.). 1790 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.* *Lumi*, a deep pool.

**Lumb**, *obs. f. LOOM* *sb.* *2*; var. **LUM** *dial.*

**Lumbaginous** (*lwmbä'dzinas*), *a.* [f. *L. lumbagin-*, **LUMBAG** + *-OUS* *l.*] Pertaining to, resembling, or afflicted with lumbago.

1620 *VENERER Via Recta* (1650) 311 Some soft woollen cloth... which will preserve from lumbaginous pains. 1834 *JEFFREY in Ld. Cockburn Life* (1852) II. let. cxlii. 266 God bless us, I am dyspeptic and lumbaginous and cannot sleep. 1875 *SWINBURNE Ess. Chapman* 21 A ponderous and lumbaginous licence of movement.

**Lumbago** (*lwmbä'go*), *sb. Med.* [a. *L. lumbago*, f. *lumbus* *l.* + *-ago* *l.*] A rheumatic affection in the lumbar region of the body. Also *attrib.*

1693 in *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2). 1707 *FLOVER Physic. Pulse-Watch* 398 As in a Lumbago, with pain in the Back. 1771 *JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 7 July, The old rheu-

matism is come again into my face and mouth, but nothing yet to the lumbago. 1804 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Des.* (1837) II. 706, I am much annoyed by the lumbago, a disorder to which I believe, all persons in camp are liable. 1899 *ALLbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 750 'Muscular rheumatism' (of the lumbago type).

**Lumbago**, *v.* [f. **LUMBAGO** *sb.*] *trans.* To afflict with lumbago.

1796 'A. PASQUIN' *New Brighton Guide* (ed. 6) 26 He's lumbago'd [by the north or east wind] the rest of his days. 1880 *Gentl. Mag.* Oct. 504 Roasting his knees and nose, while his back is lumbagied by exposure to the... cold air.

† **Lumbal**, *a.* and *sb.* *Anat. Obs.* [ad. mod. *L. lumbalis*, f. *l.* *lumbus* loin.]

**A. adj.** = **LUMBAR** *a.*

1696 *COWPER in Phil. Trans.* XIX. 302 The Lumbal pain increast on the left side. 1713 *CHESELDEN Anat.* n. ii. (1726) 123 The first lumbal Vertebra. 1803 *Med. Trul.* IX. 158 The sciatic, lumbal, and intercostal nerves.

**B. sb.** = **LUMBAR** *sb.*

1708 J. KEILL *Anim. Secret.* 50 The Spermatic Arteries... dilate as big, if not bigger than one of the Lumbals. 1722 *QUINCY Lect. Physico-Med.* ed. 2 32 Six lumbals, each 3/4 in.

**Lumbar** (*lwmbar*), *a.* and *sb.* *l.* *Anat.* [ad. mod. *L. lumbār-is*, f. *L. lumbus* loin.]

**A. adj.** Of, belonging to, or situated in the loin.

1656 *BOUNT Glossogr.* s. v. *Vein, Lumbar vein*, the vein of the loins, etc. 1741 *MORRO Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 67 The five lumbar Nerves on each Side communicate with the Intercostal. 1756 *DOUGLAS tr. Winslow's Struct. Hum.* Body (ed. 4) II. 24 The Lumbar Arteries go out posteriorly from the inferior descending Aorta. 1800 *Med. Trul.* III. 232 Invest the whole of the abdominal and lumbar regions with a large... plaster. 1870 *ROLLSTON Anim. Life* 3 The diaphragm and the lumbar muscles. 1882 *QUAIN'S Dict. Med.* 854 2 The skin of the lumbar region is remarkable for its thickness.

**B. sb.** [From the elliptical use of the adj.] An artery, nerve, vein or vertebra situated in the loin.

1858 H. GRAY *Anat.* 518 The first [lumbar nerve] appears between the first and second lumbar vertebra; and the last between the last lumbar and the base of the sacrum. 1866 *HUXLEY Proc. R. Soc. Camb.* 138 The processes [of the vertebra] are coarser and stronger, and the lower oblique processes of the last lumbar are unusually far apart.

1831 *MURRAY Cat* 281 The last dorsal nerve sends back a branch which unites with the first lumbar.

† **Lumbar**, *sb.* *2 Obs.* [app. = **LOMBARD**.] A kind of slip.

13... *K. Alis.* 663 In schipes cayvars, In dromondes, and in lumbars [*MS. Land in ships lumbars*].

**Lumbar**, *obs. form of LOMBARD, LUMBER.*

† **Lumbard**, *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc. lumbart*. [app. = **LOMBARD**.] A particular kind of sleeve.

1542 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 99 Item, the body and lumbarts of one jorney of velvett of the colour of selche skin. a 1650 *CALDERWOOD Hist. Kirk* (1845) VII. 55 The bishops were ordeaned [in 1610] to have their gownes with lumbard sleeves.

**Lumbard** (*e*), *obs. f. LOMBARD, LUMBER* (*-PIE*). **Lumbardar**, variant of **LUMBERDAR**.

† **Lumbary**, *a.* *Anat. Obs.* [f. *L. lumbus* loin + *-ARY* *l.*] = **LUMBAR** *a.*

1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5009 The two Lumbary veins. 1681 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med.* Wks. *Vocab.*, *Lumbary*, belonging to the loins.

**Lumber** (*lwmbar*), *sb.* *1* Also 6 *lumbor*, 7 *lumar*. [Prob. f. **LUMBER** *v.* *1*, which occurs much earlier. But as a **LUMBER-HOUSE** or pawnbroker's shop was in fact a storehouse for such odds and ends of property as are denominated 'lumber', the word was prob. at one time more or less associated with **LUMBER** *sb.* *2*]

1. Disused articles of furniture and the like, which take up room inconveniently, or are removed to be out of the way; useless odds and ends.

1552 *HULOET*, Baggage, lumbor, or trumperye, *scruta*. 1587 *Willis & Inv. A. C.* (Surtees) II. 300 The tobs, kynes, stands, dishes, forms, chaires, stoles, and other lumber. 1596 *Unton Invent.* (1841) 2 In the Warltrope... ij paire of olde virginalls, and other lumber there. 1622 *MARBE tr. Alman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 3 A deale of lumber and luggage. 1716 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU ? Let. to Pope* 10 Oct. in *Let.* (1887) I. 130 A catalogue of the rest of the lumber. 1817 L. HUNT *Let. to C. C. Clarke in Gentl. Mag.* May (1876) 601 All the chaos of packed trunks, lumber, &c. 1884 *Globe* 6 Oct. 2/1 Three pictures... stowed away for nearly fifty years as lumber.

b. *fig.* Useless or cumbersome material.

1649 *MILTON Eikon* xvii. Wks. 1851 III. 466 When Ministers came to have Lands, Houses, Farms, Coaches, Horses, and the like Lumber. 1709 *POPE Ess. Crit.* 613 The bookful blockhead... With loads of learned lumber in his head. 1768 *GOLDSM. Good-n. Man* II. I, I'm to be a mere article of family lumber. 1858 *DARWIN in Life & Let.* II. 127, I should be mere living lumber.

2. Superfluous fat, esp. in horses.

1806-7 J. BERRSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) i. *Introd.*, With all my fleshy lumber about me. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 6 June 749/2 Plenty of muscle and no lumber. 1891 H. S. CONSTABLE *Horses, Sport & War* 15 Good thorough-bred horses have also lost what goes by the name of 'lumber'—such as lumps of flesh and fat... on the top of the neck. 1818 Sir Tatton seldom praised a horse without adding 'there is no lumber about him'.

3. *N. Amer.* Timber sawn into rough planks or otherwise roughly prepared for the market.

1662 *Suffolk (Mass.) Deeds* 26 Aug., Freight in Boston, with Beames, for houses, boards, and other Lumber. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 16 The principle articles of their [Rhode Islanders] trade are horses, lumber, and cheese. 1862



TROLLOPE *N. Amer.* I. 107 Timber in Canada is called lumber. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* July 60 The millwright operated the mill giving the supply of bread and lumber.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *lumber-garret*, *house*, *office*, *place*, *raft*; *lumber-headed* adj.; (sense 3) *lumber-boat*, *field*, *king*, *merchant*, *products*, *raft*, *steamer*, *wharf*; *lumber-laden*, *preparing* adjs.; *lumber-act*, an act of parliament regulating the lumber-trade; *lumber-camp*, a camp in which lumbermen dwell; *lumber-carrier*, a vessel employed in the lumber-trade; *lumber-cart*, ? = *jockey-cart* (*JOCKEY* sb. 9); *lumber-jack*, a lumberman; in quot. *attrib.*; *lumber-line*, a railway constructed primarily for carrying lumber; *lumber-mill*, a sawmill for cutting up lumber; *lumber-money*, a tax levied upon lumber; *lumber-scaler*, one who measures up timber; *lumber-shover*, a labourer in a lumber-yard (*slang*); *lumber-trade*, the trade in rough timber; † *lumber-troop*, a convivial society of London citizens (dissolved in 1859), with a quasi-military organization, its president being styled the 'colonel'; also *allusively*; hence *lumber-trooper*; *lumber-wood*, a wood where lumber is cut. Also LUMBERMAN, LUMBER-ROOM.

1721 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1866) III. 834 A message to the house . . . for repealing the 'Lumber Act'. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Aug. 2/1 Flat, ugly, 'lumber-boats'. 1882 *Howells Mod. Instance* II. 139 Down there in the 'lumber camp'. 1700 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1866) III. 104 Coasting vessels and 'lumber carriers'. 1830 *CUNNINGHAM Brit. Paint.* II. 228 He was stopt at Whetstone turnpike by a 'lumber or jockey cart'. 1881 *Chicago Times* 4 June, Pinerias, 'lumber-fields [etc.]'. 1838 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) 1 Nov., I should look with more expectation to the 'lumber garrets than to the muniment room'. 1891 *ATKINSON Last of Giant Killers* 100 The usually 'lumber-headed old giants'. 1728 *Pope Dunci.* III. 193 A 'lumber-house' of books in ev'ry head. 1896 *New York Weekly Witness* 30 Dec. 13/1 To lose the 'lumber-jack vote meant to lose the election'. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 19 Nov., The 'lumber lines' are now getting their new cars ready. 1825 J. NEAL *Rev. Jonathan I.* 23 The preacher . . . had been . . . a 'lumber-merchant'. 1901 *19th Cent.* Oct. 550 'Lumber mills, saw mills, grist mills'. 1715 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1866) II. 682 An account of the 'lumber money and excise money'. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Upvoer* Wks. 1730 I. 82 Carry that . . . halbard to my 'lumber-office'. 1744 W. COLE in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1836) I. 296 Laid up in a 'Lumber Place'. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 96 'Lumber-rafts can easily be built'. 1896 *New York Weekly Witness* 30 Dec. 13/1 A famous 'lumber-scaler'. 1884 S. E. DAWSON *Handbk. Canada* 129 Quebec [city] is . . . the centre of the 'lumber-trade'. 1745 *J. Ward's Compl. Acc. Clubs* title-p., A Compleat and Humorous Account of all the Remarkable Clubs and Societies in the Cities of London and Westminster, From the R—K—S—y down to the 'Lumber-Troop', &c. 1805 M. A. SHEP *Rhymes on Art* (1806) 76 Dolts, . . . Pass muster in the lumber troop of Taste. 1742 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 525 All other institutions, whether . . . Hiccubites, 'Lumber-Troopers, or Free-Masons'. 1898 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, 'Lumber-wharf, a timber-yard'. 1891 *N. Y. Sun in Boston* (Mass.) *Frul.* Nov., A man that works in the 'lumber-woods'.

† **Lumber**, sb.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* [variant of *LOMBARD* sb.<sup>1</sup>] 1. A pawnbroking establishment; = *LOMBARD* sb.<sup>1</sup> 3.

1617 *MISSEU Voc. Hisp. Lat., Môte de piedad*, a lumber or bancke to lend money for a year, for those that need, without interest. 1749 *LADY MURRAY Lives G. Baillie & Lady Grisell B.* (1822) 53 They put up the little plate they had . . . in the Lumber, which is pawning it.

b. Phrases. *To put to lumber*: to put in pawn or pledge. *To be in lumber* (*slang*): to be imprisoned.

1671 *SKINNER Etymol. Ling. Angl.* s.v., To put one's Clothes to Lumber, *pignori dare*. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., A man . . . sent to gaol is said to be lumbered, to be in lumber, or to be in Lombard-Street.

2. Money due with respect to articles pawned. a 1680 *BUTLER* *On Critics* 94 And, by an action falsely laid of Trover, The lumber for their proper goods recover.

**Lumber**, sb.<sup>3</sup> [f. next.] A rumbling noise. 1750 *SMITH in Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 729 One other Person . . . heard the Noise [of an earthquake], but judged it to be an odd Lumber above Stairs.

**Lumber** (*lʊmˈbəri*), v.<sup>1</sup> [Possibly two or more words may have coalesced. ME. *lomere* may have been a frequentative formation on *lome* LAME a. With sense 2 cf. Sw. dial. *lomra* to roar (Rietz). The word, however, may be partly of direct imitative formation in Eng.]

1. *intr.* To move in a clumsy or blundering manner; in later use only, to move heavily on account of unwieldiness of bulk and mass. Now always with defining adv. or advb. phr.

13. E. E. ALIT, P. B. 1094 Summe lepre, summe lome, and lomerande blynde. 1530 *PALSGR.* 586/1, I hoble, or halte, or lomber, as a horse dothe, *je cloche*. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 229 Let 'em not . . . lumber o'er the Meads; or cross the Wood. 1728 *PORE Dunc.* III. 294 Thy giddy dullness still shall lumber on. 1771 *FOOTE Maid of B.* III. Wks. 1799 II. 229 Hush! I hear him lumbering in! 1830 *SCOTT Demonst.* III. 100 The massive idol leapt lumbering from the carriage. 1852 *HAWTHORNE Blithedale Rom.* I. viii. 128 We . . . were pretty well agreed as to the inexpediency of lumbering along with the old system any further. 1899 *CROCKETT Kit Kennedy* xxii. 153 'Ouch . . .' barked Royal lumbering outwards like a great pot-walloping elephant

through the shallows. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 400/1 They lumbered to attention as I entered.

2. To rumble, make a rumbling noise. ? *Obs.* a 1520 *SKELTON Agst. Comely Coystrowne* 29 He lumbrith on a lewde lewte, Roty bully joyse, Rumbyll downe, tumblyll downe, hey go, now, now. 1530 *PALSGR.* 615/2, I lumber, I make a noyse above one's head. . . You lumbered so over my heed I coude nat slepe. [1584 *CLEM. ROBINSON Handf. Ples. Delites* (Arb.) 47 A proper new Ditty, 'To the tune of Lumber me.']. 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xvii. 643 A boisterous gust of wind Lumbering amongst it. [1621–1782: see *Lumbering* vbl. sb.<sup>1</sup>]

† 3. *trans.* ? To utter with a rumbling noise. *Obs.* a 1520 *SKELTON Col. Clout* 95 They lumbr forth the lawe. . . Expounding out theyr clauses.

**Lumber** (*lʊmˈbəri*), v.<sup>2</sup> [f. *LUMBER* sb.<sup>1</sup>] 1. *trans.* To cover, fill up, or obstruct with lumber; to burden uselessly, encumber. Said both of personal agents, and of the things which form the encumbrance. Sometimes with *over*, *up*.

1642 O. SEDGWICK *Eng. Præter.* 5 An indigested Thicket, lumbered all over with weeds. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* II. 81, I hope it [sc. a chapel] will never be lumber'd again. 1798 *MILLEN in Nicolas Nelson's Disp.* (1846) VII. p. clviii, We . . . sent our prisoners and their baggage which lumbered our guns, on board the Goliath. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 328 Empty bottles lumbered the bottom of every closet. 1825 *LOCKHART Lett. in Smiles Mem. J. Murray* (1891) II. xxvii. 229, I . . . should be sorry to have them [sc. packages] lumbering your warehouses. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxix. 98 The decks were lumbered up with everything. 1845 *FORD Handbk. Spain* I. 49 There is no worse mistake than lumbering oneself with things that are never wanted. 1861 *TULLOCH Eng. Purit.* II. 247 The mere details of controversy . . . lumber his style. 1866 *HOWELLS Venet. Life* 143, I could not . . . in any honesty, lumber my pages with descriptions. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron. Barsel* I. xxviii. 319 One side and two angles of the court are always lumbered with crates, hampers, [etc.]. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 261 The ships of war were lumbered up with the soldiers.

b. *intr.* To lie as lumber. 1850 D. MACMILLAN in *Life* (1882) II. 11 A queer mass of rubbish to lie lumbering in any one's brain.

2. To heap or place together as lumber, without order or method; to deposit as lumber.

1678 T. RYMER *Trag. Last Age* 41 In Rollo we meet with so much stuff lumber'd together. 1733 *MALLET Verbal Crit.* 16 With all their refuse lumber'd in his head. 1805 M. A. SHEP *Rhymes on Art* 369 How that [sc. picture], long . . . lumber'd in some filthy broker's stall, Lay, lost to fame.

3. *intr.* To perform the labour or carry on the business of cutting forest timber and preparing it for the market. *occas. trans.* (*N. Amer.*)

1809 *KENDALL Trav.* III. lxviii. 73 The verb to lumber has also the . . . sense, to procure or even to manufacture lumber. 1870 *Maine Rep.* LVI. 566 The plaintiff lumbered on his township called Holeb. 1891 R. A. ALGER in *Voice* (N. Y.) 15 Oct. I . . . commenced lumbering in a small way. *Ibid.*, We then lumbered a million and a quarter feet a year. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 711/1 They bought and lumbered timber on their own account.

**Lumber**, v.<sup>3</sup> *slang.* [f. *LUMBER* sb.<sup>2</sup>] *trans.* To deposit (property) in pawn; hence in *passive*, to be placed away privily, to be imprisoned.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., To lumber any property, is to deposit it at a pawnbroker's . . . ; to retire to any . . . private place, for a short time is called lumbering yourself. A man . . . sent to gaol is said to be lumbered. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 578 Revelling in the reminiscences of the number of times they have been lumbered.

|| **Lumberdar** (*lʊmˈbɑːdɑːr*). [Urdu *lambardār*, f. Eng. *LUMBER* + Urdu (Pers.) *-dār* suffix.] The registered head-man of an Indian village.

1855 H. H. WILSON *Gloss. Judic. & Rev. Ferns, Lambardar, Lumberdar*, The cultivator who . . . pays the government dues and is registered in the collector's roll according to his number. 1898 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 193 The moral control of head men and lumberdars is destroyed. 1900 *MARY CARUS WILSON Irene Petrie* xii. 284 The doctors operated successfully on the wife of the lumberdar—that is the hereditary taxgatherer, the headman of the village.

† **Lumberdyne**. *Obs.* *rare*—1. [? Connected with *Lombardy*; cf. *pleasance* from *Placentia*, *Piacenza*.] A kind of black lawn.

a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VIII (1809) 514 Their faces, neckes, armes & handes, covered with fyne pleasance blacke: Some call it Lumberdynes, which is merueylous thine, so that the same ladies seemed to be nygrost or blacke Mores.

**Lumbered** (*lʊmˈbɔːd*), a. [f. *LUMBER* v.<sup>2</sup> + *-ED*.] Filled or encumbered with lumber. Sometimes with *up*.

1745 P. THOMAS *Frul. Anson's Voy.* 288 She was so lumbered that she could not fight all of them. 1803 W. RAMSAY in *Naval Chron.* IX. 269 Many ships going in a lumbered state from Gravesend. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* 103 Soon the lumbered-up decks began to resume their normal appearance. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 547 [He] hunted a dusty creel from out of a lumbered corner.

**Lumberer** (*lʊmˈbɛrər*), sb.<sup>1</sup> *N. Amer.* [f. *LUMBER* v.<sup>2</sup> + *-ER*.] One engaged in the lumber or timber trade.

1809 *KENDALL Trav.* III. 33 To this mill, the surrounding lumberers or fellers of timber bring their logs. 1861 *WOOLFS Pr. of Wales in Canada* 152 The lumberers, who in Ottawa welcomed the Prince in their procession of canoes. 1884 L. D. BLACKBURN in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 410 The legislation confined the enactment to the seasons during which lumberers ordinarily ply their trade.

**Lumberer**, sb.<sup>2</sup> *Obs. exc. slang.* [f. *LUMBER* v.<sup>3</sup> + *-ER*.] A pawnbroker.

1802 W. TAYLOR in *Roberts' Mem.* I. 419 The Jew

lumberers exhibit . . . candlesticks purchased of the church-robbers. 1807 — in *Ann. Rev.* V. 296 We believe the term broker, for a furniture broker, is gradually disused, and that the term lumberer is introducing itself. 1896 *FARMER Slang, Lumberer* . . . 2. (American thieves'.)—A pawnbroker.

**Lumberer**, sb.<sup>3</sup> [f. *LUMBER* v.<sup>1</sup> + *-ER*.] 1. One who goes clumsily or blunderingly.

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 128 So many cow-babys, bawlers and heauy-gated lumberers into the ministry are stumbled.

2. *slang.* † a. ? A tramp, vagrant (*obs.*). b. 'A swindling tipster' (Barrère & Ieland).

1764 *Low Life* (ed. 3) 99 Lumberers taking a Survey of the Streets and Markets, and preparing to mount Bulks instead of Beds. 1897 *HALL CAINE Christian* IV. iv. 276 The pick-pocket, the card-sharper, the 'lumberer', . . . and the faker of every description laid his snares on this holy spot [Epsom Downs]. 1901 *Sketch* 13 Dec. 351/1 It is a pity means could not be devised to rid the Turf of the 'lumberers'.

† **Lumber-house**. *Obs.* = *LUMBER* sb.<sup>2</sup> 1.

1677 *VARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 7 A lumber-house, whereby all poor people may have Moneys lent upon Goods at very easie Interest. 1720 *Longm. Gaz.* No. 5859/9 Subscriptions for erecting Lumber-Houses, Loan-Offices, &c. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6164/1 Lumber-Houses or Banks for lending Money on Pledges.

**Lumbering** (*lʊmˈbɛrɪŋ*), vbl. sb.<sup>1</sup> [f. *LUMBER* v.<sup>1</sup> + *-ING*.] The action of *LUMBER* v.<sup>1</sup>

1621 *LADY M. WROTH Urania* 486 Wee heard a noise . . . continuing with increase of lumbering. 1782 *COWPER Gilpin* 232 The lumbering of the wheels. 1816 *Scott Old Meri.* xviii. The lumbering of the old guns backwards and forwards shook the battlements.

**Lumbering** (*lʊmˈbɛrɪŋ*), vbl. sb.<sup>2</sup> [f. *LUMBER* v.<sup>2</sup> + *-ING*.] 1. The action of filling with lumber.

1775 in *Ash, Suppl.* 2. The trade or business of a lumberer; dealing or working in timber.

1792 J. BELKNAP *Hist. New-Hampsh.* III. 213 Towns adjoining the river, in which lumbering was formerly the chief employment. 1898 G. F. R. HENDERSON *Stonewall Jackson* I. i. 10 Young men had to serve a practical apprenticeship to lumbering and agriculture.

b. *attrib.*, as *lumbering-camp*, *season*.

1857 *THOREAU Maine W.* (1894) 143 Here were the ruins of an old lumbering-camp. 1873 *Wisconsin Rep.* XXXI. 424 The coming lumbering season.

**Lumbering** (*lʊmˈbɛrɪŋ*), ppl. a. [f. *LUMBER* v.<sup>1</sup> + *-ING*.] Ponderous in movement, inconveniently bulky. *lit.* and *fig.*

1593 *NASHE Four Lett. conf. G.* 3 Master Stannynhurst . . . trod a foule lumbering boystrous wallowing measures [sic] in his translation of Virgil. 1594 — *Terrors* II. Wks. (Grosart) III. 275 And yet me thinks it comes off too goutie and lumbering. 1606 J. RAYNOLDS *Jolarny's Prim.* (1880) 118 There might be heard, the hideous lumbering swasher. 1736 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1870) IV. 713 We had only time . . . to save our lumbering stuff, such as tables and chairs. 1792 *WOLCOT* (P. Pindar) *Ode to the Pope* iii. Wks. III. 256 Upon the sportsman's breaking back, A lumbering eighteen pounder. 1811 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. vii. 229, I agree with you respecting the lumbering weight of the stanza. 1855 *MRS. GATTRY Parables* Jr. Nat. Ser. I. (1869) 3 A caterpillar, who was strolling along a cabbage leaf in his odd lumbering way. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 6 June 758/1 How lumbering all their rapier play Beside your finished carte and tierce. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 574 It was a great heavy lumbering travelling coach.

† b. *Rumbling*. *Obs.* 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* I. 159 A lumbering noise as of fire. 1684 *Ibid.* II. 27.

Hence **Lumberingly** *adv.*, **Lumberingness**.

1850 *Bentl. Misc.* Jan. 12 'Come—be alive!' and Meg moved lumberingly out. 1860 *Rutledge* 112, I . . . ran up stairs followed lumberingly by the housekeeper. 1860 *Echo* 13 Feb., The intolerable lumberingness of its action [sc. of the House of Commons]. 1885 D. C. MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* III. vi. iii. 214 A drunken sailor who howled a song and danced lumberingly. 1900 N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 451/4 The beast . . . fell lumberingly on its side.

**Lumberly** (*lʊmˈbɛrli*), a. [f. *LUMBER* v.<sup>1</sup> + *-LY*.] Clumsy, cumbersome.

1805 *COLERIDGE Lett.* (1895) II. 488 The latter word shall have become an incurable synonym, a lumberly duplicate. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitby Gloss.*, *Lumberly* or *Lumberly*, awkward, cumbersome. 1880 J. A. H. MURRAY *Address to Philol. Soc.* 30 England is stirring, in a slow, lumberly, and timorous fashion.

**Lumberman** (*lʊmˈbɛrmən*). *N. Amer.* [f. *LUMBER* sb.<sup>1</sup> + *MAN*.] One whose work is among lumber or rough timber, *esp.* one who fells and dresses timber in the forest.

a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. II. (1821) 166 The lumbermen were without employment. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit.* Wks. (Bohn) III. i. He envied every drover and lumberman in the tavern. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 711/1 The veteran lumberman and politician, Hon. Philetus Sawyer, is a conspicuous example.

† **Lumber-pie**. *Obs.* Also *lumar-pie*. [See *LOMBARD* a. 2.] A savoury pie made of meat or fish and eggs.

1656 *MARINETTE Perf. Cook* II. 1 To make a Lumar Pie. Take three pound of Mutton [etc.]. 1663 in *Jupp Acc. Carpenters' Comp.* (1848) 206 It is . . . ordered . . . that the provision be as followeth: viz., Roast Turkey, Lumberpie, Capon, Custurd, and codling tart. 1888 R. HOLME *Annuary* III. 83/1 Lumber pie, made of Flesh or Fish minced and made in Balls . . . with Eggs, . . . and so Baked in a Pye with Butter. 1694 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* (1737) IV. ix. 243 Lumar-Pyes, with hot Sauce. 17. E. SMITH *Compl. Housewife* (1750) 150 To make a Lumber Pye. Take a pound and a half of veal, &c. 1849 W. H. AINSWORTH *Lanc. Witches* III. ix. There were lumber pies, marrow pies, quince pies [etc.].



**Lumber-room.** [f. LUMBER sb.<sup>1</sup>] A room for the reception of lumber or disused chattels.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) l. 132 My own little chapel, which has not been used for any thing but a lumber-room. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.*, *Baby's Debut*, The chaise... stood in the lumber room. 1884 J. HATTON *Il. Irving's Impress.*, *Amer.* (ed. 2) l. 4 The apartments were lumber-rooms until lately.

b. fig.

1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* clx. (1792) ll. 72 Many great readers... make lumber-rooms of their heads. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 446 The memory ought to be a store-room. Many turn their rather into a lumber-room. 1879 J. A. II. MURRAY *Address to Philol. Soc.* 33 They are included by Lepsius in his provisional lumber-room of 'Isolated Languages'.

**Lumbersome** (lʊmˈbɜːsəm), a. [f. LUMBER v.<sup>1</sup> + -SOME.] Cumbersome, unwieldy.

1834 M. SCOTT in *Blackiv. Mag.* XXXV. 314 Sprawl... invariably wore with his back to him, and so cumbersome and slowly, that the Commodore usually had wheeled... long before Mr. Sprawl came round. 1837 C. LOFFT *Self-formation* l. 142, I was like a young greyhound, sprawling, uncouth, and cumbersome. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.* cap. II. Wks. 1898 II. 396/2 The large and cumbersome and dignified And gentry-fashioned old-style haunts of sleep.

**Lumbert** (te, obs. form of LOMBARD).

**Lumbiplex** (lʊmˈbɪpleks). *Anat.* [f. L. lumbus loin + PLEX-US.] The lumbar plexus of nerves. Hence **Lumbiplexal** a., pertaining to the lumbiplex.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* refers to COVERS.

**Lumbo-** (lʊmˈbo-), used as combining form of L. lumbus loin, as lumbo-abdominal a., pertaining to the loins and the abdomen (cf. ABDOMINAL); so lumbo-aortic, -costal, -inguinal, etc. (see *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889), -sacral, -vertebral adjs.; || **lumbodinia** [mod. L.; hybrid f. Gr. δὲνν pain] = LUMBAGO.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 660 Neuralgia of the lumbar plexus, or \*lumbo-abdominal neuralgia. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 805 The affection is commonly known as lumbago. Vallex designated it \*lumbodinia. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 107 The \*lumbo-iliac ligament is triangular in form. 1856 QUAIN'S *Anat.* (ed. 6) II. 672 note, Schmidt describes them as separate nerves, naming the genital branch, external spermatic, and the crural branch, \*lumbo-inguinal. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 14 The \*lumbo-sacral nerve. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* l. 258 The lumbo-sacral portion of the column is more frequently affected than any other. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 217 The \*lumbo-vertebral anastomotic trunk of Braune.

**Lumbor**, obs. form of LUMBER sb.<sup>1</sup>

† **Lumbric.** *Obs.* Also **lumbyrke**. [ad. L. lumbricus; see LUMBRICUS.] A worm.

c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 316/2 Lumbyrke, lumbricus. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Lumbric*, a worm. *Med. Repos.*

**Lumbrical** (lʊmˈbrɪkəl), a. and sb. *Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod. L. lumbricālis; see LUMBRICUS and -AL.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling a lumbricus or worm; *Anat.* applied to certain fusiform muscles in the hand and the foot which assist in flexing the digits.

1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 230 The Lumbrical Muscles (which lie in the Palm of the Hand). 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 2 The Tendon of one of the lumbrical Muscles. 1775 ASI, *Lumbrical*,... belonging to the earth-worm. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 394 The Lumbrical and Vermicular Ascaris. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 757/2 The fourth digital nerve... gives a filament to the second lumbrical muscle. 1866 TREAS. *Bot.*, *Lumbrical*, worm-shaped; a term applied to the worm-like lobes of the frond of certain seaweeds.

B. *sb.* Often in L. form lumbricalis, pl. -es (lʊmˈbrɪkəl-iz, -iz). A lumbrical muscle.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lumbricales*, Muscles of the Finger, so nam'd from their Figure. 1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 12 The fingers are bent to a certain degree by the long muscles that lie upon the fore-arm, to the tendons of which a set of smaller muscles are attached, called lumbricales. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 188 There is in each limb only one lumbricalis. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 2 Apr. 733/1 The lumbricals of the hand and foot. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 660 The two radial lumbricals are not paralysed.

**Lumbriciform** (lʊmˈbrɪkəfɔːm), a. [ad. mod. L. type \*lumbriciformis; see LUMBRICUS and -FORM.] Resembling a lumbricus; vermiform.

1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 269 The tongue... resembles that of the Woodpeckers, in its length and lumbriciform slenderness.

**Lumbricine** (lʊmˈbrɪsɪn), a. *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. lumbricina; see LUMBRICUS and -INE.] Pertaining to the group *Lumbricina* of annelids; lumbriciform. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

So **Lumbrician**, a worm of this group.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* l. xii. 334 The third [order] he [Savigny] names Lumbricianus.

**Lumbricoid** (lʊmˈbrɪkɔɪd), a. and sb. *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. lumbricoidēs; see LUMBRICUS and -OID.]

A. *adj.* Resembling the lumbricus or round-worm, *Ascaris lumbricoides*. B. *sb.* The round-worm.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 853/2 The presence of lumbricoid ascarides in the intestine. 1882 QUAIN'S *Dict. Med.* 855/2 All the larger round-worms infesting man and animals are apt to be called lumbricoids. 1892 *Lancet* 20 Jan. 284/2 The possible relations between micro-organisms and these lumbricoids being thus established.

**Lumbricous** (lʊmˈbrɪkəs), a. *Path.*, etc. [f. Vol. VI.

LUMBRIC-US + -OUS. Cf. late L. lumbricōsus.]

a. Infested with lumbrici. b. = LUMBRICIFORM.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, s.v. Lumbricoides. 1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*.

|| **Lumbricus** (lʊmˈbrɪk-əs). *Zool.* Pl. lumbrici (lʊmˈbrɪ-si). [L. lumbricus.] a. The earth-worm, L. terrestris. b. The round-worm which infests the intestines, *Ascaris lumbricoides* (frequently referred to *Lumbricus*).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 150 Lete about lumbricus of pe erpe, bat both erpe-wormes stampid & boild wip oile of roses. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Kation. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 202 In a relaxed constitution of the body politic, acquitted and unprosecuted malefactors... are no less congenial... than the tania, the lumbricus, and the ascaris are to the natural body. 1808 *Med. Jnl.* XIX. 307 Since taking the electuary, [he] has voided another lumbricus. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 248 In the lumbrici... every ring... is found to support a series of sharp retractile spines. attrib. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) l. 82 The contents of the stomach, together with a lumbricus worm... were effused in the chest.

**Lumbrous** (lʊmˈbrʊs), a. rare. [f. LUMBERS sb.<sup>1</sup> + -OUS.] Heavy and unwieldy; lumbrering.

1847-8 II. MILLER *First Impr.* XI. (1857) 170 The lumbrous dignity of Shenstone's elegies. 1887 HALL CAINE *Pemster* II. (1888) A lumbrous, jolting sound of heavy wheels.

**Lume**, Sc. var. LUMUS sb.<sup>1</sup>; obs. f. LEAM sb.<sup>1</sup>

|| **Lumen** (lūˈmɛn). Pl. lumina (lūˈmɪnā). [L. = light; an opening.] An opening, passage, or canal. a. *Anat.* and *Zool.* b. *Bot.* c. *Surg.*

The passage of any tube in an instrument.

a. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 81 The vessel thus calcified, loses its... contractility; its lumen is diminished. 1888 BEDDARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 680/2 A longitudinal fold on the dorsal side which projects into the lumen of the intestine. 1893 SHIPLEY *Zool. Invertebr.* 214 In the lumen of the siphon is a small valve.

b. 1887 GARNSEY & LAFOUR *Tr. De l'ary's Fungi* 301 The hyphae... usually have their walls thickened till the lumen disappear. 1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Lumen*, the space which is bounded by the walls of an organ, as the central cavity of a cell.

c. 1889 *Lancet* 9 Nov. 947/1 Tracheotomy was resorted to, the larger lumen of the tube affording a freer vent. 1894 *Ibid.* 3 Nov. 1053 The lumen of the catheter.

**Lumen**, obs. pl. of LUMB sb.<sup>1</sup>

† **Lumer.** *Obs.* rare-1. [? a. OF. lumière, F. lumière light.] Light, illumination.

c 1468 in *Archaeol.* (1846) XXXI. 334 To encrease the lumer of the said hall, one every side vii other candlesticks, one echc iiiii lyghis.

† **Luminair.** *Sc. Obs.* Also **lumynar**, -air. [a. F. luminair, ad. med. L. luminarium; see LUMINARY sb.] = LUMINARY sb.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Lavo Arms* (S. T. S.) 210 God... maid two lumynaris... that are callit the grete lumynar and the small lumynar. c 1477 CANTON *Jason* 84 When... all the lumynaire brende about the body of Appollo. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 125 Of all pallice it was the lumynar. 1588 A. KING *Tr. Canisius' Catech.* 81 All outuord apparell and ornaments of this vnbloody sacrifice as haly vestments, vessell, luminaris and vther ceremonies.

**Luminal** (lūˈmɪnəl), a. [f. L. lūmin-, LUMEN + -AL.] Of or belonging to a lumen.

1897 *Amer. Naturalist* Jan. 67 The luminal walls of these intestinal cells are strong and thick.

**Luminance** [f. next; see -ANCE.] Luminousness.

1880 OUDIA *Moths* III. xi. 282 Her eyes have a serious sweet luminance. 1884 E. A. B. HODGETTS *tr. Remin. Gen. Skoboleff* 322 The bright luminance of our freedom shall shine forth to be seen by the whole world. 1893 MARIE CORELLI *Arabas* III. (1894) 15 The flickering luminance thus given only making the native darkness of the place more palpable.

**Luminant** (lūˈmɪnənt), a. and sb. [ad. L. luminant-em, pres. pple. of lūmināre to LUMINATE.]

A. *adj.* Illuminating, luminous.

1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* xviii. 237 There would be three more hours of light... before the luminant star-freaked dark. 1893 *Black & White* 22 July 100/2 His discussion is luminant only in flashes.

B. *sb.* An illuminant.

18... *Elect. Rev.* XXIV. 334 (Cent.) Public institutions and factories are very much in favour of the new luminant. 1884 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 3/5 The different luminants—gas, oil, and electricity—which are being experimented with.

**Luminarious**, a. rare. [f. LUMINARY + -OUS.] Luminous.

1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* II. 853 (MS.) See! the clouds descend with luminarous glory. 1823 *Spirit Publ. Jnl.* (1825) l. 271 Falling fast before the luminarous orb.

**Luminarist** (lūˈmɪnərɪst). [ad. F. luminariste (Litré *Suppl.*), f. L. lūmin-, LUMEN light.] A painter who treats light effectively, or whose 'colour' is luminous.

1888 *Academy* 21 Jan. 48/2 The finest works of that great and subtle luminarist Adrian van Ostade. a 1900 R. A. M. STEVENSON *Introd. Armstrong's Sir H. Raeburn* (1901) 18 Oil-paint is the least abstract or conventional of the mediums. It is the medium of the luminarist and the man who would render an account of the full aspect of nature.

**Luminary** (lūˈmɪnəri), sb. [ad. F. luminaire masc. (early OF. luminarie), ad. med. L. lūminarium, lūmināre, f. lūmin-, LUMEN light; cf. -ARY.]

1. A natural light-giving body, esp. a celestial body; pre-eminently applied to the sun or the moon. † The luminaries often = the sun and moon.

1489 CANTON *Faytes of A. iv.* xvii. 279 The golde representeth the sonne which is a right noble lumynarye. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasz* 11 Imagining the lumynaries to have their course vnder all the other Planetes. 1616 THOMAS ALBHAMAR v. i. K 2 h Search your Natinitie; see if the Fortunes And Luminaries be in a good Aspect. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Pref. (1848) 24 For though the stars cannot, the Luminaries can, cloathe the vapours of the air, with the colour of Gold and of Roses. 1667 — in *Phil. Trans.* II. 666 Loth of them from frotten Wood and burning Coal) are Luminaries, that is, give Light. 1667 MILTON *J. L.* III. 576 Where the great Luminarie Alooff the vulgar Constellations thick, Dispenses Light from farr. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) l. 8 All other planets that depend upon our great luminary for their support. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* i. The level surface of the lake... was gilded with the beams of the setting luminary. 1881 ROUTLEDGE *Science* i. 15 Pythagoras conceived the planets to revolve around the central luminary.

b. *transf. nonce-use.* (As if 'astrological signs'.)

a 1639 WOOTTON *Life Dk. Buckham* in *Reliq.* (1651) 77 Who, I know not upon what Luminaries he spied in his face, dissuaded him from Marriage.

2. An artificial light; † in Caxton *collect. sing.* (cf. F. *luminaire*); † in 17th c. *pl.*, illuminations betokening rejoicing (so med. L. *luminaria*).

1483 CANTON *G. de la Tour* cxxxvi. 193 She... gaf these torches, and alle suche other lumynary as it neded therto. c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Gij, None closthe in a corner a kindled luminary. 1605 B. JONSON *Masque Blackness* Wks. 1616 l. 897 The dressing of her head antique; & crown'd with a Luminarie, or Sphere of light. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) l. 135 There were luminaries of joy lately here for the victory that Don Gonzalez de Cordova got over Count Mansfelt in the Netherlands. 1692 LUTHELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 598 There were extraordinary luminaries in all the windows in the publick streets. 1706 COTTIS *tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th C. II. iv. xviii. 266 The Church... has introduced Ceremonies, such as mystical Benedictions, Luminaries [etc.]. 1802 STEVENSON *Ad. the Plains* 213 [They] began to garnish their windows with our particular brand of luminary.

3. *fig.* A source of intellectual, moral, or spiritual light (now only of persons, formerly also *occas.* of things); a person of 'light and leading'.

a 1450 *Con. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 288 [To Herod] O thou luminarye of pure lightnes! a 1529 SKELTON *Prayer to Father of Heav'n*, O radiant Luminary of light intermynable, Celestial Father. 1557 PAYNELL *Barclay's Jughenit* 89 The glorious dedes... of forefathers be like an example or luminary unto their of spring or progeny. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Reliq. Med.* l. 12 In this mass of nature there is a set of things which to wiser... Reasons serve as Luminaries in the Abyss of knowledge. 1692 BENTLEY *8 Serms.* (1724) 108 A late happy Discovery by two great Luminaries of this Island. 1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 19 Oct. We were now treading that illustrious island, which was once the luminary of the Caledonian regions. 1797 GOWIN *Enquirer* II. ix. 324 Mr. Fox, the greatest luminary of the present house of commons. 1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. i. 2 Like the other great luminaries of philosophy and science, Locke has shone on with tolerably uniform lustre. 1860 TROLOPE *Framley P. i.* Here is one of the luminaries of your diocese.

**Luminary**, a. rare. [f. L. lūmin-, LUMEN light + -ARY.] Pertaining to light.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 416 Without the influence of light, vegetables would... be deprived of their beautiful shades by the interception of the luminary fluid. 1889 ANTHONY'S *Photogr. Bull.* II. 399 While the so-called cirri or land clouds have an average height of 13 kilometres, the luminary night clouds float at a height of 75 kilometres.

† **Luminate**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. lūmināt-us, p. pple. of lūmināre (see next).] Lighted.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 925 Their luminat lampis of gret valour.

**Luminate** (lūˈmɪnət), v. *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. L. lūmināt-, ppl. stem of lūmināre, f. lūmin-, LUMEN light.] *trans.* To light up, ILLUMINATE.

1623 COCKERAM, *Luminate*, to glue light. 1693 W. DE BRITAIN *Hum. Prud.* v. (ed. 6) 36 Whether the Stars be but Earth luminated, as Thales maintained, or [etc.]. 1799 SIR II. DAVY in *Beddoes Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* (1799) 87 The atmosphere [above 45 miles high] is amazingly rare, being composed of phosoxigen highly luminated. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* l. i. 634 Would proper principles in Nature lie, To furnish earth and luminate the sky?

Hence **Luminated**, **Luminating** *ppl. adjs.*

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* vii. xix. 97 The Stars... That stud the luminated sphere. 1746 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 87 The luminating Power which is gained by Calcination. 1882 G. MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* I. xx. 320 He had been inwardly beholding a large breadth of greatly luminated spiritual sky.

**Lumination** (lūˈmɪnɪʃən), rare. [ad. L. \*lūminātiō-em, n. of action f. lūmināre; see prec.] A shedding or emission of light. † Also *concr.* an illumination (cf. LUMINARY sb. 2).

1654 *tr. Scudery's Curia Pol.* D j b The glory of terrestrial Sovereignty... transcendeth... inferior lights and luminations. 1709 *Proclamation* in K. Steuart *By Allan Water* iii. (1901) 104 The hail inhabitants to put out and mak luminations in the windows of their houses. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light* etc. 291 Most powerful for exciting heat, proportionally to its lumination. 1858 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep. Hist.* *Introd.* vii. 39 The liberty of the Netherlands, notwithstanding several brilliant but brief luminations, seemed to remain in almost perpetual eclipse.

|| **Luminator** (lūˈmɪnətə), *Hist.* [med. L. lūminātor (f. lūmināre; see LUMINATE v.); the word occurs as the designation of an official who kept the accounts of expenditure for the lighting and 'fabric' of a church. Cf. OF. *luminier* of the



same meaning (in Auvergne, a churchwarden). See Du Cange s.v. *Luminator, Luminaria*.] In St. Andrews University, a student (one in each class) who was privileged to attend the professor's lectures without payment, and to receive certain dues from the other students, in return for services rendered by him.

The Librarian of the University, Mr. J. Maitland Anderson, informs us that the first student whom he has found described in the records as 'luminator' entered the University in 1697; it is, however, probable that the title goes back to mediæval times. It is supposed that the 'luminator' originally provided lights and fires to the classes; but there is no contemporary evidence of this. Between 1800 and 1827 his duties seem to have been those of a clerk (cf. quot. a 1808). The office was abolished about 1830.

It is commonly stated that the University seal contains a representation of a 'luminator' holding a candle while a professor is lecturing. But whether the object is a candle or something else (a mace), and whether the figure holding it is meant for the 'luminator', seems to be quite uncertain.

Called *illuminator* in Lyon's St. Andrews (1838) 171. a 1808 *Eye-laws United College* (MS.), clause added by Prof. Adamson, The Luminator of each class to give in to the Hebdomadar each Monday a list of absents (from church) on the preceding Sunday. 1827 *Evidence Univ. Commission* (1837) III. 292 Each class has a Luminator, who originally furnished lights and fires to the classes for a certain remuneration from the students. He is still privileged to attend the class of which he is Luminator, without payment of a fee to the Professor; and he continues to receive . . . 2s. 6d. from each Secondar of the class, and 1s. 6d. from each Terner, except [etc.].

**Lumine** (*lūmin*), *v.* Now rare or Obs. [a. OF. *lumine-r*, med.L. *lūmināre*, f. L. *lūmin*, *lūmen* light. Cf. *LIMN* *v.*, *ILLUMINE* *v.*] *trans.* To light up, illumine. † In early use, to illumine (manuscripts or books); see *LIMN* *v.* Hence *Lumined* *ppl. a.*, *Luminizing* *obl. sb.*

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 295 Piss bishop hymself schoneid not to write and lumine and bynde bookes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 223/2 To Lumine, illumine. 1512 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* IV. 379 In part pament of lummyng [read lumining] of the Kingis grete portuus x Franch crownis. 1577 87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 857/1 The outward part of the place lumined the eyes of the beholders, by reason of the sumptuous worke. 1596 *SPENSER Heavenly Love* 280 Blinding the eyes, and lumining the spright. 1729 *SAVAGE Wanderer* III. 139 From lumind windows glancing on the eye, Around, athwart, the striking shadows fly. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* xli. A smile of joy lumined his wrinkled features.

† **Luminer**, *e. Obs.* Also -our. See also *LIMNER*. [f. *LUMINE* *v.* + -ER *2.*] = *ILLUMINATOR* 5. 1330-31 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 517 Radulpho Luminour pro libr. de Merington illuminand. xijd. 1491 in *York Myst.* Intro. 39 Tixt-wryters, luminers [etc.].

**Luminesce** (*lūmine's*), *v.* [Back-formation from *LUMINESCENT*.] *intr.* To become luminescent. 1866 S. P. THOMPSON in *Jrnl. Oxf. Univ. Junior Scientific Club* II. No. 40. 69 Substances such as glass lose the power of luminescing when raised to temperatures such that they become conductors of electricity. 1898 *SIR W. CROOKES Addr. Brit. Assoc.* 22 Fluor-spar, which by prolonged heating has lost its power of luminescing when re-heated.

**Luminescence** (*lūmine'sens*), [*f.* next: see -ENCE.] Luminescent condition or quality.

1889 [tr. E. Weidemann in] *Philos. Mag.* Ser. v. xxviii. 151. I have ventured to employ the term luminescence for all those phenomena of light which are more intense than corresponds to the actual temperature. 1896 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 497 Electrical luminescence. 1899 D. SHARP *Insects* II. (Camb. Nat. Hist.) 259 It is remarkable that there should be three successive seats of luminescence in the life of the same individual.

**Luminescent** (*lūmine'sent*), *a.* [f. L. *lūmin*, *lūmen* light + -ESCENT.] *a.* Emitting light, or having the property of emitting light, otherwise than as a result of incandescence. *b.* Pertaining to luminescence.

1889 [tr. E. Weidemann in] *Philos. Mag.* Ser. v. XXVIII. 155 Luminescent light is in a high degree dependent in colour and intensity upon the mode of production. 1896 S. P. THOMPSON in *Jrnl. Oxf. Univ. Junior Scientific Club* II. No. 40. 64 The colour emitted by the luminescent body.

**Luminiferous** (*lūmini-fērōs*), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -(I)FEROUS.] Producing or transmitting light esp. in *luminiferous ether* (see *ETHER* 5).

1801 *YOUNG in Phil. Trans.* XCII. 22 The actual velocity of the particles of the luminiferous ether. 1842 *PARNELL Chem. Anal.* (1845) 270 The principal luminiferous constituents of coal-gas are [etc.]. 1863 *TYNDALL Heat* xl. 293 The luminiferous ether fills stellar space. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 137 The luminiferous, the calorific, and the chemical rays. 1878 *BECL tr. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 394 The paired luminiferous organ of these animals.

**Luminist** (*lūminist*), *rare.* [f. L. *lūmin*, *lūmen* light + -IST.] = *LUMINARIST*.

1901 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 492 The Barbizon school, the realists, the luminists, the impressionists [etc.].

**Luminologist** (*lūmīnōlōgist*). [f. L. *lūmin*, *lūmen* light + -OLOGIST.]

1. One who studies the luminescent phenomena in living organisms.

1888 *Nature* 1 Mar. 411/1 Luminologists such as Giglioli, Dubois, and others.

2. One versed in the study of illuminations of manuscripts. *rare* -o.

1890 in *Century Dict.* (with quot. of sense 1). **Luminosity** (*lūmīnōsiti*). [f. *LUMINOUS*: see -ITY, -OSITY.]

1. The quality or condition of being luminous.

1634 *Br. Hall Contempl.* N. T. iv. vii. As it is in the sun . . . the luminosity of it being no whit impaired by that perpetual emission of lightsome beams. 1851-9 *OWEN in Man. Sci. Encl.* 369 The phenomena of oceanic luminosity. 1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* II. 148 To impart additional luminosity to your ideas. 1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man* I. x. 345 The purpose of the luminosity in the female glowworm is . . . not understood. 1895 *ZANGWILL Master* II. i. 120 Luminosity of colour, richness of handling, grip of composition.

2. Something luminous; a luminous point or area.

1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxvii. (1856) 223. I thought I saw a luminosity overhead. 1873 *BROWNING Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 232 Then his face grew one luminosity. 1895 *ZANGWILL Master* II. ii. 142 The strange warm luminosities Matt possessed to see on London tiles.

**Luminous** (*lūmīnōs*), *a.* Also *luminos* (o), *lummyneous*. [ad. L. *lūmīnōs-us*, f. *lūmin*-, *lūmen* light. Cf. F. *lumineux*.]

1. Full of light; emitting or casting light; shining, bright. *occas.* jocular = shiny.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 113 The frute of oliues is vinctuous, luminoſe, and delicious. 1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* Pref. in *Ashm. Theatr. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 121 Whose Luminos Bemis obtundyth our speculation. 1630 *Tinker of Turvey* 55 His eyes were luminous, Chrystalline and beauteous. 1792 *MAR. RIDDELL Voy. Madeira* 20 The phenomenon of the luminous sea, well known to naturalists. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 147 As the night thickened the huge fires became more and more luminous. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1191 In circumpolarization it [sugar] bends the luminous rays to the right. 1863 *TYNDALL Heat* i. § 11 (1870) 11 Here are two quartz-pebbles: I have only to rub them together to make them luminous. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* July 58/2 The maples and birches . . . shone with a strange luminous beauty.

*b.* Of a room: Well lighted.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* II. xxx. Their sunny Tents and houses luminous. 1624 *WOTTON Elem. Archit.* i. 55 Our Master . . . seems to have been an extreme Lover of Luminous Rooms. 1775 *JOHNSON Tour West. Ist. Scotl.* 10 The library . . . is elegant and luminous. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* 21 Sept. an. 1777, The church of Ashbourne, which is one of the largest and most luminous that I have seen in any town of the same size.

*c.* Applied to animals or plants which emit light. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* II. (1879) 30 The rings in one instance retained their luminous property nearly twenty-four hours after the death of the insect. 1851-6 *WOODWARD Mollusca* 30 Some of the cuttle-fishes are slightly luminous. 1900 *Nature* 12 July 264/2 Dr. J. D. F. Gilchrist exhibited . . . four fishes showing luminous organs.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*; said esp. of writers, expressions, literary treatment, etc.

1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 1261 This virgine fulle of splendour and thorgh out lummyneous. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* To Rdr. (1636) A 7 Whose writings are altogether as luminous, as acuminous. 1787 *SHERIDAN in Sheridaniana* 98 If you . . . read the luminous page of Gibbon. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 397 The solid and luminous theory of Lavoisier and Laplace. 1809 *KNOX & JENN COR.* I. 559 When I say that Watts was not luminous, I mean strictly to distinguish that word from *lucid*; for this I think he was. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxv. IV. 447 His State papers . . . are models of terse, luminous, and dignified eloquence. 1881 G. ALLEN *Vignettes fr. Nat.* xxii. 222 Mr. Wallace's luminous researches on the geographical distribution of animals.

**Luminously**, *adv.* [f. *LUMINOUS* + -LY *2.*] In a luminous manner; with luminosity.

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* ix. So luminously expounding the nature of Owen Thomas' mistake. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 362 Where swim medusæ luminously. 1888 H. R. REYNOLDS *Expos. St. John* xxi. Vers. 14-18 are . . . eminently and luminously Johannine.

**Luminousness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Luminous quality or condition; luminosity.

1667 *BOYLE in Phil. Trans.* II. 597 Whether stinking Fish, that shines, be of the same nature as to Luminousness with Rotten Wood, that shines too. 1773 *JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 25 Aug. A library that for luminousness and elegance may vie at least with the new edifice at Streatham. 1873 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* III. II. v. 284 Expounding a sacred dogma with a luminousness which is almost an inspiration.

**Lumme**, *obs. form of LOOM* sb.<sup>2</sup>

**Lummy** (*lūmi*), *a. slang.* First-rate.

1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xliii. Jack Dawkins—lummy Jack—the Dodger—the Artful Dodger. 1864 *Slang Dict.*, *Lummy*, jolly, first-rate. 1883 *Punch* 28 July 38/1 London's gettin' more lummy each day; there's sech oshuns to see and enjoy!

**Lump** (*lʌmp*), *sb.* Also 4 6 *lomp* 'e, *lumpe*, (5 *lumppe*). [ME. *lump*; not found in the early Teut. dialects; cf. early mod.Da. *lomp* (now *lomp*) rag; Du. *lomp*, LG. *lump* adj., coarse, heavy, rude; Ger. (from Du. or LG.) *lumpen* rag, *lump* ragamuffin; Sw. *lump* (Da. 16th c.) rag is from Ger. A sense nearer to that of the Eng. word occurs in Da. (16th c.) *lump(e)* lump, Norw. and Sw. dial. *lump* block, stump, log, *lumpe* a sort of cake.

The ulterior etymology is quite uncertain. Usually the word has been regarded as cogn. w. LAP sb.<sup>1</sup> It might perh. be connected with OE. (*gelumpan*, pa. *pple*, (*gelumpen*), to happen, the original notion being that of such a quantity as chance determines—such a portion as may offer itself, and not any measured or intentionally shaped piece.)

1. A compact mass of no particular shape; a shapeless piece or mass; often with implication of excessive size, protuberant outline, or clumsiness. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2869 (Cott.) Men findes lumps [Götl. *lompis*] on be sand O þer [read with Götl. Of ter] nan finer in þat land. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xliii. (*Cecile*) 461 [He] gert men with lumps of led dyng hymne til he

ves ded. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xii. 50 Men may find . . . grete lumpes baroff, 3a as grete as a hors, casten vp on þe land. 1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 1783/4. I put vp many a lomp off bred In-to my sak. 1508 *KENNEDIE Flying w. Dunbar* 462 Thow spewit, and kest out mony a lathly lomp. 1581 *PETTIE tr. Giazzo's Cir. Conv.* II. (1586) 59 Wee must fram all the bodie in such sorte, that it seeme neither to bee of one whole immouable lump, neyther yet to be altogether loosely disioynted. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* III. vi. 30 When your Lordship sees . . . to what mettle this counterfeyt lump of ours [Theobald 1726 suggests oare] will be melted. 1656 *COWLEY Pindar. Odes, Nemæan Ode v.* Nature herself, whilst in the Womb he was, Sow'd Strength and Beauty through the forming Mass, They moved the vital Lump in every part. 1728 *POPE Dunci.* I. 102 So Watchful Brain forms, with plastic care, Each growing lump, and brings it to a Bear. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 95 She gives the Child a lump of Sugar. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* II. xxv. 365 A tin vessel filled with lumps of lead and iron its weight. 1901 *Speaker* 5 Jan. 375/2 American methods of handling do not readily lend themselves to the preservation of the coal in large lumps.

*b.* A lump in one's throat: (a) A swelling in the throat; (b) a feeling of tightness or pressure in the throat due to emotion. *popular.*

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 552 She feeling a lump, to use her own expression, in her throat, which obstructed her swallowing. 1863 *MRS. H. WOOD Fern. Pride* lvi. (1888) 361 A lump was rising in Lionel's throat. a 1878 *PCESS ALICE in Biog. Sk.* (1884) 34 A lump always comes into my throat when I think of it.

*c.* Lump of clay: applied disparagingly to the human body, or to a person stigmatized as 'soulless'.

a 1400 *Cursor M.* 27647 (Galba) Pou man þat in erth I say and wers þan a lump of clay. 1567 *Satir. Poem Reform.* iii. 7 Ane King at euin, with Sceptur, Sword, and Crown, At morne bot ane deformit lump of clay. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* II. v. 13 Vet are these Feet, whose strengthlesse stay is numme, Vnable to support this Lumpe of Clay. c 1680 *BEVERIDGE Sermon* (1729) I. 338 Being freed from these lumps of clay. . . we shall be made like to the glorious angels. 1763 *CHURCHILL Gotham* III. 175 One of the herd, a lump of common clay, Inform'd with life, to die and pass away. 1855 *TENNISON Maud* I. xvi. 1. This lump of earth has left his estate The lighter by the loss of his weight.]

*d.* *transf.* and *fig.*

1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 282 The man who is a lumpe or masse of foolishnesse, is the onely occasion of this motion. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* I. ii. 57 Blush, blush, thou lump of fowle Deformitie. 1624 *NICHOLSON Game at Chess* iv. 81 Is it that lump of rank ingratitude. 1821 *LAMB Elia* Ser. I. *Old & New Schoolm.* Some neglected lump of nobility or gentry. 1876 *MOZLEY Univ. Sermon* II. 26 We come across some obstinate lump of evil that will not give way.

*e.* A great quantity; a 'lot', 'heap'. Also *pl.* 'lots', 'heaps'. *slang or dial.*

1523 *SKELTON Garl. Lauril* 733. I am not ladyyn of liddyynes with lumps. 1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasmi. Par. Janus* 25 He that is pressed with sondry lumps of sorowes. 1713 *WALKER True Amazons* (ed. 2) 32 Now we are sure of a good lump of Honey. 1728 P. WALKER *Life Pedan* (1827) 118 Nothing will convince this Generation but Judgments, and a surprising Lump of them upon the West of Scotland. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 11 The merrier and happier they are in general, the greater the lumps of pain they can bear. 1869 *BLACKMORE Lorna D.* xv. Colonel Harding owed him a lump of money. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss. Slang* s.v. (2) A quantity. 'A lump of people'. 1896 *FARMER Lump* s.v. 'I like that a lump'.

2. Applied *spec.* (chiefly *fig.* in Biblical use) to the mass of clay taken up by a potter or sculptor for one operation, and to the mass of dough intended for one baking.

1526 *TINDALE Rom.* ix. 21 Hath nott the potter power over the claye, even off the same lompe to make one vessell vnto honoure, and a nother vnto dishonoure? — 1 *Cor.* v. 6 Knowe ye not that a tyttell venen sowreth the whole lompe of dowe? [1611 leaveneth the whole lumpe.] a 1633 G. HERBERT *Church, Holy Comm.*, Before that sin turned flesh to stone And all our lumps to leaven. 1643 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* II. ii. 45 All menis honourable Lie like one lump before him, to be fashion'd into what pitch he please. 1847 A. M. GILLIAM *Trav. Mexico* 272 The meddlesome Puritan, . . . attempting to leaven the whole lump, will, I am afraid, often make the cake all dough. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 504 We have taken up a lump of fable, and have used more than we needed. 1884 H. W. S. *Secret Happy Life* i. 14 The lump of clay would never grow into a beautiful vessel.

† *b.* Hence, *allusively*, the whole mass or quantity of anything. Also, the 'mass', 'bulk', great majority. *Obs.*

1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 87 Now by this little crop, iudge you of the whole lumpe. 1659 *FULLER App. Inf. Innoc.* II. 14 Who . . . calleth the whole Lump of English Papists, the Catholick Party. 1674 *HICKMAN Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 81 God had not such a love for the whole lump of mankind, as to [etc.]. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 137 ¶ 2 The lump of these [Swearers] may, I think, be very aptly divided into the common Distinction of High and Low. 1711 — *Spect.* No. 4 ¶ 7 The thoughtless Creatures who make up the Lump of that Sex.

† 3. An aggregate of units; a congeries, heap, clump, cluster; *occas.* a group (of persons). *Obs.*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xv. 229 About him slayne lay his menge All in a lump, on athyr hand. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 447 Lordis of þis world þat mayntenen lumps of þes ordris and þer housis and possessions. 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2230 Thus he layes one þe lumpe, and lordly þe me served. 1611 *BIBLE 1 Sam.* xxv. 18 An hundred clusters [iurg. Or, lumps] of raisins, and two hundred cakes of figges. — 2 *Kings* xx. 7 Take a lumpe of figges. 1632 *LATHGOW Trav.* x. 469 Vermis, which lay crawling in lumps. about my body; yea hanging in clusters about my beard. *Ibid.* x. 500



Lumps of Wals, and heapes of stones. 1781 ARCHER in *Naval Chron.* XI. 283 They [ships] drew up into a lump.

4. A protuberance, swelling, or excrescence, esp. one caused by disease or injury in an animal body. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 784/16 *Hec fialaa*, a lump of a wall. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. ix. 37 The lump betuix the new born foelis enc. 1631 *Googe's Heresbach's Husb.* (ed. Markham) 237 The Camell with two lumps upon the backe. 1738 [see 5 f.]. 1804 *Med. Trul.* XII. 320 Hard lumps appeared on the spots which had been covered by the pustules. 1899 *Albani's Syst. Med.* VIII. 894 The growths [of Xanthoma] occur either as thin flat plates... or as nodules or lumps. *Mod.* I knocked my head and got a lump on my forehead.

b. *Naut.* (Cf. LUMPY a. 1 b.)

1857 C. GRIBBLE in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 3 Ship... shipping heavy lumps of water on deck. 1865 *Athenæum* 23 Sept. 414/1 He... chuckles over lumps of the sea. 1872 *Almagest Sermon*, 107 There was what sailors call 'a big lump of a sea'.

5. Phrases with preps., belonging to the preceding senses. †a. *At a lump*: in one mass; in a single piece or quantity. b. *By the lump* (rarely by *lump*): = in the lump. †c. *By lumps*: by instalments, piecemeal. †d. *In a lump*: the whole together; all at once. e. *In the lump* (occas. †in *lump*): taking things as a whole without regard to detail; in the mass; in gross; wholesale. f. *All of a lump*: altogether, in a heap; also, swollen so as to appear one lump.

a. 1596 Bp. W. BARLOW *Three Serms.* iii. 113 There are men... to set out all at a lump in one day, not forethinking of an ensuing want. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 47, I shall not be against the Judges, or the officers sitting there, but not to give all things away at a lump. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 337, I propounded to him to take all at a Lump, and never to make two Bargains. 1697 tr. *Cress d'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 220 This prodigious quantity of Silver, which comes all at a lump, is spread over all the World.

b. 1522 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb., Paired for a certain of bryk by the lumpe of my lord of Seynt Gregorys xijd. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 383, I must now consider half a Dozen of Mr. B's Pages by the Lump. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1757) II. 277, I would not by the Lump derry any Body of People. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Uloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 283 Other species of provisions are sold by the lump, without weight or measure. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Deans* 257, 'I accept of your conditions by the lump', replies the Professor. 1864 *Slang Dict.*, *Lump-work*, work contracted for, or taken by the lump. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., *By the lump*, a sudden fall out of the slings or out of the top; altogether.

c. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* xviii, Common peoples love by lumps, And fancie comes by fits.

d. 1640 LENTHALL in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1721) IV. 18 Where we not all in a lump by them intended to be offered up to Moloch? 1666 TEMPLE *Lett. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 13 Whatever his Majesty's resolves to do, ought to be sudden, and in a Lump. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 106 ¶ 2, I, asked him, Whether he would... sell his Goods by Retail, or designed they should all go in a Lump? 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 542/1 If we... condemn, to use a vulgar expression, in a lump, we exasperate those whom we would wish to amend. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Reward* 154 When reward, instead of being bestowed in a lump, follows each successive portion of labour.

e. 1624 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 133 All they... have met with and observed in lumpe. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* II. 41 He chose rather to sell the corne... then to give it away in the lumpe. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogie* 22 How far they were from erring... I come now to shew, and that both in the lump and the retail. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art Sinking* 86 A great genius takes things in the lump, without stopping at minute considerations. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 20/1 The Whiffeldians railed at rector, curate, doctrine, service, &c. all in the lump. 1848 MS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 28 Poor human creatures... I am heartily sorry for them, severally, and in the lump. 1901 'A. Hore' *Tristram of Blent* x. 117 'You seem to dislike the daughter too...' 'Oh, I take the family in the lump'.

f. c. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Trimmer* vi. Wks. 1716 I. 385 Answer them by lump, for they are all of a lump. 1708 NELSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 141 The violence of the Thunder and Lightning... melted a Watch and the Chain all of a Lump. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 100 She must be hurt for certain... her head is all of a Lump. 1873 *Routledge's Yng. Gentl. Mag.* Mar. 197 Oil-skin jacket and trousers, and high boots, into which he dropped all of a lump.

6. Applied to persons. a. As a term of opprobrium: A heavy, dull person. (Cf. 1 c.)

1597 *Pilgr. Parvass.* I. 80 All foggie sleepers and all idle lumps. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bies* II. (1733) 159 What awkward Lumps have I known, which the Dancing-master has put limbs to! 1735 DYCHE & PARSON *Dict.*, *Lump*, a heavy, dull, unapprehensive Person. c. 1800 K. WHITE *Athanasius* 39 Poems (1830) 124 A sluggish senseless lump to lie. 1838 A. WARDROP *Poems & Sk.* 202 The muckle diled lump didna like to spoil the night's performance.

b. A big sturdy creature. ? *dial.*

1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commov.* iv. 509 He being a corpulent man presumed to follow his pleasures... At last, this lumpe was extinguished. 1824 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* viii. 76 They were comely lumps of girls. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shroph. Word-bk.*, *Lump*, a good-sized child... 'How big are your children?' 'Oh, they bin lumps'. 1887 HALL *Caine Deemster* xx, When we were lumps of lads.

7. Technical senses.

a. A bloom or loop of malleable iron.

[1686, etc.: see LOOP sb. 1.] 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

b. A kind of paving brick or tile (see quot. 1881).

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 383 *Lumps*, barn-floor bricks. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Cottage*, etc. *Archit.* § 599 The Welsh or Stourbridge lumps at the sides should form with those of the back an angle of forty-five degrees

or upwards. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1224 'Lumps' which are thicker than tiles range in size from 12 in. to 36 in.

c. A barge or lighter used in dockyards.

1796 *Lond. Chron.* 2 June 528 A lump from the dockyard has this moment conveyed three new cables on an end to the Hind. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Lumps*, dock-yard barges. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

d. In firearms: (a) The nipple-seat on a gun-barrel; (b) 'In a break-joint breech-loader, an iron block on the barrel which descends into a recess in the action' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 106 A new lump for swivel, brazed and fitted on carbine. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. i. ii. § 1. 27 'The accident which sometimes occurs when from defective brazing the barrels and the lump part company. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 198 A steel lump placed underneath the barrels, which engages in the face of the breech-action when the gun is closed.

e. Calico woven in long lengths.

1897 *Textile Stocks & Ex. Gaz.* 25 Oct., 150 lumps 9/8 Shirtings.

f. Mining, S. Staffordsh. (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Lumps*, coal of largest size by one.

8. attrib. and Comb.: lump-account, an account in which items are 'lumped' together without particulars or details; Lump-coal (see quot. 1881); †lump cotton, some species of cotton plant, prob. *Gossypium barbadense*; lump gold, gold in nuggets; †lump-love, †cupboard-love; lump stone (see quot.); lump sugar, loaf sugar broken into lumps or cut into cubes; lump sum, a sum which covers or includes a number of items; lump work, work which is contracted for 'in the lump'.

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Dutch Reckoning*, a verbal or 'Lump-account without particulars. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 288 The combustion is far more perfect than can be brought about with 'lump-coal. 1881 — *Mining Gloss.* s.v. *Coal, Lump* [coal] includes the largest lumps as they come from the mine. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1552 *Gossypium*, The Cotton tree or plant... 2 *Gossypium frutescens* annum [sic]. The bush of 'Lump Cotton. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* clxxv, The bush of lump cotton... riseth out of the ground with an upright stemme. 1898 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 57/W here it crosses the creeks, 'lump gold is plentiful. 17... *Old Song* (N.), Now he ate, and he drank, and he kiss'd, and he toy'd, And all the delights of 'lump-love he enjoy'd. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* i. 91 There are lamellar gristone of this class, capable of sustaining great heat; these are formed into round plates, called pyc, pot, or 'lump stones, and are used in the iron forges. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 95 Making it into whites, which is that we call 'Lump-Sugar in England. 1731 P. SHAW *Three Ess. Artif. Philos.* 31 The Art of refining Sugar into the different kinds of Clay'd, Lump, Loaf, &c. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* II. vi. 184 The bread was new and crusty, the butter fresh, and the sugar lump. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Lump sum, a full payment of arrears, and not by periodical instalments of money. 1883 T. HARDY in *Longin. Mag.* July 266 He... receives a lump sum of 20, or 30, for harvest work. 1900 J. T. FOWLER in *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 729 The tents of each place are entered in a lump sum. 1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* (1864) II. 373/5 The natural tendency is for piece-work to pass into 'lump-work. *Ibid.* 374/2 'Lump' work, 'piece' work, work by 'the job', are all portions of the contract system. The principle is the same. 1892 *Star* 17 Mar. 3/3 There are three systems of payment—day work, piece work, and lump work; and lump work is the curse of the lot.

**Lump** (lump), sb. 2 Also 6 7 lumpe, 7 lompe. [Found also as MLG. *lumpfen* (Diefenbach), MDu. *lompe*, G. *lump*, *lumpfisch*, F. *lompe*; hence mod.L. (specific name) *lumpus*, It. Sp. *lumpo*. By foreign etymologists it has commonly been supposed to be of Eng. origin, a use of LUMP sb. 1, with reference to the bulky figure of the fish; but the Du. and LG. forms are known from earlier examples than the Eng. Cf. Du. *lomp* heavy.]

1. A spiny-finned fish of a leaden-blue colour and uncouth appearance, *Cyclopterus lumpus*, characterized by a suctorial disk on its belly with which it adheres to objects with great force (whence its name of *lump-sucker*); the sea-owl.

The arctic species is *C. spinosus*.

1545 ELVOR *Dict.*, *Fuber*, a fische of the Spanyshe sea... is lyke to be that fische, whyche is called a lump. 1591 *Lyly Endymion* III. iii, For fish these; crab, lumpe, and pouting. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 428 The Lompe, Paddle or sea-owl, a fish called in Latin orbis. 1655 MOUTIER & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 247 Lumps are of two sorts, the one as round almost as a bowl, the other resembling the Fillets of a Calf. a 1672 [see COCK-PADDLE]. 1828 FLEMING *Hist. Brit. Anim.* 190.

2. Comb.: lump-fish, lump sucker, = 1.

1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* iv. 76 *Lompe-fish*. The Lumpe or Lompe, is a fish so named from his shape and likeness, and is in taste agreeable to the name. 1743 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 385 The *Phoca*, is rather like a Lump-fish, and almost triangular. 1835 KIRBY *Flab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 121 Under the name of lump-fishes I include all those whose ventral fins unite to form a disk or sucker by which they are enabled to adhere to the rocks. 1885 C. F. HOLLER *Marvels Anim. Life* 21 The lump-fish is... accredited with being a nest builder. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) III. 117 'Lump sucker. 1836 VARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (1859) II. 343 The Lump Sucker is remarkable for its very grotesque form. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 105 A Lump Sucker, caught at S. Leonard's.

**Lump** (lump), v. 1 Now *dial.* In 6 lompe. [Cf. the synonymous *lump* (see E. D. D.) and Du.

*lumpen*.] *trans.* To beat, thresh; to beat or thresh out. Also *absol.*, to thresh.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 47 But what neede we lumpe out loue at ones lashing. 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* vi. (1588) 75 As the... laundresse washieth, beateh, lompeh, and clappeth the foule vncienly and defiled clothes. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 65 Delying the ditch... Or lumping corn out in a dusty barn. *Ibid.* II. 31 The thrasher once lumping, we heard him no more. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lump*. (1) To beat severely. *V. ar. dial.*

**Lump** (lump), v. 2 [Of symbolic sound; cf. *dump*, *glump*, *grump*, *humph*, *mump*.]

1. *intr.* To look sulky or disagreeable. (In early quotes. always in collocation with *lour*.)

1577 STANVHURST *Descr. Fred.* in *Holmshed Chron.* (1807-8) VI. 5 They stand lumping and lowering... for that they imagine that their evil lucke proceedeth of him. 1581 RICH *Farwell* Div. iv, She beganne to froune, lump, and lowre at her househonde. 1593 *Telt-Trot's N. Y. Gift* 19 At home they will lumpe and lowre. 1594 LONGE *Wounds Civ. W.* IV. i. F. 2, How fare these Lords that lumping pouting proud imagine how to quell me with their looks? 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lump*. (3) To be or look sulky. *Devon.*

2. *trans.* In antithesis with *like*: To be displeased at (something that must be endured), *collog.*

1833 NEAL *Drown Easters* I. vii. 104 Let 'em lump it if they don't like it. 1835-40 HALIHURTON *Clockm.* Pref. (1862) 6 A man that would be guilty of such an action is no gentleman, that's flat, and if you don't like it you may lump it. 1878 MRS. STOWE *Pogonuc* P. xi. 94, I'll buy clothes as I see fit, and if anybody don't like it, why they may lump it, that's all. 1893 GRANT ALLEN in *R. B. A. Wray's Interficus* Pref. 11 Whether we like him or lump him, he [the Interviewer] is master of the situation.

**Lump** (lump), v. 3 [f. LUMP sb. 1]

Cf. LUMPING ppl. a. 2, which occurs much earlier than the verb.]

1. *trans.* a. To melt down into a lump. b. To form or raise into lumps. c. To cover with lumps.

1797 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Walsingham* (1805) IV. xc. 256 Topas nicked the family plate, and has lumped it by this time, with my pink diamond into the bargain. 1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 12, I the mattress spread, And equal lay whatever lumps the bed. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xxiii, An old cuirass, lumped with a strange adhesive concrete. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* II. 203 Ploughed fields, one of which was 'lumped up' for melon planting, each lump a mound about two feet high.

2. To put altogether in one 'lump', mass, sum, or group, without discrimination or regard for particulars or details; to take, consider, or deal with 'in the lump'. a. *simply*.

1624 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 84 They agree not long with and amongst themselves... let them be lumped or consorted as they would have it, as they please. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 223 They are as much out in their Estimation... as they are in their other goods, which they lump at above 480000, whereas they amount only to 168284. 1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary Mar.*, I have been... provokingly interrupted in writing this, that I must now finish it by lumping matters at once. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xiii, They always lump the petty officers and common seamen. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah, Camel-Driver*, Man lumps his kind if the mass. Good singles thence Unit by unit. 1893 LYONKERR *Horns & Hoofs* 75 Dr. Gray (who certainly did not err on the side of 'lumping' species).

b. To lump together (occas. *up*).

1692 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* 103 Take the World in Gross, and lump it together. 1726 AYLIFFE *Pavergon* 82 A compensation of Expenses ought to be made, that is to say in English, the Expenses ought to be lump'd together and divided. 1856 MAXWELL in *Life* viii. (1882) 239 A tendency in the human mind to lump up all causes, and give them an aggregate name. 1895 F. HARRISON in *19th Cent.* Aug. 314 All systems of unorthodox philosophy are lumped together by him as mere forms of contemporary superstition.

c. To lump (together) in or into, occas. under.

1703 Dr. Fox *Freeholder's Plea* agst. *Stockjobbing Elections* Misc. 182 Our Liberties and Armies, and Fleets, and Parliaments, and Nation, are not Lump'd into Bargains. 1839 J. STERLING *Ess.*, etc. (1848) I. 326 Mr. Carlyle lumps under the same condemnation all introspection of a man's being. 1883 SIR J. BACON in *Law Rep.* 27 Ch. Div. 511 The premium and the principal are lumped in one sum. 1902 BOND *Lyly's Wks.* II. 249 The... earlier work which I have lumped together under the wide title of Moralities.

d. To lump (something) into or (in) with (something else): see 2.

1796 BENTHAM *Prot. agst. Law Taxes* (1816) 56 It comes lumped to him in the general mass of law charges; a heap of items, among which no vulgar eye can ever hope to discriminate. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchets* C. viii, Farmer Seedling lumps it in with his tithes... Lumps it in, sir! Lump in a charitable donation! 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. viii, 'I won't', said Tom, lumping them all in his mind with his sworn enemy. 1874 WHYTE MELVILLE *Uncle John* II. xviii. 103 The General lumped him in with a body of dancing men... he was pleased to call the Light Brigade.

† 3. To pay in a lump sum. *Obs. rare.*

1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. xv. 147 The Turnkey proposed to us, to lump (as he called it) the coming down Money.

b. To lay the whole of (a particular sum of money) on a single object.

1864 *Derby Day* iii. 32 He lumped it all upon an outsider, and backed him to win the Chester Cup. 1892 BESANT & RICE *Ready Money* *Mort.* v, If I only had a dollar in the world... I'd lump it all on my system.

4. *intr.* To collect together into a lump; to be formed or raised into lumps.

1720 ROBIN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 122 [To] cause the Ashes to lump or clodder together. 1852 MORFITT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 397 Leather thus made... does not lump under the hammer. 1856 SYMONDS in H. F. BROWN *Biog.*



(1895) 1. 82, I have a new cover and cushion made for my chair. It is much fatter and more comfortable than the old one, which used to lump up all in a heap.

5. To move heavily, 'stump' along; to drop down like a lump.

1861 F. W. ROBINSON *No-Church* Prol. (1863) 4 The old woman gave a snort like a sea-horse, lumped down in her bed, and drew her counterpane over her head. *Ibid.* viii. 61 He scrambled up with an oath, lumped down again in a sitting posture, and stared before him stupidly. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* 1. Prel. 4 They lump along like the old lob-legs of Dobbin the horse.

**Lumped** (lʌmpɪd), *pp. a.* [f. LUMP sb.<sup>1</sup> + v. + -ED.] Made, shaped, or raised into a lump.

1445 *St. Christina* x. in *Anglia* VIII. 123/29 In þe maner of an vrbeyn þe lumped body 3ode to þe owne shappe. 1882 J. WALKER *Taunt to Auld Reekie* etc. 20 He lumps awa and hauds his lumpit noddle. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 21 Like lumped grass Nid-nod to ground beneath the cufing storm.

**Lumper** (lʌmpər), *sb.* [f. LUMP v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.]

1. a. A labourer employed in loading and unloading cargoes, esp. timber. b. *Sc.* (See quot.)

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, Lumpers, persons who contract to unload ships. 1796 *Colquhoun Police Metrop.* (ed. 3) 54 The prevailing practice of discharging and delivering the cargoes of ships by a class of aquatic labourers, known by the name of Lumpers and Scuffe-hunters. 1825 JAMIESON, *Lumper*, one who furnishes ballast for ships, Greenock; apparently from its being put on board in the lump. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xviii. They go on board as lumpers to load the ships. 1892 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 5/5 He was a rigger and lumper.

2. *slang.* a. A kind of river-thief (cf. 1). b. (See quot. 1851.) c. A militia-man. d. A small contractor, sweater.

a. 1781 G. PARKER *Veto Soc.* 11. 78 They then commence Lumpers, which is skulking about ships, lighters, &c., stealing old iron, or whatever comes to hand.

b. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) 1. 413 He understood by a 'Duffer', a man who sold goods under false pretences, making out that they were smuggled; whereas a 'Lumper' would sell linens [etc.], which were made to appear new when they were old, or solid when they were flimsy.

c. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xxxviii. He was going to bring the lumpers upon us, only he was afeared, last winter.

d. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) 11. 374 The first man who agrees to the job takes it in the lump, and he again lets it to others in the piece. The men to whom it is sublet only find labour, while the 'lumper', or first contractor, agrees for both labour and materials. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., Lumpers, contractors, middlemen, sweaters. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 9/1 In working in America for what are called 'front lumpers'.

3. One who lumps things together. (Often with reference to classification, after Darwin's noncon-use.)

1857 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) 11. 105 It is good to have hair-splitters and lumpers. 1894 *Coruh. Mag.* Mar. 295 Modern biologists are divided into the two camps of the splitters and the lumpers. The first are in favour of making a species out of every petty variety; the second are all for lumping unimportant minor forms into a single species.

4. *Ireland.* A coarse variety of potato.

1840 *Tail's Mag.* VII. 278 [In Ireland] though their condition haply should not be much bettered, under any change, it is impossible that it can be worse, while lumpers will grow. 1841 LEVER C. O'Malley xxviii. You son of a lumper potato. 1843 — *J. Hinton* xxvii. A miserable mud hovel, surrounded by, maybe half an acre of lumpers.

**Lumper**, *v.* Obs. exc. *dia.* [Cf. LAMPER, LOMPER Obs. Also LUMP v.<sup>3</sup>.]

1. *intr.* To move clumsily; to stumble or blunder along. Also *fig.*

1831 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansto*, Osor, 91 [They] have always hether to in the interpretation of that Epistle, group-ly like nightowles lumped in darkness. *Ibid.* 311 As men you may lumper and tripe. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Lumper*, to stumble. A lumping horse. [West]. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 206 Over piggeries, and mixens. They lumped straight into the night.

†2. In pa. pple. ?Spread out. Obs.

1650 in *Furnivall Percy Folio* I. 114 Her lypyes lay lumpyd on her chyn.

†**Lumperdee clumperdee**, *adv.* ?nonce-wd. Used to express clumsy movement.

a. 1553 UDALL *Reyater D.* ii. iii. (Arb.) 36 Ye shall see hir glide and. Not lumperdee clumperdee like our spaniell Rig.

†**Lumpering**, *pp. a.* Obs. [f. LUMPER v. + -ING.] Stumbling; causing to stumble.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 247 b. All our iourney was hy lumper-ynge grounde, and. lumpy placis. 1787 [see LUMPER v. 1].

**Lumpet**, [f. LUMP sb. + -ET.] A small lump. 1812 COLERIDGE *Onuiana* Lit. Rem. 1836 I. 366 The curd lumpets of various sizes.

**Lumpily** (lʌmpɪli), *adv.* [f. LUMPY + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a lumpy fashion; in lumps.

1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 55 Note if the collodion flows freely, viscously, or lumpily. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 516/1 A white beard with amber streaks hung lumpily down to his waist.

**Lumpiness** (lʌmpɪnɪs), [f. LUMPY + -NESS.] Lumpy quality or condition. Also *concr.*

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* 1. 27 To reduce and break down the lumpiness, and bring the land into a fine state. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 7 A lumpiness may be left behind at the point of injury. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* 19 [They] (sc. a child's new shoes) lack symmetry and curve, and possess an indescribable appearance of lumpiness.

**Lumping** (lʌmpɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [f. LUMP v.<sup>3</sup> + -ING<sup>1</sup>.]

1. The action of LUMP v.<sup>3</sup> in various senses.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* vii. (1617) 14 It is very good to save the blood. . . whilst he bleedes, to stirre it about for lumping. 1757 *Monitor* No. 96 11. 424 The lumping of characters together, and giving them in such general terms, as convey no distinct and clear idea. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* Aug. 144 With . . . a dryness and lumping in my throat. 1903 *Speaker* 14 Mar. 576/2 The Committee could object to the 'lumping' of votes.

2. The occupation or business of a 'lumper'.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) 111. 289 In order to become acquainted with the system of lumping.

**Lumping**, *pp. a.* [f. LUMP sb.<sup>1</sup> or v.<sup>3</sup> + -ING<sup>2</sup>.]

†1. Forming itself into lumps; coagulating.

1751 LAMINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* iii. (1754) 94 The Blood begins to boil, and the Heat rarefies and disperses the lumping Mass.

†2. Weighing heavy. Obs.

13. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 620/303 Heore hertes were colde as lumping led.

b. Hence *colloq.*: Great, big. (Cf. *thumping*, *bouncing*, etc.) Formerly often in phr. (now *dia.*) *lumping pennyworth* = 'plenty for one's money'. Also *lumping weight*, good or full weight.

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* ii. viii. 73 But Money is Money. . . and therefore a lumping penny-worth Priestcraft will afford you, as aforesaid. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iv. vi. Wilt thou purchase it, Nic? thou shalt have a lumping Pennyworth. 1753 *Scots Mag.* 330/1 We are not to wonder at the lumping compliments. 1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* xiii. A full grown mus medius domesticus weighs. . . one ounce lumping weight. 1825 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Obscure*. Peel's Sp. (1830) 16 One lumping assertion there is, upon which the whole strength of his argument rests. 1851 T. A. TROLLOPE *La Beata* 11. xiv. 103 A family group with three or four lumping brats around her. 1881 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Free-Lance* 11. 30 She should be a lumping boat, to judge by the size of her mainsail.

c. Of movement: heavy, clumsy, attended by heavy shocks. Also of the noise produced by such movement.

1884 READE *Ad. Stories* 254 There was a lumping noise and a great clatter.

3. Characterized by putting things together indiscriminately or without regard for detail.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Jurid.* *Evid.* (1827) 1. 435 By lumping charges together, and after a lumping mass of proof pronouncing a lumping judgment on the whole mass, — a precedent has been set. 1896 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 48 The factory manager accustomed to 'lumping' methods of cost-keeping.

Hence *Lumpingly* *adv.*, heavily and clumsily.

1847 *Blackw. Mag.* 1. xli. 741 The canvass flapped against the mast, as the old girl rolled lumpingly in the swell.

**Lumpish** (lʌmpɪʃ), *a.* Also 6 *lompish*. [f. LUMP sb.<sup>1</sup> (in some uses with mixture of the sense of LUMP v.<sup>2</sup>) + -ISH.]

1. Of material objects: Of cumbersome weight or bulk; not apt to be moved easily; heavy and unwieldy. ? Obs.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* ii. (Arb.) 125 It is better to have a shafte . . . somewhat to lyght than ouer lumpsysse. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 105 It [boiling] makes it [food] lumpish, close, heavy, dull, and gross on the Palate. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* xiv. *Earth*, The Earth is called claiye or stiff Earth, when it. . . is lumpish, dull, heavy and cold.

2. Heavy and clumsy in appearance, shape, or movement.

1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen.* VIII (Camden) 226 Then should we have soon espied the lumpish and foul hands of our juggler. 1573 L. LLOYD *Pilgr. Princes* 19 From a rude & lumpish Chaos, the worlde waxed beautiful. 1671 BLAGRAVE *Astral. Physic* 127 A man of . . . swarthy complexion, and of a lumpish countenance. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* 11. 539 The amphibious and lumpish animals which dwell on Southern Georgia. 1820 SCOTT *Monast. xxix*, Swelling lumpish hills. 1853 A. M. BELL *Princ. Speech* 179 A tongue which formerly lay lumpish and inert in the mouth. 1882 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 375 Seated statues, square and lumpish, like those brought from Branchidae to the British Museum. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* 111. 122 A governess, a schoolgirl, or a lumpish boy.

3. Stupidly dull, heavy, or lethargic in action, thought, or feeling; sluggishly inactive; slow-minded, unapprehensive.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerno's Regim.* Biv b. A lumpishe spirite causeth a sluggish body. 1598 R. BERNARO tr. *Terence, Neautont.* v. i. Q vj. To be called a blockpate, a dulthead, an asse, a lumpish sot. 1620 VENNERS *Via Recta* vii. 141 The often and much use of Lettuce. . . hindreth procreation, . . . and maketh the body lumpish. 1702 POPE *Jan. & May* 420 The lumpish husband snor'd away the night. 1777 BURKE *Lett. to Fox* Wks. IX. 150 An heavy, lumpish acquiescence in Government. 1782 COWPER *To Lady Austen, on a Flood at Olney*, I then should have no need of wit, For lumpish Hollander unfit! 1868 DORAN *Saints & Sin.* 11. 309 He was as nervous about dreams as the most lumpish of dairymaids. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 12 Jan. 19/1 We do not believe this attitude of lumpish obstruction can be persisted in if the Democratic Senators do their duty.

†b. Insensible to. Obs.

1585 PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* i. iv. 29 So dead we are, and lumpish to all goodness.

†4. Low-spirited, dejected, melancholy. Obs.

1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1196/1 He marketh well. . . menses complexions. . . by which they be light hearted or lumpish. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. xii. 18 He looking lumpish and full sullein sad. 1591 SHAKES. *Two Gent.* iii. ii. 62 She is lumpish, heavy, nellancholly. 1602 ROWLANDS *Pis Merrie when Gossips meete* 9 The lumpish leaden melancholy thought. 1621 S. WARD *Life Faith* vii. 46 His faith cannot be but lumpish and melancholly. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Phil.* i. 14 Neither ever since that time have I felt any lumpish heaviness. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 518 ¶9 A contracted

brow, a lumpish down-cast look. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* 11. 35 My Heart was so lumpish!

5. Of sound: Dull and heavy.

1743 FIELDING *J. Andrews* iii. ix, He fell prostrated on the floor with a lumpish noise. a. 1764 LLOYD *Ode to Genius* Poet. Wks. 1774 11. 174 Lifeless and lumpish as the bagpipes drowsy drone. 1806-7 J. BERRISFORD *Niseries Hum.* *Life* (1826) xvi. 90 The dead, lumpish, tubby tones of the fourth and fifth strings of the guitar.

†6. In lumps, lumpy. Obs. (exc. as nonce-use).

1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.*, *Lumpish*, in Clods or congealed Parcels. 1776 *Bedlam, a Poem* 8 When gloomy the black Bile prevails, And lumpish Phlegm the thicken'd Mass congeals. 1850 MAXWELL *Lett. in Life* v. (1882) 145 Metallic bismuth. . . either powder or lumpish.

†b. Of liquor: Full of lumps, ropy. Obs.

1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 35 Sack that is lumpish or lowing.

7. Comb.

1632 DEKKER *Prof. Verse in Brome's North. Lasse*, Thy Daughter. . . Is chaste and witty to the time; Not lumpish-cold, as is her Clime. a. 1645 HEYWOOD *Fort. by Land & Sea* i. l. Wks. 1874 VI. 366 There's no mirth in me, nor was I wont to be so lumpish sad. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Dark Night's Work* xii. 223 They've quite a different style of hand [in horsemanship], and sit all lumpish-like.

**Lumpishly** (lʌmpɪʃli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.]

In a lumpish manner; heavily and clumsily; + dejectedly; stupidly; sluggishly (Obs.).

c. 1430 *Stans Puer ad Mensam* 16 in *Babes Bk.*, Lumpisch caste not þin heed a-down. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lxxxviii. 543 Let vs looke that wee knowe Gods trueth aforehand. . . for without that wee shall goe lumpishly to worke. a. 1652 BROME *Eng. Moor* i. iii. Wks. 1873 11. 12 'Tis your sulleness; Would you have bridged it so lumpishly With your spruce yunker? 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* 11. vi. 81 She sought. . . to relieve his heart of the burden that lay lumpishly upon it. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 424 The dark outline of the summit peaked or lumpishly rounded. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* 11. xxi. 180 Bodies of vapour coming together over our mastheads, and compacting there lumpishly amid the stagnant air.

**Lumpishness** (lʌmpɪʃnɪs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being lumpish; cumbersome heaviness; heavy and clumsy aspect; + sluggishness, drowsy inactivity, heaviness of heart (Obs.); rarely, lumpiness.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 17 An ill diet bringeth heaviness and drowsie lumpishness to the bodie. 1828 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* 11. 174 Take from nie ydleness and sloth, and heauie lumpishnesse. 1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xvi. 117 A purgative medicament is to be ministrif. . . if the party have the headache or lumpishness. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* v. ii. 163 When the Lead hath lost its own earthy lumpishness, which is expelled by often melting. 1727 BAILEY vol. 11. *lumpishness*, a being in lumps; also dullness, heaviness. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* i. iv. 65 His apparently indolent yet active lumpishness. 1848 RICHMAN *Archil.* App. 42 The chapels and aisle surrounding these apses, tends very much . . . to give that lumpishness mentioned above. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* iv. 49 No dead stuff, no longer any afflicting lumpishness. His brain was vivifying light.

**Lumpkin** (lʌmpkɪn), *dia.* [f. LUMP sb.<sup>1</sup> + -KIN.] A clumsy, blundering person.

[1773] GOLOS. *Sloops to Comp.*, Dram. Pers., Tony Lumpkin. 1901 'ZACK' *Tales Dunstable Weir* 198 The lumpkin had reached the gate of Morse's Yard. 1902 *Speaker* 12 Jan. 399/2 There's a silly old-fashioned lot of Lumpkins in our part.

**Lump sucker**: see LUMP sb.<sup>2</sup>

**Lumpy** (lʌmpi), *a.* [f. LUMP sb.<sup>1</sup> + -Y<sup>1</sup>.]

1. Full of lumps.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 286 This is one of the best Spades I have met with to dig hard lumpy Clays. 1809-16 COLERIDGE *Tablet*. (1884) 414 A lumpy soup full of knots of curds. 1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* 1. 293 The blood rendered perfectly fluid and slightly lumpy. 1885 *Times* 30 July 9/6 The soaked rice when subjected to steam-heat is liable to form a lumpy porridge instead of a mess in which the grains remain separate.

b. Applied to rough water when the surface is cut up by the wind into small waves.

1857 C. GRIBBLE in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 3 Hard gales. . . with a heavy lumpy sea. 1867 *Westm. Star* 19 Sept. 3 At this part of the river the water was extremely 'lumpy'; the high wind meeting the ebb tide. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* 11. viii. iv. § 3. 664 They are capable of living through a great deal of lumpy lake or river. 1894 *Times* 6 Mar. 7/2 The head wind and lumpy water in this reach making the work very hard.

c. *Lumpy jaw*: actinomycosis affecting the jaw, common in cattle.

1891-2 E. SALMON in *U. S. Rep. Bureau Anim. Indust.* (title). The Treatment of Lumpy Jaw. 1895 *Times* 4 Mar. 3/3 Should an animal be suffering from 'lumpy jaw' (actinomycosis), . . . the inspector condemns it.

2. Having an outline or shape characterized by lumps or rounded protuberances which impart a heavy and clumsy appearance.

1708 OZELL tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* 36 Leaning on one Arm his lumpy Head. 1724 U. PRICE *Ess. Picturesque* 1. 262 [That] dead flatness of outline, which his own close lumpy plantations of trees always exhibit. 1828 SCOTT *Fruit* 3 Apr. I have not forgotten them for. . . building two things like mad-houses. 1895 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* viii. 223 Schistose rocks. . . form large lumpy hills, with long smooth slopes. 1890 'KOLY' BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 107 Young ones [horses] generally have a roundish, lumpy shoulder. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* v. 1. 577 The disorder differs from other forms of obesity in its partial and lumpy distribution.

3. *slang*. Intoxicated, drunk.

1810 *Splendid Follicles* 111. 165 Doctor Lying . . . got cherry-



mercy, and came home as lumpy... as an ass. 1845 *Punch* VII. 200 For 'hoosey' we might substitute 'lumpy' to suit modern parlance. 1864 in *Slang Dict.*

|| **Lūna** (lū'nā). Also 7 anglicized **lune**. [*L. lūna* moon.] (In senses 1 and 2 written with capital L as proper name.)

1. The moon (personified).

a 1529 *SKELTON Bourne of Courte* 3 When Luna, full of mutabylite, As emperes the dyademe hath worn Of her pole artyke. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iv. ii. 39 *Dul.* What is dictima? *Nath.* A title to Phebe, to Luna, to the Moone. 1592 *Kyd S.A. Trag.* ii. iv. 19 And Luna hides her selfe to pleasure vs. 1836 M. MACKINTOSH *Cottager's Daw.* 319 Luna shone bright in the blue arch above.

2. † a. *Alch.* Silver (*obs.*). b. *Her.* The name used for argent, in the blazon of sovereign princes.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Can. Feom. Prolog.* 273 Sol gold is, and Luna silver we thepre. 1594 *PLAT Jewellike* iii. 89 To melt one part of Luna with 3 parts of Venus. 1599 T. M[OORE] *Silkwormes* 45 When Ioue they turne to Sol or Luna fine. 1606 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Select Second Husband* (Grosart) 71 Though Beauty then seem Sol, at least as rich, It will be found but Lune, on Trivals touch. 1641 *FRENCH Distill.* vi. (1651) 196 Take... of our hwe, not of the vulgar, grains two. 1652 *ASHMOLE Theatr. Chem.* 198 Luna ys a pure white Body of clene Mercury & Sulphur white ingendered. 1709 *HEARNE Collect.* 6 Nov. (O. H. S.) II. 301 A Cross Patée Luna. 1758 [see JUPITER 2 b]. 1828-40 *HERRY Encycl. Her.*

c. **Luna cornea** = **HORN SILVER**, chloride of silver fused. Also **Lunæ** (incorrectly **Luna**) *cornua*. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Luna Cornea* or *Lunæ Cornua*, a tough, tasteless Mass, almost like Horn, made by pouring Spirit of Salt, on Crystals of Silver. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 33 One hundred parts of... salt, 235 parts of Luna cornea well dried. 1890 *ABNEY Photogr.* (ed. 6), Silver chloride, known to them [alchemists] as Luna cornea.

3. More fully **luna-moth**: A large moth of North America, *Actias luna*, having crescent-shaped spots on the wings.

1884 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 458 The luna moth, *Actias luna*, is unrivalled for loveliness and beauty.

**Lunacy** (lū'nāsī). [*f. LUNATIC*: see -ACY 3.]

1. The condition of being a lunatic; intermittent insanity such as was formerly supposed to be brought about by the changes of the moon; now applied *gen.* to any form of insanity (idiocy usually excepted). In legal use, such mental unsoundness as interferes with civil rights or transactions. † Also, a fit or attack of such insanity.

*Commission of lunacy*, a commission, issuing from a court, authorizing an inquiry, to the soundness of a person's mind. *Commissioner in lunacy*, (a) the title given by the statute of 1842 to two officers then first appointed; in 1845 changed to *Master in lunacy* (see below); (b) in present use, a member of a board (now consisting of ten members) appointed by the Lord Chancellor to inspect asylums and grant licences to private persons who undertake the charge of lunatics. *Master in lunacy*, a legal officer whose duty it is to investigate the mental condition of persons alleged to be insane and to make orders dealing with the persons and estates of lunatics.

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 § 1. Suche persons... were... than not mad nor lunaticke, but sithen that time fallen to madnes or lunacy. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iii. i. 4 Grating so harshly all his dayes of quiet With turbulent and dangerous Lunacy. *Ibid.* iii. iii. 7 The termes of our estate, may not endure Hazard so dangerous as doth hourly grow Out of his Lunacies. 1611 *COTGR.* *Lunaticke*, Lunaticke, in a Lunacy. 1635 *SWAN Spec. M.* vii. § 3 (1643) 334 This disease of lunacy, is a disease whose distemper followeth the course of the moon. 1764 *BURN Poor Laws* 55 Persons, who by lunacy or otherwise are furiously mad. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) V. 307 Taking advantage of John Lord Breton's being then under a commission of lunacy. 1874 *BUCKNILL & TUKE Psych. Med.* (ed. 3) 14 If the Lord Chancellor... employ a person not a Commissioner in Lunacy to inspect... the state of any asylum, hospital, gaol, house, or place wherein any lunatic is confined. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) IX. 198 Declared a lunatic... by the certificate of a master in lunacy. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 453 The tendency... of all lunacy is to set at naught first and most frequently the optional and then the obligatory rules of conduct.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Mad folly. Often in much weakened sense.

1588 *GREENE Alcida* (1617) E. One while accusing Ioue as a lunacy, and then againe [etc.]. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* iv. 1549 The hellish and mad lunacy Of them that doe commit apostacie For gold. 1733 *CHEYSE Eng. Malady* Pref. (1734) 3 To put a Stop to so universal a Lunacy and Madness. 1817 *COLERIDGE Lay Sermon*. 425 The wicked lunacies of the gaming-table. 1884 *Mauch. Exam.* 25 June s/2 All talk of this kind is mere lunacy, involving, moreover, a more than lunatic disregard of facts.

c. *attrib.*

1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 1121/1 The commencement of legislation such as that known in England as the Lunacy Acts. 1887 *Brit. Med. J.* xii. Feb. 338/2 Under the present lunacy law. 1897 *Daily News* 17 Feb. s/1 Finding that he could not fill up the necessary lunacy forms.

† 2. = Moon-blindness. (Cf. **LUNATIC** 2 b.)

1600 *SURFLET Country Farm* I. xxx. 200 The horse-mules are more tractable and more easie to guide and learne then the mare-mules be. Both of them are subject to lunacy.

**Lunambulism**, *rare*. [*f. L. lūna* moon, after *somnambulism*.] A kind of somnambulism supposed to be due to the moon's influence.

1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* v. (1862) 157 note, There are cases of lunambulism, in which, no doubt, [the moon] has influence: but they are few and exceptional.

**Lunar** (lū'nār), a. and sb. [*ad. L. lūnār-is*, *f. lūna* moon: see -AR.] A. *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to the moon; situated in the moon; formerly often, influenced by or dependent upon the moon, or supposed to be so.

*Lunar race*: a legendary race of Indian kings (*Caudravanqa*) supposed to have been descended from the moon.

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 493 They have denominated some Herbs Solar and some Lunar. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introduct. The Lunar [animals] are the cat, beaver, dog, goat, hart, otter. 1762 *HOOLE Tasso's Jerns. Delivered* viii. 232 There full the lunar beam resplendent play'd. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 255 There are solar tides, and lunar tides. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 352 The alchemists gave the name of Solar Metals to those which are coloured; and that of Lunar to those which are white. 1834 *MRS. SOMERVILLE Connex. Phys. Sci.* ii. 10 The reaction of that matter on the moon is the cause of a corresponding nutation in the lunar orbit. 1841 *ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind.* I. 259 The lunar race has but forty-eight names in the same period, in which the solar has ninety-five. 1854 W. K. KELLY *Arago's Astron.* (ed. 5) 73 The existence of lunar volcanoes is in no wise demonstrated. 1878 *ABNEY Photogr.* (1881) 303 Lunar photography.

b. Specialized collocations.

**Lunar cycle** = *Metonic cycle* (see **CYCLE** sb. 2). **Lunar day**, the interval of time between two successive crossings of the meridian by the moon. **Lunar dial** (see **QUOT.**). **Lunar distance**, in *Naut. Astr.*, the distance of the moon from the sun, a planet, or a fixed star, which is used in calculating longitude at sea. **Lunar equation**, the intercalation of a lunar month after three lunar years; also, the correction of the epoch in the Gregorian calendar necessitated by the error of the lunar cycle. **Lunar horoscope** (see **QUOT.**). **Lunar hour**, the 24th part of a lunar day. **Lunar mansion** (see **MANSION**). **Lunar method**, in *Naut. Astr.*, the method of determining longitude at sea by means of lunar distances. **Lunar month**, the interval from one new moon to the next, about 29½ days; in popular language often used for a period of 28 days (four weeks). **Lunar nodes**, the point at which the orbit of the moon cuts the ecliptic. **Lunar observation**, in *Naut. Astr.*, an observation of lunar distances in finding the longitude at sea. **Lunar rainbow**, one formed by the moon's rays. **Lunar star**, a star whose geocentric distance from the moon is given in the Nautical Almanac for certain hours, so that the longitude may be found from them. **Lunar tables**, (1) tables of the moon's motion from which its true place at any time may be found; (2) logarithmic tables for correcting the apparent distance of the moon from a star, on account of refraction and parallax. **Lunar theory**, the deduction of the moon's motion from the law of gravitation. **Lunar year**, a year consisting of twelve lunar months (about 354½ days).

1704 *HARRIS Lex. Techn. s.v. Cycle of the Moon*, Emme-decaterides is, with some, the Name of this 'Lunar Cycle. 1686 *GODD Celest. Bodies* I. ii. 58 As there is a Lunar Month consisting of 28 or 29 Days, so there is a 'Lunar Day. 1662 *BACHE Discuss. Magn. & Meteorol. Observ.* iii. 8 The curves... show two east and two west deflections in a lunar day. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Dial, Moon-Dial, or 'Lunar Dial*, that which shows the hour of the night by means of the light, or shadow, of the moon, projected thereon from an index. 1830 *HERSCHEL Stud. Nat. Phil.* 27 A page of 'lunar distances' from the Nautical Almanac. 1712 *DESAGULIERS tr. Oceanum's Geog.* 66 The Addition of 30 Days to the third Lunar Year, is call'd the 'Lunar Equation. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Horoscope, 'Lunar Horoscope* is the point which the moon issues out of, when the sun is in the ascending point of the east. This is also called the *part of fortune*. 1862 *BACHE Discuss. Magn. & Meteorol. Observ.* iii. 1 Each observation was marked with its corresponding 'lunar hour. 1860 *WORCESTER, 'Lunar method*. 1594 *BLUNDEVELL Exerc.* iii. l. xlv. (1636) 358 The 'Lunar month is that space of time which the Moone spendeth while she departing from the Sunne, returneth to him againe. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Lunar periodical Months*, consist of twenty seven days, seven hours, and a few minutes. *Lunar synodical Months* consist of twenty nine days, twelve hours, and three quarters of an hour. 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 141 A month in law is a lunar month, or twenty eight days, unless otherwise expressed. 1883 P. SCHAEFF *Hist. Church* I. ii. xvi. 133 The month Nisan was the first of the twelve lunar months of the Jewish year. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 37 If the abovementioned meeting of the Sun, and 'Lunar Node, happens on the very Day of the New Moon. 1840 R. II. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxii. 112 The Captain gut a 'lunar observation as well as his meridian altitude. 1711 *THOKESEN in Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 320 An Account of a 'Lunar Rainbow seen in Darbyshire. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 74 He knew every 'lunar star in both hemispheres. 1864 *WEBSTER, 'Lunar Tables*. 1834 *MRS. SOMERVILLE Connex. Phys. Sci.* vi. 34 In the 'lunar theory the sun is the great disturbing cause. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 800/1 The modern lunar theory commenced with Newton. 1594 *BLUNDEVELL Exerc.* iii. l. xlv. (1636) 357 Of 'lunar yeeres there be two kinds, whereof the one is ordinary, and the other extraordinary or excessive, the ordinary or common yeere, is the space of twelve Moones or changes. *Ibid.* The extraordinary Lunar yeere... is the space of thirteen Moones or changes containing 384 daies. 1835 *THIRLWALL Greece* I. 221 The Greeks had begun to compensate for the defect of the lunar year, by the occasional addition of an intercalary month.

2. Transferred and figurative uses.

a. Monthly, menstrual. *rare*.

1683 *TRYON Way to Health* 630 In the time of Pregnancy, or her Lunar visits. 1822 *Good Study Med.* IV. 64 The cessation of her lunar discharge.

b. Having the character of the moon as opposed to that of the sun; not warmly bright; pale, pallid.

1742 *YOUNG Nat. Th.* iii. 56 A theme so like thee, a quite lunar theme, Soft, modest, melancholy, female, fair. 1864 *Spectator* 425 Which we might call lunar poetry—poetry without brilliancy, passion, or warmth, but yet containing glimpses of a pale but true beauty. 1902 *SWINBURSE in Q. Rev.* July 26 Even the lustre of Partridge [in *Tom Jones*] is pallid and lunar beside the noontide glory of Micawber.

c. **Lunar politics**: used allusively for 'matters of no practical concern'.

1868 *HUXLEY Lay Sermon*. vii. (1870) 159 Hume's strong and subtle intellect takes up a great many problems about which we are naturally curious, and shows us that they are essentially questions of lunar politics, in their essence incapable of being answered.

3. Crescent-shaped, LUNATE. **Lunar bone** (= medical *L. os lunare*): = B 3. Also, marked with crescent-shaped spots, as **lunar underwing**.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biendi's Banish'd Virg.* 179 The Dwellings spreading... from one point of the Heaven to the other in a lunar forme. 1693 *DRYDEN Iphis & Ianthe* Poet. Wks. (Aldine ed.) IV. 186 The lunar horns, that bind The brows of Isis. 1703 *PORR Thebais* 864 Who grasps the struggling heifer's lunar horns. 1759 W. WILKIE *Epigon.* ii. (1769) 22 Each with a falkion armed and lunar shield. 1843 *WESTWOOD Brit. Moths* I. 133 *Orthesia lunosa*, the lunar under wing. 1845 *Ibid.* II. 10 *Geometra lunaria* (the lunar thorn). 1863 *KREYER Land & Freshw. Moths* 50 Aperture broadly obliquely lunar. 1887 E. D. COPE *Orig. Fittest* vii. 264 The separation of the scaphoid and lunar bones.

4. Of or containing silver (see **LUNA** 2 a). **Lunar caustic**, nitrate of silver fused.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg. Misc. Tr.* 311/2 The little success attending the use of the lunar caustic in these experiments. 1822 *Good Study Med.* I. 313 The lunar pill of Boerhaave, formed from a preparation of silver, which may be regarded as a mild lunar caustic. 1826 *OTTLEY Diet. Chem. Silver, Nitrate of*; formerly called Lunar Nitre, Lunar Crystals, or Crystals of Silver, and when fused Lunar Caustic. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 789 The cornea of both eyes was touched with a point of lunar caustic.

5. In Arabic grammar: The epithet of the class of consonants before which the / of the article is not assimilated; so called because including q, the initial of *qamar* moon. Opposed to *solar*.

1776 J. RICHARDSON *Arab. Gram.* iii. 8 The dentals and linguals are called *solar* letters, the rest *lunar*.

6. Comb.: **lunar-diurnal** a., pertaining to the lunar day; **lunar-magnetic** a., pertaining to magnetism as affected by the moon's position.

1856 *SABINE in Phil. Trans.* CXLI. 499 The Lunar-diurnal Variations of the Inclination... at that Station. 1862 *BACHE Discuss. Magn. & Meteorol. Observ.* iii. 11 The lunar-magnetic interval for the Philadelphia station.

B. sb.

† 1. A moon-like body, satellite. *Obs.*

1651 R. CULIO in *Harlib's Legacy* (1655) 161 Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, have their Lunars or small Stars moving about them.

2. A lunar distance; a lunar observation.

1830 *HERSCHEL Stud. Nat. Phil.* 28 We steered towards Rio de Janeiro for some days after taking the lunars above described. 1875 *BEEDFORD Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 104 In taking Lunars, stars lying at about equal distances, east and west of the moon, should be chosen.

3. A bone of the wrist, shaped like a half-moon. Also in Latin form *lunare* (*lun-corr.*).

1854 R. OWEN in *Circ. Sci.* (c. 1865) II. 88/1 The carpal bones, answering to the scaphoid and lunar in the human wrist, are... confluent. 1872 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* 169 The scaphoid coalesces with the lunar in the Carnivora.

**Lunarian**: see **LUNARY** sb. 1

**Lunarian** (lū'nār-iān), a. and sb. [*f. L. lūnār-is* **LUNAR** + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Inhabiting the moon.

1868 *LOCKYER Guilemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 165 The lunarian observer situated on the invisible hemisphere.

B. sb.

1. A dweller in the moon.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 13. 2/2 He those Lunarians false or true. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xxxvii. 23 When it is what we call New Moon, we will appear as a Full Moon to the Lunarians. a 1849 *Pok Mellonta Tauta* Wks. 1865 IV. 299 Creatures so diminutive as the Lunarians. 1880 P. GREG *Acc. Zodiac* I. ii. 41 During an eclipse, the Lunarian would see round the Earth a halo created by [etc.].

2. One who observes or describes the moon; one who used the lunar method in finding longitude.

1817 E. WARD (title) *The Lunarian, or Seaman's Guide*; being a practical Introduction to the Method of ascertaining the Longitude at Sea. 1881 *PROCTOR Poetry Astron.* vi. 233 Nor does Schröter or any of the older lunarians indicate a crater at this part of the moon's surface. 1901 *Blackie, Mag.* Oct. 476/2 The expert lunarians—the men who found their longitude from observation of the moon—are gone.

**Lunarist** (lū'nār-ist), *rare*. [*f. LUNAR* + -IST.]

One who holds the 'lunar' theory of the causation of weather-changes.

1863 R. FITZROY *Weather Bk.* 213 In such grand disturbances as these [storms], the Lunarist and the Astro-meteorologist should endeavour to trace influences of moon and planets. 1864 *Intell. Observ.* No. 32. 105 The Lunarists and the Astro-meteorologists.

|| **Lunarium** (lū'nār-iŭm). [*mod. L.*, *f. L. lūnār-is* **LUNAR**.] An instrument representing the phases and motions of the moon. Cf. **LUNARY** sb. 2

1786 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) I. 507 What is become of the Lunarium for the King? 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xliii. App. 171.

**Lunary** (lū'nār-i), sb. 1 ? *Obs.* Also 6-9 in Latin form *lunaria*. [*ad. med. L. lūnāria*, *f. L. lūna* moon.] a. The garden plant called *HONESTY*, *Lunaria biennis*. b. The fern called *MOONWORT*, *Polytrichum Lunaria*.

Parkinson (1640 *Theat. Bot.* 508) says that 'there are so many herbs called by the name of *Lunaria* that it would make any man wonder how so many should be called'. The magical powers referred to in quots. 1642 and 1679 seem to have been ascribed to the fern.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 247 And herbes koude I telle eek many oon As Egrimoynye, Valerian, and



lunatic. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iii. in Ashm. (1652) 39 Vervaine, Lunara [sic], and Martagon. 1548 TURNER *Nunes of Herbes* (1881) 85 Lunaria is of two kyndes, the one is called in latine Lunaria maior... It may be called in englishe great Lunari. Some call it Shabub. The other kinde is called in latine Lunaria minor, which may be called in englishe little Lunary or Maye Grapes. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. lxxxv. 328 The small Lunaria springeth forth of the ground with one leafe like Adders toong. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt*, etc. 127 Then sprinkles she the iuice of Rue... With nine drops of the midnight dewe, From Lunarie distilling. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. v. 261 They say of the herb Lunaria ceremoniously gathered at some set times, that laid upon any lock, it makes it flie open. 1679 *Hist. Jettzer* Pref. 2 The Fathers of that Society have the true Lunaria, which will open the strictest, strongest Locks or Fetters wherewith Conscience can be restrained. 1767 J. AMERCROMBIE *Ev. Man Own Gard.* (1803) 703/2 Lunaria, moon-born or honesty. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1325. 374 The genus *botrychium*, the moon-fern or lunary, to the magical powers of which several of the Elizabethan poets bear testimony.

*Attrib.* 1591 LVLV *Endym.* iv. i. You knowe that on the Lunary bancke sleepeth Endymion.

**Lunary** (lū'nārī), *a.* and *sb.* 2 Now rare. [*ad.* F. *lunaire*, *l. lūnāris*: see LUNAR and -ARY.]

*A. adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the moon; = LUNAR *a.* 1. Also, inhabiting the moon.

1561 EDEN *Art of Navig.* ii. vi. 30 These tymes [of conjunctions and oppositions] may be knowne... by the Ephemerides or Almanackes, or other tables, or Lunary instrumentes. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 550 The year as it is now, consumate in twelve lunary revolutions Eastward. 1638 WILKINS *New World* (1684) 9 A Lunary Eclipse. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1602) II. 530 The Moon is peopled with Selencies or Lunary Men. 1651 J. FRAKEE *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 48 There be here certain things which are Solary, and certain which are Lunary. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 447 We are not to imagine... that the Lunary Seas, Lakes, &c. are of the same Water with our Seas. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Lunary*, belonging to the moon. *a.* 1549 POE *Utahume* Wks. 1874 I. p. lxx, The limbo of lunary souls.

*b.* In lunary month, year (see LUNAR 1 *b.*)

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 4 Their [the Athenians'] twelve monethes did not exceed that number of daies which doth consist of the twelve lunarie monethes. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* i. x. 25 Some erroneously compute the long lives of the Patriarchs before the flood not by solary, but lunary years, making a moneth a year. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 220 The Greeks observed the Lunary year, that is, twelve revolutions of the Moone 354. daies. 1712 DESAGULIERS *tr. Ozanam's Geog.* 66 The Lunary Month, usually call'd Lunation.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* *a.* Monthly, menstrual.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 394 The ordinary return where anything like a regular period is established, is menstrual or lunary.

*b.* Lunatic.

c 1617 MIDDLETON *Witch* iv. i. 7 There is some difference betwixt my jovial condition and the lunary state of madness.

3. Crescent-shaped, LUNATE; = LUNAR.

1623 *tr. Favin's Theat. Hon.* iii. iv. 355 His... Battalions should be ordered... in a Lunarie forme, and of a Crescent.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* i. xvii. 47 With their broad end they look towards the Cara, and with their sharp and lunary part they respect the Kidneys.

† 4. ? Silvery. *Obs. rare* -1.

1615 TOMKIS *Alibonassar* ii. iii. Hang'd round from toppe to botome with pure white lunary Tapstry, or needel-work; But if 'twere cloath of silver, 'twere much better.

† B. *sb.* 2 *Obs.*

1. A kind of apparatus for solving astronomical problems; = VOLVELLE.

14... in Dyce *Skellon* (1843) II. 336 Now folowith here the volvelle, that sun men clepen a lunarie.

2. ? One born under the influence of the moon.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* i. xi. 47 Starres which have their most colde and moyst spirites, as the Saturnalls and Lunaries.

3. A crescent or half-moon.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* ii. vi. 58 Parallelograms, Squares, Circles, Ouals, Lunaries.

**Lunate** (lū'nāt), *a.* Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* [*ad.* L. *lūnātus*, *f. lūna* moon: see -ATE 2.] Crescent-shaped, crescentiform.

1777 S. ROBSON *Frit. Flora* 11 *Lunate*, subrotund. 1806 GILPINE *Frit. Bot.* 323 Stipulæ lunate, toothed. 1828 STARK *Galun. Nat. Hist.* II. 174 Eyes linear, almost lunate. 1848 DALYELL *Rare Anim. Scott.* II. 88 The lunata hydra: of Scotland falling within the sphere of my observation, are of three distinct genera. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 161 When a leaf is reniform but with the lobes at the base of the lamina pointed, it is lunate or crescent-shaped.

**Lunated** (lū'nātēd), *a.* Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* Now rare. [*f. prec.* + -ED 1.] = *prec.*

1673 E. BROWNE *Tran.* 82 A sort of Cross, which our Herakls do not dream of, which is a Cross Lunated after this manner. 1706 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2216 The Jugulum or lunated part of the Breast-bone. 1830 S. COOPER *Dict. Pract. Surg.* (ed. 6) 819 The operator... made a lunated incision. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 411 The Amavons have the pelta, or lunated shield. 1859 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* V. 156/2 The sacro-iliac facet... is lunated in shape.

**Lunatic** (lū'nātik), *a.* [*ad.* late L. *lūnaticus*, *f. L. lūna* moon: see -ATIC. Cf. F. *lunatique*, *Sp.*, *lt. lunatico*.] *A. adj.*

1. Originally, affected with the kind of insanity that was supposed to have recurring periods dependent on the changes of the moon. In mod. use, synonymous with INSANE; current in popular and legal language, but not now employed technically by physicians.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 369/99 He hadde ane douzter þat was lunatyke. 1393 LANGE *P. Pl. C.* x. 107 þe which are lunatik lollers and leperes a-boute, And mad as þe mone sitt. 1398 TREVIS *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xcvi. (1495) 587 The precyous stone Topazius... helpeth ayenst the passyn Lunatyke. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* vii. ii. (1554) 165 h. He was... euery moneth once Lunatike. 1564 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. lviii. 197 All this trouble... was when you were lunatike and not your owne man. 1592 KYO *Sp. Trag.* iii. viii. 5 (*Stage Direction*) She runnes lunatike. 1600 *Hosp. Incur. Fools* 77 If the moone be euill placed, either it maketh men extatikal, lunatike, or subiect to the kings euill. 1604 S. GRAHAME *Pass. Sparke* E 4 b. The greatest Foole is wise if he be rich, And wisdom flows from his Lunatike brayne. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 110 This Alice fell lunatike, and was divorced from the said Gilbert. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* vii. Wks. 1813 I. 548 The presumptive heir to the throne was lunatic. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 18 July 80/1 One of the most distinctive marks of the lunatic mind is that it reasons sanely from insane premises. 1889 *Spectator* 21 Dec. The House of Castile, which, after fighting and reigning for nearly eight hundred years, terminated in a lunatic girl.

*b.* Of things; Indicating lunacy; crazy.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* ii. iii. 13 Bedlam beggers, who with roaring voices... Sometime with Lunaticke hauns, sometime with Friars, Inforce their charitie. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* i. i. A notable hypocritikal vermine it is... of a most lunatike conscience, and spleen. 1861 BUSINELL *Char. Jesus* 48 There have been great enthusiasts in the world, and they have shown their infirmity by lunatic airs, appropriate to their extravagance.

*c.* *fig.* Madly foolish, frantic, idiotic, 'mad'.

1571 GOLDING *Culein on Ps.* iv. 5 If lunatik rashnesse have carryed any into sinne. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw.* II. v. i. 113 Greefe makes me lunatike. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 71, I am sicke Of that disease, all Love is lunatike. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* To Rdr. A Nothing [is] esteem'd in this lunatike age but what is kept in cabinets. 1859 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 1 Aug. (1876) 47 No policy can be more lunatic than the policy of annexation. 1884 GEO. ELIOT *Ess.* (ed. 2) 14 The seventh [Satire]... contains nothing in particular except lunatic flattery of George I.

† 2. *a.* Influenced by the moon. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 6177 Ther [sc. women's] hertys chaunge never... Ther sect ys no thing lunatyke. 1583 GREENE *Mamillia* Wks. (Grosart) II. 180 By nativite they be lunatike, not taking this worde as the English men do, for starke mad, but as borne under the influence of Luna, and therefore as firme... as melting waxe. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 14, I that was borne to suppress & treade downe sinne vnder foote, in the night time, (when that sinne-inhabited element is wont to be most lunatike) walke on the crests of the surges as on the dry land.

† *b.* *Farriery.* Affected with moonblindness; moon-blind, moon-eyed. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 124 Y<sup>e</sup> broken winned, the lunatike, and the mangines, called the Farcine. 1580 BLUNDVILLE *Curing Horses Dis.* 16 Of lunatike eyes. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* vii. (1617) 22 Lunatike eyes, or Moone eyes. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 136 In Lunatike or Moon-blind Horses.

*B. sb.* A lunatic person; a person of unsound mind; a madman.

1377 LANGE *P. Pl. B.* Prol. 123 Thanne looked vp a lunatik, a lene thing with alle. c 1380 WYCLIF *Scrm. Sel.* Wks. II. 23 Lunatikes ben sich men þat han cours of þer siiknesse bi moyving of þe moone. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* N. v. i. 8 The Lunatike, the Louer, and the Poet, Are of imagination all compact. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* i. 247 a, A Lunatike that hath sometime his understanding and sometime not. 1735 MOTTE *in Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 107 An Hospital for Lunatiks and Idiots. 1742 *Act* 15 Geo. II. c. 30 Whereas as Persons who have the Misfortune to become Lunatiks, may... be liable to be surprised into unsuitable Marriages. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* i. viii. An English lunatic at full moon, is a very sober animal when compared to a Frenchman in a passion. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 315 An infant, a person of nonsane memory, an idiot, a lunatic... may also be grantees of a copyhold. 1828 SIR A. HALLIDAY *Pres. St. Lunatics* 30 In Perthshire, the idiots are two hundred and eight, the lunatics only one hundred and fifty-nine. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 113/1 Insane persons (although not lunatics so found by inquisition) may be placed under personal restraint. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 9 Apr. 808/2 A desperate encounter recently took place... between a lunatic who had escaped from Hatton Asylum and two keepers who were sent in pursuit.

*b.* *fig.* A madly foolish person.

1602 2d Pt. *Return fr. Pornass.* ii. iii. 665 She may be thy Luna, and thou her Lunatike. a 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 4 Vaine lunatike, against these scapes I could dispute, and conquer, if I would. 1884 *Chr. World* 4 Sept. 667/1 Any man telling the farmers of Ireland not to pay their rents would be a lunatic.

*c.* *attrib.*; lunatic asylum (also lunatic hospital, † house), a hospital established for the reception and treatment of lunatics.

1762 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 21 Dec. (1827) III. 120, I doubt this is not the case of any other lunatic hospital. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 63 The proportion of patients returned as having been received into lunatic houses. 1828 SIR A. HALLIDAY (*title*) A General View of the Present State of Lunatics, and Lunatic Asylums, in Great Britain and Ireland. 1841 31 Dumfries has a small lunatic establishment, attached to the County Infirmary. 1885 *Times* 4 Aug. 9/4 A page from the lunatic entry book had been surreptitiously removed. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 2 Apr. 736/1 That the registered lunatic hospitals should not be subjected to special restrictions and disabilities.

**Lunatical** (lū'nātikāl), *a. rare.* [*f.* LUNATIC + -AL.] = LUNATIC *a.*

1599 Broughton's *Let.* viii. 28 The Lunaticall conceits... are thine owne. 1600 O. F. *Repl. Libel* i. ii. 43 Let this lunaticall or extatikal frier... forbear to bragge. 1866 HOWELLS *Vent.* Life 100, He was of a most lunatical deportment. 1892 *Nat. Observer* 17 Dec. 101/2 The lunatical ignorance of politicians.

Hence **Lunatically** *adv.*

1873 W. CORY *Lett. & Trals.* (1897) 311 The muezzin sang the prayers dully, deathfully, lunatically.

† **Lunaticness.** *Obs. rare.* The condition of being lunatic.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 145 The immortal minde... doth not vary through Lunaticness or Frantickness at a certain time of the Moon. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Lunaticness.*

**Lunation** (lū'nāshn), [*ad.* med. L. *lūnātiōnem* (whence F. *lunaison*, It. *lunazione*, Sp. *lunación*, Pg. *lunação*), *f. lūna* moon: see -ATION.]

1. The time from one new moon to the next, constituting a lunar month (= 29½ days).

1398 TREVIS *Barth. De P. R.* ix. ix. (1495) 354 A monthle of the mone is also taken for a full lunacyon whyche duryth fro change to change. c 1400 MAUNDIEV. (1839) xxx. 301 And there is not the Mone seyn in alle the Lunacioun. 1653 SHAKERLEY *Tabule Britan.* [17] A Table of the mean Lunations. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 4 Lunations of the inferior Planets. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 466 The Arabians... having respect to the Moon form their Year of 12 Synodical Lunations. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 545 ¶ 13 The 8th day of the third Lunation, and the 4th year of our reign. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxx. 295 From the inequality of the Moon's motion, this synodic period, or lunation, is not always of the same length. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 132 Nineteen years is almost exactly equal to two hundred and thirty five lunations.

† 2. The time of full moon. *Obs.*

c 1549 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1881) IV. 405 They... intend at this or next lunation to conjure for treasure hid between Newbury and Reading. 1686 GOAN *Celest. Bodies* i. vi. 19 The Exuberance of the Tides at or near the Æquinoctial Lunations.

3. A menstruation. *rare.*

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 46 A tendency to keep up that periodical habit of depletion, which will probably prove advantageous against the ensuing lunations.

**Lunch** (lʌnʃ), *sb.* 1 *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5 *lunche.* [*App.* onomatopoeic. Cf. DUNCH *sb.*] The sound made by the fall of a soft heavy body.

c 1440 *Framp. Parv.* 135/1 Dunche, or lonche (*H. P.* lunche), *sonitus, strepitus.* 1890 *Linc. N. & Q.* July 68 She heard a lunch, but she thocht it was th' childer playin'.

**Lunch** (lʌnʃ), *sb.* 2 [*Perh.* evolved from LUMP *sb.* 1, on the analogy of the apparent relation between *hump* and *hunch*, *bump* and *bunch*. Cf. 'Lounge, a large lump, as of bread or cheese' (Brockett *N. Country Words*, ed. 2, 1829).]

It is curious that the word first appears as a rendering of the (at that time) like-sounding Sp. *lonja* slice of ham. LUNCHEON, commonly believed to be a derivative of *lunch*, occurs in our quots. 11 years earlier, with its present spelling. In sense 2 *lunch* was an abbreviation of *luncheon*, first appearing about 1829, when it was regarded either as a vulgarity or as a fashionable affectation.]

† 1. A piece, a thick piece; a hunch or hunk. *Obs.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* *Lonja de tocino*, a lunch of bacon, *frustum, lardi.* 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* vii. xxv. 850 He shall take breade and cut it into little lunces [Fr. *loppins*] into a pan with cheese. 1622 MARRE *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 280 Our Master was well content... that we should roste a good lunch of porke. 1707 J. STEVENS *tr. Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 236, I clapp'd a good Lunch of bread into my Pocket. 1785 BURNS *Italy Fair* xxiii, An' cheese an' bread... Was dealt about in lunces.

2. A more colloquial synonym of LUNCHEON *sb.* 2. (Now the usual word exc. in specially formal use, though many persons still object to it as vulgar.)

1829 [H. BEST] *Pers. & Lit. Mem.* 307 The word *lunch* is adopted in that 'glass of fashion', Almacks, and *luncheon* is avoided as unsuitable to the polished society there exhibited. 1839-41 S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a-year* viii. I. 256 He happened to mention it at lunch. 1842 A. CONKE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 266 We do not experience the same dislike to exertion after a light forenoon lunch. 1859 J. CUNNING *Ruthv.* 87 Parched corn was her only lunch in the midst of a day of arduous and of sunshine. 1865 TROLOPE *Belton Est.* xxvi. 308 Lunch was on the table at half-past one. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Ros & F.* I. 20 Come to lunch to-morrow at one. 1901 R. D. EVANS *Sailor's Log* vi. 59 Every night during the mid watch a beautiful lunch was served to the officer of the deck.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *lunch-basket*, *-biscuit*, *-table*, *-time*; *lunch-dinner*, a meal that might be called either lunch or dinner, a mid-day dinner.

1878 SIR P. WALLIS in *Brighton Life* (1892) 201, I hope the good squire will take a lunch-dinner with me. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 276 It was on the right side of lunch-time. 1891 277 The well-appointed lunch-table. 1892 C. R. LOWENDES *Camping Sk.* 52 Trout, lunch biscuits, and cake, formed a reasonable lunch. 1901 19th Cent. Oct. 630, I... snatched a hasty breakfast from my lunch basket.

**Lunch** (lʌnʃ), *v.* [*f.* LUNCH *sb.* 2.]

1. *intr.* To take lunch.

1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit. Ser.* ii. I. 402 She is now old enough, she has to have lived to hear the vulgarisms of her youth adopted in drawing-room circles. To lunch, now so familiar from the fairest lips, in her youth was only known in the servants hall. 1824 GRANT ALLEN *Philistia* II. 101 Miss Merivale lunched with the family. 1887 J. ASHEV-STERRY *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 190 Here can we lunch to the music of trees. 1897 LD. TENNYSON *Mem. Tennyson* II. 222 On one occasion Ruskin lunched with us.

2. *trans.* To provide lunch for. *collog.*

1892 *Temple Bar* Dec. 578 [She] does her duty... warmly by her country friends—lunching, tea-ing, and dining them. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 June 2/1 Permission was given to lunch the pilgrims on board the *Victory*.

**Luncheon** (lʌnʃən), Also 7 *lunchen*, *lunch-*



ion, lunching, 7-8 lunchin, 8 lunshin. [Relucted in some way to LUNCH sb.<sup>2</sup>

The ordinary view, that the spelling *lunching* represents the etymological form, appears somewhat unlikely. In our quotes, the earliest form is *luncheon*, and this appears in our quotes, earlier than *lunch*; and there is no evidence of a derivative verb in the 16-17th c. It is possible that *luncheon* might have been extended from *lunch* on the analogy of the relation between *punch*, *punchon*, *trunch*, *trunchon*.]

† 1. = LUNCH sb.<sup>2</sup> 1. Obs.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Lofin*, a lumpe, a goblet, a lunchon. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* tit. ii. iv. 97. Eating a great lumpe of bread and butter with a lunchon of cheese. 1660 CHAS. II's *Escape fr. Worcester in Harl. Misc.* (1809) IV. 444. The Colonel plucked out of his pocket a good lunchon of bread and cheese. 1703 THORNTON *Lett. to Ray* (L. D. S.) s.v., A huge lunshin of bread, i. e. a large piece. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 62. A large luncheon of brown bread... struck my eyes. 1824 SCOTT *Kedgeantlet* let. x, Little Benjie... was crumming a huge luncheon of pie-crust into his mouth.

fig. 1885 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* xii. 98. No little scraps of bounty... but large Luncheons of Munificence.

2. Originally, a slight repast taken between two of the ordinary meal-times, esp. between breakfast and mid-day dinner. The word retains this original application with those who use *dinner* as the name of the mid-day meal; with those who 'dine' in the evening, *luncheon* denotes a meal (understood to be less substantial and less ceremonious than *dinner*) taken usually in the early afternoon. Now somewhat formal: cf. LUNCH sb.<sup>2</sup> 2.

a 1652 BROME *Mad Confe* v. 1. Wks. 1873 I. 92. Noonings, and interlunary Lunchings. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* III. 71. For our Breakfast and after-noon Lunchins [Fr. à gouter]. 1706 E. WARD *Writings* (ed. 3) II. 125. Then others more Hungry, their Stomachs to please, Sit down to their Luncheons of House-hold and Cheese. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* III. ii. 7. 3. As soon as we had released our kitchen-wench, I gave orders for a good luncheon. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xi. lxxv. His afternoons he pass'd in visits, luncheons, lounging and boxing. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* II. 318. The mother looked for the little ones, and brought them their evening luncheon. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* i. They did not scruple to make a call at each other's houses before Luncheon. 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 2. Have you had some luncheon? 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 2. Thornton stayed for luncheon.

3. attrib.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 158. Allowing... not a moment for meals, nor the well known luncheon-time. 1894 W. S. GILBERT *Princess Ida* II. Merriely ring the luncheon bell. 1888 J. PAVN *Myst. Mirbridge* I. ix. 146. From that very Pavilion he had slipped away during the luncheon-hour. 1891 H. HERMAN *His Angel* 125. The cellar... was occupied by a liquor and luncheon bar. 1899 E. PEACOCK in *Month* Feb. 208. To witness the servants of the Duke pitch the luncheon-tent. 1903 *Railway timetable*, Luncheon-baskets... may be obtained at the principal stations.

Hence *Luncheon v. intr.*, to take luncheon, to lunch; *Luncheonless a.*, without luncheon.

1883 LD. SALTON *Scraps* I. 130. I... went luncheonless myself. 1886 *Fortn. in Waggonette* 94. A few minutes more saw an imposing party luncheoning on the grassy roadside. 1889 *Archaeol. Reliana* XIII. 309. The Duke of Northumberland... luncheoned at the 'Three Half Moons'.

**Luncher** (lʌnʃər). [*f.* LUNCH *v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who lunches or takes lunch.

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 60. We therefore put it to the conscience of the ladies who indulge in hot luncheons (if a regular lunch can have a conscience). 1895 J. DAVIDSON *Earl Lavender* 248. The sound of the pipes... reached the thirty lunchers in their barn.

† **Lund.** Obs. Also 5 *lund.* [*a.* ON. *lund*.] Disposition, nature; manners.

c 1200. ORMIN 7038. Gode menness clene *lund.* *Ibid.* 9785. All fulle off attriz *lund.* c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Sutees) 1460. In haly speche he lyked his *lund.*

† **Lunda.** Also 8 *lunder.* [*repr.* Icel. *lundi*, Norw. *lunde*, Sw. *lunn*.] A Scandinavian name for: The puffin.

1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 612. Greenland produces... Cormorants, Lunders, Parrots [etc.]. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 310. *Lunda*, a name for the Puffin. 1893 *NEW-TON Dict. Birds*, *Lunda*.

**Lunder, Lunge**: see *LOUNDER v.*, *LOUNGE v.* † **Lundress.** Obs. [*a.* F. *Londres* adj., *f.* *Londres* London.] (See quot. 1605.)

1695 W. LOWNDEN *Amendm. Silver Coin* 17. A Sterling... was once called a Lundress, because it was to be coined only at London. 1706 in *PHILLIPS*; and in later Dicts.

**Lundyfoot** (lʌndɪfʊt). [*Named* after Lundy Foot, a Dublin tobacconist, whose address is given as 8 Essex Bridge in Wilson's *Dublin Directory* 1776.] A kind of snuff.

1811 *Ora & Juliet* IV. 187. The sportive zephyrs carried the high-dried Lundyfoot into the eyes of the whole party. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 370. He took so much of Lundy-Foot, that he used to snort and snuffle. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 11 Jan. 5/1. A pinch of Lundyfoot or brown Rappee.

**Lune!** (*lūn*). *Hawking.* Also 5 *lewne*; and see *LOYN*. [*var.* of *LOYN*.] A leash for a hawk.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. xlv. Thenne he ware of a Faucon... and longe luns above her feete. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Bivb. The lewnes shulde be fastened to theym, with a payre of tyrtis. 1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilfovers* (1875) 90. In fancie's lune I fast was caught. 1593 GREENE *Manuilla* I. 13. The closer shee covered the sparke, the more it kindled: yea, in seeking to vnlose the Lunes, the more she was intangled. 1611 COTGR., *Longe*, a hawkes lune or leash. 1895 QUILLER-COUCH *Wandering Heath* 230. A gerfalcon lying with long luns tangled about his feet.

**Lune** (*lūn*). *arch.* [*ad.* med.L. *lūna* lit. 'moon', hence 'fit of lunacy' (cf. LUNATIC), whence F. *lune*, MIIG. *lūne* (G. *laune* whim, humour).] *pl.* Fits of frenzy or lunacy; mad freaks or tantrums. (Cf. LUNE sb.<sup>2</sup> 20.)

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. ii. 30. These dangerous, ynseafe Lunes i' th' King... besmeth them. 1778 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 14 Nov. My master is in his old luns and so am I. 1799 LAMU *John Woodvil* II. Let him alone. I have seen him in these luns before. 1867 J. H. STIRLING in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 381. This is the central weak point, the special luns of the De Quincey nature. 1883 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It.*, *Ital. Lit.* II. ii. x. 97. Their tales for the most part are the luns of wanton love.

**Lune** (*lūn*). [*a.* F. *lune*:—L. *lūna* moon.]

1. *Geom.* The figure formed on a sphere or on a plane by two arcs of circles that enclose a space.

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Lunes* or *Lunules*. 1839 in *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 190. 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* xxviii. (ed. 4) 119. Her [the moon's] crescent... now presents the appearance of a lune. 1891 CAVLEY in *Coll. Papers* (1897) XIII. 205. The two luns *ACB* and *ABD* of figure 6.

2. Anything in the shape of a crescent or half-moon.

1706-9 WATTS *Lyric Poems* II. *Vict. Poles over Osman* 149. Faithful Janizaries... Fall'n in just Ranks or Wedges, Luns or Squares. 1805 W. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 36. This made them [the globules] gradually assume the shape of half moons... The dark part of these little luns... did not appear sensibly less than the enlightened part.

**Lune**, anglicized LUNA.

**Lünebergite** (lūnəbɜːrgɪt). *Min.* [*Named* by C. Nollner, 1870, from *Lüneberg*, Hanover, its locality: see -ITE.] A borophosphate of magnesium, found in fibrous masses.

1872 DANA *Min. App.* 10. 1893 *Chapman's Bioprobe Pract.* 179.

**Lunecye**, obs. form of LUNACY.

**Lunel** (*lūnel*). [*f.* *Lunel* (Hérault) a town in France.] A sweet muscat wine. Also *lunel-wine*.

1770 *Ann. Reg.* II. 158. He... made me drink bumper after bumper of his lunel wine. 1821 *Rouge et Noir* 85. A bumper of the true lunel. 1841 THACKERAY *Mem. Gormaisie* Wks. 1900 XIII. 589. What could literary men mean by ordering lunel?

† **Lunel** (*lūnel*). *Her.* [*Fr.*, a Sp. *lunel*, *f.* *luna* moon.] A figure formed by four crescents appointed resembling a rose with four leaves.

1828-40 in *BERRY Encycl. Her.* I.

**Lunestice**, obs. form of LUNISTICE.

† **Lunetta**. [*It.*] = LUNETTE 4 b.

1898 *Daily News* 10 Feb. 6/3. Under the lunetta is the Descent from the Cross, the Madonna kneeling.

**Lunette** (*lūnet*). Also 7-8 in anglicized form *lunet*. [*a.* F. *lunette*, dim. of *lune* moon.]

† 1. A little moon, a satellite. Obs.

1645 BR. HALL *Peace-Maker* x. 81. Our predecessors... could never have believed, that there were such Lunets about some of the Planets as our late Perspectives have described.

† 2. The figure of a crescent moon. Also attrib.

1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. p. iv. Juno Samia Selenitis, standing in a lunette, and crowned with a lunette. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life, Grays & Corp.* (1888) I. 278. In this rock a slight of steps is cut, in a winding or kind of lunette form, from the road to the top of the hill.

3. *Fariery*. A horse-shoe consisting of the front semicircular portion only. Also *lunette-shoe*.

1580 BLUNDEVIL *Curing Horses* Dis. clii. 65. Pull off his shoes and shoe him with half Moone shoes called Lunette.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 324. 2. A Lunet shoe... is used for Horses that have weak Heels. c 1720 W. GIBSON *Fariery's Guide* II. (1738) 256. The cure is... to shoe him with Lunets, or Half-Moon shoes. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*

1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 27. A shoe in the form of the old lunette, or La Fosse's shoe. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

4. *Arch.* a. An arched aperture in a concave ceiling for the admission of light.

1613-39 I. JONES in *Leonardo's Archit.* (1742) I. 39. The manner of Arches are... a Rotonda G, a Lunette P, and a Conca N and K. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 114. Lunettes are used in large rooms or halls, and are made either in wagon-headed ceilings, or through large coives, surrounding a plane ceiling. 1842 59 GILBY *Archit.* (ed. 4) Gloss., *Lunette*, a cylindric, cylindric, or spherical aperture in a ceiling.

b. A crescentiform or semicircular space in a ceiling, dome, etc., decorated with paintings or sculptures; a piece of decoration filling such a space.

1722 RICHARDSON *Statues Italy* 117. The pictures are painted in a sort of Lunettes, form'd by a Semicircle within a Tall Arch ending in a Point, and [etc.]. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. ii. 74. The painting which filled the lunette behind it [a sarcophagus]. 1857 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. of Madonna* Intro. (ed. 2) 60. It is comprised in five lunettes round the ceiling. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* I. 36. Above at a vast height there was a lunette with frescoes of the labours of Hercules. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 210. The lunette over the entrance-door [of the Fitzwilliam Museum].

5. *Fortif.* A work larger than a redan, consisting of two faces, and two flanks (Voyle *Mil. Dict.*).

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Lunettes* in Fortification, are Envelopes, Counter-guards, or Mounds of Earth cast up before the Curtain. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lunette*. In Fortification, a small Work generally rais'd before the Courtin in Ditches full of Water: It consists of two Faces making a Re-entrant Angle, and serves to dispute the Passage of the Ditch. 1711 *Land. Gaz.* No. 483/2. His Grace... has given Orders for making several Lunettes in the Front of our Camp. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 200. An embattled Wall, with Lunets hanging over the River. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Sandown Castle*,

*Kent*, N. of Deal, ... consists of four lunets of very thick arched work of stone... In the middle is a great round tower. 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 11. The lunette, like the redan, is frequently open at the gorge. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 263. A Lunette has two faces, similar to the redan, and also two flanks.

6. A blinker for a horse.

1652 BR. HALL *Lucis. World* III. § 12. Make earthly things, not as lunets to shut up our sight, but spectacles to transmit it to spiritual objects. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Lunette* is also the name of two small pieces of felt made round and hollow, to clap upon the eyes of a vicious horse. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

7. † a. *Pl. Spectacles.* Obs.

1681 COVEL *Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 53. Then answered the whole crowd, bidding him read it out aloud. Seeking his Lunets [etc.]. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.*, *Repl. Agric.* 49. One day Lunets and Microscopes may possibly be invented, whereby these Pores may plainly be seen and distinguished. 1796 *Mod. Gallivry's Trav.* 75. Fearful of more mistakes, for want of my useful lunettes, I made my bow of depart.

b. Given as the name for a special kind of concavo-convex lens for spectacl. s.

1855 in OGDEN *Suppl.* 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

8. A watch-glass of flattened shape. Also *lunette* (*watch*-) *glass*.

1832 G. R. FORSTER *Porcelain & Gl.* ix. 233. Lunette glasses. 1849 DANA *Geol.* ix. (1850) 466. The curvature of a lunette watch-glass. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 156. *Lunette*, the usual form of rounded watch glass.

9. In the guillotine, the circular hole which receives the neck of the victim.

1859 F. E. PAGET *Curate of Cumber* 238. When the victim's head is fixed in the lunette. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Oct. 6/2. His head had to be thrust into the lunette by two warders.

10. *Glass-making.* = LINNET-HOLE.

1839 *Use Dict. Arts* 587. The founding or melting furnace is a square brick building... at each angle of this square a small oven or arch is constructed... vaulted within, and communicating with the melting furnace by square flues called lunettes.

11. *Antiq.* A crescent-shaped ornament.

1865 *Athenaeum* 22 July 119. A pair of golden gorgettes or lunettes.

12. A forked iron plate into which the stock of a field-gun carriage is inserted.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

13. (See quot.)

1884 R. F. BURTON *Bk. Sword* 124. This hilt-plate has dwindled in the French fencing-foil to a lunette, a double oval of bars shaped like a pair of spectacles.

14. *Ecl.* A circular crystal case, fitting into an aperture in the monstrance, in which the Host is placed for exposition.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1893 in *Catholic Dict.*

**Lung** (lʌŋ). *Forms*: 1 *lungen*, 3 6 *lunge*, 3-4 *longen* (e, 4 6 *longe*, 4-5 *lounge*, 5 *longon*, *lungen*, (5 *longhe*, *lunche*, 6 *longue*, *loong*), 6-*lung*. [*OE.* *lungen* str. fem. = *OFris.* *lungen*, *MLG.* *lunge*, *MDu.* *longe*, *Du.* *long*, *OHG.* *lungun* (MIIG., mod. G. *lunge*; ON. with change of declension *lunga* wk. neut.; f. Teut. root \**lung*:- O-Aryan \**lung*h in Skr. *laghu*-, Gr. *λαοφφός* light: see LIGHT a.1 (The lungs were so called because of their lightness: cf. LIGHTS.)]

1. Each of the two respiratory organs in man and most vertebrate animals, placed within the cavity of the thorax on either side of the heart and communicating with the trachea or windpipe.

c 1000 *ÆLERIC Gloss.* in Wt. Wülker 160/34 *Pulmo*, *lungen*. c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 92. Mib þu seal mon laccian bone nian þe biþ lungenne wund. c 1250 *Death* 172 in O. E. *Alise*. 178. Nu schal for-rotien þi liure and þi lunge. c 1275 *LAV.* 6499. Þe longene and þe liure folle to þan grande. 13. A. *Alis*. 4719. Men to heom throwe drit and donge. With foule ayren, with rotheres lunge. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* I. 8. It purges þe longes of inflaccion. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 100. The lunge yafim him weie of speche. 1393 *LANGF. P.* Pl. C. ix. 189. Lunge men he leched with longen of bestes. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* 1. 49. The longis hoal and wynded with the best. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. 3 (Harl. MS.) The archer... bath y-schotte him selfe in þe lungen. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* II. 409. Lenir and lunggis men mycht all redy se. 1481 *CANTON Reynard* (Arb.) 91. The wulf... gaf to me but half the longes. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* x. vii. 63. That all the blayd, vp to the hylt and hand Anyd his flaffand longis hyd hes he. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Kings* xxii. 34. A certayne nian... shott the kyng of Israel between the mawe and y' longes. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1569) 48 b. Oft fetsching of winde, declares a sickness of the lungus. 1577 B. GOSKE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 123. The sickness of the Loongs is perceived if the Dewlap be harde closed together very farre vppe. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 174. Gentlemen... of such sensible and nimble Lungs that they always vse to laugh at nothing. 1612 *BACON Ess.*, *Studies* (Arb.) 13. Shooting [is good] for the Lungs and Breast. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 224. In those which breathe through the lungs, some have the heart composed of two ventricles, and some have it of one. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 622. The Lungs... are two spongy, cellular, expandible organs. 1872 *MILNAR Elem. Anat.* xii. (1873) 462. The lungs are attached by their roots to the two branches of the windpipe.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*, esp. as in phrase *lungs of London* (etc.), applied to open spaces within or adjacent to a city.

1651 *CLEVELAND Poems* 10. Could not the Winds... With their whole card of Lungs redeem thy breath? 1808 *WINDHAM Sp. agst. Encroachm. Hyde Park* 30 June. It was a saying of Lord Chatham, that the parks were the lungs of



London. 1852 Munn *Our Antipodes* (1857) 4 Beyond this fence the outer domain... acts as one of the lungs of Sydney. 1874 T. HARRY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* II. i. 3 That Bathsheba was a firm and positive girl... had been the very lung of his hope. 1876 — *Ethelberta* (1890) 346 At length something from the lungs of the gale alighted like a feather upon the pane. 1900 *Q. Rev.* July 51 We can with perfect safety use these old burial grounds as lungs for the overcrowded city.

2. Applied to analogous organs in other animals. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., In Mollusca the Pulmonata, represented by the snail and slug, have a simple type of lung. In Amphibia... the lung is a simple or double sac with a smooth lining near the termination of the trachea.

† 3. *pl.* One who blows the fire; a chemist's assistant. *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch. ii.* 1. That's his fire-drake, His lungs, his Zephyrus, he that puffs his coals. 1663 COWLEY *Adv. Exper. Philos. Colledge in Verses & Ec.* (1669) 43 That the Company received into it be as follows... Two Lungs, or Chemical Servants. That the annual allowance... be as follows... To each of the Lungs twelve pounds.

4. (See quot.) *dial.* (? *Obs.*)

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* III. 304 Swine... are subject to a Distemper which is called the Thirst, or Lungs.

5. Lungs of (the) oak, oak lungs (see OAK *sb.* 8), *Sticta pulmonacea*; = LUNGWORT 5.

1856 W. L. LANDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 183 *Sticta Pulmonaria*. Its specific name, as well as its familiar designation, 'Lungs of Oak', or 'Tree Lungwort' are due to its efficacy, real or supposed, in pulmonary affections. 1853 J. R. WISE *New Forest* xlv. 176 One of the commonest remedies for consumption in the Forest is the 'lungs of oak'. 1856 *Trans. Bot.*, Lungs-of-the-oak.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attributive, as lung-attack, † blood-, cell-, consolidation-, disease-, parenchyma-, substance-, tissue-, trouble-, tubercle-, vessel-. b. objective, as lung-bearing *adj.* c. instrumental, as lung-breather.

1865 Mrs. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* I. 206 A 'lung attack'... when the three score and ten years are passed, can hardly leave a man exactly where it found him. 1888 G. ALLEN in *Col. Words* 229 The 'lung-bearing and air-breathing' terrestrial animal. 1656 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xiv. 165 'Lung-blood generally appears somewhat lighter than a natural red, because it is conceived to be reindred more acutely by the Lungs. 1880 St. James's Budget 17 Sept. 1271 The earliest 'lung-breathers' were amphibians. 1853 MARKHAM *Skoda's Auscult.* 287 The 'lung-cells and finer bronchial tubes are compressed by the distended blood-vessels. 1898 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* V. 768 In like manner, the former auscultatory signs of 'lung-consolidation vanish. 1897 *Ibid.* IV. 302 Passive congestion is a frequent cause of albuminuria, more especially in heart and 'lung diseases. 1853 MARKHAM *Skoda's Auscult.* 44 Effusion of blood into the 'lung-parenchyma. *Ibid.* 45 We scarcely ever find any considerable amount of 'lung-substance deprived of air by pressure. *Ibid.* 269 Signs of Pneumonia, when the 'Lung-tissue is permeable to air. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 356 Some secondary 'lung trouble with which there is not nervous power to contend. *Ibid.* 309 Some decided signs of 'lung tubercle are discovered early in the disease. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 403 The absence of clotting from blood within the 'lung vessels.

7. Special combs.: † lung-cracked *a.*, of breath, issuing from exhausted lungs; lung-fever, pneumonia; lung-fish, a fish having lungs as well as gills, a dipnoan; lung-flower, Gerarde's transl. of the Ger. name of the Marsh Gentian, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*; † lung(s)-growing, a disease in cattle, in which the lungs adhere to the side; † lung-grown *a.*, said of an animal affected with 'lung-growing'; also *sb.* = lung-growing; lung-gymnastics, 'the exercise of the respiratory powers in a regular and orderly manner for the prevention or cure of disease' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); lung-juice, serum from diseased lungs; lung lichen = LUNGWORT 5 (J. Smith *Dict. Pop. Names Plants* 1882); lung-note, the sound produced by tapping the chest of a healthy subject; † lung-pipe sing, the trachea or windpipe, *pl.* the bronchial tubes; lung-plague (in cattle), pleuro-pneumonia; lung-power, power of voice; lung-sick *a.* and *sb.*, (a) *adj.* sick of a pulmonary complaint; (b) *sb.* a disease of the lungs, pleuro-pneumonia; so lung-sickness; † lung-woe, disease of the lungs; lung-worm, a parasite infesting the lungs of cattle (see quot.).

1636 W. DENNY in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 12 The Racer... might... outwardly shoot His 'lung-crack-breath. 1852 H. W. PIERSON *Amer. Missionary Mem.* 229 His illness (lung-fever) was sudden and unexpected. 1883 C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 1072 The curious 'lung-fish (*Protopterus*) builds a burrow. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ciii. 355 *Viola Autumnalis*, or Autumn Violet... the same that Valerius Cordus... saith is named in the German toong *Lungen blumen*, or 'Lung flower. 1704 *Dict. Rust.*, 'Lungs-growing. 1730-6 BAILEY (fol.), *Lungs* Growing. 1775 ASH, *Lung-growing*,... a disease in cattle. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheep Husb.* (1623) 96 Of the diseases in the Lungs, especially the Lung-growne. *Ibid.*, A beast, which is 'lung-growne, or hath his lungs growne to his side. 1898 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* V. 46 'Lung gymnastics. 1885 KLEIN *Micro-Organisms* 89 Blood, pericardial exudation, and 'lung juice from the fatal Nottingham case inoculated into ten animals... produced fatal results in six. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 189 There was... an entire want of 'lung-note over the manubrium of the sternum. 1552 TURNER *Herbal* II. 35 Rosemary... openeth the 'lung pipes. 1657 REEVE *God's P'tea* 88 Shall we be carried no further to Heaven, then...

a lungpipe-pant can blow us? 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 60/1 Pleuro-Pneumonia or 'Lung-Plague. 1900 J. KIRKWOOD *United Presbyt. in Ayrsh.* IV. 34 He could exercise his 'lung power also in preaching. 1520 tr. *Dial. Creat. Moral.* xxvii. 1. He... was made both 'lungsyk and Remyatkye that he myght not occupye his accomtyd synnes. 1552 HULOT, *Longe sycke, unenyonius* [sic]. 1899 *Strand Mag.* Mar. 270/1 For 'lung-sick 'had reduced the... team of sixteen to... five [bullocks]. 1726 BAILEY, 'Lung Sickness. 1730-6 — (fol.), *Lungs* Sickness. 1899 WERNER *Capt. of Locusts* 100 [He] had just had heavy losses... from the lung-sickness. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 50 The 'longe [i.e. longis] woo cometh oft of yvel eire. 1882 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* VI. 253 The 'Lung Worm (*Strongylus micrurus*) is often fatal to calves.

Lunga: see LUNGI.

Lungang, Lungar: see LONGAN, LANGUR.

Lunge, longe (lɒndʒ), *sb.* 1 [a. F. *longe* halter, lunge, var. of OF. *loigne* (whence LOVN, LUNE)]: popular L. \*longea, f. L. *long-us* LONG *a.*]

† 1. *gen.* A thong, cord. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 94 Their [Camels] feet (although fleshy) are so tied together with little lunge that they never wear.

2. A long rope used in training horses, being fastened at one end to the horse's head and held at the other by the trainer, who causes the horse to canter round in a circle.

1720 W. GIBSON *Diet Horses* vii. (1726) 105 He recommends those who stand together in an open Stable... to be secured with two Bindings, and for that Purpose, the Ropes or Longes ought to be so long, that they may easily lie down. 1778 EARL PEMBROKE *Mil. Equitat.* 37 In the beginning a longe is useful, to help both the rider and the horse. 1845 LAOY STANHOPE *Mem.* I. vi. 201 And round this [green plat] the grooms, with longes, were made to run them [two mares] until they were well warmed.

3. a. The use of the lunge in training horses. b. A circular exercising-ground in which the lunge is used; 'the training ground for the instruction of a young horse' (Voyle *Mil. Dict.* 1872-6).

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 40 One Manege will thus contain two good circles or longes. *Ibid.* 78 The horse has rested... after the longe. 1839 GREENWOOD *Hints Horsemanship* 87 A horse... should never be compelled to canter in the longe, though he may be permitted to do it of himself. 1886 'STONEHENGE' *Kur. Sports* (ed. 16) 469/2 The colt should be kept going round the lunge, until [etc.].

4. *attrib.*

1839 GREENWOOD *Hints Horsemanship* 88 Such powerful instruments as the longe-cord and whip. *Ibid.* 90 With the longe-whip in skilful hands. 1858 H. C. R. JOHNSON *Long Vac. Argent. Alps* xxi. 153 One of the girths of my saddle, the longe surcingle, and three or four large silk handkerchiefs... gave me, as I thought, length enough.

Lunge (lɒndʒ), *sb.* 2 Also 8-9 longe, 9 lounge.

[Aphetic var. of ALONGE, LONGE.]

1. A thrust with a sword (spec. in *Fencing*) or other weapon.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xii. (1804) 62 My adversary... made a great many half lunges, skipping backward at every push. 1780 T. DAVIES *Mem. Garrick* (1781) I. iii. 23 With the first lunge he killed his adversary. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 5 The distance between the two feet will be found to be... about two-thirds of the distance of the longe. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxiii. A successful... lunge, by which Peveril ran his gigantic antagonist through the body. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. iv. He made a desperate lunge at Adrian. 1880 SIR S. LAKEMAN *Kaffir-Land* 74 A lunge from an assegai through his thigh. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 6 June 758/1 If... parried lunges found their match in neat retorts.

b. (See quot.)

1817 WILBRAHAM *Gloss. Chesh.* (1818) s.v. *Lungeous*, A lunge is common for a violent kick of a horse, though Dr. Ash has omitted it.

2. A sudden forward movement; a plunge, rush. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xvii. 149 A heavy lunge that told of a big fish. 1882 J. WALKER *Sc. Poems* 127 With a lumbering lunge The freighted vessel left the quay. 1900 *Loung. Mag.* Aug. 455 The impatient farmer made a sudden lunge at them.

Lunge (lɒndʒ), *sb.* 3 *American*. Also longe, 'longe, lunge. [? Short for MASKALONGE.] The Great Lake trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*).

1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Fishes N. Amer.* 317 (*Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* 111), Mackinaw Trout; Great Lake Trout; Longe (Vermont). 1884 G. B. GOODE *etc. Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 488 The Lake Trout has other appellatives, such as 'Lunge' in Canada. 'Black Lunge', 'Silver Lunge', 'Racer Lunge', 'Black Salmon'. 1887 *Lit. World* (U.S.) 23 July 227/2 To troll for 'lunge' in the deep waters of Lake Memphremagog. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 368/2 'It's a lunge'... 'He'll weigh at least fifteen pounds.' *Ibid.* 453/2, I led him alongside, where—as a played-out 'longe always will—he remained motionless... for a few seconds.

Lunge (lɒndʒ), *v.* 1 Also 9 longe, lounge. [f. LUNGE *sb.* 2]

1. *intr. a. Fencing*. To make a thrust with a foil or rapier. b. *Boxing*. To deliver a straightforward blow. *Const. at.*

1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 23 When lunging in the position of tierce. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 55 Lunging with the right he hit short. 1836 SMART, *Longe*, to make a pass with a rapier. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* II. (1862) 84 Lunging with his rapier like a fencing master. 1900 N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 456/1 Count Victor... lunged and skewered him through the thick of the active arm.

c. *quasi-trans.* with cognate obj. To deliver (a kick, a thrust); also with *out*.

1735 *Gentl. Mag.* May 252 If Savage lunge'd a thrust, And brought the youth a victim to the dust. 1847 THACKERAY *Christm. Bks.* (1872) 33 The Mulligan... lunged out a kick.

2. *trans.* To drive or thrust with or as with a lunge. Also *refl.* said of a heavy body (= 3).

1841 J. MILLS *Old Eng. Gentl.* xxvii. 11. 206 M Donald plunged the rowels deep into his flanks, and lunging him with all his power, hurled the excited creature to the ground. 1865 THACKERAY *Mul. Fr.* I. i. What he had in tow, lunged itself at him sometimes in an awful manner when the boat was checked. 1875 BRICKLAND *Log-bk.* 140 The scorpion instantly lunged his sting into him.

3. *intr.* To move with a lunge; to make a sudden forward movement; to rush. Also with *up*.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 102 [Fish] at the worm no nibbles more repeat, But lunge from night in sheltering flag-retreat. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 330 He [an elephant] lunged furiously at the bars. 1831 DE QUINCEY in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 63 [He] made for a faint standing opposite to the fire. Into this he lunged. 1859 G. MERFITH *A. Fervent* xxvii. Ripton lunged for the claret jug. 1880 Mrs. WHITNEY *Odd or Even?* viii. Farmer Heybrook's old brown mare came lunging up the steep hill. 1900 *Loung. Mag.* Nov. 67 The jolting and swaying of the cart, as it lunged over the rats, helped us.

1. lence Lunging *pl. a.*

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii. Parrying the Slogger's lunging hits.

Lunge, longe (lɒndʒ), *v.* 2 Also 9 lounge. [f. LUNGE *sb.* 1]

1. *trans.* To put (a horse) through his paces by the use of the lunge; to make a horse (*occas.* his rider) go round the lunge (see LUNGE *sb.* 1 3 b).

1806 CUMBERLAND *Mem.* I. 263 You might as safely have backed Bucephalus, before Alexander had lunged him. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 116 At three [years old] put on the bits and lunge him. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 72 The horse may be lunged to the right. 1845 *Frnt. R. Agric. Soc.* V. II. 529 Being lunged in a circle with great care. 1848 THACKERAY *Pan. Fair* xlv. As the coachman was lunging Georgy round the lawn on the grey pony. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Fear in Sweden* II. 406 Armed horsemen are seen lunging their chargers round and round after the manner of a modern circus. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. i. viii. § 5. 454 The colt... may now be taken out and well lunged. 1889 HAYES *Illustr. Horse Breeding* II. 64 The generality of men, when they lunge a colt or filly, will circle the young one more to the left than to the right.

2. *intr.* Of the horse: To go round the lunge in a specified direction.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* II. 75 The rein on the hand to which the horse is lunging.

Lunged (lɒndʒ), *pl. a.* [f. LUNGE + -ED 2.] Furnished with lungs, or something resembling lungs; as applied to human beings usually with prefixed *adj.*, as *small*-, *weak*-, *lunged*.

1693 BAYDEN *Juvenal* x. (1697) 249 The Smith prepares his Hammer for the Stroke, While the Lung'd Bellows hissing Fire provoke. 1818 in TODD. 1860 in WORCESTER; and in later Dicts.

Lungeous (lɒndʒəs), *a. dial.* [f. LUNGE *sb.* 2 or *v.* 1 + -OUS.] † a. Of a fall: Heavy (*obs.*). b. Of persons: Rough-mannered, violent (in play).

1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* (1741) 339 A lungeous Fall indeed, the Master said. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Lungeous*, spiteful, mischievous. *Derb. & Leic.* 1817 WILBRAHAM *Gloss. Cheshire* (1818), *Lungeous*, ill tempered, disposed to do some bodily harm by a blow or otherwise. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *P. Holt* xxviii. A big lungeous fellow, who would speak disrespectfully of anybody. 1883 *Elham Daily Mail* 3 Apr. 2/3 The rules of Rugby football allow... a cruel latitude to lungeous players.

Lunger (lɒŋɡɹ), *collog.* [f. LUNG + -ER 1.] One who is diseased or wounded in the lungs.

1893 KATE SANBORN *Truth's Wom.* in *S. Calif.* 14 The rainy season is hard for 'lungers' and nervous invalids. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Apr. 1/3 There were of course a good many English 'lungers' in the village. 1900 R. KIPLING in *Daily Mail* 25 Apr. 4/4 He was a badly-shotten 'lunger'.

Lunger 2 (lɒndʒɹ), [f. LUNGE *v.* 1 + -ER 1.] One who lunges.

1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* II. i. A swifter lunger never crossed a sword. 1887 *Daily News* 26 July 5/2 The lunger is run through by the man who parries thus.

† Lungeteyn, *a.* Also 5 LONTAIGNE. [ad. OF. *loingtain* (F. *lointain*): popular L. \**longitānum*, f. *longus* LONG.] Distant, remote.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4190 note, [He] tok his leue at [re] Romayns To wyne londes lunggeteyns.

Lungful (lɒŋɡʊl), [f. LUNG + -FUL.] So much as will fill the lungs.

1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 109 A lungful of real fresh air. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 70/1 Bracing lungfuls of morning air.

|| Lungi (lɒŋɡɹ). Also 7 lung, lunga, longee, longi, 7-9 lungee, lungie, lungy, 9 loongee, loonghie, lunggi. [Urdū (Persian) *lungi*, f. *lung* of the same meaning. Cf. LANGOOT.] A loin cloth. Also, the material of which this is made.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 197 A lung or cover to conceal their privy members. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* I. (1660) 49 Some Cotton-cloths... of those kinds which are commonly called Dusters, Lungis, Aliengens, &c. 1698 FRYCK *Acc. E. India & P.* 53 The Peer as well as Peasant, wrapping only a Lunga about his Middle. *Ibid.* 101 The Men and Women came down together to wash, having Lungies about their wastes only. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxiv. 294 His Dress was only a Silk Lungie or Scarf made fast by a Girdle of Gold Plate, about his Middle. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 229 Cloth... made in the form of a Bengal lungy, or Buguss cloth. c. 1800-10 F. BUCHANAN *Puraniya* III. 101 The Lungi... is wrapped simply two or three times round the waist, and hangs down to the knee. 1835 BURNES *Trav.*



*Bokhara* (ed. 2) I. 52 He wore a very handsome loongee round his waist. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Loongie*, a mixed fabric composed of richly coloured silk and cotton. 1901 *Daily News* 9 Jan. 3/5 Indian soldiers... wearing lungis of beautifully woven silk.

**Lungie**, variant of *Loongie*.

**Lunging** (lɒndʒɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LUNGE v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action of LUNGE v. 1

1847 MRS. GORE *Cast. in Air* xiv. (1857) 217 One of the many merry mountebanks who are lost without the presence of a *plastron* against whom they may exercise their lunging.

**Lunging** (lɒndʒɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LUNGE v. 2 + -ING 1.] The action of LUNGE v. 2

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 71 It is of little importance upon which hand the Lunging is begun. 1875 S. SIOKEY *Blk. Horse* (1886) 558 Longeing properly employed teaches a horse obedience. 1892 W. H. HUTCHISON *Hints on Cob-breaking* 49. 1. without any lunging or preparation, put the saddle and bridle on him [etc.].

*attrib.* 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 70 The horse being brought to the riding-house, or longeing-ground, a snaffle bridle is to be placed in his mouth. 1862 H. KINGSLAY *Ravenhoe* I. iii. 27 The centre of this quad... is occupied by a tan lunging ring.

† **Lungis**, *Obs.* Also 6 longis, lundgis, 7 lunges, -eis, *pl.* 6 lungis. [a. OF. *longis*:—1. *Longinus* apocryphal name of the centurion who pierced our Lord with a spear, by popular etymology associated with *L. longus* long.] a. A long, slim, awkward fellow; a lout. b. One who is long in doing anything; a laggard, a lingerer.

c. 1560 RICHARDS *Misogonus* II. ii. Let sungir [read lungis, *Collier's conjecture*] lurke and drudges worke. We doe defie their slaverye. 1572 HULOT (ed. Higginis), *Longis* or a long slymme, *binguria*. 1579 LYN *Fughus* (Arb.) 115 If talle, [they term him] a lungis, if short, a dwarfie. 1592 NASH *Summer's Last Will* (1600) F. 4. No, that there is not, Goodman Lundgis. 1611 DEAM & FL. *Knt. Burn. Pistle* II. iii. The foule great Lungis laid ymmerridly on thee. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lungis*, a slim Slow-lack; a drowsy or dreaming Fellow.

**Lungless** (lɒŋləs), *a.* [f. LUNG + -LESS.] Devoid of lungs, without lungs.

1606 SYLVESTER *Dn Barthol* II. iv. 1. *Trophets* 760 A Body heart-lesse, lung-lesse too, Where Satan lurks, not to give life thereto. 1861 WILSON & GRIER *Mem. F. Forbes* v. 145 The lungless sea slug, on which he laboured so much. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 6 July 5/1 Much has been written of these lungless salamanders.

**Lungoor, Lungooty**, *vars.* LUNGER, LANGOOTY. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Jan. 3/2 Leafy green trees... were continually shaken by the antics of the lungoots.

† **Lungoute**, *Obs.* Forms: 2-3 languste, 5 *Sc.* 1. *l'oungoute*. [ad. F. *languste*, semi-popular repr. *L. locusta*.] A locust.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 Wilde huni and languste his meit. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Lav Arms* (S. T. S.) 29 There come of that reik a maner of bestis callit Lungoutis. *Ibid.* 30 Lungoutis.

† **Lungsought**, *Obs.* Forms: 6 long(e)-sought, -sought, *Sc.* lunsaut, 6-7 long-sought, [f. LUNG + OE. *sūht* disease.] Lung-disease.

1523 FITZHERB. *Hush.* § 59 An other maner of syncknesse among bestes... called long-soughte, . . . ye shal perceyue it by his hoystynge. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 170 The sede [of nettles]... is good for the long sought or inflammation of the lunges. 1579 LAMHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 425 The seed of Romane Nettles... is good for... the old pluerie or Long-sought. 1598 *Trials for Witchcraft in Spalding Club Misc.* I. 120 Thow... hailis the guidis, and preservis thame fra the lunsacht and all yther diseases.

**Lungung**, *Obs.* form of *LONGAN*.

**Lungwort** (lɒŋwɜːt), *For* forms see LUNG and WORT. [OE. *lungenwyr*, f. *lungen* LUNG + *wyr* WORT.] The English name of various plants.

† 1. *Hieracium murorum*, also called *French, Golden Lungwort*, *Obs.*

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 92 Nim... lungenwyr seo biþ geolu ufeawer. 1597 [see FRENCH a. 5]. 1670 [see GOLDEN a. 10 b]. 1796 [see FRENCH a. 5].

† 2. Black Hellebore, *Helleborus niger*, *Obs.* c. 1265 *Voc. Plants* in *Wr. Wölcker* 557/27 *Eleborum*, *ellebre*, lungwurt. a. 1400-50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 184 Lungwort or pelchete of Spanye (*Eleborus*). c. 1450 *Voc.* in *Wr. Wölcker* 580/2 *Eleborus niger*, lungwort. 1611 COTGR., *Obre*, Bastard blacke Hellebore, Lungwort, Christs-wort.

3. The boraginaceous plant *Pulmonaria officinalis* (Common Lungwort), having leaves with white spots, fancied to resemble the spots in a diseased lung. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Pulmonaria*, an herbe callid Lungworte. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* (1586) 134 Take a handfull of beasts Loongwort, a handfull of other Loongwort that serneth for the pot. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 85/2 Lungwort, a kind of Moss, with broad tough leaves, . . . spotted on the upper side. 1787 *Tr. Linneus's Fam. Plants* I. 100 *Pulmonaria* (Lung-wort). 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Fl.* IV. 31. 1882 G. ALLEN *Colours Flowers* II. 49 The lungwort (*Pulmonaria officinalis*) is also dark blue.

b. With qualification applied to plants of the allied American genus *Mertensia*.

1856 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 88 *Mertensia Sibirica*, the Siberian Lungwort, removed by modern botanists from the genus *Pulmonaria*, . . . is also sometimes styled Forget-me-not. 1865 *Treas. Bot.*, Lungwort, smooth. *Mertensia*.

† 4. The Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*; called also *Bullock's, Clown's, Cow's Lungwort* (see these sbs.). *Obs.*

1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Lungwort, *Verbascum*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxxxii. 120 Mullenyn is called in... English also... Longwort. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 246 Mullen or Lung-

wort with the yellow golden floure. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 477 It come from the sickness of the Lunges, then the herb called Lungwort or Creswort, is the most present remedy in the World. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Candelaria*, the Herb Wool-blade, Torchherb, Long-wort, or Mullen.

5. A species of lichen (*Sticta pulmonacea* or *pulmonaria*), otherwise known as Lungis of Oak (see LUNG 5) and Tree Lungwort (see TREE).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxi. 412 The seconde kinde [of Moss] groweth also about trees, the whiche is called Lungwurt. 1579 LAMHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 374 Lungwort of the Oke... is good for the inflammations & ulcers of the lunges. 1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 857 *Lichen pulmonarius arboreus sive Pulmonaria arborea*, . . . Lungwort, Oak Lungis. 1785 MARTYN *Koussean's Bot.* xxxii. (1794) 4/8 Lungwort or Tree Lichen, which hangs from old Oaks, and beeches in woods, has very large jagged leaves, smooth and ending obtusely. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Foot-notes fr. Page Nat.* 106 The lung-wort (*Sticta pulmonaria*) . . . grows . . . on trees and rocks in sub-alpine woods.

† 6. *Angelica*, *Archangelica officinalis*, *Obs.*

[The form *lungwort* does not occur in this sense, and the ambiguous spelling *lungwort* perh. indicates a distinct word, f. *Long a*. But *angelica* was in fact used in ailments of the lunges.]

1552 ELYOT *Dict.* s.v. *Angelica*, Of this herbe he two Kindes, one of the gardeyne . . . an other wilde, named lunge worte or longe wurt. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Angelica*, an hearbe whereof be two Kindes, one of the garden called angelica or imperial, the other wilde: named lungwort or lungewort. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lung-wort* or *Angelica*, an Herb. 1731 BAILLY vol. II, *Lungewort*.

† 7. Toothwort, *Lathraea Squamaria*. (Also *Clown's Lungwort*.) *Obs.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. lxxxii. 1357 Of great Toothworth, or Clowns Lungwort. 1. *Dentaria maior Matthioli*, Great toothwort, or Lungwort. 2. *Dentaria minor*, Little Lungwort. *Ibid.* 1358 Our country women do call it [Dentaria] Lungwort, and do use it against the cough and all other imperfections of the lunges.

**Lungy** (lɒŋi), *a.* [f. LUNG + -Y.] Affected with lung-disease.

1888 G. ALLEN *Devil's Die* I. xvii. 276 The mild Hindoos, lungy to a man, preferred . . . a native doctor. 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Apr. 474, I got to know from a doctor at home that I was lungy.

**Lungy, Lung-yen**: see *LONGIE, LONGAN*.

**Lunicurrent** (lū-ni-kə-rənt), *a. rare*—*o.* [f. *L. luna* moon + *CURRENT sb.*] Depending in current on the phases of the moon.

1864 in WEBSTER (citing BACHER). Hence in mod. Diets.

† **Lunific**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. LUNA (sense 2) + (-)FIC.] *a. adj.* Producing silver. *b. sb. Alch.* A substance capable of transmuting other substances into silver.

1678 R. [JUSSELL] *Geber* III. II. xvi. 207 To . . . convert it [sc. argent vive] . . . into true Solifick and Lunifick. a. 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. li. 414 The Lunifick Trees of Seres.

**Luniform** (lū-ni-fɔːm), *a.* [f. *L. luna* moon: see -FORM. Cf. F. *lunifforme*.] Shaped like the moon; *spec.* in *Nat. Hist.* (see quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 268 Luniform, whose longitudinal section is lunate.

† **Lunish**, *a. Obs. rare*—*o.* [? f. LUNE 2 + -ISH.] ? Productive of 'lunes'; maddening.

1657 F. COCKIN *Divine Blossoms* 34 Than Living Waters, he had rather sip His lunish Cups of Soul-confounding Drink.

**Lunisolar** (lū-ni-sɔːlə), *a. Astr.* [f. *L. luna* moon + *SOLAR*. Cf. F. *lunisolaire*.] Pertaining to the mutual relations of the sun and moon, or resulting from their combined action. *Lunisolar period*: a cycle of 532 years, that number being the product of 19 and 28, the numbers of years in the cycles of the moon and sun respectively. *Lunisolar year*: a year whose divisions are regulated by the revolutions of the moon, while its average total length is made to agree with the revolution of the sun. *Lunisolar precession*: see PRECESSION.

1691 T. [HALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xxxvii, A New Lunisolar Year. a. 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* (1728) 15 Hitherto the Lunisolar year had been in use. 1735 DYCE & PARDON *Dict.*, *Luni-solar period*. 1751 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 319 The other luni-solar tables constructed from the numbers and measures of the illustrious Newton. 1792 H. CAVENDISH *ibid.* LXXXII. 385 In those parts of India in which this almanac is used, the civil year is lunisolar. 1795-8 T. MAURICE *Hindustan* (1820) I. i. ii. 81 The lunisolar year . . . was . . . found to fall short of the true equinoctial year by five days and a quarter. 1879 J. W. BODDAM-WHEATHAM *Roraima* xxv. 285 Lunisolar attraction. 1885 *Where Chinese Drive* 129 The Chinese year is lunisolar.

† **Lunist**, *Astrol. Obs.* [f. *L. luna* moon + -IST.] One born under the influence of the moon.

1569 J. SANFORD *tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 50 b, She pronounceth . . . another a Venerace, Mercuriarist, or Lunist. 1598 R. HAYDOCKE *tr. Lomazzo* II. 16 Nor an vndaunted Martialis be like terrified, . . . as a timorous Lunist.

**Lunistice** (lū-ni-stis), *Astr.* Also 7 *lunestice*. [as if ad. mod. L. \**lunistitium*, f. *luna* moon + -stitium a stopping, after *solstitium*.] The point at which the moon has the greatest northing or southing in her monthly course; the time at which she reaches this point.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 43 The Sea conforms to either Lunistice. 1860 in WORCESTER, and in later Dicts.

**Lunitidal**, *a.* [f. *L. luna* moon + TIDAL.]

Pertaining to the movements of the tide dependent on the moon, *Lunitidal interval* (see quot.).

1851-9 WHEWELL in *Man. Sci. Eng.* 70 We add to them the other columns containing the moon's transit and the lunitidal interval calculated therefrom. 1889 SIR R. BALL *Time & Tide* 30 We speak of the interval between the transit of the moon and the time of high water as the lunitidal interval.

**Lunkah** (lɒŋkə), [Orig. attrib. use of Hindi *layka*, the local term for the 'islands' of the Godavary Delta in which the tobacco is grown (Vule *Hobson-Jobson* 1886).] A kind of strong cheroot.

1889 DOYLE *Sign of Four* I. 5 Some murder has been done by a man who was smoking an Indian lunkah.

**Lunkhead** (lɒŋkhed), *colloq. U. S.* A block-head. Hence *Lunkheaded a.*, thickheaded, stupid. 1889 A. W. TOURGEE in *Chicago Advance* 19 Dec. You dear old lunkhead, I congratulate you! 1901 J. A. RUS *Asking an American* 315 A miserable little lunkhead quite beyond hope. 1885 J. HILL *Corsairs* 19 Prospectors tearfully eloquent to the horny-handed (and lunkheaded).

**Lunn** (lʌn), *rare*. Short for SALLY LUNN.

1874 CHAS. ROSSSETTI *Sp. Likenesses* 53 Tea and coffee, and potato-rolls, and lunn.

**Lunnite** (lʌnait), *Min.* [named (*Lunnit*) in 1839 by J. J. Bernhardt after F. Lunn, who had analyzed it: see -ITE.] An obsolete synonym of pseudomalachite (A. H. Chester).

**Lunshin**, *Obs.* form of LUNCHEON.

**Lunt** (lʌnt), *sb. Sc.* Also 6 luntt. [a. Du. *lont* a match. Cf. LINSTOCK.]

1. A slow match; also, a torch. *To set lunt to*: to set fire to.

1550 *Acts of Privy Council* (1891) III. 89 One cth weight of fyne cotte powder, demi cth of matches or luntis. 1571 R. BARNATYNE *Trid. Trans.* in *Scot.* (1866) 139 Some men that was going vpon the crofts with luntis. 1582 *8 Hist. James VI* (1604) 126 Ane of thame . . . hade a loose lunt, quilk negligently fell out of his hand among the great quantity of powder. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), 1755 JOHNSON, *Lunt*, the matchcord with which guns are fired. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf's* ix, 'If ye step a foot nearer it wi' that lunt, it's be the dearest step ye ever made in your days'. . . 'We'll sunne see that', said Hobbie, advancing fearlessly with the torch. 1828 40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 237 They . . . laid a train, which was connected with a 'lunt', or slow match. 1887 McNEILL *Blackwater* 57 The 'lunt' was used by the miner . . . for the purpose of knocking his lamp when he arrived at the stairhead. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Stambouk* xvi. 141 An' whiles they tied them to a bit stick an' set lunt to them.

2. Smoke, smoke with flame, esp. the smoke from a pipe. Also, hot vapour.

1785 BURNS *Halloween* xiii, She fufft' her pipe wi' sic a lunt. *Ibid.* xxviii, Till butterd' so's wi' fragrant lunt Set a' their gabs a-steerin'. 1805 J. SHAW in R. WALLACE *Country Schoolm.* (1899) 123 After she had discussed her 'lunt' she would crouch with her chin on her palms.

**Lunt**, *a.* [Cf. Da. *lunte* lazy (Kalkar).] † a. Of a horse: Spiritless, tame (*obs.* . . b. *dial.* (See quot. a. 1825.)

1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 303 He will become lunt, and utterly to have lost his mettle. a. 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lunt*, short; crusty; surly in speech or in manners.

**Lunt** (lʌnt), *v.* [f. LUNT sb.] *a. intr.* To smoke, emit smoke. *b. quasi-trans.* To smoke (a pipe). *c. intr.* Of smoke: To rise in wreaths, to curl. *d. trans.* To kindle, light up.

1830 D. VEDDER in Whitelaw *fk. Sc. Song* (1875) 185/2 The carle . . . was luntin' his cutty before the fire. 1836 M. MACKINTOSH *Cottager's Pan.* 71 The curling reek was luntin' up the lum. 1861 R. QUIN *Heather Lintie* (1866) 172 Dumfries, to me thy very name Lunts up a soul-endearing flame. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 92 He sat ever by the chimney corner and lunted away on his cutty pipe.

**Lunting**, *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ING 2.] Smoking, blazing, glowing. Of the eyes: Flashing.

1786 BURNS *Two Dogs* 133 The luntin' pipe, an' sneeshin mill, Are handed round wi' right guid will. 1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 117 The fierce blaze o' simmer's luntin' heat Wad ruin a'. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 428/2 They must kindle a lunting fire. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 166 Peden wi' his lang chafin an' luntin' een. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* 234 Nae beard like bristles, nae luntin' stinkin' pipes.

|| **Lunula** (lū-ni-lā), [L. *lunula*, dim. of *luna* moon.]

1. *a. Geom.* = LUNE 3 1, LUNULE 2. † b. (See quot. 1712). *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* II. xiv. Oj, Ye last figure called a Lunula. 1579 — *Stratist*, 104 All others as the Lunula . . . and Hexagonal Battails. 1700 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 411 The Squaring a certain Lunula by Hippocrates Chius long since, hath been known . . . for many Ages. 1712 DESAGULIERS *tr. Oceanum's Mech.* 123 We call Lunula a Plain terminated by the Circumferences of Two Circles, which touch one another on the inside [etc.]. 1881 ROUTLEDGE *Science* II. 37 The areas of the lunulae AFB, BGCE. † 2. A satellite. *rare*—*o.* *Obs.* (Cf. F. *lunule*).

1676 GLANVILLE *Ess.* III. 18 The Anslae Saturnii, the Assemblage of Jupiter. . . by these Lunulae 'tis thought that Jupiter's distance from the Earth may be determined.

3. *a. Nat. Hist.* A crescent-shaped mark = LUNULE 1. b. The white crescent-shaped mark at the base of the finger-nails.

1828 QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* 699 At the posterior, or attached extremity [of the nail], a small portion will be observed differing in colour from the rest, and usually called lunula, from its form. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 703 The frontal lunula reaches but little beyond the eyes, instead of nearly



half an inch behind them. 1891 *Brit. Med. J.* 12 Sept. 624/2 A patient... who had a lunula on each thumbnail only. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* 11. 361 A white band and a furrow at the lunula of the nails.

4. a. *Conch.* = LUNULE 3. b. *Anat.* (See quot.) 1835-6 *Tonn Cycl. Anat.* 1. 711/2 The lunula does not occur in every genus of bivalve shell. 1856 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 6) 111. 240 (In the heart) two narrow lunated portions, one on each side of the nodule and adjoining the free margin of the valve. These parts... are named *hauula*. 1875 T. HAYDEN *Dis. Heart* 24 This is the lunula.

**Lunular** (lū'nū-lār), a. and sb. *Geom.* Also 6 (as sb.; ? mod.L.) **lunuläre**. [f. LUNULA + -AR.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to a lune or lunule; in the form of a lunule, crescent-shaped.

1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Angle*, Lunular Angle... is that formed by the intersection of two curve lines; the one concave, and the other convex. 1740 ANDERSON in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) 1. 363 There is no need of the proportion of the arches... in order to measure the lunular segment. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* 1. 168 Two circumferences, either making angles, as in the lunular figure, or (etc.). 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) 111. 442/2 (*Botany*) The figure of Similitudes is... Lunular, crescent-shaped, subrotund.

† B. sb. A crescent-shaped figure. Obs. 1570 *DEE Math. Prof.* a iij b, A perfect Square... Lunular, Ryng, Serpentine [etc.]. 1579 *DIGGES Stratiot.* 104 Causing them... to change from Triangle to Square, from Circulare to Lunular. 1674 *JEAKE Arith.* (1696) 12 The Lunular Decrescent is the sign of the Quotient of any Division. 1789 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* 11. 44 In lunulars and systroids.

**Lunulate** (lū'nū-lēt), a. *Nat. Hist.* [a. mod.L. *lunulāt-us*; see LUNULA and -ATE 2.] = LUNULATED.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* 111. v. (1765) 178 Lunulate, Moon-shaped; when they are round, and hollowed at the Base, and the Lower Part has Angles. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) 11. 407 Another cavity of a lunulate shape. 1847 HARDY in *Proc. Berv. Nat. Club* 11. 253 The fifth [segment] with a deep lunulate impression. 1848 J. GOULD *Birds Austral.* IV. 57 A lunulate mark of white on either side of the neck. 1854 *DANA Crust.* 1. 200 Crest entire, lunulate, sublater. 1866 in *GRAY 11. Less. Bot. Gloss.*

So **Lunulation**, a lunular or lunulate spot.

1888 P. L. SCLATER *Catal. Birds Brit. Mus.* XIV. 318 Well-marked black lunulations on the breast [etc.].

**Lunulated** (lū'nū-lētēd), a. [f. as prec. + -ED.]

† 1. Crescent-shaped. (Cf. LUNULAR a.) Obs. 1705 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1056 It's externally piped towards the Mouth, and above these lunulated. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl. s.v. Leaf*, Lunulated leaf, one in form of a crescent. 1772 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 412 The throat... blackish... but mixed with white lunulated spots. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) 111. 436/2 The antherae are lunulated, or shaped like a crescent.

2. Marked with lunule or crescent-shaped spots. a 1798 TENNANT *Journ. fr. Lond. to I. of Wight* (1801) 11. 73, I saw here the lunulated Gilt-head and ancient Wrasse. 1836 YARRALL *Brit. Fishes* (1859) 11. 149 Lunulated Gilt-head. 1848 J. GOULD *Birds Austral.* IV. 72 *McIlhrethrus lunulatus*, Lunulated Honey-eater. 1888 P. L. SCLATER *Catal. Birds Brit. Mus.* XIV. 317 Whole body below lunulated with black.

**Lunule** (lū'nū-lē), a. f. *lunule*, ad. L. *lunula*, dim. of *luna* moon.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* A crescent-shaped mark, spot, etc. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 138 Whitish lunules on the tail-feathers. 1845 WESTWOOD *Brit. Moths* 11. 14 With two rather slightly marked strigae (between which is a white lunule).

2. *Geom.* = LUNE 3 1. (Cf. LUNULA 1 a.)

1737 in BAILEY vol. 11. 1817 COLEBROOKE *Algebra*, etc. 96 A lunule or meniscus. 1872 DE MORGAN *Budget of Paradoxes* 45 This [Porta's *Elementa Curvilinearum*] is a ridiculous attempt, which defies description, except that it is all about lunules.

3. *Conch.* The crescent-shaped depression in front of the umbo. (Cf. LUNULE 4 a.)

1842 SOWERBY *Conch. Man.* (ed. 2) 179. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 298 *Cyprina*... umbones oblique; no lunule. 1863 J. G. JEFFREYS *Brit. Conchol.* 11. 233 Lunule deep and heart-shaped. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* 11. 11.

Hence **Lunuled** a., crescent-shaped.

1863 REEVE *Land & Freshwater Mollusks* 236 Shell large, oval-globose, slightly lunuled.

**Lunulet** (lū'nū-lēt), *Nat. Hist.* [f. LUNULA + -ET.] A small crescent-shaped mark.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 286. 1838 WESTWOOD *Entomologist's Text Bk.* 278.

**Lunulite** (lū'nū-līt), *Geol.* [ad. mod.L. *lunulites* (J. Parkinson 1822); see LUNULA and -ITE.] A small fossil coral, more or less circular in shape.

1845 LYELL *Trav. N. Amer.* 1. 137 The corals... agree all generally with those of the Miocene beds of Europe, and some specifically, as a lunulite, the same as one from the Suffolk crag. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

**Luny**: see LOONY.

† **Lunye**, *Sc. ? Obs.* Also 6 lonze, lounie, 7 leungye, 9 lungie, lungie. Var. of LOIN sb.

1508 DUNBAR *Flying to Kennedy* 121 Lene larhar, loungeour, baith lousy in lisk and lonze. a 1520 — *Poems* xxvi. 75 Belliall, with a brydill renye, Evir lascht thame on the lounie. 1575 R. B. *Apus & Virginia* iij b, Your fatlings are feeding well Sir, the Gods be praised, A goodly lounie of beef on them is all redy raised. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-Ser. Disc.* 13, I saw your Naig, else I'm a Whelp I took his Leungye sike a Skelp. 1818 SCOTT *R. Lamm* xxii, Broad in the shoulders and narrow around the lungies. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm* d (1829) 14 He gave his lounie sic a lounder As did the sillie man dounfounder.

**Ludic** (lū'dik), a. *Path. rare*. [f. LUS, after *spasmodic*, etc.] Having the characteristics of *lues* or syphilis.

1822 *Good Study Med.* IV. 80 Women who upon inspection had no marks... of ludic blenorrhoea, or clap.

**Lupaerd**, obs. form of LEOPARD.

† **Lupanar** (lū'pā-nār), [L. *lupānar*.] A brothel. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 8 Aug., To see... every lupanar that has been a plague-spot here. 1886 R. BUCHANAN in *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept., It is a very phenomenal city whose existence can only be determined by its lupanars and its sewers.

**Lupard(e)**, **lupart**, obs. forms of LEOPARD.

**Lupe**, variant of LOOP sb.<sup>4</sup>

† **Lupercal** (lū'pækāl), sb. *Rom. Antiq.* [L. *lupercāl*, subst. form of *lupercāle*, neut. of *lupercālis* pertaining to Lupercus, a Roman deity commonly identified with the Greek Pan.]

1. A grotto on the Palatine sacred to Lupercus.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. vi. 72 He schew him eik, .. the cove, was call Full many yeris in thair leid Lupercall, .. To Pan the god of Licie consecrait.

2. A festival held annually in February in honour of Lupercus. Also pl. **Lupercalia**.

1600 HOLLAND *Italy* i. v. 5 Even in those daies... was the festiwall pastime Lupercal, used in mount Palatine. 1601 SHAKS. *Tul. C.* 111. ii. 100 You all did see, that on the Lupercall, I thrice presented him a Kingly Crowne. 1740 J. DUPRÉ *Conform. Anc. & Mod. Cerem.* 101 The Pagans could say the same of their Saturnals, Bacchanals and Lupercals. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 202 The Lupercalia was a Caesarian revival. *Ibid.* Oct. 328 His brother-conspirators of the proceedings at the Lupercal.

† b. *transf.* An orgy. Obs.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. vii. 416 To turn God's Feasts to filthy Lupercals.

† **Lupercal**, a. *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *lupercālis*; see prec.] Pertaining to the Lupercal or Lupercalia.

1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 112 The Romans and Grecians had also a custom to sacrifice a dog in their Lycean and Lupercal Feasts. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., Lupercalia, or lupercal Sacrifices.

**Lupercalian** (lū'pækāl-i-ān), a. [f. L. *lupercālia* (see LUPERCAL sb. 2) + -AN.] Pertaining to the Lupercalia.

1884 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

**Lupiform** (lū'pifōm), a. *Path.* [f. LUPUS + -IFORM.] Of the form of or resembling lupus.

1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890 in J. S. BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* 11. 89.

† **Lupinaster** (lū'pin-āstər), *Bot.* [mod.L. *lupinaster*, f. *lupinus*; see LUPINE sb. and -ASTER.]

The bastard lupine (*Trifolium Lupinaster*) of Siberia, an umbellate clover (N.O. *Leguminosae*).

1753 in *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* (as generic name). 1823 in CRABB; and in later Dicts.

**Lupine**, **lupin** (lū'pin), sb. Also 5 lupyne.

[ad. L. *lupinus*, *lupin-um*.]

1. Any plant of the genus *Lupinus* (N.O. *Leguminosae*); in the early quotes chiefly *L. albus*, cultivated in the warmer districts of Europe for the seed and for fodder. The species now common in flower-gardens are of American origin. The flowers, blue, rosy-purple, white and sometimes yellow, grow in clusters of long tapering spikes.

Bastard Lupine = LUPINASTER (*Treas. Bot.*). Small Lupine, *Psoralea Lupinella* (ibid.).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* 4. 237 Lupynes and fitches slayn, and in their roote yndried, are as dongyng, londis boote. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* 11. 43 The leaves of lupines turne with y<sup>e</sup> son. 1578 *LYTE Doleans* iv. xxiii. 480 There be two sortes of Lupines, the white or garden Lupine, and the wild Lupine. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 111 Where... Stalks of Lupines grew (a stubborn Wood): Th' ensuing Season, in return, may bear The bearded product of the Golden Year. 1707-12 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) 11. 150 Lupines are an excellent Pulse, and require little care. 1877 A. H. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xi. 290 Rows of blossoming lupins, purple and white. 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 91/2 Poor sandy soil suits Lupines well.

2. pl. The seed of this plant.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xcv. (1495) 662 Some legumina ben hytter of themselves Lupines. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 88 *Pese medicyns ben sumwhat more drier: yrius, .. lupines, pe rotynes eiper be dric poudre of trees.* c 1550 *LLOYD Treas. Health* (1585) B v, The Branne of Lupines or penny beane layd on the hearye place [etc.]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* 11. 143 There is not a thing more... light of digestion than white lupines, if they be eaten dry. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xix. 530 As the Actors in Comedies paid all their Debts upon the Stage with Lupins, so a Sophist pays all his with Words. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) 11. 950/2 He is said to have lived on lupines. 1898 F. M. CRAWFORD *Ave Roma Immort.* 1. 9 The old men... sunned themselves in the market-place, shelling and chewing lupins to pass the time, as the Romans have always done.

3. attrib.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1635) I. Table, Lupine meat medicinable. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* ii. Wks. 1896 L. 210 Hellward bound... With food for both worlds... Lupine-seed and Hecate's supper.

**Lupine** (lū'pōin), a. [ad. L. *lupinus*, f. *lupus* wolf.] Having the nature or qualities of a wolf.

1660 GAUDEN *Serm. at Funeral of Browrig* 236 That which in their Physiognomy is... lupine or leoline (for so we read some men had lionly looks). 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* xiv, To send back the fugitive lamb into the jaws of the well-meaning, but still lupine wolf. 1893 EMMA PHIPSON *Anim. Lore Shaks.* Time 36 Ravages imagined to be committed by them [men and women] in their lupine shape. 1885 *Hurper's Mag.* Mar. 648/1 The lupine foster-mother of Romulus and Remus.

**Lupinin** (lū'pinin), *Chem.* Also -ine. [ad. F. *lupinine*, f. L. *lupinus*, LUPINE sb.; see -IN.] A bitter glucoside obtained from the seeds of *Lupinus albus*.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts*, etc., *Lupinine*. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Lupinin*, a bitter non-nitrogenous substance obtained from lupine-seeds.

**Lupinite** (lū'pinīt), *Chem.* [f. LUPINE + -ITE.] = prec. 1839 in *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 202/2.

**Lupoid** (lū'pōid), a. *Med.* [f. LUPUS + -OID.] Of the nature of or resembling LUPUS.

1834 J. HOUGHTON in *Cycl. Pract. Med.* 111. 173 An erysipelas, attacking the skin beside the lupoid patch. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* 1. 345 Ulceration of a lupoid character.

**Lupous** (lū'pəs), a. 1 [f. L. *lup-us* wolf + -OUS.] 1. Resembling a wolf; wolfish, lupine.

1840 in MAUNDER *Sci. & Lit. Treas.*; and in later Dicts. 2. *Med.* Pertaining to or resembling LUPUS.

1883 *PEPPER Elem. Surg. Pathol.* 30 Lupous ulcers (vide Lupus). 1897 W. ANDERSON *Surg. Treat.* LUPUS 12 His section has passed well below the lupous cell-growth.

**Lups**: see LUBISH Obs.

† **Lupulated**, a. *Obs.* -o [f. mod.L. *lupul-us* hop + -ATE + -ED.] Supplied with or containing hops. 1727 BAILEY vol. 11, *Lupulated*, hopped.

**Lupulin** (lū'pū-lin), Also -ine. [f. mod.L. *lupul-us* hop + -IN.]

1. Small shining grains of a yellowish colour found under the scales of the calyx of the hop, first described by Dr. Ives of New York (a 1822).

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* 11. 332 *Lupulin*. This name has been given by Dr. Ives... to an impalpable yellow powder, in which he believes the virtue of the hop to reside. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 651/3 A resinous waxy substance called 'lupuline'.

2. The bitter aromatic principle contained in the hop; also called *lupulite*.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts*, etc. 92 Lupuline is neither acid nor alkaline. 1893 *LELAND Mem.* 11. 221, 1... substituted lupulin in the form of hops—that is to say, pale ale or 'bitter'.

3. attrib.

1829 TOGNO & DURAND tr. *Edwards & Vauvassour's Man. Mat. Med.* 144 Lupulin powder F. M. (Lupulin a part, sugar 2 parts)... Lupulin ointment [etc.]. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 101 In tearing them [hops] asunder, some of the lupuline powder is apt to be lost.

Hence **Lupulinic** a., relating to LUPULIN; **Lupulinous** a. *Bot.* = LUPULINE a.

1845 COOLEY *Cycl. Pract. Receipts* (ed. 2) 571 Lupuline... may be obtained by treating the aqueous extract of the yellow powder or lupulinic grains of the strobiles, along with a little lime [etc.]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Lupulinous*, resembling a head of hops. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 430 The lupulinic or hop glands. 1881 WHITTAKER *Hops* 59 Hops are... collections of imbricated scales, under which are yellowish, aromatic, lupulinic glands.

**Lupuline** (lū'pū-līn), a. [ad. mod.L. *lupul-in-us*, f. *lupulus* hop.] Resembling a bunch of hops.

1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* 419.

**Lupulite** (lū'pū-līt), *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *lupul-us* + -ITE.] = LUPULIN 2.

1839 in *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 202/2. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Lupulin*, the active principle of the hop; it is more properly called *lupulite*.

† **Lupus** (lū'pūs), [L. = wolf.]

† 1. A wolf. *Obs.*

1583 *Leg. Ep. St. Androis* 6 God forwaime you... To ken the lupus in a lamb skyn lappit.

2. The wolf, a southern constellation situated to the south of Scorpio, and joined to Centaur.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lupus*,... a Southern Constellation. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 203/1 *Lupus* (the Wolf), one of the old constellations.

3. The pike or lucc.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lupus*,... the Pike, or Sturgeon, a Fish. 1854 BADHAM *Halicut.* 42 Sluggish mugsils and the voracious lupus should be selected as easy to rear.

4. An ulcerous disease of the skin, sometimes erosive, sometimes hypertrophic.

[c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 208 Sunnen clepen it cancrum, & summen lupum.] 1500 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* 331 Lupus is a malignant vicer quickly consuming the neather parts; and it is very hungry like unto a wolfe.

1693 *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Lupus*, a sort of Canker in the Thighs and Legs. 1818-20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 333 *Lupus*; *Noli Me Tangere*. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 165 The comparatively rare... sebaceous Lupus or Bat's-wing disease. 1897 W. ANDERSON *Surg. Treat.* *Lupus* 1 *Lupus* is still as defiant as in the dark ages.

attrib. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 685 The lupus patients treated by tuberculin. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON in *Archives Surg.* XI. 52 The lupus scar. *Ibid.* 53 The form of cancer... is very like lupus cancer. *Ibid.* 218 *Lupus* patches.

**Lupyne**, obs. form of LUPINE.

**Lura** (lū'rā), *Anat.* [mod L. use of L. *lura* mouth of a bag or wine-skin.] 'The contracted foramen of the infundibulum of the brain.' Hence

**Lural** a., pertaining to the lura (*Cent. Dict.*).

1885 WILDER in *N. Y. Med. J.* 23 Mar. 308 (*Cent.*) The removal of the hypophysis leaves the orifice which I have called lura.

† **Lurcate**, v. *Obs.* -o [f. L. *lurcāt-*, ppl. stem of *lurcare*, -āri.] *intr.* To eat ravenously. Hence

**Lurcation**.

1623 COCKERAN, *Lurcate*. 1644 *Vindex Anglicus* 6 (in



list of 'ink-horn' terms). 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Lurcation*, . . a greedy eating or gluttonizing.

**Lurch** (*lūrtʃ*), *sb.*<sup>1</sup> Also 6-7 *lurche*, *lurtch*. [a. F. *lourche* (erroneously written *lourche*) a game resembling backgammon, played in the 16th c.; also used as adj. in the phr. *demeurer lourche*, app. primarily to incur a 'lurch' (see 2 below) in this game, hence *fig.* to be discomfited or disappointed.]

Obviously related in some way to this Fr. word are early and dial. mod.G. *lortsch*, *lurtsch*, *lortz*, *lurz*, the name of a game, also as adj. in *lurz werden*, a phrase in various games, expressing the failure to achieve some object aimed at; MHG. *lortz*, *lurz* (also *lertz*), mod. Ger. dial. *lurz*, *lurtsch* left (hand), wrong, whence MDu. *lortz*, *loyrtz*, *lurz* left; MHG. *lursen* (= OE. *helrytan* BELRT. 2.) to deceive, whence MDu. *lorsden*. The most plausible supposition with regard to the relation between these words is that the MHG. *lurz* left, wrong, or its derivative *lurtsch* (cf. *linksch* from *link*), was adopted into Fr. as a gaming term (*lourche* adj.), and that *lurche* *sb.* as the name of a game was developed from the adj. As a name for the game, the Ger. word is probably a readaptation from Fr.]

† 1. A game, no longer known, supposed to have resembled backgammon. *Obs.*

1611 CORGR., *Lourche*, the game called Lurche. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* l. xxii. 94 There he played. . . At the lurch. 1666 EARL MONM. *Tr. Boccaccio's Adels. fr. Parnass.* l. xli. (1674) 57 He might account business his pastime. . . instead of Picquet or Lurch. 1693 URQUHART'S *Rabelais* iii. xii. 98 My Mind was only running upon the lurch and tricktrack.

2. Used in various games to denote a certain concluding state of the score, in which one player is enormously ahead of the other; often, a maiden set or love-game, i.e. a game or set of games in which the loser scores nothing; at cribbage, a game in which the winner scores 61 before the loser has scored 31; in whist, a treble. To save the lurch: in whist, to prevent one's adversary from scoring a treble. Now rare. (? or *Obs.*)

1598 FLORIO, *Marcio*, a lurch or maiden set at any game. 1606 DEKKER *Ser. Sins* iv. (Arb.) 32 What by letting, Lurches, Rubbers and such tricks, they neuer tooke care for a good dates worke afterwards. 1608 — *Beltman Lond.* F. 3, Whose Inne is a Bowling Alley, whose bookes are bowles, and whose law cases are lurches and rubbers. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* l. xii. By two of my table-men in the corner-point I have gained the lurch. 1674 *Gouldman's Lat. Dict.* (ed. 3) l. A lurch, *duplex palma*, *facilis victoria*. 1742 HOYLE *Whist* l. 13 A Probability either of saving your Lurch, or winning the Game. 1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 606 A King! — we're up! — I vow I fear'd a lurch. 1784 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* 14 Aug. (1858) VIII. 495 Lady Blandford has cried her eyes out on losing a lurch. 1865 *Bolin's Handbk. Games* iii. 83 The game (long whist) consists of ten points; when no points are marked by the losing partners, it is treble, and reckons three points; . . . This is called a lurch. 1876 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Card Players' Man.* 18 Lurch (at Long Whist), not saving the double. *Ibid.* 128 [Cribbage] A lurch — scoring the whole sixty-one before your adversary has scored thirty-one — is equivalent to a double game. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* l. 129/2 (Bowls) Lurch game, a game in which one side has scored five before the other has scored one.

3. † a. A discomfiture. *Obs.*

1584 LODGE *Alarum* Cij b, If hereafter thou fall into the lyke lurch, . . . so then I will accompt of thee as a reprobate. 1600 *Peele's Jests* (c. 1620) 20 The Tapster hauing many of these lurches, fell to decay. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* D b, Often such forwarde deedes, meete with backward lurches. 1679 *Heart & Right Sovereign* 119 The Italian out-wits the Jew in his part, and the lurch befalls the English side.

† b. To give (a person) the lurch: to discomfit, get the better of. *Obs.*

1598 E. GUILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 25 Gellia intic'd her Goodman to the City, And often threatneth to giue him the lurch. 1600 *Bride's Buriall* 38 in *Kob. Bail.* (1871) I. 248 Faire Hellens face gaue Grecian Dames the lurch. 1626 BRETON *Pasquins' Mad-cap* (Grosart) 6/2 How ere his wit may giue the foole the lurch, He is not fit to gouerne in the Church.

† c. To have (take) on (in, at) the lurch: to have or take (a person) at a disadvantage. *Obs.*

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coynage* (1597) 7 There was fourtie to one on my side, and ile haue you on the lurch anon. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* B viij b, Shee . . . Sels lyes for nothing, nothing for too much; Faith for three farthings, I haue thee in the lurch. 1615 T. ANANS *Black Devil* 74 Thus the great Parasite of the soule that heretofore . . . flattered this wretch with the paucity of his Sins, now takes him in the lurch, and over-reckons him. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Iteu.* IV, clx, The Sage Span of a Circle tooke the Starres at Lurch, To Conspire Storme. 1692 D'URVEY *Pills* (1719) V. 3 He took me in the lurch.

† d. In a person's lurch: in his power. *Obs.*

1607 R. CLAREW *tr. Estienne's World of Wonders* 195 Hauing him in his lurch and at his lure. 1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Nager* (1649) 93 They lose their authority when they come within the lurch of their servants. 1643 T. GOODWIN *Trial Christian's Growth* 127 David, when he had Saul in his lurch, might as easily haue cut off his head.

e. To leave in the lurch: to leave in adverse circumstances without assistance; to leave in a position of unexpected difficulty.

Cf. the somewhat earlier phr. *to leave in the lash* (see LASH *sb.* 1 4).

1596 NASHIE *Saffron Walden* 119 Whom . . . he also procured to be equally bound with him for his new counsels appearance to the law, which he neuer did, but left both of them in the lurch for him. 1600 HOLLAND *Life* 222 The Volscians seeing themselves abandoned and left in the lurch by them, . . . quit the campe and field. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* l.

iii. 764 And though th' art of a diff'rent Church, I will not leave thee in the lurch. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 ¶ 6 If the Country Gentlemen get into it they will certainly be left in the lurch. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1842) I. 345 In transubstantiation, where accidents are left in the lurch by their proper subject. 1873 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 357 My Eyes haue been leauing me in the lurch again. 1879 BROWNING *Martin Relf* 66 He has left his sweetheart here in the lurch.

† 4. A cheat, swindle. *Obs.*

(In our quote, the earliest recorded use.)

1533 J. HEYWOOD *Pardoner & Friar* (1830) Biv, No more of this wrangling in my chyrch, I shrewe your hartys hothe for this lurch. 1550 *Image Hyppocr.* l. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 432/2 They blered hym with a lurch. 1604 T. M. BLACK BK. Eiv, I giue and bequeath to thee . . . All such Lurches, Gripes, and Squeezes, as may bee wrung out by the fist of extortion. 1611 BADLEY in *Coryat's Crudities*, *Panegyric Verses*, Briefly, for triall of a religious lurch Thou mimbl'st an image out of Brixias Church. 1716 CHAPMAN *Hymn to Hermes* 63 I'le haue a scape, as well as he a serch, And ouer take him with a greater lurch.

**Lurch** (*lūrtʃ*), *sb.*<sup>2</sup> [f. LURCH *v.* 1]

† 1. An opportunity of 'lurching' or outstripping others in eating. (Cf. LURCH *v.* 1 2.) *Obs.*

1568 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* iv. vii. 125 b, And if perhaps a courtier come late, and the table be all ready full, and the lurch out, yet he will not be ashamed to eat his meat neuertheless. For albeit hee can not be placed at his ease yet . . . rather than fayle he will syt of half a buttock.

2. To lie at, on, upon the lurch: to lie concealed; to be in a lurking place; to lie in wait. *lit.* and *fig.*

1578 O. ROVDON in *T. Proctor's Gorg. Gallery, Pref. Verses*, The drowsie Drones do neuer take such toyle, But lye at lurch, like men of Monus minde. 1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) 25 Fained Friendship now lyes on lurch, his faithful friend to spile. 1621 BERTON *Anat. Med. Democr.* to Rdr. (1651) 29 Another Epicurean company, lying at lurch as so many cultures, watching for a prey of Church goods. 16. *Paradoxe* xvii. in *Third Collect. Poems* (1683) 25 Or H —, that lyes upon the Lurch, Who left the Charters, shall restore the Church. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash Wks.* (Globe) 543/2 He chiefly laboured to be thought a sayer of good things; and by frequent attempts was now and then successful, for he ever lay upon the lurch. 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *W. Wirt* l. v. 68 The enemy of human happiness, always lying at lurch to make prey of the young.

**Lurch** (*lūrtʃ*), *sb.*<sup>3</sup> [Of obscure origin.]

The word app. occurs as the second element of *lee-lurches* in the first quot. below, for which later nautical and other dict. substitute *lee-lurches*. If *lee-lurches* in Falconer be not a misprint for *lurches*, it may represent an altered pronunciation of the older *lee-latch*, in the word of command 'have a care of the lee-latch', i.e. 'look that the ship does not go to leeward of her course' (*Millit. & Sea Dict.* 1711). It seems possible that *lurch* originated in the compound *lee-lurch*, an alteration (by association with LURCH *sb.* 1 3) of *lee-latch* for *lee-latch*, which prob. contains LATCH *sb.* 2, LURCH *sb.* 2 inclination for the sense development of the etymological note on LATCH *sb.* 1]

1. (Orig. *Naut.*). A sudden leaning over to one side, as of a ship, a person staggering, etc. Also, a gait characterized by such movements. Phr. *to give a lurch*.

(1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marini*, *Lee-lurches*, the sudden and violent rolls which a ship often takes to leeward in a high sea. 1819 BYRON *Yvan* ii. ix, Here the ship gave a lurch, and he grew seasick. 1843 BRITUNE *Sc. Fire-side Stor.* 35 The heavy lurch, told too plainly what he had been about. 1848 J. GRANT *Adv. Aide-de-C.* l. iv. 47 As the carriage swayed from side to side, I expected at every lurch, that the whole party would be upset. 1863 HARRING-GOULD *Iceland* 266 They got the vessel afloat, and with a lurch, she ran out to sea. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* l, There was the slightest possible lurch in their walk. 1901 *Speaker* 6 Apr. 10/2 We were soon clattering over cobbled streets with an ample lurch at intervals.

2. U.S. A propensity, penchant, leaning.

1854 MAK. CUMMINS *Lanternlighter* xv. 92 She has a natural lurch for it [learning], and it comes easy to her. 1878 A. PHILLIPS in F. S. Phelps *Memoir* (1801) 219, I think I got from Professor Stuart and Albert Barnes, both of whom were penurious letter-writers, a lurch adverse to such work.

**Lurch** (*lūrtʃ*), *v.*<sup>1</sup> [app. a variant of LURK *v.* The relation between the two forms is obscure; it is not analogous to that between *birch* and *birch*, *church* and *kirk*, *beseech* and *seek*, etc., where the OF. form has unlant. The development of sense somewhat resembles that of FORESTALL *v.*, but has perh. been influenced by LURCH *sb.* 1 or *v.* 2]

† 1. *intr.* To remain in or about a place furtively or secretly, esp. with evil design. (Cf. FORESTALL *v.* 1.) Also, † to avoid company, † to sulk. *Obs.*

1420 CHRON. *Vilod.* 1377 Den come be sexsten to serche be chirche, . . . & sey hem in an hyron here so lorch. 1570 LEVINS *Manib.* 190/33 To Lurche, *latitare*. 1575 R. B. APINS & VIRGINIA EJB, Then gallopo to see where her father doth lurch. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. ii. 26, I myself . . . hiding mine honor in my necessity, am faine to shuffle, to hedge, and to lurch. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 220 For when he is merry, she lurcheth and she lours, When he is sad she sings, or laughs it out by houres. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 117/1 There's a crue of Thieues that prie and lurch, And steale and share the lings of the Church. 1632 BROME *Novella* ii. ii, I'le turne you off. . . To lurch i' th' night betwixt eleven and two To rob and drown for prey. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* xxviii. Wks. 1687 l. 376 Not at least to be as a Fox or a Wolf; either cunningly lurching, or violently ravening for prey. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xii. 12 While the One was upon Wing, the Other stood Lurching upon the Ground, and flew away with the Fish. 1727 SOMERVILLE *Dainty new Ballad* 14 For Love, that little urchin About this widow lurching, Had slyly fix'd his dart. 1749

FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. x, The son of a whore came lurching about the house. 1790 POTTER *Dict. Cant.* (1793), *Lurch*, to lay by, to sneak, to hang on.

b. Of greyhounds: (See quot. 1897).

1824 BYRON *Yvan* xvi. lxxx, Whose bounds ne'er err'd, nor greyhounds deign'd to lurch. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* l. iii. ii. § 3 (ed. 2) 155 [Greyhounds] Remember that too much knowledge or cleverness soon leads to lurching. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* l. 210/1 *Lurching*, of the greyhound; running cunning, and leaving the most part of the work to its opponent.

2. *trans.* To get the start of (a person) so as to prevent him from obtaining a fair share of food, profit, etc. In later use, to defraud, cheat, rob. *Obs. exc. arch.*

1530 PALSGR. 616/1, I lurtche, as one dothe his felowes at meate with eatynge to hastily, *je briffe*. Syt nat at his messe, for he wyll lurtche you than. 1568 ARP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 337, I pray your honour be a mean that Judge only may have the preferment of this edition; for if any other should lurch him to steal from him these copies, he were a great loser. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush* xxiii. (1878) 61 Voong colts with thy wenchels together go serue, least lurch'd by others they happen to sterue. 1592 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch.* (1859) 18 Was not this an old Conny catcher . . . that could lurch a poore Conny of so many thousands at one time? 1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubbard's Tales* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 94 Where like villanous cheating bowlers, they lurch'd me of two of my best limbs. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* ii. ii. 105 And in the brunt of seuteente Battails since, He lurcht all Swords of the Garland. 1609 B. JONSON *Sit. Wom.* v. iv, You haue lurch'd your friends of the better halfe of the garland. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* vi. v, And 'tis right of his office poor laymen to lurch, Who infringe the domains of our good Mother Church.

† 3. To be beforehand in securing (something); to consume (food) hastily so that others cannot have their share; to engross, monopolize (commodities); in later use, to get hold of by stealth, pilfer, filch, steal. (Cf. FORESTALL *v.* 2.) *Obs.*

1550 *Disc. Commun Weal Eng.* (1893) 32 Ye lurch'd some of the coyne as some as euer ye perceived the price of that to be enhanced. 1568 V. SKINNER *Montanus' Inquisition* 30 b, Some of ye meate which he had lurch'd from the prisoners. 1587 TURNER *Trag.* T. (1837) 23 Her christall eyes had lurch't his yielding heart. 1599 Broughton's *Lett.* viii. 28 Bel his priests pilnly lurch'd the vinds, which were suppo'd to be deuoured by the Idoll. 1613 F. ROBERTS *Rer. Gosp.* Title-p, The sacred offering broyles: the eagle spies, A gob she lurch'd, and to her young she flies. 1622 S. WARD *Christ All in All* (1627) 31 Oh how difficult is this for vs, not to lurch some part of the praise. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Building* (Arb.) 518 Too farre off from great Cities, which may hinder Business; Or too neare them, which Lurcheth all Promissions, and maketh euery Thing dear. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commew.* To Rdr. Aij, How much hath that . . . Plagiarie . . . closely lurcht out of this Author? 1642 VICARS *God in Mount* (1644) 39 Clergy-trash, who lay lurking in the lee-hives of the Church, and lurching away the sweet honey from the laborious Bees. 1660 MILTON *Free Commu.* Wks. 1738 l. 595 If we can keep us from the fond Conceit . . . put lately into many Mens heads by some one or other suttly driving on under that notion his own ambitious ends to lurch a Crown.

† b. *absol.* *Obs.*

1593 NASHIE *Christ's T.* (1613) 66 The Sonne could scarce refrain from biting out his Fathers throat-boule, when he saw him swallow downe a bit that he died for. The Mother lurcht from them both. 1620 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* iii. ii, See how they lurch at the lower end. 1640 BR. HALL *Chr. Moder.* l. xi. 104 Wherein had he been a thief, if he had not . . . meant to lurch out of the common Treasury?

4. To catch (rabbits) by means of lurchers.

1727 MATHER *Ing. Man's Companion* 12 He lurches Conies. [Given as an example of the word.] 1798 [see LURCHING *vbl.* *sb.* 1 2].

5. *Comb.* : † lurch-church (see quot.) ; † lurch-line, 'the line of a fowling-net, by which it was pulled over to enclose the birds' (Nares); † lurch-man (*nonce-wd.*), a pilferer.

1578 *Mirr. Alag.* *Harold* xii, Let hym go beate the bushe, I and my men to the lurch line will steale, And pluck the Net. 1603 BRETON *Mad World* (Grosart) 12/2 These may rather be called lurch-men then Church-men, who as they are not troubled with much learning, so they haue no more honesty, then they may well away withall. 1700 DE LA FRYME *Hist. Holy Trin. Ch. Hull* 32 (MS.), When a man that's in orders go's voluntarily and preaches in a Church to which he was never . . . instituted . . . our law giues him no title to the tithes but calls him a Lurch Church.

**Lurch** (*lūrtʃ*), *v.*<sup>2</sup> [f. LURCH *sb.* 1]

1. *trans.* To beat, in various games of skill, sometimes by a specified number or proportion of points. (See LURCH *sb.* 1 2.)

1350 [implied in LURCHING *vbl.* *sb.* 2]. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. ii. 1062 Your old foe, the hangman, Was like to lurch you at Backgammon. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Lurch'd*, beaten at any Game. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* i. Wks. 1799 l. 241 Lurch me at four, but I was mark'd to the top of your trick, by the baron, my dear. 1763 HOYLE *Piquet* 150 It is about two to one that the Eldest-hand does not lurch the Younger-hand. 1785 GROSSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue* s.v. *Lurch*, Those who lose a game of whist without scoring five are said to be lurch'd. 1830 R. HARDIE *Hoyle made Familiar* 61 [Cassino.] Lurch'd, is when your adversary has won the game, before you have gained six points.

b. *fig.* To defeat. ? *Obs.*

1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XL 289 He will be lurch'd in that that admits of no after-game or reparation. 1829 *Examiner* 354/2 Chancery Reform was lurch'd the week before last.

2. To leave in the lurch, disappoint, deceive. ? *Obs.* 1651 C. LOVE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxii. 10 How many haue riches served as Absalom's mule served her



master, whom she lurch, and left hanging. 1697 *SOUTH* *Serm.* (1697) 1. 29 Putting such an emptiness in them, as should so quickly fail and lurch the expectation. 1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Lurching*, leaving a Person under some embarrassment. 1791 *WOLCOT* (P. Pindar) *Apol. for Kings* Moral, Wks. 1816 II. 246 This little anecdote doth plainly show That ignorance, a king too often lurches. 1809 E. S. *BARRETT* *Settling Sun* II. 109 The Hon. Charles James Fox, having been lurch'd by lord North, turned his face to Whiggism. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 68 They are foiled by fortune, who hath lurch'd generals in her time.

**Lurch** (*lūrtʃ*), *v.* 3. (Orig. *Naut.*) [*f. LURCH sb.* 3.]

1. *intr.* Of a ship, etc.: To make a lurch; to lean suddenly over to one side; to move with lurches.

1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple* xv, We heeled over so much when we lurch'd, that the guns were wholly supported by the breechings and tackles. 1845 R. CORBOLD *Marg. Catchpole* xx. 11. 50 The boat lurch'd through the breakers like a log. 1866 *NEALE Sequences & Hymns* 37 Tempests of temptations Made our vessel lurch and dip. 1902 *Speaker* 9 Sept. 601/1 It lurches up and down like a ship at sea. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. G. H. v. ii* (1872) II. 76 The Kaiser's Imperial Ostend East-India Company... made Europe lurch from side to side in a terrific manner.

2. To move suddenly, unsteadily, and without purpose in any direction, as, e.g. a person staggering.

1851 *THACKERAY Humourists* v. (1858) 241 Where the tipsy trainband-man is lurching against the post. 1851 D. G. MITCHELL *Fresh Gleamings* 16 My London beaver... lurch'd over and fell among them. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Rail Skirt* 1. 263 The dogs lurch'd violently forward. 1879 *HOWELLS L. Arostook* 12 These men lurch'd in their gait with an uncouth heaviness.

**Lurcher** (*lūrtʃə*). Also 6 *lorcher*, 8 *lircher*. [*f. LURCH v.* 1 + *-ER* 1]. In early Diets, often used to render *L. luro* glutton, with which it has no etymological connexion.]

† 1. One who 'lurches' (see *LURCH v.* 1 2) or forestalls others of their fair share of food; hence, a glutton. *Obs.*

[1440: see *LURKER* 3.] 1530 *PALSGR*, 241/1 Lurcher an exceeding eater, *galifre*. *Ibid.* 500/2 Se how he crammeth in his mente lye a lurcher. 1591 *LYLY Endimion* II. ii. Is not lue a lurcher, that taketh mens stomachs away that they cannot eat, their spleen that they cannot laugh [etc.]. 1608 *MINDENHOLM Mad World* v. i. Wks. (Dyce) II. 407 Take heed of a lurcher, he cuts deep, he will eat up all from you. 1616 *BOYS IFKS* (1639) 821 The Mass-priests are gross lurchers at the Lord's Table.

2. One who pilfers or filches in a mean fashion; a petty thief, swindler, rogue.

1523 *ROY Kede me* (Arb.) 98 Ye but thorowe false lurchers And vnthyrify abbeys lobbors To poure folcke lytell they a forde. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 450 No seale will serue to make sure either such lurchers themselves for filching, or keep the very locks and keies safe. 1705 *PENN in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* x. 20 To be treated as a lurcher of the people... is more... than any poor mortal could bear. 1714 *GAY Trivia* III. 64 Swift from his Prey the scudding lurcher flies. 1831 *TRELAWNEY Adv. Younger Son* I. 72 This Caledonian lurcher... had three or four dozen of shirts, with every one a different mark. 1891 *MORN. Advertiser* 3 Apr. (Farmer), It was quite time that the honest and respectable drivers sat down on the lurchers once and for all.

3. One who loiters or lies hidden in a suspicious manner; a spy.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Lurcher*, one that lies upon the lurch or upon the Catch. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1792) I. 199 Some... with outward bravado, went searching along the walls and behind the posts for some lurcher. 1774 *FOOTE Cocooners* II. Wks. 1799 II. 172, I thought that I had detected love, that sly lurcher, lurking under the mask. 1814 *SCOTT Lt. of Isles* v. xxii, Our Lord may choose the rack should teach to this young lurcher use of speech. 1894 *Daily News* 7 June 2/7 The prisoner... said prosecutor was a lurcher, and was only sent out as a decoy.

4. A cross-bred dog, properly between the sheep-dog or collie and the greyhound; largely used by poachers for catching hares and rabbits.

1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* II. v. 161 Greater Beasts; Grey-hounds, Lesser Beasts; Lurchers. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selva*. To Rdr., Why should the ears of all... be dinn'd... as if the whole world besides were all Weasils and Poulcats, vermine and Lurchers? 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1053/4 Lost... a Pied Dog... somewhat shap'd like a Lurcher. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 185/1 The Tumbler, or Lurcher is... in shape like the Greyhound. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 304 The Lurcher is a kind of Dog much like a Mungril Greyhound. 1819 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* I. A ragged wolfish-looking dog, a sort of lurcher, half mastiff, half greyhound. 1894 *Field* 9 June 813/2 The usual lurcher is between the greyhound and collie; they cross well, and the speed of one is combined with the sagacity of the other.

*b. slang.* A humbailiff.

1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., A lurcher of the law, a hum-bailiff, or his setter. 1839 W. H. AINSWORTH *Jack Sheppard* II, 'But, where are the lurchers?' 'Who?' asked Wood. 'The traps!' replied a bystander.

**Lurcher** 2. *rare.* [*f. LURCH v.* 3 + *-ER* 1.] One who lurches from side to side.

1878 *BESANT & RICE Celia's Arb.* I. ii. 264 The most lopsided and lurcher-like of rustics was bound to become perpendicular.

**Lurching**, *vbl. sb.* 1 [*f. LURCH v.* 1 + *-ING* 1.] The action of *LURCH v.* 1

1. + *a.* The forestalling of others of their food (*obs.*). *b.* Pilfering, stealing.

1573 *TYSSEY Husb.* lxxxviii. (1878) 178 No lurching, no snatching, no strutting at all, lest one go without and another have all. 1611 *COTCR.* *Fortraction*, a lurching, purloining; withdrawing. 1616 *BOYS Wks.* (1629) 844 Is not... the denying of the cup a notorious lurching at the Lord's Table?

2. The capturing of rabbits by means of lurches. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 99 There are many ways of killing rabbits, of which lurching is in most common use.

3. *Comb.* + *lurching-place*, a lurching place.

a 1656 *USSHER Ann.* vi. (1658) 573 There were so many lurching places, by reason of which, they could easily escape when assaulted.

**Lurching**, *vbl. sb.* 2 [*f. LURCH v.* 2 + *-ING* 1.] The gaining of a 'lurch' at play, *esp.* whist, piquet, etc.

c 1350 *MS. Reg.* 13 A. xviii. fol. 158 Lurchyng [given as one of two modes of winning at the 'long game' at tables, the other being 'lympoldyng']. 1763 *HOYLE Piquet* 125 The lurching of your Adversary... is so material that [etc.]. 1767 *Connaisseur* No. 60 (ed. 5) II. 192 A school for Whist would [teach] lurching... finessing... and getting the odd trick.

**Lurching**, *vbl. sb.* 3 [*f. LURCH v.* 3 + *-ING* 1.] The action of *LURCH v.* 3

1852 *PEIFFER Journ. Iceland* 53 The lurching and pitching of the ship had covered it with traces of everything which had been on the table. 1880 *EM. MARSHALL Troub. Times* III. 244, I had a sudden wrench by the lurching of my horse.

**Lurching**, *pp. a.* 1 [*f. LURCH v.* 1 + *-ING* 2.]

† 1. Given to or characterized by forestalling others at meals, gluttonous. Also, pilfering. *Obs.*

1577 *STANYHURST Deser. Irel.* Ep. Ded. in *Holinshead*, Loath also in lurching wise to forestall anie man his travell, I was contented to leave them thumping in the forge, and quietlie repair to my usual studies. 1619 *DENISON Heavenly Bang*, 127 This condemnes that lurching sacrifice, wherein oft times the Priest gives none to others, but retains all to himself. 1620 *VENNER Via Recta* viii. 167 All strange and confused sauces... abandon, as... acceptable onely to lurching and deuouring Belly-gods. 1655 *tr. Com. Hist. Francion* x. 23 Ah these are close lurching Companions. These are the Nimners who would rob me of all my moveables.

2. Of a dog (see *LURCH v.* 1 1, 1 b, 4; the sense in the quotes. is uncertain).

1613 *Unceasing of Machiuel's Instr.* 25 A lurching Dog will range about the fields. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* let. x, My friend Benjie's lurching attendant... began to cock his tail. 1871 *Daily News* 5 Jan., A lurching cur who gnawed something under a waggon.

3. Lurching, 'sneaking'.

1651 K. W. *Conf. Charac.*, A *Railly* (1860) 41 The wals should discover his lurching knavery. 1865 S. EVANS *Bro. Fabian* 5 A lurching, lean-lipped, lollardizing loon.

**Lurching**, *pp. a.* 2 [*f. LURCH v.* 2 + *-ING* 2.] In senses of *LURCH v.* 2 a. That wins a 'lurch' at a game. *b.* Given to deceiving, perfidious.

1604 T. M. *Black Bk. in Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 30 In came I with a lurching cast [of the dice], and made them all swear round again. 1728 *VANBR. & CIBBER Prov. Irish* I. i. 17 A married Woman may... throw a familiar Levant upon some sharp lurching Man of Quality.

**Lurching**, *pp. a.* 3 [*f. LURCH v.* 3 + *-ING* 2.] That lurches or leans suddenly over.

1884 'HUGH CONWAY' *Called Back* 12 A staggering, uncertain, lurching kind of step. 1892 G. LASCELLES *Falconry* (Badm. Libr.) 225 Whilst the falcons are fine-tempered generous birds... the hawks are shifting, lurching fliers. 1895 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 5/4 The lurching movement and recoil of the ship prevented him. 1901 *Blackie Mag.* June 751/2 The Devons tramp after over the lurching pontoon.

Hence **Lurchingly** *adv.*

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. iv. v, It lumbers along, lurchingly with stress, at a snail's pace. 1851 H. MELVILLE *White-Jacket* 142 Ahab lurchingly paced the planks.

**Lurek** (*obs.* form of *LURK*).

**Lurdan** (*lūrdān*), *sb.* and *a.* *Obs. exc. arch.*

Also *a.* 4 *lourdeine*, 4-5 *lordein*, 4-6 *lordeyn* (*e*), *lurdayne*, -*eyn* (*e*), 4-6, 9 *lurdane*, 4, 7 *lordan*, 4, 7, 9 *lourdan*, 4-8 *lurden*, 5 *lorden*, 5-6 *lurdayn*, *lourdayne*, 5-8 *lordane*, 6 *lurdon*, *lordenne*, *lourdaine*, -*yne*, 6-7 *lurdein* (*e*), *lourdand* (*e*), -*en*, 7 *lurdain* (*e*), *lur-daine*, *lourdin*, *lordan*, 9 *Sc. lurdoun*. *b.* 6 *Lord Dane*, -*Dene*, *lor-Dane*, 7 *Lord-Dane*, *Lur-Dane*. [*a.* OF. *lurdain*, *f. lurd* heavy: see *LOURIN*].

The pseudo-etymology in quot. 1529 has affected the spelling of the word in many later examples.]

*A. sb.* A general term of opprobrium, reproach, or abuse, implying either dullness and incapacity, or idleness and rascality; a sluggard, vagabond, 'loafer'. (Cf. *FEVER-LURDEN*.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13660 'Herd yee þis lurdan,' coth þai, 'Hu he wald lere vs nu vr lai'. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 9 Sibriht þat schrew as a lordan [AF. *lors*] gan lusk, A sunyhd smot he to dede vnder a thorn busk. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iv. 108 For þat within was a traitour, A fals lurdane, an losengour. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxvii. 145 (Harl. MS.) Sum of hem beþe thevis & some lurdaines. 1599 *RASTELL Pastyme* (1811) 131 These Danys before were so proud, y<sup>e</sup> they kept the husbondmen lyke vyleyns; .. the husbondmen called them *Lorde Dane*, which word now we use in opprobrye, callynge hym y<sup>e</sup> we rebuke *Lurdain*. 1603 H. CROSSE *Verities Comitia*, (1878) 126 Some lurdaines that have wealth left by their ancestors, holde it a poynt of wisdom to rest theyr idle limmes and spare their bodies. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 111. 44 *Lurdan*, quoth the Philosopher, thy folly is as great as thy filth. 1723 *RANSAY Fair Assemblage* xviii. These lurdanes came just in my light. 1820 *SCOTT Abbot* iv. I found the careless lurdane feeding him with unwashed flesh, and she an eyass. 1865 *KINGSLEY Hereward*, v. Next to them by chance sat a great lurdane of a Dane.

*Comb.* 1667 K. CLAREW tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 14 *Lurdien-like* loutishness.

*b.* rarely applied to a woman.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vi. viii. 82 That strang lurdane [Helen]... qham well 3e ken.

† *c.* With allusion to the supposed etymology: see quot. 1529 above.

1589 *Mar. Martine* 5 To make new upstart Jacks Lord-Danes, with coine to cram their chests. † 1690 *Consid. Raising Money* 27 This [taxation] is a way to bring a Lord-Dane into every one of our Families.

*B. adj.* Worthless, ill-bred, lazy.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 632 3et he, bat of sic uertu wes, wes gefine til a lurdan las. 1582 *MUNDAY Eng. Rom. Life* iv. 29 Whereby the lazie lurdan Friars that keepe the Church gettes more riches. 1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 32 *Lurdane* Sloth O'ercoops them a' mang savage swarms O' Hun and Goth. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 122 If I see na soon exhibit sticket... This braggin' lurdoun loon. 1859 *TENNISON Ellarre* 436 In one [pavilion]... d'roned her lurdane knights.

Hence † **Lurdanry**, rascality.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* viii. Prol. 9 *Leis, lurdanry*, and lust

ar our laid stern.

**Lurde**, variant of *LOURE* *a.*

† **Lurde**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [*Cf. lurge* (dial.), lazy (E. D. D.).] *trans.* To indulge in laziness.

c 1580 *JEFFERIE Bugbears* iv. iv. in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* (1897), It booteth not to lie, and lurdge my very boanes.

† **Lure**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* Forms: 1 *lyre*, 2-4 *lere*, 3

*leore*, 3-4 *lire*, 3-5 *lure* (*ū*), (4 *luere*, *lur*).

[OE. *lyre* masc. -O. *lure*, type \**luzi-2*, *f.* root \**lus-* (: *leus* : *laus* -) to lose: see *LEUSE v.*] Loss, either the action or process of losing, or what is lost; destruction, perdition. Also to bring to lure, to lie in lure.

c 1000 *ÆLFERIC Collog.* in *Wt.-Wülcker* 96 Mid lyre ealra þinga minra. c 1150 *Voc. ibid.* 540/31 *Iactura*, lure. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 þa wolde god 3efyllan and 3einnian þone lere þe folowen was, of þan hefenlice werode. c 1200 *ORMIN* 5667 Whatt mann se itt iss þatt wepeþ þer Forr lere off eorþlike ahhite. a 1250 *Owl & Night*, 1151 Thu singst a3en eigte lure. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10813 Him þo3te it was a gret lere [C. lure] to al is kinedom. a 1327 in *Rel. Ant.* 1. 263 On þlac hors ryden othere seon, That wol lure than tuene buen. 13... *Cato. & Gr. Knt.* 355, I am þe wakkest, I wot, and of myt feblest, & lest lur of my lyf, quo laytes þe soþe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 221 Othere lures all lures to the last ende, What will falle. *Ibid.* 8691 Alasse, the losse and the lure of oure lere þis!

**Lure** (*lūre*), *sb.* 2 Also 5-6 *leure*, 6-7 *lewre*, 7 *luer*, *lwer*. [*a.* OF. *leurre*, *loerre*, *loire* = *Pr. loire*, cogn. w. It. *logoro* bait; prob. of *Tent.* origin; cf. *MILG. luader*, mod. *G. luder* bait.]

1. An apparatus used by falconers, to recall their hawks, constructed of a bunch of feathers, to which is attached a long cord or thong, and from the interstices of which, during its training, the hawk is fed. *Hawk of the lure*: see *HAWK sb.* 1.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 317/2 Lure for hawks, *luralc*. 1530 *PALSGR*, 239/1 *Leure* for a hawke, *lewre*. 1575 *TURBERV. Faulconrie* 116 Fasten a pullet unto your lure and goe apart. 1592 *SHAKES. Ven. & Ad.* 1027 As Faulcons to the lure, away she flies. 1615 *LATHAM Falconry* (1633) Words of Art expl., Lure is that whereto Faulconers call their young Hawkes by casting it vp in the aire, being made of feathers and leather in such wise that in the motion it looks not unlike a fowle. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* c. 4 Rates Inwards - Lewers for Hawkes the peece j*s.* iiiid. a 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Tracts* 116 Though they [old Falconers] used Hoods, we have no clear description of them, and little account of their Lures. c 1704 *Prior Henry & Emma* 110 When Emma hawks: With her of tarsels and of lures he talks. 1814 *CARY Dante, Inf.* xvii. 123 As falcon, that hath long been on the wing, But lure nor bird hath seen. 1834 *Spectator* 1 Nov. 1036 The Duke of St. Albans has manned eight hawks, and their training with leash and crease and lure is now in actual progress. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 39 First the hawk... is 'called off' to a piece of food held in the hand; next to a 'lure'.

*b.* The act or function of training the hawk to come to the lure. *rare*.

1615 *LATHAM (title)* Falconry; or the Faulcons Lure, and Cure.

*c.* Phrases. To alight on the lure, to bring, call, come, stoop to (the or one's) lure, etc. Often fig. † Also at one's lure (fig.): at one's command, under one's control; so † to gain to one's lure.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Friar's T.* 42 This false theef... Hadde alway bowdes redy to his hond, As any hawk to lure in Engeland. - *Manciple's Prolog.* 72 Another day he wote peraventure Reclayne thees, and laynge thee to lure. 1390 *GOWER Conf. II.* 11 Bot yit hire liketh noght alyhte Upon no lure which I caste. 1430-40 *LYDGE, Bochas* v. xxvii. (1554) 141 b, After this... Came Jugurtha y<sup>e</sup> manly man to lure. 1509 *HAWES Past. Plas.* xxiv. (Percy Soc.) 171 She promised... To love you best... Though that Disdayne brought her to her lure. 1522 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* xlvii, In time the Bull is brought to weare the yoke, In time all haggard Hawkes will stoop the Lures. 1587 *GOLDING De Morney* xi. 151 As much as thou canst, thou makest all things stoop to thy lure. 1599 T. MOWPER *Silk-wormes* 52, I leane to tell how she doth poison cure... What canckars hard and wolves be at her lure. 1611 *MARSHAM Country Content* I. v. (1658) 30 After your Hawkes are manned, you shall bring them to the Lure by easie degrees. 1643 *SIR T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* I. 8 10, I teach my haggard and unreclaimed Reason to stoop unto the lure of Faith. 1653 *HOLCROFT Procopius* I. 30 This mayd Antonina, by much soothing... at last gained to her lure. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* II. iii. 614 The Rosycrucian way's more sure To bring the Devil to the Lure. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. iii. 186 He brought the Venetian to his Lure. 1688 [see *LURE v.* 2]. 1747 *SOMERVILLE Field Sports* 14 A docile Slave, Tam'd to the Lure, and careful to attend Her Master's Voice. 1819 *SHELLEY Peter Bell* vii. ii,



A friend of ours—a poet: fewer have fluttered tamer to the lure than he. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.*, *Gard. Proserpine* 76 Time stoops to no man's lure.

2. *Her.* A conventional representation of a hawk's lure, consisting of two birds' wings with the points directed downwards, and joined above by a ring attached to a cord. *In lure*: see quot 1828-40.

1574 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* ii. 132 b. The fiedle is de Azure, two wings jointly en Lewre de argent. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* vi. i. (1666) 384 Three pair of Wings joyined in lewer. 1828-40 BERRY *Enyel. Her.* I. *Lure*,.. Wings conjoined with their tips turned downwards.. are said to be in Lure. 1868 CUSANS *Her.* (1883) 117. 1883 *N. & Q.* 23 June 1842 Northern California.. Argent, on a bend gules, cotised sable, three pairs of wings conjoined in lure of the field [etc.].

3. (orig. *fig.*) Something which allures, entices, or tempts.

c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1371 *Hyphis*, Thou madest thyn recleyving and thyn lures To ladies. c1412 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 410 He pat spendith out of mesure Shal last a none pouertes bitternesse; ffolle largesse is ther-to a verray lure. 1528 LYNDESEY *Dreme* 278 Off Lychorye thay wer the verray lures. 1635 R. BOLTON *Conf. Aff.* *Cons.* 276 To hold out .. as a prize and Lure, the freeness of Gods immeasurable mercy. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* ii. 194 How many have with a smile made small account Of beauty and her lures. 1747 SMOLLETT *Regicide* i. i. (1777) 6 Remained unshaken by the enchanting lure Which vain ambition spread before his eye. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 294 Silent death exposed, Faithless perhaps as sleep, a shadowy lure. a1832 MACKINTOSH *Rev.* 1688, Wks. 1846 11. 89 Whether the succession was actually held out to her as a lure or not, at least there was an intention.. to prefer her to the Princess of Orange. 1902 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 359 He is mighty hard on those who dare to tempt fortune and follow its lure.

4. A means of alluring animals to be captured; in *Angling* a more general term than *bait*, which strictly denotes only something that fishes can eat.

a1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Lure*,.. a bait. 1859 MARK LEMON *Christm. Hamper* (1860) 86 The barber .. whose bow-windowed shop .. is full of lures for fish. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling v.* (1880) 158 His line, guiltless of a lure, is extended on the surface of the water. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 44 The kind of fish for which they set their lures. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 340/2 The aim of the angler should be to present them with something.. different .. from the lures with which they may have become familiar.

5. *B.* Erroneously used for: A trap or snare (*fig.*).

1463 G. ASHBY *Prisoner's Rest*, 269 Poems (E. E. T. S.) 9 Was ther euyr lord so gret and so sure, .. That may not fall in the snare and in the lure Of trouble. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) IV. 269 And treacherously thou hast betrayed, Unto thy Lure a gentle Heart. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xlii, The Colonel fell into the lure only through his carelessness. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* iii, At wink of eve be sure They love to steal a march, nor lightly risk the lure.

6. The cry of a falconer recalling his hawk: *fig.* any alluring cry.

1653 MILTON *Hirelings* (1659) 132 By that lure or loubel may be toald from parish to parish all the town over. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 199 Oh! where's thy guiding lure,—a mother's voice.

7. *attrib.*, as *lure-bait*, *-bird*, *-fish*, *-owl*.

1777 HOOKE *Comenius's Vis. World* (ed. 12) 68 He allureth birds, by the chirping of lure-birds. 1860 BROWNING *King & Bk.* vii. 678 You are a coquette, A lure-owl posturing to attract birds. 1876 G. B. GOODE *Aquim. Resources U. S.* 41 Lure-fish used in taking Mackinaw trout. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 Case of lure-baits and ornamented hooks from Alaska.

*Lure*, sb. 3 *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* (Caithness, Aberdeen: see E. D. D.) [? Anomalous var. *YURE* a., ON. *jäger*.] The udder of the cow and other animals.

c1500 LACY *Wyl Ducket's Test.* (Copland) a iij, For the third course of the hucke. The potage Mogets and Nownbleis stued, .. bake dowetts and tendrens, and the liuer rostid, and if it be a Doo take the lure.

*Lure* (*lūra*), sb. 4 *techn.* Also *loore*, *lewer*. [Shortened from *VELURE*.] A pad of silk or velvet used by hatters for smoothing.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Lever*,.. a hatter's name for a smoothing pad of silk, properly vellour from the French. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lover*, *Lure*.

*Lure* (*lūra*), sb. 5 Also *loor*. [ad. Da. and Norse *lur*, ON. *lúdr*. Cf. Shetland *loofur-horn*.] A long curved trumpet, used for calling cattle.

1840 HT. MARTINEAU *Feats on Fiord* ix. (1841) 217 She .. took in her hand her lure, with which to call home the cattle.. and stole away. 1877 BURROUGHS *Birds & Poets* (1884) 162 At evening the cows are summoned home with a long horn, called the loor.

*Lure* (*lūra*), v. Also 6 *leur*, 6-7 *lewre*, 7 *lower*. [f. *LURE* sb. 2; cf. F. *leurrer* (OF. *loirrer*).] 1. *trans.* To recall (a hawk) by casting the lure; to call (a hawk) to the lure.

c1385 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro.* 415 With empty hand men may none haukes lure. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Proo. & Epigr.* (1867) 215 Lewre falcones when ye list. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* ii. xxxv. (1631) 88 A Faulconer would not have lured it. 1611 MARKHAM *Country Content*, i. v. (1668) 30 Short winged Hawks are said to be called, not lured, 1828 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Hawking* 17 The falconer .. should always *halloo* when he is luring.

2. *intr.* To call to a hawk while casting the lure. 1530 PALSGR. 616/1, I lure, as a falconer dothe for his hauke. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 147 Take the lewre.. and cast it about your heade crying and leuring aloud. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 239/2 Lure, or Lewer, or Lewre, is to call the Hawk to Lure.

† b. To call loudly. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 236 This boy lured for him & called Simo. 1607 TORSELL *Powrf. Blasts* (1658) 543 He standeth lewring and making a terrible noise to affright the swine. 1626 JACON *Sylva* s. 250 If you stand between a House, and a Hill, and lure towards the Hill. 1626 *Feats Scogin* (Hazl.) 65 At last Scogin did lewer and whoop to him [his horse].

† c. To call at contemptuously. *Obs.*

1693 J. H. in *Dryden's Juvenal* x. 5 He's mocked and lured at by the giddy Crowd.

† 3. *trans.* To train (a hawk) to come to the lure.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Div. Theys be haukes of the towre: and ben both lured to be calde and reclaymed. 1530 PALSGR. 616/1 Lure you hauke betyme I wolde advyse you. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 129 When you would lure him, giue him unto some other man to holde and call him with a lure well garnished with meate.

4. To allure, entice, tempt.

1393 LANGEL. *P. P. C.* viii. 44 Ich am nat lured with loue, bote ouht hyge vnder bombe. c1412 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 306 Only pe richesse per-to hem lured. 1447 BOKERHAM *Scipius* (Roxb.) 14 Hyr bewte sosome dede lure Hys herte. a1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 219 But that your will is such to lure me to the trade As other some full many yerres to trace by craft ye made. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 664 In secret, riding through the Air she comes, Lured with the smell of infant blood. 1688 CROWNE *Darius* ii. Dram. Wks. 1874 111. 405 Nay, Sir, but for a while, till he has lured Gods, and revolting nations to your aid. a1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xxvi. 27 Expense, and art, and toil, united snare; To lure a breast that felt the purest flame. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 407 His dog had gone off it appeared; having been lured away. a1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) i. 119 But go and lure the midnight cloud, Or chain the mist of morning. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 511 He had been lured into a snare by treachery. 1900 W. WATT *Aberdeen & Banff* s. 250 By a feint.. Montrose lured away a large portion of the defending force.

b. To entice to come down by a call.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 131 The ducks flying in the air are often lured down .. by the loud voice of the mallard.

† 5. *intr.* To set a trap for (another). *fig.* *Obs.*

a1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1614) 423 Yet Paul lured for Agrippa. Now he sues to the people, When he had caught the king, he spread his net for the people.

*Lure*, obs. Sc. f. *liefer*, compar. of *LIEF* a., dear. 1728 RAMSAY *Tit for Tat* 31 I'd lure be strung Up by the neck.

*Lure*, str. pa. t. LEASE v. 1; var. *LOOK dial.*

*Lured* (*lūrd*), ppl. a. [f. *LURE* v. + -ED.]

1. Of a hawk: Trained to come to the lure.

a1576 *Common Conditions* 409 (Brandt) 613 The leured hauke, whose rowling eyes are fixed on Partridge fast. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom.* *Abinct.* (Percy Soc.) 71 Like a well lured hawk she knows her call.

2. Entrapped.

1720 GAY *Dione* ii. ii. Poems II. 453 Bid the lured lark, whom tangling nets surprise, On soaring pinion rove the spacious skies.

*Lureful* (*lūrfūl*), a. rare. [f. *LURE* sb. 2 +

-FUL.] Alluring. Hence *Lurefully* adv.

1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & L.* 39 Lureful is she, bent for folly. 1891 — *One of our Comp.* II. xi. 267 His wreck, .. winked lurefully when abandoned. *Ibid.* III. v. 88 Her voice was lurefully encouraging.

*Lurement* (*lūrmənt*), rare. [f. *LURE* v. 1 +

-MENT.] Allurement.

1590 WYRLEY *Armorie* 155 No luermments wrought my constant mind to fail. 1858 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 716 For vengeance I did it, .. Without that, futurity luermments had none. 1898 H. CALDERWOOD *Humie* viii. 145 She, feeling the luermments of a gay court, was drawn into intrigue.

*Lurer* (*lūrer*), [f. *LURE* v. + -ER.] One who or that which lures. In mod. Dicts.

*Lurer* (*lūrer*), [f. *LURE* sb. 4 + -ER.] One who smooths felt hats with a 'lure'.

1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 75 Hatter, hat-manufactures. Felt Hat Making:.. *Lurer*.

*Luresome*, a. [f. *LURE* v. + -SOME.] Alluring. 1889 *Harpur's Mag.* Jan. 179/2 Beneath a woman's tongue .. The subtlety its luresome lodging hath.

*Lurg* (*lūrg*), local. [? Cf. *LUG* sb. 4.] A British marine worm used for bait; the white-rag worm. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Lurgan*, *Lurg*, *Lurk*, a whitish, very active sea-worm used for bait. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 232 The White-rag Worm, or Lurg [*Nephtys caeca*], is common on the British shores, and varies from six to ten inches in length.

† *Lurgg*. *Sc. Obs.* [repr. Gael. *cù lùrg* (*cù* dog, *lùrg* gen. of *lorg* track).] *Lurgg* dog: a bloodhound.

? 1605 in *Reg. Priv. Council Scot.* VII. 744 That in every parish there may be some lurgg dogges kept, one or moe, .. for following of pettie stouthes.

*Lurid* (*lūrid*), a. [ad. L. *lūridus* pale yellow, wan, ghastly.]

1. Pale and dismal in colour; wan and sallow; ghastly of hue. Said e.g. of the sickly pallor of the skin in disease, or of the aspect of things when the sky is overcast.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lurid*, pale, wan, black, and blew. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Lurid*, pale, wan, of a sallow colour. 1669 CORNAIS *Elegy* *Elis. Refington* Poems 76 A lurid paleness sits upon the skin That did enclose the beauteous body in. 1746 COLLINS *Ode to Fear* 20 Whilst Vengeance, in the lurid air, Lifts her red arm, expos'd and bare. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 82 Applied to the disease like our own term green-sickness, from the pale, lurid, and greenish cast of the skin. *Ibid.* 406 Lurid papulous scall. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. i. 13 A leaden glare, .. makes the snow and ice more lurid.

2. Shining with a red glow or glare amid darkness (said, e.g., of lightning-flashes across dark clouds, or flame mingled with smoke).

1727 THOMSON *Britannia* 79 Fierce o'er their beauty blaz'd the lurid flame. 1805 WORSW. *Waggoner* i. 167 Save that above a single height Is to be seen a lurid light, Above Helm-crag—a streak half dead, A burning of portentous red. 1818 SCOTT *Art. Midl.* vii, The lurid light, which had filled the apartment, lowered and died away. 1836 W. LIVING *Astoria* i. 263 At night also the lurid reflection of immense fires hung in the sky. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxvii. (1878) 220 A thick and thundery haze that gave a red and lurid tinge to the coast we were leaving. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* ii. s. 84. 93 A gleam of lurid light seemed for a moment to illuminate the thick darkness.

b. Said hyperbolically of the eyes, countenance, etc.

1746 T. SEWARD *Conformity betw. Popery & Paganism* 55 The prating Grandame.. His Lips.. with lustral Juices anis From lurid Eyes and fascinating Charms [= *unus oculus inlithere perita*, Persius ii. v. 35]. 1826 DISRAELI *Vis. Gray* iii. vi, The lurid glare of the anaconda's eye. 1852 MRS. STONE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxviii. 335 A softness gathered over the lurid fires of her eye. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* xix. (1879) i. 191 The glow of rage was still lurid on Donatello's face.

3. *fig.* (from either of the preceding senses), with connotation of 'terrible', 'ominous', 'ghastly', 'sensational'. Often in phr. to cast or throw a lurid light on (a subject).

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* i, Woe unto that man on whom that idea, true or false, rises lurid. 1865 DICKENS *Mid. W.* iii. iv, Lurid indications of the better marriages she might have made, shone athwart the awful gloom of her composure. 1866 R. W. DARE *Disc. Spec. Occ.* viii. 273 The lurid, stormy eloquence of Edmund Burke. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 127 He adds one fact more which casts a lurid light on the annals of the persecution. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Leg. Sea-waif* 182 Peter's voice prattled on, its lurid language in the strangest contrast to the gentleness of his speech.

4. In scientific use: Of a dingy brown or yellowish-brown colour. † Applied *spec.* to plants of the order *Luridae* of Linnaeus (see quot. 1822-34).

1767 W. HARTE *Christ's Pur. Sower* 41 Lurid hemlock ting'd with poisonous stains. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 587 The lurid and umbellate narcotics. *Ibid.* IV. 92 Cataplasms of Hemlock, or the other umbellate or lurid plants in common use. 1826 KIRBY & SE. *Entomol.* IV. 281 Lurid, yellow with some mixture of brown. Dirty yellow. 1839 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (ed. 3) 478 Lurid; dirty brown, a little clouded. 1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*, Lurid, of a dingy brown, grey with orange. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xii. 25 In many species the body presents strongly contrasted, though lurid tints. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 400 *Ardella*: depressed, lurid, dark-purplish.

Hence *Luridly* adv., *Lu* ridness.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Luridness*, black and blueness, paleness, &c. 1795-7 SOUTHEY *Min. Poems* Poet. Wks. II. 210 You cloud that rolls luridly over the hill Is red with their weapons of fire. 1845 HUNT *Poems* 13 Luridly Courted the swift lightning through the sky. 1864 *Spectator* 20 Aug. 957/c The writer has deliberately .. softened a hundred tints which would have increased the luridness of his picture.

*Lurido*. Used in *Bot.* as quasi-Latin combining form of *luridus* LURID.

1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 51 Lurido cinerascens. *Ibid.* 252 Lurido-fuscescent. *Ibid.* 288 Lurido-whitish.

*Luring* (*lū-rin*), vbl. sb. 1 [f. *LURE* v. + -ING.]

The action of *LURE* v. in various senses.

1547 BOORDE *Brer. Health* ccv. 100 It may come by lewryng, halowynge, or great cryeng. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 269 My luryng is not good, it liketh not thine eare. 1596 WILLOEIE *Avisa* (1880) 137 Trusse up your lures, your luring is in vaine. 1603 BEECHER *Dial. Pith & Pleas.* (Grosart 7. 1 Tying of legges, and tearing of throates, with luring, and following. 1634 HEYWOOD *Lanc. Witches* i. Wks. 1874 IV. 173 Tush let him passe, He is not worth our luring, a meere Coxcombe.

*Luring*, vbl. sb. 2 *techn.* [f. *LURE* sb. 4 + -ING.] The action of smoothing a hat with a lure.

1902 *Brit. Med. J.* *Genl.* No. 2146. 378 Finishing consists of 'shaving' with fine sand-paper and 'luring'. The 'luring' is done with a suitable pad.

*Luring*, ppl. a. [f. *LURE* v. + -ING.] That lures (in senses of the verb); enticing, attractive.

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 24 Ane luring bait fund fischis to wrik tene. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 148 You must put hir on a payre of gret lewring bels. 1583 *Leg. Rep. St. Andreis* 8 Ane lewrand lawrie licherous. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie*, *Ld. Chandos* 30 Yet near vncaught the luring fruit doth stay. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* vii. (1848) i. 101 Some high and luring offer. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* i. xiv. (1874) 176 The world with luring glances, Leads them on. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* x. 724 Fowlers .. eschew vile practice, nor find sport In torch-light treachery or the luring owl.

*Luripup*, variant of *LURPOOP*.

*Lurk* (*lūrk*), sb. 1 [f. *LURK* v.]

1. The action of prowling about. In phrase *on the lurk*. Cf. *LURCH* sb. 2.

1829 *Life & Death J. Wilson* (Farmer), Like Reynard sneaking on the lurk.

2. *slang.* A method of fraud.

1851 MAYHEW *Local Labour* i. 363 The 'dead lurk' .. is the expressive slang phrase for the act of entering dwelling-houses during divine service. *Ibid.* (1861) 11. 51 Thus initiated, Chelsea George could 'go upon any lurk'. 1864 *Slang Dict.*, *Lurk*, a sham, swindle, or representation of feigned distress. 1875 BRINE in *Ribton-Turner Fragments & Vagranity* (1887) 642 The 'beravement lurk' is a lucrative one—(i. e.) the pretended loss of a wife [etc.].

3. *dial.* A loafer. (E. D. D.) Cf. *LURK* v. 1 b.



† **Lurk**, *sb.* <sup>2</sup> *Obs.* Some plant; ? = LURKYDISH.

**Lurk** (*lɜrk*), *v.* Now literary. Forms: 4 *lurkke*, *lork* (e, 4-7 *lurke*, 6-7 *lurke*, 6-7 *lurke*, [app. f. *lur* - *LOUR* *v.* with frequentative suffix as in *lak-k*. Cf. I.G. *lurken* to shuffle along, Norw. *lurka* to sneak away, Sw. dial. *lurka* to be slow in one's work (Sw. *lurk* bumpkin).]

1. *intr.* To hide oneself; to lie in ambush; to remain furtively or unobserved about one spot. (Now only with indication of place.) Also, † to live in concealment or retirement.

1300 *Ilavelok* 68 Hwan he felede hise foos, He made hem lurken, and cregen in wros. ? a 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 465 There lurked and there coured she, Fer pover thye, wher-so it be, Is shamfast, and despyed ay. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xliii. (Cecile) 89 Valaryane . . fand þe bischope sanct urbane lurkand ymong pure men mekly. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 355 And thus lurkende upon his stelthe In his await so longe he lai [etc.]. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1167 Silen to the Citie softly and faire; Lurkyt vnder lefe-sals toget with viues. c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1080 Sal neuer freik on fold, fremmyt nor freynde, Gar me lurk for ane luke, lawit nor lerd. 1547 *Boorde Introd. Knowl.* xxiv. (1870) 181 To lyue in rest and peace in my ctyte I do lurke. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 20 Fisches lurking among the stanes. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* *Rythmes* 25 When Philip de Valoys the French King lurked in Cambray. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* iv. 1. 9 They shew also in this city the house or rather hole wherein Ananias . . dwelt or lurked, being a Cellar under ground. 1709 *STERLE Tattler* No. 33 ¶ 7 Could you then steal out of Town, and lurk like a Rubber about my House. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxix. 185 Shaftesbury . . had left his house and secretly lurked in the city. 1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) VI. 1062 The natives were seen lurking about the beach. 1826 *COBBETT Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 193 When quarters are good, you are apt to lurk in them; but really it was so wet, that we could not get away. 1863 *MISS BRADDON Eleanor's Visit* III. ii. 22 There was a man lurking somewhere under the shadow of the evergreens. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Eclog.* iii. 93 Run, for a cold snake lurks in the grasses yonder unseen!

† **b.** To shirk work; to idle. *Obs.*

1551 *CROWLEY Pleas. & Pain* 287 You toke from them theyr heritage Leauyng them nougt wheron to worcke: Which lacke dyd make them learne to lurke. 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* (1878) 175 When Dinner is ended, set seruants to wurke, and follow such fellows as louth to lurke. a 1792 *Song, Poor Thresher* ii. in *Johnson's Museum* IV. 384 He neuer was known for to idle or lurk.

2. *transf. and fig.* Of things: To escape observation, to be concealed or latent.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* iv. 277 (305) O soule lurking in his wo, vnneste, Fle forth out of myn herte and lat it breste. 1576 *FLEMING Paupol. Epist.* 18 Then ougt you to denie that any vnfaithfulness, fraude, or deceitfulness lieth lurking in our friendship. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* II. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 98 Griefe . . lurkes in secret angles of the heart. 1661 *BOYLE Style of Scrip.* (1671) 206 Latiness and pride . . both which lurk under the pretext of multiplicity of important vocations. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* iii. 58 Grapes in clusters lurk, Beneath the Carving of the curious Work. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 399 ¶ 3 Those Vices that lurk in the secret Corners of the soul. 1795 *BURNS Song, 'Their graves o' sweet myrtles'*, Where the blue-bell and gowan lurk lowly unseen. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* II. lxxxi. But midst the throng in merry masquerade, Lurk there no hearts that throbb with secret pain? 1883 *R. W. DIXON Mano* iii. iii. 121 A dismal deed. . . The fame of which lurks in obscurity.

3. To move about in a secret and furtive manner; to 'steal' along, away, out. Now rare.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 25 Pat litel child listely lorked out of his caue. *Ibid.* 2213 Lorkinde purth londres bi nist so lumbardie þei passed. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* III. 226 Iyghtliche lyere lep a-way benues, lorkyng þow lones. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1266 Þe buernes . . dang hym to deth in þe derk hole . . . lorkit to þaire tentis. *Ibid.* 13106. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 297 First, their come in, lurkand vpon your gait, Pryde and Inuy. 1848 *THACKERAY Pan. Fair* lx. That second-floor arch in a London house, . . commanding the main thoroughfare by which . . cook lurks down before daylight to scour her pots and pans in the kitchen; . . up which John lurks to bed. 1851 *D. JERROLD St. Giles* xiv. 142 That young nobleman has been seen lurking about here very much of late.

† 4. To peer furtively or slyly. *Obs.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 107 He lokis lurkand like an nape. 1513 *DOUGLAS Fencis* xliii. Prol. 78 Me thoct I lurkit vp vnder my hude To spy this auld.

**Lurk**, north. dial. variant of **LIRK**.

**Lurker** (*lɜrki*), [*f.* **LURK** *v.* + **ER** 1.]

1. One who lurks or lies concealed: freq. employed as a term of abuse in early quotes. *lit. and fig.* a 1325 *Names of Hare in Rel. Ant.* I. 133 The wilde der, the lepere, The shorte der, the lerkere. 1399 *LANGL. Rich. Reddes* iii. 57 But as some þey [the young birds], . . steppe kunne, Pan cometh and crieth her owen kynde dame, and they ffolwith þe voles, . . and leuneth þe lurker þat hem er lude. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3543 Pou lillit thefe, þou losange, þou lurkare in cities. c 1470 *HENRYSON Fables v. Parl. Beasts* xi. 'For goddis lufe, my lord, gif me the law Of this lurker'; with that lowrence let draw. 1510 *HORMAN Vulg.* viii. 89 b. He is a starter a syde or a lurkar [*la emansor*]. 1620 *Br. HALL Hom. Mar. Clergy* i. xxiv. 129 If this lawless Lurker had euer had any taste of the Ciuil or Canon Law, hee might haue bene able to construe that Maxime. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* i. vi. Wks. 1851 III. 121 It was well knowne what a bold lurker schisme was euen in the household of Christ. 1702 *C. MATHER Magn. Chr.* vii. App. (1852) 631 Two men at Exeter were killed by some of the same dangerous lurkers. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilth.* xix. In hopes to find that the lurker had disappeared. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* II. iii. 498 Then did the lurkers from the gully bound.

2. A begging impostor; a petty thief.

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 219 Armed with these [sham official documents], the patterer becomes a 'lurker', — that is, an impostor. *Ibid.* 363 A lurker being strictly one who loiters about for some dishonest purpose.

† 3. App. misused for **LURCHER**.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 317/2 Lurcare . . lurca.

**Lurker** 2 (*lɜrki*). (See quotes. 1825, 1880.)

1825 *Encycl. Lond.* XX. 435/1 [In pilchard fishing] the third boat is called the lurker, and carries three or four men. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Lurker*, a boat in which the master seiner sits to give instructions. 1902 *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 349 The lurkers were lifted over mud and shingle, the crews sprang, tumbled, or were pushed on board.

**Lurking** (*lɜrkiŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* **LURK** *v.*]

1. The action of **LURK** *v.*; a hiding or lying concealed.

1563 *Homilies* n. *Idleness* (1859) 518 If we give ourselves to idleness and sloth, to lurking and loitering. 1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed* III. 1360/1 She hath caused some of these . . sowers of rebellion, to be discovered for all their secret lurkings. 1677 *TEMPLE Ess. Gout* Wks. 1731 I. 137 The Approaches or Lurkings of the Gout, may indispose Men to Thought and to Care. 1713 *ADISON Guardian* No. 71 ¶ 5 By the wanderings, roarings, and lurkings of his lions, he knew the way to every man breathing. 1824 *W. IRVING T. Trav.* II. 98 Who knew every suspicious character, and . . all his lurkings. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 31 After about three years of wandering and lurking he . . made his peace with the government.

2. *Thieves' slang.* Stealing, fraudulent begging.

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 250 After a career of incessant 'lurking' and deceit. *Ibid.* 363 Many modes of thieving as well as begging are termed 'lurking'.

3. *attrib.*, as *lurking-corner*, *-den*, *-hole*, *-place*.

1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 53 When the nyghte and \*lurking corners, giueh lesse occasion to vnthriftinesse, than lyght daye. 1573 *L. LLOYD Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 252 The 'lurking dens and secret snares of Cupid. 1567 *MARPLE Gr. Forest* 6 The most bolde and aduenterous nien, are said, to seeke out the 'lurking holes of the Dragon. 1678 *LOCKE Let. to Grenville* 6 Dec. in *Fox Bourne Life* (1876) I. vii. 394 No garrisons unreduced, no lurking-holes unsearched. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 32/2 He was found hid in a chimney, covered with soot; a lurking-hole suited to its inhabitant. 1871 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* xvii. 12 He nameth their Dennes or privy 'lurking-places. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* x. 8. He sitteth in the lurking places of the villages. 1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* (1779) III. viii. 238, I was . . discovered . . and hunted out of my lurking place. 1869 *BROWNING Ring & B.* x. 729 He . . hies to the old lurking-place.

**Lurking**, *adj.* a. [*f.* **LURK** *v.* + **ING** 2.] That lurks; concealed, latent. Also, † skulking, lazy.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1001 But a Soudryng with sougrem saike in his hert, And a lourekind lust to Lamyndon the kyng. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 176 Sa sall we se and heir Quhat lurkand lubers will tak thair Lynners parts. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 1175, I . . foretold The danger, and the lurking Enemie That lay in wait. 1676 *GREW Anat. Plants* iv. ii. (1682) 174 Keeping the Plants warm, and thereby enticing the young lurking Flowers to come abroad. 1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* I. 76 He will disclose many lurking motives. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 107 It does . . draw forth that lurking, keen, sour quality that the Wood has imbibed. 1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) IV. 1274 We discovered a lurking rock, in the middle of one of the beds of weeds. 1807-8 *WORDSWORTH White Doe* vii. 1711 Why tell of mossy rock, or tree, by lurking Dernbrook's pathless side? 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 91 And William . . may have felt some lurking sympathy for those who had drawn on themselves the censures of the Church.

**b.** *slang.* Following the occupation of a 'lurker' or begging impostor.

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1864) I. 263 Among the more famous of the lurking patterers.

**hence Lurkingly** *adv.*

1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasmi. Par.* Jude 21 That kynde of men shal lurkingly crape among the flocke of Christyanes. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xviii. 149 Lurkingly, and in covert.

**Lurky** (*lɜrki*), *a. rare.* [*f.* **LURK** *v.* + **-Y**.] Inclined to be concealed.

1892 *STEVENSON Vailima Lett.* xxiii. (1895) 227 Compare these little lurky fevers with the fine healthy prostrating colds of the dear old dead days.

† **Lurkydish**, *dial.* (*Cheshire.*) The herb Pennyroyal, *Mentha pulegium*.

1611 *COTGER, Pulegie, Pennie Royall* . . Lurkydish. 1820 *WILKINSHAM Gloss. Cheshire, Lurkydish.*

**Lurne**, *obs. form* of **LEARN**.

**Lurry** (*lɜri*), *sb.* <sup>1</sup> *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 6 *lerrie*, 7 *lirrie*, -y, *lurrie*, 7-8 *lurrey*, 7, 9 *dial.* *lerry*, 9 *dial.* *larry*, *lorry*, 7- *lurry*. [Shortened from **LURPOOR**: cf. quotes. c 1580, 1589.]

1. Something said by rote; a lesson, set speech, 'patter'; *fig.* a cant formula. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1580 *JEFFERIE Bugbears* v. vii. 28 in *Archiv Stud. new. Spr.* (1897) 50 But I sent the knaves packing I taught then [sic] their lerrie & thier poop to for thier knacking. 1589 *R. HARVEY Pl. Pers.* (1590) 16 Why haue you not taught some of those Puppets their lerrie? 1602 *MIDDLETON Blurt* iii. iii. F. Wee'll henceforth neuer goe to a cunning woman, since men can teach vs our lerrie. 1625 *HEVLIN Microcosmus* I. (ed. 2) 197 Haniug learned her lerrie of that Frier-monger, she composed an order of Religious Virgins. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* 3 Then was the Priest set to con his motions, and his Postures, his Liturgies, and his Luries. 1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* ¶ 60 Hear and learn the Galenicall Lurrey. 1669 *Br. HOPKINS Sear.* I. Pet. ii. 12 (1685) 63 They had not learnt that lurry, that the saints are the only Lords of the world. 1719 *D'URVEY Pills* V. 220 He . . begins his Lurrey. 1744-50 *W. ELLIS Mod. Husbandry* VI. xvii. 101 Almost

every shepherd . . will . . very likely plead: Such a Man tried a 'Thing, and it did no Good; [etc.] This is the common Lurry. 1887 *Kenilth Gloss.*, *Lerry*, the 'part' which has to be learnt by a mummer who goes round championing. *Lorry*, *Lurry*, jingling rhyme; spoken by mummers and others.

2. A confusion of voices; babel, hubbub, outcry. *Obs. exc. dial.* (Cf. **LARRY** *sb.*)

c 1649 *Br. GUTHRY Mem.* (1702) 126 Notwithstanding the Lurry which had been expressed upon the first hearing of it, yet when the Convention of Estates assembled . . not so much as one Man in all the City was heard to speak against it.

1690 *ANDROS Tracts* II. 57 The Lerry, Dinn, and Vociferations, which these Addressers make here. 1710-11 *SWIFT Trul.* to Stella 4 Mar., When this parliament lurry is over, I will endeavour to steal away. 1724 — *Drapier's Lett.* vi. Wks. 1761 III. 111 Finding the whole town in a lurry, with bells, bonfires, and illuminations. 1776 *J. ADAMS Wks.* 1854 IX. 421 The election . . was carried on, amidst all this lurry, with the utmost decency and order.

3. A confused assemblage (of persons) or mass (of things). *Obs. exc. dial.*

1607 *R. (AREW) tr. Estienne's World of Wonders* 135 And is the lurry of lawyers quite worn out? *Ibid.* 187 Such a lurry and rable of poore farthing Friars. 1664 *H. MORE Myst. Iniq.* 464 In lieu whereof Antichrist brings in an heap and lurry of Superstitious Opinions, Rites and Ordinances. 18 . . T. C. PETER *MS. Coll. Cornish Wds.* (E. D. D.), There ware sum lurry o' peepul theare.

† 4. Looseness (of the bowels). [*Cf.* **LURRY** *adj.*, 'of cows suffering from looseness' (*Willsh. Gloss.*.)]

1689 *T. PLUNKET Char. Gd. Commander* 13 Such a lerry did possess his breech.

† **Lurry**, *sb.* <sup>2</sup> *slang. Obs.* [*Cf.* **LOUR** *sb.* <sup>2</sup>] (See quotes.)

1673 *R. HEAD Canting Acad.* 11 But if the Cully naps us, And the Luries from us take. *Explan. note*, Luries, Mony, Watch, Ring, or any other moveable. *Ibid.* 191 The fifth is a Glasier, who when he creeps in . . To pinch all the Lurry, he thinks it no sin. 1676 *COLES, Luries*, (cant), all manner of cloaths. a 1700 in *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*.

**Lurry** (*lɜri*), *v. Obs. exc. dial.*

1. *trans.* To carry or drag along (a heavy body, a person, child); to 'lug'. Also, to drive by worrying. Now *dial.* (See *E. D. D.*.)

1664 *COTTON Scarron*, 33 Seven lordly tups he wounded Mortal . . These to his hungry mates he luries. (Pray what's his due that Mutton worries?) 1879 *Cumbld. Gloss.* Suppl. s.v., Tak 't' dog and lurry them sheep away.

2. *absol. or intr.* To push about, struggle.

1804 *ANDERSON'S Cumberld. Ball.* 91 They fit, lugg'd, and lurry'd, aw owre blood and batter. *Ibid.* (1807) 142 The youngermark lurred ahint them.

**Lurry, Lurch, Lury, Lus**: see **LORRY**, **LURCH**, **LORY**, **LUCE** 1.

† **Lusard**. Also 6 *lusart*, *luzard*, *luserde*, 7 *luserat*. See also **LUCERET**. [Related to **LUCERN**; the formation is obscure.] The lynx; chiefly *pl.* the fur of the lynx.

1530 in *Whitaker Hist. Craven* (1812) 305 Item, a pair of white lusarts, 21. 1535 *Ward. Acc. Hen. VIII in Archaeologia* (1769) IX. 245 A shawmwe of blacke printed saten . . furred with luzards. 1550 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. xxxiii. 538 Sables and lusards. 1572 in *Whitaker Hist. Craven* (1812) 324 A black velvet jackett . . faced with luserdes. 1612 *CAPT. SMITH Proc. Virginia* 33 Some Otters, Beavers, Martins, Luswarts, and sables we found.

**Lusarde**, *obs. form* of **LIZARD**.

† **Luschbald**, *Sc. Obs. rare.* ? A sluggard.

1508 *KENNEDIE Flying* *vs. Dunbar* 501 Lunatike, lymare, luschbald, louse thy hose.

**Luschburue**, variant of **LUSHBURG**.

† **Luscio**, *Obs.* [*Sp. Lucio*]. A lucc or pike. 1680 *SHADWELL Wom. Captain* I. 5 The Luscio, Eel, [etc.].

**Luscious** (*lɜʃəs*), *a.* Forms: 5 *lucius*, 6 *lousious*, *looshious*, 6-7 *lussious*, (6 -youse, 7 loushous), 6-8 *lushious*, (7 -yous), 6- *luscious*. [Of obscure origin.

The form *luscious*, occurring in a MS. which elsewhere has *licius* in the same sense (see **LICIOUS**) suggests (as Prof. Skeat has remarked) that the word may be an aphetic form of **DELICIOUS**, with altered vowel. But phonetically this is unsatisfactory, and no better suggestion has been made.]

1. Of food, perfumes, etc.: Sweet and highly pleasant to the taste or smell.

c 1420 *Autours of Arth.* 458 (Irel. MS.) With lucius drinkes, and metis of the best. 1566 *DRANT Horace's Sat.* II. iv. H. The stronge may eate good looshious meate. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* II. i. 251, I know a banke . . Quite ouer-cannoped with luscious woodbine. 1604 — *Oth.* I. iii. 344 The Food that to him now is as lousious as Loenstis, shalbe to him shortly, as bitter as Coloquintida. 1630 *DRAYTON Muses Fleecium* (1892) 29 The lushious smell of euery flower. 1655 *FULLER Walham Abb.* 5 The grass . . is so sweet and luscious to Cattle, that they diet them. a 1700 *DRYDEN Daphnis & Chloris Poems* 1743 II. 40 Blown Roses hold their Sweetness to the last, And Rainis keep their luscious native taste. 1733 *CHRYSTIE Eng. Malady* II. v. § 5 (1734) 159 The Means us'd commonly in making it [food] more luscious and palatable. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 96 ¶ 4 The most luscious fruits had been allowed to ripen and decay. 1840 *BROWNING Sordello* 634 Like the great palmer-worm that . . Eats the life out of every luscious plant. 1869 *BROWNING King & Bk.* ix. 401 The luscious Lenten creature [sc. the eel]. 1870 *II. MACMILLAN Bible Teach.* ix. 187 Its luscious clusters of golden or purple fruit.

*quasi-adv.* 1888 *I. HARTOP Rep. Virginia* B2 b, There are two kinds of grapes . . the one is small and sowre . . the other farre greater & of himselfe luscious sweet.

*fig.* 1665 *MOYLE Ocean. Ref.* v. iii. (1848) 305 The luscious sweets of sin. a 1716 *SOUTH Sermon*. (1823) IV. 309 May there not be . . something more glistening than a crown? and more



luscious than revenge? 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* III. ii. 250 Sinking down in luscious rest again.

† **b. trans.** of a young person. *Obs.*  
1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. vii. He... really is... a strong, healthy, luscious boy enough.

**2. In bad sense:** Sweet to excess, cloying, sickly.  
1530 PALSGR. 313/1 Fresshe or lussyness as meate that is nat well seasoned, or that hath an unpleasant sweetness in it. *fads.* 1616 SURFEL & MARK. *Country Farm* 239 The smell of them [*sc.* other Lillies] is luscious, grosse, and vnwholesome. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lushious*, over-sweet, cloying. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* Conclus. The last cop... is by no means improved by the luscious lump of half-dissolved sugar usually found at the bottom of it. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 275 Without the addition of water, the resulting wine will be luscious and heavy. 1877 'RITA' *Vivienne* III. vi. And the luscious dreary odours of... fading flowers and trodden fruits, were heavy in the air.

**3. Of immaterial things, esp. of language or literary style:** Sweet and highly pleasing to the eye, ear, or mind. Chiefly in unfavourable use, implying a kind of 'sweetness' not strictly in accordance with good taste.

1651 FULLER *Abel Redivivus*, Berengarius (1867) I. 4 He often, adulter his discourse with all luscious expressions unto him. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I.* Pref. 8 Luscious words, that give no good relish to the sense. 1708 BERNET *Lett.* (ed. 3) 304 All those luscious Panegyrics of Mercenary Pens. 1738 BURCH *App. Life Milton* I. 78 A luscious Style stuffed with gaudy Metaphors and Fancy. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. iii. (1869) 66 A stream of luscious panegyrics. 1840 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 50, I have shed strange tears at the sight of the most luscious and sunny prospects. 1902 LONGM. *Mag.* Mar. 479 The *Lotus Eaters*... is what may be called a luscious expansion of four or five lines of the Odyssey.

**b. Of colouring, design, etc.**

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* II. § 15. 42 The groups of children, luscious in colour and faint in light. *Ibid.* II. § 13. 105 This extraordinary piece of luscious ugliness [a festoon].

† **4. Of tales, conversation, writing, etc.:** Grati-fying to lascivious tastes, voluptuous, wanton. Rarely of a person: Lascivious. *Obs.*

1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 63 She leaves the neat youth, telling his luscious tales. 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1744) XI. ccviii. 4717 Those luscious doctrines of the Antinomians. 1702 POPE *Jun. & May* 379 Cantharides... Whose use old Bards describe in luscious rhymes. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) VII. xlv. 123 Calista [in 'The Fair Penitent'] is a desiring luscious wench. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Eng. Wom.* (1767) I. iv. 149 Their descriptions are often loose and luscious in a high degree. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 143 Descriptions so luscious—such pictures of passion That prudes, taken with furor, to ruin might dash on.

**5. absol. (with the).**

1708 BRIT. *Apollo* No. 78. 3/1 There's a Great deal of Wit, But the Devil a Bit Of the luscious, can I find In't. 1790 A. WILSON *Ep. to Mr. T—B—* Poet. Wks. (1846) 87 A poet, Whose mem'ry will live while the luscious can charm.

**Lusciously** (lʊʃiəsli), *adv.* [*f.* LUSCIOUS *a.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a luscious manner.

1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* VIII. I vij. Some people... Wyll... make their cookes loothsiously, theyr delicates to dresse. 1660 G. FLEMING *Stemma Sacrum* Ep. Ded. 6 The spices of Arabia are said to be lusciously redolent to those that are distant from it some hundreds of miles. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* Pref. 14 An incautious wanton writer can possibly give the vice he has too lusciously describ'd. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* Wks. II. 147 The Latin pieces are lusciously elegant. 1807 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Geo. Eliot in Women Novelists* 64 Those lusciously suggestive epithets. *Ibid.* 68 Hetty Sorrel with her soft caressing lusciously-loving outside, and her heart 'as hard as a cherry-stone'.

**Lusciousness** (lʊʃiəsnes), [*f.* LUSCIOUS *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being luscious.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 16 By alloying of the exceeding lusciousness of the mault with his bitterness. 1667 DECAY *Chr. Piety* VIII. r 15 To embitter those sensualities whose lusciousness serves to intoxicate us. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* II. xii. If prudes are offended at the lusciousness of this picture they may take their eyes off from it. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. vi. § 42. 282 A versification sweet even to lusciousness. 1879 R. K. DOUGLAS *Confucianism* iv. 93 If a man has sumptuous viands laid before him and does not eat them, he does not know his lusciousness.

† **Luscition.** *Obs. rare*—[*ad. L. luscitiō-nem* dimness of sight, *f.* *luscus* one-eyed.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Luscition*, dimness, pore-blindness of the eyes. 1676-1717 in COLES.

**Luse, Luser(a)n, Luserde, Luseret:** see LOUSE, LUCE<sup>1</sup>, LUCERN<sup>1</sup>, LUSARD, LUCERET.

† **Lush, sb.<sup>1</sup>** *Obs.* [*f.* LUSH<sup>2</sup> v.] A stroke, blow. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 384 With the lussche of the launce he lyghte one hys schuldrys. 1440 *York Myst.* xxviii. 271 Here with a lusshe, lordayne, I schalle be allowe. 1887 Jamieson's *Dict. Suppl.*, *Lush*, a stroke, blow, cut, as with a wand or cane.

**Lush** (lʊʃ), *sb.<sup>2</sup> slang.* [Of obscure origin: perh. suggested by LUSH *a.*]

**1. Liquor, drink.**

1790 POTTER *Dict. Cant.* (1795), *Lush*, drink. 1796 GROSE'S *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Lush*, strong beer. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lush*, beer or liquor of any kind. 1829 LYTON *Discovered* 5 I'll find the lush. 1840 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 189 Cheering the workmen with good words and 'lush'. 1872 MRS. LYNN LINTON *J. Davidson* VIII. 160 'It's no use, governor' he said... in his drunken way; 'work and no lush too hard for me, governor!'

**b. A drinking bout.**

1841 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 214 We ended the day with a lush at Verry's. 1866 A. D. COLERIDGE *Eton in Forties* 363 On very special occasions... there would be a 'lush', when every mess brewed its punch, or egg-flip.

**2. Comb.:** lush-crib, -ken, = *lushing-ken* (see LUSHING *vbl. sb.*).

1790 POTTER *Dict. Cant.* (1795), *Lush ken*, an alehouse. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lush-crib* or *Lush-ken*, a public-house, or gin-shop. 1823 BLACKB. *Mag.* XIII. 457 On leaving the lush-crib, we can figure them giving fippence to the drawer.

**Lush** (lʊʃ), *a.<sup>1</sup>* Also *5 lusch, 6 lushe.* [*? Onomatopoeic alteration of LASH *a.* 3.*]

**1. Lax, flaccid; soft, tender.** *Obs. exc. dial.*

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 317/2 Lusch, or slak, *laxus*. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XV. 139 b, Then greene, and voyd of strength, and lush, and foggye, is the blade. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Curing Horses* v. 4 b, The flesh of his lips and of all his bodie is lush and feeble. 1587 GOLDING tr. *Solinus* VII. 6, Shrubbes, which so soone as they be in the deepes of the water, are lush and almost like a gystle to touch. 1815 *Monthly Mag.* XXXIX. 125 (Essex Dialect), *Lush*, loose. 1847 HALLIWELL *S. v.*, Ground easily turned over is said to be lush. 1898 B. KIRKBY *Lakeland Wds.* E. D. D., That beef's varra lush and tender.

**2. Of plants, esp. of grass:** Succulent and luxuriant in growth.

The literary currency of this sense (which seems still to exist in s. w. dialects) is due to the recollection of the instance in Shaks. (quot. 1610). A conjecture of Theobald's, adopted by Johnson and many later editors, substituted '*lush* woodbine' (*metrifer.*) for '*luscious* woodbine' in *Mids. N.* II. i. 251. The conjecture is now discredited, but the passage as emended has had many echoes in 19th c. literature.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 52 How lush and lusty the grass looks! 1817 KEATS '*I stood tipsoe*' 11 And let a lush labourer oversweep them. 1818 — *Endym.* I. 941 Overhead, Hung a lush screen of drooping weeds. 1820 SURFEL *Q. Question* III. 1 In the warm hedge grew lush eglantine. 1832 TENNYSON *Poem Fair Wom.* xviii. And at the root thro' lush green grasses burn'd The red anemone. 1862 W. W. STORY *Roba di R.* I. (1864) 1 The broken arches of a Roman bridge, nearly buried in the lush growth of weeds, shrubs, and flowers. 1867 SPECTATOR 6 Apr. 384 The lush tropical forests of South America. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phacton* xiii. Lush meadows, with the cattle standing deep in the grass. 1876 BROWNING *Poet. hiarvato* Prol. II. And lush and lithe do the creepers clothe Von wall I watch, with a wealth of green. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 19 July 85 Bound together by the lush growth of the bramble.

**b. Of a season:** Characterized by luxuriance of vegetation.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 46 And, as the year Grows lush in juicy stalks, I'll smoothly steer My little boat [etc.]. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* II. 100 The superfluous milkers of the lush green season had been dismissed.

**c. Luxuriantly covered with.**

1863 LYTON *Caxtoniana* xii. The farmers... allow their hedges to... spread four yards thick, all lush with convolvulus and honeysuckle.

**d. trans. and fig.**

1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* I. 1088 Mow this green lush falseness to the roots. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* II. 55 The æsthetic, sensuous, pagan pleasure in natural life and lush womanhood.

**3. Shakspeare's use** has by some writers been misapprehended as referring to colour.

1744 SHAKS. *Wks.* (ed. Hammer) VI. Gloss., *Lush* (*Temp.* I. i. 52), of a dark deep full Colour, opposite to pale and faint. 1850 T. MARTIN *Horace* 60 The lush rose fingers late.

**4. Comb.**

1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 52 Listening still, Hour after hour, to each lush-leaved rill. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* IV. 52 The lush-cold blue-bells.

Hence **Lushly** *adv.*, **Lushness.**

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 317/2 Luschly, *laxe* (K. P. rare). 1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* III. iv. 231 The long lythrums growing lushly beside them. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 552 In the lushness of early summer. 1902 NATION (N. V.) 9 Jan. 30/2 The customary lushness of rhetoric that is rather French than English.

**Lush** (lʊʃ), *a.<sup>2</sup> slang.* (See quot.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lush*, or *Lushy*, drunk.

**Lush, v.<sup>1</sup>** *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 4 *lusshe, luyssche, lusse, lusche, (pa. t. loste, luste)*, 5 *lusche, lousche, lusk, 9 losh, 6- lush.* [*? Echoic variant of LASH v.*]

**1. intr.** To rush, dash; to come down with a rush.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8117 (Kölbing) Hou our wightings so hende On be hepen wif swordes losten. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2977 Mast & sayl, doun hit lushed [*sc.* lussed], Cordes, cables, casteles, tofrusched. a 1350 *S. Anastasia* 114 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 26 *pe* Emperours men... Lushed upon him. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1455 With luffy launce one lofte they luyssche-to-gedrys. *Ibid.* 2226 He laughte omtte a large swerde, and luysschede one flasse. c 1430 *Lyba. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 114 He thought he hard the devylle loushe, He start into a bryer boushe. c 1470 *Golagros & Gato*, 1003 Thai luschit and laid on, that luflys of lyre. 1566 DRANT *Horace* A iij. The hancke bath busted, that down they lush, and so be drente at laste. 18... WHITEHEAD *Leg.* 19 (Cumberl. Gl.) For seun she grows a lushy beck An layks an loushes over the steaynes.

**2. trans.** To strike.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6875 (Kölbing) Per was... mani of his hors ylost. *Ibid.* 7750 Our cristen... out of be sadel mani lust. *Ibid.* 9797 Anoyer to be chine he luyste. c 1400 *Dest. Tray* 6730 He hurlet forth vuhnyndly, barmyt full mony, Of be ledis, bat hym led, luskit to ground. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 10 *pusschall* I... lusshe all youre lymmys with lasschis. *Ibid.* xlv. 37 *Pei lushed hym, pei lashed hym.* 14... *M.S. Soc. Anth.* 101 If 72 (Halliw.) These lions been lusked and lased on sondir. 1890 *Glenc. Gloss.*, *Lush*, to beat down wasps with a bough.

† **3. To bring out with a rush.** In quot. *fig. Obs.*

c 1449 Peacock *Repr.* I. xx. 129 Thei kunnen bi herte the textis of Holi Scripture and kunnen lussche hem out thikke at feest, and at ale drinking.

**Lush** (lʊʃ), *v.<sup>2</sup> slang.* [*f.* LUSH<sup>2</sup> *sb.<sup>2</sup>*]

**1. trans.** To ply with 'lush' or drink; to liquor.

1821 *Life D. Haggart* 13 We had lushed the coachman so neatly, that Barney was obliged to drive. 1838 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 142 To lush the Keyhavenites with four gallons of swill. 1888 E. J. GOODMAN *Too Curious* xxi. To lush me and feed me so as to get on my blind side.

**2. intr.** To drink, indulge in drink. Also to lush it.

1811 *Lex. Balutronicum*, *Lush*, to drink. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* II. 252 Smoke, take snuff, lush. 1835 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 90 The captain and his mate having... 'lushed it' ashore all night. 1851 61 MAYHEW *Labour* (1864) I. 187/2, I was out of work two or three weeks, and I certainly lushed too much.

**b. trans.** To drink.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxix. Some of the richest sort you ever lushed.

† **Lushburg.** *Obs. Forms:* 4 *lusshebourne, -borwe, -borue, -borgh, -burgh, lusseburgh, lussechebrays, lusschbourue, 4 5 lussheburgh, 5 -burne, luschburue, -bown, 7 Hist. Lushbrough, -borow, -burgh, (Lushborow), 8 Hist. lushborough, -burg.* [Anglicized name of Luxemburg.] A base coin made in imitation of the sterling or silver penny and imported from Luxemburg in the reign of Edward III. Also *Lusshebourne sterling*.

1346 *Rolls of Parl.* II. 160/2 Item, pur ce que plusieurs Marchantz, exportant la bone Monie d'esterling hors de ceste terre, & de jour en autre repointent diverses fausses Monies appellees Lusshebourmes [etc.]. 1351 *Ibid.* 239 1 Si homme apporte fausse Monie en cest Roialme... sicome la Monie appelle Lusselung [etc.]. 1377 *LANG. P. II.* B. xv. 42 As in lusshebourmes is a lyther alay and get loketh he lyke a sterlyng. c 1386 CHANCERY *Blank's T.* 73 God woot no lussheburgh payen yet. 1393 *LANG. P. II.* C. xviii. 72 Men may lykne letterid men to a lussheburgh, ower werse. *Ibid.* 83 Thus are þe luthere lykned to lusshebourme sterlynges. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 317/2 Luschburue (*S.* lushurue, *fapirus*). a 1500 *Piers of Plowman* 42 in *Black. E. P. P.* II. 11 No luschbourms but money of fyne asaye. 1607 CORRIE *Interpr.*, *Lushborow*, is a base coin used in the daies of King Ed. the 3. coined beyond Seas to the likenes of English money. 1716 M. PAVES *Athen. Brit.* III. 78 'Twas made High Treason in K. Edw. 3 Days, to bring in or receive the Counterfeit Money, call'd Lushburg.

**Lushing** (lʊʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* LUSH<sup>2</sup> v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.]

The action of the vb. LUSH<sup>2</sup>. Also *pl.* abundance.

1829 SCOTT *Yent.* 13 Mar. Clears in loads, whisky in lushing. [*So in Lockhart*; ed. 1890 has lashing; reading of *M.S.* perh. doubtful.] 1890 H. NISBET *Ball Up!* i, You can have both grub and liquor here in lushing.

**b. Comb.:** lushing-ken, a drinking bar, low public house; lushing-man, a drunkard.

1859 MATTHEW *Locab.* (Farmer), With all the pigs and lushing-men, A hundred stretches hence. 1883 L. WINGFIELD *A. Rowe* I. v. 120 Unable... to steer clear of lushing-kens, or avoid the seductions of the gaming-table.

**Lushington** (lʊʃɪŋtən), *slang.* [Punning use of the surname *Lushington*, with allusion to LUSH<sup>2</sup> *sb.<sup>2</sup>*]

The 'City of Lushington' was the name of a convivial society (consisting chiefly of actors) which met at the Harp Tavern, Russell Street, until about 1895. It had a 'Lord Mayor' and four 'aldermen', presiding over 'wards' called Juniper, Poverty, Lunacy, and Suicide. On the admission of a new member, the 'Lord Mayor' (of late years at least) harangued him on the evils of excess in drink. The 'City' claimed to have existed for 150 years; if this claim be well-founded, the existence of LUSH<sup>2</sup> *sb.<sup>2</sup>* will be authenticated for a date considerably earlier than that of our first quot. Our information is from 'Sir' B. Davies, the last 'Lord Mayor of Lushington'.]

† **1. In various jocular phrases referring to drink.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1823 'JOE BEE' *Dict. Turf* s. v. *Lush*, 'Lushington' or 'dealing with Lushington', taking too much drink. 1823 EGAN *Grise's Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, s. v. *Lush*, Speaking of a person who is drunk they say, *Alderman Lushington is concerned*, or, he has been voting for the *Alderman*. 1826 *The Fanny* I. 31 He is reported not to take sufficient care of himself: Lushington is evidently his master.

**2. A drunkard.**

1840 *Comic Almanack* 39 A blessed School of Physic—half-and-half! The Lushington of each young Doctor's Commons; Medical Students—sons of gin and chaff—Going to pot.] 1851 MAYHEW *Labour* I. 64 If they have any... a little stale, at the end of a week, they sell it at the public-houses to the 'Lushingtons'. 1890 'ROLF' *Boldrewood's Col. Reformer* xiii. 134 The best educated chaps are the worst lushingtons when they give way at all.

† **Lushish, a. Obs. rare**—[*f.* LUSH *a.* + -ISH.] ? Somewhat 'lush' or soft.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 100 The greater Sea Crabs... are strong and lushish, of hard digestion.

**Lushy** (lʊʃi), *a.<sup>1</sup> slang.* Also *lushey*. [*f.* LUSH<sup>2</sup> *sb.<sup>2</sup>* + -Y<sup>1</sup>.] Intoxicated, drunk.

1811 *Lex. Balutronicum*, *Lushy*, drunk. The rolling kiddeys had a spree, and got blood lushy. 1821 *Life D. Haggart* 15 They were both pretty lushy and quarrelling. 1883 L. WINGFIELD *A. Rowe* I. v. 127 'Steady there!' bawled the Hebrew. 'Damn him! always lushy'.

**Lushy** (lʊʃi), *a.<sup>2</sup>* [*f.* LUSH *a.<sup>1</sup>* + -Y<sup>1</sup>.] = LUSH *a.<sup>1</sup>* 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minst.* I. 98 When April first... its [sc. the Arum's] ear-like spindling flowers their cases burst, Beting'd with yellowish white or lushy hue. *Ibid.* II. 178 Flower of lushy red. 1882 J. WALKER *Jam. to Auld Reekie*, etc. 16 Here kullin curds and jugs o' lushy cream.

**Lusian** (lʊʃiən), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* mod. *L.* *Lūsī-us* (= *L. Lūsītānus*) + -AN.] = LUSITANIAN.

1776 W. J. MICKLE tr. *Canons' Lusiad* 154 Heavens!



shall the Lusian nobles tamely yield? 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. xiv. And soon on board the Lusian pilots leap. *Ibid.* xvi. Albion... to the Lusians did her aid afford.

† **Lusion**. *Obs. rare* = *lusion*. [ad. L. *lūsion-em*, n. of action f. *lūdare* to play.] See *quoting*.

1566 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lusion*, a playing, game or pastime. 1721 in BAILEY.

† **Lusitan**, a. *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *Lūsitan-us*.] = **Lusitanian** a.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Hist. Scot.* 293/1 All which was doone in the sight of the rest of the Lusitanian ships.

**Lusitanian** (*lū-sit-ā-ni-ān*), a. and sb. [f. L. *Lusitania* (see below) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to Lusitania; hence (chiefly poet.), of or pertaining to Portugal.

1720 SWIFT *Progr. Beauty* 48 Venus... Gave Women all their hearts could wish When first she taught them where to find White Lead and Lusitanian Dish. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof*, Go fetch a pint of port... such whose fader-grape grew fat On Lusitanian summers. 1902 *Edin. Rev.* July 88 Later geographers... confounded Oduessa in the Sierra Nevada with the Lusitanian Olyssippo.

B. *sb.* An inhabitant of Lusitania, an ancient province of Hispania, almost identical with modern Portugal; hence, a Portuguese.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 97 A certain Lusitanian, whom he took in an Island of Portugal. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 46 Some English Merchants ships (then too much abused, by the bragging Lusitanian...) helped them. 1709 J. CLARKE *tr. Grotius' Chr. Relig.* ii. xviii. (1711) 128 note, See... Freita concerning the Empire of the Lusitanians in Asia. 1886 SHELTON *tr. Flaubert's Salammbô* 7 A Lusitanian, of gigantic height.

**Lusive** (*lū-siv*), a. *rare* = *lusive*. [f. L. *lūs-*, ppl. stem of *lūdare* to play + -IVE.] Playful.

1871 M. COLLINS *Inn of Strange Meetings* 184 A little tablet for love's lusive rhyme.

† **Lusk**, sb. *Obs.* [f. LUSK v.] An idle or lazy fellow; a sluggard.

c. 1420 *Yngl. Assembly of Gods* 714 Vnthystryt, & vnlystes came also to that game, With luskies, & loselles that myght nat thryue for shame. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vi. v. What arte thou but a luskie and a terner of broches and a ludy wessher. c. 1515 COCKE *Lorell's B.* 11 Luskies, slouens, and kechen knaues. 1600 HOLLAND *Life* xlii. xlii. 418 We'll may they be cowards, and play the idle luskies. 1647 TRAPPE *Comm. Rev.* ii. 26 That kepeth himself unpuzzled of the world, that foul lusk that lieth in that wicked one. 1694 MOTTREUX *Kabelais* v. 236 Idle Luskies.

*Comb.* 1611 CORGER, *Estourdi*, sottish, blockish. . luskie-like.

**Lusk** (*lusk*), a. [f. *prec.* sb.] Lazy, sluggish.

1775 ASH, *Lusk*, lazy, worthless, idle. 1890 LIPPINCOTT'S *Mag.* Jan. 99 The lapses of lusk water heard apart.

† **Lusk**, v. *Obs.* [Of obscure origin. The sense agrees with that of OHG. *lūscan* (= O.Tent. \**lūt-skā* L. root \**lūt*; see LOITER v.), which would correspond to an OE. \**luscian*. For the phonology cf. *DECK a*.] *intr.* To lie hid; to lie idly or at ease, to indulge laziness; to skulk.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 9 Sibriht þat schrew as a lordan kan lusk, A sunyhirð smote he to dede vnder a thorn lusk. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* 131 Frere Luther and Cate calate hys nonne lye luskynge together in lechery. 1533 — 2nd Pt. *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 526/1 He nothing seeketh, but cornes to crepe in, where he may luskie and lurke in the darke. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. vii. 115 Not that I mean to fain an idle God That luskies in Heav'n and never looks abroad. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON *tr. Goulet's Wise Vieillard* 98 He lies luskung at home. 1662 J. CORRAVE *Wits Interpr.* (ed. 2) 311 Nay now you puff, lusk, and draw up your chin.

† **Luskard**, *Obs. rare* = *luskard*. [Of obscure formation; app. coined to render (obs.) F. *foirard*.] A kind of grape which causes looseness of the bowels. 1653 URQUHART *Kabelais* i. xxv. 115 The muscadine, the verjuice grape and the luskard for those that are costive.

† **Luskin**, *Obs. rare* = *lusk*. [Perh. subst. use of *LUSKING* ppl. a.] = **Lusk** sb.

1593 B. BARNES *Parthenophil* in Arb. Garner V. 457 The lead-heeled lazy luskies louping, Fling out, in their new motley breeches! [1824 MACGREGOR *Gallivod. Encycl.* 325 A luskian was lodged once in a farm-house... and thought proper to walk off in the morning with the bed-clothes.]

† **Lusking**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. LUSK v. + -ING.] Idling, skulking.

1599 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* i. xxi. 27 Wouldest thou say rest, or luskung, or sleape?

† **Lusking**, ppl. a. *Obs.* Also 5 *luskand*. [f. LUSK v. + -ING.] Slothful, lazy.

c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 750 Nay, luskand losell, lawes of the land Shall fayll bot we haue ouer will. 1600 LANE *Tom Tel-troth* (1876) 128 Thither thus luskung lubber softly crept.

† **Luskish**, a. *Obs.* [f. LUSK sb. + -ISH.] Slothful, lazy, sluggish.

15... *Hye Way to Spytill Hous* 117 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 28 Boyes, gyles and luskish strong knaues. 1533 MORE 2nd Pt. *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 589/1 They haue in their traunce and theire sleepe played out all their luskish luses. 1548 UNALL, *etc.* *Erasm. Par. Mark* vi. 7-9 Suche a mynistre as is quicke and spedie, and not a luskish loyterer or sluggerde. 1643 BURROUGHS *Exp. Hosea* v. (1652) 91 Away now with our Luskish desires, let us up and be doing. 1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday in A Cabinet*, etc. (1794) 28 Luskish or fleet, lugubrious or glad. 1819 H. BUSK *Tea* 115 When luskish seasons their retreat delay And March enamour'd steals a kiss from May.

Hence **Luskishly** adv., **Luskishness**.

1530 *Phyot. Dict.*, *Sacordia*, Luskishness. 1540 MORVINE *tr. Vives' Intrad. Wyssd.* C. iij. Those thinges... be occasions of great vices, as of insolent arrogancy, of luskishshenes [etc.].

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. i. 35 But, when he saw his foe before in view, He shooke oft luskishnesse. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Vok. Cerem.* Ep. A. iv. Is it time for us luskishly to sit still, and to be silent? 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 131 Formality in Religion, ease, sloath... and luskishnesse of spirit.

**Lusky** (*lʊzki*), a. [f. LUSK sb. + -Y.] Lazy, sluggish. (In quot. 1604 *transf.*)

1604 DRAVTON *Onl* 111 Rowse thee thou sluggish Bird... and leane thy Lusky nest. 1873 W. S. MAYO *Nerue* Again xxxii. 417 That I... would... Learn Hope to scorn and duty deprecate; And idly float on lush and luskly flow Of sense. 1886 S. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Lusky*, lazy, idle. 'Gret luskly things, they're too idle to work'.

† **Lusor**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *lūsōri-us* be-longing to a player (f. *lūsor* player) + -OUS.] Used in sport or as a pastime.

1613 T. GOWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1625) 100 He did not beate the ayre, and flourish with those lusurious, and preparatory weapons, but he did truly fight. 1619 GATAKER *Lots* vi. 117 Lusurious Lots; and such as be used in game, sport or pastime, for recreation and delight. 1668 G. C. in H. MORE *Div. Dial.* Publ. to Rdr. a. 4. The ill Tendency of such loose and lusurious Oration. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* ii. xvi. (1715) 332 Of Lots there were four sorts, viz. Political, Military, Lusurious, and Divinatory.

**Lusory** (*lū-sōri*), a. [ad. L. *lūsōri-us* (see *prec.*)] Used as a pastime; of the nature of play or sport. Of composition: Written in a playful style.

1653 GATAKER *Find. Annot.* Jer. 173 A lusoric Lot is lawful. a 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1743) xli. 5457 Which signifies just nothing, but is lusory and trifling. 1711 SHARPLES *Charac.* (1737) III. Alse. ii. iii. 119 God, as a kind Tutor, was pleas'd to... hear with his Angel, and in a lusory manner, expose his childish Frowardness. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P.*, F. Smith Wks. II. 456 Mr. Phillips's ode... after the manner of Horace's luskly or amatorian ode is... a masterpiece. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1856) 361 There is a refined species of comic poetry, — lusory yet elegant.

**Lussh(e)borgh**, *bourne*, etc.: see LUSHBURG.

**Lussom**, -um, *obs.* forms of **LOVESOME**.

**Lust** (*lust*), sb. Now literary. Also 3 *Orm*. *lust*, 4 *lost*, e, 4-7 *luste*. [Common Teut.: OE. *lust* masc. corresponds to OFris. *lust* masc., OS. *lust* fem. (MDu., Du. *lust* masc.), OHG. *lust* fem. (MHG. *lust* masc. and fem., mod.G. *lust* fem.), Goth. *lustus* masc. = O.Tent. \**lustu-s*, prob. repr. a pre-Tent. \**l̥s-tu-s*, f. the zero-grade of the root \**l̥s-* to long for, occurring in Gr. *λαλᾶ-εσθαι* (= \**l̥i-lay-*), Skr. *lag* (= \**la-ls*, a reduplicated form); the suffix -*tu-* forms nouns of action from verbal roots.

CF. *Orm. lōste* wk. masc. (MSw. *luste*, *lostē*). Da. *lyst*, mod. Icel. *lyst* (see *LIST sb.*), which are cognate and synonymous, but differ in declension. The mod.Sw. *lust* has been assimilated in form to the Ger. word.]

† **Lust**, pleasure, delight. Const. *in, to, unto*. (Sometimes coupled with *liking*.) *Obs.*

c. 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxiv. § 3 þa sæde he [Epicurus] þe se lūst wære þe hēste good. c. 1275 *Lune Rom* 95 in O.E. *Misc.* 66 We [Jesus] is feyr and bryht on heowe. . Of lufsum lost of truste treowe. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 92 Of zynche blisse and of zynche losse no liknesse. . ne may by yuounde. . line losses of þe worlde. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. i. 2 Sone, haue mynde how þou haddest lust in this lyfe, and Lazar peyne. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xi. x. 587 Allas my swete sonnes... for your sakes I shall lese my lykynge and lust. a 1529 SKELTON *E. Rymnyng* 222 What we kys and play, In lust and in lykynge. c. 1580 SIDNEY *P's.* xxii. v. Let God save hym in whom was all his lust. 1593 SHAKS. *Lear*, 1384 Gazing vpon the Greekes with little lust. 1607 — *Timon* iv. iii. 492.

† **Lust**, pl. Pleasures. *Obs.*

c. 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Luke vii. 14 þa ðe... of carum... & of lustum þiss lifes synt for þrysmede. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 72 Per hy habbeþ... hire solas, hire blisse, and hire confort, and alle hire losses. c. 1369 CHAUCER *De the Blanche* 581 My lyf, my lustes be me lothe. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Tim.* iii. 4 Loueris of lustis [Vulg. *voluptatum amator*] more than of God. c. 1400 *Destr.* Troy 3317 All our ledys... [shall] lyue in þis lond with lustes at ease. c. 1420 *Amours of Arth.* 213 This es it to luffe paramours, and lustis [i.e. lustes] and litys.

c. quasi-concr. A source of pleasure or delight; an attraction, charm (*obs.*). *poet.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 46 O Venus... Thou lif, thou lust, thou mannes hele. *Ibid.* II. 46 In kertes and in Copes riche Thei weren clothed... With alle lustes that eche knew Thei were embrouded overal. 1423 JAS. I *Kingsis* Q. lxxv. Our lyf, oure lust, oure gouernoure, oure queene. 1549-62 STERNHOL & H. P's. lxii. 7 God is my glory and my health, my soules desire and lust.

† **Lust**, Liking, friendly inclination to a person. *Obs.*

c. 1430 *Freemasonry* 506 For they were werkmen of the beste, The emperour hadd to them gret luste. 1535 COVERDALE *Nm.* xlv. 8 Yf the Lorde haue lust vnto vs [1611] If the Lord delight in vs.]

† **Lust**, Desire, appetite, relish or inclination for something. Const. *of; to* (with sb. or inf.). Sometimes joined with *leisure* (cf. *LIST sb.* 4 2). *Obs.*

Now merged in the stronger use 5 (influenced by 4). a 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* v. xiii. [xii.] (1890) 436 Mid inges-wendlice lust heofonlicra gode. c. 1000 ALFRED *Hom.* i. 86 Him was metes mielc lust. a 1225 *Ancre.* R. 118 þeo hulle þæt to lust is hot toward en sunne. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 253 þe ober stepe is fet me zette mesure ine þe loste and mid þe liking of þe wille. c. 1400 MAUNDEY (1839) xxviii. 285, I hadde no lust to go to the parties. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vi. i. The weder was hote about noone, and syre launcelot had gret lust to slepe. 15... *Frere & Boye* in in Ritson *Ant. Pop. Poet.* 37 Hys dyner forth he drough: When he sawe it was but bad, Ful lytell lust thereto he had. 1538 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* To Rdr. 4 b, Yf we thurst, his [God's] trueth shall fulfill oure luste. 1530 PALSGR. 580/2,

I have nothing so good luste to my worke as I had yester-daye. 1570 FOXE *Serm.* 2 *Cor.* v. Ep. Ded. A. iij, Men wholly geuen our to worldly studies haue little leysure, and lesse lust, either to heare Sermons or to read booke. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burm. Pestle* i. iij, If you would consider your state, you would haue little lust to sing, I wisce. 1627 W. SCLEATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 276, I have neither lust nor leysure to enter the question.

† **Lust**, with indefinite article. *Obs.*

1426 LVIG. *De Guil. Filiz.* 23360, I had a lust... for to holden my passage. 1528 PAYNOL *Salerno's Regim.* (1535) 11 b, No man ought to eate but after he hath a luste. 1530 PALSGR. 616/1, I haue a luste to gyve you a blowe on the cheke. 1549-62 STERNHOL & H. P's. lxxi. (1566) 167 From my youth I haue a lust Stil to depend on thee. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. n. 161 Such as did seeke the Glory of Martyrs... out of a lust of dying.

† **Lust**, (One's) desire or wish; (one's) good pleasure. *Phr.* at (*after*) one's lust. *Obs.*

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John i. 13 Ðaðe ne of blodum ne of uillo *rel* of lust lichomes ne from uillo *rel* lust [weres] ah Gode gecened sint. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 2809 Sua ferr your lust yee foln nought, þat yee for-gete him þat yow wrought. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1620 Weepe now na more, I wol thy lust fulfill. c. 1400 *Destr.* Troy 8852 All the pepull to pyne put and dethe at oure lust? c. 1450 *Merlin* 268 When he was all to brosed and hym difouled at her lust saf thei haue hym not slain. 1535 COVERDALE *P's.* xci. 11 Myne eye also shal se his lust of myne enemies. 1576 FLEMING *Panopt. Epist.* 18 If by the law of your lust, you account me a craftie... fellow. 1579 LVLV *Enphes* (Arb) 59 Wil thy Father... giue thee libertie to lyue after thine owne lust? 1606 SHAKS. *Tr.* & *Cr.* iv. 134 When I am hence, Ile answer to my lust. 1677 SEDLEY *Ant.* & *Cl.* i. 5 The Valiant cannot board, nor Coward fly, But at the lust of the inconstant Sky.

† **Lust**, = **LONGING** *vbl. sb.* 1 2. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 241 2 Luste as women with chylde haue.

3. *spec.* in Biblical and Theological use: Sensuous appetite or desire, considered as sinful or leading to sin. Often *pl. esp.* in the lusts of the flesh, fleshy lusts.

n 1000 *Juliana* 409 Him sylfum selle þyrced leahtras to fremman of lof godes lices lustas. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 Dre þing bed þat mankin heuied. On is þe selue lust, oder is þe licheitres. De briddes fleschliche lustes. c. 1230 *Itali Meid.* 3 Puelenges of fleschliche fulben to licomliche lustes. a 1400 *Cursor* M. 28749 (Cott. Gallia) Fasting and gude bismes gers a man fle lustes of fless. 1526 TINDALE 1 *John* ii. 16 All that is in the worlde (as the lust of the flesche, the lust of the eyes, and the pryde of gooddes). 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 335 We haue Reason to coole our raging Motions, our carnal Strings, or vnblitted Lusts. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* i. i. (1648) 2 Which set a man at liberty from his lusts and passions. 1857 MAURICE *P's. St. John* viii. 130 These sensual pleasures, these gods of our creation, these lusts which we are feeding. 1900 J. WATSON in *Expositor* Sept. 193 This world with its pride and its riches and its lust and its glitter must pass away.

4. Sexual appetite or desire. Chiefly and now exclusively implying intense moral reprobation: Libidinous desire, degrading animal passion. (The chief current use.)

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* i. 358 Weres wylla to gefremmanne nime bares geallan & smyre mid þone teors & þa hæþran þonne hafid he mycelne lust. a 1100 *Voc.* in Wrt. Wulcker 524/34 *Ueneris*, lustes. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 26254 Man þat menges him wit best for his fleas lust to full-fil. c. 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* i. 1981 Ne stren may nou encessy Wyp-oute flesches luste. c. 1400 MAUNDEY (1839) iv. 27 The grette lust that he had to hire. c. 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1563 Thou deemest luste and love conuertible. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven.* & *Ad.* 800 Loue comforteth, like sun-shine after raime, But lusts effect is tempest after sunne. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 82 Cats... in the time of their lust (commonly called 'catwalling'),... are wilde and fierce, especially the males. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb) 15 He neuer spared man in his anger, nor woman in his lust. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1015 In Lust they burne; Till Adam thus gan Eue to dalliance move. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* v. 637 Vine urg'd to lawless Lust the Centaurs Train. a 1704 T. BROWN *Stat. agst. Wom.* Wks. 1730 i. 56 We need not rake the brothel and the stews, To see what various scenes of lust they use. 1756 BURKE *Subl.* & *B.* i. x. 'The passion which belongs to generation, merely as lust, is just only. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* n. i. ii, The feeble vassals of wine and anger and lust.

5. In mod. rhetorical use (with some transferred notion of sense 4): Lawless and passionate desire of or for some object. In poetry sometimes without implied reprobation: Overmastering desire (esp. of battle).

1678-9 DRYDEN & LEE *Edipus* iv. i, He, who brings him forth, shall have reward Beyond ambition's lust. 1699 CIBBER *Nerxes* iv, The neighing Steeds too foam and champ, ... and show a noble Lust of War. 1760 STERNE *Serm.* xi. Wks. 1815 III. 118 The insatiate lust of being witty. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip* III (1839) 238 The monarch was governed by a lust of power. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo.* III (1845) II. xii. 274 It appeared that he felt nothing really but the lust of applause. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 660 'The very lust of pleasing the men on whose favour... their prosperity... depends. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ.* Art. 12 A mean lust of accumulation. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* vii, He felt the lust of battle tingling in his veins. 1868 MISS YONGE *Cameos* i. xxxiv. 293 From the time Edward I gave way to the lust of conquest, his history is one of painful deterioration.

† **Lust**, Vigour, lustiness; fertility (of soil). *Obs.*

1308 TRIVISA *Barth.* De P. R. iii. viii. (1495) 54 To restore the luste both in plantes and in beestes. 1521 FISHER *Serm.* agst. Luther Wks. (1876) 323 No lust of grenenes nor of life appereth. c. 1540 J. HEYWOOD *Four P.* P. (Copland) Djb, I left her in good helthe and luste. a 1591 R. GREENHAM *Serm.* i. (1599) 96 It putteth life and lust into vs... to doe all those good workes which may glorifie God. 1605



1. *Wks.* 1737 111. 2 *Tri.* What, married! *Luc.* Lustily  
 promis'd. *1632* *SCOTT* Absolutely contracted. *1634* *SIR T. HERBERT*  
*Promis.* 156 They bowze it lustily, with variety of meates  
 and pleasure. *1685* *WOOD* Life 21 June, It began to raine  
 lustily for a quarter of an hour. *1719* *DE FOE* *Crusoe* 1.  
 xix. *1740* 349 He ... cried out to us ... lustily. *1738* *SWIFT*  
*Pol. Convers.* 35 If she ben't marry'd, at least she's lustily  
 promis'd. *1829* *SCOTT* *Ann of G. xxx.* He saw him feed  
 lustily as well as carve fealty. *1877* A. B. EDWARDS *Up*  
*Nile* xxi. 64 Every inch of arable ground is turned to  
 account. All that grows, grows lustily. *1808* G. S. TVACK  
*Bk. abt. Bells* x. 170 The bells pealing forth right lustily  
 from the steeple of the parish church.



†3. Lustfully, carnally. *Obs.*

c 1410 *Love Bonavent. Mirr.* xxxiv. (Gibbs MS.) lf. 64 That a man pat seep a woman lustily . . is accounted a lechour. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* iv. 28 b/2 On a certain nyght when he wold lustily knowe his wyfe she dremed that she shold bere a chylde of myschefe. 1589 *Pappe v. Hatcher* B ij b, I thinke it [lecherie]. no harme if the tearmes be not abuse: for you must say, virtuously done, not lustily done.

**Lustiness** (lŭ'stīnēs). Also 5-6 lustines, -ynes (se. [f. LUSTY + -NESS].)

†1. Pleasantness, pleasure, delight. Also, beauty of attire (cf. LUSTY a. 2 b). *Obs.*

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* iii. 128 (177) Beth glad and draweth yow to lustynesse. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) i. xx. (1859) 28 Thou myght . . ever abyde in ioye and lustynesse. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxiv. 2 Delytsum lylie of everie lustynes. a 1547 *SURREY in Totiel's Misc.* (Arb.) 3 The sonne hath twice brought furth his tender grene, And clad the earth in liuely lustynesse. ? a 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* 327 Dewoyd langour, and leif in lustines.

2. Vigour, robustness; †energy, activity.

c 1325 *Song of Mercy* 160 in *E. P.* (1862) 123 And lustines his leue hap take. We loue so slouche and harlotrie. ? a 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 1282 And after daunced . . Youthe, fulfild of lustynesse. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) 1483 iv. 58 That other [tree] drye withoute any maner lustynesse or verdure. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xl. (Percy Soc.) 203 My youth was past, and all my lustynes. 1607 *MARKHAM Caval.* i. (1617) 33 For a Horse . . of youth, strength and lustynesse, eight Mares are a full number. 1740 *DYER Ruins of Rome* 476 For now the frame no more is girt with strength Masculine, nor in lustiness of heart Laughs at the winter storm. 1863 *KINGLAKE Crimea* II. ix. (1877) 102 He had too much lustiness of mind . . to be capable of living on terms of close intelligence with the . . statesmen of Berlin.

†3. Lustfulness; carnal nature or character.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5118 When thou hast . . spent thy youthe in ydlinesse, In waste, and woful lustynesse. c 1555 *HARFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 247 Lest the vice of concupiscence and lustynesse . . should . . break forth. 1580 *FRAMPTON Dial. Iron & Steele* 160 The powders of it [steel] are . . good for the *Gonorrhea passio*, and for the lustynesse of man. 1619 *FOTHERBY Atheism*. i. x. § 5 (1622) 111 When the heate of that lust and lustynesse is past, and they be come againe vnto their cold blood.

**Lusting** (lŭ'stīŋ, *vbl. sb.* [f. LUST v. + -ING 1].) The action of the verb LUST in its various senses.

a 1300 *Seven Sins* viii. in *E. P.* (1862) 18 Pat me gieue lif and gode ending and to 300 31ue gode lusting in his silue place. 1580 *STONEY P's.* xxxviii. iii. Delight in God, and he shall breede The fullnesse of thy own hartes lusting. 1677 *GILPIN Demonol.* (1867) 73 Paul's persecution, though a real gratification of his envious lusting, by his blinded understanding was judged duty. 1760 *LAW Spirit of Prayer* i. 54 By the flesh, and its lusting, are meant . . the natural man, as he is by the fall.

**Lusting**, *ppl. a.* [f. LUST v. + -ING 2.] That lusting; having lustful desires.

1559 *T. PRICE Compend. Price. Wishes* Wise ii. When shall the minde be moued right To leane his lusting life? 1591 *GREENE Maidens Dream in Shaks. Soc. Papers* (1845) II. 138 The lusting humor of the eyes . . Could not allure his mind to think of vice. 1844 *W. H. MILL Sermon. Tempt. Christ* iv. 91 The hopes of good which the lusting eye conceived in them while distant. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 118 The tyrannical man . . is just a drinking, lusting, furious sort of animal.

**Lustless** (lŭ'stlēs), *a.* Now rare or *Obs.* [f. LUST sb. + -LESS.]

†1. Without vigour or energy; = LISTLESS. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Old Age* xi. in *E. P.* (1862) 150 Pe tunge . . lustles lowteh in uch a lib. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* iv. ix. (Tollem. MS.). A very fleumatick man is in the body lustles [L. deses], heuy and slow. c 1412 *HOCLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 3881 Whan pat be paunche is ful, A fume clymbith vp in to be heed, And makib a man al lustles and al dul. 1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasmi. Par. 2 Tim.* 24 Preache the worde of the ghospel strongly, neither beyng frayed with aduersitie nor lustles in prosperitie. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. iv. 20 For in his lustlesse limbs . . A shaking fever raignd continually. 1611 *COTGR., Delatent.* . . vnwilling, lustlesse, vndisposed, out of the humor. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* xiii. 56 The Throstell, with shrill Sharps; as purposely he song T'awake the lustlesse Sunne.

†2. Joyless; without pleasure or delight. *Obs.*

1508 *DUNBAR Tua mariit women* 441 3one lustlesse led so lelely scho luffit hir husband. a 1585 *SIDNEY Arcadia*, etc. (1622) 493 A lustless song.

3. Without lust or sexual appetite.

1586 *MARLOWE 1st Pt. Tamburl.* iii. (1590) C 7, He shall be made a chabst and lustlesse Einnuke. 1610 *HEALEY St. Ang. Citie of God* xxii. xxiv. (1620) 848 The time shall come when we shall doe nothing but enioy our (lustlesse) beauties. 1611 *COTGR., Priapisme*, a lustlesse extention, or swelling of the yard.

Hence †**Lustlessness**.

1556 *OLDE Antichrist* 5 To dryue all lustlesnesse and sluggish drowsyness out of our myndes. 1611 *COTGR., Chasteté*, chastitie, continencie, lustlesnesse.

**Lustly**, *a.* [f. LUST sb. + -LY 1.]

1. Pleasant, pleasure-giving. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 pe gode word of holi boc beð be saules lustliche bileue. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 411 Poul vnderstondib bi fode, mete and drynk pat ben couenable to do betere be seruys of god; and not lustly deyntees of prestis. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* l. iv. 673 The mealie Mountains (late vnseen) Change their white garments into lustly green. 1894 *F. S. ELLIS Reynard Fox* 261, I ne'er have set My eyes on anything so rare, So lustly, costly, or so fair.

†2. Lustful; carnal. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 79 Shone lustliche wil. 1618 *FLETCHER Chances* iii. iv. There can be no hell To his that hangs upon his hopes; especially in way of lustly pleasures.

†**Lustly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [OE. *lustlice*: see LUST sb. and -LY 2.]

1. With pleasure or delight; gladly, willingly.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 47 Pæt hi Sunnandagum & massedagum Godes cyrican georne secan, & þær þa godcundan laer lustlice zehyran. c 1000 *ELFRIC Gram.* xlv. (Z.) 264 *Liberet*, lustlice. c 1275 *Prov. Alfred* 212 in *O. E. Misc.* 115 Pæt quad Alfred: Lustlike lustine (v.r. lustnie). [c 1430, 1500-20, a 1533 see LUSTLY adv. 1.]

2. Voluptuously; lustfully.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 318 1/2 Lustly (*K. lustili*, *voluptuose*). c 1440 *HVLTON Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) i. lxxii, Yf he falle . . cyther by excesse of tomoche etyng or to often or to gredely or to lustly & delicately or to some in untyme. [1520: see LUSTLY adv. 3.] 1598 *GRENEWEY Tacitus* Ann. ii. x. (1622) 48 Tiberius thought it better, that the yong man lustlike giuen, by the wanton laciuousnesse of the cite, should be better fashioned in the campe.

3. Lustily, vigorously.

[a 1470: see LUSTLY adv. 2.] 1520 *MORE Dyaloge* i. Wks. 136 1/2 Forth he lymned on three legges so lustly, yf his maysters horse w<sup>t</sup> four fete, could scant ouertake him. a 1533 *FRITH Another Bk. agst. Rastell* C ix b, Rastell . . plaieth me the bal lustlye ouer the corde. [1535: see LUSTLY adv. 2.] 1546 *BP. GARDINER Declar. Art. Joye* 31 The unlearned arrogant reader wyl here waxe angry . . and . . go lustly forth to proue me a foole.

**Lustra**, pl. of LUSTRUM.

†**Lustrable**, *a. Obs.* -° [ad. L. *\*lustrabilis*, f. *lustrare* to LUSTRATE.] 'That may be purged or purified' (Bailey 1727 vol. II).

**Lustral** (lŭ'strāl), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *lustralis*, f. *lustrum* LUSTRUM.] *A. adj.*

1. Pertaining to the Roman LUSTRUM or purificatory sacrifice; hence, pertaining to, of the nature of, or used in rites of purification; purificatory.

1533 *BELENDEEN Lity* iii. vii. (S.T.S.) 270 Pe capitol was purgit be þe Sacrifice lustrale. 1677 *GILPIN Demonol.* (1867) 194 He [Julian] caused their meats and drinks to be sprinkled or mixed with the lustral water. 1776 *GIBSON Decl. & F. I. Notes* xv. p. lxviii. The assistants were sprinkled with lustral water. 1783 *T. WILSON Archæol. Dict.*, Lustral day, or dies lustricus amongst the Romans, was the day on which lustrations were performed for a child, and the name given. 1851 *LAYARD Pop. Acc. Discover. Nineveh* x. 251 Copper lustral spoons. 1853 *MERIVALE Rom. Rep. iv.* (1867) 133 The assassin . . coolly washed his hands in the lustral waters of a neighbouring temple. 1864 *RAWLINSON Anc. Mon.* i. vi. 480 A lustral Ewer. 1874 *H. R. REYNOLDS John Bapt.* v. § 2. 278 The Hindu worship has always consisted largely in lustral rites.

2. Occurring every five years; quinquennial.

1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F. xviii.* II. 71 As this general tax upon industry was collected every fourth year, it was styled the Lustral Contribution. 1880 *MURHEAD Ulpian* i. § 8 The Lustral census in Rome.

†**B. sb.** A lustrum or period of five years. *Obs.*

a 1656 *USSHER Ann.* (1658) 807 When to this time five lustrals I had seen.

†**Lustran**, *Obs. rare.* [f. LUSTRUM + -AN (or L. *an-nus* year).] The first year of a lustrum.

a 1656 *USSHER Ann.* vi. (1658) 766 The first [census] was made in the lustran, that is, in the year that they reckoned for the beginning of the space of five years.

†**Lustrant**, *a. 1 Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *lustrantem*, pres. pple. of *lustrare* to illumine: see LUSTRE sb. 1.] Lustrous; fig. illustrious.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 His lustrant beynis var cleuat iiiii. degres abufe oure oblique orisone. 1616 *J. LANE Cont. Sqr.'s T. v.* 479 Bold spirits, and lustrant heroes.

**Lustrant**, *a. 2 rare.* [ad. L. *lustrantem*, pres. pple. of *lustrare*: see next.] = LUSTRATING *ppl. a.*

1895 *ELWORTHY Evil Eye* 422 The application of the lustrant spittle with the middle or *infantis digitus*.

**Lustrate** (lŭ'strēt), *v. 1* [f. L. *lustrāt-*, ppl. stem of *lustrare*, to purify by lustral rites, to go round, review, survey, f. *lustrum*: see LUSTRUM.]

1. *trans.* To purify by a propitiatory offering; to cleanse by (or as if by) lustration; *gen.* to purify.

1653 [see LUSTRATING below]. 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* i. (1701) 18 1/2 There was also a great Plague; the Oracle advis'd them to lustrate the City. *Ibid.* 57 1/2 He [Epimenides] is reported to be the first that lustrated Houses and Fields, which he performed by Verse. 1718 *ROWE tr. Lucan* li. 601 Barbarous Priests some dreadful Pow'r adore, And lustrate ev'ry Tree with human Gore. 1746 *T. SEWARD Conform. betw. Popery & Paganism* 55 This Custom of Nusers lustrating the Children by Spittle. 1818 *J. C. HOBHOUSE Hist. Illustr.* (ed. 2) 319 The city was solemnly lustrated by holy water and missions, . . to purge away the contagion of the French. 1891 *tr. De La Saussaye's Man. Sci. Relig.* xix. 160 The sacrificial animals were led round the object which was to be lustrated.

†2. *a. intr.* To pass or go through (a place).

*b. trans.* To pass through or traverse. *Obs.*

1634 *VICARS B'n.* viii. 303 Thrice through Aventines mount he doch lustrate. 1657-83 *EVELYN Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 83 His soul lustrates and pervades through all things. 1721 *BAILEY, Gangueek*, the Time when the bounds of the Parishes are lustrated by the Parish-Officers, Rogation-Week.

†3. *trans.* To view, survey. *Obs.*

1623 *COCKERAM, Lustrate*, to view. a 1648 *LD. HERBERT Hen. VIII* (1683) Ep. Ded., The parts thereof, as fast as I could finish them, were lustrated by Your gracious Eye.

Hence **Lustrating** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1653 *MANTON Exp. James* iii. 17 Being in an idol temple, the lustrating water fell upon them. 1653 *HAMMOND Par. & Annot. N. 7, 1 Cor.* iv. 13 Wks. 1659 II. 520 *Heptacabara* [filth] signifies those things that are used in the lustrating of a city among the Gentiles. 1728 *EAREBY tr. Burnet's St. Dead* II. 52 Lustrating or purging Fires.

1846 *New Timon* (ed. 3) 178 The penitent offering the lustrating tide.

†**Lustrate**, *v. 2 Obs.* [f. LUSTRE sb. 1 + -ATE.] *trans.* To impart lustre to; = LUSTRE v.

1688 *Abridgm. Spec. Patents, Weaving* (1861) 1 Invention of making, dressing, and lustrating silke, called black plain, alamodes, ranforcees, and lustratings. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2454/4 Peter Du Clou who Dresseth and Lustrateth Silks, Stuffs, &c. 1697-8 *Act 9 Will. III.* c. 43 § 13.

**Lustration** (lŭ'strā'shŭn). [ad. L. *lustrātiō-em*, n. of action f. *lustrare* LUSTRATE v. 1.]

1. The action of lustrating; the performance of an expiatory sacrifice or a purificatory rite (e.g. by washing with water); the purification by religious rites (of a person or place from something).

1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* II. v. vi. § 3. 621 A Muster, and ceremonious lustration of the Armie, was wont to be made at certein times with great solemnitie. 1635 *A. STAFFORD Fem. Glory* (1869) 118 The Lustration of houses was yearly usuall with the Romans, in the Month of February. 1699 *BENTLEY Phal.* 380 The Lustrations of Cities and Countries from Plagues, Earthquakes, Prodiges. 1715 *POPE Ilind* i. 411 The host to expiate, next the king prepares, With pure lustrations, and with solemn prayers. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 414 Signatures of the cross, and lustrations by holy water. 1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. l. 183 Enjoining the lustration of the city by solemn sacrifices. 1875 *LIGHTFOOT Comm. Col.* 171 There were other points of ceremonial observance, in which the Essenes superadded to the law. Of these the most remarkable was their practice of constant lustrations. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 70 1/2 In Rome . . there was a lustration of the fleet before it sailed, and of the army before it marched.

*b. gen.* Washing. Chiefly *jocular.*

1825-9 *MRS. SHERWOOD Lady of Manor* III. xix. 82 The little girl . . now too evidently bore the symptoms of long neglect, and Mrs. Cicely's plans of lustration were, therefore, the more needful. 1829 *J. L. KNAPP Jnl. Naturalist* 310 Birds are unceasingly attentive to neatness and lustration of their plumage. 1887 *LOWELL Old. Eng. Dram.* (1892) 78 The other never paid his washer-woman for the lustration of the legendary single shirt without which [etc.].

2. *fig.* Purification, esp. spiritual or moral.

1655 [GLAPHORNE] *Lady Mother* v. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* II. 125 You may live To make a faire lustration for your faults And die a happie Convert. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* vi. 170 The . . excrementitious matter is separated by this inward lustration from the blood. 1777 *EARL CHATHAM Sp. on Addr.* 18 Nov. Let them [the prelates] perform a lustration; let them purify . . this country, from this sin. 1882 *FARRAR Early Chr.* i. 140 St. Peter's mind is full of the Deluge as a type of the world's lustration. 1887 *LOWELL Democr.* 166 The lustration of the two vulgar Laies by the pure imagination of Don Quixote.

3. The action of going round a place, viewing, or surveying it; the review (of an army).

1614 [see 1. 1623 *COCKERAM, Lustration*, a viewing, compassing. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, Lustration, compassing, viewing or going about on every side. 1752 *YOUNG Brothers* i. i. (1777) 7 'Tis their great day, supreme of all their year, The fam'd lustration of their martial powers. 1849 *JEFFREY in Cockburn Life Jeffery* (1852) I. 405, I have made a last lustration of all my walks and haunts, and taken a long farewell of garden, and terrace, and flowers.

†4. A perambulation, inspection, census. *Obs.*

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* vii. xl. 360 How deeply hereby God was defrauded in the time of David, . . will easily appear by the summes of former lustrations.

5. = LUSTRE sb. 2 rare-1.

1853 *F. W. NEWMAN Odes of Horace* ii. iv, One whose age runs fast to finish Its eighth lustration.

**Lustrative** (lŭ'strätiv), *a.* [Formed as LUSTRATE v. + -IVE.] Pertaining to lustration, expiatory purification, or (jocularly) washing.

1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 256 The Saxon . . expends his lustrative energies upon his street and stairway, but never thinks of washing his own shirt. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 70 1/2 Puppets suspended and swinging in the air (*oscilla*) formed one way of using the lustrative power of the air. 1889 *Edin. Rev.* No. 345. 67 The numerous and minute lustrative prescriptions, always included Gentile pollution.

**Lustratory** (lŭ'strätōri), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Lustral, expiatory.

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Lustration*, Lustrations, and lustratory sacrifices, were not only performed for men, but also for temples [etc.]. a 1883 *E. FITZGERALD Sp. Paulus Emilius in Blackw. Mag.* (1886) Nov. 632 To Delphi; where to the presiding God A lustratory Sacrifice I made.

**Lustre** (lŭ'strō), *sb. 1* Also 6 *Sc. lustr*, 6- (now *U.S.*) *luster*. [a. *F. lustre* masc., = *Sp.*, *l'g. lustro*, *It. lustro*, Rumanian *lustru*; a *Com. Rom.* *vbl. sb.* f. *L. lustrare* to illumine, prob. repr. an earlier *\*luc-strāre* f. *luc-*, *lux* light.]

1. The quality or condition of shining by reflected light; sheen, refugence; gloss.

Often with *adj.*, as *metallic*, *pearly*, *silky*, *waxy lustre*. c 1522 *MORE De quat. novis.* Wks. 73 1/2 He that by good vse and experience, hathe in his eye the ryghte marke and very trewe lustre of the Dymonte. 1529 — *Dyaloge* i. *ibid.* 159 b The iewel, . . the bright lustre where of blyed eyes might not endure to behold. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* i. ii. 124 That same Eye, whose bend doth awe the World, Did loose his Lustre. 1670 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 15 Thier ordinary designs [in tapestry] . . with a whiles use will soone loose their luster. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. Carriers give a lustre, or gloss to their leather, several ways, according to the colour to be illustrated. 1738 *GRAY Tasso* 65 All stones of lustre shoot their vivid ray. 1830 *D'ISRAELI Chas.* I. 111, vii. 135 The dark and dazzling lustre of her eyes frequently shone in tears. 1845 *G. E. DAV tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 77 Minute scales of caprate of baryta, of a fatty lustre. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* i. (1879) 8 A coating of a hard glossy substance with a pearly lustre.



1871 W. H. G. KINGSTON *Banks Amazon* (1876) 111 The wool appeared very long, soft, fine, and of a silky lustre. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 75 Cut a piece of lead or of zinc, and observe the lustre of its fresh surface.

b. rarely in pl. Appearances of lustre.

1614 TOMKIS *Albion* in iii. (1615) D. 4. By the whiteness and bright sparkling lustre We allure th' Intelligences to descend. 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Custom Country* v. v. She being set in years next, none of those lustres appearing in her eyes, that warme the fancy. 1841-4 F. EMERSON *Ess.*, *Love Wks.* (Bohn) I. 76 Like opaline doves'-neck lustres, hovering and evanescent.

c. *concr. pl.* Applied to the eyes.

1810 F. DUDLEY *Amoroso* II. 118 (Fitzedw. Hall).

d. A material or composition used to impart a lustre to manufactured articles.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. For very black furs, they sometimes prepare a lustre of galls, coppers, Roman alum, and other ingredients. 1875 *See* LUSTRING *vb.* sb. b].

2. Luminosity, brilliancy, bright light; luminous splendour.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 53 The spere & haunyn of Venus .. is ane gristitene of ane mercurous lustre. 1566 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xi. 58 With bills and glaives making a dreadfull lustre. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Blond's Eromena* 40 Her three lanterns .. afforded the greater lustre, because of the chrysal, cut diamond-wise. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* f. i. v. 19 God expects no lustre from the minor stars. 1694 ADDISON *Occult's Met.* Misc. Wks. 1726 I. 195 And now the scorching Sun was mounted high. In all its lustre. 1782 WORCESTER (P. Pindar) *Lytic Odes to R. Acad.* v. Thus stars, when pinch'd by frost, cast keener lustre. 1799 VINCE *Elem. Astron.* xxi. (1810) 229 Obstructing the lustre of the sun's beams. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xlvii. The sun was shining with uncommon lustre. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 218 The lustre of the most remote part of the corona .. was about one eight-hundredth part of the brightness of the Moon.

b. *concr.* A shining body or form.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 307 As glaring day Of these unnumber'd lustres robs our sight. 1814 CARY *Deute, Par.* v. 126, (1) turn'd Toward the lustre, that with greeting kind Erewhile had hail'd me.

3. *transf.* Radiant beauty or splendour (of the countenance, of natural objects, etc.).

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* l. ii. Wks. 1856 I. 78 Till the soile of griefe Were cleared your cheek, and new burnisht lustre Cloath'd your presence. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* i. vii. Virgins are like the fair flower in its lustre. 1728-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1320 When Autumn's yellow lustre gilds the world. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* i. i. His countenance, radiant with health and the lustre of innocence. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* i. 591 Manhood's glorious lustre and noble joy in his eyes.

4. *fig.* in various applications, esp. Brilliance or splendour of renown; glory. Often in phrases, to add lustre to, to shed or throw lustre on, etc. Also, splendid beauty (of language, sentiments, etc.).

c. 1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen.* VIII (Camden) 69 The third chapter .. casteth forth a very jolly glistering lustre of many goodly illations of such things as .. make little against us. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps. xxxv.* iv. Like the light, he shall display Thy justice in most shining lustre. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iii. (1634) 112 These actions, together with his honourable behaviour, which added much to their lustre, were more glorious than profitable. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 185 Hee affected popular Lustre by frequent exhibiting most Stately Shewes. 1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Balsac's Lett.* 85 The chastity of Stile, which lendeth a lustre to your elaborate writings. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* f. iii. 202, I hold mine own Religion so good, as it needs not fetch lustre from the disgrace of another. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* i. i. How does the lustre of our father's actions, Through the dark cloud of ill that cover him, Break out. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 304 The Duke of Richmond was sent to give a lustre to that negotiation. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. i. 1 His birth .. was attended by prodigies, foretelling the future eminence and lustre of his character. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) i. iv. 239 The pomp and lustre of his language. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 3 She was .. charmed by the lustre of his sentiments. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* ii. Wks. 1813 V. 295 It threw great lustre on his administration. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xi. I. 295 The virtues of Claudius .. place him in that short list of emperors who added lustre to the Roman purple. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iv. iv. 253 Mythical lustre illumined all the historic facts of Abraham's life. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* I. xix. 166 As she dilated on the past, she seemed to share its lustre and its triumphs. 1882 PENNY *Eng. Journalism* xx. 152 Its future is a future which .. is likely to add fresh lustre to the Newspaper Press.

† b. Something that adds lustre; a glory. *Obs.* a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without M.* iii. i. To think well of our selves, if we deserve it, is a lustre in us. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 436 Which virtues were most eminent in this singular servant of God, as a lustre to his great learning. a 1647 HABBINGTON *Surv. Wore.* in *Proc. Wore. Hist. Soc.* III. 359 The degree of knighthood, which is not only a lustre to a family, but giueth a precedence. 1647 FULLER *Holy War* v. xxx. 286 The Persian or the Tartarian or some other obscure Prince .. shall have the lustre from God to mail this great Empire.

† c. External splendour, magnificence. *Obs.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iv. (1736) 46 Solemnizing Nativities and Deaths with equal Lustre. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xi. 169 They inveighed vehemently against lord bishops, their pride and lustre.

5. a. † A glass ball placed among artificial lights to increase the brightness of the illumination (*obs.*); also, one of the prismatic glass pendants often attached in circles to a chandelier or hung round the edge of an ornamental vase. b. A chandelier [the usual sense in Fr.].

1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* ii. 187 Hung with many great Circles of Lamps .. intermixed with Lustres or Balls of Glass. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Cress* Mar 8 Sept., The whole is made gay by pictures .. and in almost every room

large lustres of rock crystal. 1754 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 160 A glass lustre or chandelier. 1812 MOORE *Intercepted Lett.* viii. 45 Many a maid, with busy feet That sparkle in the Lustre's ray. 1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Bos.*, *Scenes* xxi. The remains of a lustre, without any drops. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Lustre*, a bright brass chandelier, suspended from a ceiling, as we see in churches, theatres, &c. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1133 A bronze lustre for sixty candles. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vii. (1875) 277 Lustres of coloured crystal.

6. a. A thin light dress material having a cotton (formerly also silk or linen) warp and woollen weft and a highly lustrous surface.

1831 G. R. PORTEK *Silk Manuf.* 299 Poplins and lustres are .. composed partly of silk and partly of worsted. 1877 BURROUGHS *Taxation* 555 Linen lustres .. are dutiable. 1881 *Daily News* 26 Aug. 5/1 We do not believe there lives a woman whose patriotism would induce her to wear an English lustre if she is able to buy a French cashmere.

b. A kind of wool having a lustrous surface.

1894 *Times* 22 Jan. 13/4 The best lustres and demi-lustres are sure to be more in request than any other kinds.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lustre process*, *trade*; in sense 'having a lustrous or glossy surface', as *lustre fabric*, *fleece*, *goods*, *wool*; objective gen., as *lustre-maker*; *lustre mottling*, 'the peculiar mottling seen in pæcilitic rocks' (Webster *Suppl.* 1902); *lustre ware*, cheap pottery with surface ornamentation in bright metallic colours.

1886 SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 199 If 'lustre' fabrics are out of fashion the demand for home-grown wool diminishes. 1891 *Times* 15 Oct. 5/9 'Lustre' and demi-lustre fleeces. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 4/2 France has again begun to give out orders for 'lustre' goods. 1881 *Daily News* 26 Aug. 5/1 The silk manufacturers of Lyons are .. worse off while the taste for finely-wrought wool lasts than the Yorkshire 'lustre' makers. 1900 19th Cent. Sept. 447 The 'lustre' process was known in Siena at a very early date. 1895 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 2/7 In the twofold weft and 'lustre' trade there is an abundance of work. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 476 'Lustre' ware consists of an inferior quality of the materials worked into the usual forms, and having the hue of gold, platinum, or copper, &c. fixed on the glaze. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 238/1 The wool .. has a glistening appearance, which has earned for it the name 'lustre wool'.

**Lustre** (lŭ'strə), sb. 2. Also 6 *Sc.* *lustrir*, 6- (now U.S.) *luster*. [Anglicized form of LUSTRUM.] A period of five years.

1387 TREVISIA *Nigdon* (Rolls) VIII. 29 Thirity yere of vj. lustres. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* l. v. 94 Eftir mony lustris and zeiris outsidin is. 1685 BOYLE *Erre Eng.* p. xlii. The following Discourse was written .. some Lustres ago. 1715 GARTH *Clarendon* 227 The fourth bright Lustre had but just begun To shade his blushing cheeks with doubtful d-awn. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 9 Soit will be the turn of you young folks, come eight more lustres, and your heads will be bald like mine. 1899 O. SEAMAN *In Cap & Beds* (1900) 27 After a lustre of celibacy She married with a publican.

† **Lustre**, sb. 3. *Obs.* [ad. L. *lustrum*.] A cave.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xvii. 159 But, turning to his lustre, Calves and Dam, He shewes abhor'd death, in his angers flame. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Lustre*, a Den of wilde beasts.

† **Lustre**, v. 1. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *lustrare* to LUSTRATE.]

1. *trans.* To purify; = LUSTRATE v. 1.

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri.* Faith (1845) 285 That all his actions moral be watered and faith with faith.

2. To view, survey; = LUSTRATE v. 1 3.

1541 PAYNEL *Catline* xiv. 20b. They trusted, that Jupiter, lustring and beholdinge all thynges, wolde discover the counsailes .. of those vngtrous hopelotes. 1635 D. DICKSON *Pract. Wks.* (1845) I. 10 If a Pagan's life be well lusted.

**Lustre** (lŭ'strə), v. 2 Also 7-9 *luster*. [ad. L. *lustrare* to see LUSTRE sb. 1]

† 1. *trans.* a. To render illustrious. b. To throw light upon, illustrate. c. To render specious or attractive. *Obs.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* l. iv. 778 As a Husband's Nobleness doth lustre A mean-born Wife; so [etc.]. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) Ep. Ded. Aij. Worthy, loe to you at last; Saint Pauls Antichrist in such lineaments as that Apelles his pencil, or coale rather was pleased to shadow him in. Lusted I say not, vnailed onely, and made more barefaced. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* ii. iv. 20 The Policy then which is most simple and single, and lest lusted with the pompe & bravery of Ceremonies [etc.]. 1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prærog. Chr. Kings* i. 17 Our Puritans have from hence learned to colour and lustre their ugly Treasons .. with the cloake of Religion.

2. *intr.* To be or become lustrous. Now rare.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 62 Eeune lyk as her dectee to the Saints doth lustre in heunblisse. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal Ship* 27 Her five bright Lanthorns lustre round the seas, Shining like five of the seven Hyades. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* iii. 326 What bloom, what brightness lusters o'er her cheeks! 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Dec. 2/1 Their feathers lusted in the moonlight as they passed.

3. *trans.* To put a lustre upon (cloth, pottery, etc.).

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 201 Isinglass .. used .. in lustring silk ribbons.

**Lusted** (lŭ'stərd), a. [f. LUSTRE sb. 1 or v. 2 + -ED.] Having a lustre; spec. in *Ceramics*, having a thin glaze or a metallic lustre.

1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Lusted Seal*, a furrier's name for a dyed and prepared skin of the fur seal. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 394 The lusted kingfisher. 1893 *Athenæum* 17 June 774/1 A small room in the Louvre has been appropriated to a collection of Persian lusted pottery.

† **Lustree**. *Obs. rare.* [F. (*éttoffe*) *lustree*.] A lusted silk fabric.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* (1879) I. 244 Courtezans .. cover their .. faces with a vail of a certaine glittering taffeta or lustree.

**Lustreful** (lŭ'stərfŭl), a. [f. LUSTRE sb. 1 + -FUL.] Lustrous.

1843 BAMEFORD *Homely Rhymes* (1864) 76 And raven had never spread plume on the air Whose lustreful darkness with his might compare. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* II. xiii. 333 Her eyes were proudly lustreful.

**Lustreless** (lŭ'stərləs), a. [f. LUSTRE sb. 1 + -LESS.] Without lustre: said freq. of the eyes.

1810 F. DUDLEY *Amoroso* II. 109 (Fitzedw. Hall). a 1814 *Spaniards* v. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 246 Her eyes .. Now lustreless are cast upon the ground, Or stare around her with a vacant gaze. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. App. 393 No perfect or refined form can be expressed except in opaque and lustreless matter. 1898 P. MANSON *Troph. Diseases* xvi. 254 The skin .. becomes dry, lustreless, and scurfy.

† **Lustrement**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. LUSTRE sb. 1 + -MENT.] Lustrous appearance.

a 1641 BR. MONTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 51 Notwithstanding all specious shewes, and lustrement, they retained the state and condition of sins.

† **Lustrical**, a. *Rom. Antiq. Obs.* [f. L. *lustricus*, f. LUSTRUM: see -ICAL.] Pertaining to purification. Only in *lustrical day* (L. *dies lustricus*): see *quots.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Lustrical day*, ones christring day. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. i. 6 This name was .. imposed .. on the ninth day, called the lustrical, or day of purification.

† **Lustrific**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *lustrificus*: see LUSTRUM and -IFIC.] Purificatory. † So **Lustrifical** a.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lustrifical*. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Lustrifick*, purging. 1732 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 393 Sprinkling themselves with lustrifical Water.

† **Lustrification**. *Obs.* [f. LUSTRE sb. 1 + -IFICATION.] A making lustrous.

1631 *Celestina* i. 16 Shee made .. oynments for to make the face smooth, lustrifications, clarifications [etc.].

**Lustrify** (lŭ'strifai), v. rare. [f. LUSTRE sb. 1 + -IFY.] *trans.* To make lustrous.

1886 *All Year Round* 28 Aug. 79 Ointments for various purposes of lustrifying and beautifying the complexion.

**Lustrine** (lŭ'strin), a. f. *lustrine*, f. *lustre* LUSTRE sb. 1, after *It. lustrino*.] A glossy silk fabric. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1229 Specimens of figured silks: Lustrine, taffeta, English velvet. 1883 *Advt. 'great silk sale'* in *Daily News* 10 Oct. 7/4 Black and white Lustines, from 12d. per yard.

**Lustring** (lŭ'string), sb. *Obs. exc. arch.* (See also LUSTERING.) [Alteration of F. *lustrine* (see *prec.*), *It. lustrino*, as if f. LUSTRE sb. 1 + -ING 1 or -ING 3.] A glossy silk fabric. Also *attrib.*

1697 *London Gaz.* No. 3262/4 The Royal Lustring Company of England do give notice, that .. their Ware-house .. shall be opened every day to sell their Allamodes, Renforces, and Lustrings. 1732 LEDIARD *Scotch* II. vii. 75 All sorts of stuffs .. of Italian lustrings. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Pe'sy Thoughtless* I. 68 A pink coloured French lustring. 1789 *Bath Trm.* 3 Aug. (Fashions), A stomacher of white lustring. 1822 LAMB *Elia Ser. i. Distant Correspondents*, As rapid as a damaged lustring. 1886 BYNNER *A. Surriage* xxix. 334 She must have new gowns of lustring and taffeta.

**Lustering** (lŭ'string), *vb.* sb. *techn.* Also U.S. *lustering*. [f. LUSTRE v. 2 + -ING 1.] The action of LUSTRE v. 2; the manner in which something is lusted.

In *Metalurgy* = BRIGHTENING *vb.* sb. 2.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Lustering* (*Metalurgy*), the brightening of metal in the crucible at the moment of reaching its point of purity. 1892 *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 200/2 The style, colours, lustering, and other characteristics of the beautiful ceramic ware of Persia.

b. *concr.* = LUSTRE sb. 1 d.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Lustering*, a polish; as black-luster for stoves, etc.

**Lustring**, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] Exhibiting a lustre; lustrous, shining.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 29 O gay Godesse lustering. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 108. 2/2 Your Rayes so extensive, And Lustering Streamers so all-comprehensive. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 245 O'er the image of the lustering moon Gloomily a sable speck is spreading.

† **Lustrious**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. LUSTRE sb. 1, after *illustrious*.] Splendid, lustrous.

1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.* 7 Most worthily may .. Old Berengarius fairly shine Within this Skie of lustrious Starres, Who gainst Romes errors fought Truths wars. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 132 You will see folk there of much more lustrious attire.

**Lustrous** (lŭ'strəs), a. [f. LUSTRE sb. 1 + -OUS. Cf. OF. *lustréux*.] Having lustre, sheen, or gloss.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 41 My sword and yours are kinne, good sparkes and lustrous. 1742 COLLINS *Oriental Eclog.* i. But dark within, they drink no lustrous light. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Nightingale* 29 Where beauty cannot keep her lustrous eyes. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 166 Slides the bird o'er lustrous woodland. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* ii. Thick, lustrous, well-arranged black hair and whiskers. 1872 VEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 135 The Romans manufactured a red lustrous ware on the banks of the Rhine.

b. *fig.* (Cf. LUSTRE sb. 1 4.)

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xx. § 1 A certaine .. lustrous masse of matter chosen to give glory .. to the eloquence of discourses. 1625 - *Sylva* § 956 The more Lustrous the Imagination is, it filleth and fixeth the better. 1822 LAMB *Elia Ser. i. Decay Beggars*, The Blind Beggar .. whose story doggerel rhymes .. cannot so degrade or attenuate, but that some sparks of a lustrous spirit will shine through the disguisements. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 40 She saw the Lustrous, her great lord, appear.

Hence **Lustrously** adv., **Lustrousness**.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 17/2 Like stars .. They shall .. be lost All meanly in its moonlike lustrousness. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 56 The clemency and moderation, which



shine so lustreously in the English crown. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 79/1 The steel... becomes lustreously white. 1892 *HENLEY Song Sword*, etc. *Loud. Volunteers* ii. 26 With this enchanted lustreousness.

|| **Lustrum** (lustrum). Pl. *lustra*, *lustrums*, *erron.* *lustras*. [*L. lustrum*; usu. believed to be f. root of *lustrare* to wash (cogn. w. *lavare* LAVE v.).]

1. *Rom. Antig.* A purificatory sacrifice made by the censors for the people once in five years, after the census had been taken. Hence, the census itself.

1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* xi. viii. (1622) 150 He [Claudius]... appointed a view to be taken of the city which is called Lustrum, and the number of the citizens to be enrolled. [1780 *Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* 224/2 We hear from Rome that they had a lustrum (or a numbering of the people) there on the 24th of June, when it appeared there were in that city 155,184 inhabitants.]

2. A period of five years.

In Latin sometimes used for a period of four years. 1590 L. LLOYD *Consent of Time* To Rdr. a. 3. Can any true account of time be made... by the census of Lustrum, which the Grecians call *Penteteries*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 24 The Lustrum or computation of the five years beginning at the leap year, when the Dogstar doth arise. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 264 Prolonging them... to so many years or Lustras. 1686 F. FLATMAN *Heracitus Kidens* No. 71 (1713) II. 189 Till two short Lustra o're your Sacred Head shall flow. 1742 *Young Nt. Th.* ii. 173 We push time from us, and we wish him back; Lavish of Lustrums, and yet fond of life. 1849 *Poe Morella*, Thus passed away two lustra of her life. 1901 M. T. F. McCARTHY *Five Yrs. Irish* xxiv. 343 There were, during the lustrum under review, 1077 men in Ireland who had been called to the Bar.

3. U. S. In college use.

1850 W. R. WILLIAMS *Relig. Progr.* ii. (1854) 36 It is the book not of an academic lustrum only, nor of a lifetime, but of generations. 1860 C. DUFFEE *Hist. Williams Coll.* 200 A proposition was then submitted to the Alumni... that the classes in lustrums, or divisions of fours, engage to contribute two hundred and fifty dollars each.

† **Lustry**, a. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. *LUSTRE* sb. + -Y.] Lustrous.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. iii. 5 The vyolet Hyacinth... Lustric Diamond, shining Topaz.

† **Lustsome**, a. Obs. rare. [OE. \**lustsum* (implied in *lustsumlic* pleasant) = OHG. (MHG., Ger.) *lustsam*, Goth. *lustsams*; see *LUST* sb. and -some.] ? Covetous, ? wilful.

1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 1641 (Gött.) All lustsum, all wicked-hede Has fild his world on lenth and brede. 1400 *Wyclif's Bible* Prov. Ep. vii. (1850) I. 72/1, I am not so lustsum and dul, that I shulde bihothe thes thingis me to know.

**Lusty** (l'vsti), a. Also 3-5 lusti, 6 lusty, 6-7 lusive. [f. *LEST* sb. + -Y. Cf. MHG. *lustic* (mod.G. *lustig*), ON. *lustig-r*.]

† 1. Of persons and their attributes: Joyful, merry, jocund; cheerful, lively. Obs.

1295 *Leg. Kath.* 1693 Alle pleinde somet, alle lahinde somet, eauer illiche lusti. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 655 And from his courser, with a lusty herte, In to a groue ful hastily he sterte. 14. *Epiphany in Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 109 With lusty hart and glad here and myld of face. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom. Prol.* The lawe requirith a fre, a willinge, a lusty and a lounge herte. 1552 ASCHAN *Germany* 16 The one so lusty with good luck that he had no lust to leave, and the other so chafed with losing that he still would venture. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 41 The gentlemen... keepe sumptuous houses, lusty ports, and great hospitalitie. 1621 FLETCHER *Isl. Princess* ii. vii. My most noble Princes, no discontents, but all be lustie. He that frownes this day is an open enemy.

b. Of singing, music, festivities: Merry, cheerful. Now arch. and dial.

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas Pro.* (1554) 35 Their... lustie freshe singing. 1440 — *Nightingale Poems* 373 Sche, .. all the someres nyght Ne seseth not with morny a lusty. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Song) 50 Let us some lusty balet syng. 1535 COVERDALE *Amos* vi. 7 The lusty here [1611 banquet] of the wyllfull shall come to an ende. 1596 Sir J. DAVIES *Orchestra* lxviii. With loffie turnes and capriols in the ayre, Which with the lustie tunes accordeth fayre. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* iv. v. Well met sir, you are for this lusty wedding? 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* iv. The lusty banqueting with sweetmeats and comfits. 1864 SKEAT tr. *Uhlant's Poems* 262 Hark! a lusty horn is sounded. 1896 CROCKETT *Grey Man* xxvii. 183 Never once did we speak of wars and stratagems... but all of friendship, of lusty daffing, and of leasome love.

† 2. Pleasing, pleasant. Obs.

† a. Pleasing in appearance; beautiful. Obs. 1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 269 Pi leor is swa anime te lufsum and lusti on to loken. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 35 Now be the lusti somer floures, Now be the stormy wynter shoures. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. vi. The medowes... Tapited bene with diners floures newe, Of sundry moteles lusty for to sene. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* xl. ix. 86 Lavynia... That doun for schame did cast hys lusty cun [L. decoros]. 1530 TINDALE *Gen.* iii. 6 The woman sawe that it was a good tree to eate of and lustie unto the eyes. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 92, Hillocks which are pleasant and lusty to loken unto. 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xvii. 63 Quhen throu hir garments, heir and thair, Apperit hir lustie limis square.

† b. Of dress: Handsome, gay. Of persons: Gaily dressed. Obs.

1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 486 Who now moost may bere on his bak at ones Of cloth and furrou, hath a fresch renoun; He is 'a lusty man' clept for be nones. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 58 Ane hundreth ladies, lustie in to wedis, Als fresch as floures that in May vp spredis. 1530 PALSGR. 318/1 Lusty or fresche in apparayle, *frisque*. 1555 BRADFORD in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. xlv. 134 Ye shall prove their lustie lyveries to be fighit with exceeding great excoess. 1584 PEELE *Arraignm.* Paris i. i. Her lustie mantle

waning in the winde. 1603 DRAYTON *Odys* x. 7 Long since the Summer layd Her lustie Brav'rie downe. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithful Shepherdess* i. i. Every shepherds boy Puts on his lusty greene.

† c. Of seasons, places, etc.: Pleasant, delightful. Obs.

1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 736 And with him, in that lusty place, So fair folk and so fresh hadde he. 1385 — *Spr.'s T.* 44 Ful lusty was the weder and benigne. 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* (E. E. T. S.) 4807 In that fresche[l] lusty place Hem to disporte and solace. 1525 L. BERNERS *Proest.* II. lxxix. [lxxv.] 236 It was in the ioly lusty moneth of Aprell. 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* I. 149 That I may conure in some lustic groue. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithful Shepherdess* i. i. Since the lusty spring began.

† d. Pleasant to the taste. Obs.

1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 29 Till firy Tytan... Had dried up the lusty lycour nywe, Upon the herbes in the grene mede. 1450 MYRC 1436 Also 3ef þou synned hast In mete or drynke by lusty tast.

† e. Of language, eloquence, etc.: Pleasing, agreeable. Obs.

1399 *Po. Poes.* (Rolls) I. 372 That it be lore lawefulle, and lusty to here. 1449 PECKOK *Repr.* II. xviii. 235 Into this ende... thei viden certein colouris of rethorik; that with hem her spechis schulde be the more lusti. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* l. 980 All the audyence Reioysed to here her lusty eloquence. 1529 SKELTON *Rephic.* etc. Wks. 1843 l. 207 Yong scolars... when they have delectably lycked a lytell of the lycorous eluctuary of lusty learning.

† f. Full of desire, desirous. Const. *to*, for. Obs.

1400 *Destr. Troy* 1059 Sum lordes to lunge lusty þai were. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 96 Than George bad y<sup>e</sup> kyng... be lusty to goddes servyce. 1552 LATIMER *Serm.* Lincoln. vii. (1562) 124 b. These thynges are written for our sake, to make vs lustie to folowe oure vocation. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 97 Lusty for labour.

† g. Full of lust or sexual desire; lustful. Obs.

1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's Pro.* 41 Py styngkyng swyn fy, foule moot thee falle, .. A taketh heede sires, of this lusty man. 1493 *Cath. Angl.* 224/2 Lusty... *libidinosus*. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 68 It is better to kepe the horse from the mares, .. for... he shall be more lusty, and the moo horse coltes shall he gete. 1562 *Child Marriages* etc. 75 He went... when he was lustie, to his wief, and visid her compaignie in bed. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithful Shepherdess* iv. ii. Proroking thoughts that stirr vpp lusty fiers. 1611 COTGR. *Recheffer zu chuen*, to make him lustie, or desirous of the litch. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 104 While their Youth is fill'd with kindly Fire, Submit thy Females to the lusty Sire.

5. Full of healthy vigour.

a. Of persons and animals: Healthy, strong, vigorous. Also of a period of life: Characterized by vigour. Now somewhat arch. in literary use; common in dialects. † In early use often: Valiant, courageous, active (obs.).

1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 85 This... knight... Was yong and there with all a lusty knight. 1386 — *Pro.* 80 With hym there was his some a yong Squier A lonyere, and a lusty Bachelor. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* b. v. j. b. That hawke was neuer so lusty nor so Joly before. 1521 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. l. 281, I mett his Holynes, and my thought I never sawe hym mor lusty. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xvii. 22 A mery herte maketh a lusty age, but a sorowfull minde dresth y<sup>e</sup> bones. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 128 For milking, or for feeding, it is best alwaies to choose such as are young, of lusty age. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. iii. 66. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 15 All idle, lustie, and wandring beggars, who ought not to eate. 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1669) 27 Cause a lusty Servant (his Arms well washed) to mix the honey and water together. 1702 *Pore Jan. & May* 135 Old as I am, my lusty limbs appear Like winter greens, that flourish all the year. 1791 COWPER *Lind* l. 175 A bark with lusty rowers well supplied. 1824 BYRON *Deformed Transf.* l. 1, Though my brothers are So beautiful and lusty. 1876 *Black Madcap* v. vii. 65 But what pathos was there possible to those stalwart young fellows with their lusty throats, their tobacco, and beer and wine? 1884 *West Sussex Gaz.* 25 Sept., [To be sold] 10 prime lusty heifers.

*transf.* 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iv. 31 Make lusty the mynde of a Christian souldier. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 14 Truth is the natural food of our soul... doth render it lusty, plump and active. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 33 note, They were... the natural guides of the lusty young democracy. 1880 NEWMAN SMYTH *Old Faiths in New Lt.* i. (1882) 19 Much even of our most positive and lusty science is still only in its infancy.

† b. Phrases. *Lusty Laurence* (cf. LAURENCE): 'a good wencher' (Nares). *Lusty Juventus*: the title of a morality play produced c 1550; often used allusively in 16th c. Obs.

1582 STANYHURST *Eneis* II. (Arb.) 64 You lustye iuventus In yeers and carcase prime. 1594 in *Arber Stationers' Reg.* (1875) II. 309 A ballad intitled Lustye Lawrence. 1594 BARNFIELD *Helens Rape* Poems (Arb.) 40 Old lad, and bold lad, such a Boy, such a lustie iuventus. 1598 MARSTON *Metam. Pigm.* etc. *Sat.* iv. F 1 b. When strong backt Hercules... Rob'd fifty thynges of virginity. Farre more then lusty Laurence. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Captain* iv. iii. Lusty Laurence. See what a Gentlewoman you have saluted. 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* i. iii. Well, lusty Laurence, were but my night now, Old as I am, I would make you clap on Spurs, But I would reach you. 1636 DEKKER *Wonder of Kingd.* v. i. Wks. 1873 IV. 279 He'll prove a lustie Lawrence.

c. With reference to vegetable growth. arch.

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* iii. viii. 434 In the spring and March when the trees are in flowers, and beguine to grow lustie. 1666 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 128 Thus you will have lusty slips. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. (1683) 8 The Plum... growing so lusty, as to mount up without them [the lobes]. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* ix. Great happiness Grew, like a lusty flower in June's career.

† d. Of soil: Fertile, prolific. Obs.

1601 W. W. BARLOW *Defence* 6 Pregnant natures, are like lustie groundes, these manured by industry, prooue soundly fertile.

† e. Insolent, arrogant, self-confident. Obs.

1568 ASCHAN *Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 54 To thinke well of him selfe, to be lustie in contemning of others. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 5 Purposing... to show a lusti contempt of so silli a friend. 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 46 The great emperor of Turkes... is lately become... somewhat cranker and lustier, than his accustomed manner was. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* vi. xxxvi. 242 The Coloners onely of Velitre, upon so long rest and quietnesse began to be lustie and wax wanton [L. *gestientes otio*]. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* x. § 102 When they found it fit to make any lusty Declaration against the Parliament... they always inserted somewhat that might look like candour and tenderness towards the King's Party.

† 7. Of inanimate agencies (e.g. a fire, wine, poison, a disease): Strong, powerful. Obs.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 228 The husbandmen sat warming their shankes by a lustie fire that filled the chimney. 1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* iii. 21 Many a low Ebbe, many a lustie Tide. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* iv. iv. Strong lusty London beer. 1647 *Pro. to Beaum. & FL's Custom Country*, They... dranke lusty wine, The nectar of the Muses. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Conv. betw. B. J. & W. D.* Wks. (1711) 224 It was strong and lusty poison. 1683 *Troyan Way to Health* xlv. (1697) 380 The close Rooms, lusty Fires, drawn Curtains, and other torturing Circumstances. 1692 LOCKE *Muc.* § 29 Distempers... which, by too forward applications, might have been lusty diseases.

† b. Of a ship: Sailing well. Obs.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 335 In an houre we cast more over-board then was laded in a day; and... immediately we perceiv'd the Vessel to be more lusty. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 155 4 The *Paradox*... had a sharp dispute with a lusty privateer, who got from him. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 19 The Chase is a lusty brave Ship.

8. Of actions (esp. those involving physical effort, as a blow, a shout): Vigorous. Of a meal, etc.: 'Hearty', abundant.

1672 CHAUCER's *Ghost* 14 He... beheld the lusty Love which each of them to other made. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 122 A word drawn from the lusty shout of soul-diers. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 266 ¶ 2 He drunk a lusty Draught. 1779 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 25 Oct., I hope Mr. Thrale once a day makes a lusty dinner. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 271 The Turk... gave him two or three lusty kicks on the seat of honour. 1840 THACKERAY *King of Yvetot*, And every day it came to pass That four lusty meals made he. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xi. 177 She gave her a maternal welcome... bestowing lusty blows on her back. 1894 HALL *Caine Marston* iii. xiv. 175 There was some lusty disputation.

† 9. Massive, substantial, large. Obs.

1640 *Lanc. Lovers in Brand Pop. Antig.* (1849) II. 37 We will have a lustie Cheese-cake at our sheepe-wash. 1645 FENELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 126 The Arsenal has sufficient to arm 70,000 men, .. with divers lusty pieces of ordnance. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astral.* lxxvi. 432 Provided alwaies, it be not to hinder themselves from enjoying a lusty Benefice. 1670 EACHARD *Cent. Clergy* 127 If ten or twenty of the lustiest noble-men estates of England were cleaverly sliced among the indigent. 1691 SHADWELL *Sceniers* i. i. A Bottle of Spirit of Canary and a lusty glass. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xv. 123 Four boys and a little girl sat at a side table where... a lusty loaf was laid under contribution.

† b. ? Important, striking. ? once-use.

1788 H. WALPOLE *Lett. Earl Strafford* 17 June (1846) VI. 202 To have Constantinople taken, merely as a lusty event.

10. Of persons: Massively built. Hence, corpulent, stout, fat.

1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1341 He was lusty and well made, though not tall. 1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Apology* IV. 5 That lady, playing the character of Arpsia... being very lusty, the scene men found great difficulty to lift the chair into which she had thrown herself. 1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* II. 209 Quite a grand looking man, though not lusty, but rather thinish. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ii. Being a robust and lusty man, he... found it impossible to get through between the bars. 1839 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 180, I came upon a gang of lusty women, as the phrase is here for women in the family-way. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Wordsbks.* *Lusty*... 2. Obese; fat.

11. Comb. (parasynthetic), as *lusty-handed*, *† hued*, *limbed*, *lunged* adjs.

1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 639 The... heaps Of apples, which the 'lusty-handed year, .. o'er the blushing orchard shakes. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3014 So 'lusty liewed of colour. 1897 PULLEN-BURRY *Blotted Out* 17 Red-nosed 'lusty-limbed swains. 1895 CLIVE HOLLAND *Jap. Wif.* (ed. 11) 87 Instruments... blown by other equally 'lusty-lunged boys.

Hence † *Lusty sb.* (Naut.). = HEARTY sb. 2

1805 *Spirit Pub. Jnrls.* (1806) IX. 375 Now then, my lusties, for a lug at the bowlines.

† **Lusty gallant**. Obs.

1. The name of a dance; also of a dance-tune.

1569 ELDERTON in *Collect. B. L. Ball. & Broad-sides* (1867) 14 A proper new Ballad in praise of my Ladie Marques, whose Death is bewailed to the Tune of New Lusty Gallant. 1577 BRETTON *Wks. Eng. Wit* (Chappell *Mus. Old T.* I. 91), The youth must needs go dance, First galliards—then larronsse, and heidegy—Old Lusty Gallant—All flowers of the broom. 1578 PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery* D b. A proper Dittie. To the tune of Lusty Gallant. 1594 NASHE *Terrors* At. Wks. (Grosart) III. 271 After all they danst Lustie gallant, & a drunken Danish Lavalto or two.

2. A fanciful name for some tint of light red.

1587 HARRISON *Descr. Eng.* ii. vii. 172 in *Holinessed*, I might here name a sort of hewes denised for the nonce, wherewith to please phantastical heads, as goose-turd greene... popingaie blue, lustie gallant. 1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* 1709 Lusty gallant colour or light red, *spudicous*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 110 The French vse therewith [the hyacinth] to die their light reds or lustie-gallant.



Lusum, obs. form of LOVESOME.

|| **Lusus naturæ** (lūsūs nātūræ). Also 9 simply **lusus**. [*L. lūsūs nātūræ* a playing or sport of Nature.] A supposed sportive action of Nature to which the origin of marked variations from the normal type (of an animal, plant, etc.) was formerly ascribed. Chiefly *concr.*, a natural production deviating markedly from the normal type, or having the appearance of being a result of sportive design; a 'freak of nature'.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Glouc.* (1662) I. 351 Others more probably account them [fossils] to be *Lusus Naturæ*. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iii. They .. concluded unanimously, that I was only *scriptum scalath*, which is interpreted literally *lusus naturæ*. 1767 GOUGH *Treat. Wounds* I. 180 Doctor Hunter .. exhibits many arms .. shewing this *Lusus Naturæ*. 1816 BRACKENRIDGE *Jrnl. Voy. Mission* 46 The wild turkey is invariably black; although, it is possible, that by some *lusus naturæ*, there may be white. 1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* (1834) 35 The animals of the Antediluvian world were not monsters; there was no *lusus* or extravagance. 1845 FORD *Hamble, Spain* I. 334 A *lusus naturæ* called *el Torcal*, an assemblage of stones which look like a deserted town. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Lost Bower* xlviii. I have found a bower today A green *lusus*—fashioned half in Chance, and half in Nature's play. 1880 GRAY *Strucht. Bot.* 419 *t. Lusca*, a 'sport' or variation from a seed or bud. 1885 MACHUS, *K.xviii*, 18 Feb. 3/2 It is a veritable curiosity—a sort of fossilised *lusus naturæ*.

**Luswart, Lut**, var. forms of LUSARD, LUTE.

† **Lutament**. Obs.— [ad. *L. lutamentum*.] 'A wall or bridge made with mortar' (Cockeram 1623).

† **Lutanist, lutenist** (lūtānist, -nist). Also 7 **lutanist**, 7-8, (9 *arch.*) **lutinist**. [ad. med. *L. lūtānista*, f. *lūtāna lute*.] A lute-player.

1600 J. DOWLAND 2nd Bk. *Songs* title-p. Batchelor of Music, and Lutenist to the King of Denmark. a 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses Looking-gl.* iv. v. (1638) 84 The Lutanist takes Flats and Sharps, And out of those so dissonant notes, does strike A ravishing Harmony. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* ii. I likewise can call the lutanist and the singer. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. ii. 243 The celebrated Striggio a lutenist and voluminous composer. 1881 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* II. 52 An accomplished lutenist and singer. 1892 C. E. NORTON *Dante's Par.* x. 135 As a good lutenist makes the vibration of the string accompany a good singer. 1898 S. LEE *Lute-Shaks*, xv, *Lyrics*.. set to music by Robert Johnson, a lutenist in high repute.

† **Lutany**. [? Formed after prec.] ? Lute-music. 1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 41 (Minstrels) without end Reel your shrill lutany.

**Lutar**, obs. form of LUTER.

† **Lutarious**, *a.* Obs. rare—1. [*f. L. lutāri-us* (*f. lut-um* mud) + *-ous*.] Inhabiting mud.

1681 GREW *Museum* I. iii. 38 A scaly tortoise shell .. of the Lutarious kind.

† **Lutary**, *a.* Obs. rare—1. [ad. *L. lutārius*: see prec.] = prec.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. d. Lutarie tortoise. **Lutarynauncer**: see LUTHERANANCER.

† **Lutation**. Obs. [n. of action, *f. L. lutāre* LUTE v. 2.] a. The process of luting. b. The material used in the process.

1611 FLORIO, *Alutatione*, a luting or lutation. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 265 Then to Lutation have a care, therein be no abuse. *Ibid.* 272 Lutation .. is a medicine thin or thick .. which stoppeth most exactly the orificium of the vessel. 1657 in *Phys. Dict.*

**Lutby**, variant of LOTEY Obs., paramour.

**Lutch**, *v.* Obs. exc. dial. (Yorks.) Also 4 **luche**, *trans.* To lift.

13. E. E. ALLIT, *P. C.* 230 In-to þat ludylych loze þay luche hym some. 1888 SHAGFIELD *Gloss.*, *Lutch*.

**Lute** (lūt), sb.<sup>1</sup> Also 4 **loyt**, 5-6 **lutte**, **lewte**. [*a. f. lut* (Cotgrave; now written *luth*) whence *lt. luto*, *Du. luit*, *Da. luit*, *NHG. lüte* (*G. lute*); another form of the word appears in *Pr. laut*, *Sp. laud*, *Pg. alaudé*; a. Arab. *العود al-ūd*, where *al-* is the definite article.]

1. A stringed musical instrument, much in vogue from the 14th to the 17th centuries, the strings of which were struck with the fingers of the right hand and stopped on the frets with those of the left.

1361-2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* 127 In uno viro ludenti in uno loyt. c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's P.* 268 For sorwe of which he brak his minstrelcy, Bothe harpe, and lute, and giterne, and sautrye. c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 101 He hard a sowne .. Of harpis, luttis, and getarnys. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 218 Item, to the menstrellis for the mendyng of a lewte iij. s. iij. d. a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Comely Coystroune* 29 He lumbryth on a lewde lewte. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxiii. 2 Synge psalmes vnto him with the lute and instrument of ten stringes. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 98 God defend the Lute should be like the case. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.*, *Garden* iv. (1669) 117 When Orpheus strook th' inspired Lute, The trees danc'd round. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Cless Mar* 18 Apr. Four of them began to play some soft airs on instruments between a lute and a guitar. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) III. i. 143 The lute of which hardly the sound or shape is known at present, was during the last two centuries the favorite chamber instrument of every nation of Europe. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 22 A guitar and lute only vary with regard to the shape or length of the body and neck.

*trans.* 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xxv. The forest tomb Had .. taken the soft lute from his lone voice.

b. The name of a stop in some forms of the harpsichord (see quot. 1885).

1879 A. J. HIPKINS in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 691 *t.* The so-called 'lute-stop'. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 702 To the three shifting registers of jacks of the octave and first and second unisons were added the 'lute', the charm of which was due to the favouring of high harmonies by plucking the strings close to the bridge, and the 'harp', a surding or muting effect [etc.].

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lute-case*, *-lesson*, *-maker*, *-master*, *-player*, *-playing*, *-tune*; *lute-resounding*, *-voiced* adjs.; *lute-fashion* adv.; *lute-backed* *a.*, having a back shaped like a lute; *lute-fingered* *a.*, having fingers adapted to the lute; *lute-pin*, one of the pegs or screws for tuning the strings of the lute; † *lute-shoulders* (*cf. lute-backed*), round shoulders; *lute-way* adv., in the way in which the lute is played (*cf. hyra-way*). Also LUTE-STRING.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 354 Those who are 'Lute backed, thicke shouldered, and bending forward .. bee long lived. 1582 STANFURD *Arctis*, etc. (Arls.) 141 This slut .. with a head lyke a 'lute-case'. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. ii. 45 Bardolph stole a lute-case; bore it twelve leagues, and sold it for three halfpence. a 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Keeper North* (1742) 12 His .. Lyra Viol (which he used to touch, 'Lute-fashion, upon his knees'. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. At-cap* I. Wks. 1898 II. 274 *t.* (Fiddle) sawn bow-hand-wise, Or touched lute-fashion and forefinger-plucked. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* l. 73 The soft, 'lute-finger'd Muses. 1610 DOWLAND (*title*), Varietie of 'Lute-lessons. 1573 BARET *Alr.* L. 672 A 'lutenaker, testudinarius. 1610 DOWLAND *Lar. Lute-lessons* D2, Huns Gerle, Lutenist, Citizen and Lute-Maker of Nuremberge. 1665 B. PHAYS *Diary* 12 Feb. 'Then comes Mr. Casar, my boy's 'lute-master. 1793 *Land. Ga.* No. 302 *t.* Mr. Dupre, Lute-Master, has set up a School at the White Periwig in King-street. 1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* F4, Otherwise he looks like a case of tooth-picks, or a 'Lute pin put in a suite of apparell. 1612 ROWLANDS *Knave of Hearts* to My Breches like a paire of Lute-pins be, Scarce Buttcocks-rooms, as every man may see. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vii. 91 He doth fondlie incorporate the spirit of the Lute-plaier in the Lute. *Ibid.* xiv. 221 He cannot put his 'Lute-playing in exercise. 1742 PORE *Dumciad* iv. 306 Love-whispering woods, and 'lute-resounding waves. 1500-20 'Lut schulderis (see LUTTERED). c 1500 *Proverbs* in *Globe Antiq. Report* (1809) IV. 406 He that is a perfyte musician Perceyvithe the 'Lute twenes and the goodde proportion. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* iv. 774 Thy lute-voiced brother will I sing ere long. 1607 BREWER *Lingua* I. ix, Auditus, shall we here thee play, the Lyero-way, or the 'Lute-way, shall we? 1611 J. MAYNARD (*title*), XII Wonders of the World .. With some Lessons to play Lyra-ways alone, or .. with another Violl set Lute-way.

**Lute** (lūt), sb.<sup>2</sup> See also LUTUM. [ad. OF. *lut* (*f. lut*) or med. *L.* (use of *L. lutum* mud).]

1. Tenacious clay or cement composed of various ingredients, and used to stop an orifice, to render air-tight a joint between two pipes, to coat a retort, etc., and to protect a graft. Also with *a* and *pl.* a particular kind of this substance. † *Lute of wisdom* [= med. *L. lutum sapientie*], a composition for hermetical sealing, variously described by alchemists. *Fat lute* (see quot. 1836-41).

c 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 195 Pe moup of his pott schal be ioyned to be moup of þe pott þat is in þe erpe with good lute, þat þere mowe noon air out þerof. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 4 Se schulen opene þe hoole of þe vessel in þe heed þat is seled with þe seel of lute of wysdom, maad of þe softest flour, and of white of eyren, and of moist papere, ymeyngid so þat no ping respire out. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabel-heuer's Bk. Physicke* 57 *t.* Put it in a glass, agglutinate the same, with a lute made for that purpose. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 193 The ordinary lutes wherewith to stop vessels of glasse against faint vapours are these. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 68 Lute is made with horse-dung and stiff clay well mix'd together. 1662 R. MATHEW *Und. Alch.* 89. 151 Take a good Retort of Glass, and put on it a good coat of strong Lute made of Blood, Lome, Hair, and sharp Sand. 1766 CAVENDISH in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 153 A glass tube fitted into its mouth, and secured with lute. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 789 Lutes are compositions which are employed to defend glass and other vessels from the action of fire [etc.]. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1037 Fat lute, composed of pipe-clay and drying oil, well beaten to a stiff mass. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 114 Make the box tight with a lute of sand and clay, in equal parts.

† 2. In sense of *L. lutum*: Mud. Also *attrib.*

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 231 Lute, Unds, and Sands did long our March oppose. 1756 C. LECES *Ess. Waters* I. 143 Roundish granules of a pale lute colour.

3. 'A packing-ring of india-rubber placed between the lid and the lip of a jar, to prevent the access of air to the contents' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

**Lute** (lūt), sb.<sup>3</sup> U. S. Brickmaking. [*a. Du. loet* (whence also LOOT sb.<sup>1</sup>).] (See quot. 1889.)

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1889 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Bricks* etc. (ed. 2) 142 There is a tool used for scraping off and levelling the moulding floor .. It consists of a piece of light pine board, .. set upright, with a long light handle in the centre. At the bottom is tacked a thin piece of steel, generally an old wood-saw blade, with the teeth turned upward. The tool is called a 'lute'.

† **Lute**, sb.<sup>4</sup> Obs. Short. f. LUTE-STRING 2.

1676 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1099/4 Sarcenets, Alamodes, and Lutes. **Lute** (lūt), v.<sup>1</sup> Now rare. [*f. Lute sb.<sup>1</sup>*.] a.

*intr.* To play on the lute. b. *quasi-trans.* with cognate obj. or quoted words: To express by means of the lute. c. *intr.* To sound like a lute.

a. a 1479 CAXTON *Bk. Curteys* xlv. To harpe and lute, or lustely to syng. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 64, I may not lute, or yet daunce or syng! 1549-63 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* lxxi. 23 Therefore thy faythfulnessse to prayse, I will both lute and sing. c 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears*

t. iii. 83 in *Archiv. Stud. nen. Spr.* (1897) XCVIII. 313 He lutethe, he harpeth, and syngeth alle the day.

b. 1377 LANGE *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 423 'Thame luted Lone in a loudie note, Ecco quam bonum et quam iocundum, etc. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 111 Knaves are men, That lute and flate fantastic tenderness.

c. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* l. 167 Her new voice luting soft Cried, 'Lycius'.

**Lute** (lūt), v.<sup>2</sup> [ad. *L. lutāre* (*f. luter*, 16th c.) *f. lut-um*: see LUTE sb.<sup>2</sup>. Cf. ENLUTE.]

1. *trans.* To coat with lute, esp. to cover 'a crucible, etc.) with lute as a protection against fire; to close or stop with or as with lute (an orifice or joint); to stop with lute the cracks or joints of (a vessel). Also with *ad. up*.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. Mix.* xxvi. (1495) 873 Oera brente Rede in newe crookes wyl stopp'd and luted wylth newe claye. 1562 BULLIUS *Dial. Sarnus & Chir.* 25 b. Then ye shall lute the gappe, or month of the vaines .. with this medicen. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ha.* II. 4 Before they distill, luting the Limbeck. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelheuer's Bk. Physicke* 67 *t.* Put this .. in a muc pot, and lute the same very close. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 520 The better way is to lute it well, and close with clay. 1624 CART. SMITH *Virginia* II. 33 Their small boats, made of the barks of trees, sowed with bark and well luted with gumme. 1639 T. DE GRAV *Coupl. Horsem.* 349 Make a cake of clay and therewith lute up the pot. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 135 They make their nests of a longish hemispherical figure, of little twigs, and then lute them. 1662 HOBBS *Couid.* (1680) 52, I admire them when I see them lute an Alembick handsomely. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* III. 86 *t.* To Lute about the Oven stock with Clay .. to keep the heat in. 1756 C. LECES *Ess. Waters* I. 59 Having luted the junctures .. let the fire be gradually administered. 1763-6 W. LEWIS *Comm. Phil. Techn.* 7 There is no occasion for the hoop being luted. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* vii. 65 Producing gas by means of a tobacco pipe luted with clay. 1858 HOGG *Lute Shelley* II. 4-4 Luting his retorts with pipe clay. 1893 *Chamb. Jrl.* 29 July 479 *t.* These he places in an earthen vessel, which he lutes with moist earth.

*fig.* 1627 DONNE *Serm.* xlv. 440 Except the Lord open them [thy lips], it were better they were luted with the clay of the grave. 1650 R. STAPLETON *Strada's Low C. Warrs* x. 6 [They] had their eares .. luted against the sound of Peace.

2. To fasten or fix with or as with lute; also with *about*, *down*, *in*, *on*, *together*, *up*; occas. with complement. Const. † *against*, *into*, *to*, *unto*. Said also of the luting material.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of I.* II. xiv. 118 And luted theym wyth dong and stones agens the walles. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 88 Put them .. in to a still of glasse, and put his hende on it, & lute them well together. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* I. (1651) 40 Lute it well therewith. 1666 BOYLE *Exp. Formes & Qual.* 422 Then pour out the Mixture into a tall Glass Cucurbit, to which lute on a Head and a Receiver. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Querc.* 17081 48 A large Glass Bottle, wherein was Luted up .. a famous Necromancer. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Diet.* s.v. *Distillation of Oil*, Cover the Vessel, and adapt its Helm to it; lute 'em very well together with the Whites of Eggs and Flower. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 87 Place the mixture in a Crucible .. to which a cover should be luted. 1819 SOUTHBY in *Q. Rev.* XXI. 387 M. de Thury .. opened the masonry of these wells, and luted into the opening the upper half of a broken bottle. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 212 *t.* After charging them with the crude ore, the lids were luted down. 1881 TARR in *Nature* XXV. 126 In the neck of the steel cylinder .. there was luted a vertical glass tube.

*trans.* and *fig.* 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 103 Paracelsus was fast luted in his grave, about the year of Christs Incarnation 1541. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xi. 118 It was a wooden structure firmly luted to its frozen base.

**Lute**: see LITE, LOOT, LOUT.

**Luted** (lūtēd), *pp.* a. [*f. LUTE v.<sup>2</sup> + -ED*.] Daubed or stopped with lute.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* Explan. Words Art, *Luted*, close stopped with clay, dough, or such like. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Diet.* s.v. *Nitre*, Put the Luted retort upon a furnace of close Reverberation. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 757 Expose the luted crucible to a strong force fire.

**Luteic** (lūtēik), *a.* Chem. [*f. L. lūtē-us* yellow + *-ic*.] *Luteic acid*: see quot.

1892 MORLEY & MEYER *Watts's Dict. Chem.*, *Luteic acid* C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>12</sub> (?). A yellow colouring matter prepared from the flowers of *Euphorbia Cyparissias*.

**Lutein** (lūtēin), Chem. Also 9 *-ine*. [*f. L. lūtē-um* yolk of egg (neut. of *lūtēus* yellow) + *-in*.] A substance of a deep yellow colour found in the yolk of eggs and the ovaries of animals.

1869 TROSCHEIM in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XVII. 253 Various parts of animals and plants contain a yellow crystallizable substance .. to which .. I assign the name 'luteine'. 1900 ALBANI *Syst. Med.* V. 624 This [absorption band] is indicative of the presence of lutein, to which the colour of the serum is said to be due.

**Lutenand**, -a(unt), obs. forms of LIEUTENANT.

† **Lutener**. Obs. rare—1. [*f. LUTE sb.<sup>1</sup>*, after LUTANIST.] A lute-player.

1626 ROUS *Diary* (Camden) 8 The queenes lutener, a Frenchman, layd in the Tower.

**Lutenist**: see LUTANIST.

**Luteo-** (lūtēo-), used as the combining form of *L. lūtēus* LUTEOUS in various scientific terms, to signify the presence of a yellow colour with some other. **Luteo-cobaltic** *a.* Chem., containing a compound of cobalt with a yellow colour. **Luteo-fuivous** *a.* Bot., of a tawny yellow colour. **Luteo-fuscescent** *a.* Bot., of a somewhat dusky yellow colour. **Luteo-fuscons** *a.* Bot., between fuscons and yellow (Cassell). **Luteo-gallic** (acid) Chem., the yellow colouring matter of



gall-nuts. **Luteo-hæmatoidin** *Phys.*, a yellow modification of hæmatoidin. **Luteo-rufescent** *a. Bot.*, of a reddish yellow colour. **Luteo-virescent** *a. Bot.*, of a greenish yellow colour.

**1899** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, \**Luteo-cobaltic salts*. **1871** W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 205 Apothecia \*luteo-fulvous. *Ibid.* 246 Spores 1, \*luteo-fuscescent, narrow-oblong [etc.]. **1861** HULME *tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. iii. v. 152 Gallic, ellagic, and \*luteogallic acids. **1880** J. W. L. *egg Bile* 39 The lutein of Thudichum appears to resemble the \*luteo-hæmatoidin.. of Piccolo and Lieben. **1871** W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 341 Apothecia \*luteo-rufescent or reddish-flesh-coloured. *Ibid.* 267 *Lecidea melanochroa*, Leight. \*luteo-virescent.

**Luteolein** (*lütölēin*). *Chem.* [ad. F. *luteoleïne*.] Chevreul's term for a substance which accompanies, and is a product of the normal oxidation of luteolin (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

**1864** in WEBSTER. **1882** in OCHSLEY.

**Luteolin** (*lütölēin*). *Chem.* Also -ine. [ad. F. *luteolin*, f. mod. L. (*reseda*) *luteol-a* weld.] The yellow colouring matter of weld (*Reseda luteola*).

**1844** in HOWLÉN *Dict. Med.* **1869** THOUICHUM in *Proc. Roy. Soc. XVII.* 253 Luteoline, from weld.

**Luteolous** (*lütölōs*), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *luteol-us* (dim. of *luteus* LUTEUS) + -ous.] Somewhat luteous, yellowish.

**1856** in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* **1874** H. C. WOOD *Freshw. Algae N. Amer.* 99 The microgonidia indefinite in number, much the smaller, pale or dirty green or luteolous.

† **Luteon**. *Obs. rare*.-1. [? Misprint for *luter* LUTERN; but Moxon has both words.] (See quot.) **1679** Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 147 Single light Windows or Luteons.

**Luteous** (*lütōs*), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *luteus* (f. *lutum* yellow weed) + -ous.] Of a deep orange yellow colour. Hence † **Luteously** *adv.*

**1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* I. v. i. 345 (Mandrake) bears Apples.. luteously [printed luteously] pallescent. *Ibid.* I. v. ii. 345 Flowers.. out of whose middle erupts a luteous and spicuous tuft. **1651** LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Woodpecker.. green luteous. **1731** MEOLRY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 290 A fine luteous substance which is taken and dried for the painters, who use it in the place of yellow ocher. **1848** GOULD *Birds Austral.* IV. 78 Luteous Honey-eater. *Comb.* **1819** SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 159 Olive-black above, luteous red beneath. **1877** COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rod.* 28 In the prairie skins, the color is very bright; a rich fawn or luteous-brown.

† **Luteous**, *a. 2. Obs.* [f. L. *lute-us* (f. *lutum* mud) + -ous.] Of or pertaining to mud.

**1656** in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* **1715** tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* II. 1. 273 That [Sarsaparilla] is taught.. which hath a dirty, luteous kind of Colour within. **1731** MEOLRY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 284 These waters keep but a little while fresh; the luteous and saline particles, which are the life of 'em, falling quickly to the bottom of the vessel.

**Luter** (*lütēr*). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 5-6 *lutar*, 6 *leutare*, *lewter*, 6- *luter*. [f. LUTE 2.1 + -ER 1.] A lute-player.

**1474** *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1877) 1. 59 Item to the lutare, j elne ¼ quarter of grene for his gowne. **1497** *Ibid.* 376 Giffin to ane lutar. *ixs.* **1502** *Privy Purse Exp. Elis. of York* (1830) 29 Item.. to Giles leverter for strings for the Queene of Scottes lewte.. *xs.* **1532** HERVET *Xenophon's Housch.* (1768) 65 To exercise the hande, as harpers and luters do, that it may followe the mind. **1654** VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* v. 73 Twixt Nightingall and Luter a strife extended. **1660** HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 25 Two Lutars: Fee a piece.. 40 o o. **1893** *Nat. Observer* 11 Mar. 415/1 The woocers and luters of Wattean's fans are phantasms.

**Lutescent** (*lütēsēnt*), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *luteus* yellow + -ESCENT.] Inclining to yellow.

**1819** SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 182 Hinder margin of the thorax red lutescent. **1887** W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Disco-cyces* 167 *Helotium humuli*. Cup. becoming slightly concave, lutescent, firm.

b. in combining form **Intescenti**.

**1871** W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 261 *Lecidea ochrocoeca*, Nyl. lutescenti-ochraceous, granulose, effuse [etc.]. *Ibid.* 297 *Epithecium*.. slightly lute-centi-fuscescent.. or dusky.

**Lute-string** 1. [f. LUTE 2.1 + STRING 2.]

1. A string of (or adapted for) a lute.

**1530** PALSGR. 241/2 Lutestring, cordeau, cordon de lus. **1578** LYE *Dodons* I. ci. 143 Long threeedes (like to very fine and small lutestrings). **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. ii. 61 His jesting spirit, which is now crept into a lute-string, and now govern'd by stops. **1630** DAYENANT *Cruel Bro.* v. i. Thy wrist vaynes are cut, Here In this Basen bleed: till drynesse make them curle Like Lute-strings in the fire. **1731** ARBUTHNOT *Nat. Alineuts* (1735) 157 A Lute-string will bear a hundred Weight without Rupture. **1820** KEATS *Isabella* ii. Her lute-string gave an echo of his name. **1855** BROWNING *Fra Lippo* 52 There came.. A sweep of lute-strings, laughs, and whiffs of song.

*attrib.* **1683** Moxon *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xv. 79 Fine Lute-string Wyer.. is.. fastned by twisting about half an Inch of the end of the Lute-string to the rest of the Lute-string.

2. A noctuid moth having lines resembling the strings of a lute on its wings.

**1819** G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 402 The lesser Lutestring.. The Poplar Lutestring. *Ibid.* *Ind.* *Lute-string* moths. **1843** WESTWOOD *Brit. Moths* I. 202.

**Lutestring** 2 (*lütēstring*). [App. an alteration of LUTRING (which, however, appears later in our quotes.), assimilated to prec.] A kind of glossy silk fabric; a dress or a ribbon of this material.

**1661** PERVS *Diary* 18 Feb. We went to a mercer's.. and there she bought a suit of Lutestring for herself. **1686** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2126/4 To be sold.. a parcel of very good black

narrow Lute-Strings, and Alamode-Silks. **1704** POPE *Lett.* (1736) V. 124 Think of founcing the petticoat so very deep, that it looks like an entire coat of lute-string! **1767** *Woman of Fashion* I. 78 She was dressed in a flowing Negligee of white Lutestring. **1799** G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 46 To draw a pattern for a silver brocade lutestring. **1856** Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* vi. 715 As if you had.. lvd your trailing lutestring up yourself. **1887** *Macm. Mag.* LV. 108 A suit of white lutestring trimmed with large bunches of acorns.

† b. To speak in lutestring: (meaning uncertain). The phrase 'which I met with in the course of my reading' is several times derisively quoted by Junius as used by the Duke of Grafton. Cf. quot. a 1797 in C.

**1771** Junius *Lett.* xlviii. 250, I was led to trouble you with these observations by a passage, which, to speak in lutestring, I met with this morning in the course of my reading.

c. *attrib.*

**1759** *Compl. Lett.-writer* (ed. 6) 222 Dressed in a white lutestring gown and petticoat. **1768** C. TESS COWPER *Lett. to Mrs. Delany* in *Mrs. D's Life & Corr.* Ser. II. l. 186 Lord Spencer had a pale blue lutestring domino. **1797** H. WATPOLE *Mem. Geo. III.* (1845) I. xiv. 210 He [Chas. Townshend] had said of the last arrangement before Fox was set at the head, that it was a pretty lutestring administration which would do very well for summer wear.

**Lutetian** (*lütēfān*), *a.* [f. L. *Lutēti-a* an ancient city on the site of modern Paris + -AN.] Of or belonging to Lutetia or Paris; Parisian.

**1740** SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* II. 235 That Strength.. Which.. by your great Forefathers taught, [might] have fix'd The British Standard on Lutetian Towers.

† **Lutewiht**. *Obs. rare*.-1. [f. ME. *lut* (see LITE 2.4) little + *wiht* thing.] A little.

**1225** *Ancr. R.* 72 Auh hwon 3e nede moten spoken a lutewiht, lesed up ower nudes flogeten.

|| **Luth** (*lüt*). [Fr.: ? transferred use of *luth* LUTE 2.1] The Leather Tuttle (see LATHER 2.6).

**1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 176 The large Sunfish.. the Luth.. the group of Pécron's Seals. **1884** [see *leather turtle* s.v. LATHER 6]. **1901** GADOW *Amphibia & Reptiles* 333 *Sphargis* s. *Dermalechelys coriacea*, the Leathery Turtle or Luth.. the largest of all recent Chelonians.

**Luther**, *obs. form* of LATHER.

**Lutheran** (*lütērān*), *a. and sb.* Also 6

*lutherane*. [f. proper name *Luther* + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to the German reformer Martin

Luther (1483-1546), his opinions and followers. In the 16th c. the designation was used by Roman Catholic writers as coextensive with PROTESTANT; applied, e.g., to the reformed Church of England. Now chiefly applied to doctrinal views held by Luther in opposition to other reformers, e.g. his doctrine as to the nature of Christ's presence in the Eucharist (see CONSUBSTANTIATION), and as the appellation of those churches, principally in Germany and Scandinavia, which accept the Augsburg Confession as their official doctrinal symbol.

**1530** CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 333 They will not dissent from the lutheran sekt. **1650** STAPLTON *Strada's Low-C. Warres* III. 53 Disliking his marrying into a Lutheran family. **1660** JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. rule vi. § 10 The Lutheran churches.. have.. as little reason for their division. **1841** T. A. TROLLOPE *Summer W.* France I. viii. 128 Marechal de Saxe.. lived and died in the Lutheran religion. **1875** BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xviii. (ed. 5) 336 In North Germany princes as well as people were mostly Lutheran.

B. *sb.* A follower of Luther; an adherent of his doctrines; a member of the Lutheran church.

**1521** ABP. WARHAM in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 240 The heryng wherof should be right.. pleasant to the open Lutherans beyond the See. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 99 I know her for A spleeny Lutheran. **1700** S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 321 We had several Lutherans.. these fell a Singing some Spiritual Hymns in the Temple. **1865** J. GILL *Banished Count* xxi. 219 There were large numbers of Lutherans at this time in Pennsylvania. **1900** R. J. DRUMMOND *Apostol. Teach. & Christ's* viii. 335 This is.. the contention of Ritualists, be they Lutherans or Anglicans.

† Hence **Lutheranancer** *nonce-wd.* = LUTHERAN sb.; **Lutheranic** *a. (rare)* = LUTHERAN a.

a **1562** G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 273 Depress this new pernicious sekt of the lutyrynauncers. **1848** W. H. MILL *Five Serms.* 132 note, Where.. the palmary Lutheranic dogma is implied. *Ibid.* 139 note, Perhaps this is the Lutheranic interpretation of the words.

**Lutheran**: see LUTHERN.

**Lutheranism** (*lütērānizm*), *[f. LUTHERAN + -ISM.]* The body of doctrine taught by Luther and his followers; the holding of Lutheran opinions.

**1560** DAUS *tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 118 In this meane tyme beginneth anewe persecution in France, against them that were anye thyng suspected of Lutheranisme. **1641** SMECTYMNUS' *Answe.* § 18 (1653) 71 The Papists upbraid the Protestants with their Lutheranisme. **1756-7** tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 441 Pieces relating to the history of Lutheranism. **1847** LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 100 This centre of Lutheranism [Württemberg]. **1876** TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. iv. You yourself have been supposed Tainted with Lutheranism.

**Lutheranize** (*lütērānizē*), *v.* [f. LUTHERAN + -IZE.] *a. trans.* To render Lutheran; to convert to Lutheran doctrines and belief. *b. intr.* To become Lutheran; to incline to Lutheran doctrines. Hence **Lutheranizer**.

**1845** MANNING in *Purcell Life* (1896) I. xv. 311 Is it not strange that the Lutherans and Lutheranizers.. hold a development? **1857** PUSEY *Real Presence* i. (1869) 95 A few leading Zwinglian preachers Lutheranized for a while. **1879** BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 175 Dittmarschen.. In 1532 it was Lutheranized.

**Luthere**, *obs. form* of LUTHER.

† **Lutherian**, *a. and sb.* *Obs.* Also 6 *luther-*

yan, (lauterian). [f. *Luther* + -IAN. Cf. F. *luthérien*.] = LUTHERAN a. and sb.

**1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 224 b, Agaynst the first parte of this article these lutheryans.. hath maligned and erred. **1581** NICOL BURNES *Disput.* in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 147 The Lauterians, Zuinglians, Calvinists, and Anabaptists. **1589** L. WRIGHT *Hunting Antichrist* 10 They were all called Waldenses till the time of Luther, when they began to be called Lutherians and Protestants.

Hence † **Lutherianism** = LUTHERANISM.

**1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 54 Lutherianism was.. finally established in 1593, by the synod of Upsal.

**Lutherism** (*lütērīzm*), *[f. as prec. + -ISM.]* a. = LUTHERANISM. *b.* Something characteristic of Luther, or done or said in imitation of Luther.

a **1695** WOOD *Hist. & Antig. Univ. Oxfr.* (Gutch 1796) II. 29 Lutherism increased daily in the University. **1863** W. C. DOWLING *Life & Corr. G. Calixtus* vii. 51 Calixtus, who had hitherto been conversant with Lutherism, found here the headquarters of the German 'Reformed'. **1882-3** SCHAEFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 72 The movement which led the population of Anhalt from Lutherism to Calvinism.

**Lutherist** (*lütērīst*), *[f. *Luther* + -IST.]* a. A student of Luther; one deeply read in his life-history and works. *b.* = LUTHERAN sb.

**1883** *American VII.* 121 Only Dr. Th. Kolde contests with Dr. Köstlin the distinction of being the first of living Lutherists. **1884** *Ibid.* 330 The latest studies of the Lutherists of Germany.

**Luthern** (*lütērān*). Forms: 7 *lutheran*, -en, 8 *luthron*, 7- *luthern*. [? A corruption of LUCARNE. Cf. LUTEON.] A dormer-window. Also *luthern-light*, -window.

**1669** in WILLIS & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 557 With handsome Lutheran windows in the roof. **1679** Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 169 Luthern, See Dormer. **1690** LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 903 In measuring of Roofing, seldom any deductions are made for.. the Vacancies for Luthern Lights, and Sky-Lights. **1723-24** CHAMBERS *tr. S. le Clerc's Archit.* I. 109 We call Lutherns, those Windows rais'd over the Cornice of a Building, and in the Roof of the House. **1757** HALFPENNY *New Designs Farm Houses* 7, 2 Luthron Windows with Cheeks at 9/s. each. **1793** SNEATON *Edystone L.* Introd. 5 The inside of the dome.. receives light from eight luthern windows regularly disposed. **1823** NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 587 Luthern. **1886** E. L. BYRNER *A. Surriage* xv. 167 The gambrel roof and luthern window.

**Luthrolatry** (*lütērōlātrī*). [See -LATRY.] The 'worship' of Luther. Hence **Luthero-latrist**, a 'worshipper' or idolizer of Luther.

**1859** *Lit. Churchman* 26 June 217/1 Luthrolatry. **1883** *Ch. Times* XXI. 857 Our Luthrolatrists think [etc.].

**Lutier** (*lütīār*). [a. F. *lutier*, f. *luth* LUTE.] A lute-maker.

**1879** HIRKINS in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 687 To leave this instrument as complete as the Cremona School of luthiers left the violin.

**Luthre**, *luthur*, variant of LUTHER a.

**Lutidine** (*lütīdīn*). *Chem.* a. An alkaloid obtained from bone-oil and coal-tar products. *b.* A related alkaloid ('β-lutidine') obtained by distilling cinchonine with potassium hydrate.

**1851** T. ANDERSON in *Trans. Royal Soc. Edin.* XX. 254 A base.. which possesses precisely the constitution of lutidine, and to which I give the name of lutidine. **1864** *Proc. Royal Soc. XIII.* 305 The cinchonine base, which the author (Greville Williams) distinguishes by the name of β lutidine. **1881** *Athenæum* 21 May 691/3 'On the Physiological Action of β Lutidine'.

**Luting** (*lütīng*), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. LUTE 2.1 + -ING 1.] The action of playing on the lute.

a **1440** *Sir Degrev.* 38 Off lewtynge.. He bare the pryres aey. **1484** MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 314 Ther wer non dyscynges, ner harpyng, ner lutyng, ner syngyn, ner non lowde dysports. **1589** NASHE *Anat. of Absurditie* Epist. Wks. (Grosart) I. 8 Cittering and Luting. **1880** WATSON *Angelo in Prince's Quest*, etc. (1892) 120 My wife, sir, hath a pretty gift Of singing and of luting.

**Luting** (*lütīng*), *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. LUTE 2.2 + -ING 1.] The action of stopping joints or cracks with lute.

**1608** BR. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.*, *Presumptuous* Wks. (1627) 195 He is a confident alchymist.. His glasse breakes; yet hee, upon better luting, laies wagers of the success. **1676** WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 52 The head of the stock.. covered to defend it from wet by good luting of it. **1816** KIRBY & SR. *Entomol.* (1828) II. 500 Transfer the bees to a new hive which shall require a new luting. *attrib.* **1789** J. KEIR *Dict. Chem.* 97/1 The whole luting apparatus is to be bound with a string.

*b. concr.* The material used for this purpose.

**1527** ANDREW BRUNSWYKE's *Distyll. Waters* Aiiij. A lutyngre for a glasse that ryveth upon the fyre. **1662** MERRITT *tr. Neri's Art of Glass* xxxviii. Bath the joynts and lutings with warm water. **1777** PRIESTLEY *On Air* III. Introd. 4 As a luting I have found it most convenient. **1800** tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 30 A luting is employed, called Fat Luting. **1861** GESNER *Coal, Petrol.* etc. (1865) 173 A good fine clay;.. is the cheapest luting for retort lids. **1893** LOYD & HADCOCK *Mixtures* 219 The door or cover is made watertight with a mixture of beeswax and tallow, termed 'luting'.

**Luting** (*lütīng*), *ppl. a.* 1 [LUTE 2.1.2.] That lutes, or sounds like a lute.

**1887** G. MERELOTH *Ballads & P.* 131 This lady of the luting tongue.

**Luting**, *ppl. a.* 2 In senses of LUTE 2.2

**1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 261 Your chin has a trick of freezing to your upper jaw by the luting aid of your beard.

**Lutinist**, *obs. form* of LUTANIST.

**Lutist** (*lütīst*). [f. LUTE 2.1 + -IST.] a. A lute-player. (Cf. LUTENIST.) *b.* A maker of lutes.



1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 254 Imitation of Claudian in expressing a controversy between a luteist and a nightingale. 1814 Mrs J. WEST *Alicia de Lucy* II. 47 The lady retained... a luteist, a luteist, and a player on the rebeck. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* i. Prel. 280 The instrument on which he played... A marvel of the luteist's art.

**Lutonist**, obs. form of **LUTANIST**.

**Lutose** (lū'tōs), *a.* [ad. L. *lutōsus*, *f.* *lutum* clay.] Covered with mud; miry; *spec.* in *Ent.* (see quot. 1826). Hence **Lutosity**, muddiness. 1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* 8 Which Tinctures... are separable from accidental drosses, and earthly lutosity. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 175 Lutose, covered with a powdery substance resembling mud or dirt, which easily rubs off.

|| **Lutrin** (lū'trān). [Fr.] = **LECTERN**.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. iv. 314 Sacristies, lutrins, altar-rails are pulled down. 1856 *Eccelesiologist* XVII. 89 The lutrin, or great lectern, and other fittings.

**Lutrine** (lū'train), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *lutrinus*, *f.* L. *lutra* otter: see -INE.] Pertaining to the Lutrine or otter family.

1883 *Daily Tel.* 4 July 5/2 The Lutrine tribes are greatly on the increase... upon some of the best trout-streams.

**Lutthy**, var. **LOTTERY** Obs., paramour.

**Lutte**, var. **LITE**, little; obs. *f.* **LUTE** 3b.1

† **Lutter**, *a.* Obs. [OE. *hlutor*, *hlutor* = OS. *hlutter*, OHG. *hlūter*, *hlūter* mod. G. *lauter*], Goth. *hlūtr*.] Pure.

971 *Black. Hom.* 209 On þa norð healfre þæs weofodes swiþe wýsum and hlutor wæta riþowende. c.1200 *Orm.* 5706 þe se xte seolþess ædlesse þis elene & luttur herre.

† **Lutted**, *a.* Obs. Also 6c. **Lutted**.

? Bowed, crooked.

1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 779 Alle with lutted legges, lokerde unfaire. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* ix. 57 With lut schulderis, and lutted back.

**Lutulence** (lū'ti-lēns), *rare.* [*f.* next: see -ENCE.] Muddiness; mud, dirt.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. a 1734 in Sir H. Taylor *Arcturion* Wks. 1864 I. 305 The after-stream with earth-sprung taints, And gathering lutulence, [is] made foul.

**Lutulent** (lū'ti-lēnt), *a.* ? Obs. [ad. L. *lutulentus*, *f.* *lutum* mud.] Muddy, turbid.

c.1600 *Timon* ii. iv. (1842) 31 By what fault or fate of mine (luculent, not lutulent Sergeants) shall I say [etc.]. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 17 The lutulent, spumy, maculose waters of Sinne. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. The spleen, drawing thick lutulent and melancholic blood. 1755 in JOHNSON. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

† **Lutum**, Obs. [*a.* L. *lutum*] = **LUTE** 3b.2

1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xviii. § 7 They [Chymists] try whether their Lutums (that is the matter which they apply to the Joints of their Vessels) are as close as they should be.

**Luve**, obs. *f.* **LOVE**. **Luven**, var. **LEVE** v.2 Obs.

**Luver**, **Luveray**, obs. *ff.* **LOUVER**, **LIVERY**.

**Luvesum**, obs. form of **LOVESOME**.

† **Luvestiche**, Obs. [OE. *lufestice*, ad. late L. *levisticum*: see **LOVAGE**] = **LOVAGE**.

c.1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 374 zenim.. lufestice [etc.]. & *geþuna ða wýrte to sonne.* c.1205 *Voc. Plants* in W. W. Wulker 555/11 *Leusticum*, i. luesche, i. luestiche.

**Luvien**, obs. form of **LIVE**, **LOVE** vbs.

† **Lux**, *v.* Obs. [ad. F. *luxer*, ad. L. *luxare*: see **LUXATE** v.] = **LUXATE** v. Hence **Luxing** vbl. sb. 1705 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* ii. 458 The fall Lux his neck-joint. 1728 POPE *Odyss.* xi. 80 Staggers I reel'd, and as I reel'd I fell, Lux'd the neck-joint. 1775 ASH, Suppl., *Luxing*, the act of putting out of joint.

**Lux**, obs. variant of **LUXE**.

† **Luxate**, ppl. *a.* Obs. [ad. L. *luxāt-us*, *f.* *luxare*: see next.] = **LUXATED**.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 399 He... lieth not within our Land (saying in a few disordered and luxate members). 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 110 Applied with the ashes of a Woman's hair it cureth luxate joints.

**Luxate** (lŭksāt), *v.* [*f.* L. *luxāt*, ppl. stem of *luxare*, *f.* *luxus* dislocated, *a.* Gr. *λογός*.] *trans.* To dislocate, put out of joint. Also fig.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1644 BARWICK *Querela Cantabrig.* Pref. Thus the Knipperdoling of the age... luxated all the joints of Christianity in this kingdom. 1681 GLANVILLE *Saducismus* i. (1726) 57 Descartes by his jocular metaphysical Meditations has so luxated and distorted the rational Faculties of some, otherwise, sober... Persons. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compit.* x. 368 The Spine luxated inwards cannot be restored. 1760 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 679 My father was sent for to a man who had luxated his thigh bone. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 157/1 The foot... had been luxated. 1846 BRITTON tr. *Malpighi's Man. Oper. Surg.* 237 Depress the metacarpus to luxate the bones.

Hence **Luxated** ppl. *a.* **Luxating** vbl. sb. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Purey's Chirurg.* Pref. (1678) 3 Who without Chirurgery can hope to cure Broken or Luxated parts? 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 195 Dragon's Blood... strengthens luxated Joints. 1775 ASH, Suppl., *Luxating*, the act of putting out of joint. 1809 *Albani's Syst. Med.* VI. 549 The projection of the luxated portion into the abdomen.

**Luxation** (lŭksāt-i-ſhān). *Surg.* [ad. L. *luxāti-ō-em*, *n.* of action *f.* *luxare*: see **LUXATE** v.] The action of dislocating or putting out of joint; the condition of being dislocated; dislocation; an instance of this.

1552 UDALL tr. *Geminii's Anat.* Pref., Luxaciones and wrenches. 1800 T. NORTON *Lett. to Ld. Burghley*, In a luxacion or unknitting of their owne lymes. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 1002 If at any time the luxation of the Talus

doe happen, it is rather to the inner processe then to the vttre. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* vii. il. 480 When... two Bones, which being naturally united make up a Joint, are separated from each other, we call it a Luxation. 1748 SMOLLETT *Red. Rand.* xxvii. (1804) 180 As pretty a luxation of the os humeri as one would desire to see. 1830 R. KNOX *Beclard's Anat.* 115 New synovial membranes are sometimes formed, as is observed in false joints, after unreduced luxations. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. i. 430 The existence of luxation of the nasal bones was established.

*b.* fig.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* LXXXVI. Wks. (ed. Alford) IV. 85 There are other Luxations, other Dislocations of Jesus when we displace him for any worldly respect. 1658 W. BURTON *Hin. Anton.* 232, I could produce many such luxations of whole verses... out of Virgil. 1812 Q. REV. VIII. 227 Discussions on the position of an accent, the luxation of a doctine, or the hallucination of some sinful coypist.

**Luxe**, Obs. exc. as in 2. Also 7 lux. [*a.* F. *luxe*, ad. L. *luxus*.]

† 1. **Luxury**, Obs.

1558 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* VI. 399 note, While they... in lux and lewdness, did sail in a sure port. a 1618 SALVETER *Spectacles* xviii. Ambition, Luxe, and Avarice. 1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* I. ii. 12 To exceed others in lux and wantonness. 1661 EVELYN *Tyrannus* (ed. 2) 14 There will need no Sumptuary laws to repress, the Lux which Men so much condemn in our Apparel. 1718 PATER *Pleasure* 14 The power of wealth I tried, And all the various lux of costly pride. 1746 SHERRIFF *Elegies* xxi. 39 Above or Persian lux or Attic art, The rude majestic monument arose.

|| 2. 'The French *luxe* (luxe) occurs as an alien word with the sense: Luxuriousness, sumptuous elegance; esp. in *édition de luxe*, *train de luxe*.

1819 *Edinb. Rev.* XXXII. 577 The paper used for printing, except in what are emphatically called *les éditions de luxe*, is very inferior to ours. 1885 *Athenaeum* 25 July 111 2 The volume may fairly claim to be, in a modest way, an *édition de luxe*. 1886 *Weston. Rev.* Apr. 501 Paper and type are the very acme of refinement and *luxe*. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 2/2 These were not *luxe* or 'limited' trains with extra fancy fares. 1890 Bradshaw's *Cont. Rlyg. Guide* Jan. 49 'Train de Luxe', consisting of Sleeping Cars and Lits-Salons, number of places limited.

**Luxurious**, obs. form of **LUXURIOUS**.

**Luxullianite** (lŭksŭll-i-ānīt), *Min.* [*f.* *Luxullian* its locality in Cornwall + -ITE.] See quot.

1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 199 The name Luxullianite has been proposed, for a porphyroidal granite, in which the mica is replaced by tourmaline. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xii. 213 Luxullianite is composed of schorl, flesh-coloured orthoclase, and quartz.

† **Luxur**, Obs. *rare.* [? Back-formation from **LUXURIOUS**.] A lecher.

1604 T. M. BLACKE *Books D* 3 How many Villainies were in Spain: how many Luxurs in Italia. 1604 T. M. FATHER *Hubbards Takes* E 2 b, The torment to a luxur due, Who neuer thinks his harlot true. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Frag.* i. i. Wks. 1578 II. 6 A parchit and juiceless luxur.

† **Luxure**, Obs. [*a.* F. *luxure* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *luxuria*: see **LUXURY**.] = **LUXURY** 1.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. pr. vii. 62 (Camb. MS.) Who-so-euer wole remembreyn hym of hyse luxures, he shal wel vnderstonde þat [etc.]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 245 The Philosophie... consetleth to a king, That he the suet of luxure Schal tempre.

**Luxuriance** (lŭksŭr-i-āns, lŭgzŭr-i-āns). [*ff.* **LUXURIANT**: see -ANCE.] The condition of being luxuriant; superabundant growth or development; exuberance; an instance of this. Also quasi-*concr.*

1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 92 The whole leafy forest stands displayed, In full luxuriance. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plintarch* (1879) I. 87/2 Each had the luxuriances of the citizens to prune. 1777 BURKE *Lett. to Sheriffs Bristol* Wks. III. 203 The faults which grow out of the luxuriance of freedom. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* i. 237 This calm luxuriance of blissful light. 1825 LYTTON *Zici* ii. The luxuriance of his fancy was unabated. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* 92 Vegetation... bursts forth in gigantic luxuriance and life. 1850 GOSSE *Rivers of Bible* (1878) 196 The cattle are driven, from considerable distances to feed on its luxuriance. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 312 The whole Equatorial zone is characterized by the extreme luxuriance of the vegetation.

**Luxuriancy** (lŭksŭr-i-ānsi, lŭgzŭr-i-ānsi). *Now rare.* [*f.* as prec.: see -ANCY.] = prec.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* i. xii. 143 The rankness and luxuriancy of our tempers... ought rather to be the subject of our extirpation. 1672 DRYDEN *Defence* Wks. 1883 IV. 230 His malice keeps a poet within those bounds, which the luxuriancy of his fancy would tempt him to overleap. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 414 ¶ 5 A Tree in all its Luxuriancy and Diffusion of Boughs and Branches. 1737 *Common Sense* I. 25, I therefore prohibit all *Concetti*, and Luxuriancies of Fancy. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* i. x. 102 Such a luxuriancy of fungous flesh, as yielded to no remedy. 1804 G. SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 183 You do not expect wildness in walls, and luxuriancy in buttresses. 1818 C. M. J. CLAIRMONT *Tran.* in Dowden *Shelley* (1886) II. v. 203 The scenery to Bologna was flat, but of incredible luxuriancy.

**Luxuriant** (lŭksŭr-i-ānt, lŭgzŭr-i-ānt), *a.* Also 6 *erron.* luxuriant. [ad. L. *luxuriānt-em*, pres. pple. of *luxuriāre* to grow rank, *f.* *luxuria* **LUXURY**.]

1. Producing abundantly, prolific. *Now rare.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) i. 19 The grownde is luxuriant and fruitful. 1712 POPE *Vertumnus* 10 The growth of the luxuriant year. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* i. v. 44 The soil of the Island is truly luxuriant. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 142 The country still retains a luxuriant fertility. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 131 The soil was fertile and luxuriant. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* ii. It was luxuriant as the valleys of Devon.

† *transf.* 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Pref., Here the luxuriant Chin quite down is mown.

2. Of plants, etc.; Growing profusely, exuberant, rank. † Of flesh: Growing to excess (obs.).

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 230 If stamped and applied they compress luxuriant flesh. a 1667 COWLEY *Death Mrs. K. Philips* iv. Wit's like a Luxuriant Vine. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 166 [The Ploughman] Sends in his feeding Flocks betimes 't invade The rising bulk of the luxuriant Blade. 1749 FIKELING *Tom Jones* iv. ii. Her hair... was so luxuriant, that it reached her middle. 1791 COWPER *Blad* vli. 64 The luxuriant olive by a swain Reard in some solitude. 1835 MISS MITFORD in *Lt. Strange Life* III. iii. 35 The dark nasturtium is a fine colour, and very luxuriant. 1846 J. BAXTER *Litt. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 365 The tops of white turnips are long and luxuriant at the commencement of the season. 1883 *19th Cent.* May 763 Strong and luxuriant hair is accompanied by regular and durable teeth.

*b.* *spec.* in *Bot.* (see quot. 1760, 1852).

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* i. xx. (1765) 53 A flower is said to be luxuriant, when some of the Parts of Fructification are augmented in Number, and others thereby excluded. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 251 When of a luxuriant growth, the numbers often increase, especially the number of the pistils. 1852 HENSLAW *Dict. Bot. Terms.* *Luxuriant*. Generally applied where a superabundance of nutriment causes the organs of nutrition to be more developed than those of fructification.

3. In immaterial applications. *a.* Of invention, genius, fancy, etc.: Exuberantly productive. Of speech, action, etc.: Abundant, profligate, excessive. Of ornamentation: Excessively rich or florid.

1625 BACON *Ess. Youth & Age* (Arb.) 263 A fluent and luxuriant Speech... becomes Youth well, but not Age. 1641 'SARACINUS' *Vind. Aust.* iii. 51 If hee will give lesse scope to his luxuriant pen, speak more cautiously. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 443 Mistake not these things for arbitrary flourishes of luxuriant fancy. 1689 SWIFT *Ode to Temple Wks.* 1755 IV. i. 244 How is the muse luxuriant grown. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 87 Restraining it [the common law] where it was too lax and luxuriant. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Trav.* in xvii. 75 The fish jig, which they can dance with a most luxuriant expression. 1799 *Med. Jur.* I. 43 Brown was a luxuriant genius. 1848 Mrs. J. AMESON *Sat.* 1, & *Log. Art* (1859) 91 The vivid colour, the luxuriant architecture remind us of Paul Veronese. 1855 BAIR *Senses & Int.* iii. § 55, 1864 425 A luxuriant imagination implies the facility of retaining scenes of every description. 1882 3 SCHAFF *Engel. Relig. Knowl.* II. 100 Rules were given with respect to the luxuriant ornamentation of the churches.

† *b.* Excessively prosperous. Obs.

1654 tr. *Soud. 13's Cantic* Pol. 71 Luxuriant and wanton times cause Princes like him to rust for want of use. 1712 SULLY *Spec. Nat.* 390 ¶ 3 By many losses, reduced from a very luxuriant Trade and Credit to very narrow Circumstances. 1766 GOSSET *Virg. H. AN.* The luxuriant great ones of the world shall no more tread us to the earth.

† *c.* Of a disease: Abundantly prevalent. Obs. 1656 J. SMITH *Pract. Physick* 24 Arthritis that is vagrant is Scorbucal. The parts affected are the Nerves; because it is very luxuriant in the back and the loins.

4. Misused for: **LUXURIOUS**.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 219 Being the most delicious and luxuriant Cider... that ever I knew. 1824 MISS FURBER *Liter. Lex.* Uncle A... had been left... in a luxuriant apartment. 1885 C. GIBSON *Hand Knot* I. v. 69 It was a splendid apartment... luxuriant to a degree.

Hence **Luxuriantly** adv., † **Luxuriantness**.

1725 C. PITT *Vida's Art Poet.* iii. (1726) 66 In wide array luxuriantly he pours A crowd of words, and opens all his stores. 1775 ASH, *Luxuriantness*. 1786 BURNS *P. to a Young Friend* vi. The sacred love of well-placed love, Luxuriantly indulge it. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* l. 637 Round each new discovery wreathed Luxuriantly the fancies infantine. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 16 Nowhere... does this tree flourish more luxuriantly than in Denmark.

**Luxuriate** (lŭksŭr-i-ānt, lŭgzŭr-i-ānt), *v.* [*f.* L. *luxuriāt*, ppl. stem of *luxuriāre*: see **LUXURIANT**.]

1. *intr.* Of a plant: To grow rank. *Now rare.* Also fig. † Of a writer: To write at exuberant length; to exceed one's limits. Obs.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. 10, I could have more willingly luxuriated, and better satisfied my self and others. *Ibid.* iii. ii. n. i. 543 The mind is apt to lust, and hot or cold, As come luxuriates in a better molde. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudora* ix. 48 Scorbucal Plants... luxuriate, where the Scurvie is predominant. 1731 in BAILEY vol. II. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 269 The vineyards hereabout are partly lopped, partly left to luxuriate. 1868 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Philippi* (1873) 250 Syria was a soil where such a plant would thrive and luxuriate.

† *b.* fig. To grow or develop exuberantly into (error, folly, etc.). Obs.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. xvii. (1739) 90 The Clergy... suffered the minds of young Scholars to luxuriate into Errors of Divinity. 1757 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 172 ¶ 1 The powers of the mind... more frequently luxuriate into follies, than blossom into goodness. 1808 ELEANOR SLEATH *Bristol Heires* V. 121 The seeds of faults... wanted but the soil in which... to luxuriate into vices.

2. To indulge in luxury; to feast, revel, enjoy oneself. *Now only with const. in, on.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. 56 Let them tyrannize, Epicurize, oppress, luxuriate, and consume themselves. 1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psychic* xix. xiv. 'Tis Worth enough, if a young Gallant can Look big, Luxuriate, and Write Gentleman. 1832 Mrs. F. TROLLOPE *Dom. Manners Amer.* i. (1839) 2 A huge crocodile luxuriating in the slime. 1841 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 71, I had a long letter from Morton the other day—he is still luxuriating at Venice. 1866 Mrs. STOWE *Lit. Foxes* 25 The Christmas-dinner, that solid feast of fat things on which we also luxuriated. 1878 BOSW. *Smith Carthage* 278 The troops... must have luxuriated in the easeful quarters which Hannibal's sword had opened for them.



b. In immaterial sense: To take great delight, revel in (something).

c 1650 tr. *Hales' Dissert. de Pace in Phenix* (1708) II. 357 Do they not luxuriate in this Wish? 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. 550 They also did luxuriate in their other Many Creature-gods. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 71 The mind... luxuriates in its newly found powers. 1880 N. SMYTH *Old Faiths in new Light* iv. (1882) 124 The Oriental mind... luxuriates in dreams.

Hence **Luxuriation**, the action or process of luxuriating; exuberant efflorescence.

1830 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes Wks.* 1862 II. 207 This book never could be very popular, from the... luxuriation of its descriptions. 1854 — *Autobiog. Sk. Wks.* II. 60 The same genial climate there was, the same luxuriation of nature in her early prime.

† **Luxuriety**, *nonce-wd.* [f. LUXURIOS, on the supposed analogy of *variety*, etc.] Luxuriance. a 1768 STERNE *Sermon* xl. Wks. 1815 IV. 64 One may observe a kind of luxuriety in the description.

† **Luxuriouse**, a. *Obs. rare* — next. 1277 in BAILEY vol. II.

**Luxurious** (lʊksɪʊˈrɪəs, lʊksɪʊˈrɪəs), a. Also **luxuriosus**, **luxuriosus**, **luxuriosus**. [ad. OF. *luxurius* (mod. F. *luxurieux*), ad. L. *luxuriōsus*, f. *luxuri-a*: see LUXURY and -OUS.]

† 1. Lascivious, lecherous, unchaste. *Obs.* c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 65a (Kilbing) De deulen, þat houen abouten ous, Euer be luxuriosus. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 50 Havinge luxuriosus lokes, countenances and signes in her churche atte the masse. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 76 Ave [i.e.] luxuriosus, and other chaste. 1599 MINSHEU *Span. Dial.* 53/2 Great hee-goats, which is a most luxuriosus beast. 1607 TOPSELL *Foresh. Beasts* (1658) 428 The beast beginneth to be luxuriosus, and prone to the rage of venery. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commonw.* III. 430 They are exceeding luxuriosus, by reason whereof the Countrey swarmeth with Whores. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* iv. 52 The luxuriosus Father of the Fold.

† 2. Outrageous, extravagant, excessive; also, passionately desirous after something. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. pr. iv. 13 (Camb. MS.) Every luxuriosus tormentour [L. *flagitiosum quencumque*] dar doon all felonye unpunished. a 1613 OVERBURY *Character*, *The Man Wks.* (1856) 60 He... is not luxuriosus after acquaintance. 1627 HAKWILL *Apol.* iv. viii. § 10. 384 As they were luxuriosus in the price, so were they likewise in the worke itself. 1665 NEEDHAM *Med. Medicinæ* 266 When this Sulphureous part is exalted, and becomes luxuriosus in the Bloud.

3. a. Of persons, their habits, etc.: Given to luxury, or self-indulgence, voluptuous.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxxvii. 358 Luxurious, idle, Bacchanals. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 311 Corinth, the Metropolis of Achaia, was... excessively proud and luxurious. 1722 DE FOL *Plague* (1840) 21 The monarchy being restored... all people were gay and luxurious. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 71 The inhabitants lead a... soft, luxurious life. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 85 He... lets his feelings run, in soft luxurious flow. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) I. 32 A wealthy country, with a large leisured class, in a luxurious age.

b. Of things: Of or pertaining to luxury; characterized by or making a display of luxury.

1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* 99 The two most precious Pearls which Cleopatra dissolv'd and drunk as a luxurious expression of Love to Mark Antonie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 784 Those whom last thou sawst In triumph and luxurious wealth. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* no. 18 ¶ 4 Conveyed to that luxurious Paradise. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth Wks.* (Bohn) II. 348 A sumptuous ship has... made it [the Atlantic] a luxurious hotel. a 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* 30 An imitation of the luxurious galleys of the Barbarian. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 491 The rich brought their luxurious provisions.

† 4. = LUXURIANT 2. Now rare.

1644 H. VAUGHAN *Sermon* 26 That is but a luxurious branch shot forth through the strength and heat of devotion. 1653 CLORIE & NARCISSEUS i. 59 Arrable grounds, every one intermixed with luxurious Vines. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 16, I can only name them briefly, the field would be too luxurious to discourse upon them severally. 1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Litt. Solit. Wand.* I. 5 This luxurious grass spangled with wild flowers. 1826 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 103 Their villages are situated in the midst of the most luxurious groves. 1854 CAROL WISEMAN *Fabiola* (1855) 349 She wiped them with her luxurious hair.

† b. Of unhealthy flesh: Granulating exuberantly, 'proud'. *Obs.*

1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* 378 If in the incarning the Wound the Flesh grow luxuriosus, touch it with a Vitriol-stone.

**Luxuriously**, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a luxurious manner. † a. Lasciviously, lustfully (*obs.*). b. In the enjoyment of luxury and pleasure; plentifully, sumptuously, voluptuously.

a. c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 260 Amonge the captives was the wife of Sigifredus, .. whom the kinges sonn Edmundus hadd long since luxuriously deflowered. 1666 SHAKES. *And. & Cl.* iii. xiii. 120 Besides what hotter houses... you haue luxuriously pickt out.

b. 1605 DANIEL *Ulysses & Syren* 15 To spend the time luxuriously Becomes not men of worth. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* iii. Mice and rats... with heroic verse luxuriously were fed. 1796 J. MOSER *Hermil of Caucasus* I. 65 The plain abounding in fruits, luxuriously supplied. 1883 FROUNE *Short Stud.* IV. i. xl. 141 Giraldus Cambrensis... found the monks dining more luxuriously than the King. 1900 *Edin. Rev.* July 223 A great heires living luxuriously in London.

**Luxuriouslyness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being luxurious; † lasciviousness (*obs.*); indulgence in luxury or pleasure, voluptuousness; also profuseness, prodigality.

1542 BOORDE *Dietary* xxi. (1870) 285 Cucumbers restraineth veneryousnes, or lassynousnes, or luxuryousnes. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 317 Ungodlinesse troubleth the Church, Injustice the common-wealth, Luxuryousnesse private families. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. i. (1739) 4 Retaining a tincture of... the luxuryousness of his great Grandfather Edward the Second. 1847 PUSEY tr. *Horst's Paradise* i. iii. (1871) I. 35 From all luxuryousness and uncleanness Deliver us. 1872 *Spectator* 7 Sept. 1142 The almost Asiatic luxuryousness with which it is illustrated. 1889 BRYDALL *Art in Scott.* xiv. 311 A luxuryousness of effective light and shade.

**Luxurist**, *Obs. or arch. rare.* [f. LUXURY + -IST.] One addicted to luxury.

1689-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Poetry Wks.* 1731 I. 248 There are no where more abandoned Libertines, more refined Luxurists. 1830 JAMES Durnley *ix.* 83/1 In his history... may be traced the yet unsated luxurist, and the incipient tyrant.

† **Luxuriosity**, *Obs. rare.* [Irregularly f. LUXURI-OSUS + -TY.] a. Lasciviousness, lustfulness. b. = LUXURIANCE.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 225/2 Greedie couetousnesse, and filthie luxuritie. 1595 L. Pior *Orator* 275 That proceedeth of nothing but idleness and gluttonie which provoketh luxuritie. 1630 T. WESTCOTE *Devon.* (1845) 391 Its fruitful glebe and luxury thereof.

**Luxurious**, **luxurious**, obs. ff. LUXURIOS.

**Luxury** (lʊksɪʊˈrɪ, lʊksɪʊˈrɪ, lʊksɪʊˈrɪ). Also **luxurie**. [a. OF. *luxurie*, ad. L. *luxuria*, f. *luxuri-a* abundance, sumptuous enjoyment. Cf. F. *luxure* (whence LUXURE), Sp. *luxuria*, It. *lussuria*. In Lat. and in the Rom. langs. the word connotes vicious indulgence, the neutral senses of the Eng. 'luxury' being expressed by L. *luxus*, F. *lux*, Sp. *luj*, It. *lusso*.]

† 1. Lasciviousness, lust; pl. *lusts. Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 157 þe dyenele... assayeth... þane sanguinien mid iollite and mid luxurie. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 827 Of foule lust of luxurie. c 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 58 Leude touchinge and handelyng... makith... folke falle into orible synne of luxurie. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 234 Therewithal he doth inclusively understand all kindes of lust and luxurie. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rep.* II. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 66 Melida is light, And stained with adulterous luxurie. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Antim. & Min.* 89 The ashes of the claws with that of the skinnie, being applied helpe luxurie in man or woman. 1728 MORGAN *Allegis* I. v. 163 To say nothing of the Luxury and Debaucheries which reigned in the Camps, which he describes as the filthiest of Brothels. 1812 CRABBE *Tales, Squire & Priest* (1814) II. 91 Grov'ling in the sty... of shameless luxurie.

† 2. = LUXURIANCE. *Obs.*

c 1621 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxi. 262 Where now weak waters luxurie Must make my death blush. 1692 RAY *Disc.* ii. (1732) 108 Wonderful Fertility and Luxury of the Soil. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth v.* (1793) 262 The Luxury and Superabundance of the Productions of the Earth.

3. The habitual use of, or indulgence in what is choice or costly, whether food, dress, furniture, or appliances of any kind.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Eliza* i. xxv, I never knew or want or luxurie... or base-bred flatterie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 711 All now was turn'd to jollitie and game, To luxurie and riot, feast and dance. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress* Mar 10 Mar. II. xlv. 19 The piece of luxurie that grieved my eyes was the table-cloth and napkins. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* ii Wks. 1757 IV. 134 On the soft beds of luxurie most kingdoms have expired. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Curr. Lit.* (1858) III. 400 Luxurie is the cure of that unavoidable evil in society—great inequality of fortune! a 1832 BENTHAM *Man, Pol. Econ.* Wks. 1843 III. 37 Luxurie is... an inseparable accompaniment to opulence. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 17, I suppose you have been used to great luxurie. 1891 CHEYNE *Orig. Psalter* iv. ii. 167 The increase of luxurie produced a similar current of song in ancient Palestine.

4. *transf.* Refined and intense enjoyment.

1715 GARTH *Clarendon in Dryden's Miscell. Poems* vi. (1727) 255 Hard was their Lodging, homely was their Food; For all their Luxurie was doing Good. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii, v. She indulged herself... in all the luxury of tender grief. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 22 And learn the luxury of doing good. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. i. 1 Those who do not seek... the luxury of pensiveness. 1810 D. STEWART *Philos. Ess.* II. Ess. i. vi. 299 Hence, to a botanist, the luxury of a garden. 1869 EADIE *Galat.* 45 The enlightenment of the apostle was not for his own individual luxury.

5. *quasi-concr.* Means of luxurious enjoyment; sumptuous and exquisite food or surroundings.

1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1705) 475 He has cut the Side of the Rock into a Flat for a Garden, and... has made such a Spot of Ground of it as furnishes out a kind of Luxury for a Hermit. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* ii, He often sat before tables covered with luxury. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 200 Preserved fruits... representing those articles of luxury removed by their character and costliness out of the ordinary category of human food.

b. In particularized sense: Something which conduces to enjoyment or comfort in addition to what are accounted the necessities of life. Hence, in recent use, something which is desirable but not indispensable.

1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* xviii. § 17 note, Necessaries come always before luxuries. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* iv. 75 He buys a new luxury which will yield no good beyond his own selfish pleasure. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 267 A coach and six was a fashionable luxury. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 99 A reredos is a luxury. 1878 JEVONS *Princ. Pol. Econ.* 21 That which is spent in early life upon mere luxuries and frivolities. 1902 *Fortn. Rev.* June 1006 The most expensive of luxuries in London is to keep clean.

6. *abstr.* Luxuriousness; abundance of appliances for comfort.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 267 The brilliancy of the shops and the luxury of the private dwellings far surpasses anything that England could then show. 1863 W. G. HAARKE *Better Days Work. People* i. (1864) 8 Such luxury as shall tempt them to forget that they are but strangers and pilgrims here.

|| **Luxus** (lʊksʊs). *Phys.* [L. *luxus* excess.] A normal excess of proteid material supposed to exist in the blood. Only *attrib.* (see *quots.*).

1873 RALPH *Phys. Chem.* 78 The excess of the nitrogenous food taken into the system, but not employed, being at once oxidized and converted into urea: this view of its formation is known as the 'luxus consumption theory'. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 911 Persistent high pressure due to luxus-consumption.

**Luys**, obs. pl. LOUSE.

† **Luyte**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *luite* fem., f. *luite* — L. *luctare* to wrestle.] Wrestling, grappling.

c 1477 CANTON *Jason* 15 The luyte or wrestling of your wordes is not strong ynough for to bete down & overcome the constance of my continence.

**Luytel**, obs. form of LITTLE.

**Luzardis**, variant of LUSARDS pl. *Obs.*

**Luzarne**, **luzerne** (e, obs. forms of LUCERN 1).

**Luzonite** (lʊzənɪt). *Min.* [f. *Luzon* its locality.] A sulph-arsenide of copper, similar to enargite (A. H. Chester 1896).

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 396.

**Luzzel**, variant of LAZULE *Obs.*

**Lwime**, **lwime**, obs. forms of LOOM sb. 1

**LXX**. The Roman numeral symbol for Seventy; hence used as an abbreviation for SEPTUAGINT.

1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* III. iv. § 9 The learned dissertation of the late learned Bishop of Chester upon the LXX. 1883 *Cath. Dict.* (1897) 617/2 The LXX entirely misses the sense; the Vulgate has 'loquens pro eo'.

*attrib.* 1900 MARGOLIETH in *Expositor* Jan. 33 The LXX. translator of the Song of Solomon.

**Ly**, variant of LI 1.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Ly*, a Chinese land-measure. **Ly**, obs. f. LIE, LYE; var. *LYE* *Obs.*, flame.

**-ly**, suffix 1 (Forms: 1 -lic, -lic, 2-5 -lich, -4-5 -liche, 3-5 north. -lik'e, (3 *Orm.* -lic, -li3, -like), 3-6 -li, 4- -ly), appended to sbs. and adjs. to form adjs., represents the OE. *-lic*, corresponding to OFris. OS. *-lik* (Du. *-lijk*), OHG. *-lik* (MHG. *-lich*, mod.G. *-lich*), ON. *-ligr*, *-leg-r* (Sw., Da. *-lig*), Goth. *-leik-s*: -Otent. *-liko*. The phonology of the OE. form, as also of the mod.G. and the ON. forms, is somewhat abnormal, the frequency in use of the suffix having caused loss of the original secondary stress, with consequent shortening of the vowel, and in ON. also voicing of the guttural. A further irregularity appears in the phonetic development in ME. The normal representation of OE. *-lic* was *-lik* in northern dialects and *-lich* in southern dialects. These forms are found as late as the 15th century; but the form *-li*, *-ly*, which (though parallel with the reduction of OE. *ic* to *i*, and of ME. *everich* to *every*) seems to be chiefly due to the influence of the Scandinavian *-lig*, occurs in northern and mid-land dialects as early as the 13th c., and before the end of the 15th c. had become universal. In the *Ormulum* (c 1200) *-lic* (rarely *-like*) is used before a vowel and at the end of a line, and *-li3* before a cons.; the inflected form *-like* (disyllabic) seems often to be used, for metrical reasons, where grammar would require the uninflected form. In the comparative and superlative (OE. *-licra*, *-e*, *-licost*) the ME. form had regularly *-k* according to phonetic law in all dialects (in the south the usual 13-14th c. form was *-lukere*, *-lokere*); but where the positive had the form *-li* new comparatives and superlatives in *-lier*, *-liest* were regularly formed from it.

The original Teut. adjs. in *-liko* were compounds of the sb. *\*Ukom* appearance, form, body (see LICH). Thus *\*mannliko* ('manly') means etymologically 'having the appearance or form of a man'; *\*gōdliko* ('goodly') 'having a good appearance or form', or 'having the appearance or form of what is good'. The primitive force of the suffix may therefore be rendered by 'having the appearance or form indicated by the first element of the word'; but while in the historical Teut. langs. it has remained capable of expressing this meaning, it has in all of them acquired a much wider application.

When appended to sbs., the most general senses of the suffix in all Teut. langs. are 'having the qualities appropriate to', 'characteristic of', 'befitting'. In English of all periods it has been a prolific formative; the adjs. formed with it are most frequently eulogistic, as in *kingly*, *knightly*, *masterly*, *princely*, *queenly*, *scholarly*, *soldierly* (cf. *manly*, *womanly* with *mannish*, *womanish*); among the examples with dyslogistic sense are *beastly*, *beggarly*, *cowardly*, *dastardly*, *rascally*,



*ruftianly, scoundrelly*. In OE., as in other Teut. langs., the suffix had often the sense 'of or pertaining to'; but the adjs. have, so far as this meaning is concerned, been to a great extent superseded by synonyms of Latin or Romanic etymology. Thus *manly* formerly admitted of the senses now expressed by *human* and *masculine*; for one of the older senses of *timely* we must now say *temporal*. Another use of the suffix, common to English with other Teut. langs., is to form adjs. denoting periodic recurrence, as *daily*, *hourly*, *monthly*, *nightly*, *weekly*, *yearly*.

When *-ly* is appended to an adj., the resulting derivative adj. often connotes a quality related to or resembling that expressed by its primary; cf., e.g., OE. *lief* 'dear' with *lieflic* 'lovely' (or, as it might be rendered, 'such as becomes dear'). The diminutive sense found in mod.G. *gelblich* yellowish, *stusslich* sweetish, though a very easy development from the original sense of the suffix, does not seem ever to have existed in English. Even in OE. *-lic* had app. ceased to be used in new formations from adjs.; the new adjs. f. adj. + *-ly* that have arisen in ME. or in mod.E. seem to be from the advs.

**-ly**, suffix <sup>2</sup> (Forms: 1-2 *-lice*, 2-5 *-liche*, 4-5 *-lich*, 3-5 *north*, *-like*, (3 *Ornu*, *-like*, *-li*), 3-6 *-li*, 4- *-ly*), forming adverbs, represents OE. *-lice*, corresponding (functionally if not morphologically) to OFris. *-like*, OS. *-liko* (M.Du. *-like*, Da. *-lijk*, MLG. *-like*, mod.LG. *-lik*), OHG. *-lichō* (MHG. *-liche*, mod.G. *-lich*), ON. *-liga*, *-lega* (MSw. *-lika*, *-leka*, in mod.Sw. superseded by *-ligt*, *-ligen*; Da. *-lig*), Goth. *-leikō*, derived from *-lika-* (see *-ly* 1) with an adverb-forming suffix, (O)Teut. *-ō*, according to some repr. the ending of the abl. fem. (pre-Teut. *-ād*) or neut. (pre-Teut. *-ōd*); according to others that of the instrumental neut. (pre-Teut. *-ōm*).

The form-history of the suffix in Eng. is similar to that of *-ly* 1: in ME. the OE. *-lice* was normally represented by *-liche* (southern), *-like* (northern), the compar. being *-liker*, *-luker*, *-loker* (superl. *-est*).

The form *-li*, *-ly*, which was current in East Midland English in the 14th c., and became general in the 15th c., is probably due to the influence of the ON. *-liga*. In the strongly Scandinavianized dialect of the *Ormulum* (c. 1200) *-lig* and *-like* are used indifferently, according to the requirements of the metre. Where the positive ended in *-li*, *-ly*, the comparative and superlative ended in *-lier*, *-liest*. In the 15-17th c. forms like *falslyer*, *traitorouslyer* (Malory), *softlier*, *justlier*, *widder* (Long Barclay's *Argenis* 1625), *easilier*, *-est* (R. Baxter *Saving Faith* 1658) were common, but in later use the advs. in *-ly* are compared with *more*, *most*, the inflexional forms being only employed in poetry or for rhetorical effect.

In OTeut. an adv. with this suffix must have implied the existence of an adj. with the suffix corresponding to *-ly* 1. In OE., however, there are several instances (e.g. *bealdlice* boldly, *sweltlice* sweetly) in which an adv. in *-lice* has been formed directly from a simple adj. without the intervention of an adj. in *-lic*. In ME. the number of these direct formations was greatly increased, and when the final *-e*, which was the original OE. adverb-making suffix, ceased to be pronounced, it became usual to append *-ly* to an adj. as the regular mode of forming an adv. of manner. It was, down to the 17th c., somewhat frequently attached, with this function, even to adjs. in *-ly*, as *earlyly*, *goddily*, *kindlyly*, *livellyly*, *lovelily*, *statellyly*; but these formations are now generally avoided as awkward, while on the other hand it is felt to be ungraceful to use words like *godly*, *goodly*, *lovely*, *mannerly*, *timely*, as advs.; the difficulty is usually evaded by recourse to some periphrastic form of expression. In examples belonging to the 16th and 17th c. it is sometimes difficult to determine whether a writer intended the adv. *goodly* to mean 'in a good manner' or 'in a goodly manner', and there are other instances of similar ambiguity. In the words denoting periodical recurrence, as *daily*, *hourly*, the adj. and the adv. are now identical in form. A solitary example of an adv. f. sb. + *-ly* 2 with no related adj. is *partly*. From the early part of the 16th c. the suffix has been added to ordinal numerals to form advs. denoting serial position, as *firstly*, *secondly*, *thirdly*, etc. (cf. F. *premierement*, etc.).

When *-ly* is attached to a disyllabic or polysyllabic adj. in *-le*, the word is contracted, as in *ably*, *doubly*, *singly*, *simply*; contractions of this kind occur already in the 14th c., but examples of the

uncontracted forms (e.g. *doublyly*) are found as late as the 17th c. *Whole* + *-ly* becomes *wholly*, but in all other similar instances the written *e* is retained before the suffix, e.g. in *palely*, *vilely*, *puerilely*. Adjs. ending graphically with *ll* lose one *l* before *-ly*, as in *fully* (in southern Eng. commonly pronounced with a single *l*, but in Scotland often with double or long *l*, *dully* (dɒˈli), *coolly* (kəˈli)). Adjs. of more than one syll. ending in *y* change *y* to *i* before *-ly*, as in *merrily*; in formations from monosyllabic adjs. the usage varies, e.g. *dryly*, *drily*; *gayly*, *gaily* (cf. *daily*, which is the only current form); *shyly*, *shily* (but always *shyly*); *greily*, *grayly* has always *y*. Another orthographical point is the dropping of the *e* in the two words *duly*, *truly*. It is unusual to append *-ly* to an adj. in *-ic*; the ending of the adv. is nearly always *-ically*, even when the only current form of the adj. ends in *-ic*.

|| **Lyæus** (lɔiˈæʊs). [L., a. Gr. Λυαῖος.] A surname of Bacchus; hence used for: Wine.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. iv. Wks. 1336 l. 137 Let Lyæus flote In burnisht goblets. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* ii. (1858) 02 When his honest hand was shaking... in the morning after libations to purple Lyæus over-night.

**Lyam** (lɔiˈæm), **lyme** (lɔim). Obs. exc. Hist. and dial. Forms: 4-6 *lyame*, 5 *lyeme*, 2, 5, 7 *lym*, 6 *lyalme*, *lyemme*, 6-7 *lyome*, *lime*, 6, 9 *leam*, *liam*, 7 *leame*, *leon*, 7, 9 *lyme*, 5- *lyam*. [a. OF. *liem* (mod.F. *lien*) Pr. *liam-s*, Cat. *liigam*, Pg. *ligame*, It. *legame*:—L. *ligāmen*, f. *ligāre* to tie, bind. Cf. LIEN.]

1. A leash for hounds.

c. 1400 *Parth. Thre Ages* (text A) 38 My lyame than full lightly lent I down falle. *Ibid.* 61, 1 hyede, to my hounde and hent hym ym yone And louset my lyame and let hym vmyceaste. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 287 My Lord poied to Mason for lyemes for his houndes... xnd. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* l. 297 Of goldin cord wer lyamis, and the stringis festinit conuinct in massie goldin ringis. 1528 MS. *List of Jewelry* (P. R. O.), ii dogges collers of scoleweir with lyalmes sylk and gold. 1541 *Knarshorpe Wills* (Surtees) l. 81 note, One copple of houndes and ther lyomes. 1570 CAUSE *De Conibus Brit.* 11 b, Nam Lyemne nostra lingua Lorum significat. 1c 1600 *Distracted Knyp.* v. iv, in Bullen O. Pl. III. 255 Enter Eudon & Busse, leading in two lymes Byrtha & a Spaniell. 1611 *Cotter.* *Truitt*, ... a line, or line wherein a blood-hound is led. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* B. iii, Let her not go to Church, but like a hounde In Leon at your heeles. 1686 *Bloomer Gentl. Recr.* ii. 82 A Hound will draw better when he is held short, than if he were let at the length of the liam. 1829 *Scott W. acc.* 2nd App. to Gen. Pref. iv, A large blood-hound tied in a leam or band. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* *Leam*, a leash or thong. 1897 *Madden Diary W. Silence* 23 The huntsman then held him (the bloodhound) short, pulling in the liam. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* Oct. 164 The second illustration shows the huntsmen with their hounds on the liam seeking for deer.

b. *Her*. The representation of a lyam or leash.

1574 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* ii. 43 A Lyon Couchante, & three Lyons in chefe d'argent. 1634 (see LYAM-BOUND c).

c. *Comb.*: **lyam-dog** = LYAM-BOUND.

1805 *Scott Last Minstr.* vii. vii, Stout Conrade, cold... Was by a woodman's lyame-dog found.

2. Short for LYAM-BOUND.

1486 *Bk. St. Alban* f. vj b, A Sute of a lyam. 1605 SHAKS, *Leir* iii. vi. 72 Mastiffe, Grey-hound, Mongril, Grim, Hound or Spaniell, Brache, or Lym (1st Fo. Hym).

**Lyam-hound**, **lyme-hound**. Obs. exc. Hist. Forms: 6 *lyam*, 6-7 *lime*, 7 *leame*, *lim*, *erron*, *lyne*, *line*, *liam* (also 9 *arch*), 7, 9 *lyme*. [f. *LYAM* + *BOUND*.] A bloodhound.

1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 464 A cople of lyam houndes. 1556 SENNER *F. Q.* v. ii. 25 But Talus, that could like a lime-hound wend her... At length found out whereas she hidden lay. 1611 *Cotter.* *vi. Mut. Chien mut.*, ... lyne-hounds, teamed otherwise, *Limiers* *mut.* 1616 SURFEL & MARKL *Country Farm* vi. xxii. 673 This crie of hounds... is in no sort allow'd to the liam hound, so long as he draweth in the string. 1624 *Scott Fox Populi* ii. 17, I had my Leame-hounds ready in every corner to draw after them dry-foote, and fetch the Authors *Coram nobis*. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimies*, *Forrester* 35 He can do miracles with his fine-hound, who by his good education ha's more sophistry than his master. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 98 There is nothing in that Countrey so useful as Liām Hounds, to find out these Thieves. 1674 J. WRIGHT tr. *Seneca's Thyestes* 45 So when the Vmbrian Lime-hound through the field Hunts on a Trayl; and in a Leash is held. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 100 One that leads a lime-hound for the chase. 1821 *Scott Kenilw.* iv, He has the staunch lyme-hound to track the wounded buck over hill and dale, but he hath also the fleet gaze-hound to kill him at view. 1852 KINGSLEY *Andromeda* 446 Him Atē follows avenging; Slowly she tracks him and sure, as a lyme-hound. 1897 *Madden Diary W. Silence* 22 The huntsman brought with him his liam-hound, a pure-bred blood-hound used for finding and harbouring the deer.

b. *fig.* Applied to persons.

a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* iv. i, Oh, hee's a pernicious lim-hound, turne him vpon the pursue of any Lady. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 30 Or a second Helen poud of the Lime-hound Paris.

c. As a heraldic cognizance.

1634 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xli. xxx. 344 His cosin had a Lyne-hound argent bright, His Lyne laid on his back. + **Lyance**. Obs. Also 4 *leance*. [a. OF. *li-ance*, f. *li-er* to bind.]

1. Allegiance.

1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 381 To him belongeth the li-ance Of Clerk, of knyght, of man of lawe.

2. A group of persons related to or allied with another; = ALLIANCE 4.

c 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 1409 A knyght þar was of fraunce... hwyth was icomen of gret lyance. *Ibid.* 4098 Þou ne dost most ase þe was if þow y luyest sir Alours, ober any of his lyance. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 1932 For we haue frendes gret plente, That ben allied to 3ow and me, That schal ben to us in mayntenance With alle her men and lyance. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1747 With a liance full large of other lege kyngis, Pat we to helpe vs may haue. 1530 *Palsgr.* 239/1 Lyance kynred, *alliance*.

3. A kinsman or ally; = ALLIANCE 5.

14.. *Nom.* in Wr. Wülcker 691/14 *Hec affinis*, a lyans. 1502 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 164 Cousin, I... pray you to be good master to Nycholas Lee, my lyanse (*print d'lyanse*).

**Lyantery**, obs. form of LIENTERY.

+ **Lyar**. *Sc. Obs.* Also *lyare*, *liare*. [? f. LIE v. 1 + *-ER* 1.] A coverlet.

1497 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) l. 369 Item, for xvj elme of damas, to be the Kingis lyare... Item, for xvj elme of bukram, to lyne the Kingis liare. 1530 *Jac. R. Wardr.* (1815) 48 Item, ane lyare of crammess velvett, with twa cuschings of crammess velvett, bordounit with tressis of gold. 1542 *Ibid.* 60 Item ane lyar of purpoure velvett.

**Lyar**, var. **LYARE**, the shearwater.

**Lyard**, **lyart**, a. and sb. Obs. exc. dial. Also 4-5 *lyarde*, 4-5, 8 *liard*, 5-6 *lyerd*. [a. OF. *liart*, of obscure origin; perh. f. *lie*, LEE sb. 2.]

A. *adj.* A designation of colour. a. Of a horse: Spotted with white or silver grey. b. Of hair: Grey, silvery grey approaching white. c. Applied by Burns to the colour of withered leaves.

In north Eng. dialects 'a white lyared horse means a grey one, or one dappled with white and black; and a red lyared one is dappled with bay or red and white' (F. D. D.).

[1300 *Libers Quotid. Gardenob.* (1787) 78 Pro uno equo nigro liardo empto de eodem [etc.] to o o. *Ibid.*, Pro uno equo griseo liardo empto de eodem ad opus Regis [etc.] 7 6 8. c 1386 *Chaucer Priar's T.* 263 This carter jakked his hors... 'Hayt now' quod he... 'Pat was wel twicht, myn owne lyard boy'. 1a 1400 *Morie Arth.* 2542 Laggene with longe speres one white stedes. c 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* v. 826 Coloursis now to knowe attendith ye: ... The liard & the white, and brown is sure. 1438 *Bk. Alexander Gt.* (Bannatyne) 115 Von ald man. With lyart berd and hare gresone. 1500 20 *Dunbar Poems* lxi. 70 Tak in this gray hors, Auld Dunbar, Quhilk in my auncht with schervie tref In lyart changit is in hew. 1590 *Wills & Int.* N. C. (Surtees 1860) 247 To Oswin Fenwick a gracie nagge. To William Fenwick the lyerd nagge. 1607 *Marmion Carol.* l. (1617) 22 The best colour for a stallion, is browne bay dappled, dapple gray, bright bay, or white lyard. 1721 *Ramsay Prospect* *Twenty* xvii, Nereus rising trace his watry led. The pearly drops lap down his lyart head. c 1750 *Miss Elliot Song*, *The Flowers of the Forest* iii. The bandsters are lyart and runkled and grey. 1785 *Burns Holy Fair* 15 Twa had mantles o' doleful black, But ane wi' lyart lining. 1785—*Jolly Beggars* 1 When lyart leaves bestow the yird. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* (1808) 14 The lyart veteran. 1895 *Chockett Men of Moss Hags* 156 His hair, lyart and long, fell upon his shoulders.

B. *sb.* As the proper name of a 'lyard' horse.

13.. *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 71 Thou shalt ride sporeles o thy lyard Al the ryhte way to Dovere ward. 1377 *Langl.* *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 64 He lyzte adown of lyard and ladde hym in his hande. c 1470 *Gregory Hist. Coll. Lond. Cit.* (Camden) 238 As for bedding, Lyard my hors had more theen had sunn good yeman. 1486-1504 in Denton *Eng. 15th Cent.* (1888) 319, I sall gyff you to yowr pleasure lyerd my horse.

**Lyard**, **Lyas**, obs. forms of LIARD sb. 1, LIAS.

**Lybard**, **lybbard** (e, obs. forms of LEOPARD.

**Lybben**, **lybbet**, obs. f. LIVE v., **LYBBET** 1.

**Lyberary**, obs. form of LIBRARY.

**Lybet**, **Lybic**: see LIBBET, LIBYC.

**Lybre**, **Lyæum**: see LIBRE, LYCEUM.

**Lycam**, variant of LICHAM Obs.

**Lycanthrope** (lɔikænˈθrɒp, lɔikænˈθrɒp).

Also 7 *lycanthrop*. [ad. mod.L. *lycanthrops* -us, ad. Gr. λυκάνθρωπος lit. wolf-man, f. λύκος woli + ἄνθρωπος man.]

1. One who is afflicted with LYCANTHROPY, q.v.

1621 *Molle Camerar. Liv. Libr.* iv. xlii. 276 The organs of the fantasie of such foolish Lycanthrops. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boastman's Theat. World* ii. 246 They will become Lycanthrops, and go naked like the Wolves.

2. By mod. writers used as a synonym of WEREWOLF; one of those persons who (according to medieval superstition) assumed the form of wolves.

1831 A. HERBERT in Sir F. Madden *Will. & Werewolf* (1832) 16 Parthenophagy... is an enormity of the lycanthrops, and not of wolves. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 17 Feb. 7 These legends of the lycanthrope—the loupgarou—perhaps especially induce us to vilify the wolf.

fig. 1855 WHITTIER *Arise at Last* 16 Hereaway, The fell lycanthrope finds no prey.

**Lycanthropic** (lɔikænˈθrɒpɪk), a. [f. mod.L. *lycanthrops* -us (see prec.) + *-ic*.] Of or belonging to lycanthropy; suffering from lycanthropy.

1829 *Landor Imag. Conv.*, *Marvel & Bp. Parker* Wks. (1853) II. 108/2 He never drove men into holy madness with incessant howlings, like the lycanthropic saints of the north. 1887 H. S. OLcott tr. *D'Assier's Posth. Human.* 80 There is some reason to apprehend that this may be a lycanthropic manifestation of the human phantom.

**Lycanthropist** (lɔikænˈθrɒpɪst). [Formed as prec. + *-ist*.] = LYCANTHROPE.

1747 *Bailey* vol. II, *Lycanthropist*. 1831 A. HERBERT in



Sir F. Madden *Will. & Werwolf* (1832) 36 A wolf who prowls... in quest of human flesh, for which he alone, like the lycanthropist, has any taste remaining. 1882 *Pall. Mall* G. 18 Apr. 4 Petrus Borel the lycanthropist.

**Lycanthropous, a.** [Formed as prec. + -OUS.] Pertaining to lycanthropy. In recent Dicts.

**Lycanthropus. Obs. Pl. Lycanthropi.** Mod.L. form of LYCANTHROPE.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher* v. i. (1886) 72 Another being Lycanthropus in the form of a wolfe, had his wolves feet cut off. a 1627 *Middleton Changeling* III. iii. The swift lycanthropi, that walk the round, We'll tear their wolvis skins, and save the sheep. 1657 *Trapp Comm. Job* v. 22. 58 Such Lycanthropi, or beasts in the shape of men, Paul fought with at Ephesus.

**Lycanthropy** (laikánthrōpi). Also in mod.L. form **lycanthropia**. [ad. Gr. λυκανθρωπία, f. λυκανθρωπος: see LYCANTHROPE.]

1. A kind of insanity described by ancient writers, in which the patient imagined himself to be a wolf, and had the instincts and propensities of a wolf. Now occasionally applied as a name of those forms of insanity in which the patient imagines himself a beast, and exhibits depraved appetites, alteration of voice, etc., in accordance with this delusion.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher* v. i. (1886) 73 Lycanthropia is a disease and not a transformation. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Act. II.* 166 That malady, which is... named by the Grecians... lycanthropie. 1621 *Burton Anat. Mel.* i. i. iv. Lycanthropia, ... or Wolf-madness, when men run howling about graves and fields in the night, and will not be persuaded but that they are wolves or some such beasts. a 1656 *Br. Hall St. Paul's Combat* i. Wks. 1808 V. 321 It is contrary to the delusions of lycanthropy. There, he, that is a man, thinks himself a beast; here, he, that is a beast, thinks himself a man. 1672 *Maryell Rel. Transp.* i. 68 His Madness hath formed itself into a perfect Lycanthropy. He doth so verily believe himself to be a Wolf, that his speech is all turned into howling, yelling, and barking. a 1779 *Warburton Serm. on Matt.* iv. 24 Wks. 1783 V. 429 The madness called Lycanthropy. 1818 L. MORGAN *Fl. Macarthy* (1810) III. ii. 75, I am not well, surely, Sir... and thinks betimes that it's the lycanthropia I have got, which Maister Camden saith was common to the ancient Irish. 1891 *Driver Introd. Lit. O. T.* (1892) 469 Nebuchadnezzar's seven years' insanity (lycanthropy) with his edict respecting it. 1894 *Snyder Eng. 18th C.* I. 27 Young boys and girls were bred... in crime, even to the pitch of moral lycanthropy.

2. The kind of witchcraft which was supposed to consist in the assumption by human beings of the form and nature of wolves.

1830 *Scott Demomol.* vii. 210 Persons accused of the crime of lycanthropy. 1835 *Lecky Ration. I.* i. 82 Lycanthropy or the transformation of witches into wolves.

**Lyce, obs. form of LIST sh.3**  
1845 *Caxton Chas. Gt.* 43 Thys fyerabras... came vnto the lyres of Kyngye Charles... he shold fyght al armed.

**Lyce, obs. f. lice, pl. of LOUSE; obs. f. LACE v.**

**Lyceé** (lîsé). [F. *Lyceé*, ad. L. *Lyceum* (see LYCEUM).] The name given in France to a secondary school maintained by the State, in contradistinction to a *collège* or secondary school maintained by a municipality.

1865 *Q. Rev. CXVII.* 40 There are seventy-four *lycées* in France. 1900 *Speaker* 13 May 1902 The population of the lycées and colleges has remained stationary.

**Lycence, -ens, obs. forms of LICENCE, LICENSE.**

**Lyceum** (lîsé-üm). Also 6-9 *error*. **Lyceum.** [a. L. *Lyceum*, ad. Gr. *Λύκειον*, neut. of *Λύκος* epithet of Apollo, to whose temple the Lyceum was adjacent. Cf. F. *lycée*, Sp. *lt. liceo*.]

1. With capital L. The proper name of a garden with covered walks at Athens, in which Aristotle taught his philosophy. Hence, the Aristotelian philosophy and its adherents.

1579-80 *North Plutarch, Sylla* (1595) 504 He held down all the wood of the parke Lyceum. 1638 *Baker tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 79 He makes use of them [riches] after the manner of the Academy, and of the Lyceum, which never thought them impediments to happiness. 1671 *Milton P. A.* iv. 253 Within the walls then view The schools of ancient sages... Lyceum there, and painted Stoa next. 1744 *Alexander Pless. Imag.* i. 591 Guide my way Through fair Lyceum's walk, the green retreats Of Academus [etc.]. 1838 *Thirlwall Greece* II. ii. 63 The Lyceum, a garden at a short distance from Athens, sacred to the Lycian Apollo. 1901 *Lawson Remin. Dallas Acad.* 29 He might have been taken for a resuscitated Grecian philosopher hastening to meet his pupils at the Lyceum.

b. *transf.*  
1727-46 *Thomson Summer* 1393 To Nature's vast Lyceum, forth they walk. 1809 *Ann. Reg.* 238 It seemed as if all the animal creation had been assembled in Covent Garden, as in a capacious lyceum.

2. Used allusively as the proper name of certain places of study or instruction. a. In Italy and Switzerland, the Latin title of certain universities or colleges (It. *Liceo*, F. *Lyceé*). b. = F. *Lyceé*, the name of an institution (afterwards called *Athénée*) founded at Paris in 1786, at which lectures on literature and science were delivered by eminent professors. c. In England, adopted as the title of many literary institutions established in the early part of the 19th c., and of the buildings erected for them, usually including lecture-rooms and class-rooms and a library.

1786 *Gentl. Mag.* LVII. i. 262/1 A literary establishment has lately been opened at Paris under the title of the Lyceum, where lectures are read by the following professors. The Lyceum is to open every day, morning and evening, and each professor is to read two hours in each week. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. xi. 159 (Zurich) Close by is the Lyceum, or Carolinian College. *Ibid.* xxix. 472 (Ferrara) He first went to visit the Lyceum, or University.

3. = LYCEE.  
1827 *Scott Napoleon VI.* 97 It was the policy of Bonaparte to diminish... the secondary or ecclesiastical schools, in order that the public education might be conducted at the public seminaries, called Lyceums or Academies. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* Introd. 39 The French aristocracy could procure for its children... a better training than that which is now given in the lyceums.

4. U. S. (Cf. 2 b, c.) An institution in which popular lectures are delivered on literary and scientific subjects.

1820 *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* II. 366 Abstract of the proceedings of the Lyceum of Natural History, New-York. 1837 *H. Martineau Soc. Amer.* III. 163 Colleges to receive the élite of the schools; and lyceums, and other such institutions, for the subsequent instruction of working men. 1850 W. R. WILLIAMS *Relig. Prog. iv.* (1854) 77 Men have expected... the Lyceum and the Lecture to close the dram-shop. 1893 *LeLand Mem.* I. 270 Let the aspirant begin by reading papers... before such societies or lyceums as will listen to him.

b. *attrib.*, as *lyceum assembly, system*.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* vi. 55 Two lyceum assemblies, of five hundred each, are so nearly alike, that [etc.]. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xix. 242 Appreciating the lyceum system as I do... I feel [etc.].

5. Used as the title of a book.

1809 *Belfour (title) Lyceum of Ancient Literature; or Biographical... Account of Greek and Roman Classics.*

**Lych, var. LICH, LIGHT. Lych(e, obs. f. LIKE.**

**Lyche, obs. form of LEECH sh.3, LIEGE a. and sh.**

**Lychee, Lych-gate, var. LITCHI, LICH-GATE.**

**Lychnapsia** (liknæpsia). Gr. *Church*. [a. Gr. λυχνᾶψια lighting of lamps.] A series of seven prayers for protection during the night, forming part of the *lychnic*.

1850 *Neale East Ch. Introd.* i. 896 While this Psalm is being said, the Priest... saith the lychnapsia.

**Lychnic** (li'knik). Gr. *Church*. [ad. eccl. Gr. λυχνικός time of lamp-lighting, f. λυχνος lamp.]

An office which accompanies the lighting of lamps, being the introductory part of vespers.

1850 *Neale East Ch. Introd.* i. 897 note, The Order of Philotheus directs the Priest... to begin the lychnics at the verse 'In wisdom hast Thou made them all'.

**Lychnidea. Obs. Also Lichnidea.** [mod.L., f. L. *lychnis*, LYCHNIS.] 'An old garden name for the genus *Phlox*' (Britten & Holland).

1733 *Miller Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Lychnis*, Virginian *Lychnidea*. Carolina *Lychnidea*. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 379 In Beds made of light rich Earth... plant your Cuttings of *Lychnidea*s. 1785 *Martyn Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. (1794) 210 Such are all the species of *Lychnidea*: which you will know by their salver-shaped Corolla, with a bent tube.

**Lychni diate, a. Ent. Obs.** [Hybrid f. Gr. λυχνίδια-ov (dim. of λυχνίον lamp-stand, f. λυχνος lamp) + -ATE 2.] Giving out light.

1846 *Kirby & Sp. Entomol.* IV. 307 *Lychni diate*, when the Vertex, Frons and Postnatus are porrected so as to form a kind of rostrum which gives light in the night.

**Lychnis** (li'knis). Pl. *lychnides* (li'knidz).

[L., a. Gr. λυχνίς some red flower, f. λυχνος lamp.]

1. Bot. A genus of caryophyllaceous plants, including the Campion and Ragged Robin.

1601 *Holland Pliny* II. 110 As touching Lychnis, that flaming hearbe surnamed Flammæa [etc.]. 1664  *Evelyn Nat. Hist.* May (1679) 17 Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting... yellow Lillies, Lychnis, Jacea, Bellis, double, white and red. 1707-12 *Mortimer Hush.* (1721) II. 229 Lychnis or Caledon are single and double. 1824 H. PHILLIPS *Flora Hist.* II. 183 The Scarlet Lychnis is a perennial plant. 1884 *Jeffries in Chamb. Jnl.* 1 Mar. 131/1 The pink lychnis or ragged robin grows among the grasses.

2. With defining word, applied by gardeners to various plants of other genera: see *quots*.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 318 Lychnis, Bastard, *Phlox*, Lychnis, Wild, *Agrostema*. 1787 *tr. Linnæus's Fam. Plants* I. 116 *Phlox*... False Lychnis.

**Lychnobite. Obs.-o** [f. Gr. λυχνόβιος (in Seneca), f. λυχνος lamp + βίος life; after *cynobite*.] One who turns night into day; a 'fast-liver'.

1727 *Bailey vol. II.* *Lychnobite*, a Night Walker.

**Lychnoscope** (li'knōskōp). Arch. [f. Gr. λυχνος lamp + σκοπέω -SCOPE.] A name given to the Low side window on the supposition that its purpose was to allow lepers to see the altar lights.

1843 *Ecclesiologist* II. 71 A paper on the windows called 'Lychnoscopes', in the fourth edition of the [Cambridge Camden] Society's 'Hints on the Practical Study of Ecclesiastical Antiquities'. 1846 - V. 165 Lychnoscopes are nothing else than the symbolical representation of the Wound in the Saviour's Side. 1848 B. WEALE *Continental Ecclesiol.* 57 The dwarf-wall is pierced by a broad fenestrella with a trefoiled head opening through into the aisle. This in England would be called a 'lychnoscope'. 1866 *Parker Gloss. Terms Goth. Archit.*

Hence **Lychnoscopic a.**

1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 314 Behind it is a small chamber with a kind of 'lychnoscopic' window. 1854 *Ibid.* XIII. 216.

**Lycht, obs. Sc. form of LIGHT.**

**Lycine** (li'sain). Chem. [f. LYCIUM: see -INE 6.] A base found in Box-thorn. 1865 *Watts Dict. Chem.*

+ **Lyciske. Her. Obs.** Also 7 **Lyciscus, S Lycisca.** [ad. med.L. *lyciscus* masc., -ca fem., f. Gr. λυκος wolf.] A fabulous beast supposed to be a hybrid between a wolf and a dog.

1572 *Posswell Armorie* II. 56 Two Lyciskes l'assant. Lyciskes are called (as Plinius saith) dogges, gendered of wolves. 1610 *Guillim Heraldry* III. xxv. 179 Castorides, dogges ingendered by a Fox and a Beuer; Lyciscus of a Wolfe and a Mastiffe. 1706 *Phillips* (ed. Kersey), *Lycisca*, a Dog ingender'd of a Wolf and a Bitch.

+ **Lycium. Obs.** [late L., a. Gr. λυκίον, orig. neut. sing. of *Λύκος* Lycian.] a. The shrub Box-thorn (*Lycium barbarum*). b. The fruit, and c. the extracted juice of the Box-thorn.

1597 *Gerarde Herbal* III. xxv. 1157 There is drawne out of the leaves and branches of Boxe Thorne... a iuice, which is named Lycium... In English... it is also named Lycium of the iuice which is boiled out of it. 1657 *Physical Dict.* *Lycium*, a decoction made of the juyce or decoction of the hramble root. 1661 *Lovell Hist. Anim. & Min.* 36 Some adulterate the Indian Lycium with the gall herbe [sc. a Heifer]. 1753 *Chambers Cyc. Suppl.* *Lycium*, the name of a fruit called by the French *baye d'Avignon*, the Avignon berry. 1839 *Penny Cyc.* XIV. 210.

**Lycke, Lycken, obs. ff. LICK v., LIKEN v.**

**Lyckore, obs. comparative form of LICE.**

**Lycotone** (laik'kōtōnē). Chem. [f. mod.L. *Lycotone* wolf's-bane (a. Gr. λυκοτόνον lit. wolf-killer) + -INE.] An alkaloid extract of the Wolf's-bane.

1878 *tr. H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 744 *Aconitum lycotoneum*... is the only species [of aconitum] that contains no aconitine, but another alkaloid, lycotone.

**Lycodont** (laik'kōdōnt). Ichthyl. [ad. mod.L. *Lycodont*... -odon, ad. Gr. λυκοδόντ-ēs pl. (Galen), f. λυκο-s wolf + δόντ-, δόντος tooth.] A snake of the family *Lycodontidae*, having caniniform teeth.

1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 190/2 In some [snakes] all the teeth are nearly of the same size; others possess in front of the jaws (Lycodonts) or behind in the maxillaries (Diacrasterians) a tooth... larger than the rest.

Hence **Lycodontine a.**, pertaining to the *Lycodontidae* (Cent. Dict.).

+ **Lycopanther. Obs.** [a. Gr. λυκοπάνθηρ, f. λυκο-s wolf + πάνθηρ panther.] A fabulous hybrid between a wolf and a panther.

1607 *Torsell Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 448 The Lycopanthers are ingendered between wolves and panthers. *Ibid.* 581.

**Lycoperdon** (laik'kōpērdōn). Bot. [mod.L., irreg. f. Gr. λυκο-s wolf + πέρθεσθαι to break wind: a rendering of the Eng. name *wolf's fist* (First sh. 2).] The fungus Puff-ball, *Lycoperdon Bovista*.

1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 430 The Lycoperdon, or puff-ball.

1830 *Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot.* 335 *Gasteromyces*... comprehending... Lycoperdons and the like.

b. *attrib.*: **lycoperdon nut** (see *quot.*).

1886 *Treas. Bot.* *Lycoperdon nuts*, the name under which the herbalists sell our common species of *Elaophomyces*.

Hence **Lycoperdoid a.**, resembling fungi of the genus *Lycoperdon*.

1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 243 Verrucæ large, globular... lycoperdoid, eventually laterally dehiscent.

+ **Lycophosed, a. Obs.-1** [f. Gr. λυκοφώς twilight, app. misapprehended to mean keen sight (f. λυκο-s wolf + φώς light) + -ED 2.] Keen-sighted.

Also **Lycophosy** in the same sense.

1600 *Tourneur Transf. Metam.* vi. Looko on my sight, you lycophosed eyes, And tell me whether it be bleard or no. *Ibid.* xlviii. His eyes that fore were cleare lycophosie, Now cannot see but in a minery.

**Lycopod** (laik'kōpōd). Bot. [Anglicized form of LYCOPODIUM.] A club-moss, a plant of the N. O. *Lycopodiaceæ*, esp. of the genus *Lycopodium*.

1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footnotes fr. Page Nat.* 58 Lycopods may be said to present the highest type of cryptogamic vegetation. 1873 *Dyer in Q. Jnl. Microscop. Sci.* XIII. 152 The relationship of a Lycopod to a flowering plant.

Hence **Lycopodala a.**, pertaining to the lycopods; sh., a plant belonging to the 'Lycopodal alliance'.

1835 *Lindley Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 98 The Lycopodal Alliance. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 525 Lycopodals.

**Lycopode** (laik'kōpōd). [a. F. *lycopode*, ad. mod.L. LYCOPDIUM.] = LYCOPDIUM 2.

1865 *Treas. Bot.* *Lycopode*, vegetable brimstone.

**Lycopodiaceous** (laik'kōpōdi'ā's), a. Bot. [f. mod.L. *Lycopodiaceæ* + -OUS.] Pertaining to the N. O. *Lycopodiaceæ*, of which LYCOPDIUM is the typical genus.

1852 Th. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xiii. 428 Lycopodiaceous plants and mosses. 1892 *Natural Sci.* Mar. 57 A gigantic aquatic Lycopodiaceous plant.

**Lycopodite** (laik'kōpōdit). Geol. A fossil lycopodium. 1839 *Penny Cyc.* XIV. 212/1.

**Lycopodium** (laik'kōpōdīūm). [mod.L., f. Gr. λυκο-s wolf + ποδ-, ποός foot, from the claw-like shape of the root.]

1. Bot. A plant of the cryptogamous genus *Lycopodium*: a club-moss. In early use, L. *clavatum*.

1706 *Phillips* (ed. Kersey), *Lycopodium*, Wolfs-claw, an Herb. 1756 [see CLUB-MOSS]. 1851 *Richardson Geol.* vii. (1855) 174 The gigantic lycopodium-like, and cactoid plants of the coal measures... all disappear. 1873 *Dyer in Q. Jnl. Microscop. Sci.* XIII. 155 The thickened proscenymatous cells which are found in recent Lycopodiums.



2. The fine powder formed by the ripe spores of species of *Lycopodium*, known as 'vegetable brimstone' from its inflammability. Also *dust, powder*. It is used in surgery as an absorbent; also in theatres for the production of stage lightning.

1836 J. M. GULLY *Magdalen's Formul.* (ed. 2) 173 Starch or lycopodium powder washed with alcohol, appears to preserve the auriferous salts the best. 1856 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* 11. 89 The vibrations of the paper are easily demonstrated by the movements of particles of fine sand, or lycopodium powder strewed upon it. 1876 DUNNING *Dis. Skin* 235 Absorbent dusting powders, consisting of lycopodium dust, will be found most useful.

**Lycor**, obs. form of **LIQUOR**.

**Lycoras**, -ess(e, -ice, etc., obs. ff. **LIQUORICE**.

**Lycorous**(e, -oruse, variants of **LICKEROUS**.

**Lycotropal** (lɪkɒˈtrɒpəl), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *λύκος* 'anything in the form of a hook' (L. & Sc.) + *-τροπος* turning + *-αλ*.] The term applied to an orthotropous ovule, curved downward in the form of a horse-shoe (*Tras. Bot.* 1866).

**Lycotropous** (lɪkɒˈtrɒpəs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + *-ous*.] = prec. 1878 HOBLYN *Dict. Med. Terms*.

**Lycour** e, -esse, obs. ff. **LIQUOR**, **LIQUORICE**.

**Lycours**, -ourous, -ours, var. **LICKEROUS**.

**Lycour**, obs. form of **LUCRE**.

**Lycure**, -esse, -yce, obs. ff. **LIQUOR**, **LIQUORICE**.

**Lydder**, -ir, -yr, variants of **LATHER** a.

**Lydderne**, -eryn, variants of **LIDDERON** Obs.

**Lyddite** (lɪdɪt). [f. name of *Lydd* in Kent (where this explosive was first tested in England).] A high explosive, chiefly composed of picric acid, and believed closely to resemble **MELNITE**; used in the manufacture of explosive shells in England.

1888 *J. of Wight County Press* 3 Nov. 3/4 Armstrong and Co., bought the patent from M. Turpin, who is now personally assisting in the manufacture of Lyddite, the English name for Melinite. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Aug. 7/1 The new Lyddite shell. 1901 *Scotsman* 14 Mar. 7/3 The power of Lyddite has been described by experts... as most destructive in a rocky country.

**Lyder**, -ir, -yr, variants of **LITHER** a.

**Lydford law**: see **LAW** sb.<sup>1</sup> 8 c.

Lydford, now a small village on the confines of Dartmoor, was formerly the chief town of the stannaries.

1399 *LANG.* *Rich. Redeles* 11. 145 Now, be þe lawe of lydford... þe pilke lewde laddes onþe eyyll to thryue. 1645 W. BROWN *Wks.* (1772) 111. 157, 1 oft have heard of Lydford law, How in the morn they hang and draw, And sit in judgement after. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossar.* *Lydford Law*, is to hang men first, and iudite them afterwards.

† **Lydge**, *v. Obs.* [Back-formation f. *lydger*, **LEDGER**.] *intr.* To be a ledger ambassador.

1618 *RALEIGH Maximus* 51. (1656) 31 [To] have some of his own Lydging abroad about that Princes Court, under colour of Embassage, or some other pretence.

**Lydgear**, -er, obs. forms of **LEDGER**.

**Lydian** (lɪˈdiən), *a. and sb.* [f. L. *Lydi-us*, Gr. *Λυδῖος* + *-AN*.]

**A. adj.**

1. Pertaining to the Lydians, a people of Asia Minor, or to their country, Lydia. Sometimes with allusion to the wealth of Cræsus king of Lydia.

1584 *LYLY Sapho & Phao* v. 1. This shaft is headed with Lidian steel. 1620 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 12 To whom the Lydian wealth... is brought in lawish measure. 1626 *MASSINGER Rom. Actor* i. iii. We show no arts of Lidian Pandarisme. 1844 O. COCKAYNE in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* (1854) 1. 275 The Lydian Hercules. 1901 *Adin. Rev.* July 29 The earlier Lydian civilization was Asiatic rather than European.

2. *spec. in Music.* a. The designation of one of the modes in ancient Greek music, characterized as soft and effeminate. b. The third of the authentic ecclesiastical modes, having F for its 'final', and C for its 'dominant'.

1579 E. K. *Gloss. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 27 The Lydian and Ionique harmony. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 50 He regarded not the daintie Lydian, Ionian, or Eolian Melody. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 136 Lap me in soft Lydian aires, Married to immortal verse. 1636 C. BUTLER *Princ. Mus.* i. i. 1 De Lydian Mood' is a grav, ful, solemn Musik in Discant, for de most part, of slow tim'. 1697 *DRYDEN Alexander's Feast* 97 Softly sweet, in Lydian measures, Soon he soothed his soul to pleasures. 1807 *ROBINSON Archæol. Græca* v. xxiii. 534 In music... there were four principal modes or modes: the Phrygian, the Lydian, the Dorian, and the Ionic... The Phrygian mode was religious, the Lydian plaintive. 1867 *MACFARREN Harmony* i. 13 The Lydian is the third mode of Ambrose's selection.

Fig. 1664 BUTLER *Hind.* 11. l. 830 As skilful coopers hoop their tubs With Lydian and with Phrygian dubs.

3. **Lydian-stone.** *Min.* A black variety of jasper (basanite) used by jewellers as a touchstone for testing gold.

1720 *STRYPE Stone's Surv.* II. vl. i. 11/1 Within the Rails before the High Altar, is a curious in-laid Floor... where... there are set these several Sorts of Stones, the Jasper, the Lydian, and Serpentine. 1746-74 HILL *Theophr. Stones* 25 Others serve for the Trial of Metals, as that called the Heraclian or Lydian Stone. 1836 *MAGGILLIVRAY tr. Humboldt's Trav.* ii. 133 It did not exhibit the little veins of quartz so common in Lydian stone. 1879 *RUTLEY Study Rocks* xiv. 293 Lydian-stone (basanite, touch-stone, kiesel-schiefer) is... an altered sandy slate.

**B. sb.** An inhabitant of Lydia. Also, the language of the Lydians.

1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* i. (Arb.) 40 Yet after by the meane

of one Pactyas a verye headie manne amonges the Lydians they rebelled agaynst Cyrus agayne. 1696 *PHILLIPS s.v. Lydia*, It falling to Tyrrenus his lot, he went out with a great multitude of Lydians. 1735 *BOLINGROKE Study & Use Hist.* iii. (1752) l. 76 Herodotus... proposed to publish all he could learn of the antiquities of the Ionians, Lydians, Medes, and Persians. 1886 *SHELDON tr. Flaubert's Salammbô* 3 Some Lydians feasted arrayed in the robes... of women.

**Lydrion**, -un, variants of **LIDDERON** Obs.

**Lydyate**, obs. form of **LINGATE**.

**Lye** (lɪ), *sb.* Forms: 1 *léaz*, (*læz*), *léah*, *léz*, 3 *leihe*, 4 *leze*, *lije*, (5 *legh*, *leyze*, *leygh(e)*, *lyhe*), 5-9 *lee*, *lie*, *ley*, (5-6 *leye*, *le*, 7 *ly*), 5- *lye*. [OE. *lég* (later *léah*, genit. *læge*) str. fem., corresponds to MDu. *loghe* (Du. *loog*), OIlg. *louga* (MllG., mod.G. *lauge*), *lye*, ON. *laug* bath:—O'Ent. \**laugā*; prob. f. the root \**lau-* to wash (see **LATHER**) + suffix *-gā*:—O'Arvan *-gā*.]

1. Alkalized water, primarily that made by the lixiviation of vegetable ashes, but also applied (esp. with prefixed word as in *soap-lye*, *soda-lye*) to any strong alkaline solution, esp. one used for the purpose of washing. † Also *water of lye*.

1700 *Epinal Gloss.* 591 *Lexia*, *leaz* [Corpus and Euf. lēz]. 1700 *SAT. Leechd.* l. 364 Scinsecum men wyre drenc of hwites hwenes þoste on bitere lege windorlice hyst hælēd. 1811 338 Wyre him lege of ellen ahan. 1840 *Lanfranc's Cringe*, 93 If þat þou wasche hem boþe [a canker & a foul vlcus] wþ lye. 1840 *Pallad. on Husb.* ii. 377 Wete hit [a tree] at the full Thrie eury mone a yer in lie allone. 1840 *Two Cookery-bks.* 32 Take a gode quantyte of fyne lye, & put it on a pottle... & when þe lye is seþin hot, caste þe Pesyn þer-to. 1840 *Jacob's Well* 195 Watyr of legh þat is made wþ asschys & watyr... for asschys & hote watyr makyn good leyghe. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) l. ii. 10 But man shall be baptysed in necessity wþ le. 1669 *Worlidge Syst. Agric.* (1681) 60 The Lee or Lixivium wherewith the Women usually scour their Clothes. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccacini's Adels. fr. Parnass.* 111. 287 Henry the Fourth, thought it an Honour to wash his Head... though some malicious People say, He did it not with Soap, but with hot scalding Lye. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) 11. 544 Muriate of potash. This salt... is prepared from the waste leys of the soap-makers. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* iv. (1900) 32 The officers... were content with lye, which was furnished in plenty by the ashes from the galley fire.

b. In wider sense: Any detergent material used in washing; a cleansing substance. Also *fig.*

1300 *Vices & Virtues* 95 Nis þar non swo god leize se teares. 12... Prayer to our Lady 19 in O. E. *Misc.* 193 Mi brune her is hwit biþume ic not for hwucche leihe. 1330 *Spec. Gy Waru.* 828 Þe hote teres of mannes eize Makeþ clannere þan any lye. 1340 *Ageneb.* 145 Þet is þet we byþ alle y-wasse of onelepi leze, þet wes mid leus cristes precieuse blod. 1426 *Lyce. De Guil. Pilgr.* 21835 Wyth wych water, dame Penance Maketh a lye. To waschen a-way al ordure. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* 11. 32 The vrin of a yong Asse foie is supposed to thicken the haire; but there would be mixed some Spiknard with this washing lie, to rectifie the strong steed of the said vrin. 1648 *HERRICK Hesper.* (1869) 190 Peacie, some say, doth wash her clothes i' þ' lie That sharply trickles from her either eye.

c. A cosmetic for the hair. (Cf. **LYE-POT**.) Obs. 15... WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 51a/2 Lie to washe the head with, *lixivium*. 1561 T. HOWE tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* ii. (1577) 111 b. I reprehended a ladie of loue for occupying a certain kinde of lye w<sup>th</sup> shined much.

d. Applied to urine used as a detergent; more fully **CHAMBER-LYE** Obs.

14... *Voc. in Wr. Wülcker* 593/23 *Locum*, lye, or pyse.

2. Water impregnated with salts by decoction or lixiviation. Now rare.

1634 *PEACHAM Gentl. Exerc.* l. xxiii. 77 The Lie of Rue, (that is the water wherein you have sod your Rue or herb-grace). 1644 *NVE Gunnerie* (1670) 14 Pour upon the said flower so much of the strained water, which I call lee or lime water, as will dissolve the flower. 1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 337 Colcothar or vitriol burnt... will make good lye, and so will the Lixivium or Lye made thereof with warme water. 1811 *Self Instructor* 562 A ley made with tartar and gum-water. 1860 *MAGNY Phys. Geog. Sea* i. § 43 They [waters] find their way into the sea, and so make the lye of the earth brine for the ocean. 1861 *ibid.* x. § 461 The brine of the ocean is the ley of the earth.

3. The limpid acid fluid which runs from a blister or the like; the 'water' which collects in the body in dropsy. Now only *diat*.

1615 *CROOKER Body of Man* 92 His Nauell suddenly opened whence issued so great quantity of the dropsy Lie, that his body fell to the wonted scantling. 1886 S. W. *Linc. Gloss.*, *Lie* (so pronounced), 'the watery matter which issues from a wound or sore: as 'It's more like lee than matter'.

4. *attrib. and Comb.* (sense 1), as *lye-ashes*, -brush, -kettle, -trough, -tub, -vessel, -wash. Also **LYE-POT**. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* 11. 599 Hereupon comes *Lixivius etulis*. I. Lye ashes, which being drunk is medicinale. 1605 *TIME Quierist.* ii. iii. 115 Lye-wash... is made of ashes and water. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xl. 21 The Lye Brush is made of Hogs Bristles fastned into a Board with Brass-Wyer. 1841 *A Lye-Kettle*... commonly holds about three Gallons. 1841 *ibid.* The Lye-Trough... is a Square Trough made of Inch-Boards. 1743 *London & Country Brewer.* (ed. 2) 109 A Lye-tub, though generally neglected as the worst... for a Cooler, has really proved the sweetest and safest of any. 1763 *Museum Rusticum* i. 53 The straw in the bottom of your lye-vessel. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* 11. 489 As soon as a form is wrought-off, the press-man to carry it to the lye-trough, and there completely rub it over with lye. 1884 J. SOUTHWARD *Pract. Printing* (1884) 406 Lye is applied to the forme with a lye brush.

† **Lye**, *v. 1* *Cookery. Obs.* [a F. *lier* to thicken (a sauce, etc.), lit. 'to bind':—L. *ligare*.]

1. *trans.* To mix; to thicken (soups, sauces, etc.). Cf. *alye*, *ALLY* *v.* 5.

1830 *Forme of Cury* (1780) 17 Make a lyre of raw ayrene and do þerto Safrone and powdour douce, and lye it up with gode broth. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 12 Loke þou lye hit with amydone. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 13 Take Vele... and hakke it to gobettys... and lye it with Flowre of Rys. 1840 *ibid.* 19.

2. To bind or tie. In quot. *fig.*

1621 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 167 He shall neede noe bonde to lye him to it.

**Lye**, *v. 2* [f. **LYE** *sb.*] Also *ley*. *trans.* To treat with lye.

1805 *Ann. Reg.* 875 Lye the thread once. 1888 *Sci. Amer.* 8 Dec. 356/2 The air is to be... excluded from the surface of fruits left standing after having been either lyed or washed.

**Lye**: see **LIE** *sb.*, **LIEVE**, **LIE**.

**Lyeas**, str. pa. t. of **LEESE** *v. 1*

**Lyeave**, obs. form of **LEAF**.

**Lyed** (lɪd), *pp. a.* U. S. Also *lied*. [f. **LYE** *v. 2* + *-ED*.] Treated with lye; steeped or washed in an alkaline fluid. *Lied corn*, maize or other grain steeped in weak lye to remove the husk.

1814 *BRACKENRIDGE Trav.* in *Uicous Louisiana* 222 Their food consists of lied corn homony for breakfast. 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life, Wealth* 70 Pride can go without domestics;... can eat potato, pur-lain, beans, lyed corn.

**Lyef** e, obs. f. **LIEF**. **Lyefull**, var. **LEEFUL**.

**Lyegge**, **Lyeg(e aunce)**, obs. ff. **LIEGE**, **LIGEANCE**.

**Lyegge**, **Lyegze**, obs. forms of **LIE** *v. 1*, *v. 2*

**Ly(e)zere**, **Lyek** e, obs. ff. **LIEAR**, **LIEKE**.

**Lyen**, obs. form of **LIE** *v. 1*, **LIEN** *sb. 1*, **LION**.

**Lyencephalous** (lɪˈɛnsɛfəˈləs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Lyencephal-a* (Owen) + *-ous*.]

According to Owen himself *Classif. Mammalia*, 1859, his term *Lyencephalus* is f. Gr. *λύειν* to loose + *εἶναι* brain (see **ENCEPHALON**), and signifies 'the comparatively loose or disconnected state of the cerebral hemispheres'.

Of or belonging to the *Lyencephala*, in Owen's classification the lowest group of Mammals, including the Monotremes and the Marsupials.

1859 OWEN *Classif. Mammalia* 27 The *Lyencephalous* Mammalia. 1864 in *WEBSTER*, and in later *Dicts*.

**Lyepart**(e, obs. form of **LEOPARD**.

† **Lye-pot**. Obs. [Cf. **LYE** *sb.* 1 c.] An ornamental vessel to hold lye for use as a hair-wash.

1486 *Will of Lytton* (Somerset Ho.). A lye pott of silver and gilt, a holy water stopp. 1599 *NASHE Leuten Stuffe* 45 Semiramis ranne out with her lie-pot in her hand, and her black dangling tresses about her shoulders. 1607 *MIDDLETON Five Gallants* i. i. 12 Lent... upon her gilt casting-bottle and her silver lie-pot, fifty-five shillings.

**Lyer** e, var. **LEAR** *Obs.*; obs. f. **LYE** *v. 1*, **LIEAR**.

**Lyerne**, -i, -y, obs. forms of **LEARN**.

**Lyeroway**: see **LYRA** 5.

**Lyery** (lɪˈɪəri), *a.* Now *diat*. Also *lyary*. [Var. of **LIRY** a.] Of cattle: Having a superabundance of lean flesh.

1483: see **LIRY**, *s.v.* **LIRE** *sb. 1* 1803 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* 4v. 351 *Lyery*, or black-fleshed. 1807 *CULLEY in W. C. L. Martin* *Ox* 51/1 Cattle, well known to the breeders adjoining the river Tees by the appellation of 'lyery', or 'double-lyered'; that is, black-fleshed. 1843 *SOUTHEY Complut. Bk.* 1v. 400 Those [Lincolnshire oxen] that never fatten are called lyery. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Ox* 41/2 The cattle in general were large, slow to fatten, and often black, or foul-fleshed, or as it is called in Yorkshire 'lyery'. 1855 *STEPHENS Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) 11. 142/1 When the flesh [of an ox] becomes heavy on the thighs, making a sort of double thigh, the thigh is called *lyary*.

**Lyes**, obs. form of **LEASH; obs. pl. **LOUSE**.**

**Lyese**, **Lyeseing**, vars. **LEESE** *v. 1*, **LEASING**.

**Lyf**, obs. form of **LEAF**, **LIFE**.

**Lyfar**, obs. Sc. comp. of **LIEF**, *dear*.

**Lyfe**, obs. form of **LIFE**; Sc. form of **LIEF**.

**Lyff**(e, **Lyffere**, obs. forms of **LIFE**, **LIVER**.

† **Lyfkie**. Obs. Also 6 *leefekye*. [a. Du. *lijfken* 'corpusculum, subucula, exomis' (Kilian), dim. of *lijf* body; cf. G. *leichen*.] A bodice.

1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 116 Their spots, their lawnes, their leefekyes, their ruffes, their rings: Shew them rather Cardicalls curtians, then modest Matrons. 1609 T. COCKS *Diary* (1901) 73 With iij lb before delivered her for my wives gowne and lyfkie.

**Lyfnob**, variant of **LIVENATH** Obs.

**Lyft** e, obs. form of **LIFT**, **LIFT**.

**Lyfve**, **Lyfy**, obs. forms of **LIVE** *v.*, **LIFEY**.

**Lyg**, **Lygaunce**, obs. ff. **LIE** *v. 1*, **LIGEANCE**.

**Lyg(g)e**, obs. form of **LIE** *v. 1*, **LIEGE**.

**Lyger**, **Lygham**, see **LEDGER**, **LICHAM**.

**Lyghe**, **lyze**, obs. ff. **LIE**; var. **LIEVE** Obs.

**Lygher**, **lyzer**(e), obs. forms of **LIEAR**.

**Lyght**, obs. form of **LIGHT**; variant of **LITE**.

**Lyghteling**, **Lyztmose**, obs. form of **LIGHT-NING**, **LITMUS**.

**Lyhe**, **Lyht**(e, obs. forms of **LVE**, **LIGHT** *v. 1*

**Lyicht**, **Lyif**, **Lyik**, obs. ff. **LIGHT**, **LIFE**, **LIEKE**.

**Lying** (lɪˈɪŋ), *vbl. sb. 1* Forms: see **LIE** *v. 1* [f. **LIE** *v. 1* + *-ING*.]

1. The action of **LIE** *v. 1* in various senses; resting, reclining, remaining in deposit, † being sick, etc.



a 1225 *Incr. R.* 8 Fleschs forgon ober visch, & alle ober swuche pinges, of werlinge, of liggende, of vres, of beoden. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6686 Pe smiter sal quite his lechyng, And be seath of his liggine. c 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 141 For bope Cristis lyinge in be sepulchre and his dwellinge here in erpe was lital tyme. a 1400 *Cursor M.* 29091 (Cott. Galba) Pe first [discipline es] .. sighing, weeping, and ill liggine. 1556 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 137 Soft lyenge, soft weyring, or moche dynging of delicate meates. 1602 *SHAKS. All's Well* I. i. 167 'Tis a commodity will lose the gloss with lying; The longer kept, the lesse worth. 1634 *Lease by R. Keurward to W. Doune* verso (MS.), I.. would never have bought it but for the convenient lying of it to my other ground. 1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc., Printing* vii, Sugar-Chest. .. Stuff being commonly well-season'd, by the long lying of the Sugar in it. 1726 *LEONI tr. Alberti's Archit.* I. 341 Liquify'd by long lying in the Water. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 574 This situation [of a bed sore] is determined .. by the lying of the paralytic on that side.

†b. *spec.* The state of being buried; *concr.* place of sepulture. *Obs.*

1480 *CANTON Chron. Eng.* cxxxix. 244 Kyng Edward chese his sepulture and his lygging at Westmynster. a 1676 *CANTON Hist. Ch. Peterburgh* (1686) 77 The Herald .. appointed .. the place for the body to be interred, which was devised over against the lying of Queen Katherine.

c. with adv. or advb. phr. (see *LIE* v.1 IV). Also LYING-IN.

1382 *Wyclif Rom.* ix. 10 Rebecca, of a liggynge by hauyng tweye bones of Ysaac, our fadir. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VI. 93 Bote wip som manere rouschelyng pat he made in liggynge adoun his fellowe awook. 1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 333/2 He hadde Subtilyttee for tescchewe the liggynge in a wayte of his enemies. 1530 *PALSGR.* 239/2 Lying in wayte, *aguytance*. *Ibid.* 423, I am upon my lying downe, as a woman that is nere her tyme. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 87 From thence to the lying out of the mountaine Pyrenaeus, Aquitania. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* cxxxix. 3 Thou compassest my path, and my lying downe. 1611 — *Acts* xx. 10 Many teares, and temptations, which befell me by the lying in wait [TINDALE layenges awayte] of the Jewes. 1623 *MASSINGER Bondman* II. i. There's a sport too Nam'd lying Perdieu. Which you must learne to play at. 1647 *FILLER Good Th. in Worse* T. (1841) 81 This lying along is an improper posture for prey. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuilding. Assist.* 115 B. is the Fore-top-sail braced back, which is done .. to stop her way, term'd lying-by. 1711 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4010/2 The Admiral thought it proper .. to make the Signal for lying by. 1792 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Desmond* II. 121 You have accused me of lying by in Company.

*attrib.* c 1834 N. P. WILLIS in G. Paston Little Mem. 194 h C. (1902) 176 His [Disraeli's] eye .. has the most mocking lying-in-wait expression conceivable. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 458 If a change from the lying-down to the sitting-up position is rapidly made.

2. *concr.* With qualification (as *dry, soft, warm*, etc., *lying*): Accommodation for repose.

1853 *DE QUINCEY Autobiog.* Sk. Wks. I. 295 It was a subject of gratitude .. to dwell upon the soft lying which was to be found in that .. morass. 1868 *NETTLESHIP Browning* vii. 262 A poet from his birth, nursed in Nature's softest lying. 1886 *Weekly Times* 6 Aug. 13/3 There is no finer feeding or warmer lying in Scotland. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 10/2 Dry lying—a dry bed at night—is .. essential to the welfare of deer.

3. *attrib.*, as *lying-ground*, -*place*; † *lying-house* (see *quat.* 1593); *lying-press* (*†lying*) = *laying-press* (see *LAYING* vbl. sb. 3).

1895 *CORNISH Wild Eng.* 122 The paddock is a favourite lying-ground for hares. 1423-4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 271 Pro ligatur pro hostio vocato trapidoure supra lying house, iijid.; et pro seris et clavibus pro lying house, xxd. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 75 A strong prysonne call the Lyinghouse [MS. Cos., Lying house]. 1382 *Wyclif Prov.* vii. 17, I ha sprengd my liggynge place with myrre, and aloes. 1580 *HOLLANDYAN Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Desbanger* *va sauglier*, to raise a wilde bare from his lying place. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 431/1 By screwing the volume up in the lying-press.

**Lying** (lɔi'ŋ), *vbl. sb.* 2 Forms: see *LIE* v.2 [f. *LIE* v.2 + -ING 1]. The action of *LIE* v.2; the telling of lies. † In 16-17th c. sometimes in plural.

a 1300 E. *Psalter* v. 7 (MS. Egerton) Pou leses alle bat speke lyinghe. 1340 *Ayene* 143 Him hit pingh pet hit is al wynd and metinge and lyinge. 1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 13302 My condicoun ys to lye; .. With lying I shal deceyve the. 1577 *NORTHBRIDGE Dicing* (1843) 68 If for yde wordes, what for hurtfull wordes? what for lyngs? 1604 E. *GRIMSTONE D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxviii. 422 The Divell .. did steale all that he could from the truth, to imploy it in his lyngs and deceits. 1656 E. *REYNOLDS Rules Govt. Tongue* 16 Lying is an ungodly, devilish and damnable practice. 1827 Mrs. A. ORIE (title) Illustrations of Lying in All its Branches. 1863 Mrs. RIDDELL *World in Ch.* III. 41 Lying is the employment of the lower orders, and the recreation of the higher.

*personified*. 1606 *DEKKER Sev. Sins* II. (Arb.) 21 Lying is Father to Falshood, and Grandire to Perjury.

†b. Alleged name for a 'company' of pardoners. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij, A Lyeng of perdeneris.

**Lying** (lɔi'ŋ), *ppl. a.* 1 [f. *LIE* v.1 + -ING 2].

1. That lies, or rests in a recumbent, extended, stationary or inert position; also, † *absol.* (OE.) dead.

c 1000 *Leg. St. Swithun* etc. (Earle 1861) 110 Pat mæzn þes legendan. 1382 *Wyclif Jer.* xxiii. 12 A dwelling place of sheperds, of liggende flockus. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secreti, Priv. Priv.* 224 The angry man is wont to be of .. a semely chyne and accordynge to the visage, and liggynge here. a 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 16 The lying ground lyne with oyle floyte. 1842 *TENNISON Vision* Six 11 Sitting, lying languid shapes. 1862 *Remarks on Golf* 14 The Short-spoon .. is used for playing either good-lying or bad-lying balls. 1880 W. CARNEGIE *Pract. Trap.* 16 That most annoying eventuality, a 'lying' ferret.

b. *Sc.* Of money, goods, etc.: Put by.

1722 *RANSAY Three Bounets* I. 129 Your clathis, your lands, and lying pelf. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 386 We are not informed, what lying stock they have, what donations they have received [etc.].

2. Special collocations: *lying-dog*, a setter; *lying-panel*, †(a) a panel which occupies the lowest place in a series; (b) a panel whose longest dimension, or one whose grain, lies horizontally; † *lying-stone*, the nether millstone; *lying-storm* (*Sc.*), a snow-storm when the snow lies; *lying-wall Mining* = *FOOT-WALL* (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*).

1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xii. As if a penalty was inflicted by statute for any man who suld hunt or hawk, or use \*lying-dogs. 1678 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* I. 106 The \*Lying Pannel, above the Base. 1833 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 226 *Lying Panel*, a Panel with the fibres of the wood disposed horizontally. 1842-59 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.*, *Lying panels*, those wherein the fibres of the wood, or the grain of it, lie in an horizontal direction. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selp.* 151 As certain a cause as is that, by which the runner in a Mill does not sink through the \*Lyingstone. 1787 *BEATTIE Scoticism* 79 We use the word *storm* to signify a storm of snow, or snowy weather. We even speak of a \*lying storm. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 298 Should the flakes be spicular and fall very thick and fast, then a heavy fall, or a \*lying storm .. may be expected.

**Lying** (lɔi'ŋ), *ppl. a.* 2 Forms: see *LIE* v.2 [f. *LIE* v.2 + -ING 2].

1. Of a person, his lips, etc.: That tells lies.

1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxix. 2 Delivier my soule (o Lorde) from lyenge lippes. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* II. i. 126 Then, Saunders, sit there, the lying st. Knaue in Chistendome. 1610 B. JONSON *Act. iv. iv.* 1 Do not believe him, Sir. He is the lying st. Swabber! 1611 *BIBLE Prov.* x. 18 Hee that hideth hatred with lying lippes, .. is a fool. a 1758 *RANSAY Eagle & Robin* 44 With a wicket liend tung. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 158 A canting, lying, hypocritical set.

2. Of impersonal things: Untruthful, mendacious; hence, deceitful, false.

a 1225 *Juliana* 2 Ant of his lihinde lif leade us .. into þe eche of heuene. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* i. 4 His worde sall nocht .. disaynablie ne leghynge. 1535 *COVERDALE Jer.* vii. 4 Trust not in false lyenge wordes. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* xxxi. 6, I have hated them that regard lying vanities. 1718 *PRIOR Solomon* II. 673 And slavish bards our mutual loves rehearse in lying strains. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 322 It was much easier .. to put forth a lying prospectus.

**Lying-in** (lɔi'ŋ), *ppl. vbl. sb.* 1 c. See *LIE* v.1 23.] The being in childbed; accouchement.

c 1440 *Proup. Parv.* 305/2 Lyinge yn, of childre bedde, *decubite*. 1580 *HOLLANDYAN Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Gesine*, a lying in. 1658 *FROGER Voy.* 126 The women have good Lying-in and the children are lusty. 1768-74 *TUCKER L. Nat.* (1834) I. 93 Those cushions your gossips stick with pins in hearts, longes, and various forms, against a lying-in. 1842 L. *HUNT Men, Women & B.* (1847) I. 342 The Queen talked to me [Madame de Sévigné] as long about my illness as if it had been a lying-in.

b. *attrib.*, as *lying-in-asylum*, -*chamber* etc.

1770 *HEWSON in Phil. Trans.* LX. 412 The British Lying-in-Hospital. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* II. 190 A lying-in ward has been lately established. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xxxvii, 'The lying-in room, I suppose?' said Mr. Bumble. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 21 May 1101/1 Such sanitation .. might be of service in lying-in institutions. 1895 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 3/7 A system of registration of all .. lying-in houses. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 797 Statistics of lying-in hospitals show that [etc.].

So **Lying-in** *ppl. a.*, that is in childbed.

1710-11 *SWIFT Jnl. to Stella* 23 Mar., I .. saw his lady sitting in the bed, in the forms of a lying-in woman. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* I. 174 The sick, the delicate, .. the lying-in. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xxii. (ed. 4) 189 In lying-in or recently delivered women.

**Lyingly** (lɔi'ŋli), *adv.* [f. *LYING* *ppl. a.* 2 + -LY 2.] In a lying manner, mendaciously.

1382 *Wyclif Jer.* vii. 8 To stelen, to slen, to don auotrie, to swern liendly, to offere to Baalym. — *Ezek.* xiii. 22 For that that 3e madden leeiŋgthli the herte of the iust man to mourne, whom Y made not sorowful. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Giv. Of whiche .xij. rythes there be .vij. very, and .v. false or lyengly. 1682 *Disc. Addresses or Presentm. to King* 20 Their Popes (who go lyngly under the Name of Christ's Vicars). 1804 ANNE SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI. 146 It reached his ear, that she had lyngly called him 'the thing of sound without sense'. 1895 *Times* 10 Jan. 11/6 He lyngly reported that he had sunk two of the French men-of-war.

† **Lying-weight**. *Obs.* [*LYING* *ppl. a.* 1] a. A free weight placed in a scale, as distinguished from the hanging weight attached to a spring balance or a steelyard. b. = *AVOIRDUPOIS*.

1454 *Rolls of Parlt. W.* 275/1 [That no person buy wool by the fleece] nor weyed by the awncell, but only by the lying weight, after XIII li to the stoon. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 191 Ther heith iij maner weyghts that is to wele troy weyght, auncell weyghtis, and lyggynge weyght. *Ibid.*, The Lyggynge weyght .. therby is boughte and solde alle maner of Marchaundise .. as is used to be solde be weyght, and of this weyght xvi vncis made a pound and C. and xij li. is an C. 1545 *Rates Custom-ho.* d.v.b. Lyinge weyghte. Thys Lyinge and Haburdy peyse is all one.

**Lyk**, *obs. Sc.* form of *LIKE*.

**Lykam(e)**, *Lykance*, *vars.* *LICHAM*, *LIKANCE*.

**Lykanthropy**, variant of *LYCANTHROPY*.

**Lyke**: see *LICIT*, *LICHE*, *LICK* v., *LIKE* v.

**Lykeleod**, -hood, *obs.* forms of *LIKELIHOOD*.

**Lyken**, *Lykeny*, *obs.* forms of *LIKE* v.1, *LIKEN* v.

**Lykeres**, *obs.* form of *LIQUORICE*.

**Lyker(o)s**, -owse, etc., *var.* *LICKEROUS* *Obs.*

**Lyke-wake**, *lykewake* (lɔi'k,wɔk). Also

4, 9 *liche-wake*, 6, 9 *lyk(e)wa* (i)ke, 6-7 *like-, lyke-walk*, 8-9 *glake-wake*, 9 *lychwake*. Cf. *LATE-WAKE*. [f. *lyke*, *LICH* + *WAKE* sb.] The watch kept at night over a dead body.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 2100 Ne how that lyche wake was yholde Al thilke nyght, .. kepe I nat to seye. 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneis* x. ix. 31 Quham that he etlis for to send from thens, To Pallas likewalkis. 1558 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees 1853) 127 Ther shall be no yong folkes at my lyke-wake. 1633 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* III. 549 At quhose lyke-walk .. the ox foirmaid was slane and ettin. a 1775 *Fair Mary of Wallington* xix. in *Child Ballads* II. 311/2 Your daughter .. bids you come to her sickening, or her merry lake-wake. 1832 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) III. 114 At all lykewakes, the doings and endurances of the Departed are the theme. 1878 W. C. SMITH *Hilda* (1879) 192, I heard them .. moan their rugged lyke-wakes in the ancient Runic rhymes.

*attrib.* 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* IV. xxvi, Our slogan is their lyke-wake dirge. 1837 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 99 The lyke-wake train was seen advancing towards them.

**Lykey**, *Lykke*, -yn, *obs.* ff. *LICK* v., *LIKE* v.

**Lykkerwys**, *Lykky*: see *LICKEROUS*, *LIKE* v.1

**Lykne(n)**, -yn, *obs.* forms of *LIVEN*.

**Lykor**, *Lykorise*, *obs.* ff. *LIQUOR*, *LIQUORICE*.

**Lyky(e)n**, *obs.* forms of *LIKE* v.1

**Lykyrrhize**, *obs.* form of *LIQUORICE*.

**Lylac**, *Lyle*, -je, *obs.* forms of *LILAC*, *LILY*.

**Lylle**, variant of *LILL*, *LILLE* *vars.* *Obs.*

**Lyll(i)e**, -y(e), *obs.* forms of *LILY*.

**Lym**, *Lymail(le)*, *obs.* ff. *LEAM* sb.1, *LIMAIL*.

**Lymasson**, *obs.* form of *LIMASION*.

**Lymb(e)**, *Lym* (e), *obs.* forms of *LIMB* sb.1 and 2.

**Lyme**: see *LYAN*.

**Lyme-grass**. [? f. *LIME* sb.1 with reference to the binding quality of the plant; the spelling is app. suggested by the mod. L. generic name.] The name for grasses of the genus *Elymus*, esp. *E. arenarius*, a grass which is planted on sand, that its roots may help to keep the sand in its place.

1776 *WITHERING Bot. Arrangement* Veg. I. 64 *Lyme-grass*. *Elymus*. 1787 tr. *Linnaeus Faun. Plants* I. 52. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 299 The lyme grass (*Elymus*), by binding the sands .. with its roots, assists in the resistance to the encroachments of the sea.

b. *attrib.* in the name of a moth.

1869 *NEWMAN Brit. Moths* 275 The Lyme Grass (*Tapinostola Elymi*).

**Lymer**, *Lymet* t, *obs.* ff. *LIMER*, *LIMIT*.

**Lymfad**, *Lyming*, *obs.* ff. *LYMPHAD*, *LIMING*.

**Lymiter**, *Lymme*, *obs.* ff. *LIMITER*, *LIMB* sb.1

**Lymnite**: see *LIMNITE*. **Lymon**, *obs.* f. *LEMON*.

**Lymph** (limf). Also 7-8 in L. form *lymph*.

[ad. L. *lympa*, altered spelling (due to pseudo-etym. association with Gr. *λύπη* *LYMPH*) of \**limpa* (whence *limpidus* *LIMPID*), \**lump*a; according to some scholars repr. a prehistoric \**dumpha* cognate with the Oscan *diumpais* 'Nymphis'.]

1. Pure water; water in general; a stream. Only *poet.* and *rhetorical*.

a 1630 *Roxb. Ball.* (1871) I. 176 Here rural gods and tripping Nymphs Did bath their corps in the pure lymphs And christal streams. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 117 The Naiad-Nymph, Who hides her fine form in the passing Lymph. 1843 *BORROW Bible in Spain* xix. (1872) 279 In the middle of the court was a fountain well supplied with the crystal lymph. 1860 Ld. LYTON *Lucile* II. v. 8. 6. 17 Then .. the lymph was the dwelling divine of a white-footed nymph. 1885 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Dec. xxix, Its [sc. a fountain's] biting lymph may not be touch'd of man Or god, unless the Fates have so ordain'd.

fig. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egotist* xvi. I. 302 It would be the pity of common sympathy, pure lymph of pity, as nearly disembodied as can be.

b. *transf.* (nonce-uses).

1784 *COWPER Task* III. 391 Sipping calm the fragrant lymph [sc. tea] Which neatly she prepares. 1878 W. T. THORNTON *Word for Word* fr. *Horace* 136 Not on wings .. shall I through aether's lymph be borne.

†2. *Bot.* A colourless fluid in plants; the sap.

1672-3 *GREW Anat. Plants* II. iii. (1682) 68 The Root of Dandelion being cut in November, seems to bleed both a Milk and a Lymph. 1784 *COWPER Task* vii. 136 That moved the pure and subtle lymph Through th' imperceptible meandering veins Of leaf and flow'r. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 67 The sap, or lymph, of most plants .. appears to the sight and taste little else than water. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 270 The juice of the fruit and the lymph of the stem of Musa are slightly astringent. 1900 *JACKSON Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Lymph* .. *Grew's* term for sap.]

3. *Phys.* A colourless alkaline fluid, derived from various tissues and organs of the body, resembling blood but containing no red corpuscles.

1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 59 The Pancreatic Juice, Lymph, and Bile are all fitted for their several Offices of Separation, Attenuation, and Dilution. 1793 J. HUNTER *Treat. Blood* etc. (1794) 28 The coagulating lymph of the blood being common, probably to all animals, while the red particles are not. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 445 The waters of Barege .. dissolve .. soap and animal lymph. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 120 To coagulate like the coagulable lymph of the blood. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 666 There is a continual outpouring of some of the contents of the capillaries into the tissues, which output, under the name of lymph, is roughly speaking *liquor sanguinis* deprived of much of its albumin.

4. a. The exudation from an inflamed tissue,







**Lymphoid** (lím'foid), *a. Phys.* [f. LYMPH + -OID.] Resembling lymph, lymph corpuscles, or the tissue of lymphatic glands; occas. = LYMPHATIC.

1867 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 7) 111, p. cxcix. This structure which prevails in the mucous membrane of the stomach, and intestines... is sometimes named lymphoid tissue from its resemblance to the interior tissue of the lymphatic glands. 1874 *Q. J. Nat. Microscop.* Vol. XIV. 279 Spherical or lymphoid cells, of which all intermediate sizes exist... are seen in the lymph canalicular system. 1879 *Revsolius Syst. Med.* V. 217 The tissue known as 'adenoid' consists of lymphoid corpuscles embedded in the meshes of a 'retiform' stroma.

Also **Lymphoida** *a.* (In recent Dicts.)  
**Lymphoma** (lím'fō-mā), *Path.* Pl. **lymphomata**. [f. LYMPH, after carcinoma, etc.] A tumour having the structure of a lymphatic gland.

1873 *F. H. Green Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 142 The lymphomata are new formations consisting of lymphatic... tissue. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 590 Sharp, who distinguishes between lymphosarcoma and lymphadenoma, considers that each starts from a lymphoma.

Hence **Lymphomatous** *a.*, of the nature of or resembling a lymphoma.

1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 87 An examination of the growth microscopically did not show... that it was lymphomatous. 1892 *W. Osler Prim. Med.* 27 The lymphomatous nephritis... produces as a rule no symptoms.

**Lymphorrhagia** (lím'fōr'hā-jā), [f. *lympho-* comb. form of LYMPH + *Gr. -ragia* a bursting.] A discharge of lymph produced by the bursting of a lymphatic vessel.

1876 *tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 224 Lymphorrhagia is a term used to express the flow of lymph out of its natural channels. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1078 The debilitating effects of the recurring attacks of lymphorrhagia.

Hence **Lymphorrhagic** *a.*, of or pertaining to lymphorrhagia.

1882 *Quain's Dict. Med.* s.v. *Lymphorrhagia*, A lymphorrhagic diathesis.

**Lymphosarcoma**, *Path.* [f. as prec. + SARCOMA.] A sarcoma containing lymphoid cells, so as to resemble a lymphatic gland.

1874 *Jones & Siev. Pathol. Anat.* (ed. 2) 155 When the proportion of cells is very large, Virchow has applied the name lymphosarcoma. 1898 *J. Hutchinson in Arch. Surg.* IX. 325 A case in which the adenitis of syphilis... passed on into lympho-sarcoma.

Hence **Lympho-sarcomatous** *a.*

1880 *M. Mackenzie Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 84 Cases... of the... lympho-sarcomatous character.

**Lymphotomy** (lím'fō-tō-mī), [f. as prec. + *Gr. -tomy* cutting.] Dissection of the lymphatics.

1856 in *Maxwell's Expts. Lex.*

**Lymphous** (lím'fōs), *a. Phys.* [f. LYMPH + -OUS.] + *a.* Of vegetable fluids: Watery (obs.).

b. Of animal fluids: Containing, of the nature of, or resembling lymph.

1672 *J. Grew Anat. Plants* II. iii. (1682) 67 The Milky Saps... agree, in being more Oily than any of the Lymphous Saps. 1876 *W. Roberts Urin. & Renal Dis.* II. iv. (ed. 3) 323 The coagulum in lymphous urine resembles calf's foot or currant jelly. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1073 The lymphous fluid soiling the patient's clothes.

**Lymph** (lím'f), *a. Phys.* [f. LYMPH + -Y.] Of the nature of or resembling lymph.

1848 in *Webster*. 1855 *Ramsbotham Obstetr. Med.* 49 They are entirely destitute of the rich, interstitial, lymph deposit. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 424 In the first or croupo-fibrous variety (of dysentery) the lymph or fibrous deposit is of varying thickness and consistency.

+ **Lymphoid**, *v. Obs.* [? f. \**lympoid*, var. of LYMPLAIT *a.*] *trans.* To defeat (an opponent) at tables by one of the two methods recognized by the laws of the game. Hence **Lymphoiding**.

a 1400 [see LYCHING *vbl. sb.*]

**Lyntake**: see *lymb-take*, *LYMB sb.* 1.

**Lyntyte**, *-tour* *e.*, obs. forms of LIMITER.

**Lyn**, obs. form of LIE *v.* 1, LINE, LINN.

**Lyn**, obs. pa. pple. LIE *v.* 1

**Lynage**, **Lynce**, obs. ff. LINEAGE, LYNN.

**Lyncean** (lín'sē-ān), *a.* Also 7 **lyncean**, 7-9 **lyncean**, 9 **lyncean**. [f. *L. lynceus* (*a. Gr. λύγκεος*, f. *λύγξ* LYNX) + -AN.]

Some of the writers who have used the word have perh. intended a reference to *Lynceus*, the name of one of the Argonauts, celebrated for his sharp sight; cf. 'a more piercing Lynceus sight' (Nashie *Letter Stuffs* (1599) 67).

Of the eyes, sight, etc.: Resembling that of a lynx, keen; also of persons: lynx-like; sharp-sighted. 1622 *Br. Hall Sermon* V. 129 Justice cannot be too lyncean to the being of things... a 1678 *MARVELL Def. John Howe* Wks. 1875 IV. 181, I wonder how in this lyncean perspicacity it over-saw a more remarkable error of Mr. Howe's. 1793 *W. Roberts Looker-on* No. 85 (1794) 111. 364 It was not long ere the... lyncean vigilance of the Baron detected the exchange of letters. 1816 *KIRBY & Siv. Entomol.* II. 219 Hunted for by the lyncean eye of an entomologist. 1819 *Turton Canchol. Dict.* p. xviii. This laborious and lyncean naturalist. [In mod. Dicts.]

+ **Lynceous**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 **lynceous**, 7 **lynceus**. [formed as prec. + -OUS] = LYNCEAN.

1592 *R. D. Hysnerotomachia* 82b. Yet with a lynceous eye, I never left to examine... the extreme beauty of the excellent Nymph. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Lynceous*.

**Lyncet**, variant of LYNCEAT *Obs.*

**Lynch** (lín's), *v.* Orig. U. S. [f. *Lynch*: see LYNCH LAW.] *trans.* To condemn and punish by

lynch law. In early use, implying chiefly the infliction of punishment such as whipping, tarring and feathering, or the like; now only, to inflict sentence of death by lynch law.

1836 *Niles Reg.* 1 Oct. 69/1 Some personal friend of Mr. Bronx... proceeded to the mansion of Judge Bernudez, with a view to Lynch him. 1839 *MARRIAT Diary Amer.* Ser. I. 111. 240 It may appear strange that people should be lynched for the mere vice of gambling. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits* (1857) 154 The prison was burst open by the mob, and George [of Cappadocia] was lynched, as he deserved. 1884 *SIR L. H. GRIFFIN Gl. Repub.* 151 It is... unreasonable to insist on the guilt of an unfortunate who has been lynched after an acquittal in open court.

*transf.* 1839 *LONGF.* in *Life* (1891) I. 329, I have Lynched all the trees,—that is, tarred them.

\* *App. misused for:* To render infamous.

1835 *DISRAELI* 9 May in *Corn. & Sister* (1886) 37 4f all the O'Connells were to challenge me, I could not think of meeting them now. I consider and everyone else that they are lynched.

**Lynch**, variant of LYNCH *sb.* 2

1883 *SEEBORN Eng. Village Community* i. 5 A... peculiar feature of the open field system in hilly districts is the 'lynch'. *Ibid.* 6 These banks between the plough-made terraces are generally called lynchies, or lince.

**Lyncher** (lín'sh), [f. LYNCH *v.* + -ER.] One who lynches; one who punishes or helps to punish by lynch law, esp. one who puts (an offender) to death by summary process.

1839 *Niles Reg.* 15 June 256/4 Lynchers punished. 1847 *Harbinger* 7 Aug. 136/1 The company of lynchies once formed, they proceed to the execution of summary justice. 1881 *Times* 21 Feb. 5/6 The mob of lynchies numbered 200.

**Lynching** (lín'sh), *vbl. sb.* [f. LYNCH *v.* + -ING.] The action of LYNCING *v.*; an instance of it.

1839 *Niles Reg.* 14 Dec. 256/1 Horrible lynching. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 281 Lynchings in the South are mainly caused by the peculiar nature of the crimes for which lynching is a penalty.

*attrib.* 1879 *SIR G. CAMPBELL White & Black* 171 Several lynching cases of atrocity occurred before I had been many weeks in the States. 1884 *SIR L. H. GRIFFIN Gl. Repub.* 148 He was taken to the scene of the crime by a lynching party.

**Lynch law**. Orig. U. S. In early use **Lynch's** (Lynch's) law. The practice of inflicting summary punishment upon an offender, by a self-constituted court armed with no legal authority; it is now limited to the summary execution of one charged with some flagrant offence.

Now most commonly written *lynch-law* or *lynch law*, though the capital *L* is still often used.

The origin of the expression has not been determined. It is often asserted to have arisen from the proceedings of Charles Lynch, a justice of the peace in Virginia, who in 1782 was indemnified by an act of the Virginia Assembly for having illegally fined and imprisoned certain Tories in 1780. But Mr. Albert Matthews informs us that no evidence has been adduced to show that Charles Lynch was ever concerned in acts such as those which from 1817 onward were designated as 'Lynch's law'. It is possible that the perpetrators of these acts may have claimed that in the infliction of punishments not sanctioned by the laws of the country they were following the example of Lynch, which had been justified by the act of indemnity; or there may have been some other man of this name who was a ring-leader in such proceedings. Some have conjectured that the term is derived from the name of Lynche's Creek, in South Carolina, which is known to have been in 1768 a meeting-place of the 'Regulators', a band of men whose professed object was to supply the want of regular administration of criminal justice in the Carolinas, and who committed many acts of violence on those suspected of 'Toryism'.

1817 *S. ROANE* in *W. Wirt Life P. Henry* (1818) 372 In the year 1792, there were many suits on the south side of the James river, for inflicting Lynch's law. 1819 *W. FAUX Diary* 29 Nov. in *Memoir, Days in Amer.* (1823) 304 'The people [of Princeton, Indiana]... deputed four persons to inform him, that unless he quitted the town and state immediately, he should receive Lynch's law, that is, a whipping in the woods. 1828 *J. HALL Lett. fr. West* 291 No commentator has taken any notice of Lynch's law, which was once the *lex loci* of the frontiers. 1835 *W. IRVING Tour Prairies* 41 'Lynch's law', as it is technically termed, in which the plaintiff is apt to be witness, jury, judge, and executioner. 1839 *STONEHOUSE Ashbothe* 112 The burning Reading's house was... a terrible example of what the Americans term lynch-law. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* I. 570 They seized the opportunity of executing a little Lynch law. 1888 *BYRNE Amer. Comm.* III. 309 Lynch law, however shocking it may seem to Europeans, is far removed from arbitrary violence.

So **Lynch-court** *nonce-wd.*, a self-constituted tribunal for exercising lynch law. **Judge Lynch**, the imaginary authority from whom the sentences of lynch law are judicially said to proceed.

1849 *LYELL 2nd Visit to U.S.* II. 32 My companions... said... 'If you were a settler there [in Florida], and had no other law to defend you, you would be glad of the protection of Judge Lynch.' 1890 *CORBETT Drake* v. 73 Few prisoners fared so well at Westminster... as did Thomas Doughty at that first Lynch-court amidst the desolation of Patagonia.

**Lyncine** (lín'sīn), *a.* [f. *L. lynceus*, LYNN + -INE.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Lynx*.

1863 *Wood Nat. Hist.* (1874) 41 The Lyncine group.

+ **Lyncury**. *Obs.* In 7 **lyncurie**. [ad. *L. lyncurium* or *lyncurius*: see *FIGURE*.] = *FIGURE*.

1638 *FEATLY Strict. London* i. 184 By the Jesuits rule no Physician... should make use of... *Jyncurie*, because it issueth out of the body of a spotted beast, called *Lynx*. 1650 *TRAPP Comm. Nunn.* 51 The precious stone *Lyncurie* may issue out of the body of the *Lynx*, an unclean and spotted beast.

**Lyne**, obs. f. LEAN, LINE, pa. pple. of LIE *v.* 1

**Lynee**, **Lynesey**: see *LIGNEE*, *LINSEY*.  
**Lyng** (*e*), obs. pres. pple. LIE *v.* 1; obs. f. LINE.  
**Lyniament**, obs. form of LINEAMENT.  
**Lynk** (*e*), **Lynkome**, obs. ff. LINK, LINCOLN.  
**Lynkwhyte**, obs. form of LINTWHITE.  
**Lynn** (*e*), obs. form of LINN, LINE.  
**Lynnin**, **lyn-**, **-yn** (*e*), obs. forms of LINEN.  
**Lynolf**, **Lynset**: see *LINGEL sb.* 1, *LINSEAT*.  
**Lynton**, **Lyntquhit**: see *LINTERN*, *LINTWHITE*.  
**Lynwever**, **-ar**: see *LANE sb.* 1 5.

**Lynx** (lín's). Forms: 4-5 **lenx**, 4-7 **linx**, 6-8 **lynce**, 6-7 **lince**, 4- **lynx**. [*a. L. lynx, lync-em* (Sp., Pg., It. *lynce*), *a. Gr. λύγξ* (genit. *λύγκεος*), cogn. w. Lith. *lyszis*, OLG. *luhs* (mod. G. *luhs*), OE. *lox*, Du. *lox*, Sw. *lo*. Prob. related to Gr. *λύσσω* to see, the animal being named from its quickness of sight.]

1. An animal of any of several species of the genus *Felis* forming the sub-genus *Lynx*, having a tuft at the tip of the ear, usually a short tail, and the fur more or less spotted. The lynx of the ancients is the CARACAL.

With qualifying words, as Banded *Lynx L. fasciata*, Bay *Lynx L. rufus*, Booted *Lynx L. caligata*, Canada *Lynx = LOUP GERVIER*.

1340, c. 1375 [see *l.*] a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2573 Lebarde, leards & lenxis. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 231 They keepe in theyr pallaces the beste cauled Lynx, being fayrer then a lyon. c. 1611 *CHAPEMAN Iliad* XIII. 96 The torne-vp fare Of Lynceus, Wolues, and Leopards; as neure borne to warre. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 415, I pass the Wars that spotted Lynx's make With their ferdye Rivals, for the Female's sake. 1781 *PENNANT Quadrupeds* I. Pl. xxxii, Bay Lynx. Persian Lynx. *Ibid.* I. 281 Caspian Lynx. 1790 *DEWICK Hist. Quadrupeds* (1824) 236 A variety is found in the inner parts of the province of New York, which is called the Bay Lynx... Its general colour is a bright bay, obscurely marked with dusky spots. 1829 *J. RICHARDSON Fauna Borcali-Amer.* I. 101 *Felis Canadensis* Canada Lynx. *Ibid.* I. 104 *Felis fasciata* Banded Lynx. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 219/2 The Booted Lynx... sole and posterior part of the foot... deep black. 1855 *LONGF.* *Hyper.* xv. 95 A pouch of healing, Skin of beaver, lynx, or otter, filled with magic roots. 1855 *BROWNING An Epistle* 29 A black lynx snarled and pricked a tufted ear.

b. With allusion to its keenness of sight.

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 576 A best bat men Lynx calles, bat may se thourgh thik stane walles. c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xxxi. (*Eugenius*) 509 Wes neuir lenx bat schuttis lyre, mare fullitt of breth & yre. 1423 *Jas. I. Kings* Q. ely. The peryng lynx; the lufar vncorne. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. P. 38b, Vigilantly to forsew with Lincis iyes. 1598 *BARCKLEY Felic. Man* (1631) 670 In earthly things we have Lynceus eyes; but in spirituall things we are blind as beetles. 1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 189 It concerns them much to be... sharp-sighted Lynxes, that they may divide in truth, and discern falshood. 1818 *KEATS Endym.* l. 123 And now, as deep into the wood as we might mark a lynx's eye, there glimmered light. 1865 *CARLYLE Froth. Gl.* xvii. v. (1872) VII. 50 Half of the Prussian Force, lie, vigilant as lynxes, blockading here.

2. The fur of the lynx.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 221/2 The European and northern Asiatic Lynxes and the Canadian Lynx produce the great supply of furs known by the furiers under the name of lynx. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Sept. 3/2 Lynx one sees about in many of the furiers'.

3. One of the northern constellations.

1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Constellation.* 1798 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 548/1. 1868 *LOCKYER Guilielmus's Heavens* (ed. 3) 321 The Graffe and the Lynx, all the stars in which constellations are at most of the fourth magnitude.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*: **lynx-eye**, in quots. *fig.*, an eye as keen as that of a lynx; so **lynx-eyed** *a.*, (of persons) having eyes like those of a lynx; keen-sighted; **lynx-like** *a.*, resembling a lynx; (of the eye, etc.) resembling that of a lynx; keen; (of actions, qualities, etc.) keen-sighted; **lynx-sharp** *a.*, sharp as that of a lynx.

1828 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) I. 199 His 'lynx-eye discerns the true relations of the world and human life. 1880 *C. R. MARKHAM Perce. Bark* xvi. 166 Martinez... to great experience in woodcraft, added a lynx eye for a Calisay plant. 1897 *J. KING On Jonas* (1618) 129 How blind in our selves, how censorious and 'lynce-eyed against our brethren. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1865) 133 The cautious balancing of comparative advantages... the lynx-eyed watching for opportunities. 1883 *10th Cent.* May 874 The lynx-eyed agent of some loan society. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. vii. 194 Hee [God] sees all secrets, and his 'lynx-like eye... doth every Thought descry. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 218/1 The figures... have small tufts on the tips of their ears, and are otherwise inclined to be lynx-like. 1868 *MILMAN St. Paul's* xvi. 380 Lynx-like sagacity. 1812 *W. TENNANT Auster F.* II. xlix, The Muse's 'lynx-sharp eye.

**Lynx**, obs. pl. of LINK *sb.*

**Lynyal**, **Linye**, obs. ff. LINEAL, LINE.

**Lynyolf**, obs. variant of LINGEL *sb.* 1

**Lyomerous** (lā'y'mēr-ās), *a. Ichth.* [f. mod. *L. Lyomerus* (f. *Gr. λύω* to loosen + *mēpos* part, joint) + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to the *Lyomeri* or loose-jointed fishes.

1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) 111. 110 Both of the types of lyomerous fishes have very peculiar pedunculated appendages in the place of the lateral line.

**Lyon**, shortened form, with an early spelling retained, of *Lyon King of Arms* (see *KING-OF-ARMS*), the title of the chief herald in Scotland;



so named from the lion on the royal shield. Also *Lyon Herald* (see *HERALD* sh. 1 e), *Lyon King*.

[1377 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* (1880) II. 553 Et in solucione facta magistro Nicholao cementario, de mandato regis, Leon heraldo [etc.].] 1381 in *Cal. Docum. Scotl.* (1888) IV. 67 (Warrant for licence for 40 days to Leon Herald [of the K. of Scots]). 1502 *Ibid.* 336 Lion the haroulde. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edm.* II. 245 The forsyd Lyon desired an abstinence of warre to be taken. 1552 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) III. 555/1 Pe said lyoun and his brether herauldis. 1596 [see *HERALD* sh. 1 e]. 1633 *Dell in Coronation Jas. VI* (1665) 19 The Earle . . . put on their Crowns, and the Lyon his. 1755 *Chamberlayne's St. Et. Brit.* II. III. x. 147 Lion, and his brethren the Herald, have Power to visit the Arms of Noblemen and Gentlemen. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* IV. ix. Strict was the Lion-King's command. 1900 a. LANG in *Loug. Mag.* Aug. 383 The office of Lyon has ever been highly respectable.

*attrib.* 1847 *Gloss. Terms Her.* 82 The Lyon Office, Edinburgh, and the Office of Arms, Dublin, have cognizance of the heraldry of Scotland and Ireland respectively.

**Lyon, -asse, -cell:** see *LION*, -ESS, *LIONCEL*.

**Lyond**, obs. pres. pp. of *LIE* v. 1

**Lyonist** (lɪˈɒnɪst). *Hist.* Also 7 *Lionist*. [ad. F. *Lioniste*, according to Bossuet (quoted in Littré) named from a certain Leo (εἰς-ο).] *pl.* Another name for the Waldenses.

1644 *FEATLY Roma Ruens* 34 The sect of the Waldenses or Lionists is more pernicious to the church of Rome than all other sects. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Vaudois*, The Vaudois . . . were also called Lyonists and Sabatez or Insabatez, or Insabatez.

**Lyonsew** (e), variant of *LIONCEAU*.

**Lyoune** (e, -own, obs. forms of *LION*).

**Lyour** (e, -owre, variants of *LEAR* 2 Obs).

**Lyparde**, obs. form of *LEOPARD*.

**Lypemania** (lɪpˈmɛniə). *Path.* [mod. (irreg.) f. Gr. λύπη grief + μανία MANIA. Cf. F. *lypémie*.] A form of insanity characterized by extreme mournfulness.

[1856 in *MAYNE Kypos. Lex.* as a Lat. word.] 1874 *MARSHALL'S Responses*, in *Ment. Dis.* III. 72 The chronic form of the disease . . . which Esquirol proposed to distinguish as lypemania. 1896 *ALLBUTT'S Syst. Med.* I. 828 In some cases, especially in women, the delirium [of typhoid fever] has more the character of lypemania.

**Lypnin**, obs. form of *LIPPEN*.

**Lypothimy, -thymia:** see *LIPOTHYMY*.

**Lyppart**, obs. form of *LEOPARD*.

**Lyppe**, obs. form of *LIP*, *LIFE* sh. 1

**Lyppin, -yn**, obs. forms of *LIPPEN*.

**Lyqueresse, -yce**, obs. forms of *LIQUORICE*.

**Lyquet, -quid, Lyquor**, obs. ff. *LIQUID, LIQUOR*.

**Lyra** (lɪˈrɑː). [*l. lyra*, a. Gr. λύρα.]

† 1. A lyre. (Occas. in It. form *lyra*.) See also 5. a 1586 *STONEY Arcadia* II. (1598) 232 'Til she had taking a Lyra Basilus helde for her song these Phaleuciacs. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rea.* IV. iii. Upon which I compose this ode, and set it to my most affected instrument, the lyra. 1606 *BRYSKETT Civ. Life* 147 Which verses . . . were used to be sung at the tables of great men and Princes, to the sound of the Lyra. 1611 *COTGER, Lyra*, a Lyra, or Harpe. c 1714 *Pope, etc. Mem. M. Scriblerus* v. vi. I have here a small Lyra of my own, fram'd, scrubbed, and tun'd after the ancient manner. 1724 *Explic. For. Words Mus.* 42 *Lyra*, or *Lyra*, or *Lyre*.

2. *Astr.* (With capital L.) An ancient northern constellation: = *HARP* sh. 1 3. 1658 in *PHILLIPS*. 1810 J. BRINKLEY in *Phil. Trans.* C. 204 My observations on a Lyra . . . now amount to 47. 1901 J. F. HEWITT *Mythmaking Age* I. 1. 8 When Vega in the Constellation of the Vulture or Lyra became Pole Star.

† 3. *Zool.* (With capital L.) a. A former genus of fishes including the Piper (*Trigla lyra*). b. A former genus, including the Harp-shell (*Harpa*).

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Lyra*, . . . Also the Rochet, a Sea-fish, call'd in Cornwall the red Gournard. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* s.v. There are three species of the lyra, or harp shell. 1. The common Lyra. 1854 *BANHAM Hist. Nat.* 48 The Lyra or gurnard [was offered] to Apollo.

4. *Anat.* 'The triangular portion of the under surface of the corpus callosum lying between the diverging posterior crura of the fornix, and marked with transverse, longitudinal, and oblique lines' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1756 *DOUGLAS, in Winslow's Struct. Hum. Body* (ed. 4) II. 245 The inferior surface of the triangular Cieling, which lies between these arches, is full of transverse, prominent, medullary Lines; for which reason the Ancients called it Psaloides and Lyra, comparing it to a stringed instrument, something like what is now called a Dulcimer. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 39 An appearance, called the lyra, or corpus psaloides. 1881 *MIVART Cat* 265.

† 5. *attrib.* (sense 1), as *lyra lesson*; *lyra* (also 7 *tero*) *viol*, a bass-viol, tuned and played according to the lute notation or 'tablature'; *lyra-way* (also 7 *lyero, leero-way*), -wise (*Cent. Dict.*), according to the method of notation used for instruments of the lute-kind (see *TABLATURE*).

1661 *Perrys Diary* 10 Apr. A base viall, on which he that played played well some 'lyra lessons. 1666 *Ibid.* 16 Oct. Hearing my brother play a little upon the 'lyra viall. 1669 *PLAYFORD Musicks Recreat.* Pref. The Lero or Lyra-Viol. 1674 — *Skill Mus.* II. 91 The Viol (usually called) de Gambo or Consort Viol, because the Musick thereon is play'd from the Rules of the Gam-vi, and not as the Lyra-Viol, which is by Letters or Tablature. a 1734 *NORTH Life Ld. Keeper North* (1742) 14 His Practice of Musick upon his Base, or Lyra Viol (which he used to touch, Lute-fashion, upon his Knees). 1807 *Lingua* I. ix. Cij, Auditus,

shall we here thee play, the 'lyeroway, or the Lute-way? 1611 [see *LYRE* sh. 1 2]. 1658 *PHILLIPS, Lyrick* verses, . . . songs composed to the Lyre, or Harp, whence we say vulgarly, playing Lero-way on the Viol, which is corruptly used for Lyra-way, i.e. Harp-way. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* II. 101 A Bass-Viol to play Lyra-way, that is by Tablature.

**Lyraid** (lɪˈreɪd), **Lyrid** (lɪˈrɪd). *Astr.* [*f. LYR-A* + -ID]. One of a group of meteors observed in some years about April 20th; apparently radiating from the constellation Lyra.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 111/2 Lyraids. 1885 *Athenaeum* 16 May 634/1 The Lyrids.

b. *attrib.*

1899 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 319 Biela's is not the only comet with meteoric appurtenances; there are Leonid, Perseid and Lyrid comets as well.

**Lyrate** (lɪˈreɪt), a. *Nat. Hist.* [*ad. mod. l. lyrat* vs. f. *lyra* LYRE: see -ATE 2]. Shaped like a lyre. In *Bot.*, of a leaf: Pinnatifid, with the upper lobes much larger than the lower.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 179 *Lyrate, Lyre-shaped*. 1785 *MARTIN Roussseau's Bot.* XIII. (1794) 323 Winter Cress with lyrate leaves, the outmost lobe roundish. 1852 *DANA Crust.* I. 86 Carapax lyrate. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 652 *Gazella* . . . Horns lyrate. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 30 Upper leaves toothed or lyrate. 1880 *HUXLEY Crust.* v. 234 A characteristic lyrate mark upon the cephalic region of the carapace. 1893 *SILVER'S Trans. S. E. Africa* 450 The elegant lyrate horns of the males.

b. Used in *comb.* with sense 'lyrate and -', in *lyrate-pinnate, -pinnatifid* adjs. Also in quasi l. form *lyrato* (lɪˈreɪtə).

1775 *JENKINSON Brit. Plants Gloss.*, *Lyrate-hastated*, is shaped partly like a harp or lyre, and partly like a spear. 1806 *GALPIN'S Brit. Bot.* 96 Stipule lyrate-pinnatifid. 1845 *LINDLEY Sch. Bot.* v. (1858) 60 Radical leaves lyrate pinnate. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* v. 5 Leaves glabrous, or hairy, the radical ones lyrate-pinnatifid.

**Lyrate** (lɪˈreɪt), a. *Nat. Hist.* [Formed as *LYRATE* + -ED 1.] = *LYRATE*.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, *Lyrate* Leaf, *folium lyratum*. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 63 2 Sometimes they [sc. the horns of the antelope] are what is commonly called lyrate, or bend first backwards and then point forwards. 1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man* II. xvii. 254 The elegant lyrate horns of certain antelopes.

**Lyrate** (lɪˈreɪt), *adv.* *Nat. Hist.* [*f. prec.* + -LY 2]. In a lyrate form. (Cf. *LYRATE* b.)

1775 *JENKINSON Brit. Plants Gloss.*, *Lyrate-pinnate*. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* III. iv. 101 *Lyrate* Pinnate denotes a leaf in which the terminal leaflet is largest and the lower small.

**Lyre** 1 (lɪˈrɪ). Also 3 *lyre*. [*a. F. lyre*, OF. *lyre* 12th c. in Littré], ad. l. *lyra*, a. Gr. λύρα.]

1. A stringed instrument of the harp kind, used by the Greeks for accompanying song and recitation.

The word is used to translate the Gr. *λύρα* in Homer (*κίθαρις* and *φάρυγγις*, as well as *λύρα*); also sometimes used interchangeably with *HARP*. *Aolian lyre*, the Aolian harp: see *AOLIAN* 2.

c 1205 *LAY*, 7003 Of harpe & of salterium, of fidele & of corium, of timpe & of lyre. 1598 *Florio, Lyra*, an instrument of musick called a lyre [1611 *Lyra*] or a harp. 1635-56 *COWLEY Davidides* I. 26 The tuneful Strings of David's Lyre. 1647 *CRASUAM Music's Duell* Poems 89 A holy quire Founded to th' name of Apollo's lyre. 1697 *DRYDEN Alexander's Feast* 123 Now strike the golden lyre again. 1725 *Pope's Odys.* I. 197 To Phenius was consign'd the chorded lyre. a 1774 *GOLDSM. Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 190 The Aolian lyre is easily made, being nothing more than a long narrow box of thin deal [etc.]. 1876 *HUMPHREYS Coin-Coll. Man.* v. 45 He [Arion] generally holds in one hand the lyre and in the other the plectrum.

b. *fig.* chiefly as the symbol of lyric poetry.

1683 *DRYDEN To Mem. Mr. Oldham* 5 One common note on either lyre did strike, And knaves and fools we both abhorred alike. 1754 *GRAY Progr. Poesy* I. i, Awake, Aolian lyre, awake. 1782 *COWPER Charity* 106 The painter's pencil, and the poet's lyre. 1819 *SHELLEY Ode West Wind*, Make me thy lyre even as the forest is. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* II. xii. 123 If we had been permitted to compare the happiest productions of the Aolian, the Dorian, and the Ionian lyre. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem. xvi.* One indeed I knew In many a subtle question versed, Who touch'd a jarring lyre at first, But ever strove to make it true.

2. *Astr.* = *LYRA* 2.

1868 *LOCKYER Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 348 Vega, the brightest star in the constellation of the Lyre.

3. *Anat.* = *LYRA* 4.

1900 *DEAVER Surg. Anat.* II. 522 The fibres of the under surface of the fornix behind are so arranged as to give rise to the designation the lyre.

4. 'A grade of isinglass; a trade name' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

[1856 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XII. 628/2 art. *Isinglass*, For long and short staple, it is twisted between three pegs, into the shape of a horse-shoe, harp, or lyre.]

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lyre-affecting* adj.; *lyre-bat*, a species of bat, *Megaderma lyra*; *lyre-bird*, an Australian bird, *Menura superba* or *M. novae-hollandiae*, resembling a pheasant with a beautiful lyre-shaped tail; *lyre-fish*, the Harp-fish or Piper, *Trigla lyra*; *lyre-flower*, *Dielytra spectabilis* (Cassell); *lyre-man U.S.*, a cicada or harvest-fly; *lyre-pheasant* = *lyre-bird*; *lyre-shaped a.* = *LYRATE*; *lyre-tail* = *lyre-bird*; *lyre-turtle U.S.*, the leather-back or trunk-turtle, *Dermochelys coriacea*; † *lyre-viol* = *lyra-viol* (see *LYRA* 5).

1611 *COTGER, Aine-lyre*, . . . Harpe-louing, \*Lyre-affecting. 1834 G. BENNETT *Waul. New S. Wales* I. 277 The 'Native

or Wood-pheasant', or 'Lyre bird' of the colonists. 1872 A. DOMETT *Ranolf* I. iii. 7 Curved like the lyre-bird's tail half spread. 1884 *Loug. Mag.* Mar. 530 The gurnaris, one of which is known as the 'lyre-fish. 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) II. 1297/1 (*Botany*). *Lyrate*, lyre-shaped; i.e. divided transversely into oblong horizontal segments, of which the lower ones are lesser and more distant from each other than the upper ones. 1901 *Q. Rev.* July 232 Spiral, lyre-shaped horns. 1660 *Perrys Diary* 17 Nov. Then to my 'lyre-viall, and to bed.

† **Lyre** 2. *Obs.* The name (med. l. *Lyra*) of a town in Brabant, now Lire or Liere, occurring in the designations of certain kinds of cloth, as *black of lyre* (black a-lyre, black of lure), *green of lyre* (grene alyr, grene lyre).

[1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 89 Pro xxiij<sup>us</sup> nigris panii nigri de Lyra. *Ibid.* 90 Pro j vlna et di de blodeo de Lyra.] 1421 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 97 note, Black of lyre. 1434 *Ibid.* 97 An hode of black of lyre, an hode of blewre. 1439 *Ibid.* 118 My gowne of grene Alyre cloth of golde. 1490 *Ibid.* 97 note, Togam viridis coloris anglice grene lyre medley.

*attrib.* 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 415 [The mayor of Bristol] in . . . his skarla cloke, furred, with his blak a lyre hode, or tpet of blak felwet.

**Lyre** 3. *Orkney and Shetland*. Also *lyer, lyrie, layer, lyar*. [*a. Da. lire*.] The bird Manx Shearwater, *Puffinus angorum*.

1654 *Blount's Atlas Scot.*, *Orkney*, The Stonr, where buidlet that excellent foel, called the Lyer. 1701 J. BRAND *Descr. Orkney* (1793) 25 The Lyre is a rare and delicious Sea fowl. 1777 *PENNYANT Zool.* (1812) II. 207. 1889 *SAUNDERS Man. Brit. Birds* 710 Lyric.

**Lyre**, variant of *LEAR* 2 Obs., *LYRE* sh. 1 Obs.

**Lyric** (lɪˈrɪk), a. and sb. Also 6 *lyrick*, 6 7 *lirique*, 7 *lyrike*, 7 8 *lyrick*. [*a. F. lyrique*, or ad. l. *lyricus*, a. Gr. λυρικός, f. λύρα LYRE 1.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the lyre; adapted to the lyre, meant to be sung; pertaining to or characteristic of song. Now used as the name for short poems (whether or not intended to be sung), usually divided into stanzas or strophes, and directly expressing the poet's own thoughts and sentiments. Hence, applied to the poet who composes such poems. *Lyric drama, lyric stage*, the opera.

1589 *PURCELL'S Eng. Poetrie* I. xl. 20 They were called Lyrique Poets. 1664 *DRYDEN Royal Ladies* Ep. Ded., This sweetness of Mr. Waller's lyric poetry was afterwards followed in the epic by Sir John Denham. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* IV. 257 Aolian charms and Dorian Lyric Odes. a 1727 *NEWTON Chronol.* Amended I. (1728) 50 Terpander was a Lyric Poet. 1778 *JOHNSON L. P.* *Dryden*, Quatrains of lines alternately consisting of eight and six syllables make the most soft and pleasing of our lyric measures. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* II. xii. 123 The tyrants likewise cherished the lyric Muse. 1849 *TURNER Sp. Lit.* III. 8 Herrera is 100 lyric. to write good elegies. 1873 *RUSKIN Fors. Clav.* III. xxxiv. 6 Lyric poetry is the expression by the poet of his own feelings. 1880 *VERNON Lett. Stud. Italy* II. iii. 38 Poetry which is lyric in spirit as well as in metre.

2. Of persons: Given to song; singings- poet.

1814 *SOUTHEY Roderick* XXI. Poet. Wks. IX. 203 A richer, stronger strain than that with which the lyric lark salutes The newborn day. 1820 *KRAYS Cap & Tolls* iv. While little harps were touch'd by many a lyric lay. 1871 *BROWNING Ballad*, 186 Here she stands, balaustron! Strangers, greet the lyric girl!

B. *sb.*

1. *absol.* (with the): That which is lyrical; lyric style, verse, etc.

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 86 The most vsuall kindes [of verse] are foure, the Heroic, Elegiac, Iambick, and Lyric. . . . Sometime the Lyric iseth also, sometime the comickal. 1821 *BYRON Juan* III. lxxxv. His muse made increment of anything, From the high lyric down to the low rational.

† 2. A lyric poet. *Obs.*

1594 R. ASHLEY *tr. Lays le Roy* 60 There hath bin a great companie of Tragicks, Comicks, Elegiacks, Lyricks [etc.]. 1630 *BRATHWAITE Eng. Gentium*. (1641) 107 Horace, the most delicate of all the Roman Lyricks. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* 40 Simonides would speak thus of one of his Contemporary Lyrics. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 214 ¶ 3 That ancient Lyric, M. D'Urfey. 1839 *tr. Lamartine's Trav.* East 82/1 He is the first of sentimental poets—the king of lyrics!

3. A lyric poem. Also *pl.*, verses in lyric metre.

1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 62 In the Earle of Surries Lyricks, many things . . . worthy of a noble minde. 1714 *GAY Sheph. Week. Wednesday* 16 At Wakes . . . Where D—y's Lyricks swell in every Voice. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 2 ¶ 6 The cook warbles her lyricks in the kitchen. a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Fiss.* (1851) II. 29 An Eton boy follows Virgil in longs, Tibullus in longs and shorts, and Horace in lyrics. 1879 *Fortin. Rev.* No. 155. 692 Wordsworth's fame will rest upon his lyrics, if we extend the term to include his odes, sonnets, and some narrative poems in stanzas.

† **Lyric**, v. *Obs. rare*. [*f. prec.*] *trans.* To sing (over) in a lyrical manner.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Lett. fr. Dead to Living* II. (1707) 163 Parson Punch . . . Lyricks over his part in an Anthem very handsomely. 1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 383 The Songster Lyrick'd o'er with all His Skill the following Madrigal.

**Lyrical** (lɪˈrɪkəl), a. [*f. LYRIC a. + -AL*.]

1. = *LYRIC* a. Also, having the qualities or characteristics of lyric poetry.

1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 67 Other sorts of Poetry almost haue we none, but that Lyrical kind of Songs and Sonnets. 1623 *COCKERAM III. Alens*, a famous lyrical Poet. 1685 *DRYDEN Pref. and Misc. Ess.* (ed. Ker) I. 267 Some-



what of a finer turn and more lyrical verse, is yet wanting. 1697 — *Ded. Jeneis* ibid. II. 230 Mr. Cowley had found out that no kind of staff is proper for a heroic poem, as being all too lyrical. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* iii. 195 Compleat Psalms . . of sufficient brevity . . should have the preference, because they form a lyrical whole. 1798 (*ditto*) Lyrical Ballads. 1838 THIRKILL *Greene* II. xii. 123 The loss we have suffered in the masterpieces of Greek lyrical poetry. 1833 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* xix. 326 The lyrical freedom and richness of Isaiah's [style].

2. Resembling what is found in lyric poetry.

1817 COLERIDGE *Satyrane's Lett.* I. 194 Passing with a very lyrical transition to the subject of general politics. 1898 G. PARKER *Battle of the Strong* viii. 55 The Chevalier . . tapped his lips with his fingers in a little lyrical emotion. Hence **Lyrically** adv., **Lyrically**ness.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* I. 443 A great deal is told by implication, and too lyrically. 1894 *Temple Bar* Cl. 601 Lyrically is the special mark of De Banville. 1900 *C. Rev.* Oct. 434 He had handled, in a lyrically dramatic form, that legend of the Bride of Corinth.

† **Lyrichord.** Obs. [f. LYRIC + *-chord*], after HARPISCHORD. A kind of harpsichord (see quot. 1883).

1741 in *Spec. Patents Music* (1871) 3 A new invention for . . meliorating . . harpsichords; and lyrichords which are harpsichords, strung with catgut; and spinnets. 1768 S. BENTLEY *River Dove* 5 Soft touch'd is the Lyrichord String. 1883 A. J. HIKKINS in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* III. 639/1 The Lyrichord being a harpsichord strung with wire and catgut, made on the sostenente principle, and actuated by moving wheels instead of the usual quills, so that the bow of the violin and the organ were imitated.

**Lyricism** (lir'isiz'm). [f. LYRIC + *-ism*]. Lyric character or style; the pursuit or eulogy of the same; (with *pl.*), a lyrical expression or characteristic. *Occas.* (after *F. lyrisme*), affectation of high-flown sentiment or poetic enthusiasm.

1760 GRAY *Lett. to Mason* 20 Aug. . . lest people should not understand the humour of the thing (which indeed to do they must have our lyrics in their finger ends). 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXIX. 87 She got up a night or two of patriotic lyricism. 1834 COLERIDGE *Tablet*, 15 Mar., In Beaumont and Fletcher it [blank verse] is constantly slipping into lyrics. 1870 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 4 The danger of what we may perhaps call Lyricism. We sincerely trust that the new Government will enter upon its duties in the most prosaic spirit possible. 1881 A. AUSTIN in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 403 Sheer lyricism just now is over much the mode.

**Lyricist** (lir'isist). [f. LYRIC + *-ist*]. One who is skilled in or devoted to lyric composition.

1881 A. AUSTIN in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 402 The Lyricists pure and simple—and certainly, as far as verse is concerned, De Musset never became anything else.

**Lyricize** (lir'isiz), *v.* rare. [f. LYRIC + *-ize*]. *intr.* To sing lyrics.

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 326/1 That one should be so young and wise, And so adroitly lyricize.

**Lyrico-** (lir'iko), combining form of Gr. *λυρικός* LYRIC, as in *lyrico-dramatic*, *-epic* adjs.

1873 KINGSBURY in *Speaker's Comm.* IV. 665 The Song of Songs might be called a lyrico-dramatic poem. 1897 DOWNEN *Hist. Fr. Lit.* I. 4 *Canitènes*, short lyrico-epic poems.

**Lyrid**: see LYRAID. **Lyrie**, variant of LYRE 3.

**Lyriform** (lir'irif'm), *a.* [See *-form*. Cf. *F. lyriforme* (in *Littre*)] Lyre-shaped.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1893 NANTON *Dict. Birds* 527 In the male of *Alcedo alberti* the tail is . . not lyriform.

**Lyring**, variant of *learning*: see LEAR 2.

**Lyrisim** (lir'iriz'm, lir'iriz'm). [a. *F. lyrisme*, or ad. Gr. *λυρισμός* playing on the lyre, f. *λύρα* LYRE.] = LYRICISM. Also (*nonce-use*), lyrical performances, singing of songs.

1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* liii. The lyrisim, which had at first only manifested itself by David's *sotto voce* performance of 'My love's a rose without a thorn', had gradually assumed a rather deafening and complex character. 1870 *Athenæum* 7 May 609 The extraordinary outburst of lyrisim, which was witnessed thirty years ago in France. 1885 SYMONDS *Renaiss. Italy, Cath. Reac.* (1898) VII. viii. 97 Tasso developed the lyrisim of the octave stanza. 1896 *Tablet* 18 July 86/2 Such flights of delirious lyrisim as the following.

**Lyrist** (lir'ist). [ad. L. *lyrist-a*, ad. Gr. *λυριστής*, f. *λύρα* LYRE.]

1. A player on the lyre; one who sings and accompanies himself on the lyre.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lyrist*, a Harper, or one that sings to the Harp. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xxiii. 133 While the sweet lyrist airs of rapture sings. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* 163 In the early times, the Offices of Poet and Lyrist were united in the same Person. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* Introd. vi, David, it appears, was the best lyrist of his time. 1862 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lv. 3 The long loose robe was the garb also of the lyrist.

2. A lyric poet.

1813 EUSTACE *Class. Tour* (1821) II. vii. 240 The hills, the woods . . which so often inspired the Roman Lyrist. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xxx. From her wilds Ierne sent The sweetest lyrist of her saddest wrong. 1856 MASSON *Ess.* i. 9 Burns is a lyrist, pouring out his own feelings in song.

**Lyse**: see LIS 1, LISS, LISSÉ v., LOUSE.

**Lysans**, *-aunce*, *-ence*, *-ense*, obs. ff. LICENCE.

**Lysatinine** (liss'atinin). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *λύσις* loosening, solution + the ending of CREATININE.] An organic base forming a crystalline double salt with silver nitrate, obtained by decomposition of various proteids.

1897 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* IV. 7 Secondary products . . of basic nature like lysine, lysatinine and ammonia.

**Lyseh**, obs. form of LIEGE a. and sb.

**Lyse**, obs. f. *lees* pl. of LEE sb. 2; obs. pl. LOUSE.

**Lyse**, obs. 3rd sing. ind. pres. LIE v. 1

**Lyserne**, obs. form of LUCERN 1, the LYUX.

**Lysigenetic** (liss'idz'ne-tik), *a.* [f. Gr. *λύσις* + *-GENETIC*.] = LYSIGENOUS.

1884 POWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 409 The middle layer is soon destroyed to form lysigenetic air-passages. 1887 GARNSEY *tr. De Bary's Fungi* 496.

**Lysigenic** (liss'idz'ne-tik), *a.* [See *-ic*.] = next.

1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 99 note, The first mode of development of 'intercellular spaces has been termed schizogenic, the latter lysigenic.

**Lysigenous** (liss'idz'ne-s), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *λύσις* loosening + *-γενής* born + *-ous*.] Of intercellular spaces: Produced by the breaking down of adjoining cells.

1881 VINES *Pratt's Elem. Textbk. Bot.* (ed. 2) 60 Cavities . . which have been formed . . by the absorption of a mass of tissue (lysigenous). 1883 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 870/2 The lysigenous origin of the reservoirs of ethereal oil in these plants [Hypericaceæ].

|| **Lysimachia** (liss'imā'kiā). Also 6 *lysimachion*, -ium, *lysimachus*, 7 *lysimachia*, *leci-machus*, *pl.* 6 *lysimachies* (?-iaes), 8 *lysimachias*. [L. *lysimachia*, a. Gr. *\*λύσιμαχία*, *λυσιμάχιον*, f. *Λυσίμαχος* *lysimachus* (see LOOSESTRIPE).] = LOOSESTRIPE 1.

1598 LYTHE *Dudens* I. li. 72 Especially foure, vnder whiche all the lythes shalbe comprysed. *Ibid.* 73 *Lysimachion verum*. Yellow Lysimachion or Louse stryffe. *Ibid.* 74 In English Lysimachia, Willow herbe and Louse stryffe. *Ibid.* 75 The yellow Lysimachus or golden Louse stryffe. 1592 R. D. *Hyperotomachia* 36 The flowing Lysimachia or willow hearbe. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithf. Shepherdess* ii. ii, Yellow Lecimachus, to give sweete rest To the faint Sheheard. 1657 S. PUGHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* I. xv. 94 Bees gather of these flowers following. In June. Lysimachia. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Lysimachia*, 6. The lesser yellow willow herb with leaves spotted with black. 7. The two-leaved yellow lysimachia with spiked flowers. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in some later Dicts.

**Lysimeter** (liss'im'it-er). [f. Gr. *λύσις* loosening + *-meter*.] (See quots.)

1879 L. STOCKBRIDGE *Investig. Rainfall* (Boston, U. S.) 3 The word 'lysimeter' means simply an instrument for measuring the natural percolation of rain falling upon the soil. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lysimeter*, an instrument for measuring the quantity of matter dissolved in a liquid.

**Lysin** (liss'in). *Chem.* Also *-ine*. [f. Gr. *λύσις* a loosening + *-in*.] An organic base  $C_{11}H_{19}N_2O_2$ , formed in the artificial decomposition of protamins and many other proteids. Also *atrib.* 1897 [see LYSATININE]. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 5 Apr. 845 Some immune serums appear to exercise an agglutination of the red cells immediately before the lysis action. *Ibid.* 12 Apr. 920 [The first-mentioned poisons] as well as . . the lysis of cholera belong to the lysin group.

|| **Lysis** (liss'is). [L. *lysis*, Gr. *λύσις* a loosening.]

1. *Arch.* 'A plinth or step above the cornice of the podium of ancient temples, which surrounded or embraced the stylobate' (Gwilt *Archit.* 1842).

1847 LUTCH *tr. C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 280. 270 The lysis above the corona of a short pillar, of which there is mention made twice, was probably a small echinus.

2. *Path.* 'An insensible or gradual solution or termination of a disease or disorder without apparent phenomena' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889). Opposed to CRISIS 1.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 590 If it [the matter of the disease] be carried off at different times, it is a lysis, or resolution. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 115 In short a combination of crisis and lysis is observed.

*atrib.* 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 146 The lysis cases showed physical signs . . later than the crisis cases.

**Lysol** (liss'ol). [f. Gr. *λύσις* a loosening + *-ol*.] A solution of coal-tar oil in soap.

1891 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 12 Sept. 598/1 Lysol differs from creoline . . by its most perfect solubility in . . water. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* viii. 263 [Of plague disinfectants] the best . . are . . lysol . . and carbolic acid.

|| **Lyssa** (lissā). *Path.* Pl. *lyssm*. [mod.L., a. Gr. *λύσσα* rage, rabies. Cf. LYTTA.]

1. Rabies or hydrophobia.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lyssa* or *Lytta*, madness, properly of a dog. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 141 Inflammation of the lungs is . . occasionally found as a symptom or sequel in . . lyssa, or canine madness. *Ibid.* III. 294 Ammonia was formerly employed in cases of lyssa. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

2. *pl.* Used to signify the pustules supposed to be developed under the tongue in hydrophobia.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Lyssic** a. *Path.*, pertaining to rabies.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1902 in WEBSTER Suppl.

**Lyssacine** (lissā'sin), *sb.* and *a. Zool.* Also *lyssacina*. [ad. mod.L. *lyssacina* (Zittel, 1878).]

App. an irregular formation intended to refer to the loose or detached growth of the spicules in these sponges (Gr. *λύσις* to loosen, *ἀκτίς* spicule.)

*a. sb.* A hexactinellid sponge of the division *Lyssacina*. *b. adj.* Of or pertaining to this division.

1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 330 It is a Lyssacine with spicules . . crossing one another. *Ibid.*, A Lyssacine sponge. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 467 The Hexactinellids [found] all belong to the Lyssacine division.

|| **Lyssophobia** (liss'of'biā). *Path.* [f. Gr. *λύσσα* - *LYSSA* + Gr. *-φοβία*, after *hydrophobia*.]

A morbid dread of hydrophobia, the symptoms of which sometimes simulate those of the actual disease. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1902 in WEBSTER Suppl.

**Ly'st**, *lyst*, obs. 2nd sing. ind. pres. LIE v. 1

**Lyst'e**, obs. form of LEST, LIST v.

**Lystare**, *-er*, obs. forms of LISTSTER.

**Lyster**, obs. form of LESTER.

1611 *N. Riding Rec. Soc.* I. 209 For taking four Salmon . . with a Lyster.

**Lystny**, *lystyn*, obs. forms of LISTEN.

**Lysure**, variant of LISER Obs.

**Lysz**, obs. Sc. 3rd sing. ind. pres. of LIE v. 1

**Lyt**, obs. f. LIT; variant of LIFE a. and sb. 4

**Lytarge**, **Lytaster**, obs. ff. LITHARGE, LISTSTER.

**Lyteche**, obs. form of LICH.

**Lyte**, obs. f. LEET sb. 2, *Sc.*, LIGHT sb., LITE.

**Lyten**, *-ynge*, obs. ff. LIGHTEN v. 2, LIGHTNING.

**Lyster**, obs. form of LIGHTER sb. 1, LITTER.

**Lysteradg**, *-age*, obs. forms of LIGHTERAGE.

**Lyterian** (liss'it-riān), *a. Path.* [f. Gr. *λυτήριος* releasing, f. *λύειν* to loosen + *-an*.] Terminating a disease; indicating the end of a disease.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

**Lytester**, obs. form of LISTSTER.

**Lyth**, *lyth-*: see LITH, LITH-.

† **Lyth-coop**. Obs. Also 8 *dial.* *lief-coup*, 9 *dial.* *litcop*. [*Path.* adopted (with change of sense) from Du. *lijfkoop*, in MDu. also *litcoop*, *liefkoop*, a luck-penny on the conclusion of a bargain. The Du. forms are prob. affected by popular etymology; cf. G. *leikauf* of the same meaning, believed to be f. *leit* (= Goth. *leipus*) ale + *kauf* purchase.] An auction of household goods.

1681 HICKERINGILL *Char. Sham Plott* Wks. 1716 I. 213 He changes his Oaths, as Chapmen come, or (as at a Lyth-Coop) for—*who bids more?* 1736 LEWIS *Hist. Thanet* (ed. 2) 37 *Lief-coup*, *lieu-chep*, a Sale or Market of goods in the Place where they stand. [The form *lieu-chep* appears to be merely Lewis's way of indicating what he supposes to be the etymology of *lief-coup*.] 1887 *Kent. Gloss.*, *Lief-coup*. *Ibid.*, *Litcop*, same as *Lief-coup*.

**Lythe** (lith). *Sc.* Also 8 *lyth*, 9 *lithe*, *lyd*. A name in Scotland and Ireland for the pollack.

1769 *De Poe's Tour Gr. Brit.* IV. 19 Lyths, Spirlings, Soles . . are also caught on the Scottish coasts in great plenty.

1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 380 Sea-fish are to be found in the harbour . . . Scad, called here lyth or lyd. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 173 'This fish [the pollack] is called Lythe in Scotland . . doubtless from its nimbleness and pliancy which the word signifies. *Ibid.* In Ireland, the Pollack may be traced as occurring . . under the names of Pollack, Lith, and Lythe. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* I. (1855) 28 A scull of lithes and pollacks. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* ii. 28 A heavy string of lythe in her right hand.

**Lythe**, obs. f. LIGHT, 3rd sing. ind. pres. LIE v. 1

**Lythonthriptick**, obs. form of LITHONTRIPTIC.

|| **Lythrum** (lith'rūm). [mod.L. (Linnaeus), ad. Gr. *λύθρον* gore, in allusion to the colour of the flowers.] A genus of plants (N.O. *Lythraceæ*), including among others the Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum Salicaria*): see LOOSESTRIPE 1 b.

1862 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* III. 301 You might have Lythrum in North America. 1879 *Athenæum* 5 Apr. 442/1 The numerous publications of the same author [Darwin] upon Primroses, Lythrums, and other plants.

**Lythurgury**, obs. form of LITHARGE.

**Lythylman**, **Lytier**, see LITTLE MAN, LITTER.

**Lytmos**, **Lytnynge**: see LITMUS, LIGHTNING.

**Lytordidge**, **Lytour**, obs. ff. LITHARGE, LITTER.

**Lytire**, variant of LITRE 1 Obs.

**Lytt**, obs. f. LEET sb. 2 and v. *Sc.*, LIGHT, LIT.

|| **Lytta** (littā). *Phys.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *λύττα*, Attic form of *λύσσα* LYSSA.] A vermiform structure in the tongue of various carnivora.

In the dog it is vulgarly called 'the worm', and supposed to be a parasite causing liability to rabies.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 363 There is a certaine little worme in dogs tongues, called by a Greeke name Lytta, which if it be taken out when they be young whelpes, they will never after proue mad. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lyssa* or *Lytta*, Madness, properly of a Dog; also a Worm under a Dog's Tongue, which makes him mad, if it be not taken out; the greedy Worm. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Lyttar**, **lytter** (e, -ier), obs. ff. of LITTER sb.

**Lytte**, obs. form of LIT v., LITE sb. 4

**Lyttit**, obs. pa. pple. of LIT v., to dye.

**Lyttmos** (se, obs. form of LITMUS.

**Lyttion** (e, -yn), obs. forms of LITTEN.

**Lyttre**, *-ur*, *-yer*, obs. forms of LITTER.

**Lyurgy**, obs. form of LITHARGE.

**Lytyr**, obs. form of LIT v., LITE v. 1

**Lyun**, obs. f. LION; obs. 3rd pl. ind. pres. LIE v. 1

**Lyv-**: see LIFE-, LIVE-.

**Lyve**, obs. form of LIEF, LIFE, LIVE v.

**Lyveret**, obs. form of LEVERET.

**Lyves**, **Lyvez**, obs. sing. gen. and pl. of LIFE.

**Lyvyatan**, *-on*, obs. forms of LEVIATHAN.

**Lyw-**: see LIV-.

**Lywn**, obs. f. LION.

**Lyyf**, **lyyf**, obs. forms of LIFE, LIFE-.

**Lynn**, obs. and *Sc.* forms of LIE v. 1 and 2.

C. O. P.  
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